

# Chorale



# A<sup>b</sup> Major

I - IV - V - I

Notes to adjust in A <sup>b</sup> Major	Scale Degree	3rd	6th	7th
	Concert	C	F	G
	F	G	C	D
	B <sup>b</sup>	D	G	A
	E <sup>b</sup>	A	D	E
	Adjust by	-14	-16	-12

## Teaching Hints:

**I Chord:** The major 3<sup>rd</sup> needs lowered 14 cents to be beatless. Fl 2, Cl 3, AS 1, Tpt 3, FH 1, Tbn 1 all play the 3<sup>rd</sup>. Have them sing then play it, matching pitch.

**IV Chord:** The major 6<sup>th</sup> needs lowered 16 cents. Cl 1, AS 2, TS, Tpt 2, FH 2, Tbn 2, Euph all play the 6<sup>th</sup>. Humming or singing parts together can make a big difference with pitch.

**V Chord:** The major 7<sup>th</sup> which needs adjusted lower by 12 cents to be in tune. Cl 1, AS 2, TS, Tpt 1, FH 2, Tbn 2, Euph all play the 7<sup>th</sup>. When playing the 7<sup>th</sup> in harmony, it should be lowered 12 cents. In melody many times it is raised by 4 cents.

**Flute:** C is the 3<sup>rd</sup> so it needs lowered 14 cents. Try liping airstream down.

**Clarinet:** A and B<sup>b</sup> are sharp and need lowered. Try alt fingering, venting, or dampening and/or voicing.

A or

**Alto Saxophone:** D and E are M flat which matches up with how the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> need adjusted. Check with a tuner.

**Trumpet:** D is M sharp. Use 3<sup>rd</sup> valve slide more than usual. Because it is the 3<sup>rd</sup>, it may need lowered 30 cents.

**Trombone:** High C is flat. Use b<sup>3rd</sup> position.

**Euphonium:** F is sharp because of partial; lip down a little. G is sharp because of fingering; also lip down.

Fl. -14

Ob.

B<sup>b</sup> Cl. -14

B. Cl.

Bsn.

A. Sax -14

T. Sax -16

B. Sax

B<sup>b</sup> Tpt. -14

Horn -14

Tbn. -16

B. Tbn.

Euph. -16

Tuba

# Chorale

## #2

# B Major

## I - IV - V - I

Notes to adjust in B Major	Scale Degree	3rd	6th	7th
	Concert	D <sup>#</sup>	G <sup>#</sup>	A <sup>#</sup>
	F	A <sup>#</sup>	D <sup>#</sup>	E <sup>#</sup>
	B <sup>b</sup>	F	B <sup>b</sup>	C
	E <sup>b</sup>	C	F	G
	Adjust by	-14	-16	-12

### Teaching Hints:

**I and V Chords:** see Chorale #1

**Root of the Chord:** Tuba, B Sax, Bsn, B Tbn, and B Cl play the root of the chord, most of the time. If you play the wrong note or are out of tune, it changes the whole chord. If you are wrong, everyone is wrong.

**Clarinet:** F can be lowered by dampening.

**Alto Saxophone:** C and B<sup>b</sup> can both be lowered with voicings.

**Tenor Saxophone:** B<sup>b</sup> is already flat, C will need lowered. Check with tuner.

**Trumpet:** F, B<sup>b</sup>, and C need lipped down a little.

**French Horn:** E<sup>#</sup> can be played flatter with alternate fingering.

**Trombone:** Tune A<sup>#</sup> in b1<sup>st</sup> position.

**Euphonium:** A<sup>#</sup> can be played with

# Chorale

# #3

# D Major


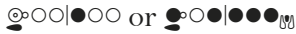


## I - ii - V - I

Notes to adjust in D Major	Scale Degree	3rd	6th	7th
	Concert	F#	B	C#
	F	C#	F#	G#
	B <sup>b</sup>	G#	C#	D#
	E <sup>b</sup>	D#	G#	A#
	Adjust by	-14	-16	-12

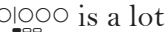
## Teaching Hints:

**ii Chord:** Has the 6<sup>th</sup> which needs lowered 16 cents to be beatless. Fl 2, Oboe, Cl 3, A Sax 1, Tpt 1, FH 2, and Tbn 1 all play the 6<sup>th</sup> scale degree.


**Flute:** C#, B, and F# need lowered. Try bending the pitch with a flexible embouchure/lips. Blow more into the hole (down).

**Oboe:** C# is a little sharp and a half-hole note. Basic  Alt C#  or  or 

**Clarinet:** C# and D# need flattened.

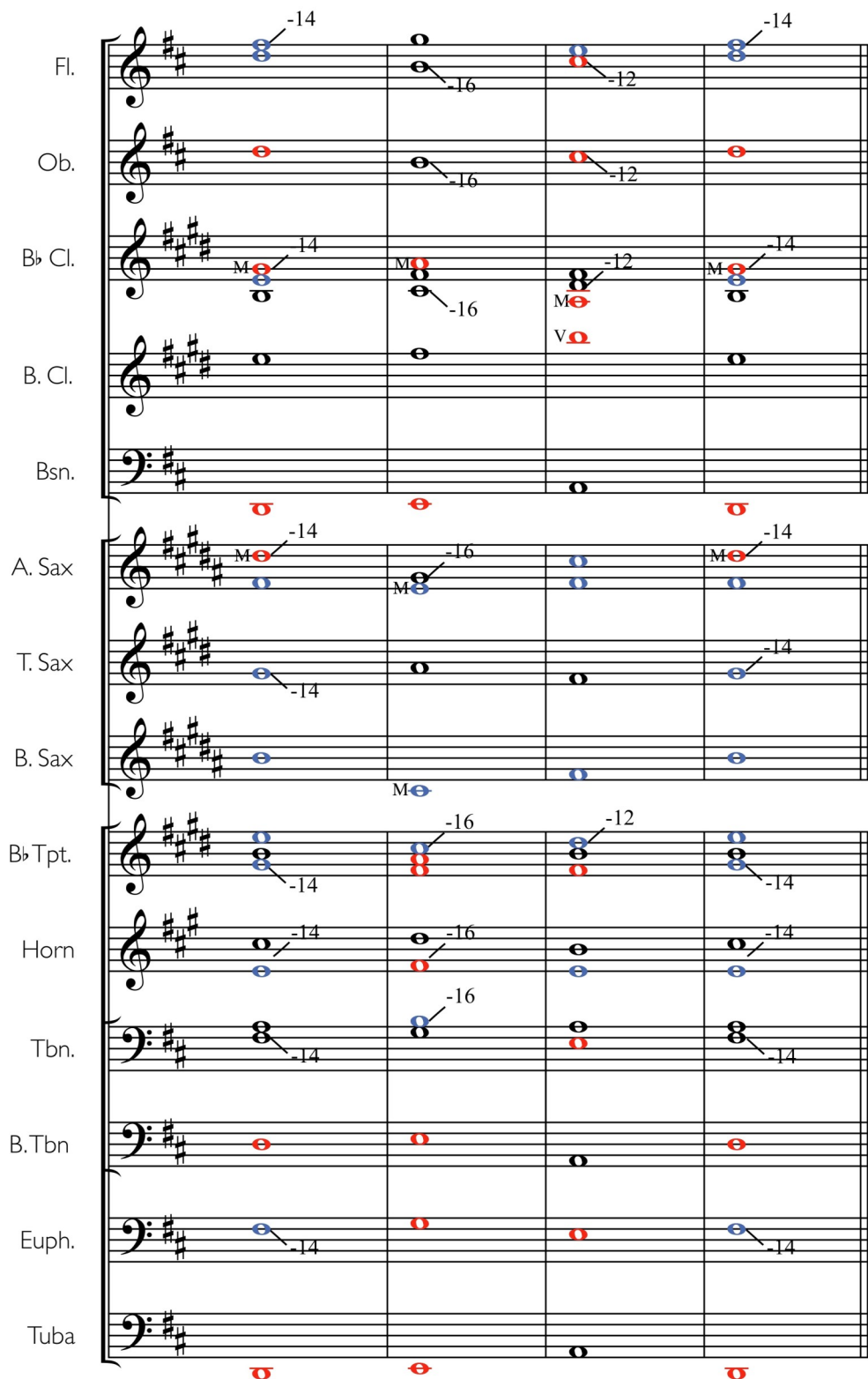
**Alto Saxophone:** D# is M sharp but opposite of what the 3<sup>rd</sup> needs. D#  is a lot easier in sharp keys to go to D#.

**Trumpet:** D#, C#, and G# are all a little flat. Check with a tuner to see if you need to adjust them.

**French Horn:** F# can be flattened by using B<sup>b</sup> side 

**Trombone:** Play F# in b5<sup>th</sup> position.

**Euphonium:** F# is flatter already because of the fingering combination.



# Chorale



# E<sup>b</sup> Minor

i - iv - v - i

Notes to adjust in E <sup>b</sup> Minor	Scale Degree	3 <sup>rd</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	m7 <sup>th</sup>	M7 <sup>th</sup>
	Concert	G <sup>b</sup>	C	D <sup>b</sup>	D
	F	D <sup>b</sup>	G <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	A
	B <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	D <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>	E
	E <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	B <sup>b</sup>	B
Adjust by		+15	+14	+18	-12

## Teaching Hints:

**i chord:** The minor 3<sup>rd</sup> needs to be raised 15 cents to be beatless. Cl 2 and AS 1 are generally sharp while Fl 1, Tpt 1, FH 2, and Tbn 1 all play a 3<sup>rd</sup> flatter. Have them play together and match pitch.

**iv chord:** The minor 6<sup>th</sup> needs raised 14 cents to be in tune. Exactly opposite the major 3<sup>rd</sup>. Tpt 3, Hn 1, Tbn 2 and Euph are sharp. Cl 1, AS 2, and TS are flatter and need to raise pitch.

**v chord:** The minor 7<sup>th</sup> needs raised 18 cents to be in tune. Tbn 2 plays sharp depending on player. Cl 3, AS 2, TS, Tpt 2, Hn 1, and Euph are flatter and need to raise the pitch.

**Flute:** G<sup>b</sup> needs sharpened. Adjust air angle up. Check with tuner.

**Clarinet:** D<sup>b</sup> and E<sup>b</sup> need to raise pitch a little on both.

**Alto Saxophone:** E<sup>b</sup> is sharp but may need raised a little more in E<sup>b</sup> minor.

**Baritone Saxophone:** C, F, and G are a little flat. Listen to the tuba and match pitch.

**Trumpet:** You are going to have to raise the pitch on A<sup>b</sup>.

**French Horn:** D<sup>b</sup> needs raised in pitch.

**Trombone:** D<sup>b</sup> and G<sup>b</sup> need played in #5<sup>th</sup>. C<sup>b</sup> can be played in #7<sup>th</sup>.

**Bass Trombone:** Listen and match pitch with the tuba.

**Euphonium:** D<sup>b</sup> is flat. Raise pitch.

**Tuba:** E<sup>b</sup> tends to be sharp. Use a tuner to find the right place for E<sup>b</sup>.

# Chorale

# #2

# D Minor

# i - iv - v - i

Notes to adjust in D Minor	Scale Degree	3rd	6th	m7th	M7th
	Concert	F	B <sup>b</sup>	C	C <sup>#</sup> /D <sup>b</sup>
	F	C	F	G	G <sup>#</sup> /A <sup>b</sup>
	B <sup>b</sup>	G	C	D	D <sup>#</sup> /E <sup>b</sup>
	E <sup>b</sup>	D	G	A	A <sup>#</sup> /B <sup>b</sup>
	Adjust by	+15	+14	+18	-12

## Teaching Hints:

**Clarinet:** Middle G and C are naturally sharp. Check it with a tuner.

**Bassoon:** Low D needs voiced a little lower, or use less reed in mouth.


**Alto Saxophone:** Low D and G are both naturally flat. Bring the pitch up so they are in tune. Check with tuner.

**Tenor Saxophone:** Raise pitch on C and D. D is already sharp so be careful not to raise it too much.

**Trumpet:** D is naturally sharp because of fingering. Check how much of the 3<sup>rd</sup> valve slide you use to tune it. Check with a tuner.

**Trombone:** F needs the pitch raised. You may have to play F in #6<sup>th</sup> position to be able to raise it enough. C will be in about the same place as F.

**Bass Trombone:** D should be in VV<sup>b</sup><sub>4</sub>.

**Euphonium:** B<sup>b</sup> can be played with  if you have a 4<sup>th</sup> valve to raise pitch.

**Tuba:** Play your notes with a tuner. You can help the whole band by playing the right pitch.

The musical score is arranged in a system of 15 staves. The instruments and their corresponding parts are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), B. Clarinet (B. Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax), B♭ Trumpet (B♭ Tpt.), Horn, Trombone, Bass Trombone (B. Tbn), Euphonium (Euph.), and Tuba. The score shows four measures of music. Each measure contains notes for all instruments. Pitch adjustments are indicated by numbers and symbols: +15, +14, +18, -12, M (middle), m (lower), and a red 'u' symbol. The key signature is one flat (B♭), and the time signature is common time (C).

# Chorale



# G Major

## I - IV - V - I

Notes to adjust in G Major	Scale Degree	3rd	6th	7th
	Concert	B	E	F#
	F	F#	B	C#
	B <sup>b</sup>	C#	F#	G#
	E <sup>b</sup>	G#	C#	D#
	Adjust by	-14	-16	-12

### Teaching Hints:

**I Chord:** The major 3<sup>rd</sup> needs lowered 14 cents to be beatless. Fl 2, Cl 3, AS 1, Tpt 3, FH 1, Tbn 1 all play the 3<sup>rd</sup>. Have them sing then play, matching pitch.

**IV Chord:** Has the major 6<sup>th</sup>, which needs lowered 16 cents. Cl 2, AS 2, TS, Tpt 2, FH 2, Tbn 2, Euph all play the 6<sup>th</sup>. Humming or singing parts together can make a big difference.

**V Chord:** Has the major 7<sup>th</sup>, which needs adjusted by 12 cents to be in tune. Cl 1, AS 2, TS, Tpt 1, FH 2, Tbn 2, Euph all play the 7<sup>th</sup>. When playing the 7<sup>th</sup> in harmony, it should be lowered 12 cents. In melody, many times it is raised by 4 cents.

**Flute:** B is sharp and needs lowered 14 cents. Try adjusting air angle.

**Clarinet:** G# is M sharp but needs lowered. Try alt fingering, venting or dampening and/or voicing.

G#

**Alto Saxophone:** D and C# are M flat, which matches up with how the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> need adjusted. Check pitch with a tuner.

**Trumpet:** C# is V sharp. Use 3<sup>rd</sup> valve slide. F# is sharp but needs lowered 14 cents.

**Trombone:** B is flat because of partial. Still flatten B a little more.

**Euphonium:** F# is flat because of fingering. E also needs flattened.

**Tuba:** Use a tuner and get the needle to line up G, C, and D.