

A THREE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO A BETTER BAND As easy as ONE-TWO-THREE! BY JAMES D. PLOYHAR & GEORGE B. ZEPP

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TO THE STUDENT

The 3-D BAND BOOK is a three-dimensional approach to REHEARSAL PREPARATION. This complete TUNE UP-WARM UP program will *reduce rehearsal stress* and *permit greater accomplishment* with *less effort*. The overall preparedness that this book provides will make every rehearsal a more rewarding and enjoyable experience.

The book is divided into the following sections:

- I. TUNE UP-WARM UP
- II. KEY PREPARATION
- III. RHYTHM PREPARATION

In addition, there are three pages of HARMONY and EAR TRAINING which will provide the basic knowledge necessary for relating to the EXERCISES and CHORALES found in the book. By following the instructions as to the use of this book, as explained by your director, you will be able to approach every rehearsal period with confidence and skill.

CHORALES

Student

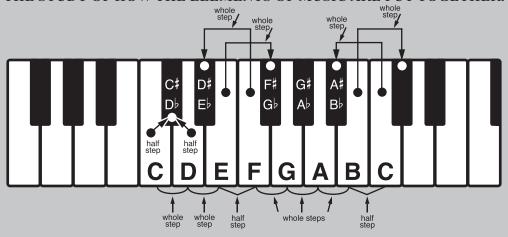
PUBLISHED FOR:

Baritone (Treble Clef) Conductor B Bass Clarinet E Baritone Saxophone Flute Oboe B Cornet-Trumpet Baritone (Bass Clef) Horn in F Bass (Tuba) E Clarinet Bassoon B Clarinet E Alto Saxophone Horn in E♭ (Mellophone) **Drums** E♭ Alto Clarinet B Tenor Saxophone Trombone Bells

(Musical examples on pages 3 and 4 are for study only)



HARMONY IS THE ART OF COMBINING NOTES INTO CHORDS. IT IS THE STUDY OF HOW THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC ARE PUT TOGETHER.



On the piano keyboard pictured above you can see that a HALF STEP is the distance from one note to the note directly above or below it, regardless of whether it is a black key or a white key. Notice that E to F and B to C are half-steps because there is no black key (half-step) between them. A WHOLE STEP consists of TWO half-steps.

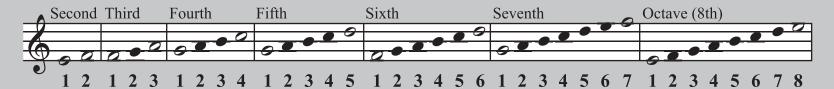
Intervals

AN INTERVAL IS THE DIFFERENCE IN PITCH BETWEEN TWO NOTES

Intervals are identified by numbers. The number name of an interval tells you how much higher its top note is than its lower note.

To find the number name of an interval, count the lines and spaces between the notes. Count the bottom note as "one." The number of the top note tells you the name of the interval.

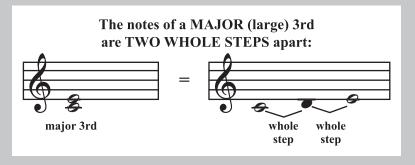
STUDY THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:

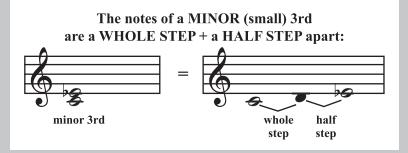


Major and Minor

Intervals also have SIZE names. The size of an interval is determined by the number of STEPS and HALF-STEPS between the two notes

Some intervals (2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th) can be MAJOR (large) or MINOR (small). FOR EXAMPLE:





The following intervals are thirds. You decide if they are major or minor by counting steps and half-steps. The keyboard picture at the top of the page will tell you which notes are only a half-step apart.

