

Excelcia Music Publishing
(Prelude - Grade .5)

Instrumentation

C Flute
Oboe (Opt. 2nd Flute)
B \flat Clarinet
B \flat Bass Clarinet
E \flat Alto Saxophone
B \flat Tenor Saxophone
E \flat Baritone Saxophone
B \flat Trumpet
Horn in F
Alternate Horn in F - Only written C, D, E, F, G, (A)
Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon
Alternate Trombone - No Low C - B \flat , D, E \flat , F, G
Euphonium T.C.
Tuba
Timpani (Optional) Percussion
Mallet Percussion
Percussion 1
Percussion 2

The image shows a musical score for a band. It consists of 14 staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments listed are: Flute, Oboe (Opt. Flute 2), B. Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, B. Trumpet 1, Horn in F, Alternate Horn in F, Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon, Alternate Trombone, and Tuba. Each staff contains a single musical note with a dynamic marking of mf and a hairpin indicating a crescendo. The notes are placed on various lines and spaces of the staves, representing different pitches for each instrument.

Specifications

Length: 40-64 measures (one page parts only) Rest at appropriate times for young embouchures

Keys: B \flat - Use of only the first 6 notes of the B \flat major scale - B \flat , C, D, E \flat , F, G. Alternate Horn (written) C, D, E, F, G (A), Alternate Trombone - No Low C - B \flat , D, E \flat , F, G,

Time Signatures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 - 2/4 and 4/4 should be the most used

Rhythm - Whole, Half, Quarter and only two repeated eighth notes in the winds. Percussion can have more eighths, but within reason for this level and no sixteenths.

Other things to consider:

1. Oboe, Horn and Timpani must be written as optional parts.
2. Double Horn with Tenor Sax to place both in a better range.
3. All low brass and low woodwinds should be in unison. Many bands do not start students on Tuba.
4. Avoid awkward leaps in any part. Keep stepwise a majority of the time.
5. Timpani is optional. Use only two pitches that do not change during the piece.
6. Percussion 1 is reserved for Snare and Bass Drum. Generally percussion can be written a bit more difficult than the winds rhythmically. No rolls.
7. Percussion parts should be musically appropriate, but active. Remember most bands have an abundance of percussionists and need parts for them to play.
8. Limit the use of articulations and dynamics to only what is essential to bring out the musical idea.
9. The Alternate Horn part is for players who cannot reach the higher notes
10. The Alternate Trombone part is for players that have trouble reaching 6th position. No low Cs.

Excelcia Music Publishing

(Da Capo - Grade 1)

Instrumentation

C Flute
Oboe (Opt. 2nd Flute)
B \flat Clarinet
B \flat Bass Clarinet
E \flat Alto Saxophone
B \flat Tenor Saxophone
E \flat Baritone Saxophone
B \flat Trumpet
Horn in F
Trombone / Euphonium / Bassoon
Euphonium T.C.
Tuba
Timpani (Optional)
Mallet Percussion
Percussion 1
Percussion 2

The image shows a musical score for a band. It consists of 13 staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments listed are: Flute, Oboe (Opt. Flute 2), B \flat Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, B \flat Trumpet 1, Horn in F, Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon, and Tuba. Each staff contains a single musical note with a dynamic marking of mf and a fermata. The notes are: Flute (C4), Oboe (C4), B \flat Clarinet (B3), Bass Clarinet (B3), Alto Saxophone (C4), Tenor Saxophone (C4), Baritone Saxophone (C4), B \flat Trumpet 1 (C4), Horn in F (C4), Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon (B3), and Tuba (B3). The staves are arranged in a standard order from top to bottom.

Specifications

Length: 40-75 measures (one page parts only) Rest at appropriate times for young embouchures

Keys: B \flat , E \flat (and minors) - basically a B \flat major scale with addition of the following accidentals - E, F \sharp , A \flat , D \flat

Time Signatures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4

Rhythm - Whole, Half, Quarter and simple Eighth note patterns, no syncopation.

Other things to consider:

1. Oboe, Horn and Timpani must be written as optional parts.
2. Double Horn and with Tenor Sax to place both in a better range. The use of octaves in the horn is acceptable to assist young players with range difficulties.
3. All low brass and low woodwinds should be in unison. Many bands do not start students on Tuba.
4. Avoid awkward leaps in any part. Keep stepwise a majority of the time.
5. Timpani is optional. Use only two pitches that do not change during the piece.
6. Percussion 1 is reserved for Snare and Bass Drum. Generally percussion can be written a bit more difficult than the winds rhythmically. Avoid rolls at this level in the snare drum.
7. Percussion parts should be musically appropriate, but active. Remember most bands have an abundance of percussionists and need parts for them to play.
8. Limit the use of articulations and dynamics to only what is essential to bring out the musical idea.

Excelcia Music Publishing
(Harmony - Grade 1.5)

Instrumentation

C Flute
Oboe (Opt. 2nd Flute)
1st B \flat Clarinet
2nd B \flat Clarinet
B \flat Bass Clarinet
E \flat Alto Saxophone
B \flat Tenor Saxophone
E \flat Baritone Saxophone
1st B \flat Trumpet
2nd B \flat Trumpet
Horn in F
Trombone / Euphonium / Bassoon
Euphonium T.C.
Tuba
Timpani (Optional)
Mallet Percussion
Percussion 1
Percussion 2

The image shows a musical score for a band. It consists of 13 staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments listed are: Flute, Oboe (Opt. Flute 2), B \flat Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, B \flat Trumpet 1, Horn in F, Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon, and Tuba. Each staff contains a single musical note with a dynamic marking of mf and a fermata. The notes are placed on various lines and spaces of the staves, indicating different pitches for each instrument.

Specifications

Length: 40-75 measures (one page parts only) Rest at appropriate times for young embouchures

Keys: B \flat , E \flat , (F, A \flat) (and minors)

Time Signatures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4

Rhythm - Whole, Half, Quarter and simple Eighth note patterns plus dotted quarter. Very simple syncopation only. Eighth note triplets are possible within reason.

Other things to consider:

1. 1st Clarinet can play over the break, but should not cross the break awkwardly. This is similar to what you find at the end of book one of most methods. 2nd Clarinet still stays below the break.
2. Oboe, Horn and Timpani must be written as optional parts.
3. Double Horn with Tenor Sax to place both in a better range. The use of octaves in the horn is acceptable to assist young players with range difficulties.
4. All low brass and low woodwinds should be in unison most of the time. Some independence is acceptable.
5. Avoid awkward leaps in any part. Also avoid awkward notes like B.
6. Timpani is optional. Use only two pitches that do not change during the piece.
7. Percussion 1 is reserved for Snare and Bass Drum. Generally percussion can be written a bit more difficult than the winds rhythmically.
8. Percussion parts should be musically appropriate, but active. Remember most bands have an abundance of percussionists and need parts for them to play.

Excelcia Music Publishing
(Intermezzo - Grade 2-2.5)

Instrumentation

C Flute
Oboe (Opt. 2nd Flute)
1st B♭ Clarinet
2nd B♭ Clarinet
B♭ Bass Clarinet
Bassoon
E♭ Alto Saxophone
B♭ Tenor Saxophone
E♭ Baritone Saxophone
1st B♭ Trumpet
2nd B♭ Trumpet
Horn in F
Trombone
Euphonium
Euphonium T.C.
Tuba
Timpani
Mallet Percussion
Percussion 1
Percussion 2

The image shows a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It consists of 12 staves, each with a label to its left. The staves are: Flute, Oboe (Opt. Flute 2), B♭ Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, B♭ Trumpet 1, Horn in F, Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon, and Tuba. Each staff contains a single note with a stem and a flag, indicating a specific pitch for each instrument. The notes are: Flute (C4), Oboe (C4), B♭ Clarinet (B3), Bass Clarinet (B3), Alto Saxophone (C4), Tenor Saxophone (C4), Baritone Saxophone (C4), B♭ Trumpet 1 (B3), Horn in F (C4), Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon (B3), and Tuba (B3). The notes are arranged in a descending sequence from the Flute to the Tuba.

Specifications

Length: 50-80 measures - one page parts preferred or adequate rest for a page turn.

Keys: B♭, E♭, F, (A♭) (and minors)

Time Signatures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 (simple cut time)

Rhythm - Whole, Half, Quarter and simple Eighth and simple Sixteenth note patterns plus dotted eighth sixteenth. Can use eighth note and quarter note triplets.

Other things to consider:

1. 2nd Clarinet still stays below the break.
2. Low brass and low woodwinds can still be weak at this level - keep this in mind.
3. Still amid awkward voice leading and be sensitive to difficult notes on certain instruments.
4. Timpani 3 drums max, allow time for tuning
5. Percussion 1 is reserved for Snare and Bass Drum. Generally percussion can be written a bit more difficult than the winds rhythmically.
6. Percussion parts should be musically appropriate, but active.

Excelcia Music Publishing
(Rhapsody - Grade 3-3.5)

Instrumentation

1st C Flute
2nd C Flute
Oboe (Opt. 2nd Flute)
1st B \flat Clarinet
2nd B \flat Clarinet
3rd B \flat Clarinet
B \flat Bass Clarinet
Bassoon
1st E \flat Alto Saxophone
2nd E \flat Alto Saxophone
B \flat Tenor Saxophone
E \flat Baritone Saxophone
1st B \flat Trumpet
2nd B \flat Trumpet
3rd B \flat Trumpet
1st Horn in F
2nd Horn in F
1st Trombone
2nd Trombone
Euphonium
Euphonium T.C.
Tuba
Timpani
Mallet Percussion
Percussion 1
Percussion 2

The image displays a musical score for a rhapsody, showing the instrumentation and notation for various instruments. The score is written in treble clef for most instruments and bass clef for the Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon and Tuba. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute, Oboe (Opt. Flute 2), B \flat Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, B \flat Trumpet 1, Horn in F, Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon, and Tuba. The notation shows a melodic line for each instrument, with a common starting point and a common ending point, indicating a unison or homophonic texture. The notes are: Flute (C4), Oboe (B3), B \flat Clarinet (B3), Bass Clarinet (B3), Alto Saxophone (C4), Tenor Saxophone (C4), Baritone Saxophone (C4), B \flat Trumpet 1 (B3), Horn in F (C4), Trombone/Euphonium/Bassoon (B3), and Tuba (B3).

Specifications

Length: 2 page parts - Approx. 120 measures

Keys: B \flat , E \flat , F, A \flat , (C) (and minors)

Time Signatures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 6/8 and cut time

Rhythm - Within reason for grade 3, no extended syncopation.

Other things to consider:

1. Piccolo is an option.
2. Cross cue extensively, always on solos for Horn, Bassoon and Oboe.
3. Low brass and low woodwinds can still be weak at this level - keep this in mind.
4. Timpani 4 drums, allow time for tuning.
5. Percussion 1 is reserved for Snare and Bass Drum.
6. Percussion parts should be musically appropriate, but active. Expanded percussion is encouraged.