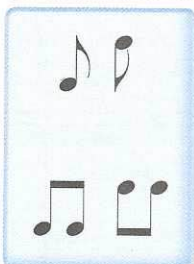


## Rhythm

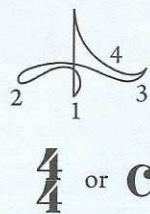


**eighth note** =  $\frac{1}{2}$  count of sound  
in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ , or **C**

a single eighth note has a **flag**

a group of eighth notes is connected by  
a **beam**

COUNTING &  
CONDUCTING



counting	1 &	2 &	3 &	4 &
other counting				

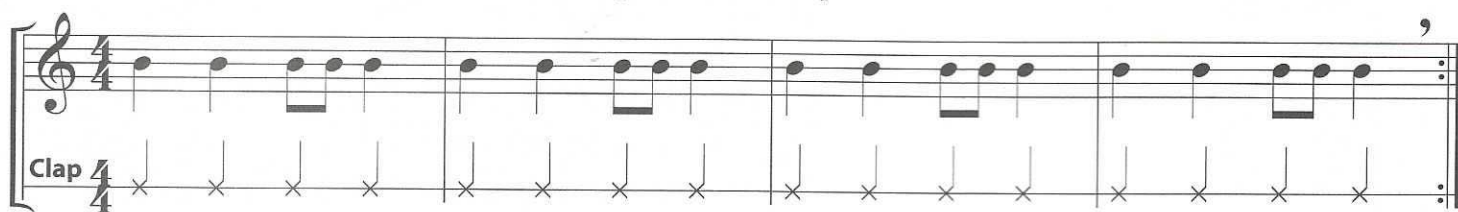
### 42. Warm-up: Breath Support Challenge

► Take a deep breath and play with your best tone while holding the pitch for as long as you can. On which beat did you finish?



### 43. Epic Eighth Notes

► The bottom line provides the basic pulse.



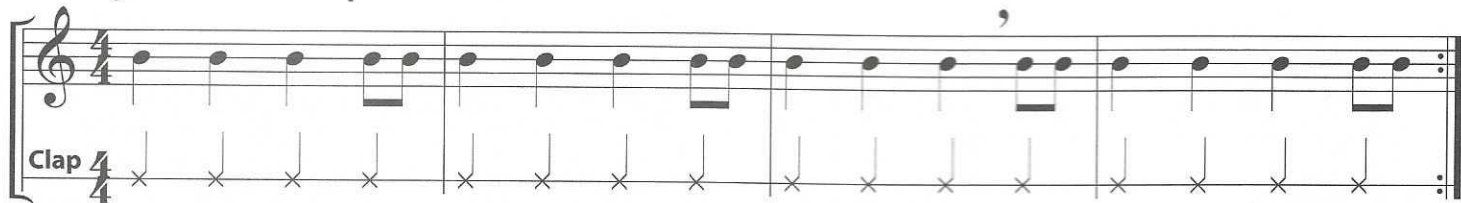
### 44. Michael Finnegan

► Count, clap, sing, and play!

Irish Folk Song



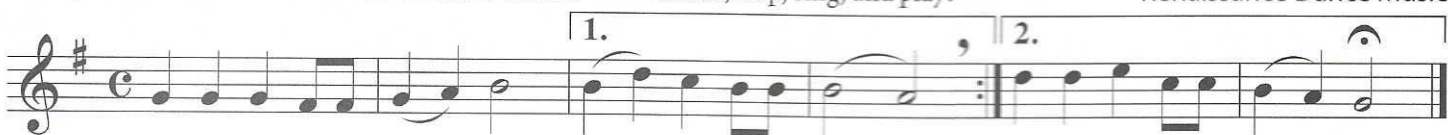
### 45. Eighth Note Escapade



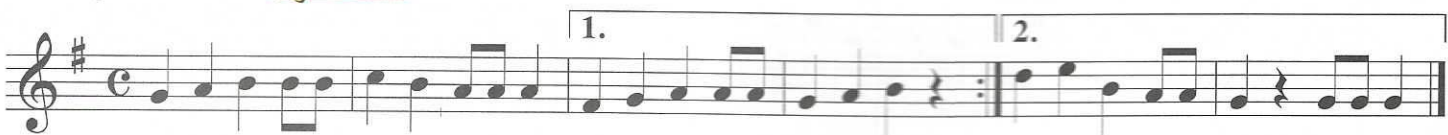
### 46. Skill Builder: Processional Dance

► Count, clap, sing, and play!

Renaissance Dance Music

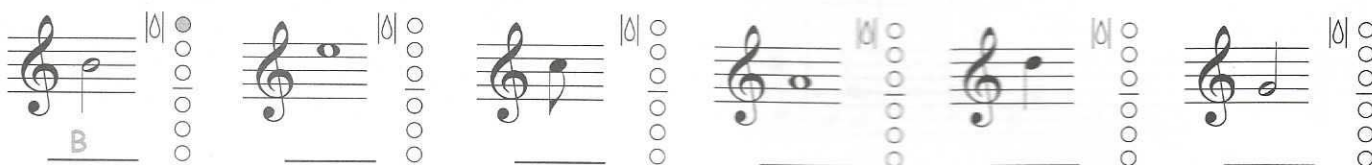


### 47. Baja Breeze



### 48. Alto Saxophone Private Lesson

► 1) Write the note names. 2) Fill in the fingering chart for each note.



## Theory & Composition

improvisation – spontaneous composition of music through playing or singing

### 49. Unforgettable Eighth Notes

### 50. Mahnomen Harvest ▶ Count, clap, sing, and play!

### 51. Eighth Notes on the Edge

### 52. Now Let Me Fly ▶ Count, clap, sing, and play!

*Spirituals are religious folk songs created in the 18th and 19th centuries.*

American Spiritual

### 53. Sight-Reading Challenge: Promenade ▶ 1) Write the counting and draw the bar lines. 2) Sight-read!

### 54. Rio Con Brio



### 55. Excellence in Improvisation

▶ Play along with the recorded accompaniment. Measures 1-2: Play the written notes. Measures 3-5: Improvise using the same notes.



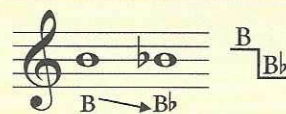
## Terms &amp; Symbols



**natural** –  
cancels a  
flat (b) or  
sharp (#)



**flat** – lowers the  
pitch of a note  
one half step



## Rhythm



**pick-up** or **anacrusis** – music that comes before the first full measure; rhythmic value of the pick-up is sometimes removed from the last measure

## Key Signature

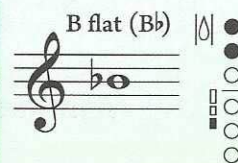
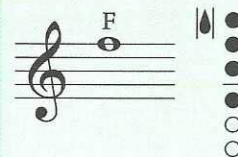


**C major (Concert E $\flat$  major)** – indicates no sharps or flats

## Theory &amp; Composition

**theme and variation** – type of composition that begins with a main melody (**theme**) and continues with different versions (**variations**) of the main melody

## Notes



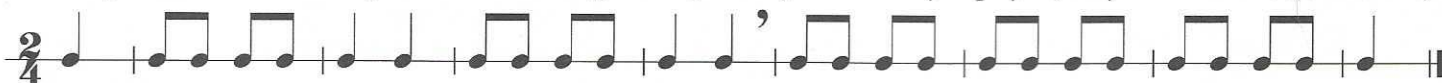
## 56. Warm-up: Chorale — Duet



pick-up

## 57. Rhythm Time

► 1) Write the counting and clap the rhythm before you play. 2) Play on the note C (Concert E $\flat$ ).

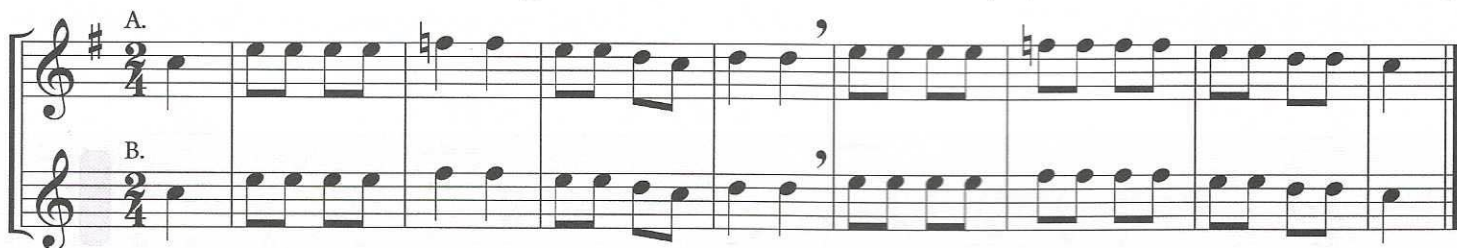


**RHYTHM STUDIES:** p. 45, #21-35; p. 46, #44-46

## 58. Skill Builder: Boil the Cabbage Down — Duet

► Circle every F $\flat$ .

American Folk Song



theme &amp; variation

## 59. Bingo Variations



► 1) Play the black notes, which make up the theme.

2) Add the gray notes, which make up the variation.

American Folk Song



## 60. Alto Saxophone Private Lesson



**MASTERING EXCELLENCE:** p. 38, #2



**Rhythm**

• **dot** – adds half the value of the note

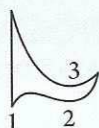
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{♩} \cdot = \text{♩} \text{ — } \text{♩} \cdot \\ 2 + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3 \end{array}$$



**dotted half note** = 3 counts of sound in  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ , or C

**Time Signature** **$\frac{3}{4}$** 

= three counts per measure  
= quarter note gets one count

**COUNTING & CONDUCTING** **$\frac{3}{4}$** 

counting	1 &	2 &	3 &
other counting			

**Terms & Symbols**

**dynamics** – softness or loudness of a piece of music

***p*****piano** – soft***f*****forte** – loud

**61. Rhythm Time** ▶ 1) Write the counting and clap the rhythm before you play. 2) Play on the note C (Concert E $\flat$ ).



**RHYTHM STUDIES:** p. 46, #49-53

**62. Encounter in Three** ▶ Circle every F $\sharp$ .



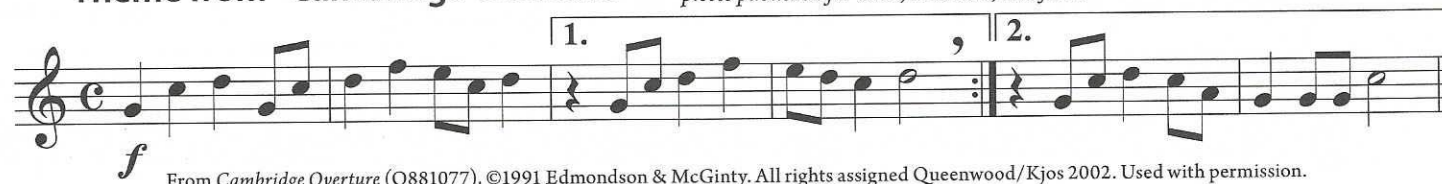
**63. Skill Builder: A Simple Waltz**



**64. Sight-Reading Challenge:**  
**Theme from "Cambridge Overture"**

*Anne McGinty is one of the most prolific female composers of band music and has over 225 pieces published for band, orchestra, and flute.*

Anne McGinty (b. 1945)  
American Composer



From *Cambridge Overture* (Q881077), ©1991 Edmondson & McGinty. All rights assigned Queenwood/Kjos 2002. Used with permission.

**65. I've Just Come From Sydney**



Australian Folk Song



**66. Excellence in Composition: Carnival of Venice**

Italian Folk Song

▶ 1) Play the theme. 2) Add eighth notes after some of the quarter notes to compose a variation as in 59. **Bingo Variations.** **Bonus:** Improvise a variation!



# Terms & Symbols

**tempo** – speed of a piece of music  
**Andante** – walking tempo; slower than **Moderato**  
**Moderato** – medium tempo  
**Allegro** – fast tempo

**mp**

**mezzo piano** – medium soft

**mf**

**mezzo forte** – medium loud

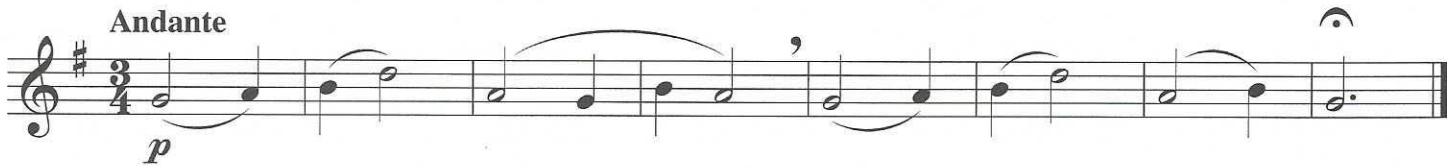


**accent** – emphasize the note

Andante

## 67. Warm-up: Lullaby

Welsh Folk Song



Allegro

## 68. Ezekiel Saw the Wheel — Duet

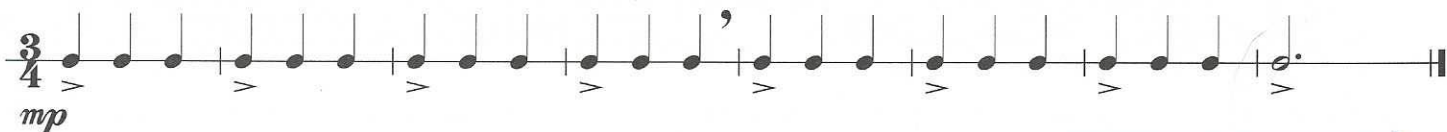
American Spiritual



**mp**, >  
**Moderato**

## 69. Rhythm Time

► 1) Write the counting and clap the rhythm before you play. 2) Play on the note G (Concert B♭).



**RHYTHM STUDIES:** p. 46, #54-58

## 70. Sight-Reading Challenge: Streets of Laredo

*Laredo is a city in Texas on the Mexican border.*

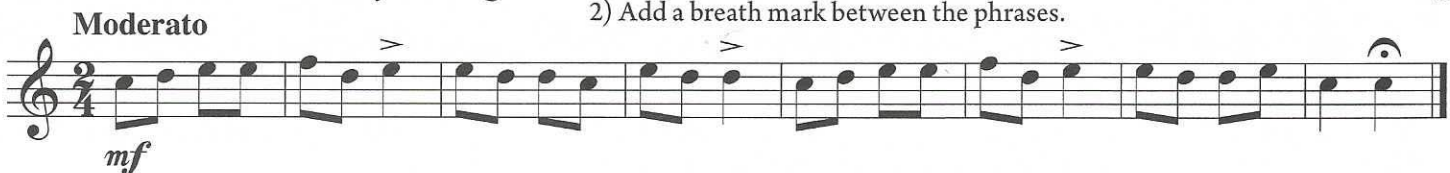
American Folk Song

**mf**

## 71. Skill Builder: Donkey Riding

► 1) Add brackets to show the phrases.  
 2) Add a breath mark between the phrases.

Canadian Folk Song



## 72. Theme from "The Nutcracker"



*Tchaikovsky first studied to be a lawyer but eventually became a full-time composer thanks to the support of a wealthy patron.*

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky  
 (1840–1893)

Russian Composer



## 73. Alto Saxophone Private Lesson

► Increase the tempo slightly each time you practice this exercise. Learning these finger patterns is important to your progress.



**MASTERING EXCELLENCE:** p. 38, #3



As a soloist, at the end of your performance, bow to acknowledge the applause of the audience, then gratefully gesture towards your accompanist so that he or she may also receive recognition from the audience.

***The Good Life***  
Solo with Piano Accompaniment

Ryan Nowlin (b. 1978)  
American Composer

© 2010 Kjos Music Press. Page 19 is authorized for duplication to meet specific requirements for festivals, contests, and competitions.  
An additional photocopy may be distributed to an accompanist. All copies must be destroyed after the event.

## Theory &amp; Composition

**chord** – two or more notes sounded at the same time

**closing** – last measures of a composition, often containing music added to give a feeling of finality

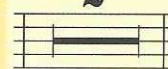
## Concert Etiquette

—If you make a mistake, never let it show. Keep playing or singing as if nothing happened.

—When you are finished, graciously accept the audience's applause. Leave the stage area confidently.

## Terms &amp; Symbols

2



**long rest or multiple-measure rest**  
– rest for the number of measures indicated

chord

## Warm-up: Tone, Balance, and Tuning

► There are many ways to perform a warm-up; follow the instructions given by your director.

Tonic Chord      Subdominant Chord      Dominant Chord      Tonic Chord

*Bruce Pearson played clarinet and saxophone as well as baseball and hockey into his college years before becoming a music teacher, author, composer, and conductor.*

## March Across the Seas

Bruce Pearson (b. 1942) and  
Ryan Nowlin (b. 1978)  
American Composers

Introduction  
**Allegro**

closing

long rest

Measures 1-4: Introduction, **Allegro**, *f*.  
Measure 5: 1st Theme, *mf*.  
Measures 6-8: Continuation of 1st Theme.  
Measures 9-12: Continuation of 1st Theme.  
Measures 13-14: 2nd Theme, *p*.  
Measures 15-18: Continuation of 2nd Theme.  
Measures 19-20: 2nd Theme, *mf*.  
Measures 21-22: Continuation of 2nd Theme.  
Measures 23-24: 1st Theme, *f*.  
Measures 25-28: Continuation of 1st Theme.  
Measures 29-30: Closing, *mp*.  
Measures 31-32: Continuation of Closing.

*Water Music* was written for a royal boat party on England's Thames River. The orchestra played from one barge while King George I and friends listened from another vessel close by.

Procession  
from "Water Music"

George Frideric Handel (1685–1759)  
English Composer  
arr. Ryan Nowlin

► In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and other time signatures,  $\text{—}$  indicates a full measure of rest.

Introduction

**Moderato**

Measures 1-4: Introduction, **Moderato**, *f*.  
Measure 5: 1st Theme, *mf*.  
Measures 6-7: Continuation of 1st Theme.  
Measures 8-11: Continuation of 1st Theme.  
Measures 12-13: 2nd Theme, *f*.  
Measure 14: Continuation of 2nd Theme.



15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

*mp* *p*

23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

*mp* *mf* *mp* *f* *f*

## Banana Boat Song

Jamaican Folk Song  
arr. Ryan Nowlin

Introduction  
Moderato

1 2 3 4 5 1st Theme

*mf* *f* *mf*

6 7 8 9 2nd Theme 10 11-12 2 13

*mp* *mp*

14 15 16 17 1st Theme 18

*f* *mf*

19 20 21 Closing 22 23 24

*p* *mp* *f*

## Indigo Rock

Bruce Pearson & Ryan Nowlin  
American Composers

Introduction  
Moderato

1 2 3 4 5 Theme 6

*f*

7 8 9 10 11 12

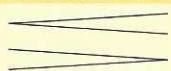
13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28 29 Closing 30



## Terms &amp; Symbols

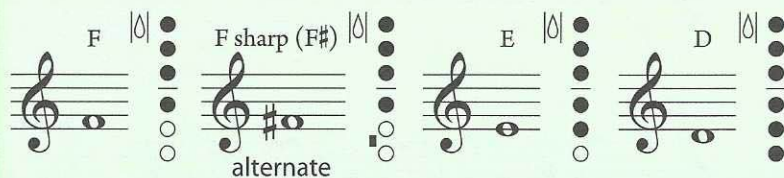


**crescendo** – gradually louder  
**decrescendo** – gradually softer

**divisi (div.)** – some performers play or sing the top notes while others play or sing the bottom notes

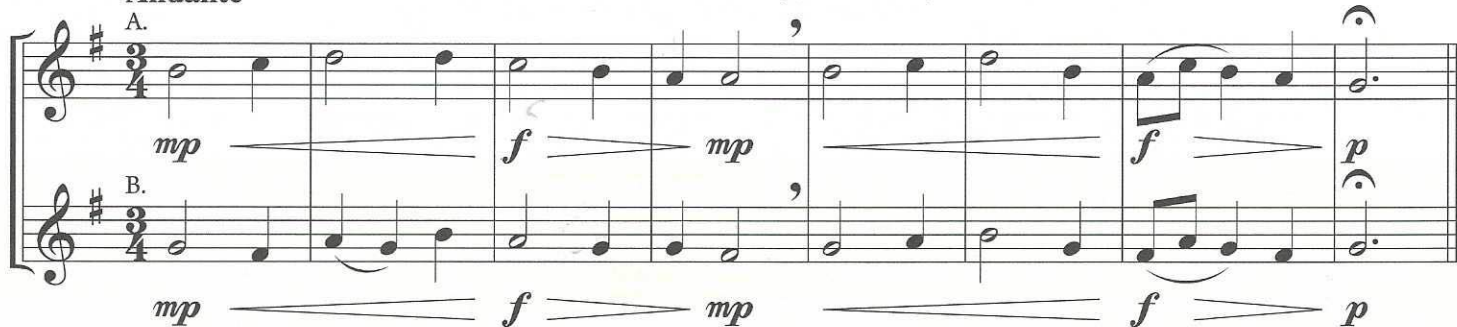
**unisono (unis.)** – everyone plays or sings the same notes

## Notes



## 74. Warm-up: "Werde munter" — Duet

Andante

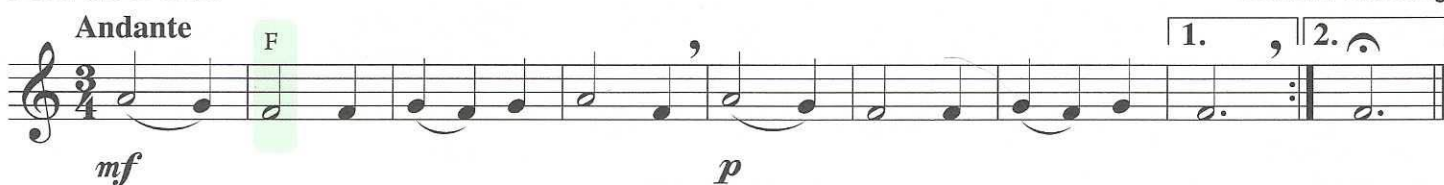


Johann Schop was a virtuoso violinist but also played cornet and trombone. This melody by Schop was used by J.S. Bach in his famous *Cantata 147*.

Johann Schop (1590–1667)  
 German Composer

## 75. Fais Dodo

French Folk Song



## 76. Baroque March

Though considered an English composer, Handel was born in Germany.

George Frideric Handel (1685–1759)  
 English Composer

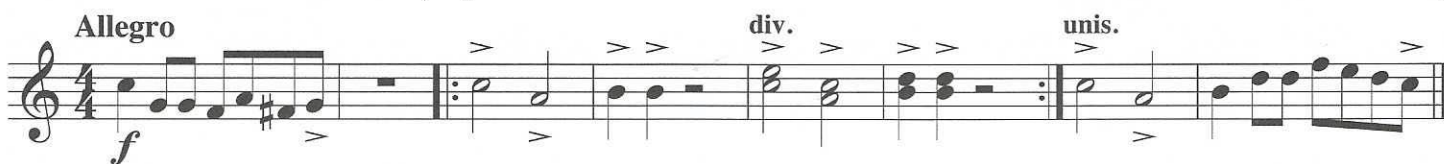


divisi,  
 unisono

## 77. La Bamba

► Circle every F♯.

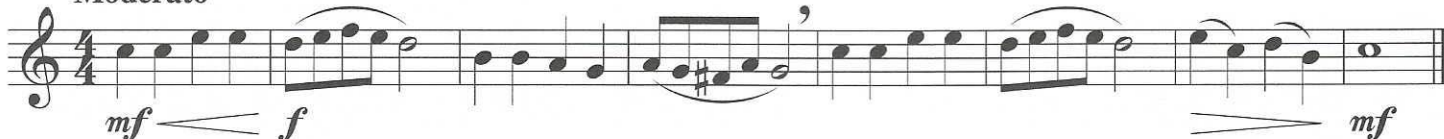
Mexican Folk Song



## 78. Skill Builder



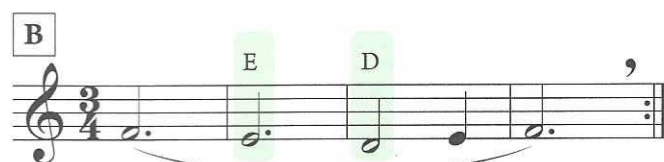
Moderato



## 79. Alto Saxophone Private Lesson



► Use the alternate F♯ fingering on notes with \*.



## Theory &amp; Composition

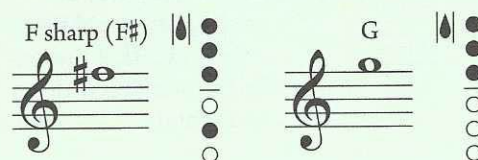
**whole step** – interval consisting of two half steps

**major scale** – series of whole (w) and half (h) steps in the following pattern: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 w w h w w h w w h

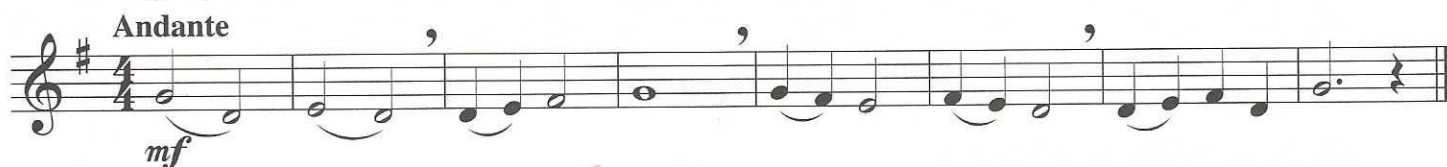
**arpeggio** – notes of a chord sounded one after another

**orchestration** – choice of instruments used to play the music

## Notes



## 80. Going Up or Down?



## 81. Just By Accident

► Use the alternate F# fingering on notes with \*.



## 82. Sight-Reading Challenge:

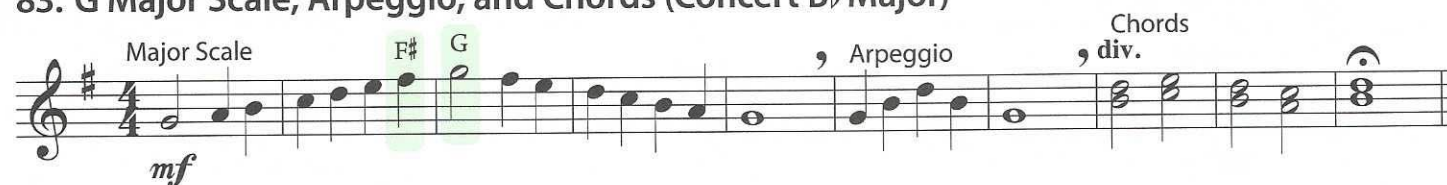
Theme from "Orpheus In the Underworld"

*In addition to composing, Jacques Offenbach was a fine cellist.*

Jacques Offenbach (1819–1880)  
French Composer



## 83. G Major Scale, Arpeggio, and Chords (Concert B♭ Major)



## 84. Crescent Moon Rising



## 85. Skill Builder



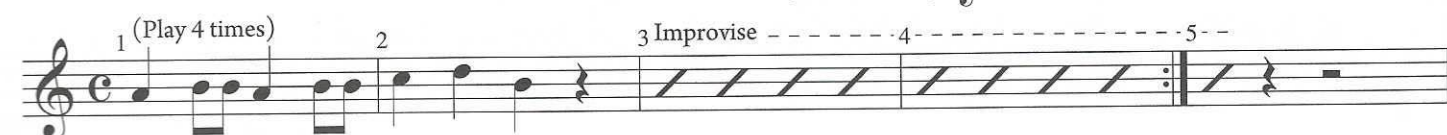
► Also play with other articulations:



## 86. Excellence in Improvisation

► Play along with the recorded accompaniment. Measures 1-2: Play the written notes.

Measures 3-5: Improvise using





## Terms &amp; Symbols



**courtesy accidental or cautionary accidental**  
– reminder that the bar line has canceled an accidental

courtesy accidental

## Key Signature



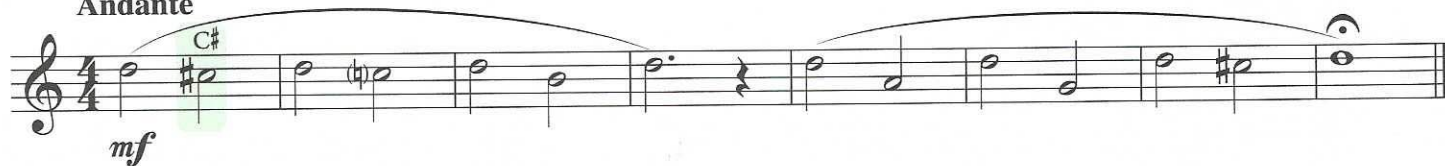
**D major (Concert F major)** – play or sing every F as F#, C as C#

## Notes



## 87. Warm-up: Chop Builders

Andante



## 88. Song of Remembrance

Moderato

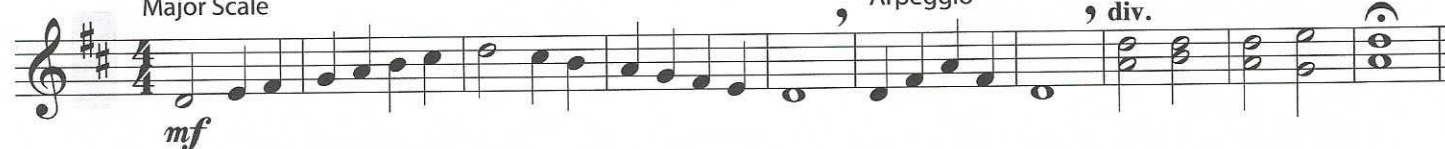


## 89. D Major Scale, Arpeggio, and Chords (Concert F Major)

Major Scale

Arpeggio

Chords  
div.



## 90. Santa Lucia

► Circle the notes changed by the key signature.

Italian Folk Song

Moderato



## 91. Sight-Reading Challenge: Boogie Blues

Allegro



## 92. Skill Builder



Moderato



## 93. Alto Saxophone Private Lesson



► Use the alternate F# fingering on notes with \*.



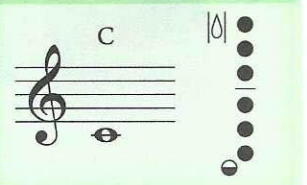
MASTERING EXCELLENCE: p. 38, #5

## Terms &amp; Symbols

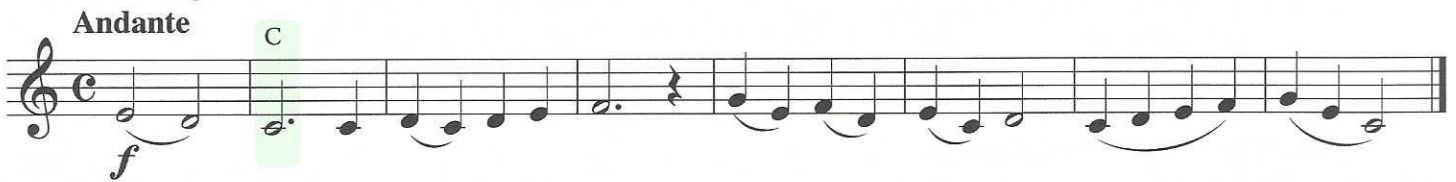


staccato – shorten the note

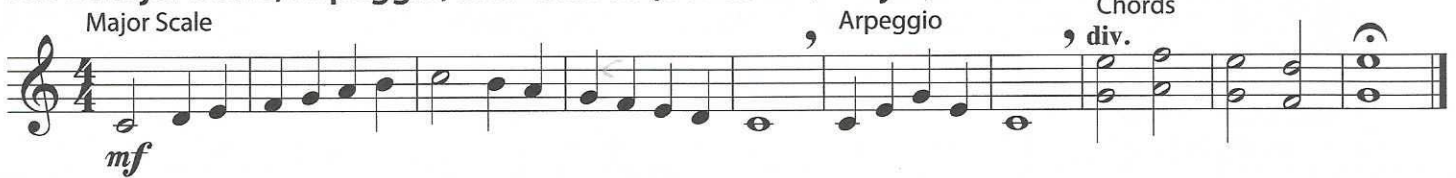
## Notes



## 94. Warm-up: Tone Builder



## 95. C Major Scale, Arpeggio, and Chords (Concert E♭ Major)



## 96. When the Saints Go Marching In

*When the Saints Go Marching In is often performed in a Dixieland jazz style. Dixieland originated in New Orleans, Louisiana in the early 20th century.*



## 97. Musette

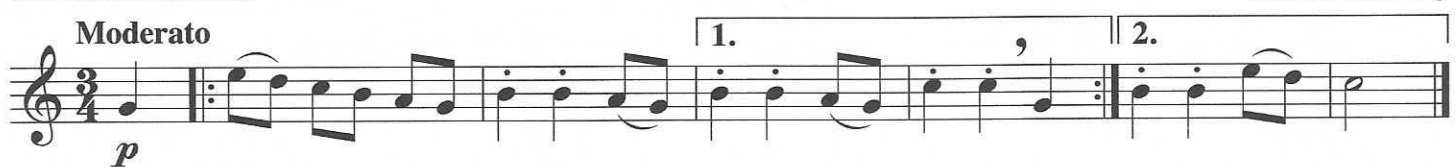
*Bach's death marked the end of the Baroque Period.*

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750)  
German Composer



## 98. Bella Bimba

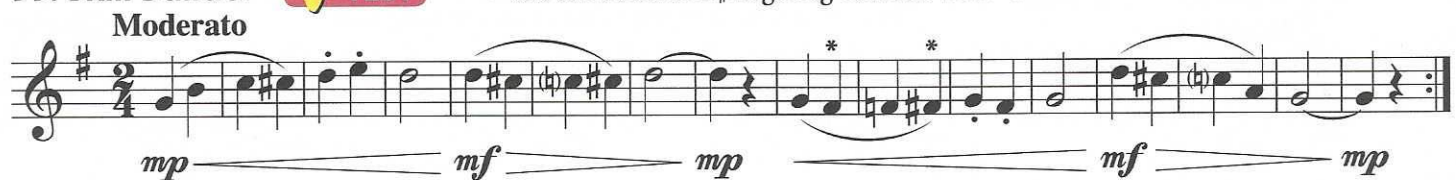
Italian Folk Song



## 99. Skill Builder

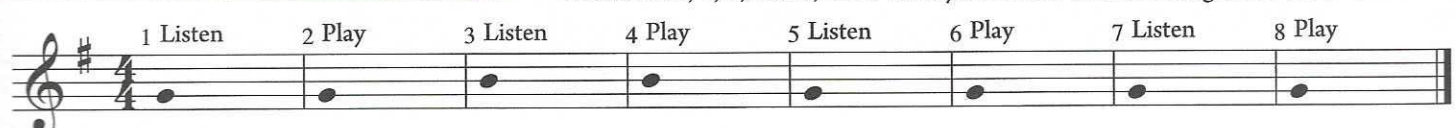


► Use the alternate F# fingering on notes with \*.



## 100. Excellence in Ear Training

► Practice with the recorded accompaniment. Listen in measures 1, 3, 5, and 7. In measures 2, 4, 6, and 8, echo what you heard. Your starting notes are shown.





## Rhythm



dotted quarter note =  
1½ counts of sound in  
2/4, 3/4, 4/4, or C

## COUNTING &amp; CONDUCTING

counting	1 &	2 &
other counting		

## Notes

## Terms &amp; Symbols

*Da Capo al Fine (D.C. al Fine)* – go back to the beginning of the piece and play or sing until the *Fine*

## 101. Warm-up: Chop Builders

Andante

## 102. Low Down

Andante

## 103. Dotted Quarters

► The bottom line provides the basic pulse.

Moderato

**RHYTHM STUDIES:** p. 45, #36-40; p. 46, #47-48, 59-60

*D.C. al Fine*

## 104. Alouette

► Orchestrate by writing in the instruments that will play each four-measure section.

French Canadian Folk Song  
*Fine*

Allegro

Orchestration: \_\_\_\_\_

## 105. Ronde



Tielman Susato was a Renaissance composer, trumpet player, and music publisher. He wrote mostly dance music, including *Ronde*.

Tielman Susato (c. 1500–c. 1562)  
Flemish (Belgian) Composer

Moderato

## 106. Alto Saxophone Private Lesson

**MASTERING EXCELLENCE:** p. 39, #6

## Terms &amp; Symbols

Maestoso – majestically

## 107. Soar!

**Andante**

*mp* *f* *mp* *f*

## 108. Skill Builder

**Moderato**

*mf*

## 109. Sight-Reading Challenge: Theme from "The Red Balloon"

Anne McGinty (b. 1945)  
American Composer

**Moderato**

*p*

From *The Red Balloon* (Q882119), ©1993 Edmondson & McGinty. All rights assigned Queenwood/Kjos 2002. Used with permission.

## 110. Trumpet Voluntary — Duet



*Trumpet Voluntary is also known as Prince of Denmark's March and was originally composed for harpsichord.*

Jeremiah Clarke  
(c. 1674–1707)  
English Composer

**Introduction**  
**Maestoso**

*f* *mf*

**Theme**

*mf*

## 111. Excellence in Theory

► Add the notes and rests together to find the number of counts. A quarter note gets one count.

a)

$$\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

b)

$$\text{quarter note} + \text{half note} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

c)

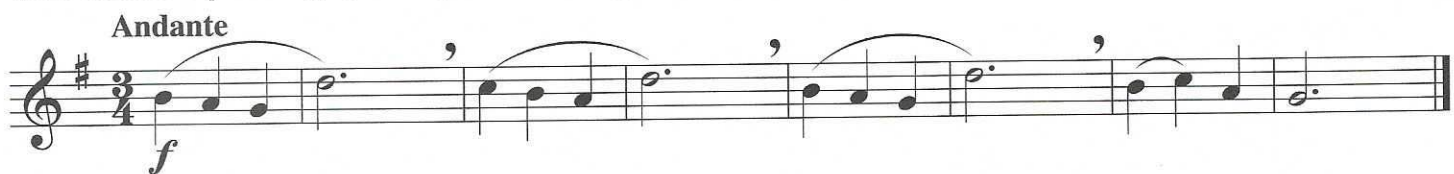
$$\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

d)

$$\text{half note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$



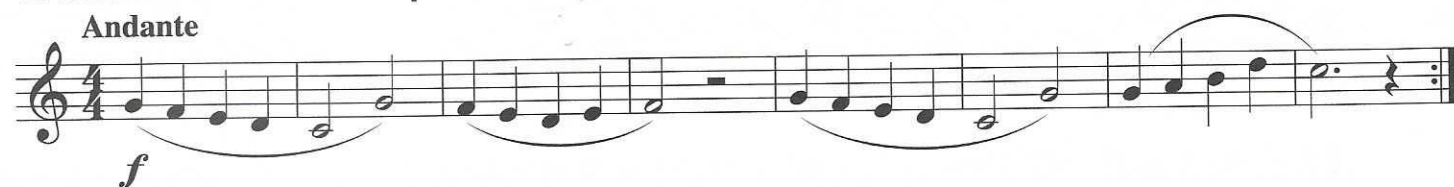
## 112. Warm-up: Range, Tone, and Tuning



## 113. Skill Builder



## 114. Look Before You Leap



## 115. In the Bleak Midwinter — Duet



20th Century composer Gustav Holst was a professional trombonist. In the Bleak Midwinter was originally written for congregational singing.

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)  
English Composer

## 116. Theme from "Symphony No. 9"



Beethoven was completely deaf when he wrote Symphony No. 9 in 1824.

Ludwig van Beethoven  
(1770–1827)  
German Composer



## 117. Alto Saxophone Private Lesson

► 1) Write the note names. 2) Fill in the fingering chart for each note.

