

# Ready? Set? Play!

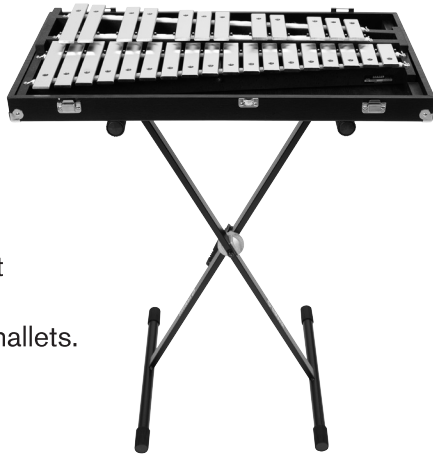
Sound advice for getting started on your instrument

## YOUR INSTRUMENT—KEYBOARD (MALLET) PERCUSSION

The keyboard percussion family includes orchestra bells, xylophone, marimba, vibraphone and chimes. Each instrument is arranged chromatically in two rows similar to a piano keyboard. Because of the different materials used, each instrument has a unique sound. Since few of the keyboard percussion instruments have been standardized in range, the most practical ranges for school use are listed below.

### ORCHESTRA BELLS (also called Bells or Glockenspiel)

Although some student bell kits are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  octaves, the standard range is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  octaves. The instrument is played with brass, plastic or hard-rubber mallets.



### MARIMBA

The most practical range is either a 4 or  $4\frac{1}{3}$  octave instrument. It is played with yarn, cord-wound or rubber mallets. Do not use wood, plastic or metal mallets!



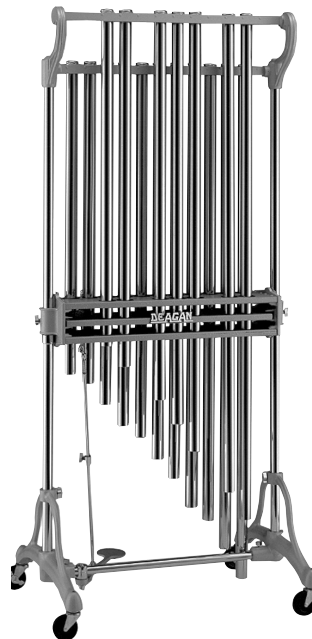
### XYLOPHONE

The most practical range is either a 3 or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  octave instrument. It is played with wood or hard-rubber mallets. Do not use metal mallets!



### CHIMES

(also called Tubular Bells)  
The standard range for this instrument is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  octaves. It is played by striking the ridge of the cap at the top of each tube with a hammer-shaped mallet made of rawhide. A foot-operated damper pedal controls the sustain.



### VIBRAPHONE (also called Vibraharp)


The standard range for this instrument is 3 octaves. It is played with yarn and cord-wound mallets. Do not use brass mallets! A foot-operated damper pedal controls the sustain.



## CARE AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Use a cloth to keep your mallet instruments clean. The use of furniture polish on wooden bars should be avoided as it will leave a residue. When not in use, the instruments should be covered.
- B. Mallets should be stored in a bag with your sticks.
- C. Other than mallets, do not set anything on top of a keyboard instrument. It is not a table!

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Please refer to the Sound Innovations DVD for detailed instructions and demonstrations of assembly, disassembly and maintenance of your instrument. Whenever you see this icon , refer to your DVD for further demonstrations.

# Level 3: Sound Musicianship

**SOUNDS NEW!** Introducing the new note, Ab.

The new key signature of concert **E-FLAT MAJOR** tells you that all B's, E's and A's are flat.

**STYLE MARKINGS** are sometimes used instead of tempo markings to help musicians understand the feeling the composer would like the music to convey.

**WAY UP HIGH**—Before you play, circle all the notes affected by the key signature. Discuss ways in which you can make this sound “sweet.”

Sweetly

**BINGO**—Before playing, discuss ways in which you can make this sound “light.” Name the key.

Lightly

American Folk Song

**1<sup>ST</sup> AND 2<sup>ND</sup> ENDINGS:** Play the 1<sup>st</sup> ending the first time through. Repeat the music, but skip over the 1<sup>st</sup> ending on the repeat and play the 2<sup>nd</sup> ending instead.

**BUFFALO GALS**—Since this is played with spirit, the tempo should be energetic! Watch the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> endings.

With spirit!

American Traditional

**MUSETTE**—Here is a tune to play just for fun!

Andante

Johann Sebastian Bach

# Scales, Arpeggios, Warm-Up Chorales and Etudes\*

## Key of F Major

### SCALE & ARPEGGIO



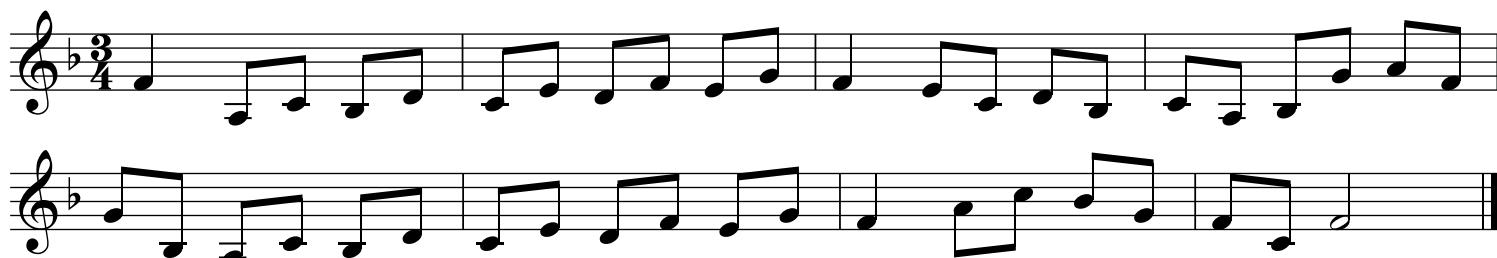
### CHORALE IN CONCERT F MAJOR—Full band arrangement.



### SCALE ETUDE



### INTERVAL ETUDE

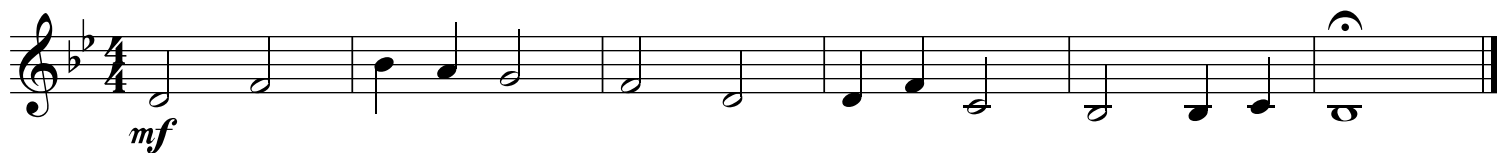


## Key of B♭ Major

### SCALE & ARPEGGIO



### CHORALE IN CONCERT B♭ MAJOR—Full band arrangement.



### SCALE ETUDE



### INTERVAL ETUDE



\*Scale and Etude exercises may be played with other instruments but are not always in unison.