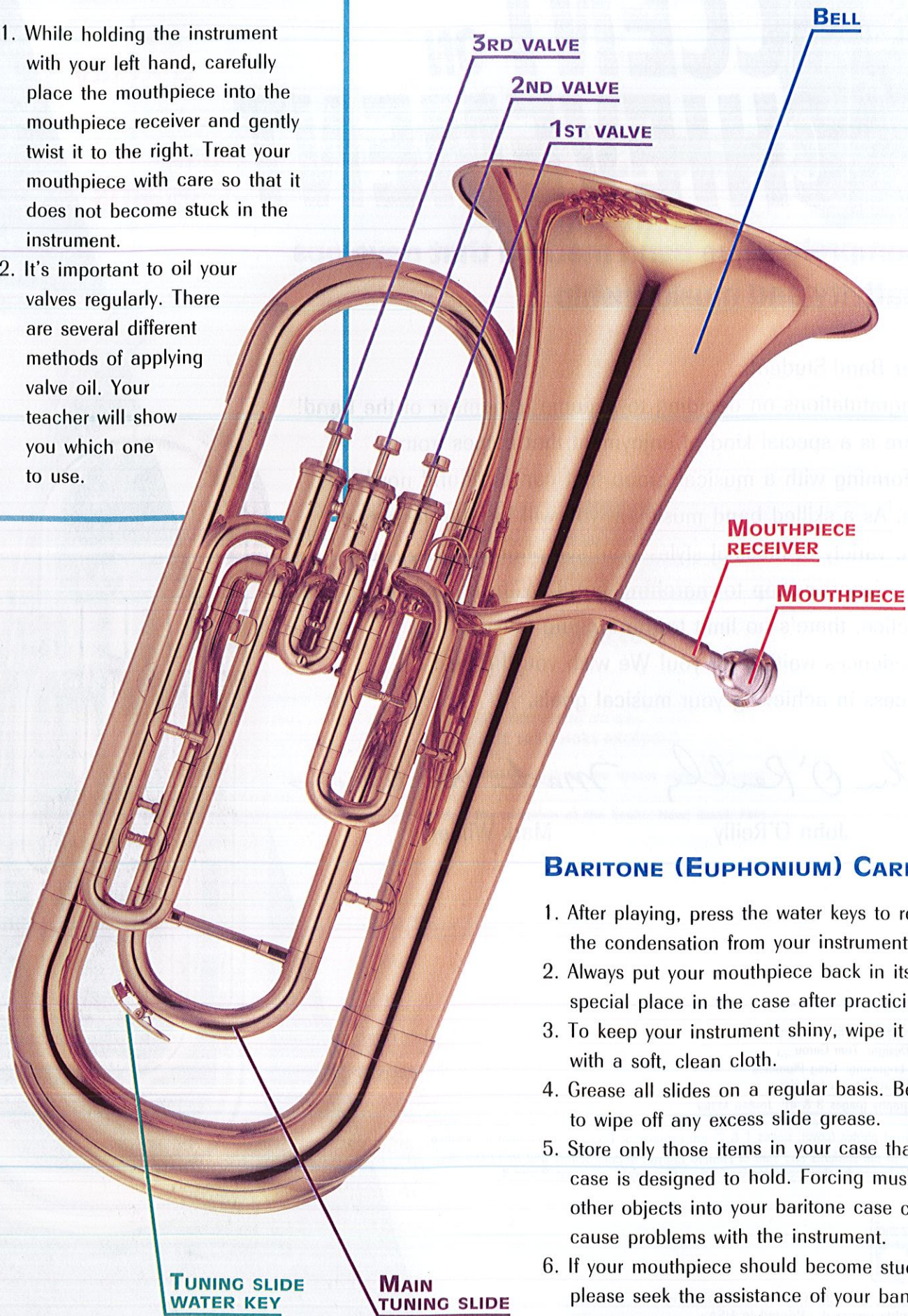


GETTING READY TO PLAY

1. While holding the instrument with your left hand, carefully place the mouthpiece into the mouthpiece receiver and gently twist it to the right. Treat your mouthpiece with care so that it does not become stuck in the instrument.
2. It's important to oil your valves regularly. There are several different methods of applying valve oil. Your teacher will show you which one to use.



BARITONE (EUPHONIUM) CARE

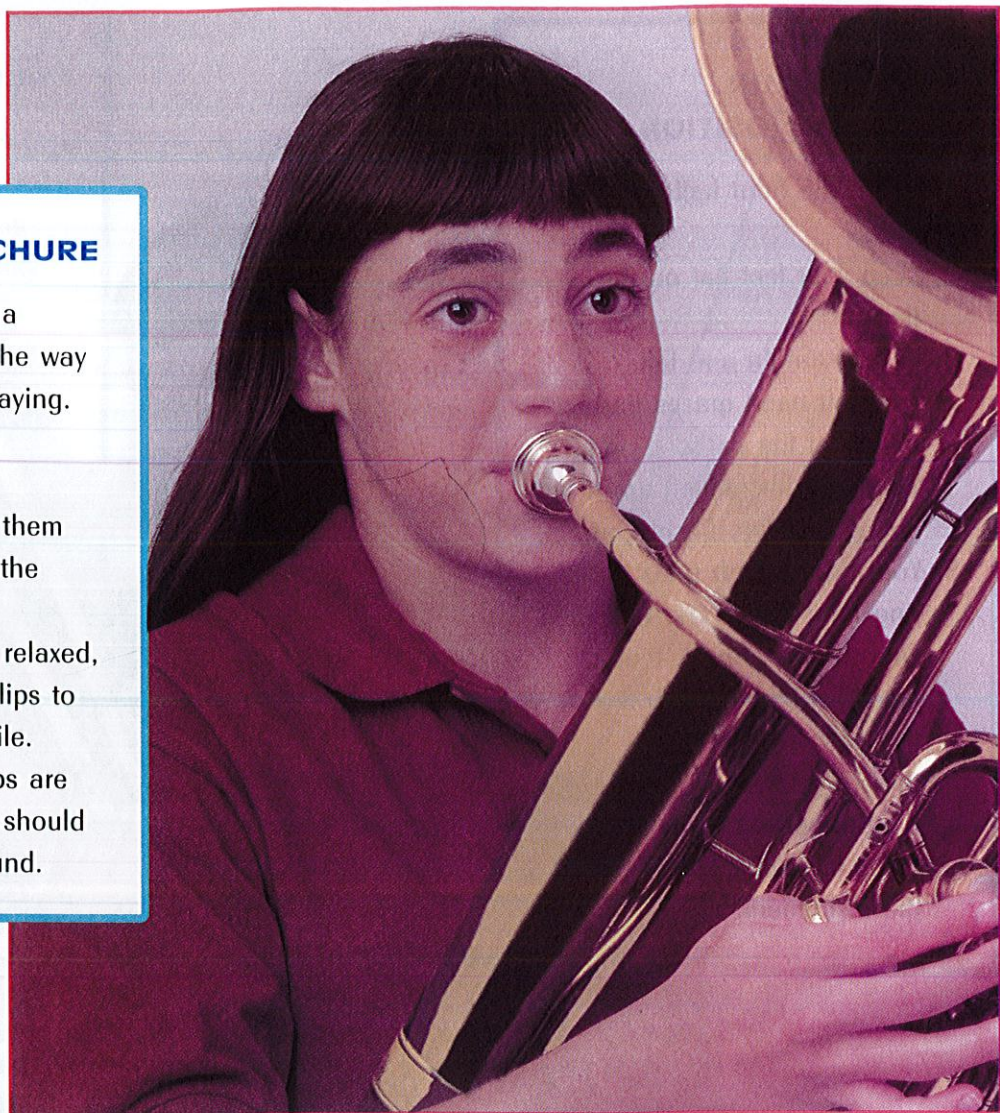
1. After playing, press the water keys to remove the condensation from your instrument.
2. Always put your mouthpiece back in its special place in the case after practicing.
3. To keep your instrument shiny, wipe it off with a soft, clean cloth.
4. Grease all slides on a regular basis. Be sure to wipe off any excess slide grease.
5. Store only those items in your case that the case is designed to hold. Forcing music or other objects into your baritone case can cause problems with the instrument.
6. If your mouthpiece should become stuck, please seek the assistance of your band director or music dealer, who have a special

CHECK YOUR PLAYING POSITION

1. Sit on the front half of your chair.
2. Keep your feet flat on the floor.
3. Sit up straight and tall.
4. Your left hand grasps the tubing of the baritone and holds the instrument up in the correct position for playing.
5. Your right thumb goes in the ring near the valves. Keeping your fingers curved, touch the valve buttons with the tips of your first three fingers. Your right forearm helps to cradle the instrument.



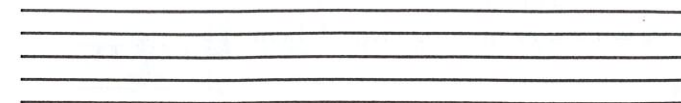
1. Moisten your lips and bring them together as if you're saying the letter "M".
2. Keeping your jaw open and relaxed, firm up the corners of your lips to form a slightly puckered smile.
3. While the corners of your lips are firm, the center of your lips should stay relaxed for the best sound.



1. Practice taking a full breath, filling the bottom of your lungs so that your stomach expands. Then fill the top of your lungs without raising your shoulders. With gentle pressure, exhale completely. Always using a full breath while playing helps to produce long, full tones.
2. Our first tone will be produced using just the mouthpiece. Center the mouthpiece on your lips, remembering to keep the corners of your lips firm. Take a deep breath through the corners of your mouth, then buzz through the mouthpiece starting with the syllable "Tah". Make the tone last as long as possible. Next, produce a "siren" on your mouthpiece, making the sound go up and down smoothly several times by changing the size of the opening in the middle of your lips.

1. Try to find a place with a good, firm chair where you will not be interrupted. Use a music stand to hold your music in the correct position for playing.
2. Start by playing long tones. This builds your embouchure and improves your tone.
3. Always include some already learned “review” pieces, so that you continue to improve and perfect your performance.
4. Spend a concentrated period of time on the most difficult parts of your music. Avoid the temptation to play only the easy parts.
5. In addition to your regular practice, spend some time each day buzzing on your mouthpiece. Practicing sirens and even trying to play familiar songs on just the mouthpiece will make you a better player on your instrument.
6. To make your practice even more enjoyable, try playing along with the ***ACCENT ON ACHIEVEMENT***

5 lines and 4 spaces
used for writing music.



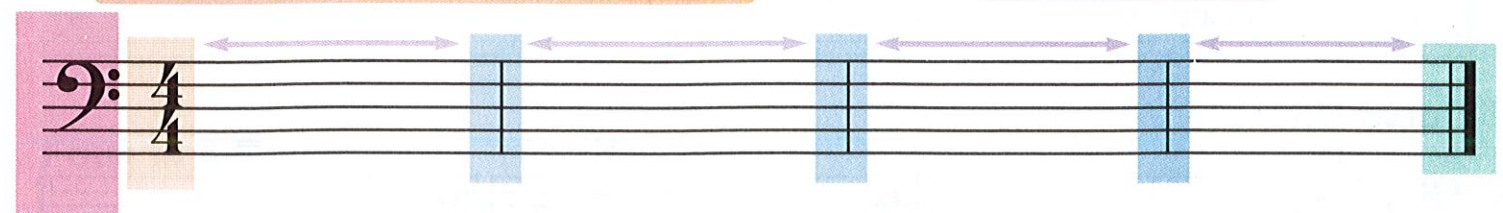
Also called F clef. The fourth line of the staff is the note F.

Tells us how many beats are in a measure and what kind of note gets one beat.

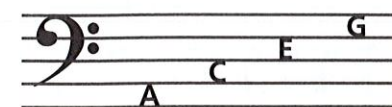
Divides the staff
into measures.

The end of
a section
of music.

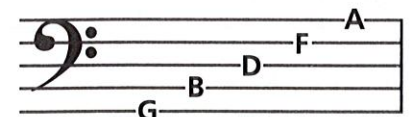
The distance
between two
bar lines.



The musical alphabet uses only the letters A through G. These are used to name the notes on the staff in **LINE-SPACE-LINE-SPACE** order (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, etc.). There are rules that help us remember the names of the lines and spaces of the staff.

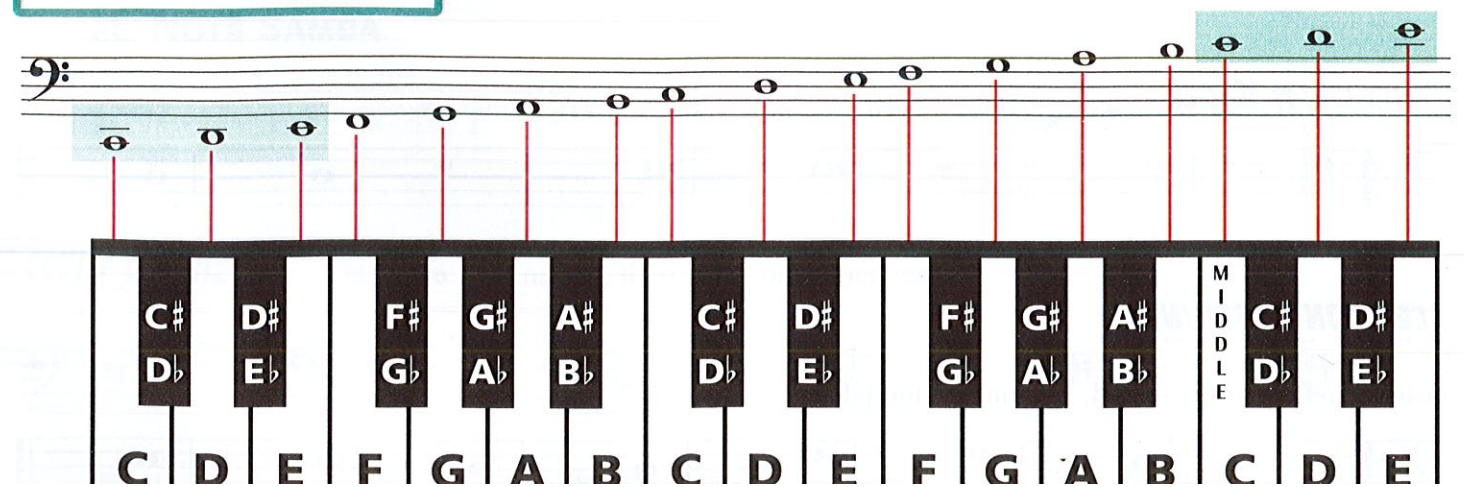


The spaces can be remembered by using the first letter of each word in the sentence
All Cows Eat Grass.



The lines can be remembered by using the first letter of each word in the sentence
Good Boys Do Fine Always.

Used to extend the staff.



SOLO
One person playing

TIME SIGNATURE
4 = 4 beats in each measure
4 = quarter note receives 1 beat

WHOLE NOTE
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &
Receives 4 beats in 4 time.

WHOLE REST
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &
Indicates a whole measure of silence.

FLAT
Lowers the pitch of a note one half step.

D

1 2

E $\flat$

1

F

0

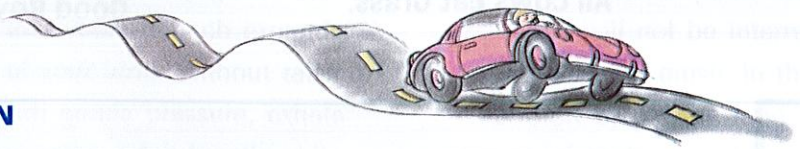
FIRST NOTES AND RESTS

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

GOING UP

LINE AND SPACES

WATCH THOSE RESTS



UP AND DOWN

TWO OF A KIND

ACCENT ON LISTENING

Listen carefully to the soloist, then match the pitch.

SOLO BAND SOLO BAND SOLO BAND SOLO BAND

QUARTER NOTE
Receives 1 beat in 4 time.
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

BREATH MARK
A suggested place to take a breath.

DUET
A composition with parts for two players.



GOOD NEIGHBORS

MIX 'EM UP

FOUR IN A ROW

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

PASSING NOTES (Duet)

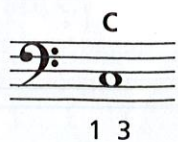
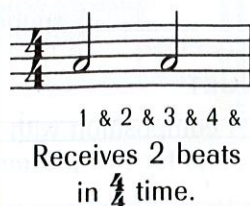
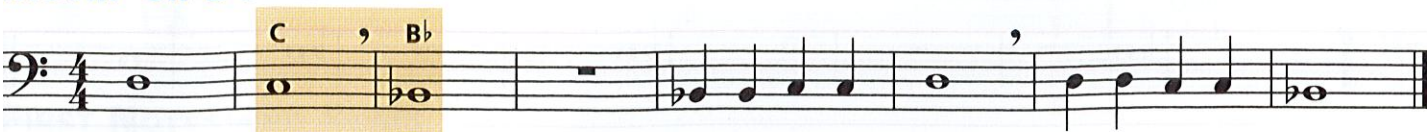
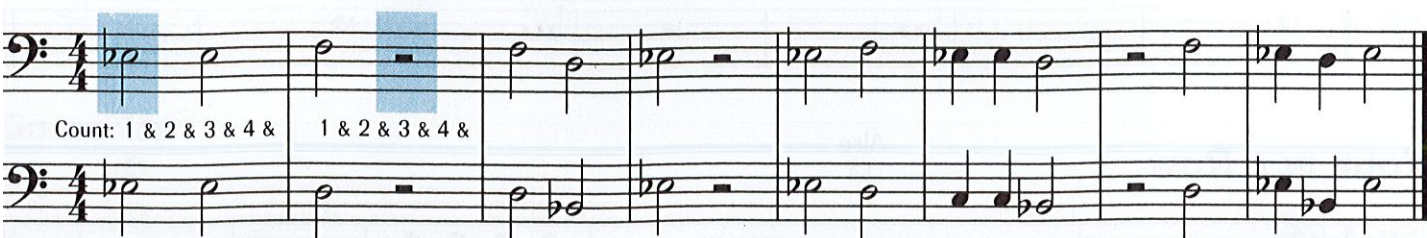
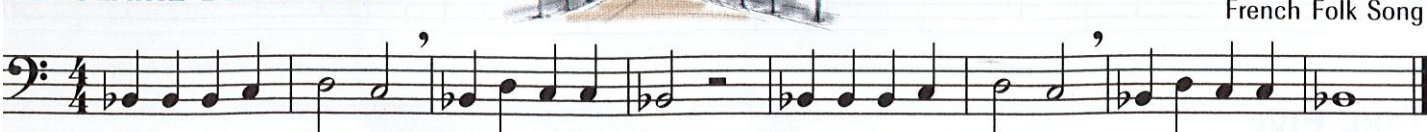
TAKE FIVE

THREE-NOTE SAMBA

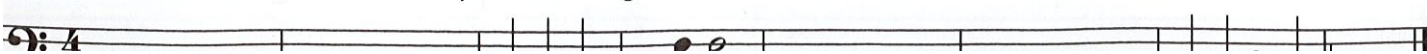
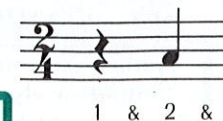
ACCENT ON THEORY Fill in the note names, then fill in the fingerings.

Note name: _____

Fingering: _____

**HALF NOTE****HALF REST****MOVIN' ON DOWN****HALF FULL OR HALF EMPTY (Duet)****HOT CROSS BUNS****AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE****JINGLE BELLS****ACCENT ON LISTENING**

1. Play "Mary Had a Little Lamb" by ear.
2. Write in the missing notes to complete the song.

**QUARTER REST**

Receives 1 beat
in $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ time.

TIME SIGNATURE

$\frac{2}{4}$ = 2 beats in each measure
 $\frac{4}{4}$ = quarter note receives 1 beat

ROUND

Playing the same music
beginning at different times.

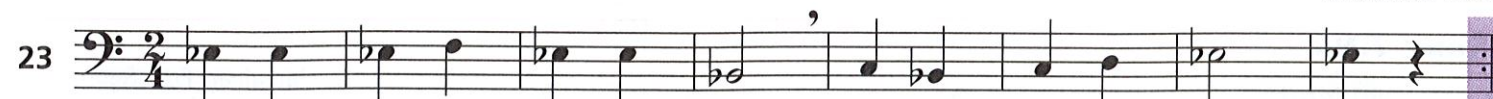
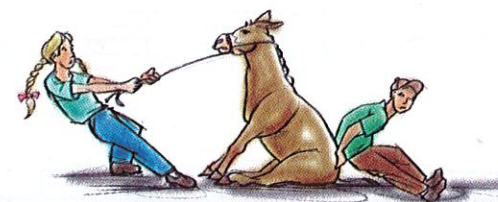
REPEAT SIGN ||
Play the music again
from the beginning.

HANDCLAPPER'S MARCH**BETTER THAN THE REST**

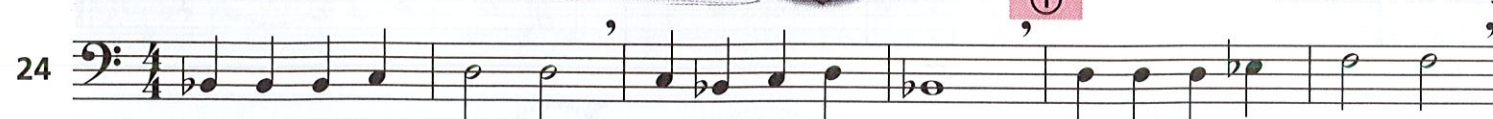
Clap first, then play.

**GOOD KING WENCESLAS**

Traditional Carol

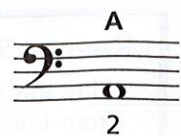
**DONKEY ROUND**

American Folk Song

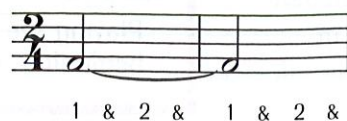
**DREYDL, DREYDL**

Traditional Hanukkah Song

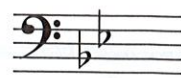
**ACCENT ON BARITONE**

**TIE**

Joins two notes of the same pitch to make one long note.

**KEY SIGNATURE**

Indicates notes which are to be flatted or sharped. All B's and E's should be played as B $\flat$ and E $\flat$ throughout.

**TEMPO MARKINGS****Moderato**

Medium tempo

Allegro

Fast tempo

REACHING DOWN**THE SCORE IS TIED (Duet)****MARY ANN****Moderato**

Jamaican Folk Song

**SHOO, FLY****Allegro**

American Folk Song

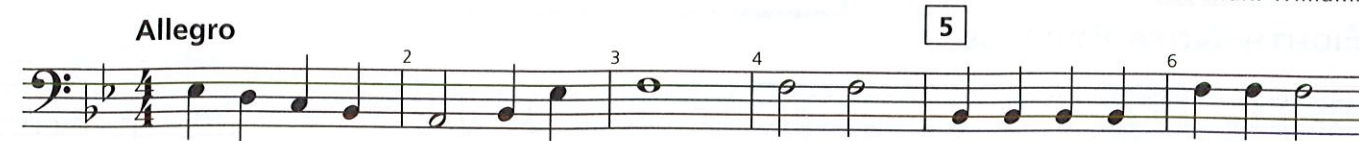
**ACCENT ON THEORY: On the Bridge at Avignon**

Name the notes, then play.

French Folk Song

**ACCENT ON PERFORMANCE****HOLIDAY SAMPLER**

Arr. by John O'Reilly and Mark-Williams



EIGHTH NOTES

Receive $\frac{1}{2}$ beat in $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time.



TEMPO MARKING

Andante

Moderately slow tempo

VARIATION

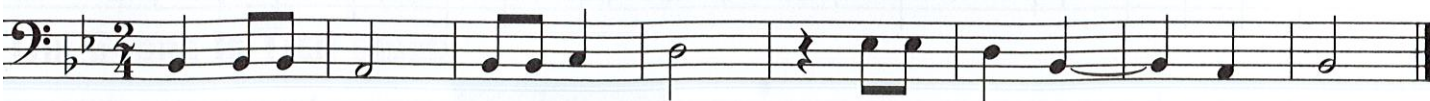
Changing the rhythm or notes of a theme to create variety.

EIGHTH-NOTE EXPRESS



RHYTHM RIDDLE

Clap first, then play.



BILE THEM CABBAGE DOWN

Allegro

American Fiddle Tune



SURPRISE SYMPHONY

THEME

Andante

Franz Joseph Haydn
(1732–1809)



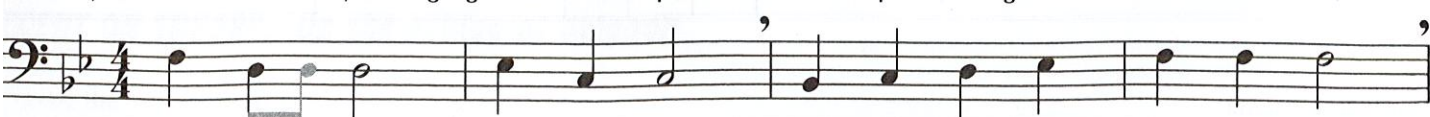
VARIATION



ACCENT ON CREATIVITY: Variation on Lightly Row

Create your own variation by changing some of the quarter notes into pairs of eighth notes.

German Folk Song

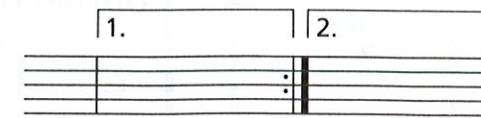


INTERNAL REPEAT



Repeat only the music between the signs.

1ST AND 2ND ENDINGS

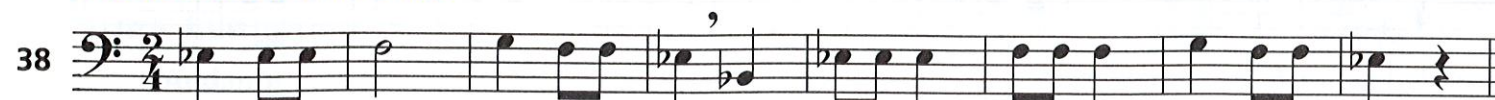


2nd time: skip the first ending and play the second.

CLIMBING HIGHER



MORE EIGHTH NOTES



LONDON BRIDGE (Duet)

Moderato

English Folk Song



STODOLA PUMPA

Allegro

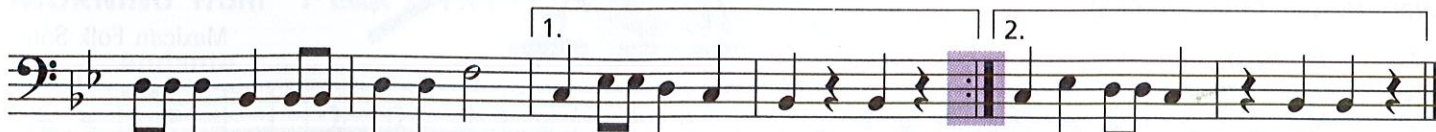
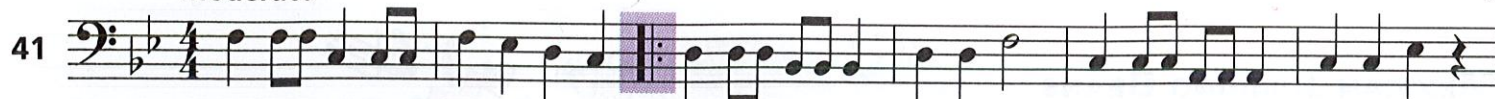
Czech Folk Song



SKIP TO MY LOU

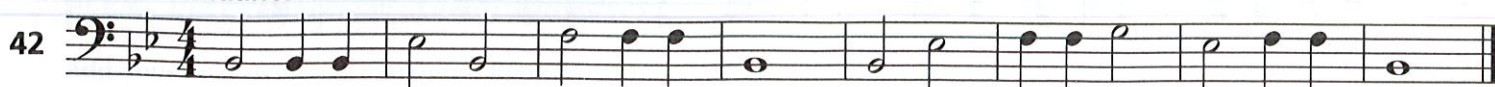
Moderato

American Folk Song



FIRST CHORALE

Andante



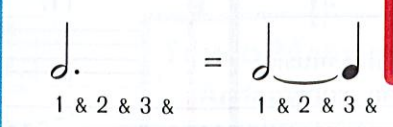
ACCENT ON BARITONE

SLUR



"Too"
Connects notes of different pitch.
Tongue only the first note.

DOTTED HALF NOTE



A dot following a note increases its length by 1/2 its original value.
In 3/4 and 4/4 time, a dotted half note receives 3 beats.

DIVISI

Some players play the top notes while others play the bottom notes.



TIME SIGNATURE

3 = 3 beats in each measure
4 = quarter note receives 1 beat

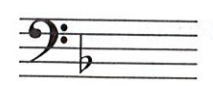
NATURAL



Cancels a flat or sharp until the next bar line.

KEY SIGNATURE

All B's should be played as Bb throughout.



DYNAMIC MARKINGS

f forte—loud
p piano—soft

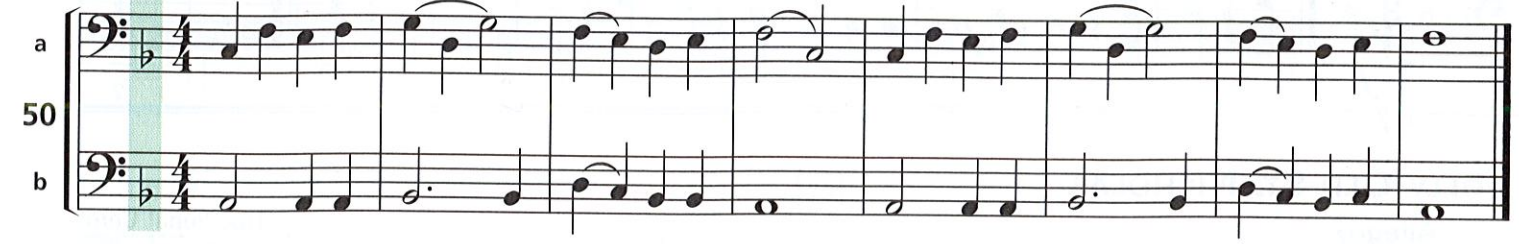
TWO WAYS TO PLAY IT



AURA LEE (Duet)

Andante

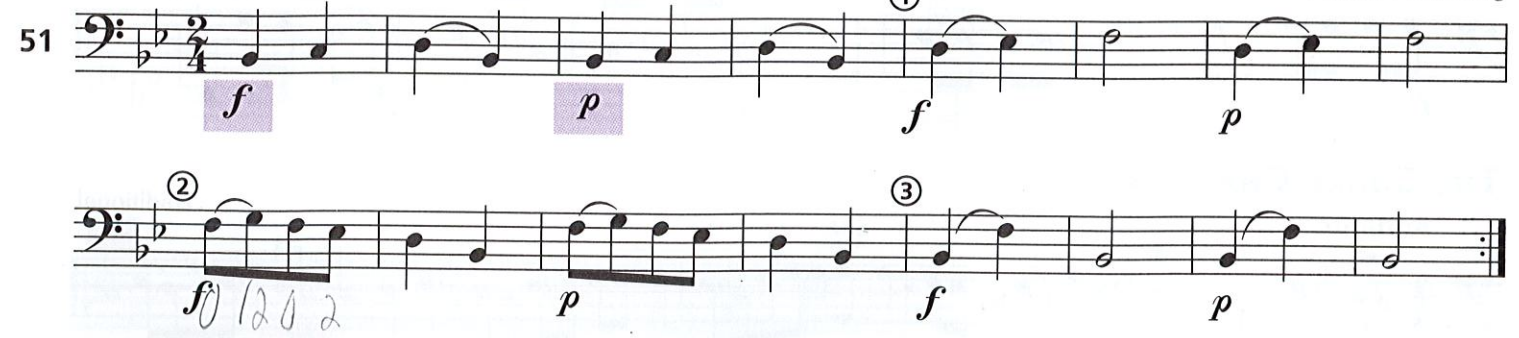
American Folk Song



FRÈRE JACQUES (Round)

Moderato

French Folk Song



MORNING from "PEER GYNT"



Andante

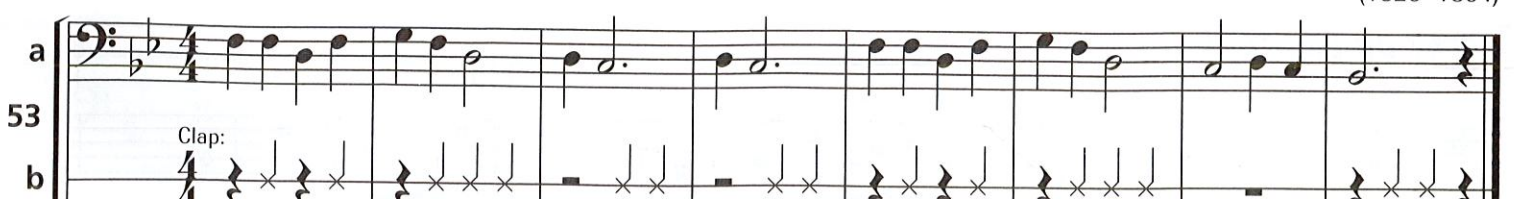
Edvard Grieg (1843–1907)



ACCENT ON CREATIVITY: Camptown Races

Add your own dynamic markings, then perform.

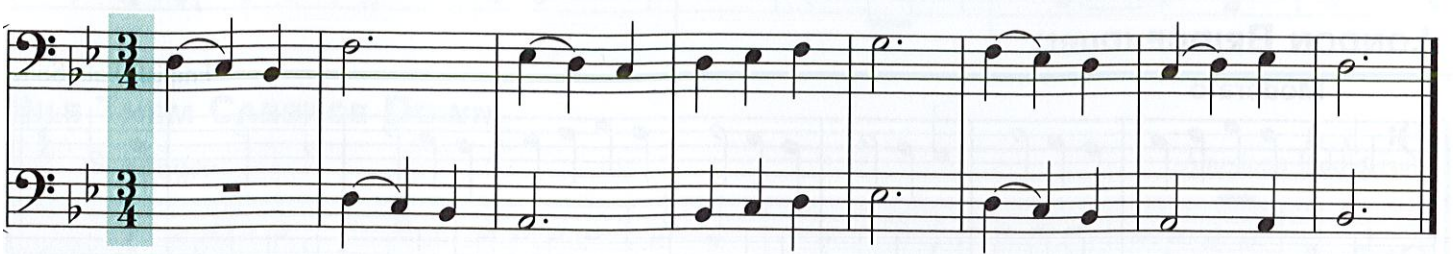
Stephen Foster (1826–1864)



SLURS AND DOTS



THREE-FOUR DUET



SOUTHERN ROSES

Moderato

Johann Strauss, Jr. (1825–1899)



MEXICAN JUMPING BEANS

(Variation on CHIAPANECAS)



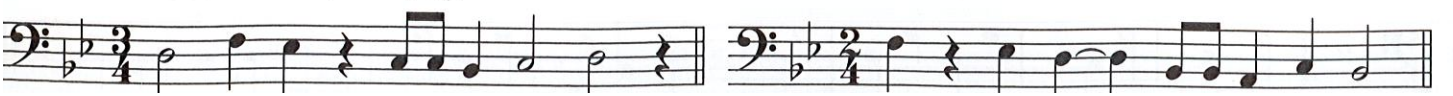
Mexican Folk Song

Allegro



ACCENT ON THEORY

Draw the correct bar lines, then play.



RITARDANDO**rit.**

Gradually slow down the tempo.

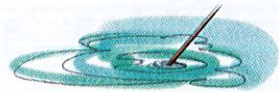
FERMATA

Hold the note longer.

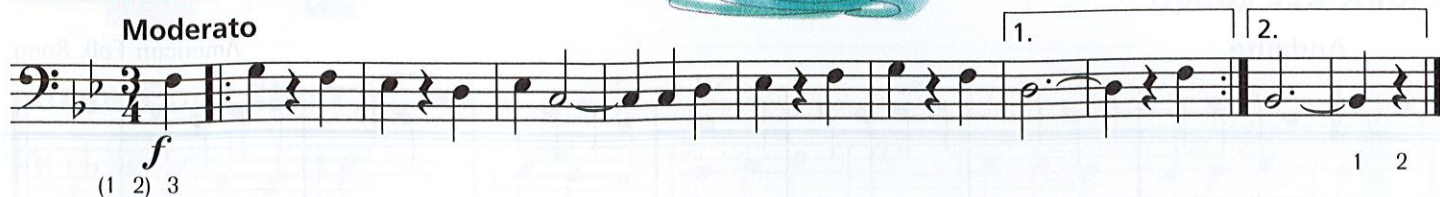
PICK-UP NOTES

(1 2 3) 4

Notes that precede the first full measure.

**PATTERNS WITH PICK-UPS****CARNIVAL OF VENICE****Moderato**

Italian Folk Song

**JOLLY OLD ST. NICHOLAS****Allegro**

Traditional Carol

**THE SNAKE CHARMER****Andante**

Traditional

**BILL GROGAN'S GOAT****Allegro**

American Folk Song

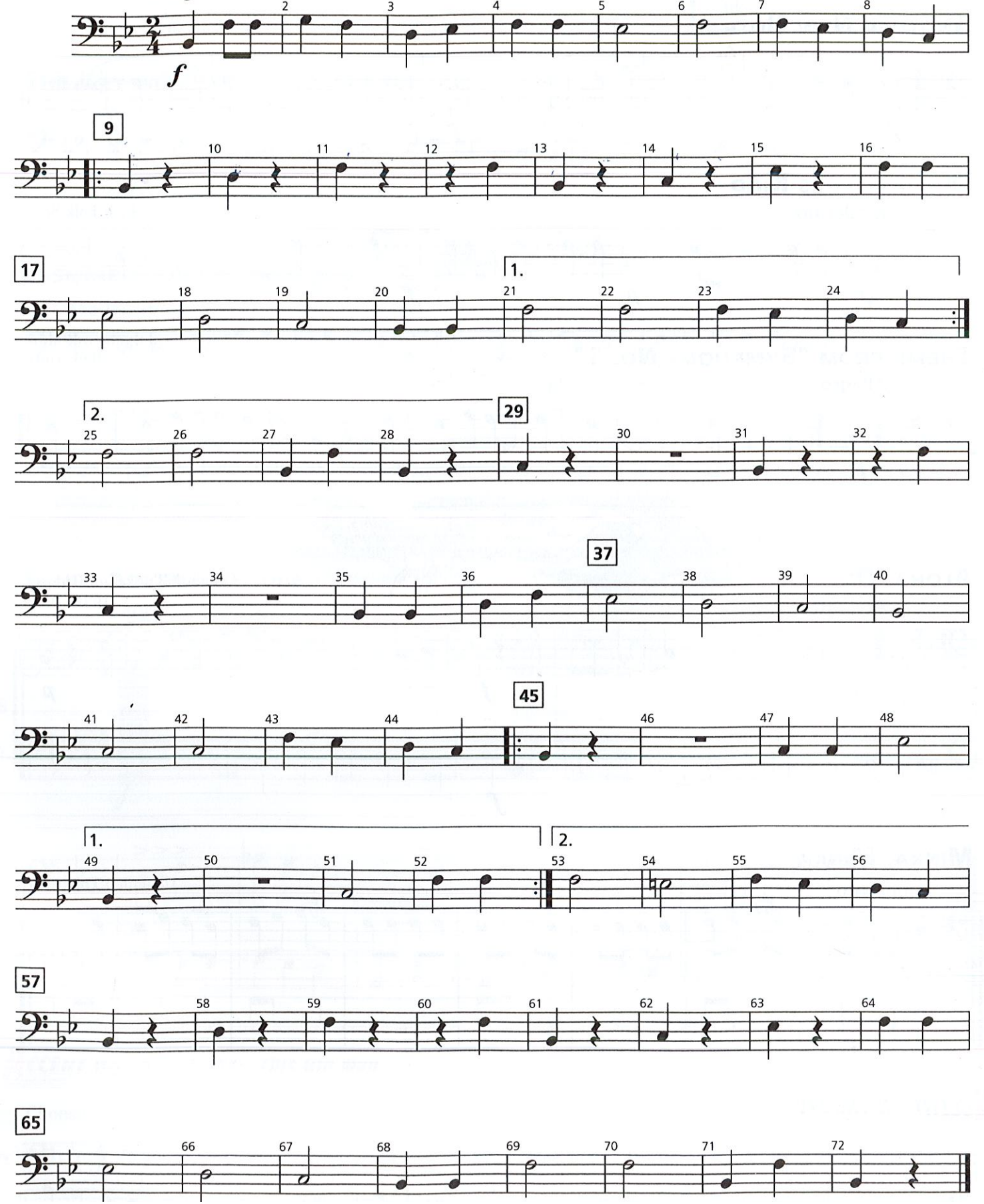
**ACCENT ON BARITONE****ACCENT ON PERFORMANCE****EAGLE SUMMIT MARCH**John O'Reilly and
Mark Williams**Allegro**

Diagram showing a bass clef with a flat key signature (B-flat) and a note A-flat on the first line, labeled with a circled '1'.

KEY SIGNATURE
All B's, E's and A's should be played as B $\flat$, E $\flat$ and A $\flat$ throughout.



ANOTHER NEW NOTE

Musical staff showing a melody in 4/4 time, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A note A-flat is highlighted with a yellow box.

WHEN LOVE IS KIND

Musical staff for "When Love Is Kind" in 3/4 time, marked *Moderato*. It includes dynamics *f* and *p*. The title "Irish Folk Song" is at the end.

THEME FROM "SYMPHONY NO. 1"

Musical staff for the theme from "Symphony No. 1" in 4/4 time, marked *Allegro*. It includes dynamics *f* and *p*. The title "Johannes Brahms (1833-1897)" is at the end.

ALOHA 'Oe

Musical staff for "Aloha 'Oe" in 4/4 time, marked *Andante*. It includes dynamics *p* and *f*. An illustration of two people in traditional Hawaiian attire is included. The title "Queen Lili'uokalani (Hawaii) (1838-1917)" is at the end.

MINKA, MINKA

Musical staff for "Minka, Minka" in 2/4 time, marked *Moderato*. It includes dynamics *f* and *p*. An illustration of a mountain landscape is included. The title "Ukrainian Folk Song" is at the end.

ACCENT ON THEORY

KEY RINGS: Circle all notes changed by the key signature.

Diagram showing a bass clef with a flat key signature (B-flat) and a note A-flat on the first line, labeled with a circled '1'.

ACCENT >
Play the note stronger.

ORCHESTRATION
Choosing which instruments play a section of music.

THE KEY MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

Musical staff showing a melody in 3/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. A note A-flat is highlighted with a yellow box.

JASMINE FLOWER

Musical staff for "Jasmine Flower" in 4/4 time, marked *Moderato*. It includes dynamics *p* and *f*. An illustration of a flower is included. The title "Chinese Folk Song" is at the end. Below the staff, there are labels for orchestration: "Flute/Trumpet", "Clarinet/Alto Sax", "Low Brass/Low Woodwinds", and "Band".

BLUES ADVENTURE (Duet)

Musical staff for "Blues Adventure (Duet)" in 4/4 time, marked *Allegro*. It includes dynamics *f* and *p*. The staff is divided into two parts, 'a' and 'b'. The title "American Folk Song" is at the end.

ACCENT ON CREATIVITY: This Old Man

Choose your own orchestration for this melody.

Musical staff for "This Old Man" in 4/4 time, marked *div.* (divisive). It includes dynamics *f* and *p*. The title "American Folk Song" is at the end.

SINGLE EIGHTH NOTE AND EIGHTH REST

Each receives 1/2 beat in 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 time.

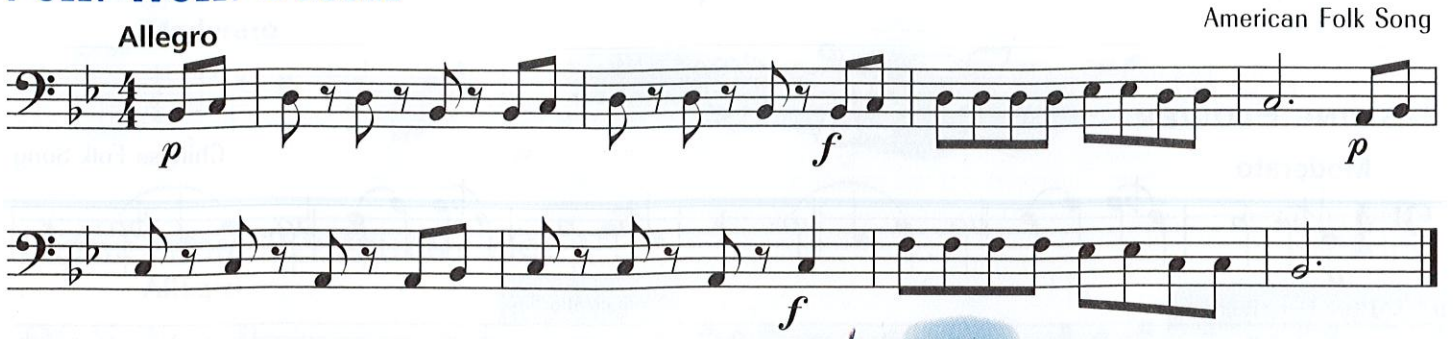


EASY EIGHTHS



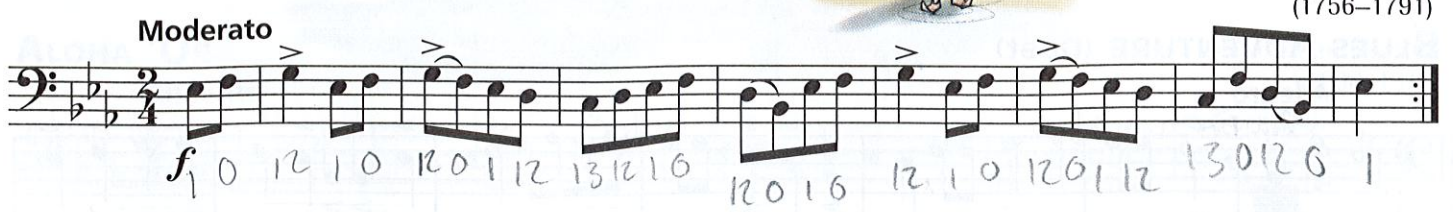
POLLY WOLLY DOODLE

Allegro American Folk Song



MARCH FROM "RONDO ALLA TURCA"

Moderato Wolfgang A. Mozart (1756-1791)

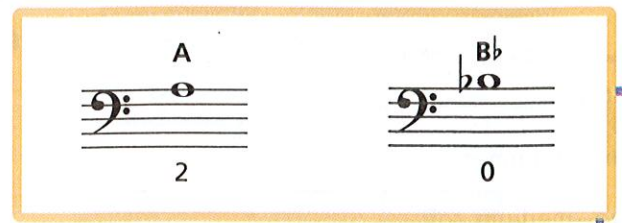
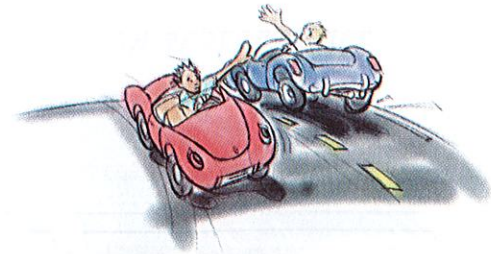


LA BAMBA

Allegro Mexican Folk Song



ACCENT ON BARITONE



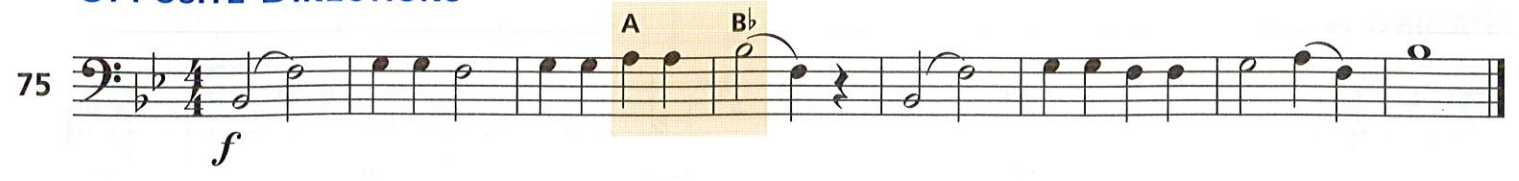
TEMPO MARKING

Vivace

Very fast tempo

OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS

75



ACCIDENTAL ENCOUNTER

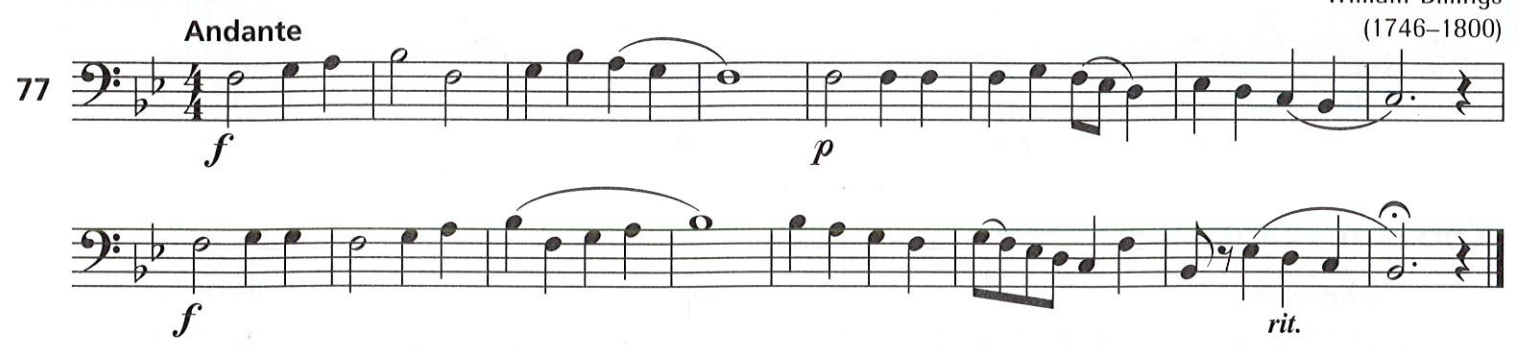
76



CHESTER

Andante William Billings (1746-1800)

77



BELLA BIMBA

Moderato Italian Folk Song

78



CHOPSTICKS (Duet)

Vivace Traditional

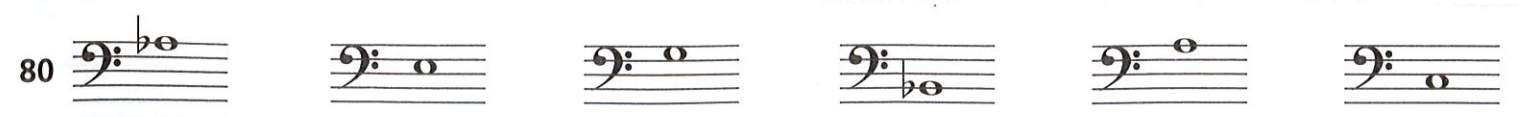
79



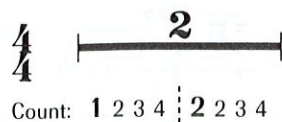
ACCENT ON THEORY

Fill in the note names, then fill in the fingerings.

80



MULTIPLE MEASURE REST



DYNAMIC MARKINGS

mf mezzo forte—medium loud
mp mezzo piano—medium soft

FADING AWAY

Handwritten musical notation for 'FADING AWAY' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The melody starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and gradually fades through mezzo-forte (*mf*), mezzo-piano (*mp*), and piano (*p*) to a final piano (*p*) note. The notation includes various note values and rests.

EXTENDED RESTS (Duet)

Handwritten musical notation for 'EXTENDED RESTS (Duet)' in bass clef, 3/4 time. It features two staves with extended rests of 2 measures each, marked with blue boxes. The notation includes dynamic markings (*mp*, *mf*, *p*, *f*) and a count of 1 2 3 | 2 2 3.

KOOKABURRA (Round)

Handwritten musical notation for 'KOOKABURRA (Round)' in bass clef, 4/4 time. It is marked 'Moderato' and 'Australian Folk Song'. The notation includes dynamic markings (*mp*) and numbered measures (1, 2, 3) indicating a round structure.

FINALE FROM "ORPHEUS" (Can-Can)

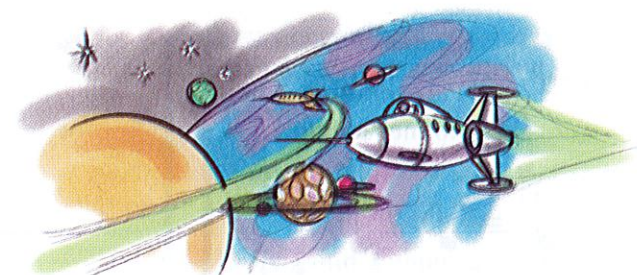
Handwritten musical notation for 'FINALE FROM "ORPHEUS" (Can-Can)' in bass clef, 2/4 time. It is marked 'Vivace' and 'Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)'. The notation includes dynamic markings (*mf*) and a count of 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4.

ACCENT ON CREATIVITY: Rhythmic Improvisation

Improvise your own rhythms in each measure using only the pitches shown.

ACCENT ON PERFORMANCE

GALACTIC EPISODE

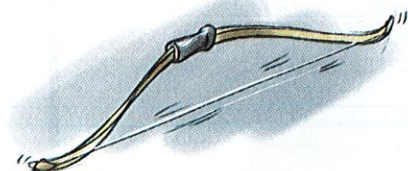


John O'Reilly and Mark Williams

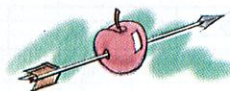
Handwritten musical notation for 'GALACTIC EPISODE' in bass clef, 3/4 time. The piece is marked 'Andante' and 'Allegro'. It includes dynamic markings (*mp*, *f*, *mf*) and various musical notations such as rests, notes, and slurs. The notation is divided into measures numbered 1 through 54, with some measures containing 'div.' (divisi) markings.

STACCATO

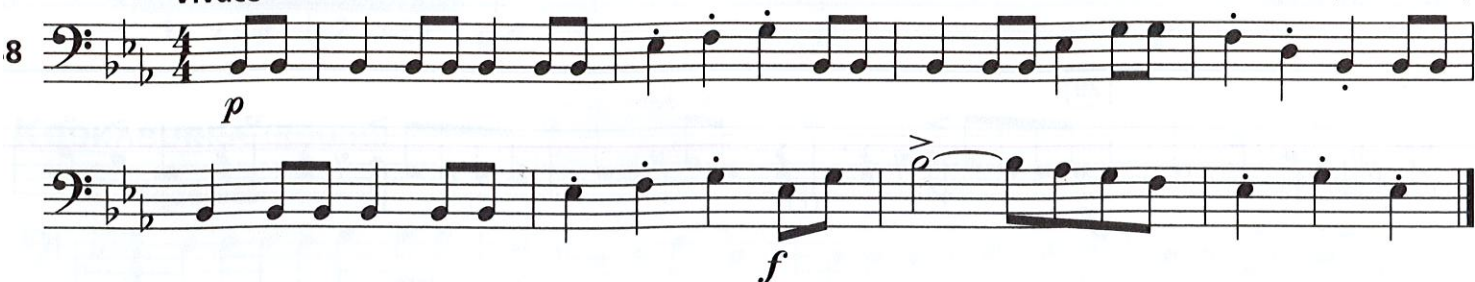
Play the note $\frac{1}{2}$ its normal length.

**TONE BUILDER****A SHORT STORY****WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE**

Vivace



Gioacchino Rossini
(1792–1868)

**HATIKVAH**

Andante

Israeli National Anthem

**MINUET**

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685–1750)

**ACCENT ON BARITONE****DOTTED QUARTER NOTE**

In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time, a dotted quarter note receives $1\frac{1}{2}$ beats.

**DOTTED QUARTERS****ANVIL CHORUS from "IL TROVATORE" (Duet)**

Giuseppe Verdi
(1813–1901)

Moderato

**ALOUETTE**

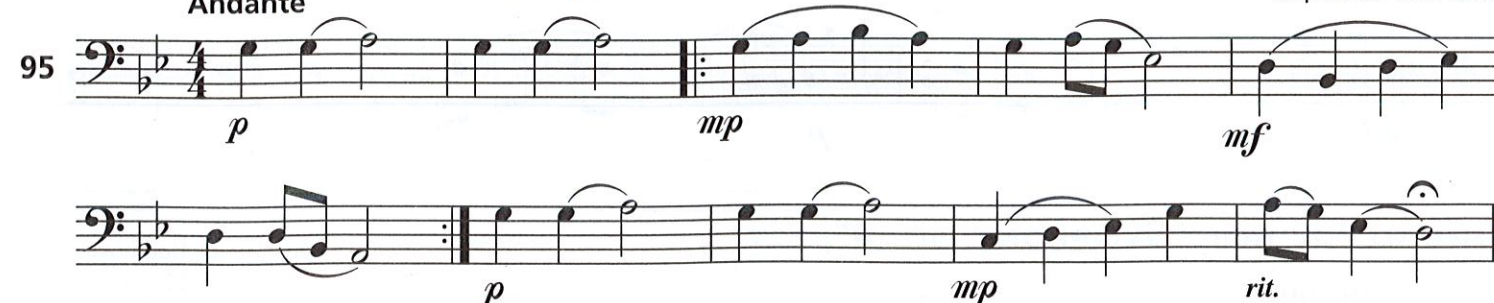
Vivace

French-Canadian Folk Song

**SAKURA**

Andante

Japanese Folk Song

**WEARING OF THE GREEN**

Allegro

Irish Folk Song

**ACCENT ON THEORY**

TAKE A REST: Complete each measure by adding the correct rest, then write in the counting and clap.



D.S. (DAL SEGNO) AL FINE

Go back to the sign  and play until **Fine**.

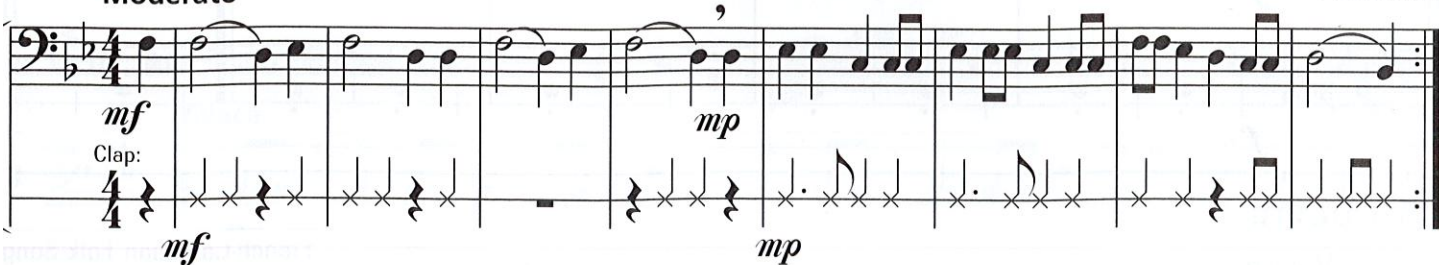
CLARINET CLIMB


Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes ascending. The second staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and continues the ascending eighth-note pattern, ending with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic.

IT'S RAINING, IT'S POURING

Moderato

Traditional



Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*) and includes a 'Clap' instruction with a 4/4 rhythm. The second staff is marked mezzo-piano (*mp*) and continues the melody. A graphic of raindrops is shown above the second staff.

ARIRANG

Andante

Korean Folk Song



Two staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff is marked piano (*p*) and features a slow, flowing melody. The second staff is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*) and continues the melody.

ODE TO JOY from "SYMPHONY No. 9"

Allegro

Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770–1827)


Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff is marked forte (*f*) and includes a 'D.S.' (Da Segno) instruction with a segno symbol. The second staff is marked 'Fine' and 'D.S. al Fine'.

ACCENT ON CREATIVITY: Free Improvisation

Using the five pitches shown, improvise your own melody.

TEMPO MARKING

Largo
Very slow

D.C. (DA CAPO) AL FINE

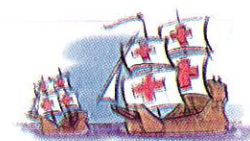
Go back to the beginning and play until **Fine**.

**EASY DOES IT**


Two staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff is marked forte (*f*) and includes a first ending bracket. The second staff is marked mezzo-piano (*mp*) and includes a second ending bracket.

THEME FROM "NEW WORLD SYMPHONY"

Largo

Antonin Dvořák
(1841–1904)


Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff is marked piano (*p*). The second staff is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*) and includes 'Fine' and 'D.C. al Fine' instructions.

SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMEN

Andante

Russian Folk Song



Two staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff is marked mezzo-piano (*mp*). The second staff is marked forte (*f*) and includes a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.

LIZA JANE

Vivace

American Folk Song



Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff is marked forte (*f*) and includes a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.

HANSEL AND GRETEL CHORALE

Moderato

Engelbert Humperdinck
(1854–1921)


Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff is marked mezzo-piano (*mp*). The second staff is marked 'rit.' (ritardando).

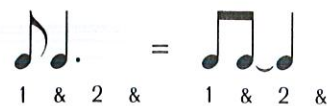
ACCENT ON BARITONE


Two staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff is marked forte (*f*) and includes a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.



SYNCOPIATION

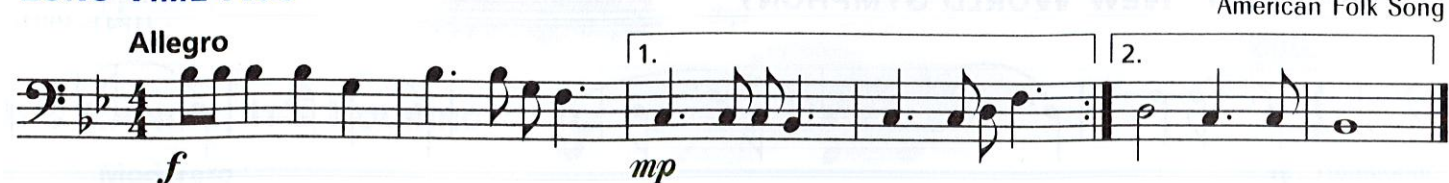
Starting a note
that is one beat
or longer on "&."



RHYTHM ANTICS



LONG TIME AGO



HAIL, THE CONQUERING HERO (Duet)



FOLK FESTIVAL



WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS (Duet)



ACCENT ON THEORY

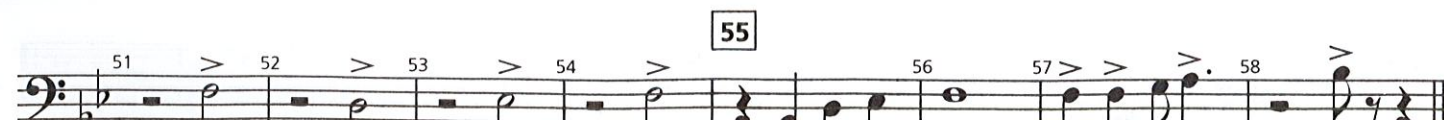
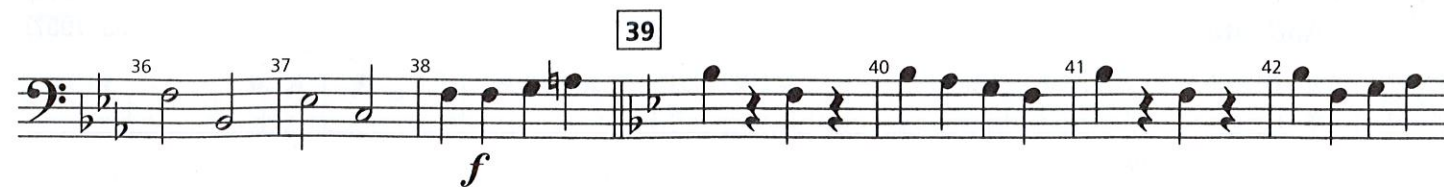
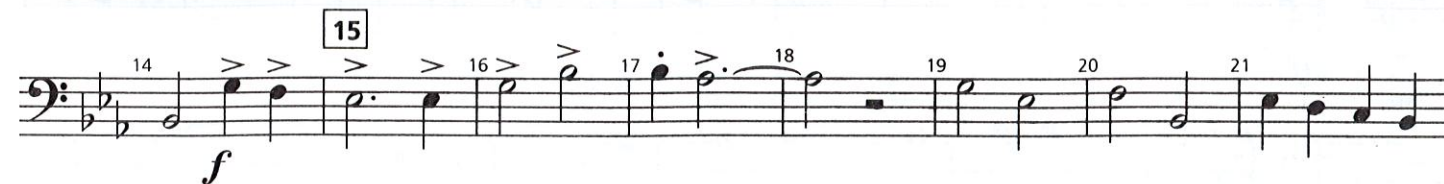
Arrange the following tempo markings
in order from slowest to fastest:

ACCENT ON PERFORMANCE

WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN



Arr. by John O'Reilly
and Mark Williams





CRESCENDO

DIMINUENDO

get louder gradually

get softer gradually

CROSSING THE BREAK



KUM BA YAH

Largo

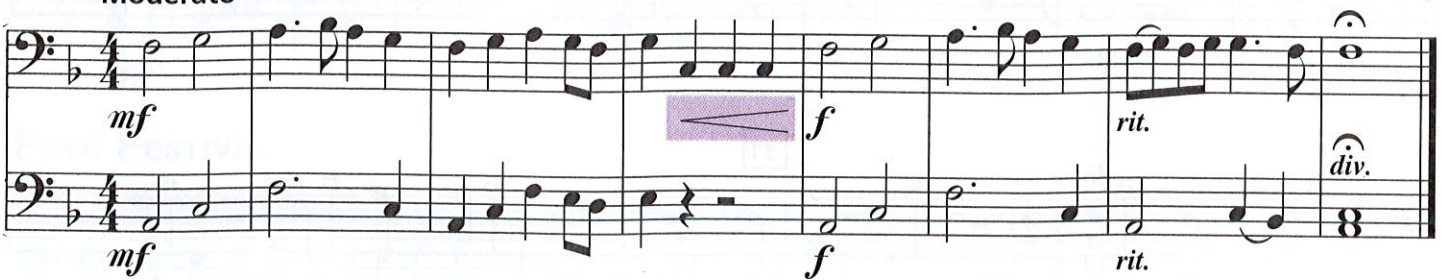
African Folk Song



TRUMPET VOLUNTARY (Duet)

Moderato

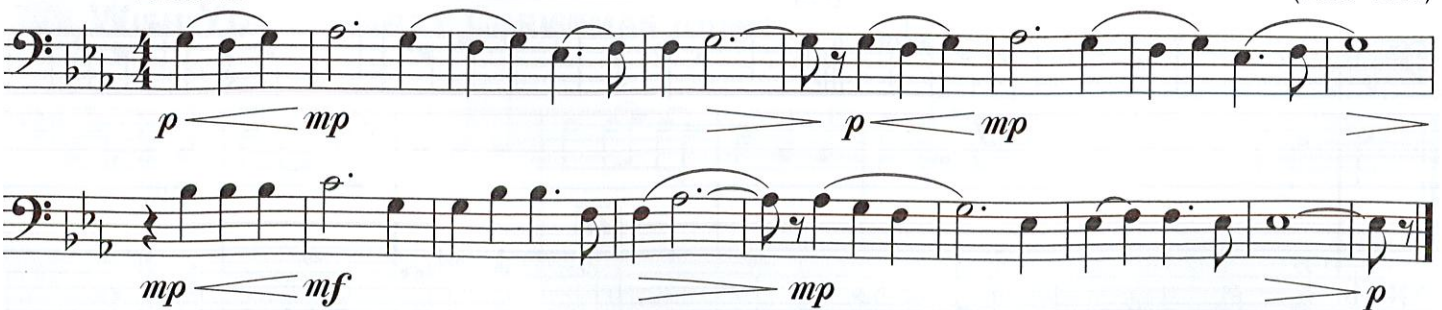
Jeremiah Clarke
(1674–1707)



FINLANDIA

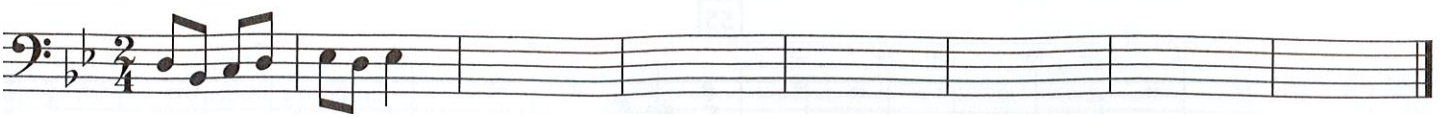
Andante

Jean Sibelius
(1865–1957)



ACCENT ON CREATIVITY

Create your own composition containing a balance of unity and variety.



TIME SIGNATURE C

Common Time—same as $\frac{4}{4}$



SHEPHERD'S HEY (Duet)

Allegro

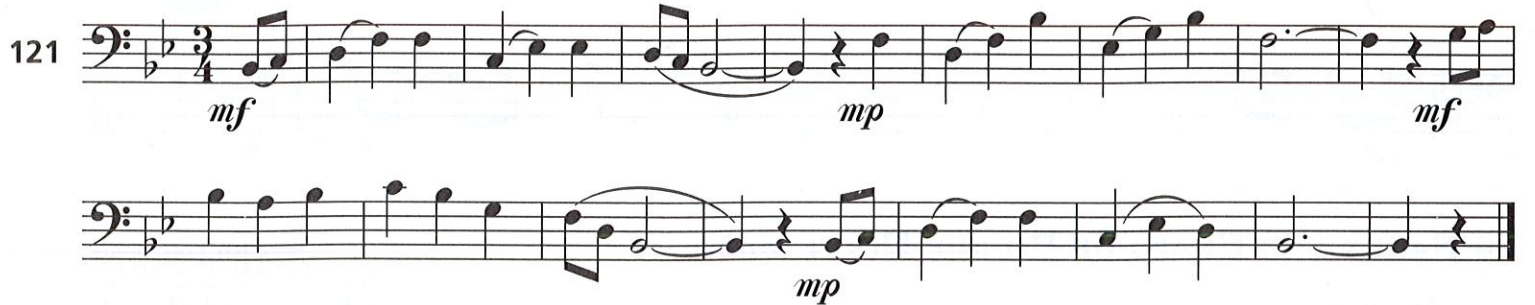
English Folk Song



BOTANY BAY

Moderato

Australian Folk Song



REUBEN AND RACHEL (Round)

Vivace

Traditional



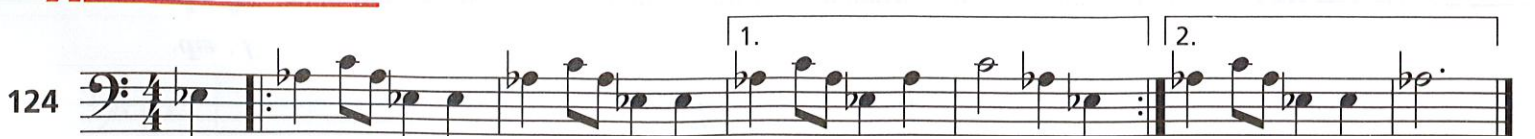
AMAZING GRACE

Andante

American Folk Song



ACCENT ON BARITONE



BARITONE SOLO**AMERICAN PATROL**

Frank W. Meacham
(1856-1909)

Moderato

5

Baritone

Piano

mf

mf

$A\flat$ $E\flat$ Fm $B\flat7$ $E\flat$

$B\flat7$ $E\flat$ Cm

13

$F7$ $B\flat7$ $E\flat$

21

mp

$A\flat$ $E\flat$ $Fm7$ $E\flat$ $B\flat$ $Cm7$ $B\flat$ Cm Fm $B\flat7$ $E\flat$ $B\flat7$

mp

$F\sharp7$ $E\flat$ $B\flat7$ $F\sharp7$

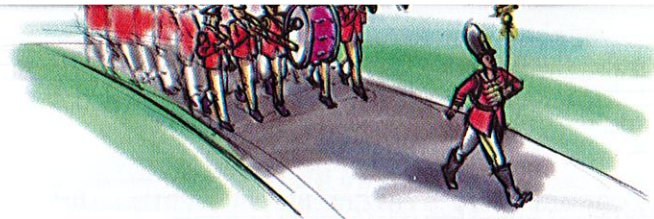
29

f

$E\flat$ $A\flat$ $E\flat$ B°

f

Cm $A\flat$ $E\flat$ $Fm7$ Gm $B\flat7$ $E\flat$



John Philip Sousa
(1854–1932)
Arr. by John O'Reilly
and Mark Williams

SOUSA SPECTACULAR

Allegro

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

f

9 10 11 12 13 14 15

16 17 18 19 20 21 22

mf

23 24 25 26 27 28 29

30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

mp *p*

38 46 53 54 55 56 57

f

58 59 60 61 62 63 64

65 66 67 68 69 70 71

mf *f*

72 73 74 75 76 77 *div.*

B $\flat$ MAJOR SCALE AND CHORDS (Concert B $\flat$)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

rit.

F MAJOR SCALE AND CHORDS (Concert F)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

rit.

E $\flat$ MAJOR SCALE AND CHORDS (Concert E $\flat$)

1 0 1 2 1 0 1 3 1 2 1 3 0 1 2 0 1

rit.

A $\flat$ MAJOR SCALE AND CHORDS (Concert A $\flat$)

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 0 1 2 0 1

rit.

B $\flat$ MAJOR SCALE IN THIRDS (Concert B $\flat$)

Optional articulations:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

F MAJOR SCALE IN THIRDS (Concert F)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

E $\flat$ MAJOR SCALE IN THIRDS (Concert E $\flat$)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

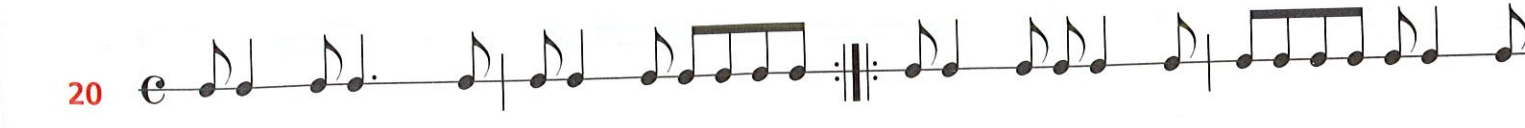
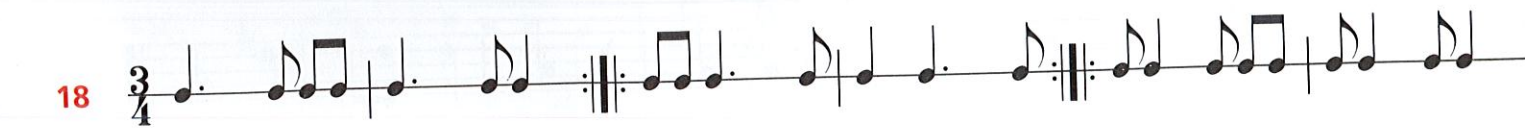
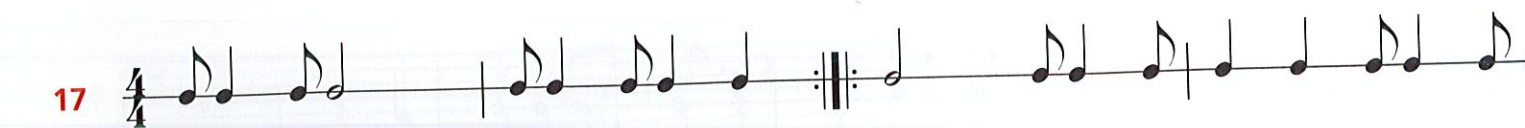
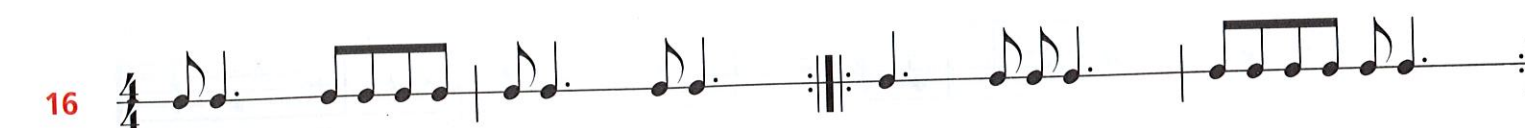
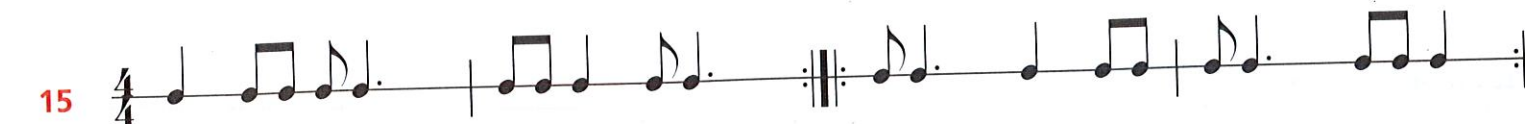
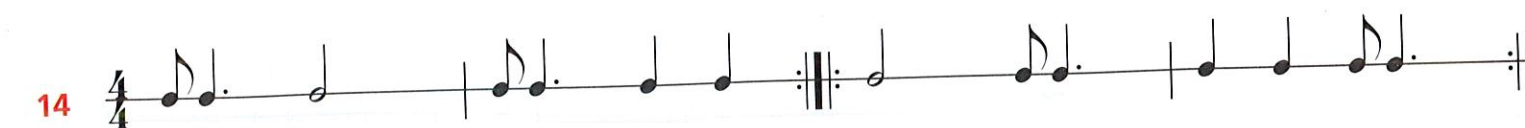
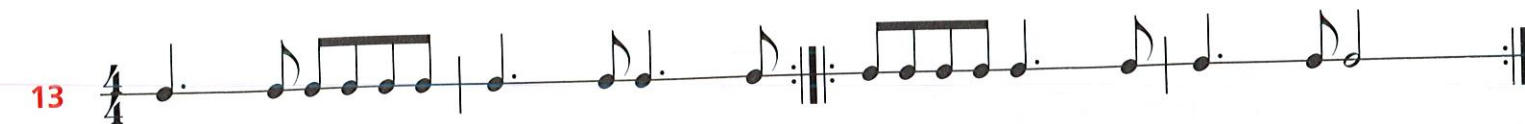
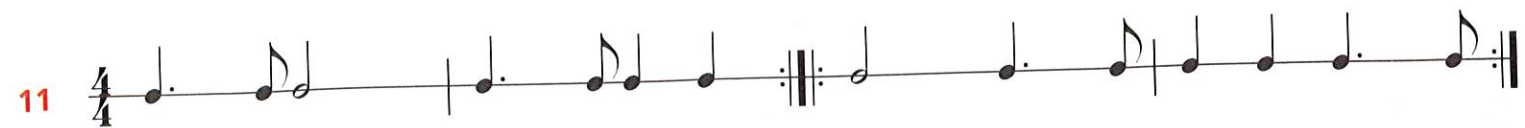
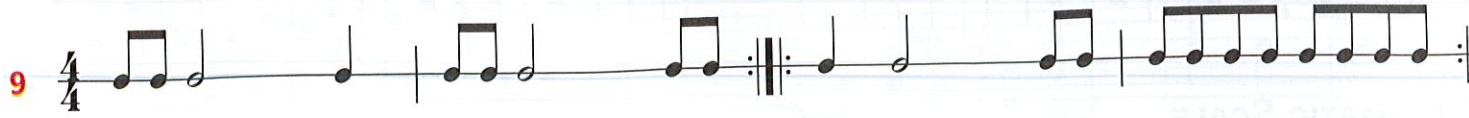
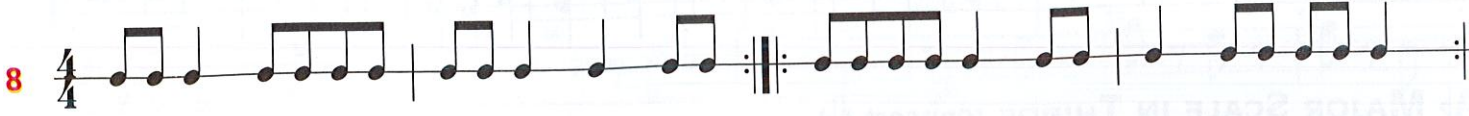
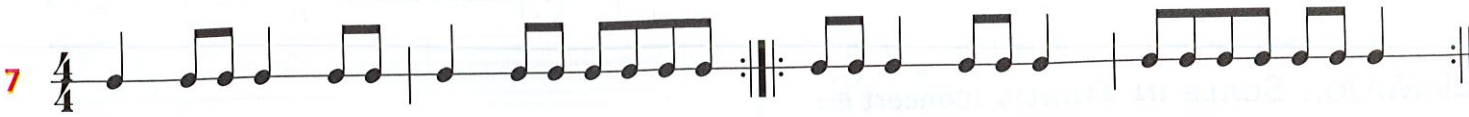
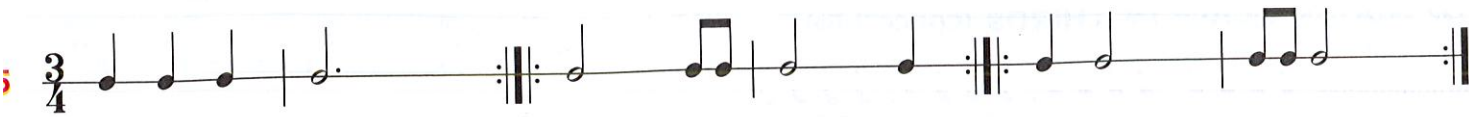
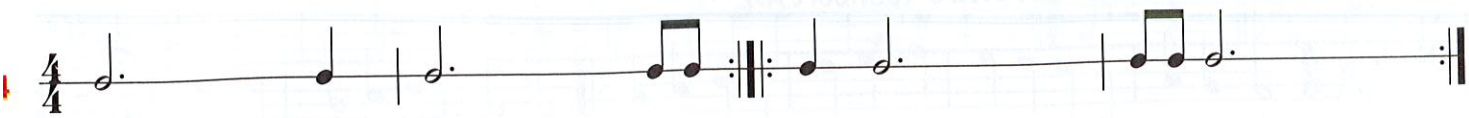
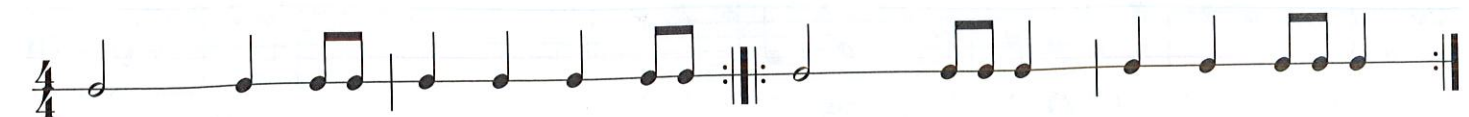
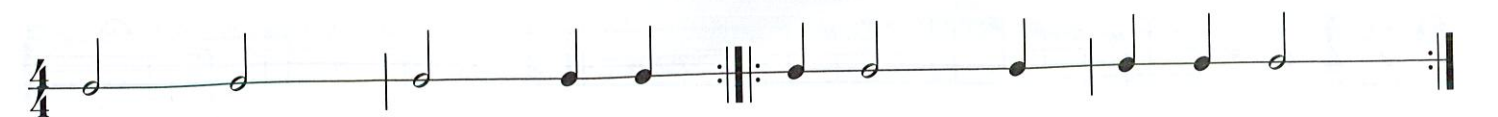
A $\flat$ MAJOR SCALE IN THIRDS (Concert A $\flat$)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

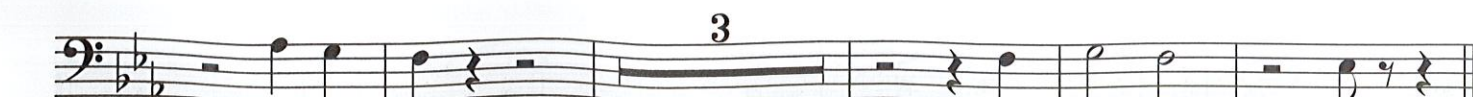
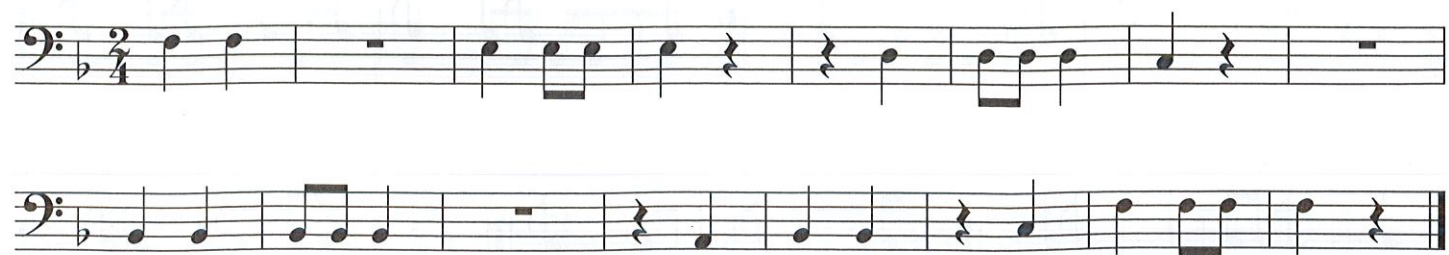
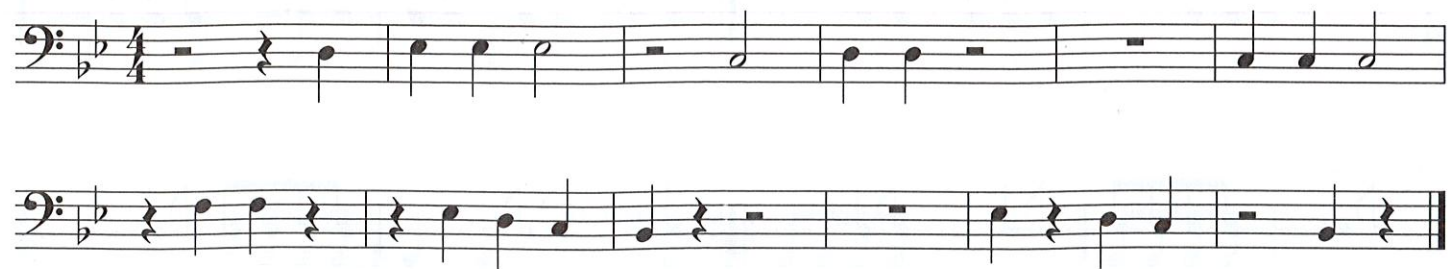
CHROMATIC SCALE

1 0 2 3 1 2 0 0 1 3 2 1 1 2 3 1 0 2 1 1 2 3 0 1 1

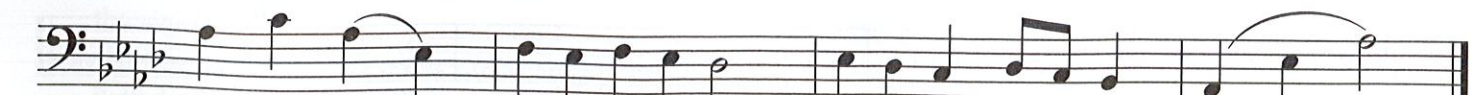
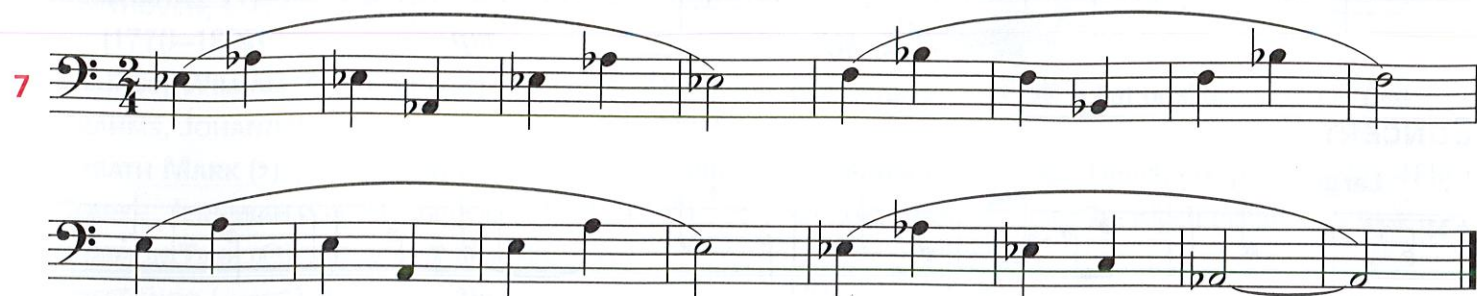
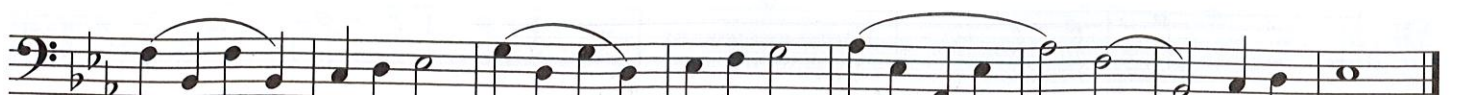
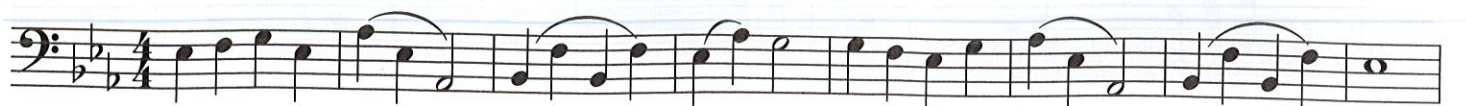
CENT ON RHYTHMS



ACCENT ON RESTS



ACCENT ON BARITONE



ACCENT ON CHORALES

CONCERT B $\flat$

Andante



CONCERT F

Largo



CONCERT E $\flat$

Andante



CONCERT A $\flat$

Andante



GLOSSARY

ACCENT (>) Play the note stronger

ALLEGRO Fast tempo

ANDANTE Moderately slow tempo

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN German composer (1685–1750)

BAR LINE Divides the staff into measures

BASS CLEF (F) Also called F clef. The fourth line of the staff is the note F

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VAN German composer (1770–1827)

BILLINGS, WILLIAM American composer (1746–1800)

BRAHMS, JOHANNES German composer (1833–1897)

BREATH MARK (s) A suggested place to take a breath

CLARKE, JEREMIAH English composer (1674–1707)

COMMON TIME (C) Same as $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature

CRESCENDO (<) Get louder gradually

D.C. (DA CAPO) AL FINE Go back to the beginning and play until Fine

DIMINUENDO (>) Get softer gradually

DIVISI Some players play the top notes while others play the bottom notes

DOUBLE BAR (||) The end of a section of music

D.S. (DAL SEGNO) AL FINE Go back to the sign S and play until Fine

DUET A composition with parts for two players

DVOŘÁK, ANTONIN Czech composer (1841–1904)

DYNAMIC MARKINGS Symbols that indicate loudness or softness of the music

ELGAR, EDWARD English composer (1857–1934)

FERMATA (⌣) Hold the note longer

1ST AND 2ND ENDINGS Play the 1st ending first time through, then on the repeat, skip to the 2nd ending

FLAT (b) Lowers the pitch of a note one half step

FORTE (f) Loud

FOSTER, STEPHEN American composer (1826–1864)

GLIERE, REINHOLD Russian composer (1875–1956)

GRIEG, EDVARD Norwegian composer (1843–1907)

HANDEL, GEORGE F. English composer of German birth (1685–1759)

HAYDN, FRANZ JOSEPH Austrian composer (1732–1809)

HUMPERDINCK, ENGELBERT German composer (1854–1921)

INTERNAL REPEAT Repeat only the music between the signs

KEY SIGNATURE Indicates notes which are to be

LEDGER LINES Used to extend the staff

LILI'UOKALANI Hawaiian composer (1838–1917)

MEASURE The distance between two bar lines

MEZZO FORTE (mf) Medium loud

MEZZO PIANO (mp) Medium soft

MODERATO Medium tempo

MOZART, WOLFGANG A. Austrian composer (1756–1791)

MULTIPLE MEASURE REST Indicates more than one measure of rest

NATURAL (n) Cancels a flat or sharp until the next bar line

OFFENBACH, JACQUES French composer (1819–1880)

ORCHESTRATION Choosing which instruments play a section of music

PIANO (p) Soft

PICK-UP NOTE(S) Note(s) preceding the first full measure

REPEAT SIGN Play the music again from the beginning

RITARDANDO (Rit.) Gradually slow down the tempo

ROSSINI, GIOACCHINO Italian composer (1792–1868)

ROUND Playing the same music beginning at different times

SHARP (#) Raises the pitch of a note one half step

SIBELIUS, JEAN Finnish composer (1865–1957)

SLUR Connects notes of different pitch

SOLO One person playing

SOUSA, JOHN PHILIP American composer (1854–1932)

STACCATO (·) Play the note $\frac{1}{2}$ its normal length

STAFF 5 lines and 4 spaces used for writing music

STRAUSS, JOHANN JR. Austrian composer (1825–1899)

SYNCOPIATION Starting a note that is one beat or longer on "&"

TCHAIKOVSKY, PETER I. Russian composer (1840–1893)

TEMPO MARKINGS Terms which indicate the speed of the music

TIE Joins two notes of the same pitch to make one long note

TIME SIGNATURE Indicates how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note receives one beat

TREBLE CLEF (G) Also called G clef. The second line of the staff is the note G

VARIATION Changing the rhythm or notes of a theme to create variety