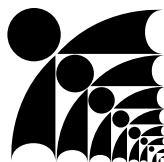


E♭ ALTO CLARINET

Part Three



**contemporary
band course**

BAND TODAY

**A Band Method for Full Band Classes,
Like-Instrument Classes or Individual Instruction**

by James D. Ployhar

BAND TODAY, PART THREE is a basic method book for the advanced-intermediate level of band development. This method book will help you develop a sound musical background and teach you the musical skills necessary for membership in the more advanced school bands.

To insure a mastery of musical fundamentals and for more musical enjoyment you should apply what you have learned in the method book to the SOLOS, ENSEMBLES and FULL BAND PIECES that are correlated with Part Three. A list of these materials is found on Page 2.

BAND TODAY, PART THREE contains basic MAJOR and MINOR SCALES in addition to SCALE STUDIES, RHYTHMIC STUDIES, CHROMATIC SCALES, ARTICULATION STUDIES and TECHNIC TUNES designed to improve your musicianship in a challenging and enjoyable manner. In addition there are studies of CONTEMPORARY RHYTHMS which will better prepare you to play modern compositions by contemporary composers.

Remember, YOUR SUCCESS depends upon YOU! GOOD LUCK and BEST WISHES!

Musically yours,

Published for

Conductor's Score
Flute
B♭ Clarinet
E♭ Alto Clarinet (E♭ Clarinet)
B♭ Bass Clarinet
Oboe
Bassoon
E♭ Alto Saxophone
B♭ Tenor Saxophone
E♭ Baritone Saxophone
B♭ Trumpet/Cornet

Horn in F
E♭ Mellophone (E♭ French Horn)
Trombone
Baritone (Bass Clef)
Baritone (Treble Clef)
Bass (Tuba)
Drums
Auxiliary Percussion (Tambourine, Wood
Block, Triangle, Claves, Maracas, Suspended
Cymbal, Cowbell, Bongos and Tom-Toms)
Bells (Mallet Percussion)

Material Correlated With BAND TODAY, Part Three

Solos

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN — arranged by David Ferreira, edited by Arthur Nix.	Correlated to Page 9
APPLE PIE AND MOM — Nix/Ferreira.	Correlated to Page 16
DUSTY RAG — Nix/Ferreira	Correlated to Page 26

Ensembles

MIXED CLARINET QUARTETS

1st and 2nd B $\flat$ Clarinets, E $\flat$ Alto Clarinet (3rd B $\flat$ Clarinet), B $\flat$ Bass Clarinet:

1. SENTIMENTAL NOCTURNE	Beldon Leonard
2. ROMANZE from "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik"	Mozart/Leonard

CLARINET TRIOS

3 B $\flat$ Clarinets (E $\flat$ Clarinets):

1. GAVOTTE IN G MINOR	Bach/Guenther
2. CANZONE AMABILE	Ralph Guenther

The Ensembles correlated with Part Three are published as separate numbers for various instrumental groups. All are suitable for CONCERT or CONTEST use.

Band Books

BAND ENCOUNTER — Erickson, Osterling, Cacavas, Davis and Spinney.	Correlated with entire method
(An excellent collection of skillfully arranged selections and original compositions for the young band by some of the nation's top writers.)	

Music Rudiments

NOTES FOR TODAY, PART THREE (To Read, Write & Play) — George Zepp.	Correlated with entire method
(A basic approach to elementary theory.)	

Separate Concert Selections

REDBRIDGE MARCH — Frank Erickson.	Correlated to Page 9
LISZT GOES LATIN — James D. Ployhar.	Correlated to Page 16
SHOP CLASS (Novelty) — Richard Spinney	Correlated to Page 16
TCHAIKOVSKY PORTRAIT — Eric Osterling.	Correlated to Page 26
SALSA-ROCK — John Cacavas.	Correlated to Page 26

Technic Books

TECHNIC TODAY, PART THREE — James Ployhar	Correlated with entire method
(Correlated TECHNICAL EXERCISES and MELODIOUS ETUDES designed to reinforce material learned in the method. TECHNIC TODAY is an excellent companion book and should be used right along with the basic method.)	

G Major Scale (B $\flat$ Concert)

1 

2 

Play at various dynamic levels: *pp p mp mf f ff*.

Harmony etc.

Apply the following rhythms to each tone of the above scale:

(A)  SCALE

(B)  ARPEGGIOS

(C) 

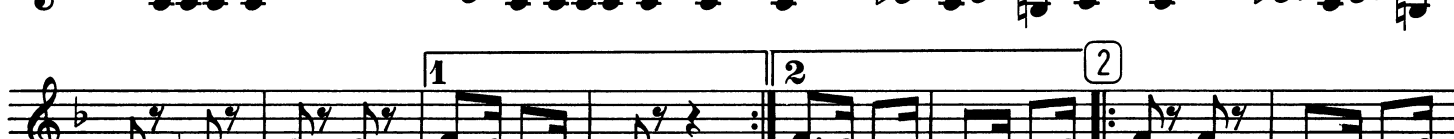
3 

RHYTHM STUDY () March Of The Tin Soldiers

P. TSCHAIKOWSKY

4 





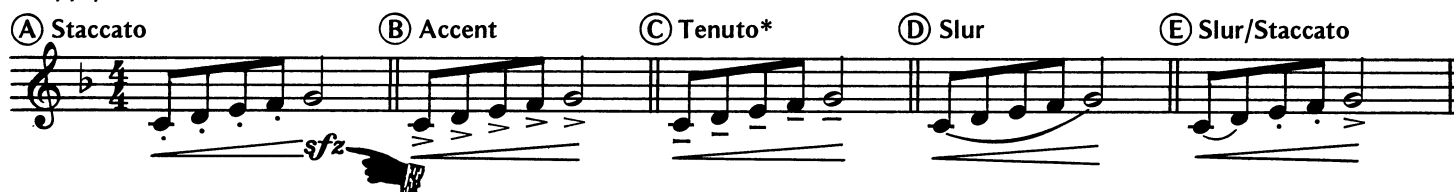


Articulations

5 

Apply to above:

(A) Staccato (B) Accent (C) Tenuto* (D) Slur (E) Slur/Staccato



Sforzando – Played with sudden force

*Tenuto – Broad and sustained

*E Minor Scale

HARMONIC FORM

(G Minor Concert)

ARPEGGIOS



MELODIC FORM

CHORDS



*The E MINOR SCALE is the RELATIVE MINOR to the G MAJOR SCALE on Page 3.

National Hymn

G. W. WARREN

Moderato
Harmonized

G Chromatic Scale

Slow and Fast $\frac{6}{8}$ 

Also, tongue each note.

Comparing C and $\frac{2}{4}$ Time



G Major Scale Study (Bb Concert)

KLOSE (Adapted)

Moderato



C Major Scale (Eb Concert)

1 

2 

Play at various dynamic levels: *pp p mp mf f ff*.

Harmony

Apply the following rhythms to each tone of the above scale:

A 

B 

C 

3 

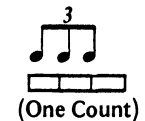
4 

Practice slowly — gradually increase speed!



TRIPLETS

Triplets may be defined as a group of three notes to be performed in the place of two of the same kind. Triplets are usually indicated by a 3 placed above or below the notes.

SPECIAL NOTE: TRIPLETS MUST BE SPACED EVENLY. Some students may wish to use three syllable words such as MEX-I-CO as an aid to develop evenly spaced triplets.

5 

6 

COMPARE LINES 5 AND 6. Both lines should sound the same when Line 6 is played in FAST $\frac{6}{8}$. In FAST $\frac{6}{8}$ three eighth-notes are played on one beat.

Coronation March

MEYERBEER

7 



*A Minor Scale (C Minor Concert)

HARMONIC FORM

ARPEGGIOS



MELODIC FORM

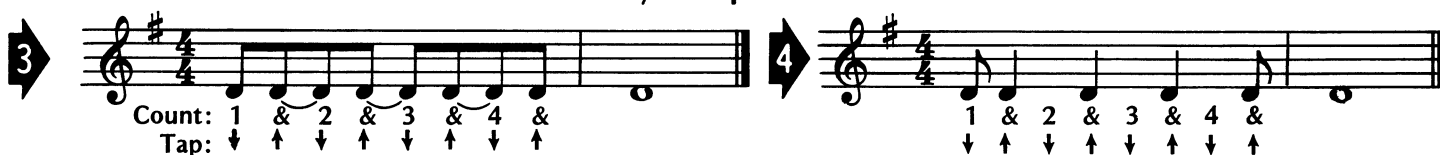
CHORDS



*The A MINOR SCALE is the RELATIVE MINOR to the C MAJOR SCALE on Page 5.

RHYTHM STUDY

Syncopation



For The Beauty Of The Earth

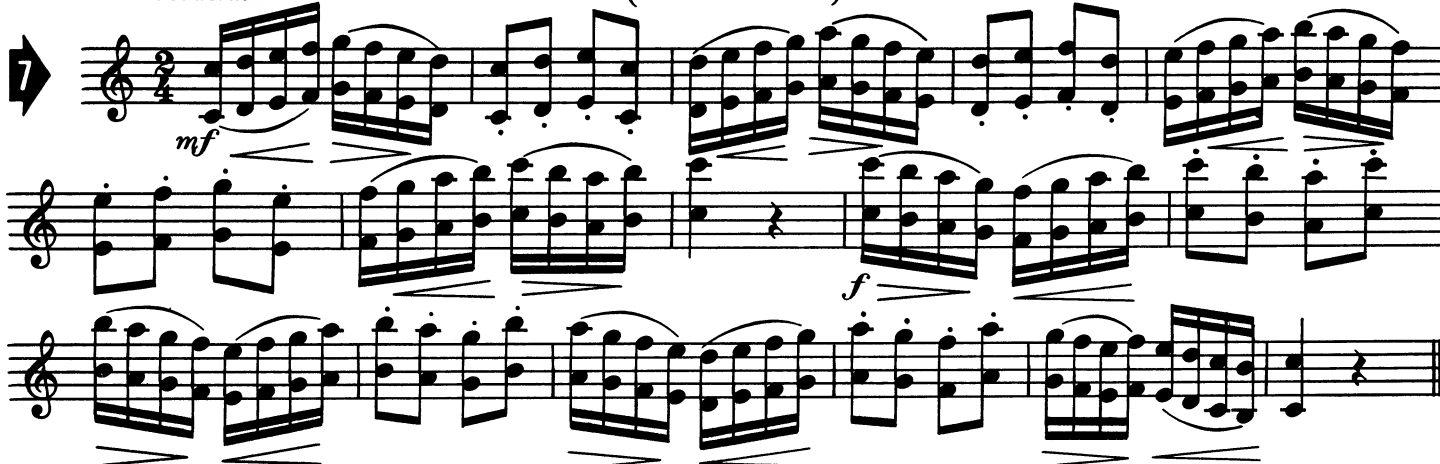
Slowly
Harmonized

C. KOCHER



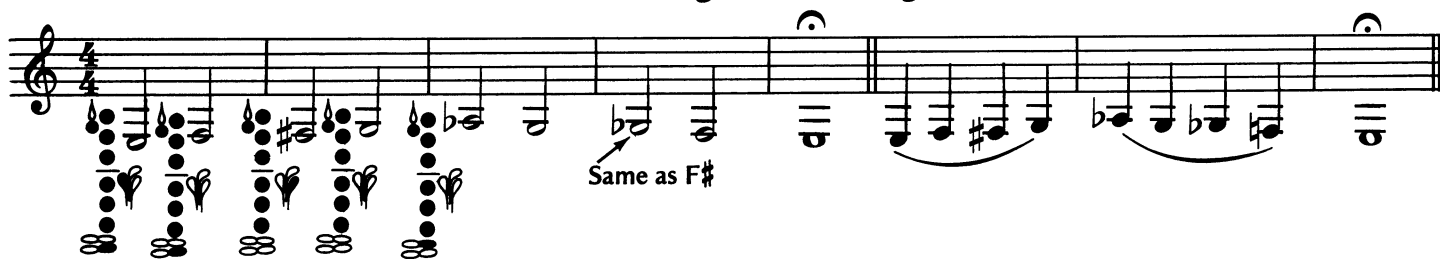
C Major Scale Study (Eb Concert)

Moderato



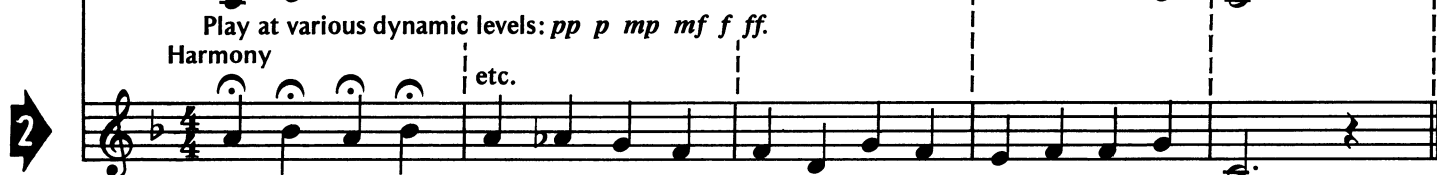
Bonus Line (For Eb Alto Clarinet [Eb Clarinet] only.)

Extending The Range



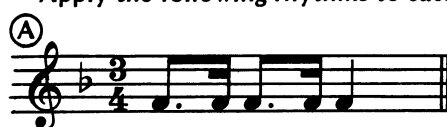
F Major Scale (A $\flat$ Concert)

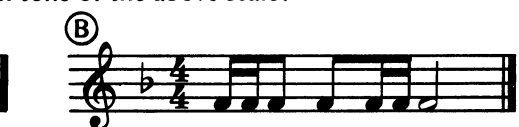
1 

2 

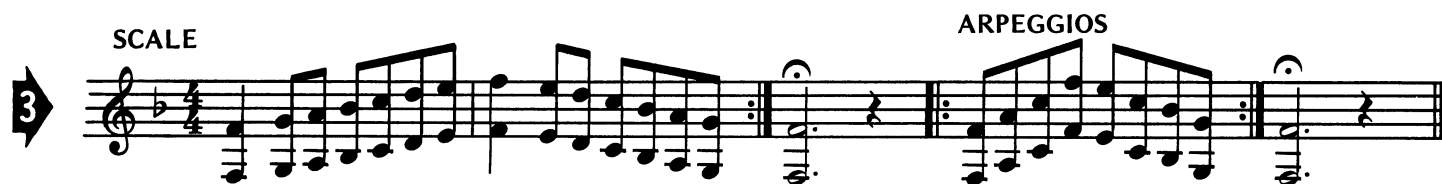
Play at various dynamic levels: *pp p mp mf f ff*.

Apply the following rhythms to each tone of the above scale:

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

3 

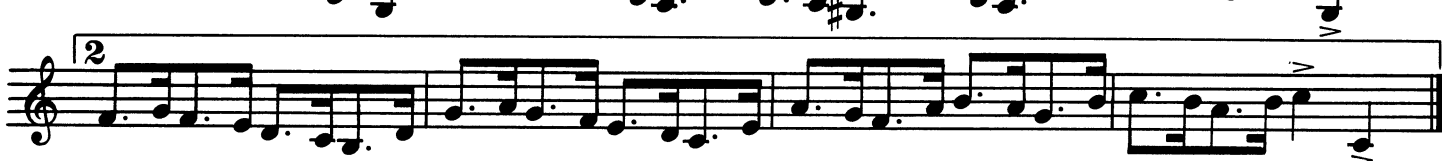
TECHNIC TUNE

March From Nutcracker Suite

TSCHAIKOWSKY

4 

1 

2 

RHYTHM STUDY

Triplets in $\frac{3}{4}$ Time

5 

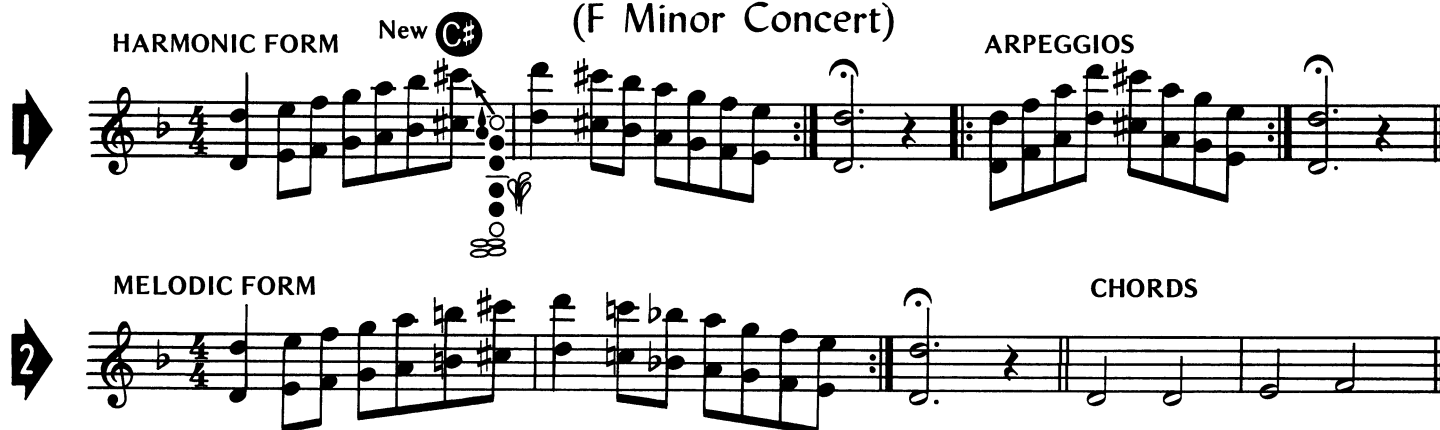
Count: 1 2 3 1 2 3 & 1 & 2 3 1 2 3 & 1 2 3

6 

*D Minor Scale (F Minor Concert)

HARMONIC FORM New  **ARPEGGIOS**

MELODIC FORM **CHORDS**



*The D MINOR SCALE is the RELATIVE MINOR to the F MAJOR SCALE on Page 7.

La Cucaracha

SYNCOPIATION STUDY
Allegro

A

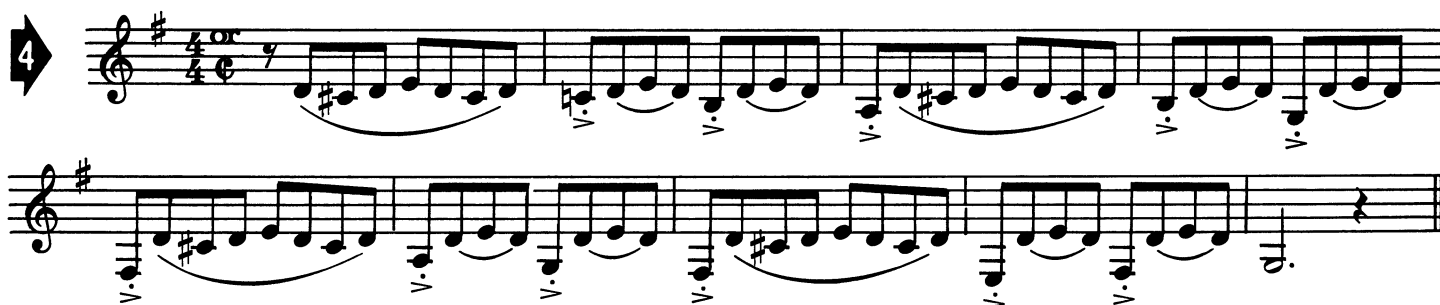
1 2 & 3 & 4 &

1 2



Interval Study

4



F Major Scale Study (Ab Concert)

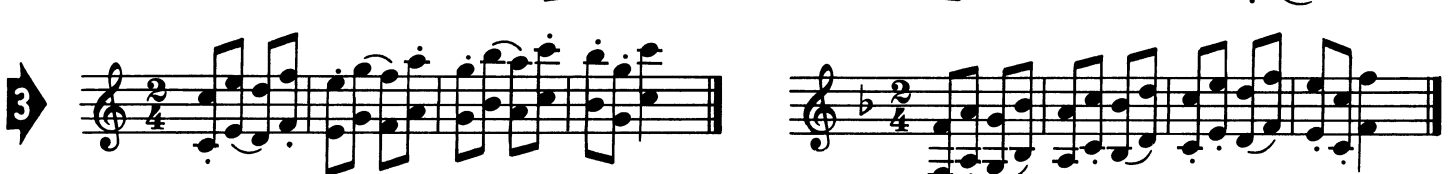
5 Moderato



Supplementary Technique

1  Slur both ways.

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

You are now ready to play *THE WEARING OF THE GREEN* as arranged by David Ferreira and edited by Arthur Nix. This is the first solo correlated with the method book *BAND TODAY, PART THREE*. We suggest you prepare this solo and perform it as often as possible. Many solo performers prefer to memorize the music.

A Major Scale (C Concert)

etc.

Play at various dynamic levels: *pp p mp mf f ff*.

Harmony

etc.

Apply the following rhythms to each tone of the above scale:

(A) (B) (C)

SCALE

ARPEGGIOS

3

Slow and Fast

C Chromatic Scale

4

TECHNIC TUNE
March trio

Liberty Bell

SOUSA

5

mp *f* *mp* *f*

1 2

RHYTHM STUDY

Cut-Time (Alla Breve)

6

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)

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

7

*F# Minor Scale (A Minor Concert)

HARMONIC FORM

ARPEGGIOS



MELODIC FORM

CHORDS



*The F# MINOR SCALE is the RELATIVE MINOR to the A MAJOR SCALE on Page 10.

Articulation Study

Moderato



The Thunderer March

TECHNIC TUNE

SOUSA



A Major Scale Study (C Concert)



RHYTHM STUDY

6/8 Time

Count: { Slow 6/8 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 }
 { Fast 6/8 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 }

Play in both SLOW and FAST 6/8.

2

Key Alert!

3 4

TECHNIC TUNE

Toreador Song

G. BIZET

5

Pencil Pusher Review

Write the ENHARMONIC TONE for the note indicated. The first one has been done for you:

B $\flat$ Major Scale (D $\flat$ Concert)

1

2

Apply the following rhythms to each tone of the above scale:

(A)

(B)

(C)

3

Sometimes abbreviations are used in writing music. In the exercise below a BAR across the stem means to divide the note into eighth notes ($\text{♩} = \text{♪♪}$). Two bars across the stem would mean divide into sixteenth notes ($\text{♩} = \text{♪♪♪♪}$). A single bar with a 3 above would mean divide into triplets ($\text{♩} = \text{♪♪♪}$). Frequently, but not always, dots are used to indicate into how many tones the note is divided ($\text{♩} = \text{♪♪♪}$).

4

Theme from "Oberon" (Chorale)

C. M. VON WEBER

5

Bella Bocca Polka

J. STRAUSS

6

*G Minor Scale (B $\flat$ Minor Concert)

HARMONIC FORM

ARPEGGIOS



MELODIC FORM

CHORDS



*The G MINOR SCALE is the RELATIVE MINOR to the B $\flat$ MAJOR SCALE on Page 13.

TECHNIC TUNE

Russian Sailor's Dance

TRADITIONAL

Allegro



Fine
(Repeat on D. C.) 1



D. C. al Fine



Interval Study



B $\flat$ Major Scale Study (D $\flat$ Concert)

Moderato



RHYTHM STUDY Eighth and Sixteenth Notes in $\frac{2}{4}$ Time

①

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)

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

②

TECHNIC TUNE

Washington Post

SOUSA

③

March trio

mp-mf

SPEED STUDY

Jet Stream

④

Practice slowly — gradually increase speed!

Bonus Line

Alternate Fingering: C to E $\flat$

Supplementary Technic

1 

Slur both ways:

2 

3 

4 

5 



6 

Play in both SLOW and FAST $\frac{6}{8}$.

7 





You are now ready to play APPLE PIE AND MOM by Arthur Nix and arranged by David Ferreira. This is the second solo correlated with the method book BAND TODAY, PART THREE. This solo was especially written to match your playing ability at this time. We suggest you learn this solo and perform it often.

D Major Scale (F Concert)

1 

2 

Apply the following rhythms to each tone of the above scale:

①  ②  ③ 

3 

Practice both octaves:

A TONGUING TUNE Variations On A Famous Melody

4 

Practice slowly – gradually increase speed!





RHYTHM STUDY

In much of the music of the 20th century a change in the **TIME SIGNATURE** or **METER** may also require a change in the **BEAT** or **PULSE**. In the following example the duration or value of the eighth-note remains the same. The conductor will normally give **ONE BEAT** (pulse) to the $\frac{3}{8}$ measure, but the duration of the beat (pulse) will be one eighth-note longer than the regular beat (pulse) of the $\frac{4}{4}$ measure or the $\frac{2}{4}$ measure. **THE $\frac{3}{8}$ MEASURE REQUIRES AN IRREGULAR BEAT OR PULSE.**

5 

All of equal value.

6 



*B Minor Scale (D Minor Concert)

HARMONIC FORM **ARPEGGIOS**

MELODIC FORM **CHORDS**



*The B MINOR SCALE is the RELATIVE MINOR to the D MAJOR SCALE on Page 17.

Irish Washerwoman

TECHNIC TUNE
Fast $\frac{6}{8}$

3



Practice slowly — gradually increase speed!

RHYTHM STUDY

In the following example the duration or value of the eighth-note remains the same. The conductor will normally give TWO BEATS (pulses) to the $\frac{5}{8}$ measure. Two eighth-notes will receive a regular beat (pulse) and three eighth-notes will receive an irregular beat (pulse) which is one eighth-note longer in duration.

4



All of equal value.

D Major Scale Study (F Concert)

5

Moderato



9 Time

RHYTHM STUDY

1 **Count:** 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Beautiful Dreamer

S. FOSTER

Moderato

2 *mp* *rit.*

Key Alert!

3 4

RHYTHM STUDY

In the following example the conductor will normally give **THREE BEATS** (pulses) to the $\frac{7}{8}$ measure. Four eighth-notes will receive two regular beats (pulses) and three eighth-notes will receive an irregular beat (pulse) which is one eighth-note longer in duration.

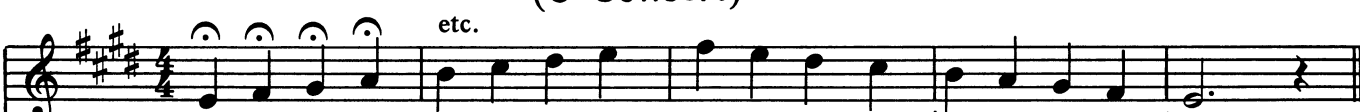
5 *All of equal value.*

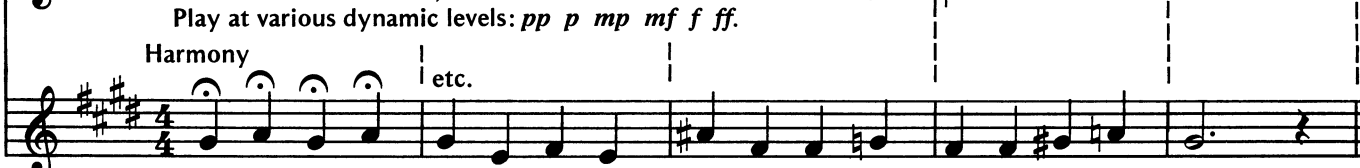
6

Pencil Pusher Review

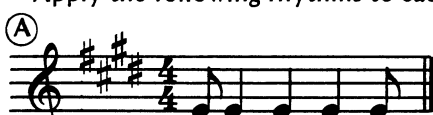
(A) Supply missing BAR LINES. (B) Write COUNTING under notes.

E Major Scale (G Concert)

1 

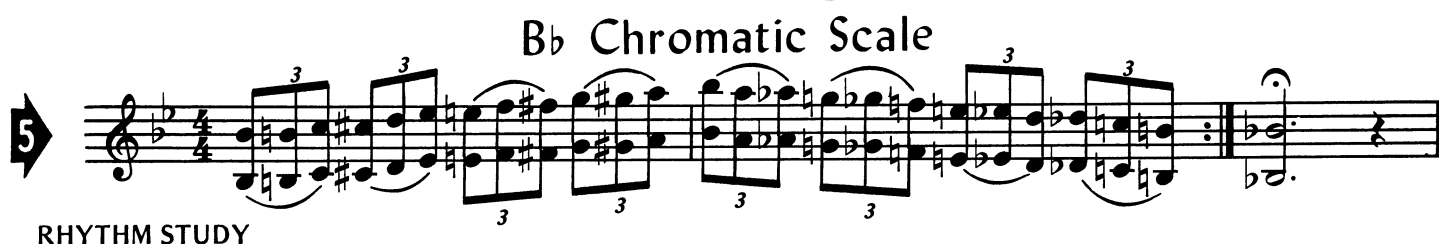
2 

Apply the following rhythms to each tone of the above scale:

(A)  (B)  (C) 

3 

4 

5 

RHYTHM STUDY

In the following example the duration or value of the sixteenth-note remains the same. The conductor will normally give ONE BEAT (pulse) to the $\frac{3}{16}$ measure, but the duration of the beat (pulse) will be one sixteenth-note shorter than the regular beat (pulse) of the $\frac{4}{4}$ measure or the $\frac{2}{4}$ measure. The $\frac{3}{16}$ measure requires an irregular beat or pulse.

6 

All of equal value.

*C# Minor Scale (E Minor Concert)

1 HARMONIC FORM

2 MELODIC FORM

ARPEGGIOS

CHORDS

B# (Same as Cb)

*The C# MINOR SCALE is the RELATIVE MINOR to the E MAJOR SCALE on Page 20.

3 RHYTHM STUDY

3/2 Time

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)

Count: 1 2 3 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 3 1 2 3 1 & 2 & 3 1 2 3

Vigili Et Sancti

4

f

E Major Scale Study (G Concert)

5 Moderato

Two Ways To Finger F#

RHYTHM STUDY

Comparing $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{12}{8}$ Time

1  Count: 1 2 1 2 etc.

2  Count: 1 2 3 4 etc.

Andante Cantabile

TSCHAIKOWSKY

Slowly

3 







Key Alert!

4  ?

5  ?

TECHNIC TUNE

Moderato

Sheherazade

RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF

6  mf



RHYTHM STUDY

In the following example the duration or value of the sixteenth-note remains the same. The conductor will normally give ONE BEAT (pulse) to the $\frac{5}{16}$ measure, but the duration of the beat (pulse) will be one sixteenth-note longer than the regular beat (pulse) of the $\frac{4}{4}$ measure or the $\frac{2}{4}$ measure. The $\frac{5}{16}$ measure requires an irregular beat or pulse.

7 

All of equal value.

E $\flat$ Major Scale (G $\flat$ Concert)

1 etc.
Play at various dynamic levels: *pp p mp mf f ff*.
Harmony

2 etc.

Apply the following rhythms to each tone of the above scale:

(A) (B) (C)

3 SCALE ARPEGGIOS

Very fast; vivaciously

4 ARTICULATION STUDY Vivace *mf* *Horn Fifths AFTER BRAHMS

1 2

*Ask your teacher to explain.

RHYTHM STUDY

In the following example the duration or value of the sixteenth-note remains the same. The conductor will normally give TWO BEATS (pulses) to the 16 measure. The four sixteenth-notes that are beamed together will receive a regular beat, but the three sixteenth-notes that are beamed together will receive a beat or pulse that is one sixteenth-note shorter than the regular beat.

5 16 7 2

All of equal value.

Complete the TIME SIGNATURES: Pencil Pusher Review

4 8 4 8 4 3 4

*C Minor Scale (E $\flat$ Minor Concert)

HARMONIC FORM **ARPEGGIOS**

MELODIC FORM **CHORDS**

The image shows four musical staves for the C Minor Scale. The first staff, labeled 'HARMONIC FORM', shows the scale in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B $\flat$ and E $\flat$). The second staff, labeled 'ARPEGGIOS', shows the scale in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats, using arpeggiated chords. The third staff, labeled 'MELODIC FORM', shows the scale in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The fourth staff, labeled 'CHORDS', shows the scale in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats, using chords.

*The C MINOR SCALE is the RELATIVE MINOR to the E $\flat$ MAJOR SCALE on Page 23.

TRANSPOSITION

When a selection is played in a key other than the one in which it is written it is called TRANSPOSING. To TRANSPOSE a piece each tone is played one (or more) notes higher or lower than written. The player may also mentally change the KEY SIGNATURE. Transpose "America" one step higher. The new key signature would be D (two sharps).

America

3

The image shows the melody of 'America' in 3/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes.

Now, write "America" one step lower than it appears above. The new key signature would be B $\flat$ (two flats). After you have written the melody play it on your instrument.

4

The image shows the melody of 'America' in 3/4 time, key of B $\flat$ major (two flats). The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is two flats (B $\flat$ and E $\flat$). The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes. Below the staff, the word 'etc.' is written.

*E $\flat$ Major Scale Study (G $\flat$ Concert)

5

The image shows the E $\flat$ Major Scale Study in 4/4 time, key of E $\flat$ major (three flats). The study is written on three staves with a treble clef. The key signature is three flats (B $\flat$, E $\flat$, and A $\flat$). The study consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes.

*Transposed from the E Major Scale Study on Page 21 (½ step lower).

RHYTHM STUDY

Since a dot placed after a note adds one-half of its value, two dots placed after a note will add one-half plus one quarter of its value.

As written:

1

March Pontificale

C. GOUNOD

Allegro

2

Triplets

3

1. Are eighth note triplets evenly divided? Are regular eighth notes evenly divided?

Slightly faster than Andante

Comparing Major and Minor

4

The MAJOR and MINOR keys in the above study are called PARALLEL since both keys are founded on the same note.

Supplementary Technic



MAJOR AND MINOR



TRANSPOSITION



Play one step higher. Key of ____? Play one step lower. Key of ____?



Play in both E Major and Eb Major.



You are now ready to play DUSTY RAG by Arthur Nix and arranged by David Ferreira. This is the third solo correlated with the method book BAND TODAY, PART THREE. We suggest you perform this solo in public. Your teacher may encourage you to play in a contest or festival.

For Eb Alto Clarinet (Eb Clarinet) only.

Counting Basic Technic (For Review And Rating)



Time Signatures



Play in both SLOW and FAST $\frac{6}{8}$.

Bb Scale



Practice both octaves:

G Minor Scale (Harmonic Form)



Eb Scale



C Minor Scale (Harmonic Form)



E Scale



C# Minor Scale (Harmonic Form)



Articulation



Key Signatures



11 Play three MAJOR scales and three MINOR scales of your choice from memory. One count on each note.

12 Play a SOLO of your choice selected from those correlated with this band method.

RATING*			
	Points		Points
Line 1		Line 7	
Line 2		Line 8	
Line 3		Line 9	
Line 4		Line 10	
Line 5		Line 11 (Scales)	
Line 6		Line 12 (Solo)	

*The RATING should be determined on a point system of 1 to 10.

Musical Embellishments Grace Notes

A *short* grace note is written as a small eighth note with a dash through its stem. The grace note *precedes* the beat and is played in a light, unaccented manner.

AS WRITTEN:

The *short* grace note may appear as single, double, triple or quadruple notation. However, they should still be played ahead of the beat on which the principal note appears.

AS WRITTEN:

The *long* grace note (*appoggiatura*) does not have a dash through its stem and is played *on* the beat. The long grace note is assigned half the time value of the principal note. However, if it precedes a dotted note the grace note would receive two-thirds the time value of the principal note.

AS WRITTEN:

The Mordent

The *mordent* is a musical ornamentation consisting of the rapid alternation of the given note with the note immediately below it in the scale. The sign for the mordent is ♯. The *inverted mordent* consists of the alternation of the given note and the note immediately above in the scale. The sign for the inverted mordent is ∞.

AS WRITTEN:

The Trill

The trill is a musical ornamentation consisting of the rapid alternation of a given note to the next scale step above. The interval may be a whole step or a half step. If an accidental accompanies the trill sign, it alters the upper tone.

AS WRITTEN:

Longer trills are ended by playing a note one scale step below the given note followed by the given note.

AS WRITTEN:

For solo playing, it provides more interest to start the trill slowly and gradually increase the speed.

AS WRITTEN:

Turns

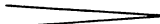
The turn (gruppetto) is a musical ornamentation consisting of four notes including (1) the scale step above the given note, (2) the given note, (3) the scale step below the given note, and (4) the given note again. The turn is indicated by this sign ∞. The turn is executed very rapidly but gracefully before the beat that follows.

AS WRITTEN:

When a turn is to be played after a dotted note, the last note of the turn is given the same value as the dot (Ex. 1). If an accidental is placed under a turn, it alters the lower note (Ex. 2). If an accidental is placed over the turn, it alters the upper note (Ex. 3). If the turn is placed directly over the given note, it is executed rapidly starting on the scale step above the given note (Ex. 4).

AS WRITTEN:

Musical Terms With Which You Should Be Familiar

The following words indicate the general tempo, or speed of a composition from slow to fast: <i>Grave</i> . . . Very slow, ponderous and solemn <i>Largo</i> . . . Slow and broad <i>Larghetto</i> . . . Slowly <i>Adagio</i> . . . Slow and leisurely <i>Lento</i> . . . Slowly <i>Andante</i> . . . Moderately slow and flowing <i>Andantino</i> . . . Slightly faster than Andante <i>Moderato</i> . . . Moderately <i>Allegretto</i> . . . Moderately fast <i>Allegro</i> . . . Fast and lively <i>Vivace</i> . . . Very fast, vivaciously <i>Presto</i> . . . Extremely fast	Dynamics refer to the degree of loudness or softness of tone. The following symbols are the more important dynamic markings: <i>pp</i> . . <i>Pianissimo</i> Very soft <i>p</i> . . <i>Piano</i> Soft <i>mp</i> . . <i>Mezzo Piano</i> Moderately soft <i>mf</i> . . <i>Mezzo Forte</i> Moderately loud <i>f</i> . . <i>Forte</i> Loud <i>ff</i> . . <i>Fortissimo</i> Very loud <i>sfz</i> . . <i>Sforzando</i> Played with sudden force <i>fp</i> . . <i>Forte-piano</i> Loud, then immediately soft																								
The following markings suggest a gradual change in volume: <i>Crescendo—Cresc.</i> Gradually louder <i>Diminuendo—Dim.</i> Gradually softer <i>Decrescendo—Decresc.</i> . . . Gradually softer <i>Morendo</i> Dying away <i>Perdendosi</i> Dying away in sound and speed  Gradually louder  Gradually softer	The following markings indicate a change in tempo or speed: <i>Ritardando—Rit.</i> Gradually slower and slower <i>Rallentando—Rall.</i> . . . Gradually slower <i>Accelerando—Accel.</i> . . . Gradually faster <i>Ritenuto</i> Hold back at a slower speed <i>A Tempo</i> Used following one of the above markings to "resume the original tempo". <i>Tempo Primo</i> Tempo same as the beginning																								
The following signs appear in nearly every composition we play: <table><tr><td></td><td>Staccato — short</td><td><i>D. C. — (Da Capo)</i> Go back to beginning</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Tenuto — sustained, broad</td><td><i>D. S. — (Dal Segno)</i> Go back to sign (S)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Slur</td><td> Skip to Coda</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Fermata — hold, give extra time</td><td> Double sharp</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Repeat preceding measure</td><td> Double flat</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Accent — play with force</td><td><i>8va — (Ottava)</i> Play an octave higher than written</td></tr></table>			Staccato — short	<i>D. C. — (Da Capo)</i> Go back to beginning		Tenuto — sustained, broad	<i>D. S. — (Dal Segno)</i> Go back to sign (S)		Slur	 Skip to Coda		Fermata — hold, give extra time	 Double sharp		Repeat preceding measure	 Double flat		Accent — play with force	<i>8va — (Ottava)</i> Play an octave higher than written						
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Words That Suggest Musical Style: <table><tr><td><i>Ad Libitum (ad lib.)</i> At liberty</td><td><i>Giocoso</i> Playfully, gaily</td></tr><tr><td><i>Agitato</i> Agitated</td><td><i>Grandioso</i> With grandeur</td></tr><tr><td><i>Alla Marcia</i> In a march style</td><td><i>Grazioso</i> Gracefully, elegantly</td></tr><tr><td><i>Animato</i> More animated</td><td><i>Legato</i> Smooth and connected</td></tr><tr><td><i>Appassionato</i> With passion</td><td><i>Maestoso</i> Majestic, dignified</td></tr><tr><td><i>Bravura</i> With boldness and spirit</td><td><i>Marcato</i> Marked with emphasis</td></tr><tr><td><i>Brillante</i> Brilliant and sparkling</td><td><i>Pomposo</i> Pompously and dignified</td></tr><tr><td><i>Cantabile</i> In a singing style</td><td><i>Scherzando</i> Playful, jestingly</td></tr><tr><td><i>Dolce</i> Sweetly</td><td><i>Sostenuto</i> Sustained</td></tr><tr><td><i>Espressivo</i> Expressively</td><td><i>Tranquillo</i> Quietly</td></tr></table>		<i>Ad Libitum (ad lib.)</i> At liberty	<i>Giocoso</i> Playfully, gaily	<i>Agitato</i> Agitated	<i>Grandioso</i> With grandeur	<i>Alla Marcia</i> In a march style	<i>Grazioso</i> Gracefully, elegantly	<i>Animato</i> More animated	<i>Legato</i> Smooth and connected	<i>Appassionato</i> With passion	<i>Maestoso</i> Majestic, dignified	<i>Bravura</i> With boldness and spirit	<i>Marcato</i> Marked with emphasis	<i>Brillante</i> Brilliant and sparkling	<i>Pomposo</i> Pompously and dignified	<i>Cantabile</i> In a singing style	<i>Scherzando</i> Playful, jestingly	<i>Dolce</i> Sweetly	<i>Sostenuto</i> Sustained	<i>Espressivo</i> Expressively	<i>Tranquillo</i> Quietly				
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Other Common Words You Should Know: <table><tr><td><i>Accidentals</i> . . . Sharps, flats and naturals not in the key signature</td><td><i>Molto</i> Very, much</td></tr><tr><td><i>Arpeggio</i> Notes of a chord played separately</td><td><i>Mosso</i> More</td></tr><tr><td><i>Attacca</i> Continue with little or no pause</td><td><i>Opus</i> A musical work</td></tr><tr><td><i>Cadenza</i> A solo passage played with freedom</td><td><i>Poco a poco</i> . . . Little by little</td></tr><tr><td><i>Divisi</i> Divided parts</td><td><i>Quasi</i> In the style of</td></tr><tr><td><i>Embouchure</i> . . . Mouth muscles used in controlling the tone of a wind instrument</td><td><i>Segue</i> Proceed in the same style</td></tr><tr><td><i>Enharmonic</i> Same in pitch but different notation</td><td><i>Senza</i> Without</td></tr><tr><td><i>Fine</i> Finish, the end</td><td><i>Simile</i> Play in a similar manner</td></tr><tr><td><i>L'istesso</i> The same</td><td><i>Subito</i> Suddenly, without pause</td></tr><tr><td><i>Loco</i> As written</td><td><i>Syncopation</i> . . . When the accent falls on the weak beats</td></tr><tr><td><i>Meno</i> Less</td><td><i>Tacet</i> Be silent, don't play</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><i>Tutti</i> All together</td></tr></table>		<i>Accidentals</i> . . . Sharps, flats and naturals not in the key signature	<i>Molto</i> Very, much	<i>Arpeggio</i> Notes of a chord played separately	<i>Mosso</i> More	<i>Attacca</i> Continue with little or no pause	<i>Opus</i> A musical work	<i>Cadenza</i> A solo passage played with freedom	<i>Poco a poco</i> . . . Little by little	<i>Divisi</i> Divided parts	<i>Quasi</i> In the style of	<i>Embouchure</i> . . . Mouth muscles used in controlling the tone of a wind instrument	<i>Segue</i> Proceed in the same style	<i>Enharmonic</i> Same in pitch but different notation	<i>Senza</i> Without	<i>Fine</i> Finish, the end	<i>Simile</i> Play in a similar manner	<i>L'istesso</i> The same	<i>Subito</i> Suddenly, without pause	<i>Loco</i> As written	<i>Syncopation</i> . . . When the accent falls on the weak beats	<i>Meno</i> Less	<i>Tacet</i> Be silent, don't play		<i>Tutti</i> All together
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Home Practice Record

Week	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Parent's Signature	Week	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Parent's Signature
1								19							
2								20							
3								21							
4								22							
5								23							
6								24							
7								25							
8								26							
9								27							
10								28							
11								29							
12								30							
13								31							
14								32							
15								33							
16								34							
17								35							
18								36							

Contemporary Band Course

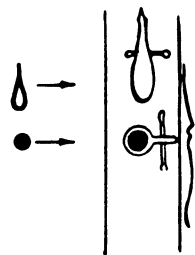
Certificate of Achievement

In recognition of outstanding progress
in having completed Part III of the
CONTEMPORARY BAND COURSE,
*and upon recommendation of the Director, this Certificate
of Achievement is hereby presented to*

_____ Band Director Date _____

FINGERING CHART

How To Read The Chart



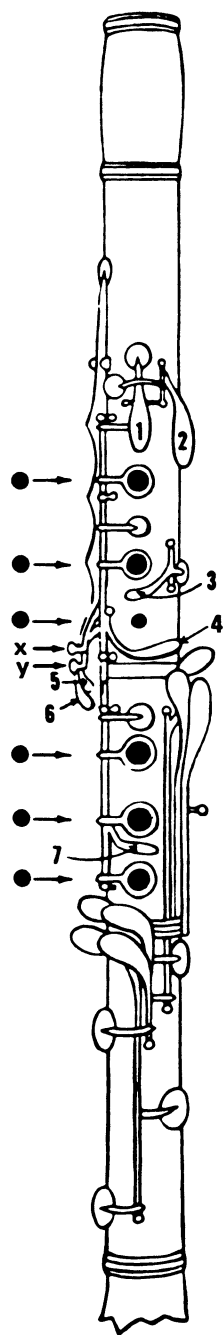
● — Indicates hole closed,
or keys to be pressed.

○ — Indicates hole open.

When a number is given, refer to the picture of the Clarinet for additional key to be pressed.

When two notes are given together (F# and Gb), they are the same tone and, of course, played the same way.

When there are two fingerings given for a note, use the first one unless your teacher tells you otherwise.



E	F	F# (Gb)	G	G# (Ab)	A	Bb (A#)	
B	C	C# (Db)	D	Eb (D#)	E	F	F# (Gb)
G	G# (Ab)	A	Bb (A#)	B	C	C# (Db)	
D	Eb (D#)	E	F	F# (Gb)	G	G# (Ab)	A
Bb (A#)	B	C	C# (Db)	D	Eb (D#)	E	F