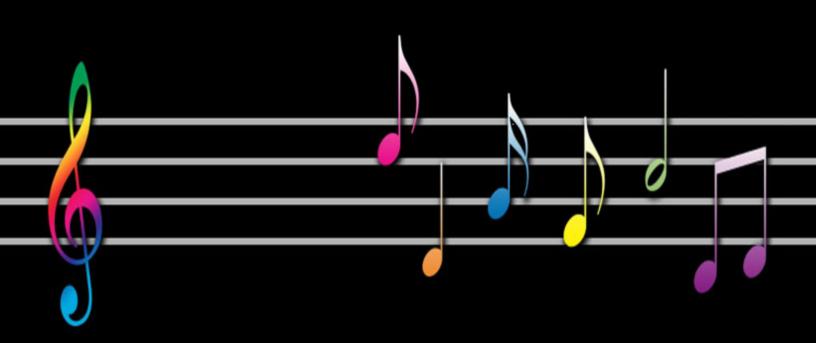
Flute

Sound Fundamentals



PDF Band Music

Sound Fundamentals

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By:

Tom Tucker
Tom Donaldson

Consultants/Instrument Specialists:

Jerry Frazier Ron Judd Lee Shook

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 - Scale Studies
 - Fingering Chart

Flute Basics

Start by watching these helpful videos.

If your device does not play the embedded videos, use the following YouTube links:

- 1. Assemble Your Flute
- 2. How to Hold the Flute
- 3. How to Make a Sound

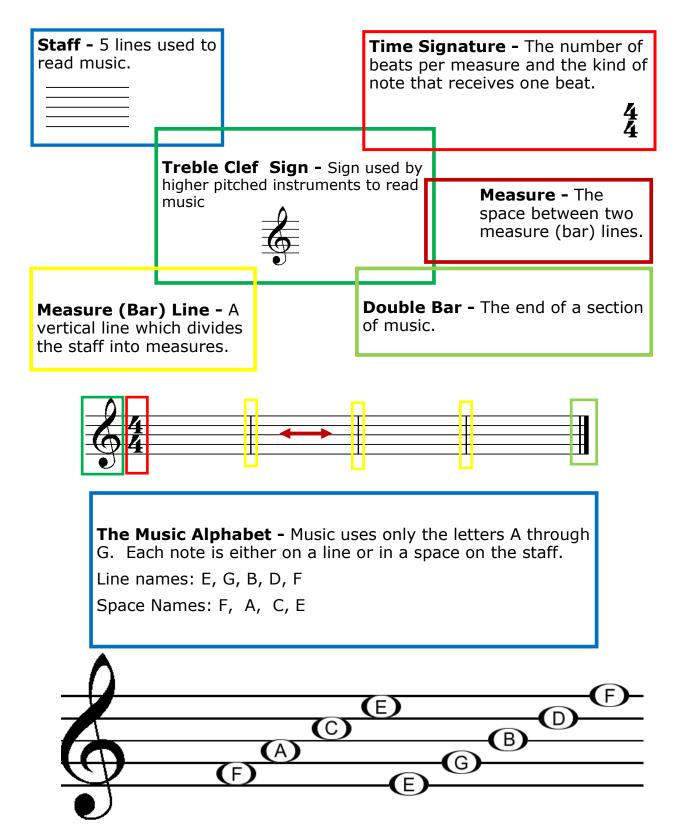




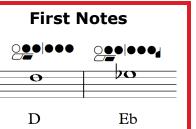




Music Reading Basics



Lessons 1 - 8





Whole note - 4 beats in 4/4 time

Whole rest- 4 beats in 4/4 time



1. OUR FIRST NOTE



2. A NEW NOTE



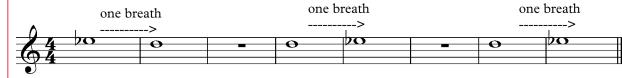
3. UP AND DOWN

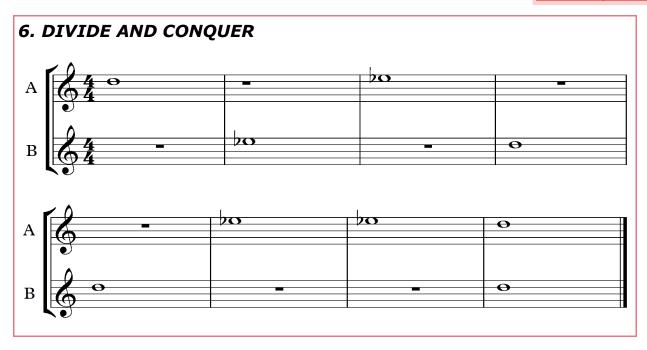


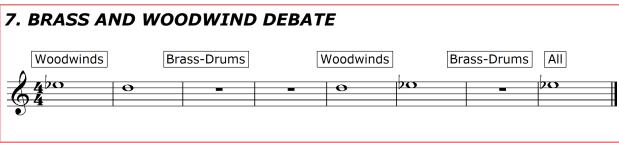
4. WATCH YOUR RESTS

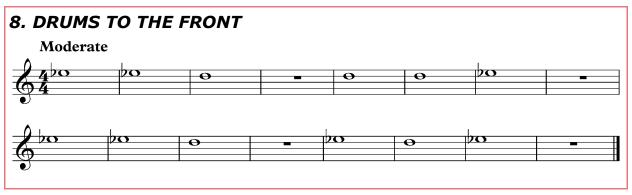


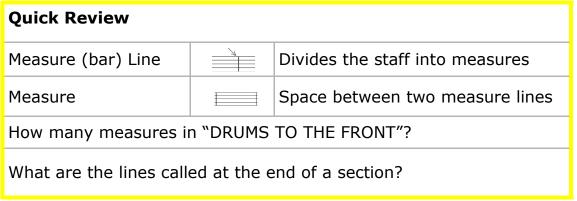












Lessons 9 - 16

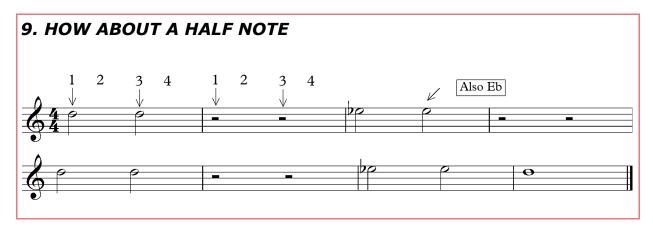


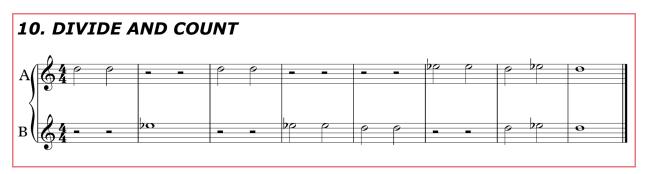


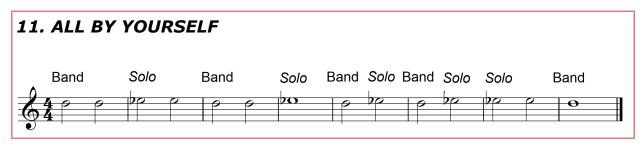
Attention: Rests are important. Be sure to count rests.

Clapping Practice









Link to mp3 Files





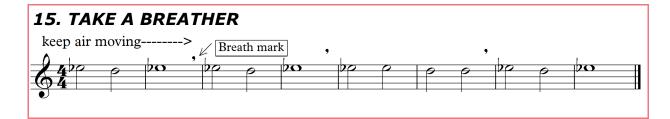
13. HALF NOTE TESTER



14. HALF AS MUCH

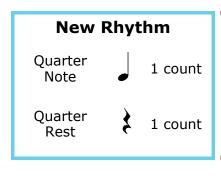


The Time Signature - At the beginning of every song you will find a time signature. The time signature indicates the number of beats in each measure and what kind of note receives one beat. Every song you have played to this point has 4 beats in each measure.





Lessons 17 - 26





Wher say "ause the

When counting quarter notes, we often say "and" between the numbers. We use the "+" to indicate "and."

Try saying: "1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and | 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +"

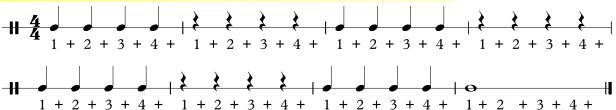
Just for fun, do the following note math problem.

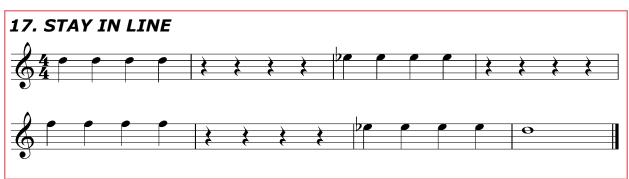


New Note Practice:

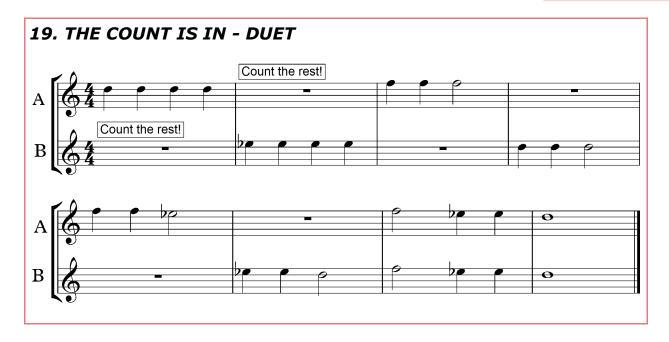


New Rhythm Practice - Count Aloud and Clap





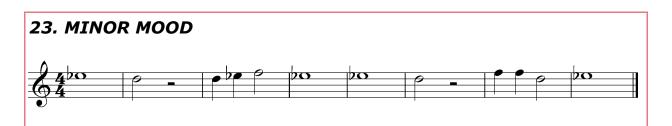












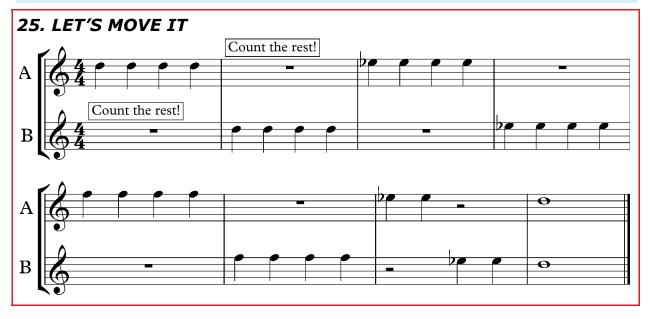


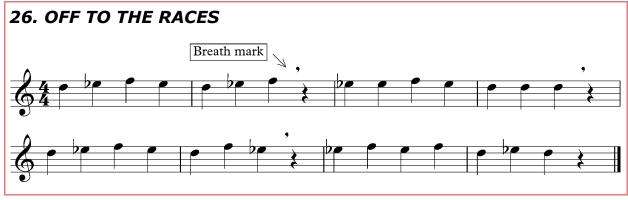
The Time Signature

Indicates how many beats in each measure and what kind of note receives one beat.

44

- = 4 beats in each measure
- = The quarter note receives one beat





Review

Name the following notes					
1	2	3	4		

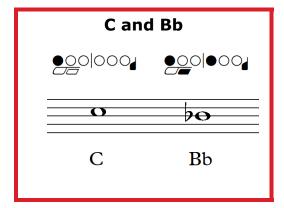
Check the fingering			
	2.	3.	
Circle the correct note name	Circle the correct note name	Circle the correct note name	
Ab Bb C D Eb F	Ab Bb C D Eb F	Ab Bb C D Eb F	

Music Math Quiz						
	+	o	-		=	
_	+	-	+	O	=	

М	Whole rest			
Α		0	0	
Т	Time signature			\
С	-	0	0	*
H	Staff	0	0	-
N G	Quarter rest	0	0	4 4

Check Your Answers

Lessons 27 - 39



Tip:

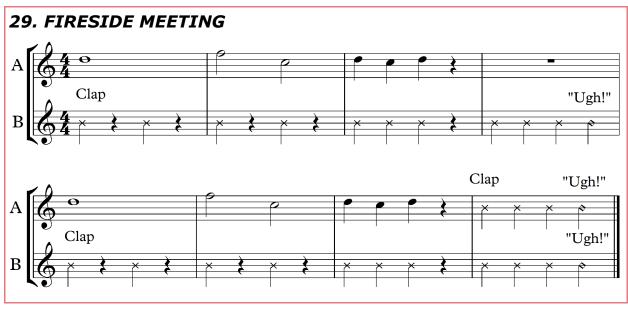
Make good use of your practice time.

A little practice each day is better than cramming your practice into one day.

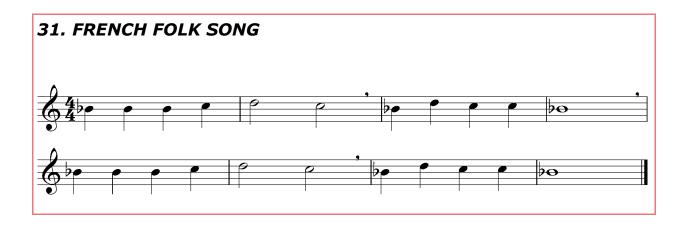


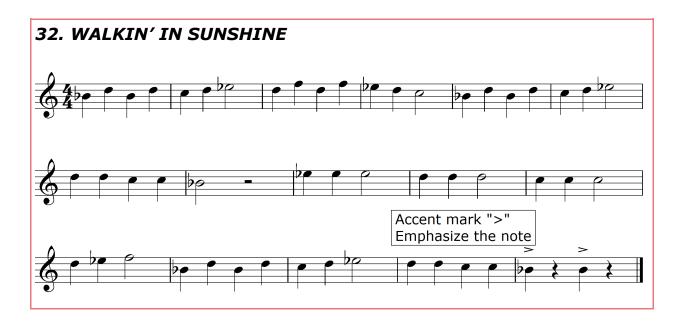




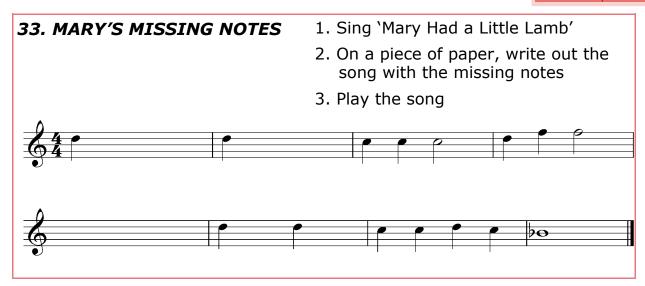








Link to mp3 Files

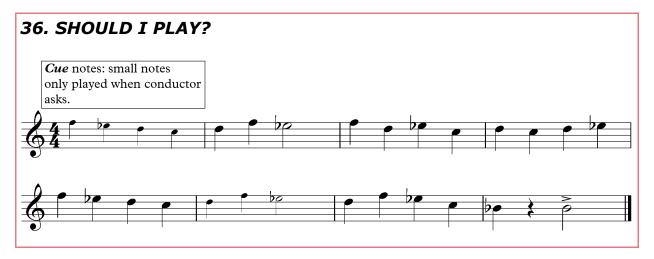




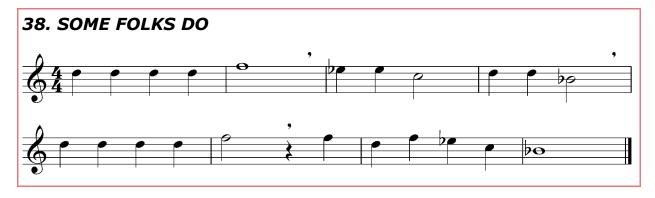
The Accent Mark - >

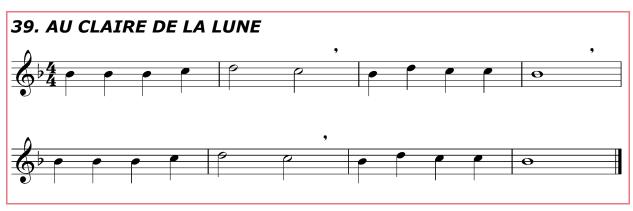
An accent mark above or below a note means to stress or place emphasis on the note. The accent mark does not mean to play the note shorter.



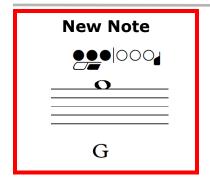


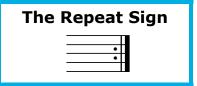






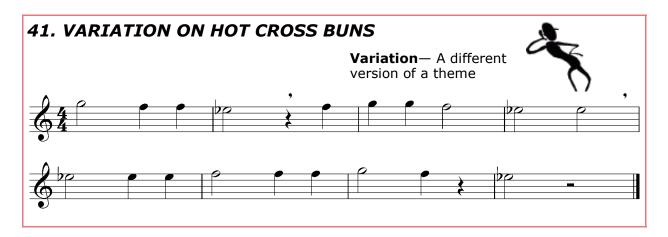
Lessons 40 - 46



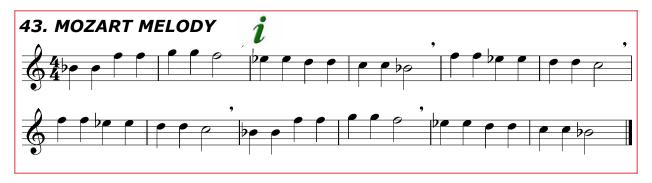




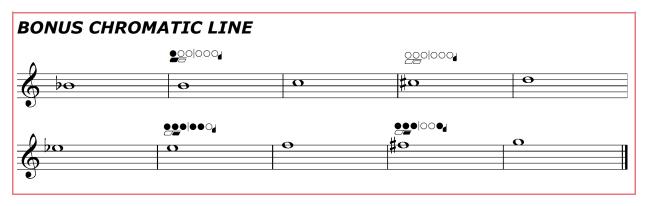
Variation - A variation is a change of rhythm, melody or harmony of a theme.

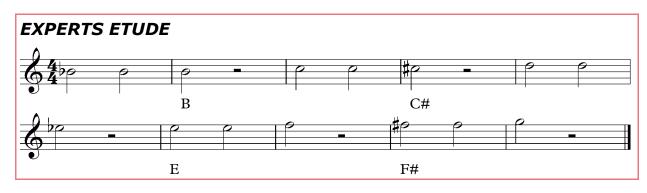












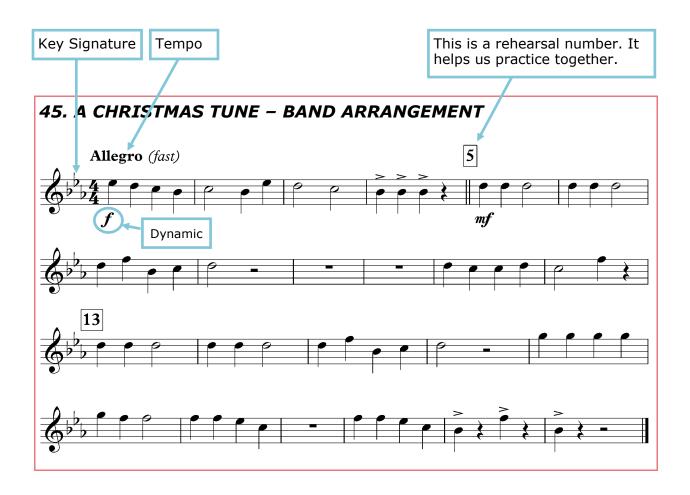
Sheet Music Reading Basics

Key Signature - what notes to play with sharps or flats - the key signature can be found at the beginning of every song. In <u>A Christmas Tune</u> all B's, E's, and A's are to be played Bb, Eb and Ab.

Tempo - how fast to play - Tempo markings are usually in Italian and found above the staff. The tempo marking for <u>A Christmas Tune</u> is *Allegro* which means to play a fast, lively tempo.

Dynamics - how loud or soft to play - Usually written in Italian and located below the staff. The beginning of <u>A Christmas Tune</u> is 'f' and should be played loudly.

Examples: **f** - forte-loud, **mf** - mezzo forte - medium loud, **p** - piano - soft



Dynamic Markings

f - f -



Lessons 47 - 54

A New Time Signature

2 4

2 Beats per measure

Quarter note = receives 1 beat

The Tie

A tie combines two or more notes.

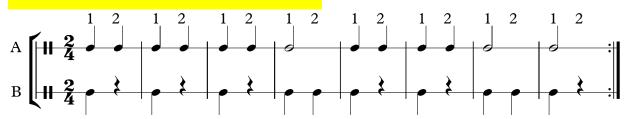


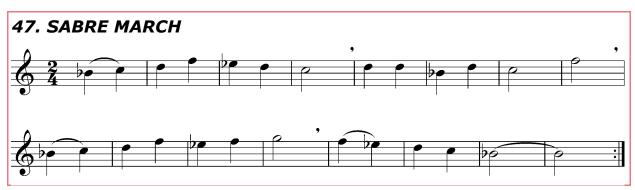
The Slur

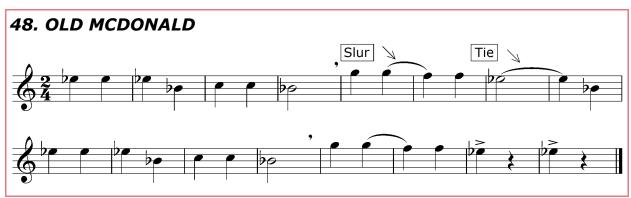
A line which connects notes of different pitches. Tongue the first note only.



2/4 Rhythm Practice - clap and count aloud





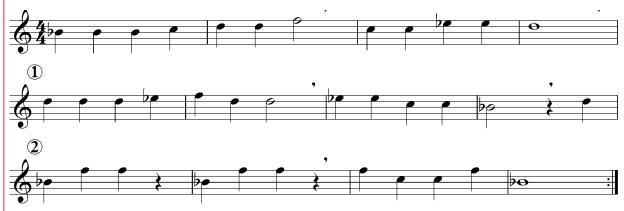


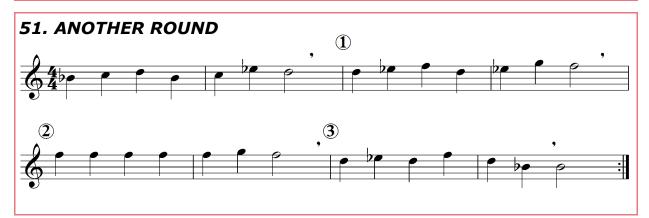


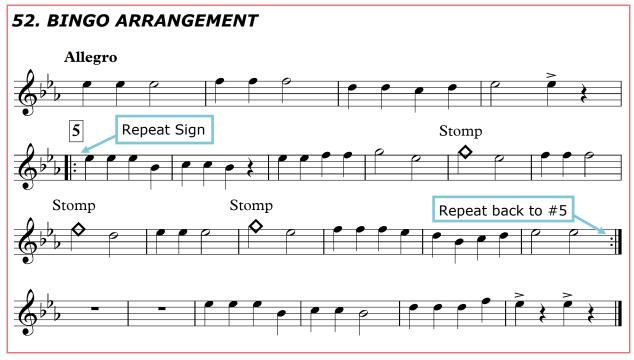
Link to mp3 Files

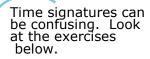
50. UP, DOWN, IT'S A ROUND

- 1. Play and repeat for practice
- 2. Divide band into 3 groups
 - a. Group 1 start at beginning
 - b. Group 2 start at beginning when group 1 reaches #1 in the music
 - c. Group 3 start at beginning when group 1 reaches #2 in the music









Time Signature Reminder

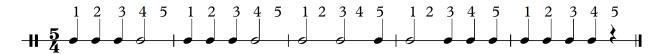
Top = Beats per measure

Bottom anumber = The type of note which receives 1 beat



Fact: In many world cultures, time signatures with 5, 7 or even 11 beats per measure are common.

Clapping 5/4



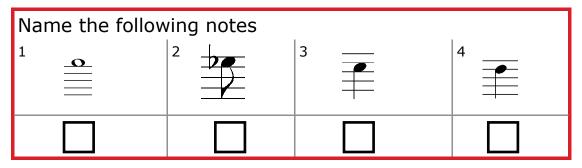
53. COUNT TO FIVE

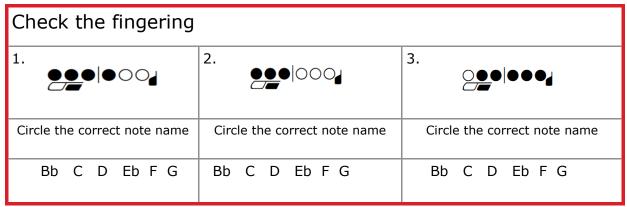


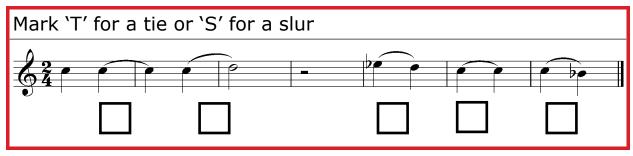
54. LUCKY SEVEN

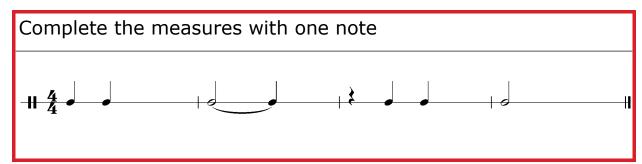


Review









Check Your Answers

Lessons 55 - 64

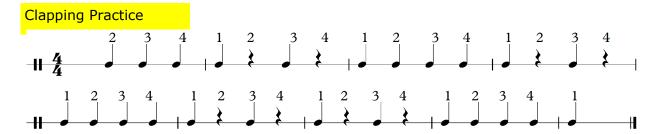
Pick Up Note(s)

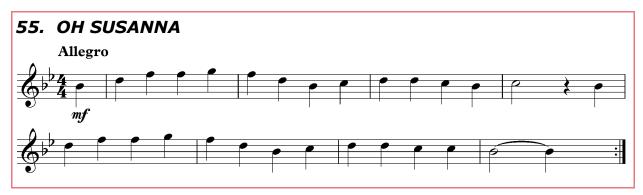
Note or notes that come before the first full measure of a song.

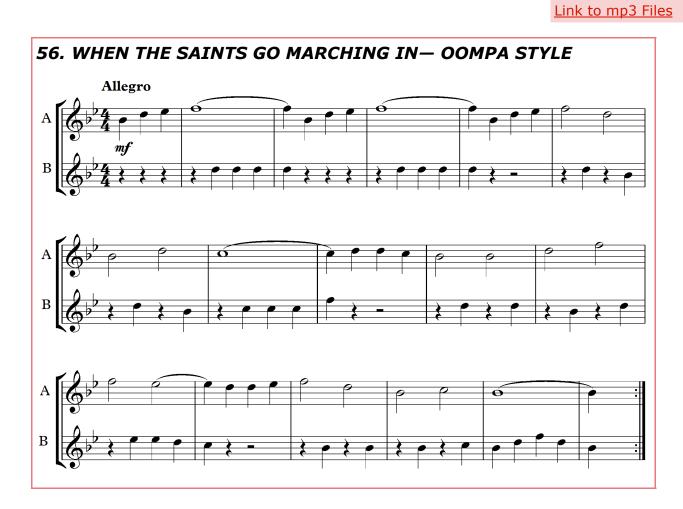
Clapping Compare #1 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1

- 1. Is there a difference in rhythm between #1 and #2?
- 2. What do you think happened to the last beat of Clapping Compare #2?

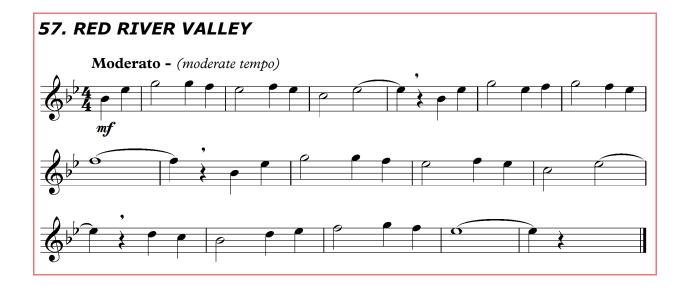
Tip: Silently count the beats leading up to the pick up note(s). If the pick up note(s) is on beat 4, silently count 1-2-3. If the pick up note(s) begins on beat 2 of a measure, it is best to silently count an extra measure plus one beat. $1-2-3-4 \mid 1$



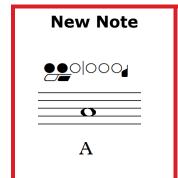


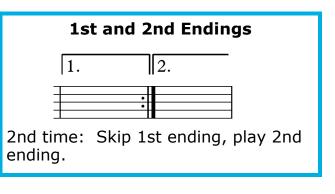


Counting Pick Up Notes - Find the bar line for the first full measure, and then count backwards to the starting beat.

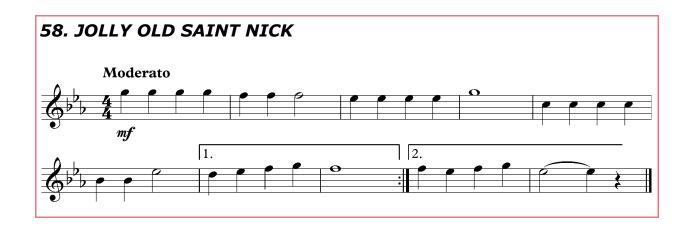


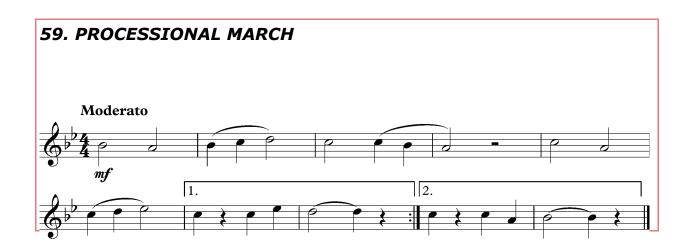
Link to mp3 Files







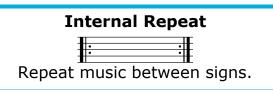


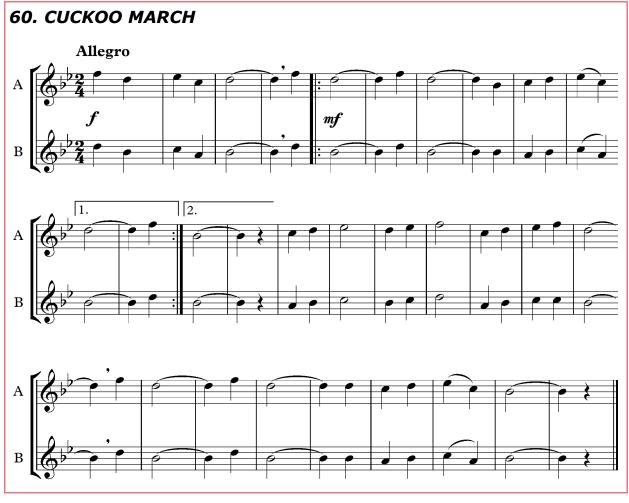


Sight Reading Reminder:

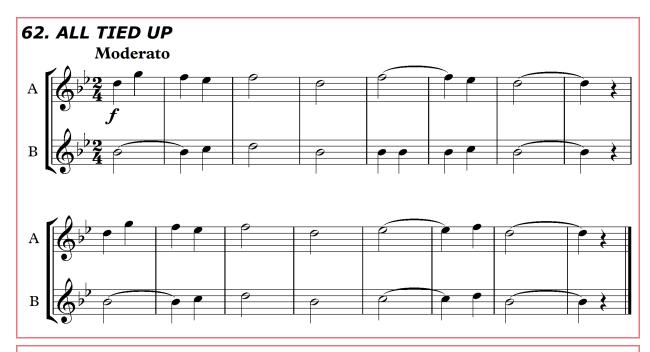
- 1. Tempo how fast should the song be played?
- 2. Dynamics how loud or soft should the song be played?
- 3. Time Signature how many counts in each measure?
- 4. Key Signature which notes should be played with sharps or flats?

















Lessons 65 - 77

Dotted Half Note

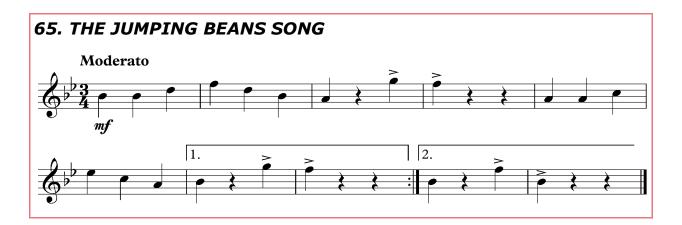
A dot following a note adds 1/2 of the value of the note to itself. For example: a dotted half note gets 3 beats - a half note is 2 beats, 1/2 of 2 is 1, therefore, 1 + 2 = 3

Dotted half	<i>d</i> .	3 beats
<i>d</i> .	=	

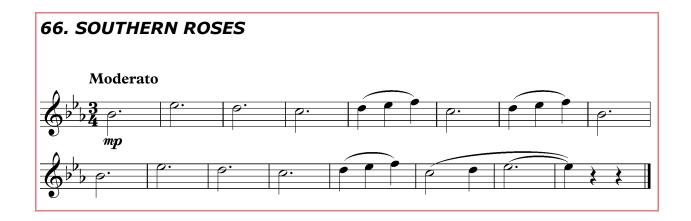
A New Time Signature					
3	=	3 beats per measure			
4	=	Quarter note receives 1 beat			

Clapping Practice



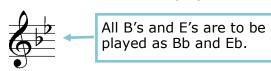


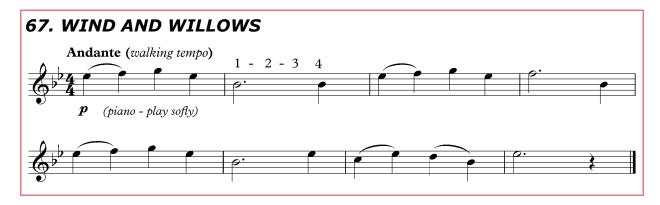
Moderato - A tempo marking meaning a medium tempo.



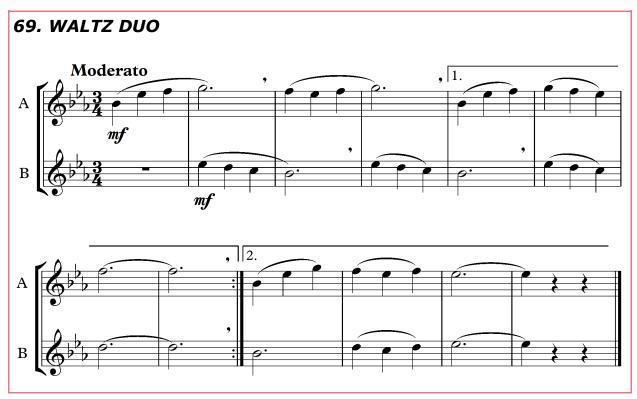
Key Signature Reminder

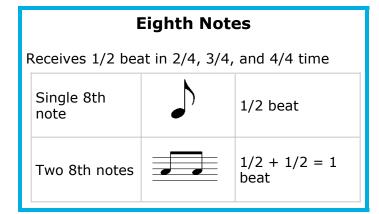
Indicates which notes to play with sharps or flats.







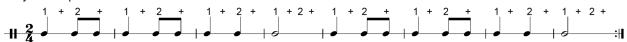






Clapping Practice

Rhythm Clap



70. EIGHTH NOTE RIDDLE



71. IT'S MARY AGAIN



72. SKIP TO MY LOU

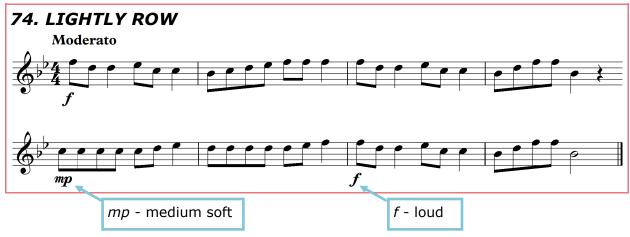
Moderato



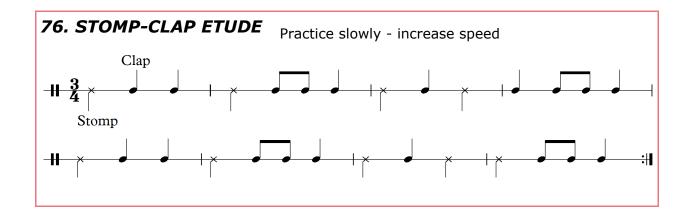
73. POLLY WOLLY DOODLE RETURNS

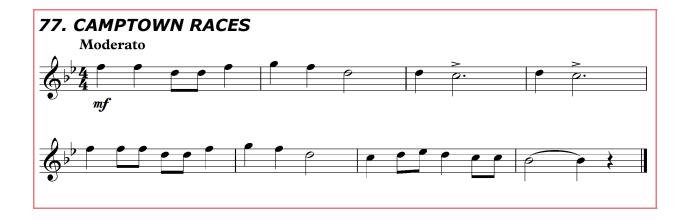
Moderato

f









Lessons 78 - 89



D.C. Al Fine

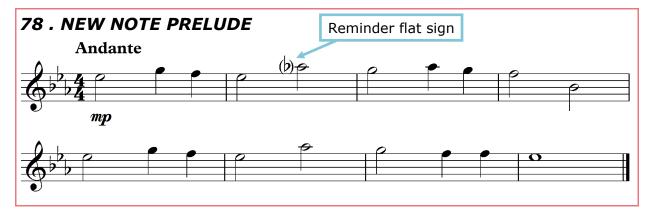
Go back to the beginning and play until *Fine*.

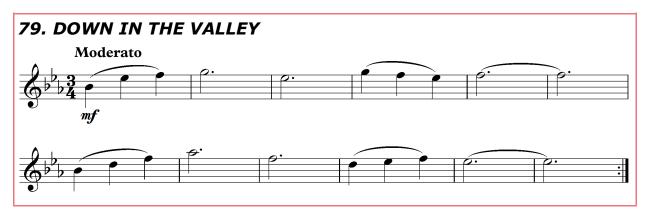


Are you sitting up in your chair? Good posture promotes a good sound.

New Note Practice

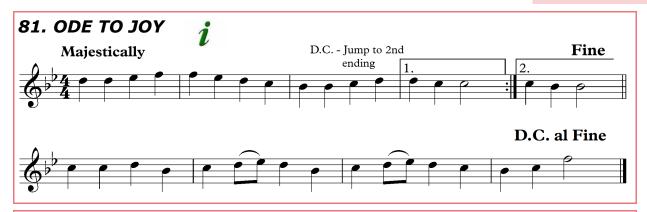








Link to mp3 Files





Part 3

Terms and Symbols

Fermata: Hold the note longer or until directed to release the note by the conductor

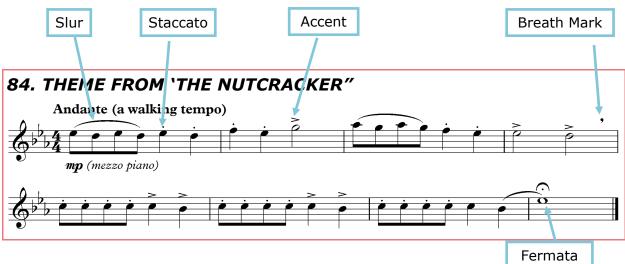
Staccato: A dot over or under a note means to play the note short or detached.

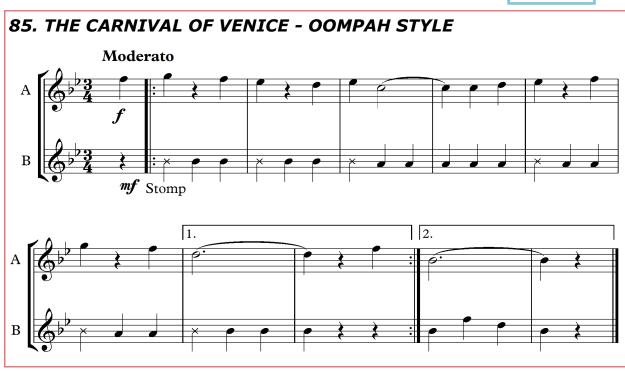


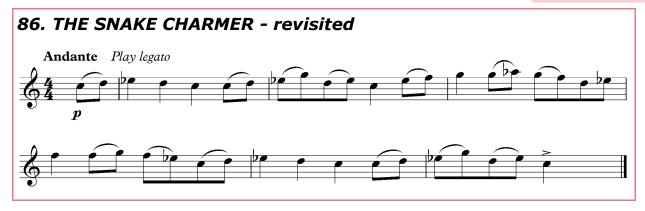
Legato: A style of playing. Play smoothly and connected.



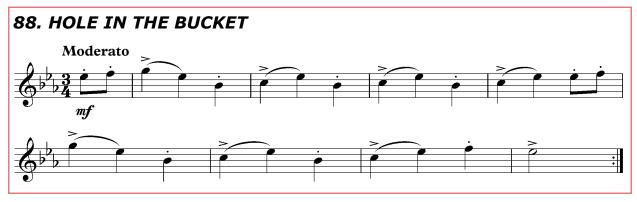
There is much to think about when you play music













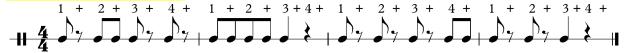
Lessons 90 - 95

Eighth Note Rest

Receives a half (1/2) count in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time

7

Clapping Practice #1



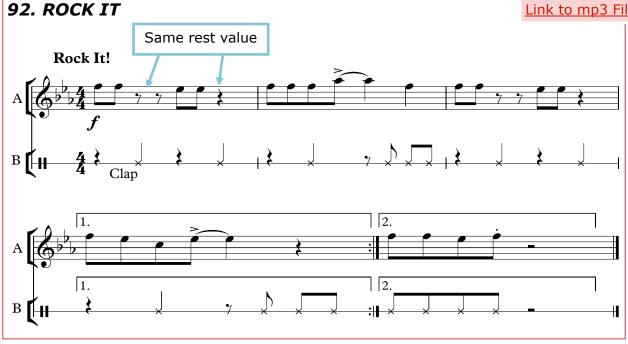
Clapping and Play Practice #2







Link to mp3 Files





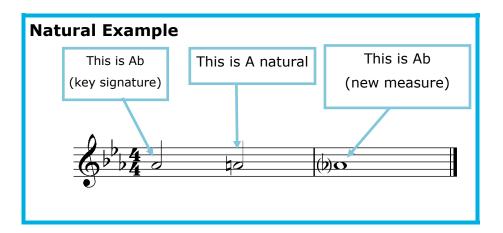




Lessons 96 - 113

New Note





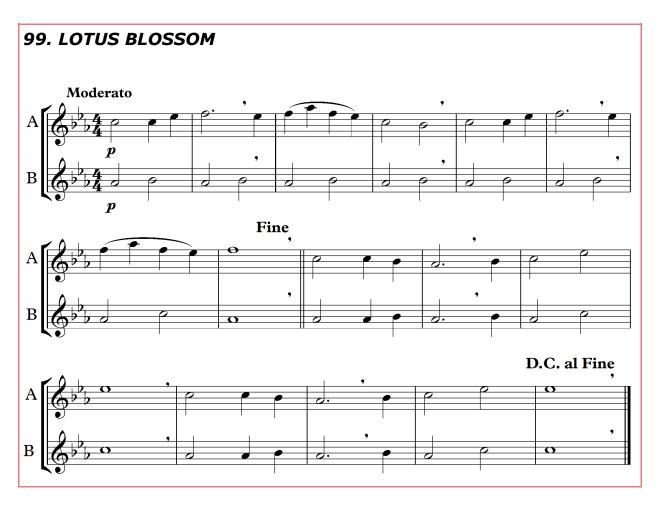








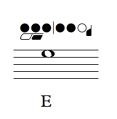






Link to mp3 Files

New Note



Accidental Reminder

Natural sign cancels a sharp of flat

Key Signature Reminder



All B's, E's and A's are played as Ab, Bb, and Eb.



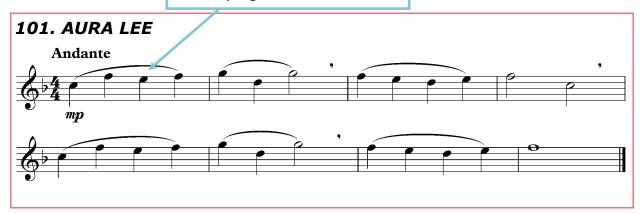
All B's are played Bb. All A's and E's would be played as E and A.

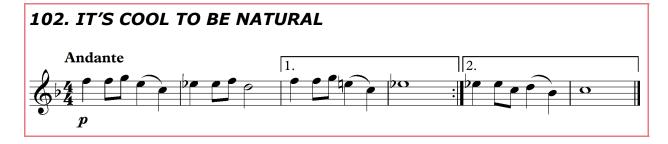
New note practice

Accidental sign cancels the Eb in the key signature

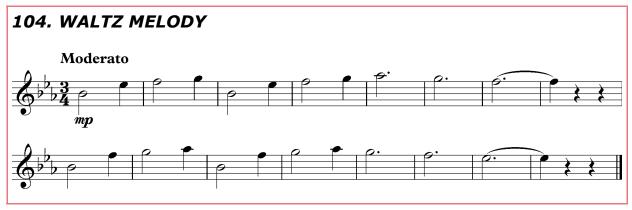


Note key signature. E is natural

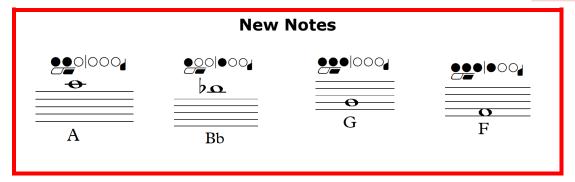






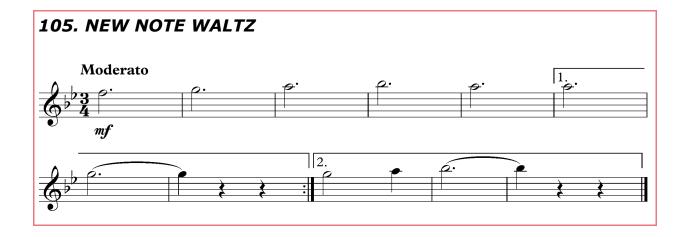


Link to mp3 Files



New Note Practice



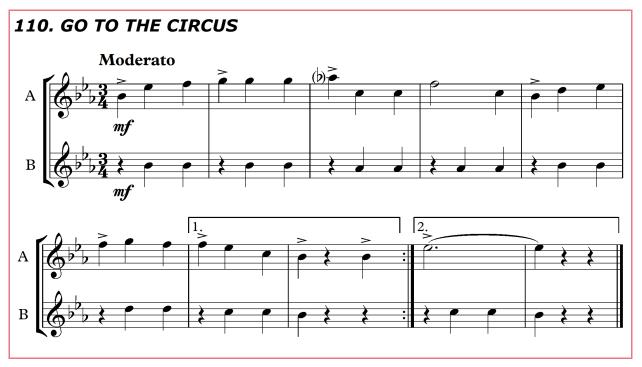












Terms that make music more musical

Ritardando

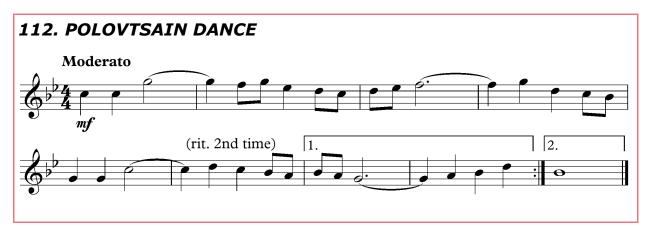
rit. - Means to gradually slow down

Caesura or Grand Pause				
//	This is a pause in the music. Watch the conductor.			

Common Dynamic Markings									
mf	mezzo forte	medium loud							
f	forte	loud							
тр	mezzo piano	medium soft							
р	piano	soft							

Common Tempo Markings					
Moderato	A moderate tempo				
Andante	Moderately slow tempo				
Allegro	Lively tempo				
Vivace	A fast tempo				



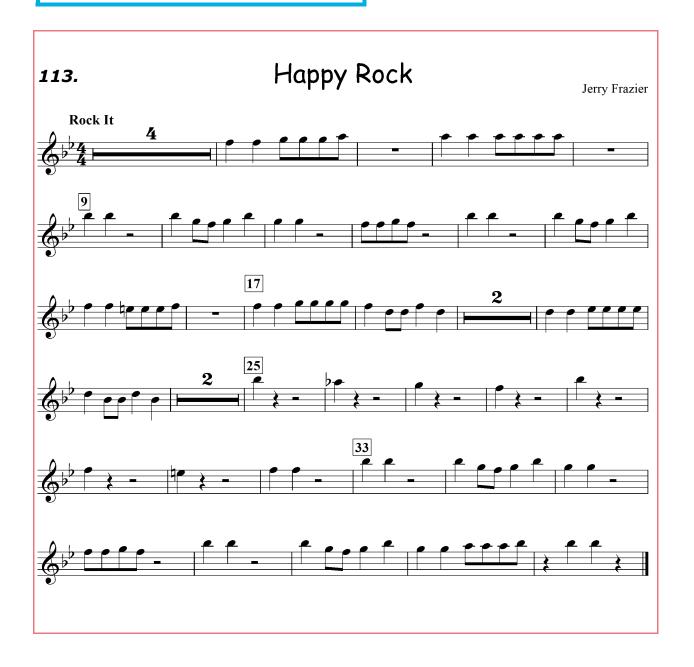


Multiple Measure Rest

Rests which are longer than one measure



Count: **1** 2 3 4 | **2** 2 3 4



Name the following notes							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Check the fingering					
	2.	3. <u>•</u> •••••			
Circle correct note	Circle correct note	Circle correct note			
Bb C Eb G F E	Bb C Eb G F E	Bb C Eb G F E			

Music Math Quiz (assuming 4/4 time)							
• +							
}	+	_	-	7	=		

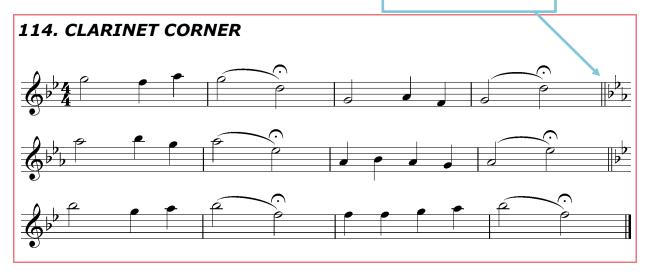
M A	medium soft	o	0	$oldsymbol{p}$
T C	loud	o	0	\odot
H	staccato	o	0	mp
N G	fermata	o	0	ė
9	soft	o	О	mf
	medium loud	О	0	f

Check Your Answers

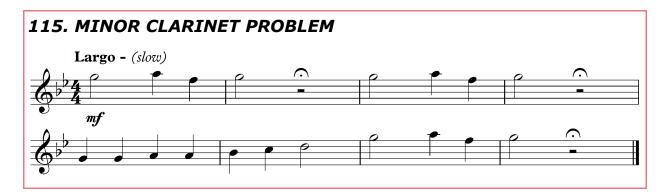
Lessons 114 - 130

On this page, clarinets will learn to 'cross the break.' This allows clarinets to play high notes.

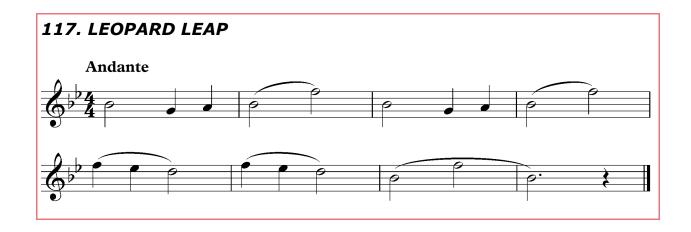
Notice the key change

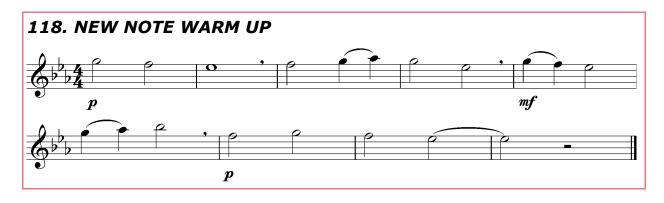


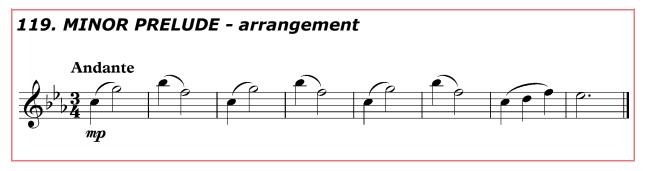
Internal Key Changes - Composers insert new key signatures into music to create musical variety. In exercise <u>114</u>. Clarinet Corner, the key signature changes two times.

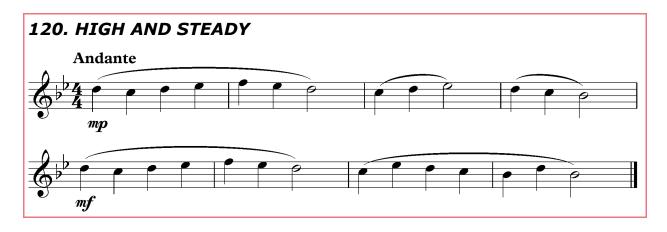




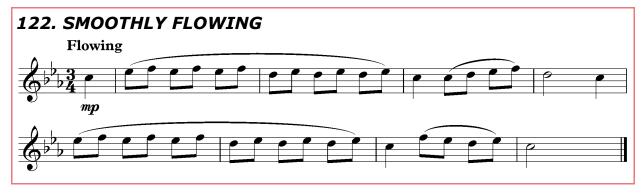


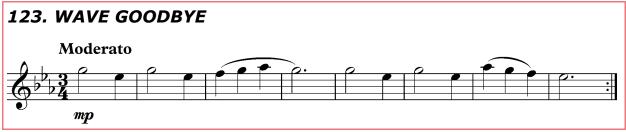






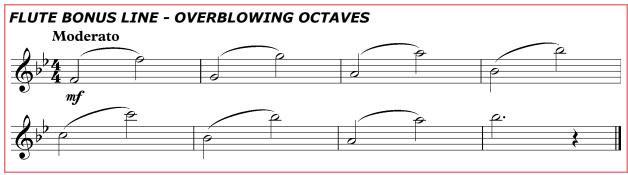


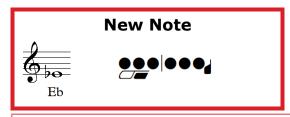




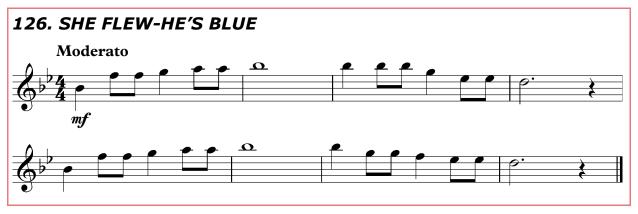
Glissando - A special technique used by trombones in Ragtime and other forms of music. The trombone player moves the slide without tonguing. Glissandi are fun to play and hear.





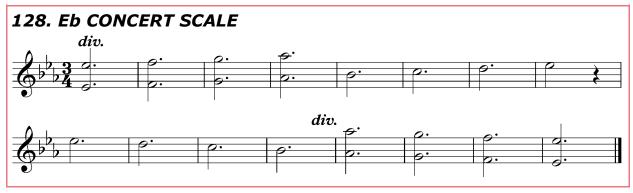


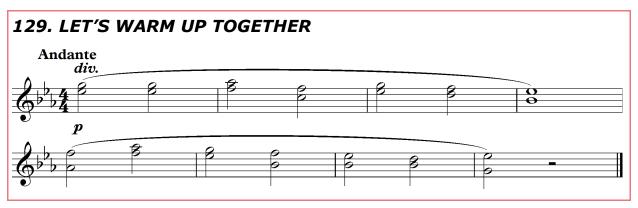


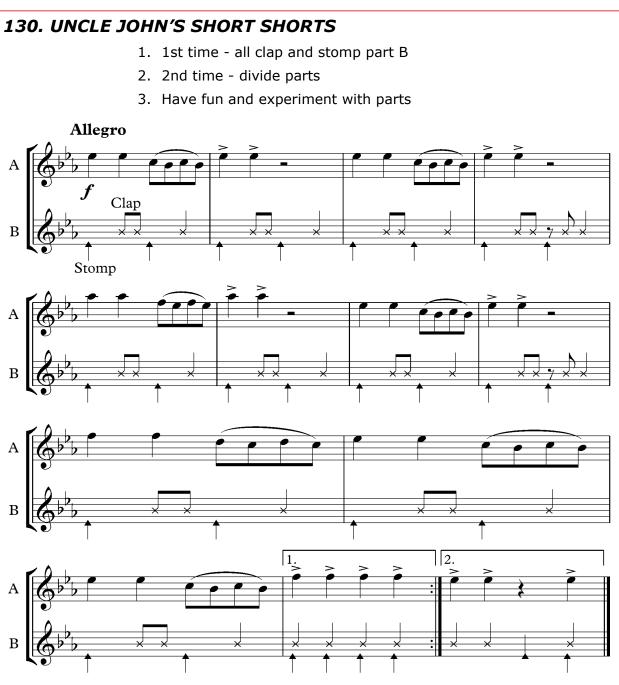




Divisi (div.) - Players reading the same musical staff play either the top or bottom note.



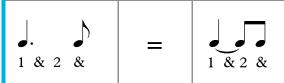




Lessons 131 - 136

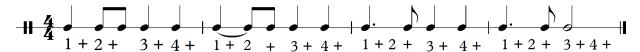
Dotted Quarter Note

In 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 time, a dotted quarter note receives one and a half beats.



Dotted quarter notes can be tricky. Be sure to count aloud and practice carefully.

Practice 1

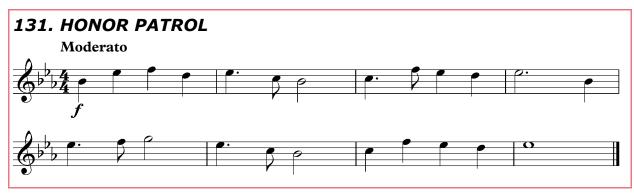


Practice 2 - with percussion



Practice 3



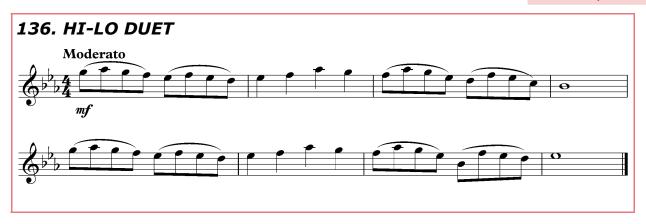














Lessons 138 - 146

Syncopation

A change in the rhythm which accents the offbeat or `+.'

Crescendo

or cresc

Gradually get louder

Diminuendo

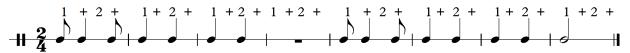
or Dim.

Gradually get softer

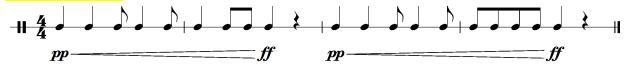
Practice 1



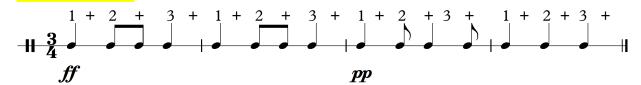
Practice 2



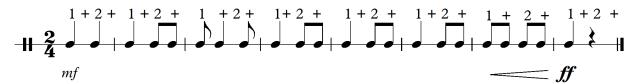
Practice 3



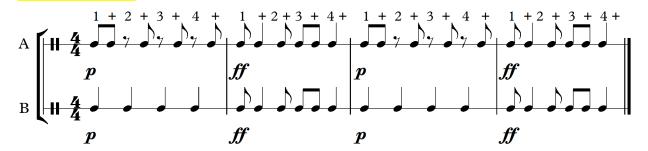
Practice 4



Practice 5

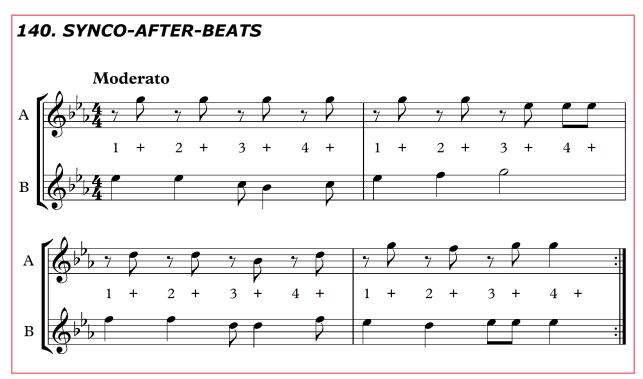


Practice 6











D.S. al Fine



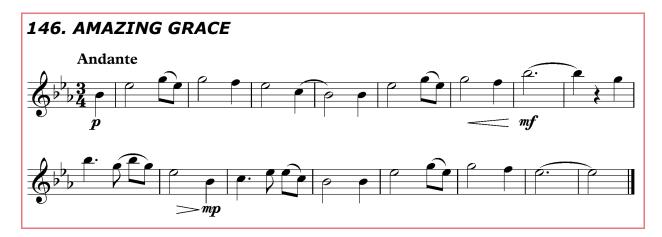
Go back to the sign. End at Fine











Name the following notes							
1	2	3					

Check the facts						
8	ś		<	Diminuend	0	
This is	This is a fermata This means to gradually get louder		to gradually	This means louder	s to gradually get	
A. True	B. False	A. True	B. False	A. True	B. False	

Music Math Quiz (assuming 4/4 time)							
2	-		+	7	=		
O	X		-	J .	=		

M A	Crescendo	o	0	Majectically
T C	Maestoso	o	0	
H	J .	o	0	
N G	Decrescendo	o	0	%
	D.S.	О	0	

Check Your Answers

SONGS TO PLAY

Songs to Play selections are not available in the free edition of Sound Fundamentals. You are encouraged to explore the large selection of quality music for beginning and young bands available at http://pdfbandmusic.com.

Recommended Beginning Band titles:

Fanfare on 'Deck the Halls' 'bout Time for Christmas

March Centaur

Holiday Spirit

Bingo Rocks

Banuwa

Hollow Penyo Hop

A Little Cha Cha

Acclaim

Deep Water Bridge

March Onward

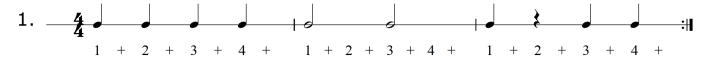
Not Now Mama

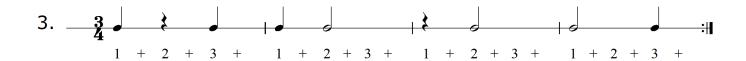
Radiant Fanfare

Stick Men

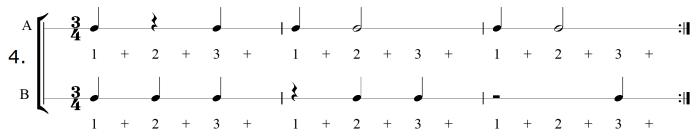
Rhythm Study I

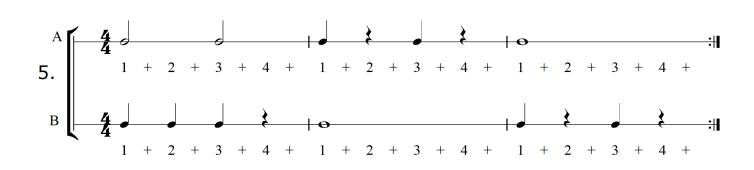
Count each rhythm as you play it.

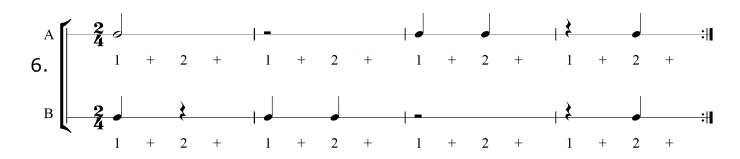




Rhythm duets

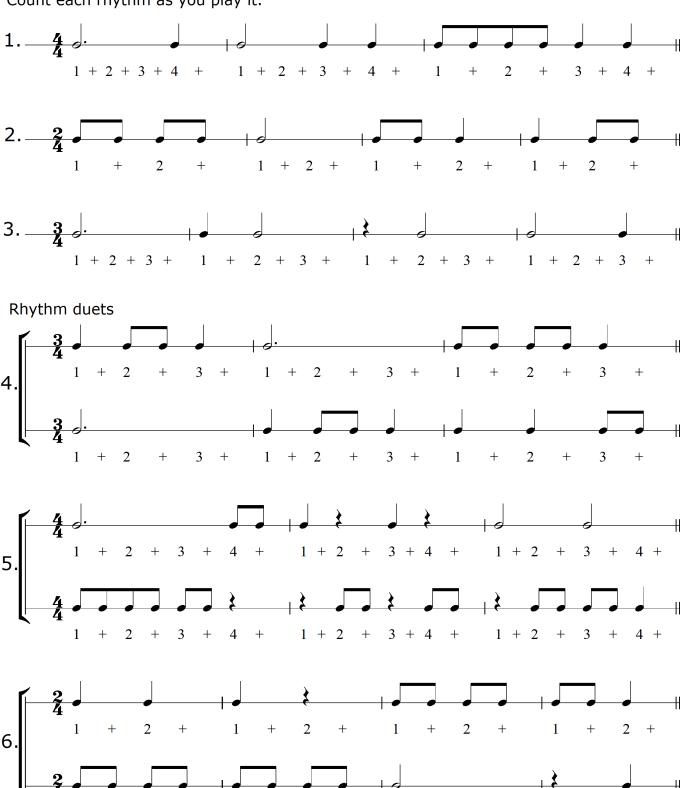






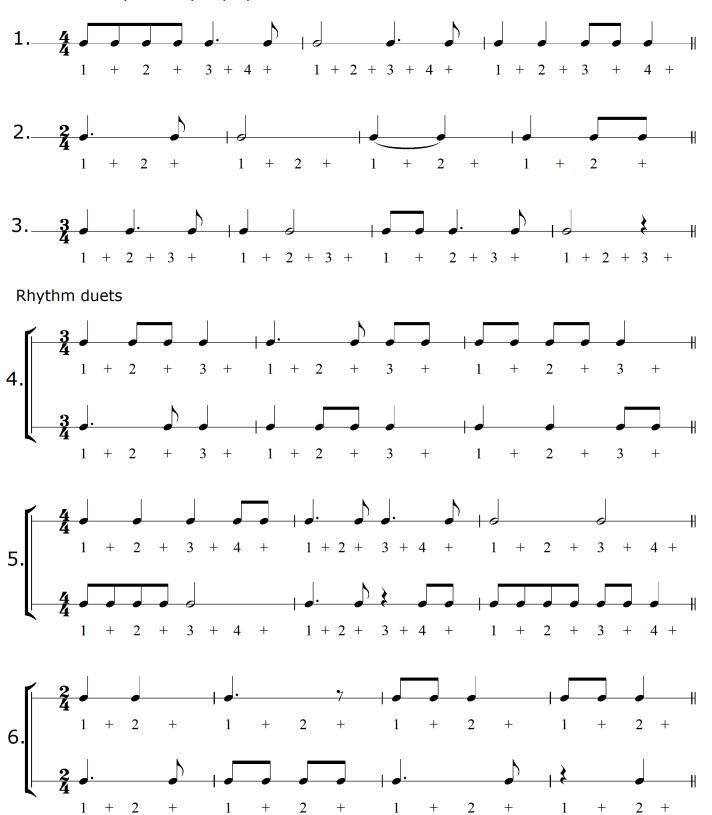
Rhythm Study II

Count each rhythm as you play it.



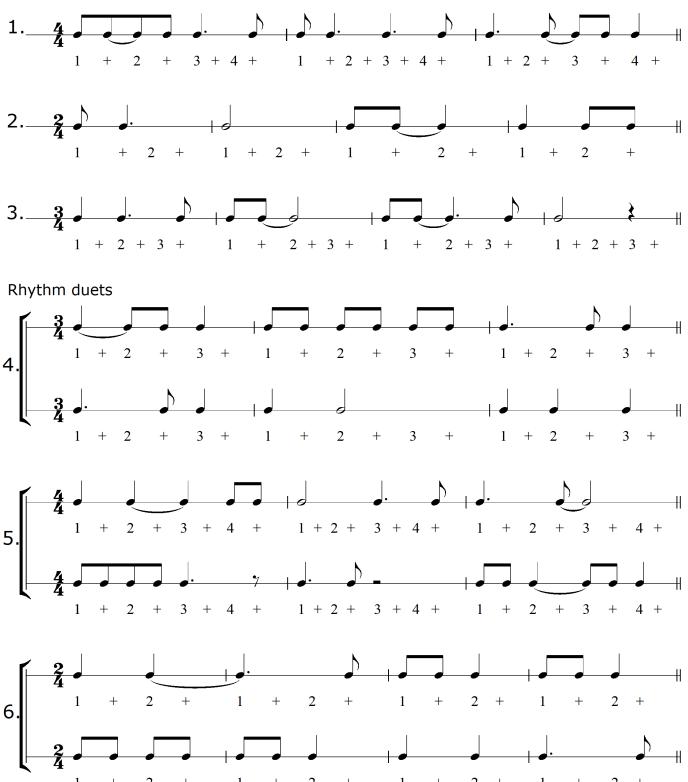
Rhythm Study III

Count each rhythm as you play it.



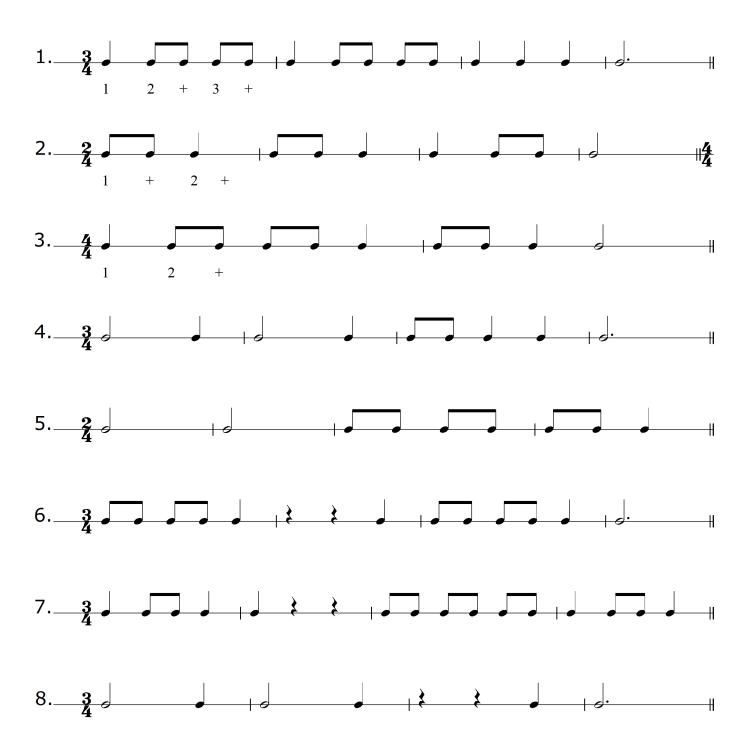
Rhythm Study IV

Count each rhythm as you play it.



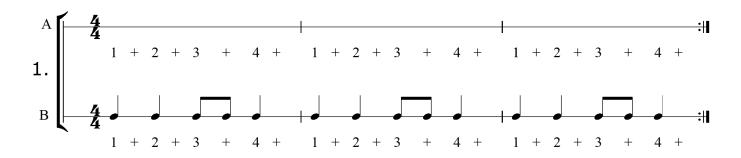
Add Beats, Then Count

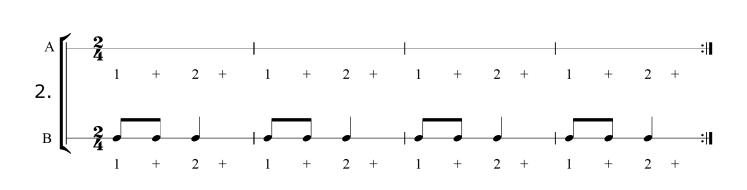
Write the beat numbers and +. When complete, count and clap the rhythms.

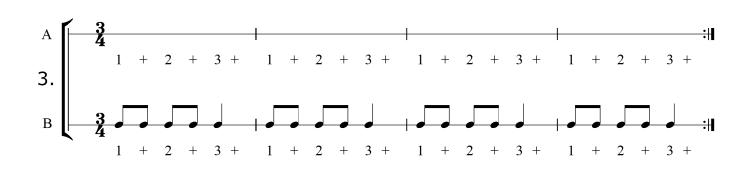


Make Your Own Rhythms

As a partner performs Part B, you create your own rhythms to go along with Part B.







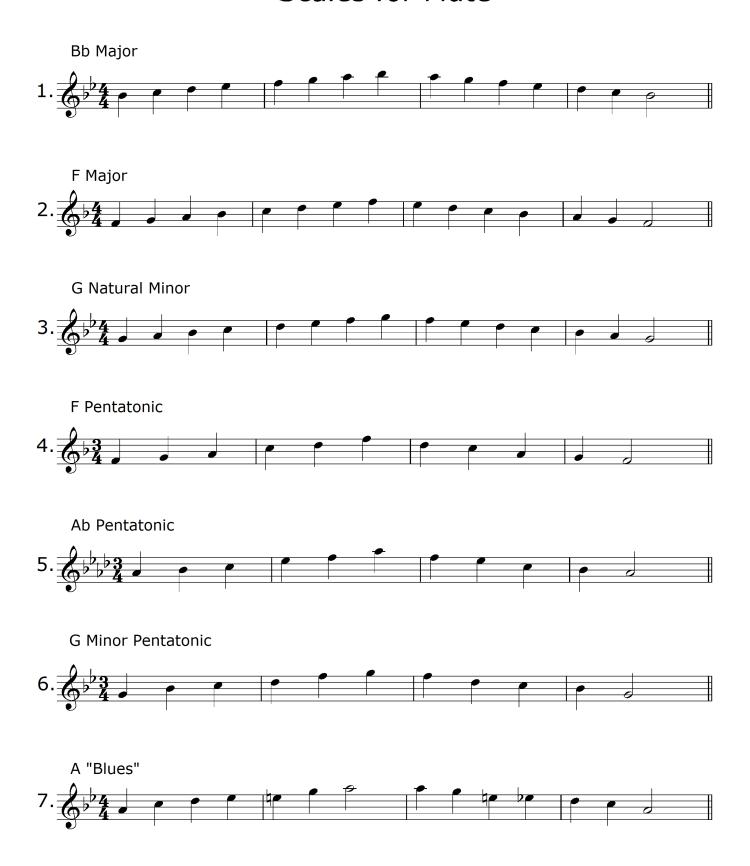
Scale Exercises for Flute I



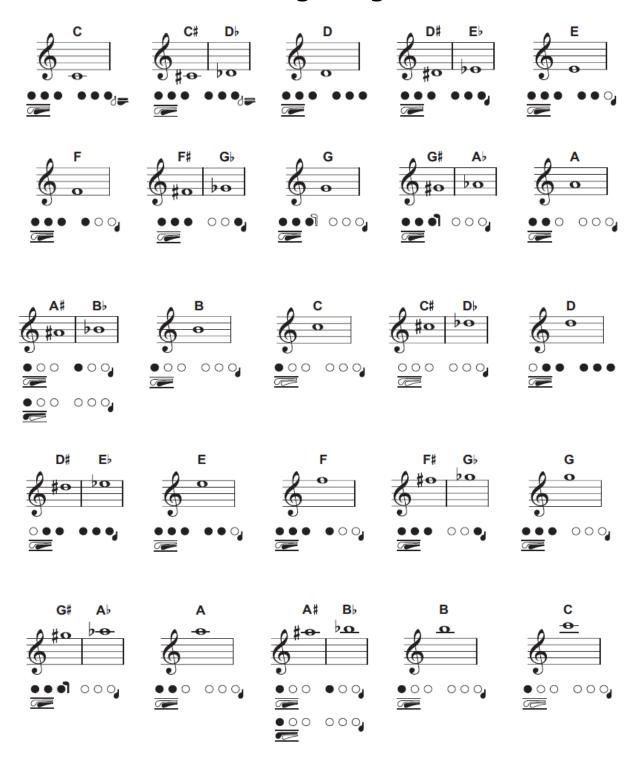
Scale Exercises for Flute II



Scales for Flute



Flute Fingering Chart



Answers

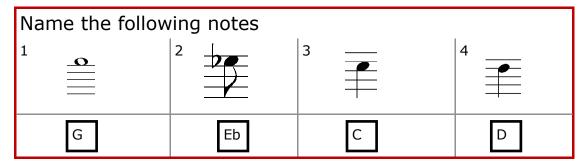
Name the following notes						
1	2	3 ====	4			
D	F	Eb	D			

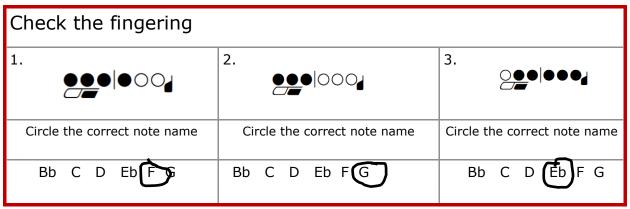
Check the fingering					
	2.	3.			
Circle the correct note name	Circle the correct note name	Circle the correct note name			
Ab Bb C D Eb 🕞	Ab Bb C D Eb F	Ab Bb C D Eb F			

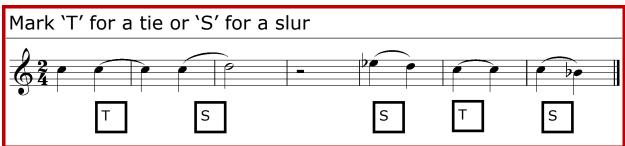
Music Math Quiz						
	+	o	_		=	5
	+	-	+	O	=	10

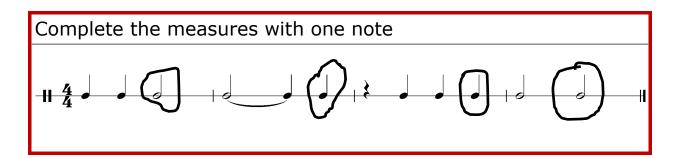
М	Whole rest		
Α			
T C	Time signature)	
H I	Staff	_	
N G	Quarter rest	4 4	

Back to Quiz Page







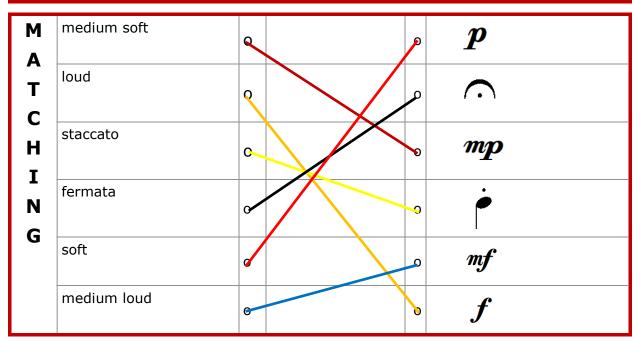


Back to Quiz

Name the following notes								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Ab	Ab	E	А	Bb	G	F		

Check the fingering						
	2.	3. <u>•</u> •••••				
Circle correct note	Circle correct note	Circle correct note				
Bb C Eb G F E	Bb C Eb G F E	Bb C Eb G F E				

Music Math Quiz (assuming 4/4 time)							
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							
\$	+	_	-	7	=	2 1/2	

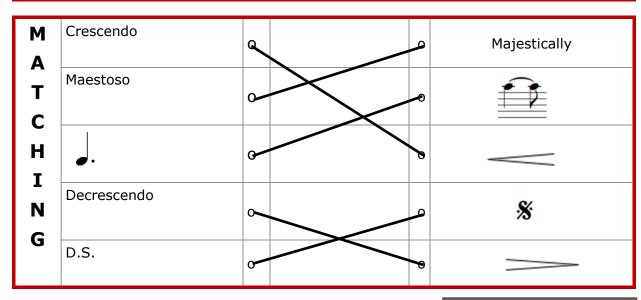


Back to Quiz

Name the following notes						
1	2	3				
F	Bb	А	E			

Check the facts						
%		_		Diminuendo		
This is a	fermata	This means to gradually get louder		This means louder	to gradually get	
A. True	B. False	A. True	B. False	A. True	B. False	

Music Math Quiz (assuming 4/4 time)							
2	-		+	7	=	6 1/2	
O	X		-	J .	=	2 1/2	



Back to Quiz