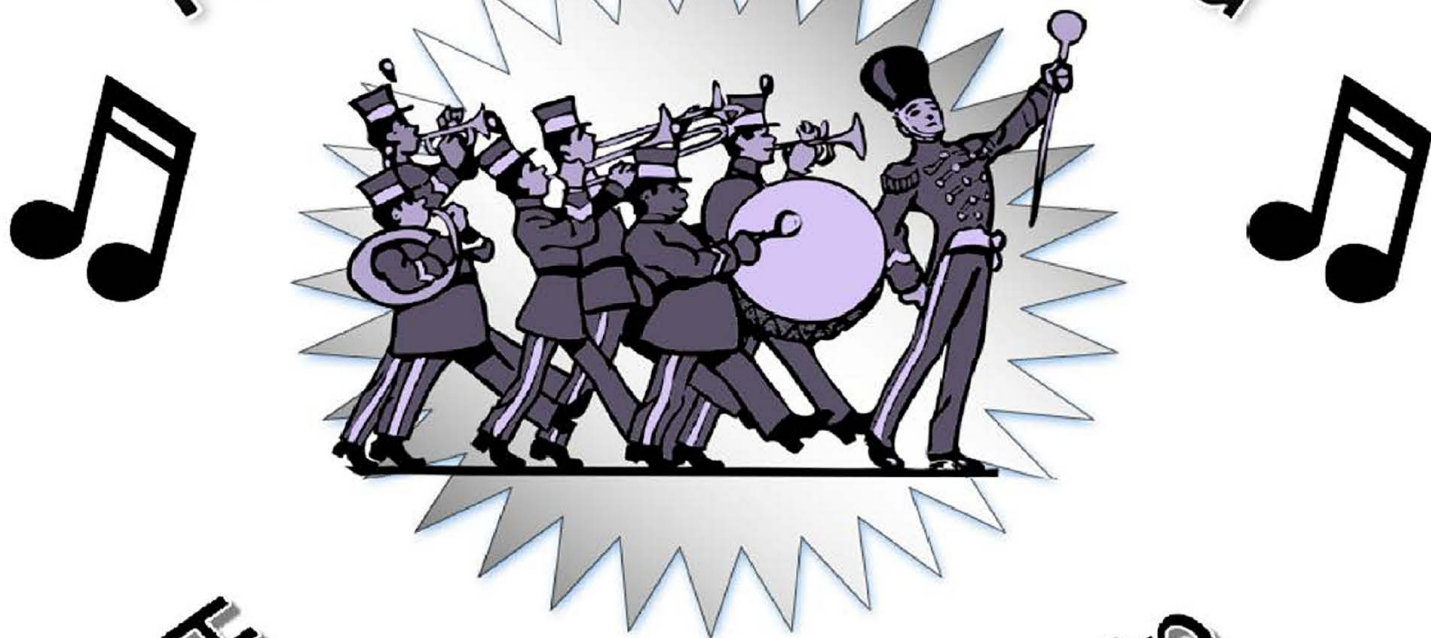


# Flute

Fundamental Music Instruction

First Songs for Band



Habits of Musicianship

This Book Belongs To: \_\_\_\_\_

Welcome to the



## Fundamental Music Instruction



First Songs for Band – a beginner’s “starter kit”.

The goal of this book is to help the very beginning student explore the first sounds, begin a study of basic rhythmic playing, learn to play in a smooth, pleasing fashion and master several notes appropriate for this level of study, all leading to the ability to perform both on a solo level and as part of an ensemble.

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 to the beginnings of intermediate and advanced level ensemble materials.



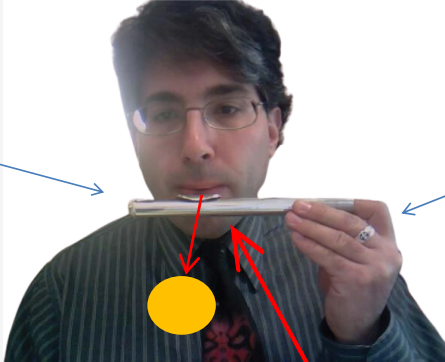
If you patiently and consistently study the lessons enclosed, you will embark on a journey of musical performance that will set the tone for a lifetime of musical experience.

*Ed Kelly*, **Fundamental Music Instruction** Administrator

## **Making a Sound on the Mouthpiece (take the Head-joint out of the case)**

Head Joint

Put finger in head joint.



Blow over the flute to the circle.  
See how long you can Keep the sound going –  
use the tip of the tongue  
to make a “Too” sound each time you play a note.

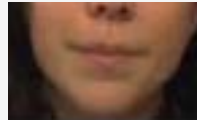
***Pretend this is a bowl of soup. Blow quick and cold air to cool it off.***

Finding the best, most effective **embouchure** (shape of your mouth) on the flute can be tricky at first, but with a little experimentation you will be making a sound in no time.

- When playing the flute, we **do not blow the air directly inside the mouthpiece** (as we would do with a recorder or a whistle), but we are instead directing the **Air-stream** over the top of the embouchure hole. Perhaps in the past, you have made a sound by blowing over the top of a bottle - it is the same principle as this.
- The stream of air used to create a sound on the flute should be produced from an **embouchure** approximately the size of a stirring straw from a cup of iced tea. Imagine that someone has placed a stirring straw between your lips - this loosely indicates the size of the Air-stream.

### **Steps to Form the Embouchure**

1. **Press your lips lightly together.** Roll the lips inward slightly, so that there is little to no pink showing (depending on size of your lips (Imagine a woman who is pressing her lipstick between her lips)



2. **Place the embouchure hole completely against your lips,** so that you can feel the full circle around your mouth (half on the top and half on the bottom).

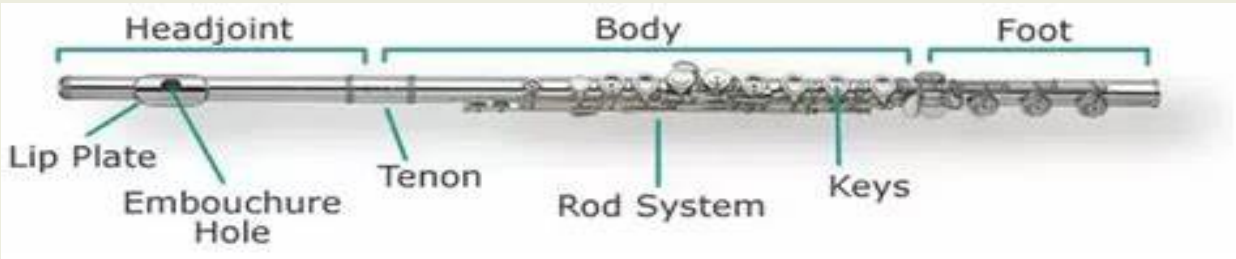


3. **Unroll. Roll the flute** away from your lips approximately 90 degrees, so that the *embouchure hole* is now level with the ceiling but you can still feel the bottom ridge of this hole pressing on the red of your bottom lip.

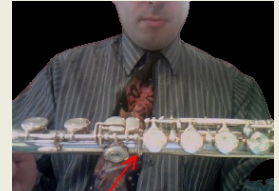


4. **"Spit out a watermelon seed!"** Imagine you have a small seed to spit out - this may assist you in finding a good *embouchure* shape. If you achieve a sound using this method, try adding a stream of air after your initial "spit".

# Assembling Your Flute

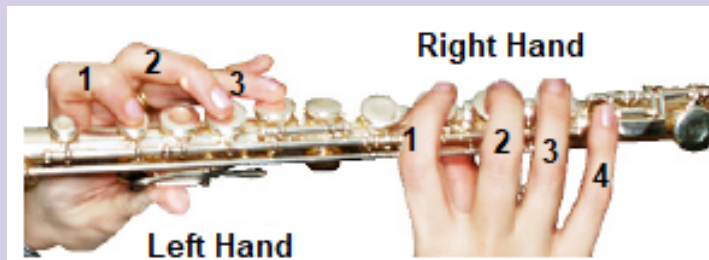


To attach the foot joint, hold the body in the left hand and the foot joint in the right hand as shown, using a slight twisting motion while pushing the joints straight together.



Make this rod point to the **CENTER** of the keys!

## How to hold your Flute:



### Left Hand



NEVER press this key

### Right Hand

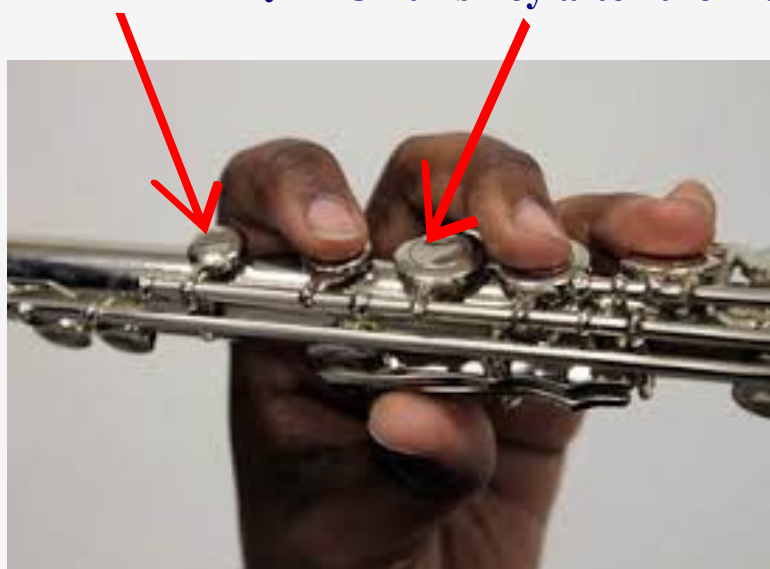




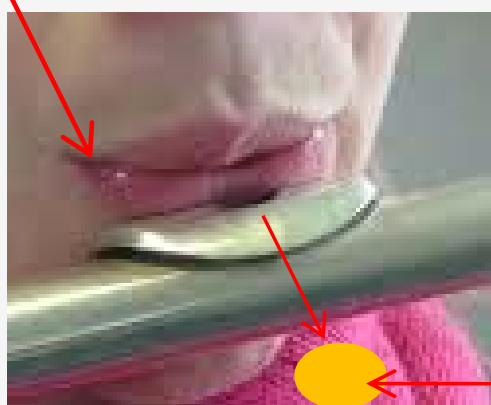


## Getting Started

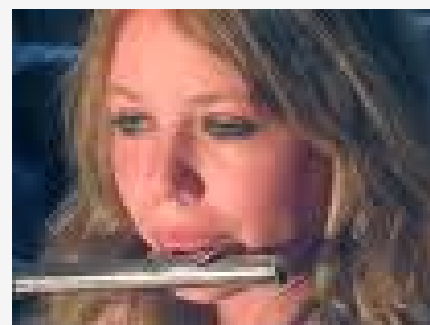
**Never press this 1st little key Or this key after the index finger**



**Frown a little.**

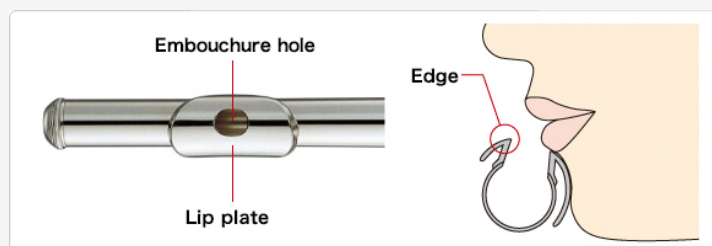


**The tongue hits the top of your mouth to start EVERY note. It's like saying, "tooooo", but with breath, not voice.**



**Blow over the flute, towards the circle.**

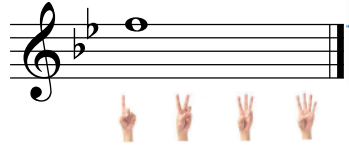
**Pretend this is a bowl of soup. Blow quick and cold air to cool it off.**



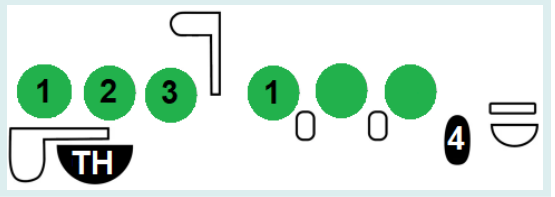
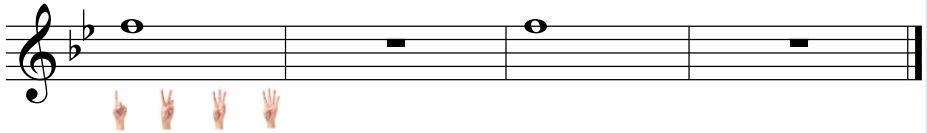
Notes tell us how long to play and when placed on the music staff, what pitch to play



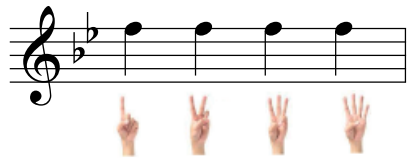
Whole Note  
"F"



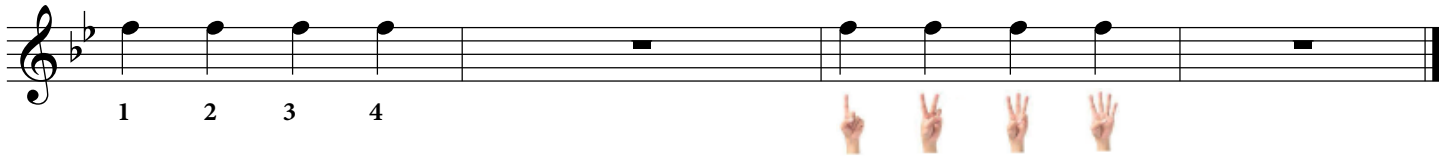
F Line of  
"Music Staff"



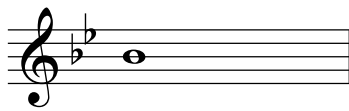
Quarter Notes are 1 count each



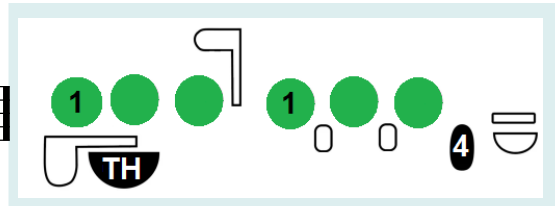
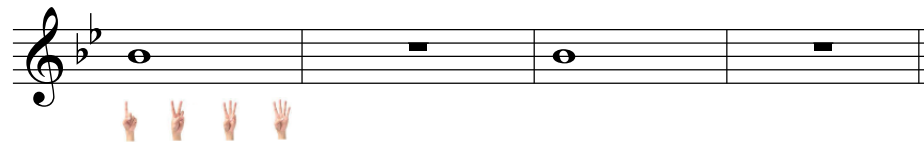
Whisper "Too" as you begin each note



Whole Note  
"Bb"

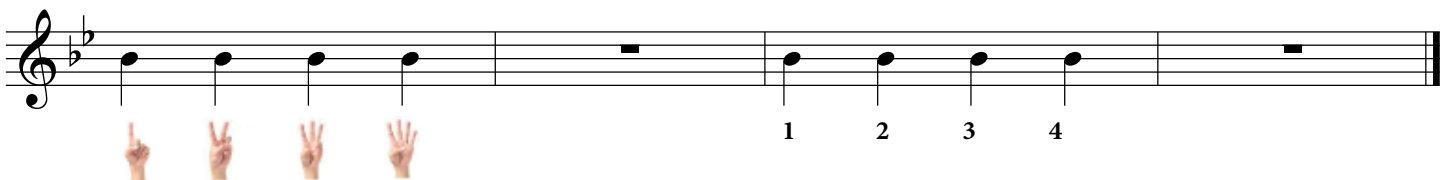


Bb Line of  
"Music Staff"



"Bb" is pronounced B Flat

F to Bb: Lift Left-Hand fingers 2 + 3

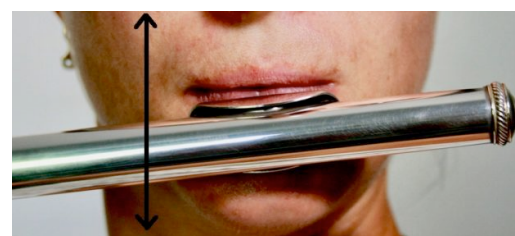


## What if that didn't work?

- Try it again several times, and try to move the ***embouchure hole*** to the left or right, depending on where your **strongest stream of air** is coming out.
- Experiment, experiment, experiment! As you are blowing, try moving the *embouchure hole* to the left, right, **roll in/roll out, angle up/angle down, angle forward/angle back**, etc... Take deep breaths, so that you have plenty of air to create a strong sound.
- **Have a look in the mirror as you attempt to make a sound.** Closely observe the position of the *embouchure hole* against your lips, and attempt to troubleshoot. You may notice a small pattern of condensation appear on the mouthpiece - if you can create a triangular shape with this, you are almost certainly doing well.



### Is Flute at the Correct angle?



Finding the “Magic Spot” takes some experimentation



**Remember: Pretend this is a bowl of soup. Blow quick and cold air to cool it off.**

Using a **consistently strong fast air stream** on all notes, both low and high, is required to develop a good tone. Use “birthday candle air”, i.e. the speed of air used to blow out many birthday candles on a large cake.

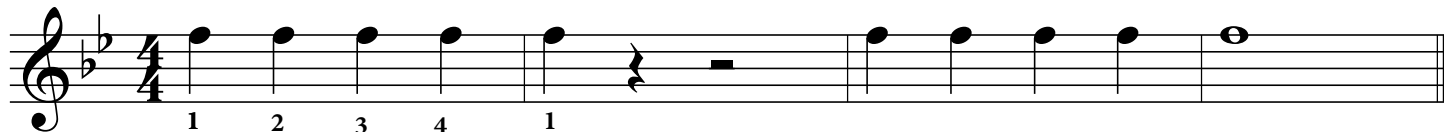


Say **“Too”** as if they were **“spitting a grain of rice off the tip of the tongue”**. This type of tonguing produces tone that is strong and full without an “airy” sound that is produced when the air stream is too wide.

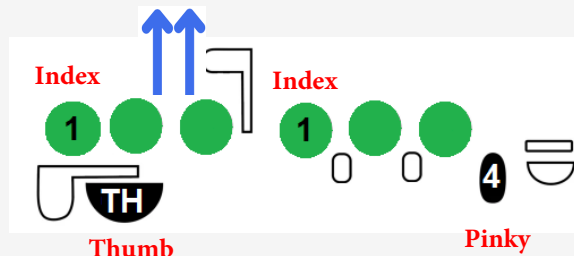
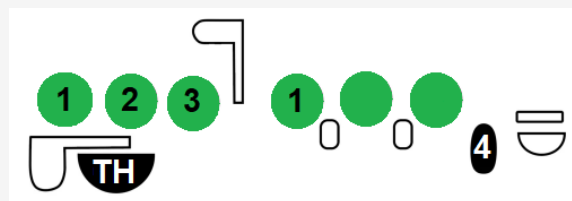
Say **“Too”** slightly **between the lips** – think about touching the tip of their tongue to the top lip to start each note. When you do this, there is a small “pop” sound as the air is released.

Once you can control the steady air-stream to sustain notes, Changing fingers to build a range of sounds is a matter of learning combinations of keys

### F is Fun



F to Bb lifts 2 Left-Hand fingers at once

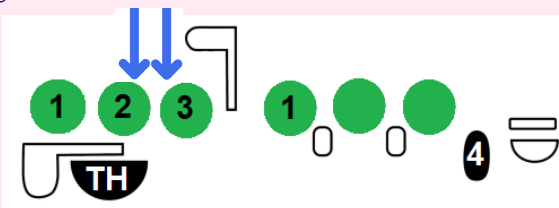
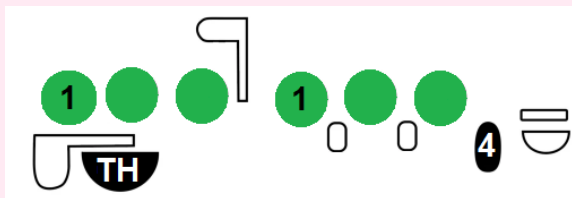


### Whole notes Bb to F

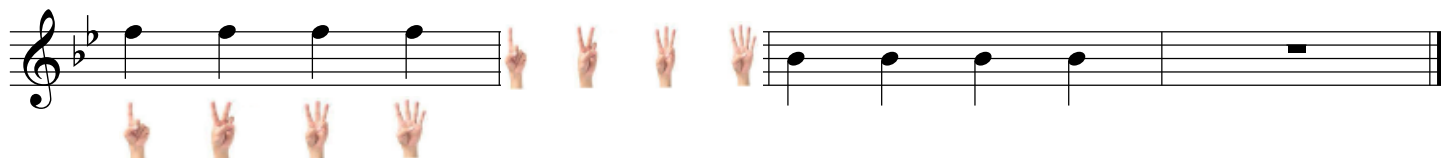
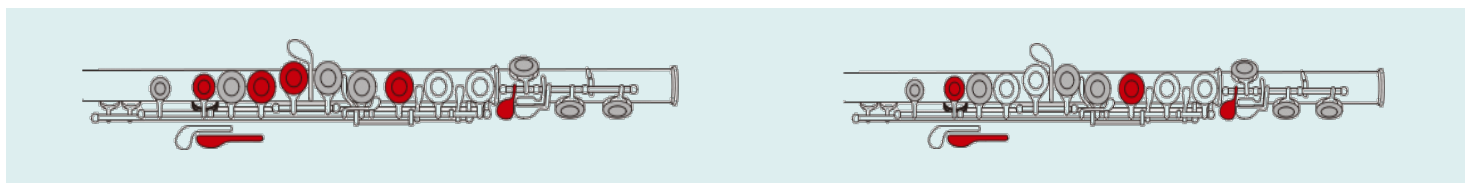
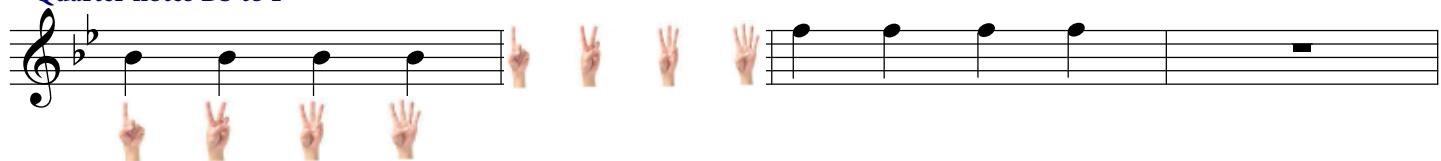
Change during this 4 beat rest



Bb to F - press 2 Left-Hand fingers at once



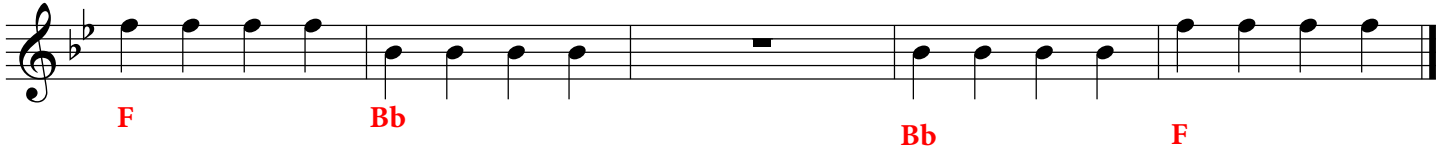
### Quarter notes Bb to F





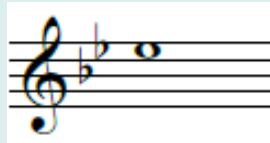
Now try changing Quarter Note F's to Quarter Note Bb's - with no rest in between - then, change from Quarter Note Bb's to Quarter Note F's with no rest in between. (Both Finger changes help you practice moving Left-Hand 2 + 3 Up and the Back down)

Two Finger Tango



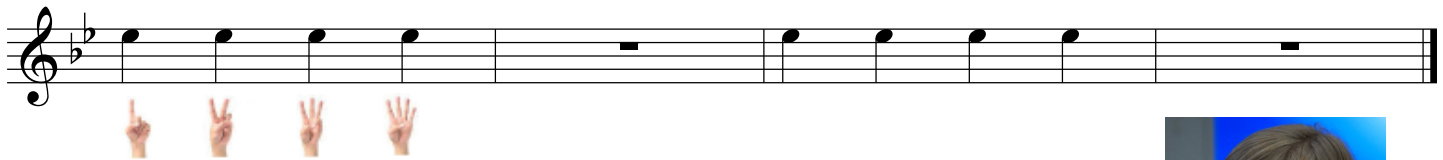
This New Note will add the Right - Hand Fingers 2 + 3. When this happens, raise the Left Index Finger.

Whole Note "Eb"

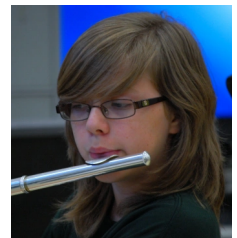


Read Eb on the Music Staff The "Space" below the F Line is for the Eb Note

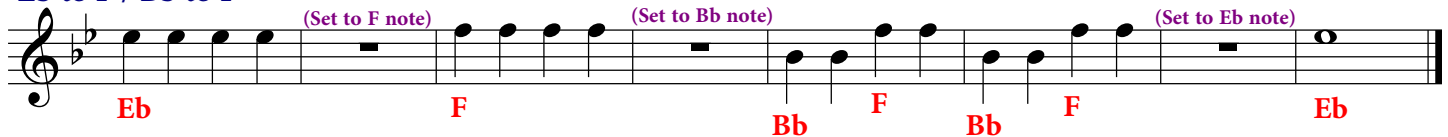
Flat signs written here is called a "Key Signature"



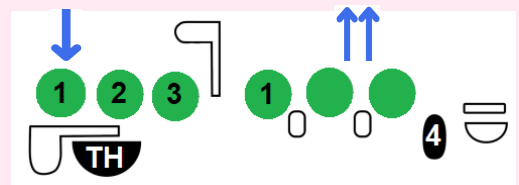
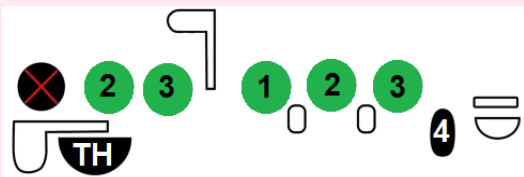
Again, Remember to say "Too" as the beginning of each tone. (This does not stop your air-stream) - think of the tongue as a dart - quickly touch the top teeth and quickly move it away so the air-stream does not stop.



Eb to F / Bb to F



Eb to F - lift 2 Right - Hand fingers and press the Left - Hand index finger at once



# Practice the Key combinations you have used so far:

Follow the arrow directions to play forward and Back

This diagram illustrates the transition from the F major scale to the Bb major scale. It shows two hand positions: the starting position for F (left hand fingers 1, 2, 3 on the first three keys, right hand fingers 1, 2, 3 on the next three keys, and the 4th finger on the 8th key) and the ending position for Bb (left hand fingers 1, 2, 3 on the first three keys, right hand fingers 1, 2, 3 on the next three keys, and the 4th finger on the 8th key). Red arrows indicate the movement of fingers from the F position to the Bb position. Text boxes provide instructions: "Lift Left-Hand fingers 2 + 3" (light blue box) and "Press Left-Hand fingers 2 + 3" (light grey box).

This diagram illustrates the transition from the F major scale to the Eb major scale. It shows two hand positions: the starting position for F and the ending position for Eb (left hand fingers 2, 3 on the second and third keys, right hand fingers 1, 2, 3 on the next three keys, and the 4th finger on the 8th key). Red arrows indicate the movement of fingers. Text boxes provide instructions: "Lift Left-Hand Index finger" (light blue box), "Press Left-Hand Index finger" (light grey box), and "Lift Right-Hand fingers 2 + 3" (light pink box). A red 'X' is placed over the first key in the Eb position to indicate it is not to be played.

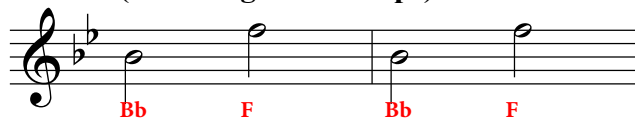
This diagram illustrates the transition from the Bb major scale to the Eb major scale. It shows two hand positions: the starting position for Bb (left hand fingers 1, 2, 3 on the first three keys, right hand fingers 1, 2, 3 on the next three keys, and the 4th finger on the 8th key) and the ending position for Eb (left hand fingers 2, 3 on the second and third keys, right hand fingers 1, 2, 3 on the next three keys, and the 4th finger on the 8th key). Red arrows indicate the movement of fingers. Text boxes provide instructions: "Press Both Left and Right-Hand fingers 2 + 3" (black box), "Lift Both Left and Right-Hand fingers 2 + 3" (black box), and "And Press Left-Hand Index" (light grey box). A red 'X' is placed over the first key in the Eb position to indicate it is not to be played.

In Note Order - Play F - Eb - Bb - (Then) Bb - Eb - F



## Finger Push-Ups

(Left Finger Push-Ups)

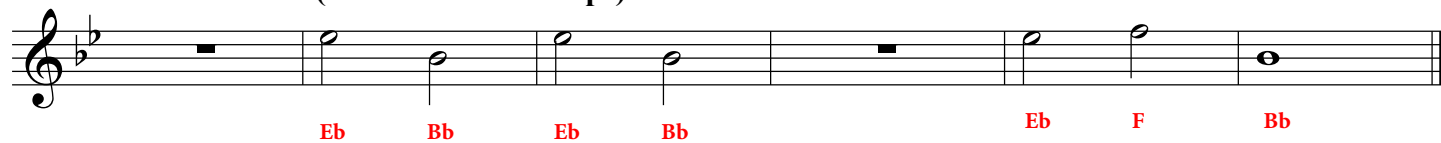


(Right Finger Push-Ups)



half note  
2 Beats

(Both Hand Push-Ups)



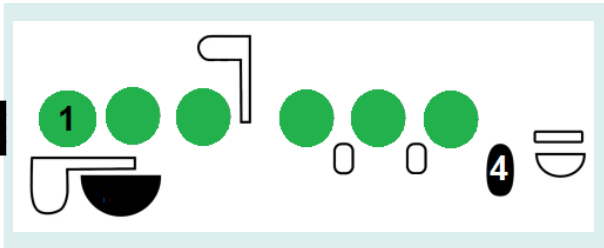
**C is the Next Note**

This will use only the **Right Pinky**  
 And the **Left Index Finger**  
 Be sure to have practiced the proper  
 holding position or C will be very difficult to play



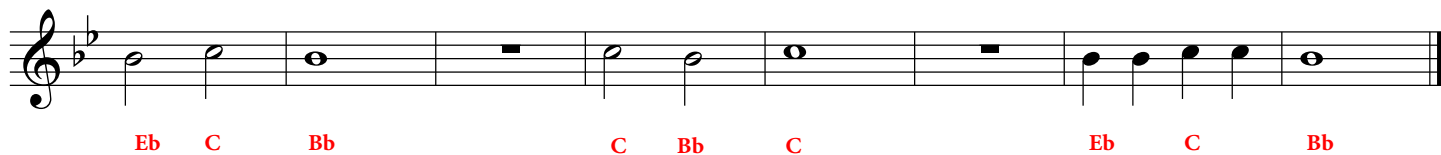
C Space of  
"Music Staff"

Whole Note C



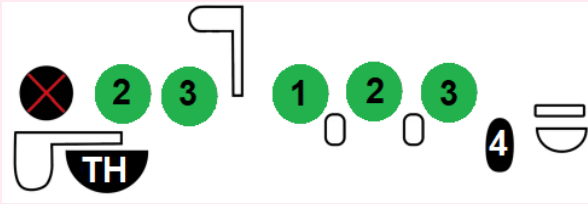
When changing from **Bb to C**,  
 The **Left-Thumb** acts like a lever  
 It is up to the Flute for **Bb** and then  
 The Thumb moves downward from the Flute for **C**  
 At the same time, the **Right Index** raises above the flute

Thumb-Ups

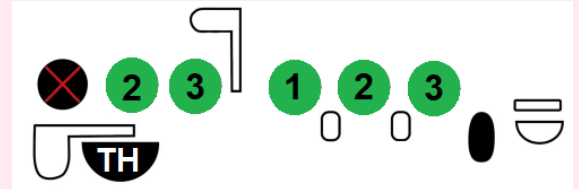


# E<sub>b</sub>

# D



Lift the Right Pinky and Eb becomes D



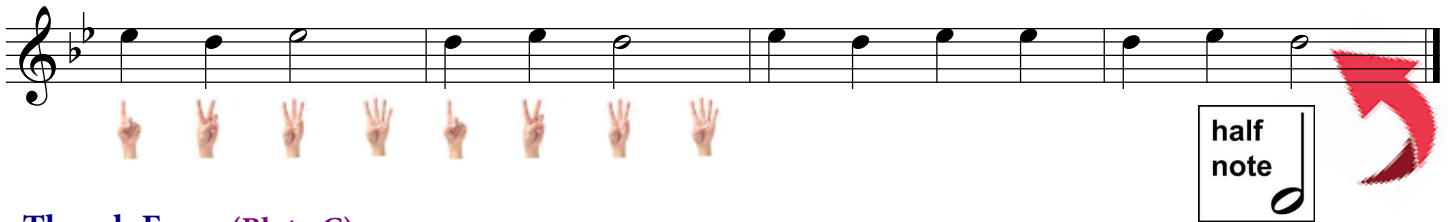
For Eb the Pinky is pressed



D Whole Note

For D the Pinky lifts

## Pinky Power (Eb to D)



## Thumb Fun (Bb to C)

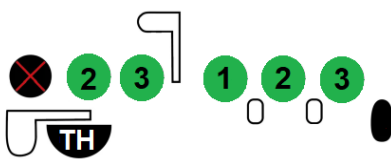


1. First you moved Left Finger 2 + 3 to change from F to B<sub>b</sub>
  2. Next you moved Right Finger 2 + 3 to change from F to E<sub>b</sub> (Left Index moved also)
  3. Then, you moved the Left Thumb like a lever (also lifting and pressing the Right Index)
  4. The Right Pinky came next – on it's Key for E<sub>b</sub> and off for D
- Now, you will make a complete change for D to C and C to D

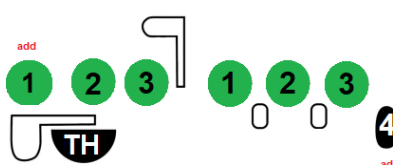
# D

# C

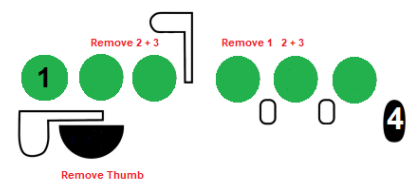
1. Start with D



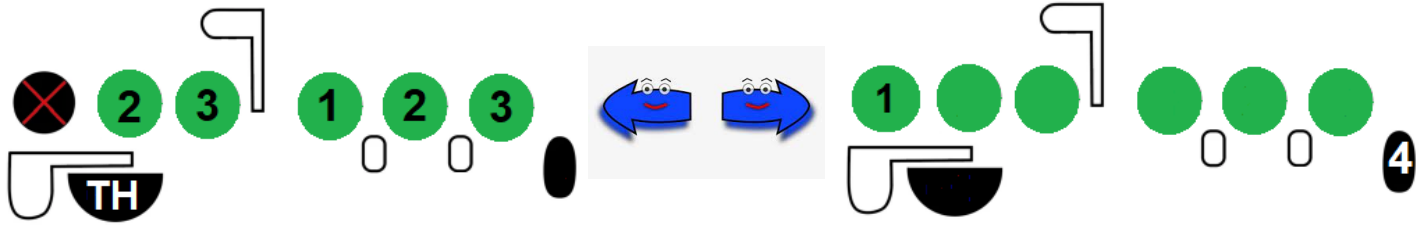
2. Add the R- Index and L - Pinky (Every finger is pressing a key now except the L - Pinky)



3. Remove every finger that was pressing D in step 1.

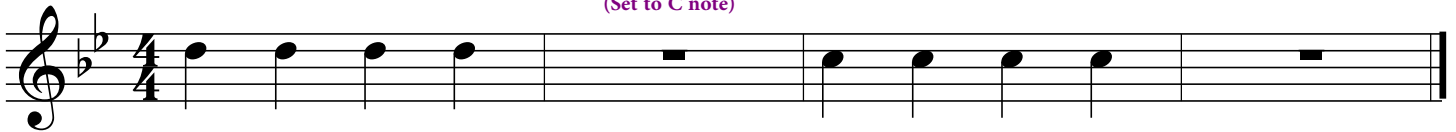


Now Try moving back and forth between D and C



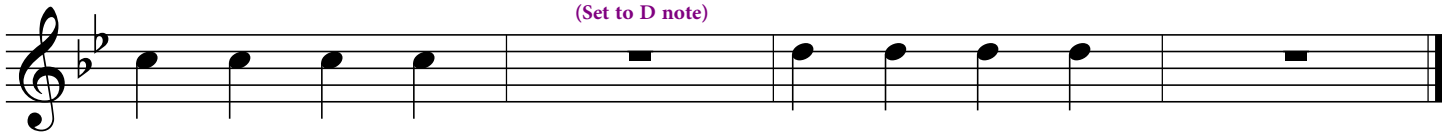
Washington - D. C.

(Set to C note)



Mp3 or C D?

(Set to D note)



**Reminder:** Say "Too" as if they were "spitting a grain of rice off the tip of the tongue"

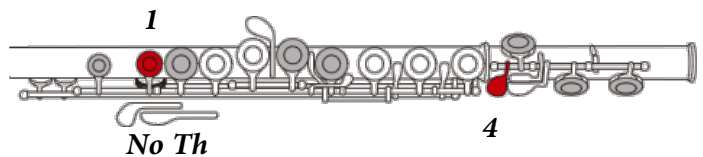
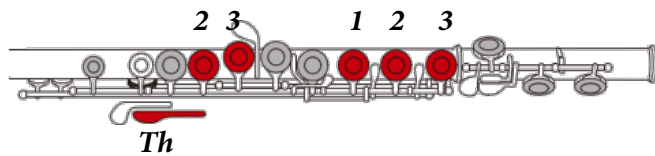
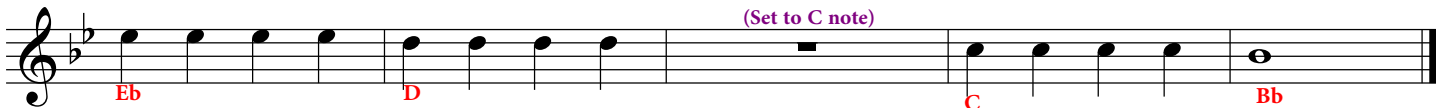
Half Full (Set to D or C in 2 beats)



Review Eb - D - C - Bb

Steppin' on Down

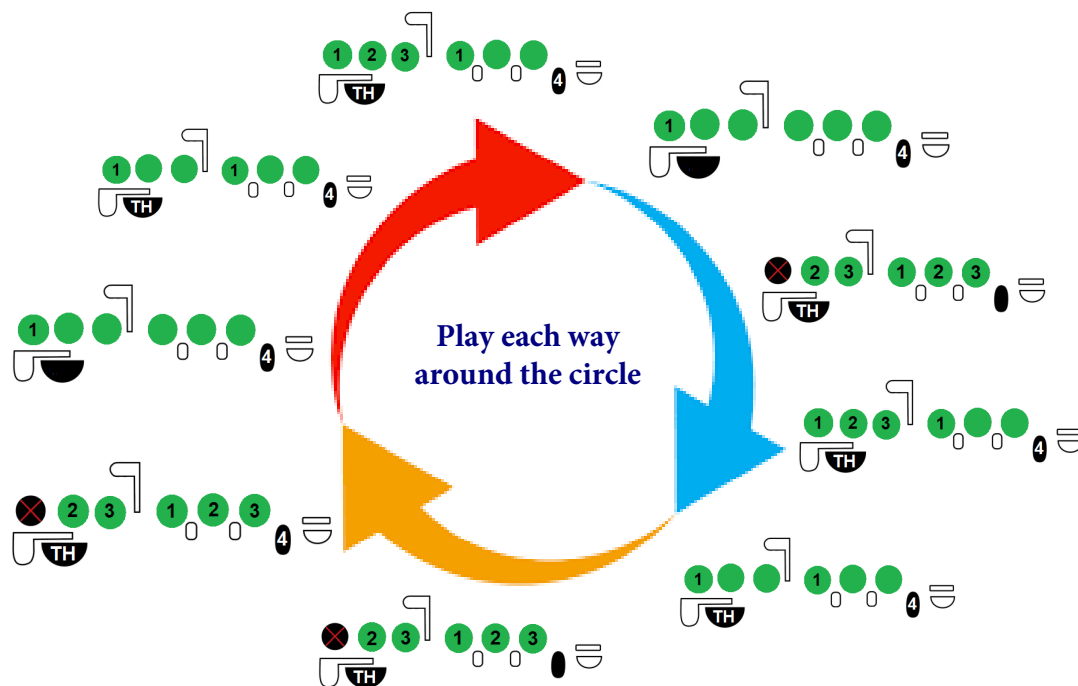
(Set to C note)





# Review and Practice

Identify the Note (Fingering) and then Play around the circle.



B $\flat$  C D E $\flat$  F

# First Songs For Band

In this chapter – you will begin Songs that can be played with other instruments

\*Strive for Tempo Control (evenly times Notes) and a \*clear and steady Tone

The image shows three finger charts for the first three measures of 'Hot Cross Buns'. Each chart has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first chart shows a half note on D4 with a circled '2' on the second finger and a circled '3' on the third finger. The second chart shows a half note on C4 with a circled '1' on the first finger, a circled '2' on the second finger, and a circled '3' on the third finger. The third chart shows a half note on Bb3 with a circled '1' on the first finger, a circled '2' on the second finger, and a circled '3' on the third finger. Below the charts is a musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb), and a 4/4 time signature. The first three measures correspond to the finger charts above.

work for a smooth, Legato style with a warm, pleasing tone

**Hot Cross Buns** Line 1 of Hot Cross Buns – Quicker changes from D to C to Bb in Half Notes

The image shows the first line of musical notation for 'Hot Cross Buns'. It starts with a blue box containing the word 'All'. The notation is in a treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb), and 4/4 time. It consists of three measures, each containing a half note: D4, C4, and Bb3.

Line 2 changes in the opposite direction

The image shows the second line of musical notation for 'Hot Cross Buns'. It consists of three measures, each containing a half note: Bb3, C4, and D4. This line moves in the opposite direction to the first line.

This is a repeat sign, which means to go back to the beginning and play this line again

**French Song** French Song moves from Bb to C to D in Quarter Notes

The image shows the first line of musical notation for 'French Song'. It starts with a blue box containing the word 'All'. The notation is in a treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb), and 4/4 time. It consists of four measures, each containing a quarter note: Bb3, C4, D4, and Bb3. A repeat sign is at the end of the line.

*Legato means - Smoothly Connected*  
*Strive for smooth playing with little to no gaps in sound between notes*

This is the first time you have been asked to change from Bb to D in mid phrase - Look at the finger charts for a smooth change of notes!

## First Songs for Musicianship

Each Page will include pieces that will help develop musicality (Rhythm, Phrasing, Breath Control - support reading skills)

The image shows the musical notation for 'Either Or'. It starts with a red box containing the words 'WV + Br'. The notation is in a treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb), and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures, each containing a quarter note: Bb3, C4, D4, Bb3, C4, D4, Bb3, and C4.

Note: the order of songs in the Flute book is different than other books – they are presented in the order that makes most sense for Flute (Same songs – different order)



Remember: Pretend to cool off a bowl of soup. Blow quick and cold air to cool it off.



### Mary Had a Little Lamb

All

These Songs offer more practice changing from D to C to Bb - or - Bb to C to D, in Quarter Notes

### Down By the Station

All

Another Skip from D to Bb

D to Bb

### Apache Warrior

All

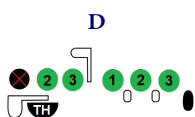
F to Eb

## First Songs for Musicianship

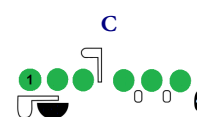
### Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

WW + Br

D C Eb F Eb D



Listen to the sound of the songs you are playing.  
Is the sound pleasing and musical? Are there ways to make the sound more clear or steady?



On the previous 2 pages, songs were written in “Steps” meaning the next note was 1 pitch higher or 1 pitch lower (1 letter name up or down) Now, there will be many “Skips” Example: Bb to D, C to Eb -or- D to F / F to D, Eb to C, D to F

**Gotcha Cha-Cha** Gotcha Cha-Cha focuses on the Skip from Bb to D (all other notes are “Steps”)



**Christmas Chimes** focuses on D to Bb (these are the only 2 notes in the song)

**Christmas Chimes**



### Having trouble with your sound?

01. **Work in front of a mirror** - You'll begin to recognize the best mouth shape for you much faster
02. **Head Joint Only** - Ditch the body and foot joint and keep it simple. This way you can isolate true mouth shape issues (as opposed to positioning errors when you hold the entire flute.)
03. **The Lip Position** - The bottom lip should be slightly flattened and the upper lip overhanging above your bottom lip (slightly) to direct the flow of air (slightly) down. Picture the stream of air hitting your bowl of soup.
04. **Corners of the Mouth** - Should be turned down slightly in a relaxed pout, rather than pulled back and up as if smiling.
05. **Middle of lips** - The lips should be a squashed oval. The lips should be lightly touching so the air-stream can come from the back of the lips.
06. **Breath and Sounding the Note** - Use a fast steady stream of air - think of having a lot of birthday candles on your cake - to blow them out in one breath, you need to support the air and keep your mouth closed enough for a long drawn out breath that is focused on the candles and not wasted

## First Songs for Musicianship

Ticket A Tasket



This part of the song focuses on F to D

This part of the song focuses on Eb to C



# First Songs "4 Note Section"

Change notes from Eb to D to C to Bb



**March** March is based on Downward Steps from Eb to Bb

All

**Indian Song** This features Eb to C "Skips and C to Bb "Steps"

All   
Eb C C Bb

**Rockin'** More Eb to C "Skips and C to Bb "Steps"

All   
Eb C Bb Eb



"And"

Think a number when you step down.



Think "and" when your foot goes up.



## First Songs for Musicianship

**Doo Bah Doo Bah**

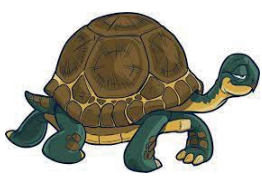
WW + Br   
1 and 2 and  
Doo Bah Doo Bah  
Quarter Rest - 1 beat of silence

Bb to C Fingerings



Adagio (Slow)

# TEMPO



Moderato  
(Medium)



Allegro (Fast)

## Whose on First

Play all of these songs Adagio, Moderato and then Allegro



## Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers Polka



This is the longest song so far – it will require stamina and a Tempo fast enough to play in musical phrases



## Ladders



## Looney Toons



This is the most complicated finger exercise so far – Be Careful!



## Circular Motion



A good opportunity to work on D – Eb – D – C



# Review and Practice

Identify the Note (Fingering) and then Play around the circle.

**F** 1 2 3 1 4

**E<sub>b</sub>** 2 3 1 2 3 4

**D** 2 3 1 2 3 4

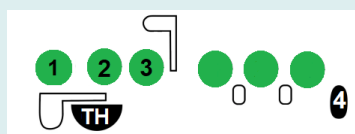
**C** 1 1 1 1 1 4

**B<sub>b</sub>** 1 1 1 1 1 4

Play this many times -  
Faster and Faster

Then, play all 5 notes 1 breath

## Moving Higher



G is above the top Line of "Music Staff"

### Twinkle Twinkle



B<sub>b</sub> F G G F E<sub>b</sub> D C B<sub>b</sub> F



F E<sub>b</sub> D C B<sub>b</sub> F G F E<sub>b</sub>

There are "Low Note" and "High Notes". This is about Embouchure and Breath Control. Low notes require an open Throated "Ahh" Sound and High Notes require an "EEE" Shape tongue, throat, and corners of the mouth.

We have been imagining a "Bowl of Soup" for focus of the air-stream. When that bowl is right in front of us the throat is naturally open and the air is focused slightly downward. If you imagine moving the bowl away a bit and "cool it off" the air is focused a bit higher, faster and "Colder"- the throat forms an "Eeee" We will begin to play High Note and Low Notes G and A

- Introduce:
- Dotted Quarter / 8th Note
  - Dotted Half Note

(See page 16)

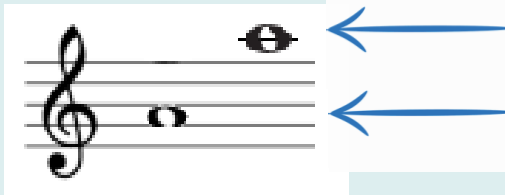
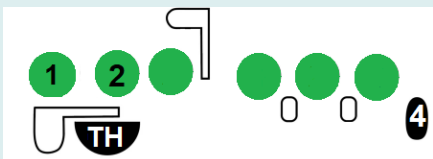
### Kumbaya

Two staves of musical notation for the song "Kumbaya". The first staff shows a melody with notes G and G marked in red below it. The second staff continues the melody, also with G and G notes marked in red below it.

Cool, fast air for the High notes G and A

### Grandfather's Clock

Musical notation for "Grandfather's Clock" featuring a repeat sign. The notes High G, A, and G are marked in red above the staff.



A is a "Ledger Line" above the "Music Staff" (and the 2nd space)


### Skip to my Lou

Two staves of musical notation for the song "Skip to my Lou". The note Low A is marked in red above the first staff.

There will be several new concepts introduced in the next few pages:

(Refer back to this page as these concepts are introduced)

## New Repeat Signs;

- **D.S. al Fine** - means to start back at the "Segno" mark and continue playing until you reach the bar-line, marked with the word fine. This command stands for dal segno al fine, and literally means "[play] from the sign to the end." (segno sign ) 
- **1st and 2nd Endings** - Many times the composer will want to repeat a passage of music exactly as it was played the first time, with the exception of the final few notes or measures. In this case, the composer will use first and second endings.



## New Time Signature:

*Until Now, we have been using  
"Common Time"  
known as the 4/4 Time Signature*

### 3/4 Time Signature



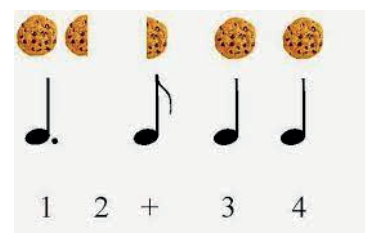
## Dotted Rhythms: Adding a **Dot** next to a note increases the length of the note by Half

Example: A Half Note with a Dot adds 1 more beat



Here is an explanation using cookies for understanding

### Quarter Notes with a Dot



# First Songs "Review 5 Note Section"

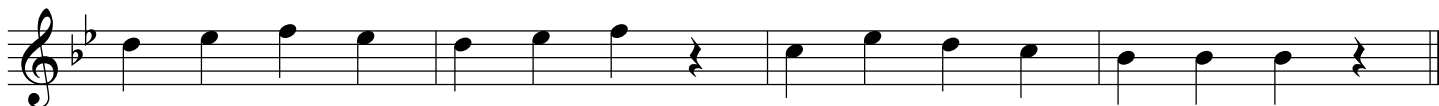
We will begin to focus on longer melodic phrases – control the air-stream so you play even supported sounds

## Oats Peas and Beans

Play this *Adagio - Moderato - Allegro*

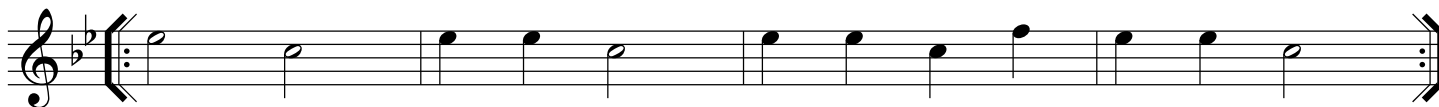


Play 7 Note phrases (Take a new breath on each quarter note rest)



Remember -the tongue gives a clear beginning to each note but does not stop the steady air-stream - play smooth phrases

## Rain Rain



Play this *Adagio - Moderato - Allegro*

## Joyful Joyful

Dotted Quarter + 8th

♯



Fine

D.S. al Fine



New Term!

**♯** **D.S. al Fine**  
 When *D.S. al fine* is written in the music, you go back to this symbol (*segno*) and play to the *fine*.





Remember to work on playing many notes in 1 breath - part of doing this is playing at a faster Tempo (speed)



### Jingle Bells



All

This repeat sign sends you back to the beginning, just like other repeat signs have - however, once you have played up to the bracket # 1 again, you will skip it and play the notes under the bracket #2 instead. This is called a 1st and 2nd ending.

### Dreydle Dreydle



All

### Old English Song

8th Notes

All

Groups of 8th Notes

Review:

## Dotted Notes

	2 beats		3 beats
	1 beat		1½ beats

New Marking: The breath mark tells you where to take a breath in a piece of music

### Small World

Two staves of musical notation for 'Small World'. The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the next four measures. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a melodic line with dotted notes and breath marks (apostrophes) above the notes. Curved lines above the notes indicate phrase markings.

Curved lines are "Phrase Markings" - This making is for Legato Style playing

### Sweetly Sings the Donkey

Two staves of musical notation for 'Sweetly Sings the Donkey'. The first staff starts with a blue box labeled 'All' and contains the first four measures. The second staff contains the next four measures. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a melodic line with dotted notes and breath marks. Curved lines above the notes indicate phrase markings.

## First Songs for Musicianship

Playing Low and High notes in the same song will give you a chance to practice the Ahh Shape vs. the Eee Throat and Mouth Shape

### Hey Yo, Nobody Home

Two staves of musical notation for 'Hey Yo, Nobody Home'. The first staff starts with a red box labeled 'WV + Br' and contains the first four measures. The second staff contains the next four measures. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a melodic line with dotted notes and breath marks. Curved lines above the notes indicate phrase markings. The first staff has a red label 'Low G' under the second measure, and the second staff has red labels 'High G' under the first measure and 'Low G' under the eighth measure.

# Flute Note Ranges

**High Notes**  
 (Throat, Tongue and Mouth form the Eee Shape)

G A **\*New Note High Bb\***

**Mid Range**

Bb C D Eb F

**Low Notes**  
 (Throat, Tongue and Mouth form the Ahh Shape)

**\*New Note Low F\*** G A

1. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

A **phrase marking** (Legato) is a curved line connection *two or more* notes of *different* pitches.

Legato passages should be played as smoothly as possible.

## Legato and Ties

2. Draw in the Phrase Marking for each Dotted Line

**Breathin' Easy** *Reminder: The curved line is called a phrase marking which reminds you to use 1 breath for the phrases*

WW + Br

1 + (2) + 3 4

**Syncopated Rhythm**

**Joshua Fought the Battle of Jericho**

WW + Br

G 1 2 3 4 TH 0 0 4

A 1 2 3 4 TH 0 0 4

*Listen to the sound of the songs you are playing. Is the sound pleasing and musical? Are there ways to make the sound more clear or steady?*

WW + Br

## Good King Wenceslas

All

Musical notation for the song 'Good King Wenceslas'. It features a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature. The melody consists of two phrases, each starting with a half note followed by eighth notes, and ending with a half note. A slur covers the entire piece.

## Bb Scale

Musical notation for the B-flat scale in treble clef, 4/4 time. The scale is divided into sections labeled with arrows: 'Mid Range Notes' (from G4 to D5), 'Low Notes' (from C4 to G4), and 'High Range Notes' (from E5 to B5).

## Cuckoo

All

Musical notation for the song 'Cuckoo'. It features a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of notes with rests, followed by a phrase with a slur.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Cuckoo', showing a phrase with a slur and a final note.

## First Songs for Musicianship

A diagram for finger counting. It shows five fingers with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 above them. Below the numbers are plus signs: 1, 2+, 3, 3+, 4+. Below the plus signs are musical notes on a staff: a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note.

## This Little Light of Mine

All

Musical notation for the song 'This Little Light of Mine'. It features a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of notes with rests, followed by a phrase with a slur.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'This Little Light of Mine', showing a phrase with a slur and a final note.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'This Little Light of Mine', showing a phrase with a slur and a final note.

# Intermediate Music Section



Hold the palm of your hand out in front of you and blow on it the same way you blow across your head joint. You should be able to feel whether your air-stream is large or small from how much air is hitting your hand. Experiment with expanding and tightening the focus of your air-stream as you feel it on your hand. When tight, your lips should form a small pinhole. As they expand, they should move to a circle and then an oval shape.

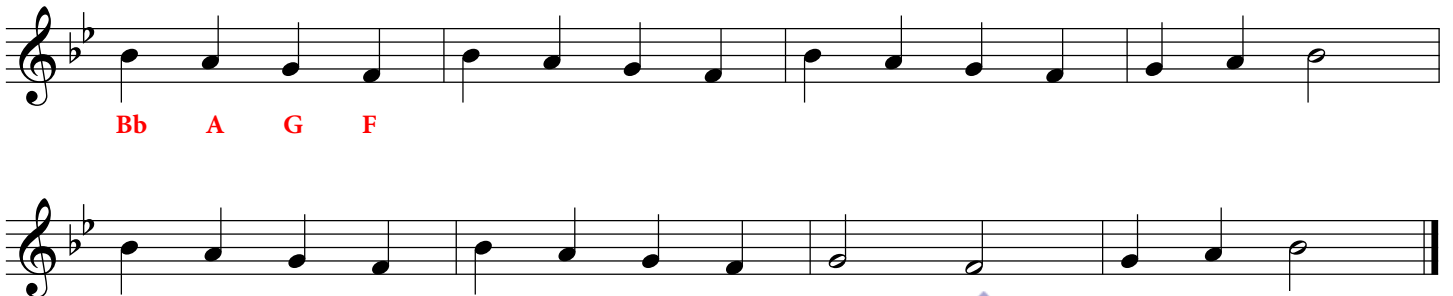
## Rain Rain (Mid Range Notes)



Factors that affect Tone: 1) air speed 2) Lip shape -pin hole, circle, oval 3) Tone hole placement on lip.

Slow air = flat, unsteady, unclear sound. Fast air = vibrant, steady, clear sound.

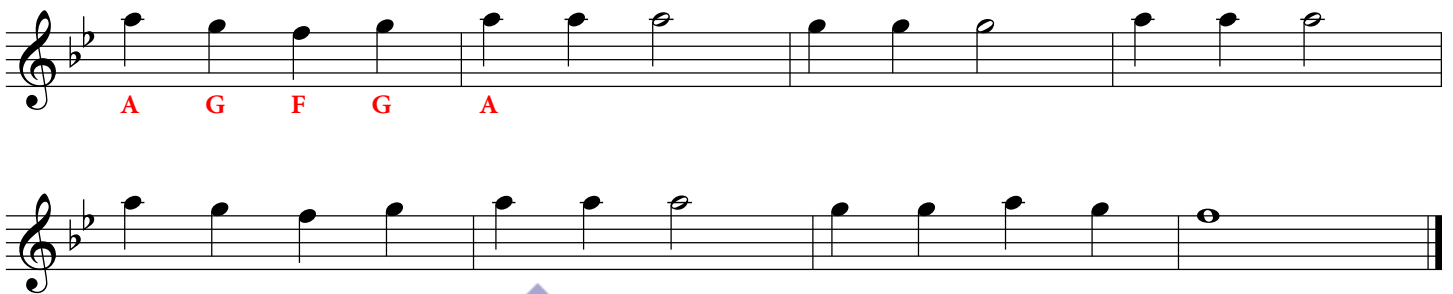
## March



Low tongue position (ah) = Low Notes. High tongue position (ee) = High Notes.

Breath Control and the correct embouchure are key to producing a pleasing tone for these Low Notes

## Mary Had a Little Lamb



Breath Control and the correct embouchure are key to producing a pleasing tone for these High Notes

Try the songs on this page in "Cut Time" (Alle Breve)  
This will mean to play each note for half of it's written  
value (Half note = 1 Beat, Quarters = 1/2 Beat)

alla breve

### Hush Little Baby

WW Only

Remember -the tongue gives a clear beginning to each note but  
does not stop the steady air-stream - play smooth phrases

### Camptown Races

All

Ab

Db

### The Blues

WW + Br

### Good Night Ladies

WW Only



High Note G is used in Sing Noel - remember, when you play high notes - shape the throat, tongue and mouth in the 'Eee' - support fast moving 'cold' air



## Sing Noel

All High Bb

*Tone, Embouchure (mouth shape) and Breath Control are primary to playing a smooth legato phrase  
Be sure to listen to the sound you create and adjust as needed until it is as musical as possible.*

## Lightly Row

All High Bb

*Silent Night has a wide range of notes - all the way from High Note Ab to Low Note G. This is a wonderful opportunity to work on the control needed to play Low, Medium and High Notes with an even, controlled tone. Support the air-stream with your stomach muscles so the air is always steady. Adjust the Tongue, Throat and mouth shape to match*

*the range you are playing -  
Listen carefully to your Tone*



## Silent Night

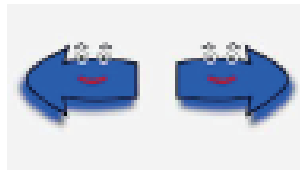
All High Bb

Review: In music, an anacrusis (also known as a pickup) is a note which precedes the first downbeat in a bar in a musical phrase.

### Amazing Grace

Diff Key

### Bb Scale This page is based on the Bb Scale (uses A not Ab)



### Joy to the World

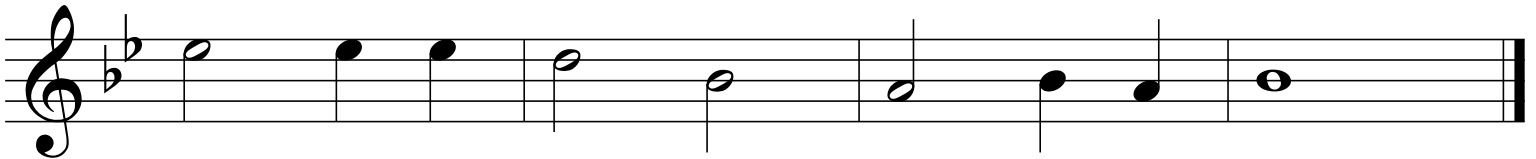
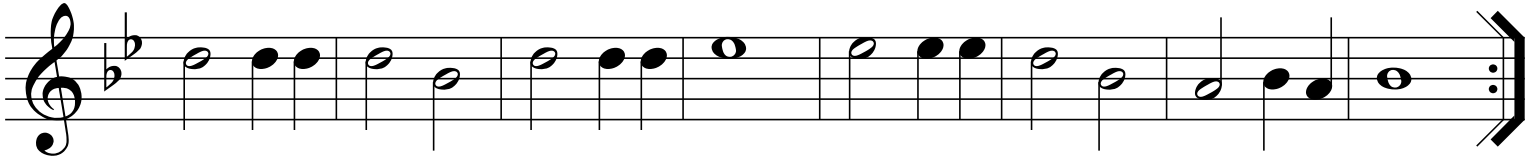
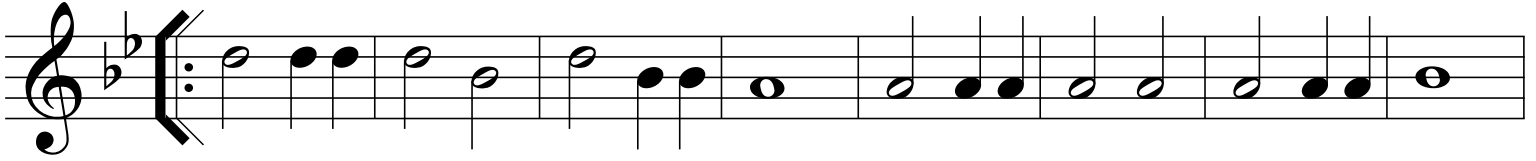
Diff Key

# First Songs for Band

All

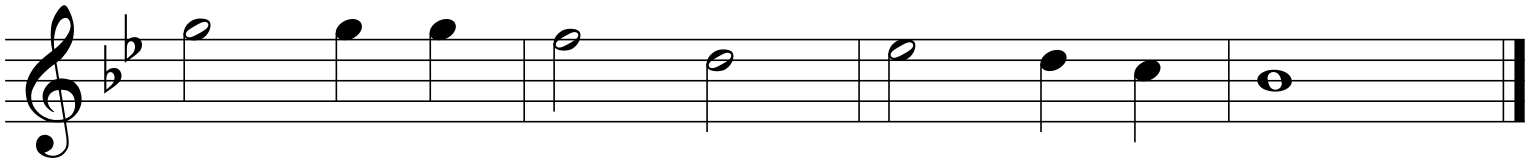
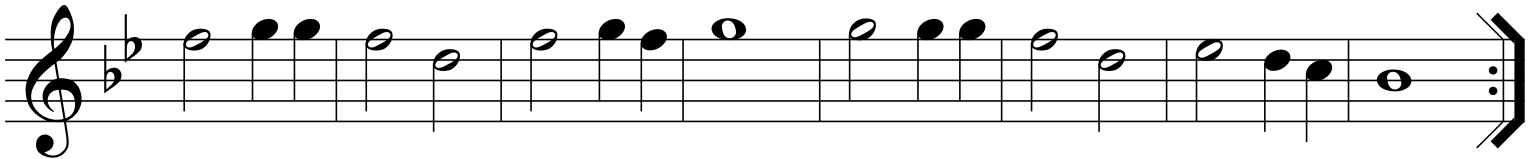
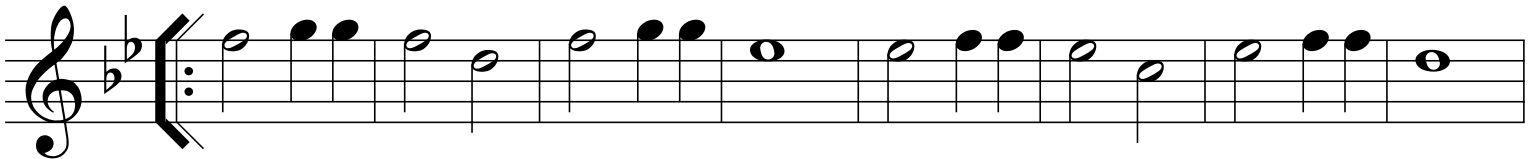
"On Parade"

Flute 2



Flute 1

(to be added after learning Flute 2)



All

## We Will Rock You

The musical score consists of seven staves of music in a single system. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats: B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to B-flat major. The melody is primarily composed of quarter notes and eighth notes, with some rests. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff continues the melody.

**This song focuses on the notes Eb, D, C, Bb but then adds G and F - it is a fantastic piece for learning notes required for advanced band**

All

# Holiday March

Flute

Musical score for Flute, showing measures 2 through 38. The score is written in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some measures containing rests. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into six systems of five measures each, with measure numbers 2 through 38 indicated above the notes.

**This song focuses on "Skipping Notes" and moves from F to D and Eb to C**

All

# Olympic Theme

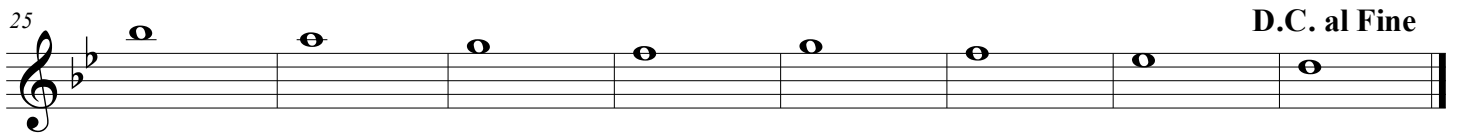
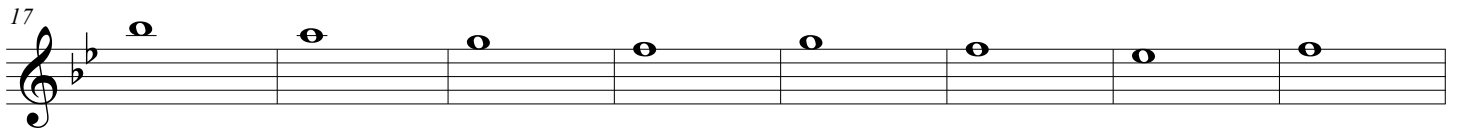
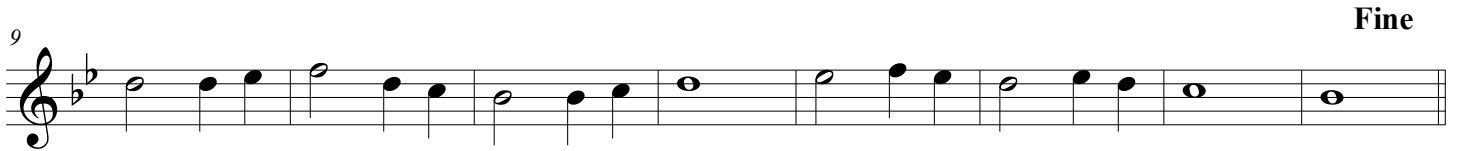
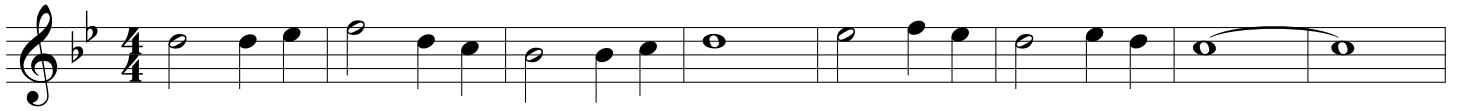
Flute

The musical score for the Flute part of the Olympic Theme is written in G minor (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a four-measure rest, indicated by a horizontal line with the number '4' above it. The second staff contains two-measure rests in measures 1 and 3, indicated by horizontal lines with the number '2' above them. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some beamed eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the seventh staff.

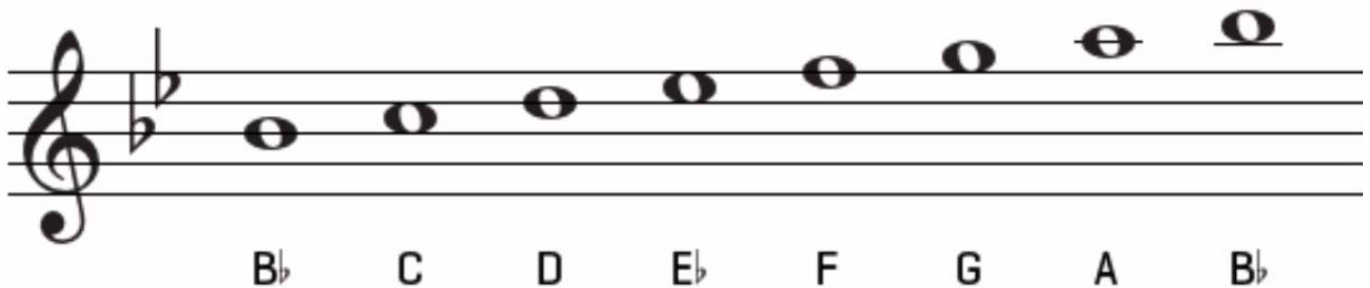
**All**

# Seek Ye First

*(D.C. al Fine means to go back to the beginning and play until it says Fine)*



This is a great piece for expanding your range to include High note Bb and A. You can then play a complete Bb Scale

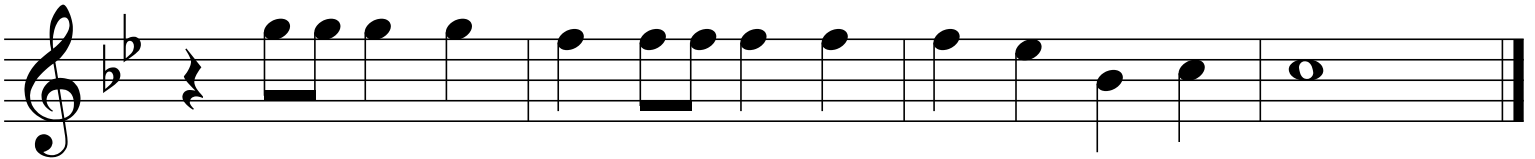
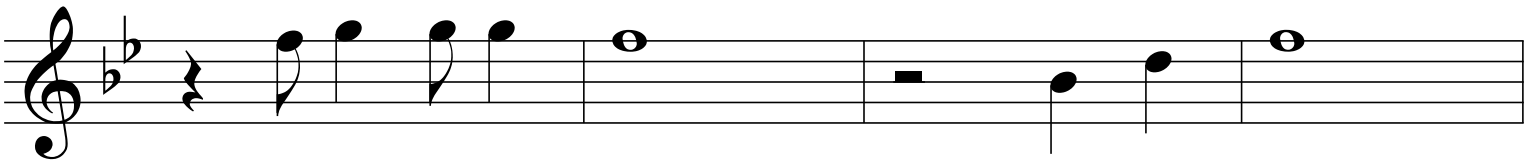
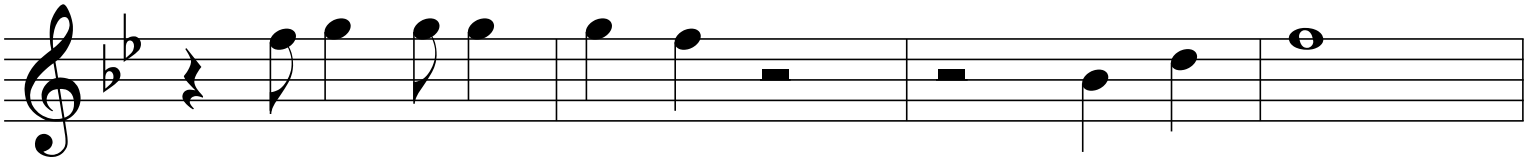
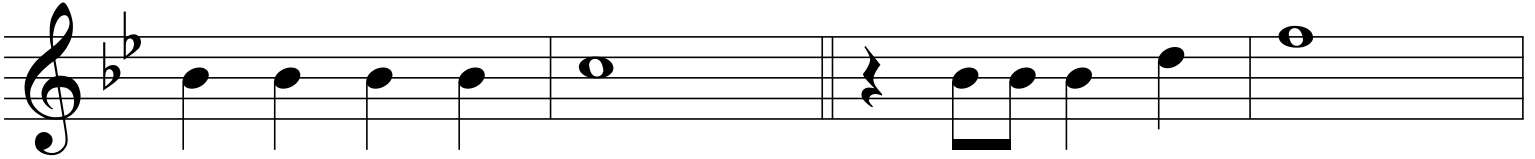
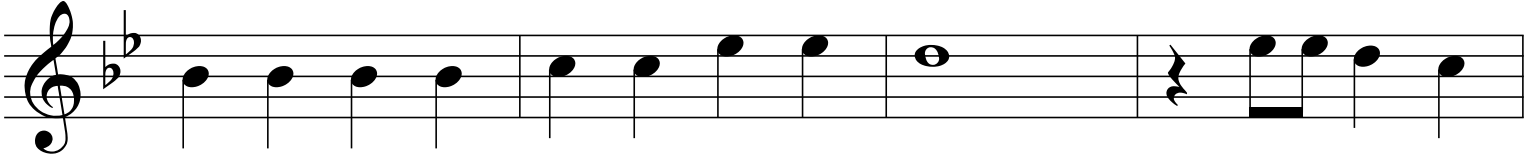
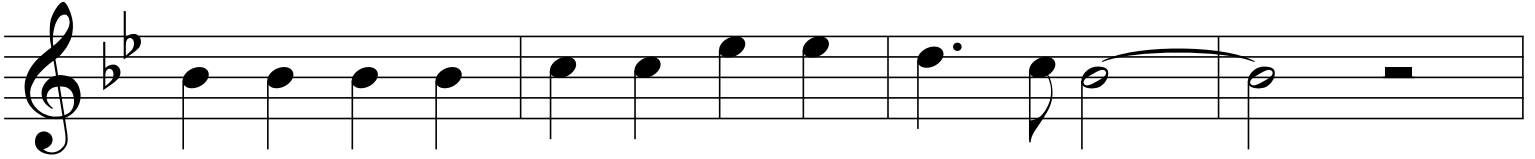


*(Play this Scale forward and backward)*



# I'm a Believer

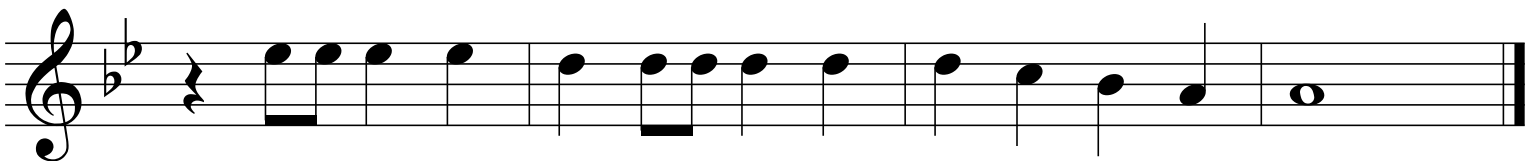
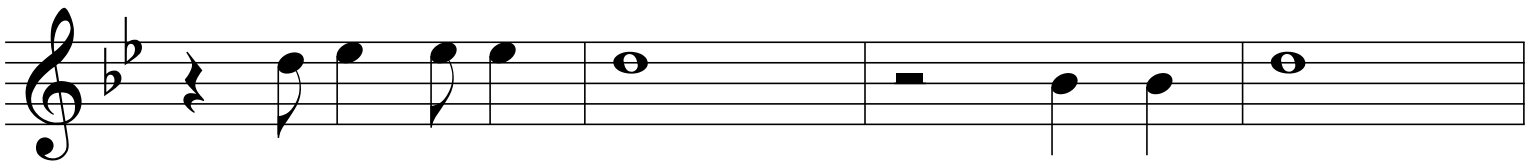
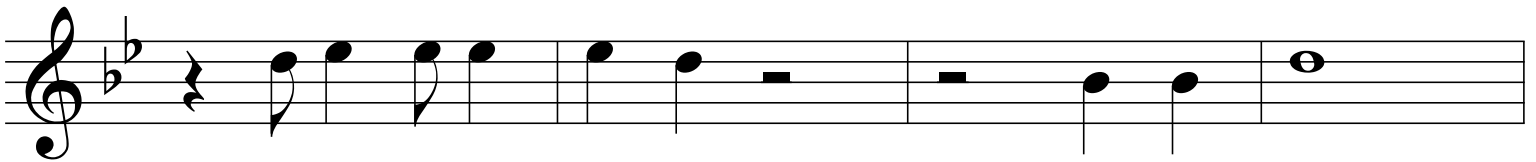
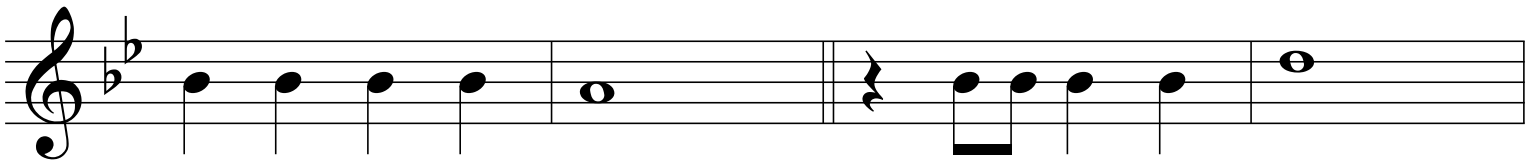
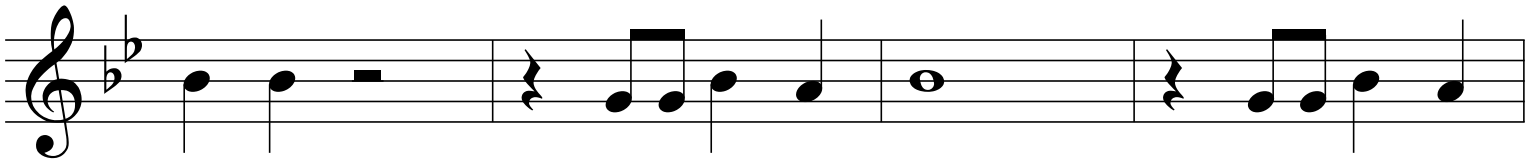
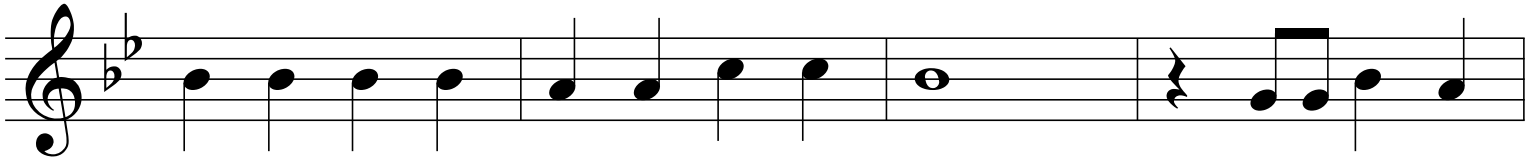
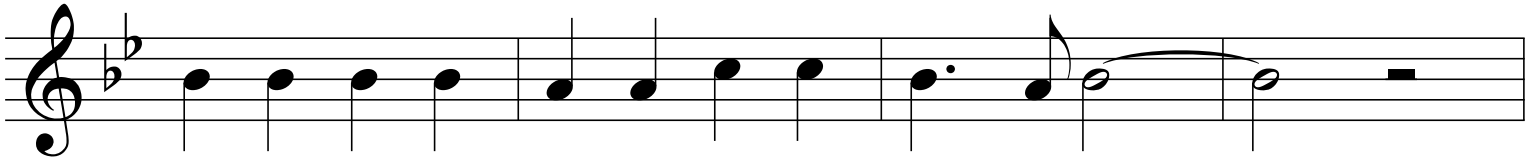
## Flute 1



I'm a believer

# I'm a Believer

Flute 2



I'm a believer

Flute 1

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

*This Song uses A Natural*

legato

*mf*

Musical score for Flute 1, consisting of five staves of music in G major (one flat) and 2/4 time. The first staff is marked *legato*. The second staff is marked *mf*. The music features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, with some sixteenth-note passages in the later staves.

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Flute 2

legato

*mf*

Musical score for Flute 2, consisting of four staves of music in G major (one flat) and 2/4 time. The first staff is marked *legato*. The second staff is marked *mf*. The music features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, with some sixteenth-note passages in the later staves.

All

Flute

# The Crusaders

*This Song Uses Ab*

Musical score for Flute, titled "The Crusaders". The score is in 2/4 time and consists of 64 measures. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The score is divided into eight systems of eight measures each. Measure numbers 1 through 64 are indicated above the notes. The notes are: 1: E; 2: E; 3: F; 4: D; 5: E; 6: G; 7: G; 8: A; 9: B; 10: A; 11: A; 12: G; 13: F; 14: B; 15: B; 16: A; 17: A; 18: G; 19: F; 20: E; 21: E; 22: G; 23: G; 24: A; 25: F; 26: B; 27: B; 28: A; 29: A; 30: G; 31: F; 32: E; 33: D; 34: D; 35: D; 36: E; 37: E; 38: G; 39: G; 40: B; 41: B; 42: E; 43: E; 44: G; 45: G; 46: A; 47: A; 48: B; 49: B; 50: E; 51: E; 52: G; 53: G; 54: F; 55: F; 56: G; 57: A; 58: A; 59: G; 60: F; 61: E; 62: E; 63: F; 64: D.

# Italian Song (Duets)

All

Flute 1

Musical score for Italian Song (Duets) Flute 1, All. The score consists of five staves of music in G minor, 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties. The fifth staff includes first and second endings.

# Hail the Conquering Hero

Flute 1

Musical score for Hail the Conquering Hero Flute 1. The score consists of two staves of music in G minor, 2/4 time. The music features quarter and eighth notes with slurs.

# Italian Song

All

Flute 2

Musical score for 'Italian Song' for Flute 2, marked 'All'. The score consists of five staves of music in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and rests. The fifth staff concludes with a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.').

# Hail the Conquering Hero

Flute 2

Musical score for 'Hail the Conquering Hero' for Flute 2. The score consists of two staves of music in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, ending with a final cadence on the second staff.