

WACKY WOODWINDS

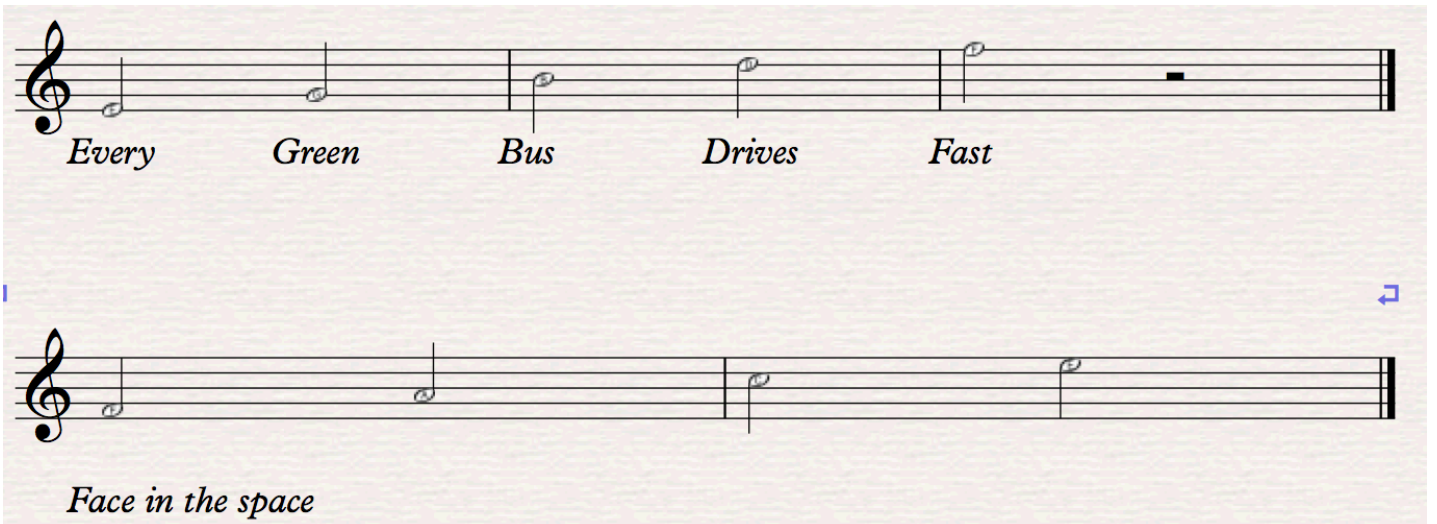


BOOK 3

INTRODUCTION

In this book we will be removing the coloured notes and learning to read the music using all black notes.

Here is a reminder of the staff with the notes we have learnt.



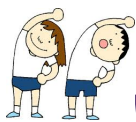
How can you tell the difference in the notes once they are all black?

Can you learn and remember the rhyme for the lines and spaces?

We will be using our hand staves to help work out the notes and you can practise doing this at home.

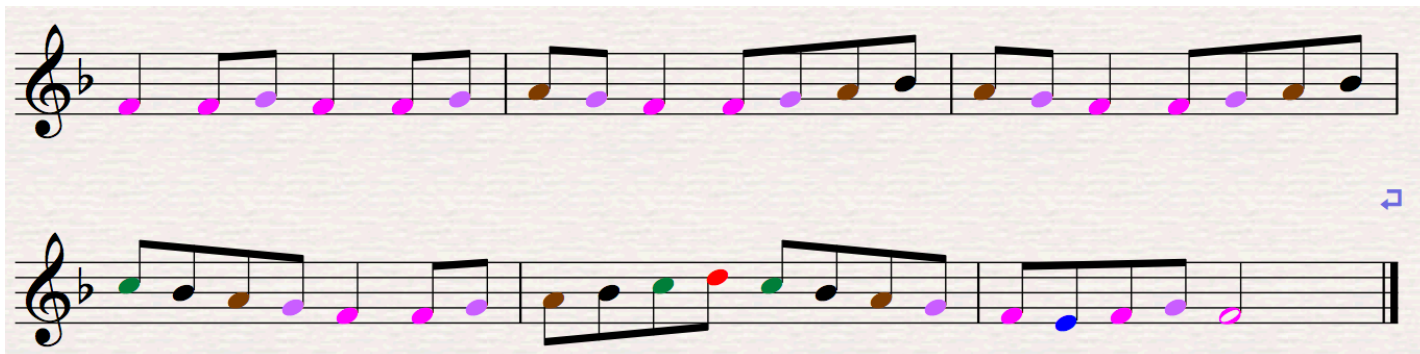


Level Twenty-Three



WARM UP

Let's play through our warm up exercise. Can you play it from memory?

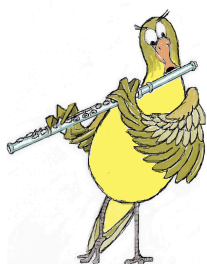
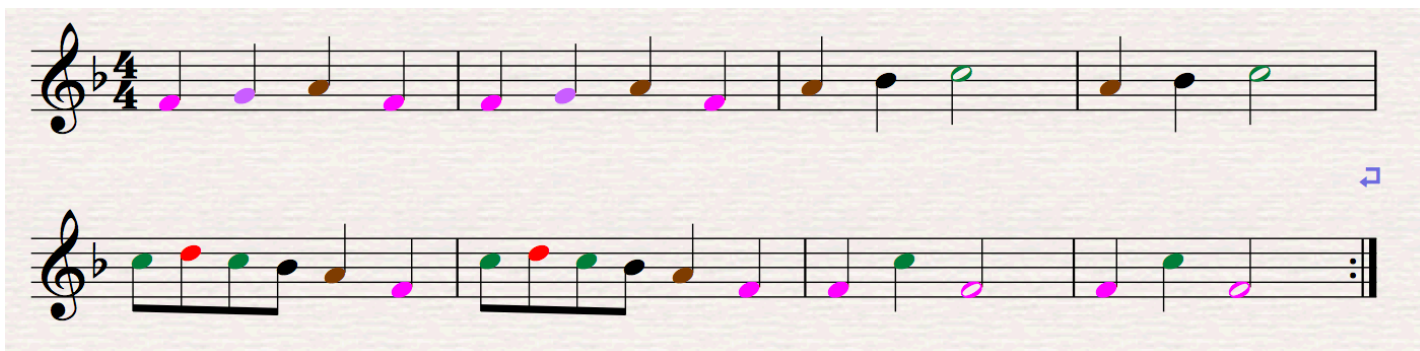


NEW PIECE

Here are a couple more tunes using D. What else do you notice about the music?

Frere Jacques can be played as a round, try starting two bars apart from each other and see what happens!

Frere Jacques



The note B has changed colour. Soon all the notes will turn black. How are you going to tell the difference between the notes?

The second piece is called Lavender's Blue, count carefully and keep the quavers moving.



Lavender's Blue



Look out for the slurs over the notes.



This means you play all the notes in one breath. You must tongue the first note of each slur.

Practice

Practice Time. Remember **Practice makes perfect.**

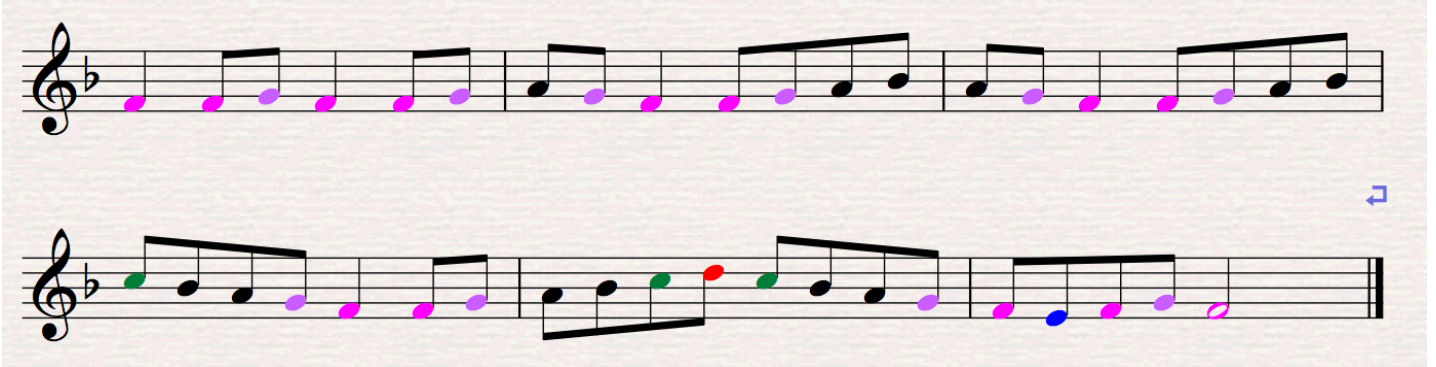
- Keep practising the warm up exercise and try and play it from memory.
- Look at the new tunes Frere Jacques and Lavender's Blue. D should be feeling more comfortable by now but keep working those fingers.

Level Twenty-Four



WARM UP

Let's play through our warm up exercise. Can you play it from memory?



NEW PIECE

A new tune with two notes in black, how can you tell the difference between the notes? Read the notes through before you play.

Sparkly Softly



NEW PIECE

Here are a few more new tunes with two notes in black. Read the notes through before you play.

In the Light of the Moon

Feelin' Sad

Brave and Bold

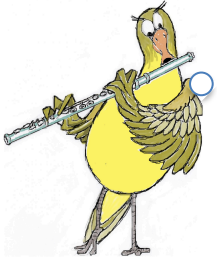


NEW PIECE


One last tune, which uses some tricky off beat rhythms. Let's clap the rhythms through before we play.

Lucky Boots Bossa






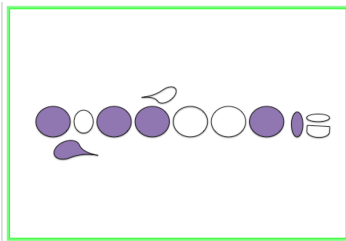
D.S. al Coda means to go back to the sign.

Can you find this symbol  in the music?


After you have gone back to the sign you

need to take the coda . This means a different ending. Can you see the coda symbol in your music?

New Note F#



This is the fingering for new note F#.

 this is a sharp symbol. It makes the note a little bit higher in sound. Try moving from the note F to F#.

The sharp symbol comes before the note on the music.



SAY AND PLAY

Play through these exercises. Watch out for the F sharps!

Practice

Practice Time. Remember **Practice makes perfect.**

- Keep practising the warm up exercise and try and play it from memory.
- Look at the new tunes Sparkly Softly, Brave and Bold, feelin' Sad, By the Light of the Moon and Lucky Boots Bossa. Watch out for the black notes are you playing these correctly?
- Look at new note F sharp, can you play the exercises?

Level Twenty-Five



SAY AND PLAY

Play through these exercises using the new note F sharp. Can you remember the fingering?

A B C D



PLAYBACK

Let's play through Sparkly Softly and Lucky Boots Bossa from last lesson. Can we do them with the piano?



NEW PIECE

Here is a new piece using the new note F sharp. More notes have turned black so be careful with the notes. Count the long notes carefully.

The Team's Lament

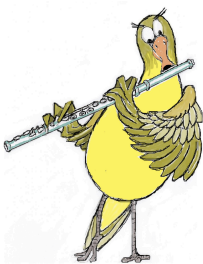



NEW PIECE

In this second piece where has the sharp symbol gone? Can you remember what D.S. al Coda means?

Just Can't Wait

The musical score for 'Just Can't Wait' is written in 4/4 time and the key of D major. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a double bar line and a Coda symbol. The second staff has a Coda symbol above it. The third staff has a Coda symbol above it. The fourth staff starts with the instruction 'D.S. al Coda' and a Coda symbol above it. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.



 This means to play the note as a normal or natural note. It cancels out the key signature.



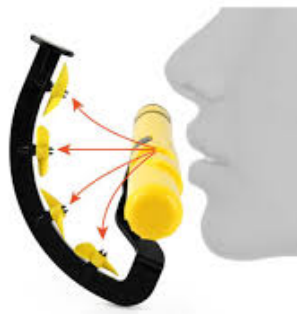
OCTAVE HOPS

When you want to play higher notes on the flute all you need to do is direct your air column in a different direction. Let's use the Pneumo Pro to see the direction of your air column.

You should be aiming your air column to make the third fan to spin.



Can you move the air column to move the second fan and then the third fan?



Now let's try this on your flute. Can you play a low E and then make the note go high? Can you do this the other way round? Try this exercise below.



Practice

Practice Time. Remember **Practice makes perfect.**

- Practise your octave hops exercise. These are really important to help with your second octave.
- Look at the new tunes 'The Team's Lament' and 'Just Can't Wait'. Watch out for the black notes, are you playing these notes correctly?

Level Twenty-Six



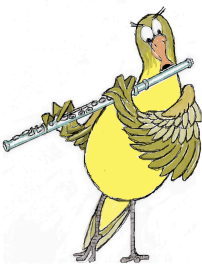
OCTAVE HOPS

Can you play through your octave hops exercise for me?
Are you finding this tricky or easy? Can you do this on other notes?



PLAYBACK

Let's play through 'The Team's Lament' and 'Just Can't Wait' from last lesson. Can we do them with the piano?



Can you see the strange letters (*mf*, *p*), under your music? These are called **dynamics**, which means volume. Can you play your music with these different volumes?



NEW PIECE

Here is an easy one to finish with this week, it's quite long but only uses five notes. One more note has turned black now - can you spot which one?

Annie's Song

The musical score for 'Annie's Song' is presented in five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a fermata over the first measure, with the number '7' written above it. The second staff features a blue slur under a dotted half note. The third staff includes a blue slur under a dotted half note and a blue square symbol at the end. The fourth staff has a blue slur under a dotted half note. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line. Dynamic markings include *p* (soft), *mf* (medium loud), and *f* (loud).

Practice

Practice Time. Remember **Practice makes perfect.**

- Keep practising your octave hops exercise. These are really important to help with your second octave.
- Look at the new tune 'Annie's Song'. Watch out for the black notes - are you playing these correctly?

Level Twenty-Seven



OCTAVE HOPS

Try this exercise using different notes to hop up to.



PLAYBACK

Let's play through 'Annie's Song' from last lesson. Can you play with the dynamics? Dynamics are **HARD** on the flute so don't worry if you find this tricky.



RHYTHM TIME

Can you remember the values for all the different notes? Clap these rhythms to the rest of the group.



NEW PIECE

Here is a long piece, but it's also quite repetitive. All the notes are black so read through the note carefully before you play.

Movie Buster

4

f

9

p

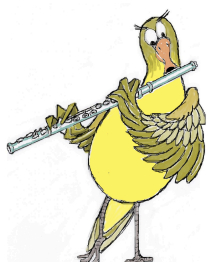
15

20

f

25

28



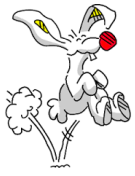
Think carefully about all the rhythms, slurs, dynamics and repeats in the music.

Practice

Practice Time. Remember **Practice makes perfect.**

- Keep practising your octave hops exercise. These are really important to help with your second octave.
- Look at the new tune 'Movie Buster'. Watch out for the black notes - are you playing these correctly?
- Work on your dynamics and slurring.

Level Twenty-Eight



OCTAVE HOPS

Try this exercise using different notes to hop up to. Watch out for the extra black note.



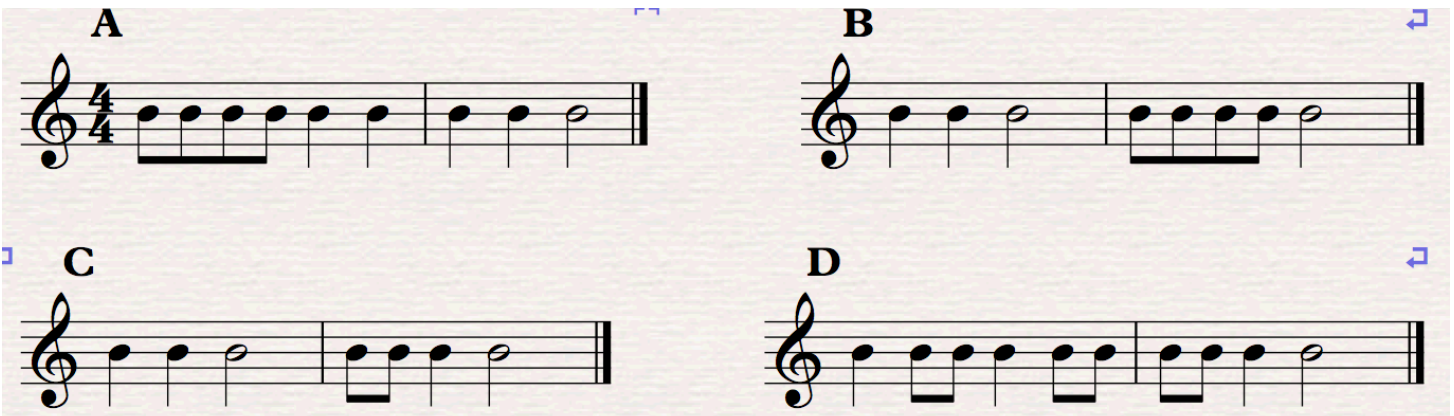
PLAYBACK

Let's play through 'Movie Buster' from last lesson. Can we play this with the piano?



RHYTHM TIME

Clap these rhythms to the rest of the group. Can you make up a tune using three different notes but following the rhythms below?.





NEW PIECE

Here is a duet for you to learn. We are going to learn both parts and then put together. Watch out for the F sharps, can you remember the fingering?

Duet in Paris Part One

Musical score for Duet in Paris Part One, measures 7-12. The score is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of three staves. The first staff starts at measure 7 and ends at measure 11. The second staff starts at measure 12 and ends at measure 15. The third staff starts at measure 12 and ends at measure 15. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A blue arrow points to the end of the second staff.

Duet in Paris Part Two

Musical score for Duet in Paris Part Two, measures 6-11. The score is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of three staves. The first staff starts at measure 6 and ends at measure 10. The second staff starts at measure 11 and ends at measure 14. The third staff starts at measure 11 and ends at measure 14. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A blue arrow points to the end of the second staff.

Practice

Practice Time. Remember **Practice makes perfect.**

- Keep practising your octave hops exercise. These are really important to help with your second octave.
- Look at the new tune 'Duet in Paris'. Learn both parts, watch the notes and count the rhythms carefully.

Level Twenty-Nine



OCTAVE HOPS

Try this exercise using different notes to hop up to.



PLAYBACK

Let's play through 'Duet in Paris' from last lesson. Can you play both parts with all the correct rhythms? Lets try the parts together.



RHYTHM TIME

Clap these rhythms to the rest of the group. Can you make up a tune using three different notes but following the rhythms below?.

Four musical staves, each in 4/4 time, labeled A, B, C, and D. Each staff shows a sequence of notes and rests. Staff A: Quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter. Staff B: Quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter. Staff C: Quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter. Staff D: Quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter. Each staff ends with a double bar line and a blue square icon.



NEW PIECE

A trio to learn this week, keep counting hard on all the rhythms.

Take it or Leave it! Part One

Musical score for "Take it or Leave it! Part One" in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff starts at measure 6 with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff starts at measure 11 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff starts at measure 14 with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff continues the piece. A blue square icon is located at the end of the third staff.

Take it or Leave it! Part Two

Musical score for "Take it or Leave it! Part Two" in 4/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff starts at measure 7 with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff starts at measure 12 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff continues the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A blue square icon is located at the end of the second staff.

Take it or Leave it! Part Three

The image shows a musical score for three staves in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and contains a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes. The second staff starts with a dynamic marking of *p* and contains a sequence of quarter notes and half notes. The third staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and contains a sequence of eighth notes and quarter notes. The score is numbered 7 and 12 at the beginning of the second and third staves respectively. A blue square icon is located at the end of the second staff.

Practice

Practice Time. Remember **Practice makes perfect.**

- Keep practising your octave hops exercise. These are really important to help with your second octave.
- Keep going with 'Duet in Paris'
- Look at the new tune 'Take it or Leave it!' Learn all three parts, watch the notes and count the rhythms carefully.

Level Thirty



OCTAVE HOPS

Try this exercise using different notes to hop up to.

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The second staff shows a similar sequence: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. A blue arrow on the right side of the second staff points to the right, indicating the direction of the exercise.



NEW PIECES

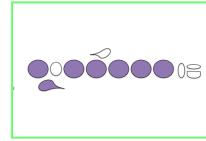
Here are some more tunes using some of the higher notes you have been working on. These are extra pieces, which you can play through at home if you want more to do. There are no coloured notes so work hard at your note reading and count carefully on your rhythms. Some of the higher notes have been labelled to help you.

Lazy Afternoon

A piece of music in 4/4 time, consisting of four staves. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff includes a ritardando (*rit.*) marking followed by a return to the original tempo (*a tempo*), and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth staff concludes the piece. The music features various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests.



Look out for the new note Low D.
You need to put your first finger
down to make this speak low.



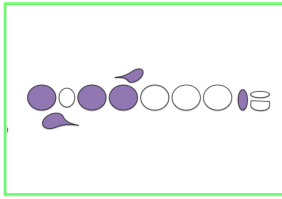
Cradle Song

The musical score for 'Cradle Song' is written in 4/4 time and consists of five staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and dynamics. The first staff starts with a 4-measure rest, followed by a half note (p), a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a half note. The second staff starts with a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note (p). The third staff starts with a quarter note, a 2-measure rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note (mf). The fourth staff starts with a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note (p). The fifth staff starts with a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a 4-measure rest. A blue arrow points to the dotted quarter note in the fifth staff.



This is a dotted crochet note. It is worth
one and a half beats.

New Note G#

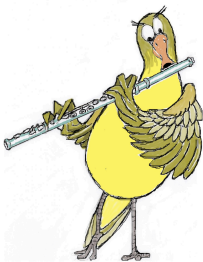


This is the fingering for new note G#.

Practice moving from the note G to G#.

Lullaby

A musical score for a piece titled "Lullaby" in 3/4 time. The score is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a series of notes: a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a dotted half note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a dotted half note B, and a quarter note C. The piece continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a ritardando (rit.) and a final quarter note G. The score is divided into four systems, with measure numbers 11, 19, and 24 indicated. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *mp*, and *pp*. A blue arrow points from the text above to the G# note in the first system. A blue square symbol is at the end of the fourth system.



The word **rit** is Italian for slow down

The next few pieces are in 3/4 time so make sure you count your rhythms carefully and keep the music moving.

Daisy Bell

Musical score for "Daisy Bell" in 3/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a first ending bracket labeled "2". The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign on the fifth staff.

Pieds-en-l'air

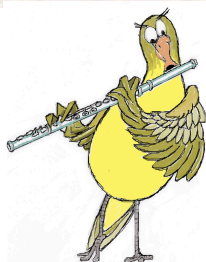
Musical score for "Pieds-en-l'air" in 3/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a first ending bracket labeled "2". The second staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* and a *mf* marking later in the line. The third staff has a *p* marking. The fourth staff has a *p* marking and concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Tube Train

Musical score for 'Tube Train' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff starts with a 4-measure rest, followed by notes marked *mf*. The second staff starts with notes marked *mp* and ends with notes marked *mf*. The third and fourth staves continue the melody. A blue square icon is at the end of the fourth staff.

The Bluebell Line

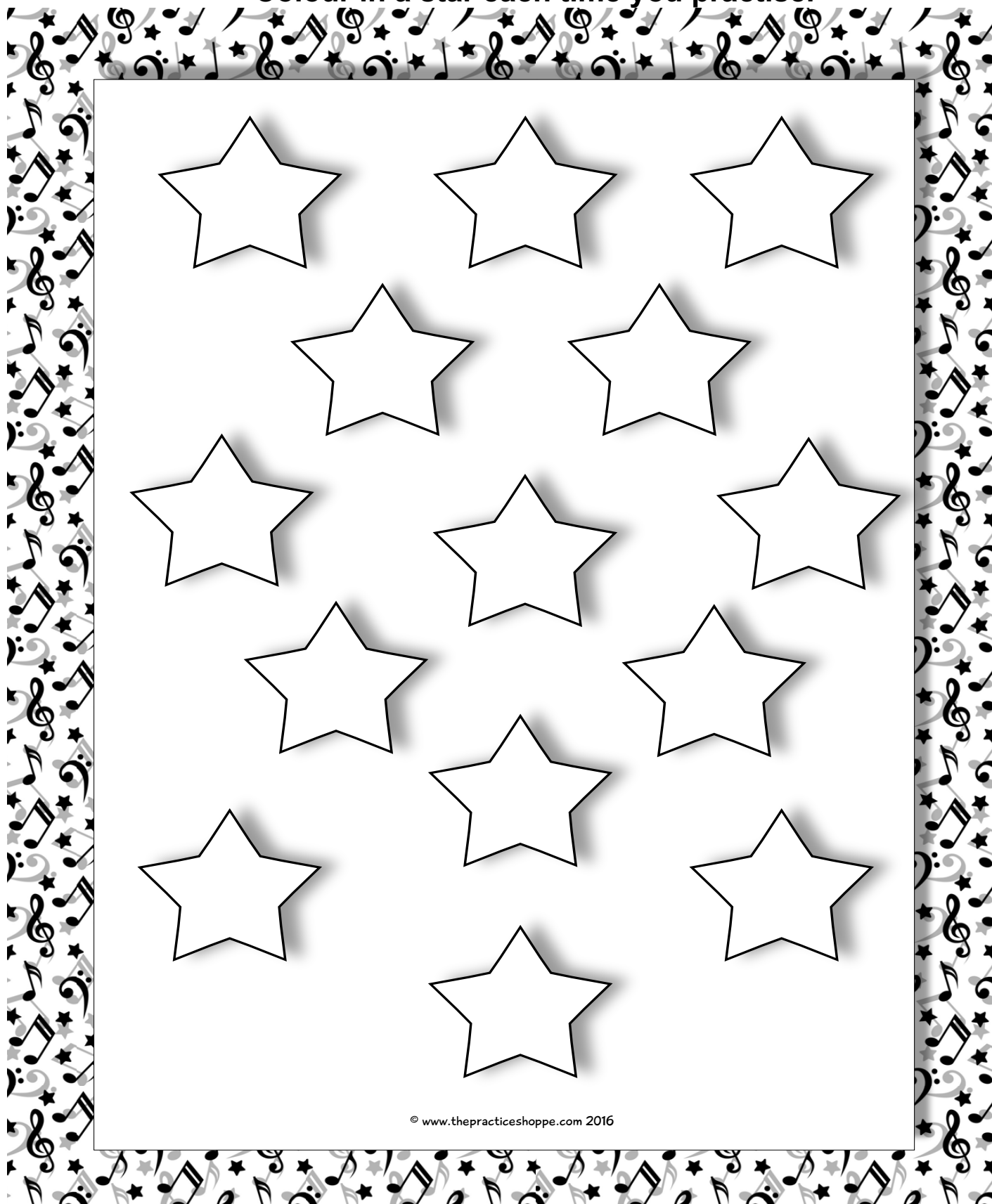
Musical score for 'The Bluebell Line' in 2/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of five staves. The first staff starts with a 10-measure rest, followed by notes marked *f* and *p*. The second staff has notes marked *p*. The third staff has notes marked *f*. The fourth staff has notes marked *p*. The fifth staff ends with a blue square icon.



Look out for **staccato** notes. These mean to play the note spikey and short.

Here are several different practice sheets for you to fill out. You will receive a sticker for every chart you complete. Get your parents/guardians to sign when you have done you practise.

Colour in a star each time you practise.

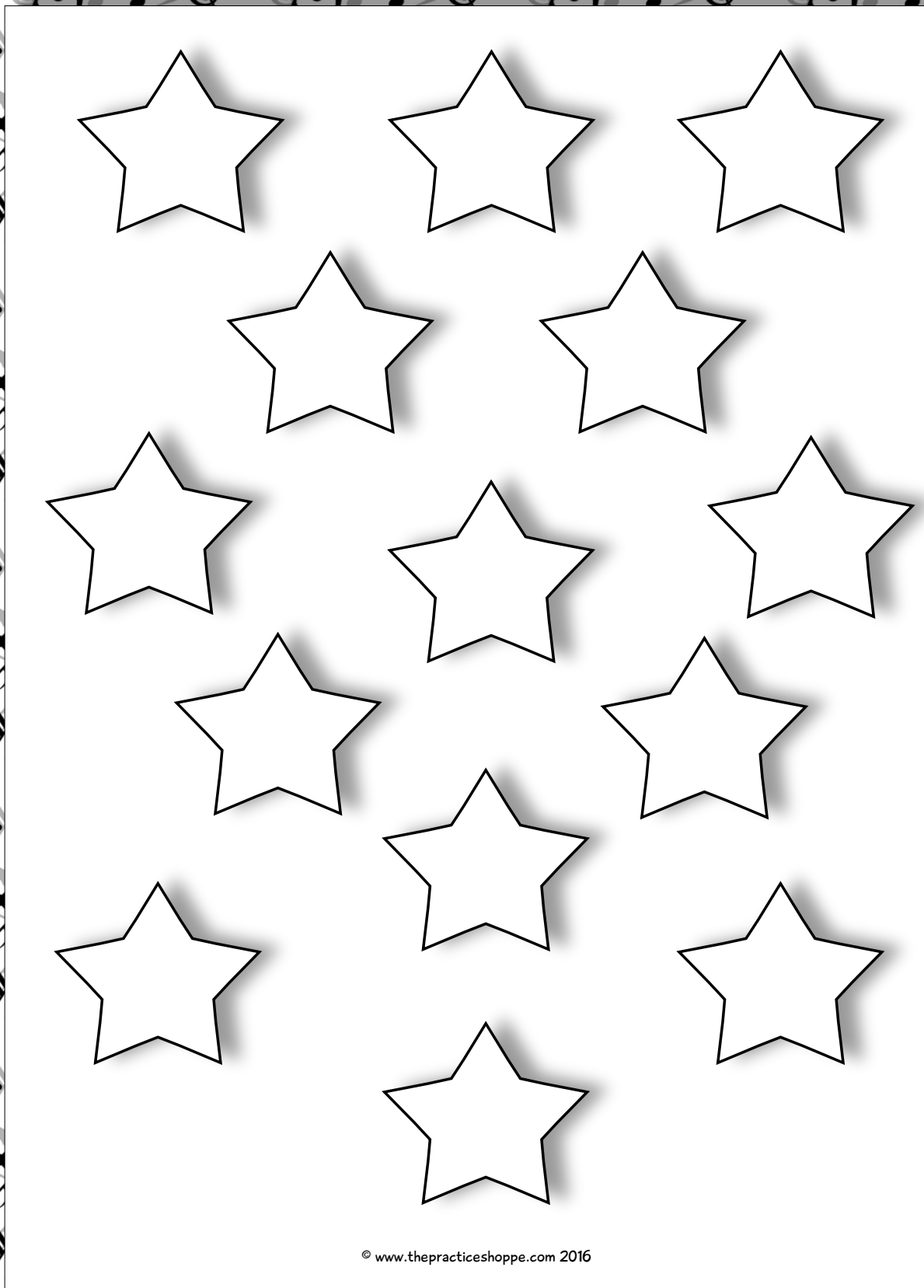


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Colour in a bubble each time you practise.




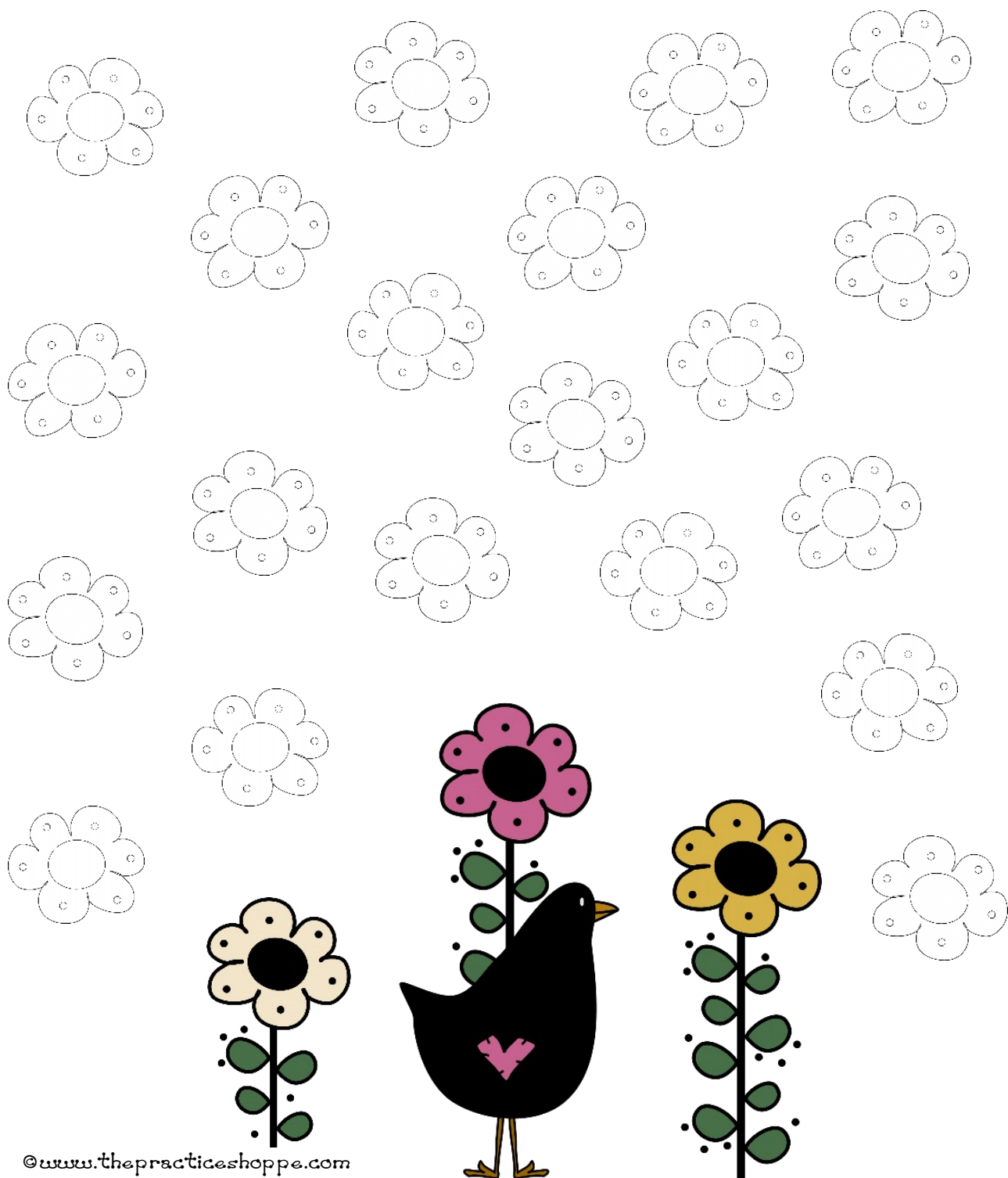
Colour in a star each time you practise.



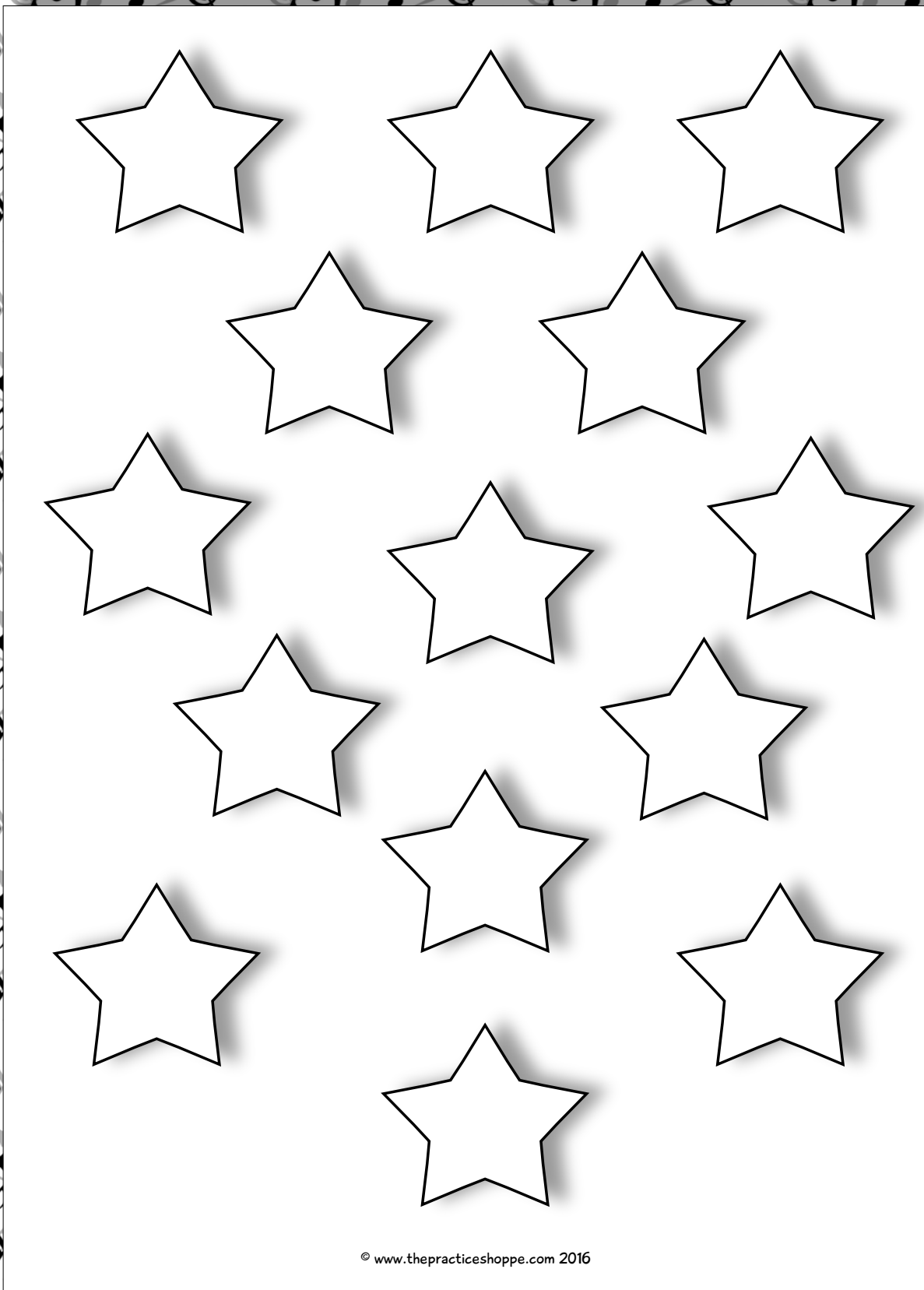
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Colour in a flower each time you practise.

♥ Something to  Crow About ♥

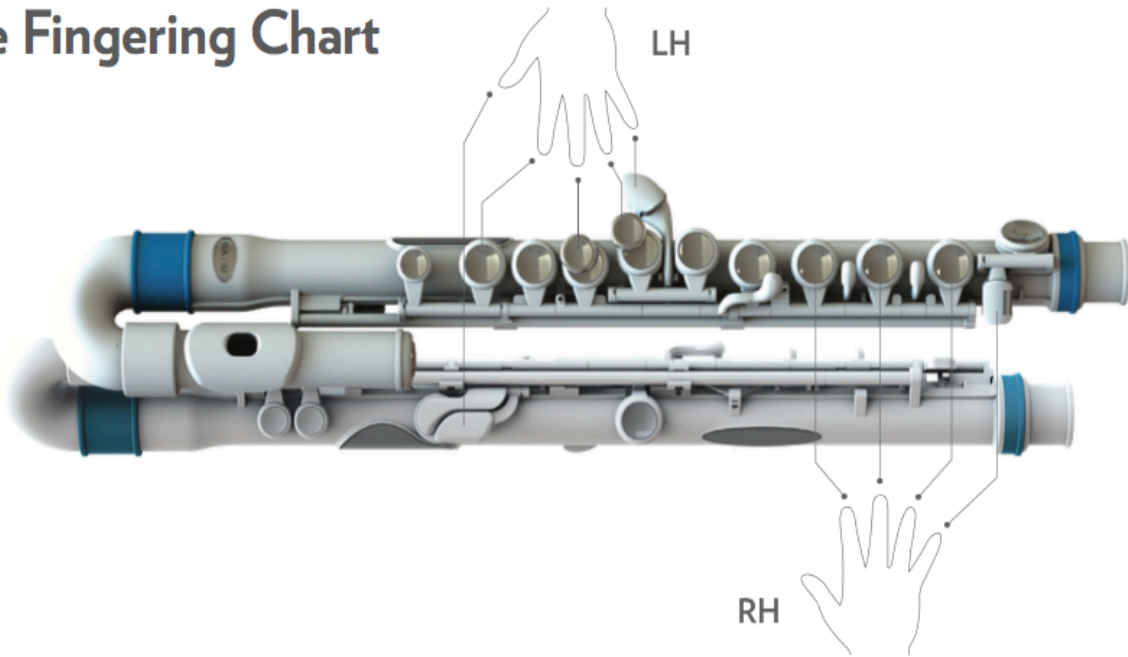


Colour in a star each time you practise.


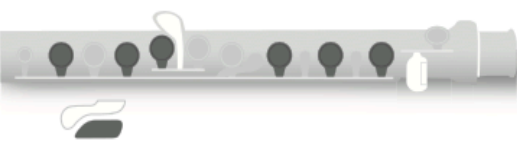



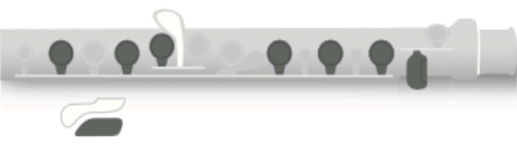



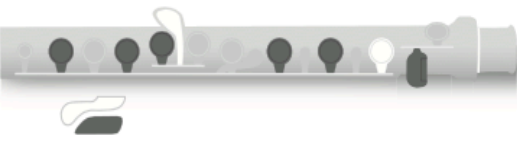

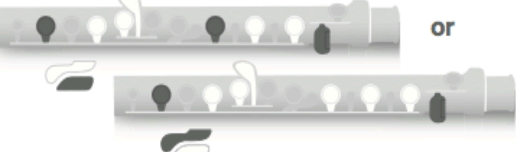














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jFlute Fingering Chart



The Low Register

The Middle Register

The Middle Register diagrams show the following notes and fingerings:

- D:** Treble clef, one sharp (F#). Saxophone key: D. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- D# | Eb:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Saxophone key: D#. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- E:** Treble clef, no sharps or flats. Saxophone key: E. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- F:** Treble clef, one flat (Bb). Saxophone key: F. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- F# | Gb:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Saxophone key: F#. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- G:** Treble clef, no sharps or flats. Saxophone key: G. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- G# | Ab:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Saxophone key: G#. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- A:** Treble clef, no sharps or flats. Saxophone key: A. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- A# | Bb:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Saxophone key: A#. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4. Includes an alternative fingering diagram labeled "or".
- B:** Treble clef, one sharp (F#). Saxophone key: B. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- C:** Treble clef, no sharps or flats. Saxophone key: C. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- C# | Db:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Saxophone key: C#. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.

The High Register

The High Register diagrams show the following notes and fingerings:

- D:** Treble clef, one sharp (F#). Saxophone key: D. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- D# | Eb:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Saxophone key: D#. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- E:** Treble clef, no sharps or flats. Saxophone key: E. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- F:** Treble clef, one sharp (F#). Saxophone key: F. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- F# | Gb:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Saxophone key: F#. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.
- G:** Treble clef, no sharps or flats. Saxophone key: G. Fingering: 2-1-2-3-4.