

1. GET SET!

Tempo: ♩ = 120

Intro: D | Em⁷ | D/F# | A¹¹ ||

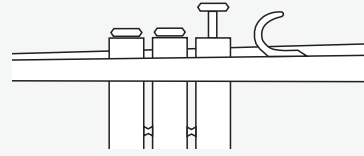
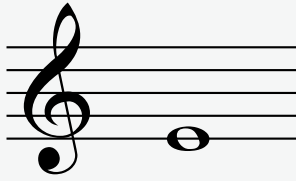
Jan Utbult

The score is for a 4/4 time signature piece. It features the following parts:

- Flute/Oboe (opt.):** Treble clef, 4/4 time. Part 1: Flute, Part 2: Oboe (opt.).
- Oboe/Flute (opt.):** Treble clef, 4/4 time. Part 1: Oboe, Part 2: Flute (opt.).
- Clarinet:** Treble clef, 4/4 time.
- Alto Saxophone:** Treble clef, 4/4 time.
- Tenor Saxophone:** Treble clef, 4/4 time.
- Trumpet/Cornet, Trombone T.C., Euph./Baritone T.C., B^b Bass:** Treble clef, 4/4 time.
- Horn in F:** Treble clef, 4/4 time.
- E^b Horn, E^b Bass:** Treble clef, 4/4 time.
- Bassoon, Trombone, Euph./Baritone B.C.:** Bass clef, 4/4 time.
- Tuba:** Bass clef, 4/4 time.
- Accompaniment:** Treble clef, 4/4 time.

The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains a whole note chord. The second measure contains a whole note chord. The third measure contains a whole note chord. The fourth measure contains a whole note chord. The accompaniment line shows the following chords: D, Em⁷, D/F#, and Bm⁷.

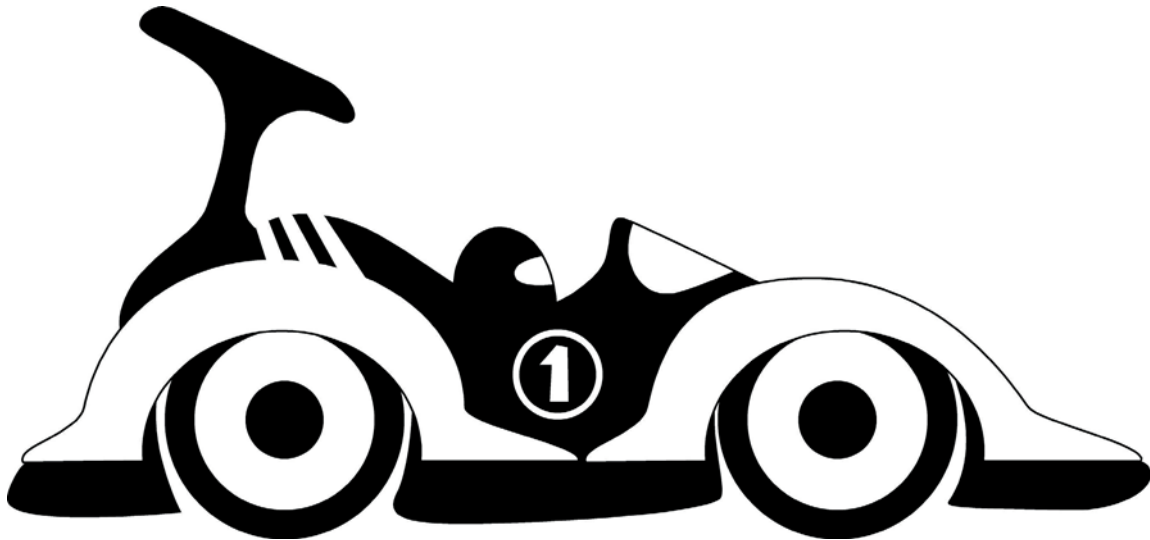
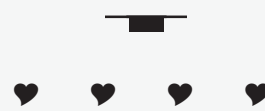
E



Whole note

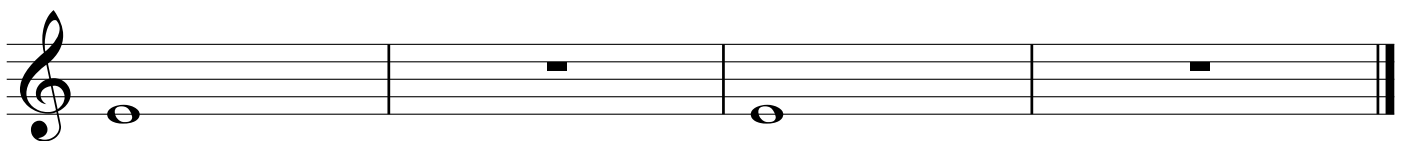
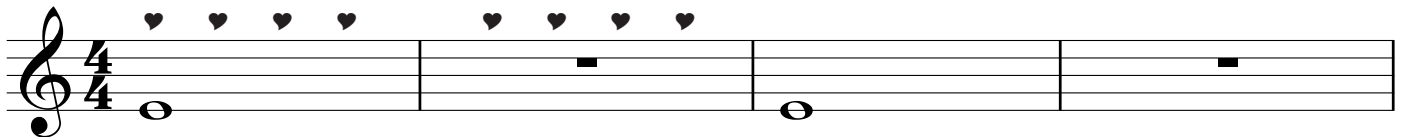


Whole rest



1. GET SET!

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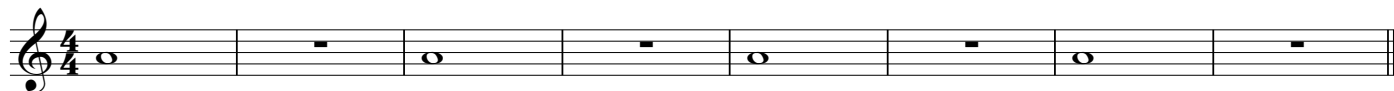


ALTERNATIVE PART

New note: A

1. Get Set!

J.U.



2. Back in the Groove

J.U.



New note: G

3. Hold It!

J.U.



4. Latin Sun

J.U.



New note: B

5. At Work

J.U.



6. Go Down

J.U.



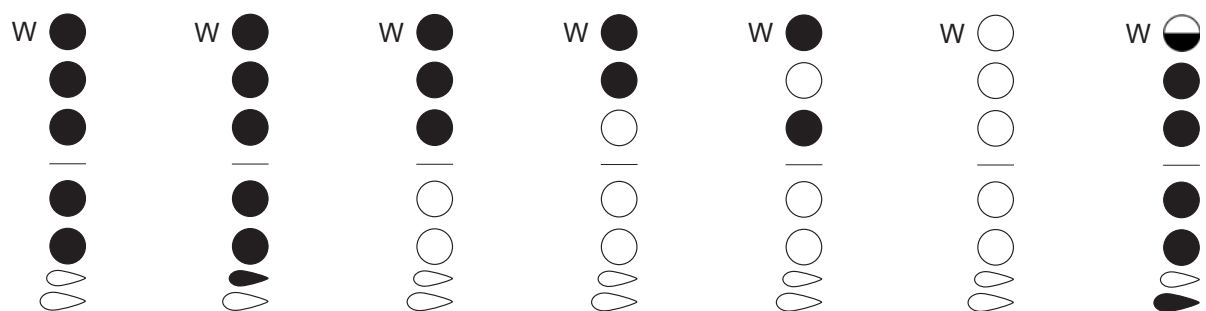
New note: C

7. Twins

J.U.



FINGERING CHART



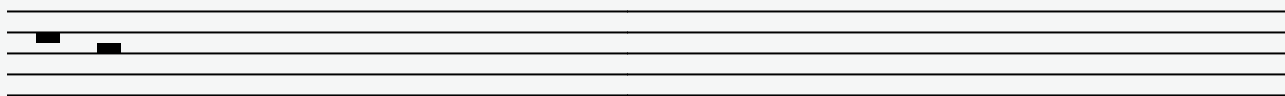
A B^b C D E^b F G



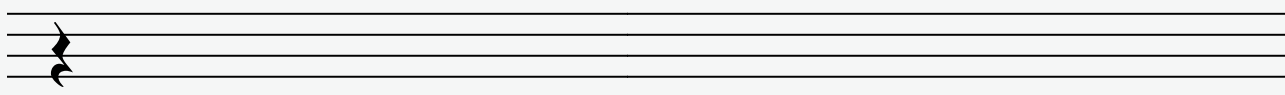
PIT STOP 4



Write whole rests and half rests on the stave



Write quarter rests on the stave



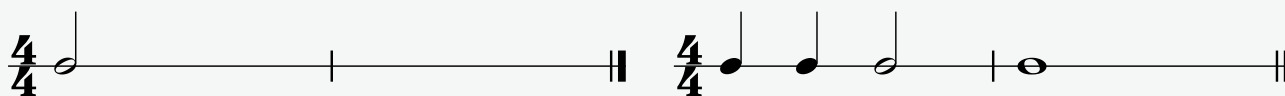
Name the notes



Turn the blocks into note values

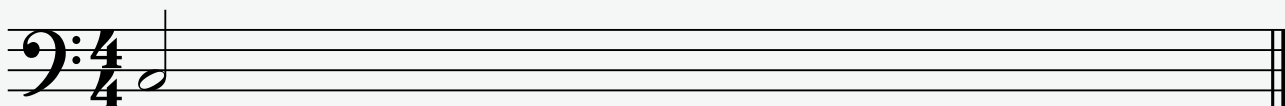


Turn the note values into blocks

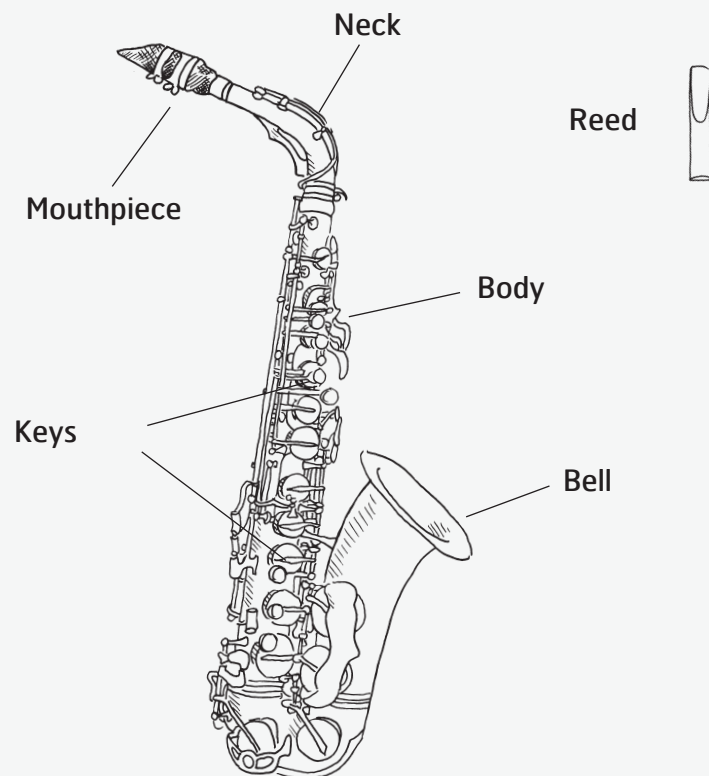


Turn the blocks into notes

	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥	♥
F														
E ^b														
D														
C														



THE SAXOPHONE



Care of your saxophone

Your saxophone should serve you faithfully over a long period and bring you a lot of pleasure in music making, so here are a few tips on caring for your instrument:

- After playing, clean out with mouthpiece and neck with a soft cloth or swab. The body should be cleaned with a larger cloth.
- Always wipe your saxophone down after playing with a saxophone swab.
- Place the reed in a protective case.
- If the mouthpiece doesn't go on easily, apply a little cork grease to the neck.
- Never wash your saxophone with water! The pads and key work are very sensitive to moisture.

Let your teacher show you the best way to look after your instrument—that way you'll be sure you've got it right!

History of the saxophone

Wind instruments have been played the world over for many thousands of years. The saxophone is a comparatively new addition to this family. It was invented in the 1840s by Adolphe Sax, who was searching for an instrument with a sound somewhere between a woodwind instrument such as a flute or clarinet and a brass instrument such as a trumpet or trombone. Due to its loud sound and versatility the saxophone was used in French military bands.

Nowadays the saxophone is mainly used in jazz, pop and rock but also in orchestral music. The saxophone family includes soprano, alto, tenor and baritone saxophones, but there are also soprano and bass saxophones.

The pitch of the saxophone depends on the length of the air column in the instrument, which is controlled by opening and closing keys. For this reason, although the body is made of brass, the instrument belongs to the woodwind family.

Staccato



Tenuto



29. COMING TOGETHER

Jan Utbult

30. HÄNSCHEN KLEIN

Franz Wiedemann
(1821–1882)

Häns - chen klein geht al - lein in die wei - te Welt hin - ein.

Stock und Hut steh'n ihm gut, Er ist wohl - ge - mut.

Doch die Mut - ter wei - net sehr, hat ja nun kein Häns - chen mehr.

Da be - sinnt sich das Kind, kehrt nach Haus ge - schwind.