

## Flutes:

Weekly exercise #3: 25 pts

Changing time signature to 3/4. Same expectations about using good tone, intonation, articulation, rhythm, overall accuracy, and phrasing.

- Set a metronome to 88bpm.
- Practice the excerpt.
- Use *mf* to *f* for your dynamic marking.
- Use Flipgrid Exercise 2 to make your recording (metronome in the background still).
- The recording must show you from the waist to your head.
- Posture is important.
- Due Thursday.

Tempo ♩ = 88

3

The musical notation is written on two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as 88 bpm. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, Bb6, C7. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, Bb7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, Bb8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, Bb9, C10. The piece ends with a double bar line.



## Saxophones:

Weekly exercise #3: 25 pts

Changing time signature to 3/4. Same expectations about using good tone, intonation, articulation, rhythm, overall accuracy, and phrasing.

- Set a metronome to 88bpm.
- Practice the excerpt.
- Use *mf* to *f* for your dynamic marking.
- Use Flipgrid Exercise 2 to make your recording (metronome in the background still).
- The recording must show you from the waist to your head.
- Posture is important.
- Due Thursday.

Tempo ♩ = 88

3

The musical notation is as follows:  
Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time signature. The first measure contains a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4.  
Staff 2: Continues with quarter notes C5, B4, A4, and G4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



### Trombones and BC Baritones:

Weekly exercise #3: 25 pts

Changing time signature to 3/4. Same expectations about using good tone, intonation, articulation, rhythm, overall accuracy, and phrasing.

- Set a metronome to 88bpm.
- Practice the excerpt.
- Use *mf* to *f* for your dynamic marking.
- Use Flipgrid Exercise 2 to make your recording (metronome in the background still).
- The recording must show you from the waist to your head.
- Posture is important.
- Due Thursday.

Tempo ♩ = 88

3

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The first staff is in 3/4 time and contains 12 measures of music. The second staff is in 4/4 time and contains 12 measures of music. The tempo is marked as 88 bpm.

**Tubas:**

Weekly exercise #3: 25 pts

Changing time signature to 3/4. Same expectations about using good tone, intonation, articulation, rhythm, overall accuracy, and phrasing.

- Set a metronome to 88bpm.
- Practice the excerpt.
- Use *mf* to *f* for your dynamic marking.
- Use Flipgrid Exercise 2 to make your recording (metronome in the background still).
- The recording must show you from the waist to your head.
- Posture is important.
- Due Thursday.

Tempo ♩ = 88

3

**Percussion:**

Weekly exercise #3: 25 pts

Changing time signature to 3/4. Same expectations about using good tone, intonation, articulation, rhythm, overall accuracy, and phrasing.

- Set a metronome to 88bpm.
- Practice the excerpt.
- Use *mf* to *f* for your dynamic marking.
- Use Flipgrid Exercise 2 to make your recording (metronome in the background still).
- The recording must show you from the waist to your head.
- Posture is important.
- Due Thursday.

Tempo ♩ = 88

3

The musical notation is written on two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes with rests. The second staff continues the sequence with eighth notes and rests, ending with a double bar line. Dynamic markings of *mf* and *f* are present throughout the piece.