

Fundamental Music Instruction

Intermediate Songs for Band



Flute

Welcome to the



Intermediate Workbook – (transition to Advanced level playing)

Now that you have been playing for quite some time, your skills have developed to a point where you can transition from a beginner to an advanced performer. You have learned at least 7 notes and should be playing these with a good sense of Tempo Control (rhythmic accuracy), a pleasing tone, musical phrasing and a legato articulation style. In this book your range of notes will more than double – you will play more advanced rhythms – play faster but still work on a pleasing tone and smooth (legato), controlled phrases.

To make the most progress possible, a student must find a quiet place to practice and get in the habit of truly listening to the sounds being produced. Learning to critique one's sound is the best tool for building a lasting mastery of musicianship on every level. The music in this book is sequential from initial sounds to songs that are appropriate for the first performance. It is designed to go along with the music rehearsed for concert performances so students should work through both sets of music together – many concepts are repeated from this book to ensemble music to help reinforce important aspects of musical development.

Ed Kelly, Fundamental Music Instruction Administrator



A quick review of Hand position and Embouchure:
All sound comes from the most effective use of the breath
(wasted air =wasted sound)
Use these pictures as reference in this book to keep these very important aspects of your progress fresh in your mind.



Left hand holding an imaginary apple.



Right hand fingers flatter. Wrist not too bent.

Palms kept wide and free.

Notice the curve of the knuckles and the formation of the "Flute Shelf"



This shape is correct – he is not allowing the flat part of the finger to hang over the edge of the keys



Intermediate Flute



F = 4 Fingers



D = "Devil Note"



E = 5 Fingers

Cold Soggy Buns

F(4) E(5) D("Devil")

Which Sounds Right?

This is Eb nicknamed "Smooshed Devil"

This is E natural and uses 5 Fingers

F(4) G(3) A(2) F Eb D Eb F E D E F



A = 2 Fingers



G = 3 Fingers



Eb = "Smooshed Devil"

Rain Rain

Notes that are written above the staff are considered "High Notes" and require a smaller "Embouchure" and faster air



Bb = "Pinch Note"

You will find there are low note and high note versions of every letter - practicing changing the air speed will help in understanding the control you need to produce each one

Here is a prime example of different air speeds for different songs - "March" uses all low sounds (or slower, warmer air) and Mary#2 uses High sounds (or Fast, cold air)

March

Bb A G F

Mary # 2

A G F G

Good tone starts with continuous and steady airflow to the instrument. Breathing practices and using a tuner will improve pitch accuracy and create a round and rich sound.

Hush Little Baby

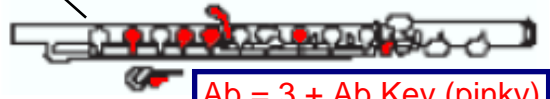
F D Eb D C F C D C Bb

Here is a song that requires a low note (F) and the moves into the mid range of the Flute - Start with very warm slow (but supported) air and change to a bit cooler, faster air.

This is a chance to practice the complete finger change from D to C and also work on the air speed change from mid range Bb to high note Ab

Winnie

D C D C Bb Ab



Dreydle Dreydle

Camptown Races

Twinkle Twinkle

Fine D.C. al Fine

(Note Chart)

A G F E D C B

Fundamental Music Instruction



Beginner Band Skill Levels

Lightly Row

Old English Song

To be awarded this level you must: Know the Notes, Fingerings and Rhythms. You must also play with a pleasing Tone, use Breath Control and Style.

Belt Level Awarded _____

BLUE BELT STICKER TO
BE PLACED HERE WHEN
YOU ARE READY

Ab G F Eb

Good Night Ladies

Whose on First

This song has the widest range of notes required so far Low F to G above the staff

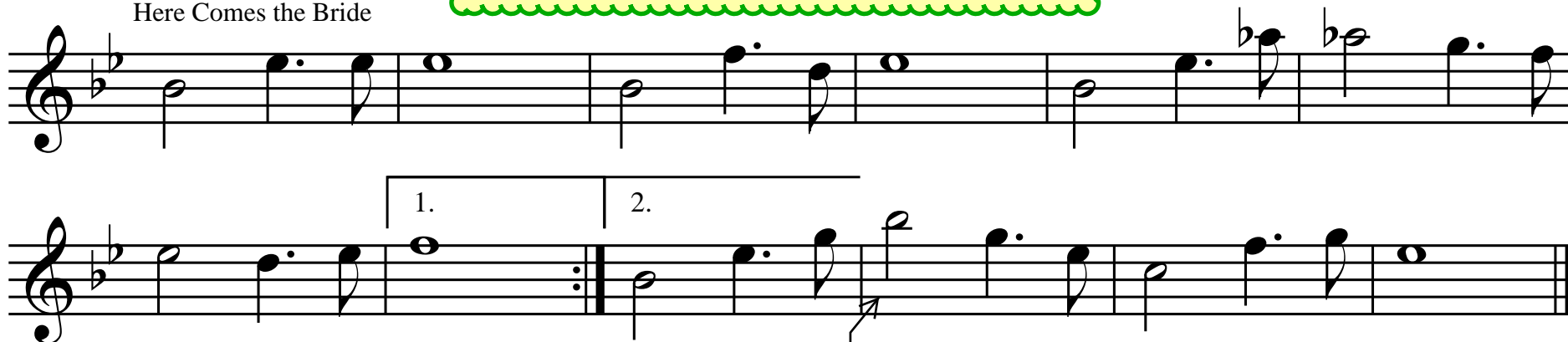
Try to play from Half note to half note in 1 breath and legato

Angels We have Heard

G F Eb D C Bb F

Keeping with the range of note concept, b.1 jumps notes up b. 3 jumps 5 notes b. 5 jumps 7 notes and b.9-10 jumps 8 notes (an Octave)

Here Comes the Bride



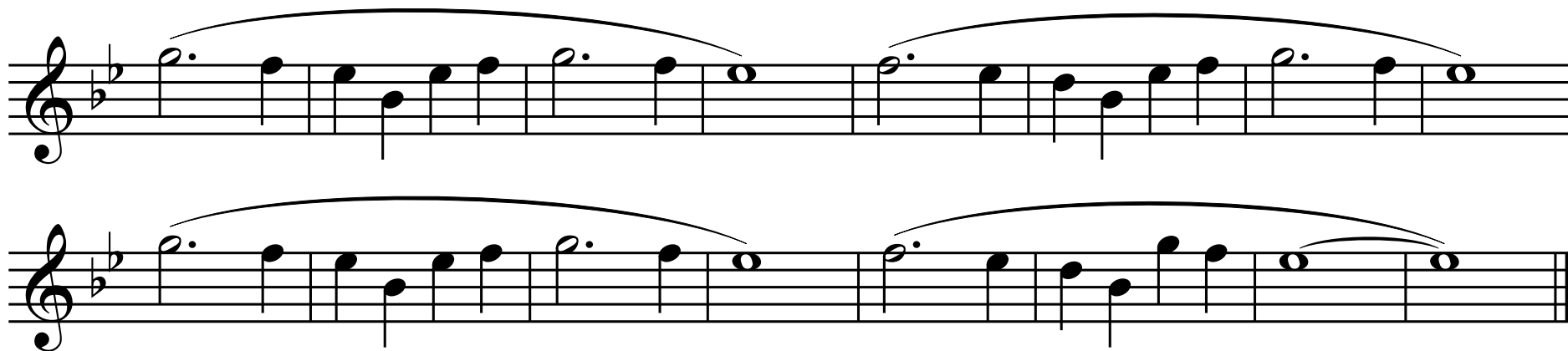
High Note Bb - same finger combination as Low Bb - the air needs to be much colder and faster

Sing Noel



After you have learned this song, try the last 2 measures again but this time play the an Octave higher

Peace is Flowing



Don't play this song too slow - play allegro but also legato. The focus of this song shifts away from expanding range and works on breath control and phrasing

Scales



Try these 4 notes as low notes also

(to play a Low Note Eb - press the left pointer as well as all the other key for Eb)

America



King of Glory



Fundamental Music Instruction



Beginner Band Skill Levels

Shoo Fly (Mid Range and High Range)

The dots over these notes are a new Articulation - they are called "Staccato" and mean to play short and detached

Suprise Symphony

To be awarded this level you must: Know the Notes, Fingerings and Rhythms. You must also play with a pleasing Tone, use Breath Control and Style.

Belt Level Awarded _____

GREEN BELT STICKER
TO BE PLACED HERE
WHEN YOU ARE READY

To this point we have learned many facets of musicianship – some of these are:



- *Breathing as a musician*
- *Mouth muscle formation – Embouchure*
- *Proper technique for holding the instrument*
- *Tone production – (playing with a pleasing sound)*
- *Rhythm + music notation*
- *Finger Combinations to change pitch*
- *Notes ranging from Low Note F to High Note C*
- *Legato and Stacatto styles*



The following songs are an opportunity to “put it all together”. They are all longer and require many if not all the many concepts discussed so far. Try to study them so that you will be comfortable with your own performance. You, the performer, are the best to critique the sound quality and musical style being produced. If you develop the skill of truly listening to the overall effect of the musical performance you are creating, it will help you progress faster than any teacher can. Play, practice and most of all – listen and enjoy!

Often, songs in 3/4 time are counted with all three beats in 1 tap of the foot

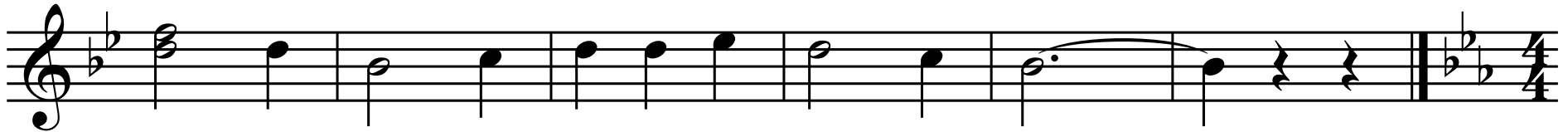
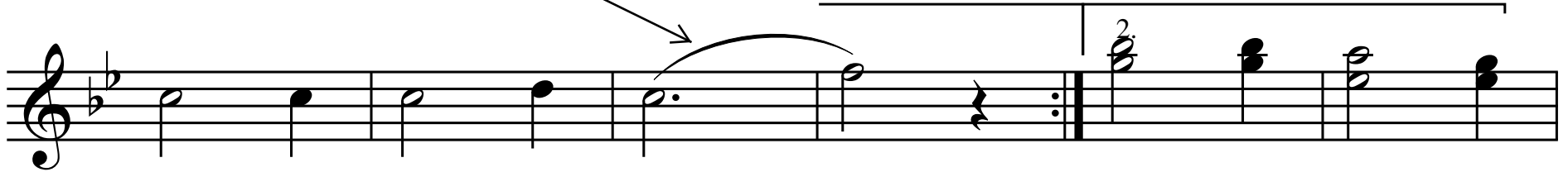
Over the River



When there are 2 notes written at the same time, it is called "Divisi" this means to divide the choice of notes between all the students in class - some play all the higher notes and the rest play all the lower notes

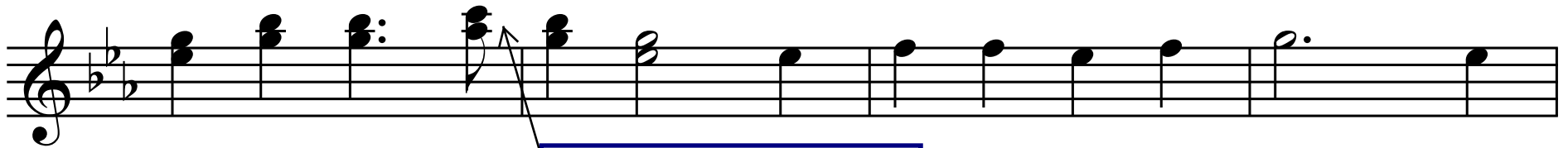
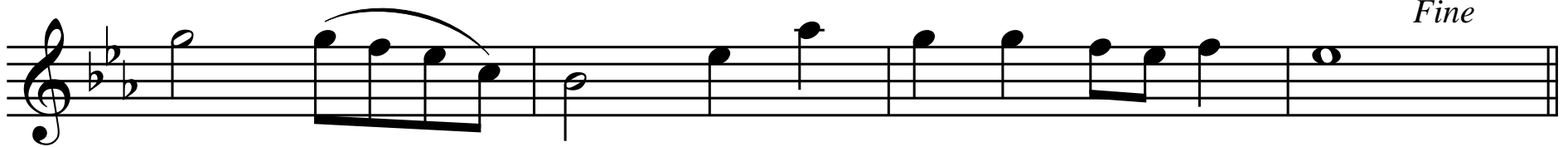
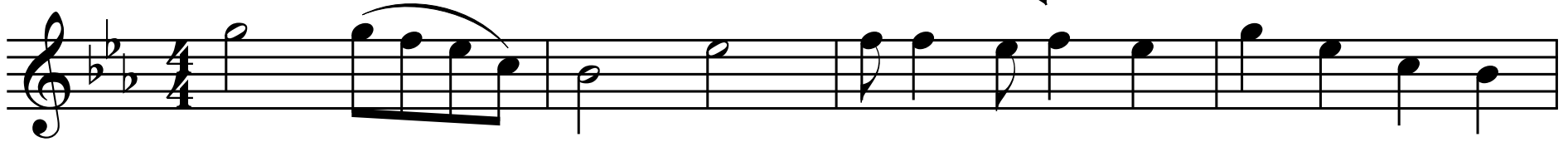


"Ties" attach 2 notes into 1 longer one but slurs mean you still play one long sound - you simply change fingerings to the next note without breathing in between



Review: Syncopation = short, long, short long
(eighth quarter eighth quarter)

Go Tell it on the Mountain



New Note: High C
Played with the same fingering as the lower C
(Faster Air across a smaller tone hole space)



Review: This song uses 5 Finger E natural and not Smooshed Devil Eb

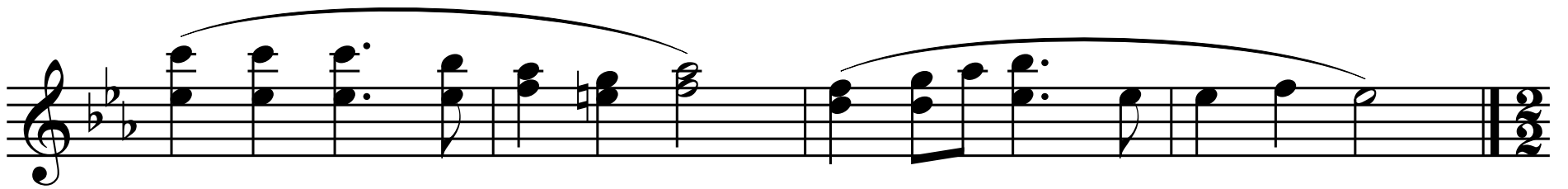
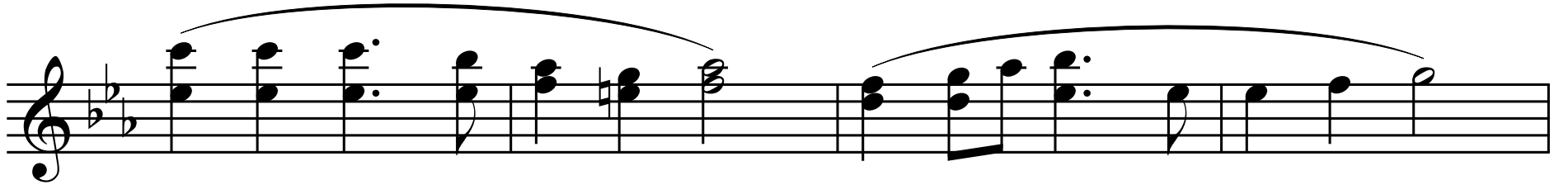
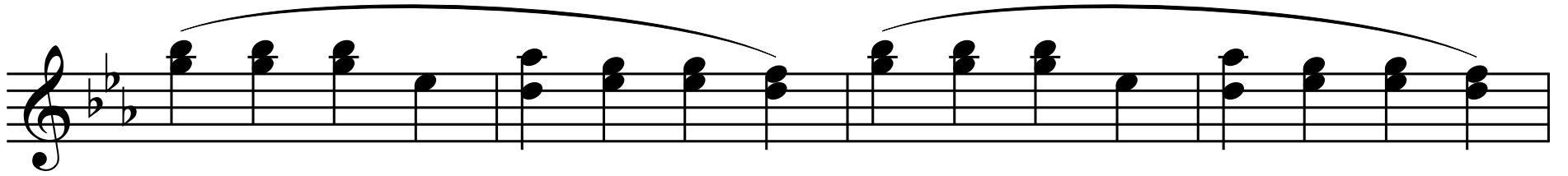
For The Beauty of the Earth

Musical notation for 'For The Beauty of the Earth' in G minor, 3/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter note G5. A slur covers the first eight notes. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note G5, a quarter note F5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. A slur covers the first seven notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

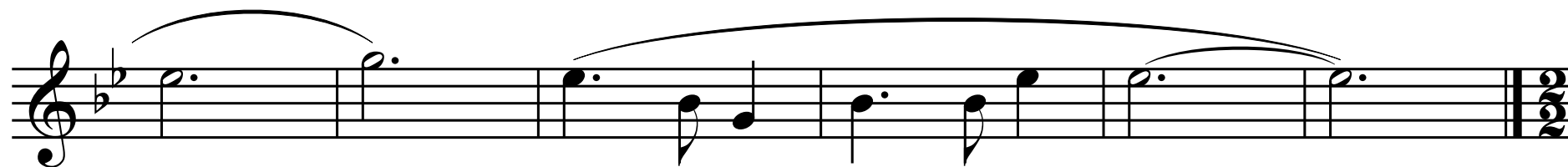
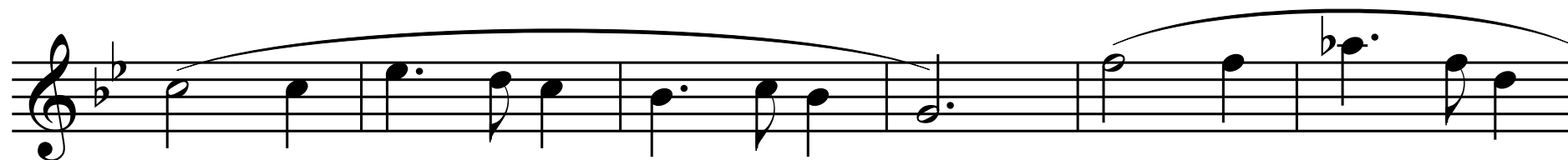
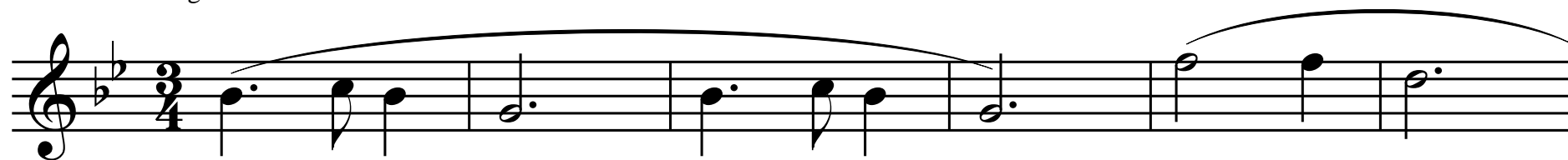
Review: Back to Eb and Ab

Hark the Herald

Musical notation for 'Hark the Herald' in E-flat major, 3/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat), and a common time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter note G5. A slur covers the first eight notes. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note G5, a quarter note F5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. A slur covers the first seven notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Silent Night



Deck the Halls

Musical score for 'Deck the Halls' in 3/4 time, G minor. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests. The third staff concludes the piece with a final cadence and a 3/4 time signature.

Away in a Manger

Musical score for 'Away in a Manger' in 3/4 time, G minor. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1.'. The second staff continues the melody and includes a second ending bracket labeled '2.' with a repeat sign. The piece concludes with a final cadence and a 2/4 time signature.

Joy to the World

New rhythms: dotted eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Sixteenth notes are double the speed of eighth notes (since there are 2 eighth notes in 1 beat, there are 4 sixteenth notes in 1 beat. The quickest way to "get a feel for this" is to play the song as you would sing it and pay attention to how the speed of the notes speed up for the sixteenth.

The musical score for "Joy to the World" is presented in 2/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff introduces sixteenth notes, with red asterisks marking specific notes. The fourth staff continues with more sixteenth notes and dotted eighth notes, also marked with red asterisks. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line. The music is written in a simple, accessible style suitable for a beginner's music book.

* these are the sixteenth notes