

# Study #73

♩ = 88

First staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. There are two triplet markings over the final two measures.

Second staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fourth staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. There is a handwritten 'R' above the first measure. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. There is a triplet marking over the final two measures.

Fifth staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. There are handwritten 'L' and 'R' markings above the first two measures. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Sixth staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. There are handwritten 'L R' markings above the first two measures. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics change to *f* and then *mp*.

Seventh staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. There are triplet markings over the first and last measures. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Eighth staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. There is a handwritten '3 cta' marking above the first measure. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. It ends with a dynamic change from *p* to *f*.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

Key of G-major-in  $\text{C}$  time.(play the same as  $\frac{4}{4}$  time.) Exercise No. 1 contains a melody (verse and chorus) that is similar to the average Fox Trot that is played for dancing. This lesson is to show how the average dance number can be played by featuring ragtime rhythms, etc. Regarding improvising in a dance melody:- First, play the straight melody AS WRITTEN in order to get an idea as to what the melody is like. It is much easier to improvise if you KNOW THE MELODY. Therefore practice Exercise No. 1 until you are thoroughly familiar with it, and can play it from memory. By doing this, you will be able to play the ragtime version of it much easier. Keep a steady tempo and count TWO to each measure. Play Exercise 1 exactly as written.

FOX TROT TEMPO

1- VERSE

L R.....  
L.....

L R.....  
L.....

CHORUS

R L R L R L R.....  
L.....

R L R L R L R L R.....  
L.....

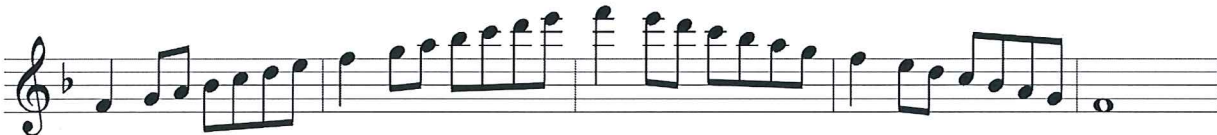
Practice this melody many times each day. After it becomes too easy, increase tempo. Strike every note correctly. Keep the hammers low. Remember, the verse is just as important as the chorus, so devote your practice accordingly.

Symphonic Band Scales

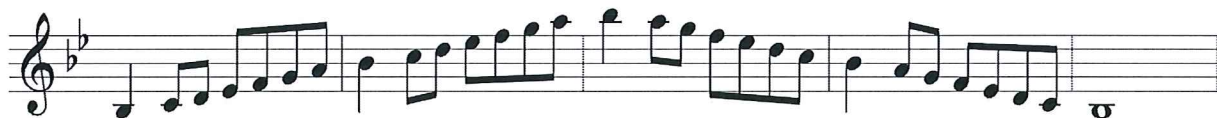
**C Major**  
Concert C



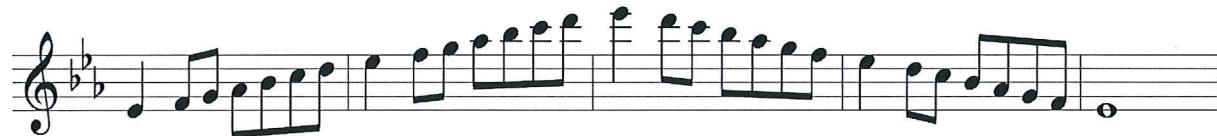
**F Major**  
Concert F



**Bb Major**  
Concert Bb



**Eb Major**  
Concert Eb



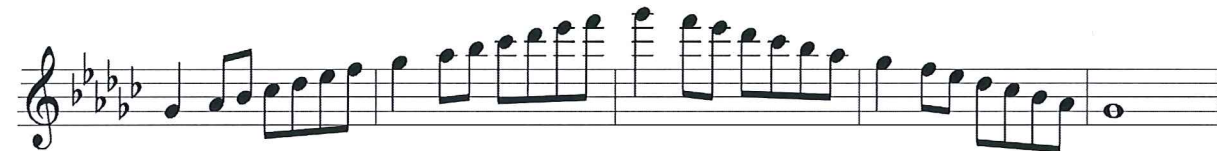
**Ab Major**  
Concert Ab



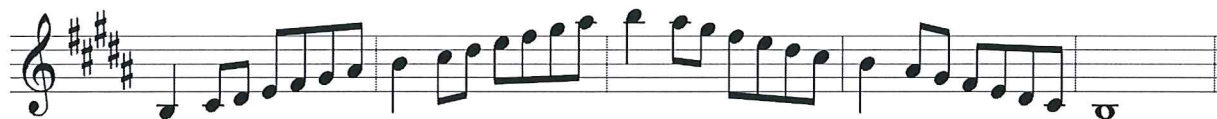
**Db Major**  
Concert Db



**Gb Major**  
Concert Gb



**B Major**  
Concert B



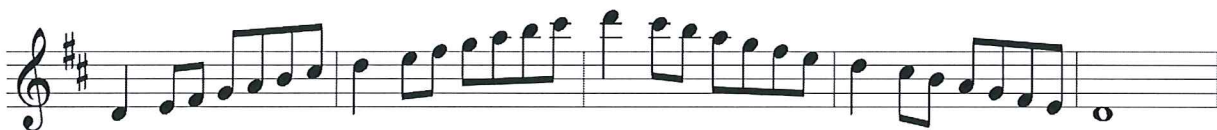
**E Major**  
Concert E



**A Major**  
Concert A



**D Major**  
Concert D



**G Major**  
Concert G

