

MR. DICKSON'S METHOD FOR BAND

Book Two

Tenor Saxophone
(higher range. if the notes are too high, read the Trumpet book)

www.JustinDickson.com/Band
revised July 13, 2020

"Strategies That Work When Learning New Music"

Read before you play

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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 (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on G4, moving to A4, B-flat4, and C5, then descending to B-flat4, A4, G4, and F4. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter rest followed by G4, A4, B-flat4, and C5. The third staff concludes with a quarter rest, a quarter note G4 with an accent (>), a quarter note F4 with an accent (>), and a quarter rest. The piece ends 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 piece consists of a single staff of music. The melody starts on G4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note F4. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

10.03 Clarinet pinky power!

Musical notation for "Clarinet pinky power!" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of a single staff of music. The melody starts on G4, moving to A4, B-flat4, and C5, then descending to B-flat4, A4, G4, and F4. The piece ends 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 a single staff of music. The melody starts on G4, moving to A4, B-flat4, and C5, then descending to B-flat4, A4, G4, and F4. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

10.05 "Jingle Bells"

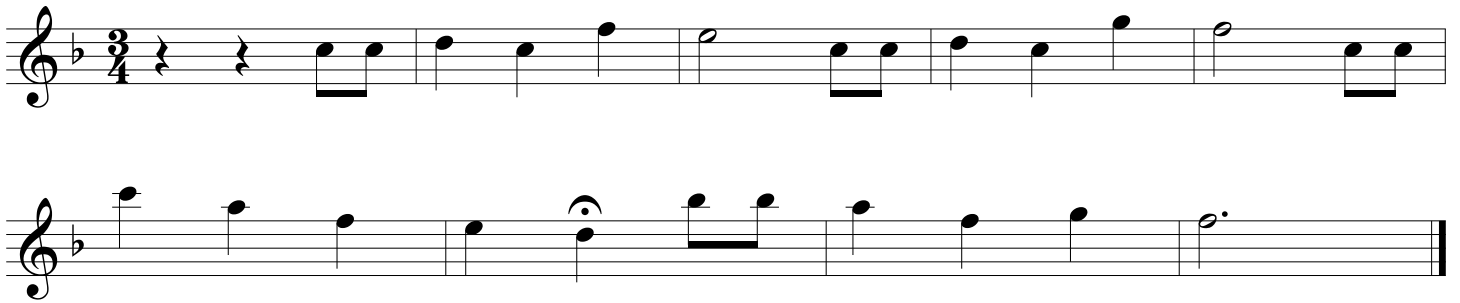
Musical notation for "Jingle Bells" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on G4, moving to A4, B-flat4, and C5, then descending to B-flat4, A4, G4, and F4. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter rest followed by G4, A4, B-flat4, and C5. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

10.06 "Four Note Blues" -Dickson



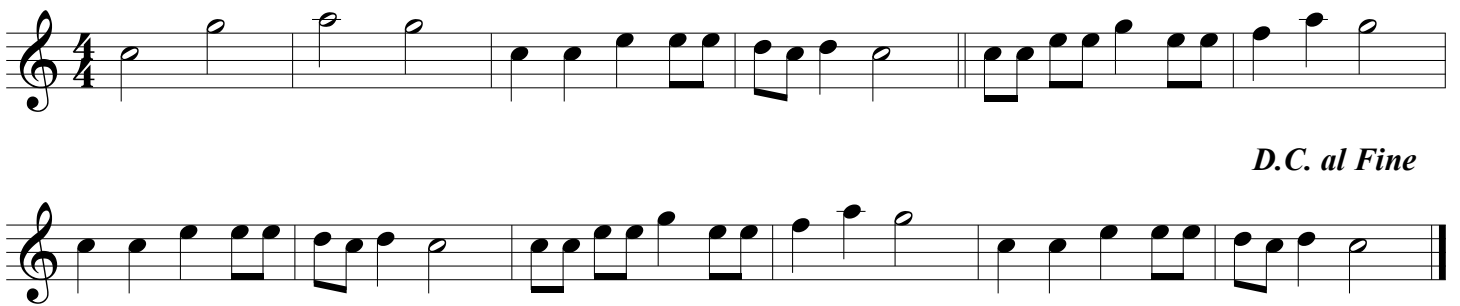
Musical notation for "Four Note Blues" - Dickson, consisting of three staves in 4/4 time. The first two staves show a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, and the third staff shows a bass line with quarter notes and rests.

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, and the second staff shows a bass line with quarter notes and rests.

10.08 "Banana Boat Song"



Musical notation for "Banana Boat Song", consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes, and the second staff shows a bass line with quarter notes and rests. The word "Fine" is written above the first staff, and "D.C. al Fine" is written above the second staff.

10.09 "Fun Times" - Dickson

Musical notation for "Fun Times" - Dickson, consisting of three staves of music in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The first two staves feature melodic lines with slurs and ties, while the third staff continues the melodic development.

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

Musical notation for 11.01 Dynamics, showing four measures of a single note in 4/4 time with dynamic markings *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*.

11.02 Crescendo

Musical notation for 11.02 Crescendo, showing four measures of a single note in 4/4 time with dynamic markings *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*, connected by crescendo hairpins.

11.03 Decrescendo

Musical notation for 11.03 Decrescendo, showing four measures of a single note in 4/4 time with dynamic markings *f*, *mf*, *mp*, and *p*, connected by decrescendo hairpins.

11.04 Etude

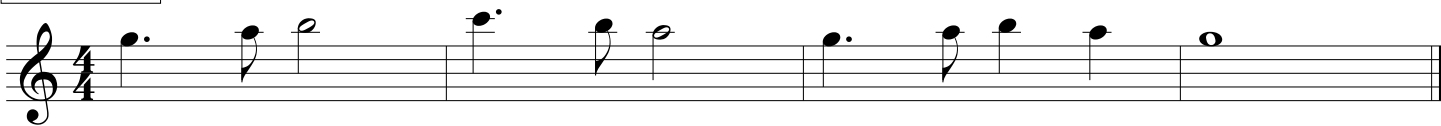
Musical notation for 11.04 Etude, showing a melodic line in 4/4 time with dynamic markings *mp*, *f*, and *mp*, connected by hairpins.

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

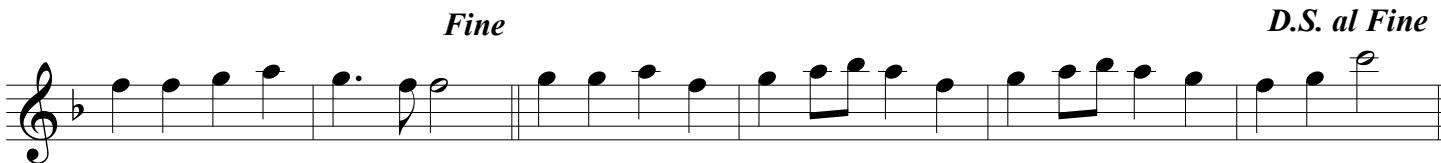
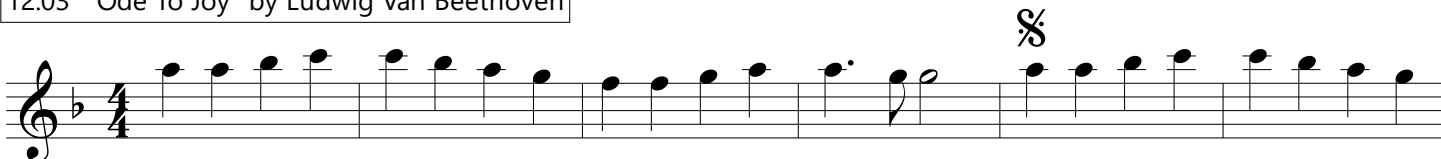
12.01 Dotted-quarter notes



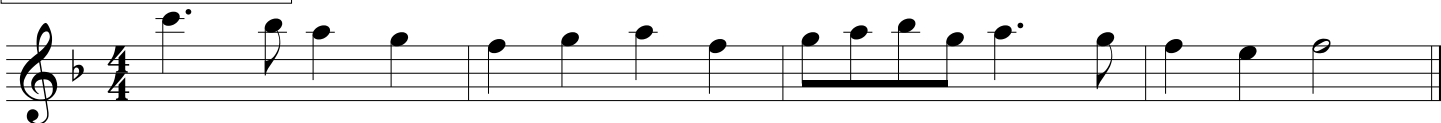
12.02 Etude



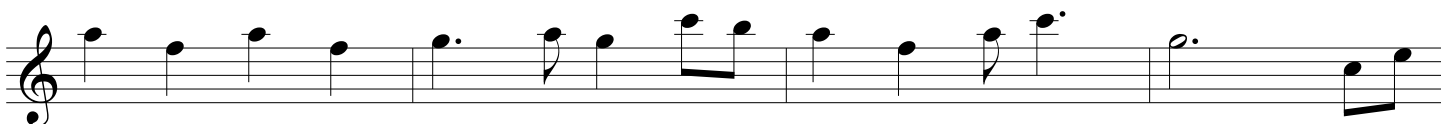
12.03 "Ode To Joy" by Ludwig Van Beethoven



12.04 "Deck The Halls"



12.05 "U.S. Marine Corps Hymn"



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

Musical notation for "Dotted-Quarter Blues" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of two phrases. The first phrase starts with a dotted quarter note on G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter rest, eighth notes B4, A4, and G4, and finally a half note G4. The second phrase starts with a dotted quarter note on Bb4, followed by eighth notes Ab4, Gb4, and F4, then a quarter rest, eighth notes E4, D4, and C4, and finally a half note C4.

G#

CHAPTER 13: The band will be able to read and play melodies using the new note "concert C".

13.01 New note!

Musical notation for exercise 13.01, showing a single note on the staff, which is a half note on D4.

D

13.02 Going up

Musical notation for exercise 13.02, showing a five-note scale ascending in G major: G4, A4, B4, C5, and D5. The notes are quarter notes, and the final note D5 is a half note.

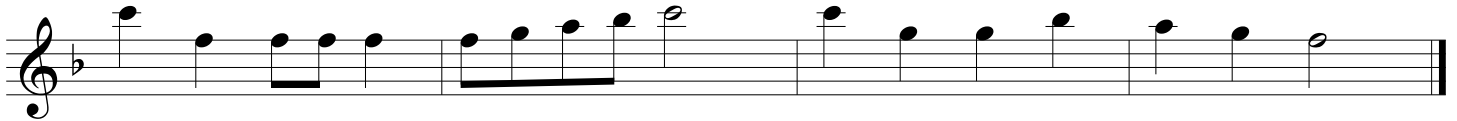
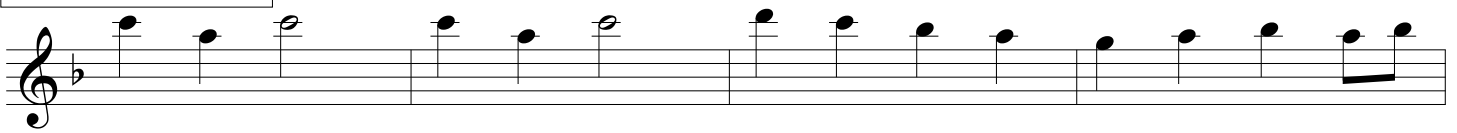
13.03 Five-note scale

Musical notation for exercise 13.03, showing a five-note scale ascending in G major: G4, A4, B4, C5, and D5. The notes are quarter notes, and the final note D5 is a half note. The time signature is 4/4.

13.04 "Jingle Bells"

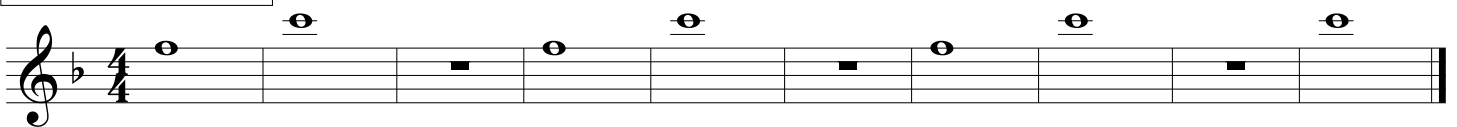
Musical notation for exercise 13.04, showing the melody of "Jingle Bells" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of two phrases. The first phrase starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note B4, eighth notes A4, G4, and F4, and finally a half note G4. The second phrase starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note B4, eighth notes A4, G4, and F4, and finally a half note G4.

13.05 "This Old Man"

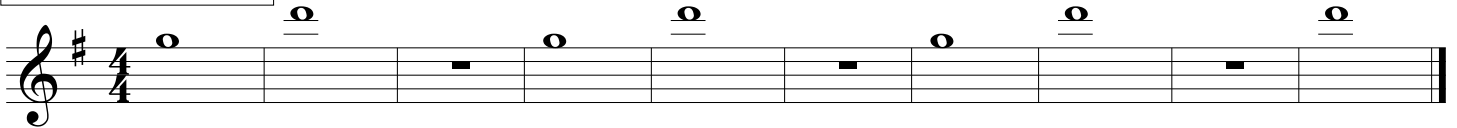


CHAPTER 14: The band will be able to read and play melodies using the new note "concert D". Clarinets will be able to read and play melodies using the notes of their clarion (upper) register.

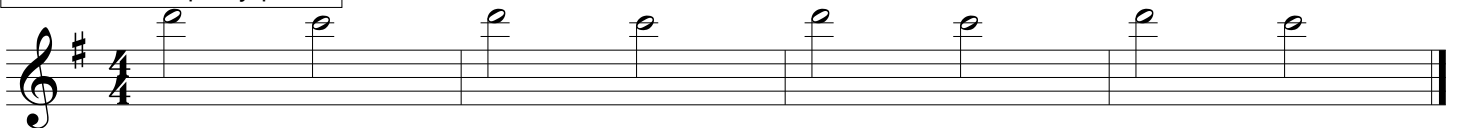
14.01 Clarinet high C



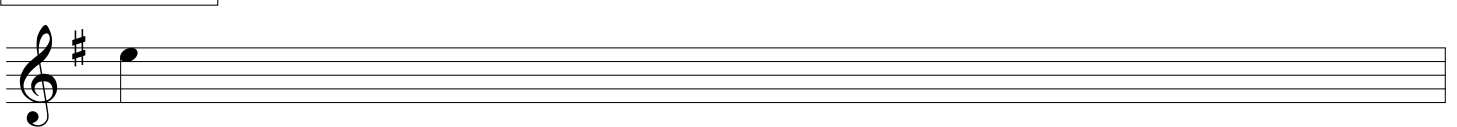
14.02 Clarinet high D



14.03 Clarinet pinky power

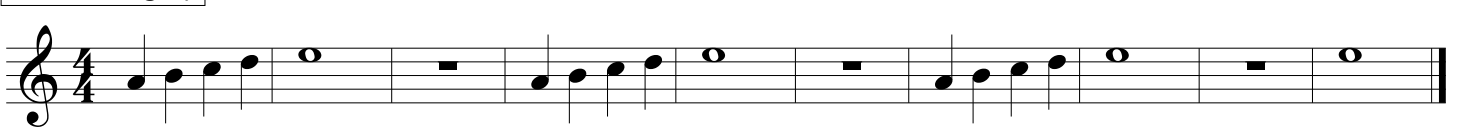


14.04 New note!



E

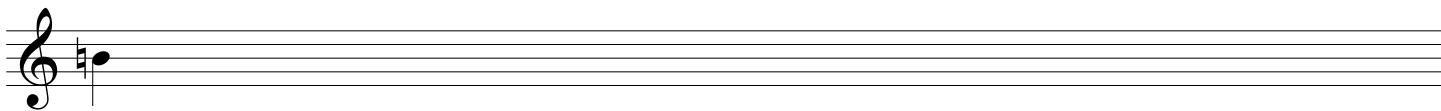
14.05 Going up



14.06 "Mary Had A Little Lamb"

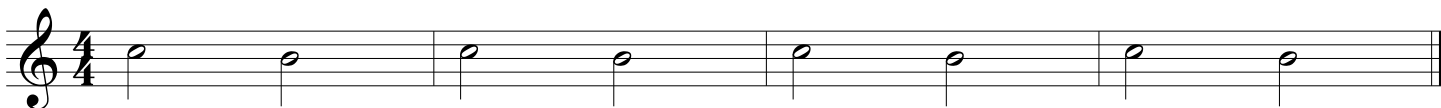


14.07 One more new note for clarinets

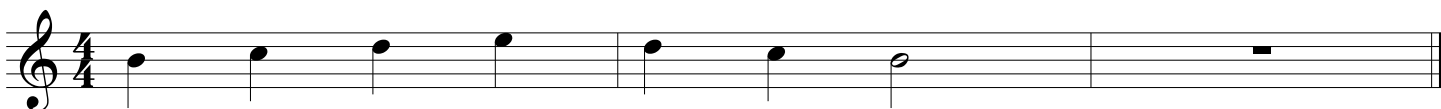


B

14.08 Other pinky power!



14.09 Four-note scale



B

C

D

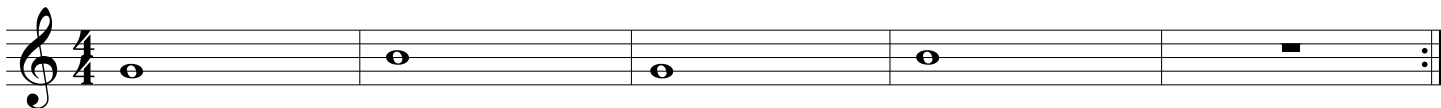
E

D

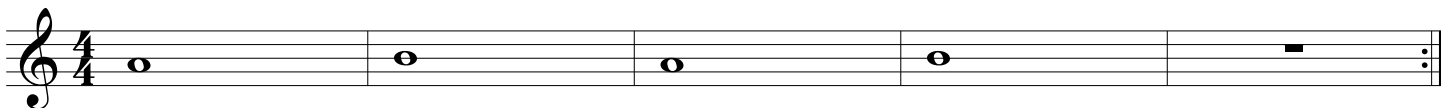
C

B

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



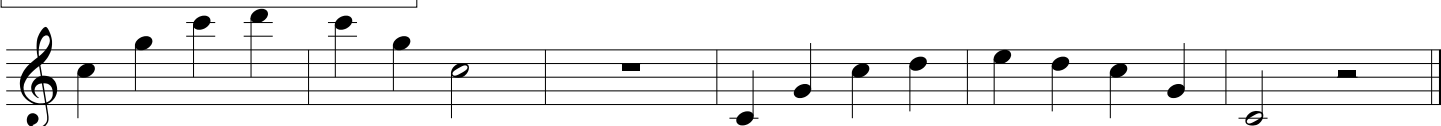
14.15 B-flat Major Scale workout



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"

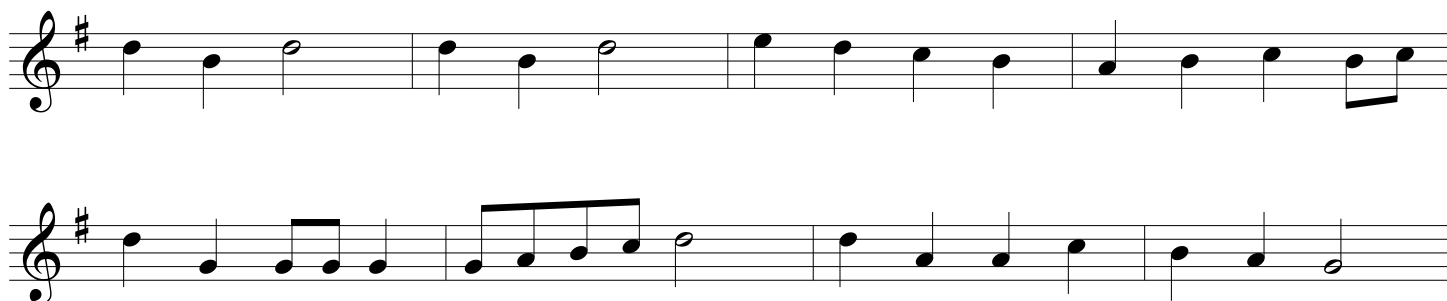


15.03 "Jesus Loves Me"



Musical notation for the hymn "Jesus Loves Me" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of 12 measures, ending with a double bar line. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).

15.04 "This Old Man"



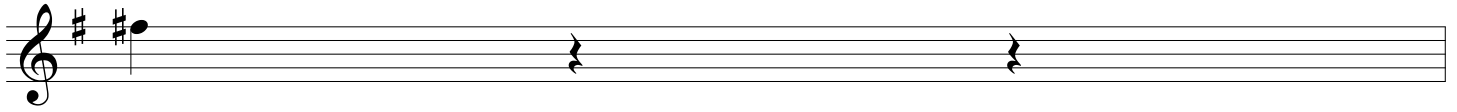
Musical notation for the hymn "This Old Man" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of 12 measures, ending with a double bar line. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).

15.05 "Amazing Grace"



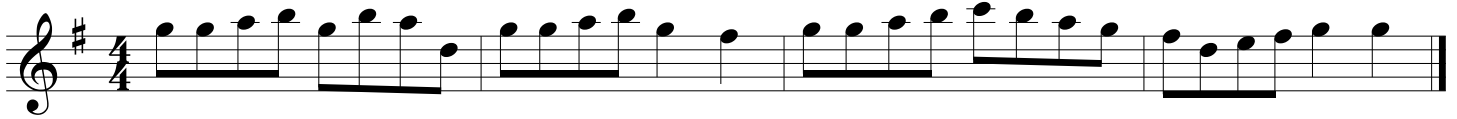
Musical notation for the hymn "Amazing Grace" in 3/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of 12 measures, ending with a double bar line. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).

15.06 New note!

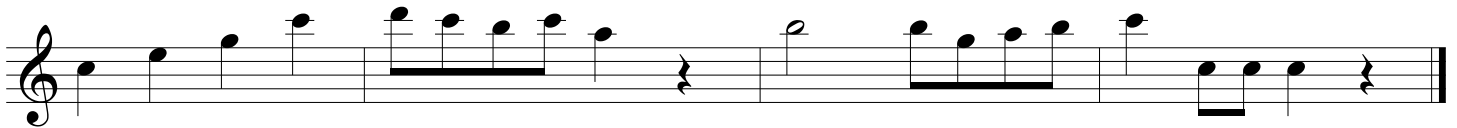
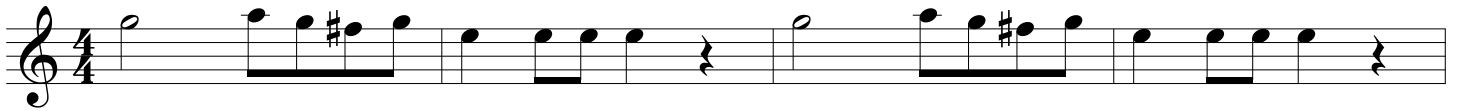


F#

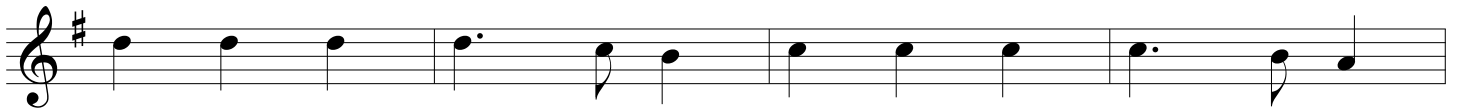
15.07 "Yankee Doodle"



15.08 "Head Shoulders Knees And Toes"



15.09 "My Country 'Tis Of Thee"



15.10 "America The Beautiful"

Musical score for "America The Beautiful" in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The second staff continues with a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3. The third staff continues with a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, a quarter note F#2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note B1. The fourth staff continues with a quarter note A1, a quarter note G1, a quarter note F#1, a quarter note E1, a quarter note D1, a quarter note C1, a quarter note B0, and a quarter note A0. A sharp sign (#) is placed below the second staff, and a C# is placed below the third staff.

15.11 Etude

Musical score for "Etude" in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The second staff continues with a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3.

15.12 "Auld Lang Syne"

Musical score for "Auld Lang Syne" in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The second staff continues with a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3.

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

Musical score for "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" melody by W.A. Mozart, measures 1-12. The score is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A crescendo hairpin is present in measures 7-8, leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 9. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 12.

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

Musical score for "Anchors Aweigh" (U.S. Navy Song), measures 1-12. The score is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major. It begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The melody continues with quarter notes D5, E5, F5, and G5. A slur covers measures 4-6, which contain quarter notes G5, F5, E5, D5, C5, and B4. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 12.

15.15 Chapter Fifteen Blues (swing)

Musical notation for 15.15 Chapter Fifteen Blues (swing). The piece is in 4/4 time and G major. It consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are identical. The third staff concludes the piece with a final whole note chord.

15.16 "Toe Jam" - Dickson

Musical notation for 15.16 "Toe Jam" - Dickson. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are identical. The third staff concludes the piece with a final whole note chord.

15.17 "Groovy Happy Fun Times Song" - Dickson

Musical notation for 15.17 "Groovy Happy Fun Times Song" - Dickson. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are identical. The third staff concludes the piece with a final whole note chord.

Fine

D.C. al Fine

15.18 Etude

Two staves of musical notation for Etude 15.18. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line. A hairpin crescendo symbol is positioned below the second staff.

15.19 "St. James Infirmary"

Two staves of musical notation for "St. James Infirmary". The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and quarter notes with some rests. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

15.20 Duet (Cantabile), part 1

Two staves of musical notation for Duet (Cantabile), part 1. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by slurs and a gradual deceleration. The word "Rall." is written below the first staff. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line. Hairpin deceleration symbols are present below both staves.

15.20 Duet (Cantabile), part 2

Two staves of musical notation for Duet (Cantabile), part 2. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody continues with slurs and a gradual deceleration. The word "Rall." is written below the first staff. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line. Hairpin deceleration symbols are present below both staves.

15.21 "Springtime Under Quarentine" - Dickson



Fine



D.C. al Fine

