

PERUSAL BOOK 3

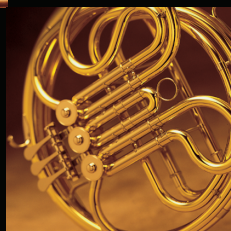
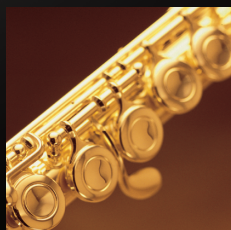


Online
Resources
Included

ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUE[®]

for Band

INTERMEDIATE TO
ADVANCED STUDIES



TIM LAUTZENHEISER
JOHN HIGGINS
CHARLES MENGHINI
PAUL LAVENDER
TOM C. RHODES
DON BIRSCHENK

Also known as Essential Elements Book 3

 **HAL•LEONARD[®]**

PERUSAL BOOK 3

ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUE

for Band

INTERMEDIATE TO ADVANCED STUDIES

TIM LAUTZENHEISER • JOHN HIGGINS • CHARLES MENGHINI

PAUL LAVENDER • TOM C. RHODES • DON BIRSCHENK

Percussion consultant and editor

WILL RAPP

PERUSAL BOOK FORMAT

This book is designed to give you an overview of Essential Technique for Band Book 3. Throughout this book you will find every exercise and page from the book, from the conductor book as well as a mixture of various student books. A variety of instruments were chosen to offer a sampling of how each instrument is approached. Instruments are notated on each page as they change throughout the book.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS INTERACTIVE

Essential Elements Conductor and Student Books come with a wealth of tools and resources online! Be sure to check out www.essentialelementsinteractive.com for more information.



Compatible
with
Google
Classroom

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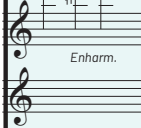
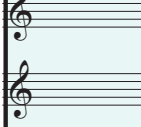
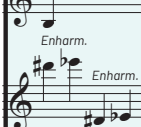
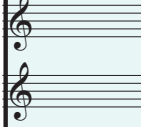
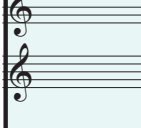
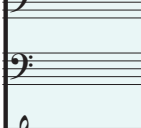
EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CONDUCTOR

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Theory				3 9 8, 8	Minor Keys			12 8			Triplets with Rests	
History			Handel, Baroque Period				Johann Strauss Jr.		Native American Music		Claude Debussy	
Terms		<i>div.</i> , <i>a2</i>	Maestoso				Tempo di Valse, Operetta	Lento, molto	Lento Misterioso		Giocoso	
Special Features	Title Page	Concert B $\flat$ Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale			Concert A Minor, EE Quiz	Concert E $\flat$ Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale			Concert C Minor, EE Quiz	Concert F Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale		EE Quiz
Note Sequence												
Flute												
Oboe												
Bassoon		<i>Enharmonic</i>										
B $\flat$ Clarinet												
E $\flat$ Alto Clar.												
B $\flat$ Bass Clar.												
E $\flat$ Alto Sax.												
B $\flat$ T. Sax.												
E $\flat$ Bar. Sax.			<i>Enharmonic</i>									
B $\flat$ Trumpet Bar. T.C.												
F Horn												
Trombone Bar. B.C. E. Bass												
Tuba												
Kybd. Perc.												
Percussion Techniques			16th Note Rhythm Review				Five Stroke Roll Nine Stroke Roll	Flam Accent No. 2		Reverse Paradiddle		
New Perc. Instruments			Tam-Tam (Gong)		Concert Tom-Toms Anvil (Brake Drum)							

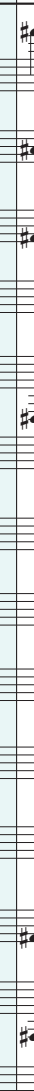
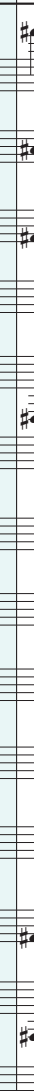
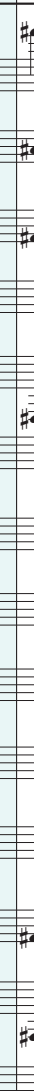
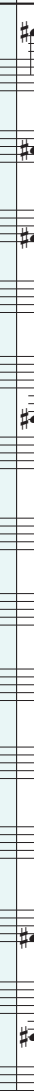
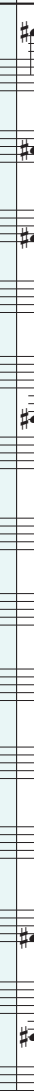
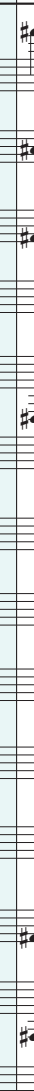
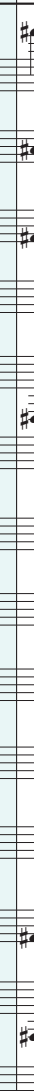
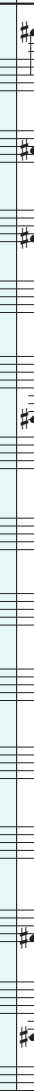
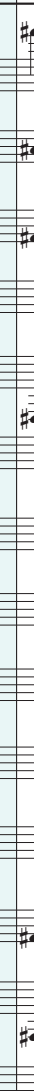
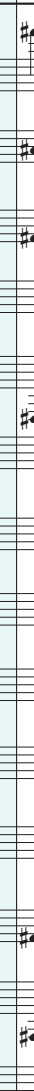
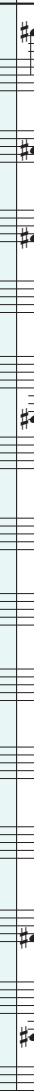
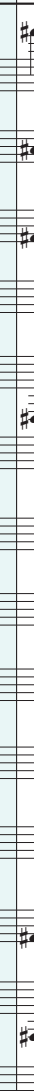
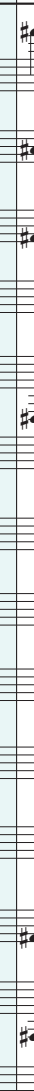
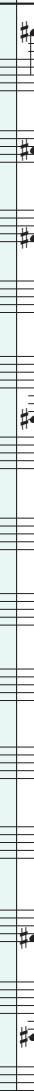
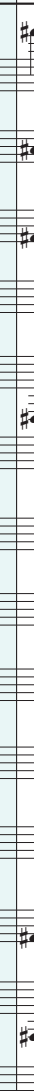
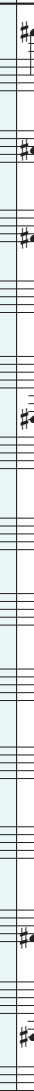
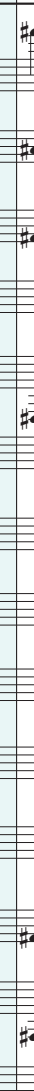
ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUE

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Theory				Grace Note				Quarter Note Triplets	Meter Changes		5 4	
History			Star Spangled Banner				African American Spirituals	African Folk Music	Late 19th Cent. French Composers			Handel, Baroque Period
Terms	Allegro Vivo		<i>ff</i> <i>pp</i>	Andante Grazioso	Agitato						Espressivo	
Special Features	Concert D Minor, EE Quiz	Concert A $\flat$ Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale			Concert F Minor, EE Quiz	Concert C Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale	Duet		Concert A Minor	Concert D $\flat$ Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale		EE Quiz
Note Sequence												
Flute												
Oboe									Enharm.			
Bassoon									Alt.		Alt.	
B $\flat$ Clarinet		Enharm.										
E $\flat$ Alto Clar.												
B $\flat$ Bass Clar.		Enharm.										
E $\flat$ Alto Sax.		Alt.	Enharm.									
B $\flat$ T. Sax.		Enharm.	Enharm.									
E $\flat$ Bar. Sax.		Alt.	Enharm.									
B $\flat$ Trumpet Bar. T.C.		Enharm.										
F Horn		(- Bass) Enharm.										
Trombone Bar. B.C. E. Bass		Bass.										
Tuba												
Kybd. Perc.												
Percussion Techniques		 Four Stroke Ruff				Inward Paradiddle				Ex. 1 R R R R Ex. 2 L L L L Four Stroke Ruff		
New Perc. Instruments					Brushes			Agogo Bells	Finger Cymbals			

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CONDUCTOR

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Theory	Ostinato			D.C. al Coda/ D.S. al Coda								
History	Gustav Holst		Nationalism/ Composers, Renaissance Period	Native Japanese Instruments		Latin American Music, Romantic Period						
Terms			Marziale, Animato									
Special Features	Concert B $\flat$ Minor, Duet/Trio	Concert G Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale		Concert E Minor	Concert D Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale, Concert B Minor		Concert G $\sharp$ Major, Chorale, Chromatic Scale, Concert E $\flat$ Major	Individual Studies	Individual Studies	Reading Skill Builders	Reading Skill Builders	Chorales
Note Sequence												
Flute												
		Alt.										
Oboe												
Bassoon												
B $\flat$ Clarinet												
E $\flat$ Alto Clar.												
B $\flat$ Bass Clar.												
E $\flat$ Alto Sax.												
B $\flat$ T. Sax.												
E $\flat$ Bar. Sax.												
B $\flat$ Trumpet Bar. T.C.												
				Bar. ⁻¹								
F Horn												
Trombone Bar. B.C. E. Bass												
		(- Bass)			(- Bass)							
Tuba												
Kybd. Perc.												
Percussion Techniques		Delayed Paradiddle										
New Perc. Instruments												

ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUE

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Rhythms												
Theory												
History												
Terms												
Special Features	Chorales	Rhythm Studies	Rhythm Studies	Basics of Jazz Style	Basics of Jazz Style	Major Scales	Major Scales	Minor Scales	Woodwinds: Trill Chart, Brass: Special Exercises, Bass: Bass Tips	Fingering Chart, Percussion Rudiment Chart	Fingering Chart, Percussion Rudiment Chart	Reference Index

STUDENT BOOKS

00870335	FLUTE
00870336	OBOE
00870337	BASSOON
00870338	B♭ CLARINET
00870339	E♭ ALTO CLARINET
00870340	B♭ BASS CLARINET
00870341	E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE
00870342	B♭ TENOR SAXOPHONE
00870343	E♭ BARITONE SAXOPHONE
00870344	B♭ TRUMPET
00870345	F HORN
00870346	TROMBONE
00870347	BARITONE (B.C.)
00870348	BARITONE (T.C.)
00870349	TUBA
00870350	ELECTRIC BASS
00870351	PERCUSSION (incl. Keyboard)

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CONDUCTOR

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USING ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUE

Essential Technique is a multipurpose book for band musicians that can be used with full band, like-instrument classes, or by individuals. It can serve as a technique-building tool for any band program or function as Book 3 of the *Essential Elements* comprehensive method. Concepts, new notes, and musical terms introduced in *Essential Technique* follow the pedagogy of *Essential Elements* Books 1 and 2.

The Conductor Book includes all music and text from the students' books. As in the student books, the introduction of a new concept is always highlighted by a **color box**.

KEY CENTERED SYSTEM

Essential Technique is organized with sections featuring **9 major keys** and their **related minor keys**. Each major key is introduced with a scale exercise, short etudes, and also includes a chromatic scale.

The **Balance Builder** is designed to teach balance within triadic chord structures and is best suited to small like-instrument lessons or small mixed ensembles.

The full band **Chorale** found at the bottom of each major key page (in the student books) is written to develop the full band sonority in the featured key. Each instrument part is written to include ALL scale degrees of the key, i.e., all players play every note of the major scale within the chorale.

The **related minor key** follows each major key, with scales introducing the natural and harmonic versions.

Each key section has **music examples** to build technique, reinforce the key center, and introduce new notes, rhythms, and concepts. Carefully selected excerpts from classical, folk, and cultural music provide a wide variety of styles throughout the book.

RHYTHM RAPS

Like *Essential Elements* Books 1 and 2, new rhythms and meters are presented as clapping exercises in the innovative **Rhythm Rap** format. After each Rhythm Rap, the identical rhythms are played on simple pitches in the next exercise. Finally, in subsequent exercises they appear in appropriate melodic settings.

SPECIAL STUDIES SECTION

Starting on page 32 of each student book, the **Special Studies** section includes several categories for individual and group use:

Individual Studies – Student pages 32–33

Specially designed individual instrument studies explore useful techniques that are commonly associated with each instrument, such as alternate fingerings, lip slurs, etc. They also provide an opportunity to develop the concepts of expression, articulation, ornamentation, and tonguing. Each Play-along track features a professional player demonstrating the etudes. (Not included on the Conductor CD.)

Reading Skill Builders – Student pages 34–35

These etudes are carefully written to improve reading skills, or may be used to assess sight-reading ability. They incorporate various rhythms, keys, and musical styles to further strengthen the student's musical aptitude. These skill builders can be used with full band or individuals. The Play-along tracks include a piano accompaniment without a melody cue.

Chorales – Student pages 36–37

Seven full-length chorales arranged by John Higgins can work as a warm-up, for balance and intonation study, or for a performance.

Rhythm Studies – Student pages 38–39

These supplementary rhythm studies become sequentially more advanced and can be used in any length of measure groupings. Simply choose the beginning and ending measures, plus any repetition desired.

Start by using a single pitch throughout the measure(s) selected. Then, change pitch only at the beginnings of measures. By specifying different times to change pitch, the rhythms can be very challenging.

The accompaniments include background tracks at both slow and fast tempo for each metered section.

Basics Of Jazz Style – Student pages 40–41

Taken from *Essential Elements for Jazz Ensemble* by Mike Steinel, these pages introduce the basics of jazz style and improvisation.

The included exercises have been selected for use with full concert band, small ensembles, or individuals. Demonstration and accompaniment tracks are included on the Play-along tracks.

Scales And Arpeggios – Student pages 42–44

Two-octave scales and arpeggios for 10 major keys and 5 minor keys, including melodic minor, provide study for extended range development. The Play-along tracks have demonstration and accompaniment tracks for each exercise.

MUSIC THEORY, HISTORY, AND CROSS-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

All the necessary materials to relate music to history, world cultures or other subjects are woven into the learning program—right in the student books. These Theory and History features are highlighted by **color** boxes and appear throughout the book.

As a result, teachers can efficiently meet and exceed the **National Standards for Arts Education**, while still having the time to focus on music performance skills.

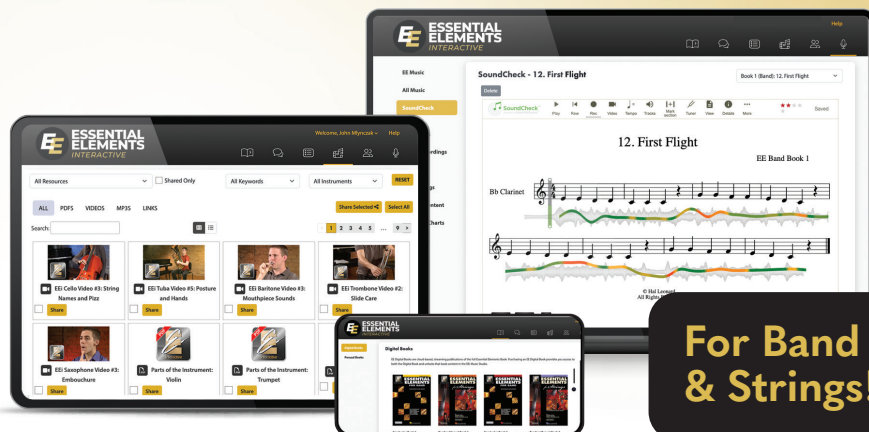
Online audio includes:

- Individual Studies (for each instrument)
- Reading Skill Builders (accompaniment only)
- Chorales (full band recordings)
- Rhythm Studies (accompaniment tracks at slow and fast tempos)
- Basics of Jazz Style (full band demonstration and accompaniment tracks)
- Scales and Arpeggios (full band demonstration and accompaniment tracks)



ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS *INTERACTIVE*

THE POWERFUL CLOUD-BASED COMPANION TO THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS METHOD BOOKS



Essential Elements Interactive includes SoundCheck Performance Assessment and a wealth of online resources to support the time-tested Essential Elements methods. EEi is free to use for students and teachers, and Music Studio access is included with physical or digital method book purchases containing the activation code.

- Cloud-based platform—eliminating the need to download any software or renew licenses
- Seamless Google Classroom integration
- Online performance assessment powered by  **SoundCheck**
POWERED BY MATCHMYSOUND™
- Music studio with professional demonstration and accompaniment tracks, recording features, and practice tools (metronome, tuner, finger chart)
- Video assignment recording features for assessment, practice, and lesson review
- Supplemental learning resources such as pedagogical lessons, music theory lessons and more
- Customizable classroom calendar and flexible communication tools for teachers and students
- Pedagogically appropriate Bonus Songs available online and instrument-specific instructional videos

Essential Elements Interactive is available for
Essential Elements for Band and Strings Books 1, 2, and 3.



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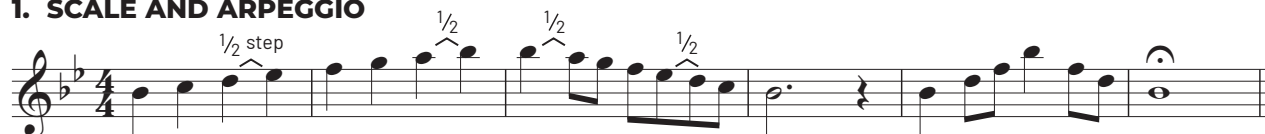


EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: FLUTE

2

B $\flat$ MAJOR

1. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO



2. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



3. ARPEGGIO STUDY



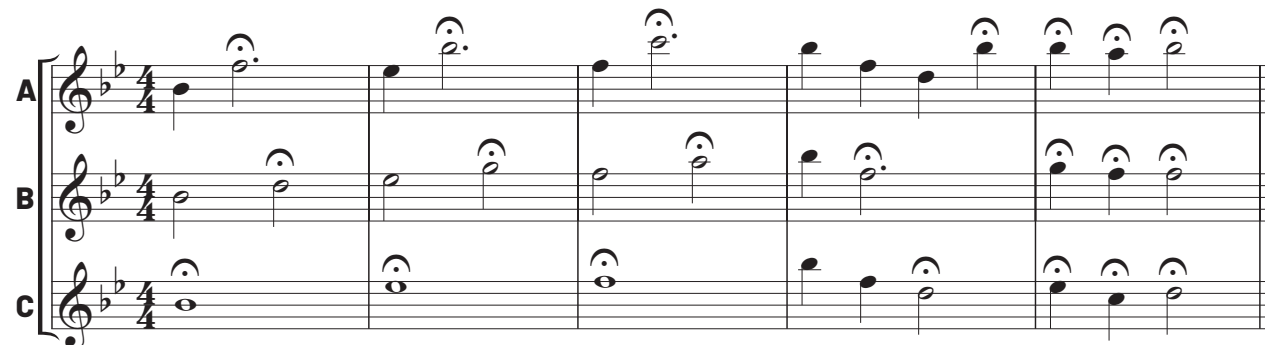
4. TWO-PART ETUDE Practice both upper and lower octaves.



5. CHROMATIC SCALE



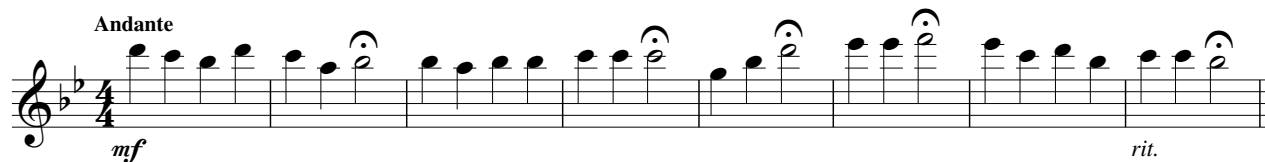
6. BALANCE BUILDER



THEORY

divisi or *div.* Divide the written parts among players, usually into two parts, with equal numbers playing each part.
unison or *a2* All players play the same part (usually found after a *divisi* section).

7. CHORALE



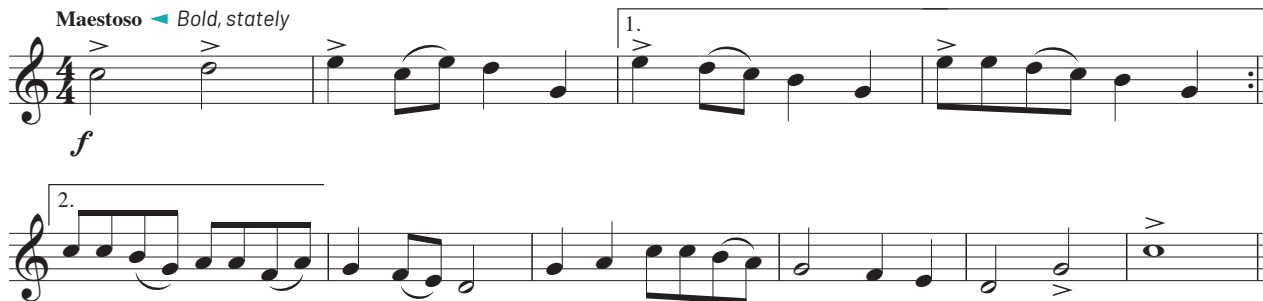
EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CLARINET

3

8. GREAT GATE OF KIEV

Modeste Mussorgsky

Maestoso  Bold, stately



Musical score for Great Gate of Kiev, featuring two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a first ending bracket. The second staff includes a second ending bracket.

9. CHILDREN'S SHOES

African American Spiritual

Allegro



Musical score for Children's Shoes, featuring three staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third staff includes first and second ending brackets.

English composer **George Frideric Handel** (1685–1759) is among the best known composers of the **Baroque Period (1600–1750)**. *Sound an Alarm* (from *Judas Maccabaeus*) and his most famous work, the *Hallelujah Chorus* (from *Messiah*), are two well-known melodies from his **oratorios** – large scale works for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra.

HISTORY

10. SOUND AN ALARM

George Frideric Handel

Allegro

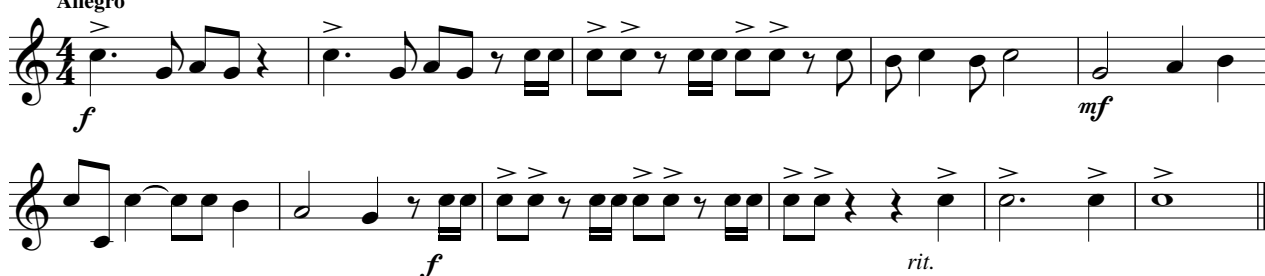


Musical score for Sound an Alarm, featuring two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second staff includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking and a forte (f) dynamic.

11. HALLELUJAH CHORUS

George Frideric Handel

Allegro



Musical score for Hallelujah Chorus, featuring two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second staff includes a forte (f) dynamic and a ritardando (rit.) marking.

4

Clap

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 & 3 1 2 3 1 2 & 3 & 1 2 3

Clap

1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3

The first system of the musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. There are two measures of rests, each marked with a '3' indicating a triplet. The first measure of rest is followed by a first ending bracket. The second measure of rest is followed by a second ending bracket. The piece concludes with a first ending bracket. The dynamic changes to forte (*f*) in the final measure, which is marked with a first ending bracket. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Clap

The exercise consists of two staves of music. The first staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 9/8 time signature. It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a half note on G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes on A4, Bb4, and A4. The second measure has a half note on G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes on A4, Bb4, and A4. The second staff also has a key signature of one flat and a 9/8 time signature. It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a half note on G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes on A4, Bb4, and A4. The second measure has a half note on G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes on A4, Bb4, and A4. The exercise is marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and includes a 'Clap' instruction.

The musical score is for a piece titled "Andante" in 3/8 time. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and a final half note E5. The bottom staff contains a bass line starting with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes F3, E3, and D3, then a half note C3, and a final half note B2. The score includes a crescendo marking and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte).

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: TRUMPET

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A MINOR (Concert G Minor)

Minor Keys

Minor keys and their scales sound different from major keys because of their different pattern of whole and half steps. Each minor key is *relative* or "related" to the major key with the same key signature.

The simplest form of a minor key is called **natural minor**. Two other types are **harmonic minor** and **melodic minor**, each of which have certain altered tones.

THEORY

18. NATURAL MINOR *Practice both upper and lower octaves.*

A

19. HARMONIC MINOR

G#

20. PAT-A-PAN

French

Moderato
mf

21. THE SLEDGEHAMMER SONG

Russian

Moderato
f

22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – AUSTRALIAN FOLK SONG

Australian

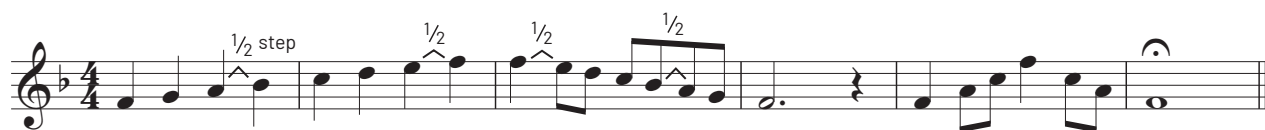
E
mf

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: TRUMPET

6

F MAJOR (Concert E $\flat$ Major)

23. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO



24. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



25. ARPEGGIO STUDY



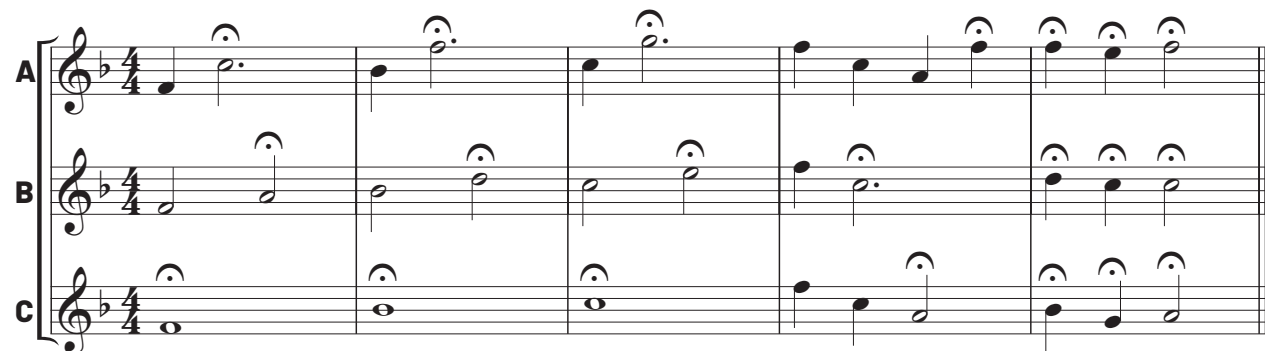
26. TWO-PART ETUDE



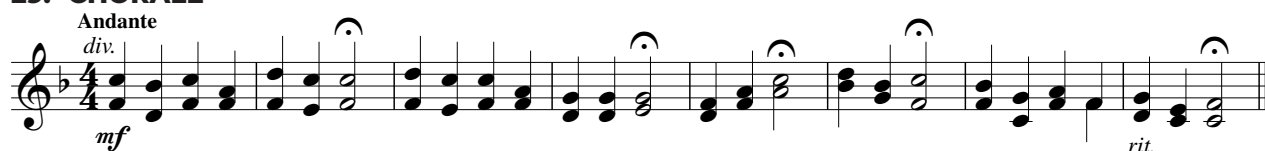
27. CHROMATIC SCALE



28. BALANCE BUILDER



29. CHORALE



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: TRUMPET

7

HISTORY

Austrian composer **Johann Strauss Jr.** (1825–1899) is also known as “The Waltz King.” He wrote some of the world’s most famous waltzes (dances in 3/4 meter). This waltz is from *Die Fledermaus* (“The Bat”), Strauss’ most famous **operetta**. Operettas were the forerunners of today’s musicals, such as *Oklahoma*, *The Sound of Music*, *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Wicked*, and *Hamilton*.

30. ADELE’S SONG

Johann Strauss Jr.

Tempo di valse ◀ Waltz tempo

31. MARINE’S HYMN

Allegro

32. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

Count 1 & 2 e & a 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 e & a 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 e & a 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 e & a 1 & 2 &

Tap ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

33. KEEPIN’ SECRETS

Appalachian Folk Song

Moderato

34. THE KEEL ROW

Sea Song

Moderato

▲ Count carefully!

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: OBOE

8

35. JACK'S THE MAN

Moderately

THEORY

12/8 Time Signature



= 12 beats per measure

= Eighth note gets one beat

♪ = 1 beat

♪. = 3 beats

♪.♪. = 9 beats

♪ = 2 beats

♪. = 6 beats

♪.♪. = 12 beats

12/8 time is usually played with a slight emphasis on the **1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th** beats of each measure. This divides the measure into 4 groups of 3 beats each. These four primary beats will make the music feel like it's counted "in 4."

36. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Clap

37. SERENADE

p

38. WITH THINE EYES

Lento *Slowly*

mf legato

f

mf

molto rit.
▲ molto = "much"

C MINOR

39. NATURAL MINOR Practice both upper and lower octaves.

Scale

1/2 step

Arpeggio

40. HARMONIC MINOR

Scale

1/2

Arpeggio

Even today, **Native American Indian music** continues to be an important part of tribal dancing ceremonies, using Apache fiddles, rattles, flutes, and log drums to accompany simple songs. American composer **Charles Wakefield Cadman** (1881–1946) wrote this song in 1914 based on Indian melodies he researched throughout his lifetime.

HISTORY

41. SONG OF THE WEEPING SPIRIT

Native American Indian Melody
Adapt. Charles Wakefield Cadman

Lento misterioso ◀ Slowly and mysteriously

mp

p

42. SCOTTISH LEGEND

Amy Marcy Beach

mf

1.

2.

43. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Which measures sound major and which ones minor?

Andante

mp

mf

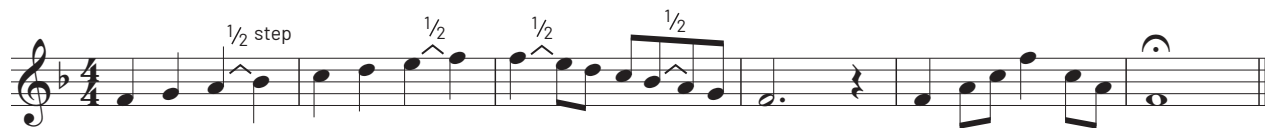
*The left (L) Eb fingering should be used when Eb precedes or follows low C, low Db, or middle Db.

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: OBOE

10

F MAJOR

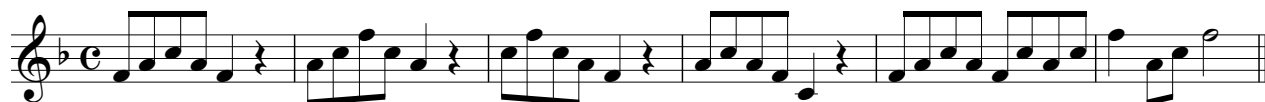
44. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO



45. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



46. ARPEGGIO STUDY



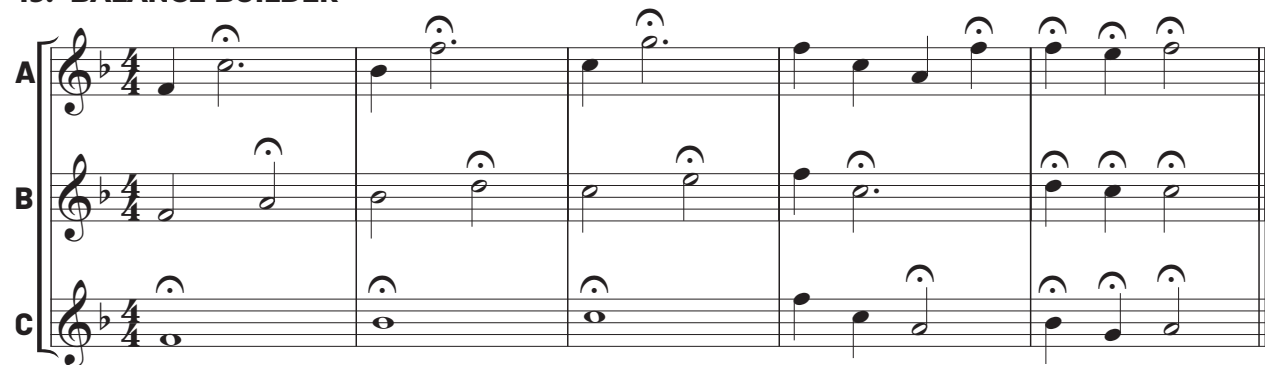
47. TWO-PART ETUDE



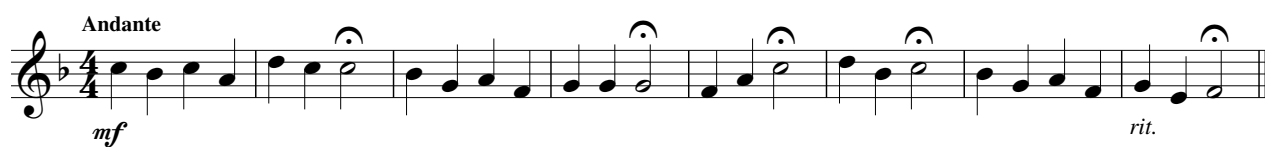
48. CHROMATIC SCALE



49. BALANCE BUILDER



50. CHORALE



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: TROMBONE

11

51. REST ALERT



52. RHYTHM RAP



53. ISLAND SONG



French composer **Claude Debussy** (1862–1918) created moods and “impressions” with his music. While earlier composers used music to describe events (such as Tchaikovsky’s *1812 Overture*), Debussy’s new ideas helped shape today’s music. The style of art and music created in this time is called “impressionism.” The first automobile was produced during Debussy’s lifetime. He died the same year that World War I ended.

HISTORY

54. THE LITTLE CHILD

Claude Debussy

Giocoso ◀ *Lightly, happily*



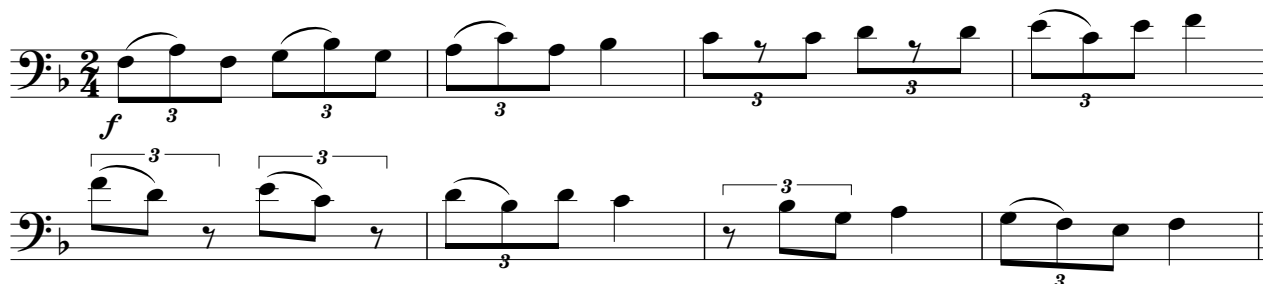
Triplets with Rests



Triplets that start or end with a rest are usually marked with a bracket — 3 —

THEORY

55. TRIPLET AND REST VARIATIONS



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: TROMBONE

12

56. TURKEY IN THE STRAW

American Folk Song

Allegretto

mp

mf

f

57. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Write the first 2 lines of exercise 56 in cut time.

THEORY

Sixteenth Notes and Rests in 6, 8, 9, 12

$\text{♪} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ beat}$ $\text{♪} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ beat}$ $\text{♪} = 2 \text{ beats}$ $\text{♪} = 2 \text{ beats}$
 $\text{♪} = 1 \text{ beat}$ $\text{♪} = 1 \text{ beat}$ $\text{♪} = 3 \text{ beats}$ $\text{♪} = 3 \text{ beats}$

58. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

1 2 3 4 5 6 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 5 6 1 2 & 3 4 5 6 & 1 2 & 3 & 4 5 6

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

59. SONATINA

D MINOR

60. NATURAL MINOR

Scale

1/2 step

1/2

1/2

1/2

Arpeggio

61. HARMONIC MINOR

Scale

1/2

1/2

1/2

Arpeggio

62. COSSACK MARCH

Moderato

f marcato 3

mp

f 3 3 3 *mp*

63. SLAVONIC DANCE NO. 2

Antonin Dvorák

Allegro vivo Fast, lively

f

Fine

mp

1.

2. D.C. al Fine

64. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE PRETTY GIRL

Irish

Allegro

mf

f

mf

rit.

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: PERCUSSION

14-A

A $\flat$ MAJOR

Rudiment

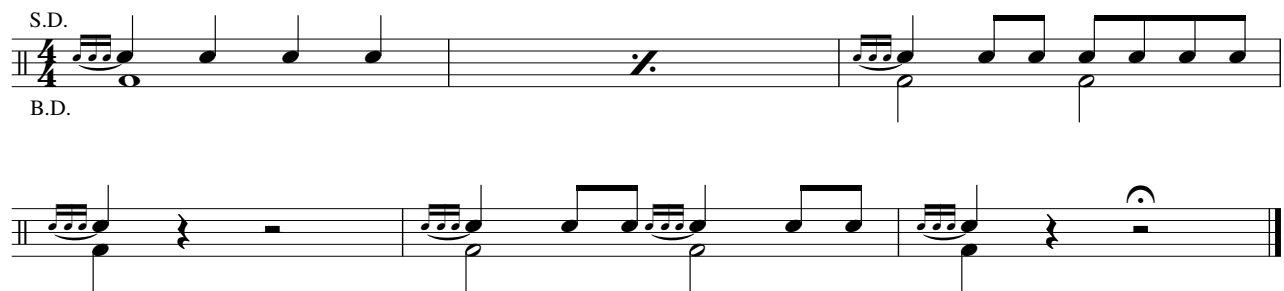
Four Stroke Ruff

This is the traditional name given to the rudiment now called the Single Stroke Four (see Snare Drum International Rudiments section, courtesy of the Percussive Arts Society page 45). While the Single Stroke Four best describes how this rudiment is used in marching percussion applications, the Four Stroke Ruff (traditional name) is the term when the rudiment is used in a concert or orchestral application.

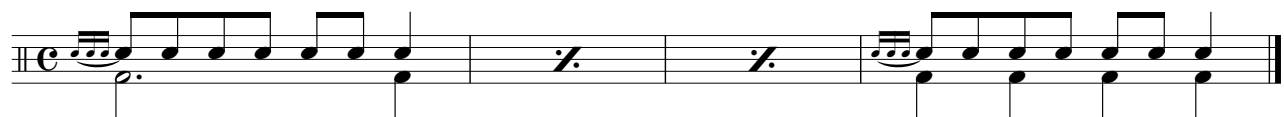
The same alternate sticking R L R L (or L R L R) should be used to learn this rudiment. Care should be taken to play all of the grace notes ahead of the beat to keep all rhythms accurate.



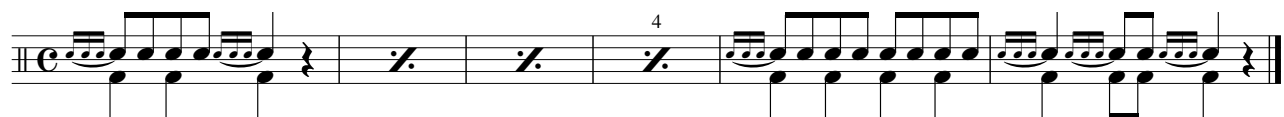
65. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO



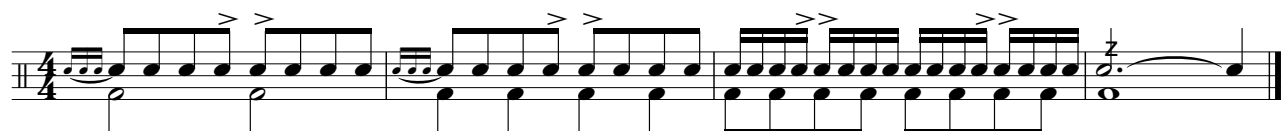
66. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



67. ARPEGGIO STUDY



68. TWO-PART ETUDE



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: PERCUSSION

14-B

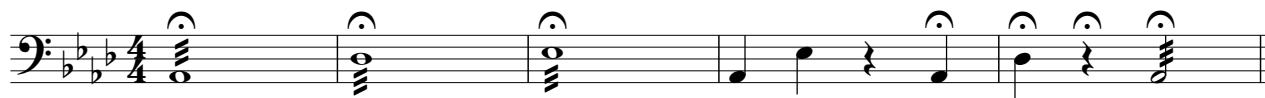
69. CHROMATIC SCALE



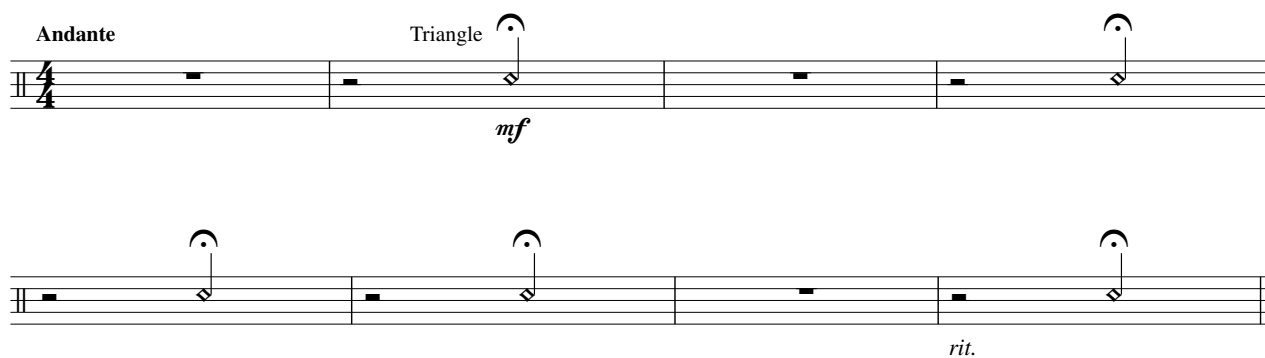
70. BALANCE BUILDER



70. BALANCE BUILDER – Timpani



71. CHORALE



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: PERCUSSION

15-A

HISTORY

The Star Spangled Banner is the national anthem of the United States of America. Francis Scott Key wrote the words during the 1814 battle at Fort McHenry. He listened to the sounds of the fighting throughout the night while being detained on a ship. At dawn, he saw the American flag still flying over the fort. He was inspired to write these words, which were later set to the melody of a popular English song.

72. THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Words by Francis Scott Key
Music by John Stafford Smith

Allegro maestoso

Use Sixteenth Note Triplet Multiple Bounce Rolls

Sheet music for Percussion, featuring the Star Spangled Banner. The music is written on a single staff with a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is *Allegro maestoso*. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth note triplets and multiple bounce rolls, indicated by the instruction "Use Sixteenth Note Triplet Multiple Bounce Rolls". The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. A section of the music is marked with a large "8" above the staff, indicating a repeat or a specific measure count. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line.

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: PERCUSSION

15-B

Dynamics

pp - pianissimo (play very softly) *ff* - fortissimo (play very loudly)

THEORY

73. INTERMEZZO

Tambourine - Thumb Rolls

mf

p *pp*

f *ff*

1.

2.

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: Mallet Percussion

16

74. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

75. MORNING STAR

Moderato

76. SONATA

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Andante grazioso Gracefully

77. RONDEAU

Jean-Joseph Mouret

Allegro

THEORY

Grace Note



A small note (or notes) which is played on, or slightly before the beat.

78. JULIET'S WALTZ

Charles Gounod

Tempo di valse

F MINOR

79. NATURAL MINOR

Scale

1/2 step 1/2 1/2 1/2

Arpeggio

80. HARMONIC MINOR

Scale

1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

Arpeggio

81. SORCERER'S APPRENTICE

Paul Dukas

Allegro agitato Agitated

f

82. I WALK THE ROAD AGAIN

American

mf

rit. *a tempo*

83. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – GREENSLEEVES

English Folk Song

Andante

p

mf

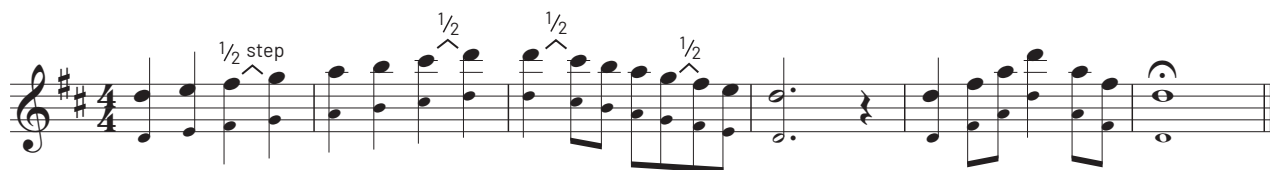
mp *mf* *rit.* *p*

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CLARINET

18

D MAJOR (Concert C Major)

84. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO Practice both upper and lower octaves.



85. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



86. ARPEGGIO STUDY



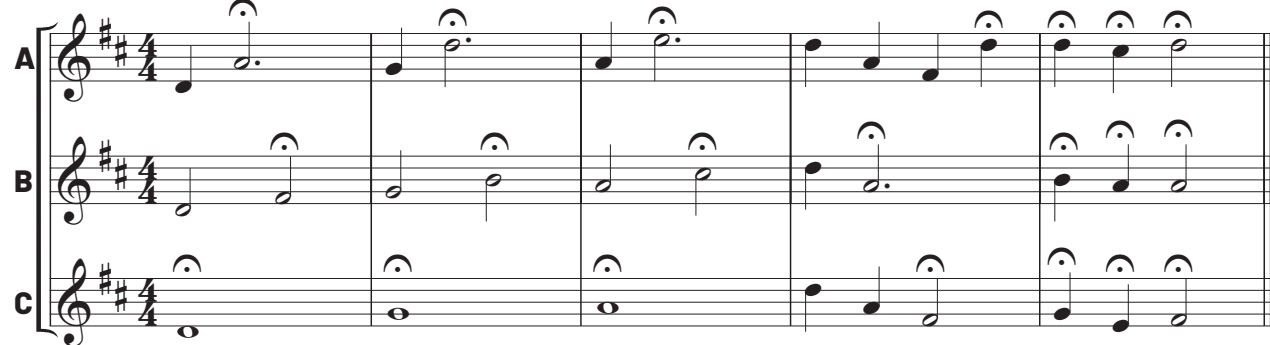
87. TWO-PART ETUDE



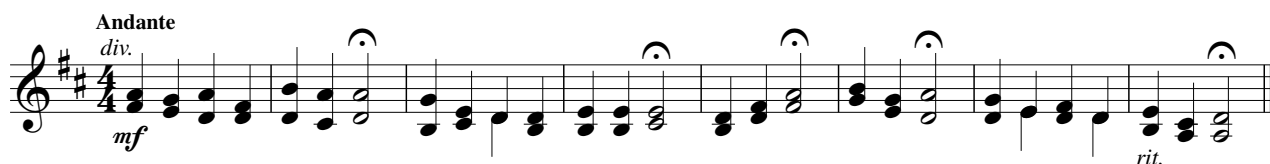
88. CHROMATIC SCALE



89. BALANCE BUILDER



90. CHORALE



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CLARINET

19

HISTORY

African American spirituals originated in the 1700's. As one of the largest categories of true American folk music, these melodies were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. Black and white people worked together to publish the first spiritual collection in 1867, four years after *The Emancipation Proclamation* was signed into law.

91. SIT DOWN, SISTER

African American Spiritual

Allegro

Fine

D.S. al Fine

92. SPINNING SONG – Duet

Johann Ellmenreich

Moderato

Fine

D.S. al Fine

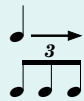
EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CLARINET

20

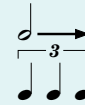
THEORY

Quarter Note Triplets

Similar to eighth note triplets where 1 beat is divided into 3 equal notes,



quarter note triplets divide 2 beats into 3 equal notes.



93. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

1 beat divided into 3 notes.

2 beats divided into 3 notes.

94. THREE FOR TWO

95. SURIRAM'S SONG

Allegro

Malaysian Folk Song

mf

div.

a2

f

mf

HISTORY

Africa is a large continent that is made up of many nations, and **African folk music** is as diverse as its many cultures. Folk songs from any country are expressions of work, love, war, sadness, and joy. This song is from Tanzania. The words describe a rabbit hopping and running through a field. Listen to the percussion section play African-sounding drums and rhythms.

96. JIBULI (The Rabbit's Song)

Adapted Tanzanian Folk Song

Allegro

mf

p

mf

f

A MINOR

97. NATURAL MINOR

Scale

Arpeggio

1/2 step

1/2

1/2

1/2

98. HARMONIC MINOR

Scale

Arpeggio

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

Meter Changes

Meter changes, or changing time signatures within a section of music, are commonly found in contemporary music. Composers use this technique to create a unique rhythm, pulse, or musical style.

THEORY

99. TIME ZONES

Allegro

f

mp

cresc.

f

3

Important French composers of the late 19th century include **Claude Debussy** (1862–1918), **Gabriel Fauré** (1845–1924), **Erik Satie** (1866–1925), **César Franck** (1822–1890), **Camille Saint-Saëns** (1835–1921), and **Paul Dukas** (1865–1935). Their works continue to have influence on the music of modern day composers. Gabriel Fauré wrote *Pavanne* (originally for orchestra) in 1887, two years before the Eiffel Tower was completed in Paris.

HISTORY

100. PAVANNE

Gabriel Fauré

Andante espressivo

mp

div.

a2

div.

a2

rit.

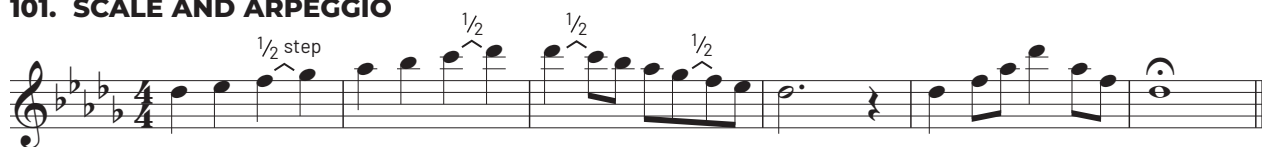
pp

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: FLUTE

22

Db MAJOR

101. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO



102. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



103. ARPEGGIO STUDY



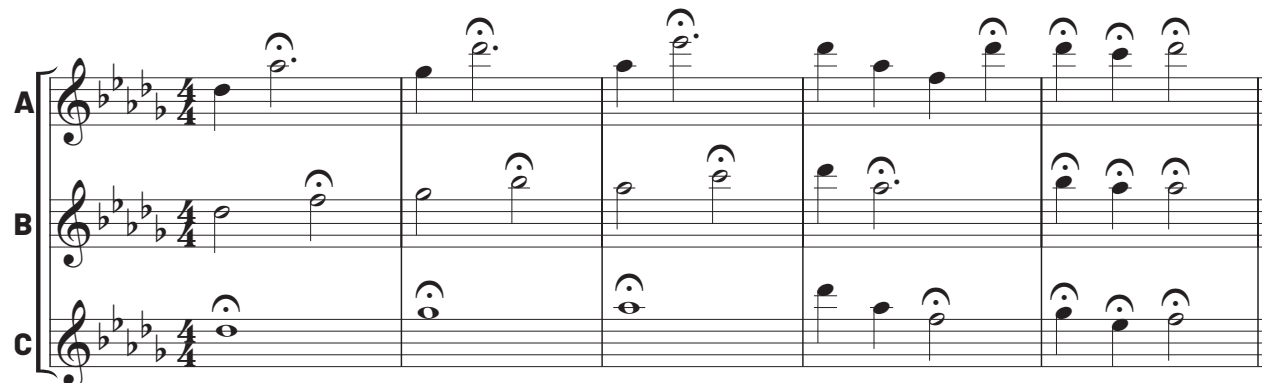
104. TWO-PART ETUDE *Practice both upper and lower octaves.*



105. CHROMATIC SCALE



106. BALANCE BUILDER



107. CHORALE



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: FLUTE

23

108. GERMAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

Franz Josef Haydn

Maestoso

mf

f

109. JOY

Johann Sebastian Bach

Andante espressivo ◀ Expressively

mp

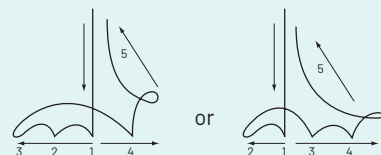
rit.

5/4 Time Signature

= 5 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting these five-beat patterns.



THEORY

110. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

1 2 & 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5

111. LET'S COUNT FIVE

Moderato

mf

sfz

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: FLUTE

24

112. SUKURU ITO

African Folk Song

Moderato



HISTORY

English composer **George Frideric Handel** (1685–1759) lived during the **Baroque Period (1600–1750)**. *Water Music* was written in honor of England's King George I. The first performance took place on the Thames River on July 17, 1717. Fifty musicians performed the work while floating on a barge. Handel lived during the same time as Johann Sebastian Bach, perhaps the most famous Baroque composer.

113. WATER MUSIC

George Frideric Handel

Allegro maestoso



114. ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUE QUIZ – PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION

Modeste Mussorgsky

Maestoso

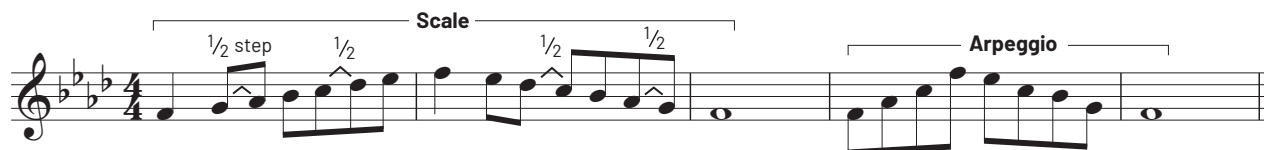


EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: F HORN

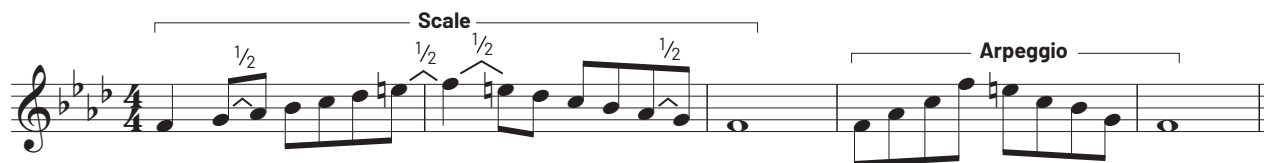
25

F MINOR (Concert B $\flat$ Minor)

115. NATURAL MINOR



116. HARMONIC MINOR



Ostinato

A clear and distinct musical phrase that is repeated persistently.

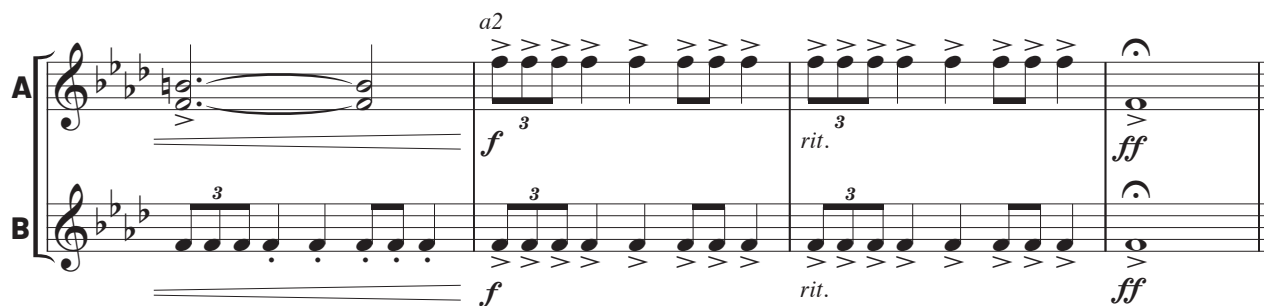
THEORY

British composer **Gustav Holst** (1874–1934) is one of the most widely played composers for concert band today. Many of his compositions, including his familiar military suites, are based on tuneful English folk songs. His most famous work for orchestra, *The Planets* (1916), has seven movements—one written for each known planet, excluding Earth.

HISTORY

117. MARS – Duet/Trio

Gustav Holst



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: F HORN

26

D MAJOR (Concert G Major)

118. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO



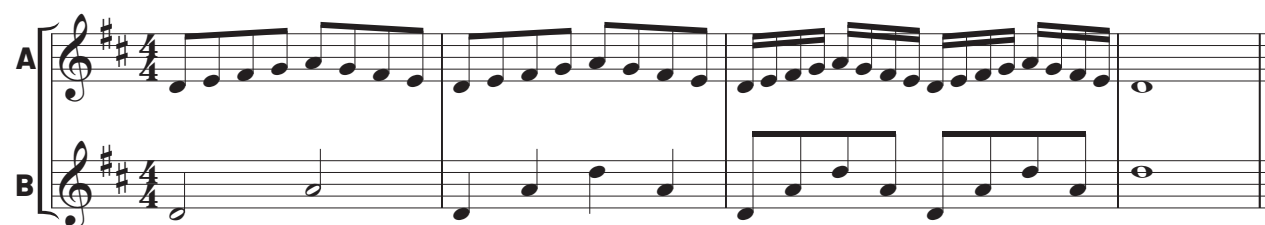
119. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



120. ARPEGGIO STUDY



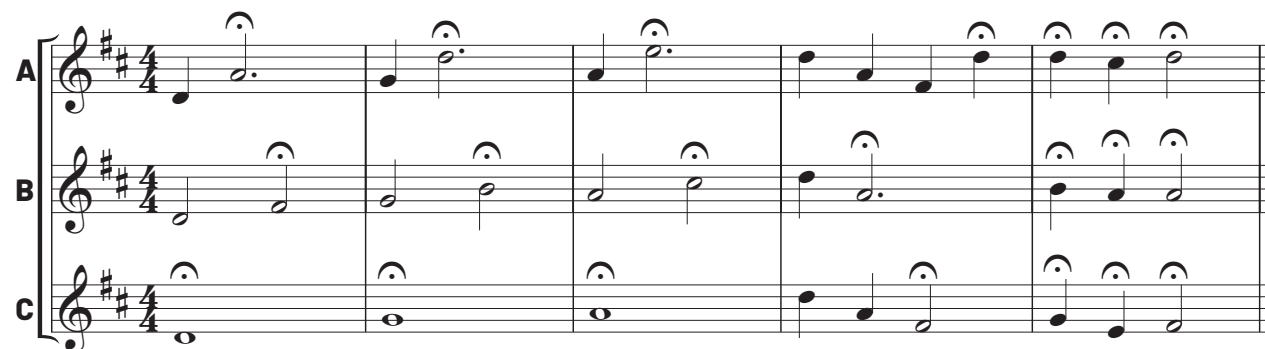
121. TWO-PART ETUDE



122. CHROMATIC SCALE



123. BALANCE BUILDER



124. CHORALE



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CONDUCTOR

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147

Oboe



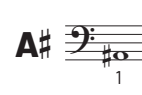
Bassoon



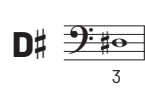
Bassoon



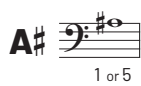
Trombone



Trombone



Trombone



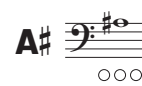
Baritone B.C.



Baritone B.C.



Baritone B.C.



Tuba



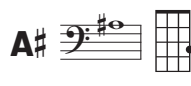
Tuba



Electric Bass



Electric Bass



122. CHROMATIC SCALE

Fl. cues lower octave Fl.: A#(B $\flat$ enharmonic)

Flute
Oboe

B $\flat$ Clarinet
B $\flat$ Bass Cl.

E $\flat$ Alto Cl.

A. Sax. cues lower octave

E $\flat$ Alto Sax.
E $\flat$ Bari. Sax.

B. Sax. cues upper octave

B $\flat$ Tenor Sax.

B $\flat$ Trumpet
Baritone T.C.

Bar. cues $\delta v b$

F Horn

Trombone
Baritone B.C.
Bassoon
Electric Bass

Tuba

Pataflafla Review

S.D. L R L R δ L L R δ L
B.D.

Percussion

Keyboard
Percussion

2

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CONDUCTOR

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123. BALANCE BUILDER

This musical score is for a piece titled "Balance Builder" in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is arranged for a large band and includes the following parts:

- Flute / Oboe:** Part A (treble clef) and Part C (bass clef).
- B♭ Clarinet / B♭ Bass Cl.:** Part A (treble clef) and Part C (bass clef).
- E♭ Alto Sax. / E♭ Bari. Sax. / E♭ Alto Cl.:** Part A (treble clef) and Part C (bass clef). Includes an *a3* (three flats) marking.
- B♭ Tenor Sax.:** Part A (treble clef) and Part C (bass clef).
- B♭ Trumpet / Baritone T.C.:** Part A (treble clef) and Part C (bass clef).
- F Horn:** Part A (treble clef) and Part C (bass clef).
- Trombone / Baritone B.C. / Bassoon / Electric Bass:** Part A (bass clef) and Part C (bass clef).
- Tuba:** Part A (bass clef) and Part C (bass clef).
- Percussion:** Includes *Sus. Cym.* (Sustained Cymbal) and Part C (bass clef).
- Keyboard Percussion:** Part A (treble clef) and Part C (bass clef).
- Timpani:** Part C (bass clef).

The score consists of 16 measures. The melody is primarily carried by the woodwinds and upper brass in Part A, while the lower brass and percussion provide harmonic support in Part C. The piece concludes with a final chord in the last measure.

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CONDUCTOR

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124. CHORALE

Andante

Flute *mf* *rit.*

Oboe *mf* *rit.*

Bassoon *mf* *rit.*

B♭ Clarinet *div.* *mf* *rit.*

E♭ Alto Cl. *mf* *rit.*

B♭ Bass Cl. *mf* *rit.*

E♭ Alto Sax. *mf* *rit.* *div.*

B♭ Tenor Sax. *mf* *rit.*

E♭ Bari. Sax. *mf* *rit.*

B♭ Trumpet *div.* *mf* *rit.*

F Horn *mf* *rit.* *div.*

Trombone *mf* *rit.*

Baritone *mf* *rit.*

Tuba (Electric Bass) *mf* *rit.*

Percussion Triangle *mf* *rit.*

Keyboard Percussion *mf* *rit.*

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: F HORN

27

HISTORY

Norwegian composer **Edvard Grieg** (1843–1907) based much of his music on the folk songs and dances of Norway. During the late 19th century, composers often used melodies from their native land. This trend is called **nationalism**. Russian **Modeste Mussorgsky** (1839–1881), Czech **Antonin Dvořák** (1841–1904), and Englishman **Sir Edward Elgar** (1857–1934) are other famous composers whose music was influenced by nationalism.

125. NORWEGIAN DANCE

Edvard Grieg

Andante

126. FRENCH NATIONAL ANTHEM (LA MARSEILLAISE)

Rouget De L'Isle

Allegro marziale ◀ *March-like style*

Music written during the **Renaissance Period (1430–1600)** was often upbeat and dance-like. *Wolsey's Wilde* was originally written for the lute, an ancestor to the guitar and the most popular instrument of the Renaissance era. Modern day concert band composer Gordon Jacob used this popular song in his *William Byrd Suite*, written as a tribute to English composer William Byrd (1543–1623).

HISTORY

127. WOLSEY'S WILDE

Anonymous

Animato ◀ *Animated, lively*

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HISTORY

Norwegian composer **Edvard Grieg** (1843–1907) based much of his music on the folk songs and dances of Norway. During the late 19th century, composers often used melodies from their native land. This trend is called **nationalism**. Russian **Modeste Mussorgsky** (1839–1881), Czech **Antonin Dvořák** (1841–1904), and Englishman **Sir Edward Elgar** (1857–1934) are other famous composers whose music was influenced by nationalism.

125. NORWEGIAN DANCE

Edvard Grieg

Andante

The musical score is for a band arrangement of 'Norwegian Dance' by Edvard Grieg. It is in 2/4 time and G major. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score includes parts for the following instruments:

- Flute / Oboe
- B♭ Clarinet / B♭ Bass Cl.
- E♭ Alto Sax. / E♭ Bari. Sax. / E♭ Alto Cl.
- B♭ Tenor Sax.
- B♭ Trumpet / Baritone T.C.
- F Horn
- Trombone / Baritone B.C. / Bassoon / Electric Bass
- Tuba
- Percussion (S.D., B.D., Tambourine, Cr. Cym.)
- Keyboard / Percussion

The score is written in a grand staff format with multiple staves for each instrument. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo 'Andante' is indicated at the top. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is used throughout. A 'Crushed Ruff' is indicated by a blue triangle above the percussion staff. The score consists of 12 measures.

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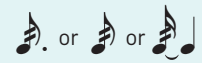
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Percussion

Rudiment Crushed Ruff

Essentially, the Crushed Ruff is one of the easiest drum rudiments to master. Simply play a multiple bounce stroke with both hands at the same time.



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126. FRENCH NATIONAL ANTHEM (LA MARSEILLAISE)

Rouget De L'Isle

Allegro marziale ◀ *March-like style*

Flute
Oboe

B♭ Clarinet
B♭ Bass Cl.

A. Sax.
B. Sax.
A. Cl.

B♭ Tenor Sax.

B♭ Trumpet
Baritone T.C.

F Horn

Trombone
Baritone B.C.
Bassoon
Electric Bass
Tuba

Percussion
S.D.
B.D.
Cr. Cym.

Keyboard
Percussion

Flute
Oboe

B♭ Clarinet
B♭ Bass Cl.

A. Sax.
B. Sax.
A. Cl.

B♭ Tenor Sax.

B♭ Trumpet
Baritone T.C.

F Horn

Trombone
Baritone B.C.
Bassoon
Electric Bass
Tuba

Percussion

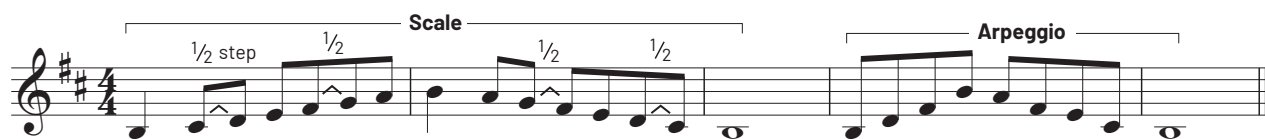
Keyboard
Percussion

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: F HORN

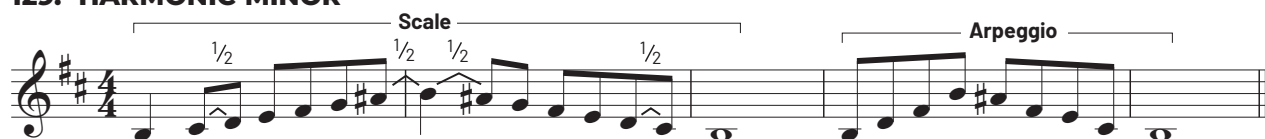
28

B MINOR (Concert E Minor)

128. NATURAL MINOR



129. HARMONIC MINOR



HISTORY

Native Japanese instruments include the *shakuhachi*, a bamboo flute played pointing downward; the *koto*, a long zither with movable frets played sitting down; and the *gakubiwa*, a pear-shaped lute with strings that are plucked. These instruments have been an important part of Japanese culture since the 8th century. *Kabuki*, a Japanese theatrical form that originated in 1603, remains popular in Japan. Performers play native Japanese instruments during Kabuki performances.

130. SONG OF THE SHAKUHACHI

Japanese Folk Song



THEORY

D.C. al Coda

At the **D.C. al Coda**, play again from the beginning to the indication **To Coda** Φ , then skip to the section marked Φ **Coda**, meaning "ending section."

D.S. al Coda

Similar to **D.C. al Coda**, but return to the sign $\%$.

131. POLOVETZIAN DANCES

Alexander Borodin



Looking for some more fun music to play?

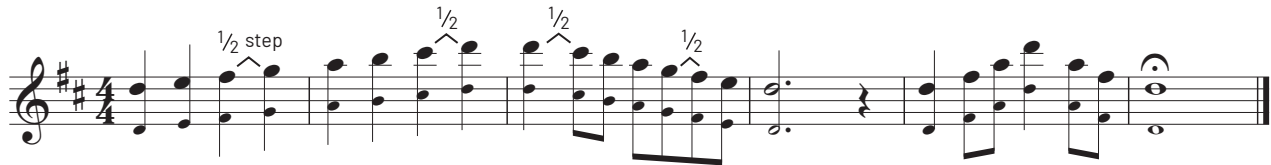
See the inside front cover for instructions on accessing recent popular Bonus Songs.

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: OBOE

29

D MAJOR

132. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO *Practice both upper and lower octaves.*



133. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



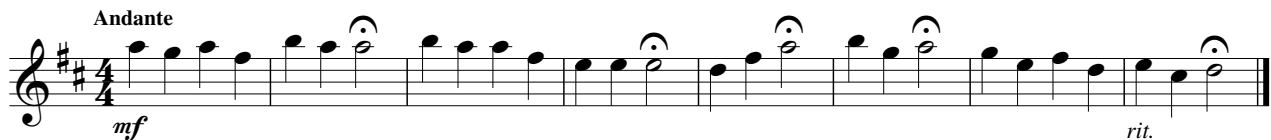
134. ARPEGGIO STUDY



135. TWO-PART ETUDE

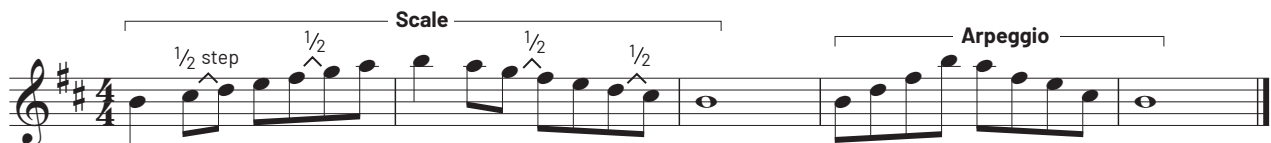


136. CHORALE

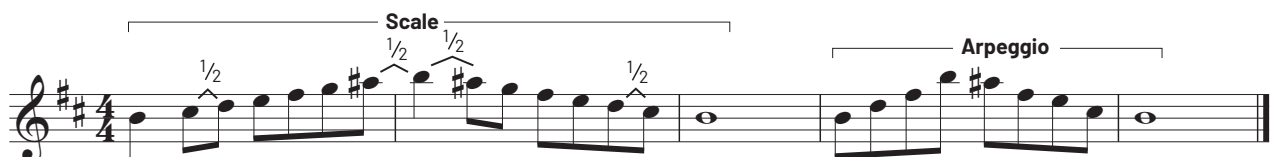


B MINOR

137. NATURAL MINOR



138. HARMONIC MINOR



EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: OBOE

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HISTORY

Latin American music combines the folk music from South and Central America, the Caribbean Islands, American Indian, Spanish, and Portuguese cultures. Melodies are often accompanied by drums, maracas, and claves. Latin American music continues to influence jazz, classical, and popular styles of music. *Cielito Lindo* is a Latin American love song.

139. CIELITO LINDO

Allegro

C. Fernandez

HISTORY

Tchaikovsky, along with Wagner, Brahms, Mendelssohn, and Chopin, helped define the musical era known as the **Romantic Period (1825–1900)**. The “symphonic tone poem” from this period continues to be one of the most popular musical forms performed by orchestras and bands today.

140. WALTZ IN FIVE (from SYMPHONY NO. 6)

Peter I. Tchaikovsky

141. THE YOUNG CHEVALIER

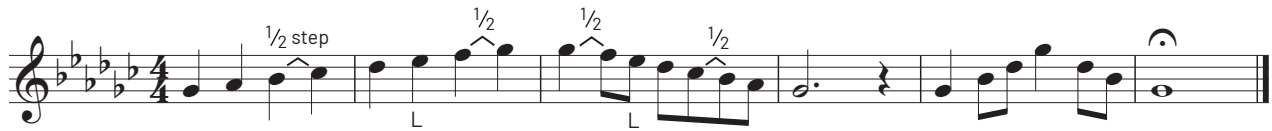
Scottish

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: OBOE

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G $\flat$ MAJOR

142. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO



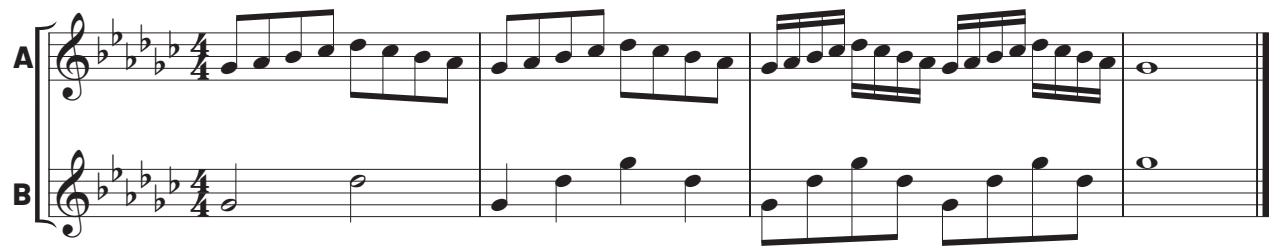
143. EXERCISE IN THIRDS



144. ARPEGGIO STUDY



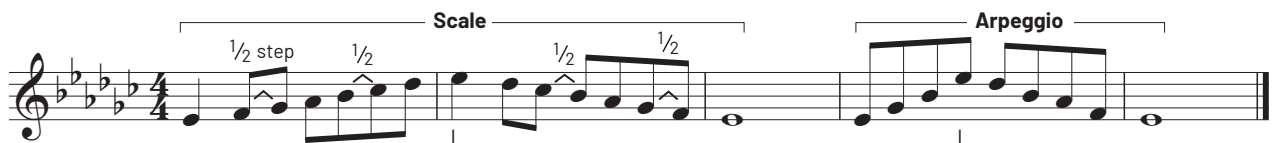
145. TWO-PART ETUDE



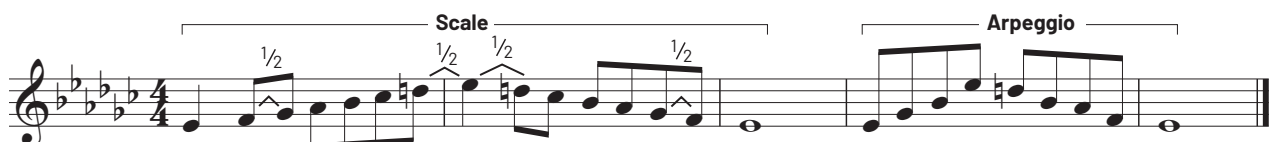
146. CHORALE

**E $\flat$ MINOR**

147. NATURAL MINOR



148. HARMONIC MINOR



INDIVIDUAL STUDY – Trumpet

149. STRETCHING DOWN

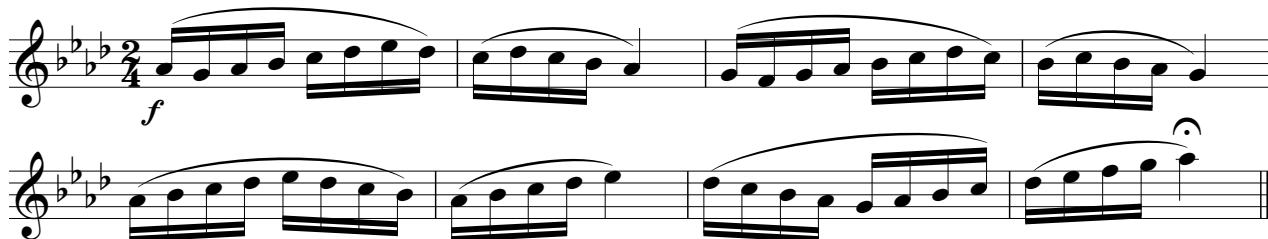
150. REACHING UP AND DOWN *Upper or lower octaves, opt.*

151. ARTICULATION EXERCISE

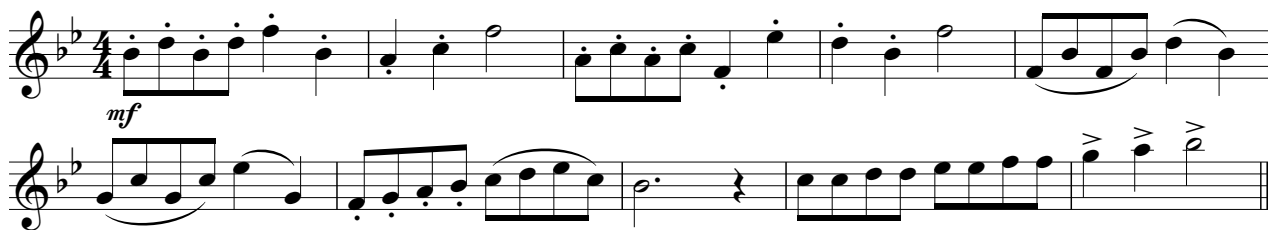
152. CHROMATIC WORKOUT

INDIVIDUAL STUDY – Trumpet

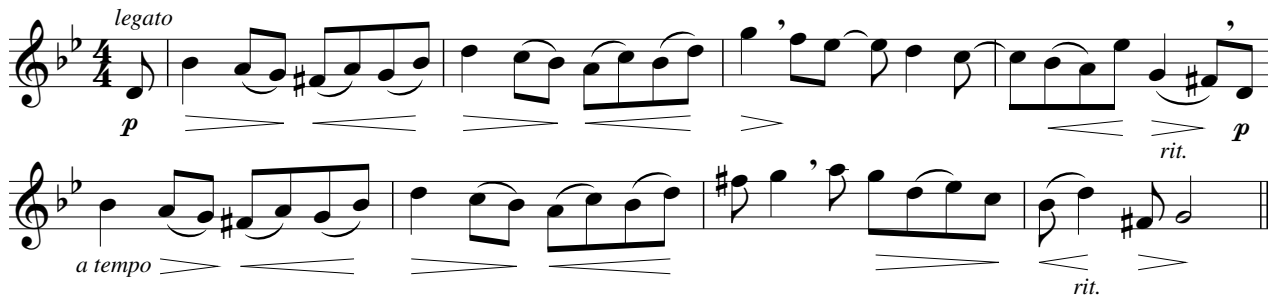
153. LEGATO STUDY



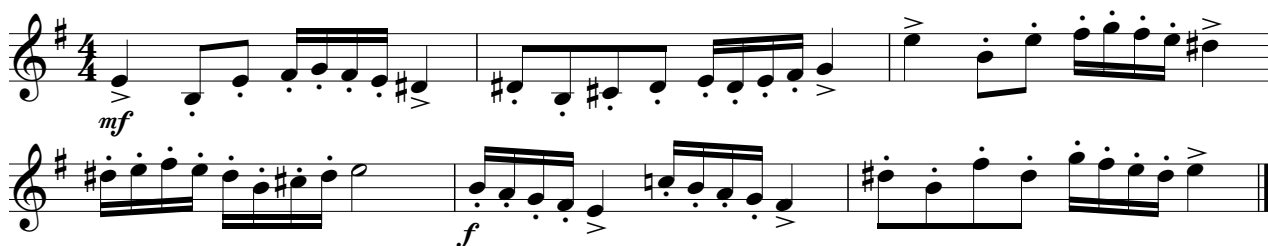
154. STUDY IN CONCERT A $\flat$ MAJOR



155. CONCERT F MINOR EXERCISE



156. STACCATO ETUDE



157. TRIPLET WORKOUT



READING SKILL BUILDERS

158. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 1

Musical notation for Reading Skill Builder No. 1, Tuba part. The piece is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The second and third staves continue the melodic line, ending with a final note on a whole rest.

159. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 2

Musical notation for Reading Skill Builder No. 2, Tuba part. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third staff concludes the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo.

160. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 3

Musical notation for Reading Skill Builder No. 3, Tuba part. The piece is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) marcato dynamic. The second staff features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) legato dynamic and includes triplets marked with a '3'. The piece concludes with a forte (*f*) marcato dynamic.

161. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 4

Musical notation for Reading Skill Builder No. 4, Tuba part. The piece is in 12/8 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of one staff of music. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes. The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a ritardando (*rit.*) marking.

162. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 5

Musical notation for Reading Skill Builder No. 5, Tuba part. The piece is in 3/8 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melodic line, ending with a final note on a whole rest.

READING SKILL BUILDERS

163. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 6

164. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 7

165. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 8

166. READING SKILL BUILDER NO. 9

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: TENOR SAXOPHONE

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167. CHORALE (Prelude from Hansel and Gretel)

Engelbert Humperdinck
Arr. by John Higgins

Andante

mp

cresc.

f *mp*

rit. *mp*

168. CHORALE (Based on a Theme by Palestrina)

Arr. by John Higgins

Flowing

f-p *Alt.* *f-p* *Alt.*

mf

p-f *pp rall.*

169. CHORALE (Based on a Theme by J. S. Bach)

Arr. by John Higgins

Andante

mf

rit.

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: TENOR SAXOPHONE

37

170. CHORALE (Based on a Theme by Tchaikovsky)

Arr. by John Higgins

Broadly

EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: CLARINET

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RHYTHM STUDIES

[illegible]

The first staff of music is in 4/4 time. It contains measures 9, 10, 11, and 12. Measure 9 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 10 starts with a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F5. Measure 11 starts with a quarter note G5, followed by a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, and a quarter note C6. Measure 12 starts with a quarter note D6, followed by a quarter note E6, a quarter note F6, and a quarter note G6.

Musical notation for measures 17-20 of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. Measure 17 starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes A4-Bb4-A4. Measure 18 continues with a quarter note G4, a triplet of eighth notes A4-Bb4-A4, and a quarter note G4. Measure 19 begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes A4-Bb4-A4, and a quarter note G4. Measure 20 starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes A4-Bb4-A4, and a quarter note G4. The notation includes a repeat sign at the end of measure 20.

The first line of the exercise consists of measures 21 through 24. The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a bracket) over groups of three notes in measures 21, 22, 23, and 24. Measure 21 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Measure 22 has a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 23 has a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 24 has a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes.

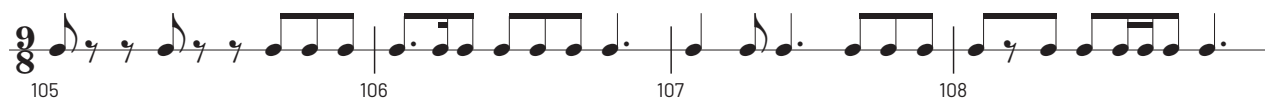
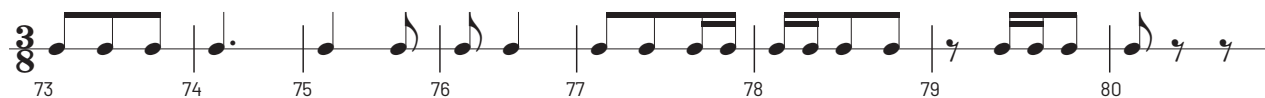
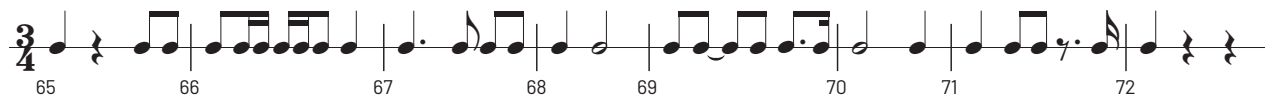
Musical notation for the second staff, measures 25-32. The staff is in 2/4 time. Measures 25-32 contain a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring beamed sixteenth notes and rests.

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

The second staff continues the musical piece. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and a repeat sign. The measures are numbered 41 through 48 below the staff.

The second staff continues the musical piece. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and bar lines. The measures are numbered 49 through 56 below the staff.

RHYTHM STUDIES



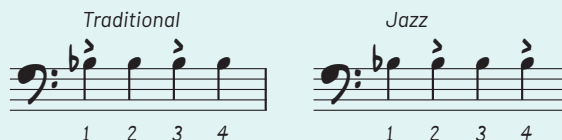
EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: TROMBONE

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THE BASICS OF JAZZ STYLE from Essential Elements for Jazz Ensemble

Accenting "2 and 4"

For most traditional music the important beats in 4/4 time are 1 and 3. In jazz, however, the emphasis is usually on beats 2 and 4. Emphasizing "2 and 4" gives the music a jazz feeling.

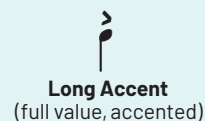


174. ACCENTING 2 AND 4



Jazz Articulations

There are four basic articulations in jazz.



Swing 8th Notes Sound Different Than They Look

In swing, the 2nd 8th note of each beat is actually played like the last third of a triplet, and slightly accented. 8th notes in swing style are usually played *legato*.



175. SWING 8TH NOTES



Quarter Notes

Quarter notes in swing style are usually played detached (*staccato*) with accents on beats 2 and 4.



176. QUARTERS AND 8THS



177. RUNNIN' AROUND



Syncopation in Jazz

When beats are played early (anticipated) or played late (delayed), the music becomes syncopated. Syncopation makes the music sound “jazzy.”

178. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Without Syncopation James Black and Katherine Purvis



179. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – With Syncopation



“Jazzin’ Up” the Melody by Adding Rhythms

Adding rhythms to a melody is another easy way to improvise in a jazz style. Start by filling out long notes with repeated 8th and quarter notes. Remember to swing the 8th notes (play *legato* and give the upbeats an accent).

180. “JAZZIN’ UP” JINGLE BELLS

J. Pierpont

Original Melody



Jazzed Up Melody (rhythms added)



MAKE UP YOUR OWN (IMPROVISE)

181. LONDON BRIDGE Complete the melody in your own “jazzed up” way. Use only the notes shown in parentheses. Slashes on the staff indicate when to improvise.

Original Melody



Jazzed Up Melody
Band



Band



Solo – complete the melody

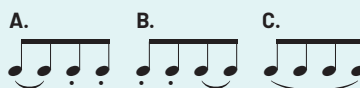
EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: FLUTE

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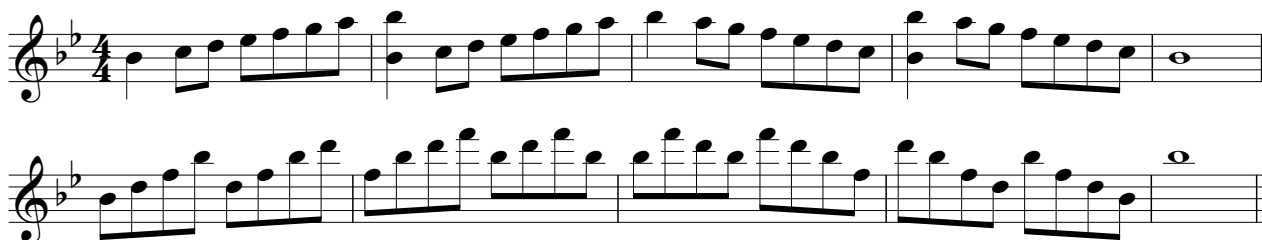
THEORY

Major Scales

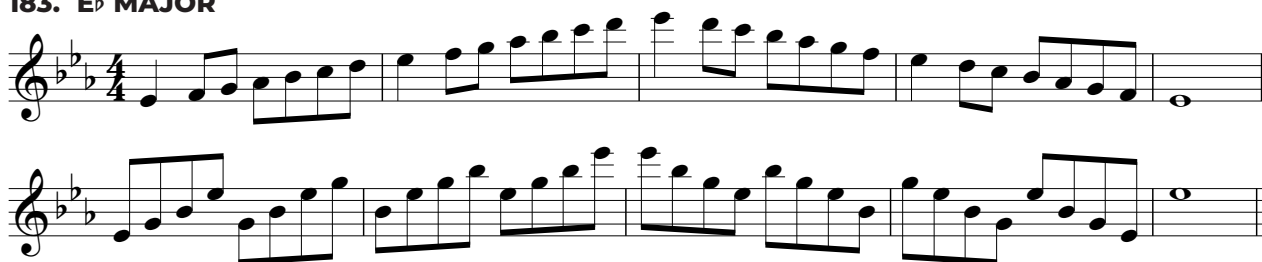
Play major scales as part of your daily practice routine. Play all octaves, keys, and arpeggios at various dynamic levels and tempos. Keep a steady pulse. Try different articulation patterns, such as:



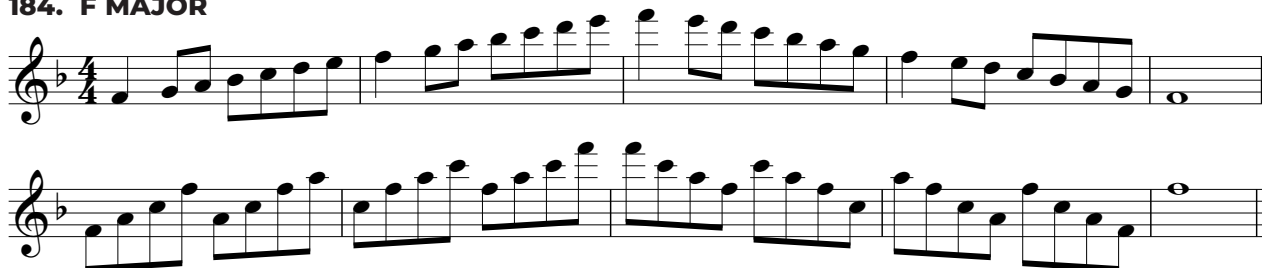
182. B $\flat$ MAJOR



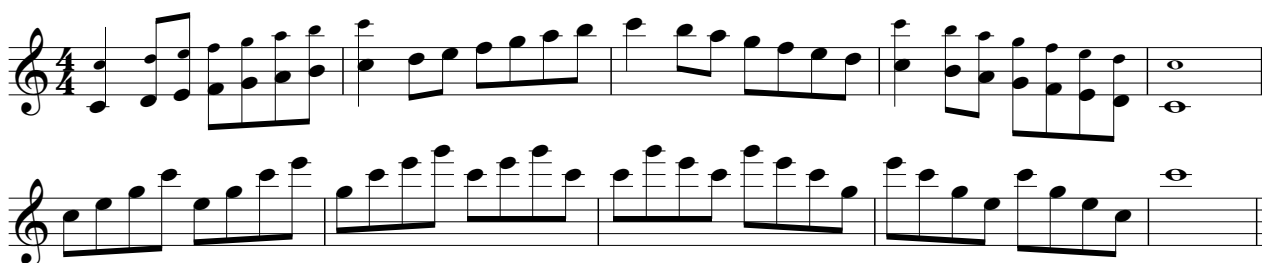
183. E $\flat$ MAJOR



184. F MAJOR



185. C MAJOR



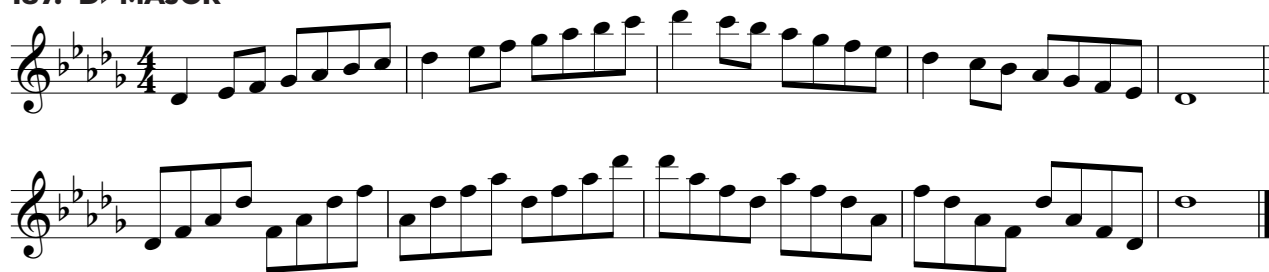
186. A $\flat$ MAJOR



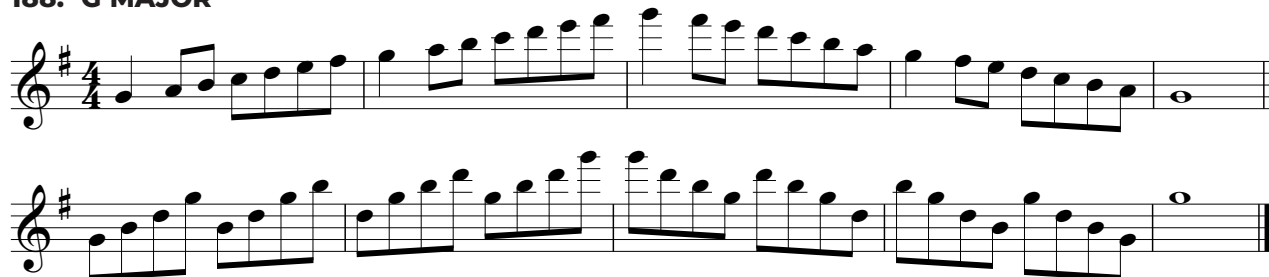
EE BAND PERUSAL BOOK 3: FLUTE

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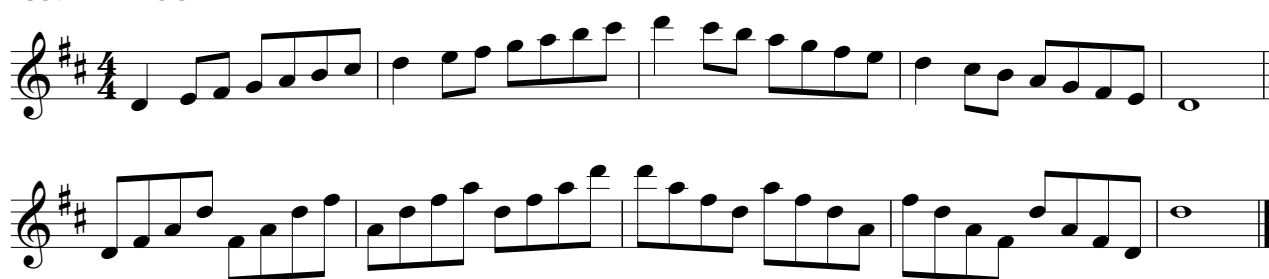
187. D $\flat$ MAJOR



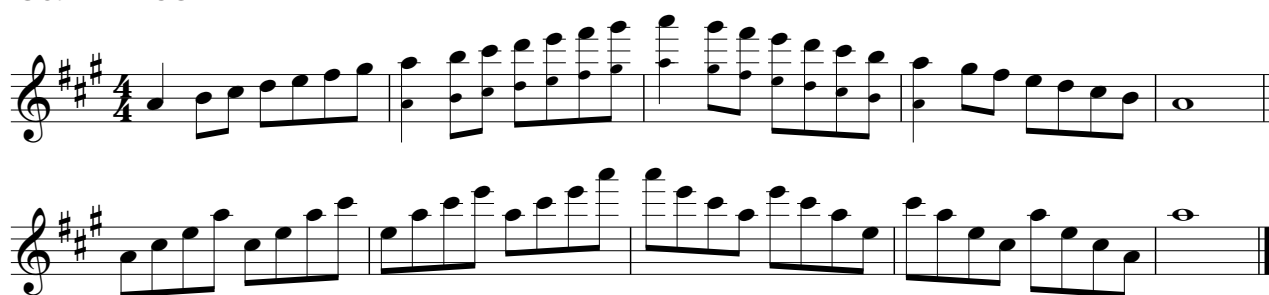
188. G MAJOR



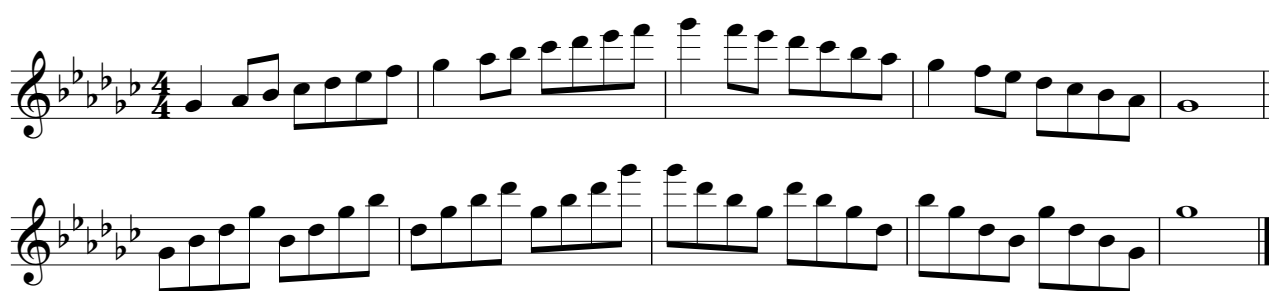
189. D MAJOR



190. A MAJOR



191. G $\flat$ MAJOR



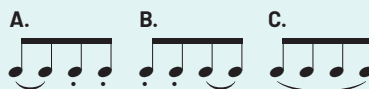
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THEORY

Minor Scales

Play minor scales as part of your daily practice routine. Play all octaves, all three forms, and the arpeggios at various dynamic levels and tempos. Keep a steady pulse. Try different articulation patterns, such as:



192. E MINOR SCALE (Concert D Minor)

Natural *Melodic*

Harmonic *Arpeggio*

193. A MINOR SCALE (Concert G Minor)

Natural *Melodic*

Harmonic *Arpeggio*

194. D MINOR SCALE (Concert C Minor)

Natural *Melodic*

Harmonic *Arpeggio*

195. G MINOR SCALE (Concert F Minor)

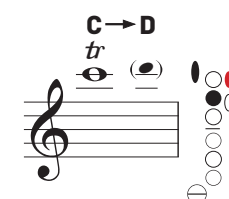
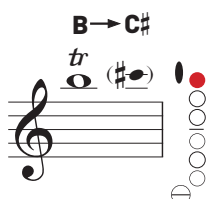
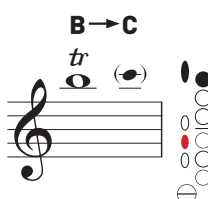
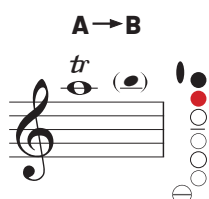
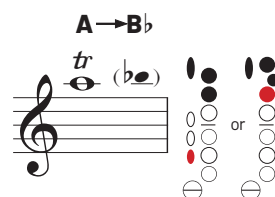
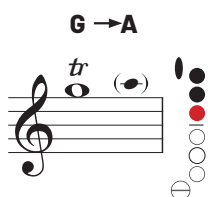
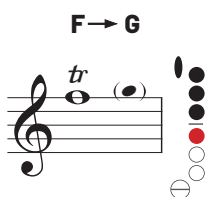
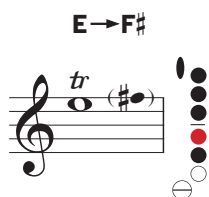
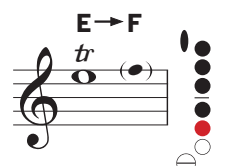
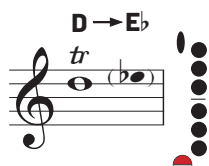
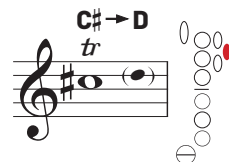
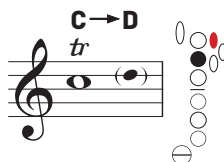
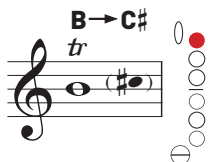
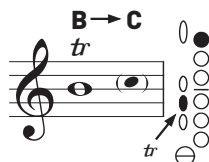
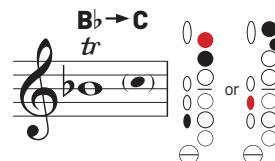
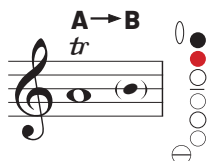
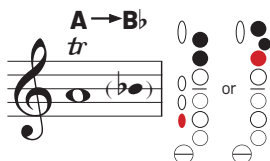
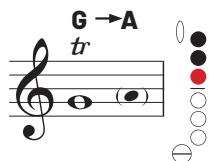
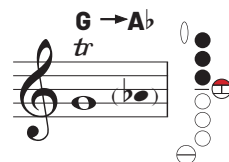
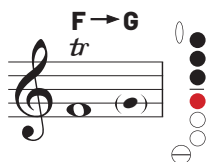
Natural *Melodic*

Harmonic *Arpeggio*

TRILL CHART

B $\flat$ TENOR SAXOPHONE

Here are some common trill fingerings. Trill the **red** key(s).



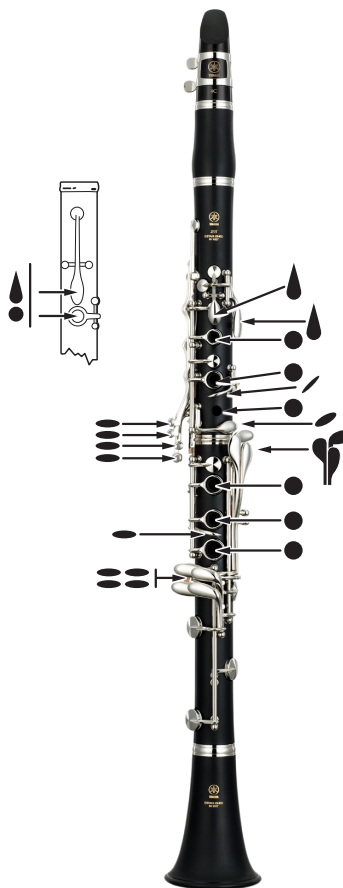
FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ CLARINET

Instrument Care Reminders

Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Drop a weighted chamois or cotton swab into the bell and pull it out through the barrel.
- Carefully twist off the barrel and dry off any additional moisture. Place it in the case.
- Gently twist the upper and lower sections apart, with the bell still attached. Place the upper section in the case.
- Remove the bell and place the bell and lower section back into the case.
- As you put each piece back in the case, check to be sure they are dry.
- Your case is designed to hold only specific objects. If you try to force anything else into the case, it may damage your instrument.



- = Open
- = Pressed down
- ◐ = Optional

Alternate fingerings are used in certain situations to allow for smoother technique. These are shown to the right of the more common fingerings.

Instruments and photos courtesy of Yamaha.

E 	F 	F# G$\flat$ 	G
G# A$\flat$ 	A 	A# B$\flat$ 	B
C 	C# D$\flat$ 	D 	D# E$\flat$

FINGERING CHART

B $\flat$ CLARINET

The chart displays fingering options for the B $\flat$ Clarinet across seven rows of notes. Each row contains four notes with their respective fingerings indicated by black dots (required) and gray dots (optional). The notes are arranged in a chromatic scale: E, F, F $\sharp$ /G $\flat$, G, G $\sharp$ /A $\flat$, A, A $\sharp$ /B $\flat$, B, C, C $\sharp$ /D $\flat$, D, D $\sharp$ /E $\flat$, E, F, F $\sharp$ /G $\flat$, G.

Key features of the chart include:

- Row 1:** E, F, F $\sharp$ G $\flat$ (with 'Chr.' label), G (with '*' label).
- Row 2:** G $\sharp$ A $\flat$ (with '*' label), A (with '*' label), A $\sharp$ B $\flat$ (with '*' label), B (with 'L' and 'R' labels).
- Row 3:** C (with 'R' and 'L' labels), C $\sharp$ D $\flat$ (with 'R' and 'L' labels), D, D $\sharp$ E $\flat$.
- Row 4:** E, F, F $\sharp$ G $\flat$ (with 'Chr.' label), G.
- Row 5:** G $\sharp$ A $\flat$, A, A $\sharp$ B $\flat$ (with '1-and-1' label), B.
- Row 6:** C, C $\sharp$ D $\flat$, D, D $\sharp$ E $\flat$ (with 'or' labels).
- Row 7:** E, F, F $\sharp$ G $\flat$ (with 'or' labels), G (with 'or' labels).

* a) Adding all or some of the gray fingers can help with note changes in various playing situations.

b) Adding different combinations of gray fingerings can also improve tone quality and intonation depending on the model of your clarinet.

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