

**BE
PART OF
THE BAND**

**GLENWOOD CITY
MIDDLE SCHOOL BAND
PACKET OF KNOWLEDGE**

How to Practice

Practice Tips:

- Choose 1-4 measures that need the most work.
- Record yourself and listen to the recording. You will hear what you did well and what still needs work.
- Remember to link the measures you are practicing to the measures around it.

Rhythm

Write in rhythms

Clap & Count

Sizzle

Play on 1 note/pitch

Practice slowly
10x perfectly

Notes

Look up fingerings

Write in note names

Check key signature

Say note names &
finger along

"Air" along

Practice slowly
10x perfectly

Articulations

Look up symbols in
your method book

Check your
articulations

Really listen to
yourself play

Practice slowly
10x perfectly

Dynamics

Look up dynamics
and symbols

Really listen to
yourself play

Over exaggerate
dynamic markings

Practice slowly
10x perfectly

Phrasing

Is it a 2, 4, or 8
measure phrase?

Find the breath
marks

Take in "BIG" air.

Play phrases in 1
breath

Practice slowly
10x perfectly

Instrumental Theory Study Guide – Review Terms

Dynamics

pp	p	mp	mf	f	ff
Pianissimo	Piano	Mezzo piano	Mezzo forte	Forte	Fortissimo
Very soft	Soft	Medium soft	Medium loud	Loud	Very loud

Tempo Markings

Largo	Very slow tempo
Andante	Slow walking tempo
Andantino	Medium slow tempo
Moderato	Medium tempo
Allegretto	Medium fast tempo
Allegro	Fast tempo

Sightreading

S – Sharps or flats in the key signature

T – Time signature and tempo markings

A – Accidentals not found in the key signature

R – Rhythms, silently counting the more difficult notes and rests

S – Signs, including dynamics, articulations, repeats and endings

Musical terms

Embouchure – your mouth’s position on the mouthpiece of the instrument and the formation of the mouth’s muscle to produce a musical tone

Crescendo – to get gradually louder

Decrescendo or Diminuendo – to get gradually softer

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

Slur – a curved line which connects notes of different pitch. Tongue only the first note in a slur

Enharmonics – two notes that are written differently, but sound the same (and played with the same fingering). On a piano each black key has both a flat name and sharp name

Accent – Emphasize the note to sound stronger than surrounding notes

Staccatto – notes played lightly and with separation marked with a dot above or below the note. Use the articulation “tot” to play.

Tenuto – notes are played smoothly and connected, holding each note until the next is played. Use the articulation “tah” to play.

Ritardano – gradually slower – abbreviated (ritard or rit.)

Rallentando – rall. – gradually slower (same as ritardando)

Syncopation – occurs when an accent or emphasis is given to a note that is not on a strong beat

Maestoso – to play with a “majestic” sound

D.C. al Fine – play again from the beginning, stopping at Fine. D.C. is the abbreviation for Da Capo, or “to the beginning,” and Fine means “the end.”

D.S. al Fine – go back to the sign (♯), stopping at Fine. D.S. is the abbreviation for dal segno, or “from the sign,” and Fine means “the end.”

Phrase – a musical “sentence” which is often 2 or 4 measures long. Try to play a phrase in one breath.

Instrumental Theory Study Guide – Review Terms

Note Values

Quarter Note – 1 beat



Quarter Rest - 1 silent beat



Half Note – 2 beats



Half Rest – 2 silent beats



Whole Note – 4 beats



Whole Rest – 4 silent beats



Eighth Notes – ½ beat each or pair of eighth notes = 1 beat



Dotted Half Note – 3 beats



Dotted Half Rest - 3 silent beats



Dotted Quarter Note – 1 ½ beats



Dotted Quarter Rest - 1 ½ silent beats



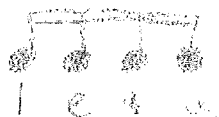
Single Eighth Note – ½ beat



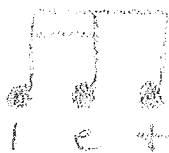
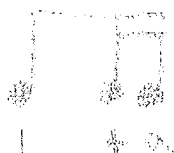
Single Eighth Rest - ½ silent beat



Sixteenth Notes – ¼ beat each or group of 4 sixteenth notes = 1 beat



Sixteenth Note Patterns



Score

Scale Studies

Lamb

B-flat Concert

A

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in Bb

Alto Sax

Trumpet in Bb

Horn in F

Trombone

Tuba

Mallets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

B

Fl.

Ob.

Bb Cl.

A. Sx.

Bb Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

Mal.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Scale Studies

A-flat Concert

A

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B \flat

Alto Sax

Trumpet in B \flat

Horn in F

Trombone

Tuba

Mallets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B

Fl.

Ob.

B \flat Cl.

A. Sax.

B \flat Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

Mal.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Scale Studies

F Concert

A

Musical score for section A, measures 1-10. The instruments listed are Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Alto Sax, Trumpet in Bb, Horn in F, Trombone, Tuba, and Mallets. The score shows a series of whole notes for each instrument, indicating a sustained harmonic texture.

B

Musical score for section B, measures 11-25. The instruments listed are Flute, Oboe, Bb Clarinet, Alto Sax, Bb Trumpet, Horn, Trombone, Tuba, and Mallets. The score shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes for most instruments, indicating a more active melodic or harmonic movement.

Scale Studies

E-flat Concert

A

Flute
Oboe
Clarinet in B \flat
Alto Sax
Trumpet in B \flat
Horn in F
Trombone
Tuba
Mallets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B

Fl.
Ob.
B \flat Cl.
A. Sx.
B \flat Tpt.
Hn.
Tbn.
Tuba
Mal.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Scale Studies

C Concert

A

Flute
Oboe
Clarinet in B \flat
Alto Sax
Trumpet in B \flat
Horn in F
Trombone
Tuba
Mallets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B

Fl.
Ob.
B \flat Cl.
A. Sx.
B \flat Tpt.
Hn.
Tbn.
Tuba
Mal.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Scale Studies

D-flat Concert

A

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B \flat

Alto Sax

Trumpet in B \flat

Horn in F

Trombone

Tuba

Mallets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B

Fl.

Ob.

B \flat Cl.

A. Sax.

B \flat Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

Mal.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Scale Studies

G Concert

A

Flute
Oboe
Clarinet in B \flat
Alto Sax
Trumpet in B \flat
Horn in F
Trombone
Tuba
Mallets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B

Fl.
Ob.
B \flat Cl.
A. Sax.
B \flat Tpt.
Hn.
Tbn.
Tuba
Mal.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Scale Studies

Chromatic Scale

arr. Lamb

This musical score is a chromatic scale study for a jazz ensemble, arranged by Lamb. It consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The scale is played in a single melodic line across all instruments, starting on a middle C (C4) and ascending chromatically through the octave to the next C (C5). The notes are: C4, C#4, D4, D#4, E4, E#4, F4, F#4, G4, G#4, A4, A#4, B4, B#4, C5. The score is written in a single system with ten staves. The instruments are: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Alto Sax, Tenor Sax, Horn in F, Trumpet in Bb, Trombone, Tuba, and Mallets. Each staff contains the same sequence of notes, adapted to the instrument's range and key signature. The Flute, Oboe, and Mallets parts are in treble clef with one flat. The Clarinet in Bb, Horn in F, and Trumpet in Bb parts are in treble clef with two flats. The Trombone and Tuba parts are in bass clef with two flats. The Alto Sax and Tenor Sax parts are in treble clef with one sharp. The score is divided into four measures, with the final measure ending on a whole note C5.

Scale Studies

Chromatic Scale - 6/8

arr. Lamb

The image displays a musical score for a chromatic scale exercise in 6/8 time. The score is arranged for a full band and includes the following instruments and parts:

- Flute:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Oboe:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Clarinet in Bb:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Alto Sax:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Tenor Sax:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Trumpet in Bb:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Horn in F:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Trombone:** Bass clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Tuba:** Bass clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.
- Mallets:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The scale starts on G4 and descends chromatically to G3.

The score consists of 12 measures, with each instrument playing a chromatic scale in 6/8 time. The key signature for most instruments is two flats (Bb, Eb), while the Alto Sax is in one sharp (F#). The time signature is 6/8.

Canon

on-stage warm-up

This musical score is for an on-stage warm-up piece titled "Canon". It is arranged for a large ensemble of instruments. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The instruments listed are: Flute, Keyboard, Clarinet, Trumpet, Bass Clarinet, Tenor Sax, Baritone TC, Alto Sax, Bari Sax, Horn in F, Trombone, Baritone, Tuba, and Snare Drum. The Flute part begins with a melodic line in the right hand, while the Keyboard provides a harmonic accompaniment. The woodwinds and brass instruments enter with various rhythmic patterns, including quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. The Snare Drum part features a consistent rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score is presented in a standard musical notation format with staves for each instrument, including clefs, key signatures, and time signatures.