

Ready? Set? Play!

Sound advice for getting started on your instrument

YOUR INSTRUMENT—KEYBOARD (Mallet) Percussion

The keyboard percussion family includes orchestra bells, xylophone, marimba, vibraphone, and chimes. Each instrument is arranged chromatically in two rows similar to a piano keyboard. Because of the different materials used, each instrument has a unique sound. Since few of the keyboard percussion instruments have been standardized in range, the most practical ranges for school use are listed below. When in doubt of which mallet to use, consult with your director.

ORCHESTRA BELLS (also called Bells or Glockenspiel)

Although some student bell kits are $1\frac{1}{2}$ octaves, the standard range is $2\frac{1}{2}$ octaves. The instrument is played with brass, plastic, or hard-rubber mallets.



MARIMBA

The most practical range is either a 4 or $4\frac{1}{3}$ octave instrument. It is played with yarn, cord-wound, or rubber mallets. Do not use wood, plastic, or metal mallets!



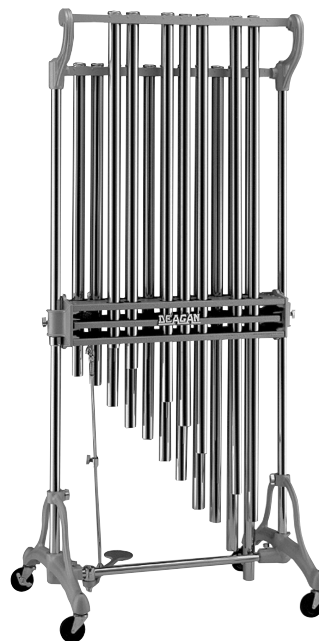
XYLOPHONE

The most practical range is either a 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ octave instrument. It is played with hard-rubber or plastic mallets. Do not use metal mallets!



CHIMES (also called Tubular Bells)

The standard range for this instrument is $1\frac{1}{2}$ octaves. It is played by striking the ridge of the cap at the top of each tube with a hammer-shaped mallet made of rawhide. A foot-operated damper pedal controls the sustain.



VIBRAPHONE (also called Vibraharp)

The standard range for this instrument is 3 octaves. It is played with yarn and cord-wound mallets. Do not use brass mallets! A foot-operated damper pedal controls the sustain.



CARE AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Use a cloth to keep your mallet instruments clean. The use of furniture polish on wooden bars should be avoided as it will leave a residue. When not in use, the instruments should be covered.
- B. Mallets should be stored in a bag with your sticks.
- C. Other than mallets, do not set anything on top of a keyboard instrument. It is not a table!



- ▶ *Instruments*
- ▶ *Care & Maintenance*

Level 3: Sound Musicianship

SOUNDS NEW! Introducing the new note, A_b.

77

A_b 


The new key signature of concert **E-FLAT MAJOR** tells you that all B's, E's, and A's are flat.



STYLE MARKINGS are sometimes used instead of tempo markings to help musicians understand the feeling the composer would like the music to convey.

WAY UP HIGH—Before you play, circle all the notes affected by the key signature. Discuss ways in which you can make this sound “sweet.”

78

Sweetly

mf

BINGO—Before playing, discuss ways in which you can make this sound “light.” Name the key.

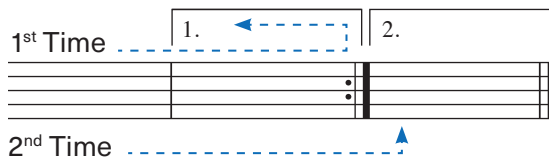
American Folk Song

79

Lightly

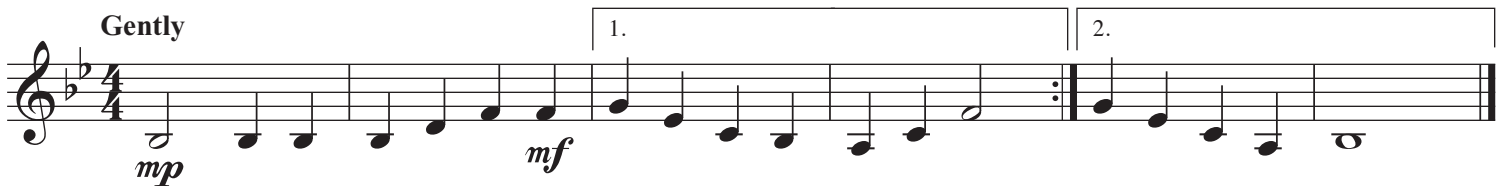
mp *f*

1ST AND 2ND ENDINGS: Play the 1st ending the first time through. Repeat the music, but skip over the 1st ending on the repeat and play the 2nd ending instead.



EARLY ONE MORNING—Since this is played gently, consider your style and expression. Watch the 1st and 2nd endings.

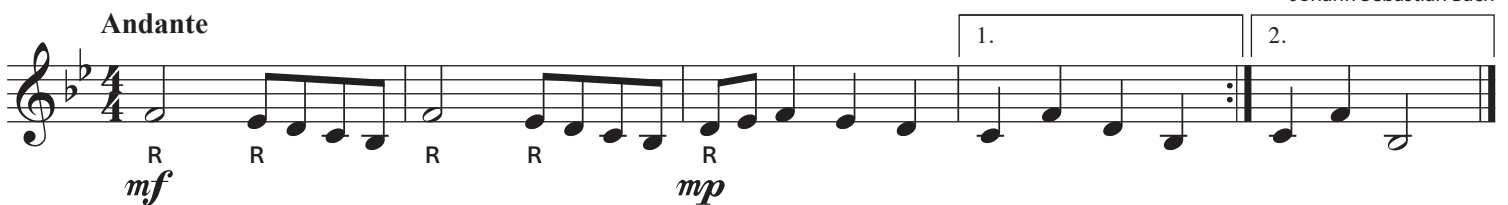
80

Gently

mp *mf*

MUSETTE—Here is a tune to play just for fun!

Johann Sebastian Bach

81

Andante

mf *mp*

Scales, Arpeggios, Warm-Up Chorales, and Etudes*

Key of F Major

SCALE & ARPEGGIO

184 

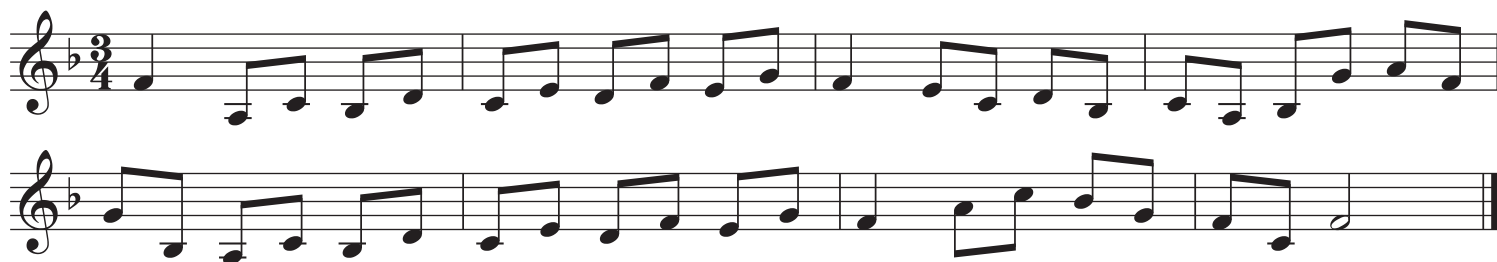
CHORALE IN CONCERT F MAJOR—Full band arrangement.

185 

SCALE ETUDE

186 

INTERVAL ETUDE

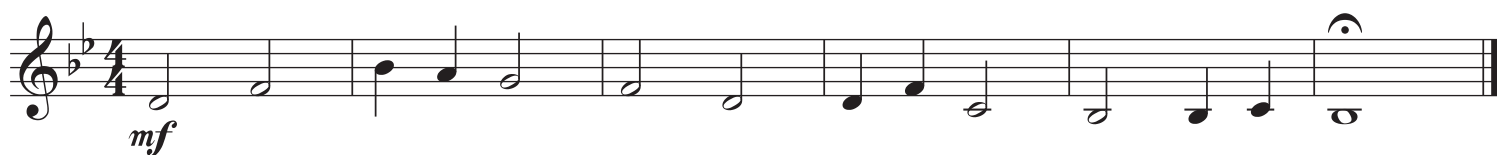
187 

Key of B \flat Major

SCALE & ARPEGGIO

188 

CHORALE IN CONCERT B \flat MAJOR—Full band arrangement.

189 

SCALE ETUDE

190 

INTERVAL ETUDE

191 

*Scale and Etude exercises may be played with other instruments but are not always in unison.