ZO CARD COUR

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

CONTENTS						
INTRO I.	TUNE UI Tuning (l Lip Slurs Embouch	P-WARM UP Unison and Chords (Brasses) nure Studies (Wood)dwinds)			6 7 8
II.	KEY PR	EPARATION				
		Concert (C) Instruments	F <u>Instruments</u>	B♭ <u>Instruments</u>	E♭ <u>Instruments</u>	
	Key of:	B♭ g minor E♭ c minor F d minor A♭ f minor C a minor D♭ b♭ minor G♭ e♭ minor G e minor D b minor	F d minor B♭ g minor C a minor E♭ c minor G e minor A♭ f minor D♭ b♭ minor D b minor A f# minor E	C a minor F d minor G e minor B g minor D b minor E c minor A f minor A f minor E c# minor B	G e minor C a minor D b minor F d minor A f# minor B g minor E c minor E c# minor B g# minor B g# minor	
III.	Eights an Alla Brev 3/8 Time 6/8 Time Triplets Syncopa 9/8 Time 12/8 Time	re (Cut Time)tion		g# minor		31 32 33 34 35 36

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
	Book
A MIGHTY FORTRESS IS OUR GOD - Luther/Bach	
WHEN ON THE CROSS THE SAVIOUR HUNG - J.S. Bach	11
HOW BRIGHTLY SHINES THE MORNING STAR - Nicolai/Bach	12
JESUS, PRICELESS TREASURE - J. S. Bach	13
LET ALL TOGETHER PRAISE OUR GOD - J.S. Bach	
WHO IS THE MAN? - German Melody	
O THOU OF GOD THE FATHER - J.S. Bach	
THE GOD OF ABRAHAM PRAISE - Hebrew Melody	
THE BLESSED CHRIST IS RISEN TODAY - Praetorius	
LORD GOD, NOW OPEN WIDE THY HEAVEN - M. Altenburg	
WATCHMAN, TELL US OF THE NIGHT - J.S. Bach	
COME, LET US ALL WITH FERVOUR - J.S. Bach	
TO GOD WE RENDER THANKS AND PRAISE - M. von Hessen	
IN PEACE AND JOY I NOW DEPART - J.S. Bach	
HARK! A VOICE SAITH, ALL ARE MORTAL - J.S. Bach	
IN THEE, LORD, HAVE I PUT MY TRUST - J.S. Bach	
O GOD, IN WHOM WE LIVE AND MOVE - Johann Schein	
O SACRED HEAD NOW WOUNDED - Hans Leo Hassler	
THE BEAUTEOUS DAY NOW CLOSETH - Heinrich Isaak	
COME, CHRISTIAN FOLK - J.S. Bach	29

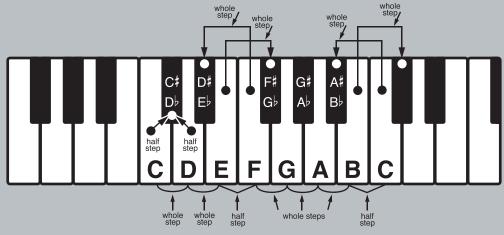
PUBLISHED FOR:

B Bass Clarinet E Baritone Saxophone Baritone (Treble Clef) Conductor Flute Oboe B Cornet-Trumpet Baritone (Bass Clef) E♭ Clarinet Horn in F Bass (Tuba) 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.

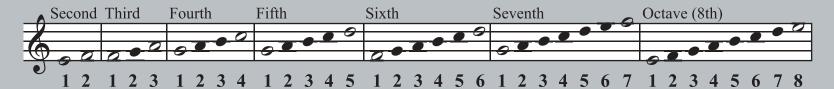
Intervals

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.

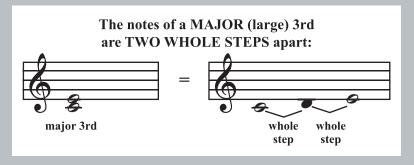
STUDY THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:

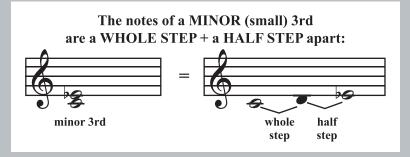


Major and Minor

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.

