

WACKY WOODWINDS



BOOK 3

Level Twenty-Three



RECAP

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



Remember we have also learnt B \flat and F \sharp as well.

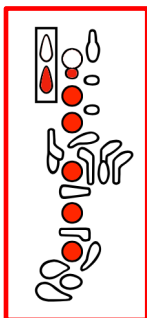


WARM UP

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



New Note D



This is the fingering for new note D

Notice your first finger only needs to use half the key. Try moving from the note C to D.

This is what it looks like on the staff.





SAY AND PLAY

Play through these exercises using the new note D. Say the notes before you play.



NEW PIECE

Here are a couple of tunes using new note D. Make sure you roll the first finger onto the half key to help the notes go high.

Lantern Song



The second piece is 'When the saints go marching in'. Notice that this tune can be used for your next music medal.



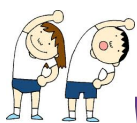
When the Saints go Marching in

Practice

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

- Keep practicing the warm up exercise and try and play it from memory.
- Try out all the exercises. Remember to roll your first finger down to the half key for the note D.
- Practice the 'Lantern Song' and 'When the Saints go Marching in'.

Level Twenty-Four



WARM UP

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



PLAYBACK

Let's play through Lantern song and When the Saints from last lesson.



NEW PIECE

This week we are going to try two new pieces using the upper D. The first one is really simple and is called 'Twinkle, Twinkle little Star'. Watch out for the Bb's.

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star



The second piece is called Pendulum. You will have to count carefully in the bar rests.

Pendulum

The musical score for 'Pendulum' is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. It consists of three staves. The first staff contains eight measures of music, including quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests. The second staff begins with a measure of quarter notes, followed by a measure with a fermata and the number '2' above it, indicating a two-measure rest. The third staff continues the melody with quarter notes and rests, ending with a double bar line.

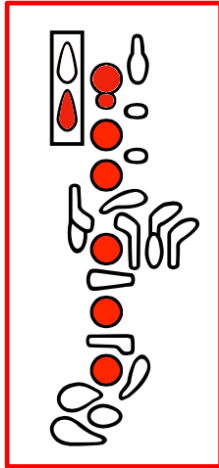


Can you see the new time signature?
what does this mean?

Do you know how many beats this note is worth?



New Note Low D



This is the fingering for new note Low D. Notice that the only difference with D is the first finger is now fully over the first key.

Try moving from upper D to lower D.

This is what it looks like on the staff.



SAY AND PLAY

Play through these exercises.



Practice

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

- Keep practicing the warm up exercise and try and play it from memory.
- Practice the two new pieces 'Twinkle, Twinkle' and Pendulum.
- Look at new note Low, can you play the exercises?

Level Twenty-Five



SAY AND PLAY

Play through these exercises using the new note Low D. Can you remember the fingering?



PLAYBACK

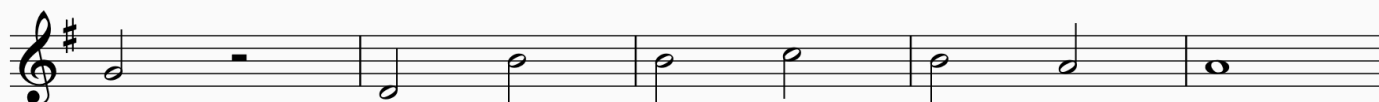
Let's play through Twinkle, Twinkle and Pendulum from last lesson. Can we do them with the piano?



NEW PIECE

Here is a new piece using the new note Low D.

The Mocking Bird Song





NEW PIECE

Below is a duet for you to learn. Again, it uses the note D, it can be used in your bronze medal. You are playing the top stave each time. Count carefully in the bar rest.

Love Me Tender



Practice

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

- Look at the new tunes 'Mocking Bird Song' and 'Love me Tender'.

Level Twenty-Six



SAY AND PLAY

Pick an exercise to play to your group.



PLAYBACK

Let's play through 'Mocking Bird Song' and 'Love me Tender' from last lesson. Can we try 'Love me Tender' as a duet.



NEW PIECE

Here is nice couple of tunes to finish with this week. The first is quite long but only uses the notes you know. It has a strange time signature but you can count your notes as usual. Once you know the notes really well you can play this piece quite fast.



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?

Elizabethan Lament

Musical score for 'Elizabethan Lament' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a fermata over the final note.



NEW PIECE

The second piece is another duet which can be used as part of your bronze medal.



The Nightingale

Musical score for 'The Nightingale' in 3/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The second and third staves continue the melody with various note values and rests.

Practice

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

- Practice lots of long tones, remember this will help you to get a really good sound.
- Practice 'Elizabethan Lament' and 'The Nightingale'

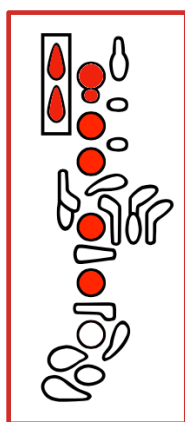
Level Twenty-Seven



PLAYBACK

Let's play through 'Elizabethan Lament' and 'The Nightingale' from last lesson. Can we play 'The Nightingale' with the second part?

New Note Upper E



All the upper notes share the same fingering as the lower notes but you need to add the octave key to help the upper notes speak high.

Try moving from D to upper E.

This is what it looks like on the staff.



OCTAVE HOPS

It's important to practice moving across the octaves on your oboe. This is done by using the octave key, but you need to make sure you relax and tighten your mouth muscles. By doing this your playing will be in tune in the upper register and your notes will speak with ease in the lower register. Practice the exercise below. This uses more than just upper E; can you work out which note is which?





Here is a piece, using the new note upper E. Make sure you are putting the octave key down when you play this note and that your finger is on the half key on the note D.

Quem Pastores



RHYTHM TIME

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





NEW PIECE

Simple one to finish with this week. Follow the dynamics and slurring carefully.



Oranges and Lemons

The musical score for 'Oranges and Lemons' is written in 3/4 time and the key of D major (one sharp). It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is simple, featuring quarter and eighth notes with slurs. The second staff continues the melody and concludes with a double bar line.

Practice

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

- Practice your octave hops exercise. These are really important to help with your second octave.
- Look at the new tunes 'Quem Pastores' and 'Oranges and Lemons'.
- Work on your dynamics and slurring.

Level Twenty-Eight



OCTAVE HOPS

Try this exercise using different rhythms to hop up to.



PLAYBACK

Let's play through 'Quem Pastores' and 'Oranges and Lemons' from last lesson.



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?





This next piece uses upper E but also goes higher up your oboe. Can you spot these notes? How are you going to play these notes?

A Cuckoo

Musical score for 'A Cuckoo' in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns.

London's Burning

Musical score for 'London's Burning' in 3/4 time. The melody features several staccato notes, which are indicated by a dot above the note head. The score is written on two staves.



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

Practice

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

- Keep practicing your octave hops exercise. These are really important to help with your second octave.
- Look at the new tune 'A Cuckoo' and 'London's Burning'. Think about your upper notes, make sure you put down your octave key.

Level Twenty-Nine



OCTAVE HOPS

Try this exercise using different notes to hop up to.



PLAYBACK

Let's play through 'A Cuckoo' and 'Buttercup' from last lesson.



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?





This week is a tricky piece which uses you full range of notes. Follow the articulations carefully and count your rhythm hard.



Natasha's Hedgehog

The musical score for 'Natasha's Hedgehog' is written in 4/4 time and the key of D major (one sharp). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure is marked *mf*. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), and is marked *p*. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.

Practice

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

- Keep practicing your octave hops exercise. These are really important to help with your second octave.
- Try 'Natasha's Hedgehog' this week. This can also be used for your bronze medal.

Level Thirty

BRONZE MUSIC BADGE TIME

This term we have been working towards our bronze music medal badge. To complete the badge, you will have to play two pieces, which will be recorded on the iPad. These will then be sent away to be marked and you will be awarded a certificate and badge should you pass.

You need to perform one **duet** with me and play one **solo** with the piano or backing track.



You also need to do a simple **EAR CHALLENGE**.

We will be recording these medals in a couple of weeks.

Good luck and happy practising.



NEW PIECES

All the pieces below can be used for the bronze music medal you can also use any of the tunes you have already learnt. Have a play through the different pieces some are solos and some are duets.

Hail to the Lord's Anointed



Skip to my Lou



The Brook



Cantilena



Chorale



Holiday Trot

Musical score for 'Holiday Trot' in 2/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. A fermata with the number '2' above it covers the first two measures. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, including slurs and ties. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and phrasing, ending with a double bar line.

Movie Buster

Musical score for 'Movie Buster' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. A fermata with the number '4' above it covers the first two measures. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests and slurs. The second staff features a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots) after the first measure. The third and fourth staves continue the melody with various rhythmic patterns. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

Rigadoon

Musical score for 'Rigadoon' in C major, 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff contains the main melody: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff contains a bass line with a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note G3, a half note F3, and a whole note E3. The third staff contains a bass line with eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

In The Well

Musical score for 'In The Well' in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff contains the main melody: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The second staff contains a bass line with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2. The third staff contains a bass line with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2.

Corumba

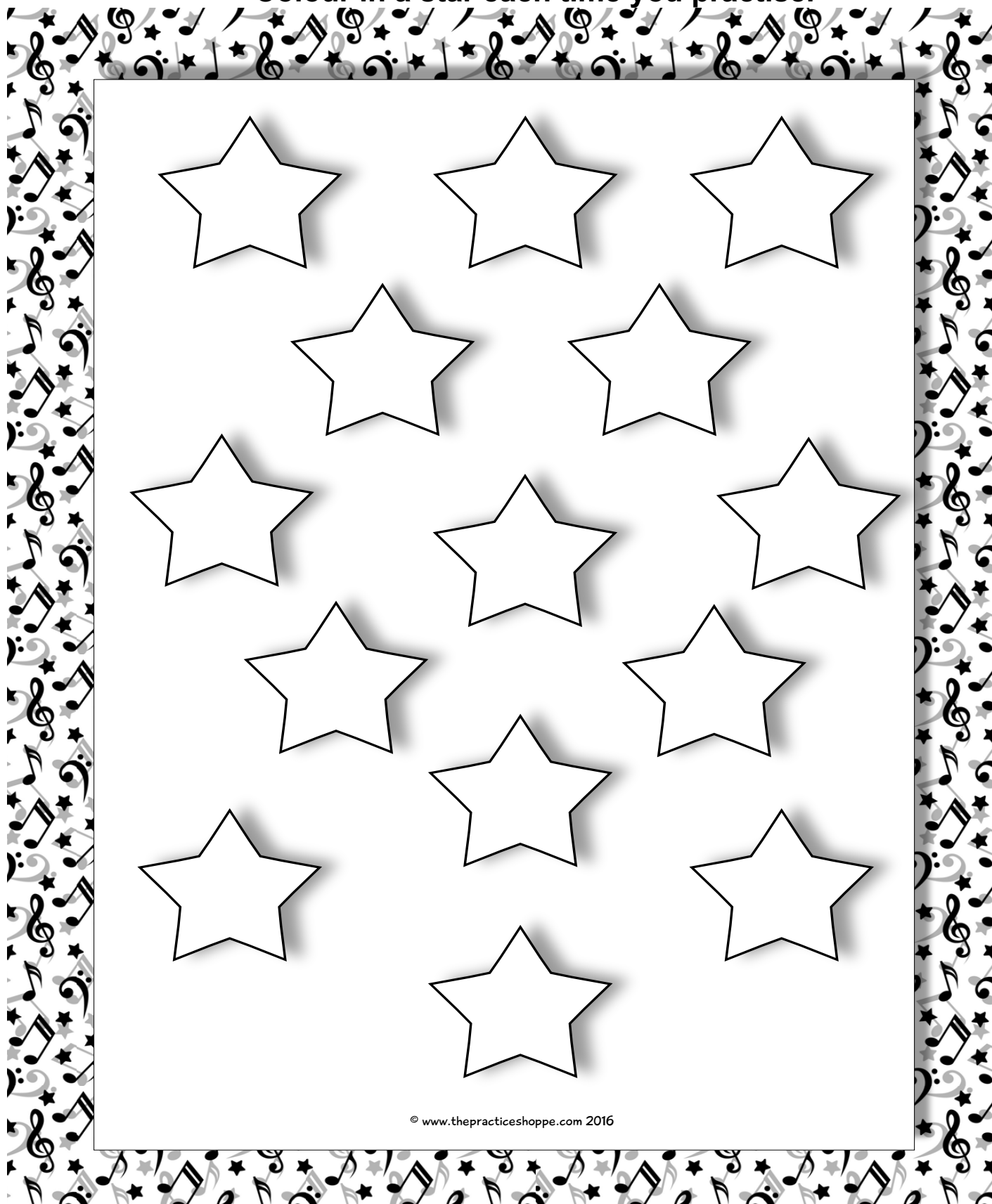
The musical score for "Corumba" is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of two systems, each with two staves. The first system contains four measures. The second system contains four measures, with the final measure ending with a double bar line. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth-note runs, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures starting with a fermata.

Canzonetta

The musical score for 'Canzonetta' is presented in four systems, each with two staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The first system shows the beginning of the piece. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a section labeled 'A' in a box, indicating a first ending or a specific section. The fourth system concludes the piece with a double bar line.

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.

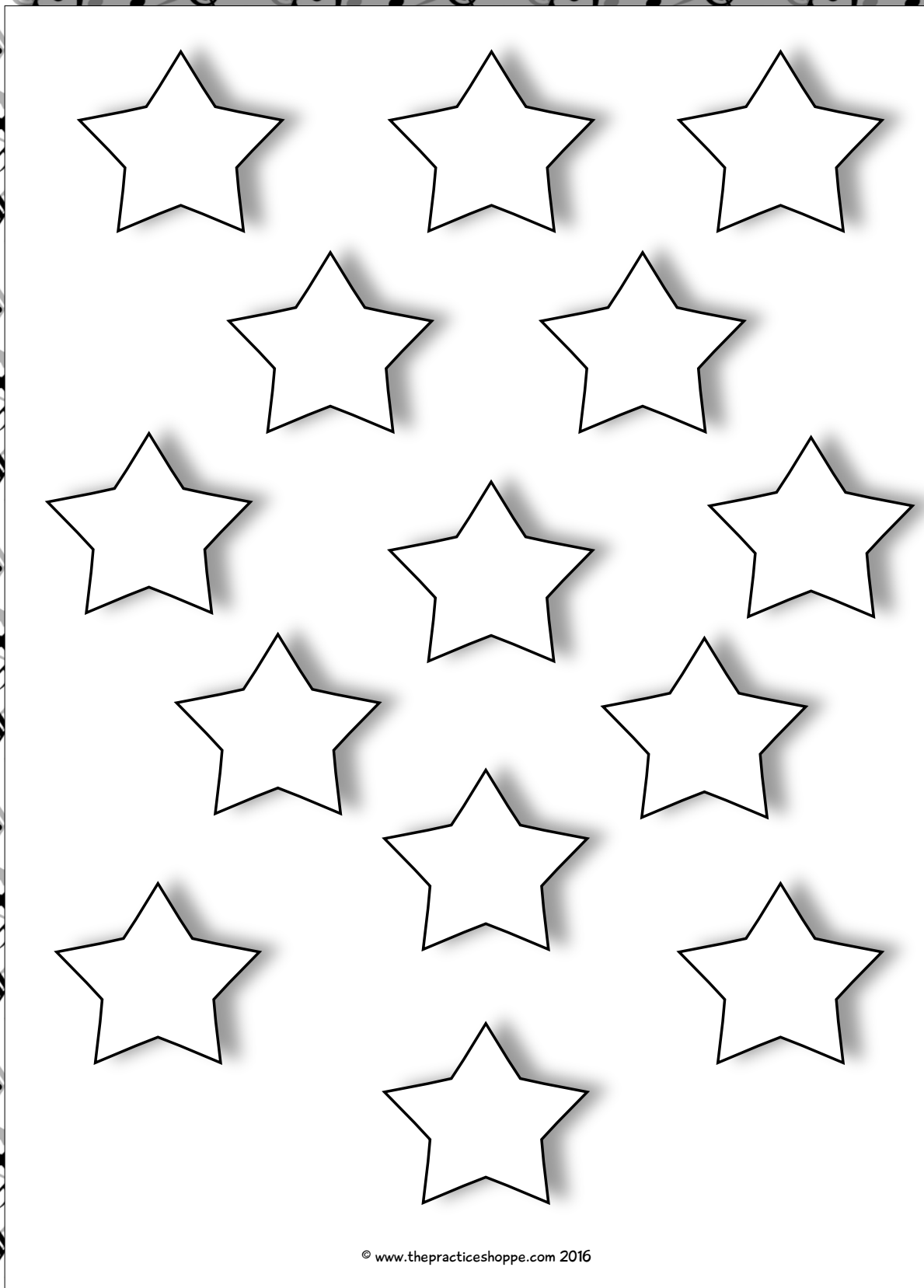


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Colour in a bubble each time you practise.




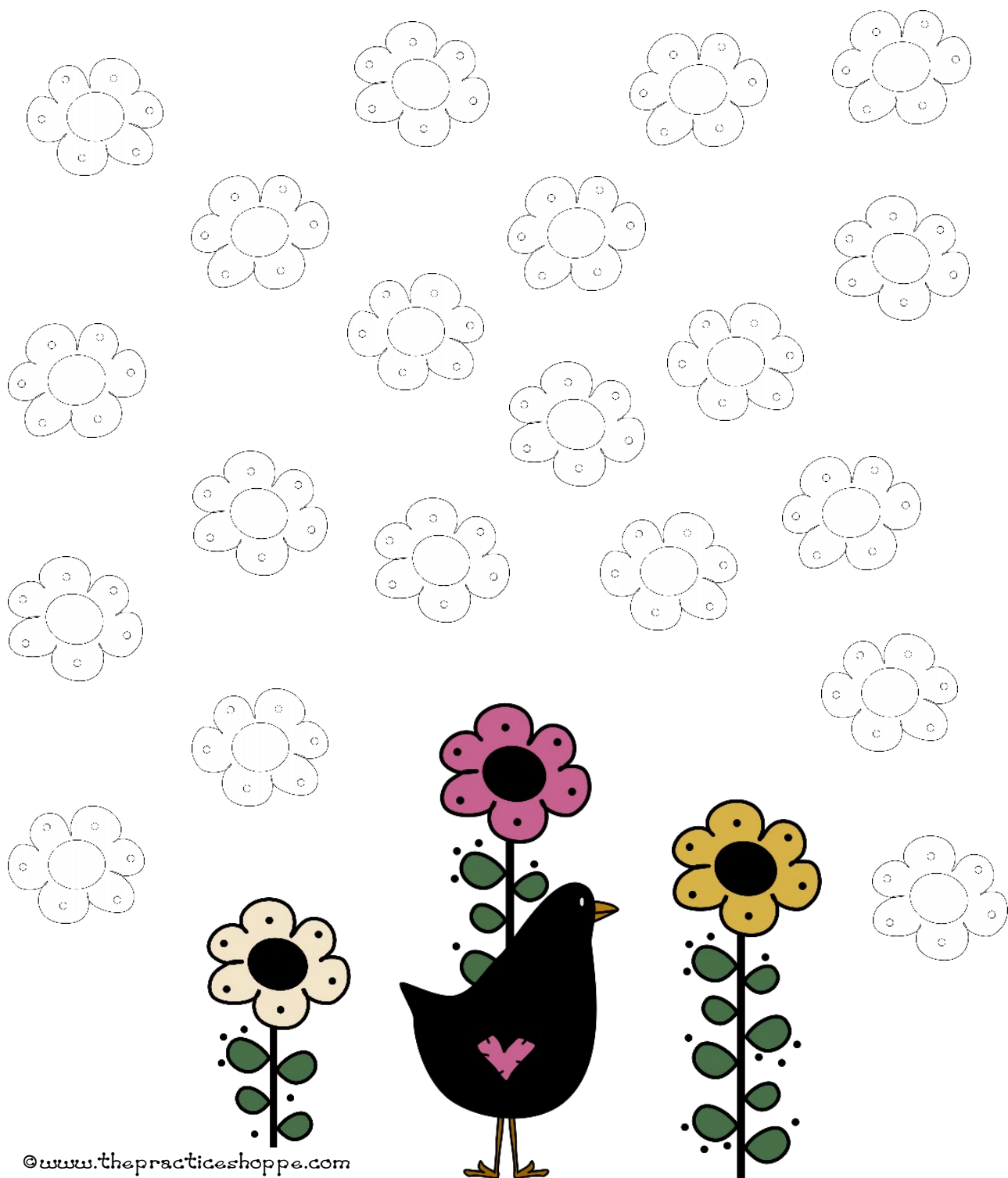
Colour in a star each time you practise.



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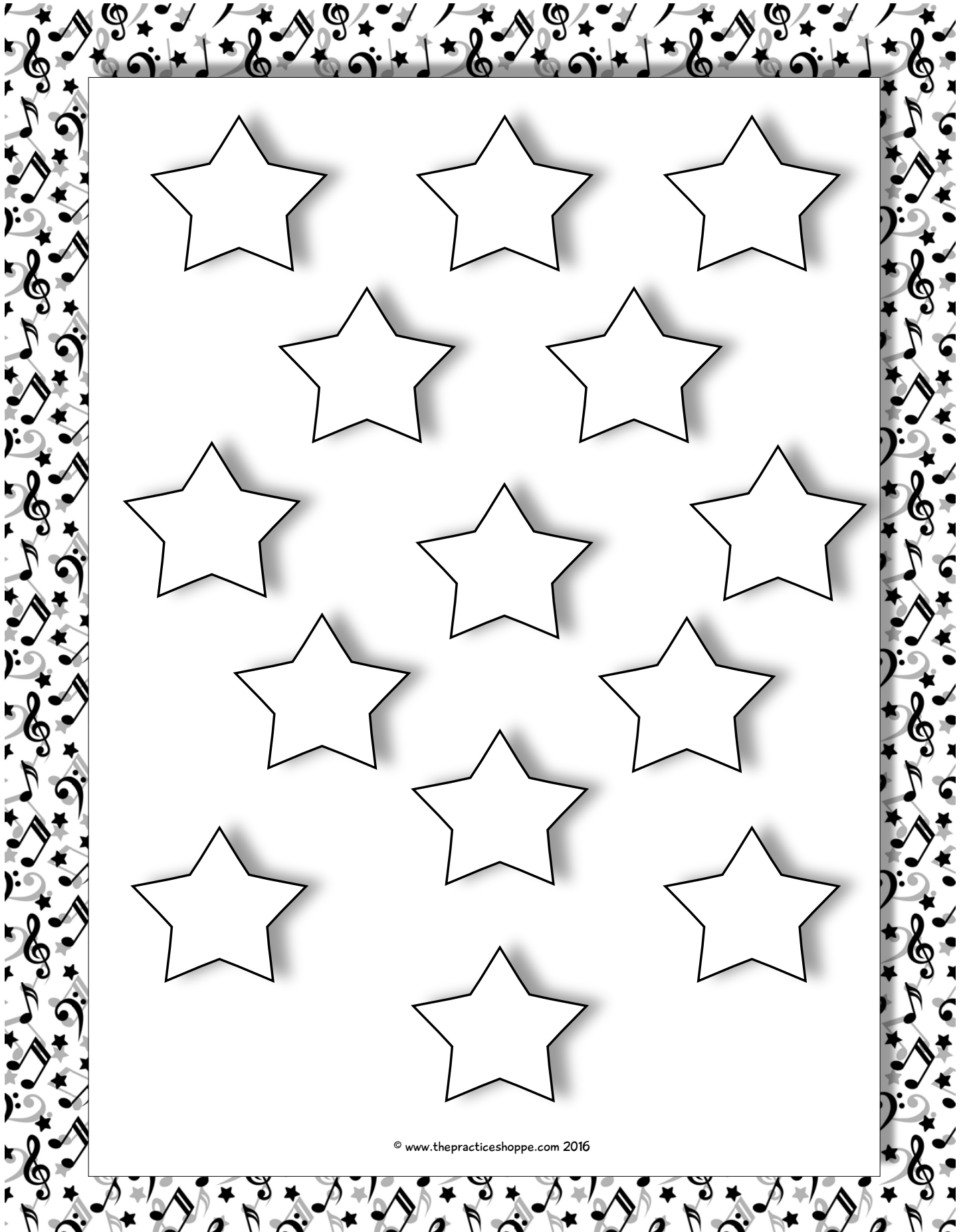
Colour in a flower each time you practise.

♥ Something to  Crow About ♥

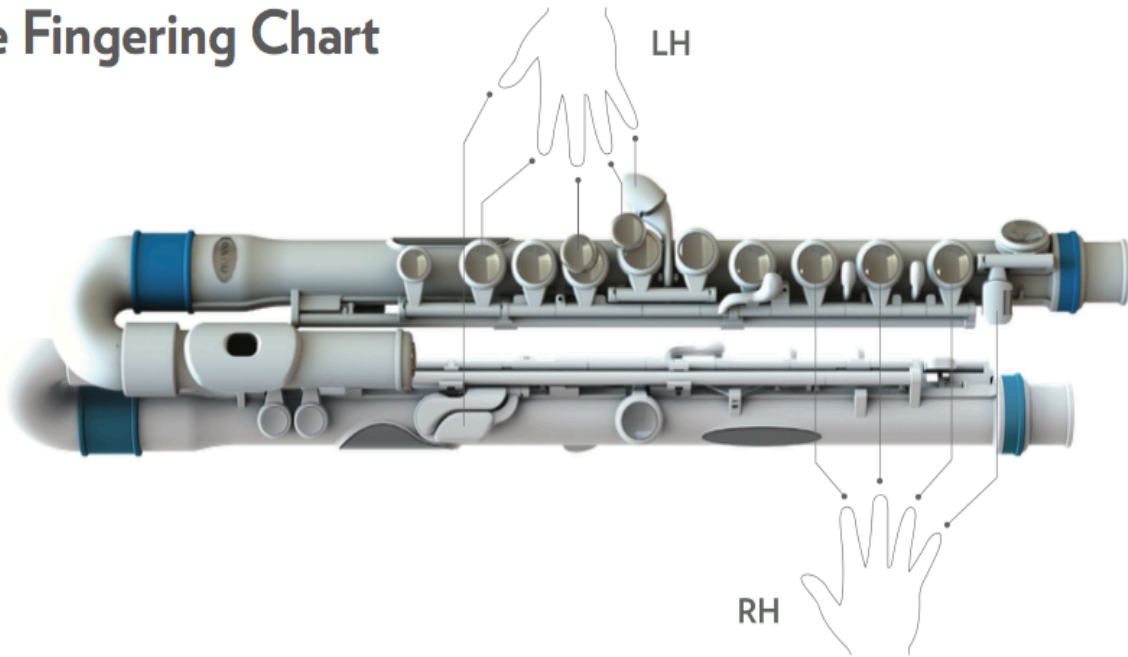


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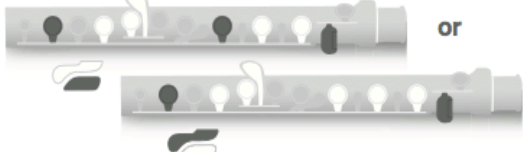








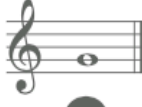



Colour in a star each time you practise.



jFlute Fingering Chart



The Low Register

 D		 G# A^b	
 D[#] E^b		 A	
 E		 A[#] B^b	 or
 F		 B	
 F[#] G^b		 C	
 G		 C[#] D^b	

The Middle Register

The Middle Register section displays 12 musical staves, each representing a different note. Each staff includes a treble clef, a key signature (one sharp or one flat), a note name in a circle, and a corresponding saxophone fingering diagram with finger numbers 1-4 and a thumb icon.

- Staff 1:** Note D, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 2:** Note D# and Eb, key signature one flat (Bb), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 3:** Note E, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 4:** Note F, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 5:** Note F# and Gb, key signature one flat (Bb), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 6:** Note G, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 7:** Note G# and Ab, key signature one flat (Bb), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 8:** Note A, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 9:** Note A# and Bb, key signature one flat (Bb), fingering 1-2-3-4. Includes an alternative fingering diagram labeled "or".
- Staff 10:** Note B, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 11:** Note C, key signature one flat (Bb), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 12:** Note C# and Db, key signature one flat (Bb), fingering 1-2-3-4.

The High Register

The High Register section displays 6 musical staves, each representing a different note. Each staff includes a treble clef, a key signature (one sharp or one flat), a note name in a circle, and a corresponding saxophone fingering diagram with finger numbers 1-4 and a thumb icon.

- Staff 1:** Note D, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 2:** Note D# and Eb, key signature one flat (Bb), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 3:** Note E, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 4:** Note F, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 5:** Note F# and Gb, key signature one flat (Bb), fingering 1-2-3-4.
- Staff 6:** Note G, key signature one sharp (F#), fingering 1-2-3-4.