

Meet the Band

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Narrator: Welcome to the wonderful world of music making. I'm Sam the Snare Drum and I'm going to introduce your to the instruments of the band.

Flute

Oboe

1
2
Clarinet in B \flat

Bass Clarinet in B \flat

Bassoon

Alto Saxophone in E \flat

Tenor Saxophone in B \flat

Baritone Saxophone in E \flat

1
2
Trumpet in B \flat

Horn in F

Trombone

Baritone

Tuba

Mallet Percussion
(Bells, Chimes)

Timpani
(F: B \flat : E \flat)

(Snare Drum, Bass Drum)
1
Percussion
(Sus. Cymbal, Triangle, Tam-tam, Cr. Cymbals)
2

Before we hear the instruments individually and in small groups, let's listen to the whole band.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures, numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8 at the bottom. The Percussion section (Perc.) is located at the bottom of the score, with two staves. The first staff of Perc. contains rhythmic notation, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and accents. The second staff of Perc. is empty. The other instruments (Fl., Ob., Cl. in Bb, B. Cl. in Bb, Bsn., A. Sax. in Eb, T. Sax. in Bb, Bar. Sax. in Eb, Tpt. in Bb, Hn. in F, Tbn., Bar., Tuba, Mall. Perc., and Timp.) have empty staves, indicating they are silent during this section.

Maestoso ♩ = 100

Fl.
Ob.
Cl. in B \flat 1
Cl. in B \flat 2
B. Cl. in B \flat
Bsn.
A. Sax. in E \flat
T. Sax. in B \flat
Bar. Sax. in E \flat

Maestoso ♩ = 100

Tpt. in B \flat 1
Tpt. in B \flat 2
Hn. in F
Tbn.
Bar.
Tuba
Mall. Perc.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Cr. Cym.

Tempo I ♩ = 120

The band is divided into three main sections:

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. in B♭

1

2

B. Cl. in B♭

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E♭

T. Sax. in B♭

Bar. Sax. in E♭

Tempo I ♩ = 120

Tpt. in B♭

1

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

Perc.

1

2

The woodwinds, the brass and the Percussion. The Flute, which is made of metal is a member of the woodwind family. The Flute plays the high notes in the band.

The musical score is arranged in a standard band layout. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl.:** Flute, Treble clef, one staff.
- Ob.:** Oboe, Treble clef, one staff.
- Cl. in Bb:** Clarinet in B-flat, Treble clef, two staves (1 and 2).
- B. Cl. in Bb:** Bass Clarinet in B-flat, Bass clef, one staff.
- Bsn.:** Bassoon, Bass clef, one staff.
- A. Sax. in Eb:** Alto Saxophone in E-flat, Treble clef, one staff.
- T. Sax. in Bb:** Tenor Saxophone in B-flat, Bass clef, one staff.
- Bar. Sax. in Eb:** Baritone Saxophone in E-flat, Bass clef, one staff.
- Tpt. in Bb:** Trumpet in B-flat, Treble clef, two staves (1 and 2).
- Hn. in F:** Horn in F, Treble clef, one staff.
- Tbn.:** Trombone, Bass clef, one staff.
- Bar.:** Baritone, Bass clef, one staff.
- Tuba:** Tuba, Bass clef, one staff.
- Mall. Perc.:** Mallet Percussion, Treble clef, one staff.
- Timp.:** Timpani, Bass clef, one staff.
- Perc.:** Percussion, two staves (1 and 2) with a snare drum pattern.

Faster ♩ = 144

Fl.

Ob.

1 Cl. in B♭

2

B. Cl. in B♭

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E♭

T. Sax. in B♭

Bar. Sax. in E♭

Faster ♩ = 144

1 Tpt. in B♭

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1 Perc.

2

Tamb.

Tri.

The Oboe and it's big brother the Bassoon are also members of the woodwind family.

Tempo I ♩ = 120

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. in B \flat
1
2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

Tempo I ♩ = 120

Tpt. in B \flat
1
2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

Perc.
1
2

They produce sound by setting two reeds into vibrations. That's why they are sometimes called double reed instruments. Let's listen to the Flute melody again with the Oboe and Bassoon joining in.

Musical score for woodwinds and percussion. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb) with parts 1 and 2, Bass Clarinet in Bb (B. Cl. in Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone in Eb (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone in Bb (T. Sax. in Bb), and Baritone Saxophone in Eb (Bar. Sax. in Eb). The second system includes Trumpet in Bb (Tpt. in Bb) with parts 1 and 2, Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), Tuba, Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), and Timpani (Timp.). The Percussion part (Perc.) has two staves, with the first staff containing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and the second staff being empty. The score is in a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature.

The Clarinet is next. It is made of wood and is also a member of the woodwind section. It produces sound by setting a single reed into vibration.

2. **Tempo I** ♩ = 120

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb) with two staves (1 and 2), Bass Clarinet in Bb (B. Cl. in Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone in Eb (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone in Bb (T. Sax. in Bb), and Baritone Saxophone in Eb (Bar. Sax. in Eb). The second system includes Trumpet in Bb (Tpt. in Bb) with two staves (1 and 2), Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), Tuba, Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), and Timpani (Timp.). The third system includes Percussion (Perc.) with two staves (1 and 2). The percussion part in measure 46 features a complex rhythmic pattern with accents. Measures 47, 48, and 49 show the continuation of this pattern. The woodwind and brass parts are mostly silent, indicated by rests.

Slower $\text{♩} = 112$

1. | 2.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. in B \flat 1

Cl. in B \flat 2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

Slower $\text{♩} = 112$

1. | 2.

Tpt. in B \flat 1

Tpt. in B \flat 2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

The Saxophones, which are made of brass, are also members of the woodwind family.¹³
 They come in various sizes. The Alto Sax is the highest in pitch
Tempo I ♩ = 120

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. in B \flat
 1
 2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

Tempo I ♩ = 120

Tpt. in B \flat
 1
 2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

Perc.
 1
 2

The Tenor Sax is next

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B \flat

2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

1
Tpt. in B \flat

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

And the Baritone Sax
is the lowest in pitch.

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B \flat

2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

1
Tpt. in B \flat

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

1
Timp.

2
Perc.

70 71 72 73 74

There is one more member of the woodwind family. It is the French Horn also just called the Horn.
Since it is made of brass it is sometimes thought of as part of the brass section, but remember the Saxophone?
They are members of the woodwind family and are also made of brass.

The musical score is organized into several systems. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb) with two parts (1 and 2), Bass Clarinet in Bb (B. Cl. in Bb), and Bassoon (Bsn.). The second system includes Alto Saxophone in Eb (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone in Bb (T. Sax. in Bb), and Baritone Saxophone in Eb (Bar. Sax. in Eb). The third system includes Trumpet in Bb (Tpt. in Bb) with two parts (1 and 2), Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), and Tuba. The fourth system includes Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), Timpani (Timp.), and Percussion (Perc.) with two parts (1 and 2). The Percussion part 1 contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents, while parts 2 and other instruments are marked with a flat line.

Now let's listen to the entire woodwind section.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb) with two parts, Bass Clarinet in Bb (B. Cl. in Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone in Eb (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone in Bb (T. Sax. in Bb), and Baritone Saxophone in Eb (Bar. Sax. in Eb). The brass section includes Trumpet in Bb (Tpt. in Bb) with two parts, Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), and Tuba. The percussion section includes Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), Timpani (Timp.), and Percussion (Perc.) with two parts. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The woodwind parts are mostly silent, while the brass and percussion parts have active lines. The percussion part includes complex rhythmic patterns with accents.

The brass section is next.
Listen to the heralding
sound of the Trumpet

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B \flat

2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

1
Tpt. in B \flat

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

The Trumpet produces sound by bussing the lips.
This vibration starts the air in the instrument in motion,
which produces the characteristic trumpet sound.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The score is divided into five measures, labeled 01 through 05 at the bottom. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl.:** Flute, staff 1, all rests.
- Ob.:** Oboe, staff 2, all rests.
- Cl. in Bb:** Clarinet in Bb, staves 3 and 4, all rests.
- B. Cl. in Bb:** Bass Clarinet in Bb, staff 5, all rests.
- Bsn.:** Bassoon, staff 6, all rests.
- A. Sax. in Eb:** Alto Saxophone in Eb, staff 7, all rests.
- T. Sax. in Bb:** Tenor Saxophone in Bb, staff 8, all rests.
- Bar. Sax. in Eb:** Baritone Saxophone in Eb, staff 9, all rests.
- Tpt. in Bb:** Trumpet in Bb, staves 10 and 11. Staff 10 has a melodic line starting in measure 01, while staff 11 is a rest.
- Hn. in F:** Horn in F, staff 12, all rests.
- Tbn.:** Trombone, staff 13, all rests.
- Bar.:** Baritone, staff 14, all rests.
- Tuba:** Tuba, staff 15, all rests.
- Mall. Perc.:** Mallet Percussion, staff 16, all rests.
- Timp.:** Timpani, staff 17, all rests.
- Perc.:** Percussion, staves 18 and 19. Staff 18 has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents, while staff 19 is a rest.

Depressing the valves changes
the pitches or notes the Trumpet plays

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B \flat

2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

1
Tpt. in B \flat

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

The Trombone is the next member of the brass family. It produces sound the same way as the trumpet, but the Trombone player changes pitches by moving the Trombone slide. 21

Musical score for a brass and woodwind ensemble, measures 102-107. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb), Bass Clarinet in Bb (B. Cl. in Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone in Eb (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone in Bb (T. Sax. in Bb), Baritone Saxophone in Eb (Bar. Sax. in Eb), Trumpet in Bb (Tpt. in Bb), Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), Tuba, Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), and Timpani (Timp.). The Trombone part is notably silent throughout the entire score. The woodwinds and strings (Timp., Perc.) have some activity, with the Trombone part being entirely blank.

Faster $\text{♩} = 144$

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B \flat

2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

Faster $\text{♩} = 144$

1
Tpt. in B \flat

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

Ratchet

Tamb.

108 109 110 111 112 113 114

The Baritone is next. It's played like a Trumpet but it plays lower sounds, more like the Trombone.

Tempo I ♩ = 120

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb) with parts 1 and 2, Bassoon (B. Cl. in Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone in Eb (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone in Bb (T. Sax. in Bb), and Baritone Saxophone in Eb (Bar. Sax. in Eb). The second system includes Trumpets in Bb (Tpt. in Bb) with parts 1 and 2, Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), Tuba, Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), Timpani (Timp.), and Percussion (Perc.) with parts 1 and 2. The score features a 4/4 time signature that changes to 3/4 at the end of the piece. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score includes first and second endings for several instruments.

The Tuba is the largest and lowest pitched brass instrument.
Similar to the other brass instruments the Tuba produces sound by
buzzing the lips and changes pitch by depressing valves.
Let's listen to the entire brass section.

Tempo I ♩ = 120

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B \flat

2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

Tempo I ♩ = 120

1
Tpt. in B \flat

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

Slower $\text{♩} = 112$

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B \flat

2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

Slower $\text{♩} = 112$

1
Tpt. in B \flat

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

The Percussion section is next. Drums produce sound by striking the drumhead with a stick, with mallets or with the hand and/or fingers.

Tempo I ♩ = 120

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B♭

2

B. Cl. in B♭

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E♭

T. Sax. in B♭

Bar. Sax. in E♭

Tempo I ♩ = 120

1
Tpt. in B♭

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

Listen to the Snare Drum,
the Bass Drum and the Timpani.

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in B \flat

2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

1
Tpt. in B \flat

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

Keyboard Percussion instruments like bells and xylophone produce sound by being struck with mallets.

Musical score for woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The score is organized into systems. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb) with two parts (1 and 2), Bass Clarinet in Bb (B. Cl. in Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone in Eb (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone in Bb (T. Sax. in Bb), and Baritone Saxophone in Eb (Bar. Sax. in Eb). The second system includes Trumpet in Bb (Tpt. in Bb) with two parts (1 and 2), Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), and Tuba. The third system includes Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), Timpani (Timp.), and Percussion (Perc.) with two parts (1 and 2). The percussion parts show rhythmic patterns with accents. The woodwind and brass parts are mostly silent, indicated by a horizontal line with a bar.

Other instruments like Triangle, Tambourine, Woodblock and Suspended Cymbal are struck with various beaters including hands and fingers.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The score is divided into four measures, with measure numbers 147, 149, 140, and 150 indicated at the bottom. The Percussion part (Perc.) is the only one with musical notation, showing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The other instruments have rests in all measures.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl. in B \flat 1
Cl. in B \flat 2
B. Cl. in B \flat
Bsn.
A. Sax. in E \flat
T. Sax. in B \flat
Bar. Sax. in E \flat
Tpt. in B \flat 1
Tpt. in B \flat 2
Hn. in F
Tbn.
Bar.
Tuba
Mall. Perc.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

147 149 140 150

Crash Cymbals also called Hand Cymbals
are played by being struck together

Now let's hear the
percussion section.

The musical score consists of 17 staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. in Bb (Clarinet in B-flat), B. Cl. in Bb (Bass Clarinet in B-flat), Bsn. (Bassoon), A. Sax. in Eb (Alto Saxophone in E-flat), T. Sax. in Bb (Tenor Saxophone in B-flat), Bar. Sax. in Eb (Baritone Saxophone in E-flat), Tpt. in Bb (Trumpet in B-flat), Hn. in F (Horn in F), Tbn. (Trombone), Bar. (Baritone), Tuba, Mall. Perc. (Mallet Percussion), and Perc. (Percussion). The Percussion staff is divided into two parts, 1 and 2. Part 1 shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents, while Part 2 shows a simpler pattern of quarter notes. The score is set in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The measures are numbered 151 through 155 at the bottom.

Now that you know about the instruments that make up the woodwind,
brass and percussion sections, let's put them all together in our grand finale.
Ladies and Gentlemen: MEET THE BAND!

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. It includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb) with first and second parts, Bass Clarinet (B. Cl. in Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax. in Bb), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. Sax. in Eb), Trumpet in Bb (Tpt. in Bb) with first and second parts, Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), Tuba, Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), Snare Drum (Timp.), and a pair of Congas (Perc. 1 and 2). The score begins with measures 156-160. The woodwind and brass sections are mostly silent, indicated by rests. The percussion section is active, with the snare drum playing a rhythmic pattern and the mallet percussion playing a melodic line. The congas provide a steady accompaniment.

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 100$

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. in B \flat 1

Cl. in B \flat 2

B. Cl. in B \flat

Bsn.

A. Sax. in E \flat

T. Sax. in B \flat

Bar. Sax. in E \flat

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 100$

Tpt. in B \flat 1

Tpt. in B \flat 2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 100$

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 100$

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. in Bb
1
2

B. Cl. in Bb

Bsn.

A. Sax. in Eb

T. Sax. in Bb

Bar. Sax. in Eb

Tpt. in Bb
1
2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

Perc.
1
2

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. It features multiple staves for woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Saxophones), brass (Trumpets in Bb, Horns in F, Trombones, Baritone, Tuba), and percussion (Mall. Perc., Timp., Perc.). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *tr* (trills) and *tr* (trills) above notes. The percussion parts include complex rhythmic patterns and drum set notation.

Fl.

Ob.

1
Cl. in Bb

2

B. Cl. in Bb

Bsn.

A. Sax. in Eb

T. Sax. in Bb

Bar. Sax. in Eb

1
Tpt. in Bb

2

Hn. in F

Tbn.

Bar.

Tuba

Mall. Perc.

Timp.

1
Perc.

2

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb) with two parts, Bass Clarinet in Bb (B. Cl. in Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone in Eb (A. Sax. in Eb), Tenor Saxophone in Bb (T. Sax. in Bb), and Baritone Saxophone in Eb (Bar. Sax. in Eb). The brass section includes Trumpet in Bb (Tpt. in Bb) with two parts, Horn in F (Hn. in F), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), and Tuba. The percussion section includes Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.), Timpani (Timp.), and other Percussion (Perc.) with two parts. The score is written in a key signature of two flats and a 7/8 time signature. The page is numbered 34 at the top left.