

Theory & Composition

melody – organized succession of tones
countermelody – secondary melody that can be played with the main melody

Rhythm



sixteenth/
eighth/
sixteenth
combination

Terms & Symbols

legato – play or sing as smoothly as possible

Alto Saxophone Technique

vibrato – slight, controlled fluctuation of the pitch of a note; used to enhance the tone

COUNTING & CONDUCTING

counting	1 e & a	2 e & a
other counting		

legato

melody,
countermelody

52. Warm-up: Chaconne from "First Suite in E_b for Military Band" — Duet

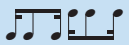
Holst begins the first theme of each of the three movements of his First Suite with the same three notes. (Compare the pitches to page 8, #33.)

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)
English Composer

Allegro moderato

Melody
A. *p legato*

Countermelody
B. *p legato*



53. Rhythm Time ▶ 1) Write the counting and clap the rhythm before you play. 2) Play on the note B_b (Concert D_b).

Allegretto

mf

54. Skill Builder: La Raspa — Duet

Mexican Folk Song

Allegretto

div. *mp* *f*

55. The Easy Winners ✓ TEST

Ragtime is a style of music that was popular at the turn of the 20th century. The name derives from the syncopated, or "ragged," rhythms used in the melodies.

Scott Joplin (1868–1917)
American Composer

Allegretto

mp *mf* *f*

56. Alto Saxophone Private Lesson

▶ The use of vibrato can add beauty and warmth to a performance. To play with vibrato, follow these steps:

- 1) Set the metronome at 76 beats per minute and sustain the following note:
- 2) While playing the note, move your jaw slightly as if to say "ya" at the moment the metronome sounds.
- 3) Next, move your jaw as if saying "ya-ya" on eighth notes. Then, say "ya-ya-ya" as if on triplets.
- 4) Finally, move your jaw four times per beat as if saying "ya-ya-ya-ya" on sixteenth notes.

vibrato

Theory & Composition

melodic inversion – to change the ascending intervals of a melody to descending intervals of the same distance and vice versa

57. Rhythm Time

▶ 1) Write the counting and clap the rhythm before you play. 2) Play on the note D (Concert F).

Moderato

mf

RHYTHM STUDIES: p. 45, #53–54, 59–60

58. Sight-Reading Challenge: Skill Builder

Moderato

mf

59. Lilibulero

Irish Folk Song

Moderato

mp *mf*

60. Wolsey's Wilde

TEST

Composer Gordon Jacob used Byrd's music as the basis of his famous *William Byrd Suite*, an important piece of concert band literature.

William Byrd (1540–1623)
English Composer

Moderato

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

Fine

p

D.C. al Fine

61. Excellence in Theory

- ▶ Identify the intervals in Line A of 52. Warm-up: Chaconne.
- ▶ Identify the intervals in 61. Excellence in Theory.
- ▶ Play the inverted melody.
- ▶ Note that the final interval of the inversion differs from the corresponding interval in 52. Warm-up: Chaconne. Why do you think the composer chose to do this?

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)
English Composer

melodic inversion

Concert Etiquette

- If your director asks you to stand before or at the end of a piece, turn your body to face the audience and smile proudly.
- Remember that while we strive to be perfect, our true goal should be to make good music. We must continue to perform artistically even when we make mistakes.

Chorale from Jupiter

"The Planets," Op. 32, Movement IV

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)
English Composer
arr. Ryan Nowlin

Andante, reverently

1-7 *pp* div.

8-13 *p* unis. div.

14-20 *mp*

21-27 *mf* *f* unis. div. unis.

28-34 *ff* div.

35-42 *ff* unis. div.

43-49 *ff* unis.

50-55 *p* *mf* div. unis.

56-64 *pp* div. *rit.* unis.

Concert Etiquette

It is important to establish non-verbal communication cues with your accompanist. One way to do this is to exaggerate your breath to indicate that you are about to play. Another is to indicate entrances and note cutoffs by moving your instrument rhythmically.

Minuet

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

Luigi Boccherini (1743–1805)

Italian Composer

arr. Bruce Pearson and Ryan Nowlin

Allegro moderato (♩ = 88)

E♭ Alto
Saxophone

The musical score is written for E♭ Alto Saxophone and Piano. It is in 3/4 time and consists of 19 measures. The tempo is Allegro moderato (♩ = 88). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-9, the third system contains measures 10-14, and the fourth system contains measures 15-19. The saxophone part has a melodic line with various articulations and dynamics. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with a steady bass line and chords. Dynamics range from mezzo-piano (mp) to piano (p). Fingerings and breath marks are clearly indicated throughout the score.