

# MR. DICKSON'S METHOD FOR BAND

## Book Two

Alto Saxophone  
Baritone Saxophone

[www.JustinDickson.com/Band](http://www.JustinDickson.com/Band)  
revised July 13, 2020

### "Strategies That Work When Learning New Music"

Read before you play

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- Before you play, read through the music and say the letter names of the notes out loud.
- Before you play, tizzle the rhythms. Tap your foot while you do it, to keep a steady beat.

Set up for a good first note

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- Finger the first note before you start to play the song, before you breathe.
- Breathe on the beat before you start. Breathe together to play together.

While you are playing

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- Tap your foot gently with the beat while you play, and count your rests.
- Look ahead while you play, so you are ready for the next thing you have to play.

Use technology to help you learn

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- When practicing at home, use a tuner app like Bandmate Chromatic Tuner (free version) to check if you are playing the right notes.
- When practicing at home, use a metronome app like Tempo by Frozen Ape (free version) to make sure you are keeping a steady beat.

When you get stuck on a hard part

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- First of all, it's not hard, it's just new. Keep trying, you'll get better.
- Find the notes that are difficult for you, and just play them over and over. Break it down to just 2 or 3 notes at a time, and play them as much as you can. Don't try to play the whole song yet if you really just need to work on a few tricky notes in the middle.
- Slowwwwwww downnnnnnnnn. Play it really, really, really slowly. Speed will come later.
- Say the letter names of the notes out loud. Don't just think it, you have to say it out loud or it does not help.
- Tizzle the rhythms, or say the rhythms using a "dah" syllable.
- It's not about trying hard enough, it's about trying often enough.  
Don't try it 2 or 3 times and then give up. Your body needs more reps to learn new things. Try it 10-15 times, then move on to something else and come back to it later.
- Ask for help! Your teacher gets paid the big bucks to help you. Use them!

**CHAPTER 10: The band will review notes and rhythms from Chapters 1-9, and strengthen their embouchure by playing melodies in a higher key. Clarinets will learn the note "low F" and be able to play melodies in their lower chalumeau register.**

10.01 "Back To School Blues"

Musical notation for "Back To School Blues" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on G4, moving through A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The third staff concludes with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F5 with an accent (>), and a quarter note E5 with an accent (>), ending with a repeat sign.

10.02 New note for clarinets only

Musical notation for "New note for clarinets only" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The notation shows a single treble clef staff with a whole note G4, representing the new note for clarinets.

10.03 Clarinet pinky power!

Musical notation for "Clarinet pinky power!" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of one staff of music. The melody starts on G4 and moves through A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, and F5, ending with a repeat sign.

10.04 Five note scale

Musical notation for "Five note scale" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of one staff of music. The melody starts on G4 and moves through A4, Bb4, C5, D5, and E5, ending with a repeat sign.

10.05 "Jingle Bells"

Musical notation for "Jingle Bells" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on G4 and moves through A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note D5.

10.06 "Four Note Blues" -Dickson

Musical notation for "Four Note Blues" - Dickson, consisting of three staves in 4/4 time. The first two staves show a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The third staff shows a bass line with rests and quarter notes.

10.07 "Happy Birthday"

Musical notation for "Happy Birthday", consisting of two staves in 3/4 time. The first staff shows a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff shows a bass line with quarter notes and a half note.

10.08 "Banana Boat Song"

Musical notation for "Banana Boat Song", consisting of two staves in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff ends with the word *Fine*. The second staff begins with *D.C. al Fine* and continues the melody.

10.09 "Fun Times" - Dickson

Three staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes beamed together. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and note values.

**CHAPTER 11: The band will be able to identify dynamic markings on sheet music, and will be able to play melodies with dynamic contrast.**

11.01 Dynamics

Four measures of musical notation in 4/4 time, each containing a single half note. The notes are on the same pitch. Below each note is a dynamic marking: *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*.

11.02 Crescendo

Four measures of musical notation in 4/4 time, each containing a single half note. The notes are on the same pitch. Below each note is a dynamic marking: *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. Slanted lines (crescendo markings) connect the notes from left to right, indicating a gradual increase in volume.

11.03 Decrescendo

Four measures of musical notation in 4/4 time, each containing a single half note. The notes are on the same pitch. Below each note is a dynamic marking: *f*, *mf*, *mp*, and *p*. Slanted lines (decrescendo markings) connect the notes from left to right, indicating a gradual decrease in volume.

11.04 Etude

A single staff of musical notation in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes beamed together. Dynamic markings *mp*, *f*, and *mp* are placed below the first, middle, and final measures respectively. Slanted lines connect the first measure to the middle measure, and the middle measure to the final measure.

CHAPTER 12: The band will be able to count and play melodies with dotted-quarter notes.

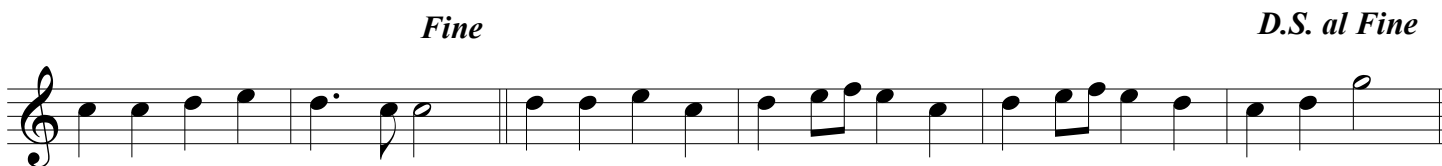
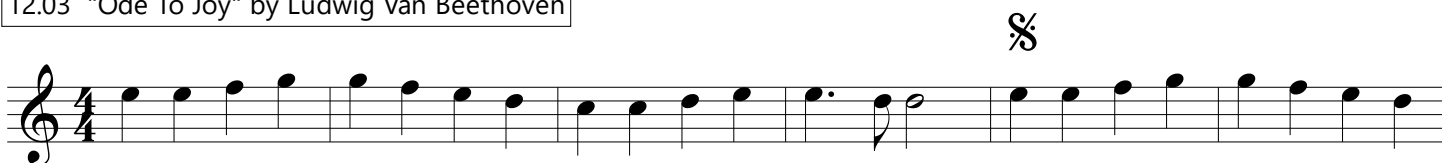
12.01 Dotted-quarter notes



12.02 Etude



12.03 "Ode To Joy" by Ludwig Van Beethoven



12.04 "Deck The Halls"



12.05 "U.S. Marine Corps Hymn"

The musical score for "U.S. Marine Corps Hymn" is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second staff continues with a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F5. The third staff continues with a quarter note G5, a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, and a quarter note C6. The fourth staff concludes with a quarter note D6, a quarter note E6, a quarter note F6, and a quarter note G6, ending with a double bar line.

12.06 "Dotted-Quarter Blues" (swing) - Dickson

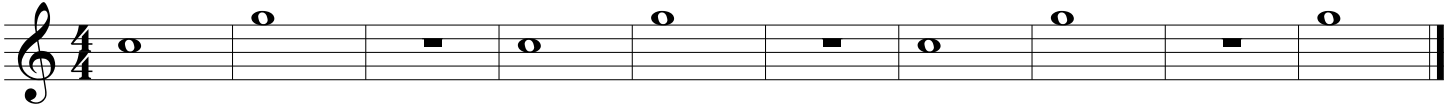
The musical score for "Dotted-Quarter Blues" is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a dotted quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter note G5. The second staff continues with a dotted quarter note A5, an eighth note B5, a quarter note C6, a quarter note D6, a quarter note E6, a quarter note F6, and a quarter note G6. The third staff concludes with a dotted quarter note G6, an eighth note A6, a quarter note B6, a quarter note C7, a quarter note D7, a quarter note E7, a quarter note F7, and a quarter note G7, ending with a double bar line.

D#

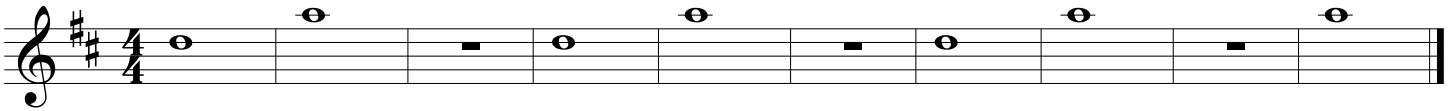


**CHAPTER 14: The band will be able to read and play melodies using the new note "concert D". Clarinets will be able to read and play melodies using the notes of their clarion (upper) register.**

14.01 Clarinet high C



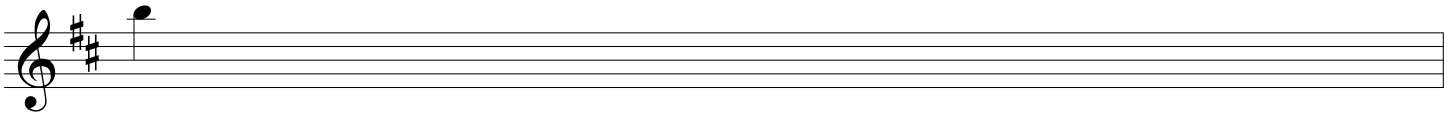
14.02 Clarinet high D



14.03 Clarinet pinky power

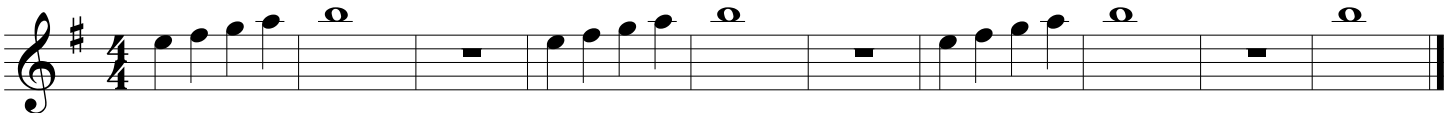


14.04 New note!



B

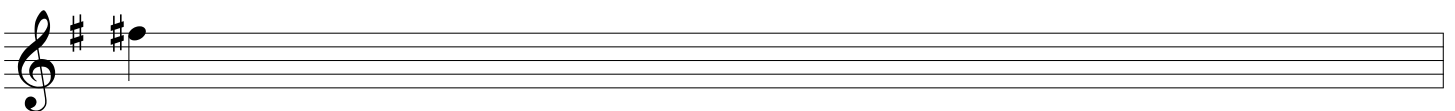
14.05 Going up



14.06 "Mary Had A Little Lamb"



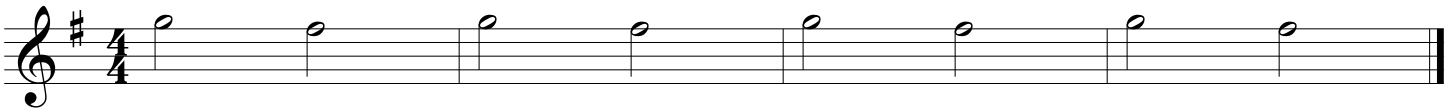
14.07 One more new note for clarinets



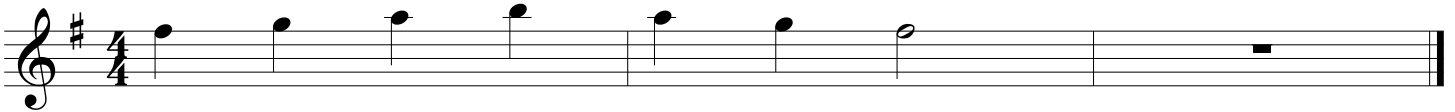
F#



14.08 Other pinky power!

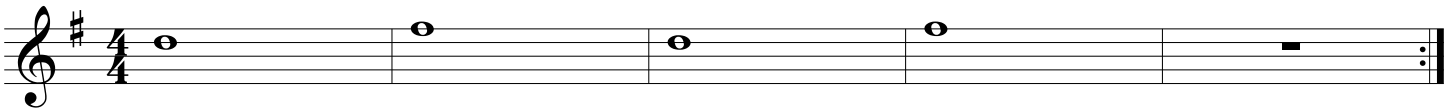


14.09 Four-note scale

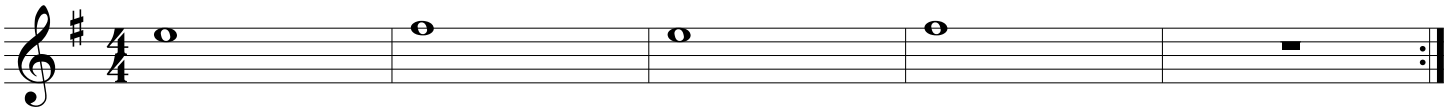


F# G A B A G F#

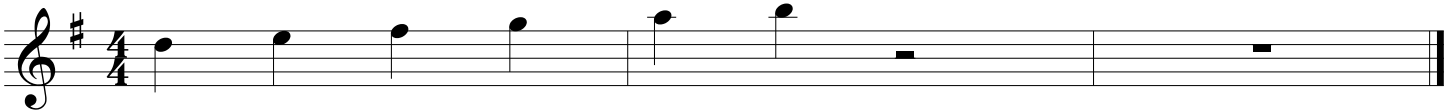
14.10 Crossing the break



14.11 Crossing the break



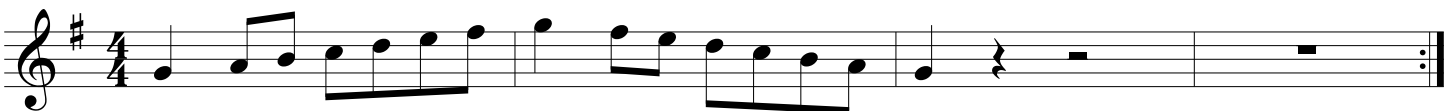
14.12 Take it slowly



14.13 You can do it



14.14 B-flat Major Scale workout



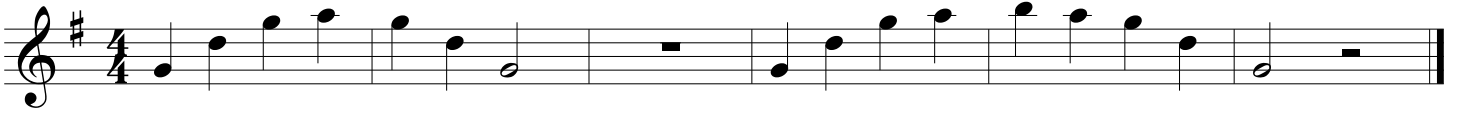
14.15 B-flat Major Scale workout



14.16 B-flat Major Scale workout



14.17 Two exercises for the brass

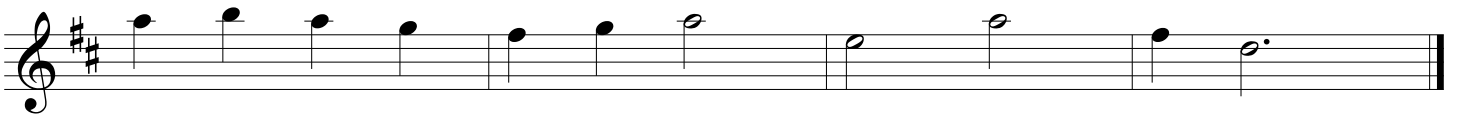
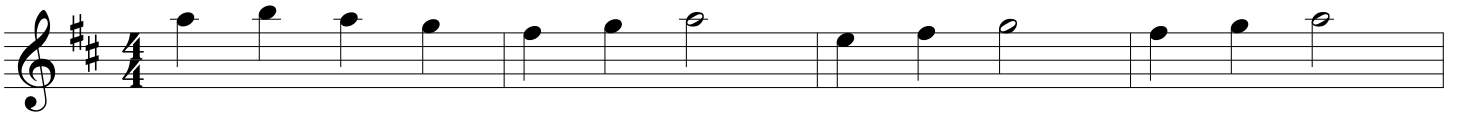


**CHAPTER 15: The band will be able to count and play melodies using the notes learned in Chapters 1-14.**

15.01 "Twinkle Twinkle"



15.02 "London Bridge"



15.03 "Jesus Loves Me"



15.04 "This Old Man"

Two staves of musical notation for the song "This Old Man". The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a final quarter note beamed to the next staff.

15.05 "Amazing Grace"

Two staves of musical notation for the song "Amazing Grace". The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody features a mix of quarter, eighth, and half notes, with a final half note beamed to the next staff.

15.06 New note!

A single staff of musical notation for the exercise "New note!". The key signature is one sharp (F#). It shows a C# note on the first line, followed by a whole rest, and another C# note on the first line, followed by another whole rest. The label "C#" is placed below the first note.

15.07 "Yankee Doodle"

A single staff of musical notation for the song "Yankee Doodle". The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is a continuous eighth-note pattern.

15.08 "Head Shoulders Knees And Toes"

Two staves of musical notation for the song "Head Shoulders Knees And Toes". The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with rests indicating the lyrics.

15.09 "My Country 'Tis Of Thee"

Musical score for "My Country 'Tis Of Thee" in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with quarter and half notes. The second and third staves continue the melody, with the third staff ending with a double bar line.

15.10 "America The Beautiful"

Musical score for "America The Beautiful" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with quarter and half notes. The second and third staves continue the melody, with the third staff featuring a G# note. The fourth staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

15.11 Etude

Musical score for "Etude" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with quarter and half notes. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

15.12 "Auld Lang Syne"



15.13 "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" melody, W.A. Mozart



15.14 "Anchors Aweigh" (U.S. Navy Song)



15.15 Chapter Fifteen Blues (swing)

Musical notation for 15.15 Chapter Fifteen Blues (swing). The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are identical. The third staff concludes the piece with a final measure containing a whole note G4.

15.16 "Toe Jam" - Dickson

Musical notation for 15.16 "Toe Jam" - Dickson. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are identical. The third staff concludes the piece with a final measure containing a whole note G4.

15.17 "Groovy Happy Fun Times Song" - Dickson

Musical notation for 15.17 "Groovy Happy Fun Times Song" - Dickson, first staff. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains the initial melody.

**Fine**

Musical notation for 15.17 "Groovy Happy Fun Times Song" - Dickson, second staff. This staff continues the melody from the first staff.

**D.C. al Fine**

Musical notation for 15.17 "Groovy Happy Fun Times Song" - Dickson, third staff. This staff contains the final melody, ending with a double bar line.

15.18 Etude

Two staves of musical notation for Etude 15.18. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff contains four measures of music, and the second staff contains four measures, ending with a double bar line. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes.

15.19 "St. James Infirmary"

Two staves of musical notation for "St. James Infirmary". The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff contains four measures of music, and the second staff contains four measures, ending with a double bar line. The music features eighth and quarter notes, with some rests.

15.20 Duet (Cantabile), part 1

First staff of musical notation for Duet (Cantabile), part 1. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The staff contains four measures of music, ending with a double bar line. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes.

Second staff of musical notation for Duet (Cantabile), part 1. The staff contains four measures of music, ending with a double bar line. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes. The word "Rall." is written above the staff.

15.20 Duet (Cantabile), part 2

First staff of musical notation for Duet (Cantabile), part 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The staff contains four measures of music, ending with a double bar line. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes.

Second staff of musical notation for Duet (Cantabile), part 2. The staff contains four measures of music, ending with a double bar line. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes. The word "Rall." is written above the staff.

15.21 "Springtime Under Quarentine" - Dickson



**Fine**



**D.C. al Fine**

