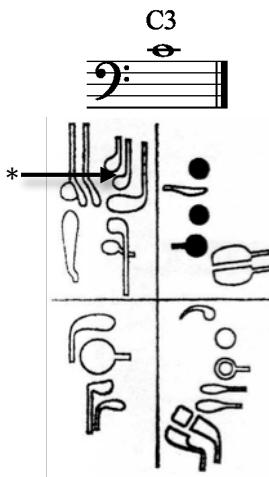


MUSIC AND THE BASSOON

Unit 26

New Note:



*Flick the key indicated by the arrow when articulating the note or slurring to it from the distance of a major third or larger.

1. Smooth Leaps

$\text{♩} = 63$

Jensen

A musical score for bassoon in 2/4 time. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 63$. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a dynamic marking of mf . The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves feature eighth-note patterns connected by slurs, designed to demonstrate smooth leaps between notes.

Flick C3 (known as middle C on the piano) with the C key – the same one you use for Bb3.

2. Octave Bliss

$\text{♩} = 100$

Jensen

A musical score for bassoon in 2/4 time. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 100$. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a dynamic marking of mf . The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves feature eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes, designed to demonstrate octave leaps and finger dexterity.

Metronome markings are only *goal* tempos. As you first practice an example, start with a much slower tempo than indicated, and increase the tempo gradually as you get more familiar with the music. Keep the tempo where you can play with a beautiful sound, in tune, with even technique, and musical flow. Always keep the tip of your tongue close to the reed. As you articulate eighth notes, use only the tip of the tongue in tiny, quick motions.

3. Cascades

$\text{♩} = 80$

Jensen

Be sure to roll your first finger on the left hand back up to fully cover the hole for C3 after playing half-holes on Ab and G.

4. It's Great to "C" You

$\text{♩} = 92-96$

Jensen

5. Rolling Along

$\text{♩} = 132$

Jensen

6. In Dulci Jubilo

14th Century German Folk Song

Musical score for 'In Dulci Jubilo' in 3/8 time, bass clef, and two flats. The score consists of three staves of music. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measures 2-3 show a crescendo from *p* to *cresc.* Measures 4-5 show a dynamic *f*.

The lines over the noteheads in Ode to Joy indicate that the notes should be played tenuto. Tenuto means “held” or “sustained,” and it also implies some weight at the beginnings of notes. Play with a very gentle tongue (“doo”) with no space between notes. The word “sempre” over the third measure means “always” or “throughout”. Here, it is indicating that you should continue playing tenuto even though the markings on each note disappear.

Listen to a recording of the last movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony to hear how he used this beautiful melody.

7. Ode to Joy

Ludwig van Beethoven

Musical score for 'Ode to Joy' in common time, bass clef, and one flat. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff shows a series of eighth-note chords followed by a measure with a dynamic *sempre*. The second staff shows a continuous line of eighth-note pairs. The third staff shows a continuous line of eighth-note pairs.

8. Duet

Joseph Kuffner
arr. Jensen

Andantino

The musical score consists of four staves, each representing a bassoon part. The first staff begins with dynamic *p*, followed by *mf* and *f*. The second staff begins with *p*. The third staff begins with *f*. The fourth staff concludes with a performance instruction 'V' over the first measure and 'C' over the last measure. The music is written in common time with a key signature of one flat.