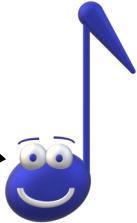


BEGINNING BAND THEORY BOOK



POSTURE AND BREATHING

This is arguably the most important. Posture and breathing. Without proper air support and a solid sitting position the instrument will never produce a good sound. Listen to your director and take notes.



The Qualities of Good Posture

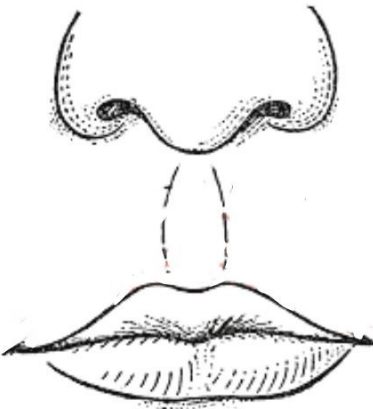
The Qualities of Proper Breathing

EMBOUCHURE

Step Two! We are going to take our first giant leap into playing our instruments! Every ones set up is different. Pay attention and write the key words your director says for your instrument.



Describe the characteristics of the corners of your mouth.



Describe of the lip shape.

Describe characteristics of the bottom lip and chin.

List other factors to your embouchure.

Separating Notes with your Tongue

TREBLE NOTES

There are only seven letters in the musical alphabet A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

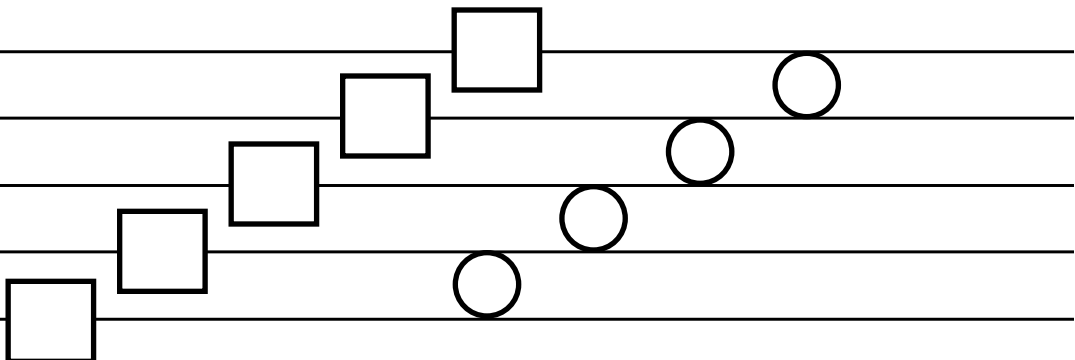



The Musical Alphabet



Treble Clef:

Name the Notes on the Lines and Spaces:



Treble Clef Line Notes

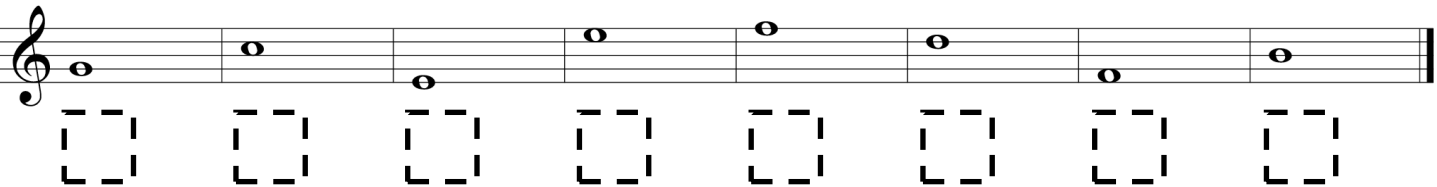


Treble Clef Space Notes



PRACTICE TIME

- Name the Notes

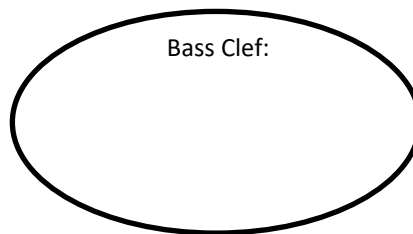


BASS CLEF NOTES

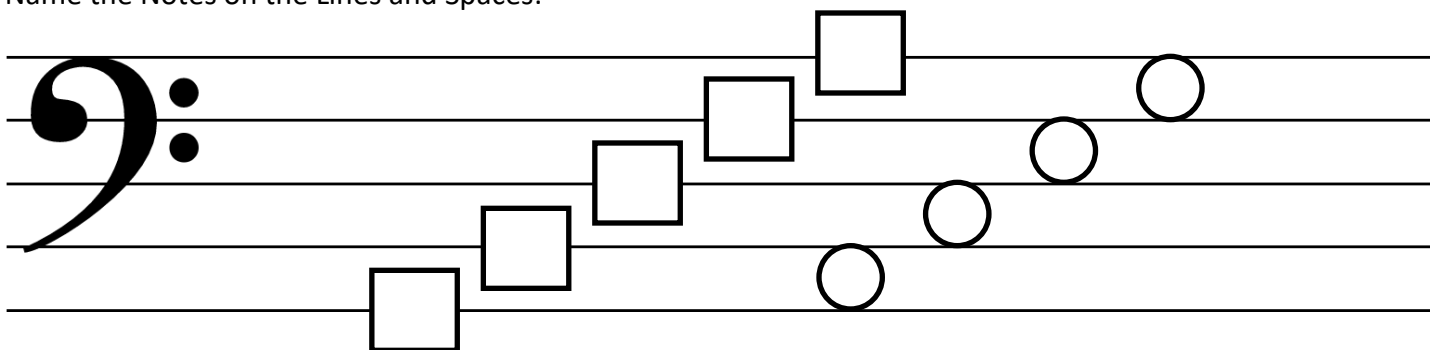
This clef is for our bass instruments trombone, baritone, tuba, bassoon, timpani.



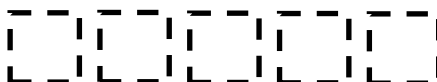
Bass Clef:



Name the Notes on the Lines and Spaces:



Bass Clef Line Notes

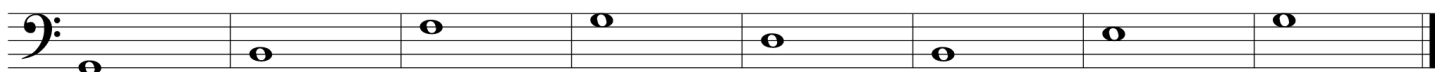


Bass Clef Space Notes



PRACTICE TIME









- Name the Notes










TREBLE CLEF LEDGER LINES

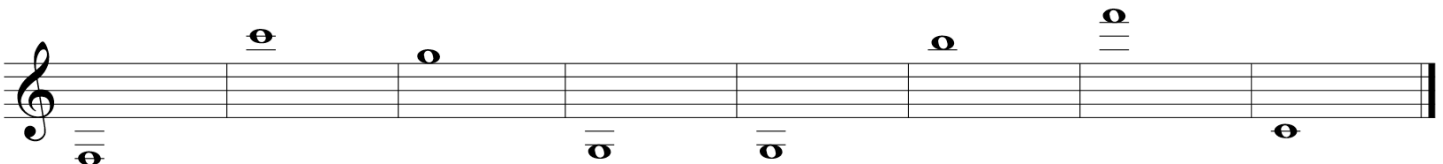
Ledger Lines allow us to read notes not on the staff.











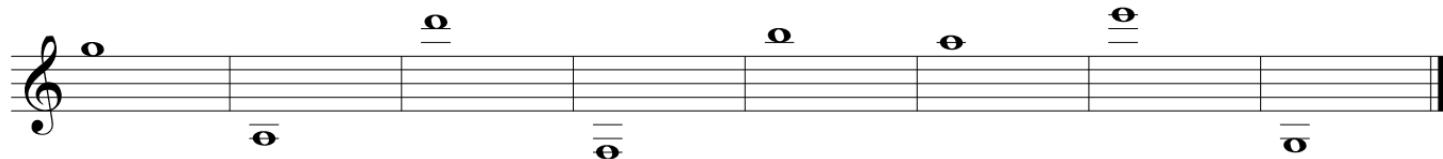












PRACTICE TIME



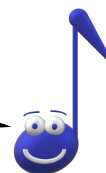






BASS CLEF LEDGER LINES

Ledger Lines allow us to read notes not on the staff.



PRACTICE TIME

NOTES AND DURATION

Whole Note:



Whole Rest:



Half Note:



Half Rest:



Quarter Note:



Quarter Rest:



Eighth Note:



Eighth Rest:



Sixteenth Note:



Sixteenth Rest:



TIME NEXT STEP

TIME SIGNATURE

There are many components to a musical staff. The time signature helps regulate the number of beats. Barlines and Measures help keep our music organized.



Time Signature:

4
4

Top Number:

Bottom Number:

Draw the note each bottom number is equal to.

1 =

2 =

4 =

8 =

Draw the correct number of each type of note as required by the key signature.

4
2

3
8

9
8

2
4

4
4

6
2

6
8

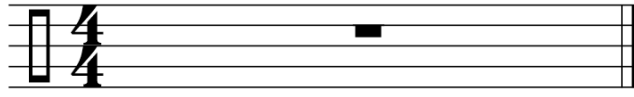
3
4

RHYTHM

Time Signature:

Barline:

Staff:



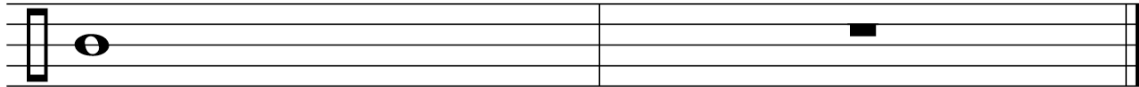
Measure:

There are many components to a musical staff. The time signature helps regulate the number of beats. Barlines and Measures help keep our music organized.



Whole Note:

Whole Rest:

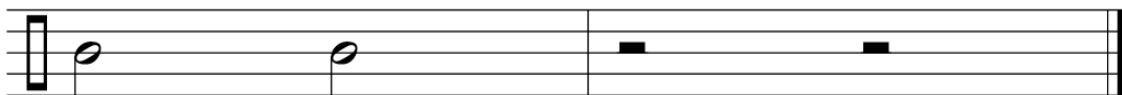


We use these blocks to write in the counts for each rhythm. There are many ways to count rhythm listen use the way your director counts rhythms.



Half Note:


Half Rest:



TIME NEXT STEP


Quarter Note:

Quarter Rest:



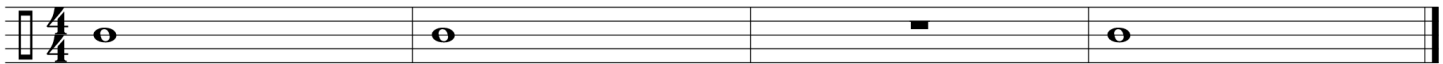
A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains four quarter notes (C, D, E, F). The second measure contains four quarter rests. Below the staff is a two-part rectangular box for writing counts.

Eighth Note:

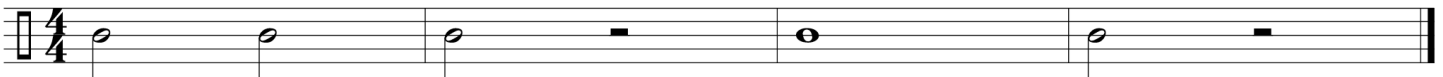


A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains eight eighth notes (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). The second measure contains four quarter rests. Below the staff is a two-part rectangular box for writing counts.

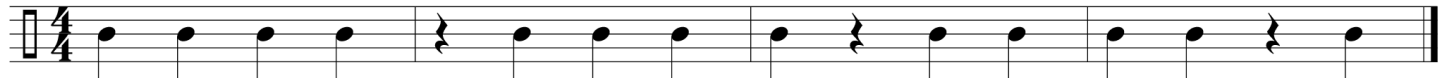
Write in the counts for the rhythms below!




A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a half note (C), the second has a half note (D), the third has a half note (E), and the fourth has a whole note (F). Below the staff is a four-part rectangular box for writing counts.



A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a half note (C), the second has a half note (D), the third has a half note (E), and the fourth has a whole note (F). Below the staff is a four-part rectangular box for writing counts.



A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has four eighth notes (C, D, E, F). The second measure has a quarter rest followed by three eighth notes (G, A, B). The third measure has a quarter note (C), a quarter rest, and two eighth notes (D, E). The fourth measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and two eighth notes (G, A). Below the staff is a four-part rectangular box for writing counts.



A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has eighth notes (C, D), a quarter rest, eighth notes (E, F), and a quarter rest. The second measure has a quarter rest, eighth notes (G, A), a quarter rest, and eighth notes (B, C). The third measure has eighth notes (D, E), a quarter rest, eighth notes (F, G), and a quarter rest. The fourth measure has eighth notes (A, B), a quarter rest, eighth notes (C, D), and a quarter rest. Below the staff is a four-part rectangular box for writing counts.

THE DOT

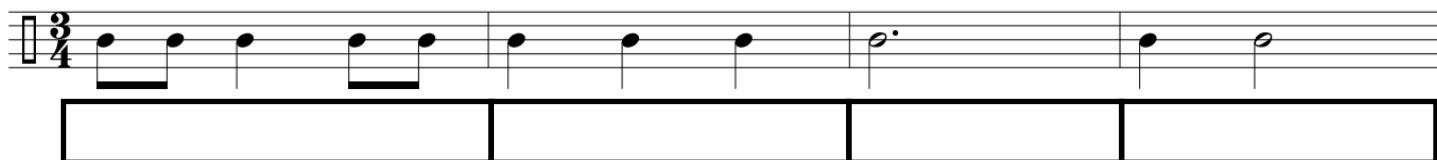
The Dot adds half the value of the note its attached to. In the example below the Half Note equals 2, the dot adds half of the notes value which equals one. When you put the two together the dotted half note equals three.



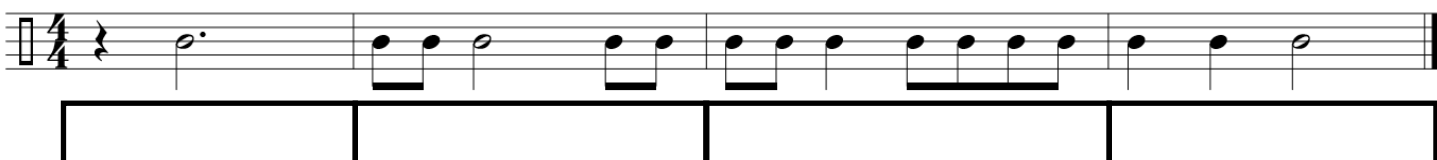
PRACTICE TIME #1



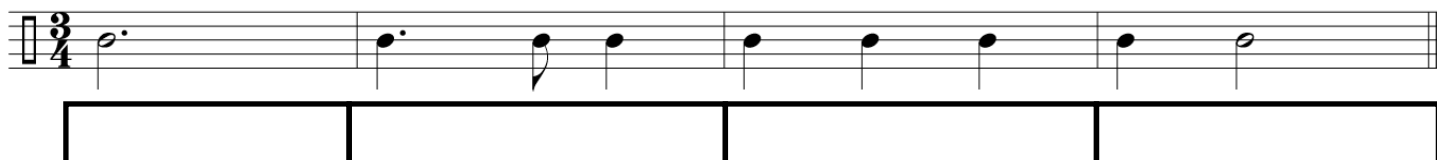
PRACTICE TIME #2



PRACTICE TIME #3

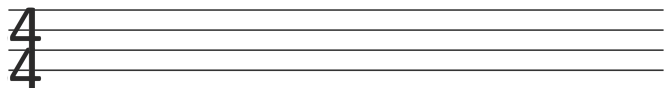
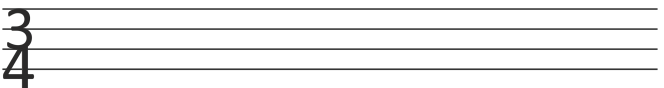
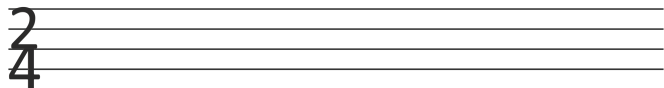


PRACTICE TIME #4

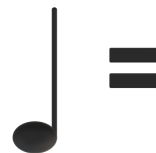


TIME NEXT STEP

TIME SIGNATURE & RHYTHM



These time signatures tell us that the quarter note will now receive one count in each measure.



PRACTICE TIME #1



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PRACTICE TIME #2



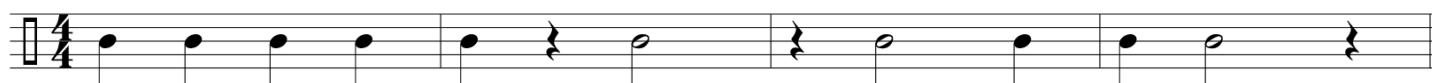
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PRACTICE TIME #3



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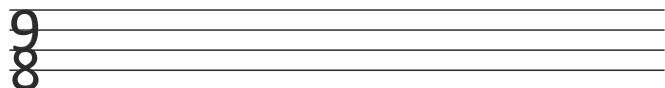
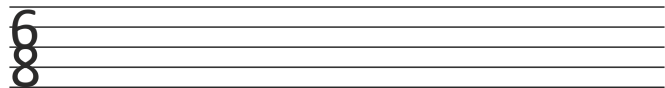
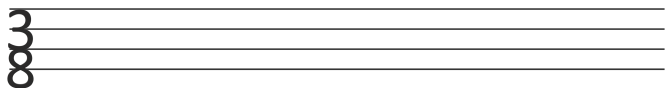
PRACTICE TIME #4



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TIME NEXT STEP

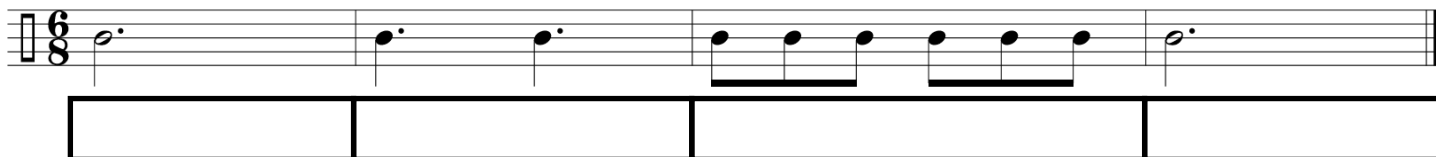
TIME SIGNATURE & RHYTHM



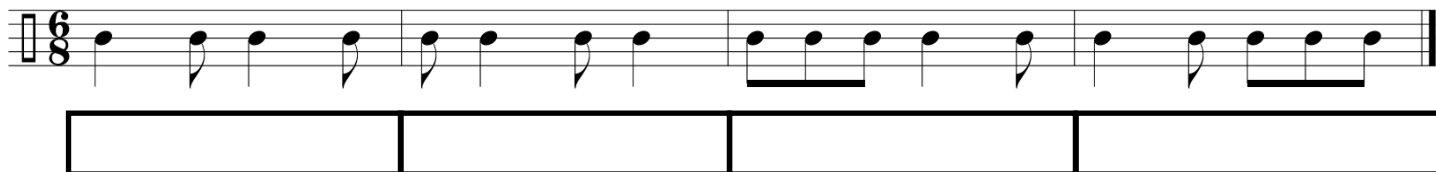
These time signatures tell us that the eighth note will now receive one count in each measure. Let's figure out the new counts for all the notes.



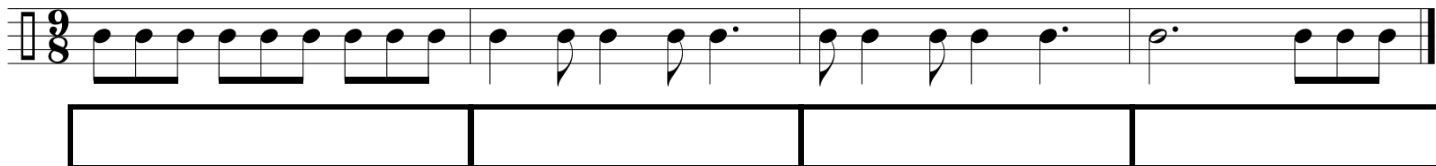
PRACTICE TIME #1



PRACTICE TIME #2



PRACTICE TIME #3



PRACTICE TIME #4

