

ANYONE CAN PLAY

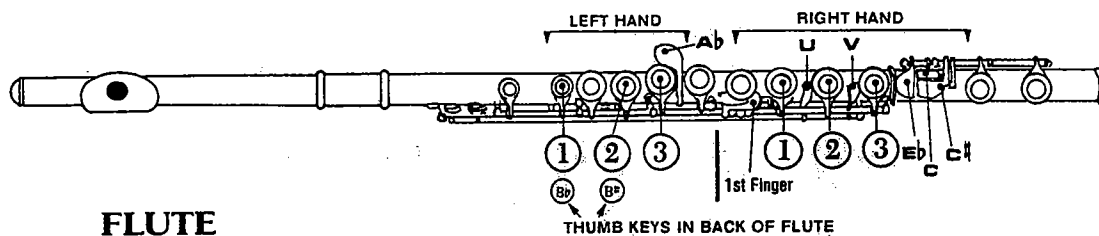
FLUTE

video

by Lisa Wright

This course is designed for anyone who wants to learn to play the flute. No previous musical experience is necessary to be successful with this method. It will teach you the basics of flute playing in a clear, step-by-step process

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FLUTE FINGERING CHART

TO PLAY "G" NOTE, FOR EXAMPLE,

● INDICATES FINGER PLATE CLOSED
○ INDICATES FINGER PLATE OPEN

LETTERS INDICATE KEY TO BE DEPRESSED

FIG. 1 FIG. 2 FIG. 3

● ● ● ○ ○ ○ E^b

○ ●

FIG. 4

Fig. 1. The first three finger plates are closed by the first three fingers of the left hand
Fig. 2. The next three finger plates remain open.
Fig. 3. The Eb key is depressed with the little finger of the right hand.
Fig. 4. Thumb key is depressed with the left thumb.

C C# OR D^b D D# OR E^b E

F F# OR G^b G G# OR A^b A

A# OR Bb B C C# OR Db D

Eb E F F# OR Gb G

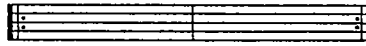
G# OR Ab A A# OR Bb B C

C# OR Db D D# OR Eb E F

F# OR Gb G G# OR Ab A A# OR Bb B C

REPEAT SIGNS

|| TWO DOTS mean go back to the beginning and play again.



The double dots inside the double bars indicate that everything between the double bars must be REPEATED.

D.C. al Fine (Da Capo al Fine) means repeat from the beginning and play to the end (*Fine*).

TIME SIGNATURES

4 means 4 beats to each measure.
4 a QUARTER NOTE gets ONE beat.

3 means 3 beats to each measure.
4 a QUARTER NOTE gets ONE beat.

2 means 2 beats to each measure.
4 a QUARTER NOTE gets ONE beat.

THE TOP NUMBER tells you how many beats are in each measure.
 THE BOTTOM NUMBER tells you what note value gets one full beat.

NOTE AND REST VALUES

Quarter Note.

Half Note = 2 Quarter Notes.

Whole Note = 4 Quarter Notes.

Eighth Note = 1/2 a Quarter Note.

Sixteenth Note = 1/4 a Quarter Note.

Quarter Rest.

Groups of Eighth Notes are connected by a beam.

Groups of Sixteenth Notes are connected by two beams.

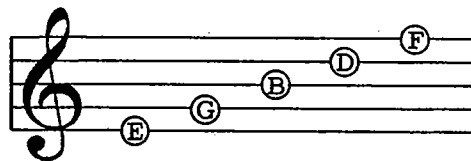
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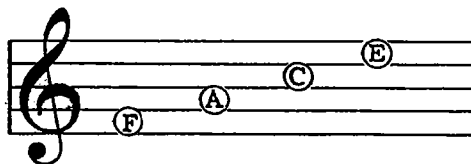
NAMES OF NOTES



Fine
 Does
 Boy
 Good

The letter - names of the notes on the lines may be remembered by the sentence - Every

The letter - names of the SPACES in the Treble Clef are:



They spell the word F - A - C - E

NOTE: Take as much time as necessary, and practice each exercise or song several times using a very slow tempo before attempting to play along with video.

EXERCISE USING A1, B1, C2, D2

Two staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff contains the notes A, B, A, B, C, D, C, D. The second staff contains the notes A, B, C, D, C, B, A.

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EXERCISE USING A1, G1, F1, E1

Two staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff contains the notes A, A, G, G, F, F, E. The second staff contains the notes E, F, G, G, F, E, A, A.

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OCTAVE INTERVALS

Two staves of music. The first staff contains the notes E, E, F, F, G, G, A, A. The second staff contains the notes B, B, C, C.

BILLY BOY

Musical score for 'Billy Boy' in 4/4 time, featuring three staves of music. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

STREETS OF LAREDO

Moderately Cowboy Song

Musical score for 'Streets of Laredo' in 2/4 time, featuring four staves of music. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Moderately' and the genre is 'Cowboy Song'. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

RED RIVER VALLEY

Musical score for 'Red River Valley' in 4/4 time, featuring two staves of music. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

SANTA LUCIA

Slowly

Neapolitan Song

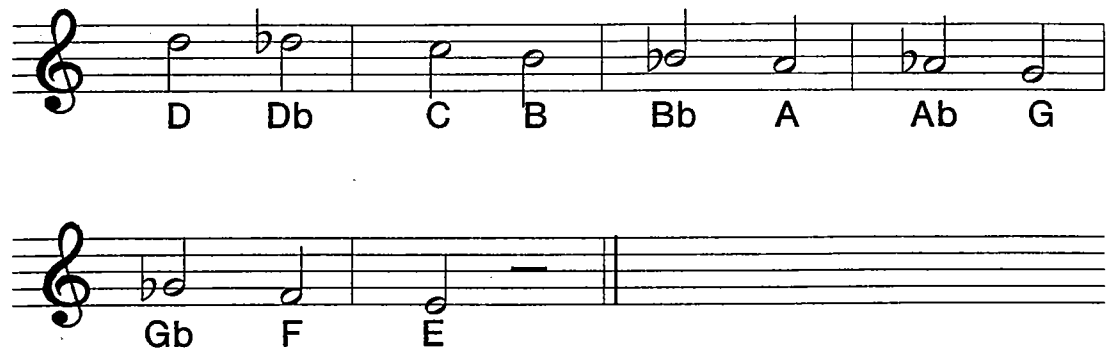
CHROMATIC SCALE

E F F# G G# A A# B

C C# D D# E F F# G

G# A A# B C C# C B

Bb A Ab G Gb F E Eb



GLOSSARY

Accidental: a sharp, flat, or natural sign not shown in the key signature changes the pitch of a note during the measure in which it is indicated. When an accidental occurs on a tie, all the tied notes are affected by the accidental, even if the tie is held across a bar line.

Aperture: the opening between the lips. The aperture should be in the shape of a thin, flattened oval as you blow.

Articulation: using the tip of the tongue to start a note.

Barrel: the part of the body where the headjoint fits into.

Body: the longest or middle section of the flute.

Chromatic scale: a series of notes ascending and descending in semitones.

Cork: the stopper inside the headjoint. When the end of the cleaning rod is inserted into the headjoint, the line on the end of the rod should be centered in the embouchure hole.

Crown: the cap that screws on to the cork-stopped end of the headjoint.

Dot: a dot placed after a note increases the value of that note by half.

Embouchure: the formation or position of the lips as you blow.

Embouchure hole: the hole in the headjoint that you blow across.

Embouchure (Lip) plate: the curved plate on the headjoint where the bottom lip rests.

Enharmonic: two notes written differently but having the same pitch. For example, F# has the same pitch as Gb.

Footjoint: the shortest or end section of the flute.

Headjoint: the section of flute with the embouchure hole.

Interval: the distance between any two notes of different pitches.

Key signature: a sign placed right after the treble clef to indicate a certain number of flats or sharps. Flats and sharps are named in the same manner as notes. Flat or sharp signs affect all notes of the same name regardless of the note's position on the staff. The effect of a flat or sharp in the key signature can be temporarily canceled by an accidental such as a natural sign.

Octave: the distance or interval between any note and the very next note having the same name.

Pads: The membrane-covered felts fitted to the underside or cup of the keys to seal the tone hole when the key is pressed down.

Pick-up: (also called a "lead-in" or "anacrusis") a note or notes that form an incomplete measure at the beginning of a section of music. Usually, the last measure of the section of music will also be incomplete. The first and last measure added together should form one complete measure.

Pitch: the relative highness or lowness of a sound.

Semitone: the smallest distance or interval between two notes.

Slur: a curved line written above or below a group of notes of different pitch. Only the first note in the group is articulated or tongued.

Tempo: the speed of the music.

Tone holes: the holes in the body and footjoint that are covered and uncovered by keys to change the pitch.