

LARGO

From NEW WORLD SYMPHONY

BELLS

ANTONIN DVORÁK
Arranged by JOHNNIE VINSON

Largo 8 9 8 17 (No rolls) *mp*

C Eb Eb D Bb C C Eb D Bb

C C Eb Eb D Bb C C Eb D Bb C

25 10 35 *p*

G Bb Bb Ab F G Eb G F D Eb

43 3 *rit.*

G Bb Bb Ab F G Eb G F D Eb

47 4 *a tempo* *mp* *f* *mp*

G Bb Bb Eb F G F Eb F C Eb

2 57 7 *p* *rit.*

Eb

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Chord Chart

arr. Bernice

Each note cued

A TETRIS (♩ = 140)

B **C**

D **E** **F**

G **H** roots only (no chords)

I **MORTAL KOMBAT** (♩ = 126)

J

K **L**

M **N** **ZELDA** (♩ = 80)

O **Faster** (♩ = 120)

P

Don't Play 2nd Time (Tacet)

mf *f* *fp* *mf* *mf* *mf* *f*

The chord chart is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time, using a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The notation includes diamond-shaped note heads, stems, and various musical symbols such as accents (>), slurs, and dynamic markings. The chart is divided into sections labeled A through P, each representing a different game or theme. Section A, 'TETRIS', starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 16. Section B starts at measure 17 and ends at measure 25. Section C starts at measure 26 and ends at measure 35. Section D starts at measure 36 and ends at measure 42. Section E starts at measure 43 and ends at measure 50. Section F starts at measure 51 and ends at measure 59. Section G starts at measure 60 and ends at measure 67. Section H, 'MARIO', starts at measure 68 and ends at measure 75. Section I, 'MORTAL KOMBAT', starts at measure 76 and ends at measure 83. Section J starts at measure 84 and ends at measure 91. Section K starts at measure 92 and ends at measure 99. Section L starts at measure 100 and ends at measure 107. Section M starts at measure 108 and ends at measure 115. Section N, 'ZELDA', starts at measure 116 and ends at measure 123. Section O, 'Faster', starts at measure 124 and ends at measure 131. Section P starts at measure 132 and ends at measure 139. The chart includes various chords such as Cm, Fm, Eb, G, and Bb, as well as single notes and rests. Dynamics like *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte) are used to indicate volume changes. The tempo is marked with ♩ = 140 for TETRIS, ♩ = 100 for MARIO, ♩ = 126 for MORTAL KOMBAT, ♩ = 80 for ZELDA, and ♩ = 120 for Faster.

68

Q

R

F sus4 F B $\flat$ (root) A $\flat$ add9 G $\flat$ G $\flat$ add6 D $\flat$ sus4 D $\flat$ B sus2 B B $\flat$ m B $\flat$ m7 C Cmaj7

76

S

T

F B $\flat$ (root) A $\flat$ add9 G $\flat$ G $\flat$ 7 F7 B $\flat$ dim7/E F7 B $\flat$ dim7/E F7

85

U

B B $\flat$ m B $\flat$ m7 C Cmaj7 F B $\flat$ 5

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Strings

arr. Bernice

Each note cued

A TETRIS (♩ = 140)

Musical notation for section A (TETRIS) in 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The notation includes a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has chords: Cm, Cm, G, G, Cm, Cm, Cm, G, G, Cm. The bass staff has a single note: f. Dynamics include > (accent), f, and fp (fortissimo piano) with a hairpin.

Musical notation for section B in 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats. The notation includes a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has chords: G, Cm, Fm, Eb, G, Cm, G, Cm. The bass staff has a single note: G. Dynamics include > (accent).

Musical notation for sections D and E in 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats. The notation includes a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has chords: G, Cm, Fm, Eb, G, Cm, Cm, G. The bass staff has a single note: G. Dynamics include > (accent).

Musical notation for sections F and G (MARIO) in 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100. The notation includes a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has chords: Cm, G, Cm, G, Cm, G. The bass staff has a single note: G. Dynamics include > (accent). Section G is marked with a 5-measure rest.

Musical notation for sections H and I (MORTAL KOMBAT) in 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 126. The notation includes a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has chords: Cm, Eb, Bb, Ab. The bass staff has a single note: f. Dynamics include > (accent), f, and 4-measure rests.

Strings, p. 2

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

J

42

Cm Eb Bb Ab

YELL!

K

46

L

Cm Eb Bb Ab

Spon sor the band!

Don't Play 2nd Time (Tacet)

M

54

N

57

ZELDA (♩ = 80)

Bb5 Ab5(add9) Ab5 Gb

O

62

F sus4 F

P

Bb(root) Bb(root) Bb(root) Ab Gb

Q

F sus4 F Bb(root)

Faster (♩ = 120)

70. R

A^badd9 G^b G^badd6 D^bsus4 D^b B^bsus2 B B^bm B^bm7 C Cmaj7

76. S T

F B^b(root) A^badd9 G^b G^b7 F7 B^bdim7/E F7

83. U

B^bdim7/E F7 B B^bm B^bm7 C Cmaj7 F B^b5

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Piano 1

arr. Bernice

Setting: Lead 2 Sawtooth (or) Polysynth

Each note cued

TETRIS (♩ = 140)

MARIO (♩ = 100)

MORTAL KOMBAT (♩ = 126)

ZELDA (♩ = 80)

Faster (♩ = 120)

Don't Play A♭ 2nd Time (Tacet)

21 39 43 51 59 81

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U

4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 Cm f Cm f 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Piano 2

arr. Bernice

Setting: ORCHESTRA HIT

Each note cued

TETRIS (♩ = 140)

A B C D

MARIO (♩ = 100)

E F G H I J

MORTAL KOMBAT (♩ = 126)

YELL!

Spon sor the band!

ZELDA (♩ = 80)

Faster (♩ = 120)

U

21 4 4 4 4 4

26 4 4 5 4 4 3

36 45

49

53

56

63 2 4 4 4 4 4

85 5

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Bells

arr. Bernice

Each note cued

A **TETRIS** (♩ = 140) **B** **C** **D**

E **F** **G** **MARIO** (♩ = 100) **H** **I** **MORTAL KOMBAT** (♩ = 126) **J**

K **L** **M**

YELL!
Spon sor the band!

N **ZELDA** (♩ = 80)

O **Faster** (♩ = 120) **P**

Q

R **S**

T

U

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The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Chimes

arr. Bernice

Each note cued

TETRIS (♩ = 140)

MARIO (♩ = 100)

MORTAL KOMBAT (♩ = 126)

YELL!

Spon sor the band!

ZELDA (♩ = 80)

Faster (♩ = 120)

mf

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Bass Guitar
(Treble Clef)

arr. Bernice

Each note cued

TETRIS (♩ = 140)

Chord progressions for TETRIS:

Cm Cm G G Cm Cm Cm G

Section A: G

Section B: Fm Eb

Section C: G Cm

Section D: Fm Eb G Cm

Section E: Cm G Cm G

Section F: Cm

Chord progressions for MARIO:

G Cm G

Section G: (♩ = 100)

Section H: Eb G Bb Ab Eb Ab

mf roots only (no chords)

Chord progressions for MORTAL KOMBAT:

Section I: (Cm) (Eb)

Section J: (Bb) (Ab) (Cm) (Eb)

(Bb) (Ab) **K** (Cm) (Eb)

(Bb) (Ab) **L** (Cm) (Eb)

(Bb) (Ab) **M** (Cm) (Eb)

(Bb) (Ab) **N** **ZELDA** (♩ = 80) B^b5

Faster (♩ = 120) *mf* B^b - F B^b

A^b(add9) A^b5 G^b F sus4 (F) **O** B^b(root) B^b(root) **P** B^b(root) A^b

Ab Eb Ab Gb Db Gb F C F *f*

G^b F sus4 (F) **Q** B^b(root) A^badd9 G^b(Gbadd6) D^bsus4 (Db) **R** B sus2 (B) B^bm(Bbm7)

T

C (Cmaj7) F **S** B^b(root) A^badd9 G^b (Gb7) F7 B^bdim7/E F7

G A

B^bdim7/E F7 **U** B B^bm (Bbm7) C (Cmaj7) F B^b5

G A

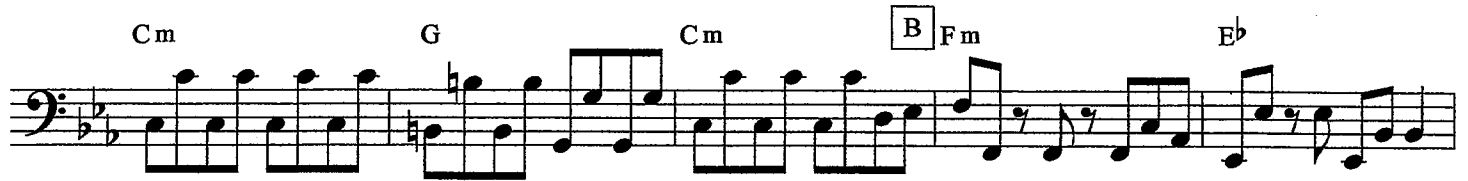
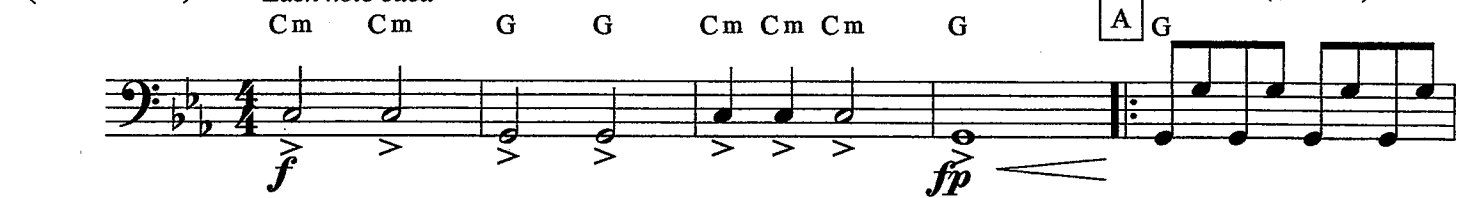
The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Bass Guitar
(Bass Clef)

arr. Bernice

Each note cued
Cm Cm G G Cm Cm Cm G

TETRIS (♩ = 140)



mf roots only (no chords)

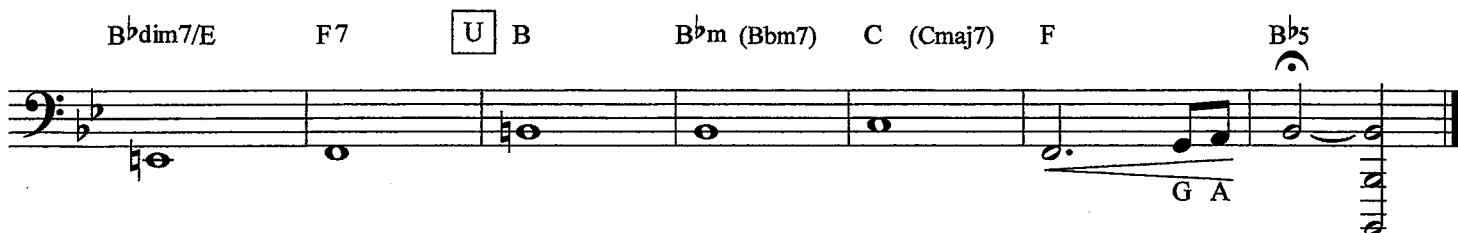
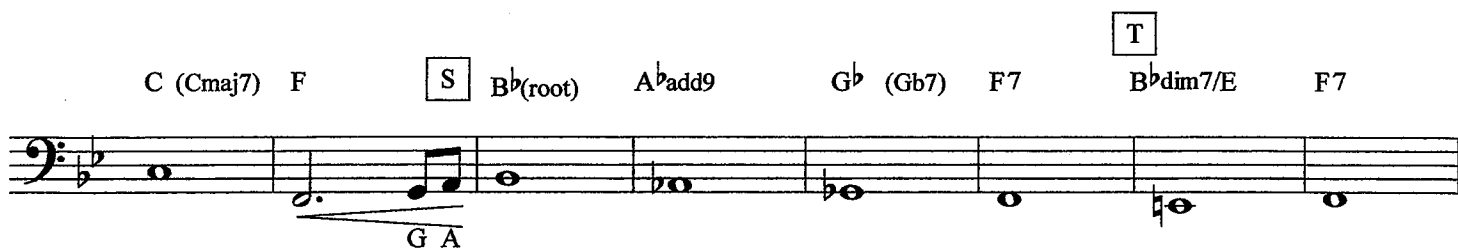
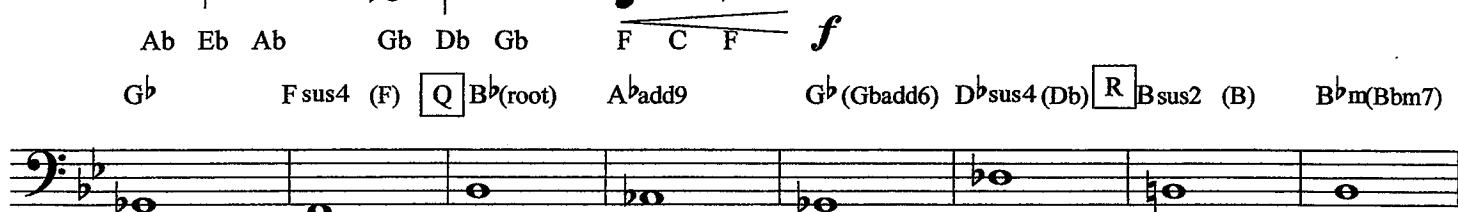


MORTAL KOMBAT (♩ = 126)
(Cm) (Eb)



Bass Guitar (Bass Clef), p. 2

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris



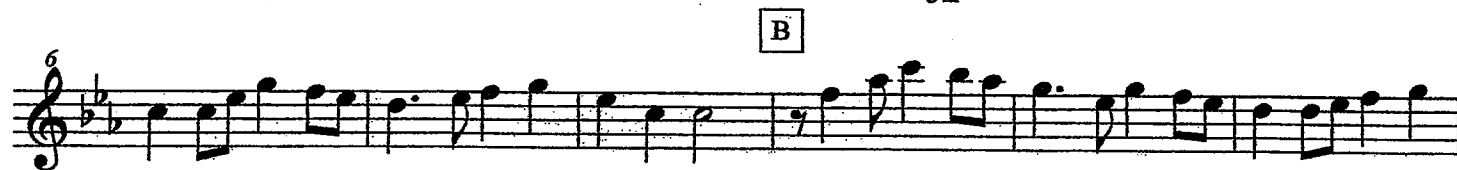
The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

Melody C
& Mallets

arr. Bernice

Each note cued

A TETRIS (♩ = 140)



G MARIO (♩ = 100)



MORTAL KOMBAT

I (♩ = 126)

J



Melody C, p. 2
& Mallets

The Legend of Super Mortal Tetris

YELL! K L YELL! 2nd time only

Spon sor the band! Spon sor the band!

M *f*

N ZELDA (♩ = 80) *mf*

Faster O (♩ = 120) P *f*

Q R

S

T

U

arr. Bernice

2009

Synthesizer

Winter Fest

Gloria In Excelsis Deo

♩ = 82

Majestically

Traditional / Arr. Bernice

6 6 10 14

♩ = 120

4

mf

mf

15 18

21 22

26 28

Ode To Joy

Bb — Bb F — Bb — F —

mp

2
32

32

Synthesizer

36

F
A, C, F

38

40

44

44

48

50

52

Eb

Bb/F

F/C

F

56

56

Bb

Bb

Bb

Bb

Bb

Bb



Mr. P.C.

John Coltrane

Chord progression: C_{MI}^7 F_{MI}^7 C_{MI}^7 A^b7 G^7 C_{MI}^7

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Mr. PC is a 12-bar minor blues. Segments of the motific melody are transposed to match the chord changes. It was originally played with a fast swing feel.

For your use

Supplemental Material - Mr. P.C.

Sample Piano Voicings

Basic 3-note voicings

Rootless voicings

C_{MI}^7 F_{MI}^7 A^b7 G^7 C_{MI}^7 F_{MI}^7 A^b7 G^7

$\begin{matrix} b3 \\ b7 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} b7 \\ b3 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} b7 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} b7 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 9 \\ b7 \\ b3 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 5 \\ b3 \\ b7 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ b7 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ b7 \end{matrix}$

Useful scales

C Blues Scale C Dorian (C_{MI}^7) F Dorian (F_{MI}^7)

$\begin{matrix} 1 & b3 & 4 & b5 & 5 & b7 & 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & b3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & b7 & 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & b3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & b7 & 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & b7 & 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & b7 & 1 \end{matrix}$

A^b Mixolydian (A^b7) G Mixolydian (G^7)

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & b7 & 1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & b7 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Sample Bass Line

C_{MI}^7

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & b3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & b7 & 7 & 1 & b7 & 5 & b3 & 1 & 5 & 1 & b3 \end{matrix}$

F_{MI}^7 C_{MI}^7

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & b3 & 2 & 1 & b7 & 6 & b6 & 1 & b7 & 6 & b7 & 1 & b3 & 5 & b3 \end{matrix}$

A^b7 G^7 C_{MI}^7

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & b7 & b6 & 5 & 1 & b3 & 5 & b3 & 1 & 5 & b3 & 2 \end{matrix}$

Guitar Voicings

C_{MI}^7 F_{MI}^7 A^b7 G^7

3fr. 4fr. 3fr.

My Way

And now the end is near,
And so I face the final curtain,
My friends I'll say it clear,
I'll state my case of which I'm certain,
I've lived a life that's full,
I traveled each and every highway,
And more much more than this,
I did it my way...

OVER THE RAINBOW

PIANO

Music by HAROLD ARLEN
Lyric by E.Y. HARBURG
Arranged by PAUL COOK

MODERATELY SLOW BALLAD

The first system of musical notation for the piano accompaniment of 'Over the Rainbow'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the treble clef begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with whole and half notes. A first ending bracket is shown above the treble staff, leading to a repeat of the final two measures of the system.

The second system of musical notation, featuring suggested chord voicings for comping. The treble staff shows chords for measures 3 through 6: E-flat major, C major, G major, E minor 7(b9), E-flat 7, A-flat major, and G major. The bass staff shows the corresponding bass notes for these measures. A first ending bracket is shown above the treble staff, leading to a repeat of the final two measures of the system.

* SUGGESTED CHORD VOICINGS FOR COMPIING

The third system of musical notation, continuing the suggested chord voicings for comping. The treble staff shows chords for measures 7 through 10: A-flat major, A-flat minor 7, E-flat major, C major 7, F major 7, F major 7, E major 7, E-flat major, C major 7, F major 7, and B-flat 7. The bass staff shows the corresponding bass notes for these measures.

The fourth system of musical notation, concluding the suggested chord voicings for comping. The treble staff shows chords for measures 11 through 14: E-flat major, C major, G major, E-flat 7, A-flat major, A-flat 7, G major 7, and G major 7. The bass staff shows the corresponding bass notes for these measures.

Piano - 2

Handwritten musical score for "The Girl on the Train" by Rachel Watson. The score is for piano and features a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The piece consists of 22 measures. Chords are indicated above the staff: Eb, F#7, Bb7, Eb, Dbmaj7, Cm7, B7, Bb7, and Bbmaj7. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a half note A2, and then a quarter note B2. The piece ends with a double bar line after the 22nd measure.

Handwritten musical score for "TO CODA". The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo/mood is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of five measures, each with a measure number (23, 24, 25, 26, 27) written below the bass staff. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 23: Treble clef has a whole note chord of F4 and A4 (labeled Eb above). Bass clef has a whole note chord of B2 and D3 (labeled Eb below).
- Measure 24: Treble clef has a whole note chord of G4, B4, and D5 (labeled Gbmaj7 above). Bass clef has a whole note chord of B2 and D3 (labeled b4 below).
- Measure 25: Treble clef has a whole note chord of F4 and A4 (labeled Fm above). Bass clef has a whole note chord of B2 and D3 (labeled Fm below).
- Measure 26: Treble clef has a whole note chord of G4, B4, and D5 (labeled Bb above). Bass clef has a whole note chord of B2 and D3 (labeled Bb below).
- Measure 27: Treble clef has a whole note chord of G4, B4, and D5 (labeled Bbmaj7 above). Bass clef has a whole note chord of B2 and D3 (labeled Bbmaj7 below). The measure is marked "TO CODA" with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Piano - 3

(35) SOLO

C A $\mathbb{M}$ 7 E $\mathbb{M}$ 7 C $\mathbb{M}$ 7 C7 F

35 36 37

E $\mathbb{M}$ F F $\mathbb{M}$ C A7

38 39 40

D7 D $\mathbb{M}$ 7(b9) G $\mathbb{M}$ 7(b9) E $\mathbb{M}$ 7 E $\mathbb{b}$ 7 D $\mathbb{M}$ 7 G7(b9) (43) SOLO AS IS WITH GUITAR

41 42 43

44 45 46 47

D.S. AL CODA

48 49 50

Piano - 4

♩ CODA

$E_b^{b9}M7$ C_M G_M E_b A_b G_M

51 52 53 54

A_b $A_b^{b9}M7$ E_b $C7$ $C^{b9}M7$ $F7$ $F^{b9}M7$ B_b7

55 56 57

E_b

58 59 60

E_b

rit.

61 62 63

OVER THE RAINBOW

BASS

Music by HAROLD ARLEN
Lyric by E.Y. HARBURG
Arranged by PAUL COOK

MODERATELY SLOW BALLAD

1 ME

2 RIT.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

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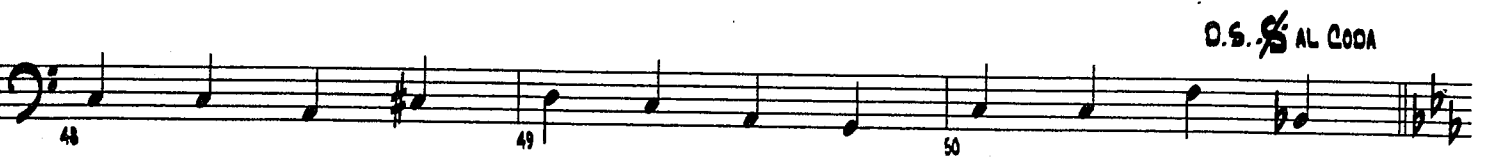
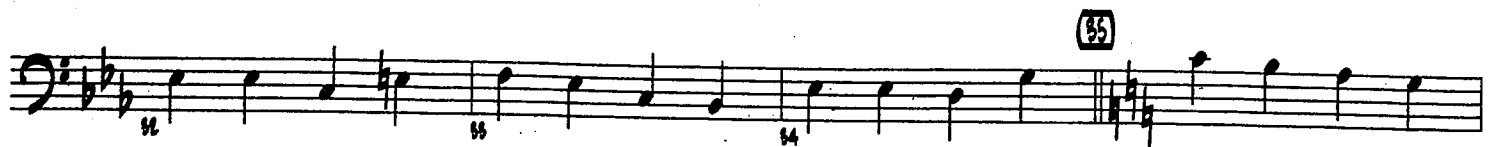
31

A TEMPO

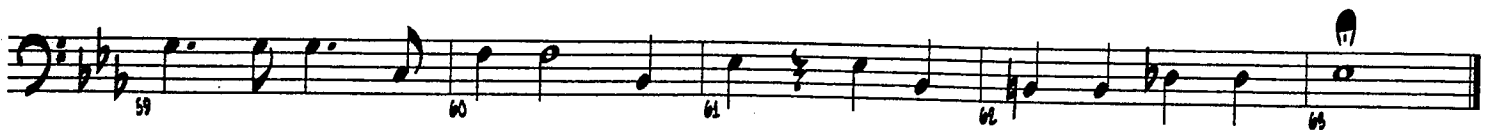
TO CODA

The bass line is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'MODERATELY SLOW BALLAD'. The piece includes a first ending (measures 1-3), a second ending (measures 4-7), a third ending (measures 8-11), a fourth ending (measures 12-15), a fifth ending (measures 16-18), a sixth ending (measures 19-23), and a seventh ending (measures 24-27). The piece concludes with a coda (measures 28-31). The tempo changes from 'MODERATELY SLOW BALLAD' to 'A TEMPO' at measure 17.

Bass - 2



⊕ CODA



OVER THE RAINBOW

GUITAR

Music by HAROLD ARLEN
Lyric by E.Y. HARBURG
Arranged by PAUL COOK

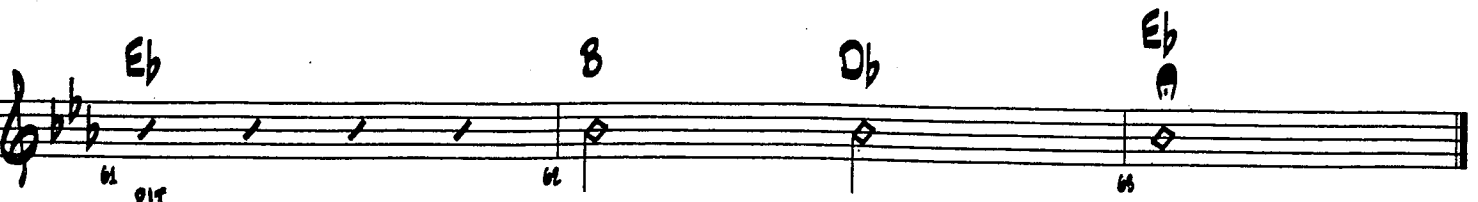
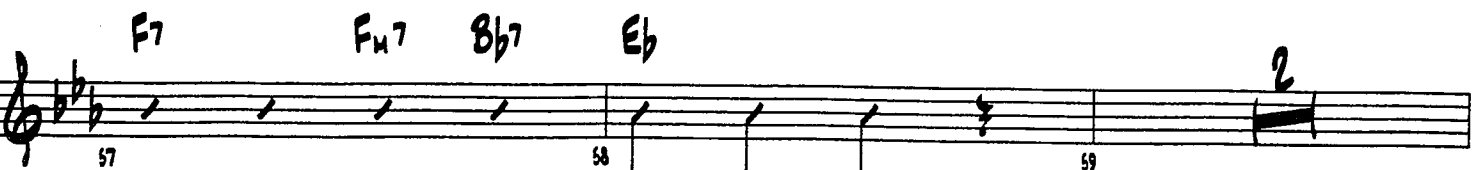
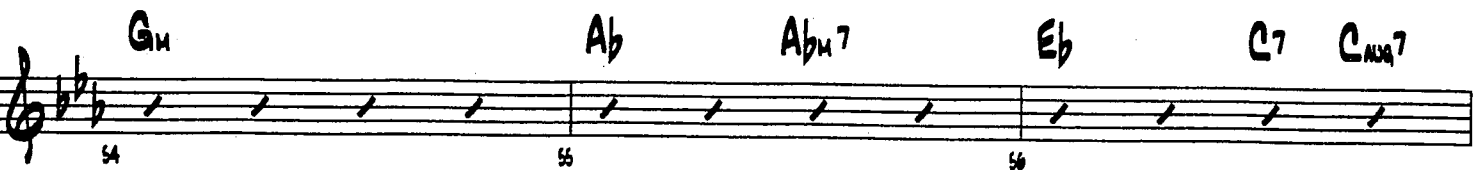
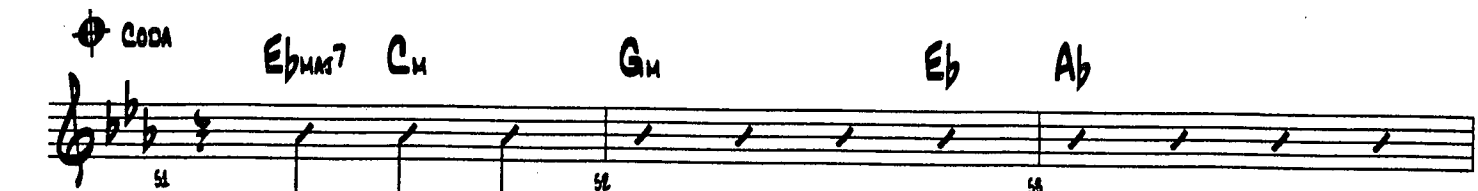
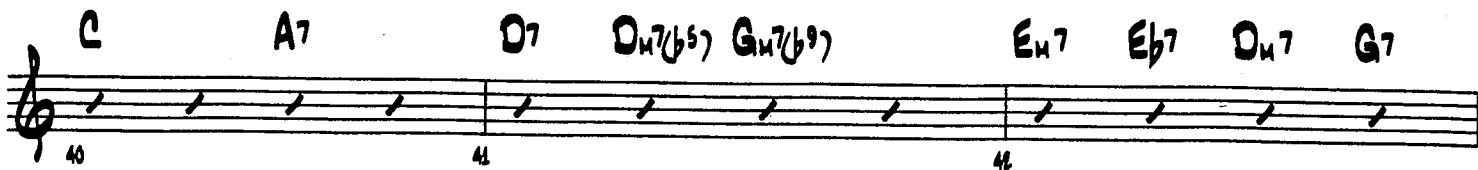
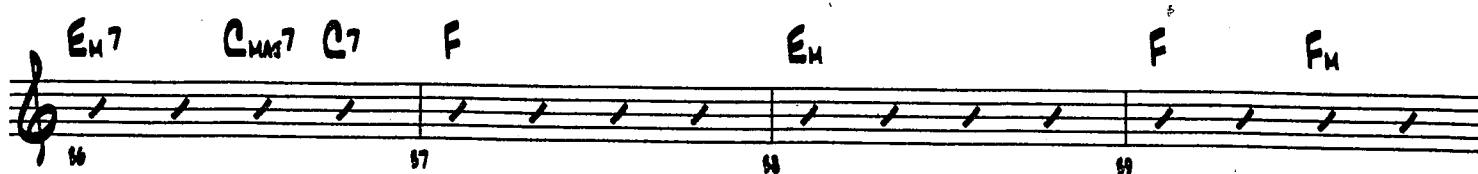
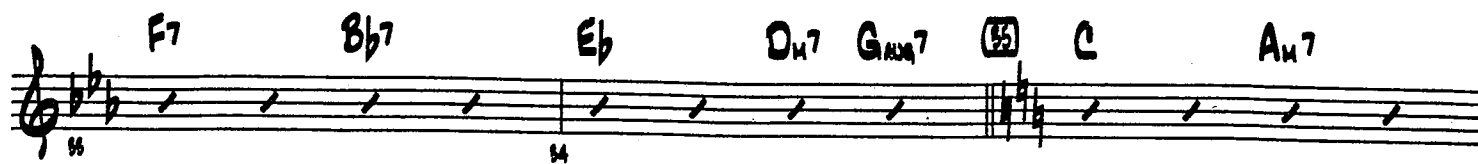
MODERATELY SLOW BALLAD

A guitar score for the song "Over the Rainbow". The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of eight staves of music, each with a measure number (1 through 28) and a chord symbol above it. The chords are: 1. Eb, Cm, Gm, Em7(b9), Eb7; 2. Ab, Gm, Ab, Abm7, Eb, C7; 3. F7, Fm7, E7, Eb, C7, F7, Bb7, Eb, Cm, Gm, Eb7; 4. Ab, Ab7, Gm7, Gdim7, Ab, Abm, Eb, C7; 5. F7, Fm7, Bb7, Eb, Eb, Fm7, Bb7; 6. Eb, Dbm7, Cm7, B7, Bb7, Bbm7, Eb, Gbm7; 7. Fm, Bb, Bbm7, Eb, Cm, Gm, Eb; 8. Ab, Gm, C7, Ab, Abm7, Eb, C7. The score includes a double bar line after measure 2 and a key signature change to one flat (Bb) after measure 19. A circled measure 27 is marked "TO CODA".

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Chords: Eb Cm Gm Em7(b9) Eb7 Ab Gm Ab Abm7 Eb C7 F7 Fm7 E7 Eb C7 F7 Bb7 Eb Cm Gm Eb7 Ab Ab7 Gm7 Gdim7 Ab Abm Eb C7 F7 Fm7 Bb7 Eb Eb Fm7 Bb7 Eb Dbm7 Cm7 B7 Bb7 Bbm7 Eb Gbm7 Fm Bb Bbm7 Eb Cm Gm Eb Ab Gm C7 Ab Abm7 Eb C7

TO CODA (27)



PEP BAND CHEERS

Superman So So Do So So Do So Do / So So Do So So Mi Re Re

Imperial March Mi Mi Mi Do So Mi Do So Mi

Iron Man Mi So So La La Do Ti Do Ti Do Ti So So La La (Repeat)

Mari Bros Mi Mi Mi Do Mi So So

Malaguena Mi Mi Mi Mi Fa Fa Fa Fa So Fa (Repeat)

Harmony Ti Ti Ti Ti Do Do Do Do Re Do (Repeat)

Get Ready For This So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Do

So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Re

Eye of The Tiger So So Fa So So Fa So So Fa Me (Repeat)

Harmony Te Te La Te Te La Te Te La So (Repeat)

More...

Suavemente: Groove (Cm – G – G – Cm)

C Minor Groove: (C Minor)

Antonio Groove: Do Te Le So (Bb Blues)

Harmony: So Fa Me Re

12 Bar Groove: (Bb Blues)

2

1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

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Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Synthesizer

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



The musical score is written for synthesizer in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). It consists of four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass line. The first system starts with a repeat sign and a 'Moderate Swing' tempo marking. The second system begins at measure 6 and includes a first ending bracket labeled 'A'. The third system begins at measure 12. The fourth system begins at measure 18 and includes a second ending bracket labeled 'B'. Chord symbols are placed below the notes, and dynamics like 'mf' are indicated. The score concludes with a final chord in the fourth system.

mf B $\flat$ E $\flat$ B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ E $\flat$ m

mf

6 B $\flat$ G m C m7 F7 B $\flat$ B $\flat$ E $\flat$

12 B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ E $\flat$ m B $\flat$ G m C m7 F7 B $\flat$

B 18 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ C7 F7 F $\sharp$ dim

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

36

Cm7

F7

B $\flat$

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

C Bass Line

Coots & Gillespie

arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing



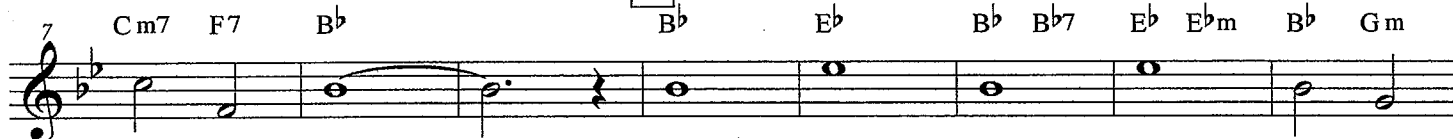
B $\flat$ E $\flat$ B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ E $\flat$ m B $\flat$ Gm



mf

A

B $\flat$ E $\flat$ B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ E $\flat$ m B $\flat$ Gm



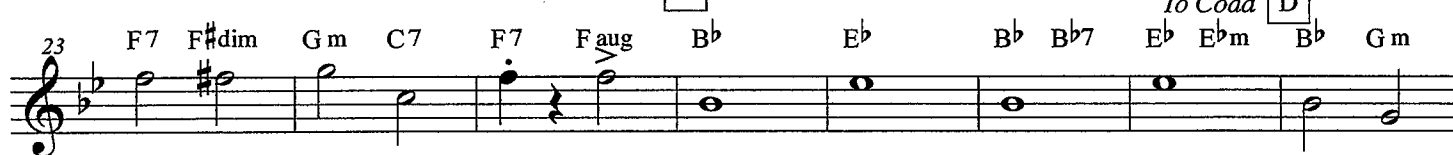
B

B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ C7



C

F7 F $\sharp$ dim Gm C7 F7 F $\sharp$ aug B $\flat$ E $\flat$ B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ E $\flat$ m B $\flat$ Gm



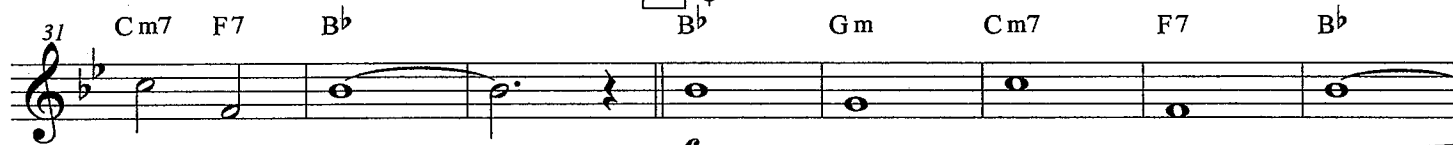
To Coda

D

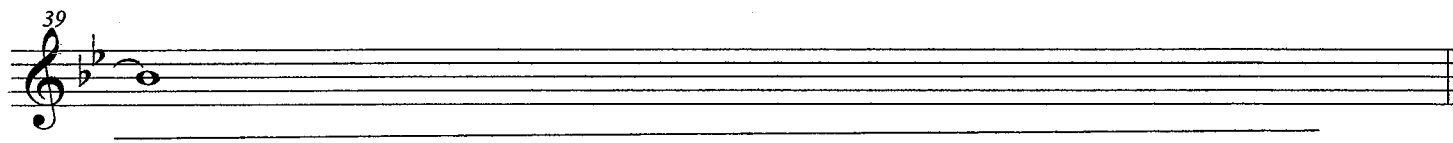
D.S. al Coda

E

B $\flat$ Gm Cm7 F7 B $\flat$



f



C

Sight Reading Exercises

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

8 

9 

Piano

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72 E♭ G m F m B♭7

mp

5

E♭ G m F m B♭7 E♭ A♭ E♭

f

Mallets

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

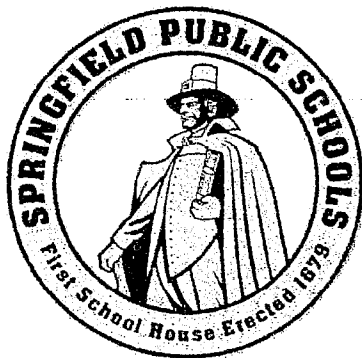
$\text{♩} = 72$

mp

f

5

The image shows a musical score for 'Simple Gifts' from 'Appalachian Spring' by Aaron Copland. It is written for mallets in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and features a long, sweeping melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented with a slur. The second staff starts at measure 5 and continues the melodic line, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff, indicating a gradual increase in volume. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



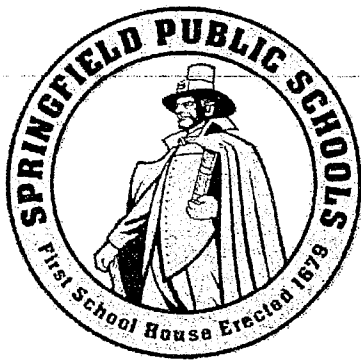
SPS District Determined Measure

Music Performance Rubrics

CATEGORY	MASTERY 4	PROFICIENT 3	DEVELOPING 2	EMERGING 1
DESCRIPTION OF LEVELS	- Indicates a mastery level, exceeding expectations. - Student rarely needs assistance with demanding tasks, is self-motivated, and produces consistently high-quality work.	- Reaches expected (or proficient) level for this task. - Student produces quality work and occasionally needs assistance with demanding tasks.	- Indicates a developing level for this task. - Student produces required work with teacher direction and support.	- Indicates an emerging level for this task. - Student requires constant teacher direction, support, and assistance.
TONE QUALITY	- The tone is always full, resonant, open, supported, focused, controlled, clear, and centered throughout the range of the instrument. The tone has professional quality. - Air is always used efficiently to support a quality tone.	- The tone is usually full, resonant, open, supported, focused, controlled, clear, and centered throughout the range of the instrument. Extremes in range may cause the tone to be less controlled. - Air is usually used efficiently to support a quality tone.	- The tone is somewhat full, resonant, open, supported, focused, controlled, clear, or centered throughout the range of the instrument. The tone is occasionally uncontrolled and harsh in the normal and extreme playing range. - Air is somewhat used efficiently to support a quality tone.	- The tone is rarely full, resonant, open, supported, focused, controlled, clear, or centered regardless of the range being played. Tone quality is harsh, distorted, inconsistent, thin or airy. - Air is rarely used efficiently to support a quality tone.
RHYTHMIC ACCURACY	- The beat is always secure (steady). - Rhythms are always accurate. - There are no duration errors that detract from the overall performance.	- The beat is usually secure (steady). - Rhythms are usually accurate. - There are a few duration errors, but these do not detract from the overall performance.	- The beat is somewhat secure (steady). - Rhythms are somewhat accurate. - There are frequent or repeated duration errors that occasionally detract from the overall performance.	- The beat is rarely secure (steady). Lack of internal pulse. - Rhythms are rarely accurate. - There are constant duration errors that significantly detract from the overall performance.

CATEGORY	MASTERY 4	PROFICIENT 3	DEVELOPING 2	EMERGING 1
NOTE ACCURACY	- Notes are always accurate. - Finger/slide/sticking combinations are always smooth and completed without hesitation. - There are no pitch errors that detract from the overall performance.	- Notes are usually accurate, though there might be an isolated error. - Finger/slide/sticking combinations are usually smooth and completed without hesitation. - There are a few pitch errors, but these do not detract from the overall performance.	- Notes are somewhat accurate. - Finger/slide/sticking combinations are occasionally smooth or completed without hesitation. - There are frequent or repeated pitch errors that occasionally detract from the overall performance.	- Notes are rarely accurate. - Finger/slide/sticking combinations are rarely smooth or completed without hesitation. - There are constant pitch errors that significantly detract from the overall performance.
DYNAMICS	- Dynamic levels are always obvious and consistent. - Markings (crescendo, decrescendo/ diminuendo, <i>pp</i>, <i>p</i>, <i>mp</i>, <i>mf</i>, <i>f</i>, <i>ff</i>, <i>sfz</i>, <i>fp</i>, etc.) are always executed accurately as directed by the music and/or the conductor.	- Dynamic levels are usually obvious and consistent. - Markings (crescendo, decrescendo/ diminuendo, <i>pp</i>, <i>p</i>, <i>mp</i>, <i>mf</i>, <i>f</i>, <i>ff</i>, <i>sfz</i>, <i>fp</i>, etc.) are usually executed accurately as directed by the music and/or the conductor.	- Dynamic levels are somewhat obvious and consistent. Levels fluctuate, but can be discerned. - Markings (crescendo, decrescendo/ diminuendo, <i>pp</i>, <i>p</i>, <i>mp</i>, <i>mf</i>, <i>f</i>, <i>ff</i>, <i>sfz</i>, <i>fp</i>, etc.) are occasionally executed accurately as directed by the music and/or the conductor.	- Dynamic levels are rarely obvious or consistent. - Markings (crescendo, decrescendo/ diminuendo, <i>pp</i>, <i>p</i>, <i>mp</i>, <i>mf</i>, <i>f</i>, <i>ff</i>, <i>sfz</i>, <i>fp</i>, etc.) are rarely executed accurately as directed by the music and/or the conductor.
ARTICULATION	- Articulations are always secure. - Markings (staccato, legato, slur, accents, etc.) are always executed accurately as directed by the music and/or the conductor.	- Articulations are usually secure, though there might be an isolated error. - Markings (staccato, legato, slur, accents, etc.) are usually executed accurately as directed by the music and/or the conductor.	- Articulations are somewhat secure. - Markings (staccato, legato, slur, accents, etc.) are occasionally executed accurately as directed by the music and/or the conductor.	- Articulations are rarely secure. - Markings (staccato, legato, slur, accents, etc.) are rarely executed accurately as directed by the music and/or the conductor.
INTONATION	- The performance is always in tune in all registers and dynamic levels. - Intonation is always consistent. - There are no pitch problems due to range or dynamic extremes.	- The performance is usually in tune in all registers and dynamic levels. - Intonation is usually consistent. - There are occasional pitch problems due to range or dynamic extremes.	- The performance is somewhat in tune in all registers and dynamic levels. - Intonation is somewhat inconsistent. - There are several pitch problems due to range or dynamic extreme.	- The performance is rarely in tune in all registers and dynamic levels. - Intonation rarely consistent. - There are constant pitch problems due to range or dynamic extremes.

CATEGORY	MASTERY 4	PROFICIENT 3	DEVELOPING 2	EMERGING 1
EXPRESSION	• The student always performs with a creative nuance and expressive style in response to the music. • Attention is always given to dynamic sensitivity, phrasing, and the proper style in regard to the historical period or cultural tradition. • Music is always performed with feeling—artfully, meaningfully, and emotionally.	• The student usually performs with a creative nuance and expressive style in response to the music. • Attention is usually given to dynamic sensitivity, phrasing, and the proper style in regard to the historical period or cultural tradition. • Music is usually performed with feeling—artfully, meaningfully, and emotionally.	• The student occasionally performs with a creative nuance and expressive style in response to the music. • Attention is occasionally given to dynamic sensitivity, phrasing, and the proper style in regard to the historical period or cultural tradition. • Music is occasionally performed with feeling—artfully, meaningfully, and emotionally.	• The student rarely performs with a creative nuance and expressive style in response to the music. • Attention is rarely given to dynamic sensitivity, phrasing, and the proper style in regard to the historical period or cultural tradition. • Music is rarely performed with feeling—artfully, meaningfully, or emotionally.
SIGHT-READING (if applicable)	• The student always responds accurately to all musical notation within the sight-reading selection (rhythm, notes, articulation, dynamics, tempo, etc.) • The performance is smooth and completed without hesitation.	• The student usually responds accurately to all musical notation within the sight-reading selection (rhythm notes, articulation, dynamics, tempo, etc.) • The performance is mostly smooth and completed without much hesitation.	• The student occasionally responds accurately to all musical notation within the sight-reading selection (rhythm notes, articulation, dynamics, tempo, etc.) • The performance is somewhat smooth and completed with some hesitation.	• The student rarely responds accurately to all musical notation within the sight-reading selection (rhythm notes, articulation, dynamics, tempo, etc.) • The performance is not smooth and completed with much hesitation.
PERCUSSION TECHNIQUE	• Correct technique is always used. (i.e. Palms down, hands relaxed; thumbs at the side with index finger hooked; wrists used to control the level of bounce; sticks form a V shape; instrument is hit with <u>only</u> enough force to make a pleasing, clear sound; etc.)	• Correct technique is usually used. (i.e. Palms down, hands relaxed; thumbs at the side with index finger hooked; wrists used to control the level of bounce; sticks form a V shape; instrument is hit with <u>only</u> enough force to make a pleasing, clear sound; etc.)	• Correct technique is somewhat used. (i.e. Palms down, hands relaxed; thumbs at the side with index finger hooked; wrists used to control the level of bounce; sticks form a V shape; instrument is hit with <u>only</u> enough force to make a pleasing, clear sound; etc.)	• Correct technique is rarely used. (i.e. Palms down, hands relaxed; thumbs at the side with index finger hooked; wrists used to control the level of bounce; sticks form a V shape; instrument is hit with <u>only</u> enough force to make a pleasing, clear sound; etc.)
GRADING (if applicable)	A (100-90)	B (89-80)	C (79-70)	D (69-60)



SPS District Determined Measure

Music Performance Rubric

Name: _____ Date: _____

Course: _____

CATEGORY	MASTERY 4	PROFICIENT 3	DEVELOPING 2	EMERGING 1	NOT ATTEMPTED 0
DESCRIPTION OF LEVELS	- Indicates a mastery level, exceeding expectations. - Student rarely needs assistance with demanding tasks, is self-motivated, and produces consistently high-quality work.	- Reaches expected (or proficient) level for this task. - Student produces quality work and occasionally needs assistance with demanding tasks.	- Indicates a developing level for this task. - Student produces required work with teacher direction and support.	- Indicates an emerging level for this task. - Student requires constant teacher direction, support, and assistance.	Did not complete or attempt.
GRADING (if applicable)	A (100-90)	B (89-80)	C (79-70)	D (69-60)	F (59-0)
TONE QUALITY (4 Points)					
RHYTHMIC ACCURACY (4 Points)					
NOTE ACCURACY (4 Points)					
TECHNIQUE -Posture- (4 Points)					
DYNAMICS (4 Points)					
ARTICULATION (4 Points)					
INTONATION (4 Points)					
EXPRESSION (4 Points)					
TOTAL POINTS Beginning - 16 Points Possible) (Advanced/Intermediate 32 Points Possible)	COMMENTS _____ _____ _____ _____ _____				

Sponsor Song 2017 - Melody

C INSTRUMENTS (TREBLE)



8-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (HIGH)



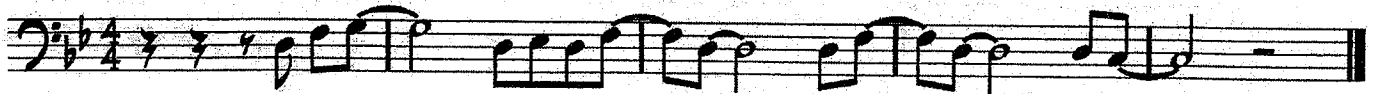
B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (LOW)



E-FLAT INSTRUMENTS



C INSTRUMENTS (BASS)



TUBA



Lyrics

SciTech Band! We need your money, your money right now.

Show us love, come be a sponsor, a sponsor, right now.

Sponsor Song 2017 - Horn Lick

C INSTRUMENTS (TREBLE)



G F G Bb G F G G F G Bb G F G

B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (HIGH)



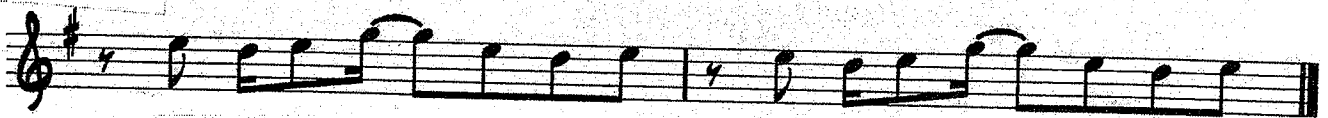
A G A C A G A A G A C A G A

B-FLAT INSTRUMENTS (LOW)



A G A C A G A A G A C A G A

E-FLAT INSTRUMENTS



E D E G E D E E D E G E D E

C INSTRUMENTS (BASS)



G F G Bb G F G G F G Bb G F G

TUBA



G F G Bb G F G G F G Bb G F G

Chords

Gm, Bb, Dm, F

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Piano/Keyboard
(Optional)

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

First system of musical notation for measures 1-3. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 1 contains a whole note chord in the right hand and a whole note in the left hand. Measure 2 contains a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 3 contains a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed above the first quarter note in measure 3. A box containing the number 3 is placed above the first measure.

11

Second system of musical notation for measures 4-10. The notation continues with various chords and melodic lines in both hands. A box containing the number 11 is placed above the first measure of this system.

Third system of musical notation for measures 11-18. The notation continues with various chords and melodic lines in both hands.

19

mp

Fourth system of musical notation for measures 19-26. The notation continues with various chords and melodic lines in both hands. A dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) is placed above the first measure. A box containing the number 19 is placed above the first measure of this system.

27

f

Fifth system of musical notation for measures 27-34. The notation continues with various chords and melodic lines in both hands. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed above the first measure. A box containing the number 27 is placed above the first measure of this system.

Sixth system of musical notation for measures 35-42. The notation continues with various chords and melodic lines in both hands, concluding the piece.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Tuba

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

7

27

f

The musical score is written for Tuba in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a 'Majestic' tempo marking and a box containing the number '3'. It features a half note rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff has a box with the number '11'. The fourth staff has a box with the number '19' and a seven-measure rest. The fifth staff has a box with the number '27' and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a final half note and a repeat sign.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Bells

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

27

f

The musical score is written for bells in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various note values such as quarter, eighth, and half notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings include 'f' (forte) and 'Majestic'. Measure numbers 3, 11, 19, and 27 are highlighted in boxes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

TAKE THE "A" TRAIN

PIANO

Words and Music by

BILLY STRAYHORN

Arranged by **MICHAEL SWEENEY**

(MEDIUM SWING) (♩ = ♩♩)

5 Bb6 C9(#11) Cm17 F7

1. Bb6 2. Bb6 Fm17 Bb7 15 W/SAXES Ebma7 D9 Db9

19 C9 20 Cm17 21 F7 F+7(b9) 22 Bb6 23 C9(#11)

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Take The "A" Train - 1

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PIANO

TO CODA

(C9(#11))

Cm17 F7

G7(b9)

C7(#9) F7(b9)

31

4

4

26 27 28 29 30 31

SOLO FOR ANY INSTRUMENT

Cm17 F7

1. Bb6 Cm17 F7

2. Bb6 Fm17 Bb7

35 36 37 38 39 40

41

Ebm7

D9 Db9 C9

Cm17

CREATE YOUR OWN "COMPIING" RHYTHMS

41 42 43 44 45 46 47

D.S. AL CODA
(WITH REPEAT)

F7 F+7 49

Cm17 F7

Bb6 G7(b9)

C7(#9) F7(b9)

48 49 53 54 55 56

CODA

Bb9(#11)

57 58 59 60 61

PIANO

Rhythm Workout

Rhythm Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring vocalizations: Doo, Bah, Dit, Dit, Doo, Bah, Doo. The notation includes eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties.

Melody Workout

Melody Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties. The key signature has two flats.

Chord/Scale Workout

Chord/Scale Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties. Chord labels include: (CONCERT Bb MAJOR SCALE) Cmi7, F7, Bb6, Ebma7, C9, Cmi7, F7. (VARIATIONS ON THE MELODY)

Demonstration Solo

Demonstration Solo musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties. Measure numbers are indicated in boxes: (31), (31) - 2ND TIME, (41), (49). Chord labels include: Cmi7, F7, Bb6, Ebma7, C9, Cmi7, F7, Bb7, Fmi7.

TAKE THE "A" TRAIN

C TREBLE/
VIBES

(MEDIUM SWING)

Words and Music by
BILLY STRAYHORN

Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY

5

mf

1. 2. 15

23

f

31

mp

ff

SOLO FOR ANY INSTRUMENT

41

mp

49

mf

mp

ff

56

ff

TO CODA

D.S. AL CODA
(WITH REPEAT)

CODA

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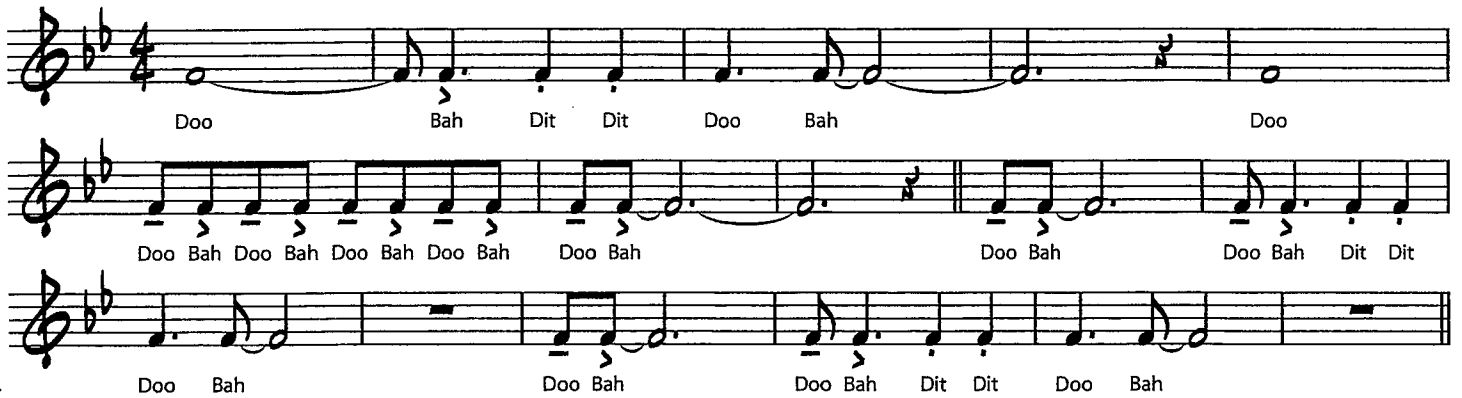
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Take The "A" Train

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C TREBLE/VIBES

Rhythm Workout



Rhythm Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The exercise consists of three staves of rhythmic patterns with vocalizations. The first staff has a half note rest followed by eighth notes. The second staff has eighth notes and quarter notes. The third staff has quarter notes and eighth notes. The vocalizations are: Doo, Bah, Dit, Dit, Doo, Bah, Doo; Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Dit, Dit; Doo, Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Dit, Dit, Doo, Bah.

Melody Workout



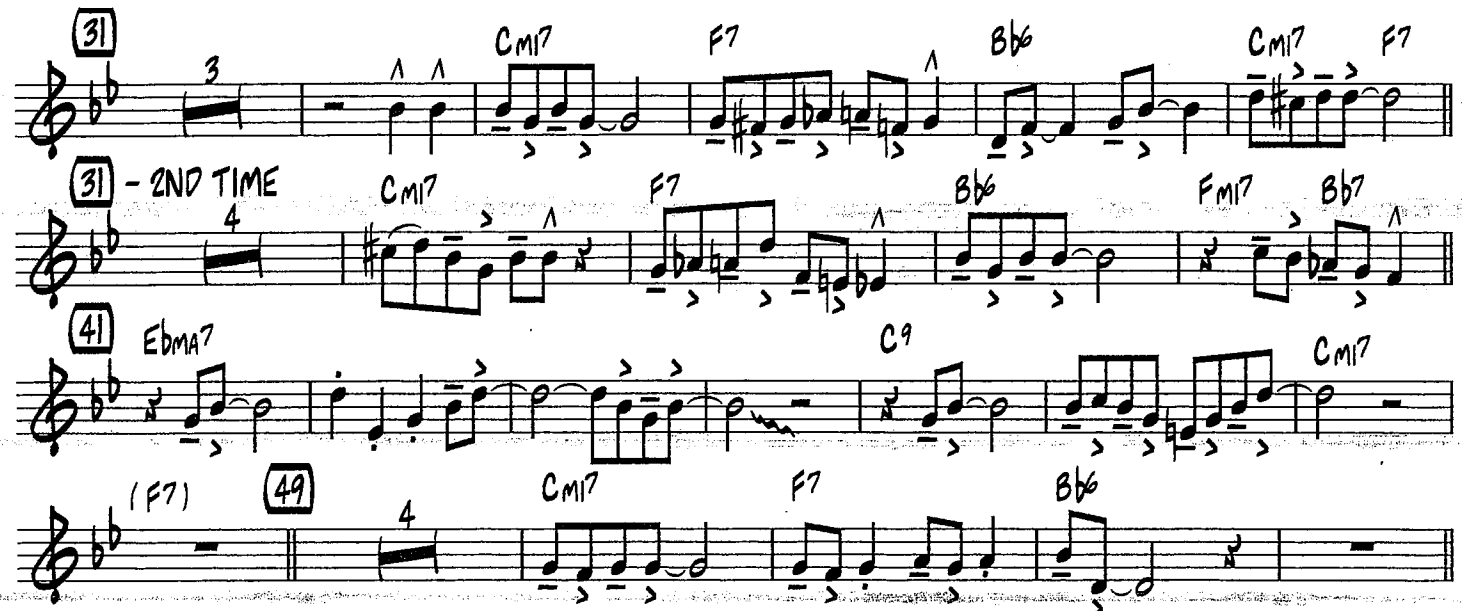
Melody Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The exercise consists of three staves of melodic lines. The first staff has a half note rest followed by eighth notes. The second staff has eighth notes and quarter notes. The third staff has quarter notes and eighth notes. The melodic lines are: Doo, Bah, Dit, Dit, Doo, Bah, Doo; Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Dit, Dit; Doo, Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Dit, Dit, Doo, Bah.

Chord/Scale Workout



Chord/Scale Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The exercise consists of two staves of chord and scale runs. The first staff is labeled (CONCERT Bb MAJOR SCALE) and the second staff is labeled (VARIATIONS ON THE MELODY). The chords are: Cmi7, F7, Bb6, Ebma7, C9, Cmi7, F7.

Demonstration Solo



Demonstration Solo musical notation in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The exercise consists of four staves of a solo performance. The first staff is labeled (31) and the second staff is labeled (31) - 2ND TIME. The third staff is labeled (41) and the fourth staff is labeled (49). The chords are: Cmi7, F7, Bb6, Cmi7, F7, Ebma7, C9, Cmi7, F7, Bb6, Fmi7, Bb7, Cmi7, F7, Bb6.

TAKE THE "A" TRAIN

GUITAR

Words and Music by

BILLY STRAYHORN

Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY

(MEDIUM SWING)

4

5

Bb6

C9(#11)

mf

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

TO CODA

SOLO FOR ANY INSTRUMENT

D.S. AL CODA (WITH REPEAT)

CODA

Bb9(#11)

ff

Chord symbols: EbMA7, D9, Db9, C9, Cm17, Bb6, F7, F+7, G7(b9), C7(#9), F7(b9), EbMA7, Cm17, Bb6, F7, F+7, Bb9(#11).

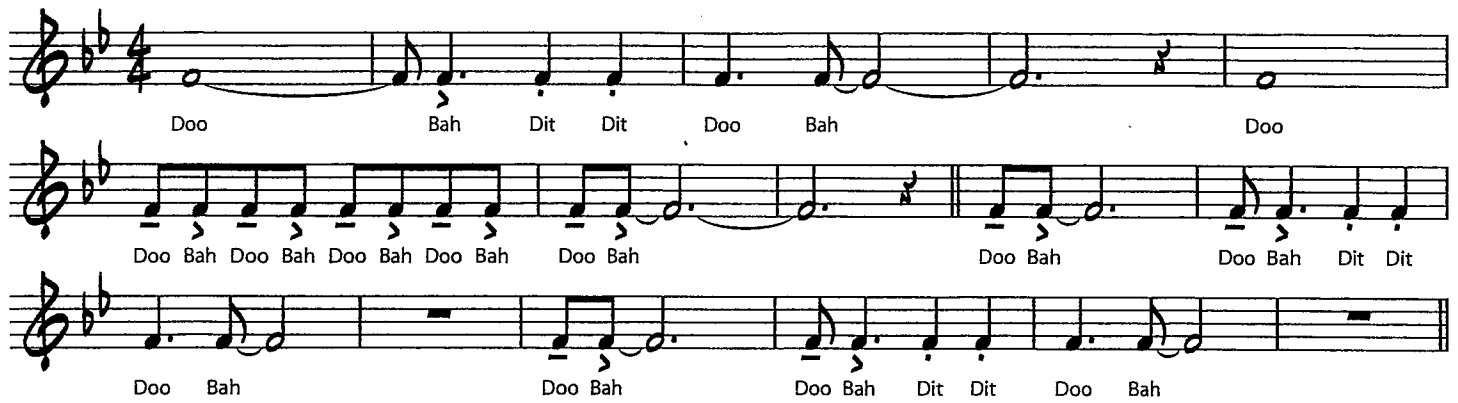
Dynamic markings: mf, ff.

Rehearsal marks: 4, 5, 15, 23, 31, 41, 49.

Section markers: TO CODA, SOLO FOR ANY INSTRUMENT, D.S. AL CODA (WITH REPEAT), CODA.

GUITAR

Rhythm Workout



Rhythm Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring vocalizations: Doo, Bah, Dit, Doo, Bah, Doo. The notation includes eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties.

Melody Workout



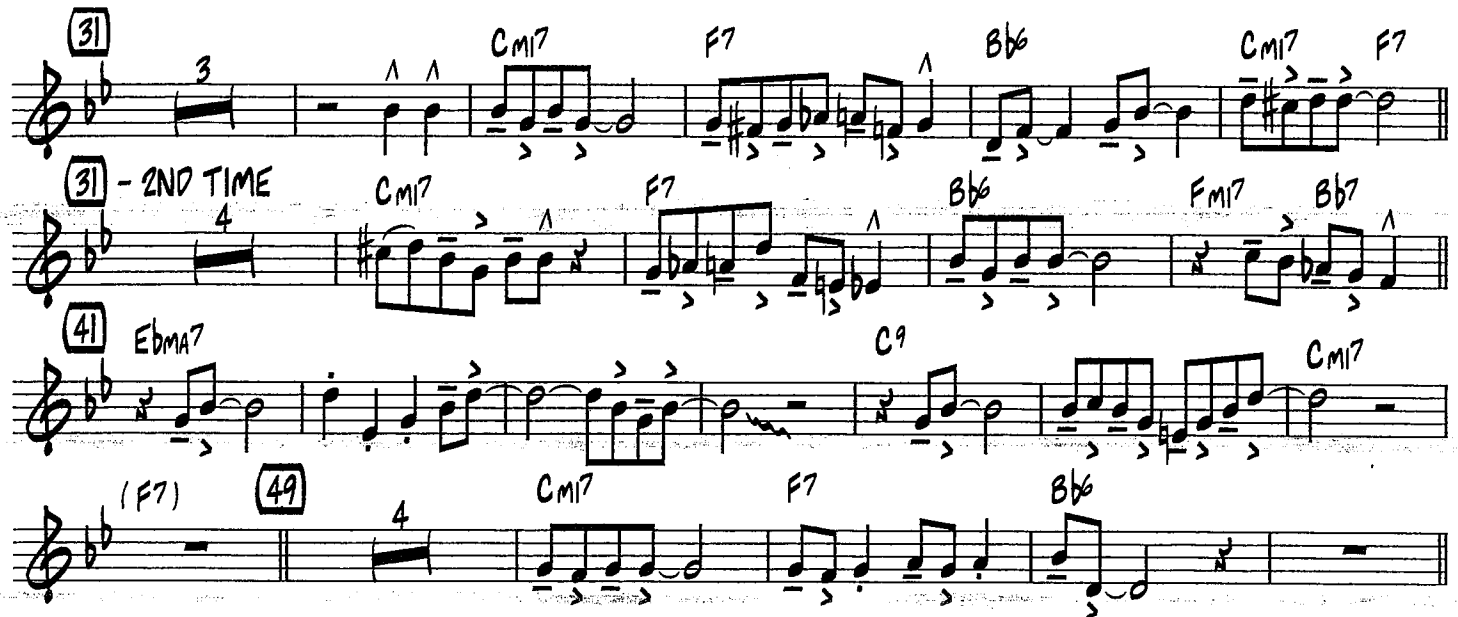
Melody Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties.

Chord/Scale Workout



Chord/Scale Workout musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties. Chords are labeled: CM17, F7, Bb6, EbMA7, C9, CM17, F7. The notation includes a key signature of two flats and a common time signature.

Demonstration Solo



Demonstration Solo musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties. Chords are labeled: CM17, F7, Bb6, CM17, F7, EbMA7, C9, CM17, F7, Bb7, CM17, F7, Bb6. The notation includes a key signature of two flats and a common time signature.

TAKE THE "A" TRAIN

BASS

Words and Music by

BILLY STRAYHORN

Arranged by MICHAEL SWEENEY

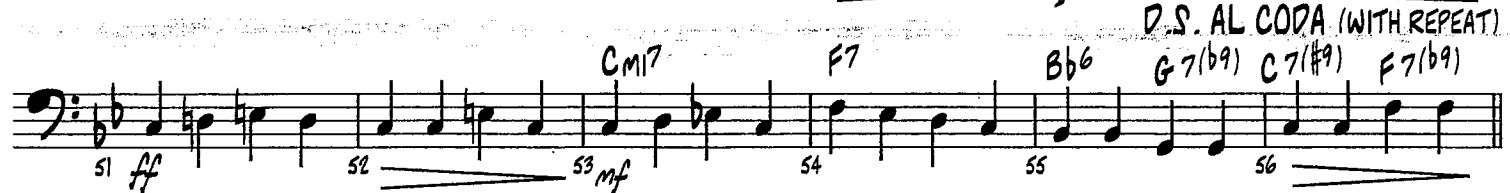
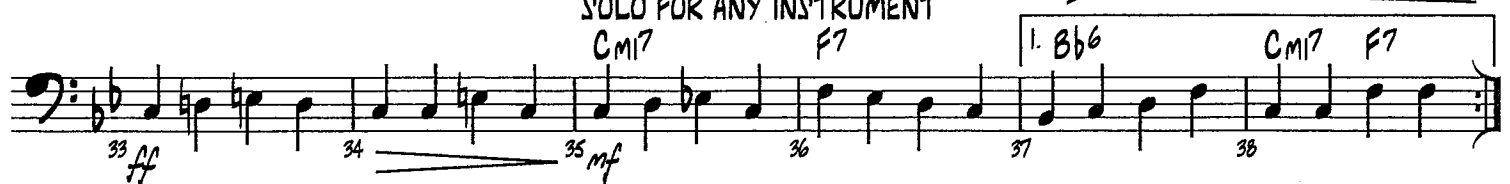
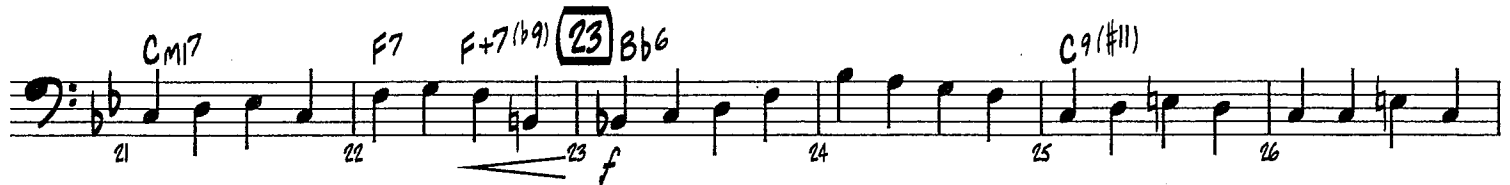
(MEDIUM SWING)

($\text{♩} = \text{♩}^3$)

5

$\frac{8}{4}$
Bb6

C9(#11)



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07010925

Take The "A" Train

BASS

Rhythm Workout

Rhythm Workout musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notation consists of three staves with rhythmic patterns and vocalizations. The first staff has a whole note, followed by eighth notes, and a half note. The second staff has eighth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. The third staff has eighth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. The vocalizations are: Doo, Bah, Dit, Dit, Doo, Bah, Doo; Doo Bah Doo Bah Doo Bah Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Dit, Dit; Doo, Bah, Doo Bah, Doo Bah, Dit, Dit, Doo, Bah.

Melody Workout

Melody Workout musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notation consists of three staves with melodic lines. The first staff has a whole note, followed by eighth notes, and a half note. The second staff has eighth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. The third staff has eighth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes.

Chord/Scale Workout

Chord/Scale Workout musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves with chord and scale exercises. The first staff has a whole note, followed by eighth notes, and a half note. The second staff has eighth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. The exercises are labeled: (CONCERT Bb MAJOR SCALE) Cmi7, F7, Bb6, Ebma7, C9, Cmi7, F7.

Demonstration Solo

Demonstration Solo musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notation consists of four staves with a solo performance. The first staff has a whole note, followed by eighth notes, and a half note. The second staff has eighth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. The third staff has eighth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. The fourth staff has eighth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. The solo is labeled: (31) 3, Cmi7, F7, Bb6, Cmi7, F7; (31) - 2ND TIME 4, Cmi7, F7, Bb6, Fmi7, Bb7; (41) Ebma7, C9, Cmi7; (49) 4, Cmi7, F7, Bb6.

THE TEMPEST

Robert W. Smith

Piano

mp *f*

8 9

14 18

ff *sim.*

19

Continue Ostinato
Until m. 44

24

30

36

41

Continue Ostinato
Until m. 59

ff *sim.*

46

52



58



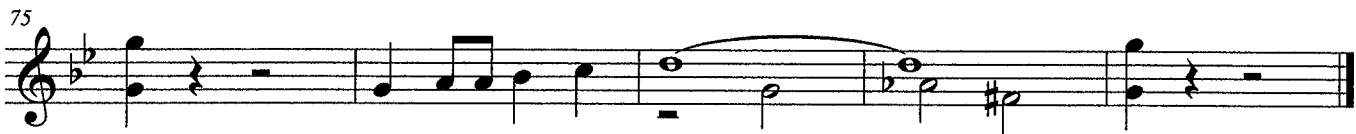
64



69



75



Synthesizer 1 (Treble Clef)

Viva la Vida

Driving, With Intensity

Coldplay
arr. Bernice

8vb

mf

5 A

9 B

13 C

17 D

21 E

25 F

29 G

33 H

37 I

41 J

45 K

49 L

53 M

57 N

61 O

65 P

69 Q

73 R

77 S

81 T

85 U

89 V

93 W

97 X different...
mp

101

105 Y

109 Z *f*

113 A2

117 B2

121 C2

125 D2 E2
3

131 F2
mp

135
p rit.

Synthesizer 2 (Treble Clef)

Viva la Vida

Coldplay
arr. Bernice

Driving, With Intensity
8vb

optional 8vb on A-flat & F

5 **A** *mf*

9 **B**

13 **C**

17 **D**

21 **E**

25 **F**

29 **G**

33 **H**

37 **I**

41 J

45 K

49 L

53 M

57 N

61 O

65 P

69 Q

73 R

77 S

81 T

85 U

89 **V**

93 **W** **X** different... *mp*

98 optional 8vb on F

102 **Y**

106 **Z** *f*

110 **A2**

114 **B2**

118 **C2**

122 **D2** 3

129 **E2** *mp* **F2** *p rit.*

134

Synthesizer 3 / Bass *Viva la Vida*

Coldplay
arr. Bernice

Driving, With Intensity

The musical score is written for Synthesizer 3 / Bass in 4/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a tempo/mood instruction: *Driving, With Intensity*. The score is divided into measures, with section markers A through I indicating specific points in the piece. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first measure. The notation includes a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, all connected by a continuous line, suggesting a fast, driving bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Measures and Section Markers:

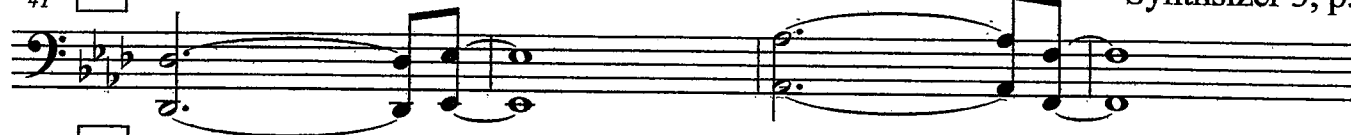
- Measure 1: *mf*
- Measure 5: A
- Measure 9: B
- Measure 13: C
- Measure 17: D
- Measure 21: E
- Measure 25: F
- Measure 29: G
- Measure 33: H
- Measure 37: I

Viva la Vida

Synthesizer 3, p. 2

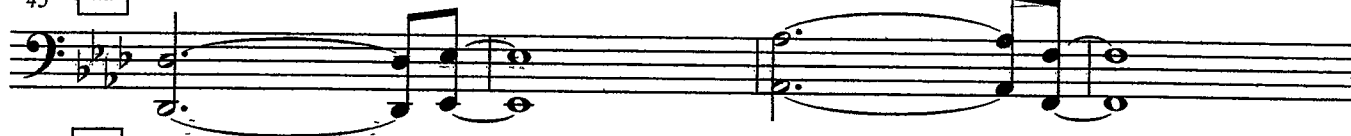
41

J



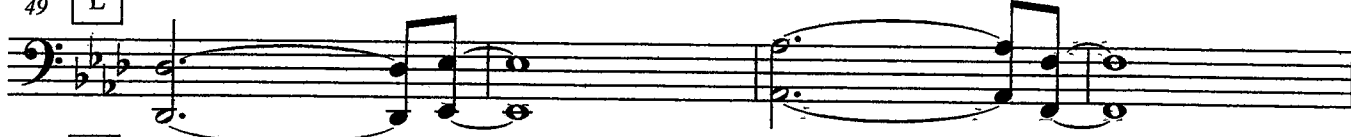
45

K



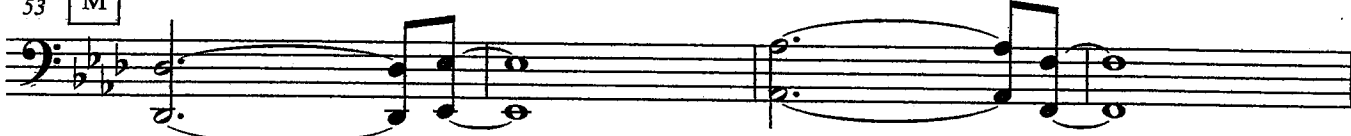
49

L



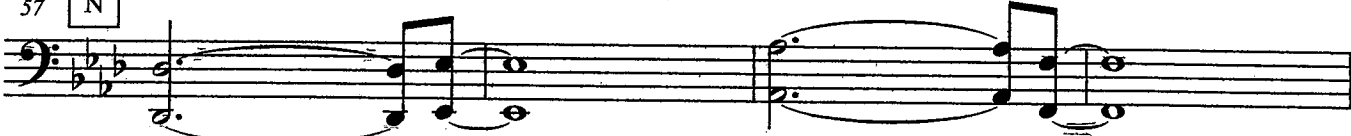
53

M



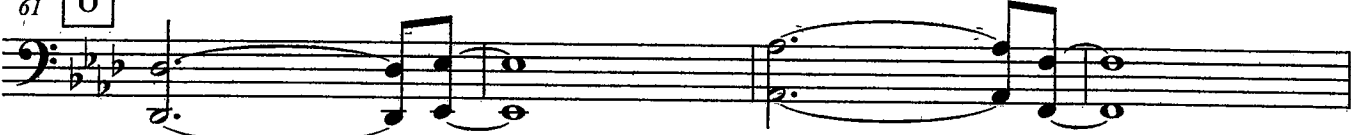
57

N



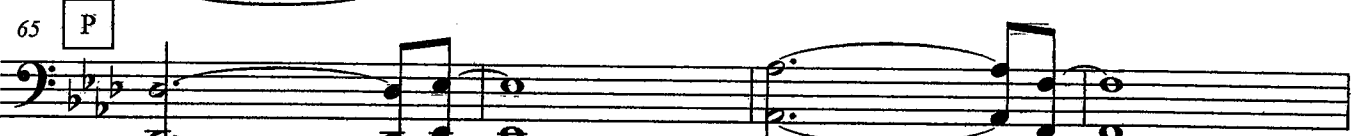
61

O



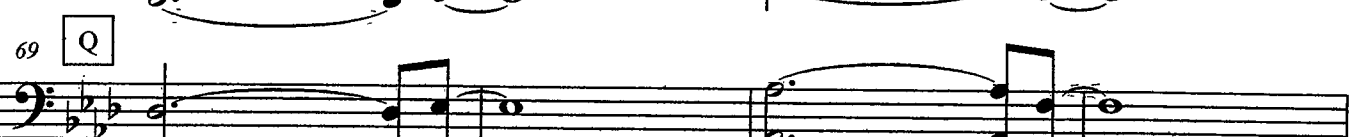
65

P



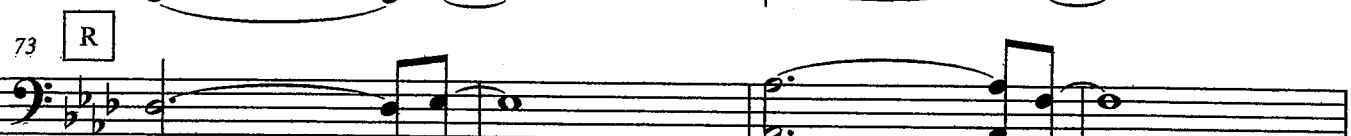
69

Q



73

R



77

S



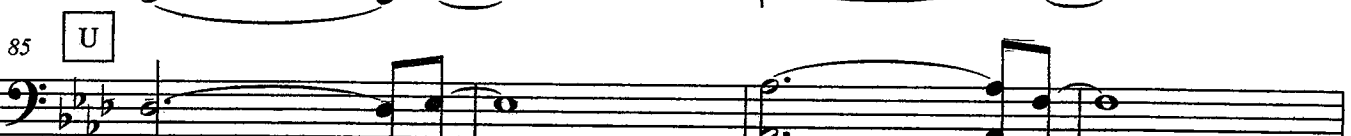
81

T



85

U



89

V

Viva la Vida

Synthesizer 3, p. 3

93

W

97

X

101

Y

106

Z

f

111

A2

116

B2

121

C2

125

D2

E2

130

F2

mp

135

p
rit.

Synthesizer 1B

Viva la Vida

Coldplay
arr. Bernice

Driving, With Intensity

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 21, 41, 58, 62, 73, 77, 81, 102, and 113 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The exercises are labeled with letters A through Z, each enclosed in a box. The letters are placed above the staff, and the corresponding measure numbers are also indicated. The exercises are as follows:

- A: 4 measures
- B: 4 measures
- C: 4 measures
- D: 4 measures
- E: 4 measures
- F: 4 measures
- G: 4 measures
- H: 4 measures
- I: 4 measures
- J: 4 measures
- K: 4 measures
- L: 4 measures
- M: 4 measures
- N: 4 measures
- O: 4 measures, marked *mf*
- P: 4 measures
- Q: 4 measures
- R: 4 measures, marked *mf*
- S: 4 measures
- T: 4 measures
- U: 4 measures
- V: 4 measures
- W: 4 measures
- X: 5 measures
- Y: 4 measures
- Z: 4 measures
- A2: 4 measures
- B2: 4 measures
- C2: 4 measures
- D2: 4 measures

The score includes various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*mf*, *f*). The exercises are designed to be played in a driving, intense manner.

129 E2

mp

133 F2

rit.
p

Bass Guitar

Viva la Vida

Coldplay
arr. Bernice

Driving, With Intensity

D $\flat$

A $\flat$ sus4/E $\flat$

A $\flat$

Fm

optional 8vb on A-flat & F

5

A

9

B

13

C

17

D

21

E

25

F

29

G

33

H

37

I

41

J

Viva la Vida

Bass Guitar, p. 2



45

K



49

L



53

M



57

N



61

O



65

P



69

Q



73

R



77

S



81

T



85

U





93

W



97

X



different...

101



105

Y



109

Z

f

113

A2



117

B2



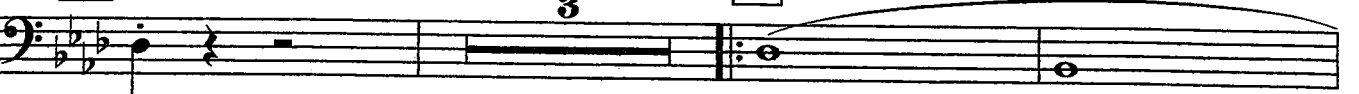
121

C2



125

D2



E2

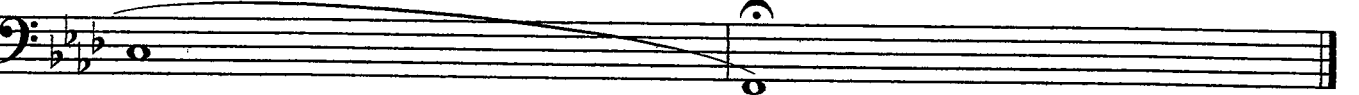
131

F2



rit.

135



Mallets 1

Viva la Vida

Coldplay
arr. Bernice

Driving, With Intensity

A 4 B 4 C 4 D 4

21 E 4 F 4 G 4 H 4 I 4

41 J 4 K 4 L 4 M 4 N

58 O

63 P 4 Q 4 R

74 S

79 T 4 U 4 V 4

93 W 4 X 5

105 Y 4 Z 4 A2 4 B2 4 C2 4

125 D2 4 E2 4 F2 4

rit.

Chimes

Viva la Vida

Coldplay
arr. Bernice

Driving, With Intensity

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of 115 measures. The tempo is marked 'Driving, With Intensity'. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing rests or specific rhythmic patterns. The chords are labeled A through B2, with some measures containing rests or specific rhythmic patterns. The score includes measures 21 through 115, with some measures containing rests or specific rhythmic patterns. The key signature is one flat (Bb).

Measures 21-24: Chords A, B, C, D (each 4 measures)

Measures 25-28: Chords E, F, G, H (each 4 measures)

Measures 29-32: Chords I, J (each 4 measures)

Measures 33-41: Chord K (8 measures)

Measures 42-47: Chord L (6 measures)

Measures 48-53: Chord M (6 measures)

Measures 54-57: Chords N, O, P (each 4 measures)

Measures 58-61: Chords Q, R, S, T (each 4 measures)

Measures 62-69: Chord U (8 measures)

Measures 70-73: Chord V (4 measures)

Measures 74-83: Chord W (10 measures)

Measures 84-87: Chords X, Y, Z, A2 (each 4 measures)

Measures 88-95: Chord B2 (8 measures)

Measures 96-115: Chord B2 (20 measures)

121 **C2**

133 **F2**

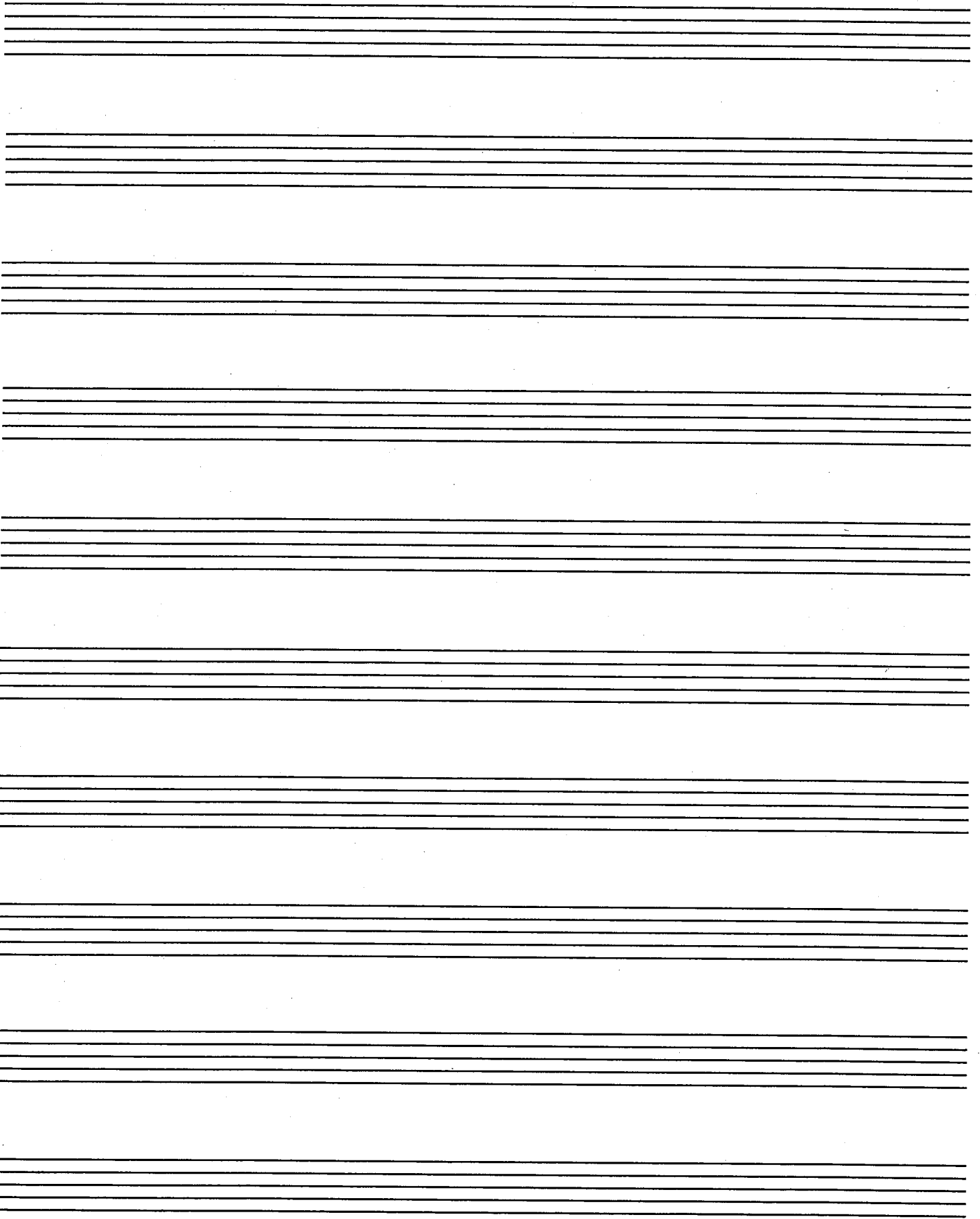
rit.

p

3

4

4



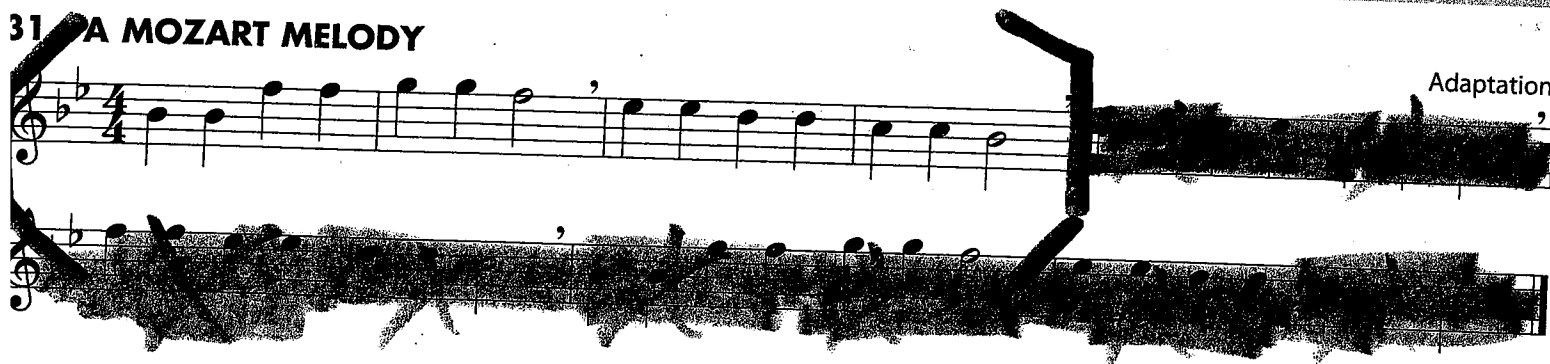
Flute

Name _____

- Please write the
note names for
#31, measures 1-4

31. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation



2. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

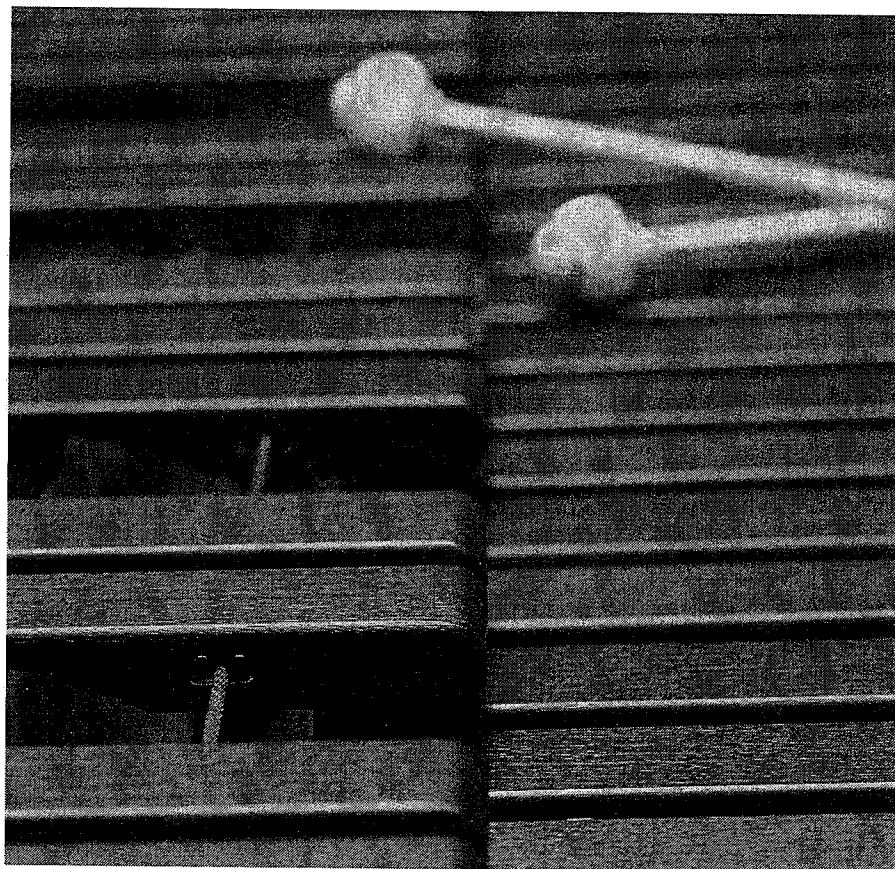
Draw these symbols where they belong and
write in the note names before you play:



KEYBOARD PERCUSSION BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD



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

Percussion consultant and editor
WILL RAPP



HAL•LEONARD™

THE BASICS

Posture

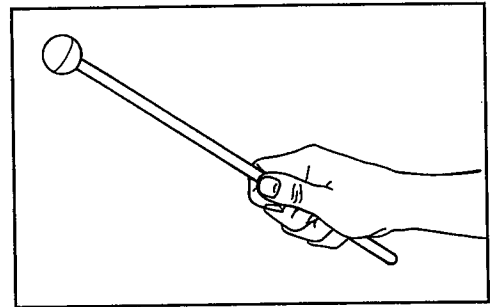
Stand near your instrument, and always keep your:

- Spine straight and tall
- Shoulders back and relaxed
- Feet flat on the floor

Matched Grip (A Natural Stick Position)

Every percussion instrument requiring sticks or mallets can be played with this basic grip. Both sticks or mallets are held exactly the same "matched" way.

- Place the mallets in front of you with the heads pointing forward.
- Extend your right hand as if shaking hands with someone.
- Pick up the right mallet with your thumb and index finger about 1/3 from the end of the stick.
- The curve of your index finger's top knuckle and the thumb hold the mallet in place.
- Gently curve your other fingers around the mallet.
- Check to be sure the mallet is cradled in the palm of your hand.
- Turn your hand palm-down to a comfortable resting position as shown:
- Follow the same procedure for your left hand.



Practice & Performance Position

- Stand in front of a flat surface about waist high.
- Place the heads of the sticks on the surface. Make sure that your wrists are not turned in or out.
- The mallets should create the outline of a slice of pie as you look at them.
- When playing your instrument, hold mallets 6-8 inches from the surface. Using your wrist, throw the mallet near the center of one key. Pull the sound out of the keys by bringing the mallet up after the strike.

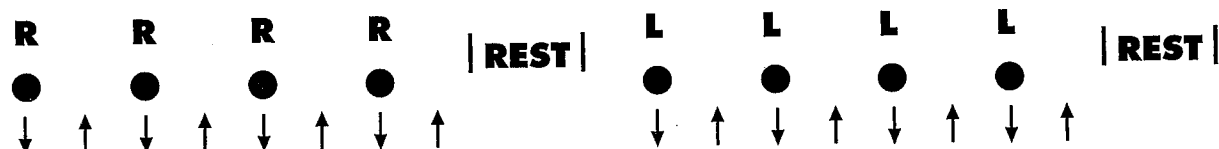
Sticking Work-Outs (Legato Stroke)

R = Right hand mallet

L = Left hand mallet

Find the largest key at the left end of the instrument. Play the following work-out keeping an even pulse. Start with your mallet in the up position. The down/up arrows indicate the speed of the mallet when playing *legato strokes*.

● = Strike near the center of the key.

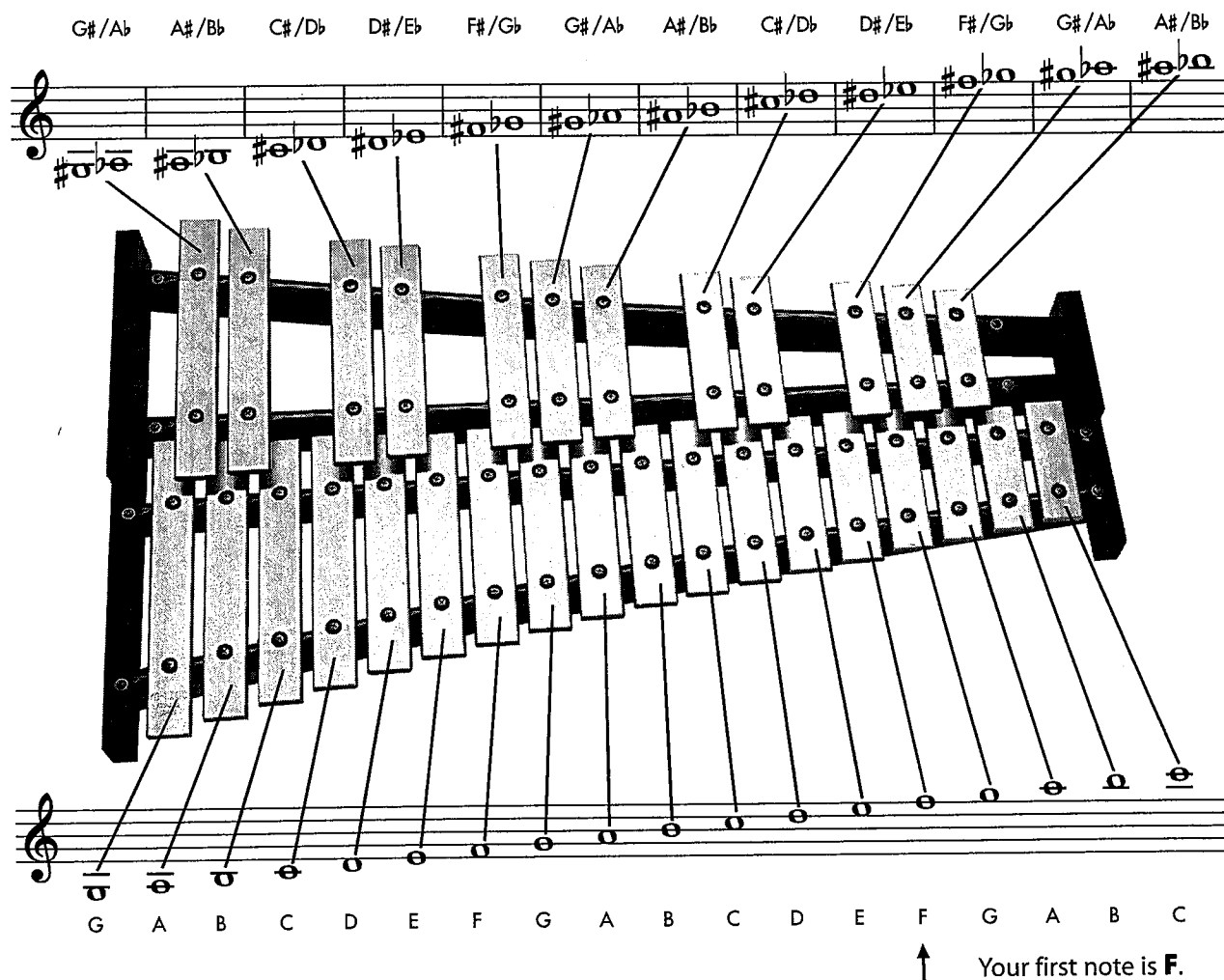


Taking Care of Your Instruments

- Cover all percussion instruments when they are not being used.
- Put mallets away in a storage area. Keep the percussion section neat!
- Mallets are the only things which should be placed on your instrument. NEVER put or allow others to put objects on any percussion instrument.

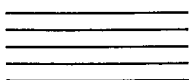
Getting It Together

- Step 1** Stand in a comfortable position near the instrument. The raised keys should be pointing away from you.
- Step 2** If you are playing orchestra bells, set the instrument on a table or stand about waist high. The larger keys should be on the left.
- Step 3** Adjust the music stand to about eye level. This enables you to easily read the music and watch your teacher.
- Step 4** Hold the mallets as described on page 2.
- Step 5** The sequence of keys for all keyboard percussion instruments is the same as the piano. Notice that the sequence is in alphabetical order from A–G. This diagram of orchestra bells will help you find **F**. Ask your teacher to help you play **F** if you are playing a different keyboard percussion instrument.



READING MUSIC

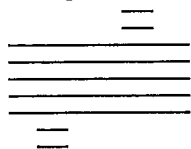
Music Staff



The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

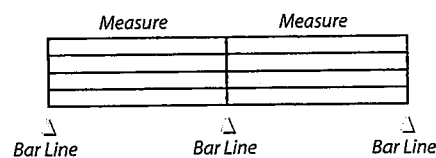
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Ledger Lines

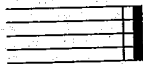


Ledger lines extend the music staff. Notes on ledger lines can be above or below the staff.

Measures & Bar Lines



Bar lines divide the music staff into **measures**.

Double Bar

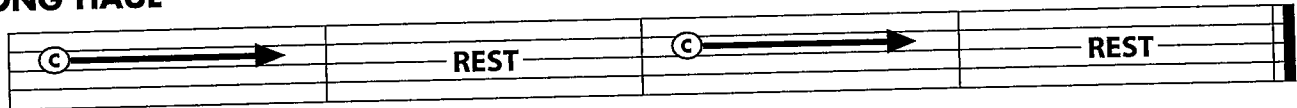
indicates the end
of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

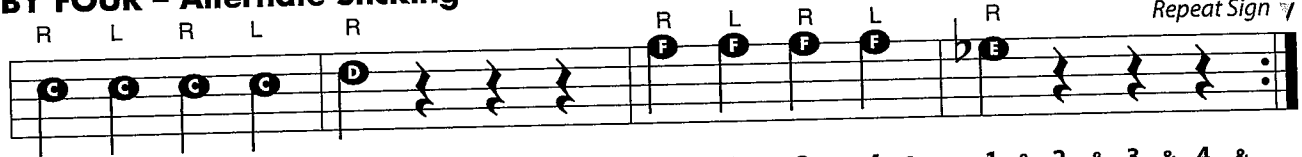
Without stopping, play once
again from the beginning.

7. THE LONG HAUL

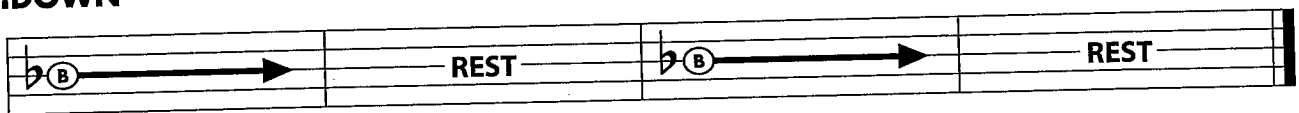
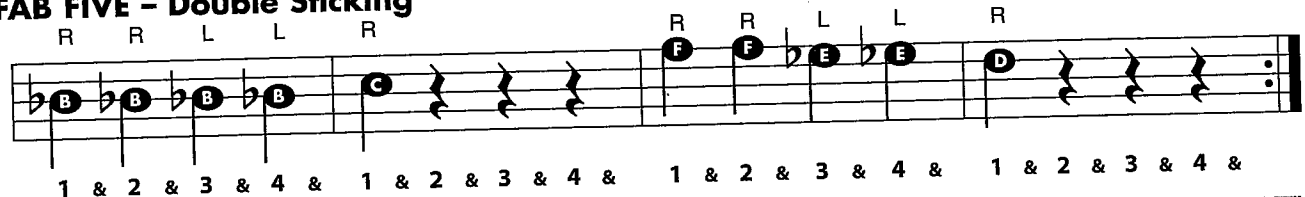
Double Bar 7

**8. FOUR BY FOUR – Alternate Sticking**

Repeat Sign 7



Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

9. TOUCHDOWN**10. THE FAB FIVE – Double Sticking****Treble Clef**

(G Clef)
Indicates the
position of note
names on a music
staff: Second line
is G.

Time Signature

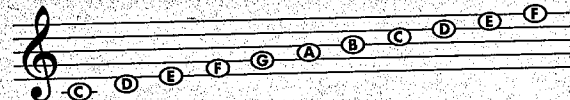
Indicates how many beats per measure
and what kind of note gets one beat.



= 4 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Note Names

Each note is on a line or space of the staff. These
note names are indicated by the Treble Clef.



THEORY

Sharp

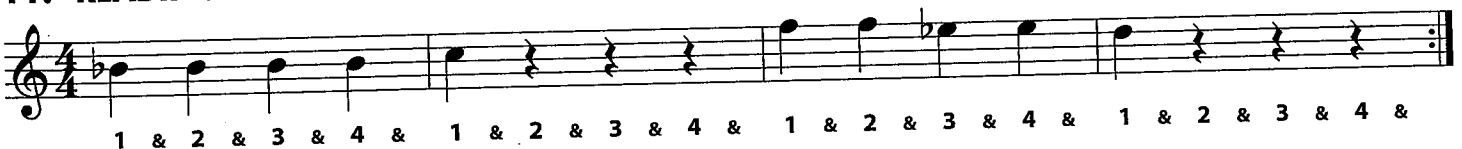
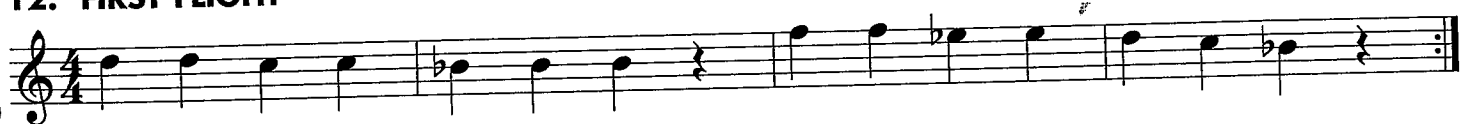
raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat

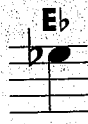
b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Natural

♮ cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

11. READING THE NOTES Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.**12. FIRST FLIGHT****13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** Fill in the remaining note names before playing.

Notes In Review

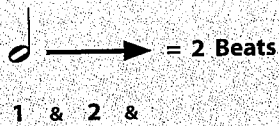


14. ROLLING ALONG *Alternate Sticking*

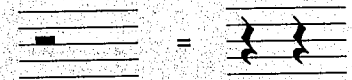
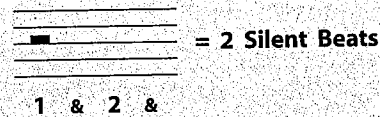
Go to the next line.



Half Note

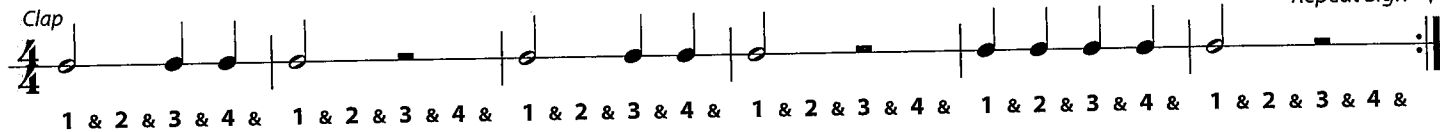


Half Rest



15. RHYTHM RAP *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.*

Repeat Sign



Combination Sticking

A sticking pattern that combines both alternate and double sticking.

16. THE HALF COUNTS *Combination Sticking*



17. HOT CROSS BUNS



Right Hand Lead

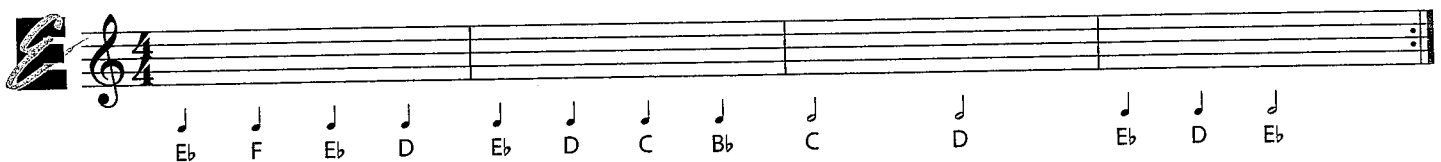
A sticking pattern that begins with the right hand and keeps the right hand on strong beats.

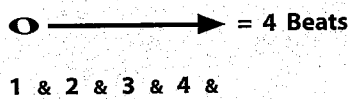
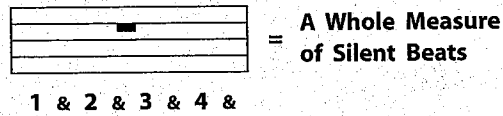
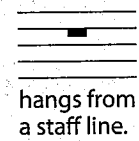
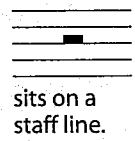
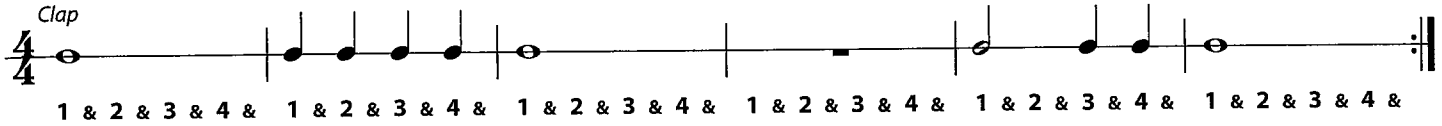
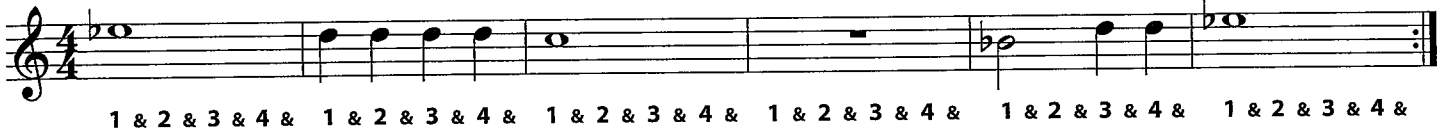
18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE *Right Hand Lead*

American Folk Song



19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.*



Whole Note**Whole Rest****Whole Rest****Half Rest****20. RHYTHM RAP** *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.***21. THE WHOLE THING****Duet**

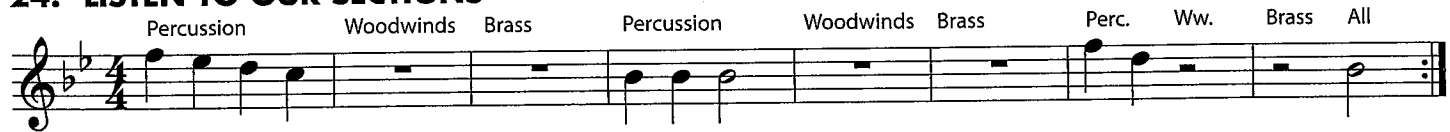
A composition with two different parts, played together. Practice this duet with a friend or play both parts yourself.

22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet**Key Signature**

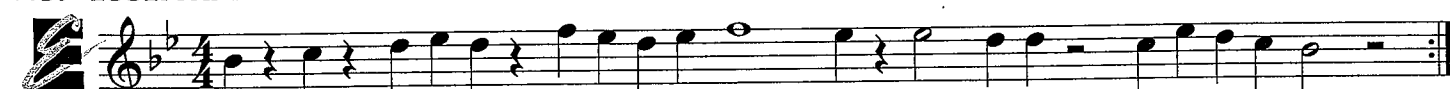
The **Key Signature** tells us which notes to play with sharps (#) or flats (b) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the Key of B $\flat$ – play all B's as B-flats, and E's as E-flats.

THEORY**Left Hand Lead**

A sticking pattern that begins with the left hand and keeps the left hand on strong beats.

23. MARCH STEPS *Left Hand Lead***24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS****Simile (sim.)**

Continue playing in the same style.

25. LIGHTLY ROW *Right Hand Lead***26. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** *Draw in the bar lines before you play.*



Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note.

Fermata ♫



28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE Left Hand Lead

French Folk Song



29. REMIX



THEORY

Harmony

Two or more notes played together. Each combination forms a *chord*.

30. LONDON BRIDGE – Duet

English Folk Song



HISTORY

Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who started playing professionally at age six, and lived during the time of the American Revolution. Mozart's music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote more than 600 compositions during his short life, including a piano piece based on the famous song, "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star."

31. A MOZART MELODY Double Sticking

Adaptation



32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:



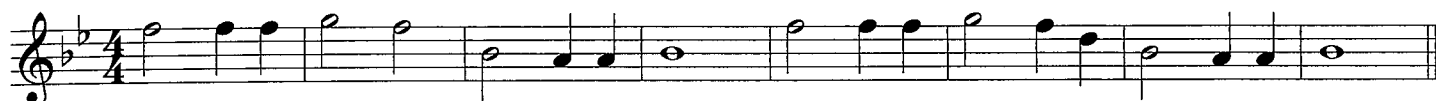
33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



34. DOODLE ALL DAY Combination Sticking



35. JUMP ROPE



Pick-Up Notes

One or more notes that come before the first *full* measure. The beats of Pick-Up Notes are subtracted from the last measure.

36. A-TISKET, A-TASKET Combination Sticking



Dynamics

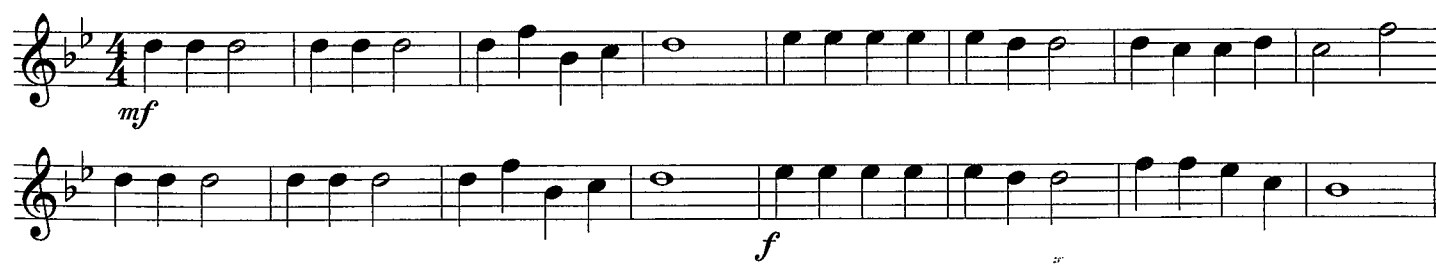
f – forte (play loudly) *mf* – mezzo forte (play moderately loud) *p* – piano (play softly)
The higher you lift the mallet, the louder the note will sound.

37. LOUD AND SOFT



38. JINGLE BELLS

J. S. Pierpont



39. MY DREYDL

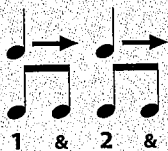
Traditional Hanukkah Song



Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = 1/2 Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat
Play on down and up taps.

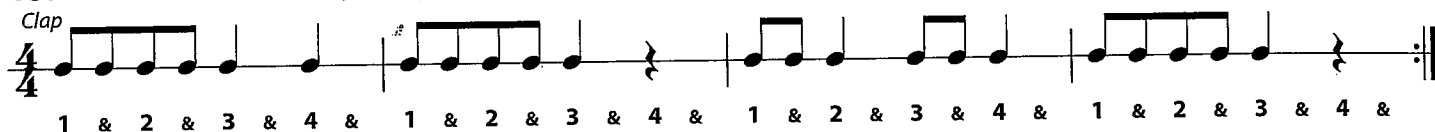


Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



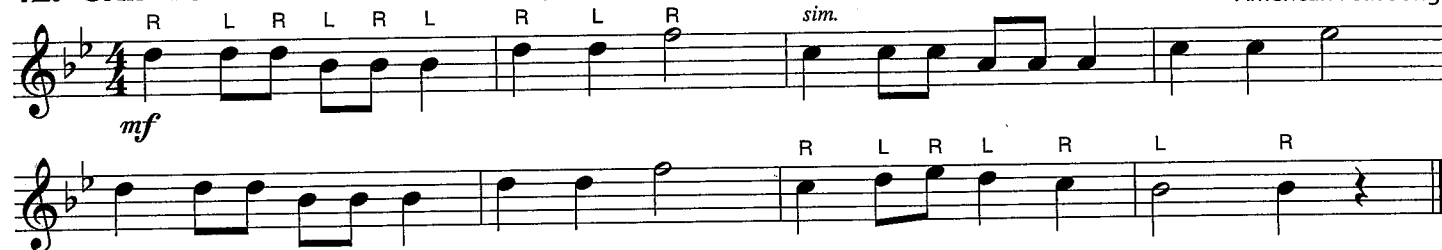
41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM



42. SKIP TO MY LOU

Alternate Sticking

American Folk Song



43. LONG, LONG AGO



44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster



HISTORY

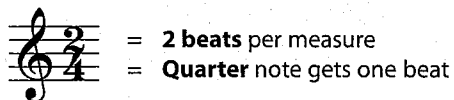
Italian composer **Gioacchino Rossini** (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote "William Tell" at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini

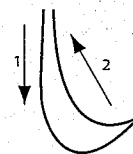


2 Time Signature

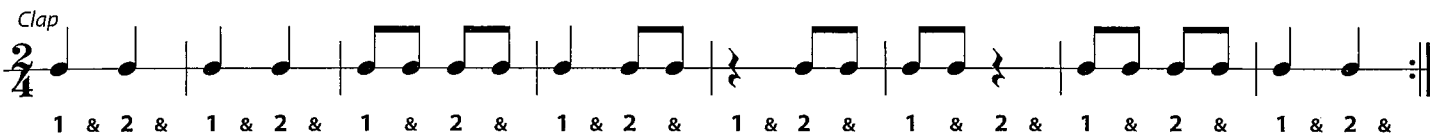


Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



46. RHYTHM RAP



47. TWO BY TWO



Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.

Allegro – Fast tempo

Moderato – Medium tempo

Andante – Slower walking tempo

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March

John Philip Sousa



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49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note

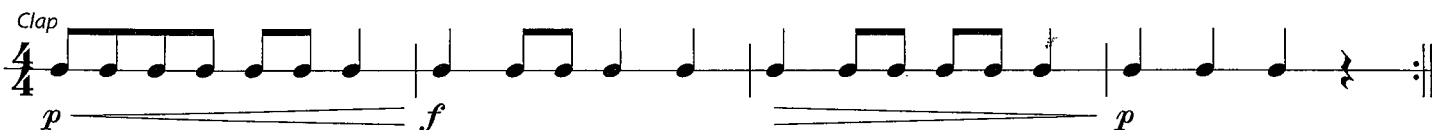


Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS



51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



TONE BUILDER

1 **TONE BUILDER**

RHYTHM ETUDE Combination Sticking

R L R L R L R R L R R L L R

[illegible]

Melodic Sticking An approach that combines all the various stickings to create the best performance of the melodic line.

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton

Andante

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton

The musical score is written for two parts, A and B, in 4/4 time. Part A is the melody, and Part B is the harmony. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). There are also crescendo and decrescendo hairpins. The score is divided into two systems. The first system has 8 measures, and the second system has 8 measures. The total length is 16 measures. The score ends with a double bar line.

Melodic Sticking Moderato

French Folk Song

Moderato

The musical score is for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/4. It contains two measures of music, each with a circled number above it: ① and ②. The notes are quarter notes. Above the notes are letters indicating the hand: L (Left) and R (Right). The bottom staff is also in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 2/4. It contains two measures of music, each with a circled number above it: ③ and ④. The notes are quarter notes. Above the notes are letters indicating the hand: R (Right) and L (Left). The first measure of the bottom staff is marked with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The second measure of the bottom staff is marked with a dynamic of *f* (forte). The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

① L R R L L R R L ② R L R L R L R L

mf

R L R L R L R L R L L R L L R L

f

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3 Measure number

mf

11

f

19

This musical score is for a band arrangement of 'When the Saints Go Marching In'. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a measure rest followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4. The third staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E4. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and forte (f). Measure numbers 3, 11, and 19 are indicated in boxes.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

2nd time go on to meas. 13

f

13

f

This musical score is for a section feature of 'Old MacDonald Had a Band'. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4. The third staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E4. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and forte (f). Measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes. A first ending bracket is shown above the second staff, leading to measure 13.

57. ODE TO JOY (from Symphony No. 9)

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

13

f

This musical score is for a band arrangement of 'Ode to Joy' from Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4. The third staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E4. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and forte (f). Measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins

Allegro

f

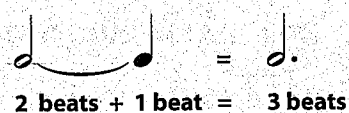
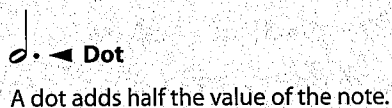
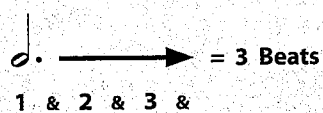
This musical score is for an encore piece titled 'Hard Rock Blues'. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note A4. The third staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a half note E4. The dynamic is marked forte (f).

Tie

A curved line connecting notes of the same pitch. Play one note for the combined counts of the tied notes.

**59. FIT TO BE TIED****60. ALOUETTE**

French-Canadian Folk Song

**Dotted Half Note****61. ALOUETTE - THE SEQUEL**

French-Canadian Folk Song

**HISTORY**

American composer **Stephen Collins Foster** (1826–1864) was born near Pittsburgh, PA. He has become the most recognized song writer of his time for works such as "Oh Susanna," which became popular during the California Gold Rush of 1849. Among his most well-known songs are "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Camptown Races."

62. CAMPTOWN RACES

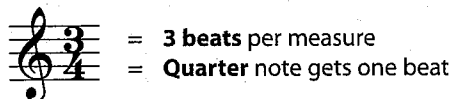
Allegro

Stephen Collins Foster

**63. NEW DIRECTIONS - New Note****64. THE NOBLES****65. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

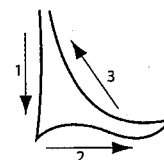
3 Time Signature

4



Conducting

Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.



66. RHYTHM RAP



67. THREE BEAT JAM



68. BARCAROLLE



Norwegian composer **Edvard Grieg** (1843–1907) wrote *Peer Gynt Suite* for a play by Henrik Ibsen in 1875, the year before the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. "Morning" is a melody from *Peer Gynt Suite*. Music used in plays, or in films and television, is called **incidental music**.

69. MORNING (from Peer Gynt)

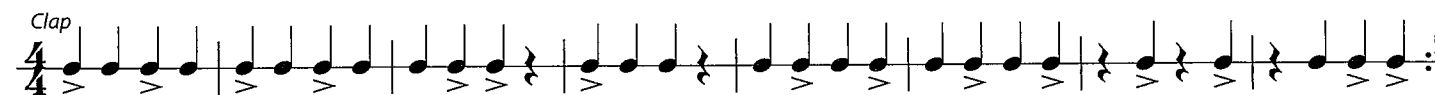


Accent



Emphasize the note.

70. ACCENT YOUR TALENT



Latin American music has its roots in the African, Native American, Spanish and Portuguese cultures. This diverse music features lively accompaniments by drums and other percussion instruments such as maracas and claves. Music from Latin America continues to influence jazz, classical and popular styles of music. "Chiapanecas" is a popular children's dance and game song.

71. MEXICAN CLAPPING SONG ("Chiapanecas")

Latin American Folk Song



72. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Compose your own music for measures 3 and 4 using this rhythm:



Accidental

Any sharp, flat or natural sign which appears in the music without being in the key signature is called an **accidental**.

Flat ♭

A **flat** sign lowers the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note A-flat sounds a half-step below A, and all A's become A-flats for the rest of the measure where they occur.

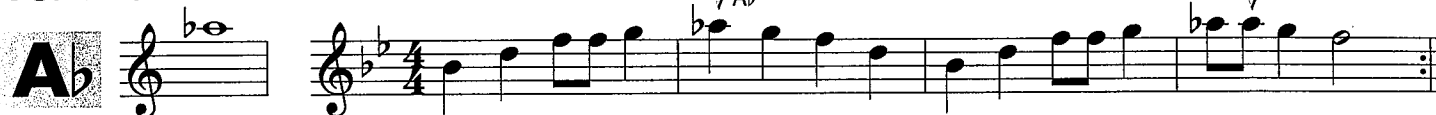
73. HOT MUFFINS – New Note



74. COSSACK DANCE



75. BASIC BLUES – New Note



New Key Signature

This Key Signature indicates the Key of E $\flat$ – play all B's as B-flats, all E's as E-flats, and all A's as A-flats.



1st & 2nd Endings

Play through the 1st Ending. Then play the repeated section of music, **skipping** the 1st Ending and playing the 2nd Ending.



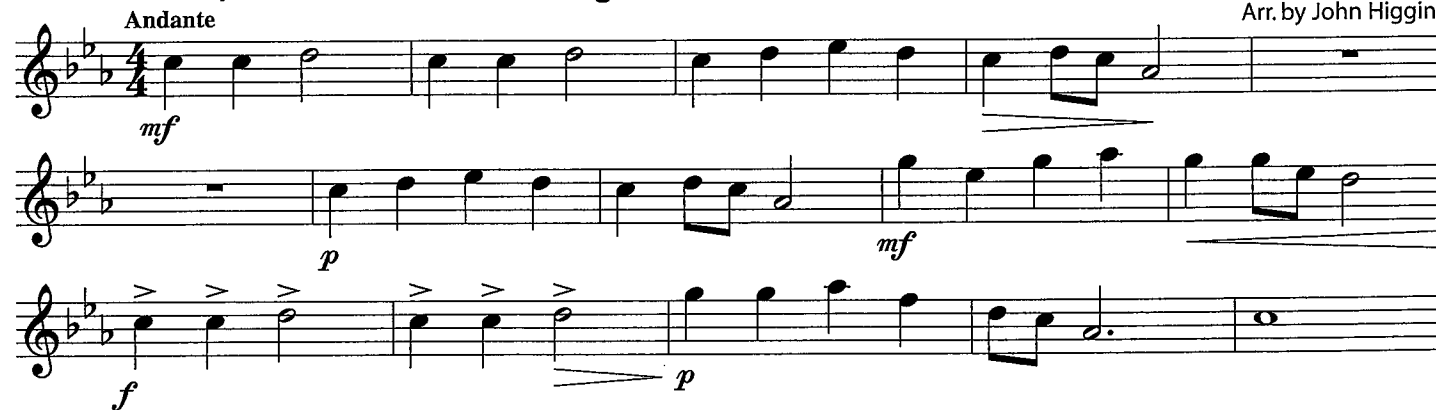
76. HIGH FLYING



Japanese folk music actually has its origins in ancient China. "Sakura, Sakura" was performed on instruments such as the **koto**, a 13-string instrument that is more than 4000 years old, and the **shakuhachi** or bamboo flute. The unique sound of this ancient Japanese melody results from the pentatonic (or five-note) sequence used in this tonal system.

77. SAKURA, SAKURA – Band Arrangement

Japanese Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins



78. UP ON A HOUSETOP

Allegro

Check Key Signature

mf

1. 2.

f

Musical score for 'Up on a Housetop' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The tempo is 'Allegro'. The first staff starts with a 'Check Key Signature' instruction. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. There are two first endings, marked '1.' and '2.'. The second ending leads to a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The second staff continues the melody with various dynamics and articulations.

79. JOLLY OLD ST. NICK - Duet

Moderato

A

B

mf

1. 2.

Musical score for 'Jolly Old St. Nick' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It is a duet for two parts, A and B. The tempo is 'Moderato'. Both parts start with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score includes two first endings, marked '1.' and '2.'. The music is written for two staves, A and B, with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

See page 9 for additional holiday music, MY DREYDL and JINGLE BELLS.

80. THE BIG AIRSTREAM - New Note

B

mf

Δ B $\flat$

Musical score for 'The Big Airstream' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a single staff with a bass clef. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. There is a 'New Note' indicated by a triangle and the note B-flat. The score includes a key signature change to B-flat major.

81. WALTZ THEME (THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ)

Moderato

mf

f

Franz Lehar

mf

f

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Musical score for 'Waltz Theme (The Merry Widow Waltz)' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features two staves. The tempo is 'Moderato'. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The second staff continues the melody with various dynamics and articulations. The score is attributed to Franz Lehar.

82. AIR TIME

Musical score for 'Air Time' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic.

83. DOWN BY THE STATION

Allegro

mf

Musical score for 'Down by the Station' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The tempo is 'Allegro'. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

84. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Moderato

mf

f

p

Musical score for 'Essential Elements Quiz' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The tempo is 'Moderato'. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes fortissimo (*f*) and piano (*p*) dynamics.

85. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY Using these notes, improvise your own rhythms:

Musical score for 'Essential Creativity' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic.

DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

86. TONE BUILDER



87. RHYTHM BUILDER



88. TECHNIQUE TRAX



89. CHORALE (Adapted from Cantata 147)

Johann Sebastian Bach

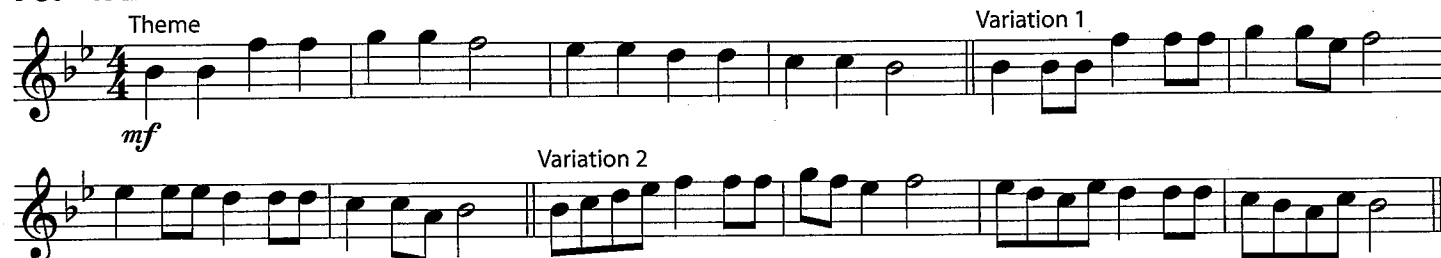


THEORY

Theme and Variations

A musical form featuring a **theme**, or primary melody, followed by **variations**, or altered versions of the theme.

90. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR THEME



D.C. al Fine

At the **D.C. al Fine** play again from the beginning, stopping at **Fine** (fee'-nay).
D.C. is the abbreviation for **Da Capo**, or "to the beginning," and **Fine** means "the end."

91. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

Caribbean Folk Song



Natural

A **natural** sign cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

92. RAZOR'S EDGE – New Note**93. THE MUSIC BOX**

African-American spirituals originated in the 1700's, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals was published in 1867, four years after The Emancipation Proclamation was signed into law.

94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL

African-American Spiritual

95. SMOOTH OPERATOR**96. GLIDING ALONG**

Ragtime is an American music style that was popular from the 1890's until the time of World War I. This early form of jazz brought fame to pianists like "Jelly Roll" Morton and Scott Joplin, who wrote "The Entertainer" and "Maple Leaf Rag." Surprisingly, the style was incorporated into some orchestral music by Igor Stravinsky and Claude Debussy. The trombones now learn to play a *glissando*, a technique used in ragtime and other styles of music.

97. TROMBONE RAG**98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

99. TAKE THE LEAD – New Note

A 

THEORY

Phrase

A musical "sentence" which is often 2 or 4 measures long.

100. THE COLD WIND



101. PHRASEOLOGY



THEORY

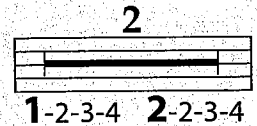
New Key Signature

This **Key Signature** indicates the *Key of F* – play all B's as B-flats.



Multiple Measure Rest

The number above the staff tells you how many full measures to rest. Count each measure of rest in sequence:



Roll



Rapidly alternate single strokes as smoothly as possible. Release the roll on the tied note or final beat with the same hand that started the roll. Rolls are usually found in xylophone and marimba music.

102. SATIN LATIN

Allegro



HISTORY

German composer **Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685–1750) was part of a large family of famous musicians and became the most recognized composer of the Baroque era. Beginning as a choir member, Bach soon became an organist, a teacher, and a prolific composer, writing more than 600 masterworks. This *Minuet*, or dance in 3/4 time, was written as a teaching piece for use with an early form of the piano.

103. MINUET – Duet

Moderato



Johann Sebastian Bach

104. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

This melody can be played in 3/4 or 4/4. Pencil in either time signature, draw the bar lines and play. Now erase the bar lines and try the other time signature. Do the phrases sound different?



105. NATURALLY



Austrian composer **Franz Peter Schubert** (1797–1828) lived a shorter life than any other great composer, but he created an incredible amount of music: more than 600 art-songs (concert music for voice and accompaniment), ten symphonies, chamber music, operas, choral works and piano pieces. His "March Militaire" was originally a piano duet.

HISTORY

106. MARCH MILITAIRE – New Note

Allegro

Franz Schubert



107. THE FLAT ZONE – New Note



108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY

Allegro

American Folk Song



Boogie-woogie is a style of the **blues**, and it was first recorded by pianist Clarence "Pine Top" Smith in 1928, one year after Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic. A form of jazz, blues music features altered notes and is usually written in 12-measure verses, like "Bottom Bass Boogie."

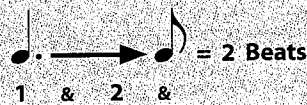
HISTORY

109. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE – Duet

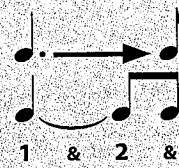
Allegro



Dotted Quarter & Eighth Notes



A dot adds half the value of the quarter note.

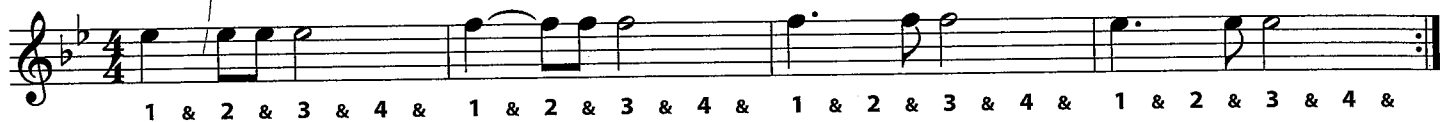


A single eighth note has a flag on the stem.

110. RHYTHM RAP



111. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS



112. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT



113. SEA CHANTY



114. SCARBOROUGH FAIR



115. RHYTHM RAP



116. THE TURNAROUND



117. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - AULD LANG SYNE



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

You can perform this solo with or without a piano accompanist. Play it for the band, the school or your family. It is part of **Symphony No. 9 ("From The New World")** by Czech composer **Antonin Dvorák** (1841–1904). He wrote it while visiting America in 1893, and was inspired to include melodies from American folksongs and spirituals. This is the **Largo** (or "very slow tempo") theme.

118. THEME FROM "NEW WORLD SYMPHONY"

Largo 4 **Bells** 5 ↪ Measure number Antonin Dvorák

p *mf* *p*

Slower 2

Piano Accompaniment

Largo 5

p *f* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Slower

[illegible]

The first staff of music is written in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. This is followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter rest. The next measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The final measure of the staff contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5.

A diagram of a piano keyboard showing a 7-octave scale. The keys are labeled with numbers 1 through 8, representing the notes of the scale. The scale is divided into seven octaves, each labeled from 2nd to 7th, and an Octave section. The notes are: 1 (C), 2 (D), 3 (E), 4 (F), 5 (G), 6 (A), 7 (B), and 8 (C). The diagram shows the sequence of notes across the keyboard, with the 8th note (C) being the final note of the 7th octave.

126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4



127. THREE IS THE COUNT



128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5



129. TECHNIQUE TRAX



130. CROSSING OVER



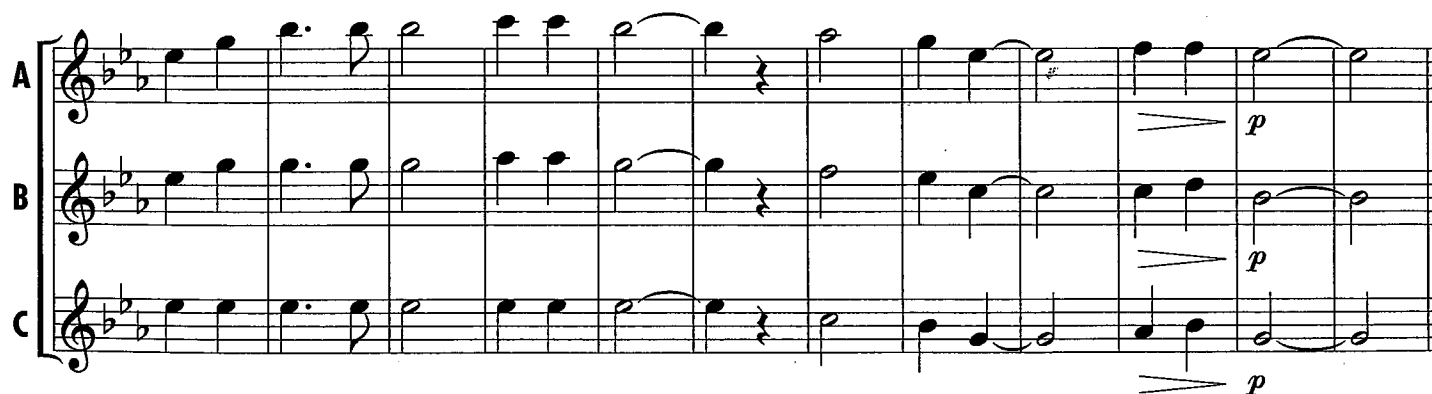
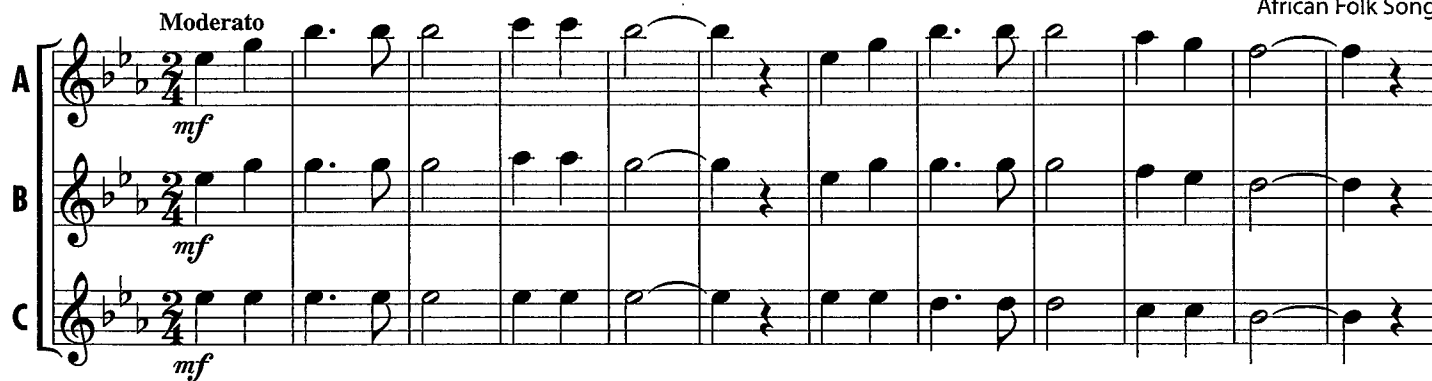
△ Low Eb

Trio

A **trio** is a composition with three parts played together. Practice this trio with two other players and listen for the 3-part harmony.

131. KUM BAH YAH – Trio *Always check the key signature.*

African Folk Song



Repeat Signs



Repeat the section of music enclosed by the **repeat signs**.
(If 1st and 2nd endings are used, they are played as usual — but go back only to the first repeat sign, not to the beginning.)

132. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

African-American Spiritual

Andante

mf

1. 2.

133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ

Austrian Folk Song

Moderato

f

134. BOTANY BAY

Australian Folk Song

Allegro

mf

f

THEORY

C Time Signature

= Common Time
(Same as $\frac{4}{4}$)

Conducting

Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

135. TECHNIQUE TRAX *Practice at all dynamic levels.*

136. FINLANDIA

Jean Sibelius

Andante

p

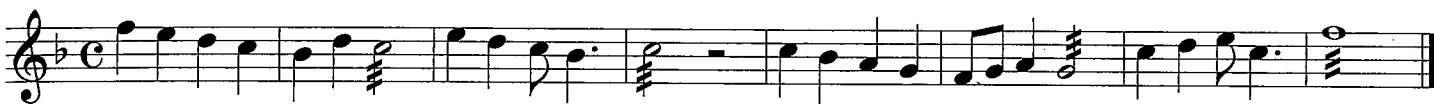
mf

1. 2.

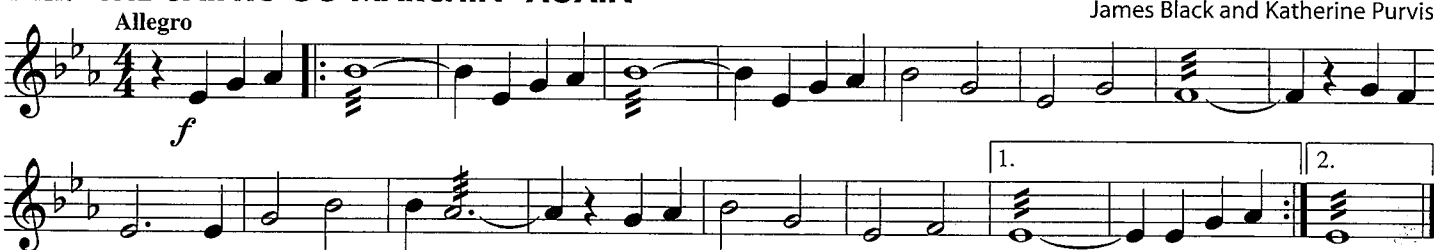
© Breitkopf & Haertel, Wiesbaden - Leipzig

137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Create your own variations by penciling in a dot and a flag to change the rhythm of any measure from to or to .

138. EASY GORILLA JUMPS**139. TECHNIQUE TRAX** *Always check the key signature.***140. MORE TECHNIQUE TRAX****141. GERMAN FOLK SONG****142. THE SAINTS GO MARCHIN' AGAIN**

James Black and Katherine Purvis

**143. LOWLAND GORILLA WALK****144. SMOOTH SAILING****145. MORE GORILLA JUMPS****146. FULL COVERAGE**

Scale

A **scale** is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each step is the next consecutive note in the key. This scale is in your Key of B $\flat$ (two flats), so the top and bottom notes are both B $\flat$'s. The interval between the B $\flat$'s is an octave.

147. CONCERT B $\flat$ SCALE

Chord & Arpeggio

When two or more notes are played together, they form a **chord** or **harmony**. This B $\flat$ chord is built from the 1st, 3rd and 5th steps of the B $\flat$ scale. The 8th step is the same as the 1st, but it is an octave higher. An **arpeggio** is a "broken" chord whose notes are played individually.

148. IN HARMONY

Divide the notes of the chords between band members and play together. Does the arpeggio sound like a chord?

149. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

Austrian composer **Franz Josef Haydn** (1732–1809) wrote 104 symphonies. Many of these works had nicknames and included brilliant, unique effects for their time. His Symphony No. 94 was named "The Surprise Symphony" because the soft second movement included a sudden loud dynamic, intended to wake up an often sleepy audience. Pay special attention to dynamics when you play this famous theme.

150. THEME FROM "SURPRISE SYMPHONY"

Franz Josef Haydn

151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE STREETS OF LAREDO

American Folk Song

Write in the note names before you play.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

March Style

5 Measure Number

f *mf*

13

21

29

1. 2.

f

Detailed description: This block contains the first 32 measures of the 'School Spirit' band arrangement. It is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The score is on a single staff. Measures 1-4 start with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 5-8 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and include a measure number '5' with an arrow pointing to measure 5. Measures 9-12 continue the melody. Measures 13-16 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 17-20 continue the melody. Measures 21-24 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 25-28 continue the melody. Measures 29-32 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and include a first and second ending bracket.

Soli

When playing music marked **Soli**, you are part of a group "solo" or group feature. Listen carefully in "Carnival of Venice," and name the instruments that play the **Soli** part at each indicated measure number.

153. CARNIVAL OF VENICE – Band Arrangement

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

mf *f* *mf*

Soli 5

13

end *Soli* 7

21

29 7

Soli 37

45

mf *f*

Detailed description: This block contains the first 50 measures of the 'Carnival of Venice' band arrangement. It is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The score is on a single staff. Measures 1-4 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 5-8 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 9-12 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and include a 'Soli' marking and a measure number '5'. Measures 13-16 continue the melody. Measures 17-20 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 21-24 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 25-28 continue the melody. Measures 29-32 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and include a measure number '29' and a '7' marking. Measures 33-36 continue the melody. Measures 37-40 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and include a 'Soli' marking and a measure number '37'. Measures 41-44 continue the melody. Measures 45-48 are marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and include a measure number '45'. Measures 49-50 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and include a measure number '7'.

DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in 4/4 time. The score is written on two staves in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The melody consists of quarter and half notes with rests, ending with a double bar line.

155. TECHNIQUE TRAX

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The second system also consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody, and the bottom staff provides accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

156. CHORALE

Johann Sebastian Bach

156. CHORALE

Jonann Sebastian Bach

p *mf* *p*

HISTORY

The traditional Hebrew melody "Hatikvah" has been Israel's national anthem since the nation's inception. At the Declaration of State in 1948, it was sung by the gathered assembly during the opening ceremony and played by members of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra at its conclusion.

157. HATIKVAH

Israeli National Anthem

Andante

Low C

Andante
 ▽ Low C

1. 2.

mf

6

f

14

mf

Eighth Note & Eighth Rest

 = 1/2 beat of sound
 = 1/2 beat of silence



158. RHYTHM RAP



159. EIGHTH NOTE MARCH



160. MINUET

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach



161. RHYTHM RAP



162. EIGHTH NOTES OFF THE BEAT



163. EIGHTH NOTE SCRAMBLE



164. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Andante



165. DANCING MELODY – New Note



HISTORY

American composer and conductor **John Philip Sousa** (1854–1932) wrote 136 marches. Known as “The March King,” Sousa wrote *The Stars And Stripes Forever*, *Semper Fidelis*, *The Washington Post* and many other patriotic works. Sousa’s band performed all over the country, and his fame helped boost the popularity of bands in America. Here is a melody from his famous *El Capitan* operetta and march.

166. EL CAPITAN

Allegro

John Philip Sousa



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HISTORY

“O Canada,” formerly known as the “National Song,” was first performed during 1880 in French Canada. Robert Stanley Weir translated the English language version in 1908, but it was not adopted as the national anthem of Canada until 1980, one hundred years after its premiere.

167. O CANADA

Maestoso (Majestically)

Calixa Lavallee,
l'Hon. Judge Routhier
and Justice R.S. Weir



168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – METER MANIA

Count and clap before playing. Can you conduct this?



French composer **Camille Saint-Saëns** (1835–1921) wrote music for virtually every medium: operas, suites, symphonies and chamber works. The “Egyptian Dance” is one of the main themes from his famous opera *Samson et Delilah*. The opera was written in the same year that Thomas Edison invented the phonograph—1877.

175. EGYPTIAN DANCE *Watch for enharmonics.*

Camille Saint-Saëns

Allegro

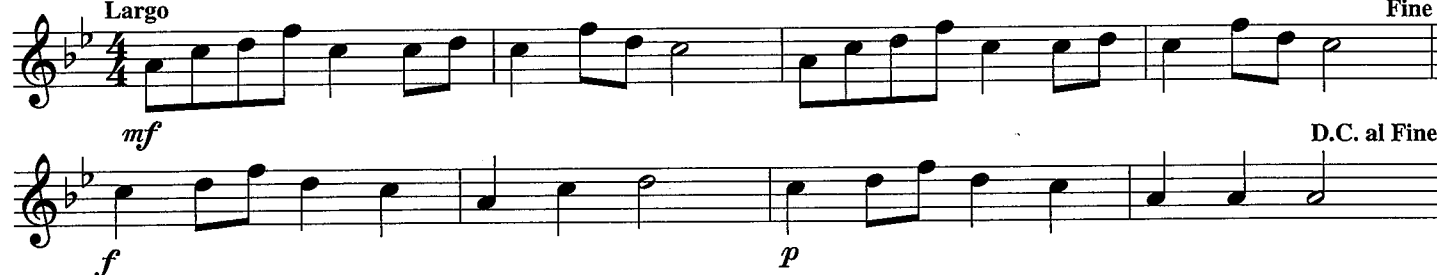


176. SILVER MOON BOAT

Chinese Folk Song

Largo

Fine



German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) is considered to be one of the world's greatest composers, despite becoming completely deaf in 1802. Although he could not hear his music the way we can, he could “hear” it in his mind. As a testament to his greatness, his Symphony No. 9 (p. 13) was performed as the finale to the ceremony celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990. This is the theme from his Symphony No. 7, second movement.

177. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 7 – Duet

Ludwig van Beethoven

Allegro (moderately fast)

Russian composer **Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky** (1840–1893) wrote six symphonies and hundreds of other works including *The Nutcracker* ballet. He was a master at writing brilliant settings of folk music, and his original melodies are among the most popular of all time. His *1812 Overture* and *Capriccio Italien* were both written in 1880, the year after Thomas Edison developed the practical electric light bulb.

178. CAPRICCIO ITALIEN

Always check the key signature.

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky

Allegro

f

179. AMERICAN PATROL

F.W. Meacham

Allegro

mf

180. WAYFARING STRANGER

African-American Spiritual

Andante

p

△ Low Bb

181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST

f

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL – Band Arrangement

Samuel A. Ward
Arr. by John Higgins

Maestoso

f

7 Andante

f

15

25 Maestoso

mf *f*

183. LA CUCARACHA – Band Arrangement

Latin American Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Latin Rock

f

5

8

13

25

p *f*

1.

2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

184. THEME FROM 1812 OVERTURE – Band Arrangement

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of 42 measures. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance markings.

- Measure 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and an accent (>) over the first note.
- Measure 10:** A four-measure rest is indicated by a bracket with the number 4. The measure begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- Measure 18:** A crescendo hairpin leads to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.
- Measure 26:** A two-measure rest is indicated by a bracket with the number 2. The measure begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several accents (>).
- Measure 34:** A four-measure rest is indicated by a bracket with the number 4.
- Measure 42:** A four-measure rest is indicated by a bracket with the number 4.
- Measure 43:** A triangle symbol (Δ) is placed below the staff, followed by the text "Low D $\flat$ ".

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo for Percussion Ensemble

Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music. Percussion ensembles provide a unique solo performing opportunity for all members of the percussion section. This percussion ensemble is written for 5 or more players. It is based on the famous "Can-Can" dance from Jacques Offenbach's operetta *Orpheus in the Underworld*, completed in 1858. Your percussion ensemble can perform for the band or at other school and community events.

185. CAN - CAN

Jacques Offenbach
Arr. by Kevin Lepper

Allegro

4

5

mf

1. 2. Solo *f* 14

2 2 2 30

The musical score is written for a percussion ensemble in 2/4 time, marked 'Allegro'. It begins with a 4-measure rest. The melody starts at measure 5 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score includes first and second endings, a solo section starting at measure 14 with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 5, 14, and 30 are indicated in boxes. The score concludes with a final cadence.

DUETS

Here is an opportunity to get together with a friend and enjoy playing music. The other player does not have to play the same instrument as you. Try to exactly match each other's rhythm, pitch and tone quality. Eventually, it may begin to sound like the two parts are being played by one person! Later, try switching parts.

186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT - Duet

African-American Spiritual

Andante

A *p*

B *p*

Fine

mf

D.C. al Fine

mf

187. LA BAMBA - Duet

Mexican Folk Song

Allegro

A *f*

B *f*

Fine

D.C. al Fine

p

p

RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

KEY OF B $\flat$ In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s and E $\flat$'s.

1.



2.



3.



4.



KEY OF E $\flat$ In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s, E $\flat$'s and A $\flat$'s.

1.



2.



3.



4.



RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

KEY OF F *In this key signature, play all Bb's.*

1.



2.



3.



4.



KEY OF Ab *In this key signature, play all Bb's, Eb's, Ab's and Db's.*

1.



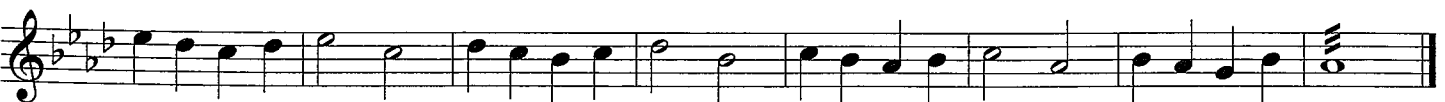
2.



3.



4.





RHYTHM STUDIES

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

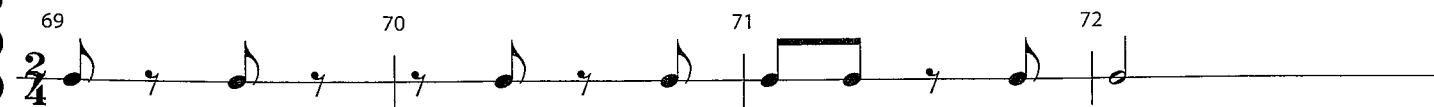
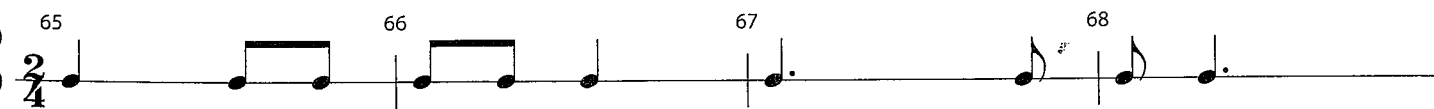
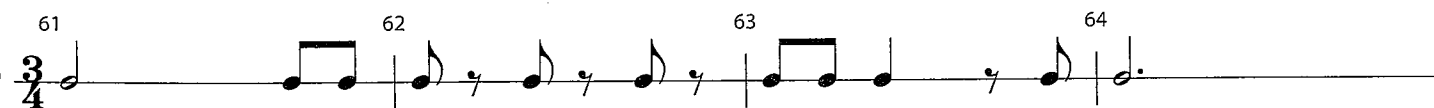
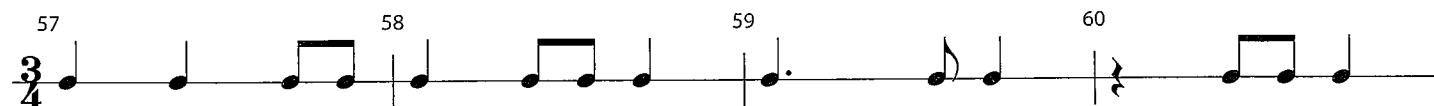
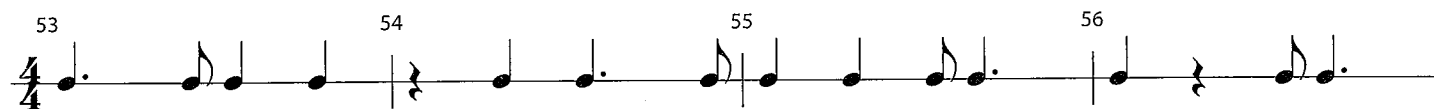
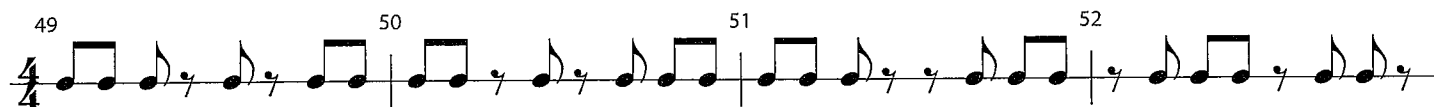
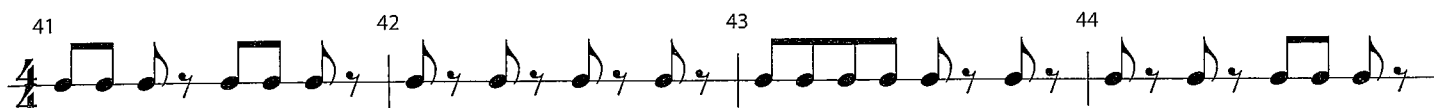
17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

33 34 35 36

 RHYTHM STUDIES

CREATING MUSIC

THEORY

Composition

Composition is the art of writing original music. A composer often begins by creating a melody made up of individual **phrases**, like short musical "sentences." Some melodies have phrases that seem to answer or respond to "question" phrases, as in Beethoven's *Ode To Joy*. Play this melody and listen to how phrases 2 and 4 give slightly different answers to the same question (phrases 1 and 3).

1. ODE TO JOY

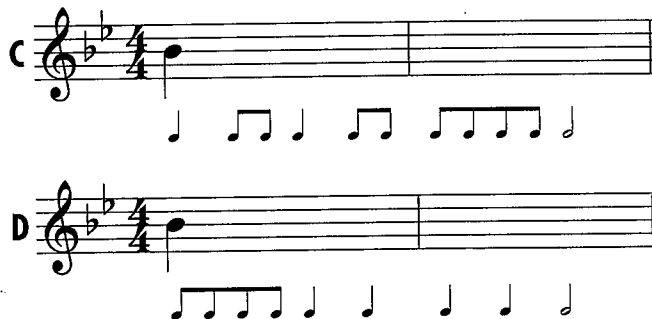
Ludwig van Beethoven



2. Q. AND A. Write your own "answer" phrases in this melody.

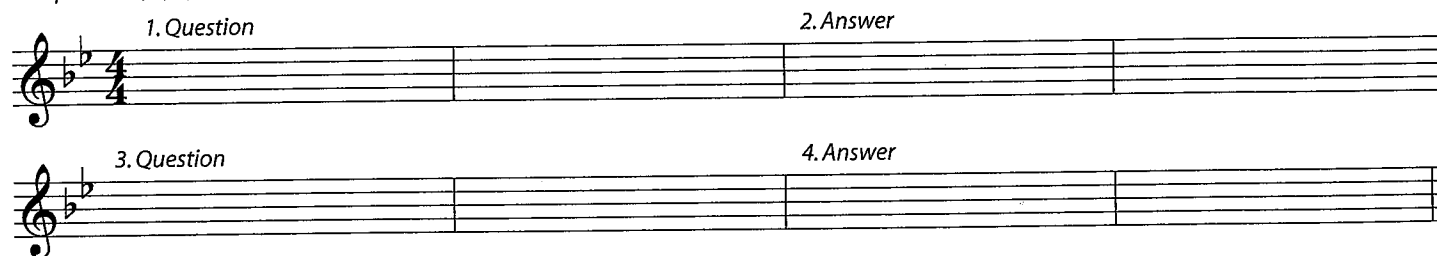


3. PHRASE BUILDERS Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.



4. YOU NAME IT:

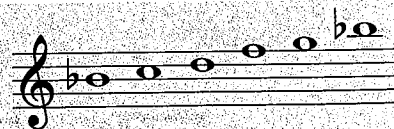
Pick phrase A, B, C, or D from above, and write it as the "Question" for phrases 1 and 3 below. Then write 2 different "Answers" for phrases 2 and 4.



THEORY

Improvisation

Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own melody *as you play*. Use these notes to play your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).



5. INSTANT MELODY



KEYBOARD PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

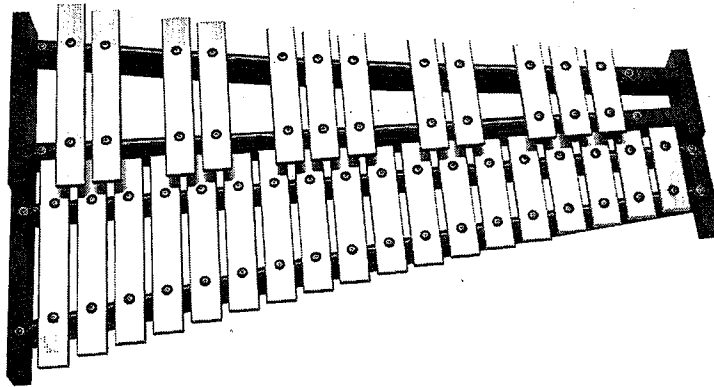
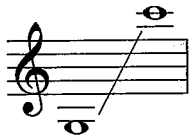
Each keyboard percussion instrument has a unique sound because of the materials used to create the instrument. Ranges may differ with some models of instruments.

Instrument Care Reminders

- Cover all percussion instruments when they are not being used.
- Put mallets away in a storage area. Keep the percussion section neat!
- Mallets are the only things which should be placed on your instrument. NEVER put or allow others to put objects on any percussion instrument.

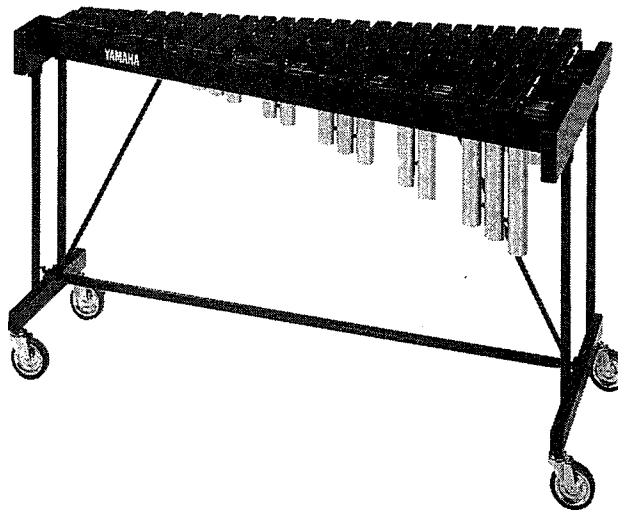
BELLS (Orchestra Bells)

- Bars – metal alloy or steel
- Mallets – lexan (hard plastic), brass or hard rubber
- Range – 2 1/2 octaves
- Sounds 2 octaves higher than written



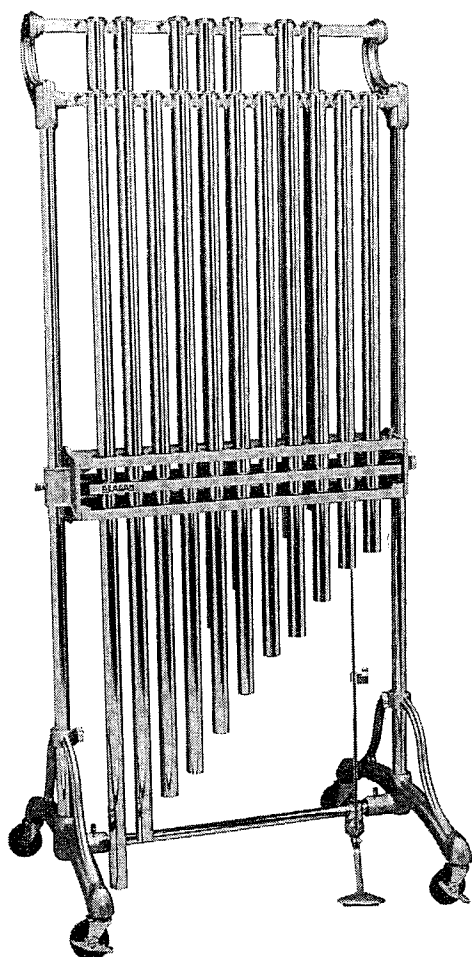
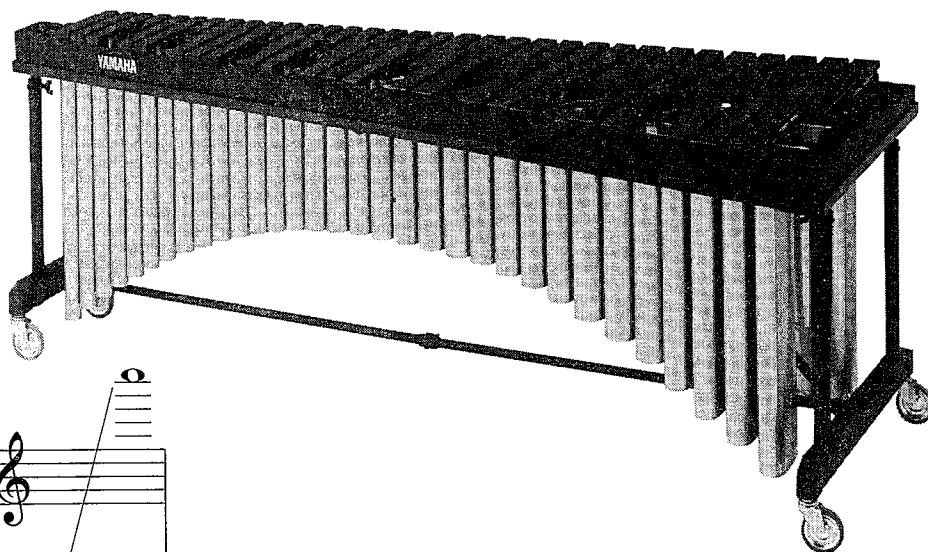
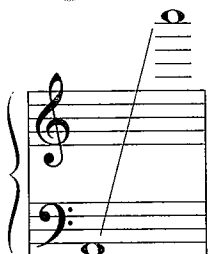
XYLOPHONE

- Bars – wooden or synthetic
- Mallets – hard rubber
- Range – 3 1/2 octaves
- Sounds 1 octave higher than written



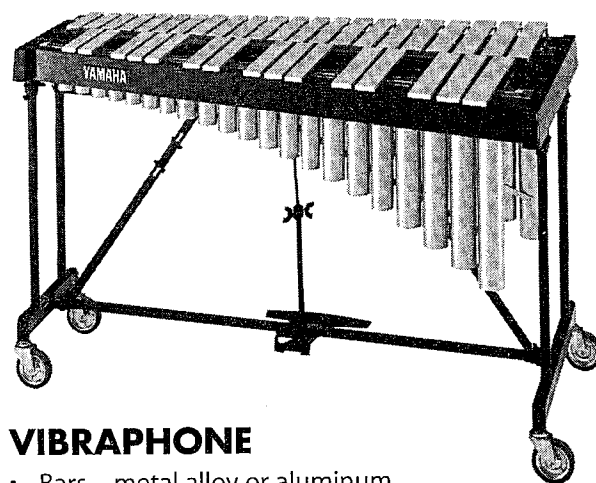
MARIMBA

- Bars – wooden (wider than xylophone bars)
Resonating tube located below each bar
- Mallets – soft to medium rubber or yarn covered
- Range – 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ octaves (reads bass and treble clefs)
- Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch



CHIMES

- Bars – metal tubes
- Mallets – plastic, rawhide or wooden
- Range – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ octaves
- Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch



VIBRAPHONE

- Bars – metal alloy or aluminum
Resonating tubes located below each bar
Adjustable electric fans in each resonator create "vibrato" effect
- Mallets – yarn covered
- Range – 3 octaves
- Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch



PIANO NOTES CHART

