

Band

class 1

written by
Sam Seabrook

Australian Band Method

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**This sample PDF file includes tunes 1-26 from Band Class 1 (the first 4 pages).
Please print out the set of parts and score and try them with your existing groups.
You may also download the free mp3 play-along tracks from reedmusic.com**


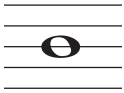
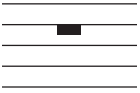

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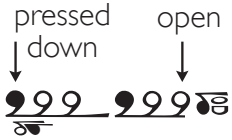

Score 1	2
Flute	44
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click on the page number to take you directly to the instrument part

	<i>f</i>			
time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

flute

pressed down open

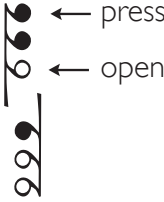

B \flat

b

flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

oboe

← pressed down
← open

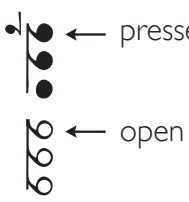

B \flat

b

flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

clarinet

← pressed down
← open

C

ledger line
a small line that the notes outside the staff are on

alto saxophone

← pressed down
← open




B \flat



treble clef

French horn

Fingerings for F horn have been given in this book. A reference of B \flat fingerings can be found on the fingering chart inside the back cover.



F

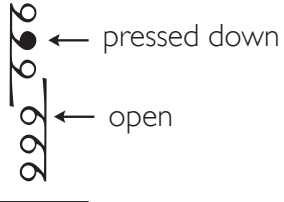



← open
↑ pressed down

listen carefully to the rest of the band and match the pitch of their notes

tenor saxophone

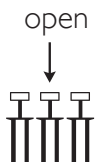

← pressed down
← open

C

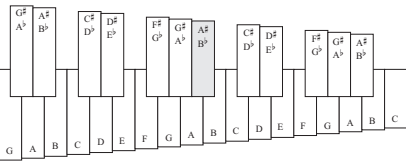

trumpet

open

C

mallet percussion

B \flat

bassoon

pressed down

thumbs

open

B \flat

bass clef

flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

bass guitar

position of finger

nut

B \flat

euphonium

open

B \flat

trombone

slide position

1

B \flat

tuba

open

B \flat

treble clef

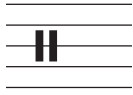
bass clef

Grand Staff
position of middle C marked in both treble and bass clef

piano
your first two notes for tune 1. are indicated below

middle C
the middle C of the keyboard

snare drum & bass drum



percussion clef

S.D.
snare drum

B.D.
bass drum

R right

L left

it is important to alternate
sticking unless indicated

auxiliary percussion



percussion clef

hit the cymbal half way between the
bell and the rim with a drum stick



S. Cym.
suspended cymbal



breathing

3

1. Discuss posture and the importance of keeping the shoulders relaxed to assist in getting a deep breath to create a great sound.
2. Students to team up in pairs. One student to stand behind the other and have their hands on the others shoulders. Student to practice breathing with a deep breath while keeping their shoulders relaxed. Swap roles. Find and discuss the diaphragm.
3. While standing students to take a deep breath while raising their arms above their head in a sweeping arc. Students to identify all the different muscles and structures that are involved with deep breathing.
4. While sitting students to take a deep breath and then 2 more short intakes on top of this breath to assist in breathing capacity awareness.

1.

♩ = 80

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

fingering - use
→ 2 the second finger

trumpet**ledger line**

a small line
that the notes
outside the
staff are on

mallet percussion**flat sign**

the note
sounds half a
step lower

**embouchure****4**

1. Introduce the word embouchure to all the wind students as being the mouth shape that is formed in order for them to play their instrument. Refer to the embouchure during subsequent weeks to familiarise them with this term.
2. Check each section for the correct embouchure outlined in their set up information. Reinforce the importance of a good embouchure for a good sound. Demonstrate how a poorly formed embouchure results in a different and less desirable sound. Complement good tone!
3. Embouchures for each instrument should look natural and relaxed without unnecessary tension in the cheeks or corners of the mouth.
4. Regular checks are needed in these early weeks to ensure that embouchures develop correctly.

2.

the flat lasts for the whole bar

♩ = 80

2 3 ↓ also B \flat 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

3.

♩ = 80

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

flute

oboe

clarinet

alto saxophone

tenor saxophone

bassoon

trumpet

pressed down

French horn

euphonium

trombone

6

bass guitar

piano

tuba

mallet percussion

4.

$\text{♩} = 80$

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G *f*

tuba**ledger line**

a small line that the notes outside the staff are on

mallet percussion

use both mallets

**hand position****5**

1. For wind instruments the fingers should be naturally curved and relaxed. This places them in a good position above the keys.
2. For flutes ensure that their first finger on the left hand is curved comfortably around the flute and that if possible all the fingers on that hand are in the centre of the keys. This will ensure the most correct hand position.
3. Percussionists need to keep a relaxed yet comfortably firm grip on the sticks at the fulcrum point and curl the rest of their fingers loosely around the sticks.
4. Pianists need to keep their hands in a naturally curved position like they are holding a ball.

5.

♩ = 80

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

articulation and technique

flute

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'too' while you blow

oboe

begin each note by lightly touching the
tip of your reed with your tongue

clarinet

begin each note by lightly touching the
tip of your reed with your tongue

bassoon

begin each note by lightly touching the
tip of your reed with your tongue

alto saxophone

begin each note by lightly touching the
tip of your reed with your tongue

tenor saxophone

begin each note by lightly touching the
tip of your reed with your tongue

trumpet

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz

French horn

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz

trombone

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz

euphonium

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz

tuba

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz

mallet percussion

strike the bars just off centre
and quickly lift away your mallet

snare drum & bass drum

allow the stick to rebound naturally when
you strike the drum

keep your wrist and fingers relaxed

bass guitar

pluck from the top of each
string, not from the underneath

piano

play with your fingers curved
like you are holding a ball



6.

♩ = 80

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

all instruments

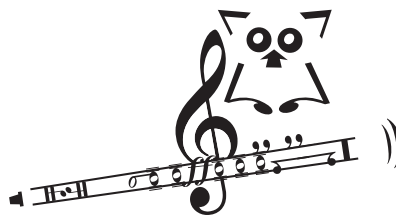
staff

5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on

auxiliary percussion

percussion staff

1 line that music is written on



extension exercises for tune 10

6

1. Ask students to individually find some other more unusual sounds on their instrument using different blowing or fingering techniques, and then in their workbook devise different ways of notating each sound using graphic notation forms. Give an example.
2. Percussionists, piano and bass player can explore different body percussion sounds and ways of notating these sounds.
3. Students to then team up in small groups that include one of the players from point 2. and devise a way to organise and present their sounds in a short piece. Spread this task over 2 classes to allow for reflection, refinement and discussion.
4. Set a time for the performance of each short work and a discussion on the decisions made along the way in the development of the piece. Encourage good performance etiquette.

7.

big breath

♩ = 80

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G *f*

8.

♩ = 80

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G *f*

crotchet

one beat



rhythm

3

clear tonguing
for each note

9.

♩ = 80

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

instructions for tune 10

flute

head joint only
palm of hand over the end

oboe

crow on the reed only

clarinet

play using only the mouthpiece and barrel

bassoon

crow on reed only

alto saxophone

blow using the mouthpiece
and neck only

tenor saxophone

blow using the mouthpiece
and neck only

trumpet

buzz only on the mouthpiece

French horn

buzz only on the mouthpiece

trombone

buzz only on the mouthpiece

euphonium

buzz only on the mouthpiece

tuba

buzz only on the mouthpiece

mallet percussion

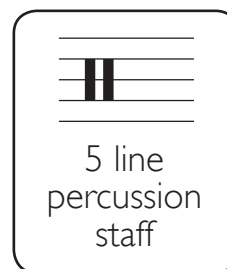
pat stomach pat thighs

snare drum & bass drum

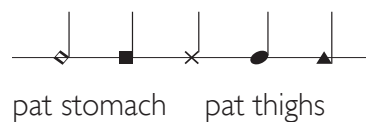
pat stomach pat thighs

you can have different noteheads
within percussion music

auxiliary percussion



you can have different noteheads
within percussion music



piano

pat stomach pat thighs

bass guitar

pat stomach pat thighs

see guidelines on the previous page

written pitches are approximate - students should not concern themselves with the written pitch of the notes, just the length

10.

$\text{♩} = 80$

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

B Fl. *f*

B Ob. *f*

B Cl. B.Cl. *f*

C Bsn. *f*

C A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

C T. Sax. *f*

A Tpt. *f*

A Hn. *f*

A Tbn. Euph. *f*

A Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

Perc. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G *f*

Detailed description: This is a page of a music score for rehearsal mark 10. It is in 4/4 time with a tempo of quarter note = 80. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet/Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone/Bass Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Trumpet, Horn, Trombone/Euphonium, Tuba, Mallets, Snare Drum/Bass Drum, Percussion, Piano, and Bass Guitar. The music starts at measure 2. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, while the brass instruments play a pattern of half notes. The piano and bass guitar provide a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *f* (forte) throughout.

11.

$\text{♩} = 80$

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. *f*

B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G *f*

♪ check the sticking in the snare drum
- maybe they could say the L and R

12.

♩ = 80

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

13.

$\text{♩} = 80$

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

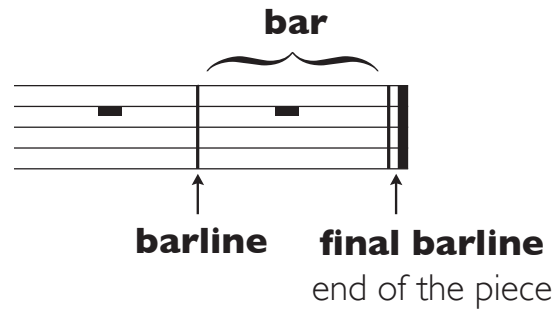
S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G *f*

Andante

easy walking pace



flute oboe piano
mallet percussion

key signatureB \flat major

play B \flat and E \flat
throughout the piece

clarinet trumpet

**key signature**

C major

tenor saxophone**key signature**

C major

alto saxophone**key signature**

G major



play F \sharp
throughout the piece

#

sharp sign
the note sounds
half a step higher

bassoon**trombone****euphonium****tuba****bass guitar****key signature**B \flat major

play B \flat and E \flat
throughout the piece

auxiliary percussion

Tri.
triangle

hold the triangle
by the string
and play without
touching the
metal part

hit the triangle with a triangle
beater in the middle of the base

French horn**flat sign**

the note
sounds
half a step
lower

key signature

F major



play B \flat throughout
the piece

remember to play B \flat

14.

$\text{♩} = 88$

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

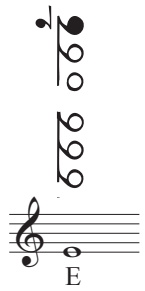
S.D. B.D. *f*

Tri. *Tri.* *f*

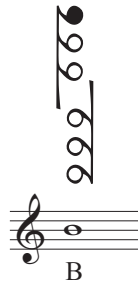
Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

clarinet



alto saxophone



trumpet



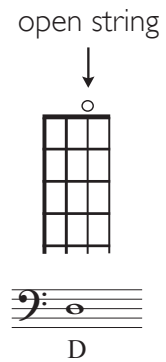
euphonium



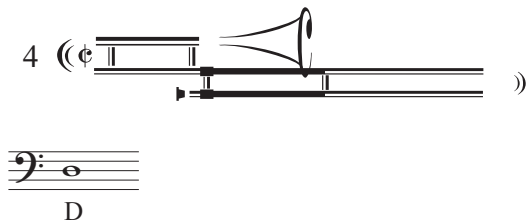
tuba



bass guitar



trombone



piano



- A melody 1st part
- B harmony 2nd part

15.

$\text{♩} = 88$

The score is for rehearsal mark 15 and consists of 8 measures. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 88. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two parts: Part A (melody) and Part B (harmony). Part A includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet/Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone/Bass Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Trumpet, Horn, Trombone/Euphonium, and Tuba. Part B includes Mallets, Snare Drum/Bass Drum, Triangle, Piano, and Bass Guitar. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present at the beginning of each instrument's part. The piano part features a 4-measure rest in the first measure of Part A.

16.

♩ = 88

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

B Fl. *f*

B Ob. *f*

A Cl. *f*
B.Ci.

B Bsn. *f*

A A. Sax. *f*
B. Sax.

B T. Sax. *f*

A Tpt. *f*

B Hn. *f*

A Tbn. *f*
Euph.

A Tba. *f*

B Mallets *f*

S.D. *f*
B.D.

Tri.
Tri. *f*

Pno. *f*

A Bass G *f*

17.

clap and count first

♩ = 88

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

A Fl. *f*

A Ob. *f*

B Cl. B.Cl. *f*

A Bsn. *f*

B A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

A T. Sax. *f*

B Tpt. *f*

A Hn. *f*

B Tbn. Euph. *f*

B Tba. *f*

A Mallets *f*

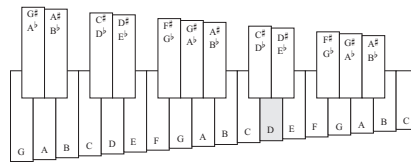
S.D. B.D. *f*

S. Cym. *f*

B Pno. *f*

B Bass G. *f*

mallet percussion



performance time

7

1. Focus on posture first as being a major part of presentation. Each instrumentalist should look comfortable and attentive sitting on the front of their chairs.
2. Discuss resting position and playing position for their instruments and work on a smooth transition between the two upon the conductor's cue.
3. Work on that little bit of magic after the work's final note where no one moves or makes a sound until directed.
4. Ask the students what are some important factors to consider when presenting a performance. Does the venue or type of audience make a difference to the presentation? Also discuss how the audience should behave in a concert. This will encourage an expectation to develop and direct their own behaviour when they are audience members.

18.

$\text{♩} = 88$

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

B Fl. *f*

B Ob. *f*

A Cl. *f*
B.Ci.

B Bsn. *f*

A A. Sax. *f*
B. Sax.

B T. Sax. *f*

A Tpt. *f*

B Hn. *f*

A Tbn. *f*
Euph.

A Tba. *f*

A Mallets *f*

S.D. *f*
B.D.

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

A Bass G *f*

19. Hot Cross Buns



folk song

Andante ♩ = 88

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

B Fl. *f*

B Ob. *f*

A Cl. *f*
B.Cl.

B Bsn. *f*

A A. Sax. *f*
B. Sax.

B T. Sax. *f*

A Tpt. *f*

B Hn. *f*

A Tbn. *f*
Euph.

A Tba. *f*

A Mallets *f*

S.D. *f*
B.D.

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*

A Bass G. *f*

♪ focus on tonguing in the winds and even strokes in the percussion using both hands

20.

♩ = 88

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

Tri. *f*

Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

21.

$\text{♩} = 88$

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. B.Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

A. Sax. B. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

Tpt. *f*

Hn. *f*

Tbn. Euph. *f*

Tba. *f*

Mallets *f*

S.D. B.D. *f*

Tri. *Tri.* *f*

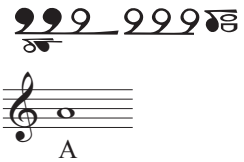
Pno. *f*

Bass G. *f*

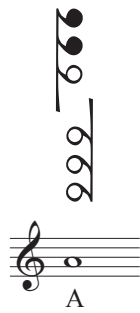
repeat
repeat from
the beginning



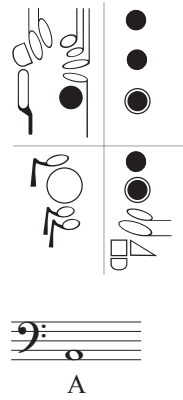
flute



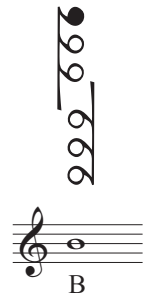
oboe



bassoon



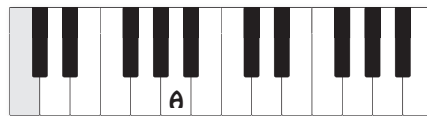
tenor saxophone



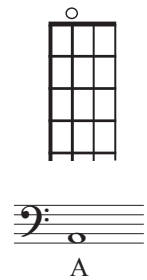
French horn




piano



bass guitar



 this is the first time the bass guitar splits away from the trombone part

22. Kelpie

Andante ♩ = 88

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts from top to bottom:

- A Fl.** (Flute): Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- A Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- B Cl. B.Cl.** (Clarinet/Bass Clarinet): Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- A Bsn.** (Bassoon): Bass clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- B A. Sax. B. Sax.** (Alto/Bass Saxophone): Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- A T. Sax.** (Tenor Saxophone): Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- B Tpt.** (Trumpet): Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- A Hn.** (Horn): Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- B Tbn. Euph.** (Trombone/Euphonium): Bass clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- B Tba.** (Tuba): Bass clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- B Mallets**: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- S.D. B.D.** (Snare Drum/Bass Drum): Percussion notation, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- S. Cym.** (Small Cymbal): Percussion notation, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Pno.** (Piano): Grand staff (treble and bass clefs), 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- A Bass G.** (Bass Guitar): Bass clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

The score includes measure numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 at the top. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present at the beginning of each instrument's part.

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb



remember to repeat

↓
folk song

Andante ♩ = 88

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

B Fl. *f*

B Ob. *f*

A Cl. *f*
B.Cl.

B Bsn. *f*

A A. Sax. *f*
B. Sax.

B T. Sax. *f*

A Tpt. *f*

B Hn. *f*

A Tbn. *f*
Euph.

A Tba. *f*

A Mallets *f*

S.D. *f*
B.D.

Tri. *f*
Tri.

Pno. *f*

B Bass G. *f*

 cymbal solo

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante ♩ = 88

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with the following parts from top to bottom:

- Fl. (A):** Flute, Treble clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Ob. (A):** Oboe, Treble clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Cl. B.Cl. (B):** Clarinet/Bass Clarinet, Treble clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Bsn. (A):** Bassoon, Bass clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- A. Sax. B. Sax. (B):** Alto/Bass Saxophone, Treble clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- T. Sax. (A):** Tenor Saxophone, Treble clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Tpt. (B):** Trumpet, Treble clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Hn. (A):** Horn, Treble clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Tbn. Euph. (B):** Trombone/Euphonium, Bass clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Tba. (B):** Tuba, Bass clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Mallets (B):** Mallets, Treble clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- S.D. B.D. (B):** Snare Drum/Bass Drum, Percussion clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- S. Cym. (B):** Snare Cymbal, Percussion clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Pno. (B):** Piano, Grand staff (Treble and Bass clefs), 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.
- Bass G. (A):** Bass Guitar, Bass clef, 4/4 time, *f*. Measures 1-8.

Measures 1-8 are indicated by numbers 1 through 8 above the staff lines. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of each part.

all instruments

phrase
a musical
sentence

piano**rhythm and structure****8**

1. Clap or play on one note a rhythm of 2 bar duration. Students to imitate and clap or play the same pattern in return while keeping time. Any rhythm and note duration can be used and the focus is on developing a group beat and memory skills. This can form part of a warm up routine to help focus their ears.
2. Clap or play on one note a rhythm of 2 bar duration that one student at a time responds to with a different rhythm that they create of equal length. Discuss call and answer within music and the musical phrase.
3. Extend the exercise to include using a limited amount of notes with their rhythms. Begin with two notes, and then maybe three.
4. Extend the rhythm length to 4 bars.

25. Sunny Arvo

Andante ♩ = 88

a phrase is often 4 bars

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. It includes parts for Flute (A), Oboe (A), Clarinet/Bass Clarinet (B), Bassoon (A), Alto and Baritone Saxophones (B), Tenor Saxophone (A), Trumpets (B), Horns (A), Trombone/Euphonium (B), Tuba (B), Mallets (B), Snare Drum/Bass Drum (S.D./B.D.), Triangle (Tri.), Piano (Pno.), and Bass Guitar (A). The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The dynamic marking 'f' (forte) is used throughout. A bracket above the first eight measures indicates that a phrase is often 4 bars long. The score is divided into measures 1 through 8, with bar numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 explicitly labeled above the staves.

26. Au Clair de la Lune



folk song

Andante ♩ = 88

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

B Fl. *f*

B Ob. *f*

A Cl. *f*
B.Cl.

B Bsn. *f*

A A. Sax. *f*
B. Sax.

B T. Sax. *f*

A Tpt. *f*

B Hn. *f*

A Tbn. *f*
Euph.

A Tba. *f*

A Mallets *f*

S.D. *f*
B.D.




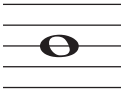
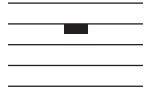

S. Cym. *f*

Pno. *f*



B Bass G. *f*



flute


					
treble clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

pressed down open

B \flat



1.




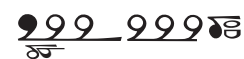

b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

2.

the flat lasts for the whole bar

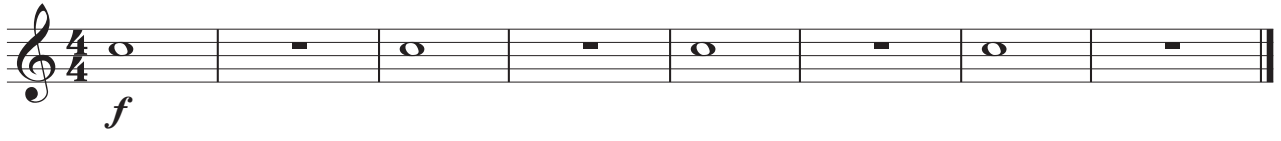



3.






C

4.




5.



6.

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'too' while you blow




staff
5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on

7.

big breath

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

10.

head joint only
palm of hand over the end

11.

12.

13.



key signature

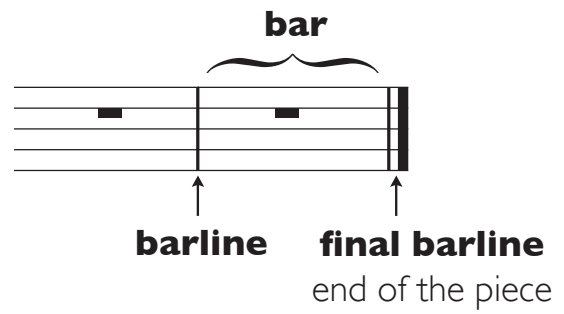
B♭ major



play B♭ and E♭ throughout the piece

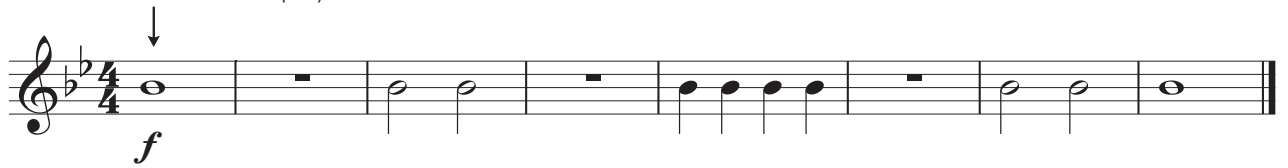
Andante

easy walking pace



14.

remember to play B♭



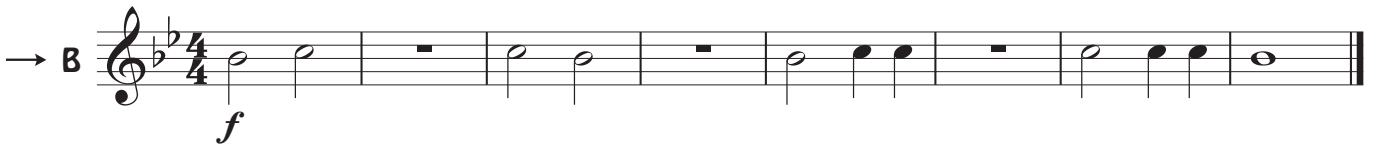
15.

melody 1st part →



16.

harmony 2nd part →



17.

clap and count first



18.



19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

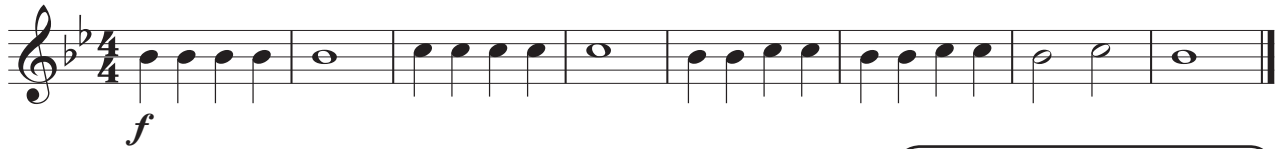
folk song



20.

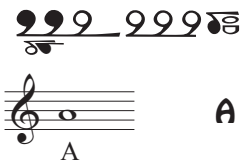


21.



22. Kelpie

repeat
repeat from
the beginning



Andante



23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

folk song

Andante



remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante



phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

Andante



26. Au Clair de la Lune



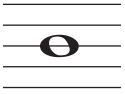
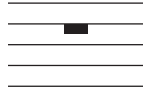

folk song


Andante






oboe

		<i>f</i>			
treble clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats



← pressed down
← open



B \flat

b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

1.

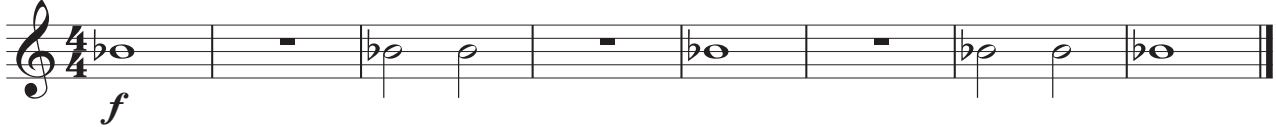


2.

the flat lasts for the whole bar
also B \flat




3.






C

4.




5.



6.

begin each note by lightly touching the tip of your reed with your tongue




staff
5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on

7.

big breath

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

10.

crow on the reed only

11.

12.

13.



key signature

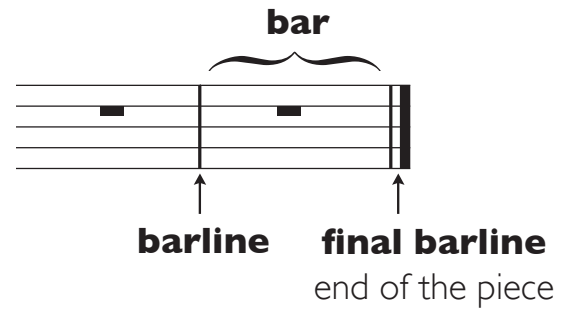
B♭ major



play B♭ and E♭ throughout the piece

Andante

easy walking pace



14.

remember to play B♭



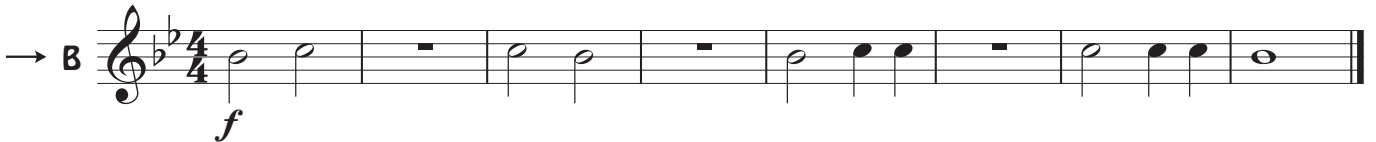
15.

melody 1st part →



16.

harmony 2nd part →



17.

clap and count first



18.



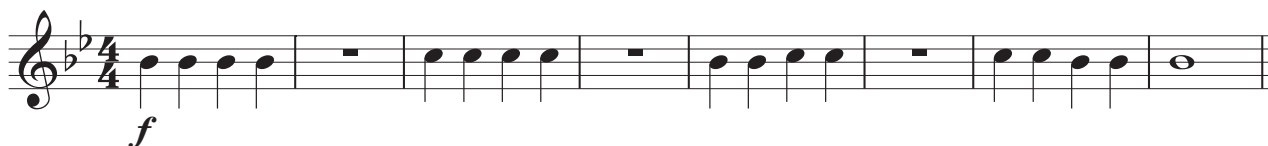
19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

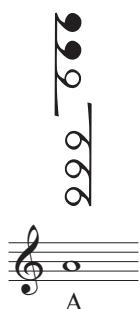
folk song



20.



21.

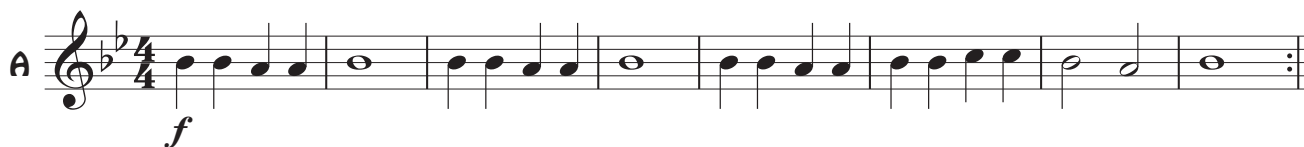


22. Kelpie

repeat
repeat from
the beginning



Andante



23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

folk song

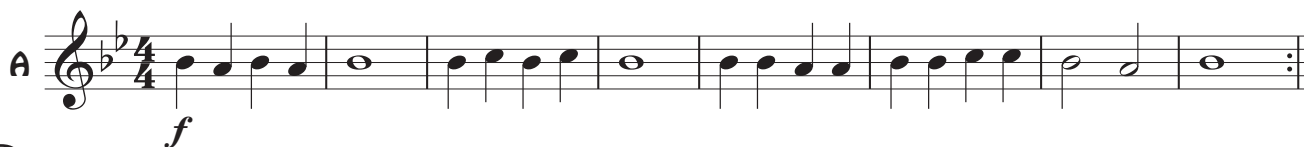
Andante



remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante



phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

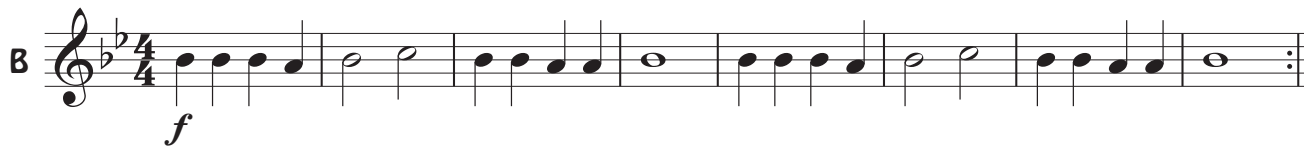
Andante

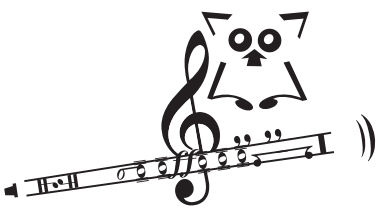


26. Au Clair de la Lune



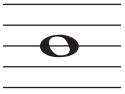
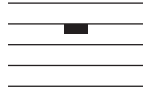

folk song

Andante








clarinet

		<i>f</i>			
treble clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

← pressed down




← open


C

1.

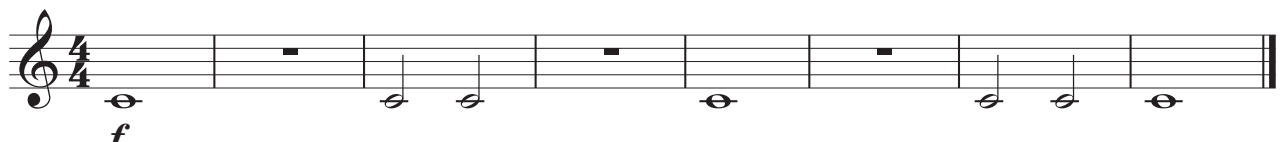





ledger line
a small line that the notes outside the staff are on

2.




3.

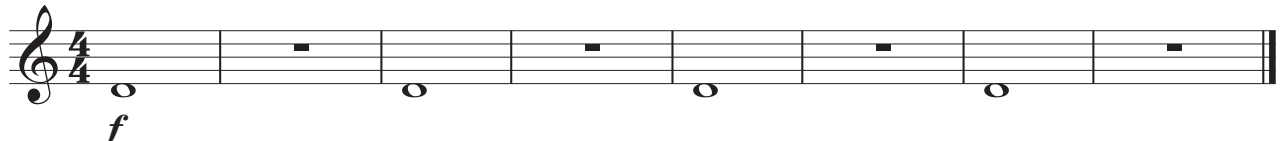





D

4.




5.



6.

begin each note by lightly touching the tip of your reed with your tongue




staff
5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on

7.

big breath

f

8.

f

crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

f

10.

play using only the mouthpiece and barrel

f

11.

f

12.

f

13.

f





key signature
C major

Andante
easy walking pace

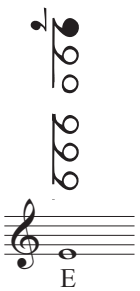
bar

barline **final barline**
end of the piece

14.



15.




16.

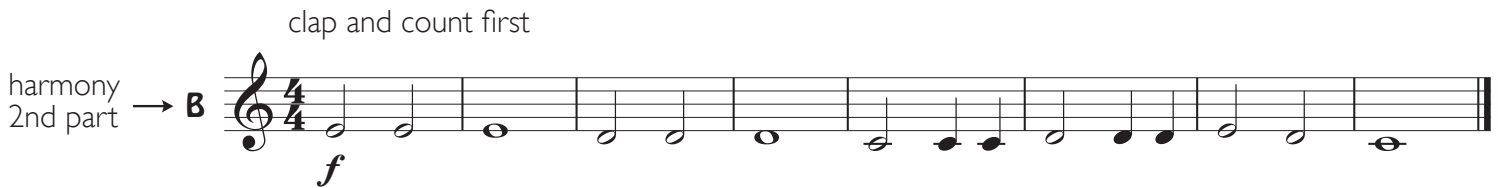
melody 1st part → A



17.

clap and count first

harmony 2nd part → B



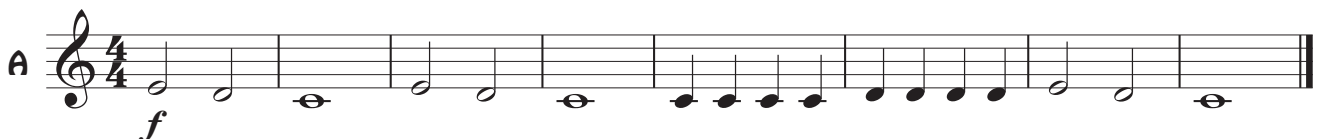
18.



19. Hot Cross Buns

folk song

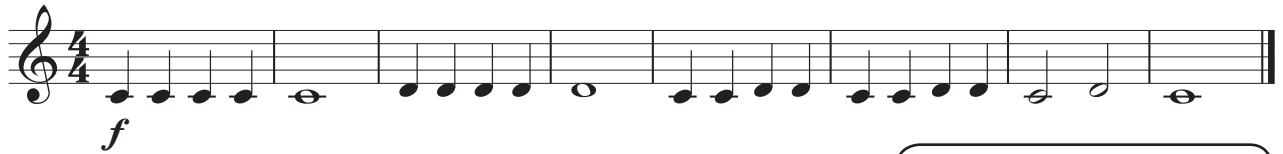
Andante




20.



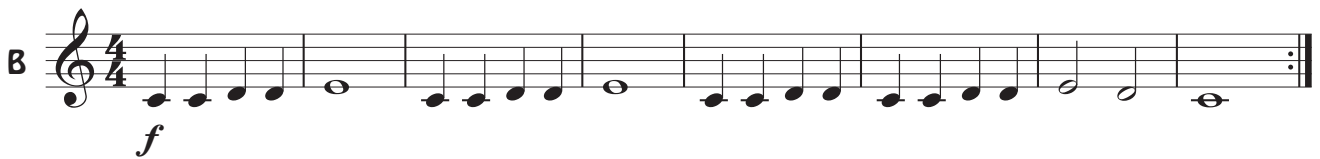
21.



22. Kelpie

Andante

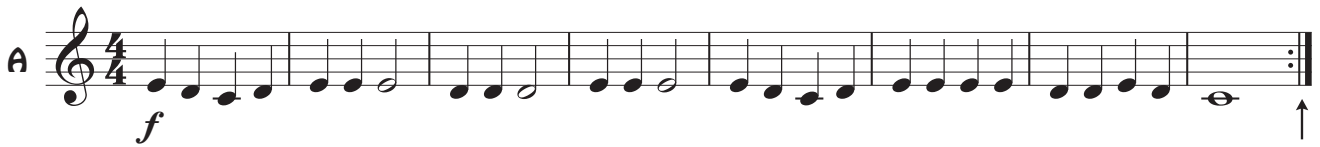
repeat
repeat from
the beginning



23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante

folk song



remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante



phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

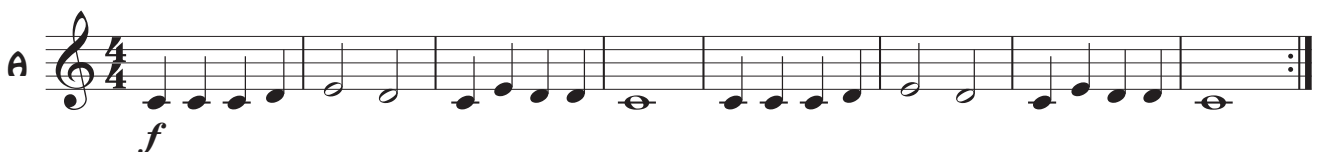
Andante



26. Au Clair de la Lune




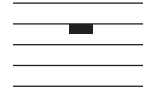

Andante

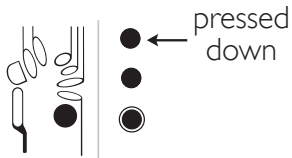
folk song



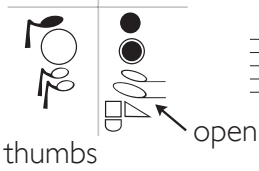


bassoon

		<i>f</i>			
bass clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats



1.



2.

the flat lasts for the whole bar
↓ ↓ also Bb

B \flat

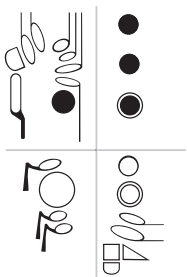
b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

3.

4.

C

5.



6.

begin each note by lightly touching the tip of your reed with your tongue



key signature

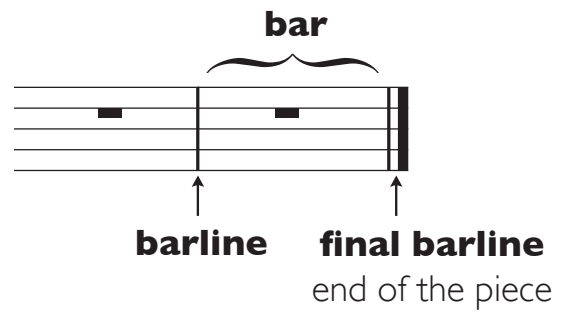
B♭ major



play B♭ and E♭ throughout the piece

Andante

easy walking pace



14.

remember to play B♭



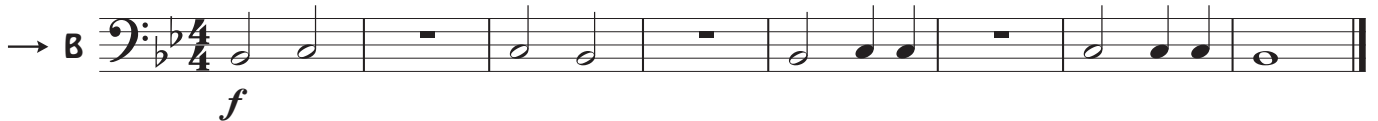
15.

melody 1st part



16.

harmony 2nd part



17.

clap and count first



18.



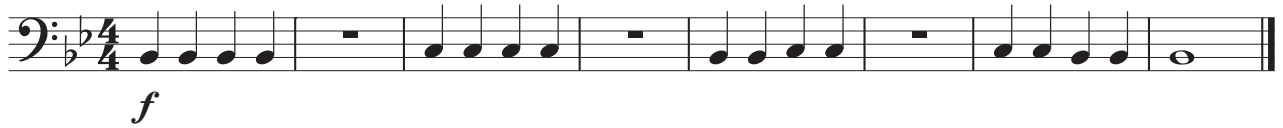
19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

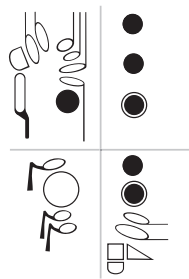
folk song



20.



21.



22. Kelpie

Andante

repeat
repeat from
the beginning




23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante

folk song



remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante



phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

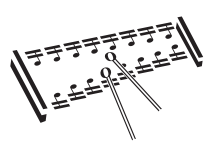
Andante



26. Au Clair de la Lune



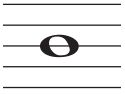
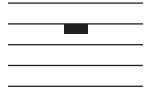

Andante

folk song







alto saxophone

		<i>f</i>			
treble clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

← pressed down

← open

G

1.



2.





3.



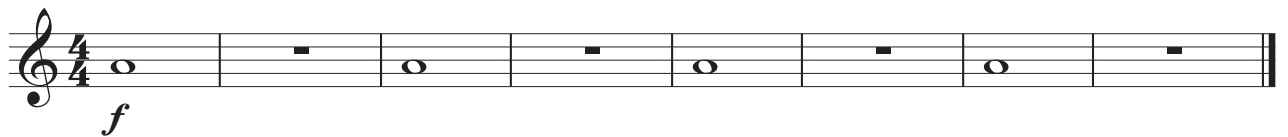
4.

← pressed down

← open

A



5.



6.

begin each note by lightly touching the tip of your reed with your tongue





staff
 5 lines and 4
 spaces that
 music is
 written on

7.

big breath

8.



crotchet
 one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

10.

blow using the mouthpiece
and neck only

11.

12.

13.



key signature

G major



play F#
throughout the piece

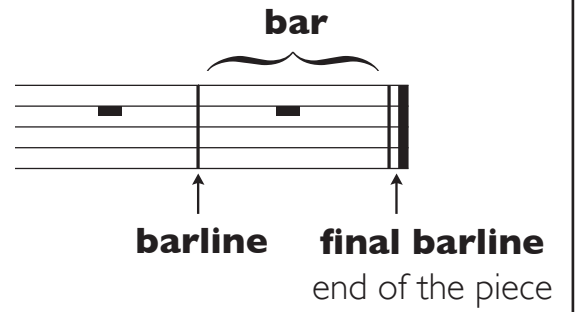


sharp sign

the note sounds
half a step higher

Andante

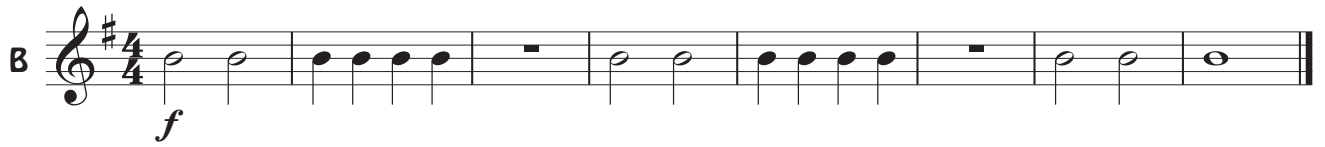
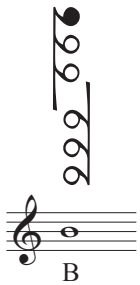
easy walking pace



14.

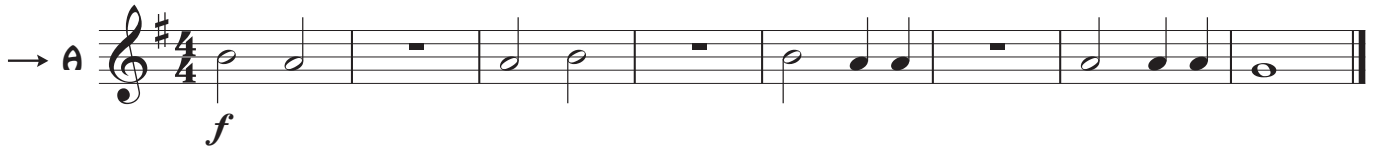


15.



16.

melody
1st part



17.

clap and count first

harmony
2nd part



18.



19. Hot Cross Buns

folk song

Andante



20.



21.

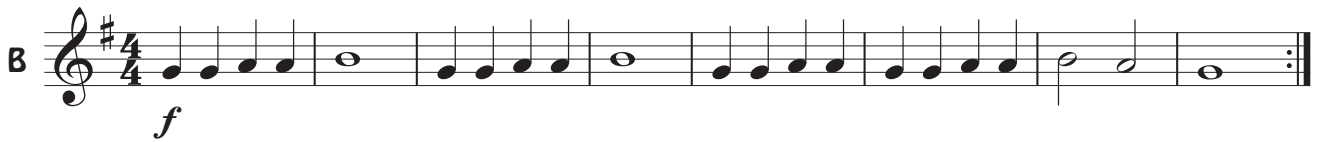


22. Kelpie

repeat
repeat from
the beginning



Andante



23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

folk song

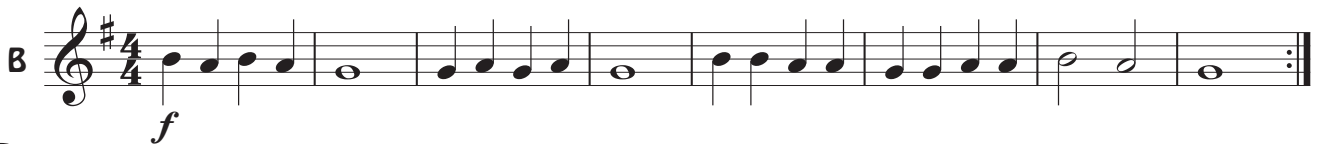
Andante



remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante



phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

Andante



26. Au Clair de la Lune



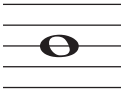
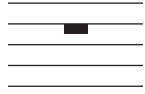

folk song

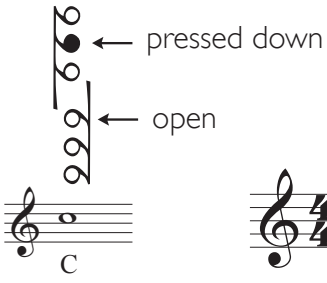
Andante





tenor saxophone


		<i>f</i>			
treble clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats




← pressed down

← open


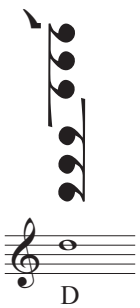
1.



2.




3.

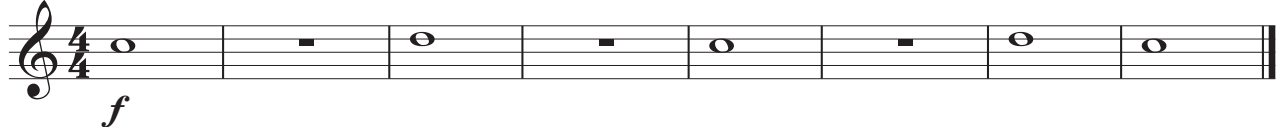
← pressed down

← open

4.

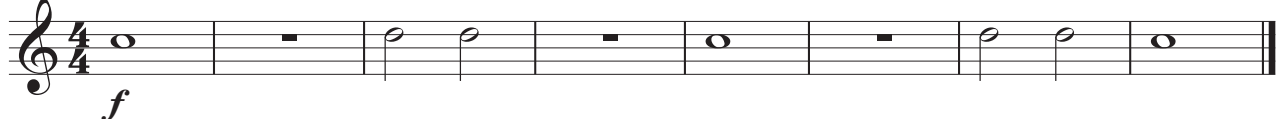


5.



6.

begin each note by lightly touching the tip of your reed with your tongue




staff
5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on

7.

big breath

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

10.

blow using the mouthpiece and neck only

11.

12.

13.





key signature
C major

Andante
easy walking pace



14.



15.

melody 1st part → A



16.

harmony 2nd part → B



17.

clap and count first

A



18.

B



19. Hot Cross Buns

folk song

Andante

B



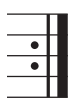

20.

21.

22. Kelpie

Andante

repeat
repeat from
the beginning



B

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante

folk song

remember to repeat ↑

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante

phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

Andante

26. Au Clair de la Lune



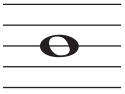
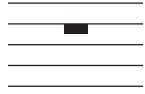

Andante

folk song

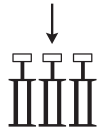




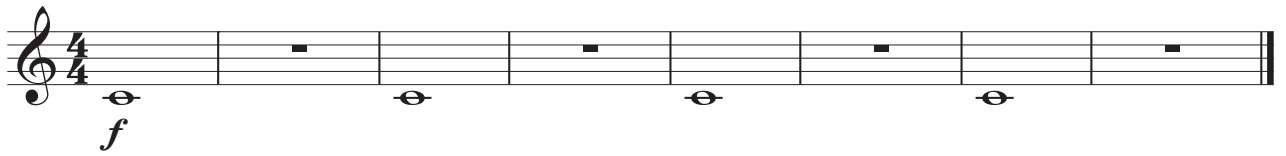
trumpet

		<i>f</i>			
treble clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

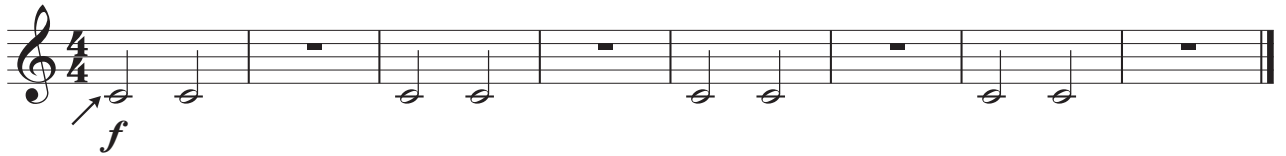
open



1.



2.

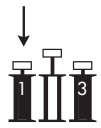


ledger line
a small line that the notes outside the staff are on

3.



pressed down



4.



5.



6.

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz



staff
5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on

7.

big breath

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

10.

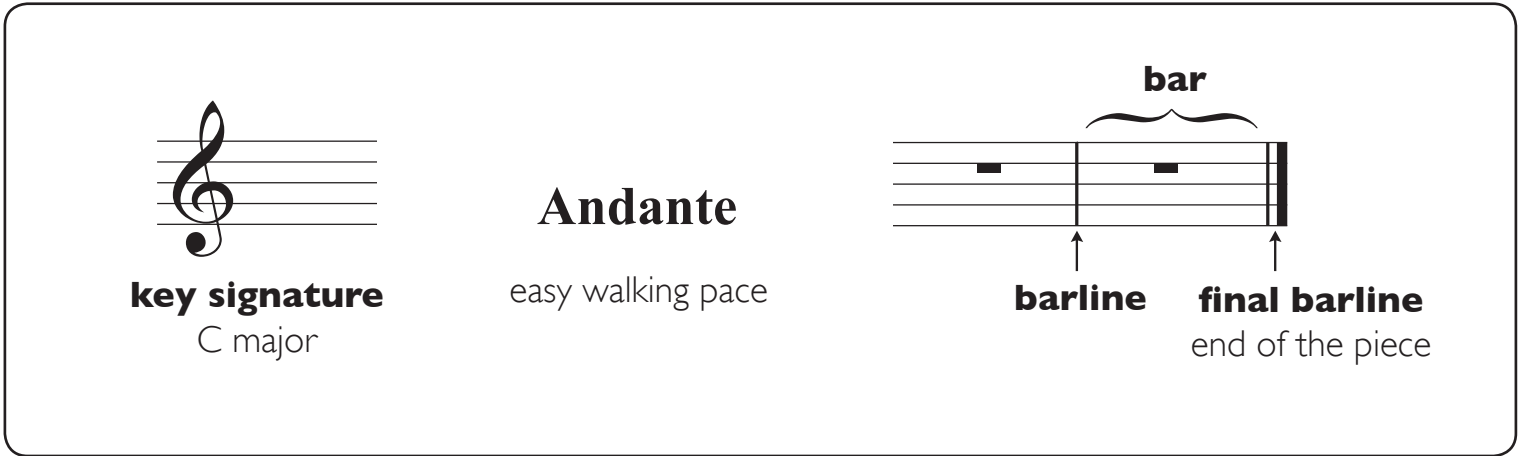
buzz only on the mouthpiece

11.

12.

13.





key signature
C major

Andante
easy walking pace


bar

barline **final barline**
end of the piece

14.

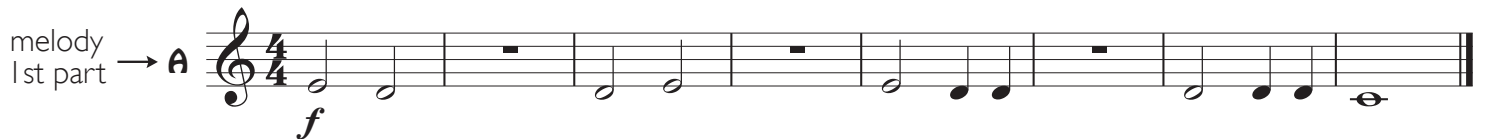


15.

16.

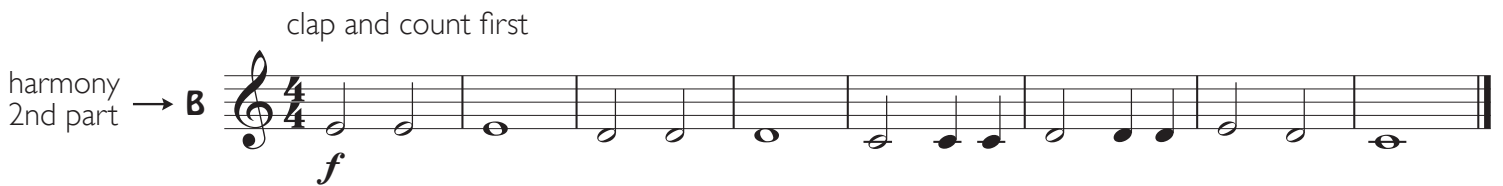
melody 1st part → A



17.

clap and count first

harmony 2nd part → B



18.

A




19. Hot Cross Buns

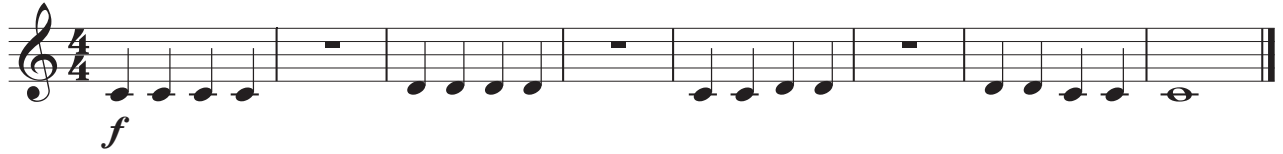
folk song

Andante

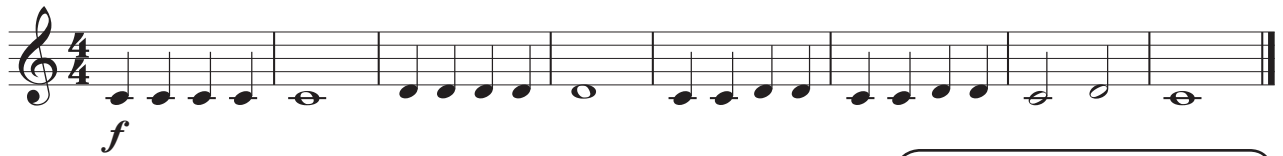
A




20.

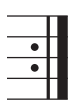


21.

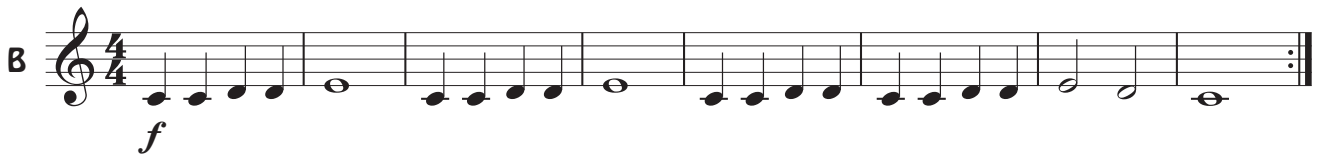


22. Kelpie

repeat
repeat from
the beginning



Andante



23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

folk song

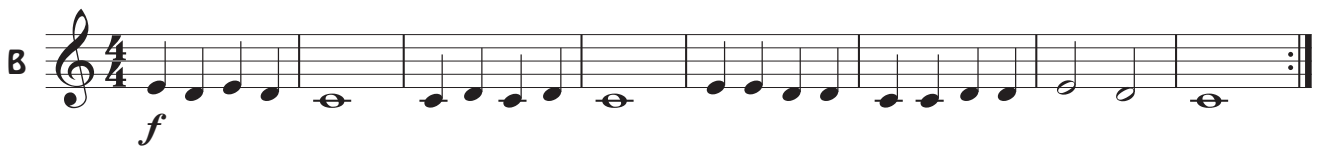
Andante



remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante



phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

Andante



26. Au Clair de la Lune

folk song

Andante





French horn

Fingerings for F horn have been given in this book. A reference of B \flat fingerings can be found on the fingering chart inside the back cover.



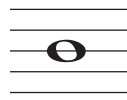
treble clef



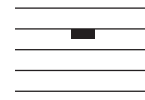
time signature
4 beats in a bar



forte
loud



semibreve
4 beats

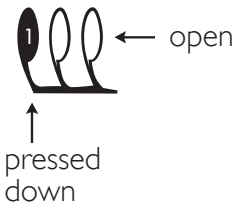


semibreve rest
4 beat or whole bar rest



minim
2 beats

listen carefully to the rest of the band and match the pitch of their notes



1.



2.



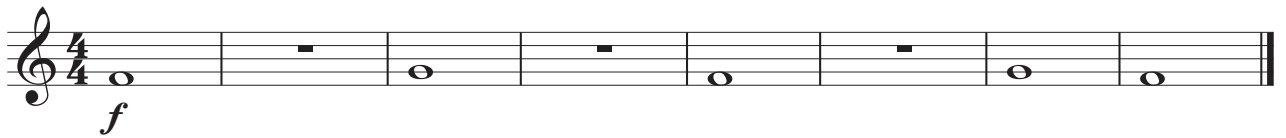
3.



4.



5.



6.

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz



staff
5 lines and 4
spaces that
music is
written on

7.

big breath

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

10.

buzz only on the mouthpiece

11.

12.

13.



key signature
F major



play B \flat throughout the piece


Andante
easy walking pace



barline **final barline**
end of the piece

b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

14.



15.

melody 1st part → A



16.

harmony 2nd part → B



17.


clap and count first

A



18.

B



19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

folk song

B




20.



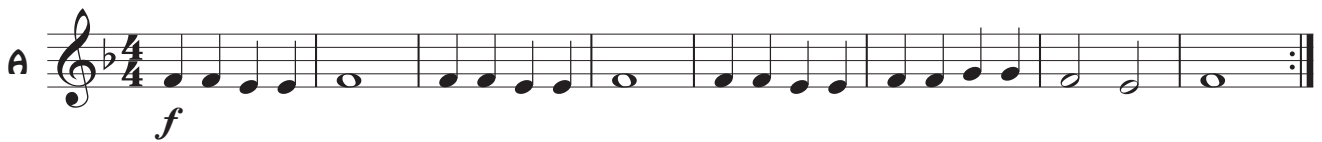
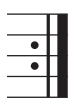
21.



22. Kelpie

Andante

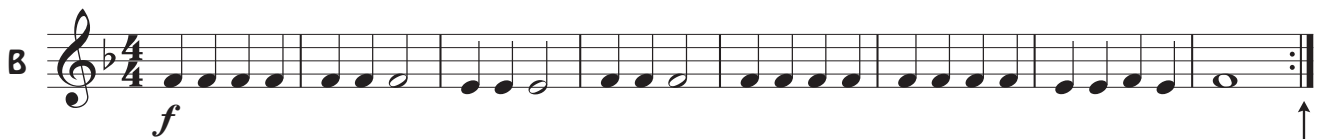
repeat
repeat from
the beginning



23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante

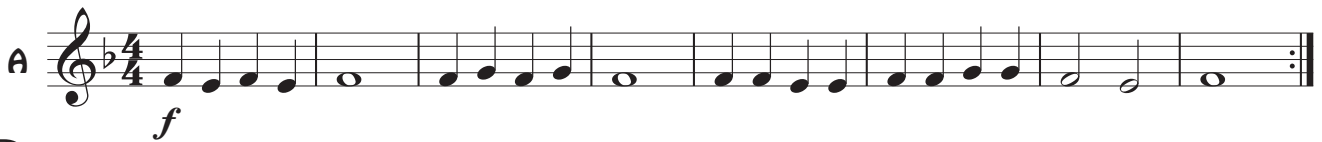
folk song



↑
remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

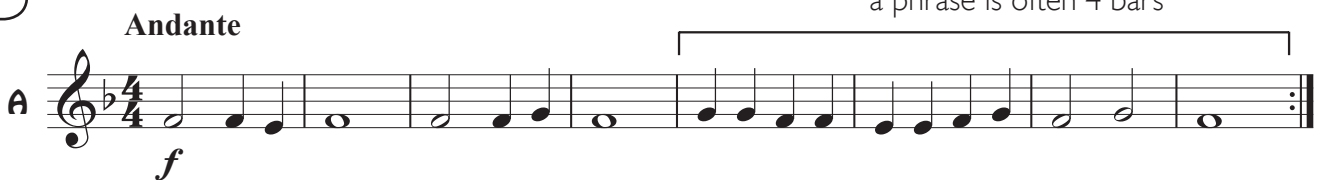
Andante



phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

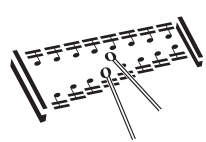
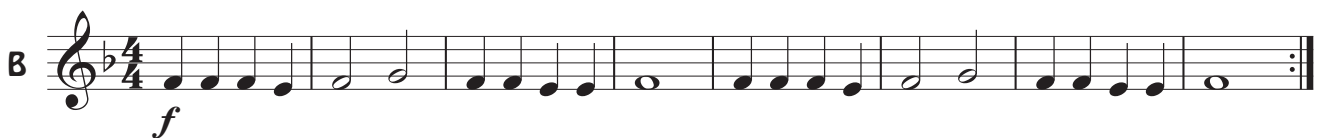
a phrase is often 4 bars



26. Au Clair de la Lune






Andante

folk song





trombone

		<i>f</i>			
bass clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

slide position



1.

the flat lasts for the whole bar

2.

b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

↓ ↓ also Bb

3.



4.

5.

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz

6.



staff
5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on

7.

big breath

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

10.

buzz only on the mouthpiece

A

11.

12.

13.



key signature

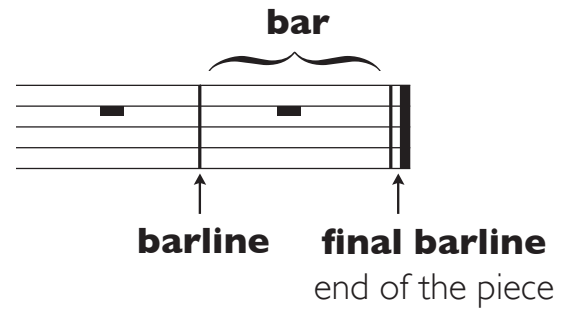
B♭ major



play B♭ and E♭
throughout the piece

Andante

easy walking pace

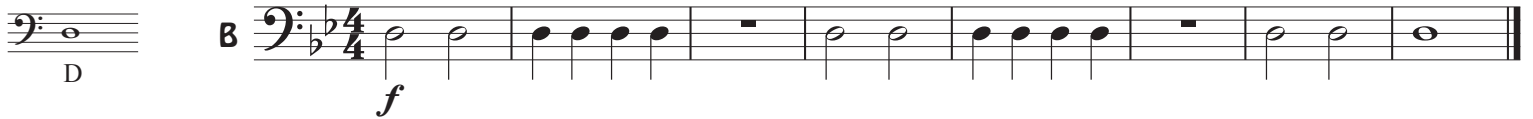
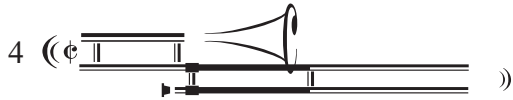


14.

remember to play B♭



15.



16.



17.

clap and count first



18.



19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

folk song



20.

f

21.

f

22. Kelpie

Andante

repeat
repeat from
the beginning

B

f

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante

folk song

A

f

remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante

B

f

phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

Andante

B

f

26. Au Clair de la Lune

Andante

folk song




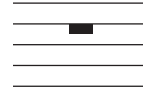

A

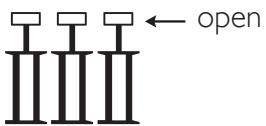
f





euphonium

		<i>f</i>			
bass clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats



1.



f

the flat lasts for the whole bar

2.

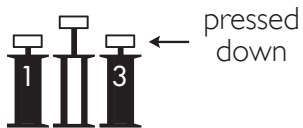
b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

↓ ↓ also B \flat

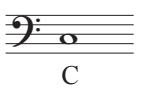
f

3.

f



4.



f

5.

f

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz

6.

f



staff
5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on

7.

big breath

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

10.

buzz only on the mouthpiece

A

11.

12.

13.



key signature

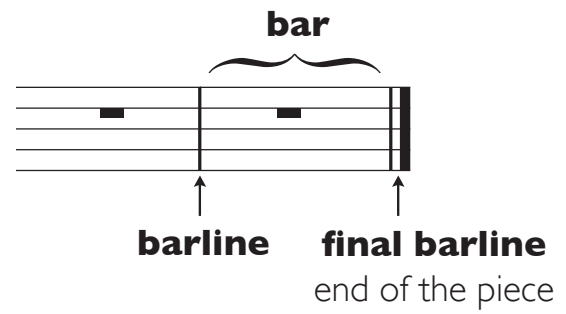
B♭ major



play B♭ and E♭ throughout the piece

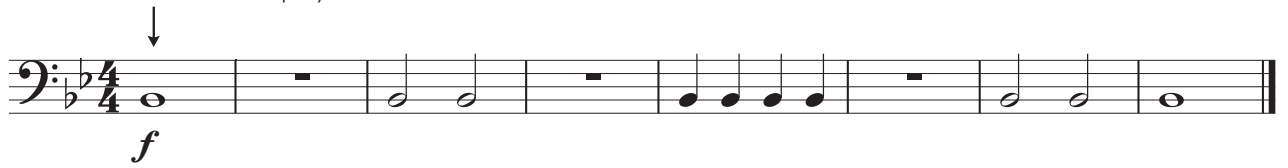
Andante

easy walking pace



14.

remember to play B♭



15.



16.

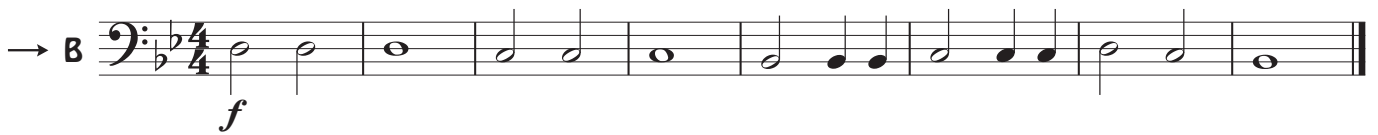
melody 1st part



17.

clap and count first

harmony 2nd part



18.



19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

folk song



20.

f

21.

f

22. Kelpie

Andante

repeat
repeat from
the beginning

B

f

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante

folk song

A

f

remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante

B

f

phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

Andante

B

f

26. Au Clair de la Lune

Andante

folk song




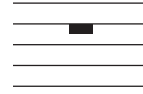

A

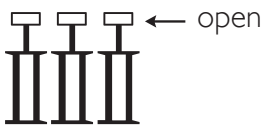
f



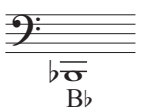


tuba

		<i>f</i>			
bass clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats



1.

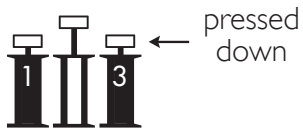


2.

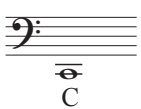
the flat lasts for the whole bar
↓ also Bb

b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

3.



4.



5.

ledger line
a small line that the notes outside the staff are on

6.

begin each note using the tongue
it is like saying 'doo' while you buzz



staff
5 lines and 4 spaces that music is written on


7.

big breath

Musical staff 7: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: Bb2, C3, Eb3, rest, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Gb3, A3, Bb3. Dynamic: *f*.

8.

Musical staff 8: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: Bb2, C3, Eb3, rest, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Gb3, A3, Bb3. Dynamic: *f*.


crotchet
one beat

9.

clear tonguing for each note

Musical staff 9: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: Bb2, C3, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, Fb3. Dynamic: *f*.

10.

buzz only on the mouthpiece

Musical staff 10: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: Bb2, rest, C3, D3, rest, E3, Fb3, Gb3, A3, Bb3, rest, C3, D3, rest, Bb2, rest, Eb3. Dynamic: *f*.

11.

Musical staff 11: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: Bb2, C3, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Gb3, A3, Bb3, rest, C3, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Gb3, A3, Bb3, rest, C3, D3, E3, Fb3. Dynamic: *f*.

12.

Musical staff 12: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: Bb2, C3, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Gb3, A3, Bb3, rest, C3, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, Gb3, A3, Bb3, rest, C3, D3, E3, Fb3. Dynamic: *f*.

13.

Musical staff 13: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: C3, Bb2, C3, Eb3, rest, Bb2, C3, D3, Eb3, rest, C3, D3, E3, Fb3, rest, C3, D3, E3, Fb3. Dynamic: *f*.



key signature

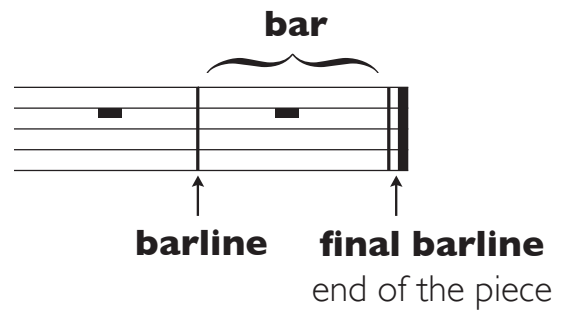
Bb major



play Bb and Eb throughout the piece

Andante

easy walking pace



remember to play Bb



14.

15.

B

16.

melody 1st part

A

17.

clap and count first

harmony 2nd part

B

18.

A

19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

folk song

A

20.

Musical notation for exercise 20, bass clef, 2/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

21.

Musical notation for exercise 21, bass clef, 2/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

22. Kelpie

Andante

repeat
repeat from the beginning

B

Musical notation for exercise 22, bass clef, 2/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante

folk song

A

Musical notation for exercise 23, bass clef, 2/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

↑
remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante

B

Musical notation for exercise 24, bass clef, 2/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

phrase
a musical sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

Andante

B

Musical notation for exercise 25, bass clef, 2/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

26. Au Clair de la Lune

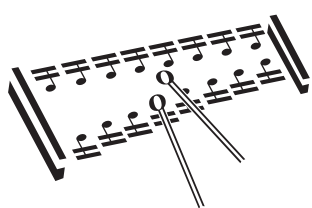
Andante

folk song




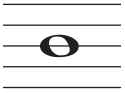
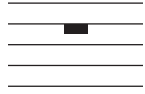

A

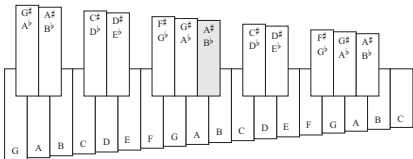
Musical notation for exercise 26, bass clef, 2/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.






mallet percussion

					
treble clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats



1.



2.

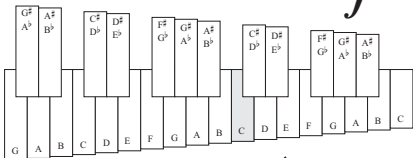
b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

the flat lasts for the whole bar
also Bb

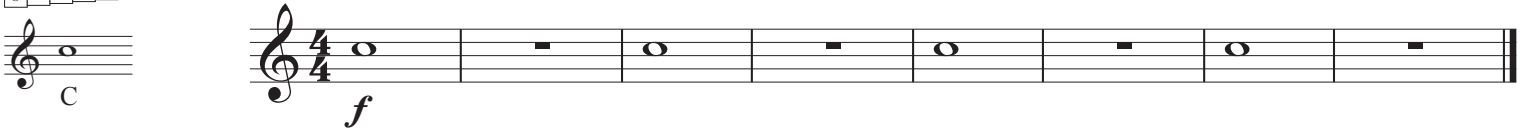


3.





4.



5.

use both mallets



6.

strike the bars just off centre and quickly lift away your mallet





staff
5 lines and 4
spaces that
music is
written on

7.

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

10.

pat stomach pat thighs

11.

12.

13.



key signature
B \flat major



play B \flat and E \flat throughout the piece


Andante
easy walking pace



barline **final barline**
end of the piece

14.

remember to play B \flat



15.

melody 1st part → A




16.

harmony 2nd part → B



17.

clap and count first



18.




19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

folk song



20.

21.

22. Kelpie

repeat
repeat from
the beginning

Andante

B

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

folk song

Andante

A

↑
remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante

B

phrase
a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

Andante

B

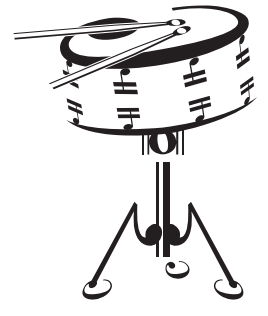
26. Au Clair de la Lune

folk song

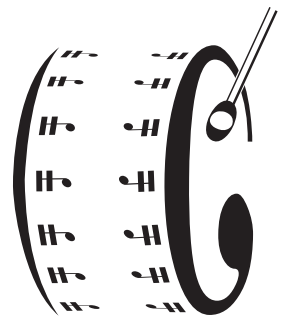
Andante

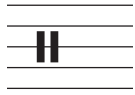


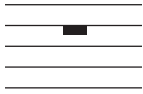

A





snare drum & bass drum



		<i>f</i>			
percussion clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

S.D.
snare drum

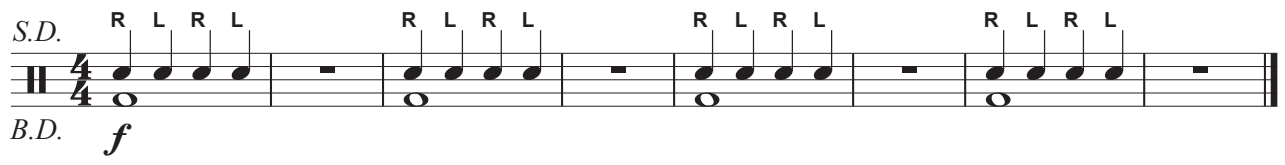
B.D.
bass drum

sticking ↓

R right
L left


1.

it is important to alternate sticking unless indicated





crotchet
one beat

2.



3.




4.




allow the stick to rebound naturally when you strike the drum

5.



keep your wrist and fingers relaxed

6.




staff
 5 lines and 4
 spaces that
 music is
 written on

7.

8.

9.

you can have different noteheads
within percussion music

10.

pat stomach pat thighs

11.

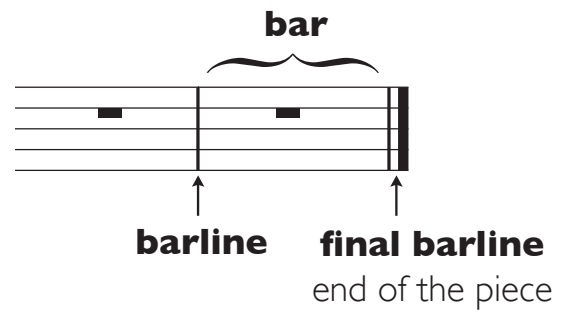
12.

13.



Andante

easy walking pace



14.

S.D.
B.D. *f*

15.

f

16.

f

17.

clap and count first

f

18.

f

19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

folk song

f

20.

21.

22. Kelpie

repeat
repeat from
the beginning



Andante

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

folk song

Andante

remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante

phrase
a musical
sentence

listen to the
melody within
the band

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

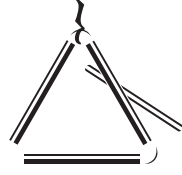
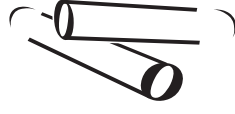
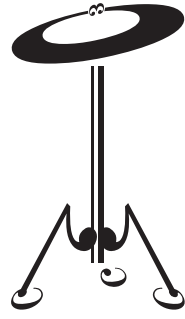
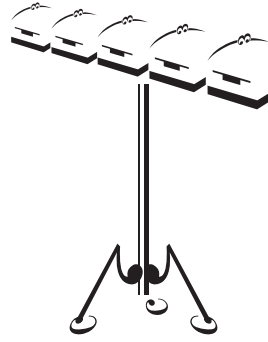
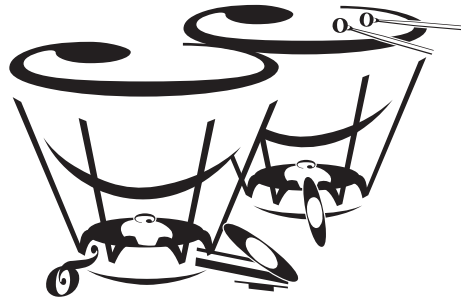
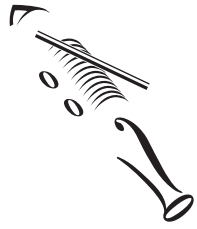
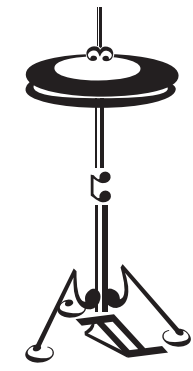
Andante

26. Au Clair de la Lune






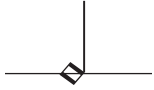
folk song

Andante





auxiliary percussion & timpani

					
percussion clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats



hit the cymbal half way between the bell and the rim with a drum stick

1.

S. Cym.

2.

S. Cym.
suspended cymbal

S. Cym.

3.

S. Cym.

4.

S. Cym.

5.

S. Cym.

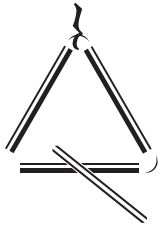
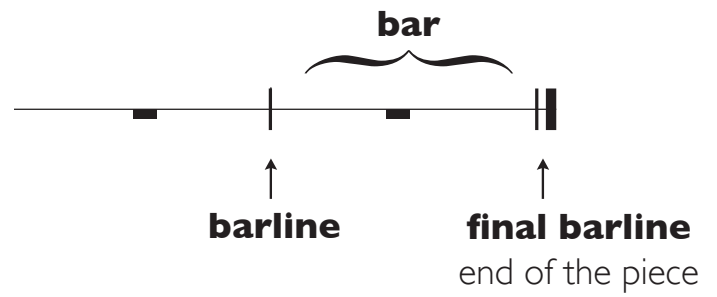
6.

S. Cym.



Andante

easy walking pace



Tri.
triangle

hit the triangle with a triangle beater in the middle of the base

14.

Tri. $\frac{4}{4}$ *f*

Musical notation for exercise 14 on triangle. It is in 4/4 time with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation shows a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes with stems pointing up, indicating strikes.

hold the triangle by the string and play without touching the metal part

15.

Tri. $\frac{4}{4}$ *f*

Musical notation for exercise 15 on triangle. It is in 4/4 time with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation shows a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes with stems pointing up, indicating strikes.

16.

Tri. $\frac{4}{4}$ *f*

Musical notation for exercise 16 on triangle. It is in 4/4 time with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation shows a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes with stems pointing up, indicating strikes.

17.

S. Cym. $\frac{4}{4}$ *f*

clap and count first

Musical notation for exercise 17 on snare drum. It is in 4/4 time with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation shows a sequence of quarter notes with stems pointing down, indicating claps. The first measure is marked with an 'x' for a count.

18.

S. Cym. $\frac{4}{4}$ *f*

Musical notation for exercise 18 on snare drum. It is in 4/4 time with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation shows a sequence of quarter notes with stems pointing down, indicating claps. The first measure is marked with an 'x' for a count.

19. Hot Cross Buns

folk song

Andante
S. Cym. $\frac{4}{4}$ *f*

Musical notation for the folk song 'Hot Cross Buns' on snare drum. It is in 4/4 time with an Andante tempo and a forte (f) dynamic. The notation shows a sequence of quarter notes with stems pointing down, indicating claps.

20.

Tri.
 4/4 *f*

21.

Tri.
 4/4 *f*

22. Kelpie

repeat
 repeat from the beginning —:||

Andante
S. Cym.
 4/4 *f*

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante
Tri.
 4/4 *f*

folk song
↑
remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante
S. Cym.
 4/4 *f*

phrase
 a musical sentence
 listen to the melody within the band

25. Sunny Arvo

Andante
Tri.
 4/4 *f*

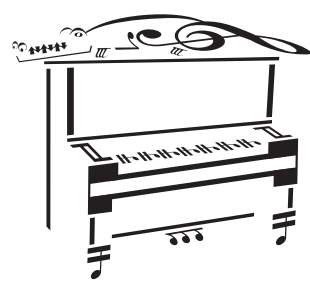
a phrase is often 4 bars

26. Au Clair de la Lune






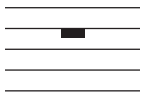

Andante
S. Cym.
 4/4 *f*

folk song





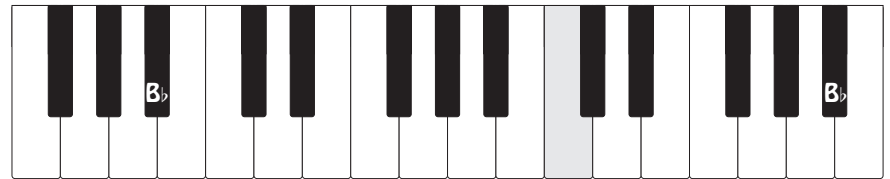


piano

						
treble clef	bass clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

your first two notes for tune 1. are indicated below


flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

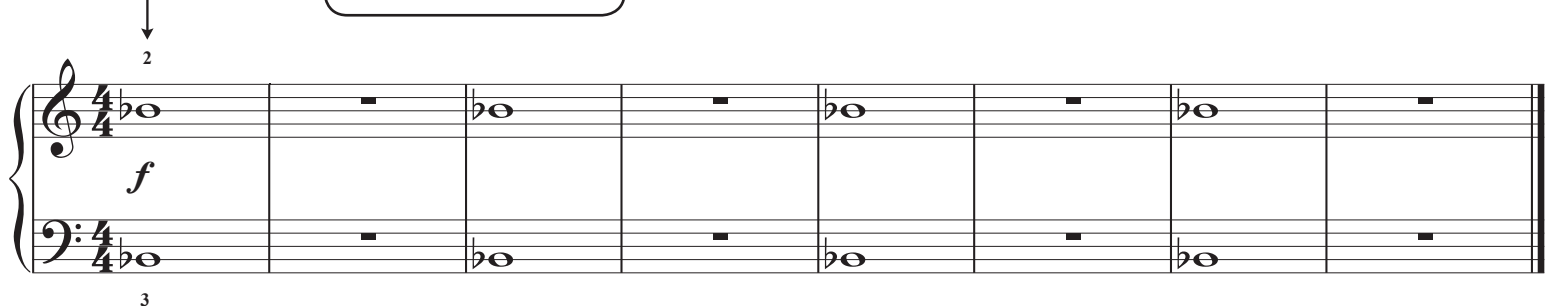



Grand Staff
position of middle C marked in both treble and bass clef

middle C
the middle C of the keyboard

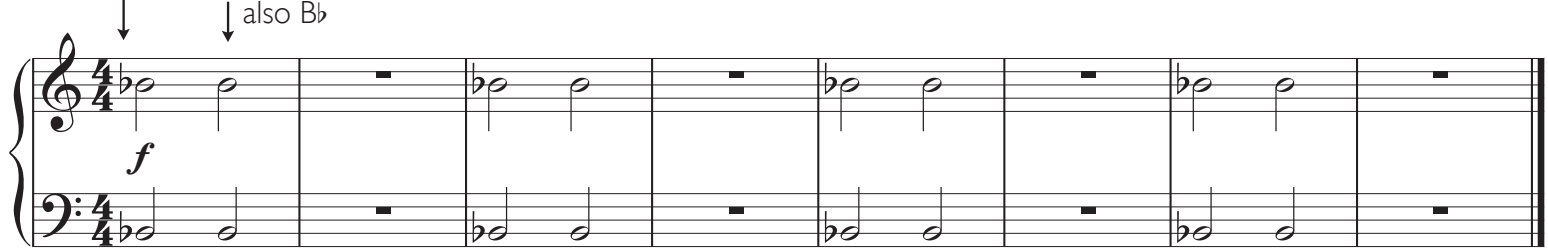
fingering - use the second finger

1.



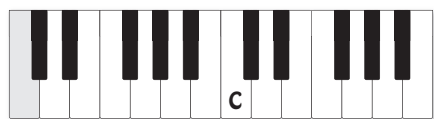
the flat lasts for the whole bar

2.



3.





4.



5.

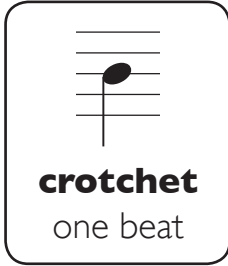
play with your fingers curved like you are holding a ball



6.

7.

8.



staff
5 lines and 4
spaces that
music is
written on

9.

10.

pat stomach pat thighs

11.

12.

13.

key signature
B♭ major



play B♭ and E♭ throughout the piece

Andante
easy walking pace

barline ↓ **bar**



final barline ↑
end of the piece

14.

remember to play B♭




15.



16.



17.

clap and count first

18.

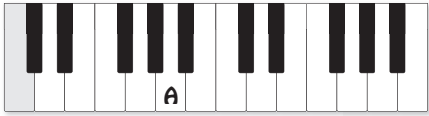
19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

folk song

20.

21.

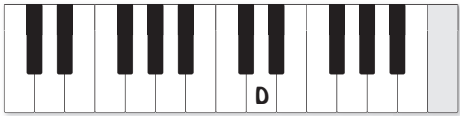


22. Kelpie

Andante

2 3 4

f



repeat
repeat from
the beginning

23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

folk song

Andante

f

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante

f



25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

phrase
a musical
sentence

Andante

f

26. Au Clair de la Lune




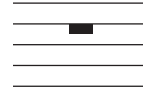

folk song

Andante

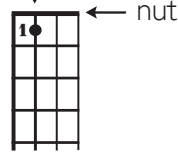

f



bass guitar

		<i>f</i>			
bass clef	time signature 4 beats in a bar	forte loud	semibreve 4 beats	semibreve rest 4 beat or whole bar rest	minim 2 beats

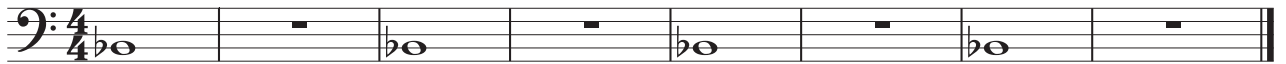
position of finger
nut

B \flat

b
flat sign
the note sounds half a step lower

1.

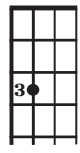



2.

the flat lasts for the whole bar
also B \flat

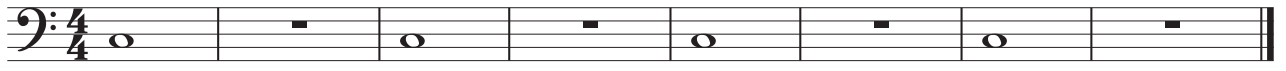


3.

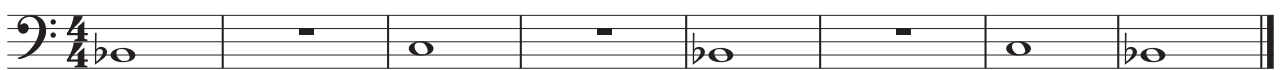




C

4.

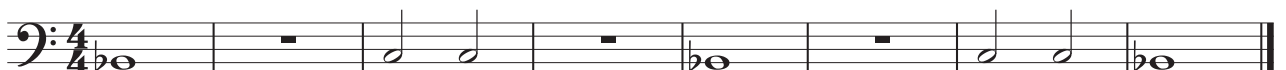


5.



6.

pluck from the top of each string, not from the underneath




staff
5 lines and 4
spaces that
music is
written on

7.

8.

crotchet
one beat

9.

10.

pat stomach pat thighs

11.

12.

13.



key signature

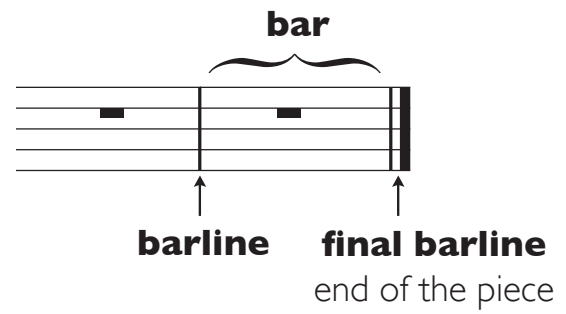
B♭ major



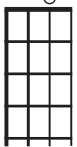
play B♭ and E♭ throughout the piece

Andante

easy walking pace

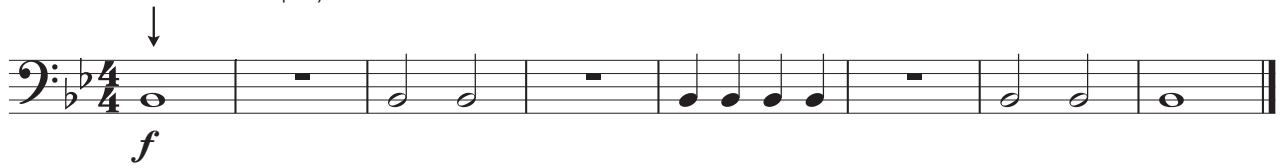


open string



14.

remember to play B♭



15.



16.

melody 1st part



17.

clap and count first

harmony 2nd part



18.



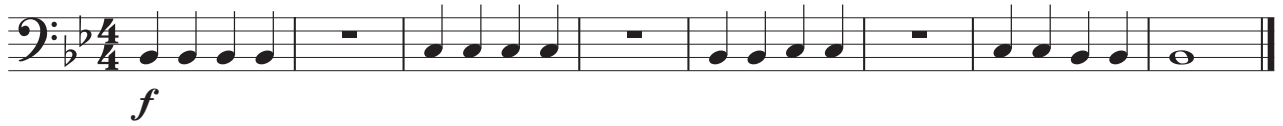
19. Hot Cross Buns

Andante

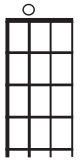
folk song



20.



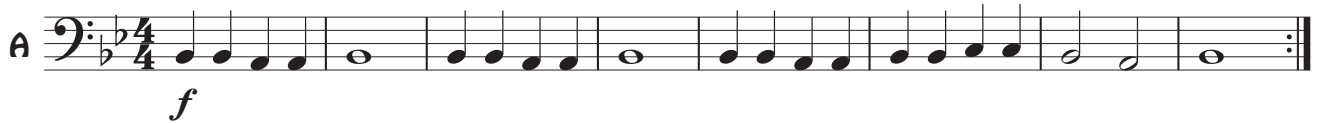
21.



22. Kelpie

Andante

repeat
repeat from
the beginning



23. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Andante

folk song



↑
remember to repeat

24. Wallaby Wiggle

Andante



phrase

a musical
sentence

25. Sunny Arvo

a phrase is often 4 bars

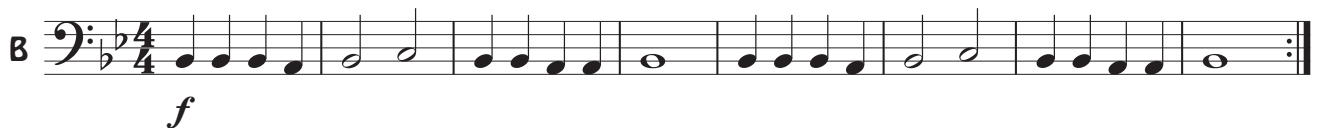
Andante



26. Au Clair de la Lune

Andante

folk song





concert piano accompaniment

Au Clair de la Lune

band piece

folk song

Andante ♩ = 88

The musical score is written for a band piece in 4/4 time, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score is divided into two systems of four measures each.

System 1 (Measures 1-4):

- Vocal Line:** Starts with a whole rest in measure 1. Measures 2-4 contain a half-note melody: Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb.
- Piano Accompaniment:** Features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and quarter notes in the left hand. Chord symbols above the staff are Bb, F7, Bb, Cm, Dm7, Cm, Bb, and Cm/F.

System 2 (Measures 5-8):

- Vocal Line:** Continues with a half-note melody: Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb.
- Piano Accompaniment:** Continues with the same rhythmic pattern. Chord symbols above the staff are Bb, F7, Bb, F7, and Bb.

