NTI

Non-Traditional Instruction

Band Days 1-10

**Work will be modified according to each student's IEP or 504 plan

MHS NTI BAND Instruction Sheet

All BAND students, GRADES 9-12, will complete an NTI packet per NTI day.

Day 1: Bronze Scale Guide, Bronze Rhythm Guide, Bronze Rhythm Chunks (1-4)

Day 2: Bronze Scale Guide, Bronze Rhythm Guide, Bronze Rhythm Chunks (5-8)

Day 3: Bronze Scale Guide, Bronze Rhythm Guide, Bronze Rhythm Chunks (9-12)

Day 4: Silver Scale Guide, Silver Rhythm Guide, Silver Rhythm Chunks (13-16)

Day 5: Silver Scale Guide, Silver Rhythm Guide, Silver Rhythm Chunks (17-20)

Day 6: Gold Scale Guide, Gold Rhythm Guide, Gold Rhythm Chunks (21-24)

Day 7: Gold Scale Guide, Gold Rhythm Guide, Gold Rhythm Chunks (25-28)

Day 8: Gold Scale Guide, Gold Rhythm Guide, Gold Rhythm Chunks (29-32)

Day 9: Platinum Scale Guide, Platinum Rhythm Guide, Platinum Rhythm Chunks (33-36)

Day 10: Platinum Scale Guide, Platinum Rhythm Guide, Platinum Rhythm Chunks (37-40)

Read through the Articulation Guide and Terms Guide each day

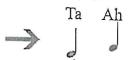
BE SURE TO COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR TEACHER THROUGHOUT THE DAY VIA EMAIL OR LMS

MHS 606.242.8820

Teacher Email suzanne.lee@mboro.kyschools.us

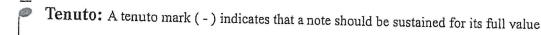
ARTICULATION GUIDE

Slur: To slur one or more notes, tongue the first note (TA) and then do not use the tongue to re-articulate the remaining notes included in the slur (AH).





Accent: An accent mark (>) indicates that you should add emphasis to the beginning of the note with a burst of air. Once a note has been accented, the note should decay in volume, but the pitch should not change.



Staccato: A staccato mark (.) indicates that a note should be played detached or separated from the other notes.

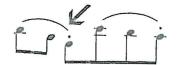


Marcato Accent: A marcato accent (A) indicates that the note should be played short and marked



Tenuto Accent: A tenuto accent (≥) indicates that you should play an accent and hold the note for its full duration

Slur-Staccato: To play a staccato at the end of a slur, slur the notes indicated, including the staccato note, and then gently release the staccato note with your air to provide separation between the staccato note and the next note.



TERMS GUIDE

Enharmonic Equivalents: Enharmonic equivalents are notes that, even though they are written differently than other notes, are in fact the same note.

For example, Bb is the same as A# and Eb is the same as D#.

modulation When a piece of music changes key signatures, this is called a modulation.

legato | legato is written to indicate that you should play all notes in a smooth and connected style.

BRONZE SCALE GUIDE



f (forte) = loud \rightarrow play with a full rich sound (volume 8/10)



Before playing a forte dynamic on your instrument, practice using good air flow. Place your hand 8 inches in front of your mouth to monitor your air. Breathe in with an open "Oh" breath like you would say "Whoa." Over 8 counts, blow out fast and steady air on the palm of your hand. Your air should be fast enough to reach the palm of your hand and should be the same speed for all 8 counts.



mf (mezzo forte) = medium loud (volume 6/10)



To monitor your air for mezzo forte, move your hand 6 inches from your mouth and blow slightly slower than for forte. Take in an open "Oh" breath and then practice a mezzo forte dynamic by blowing out steady air over 8 counts.







Slur: To slur one or more notes, tongue the first note (TA) and then do not use the tongue to re-articulate the remaining notes included in the slur (AH).



Accent: An accent mark (>) indicates that you should add emphasis to the beginning of the note with a burst of air. Once a note has been accented, the note should decay in volume, but the pitch should not change.



Natural Sign: Each note marked with a natural sign (4) is used to remind you or tell you that a note is no longer flat or sharp. This note will remain natural throughout the measure or until that note is marked flat (b) or sharp (#) again.



Key Signature: The key signature tells you what notes are flat () or sharp ()) the key signature can only change when an accidental, such as a natural sign () is written in front of a note.



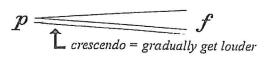


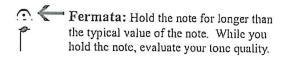
p (piano) = soft (volume 3/10)



Practice a piano dynamic by moving your hand only 3 inches from your mouth and blowing out slow, steady air over 8 counts.











BRONZE RHYTHM GUIDE - Day 1,2,+3

*Follow the rhythm lesson on this page to corresponding Chunk exercise on opposite page



 \angle = number of beats per measure (4) 4. = type of note () that gets one beat

RHYTHM KEY:

= 1 beat

= 1 beat of silence

= 2 beats

= 4 beats of silence



RHYTHM KEY:

= 2 beats of silence Half Rest



Tie

A tie connects two notes to each other. The half note gets 2 beats and the quarter note gets 1 beat, so the tie will make the two notes worth 3 beats together





RHYTHM KEY:

= 1/2 beat

Eighth note

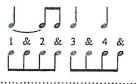
= 1/2 beat each (1 total beat)

Two Eighth notes

COUNT:









RHYTHM KEY:

Dotted Quarter Note

= 1 1/2 beats

Dotted Quarter Eighth Note



Time Signature:

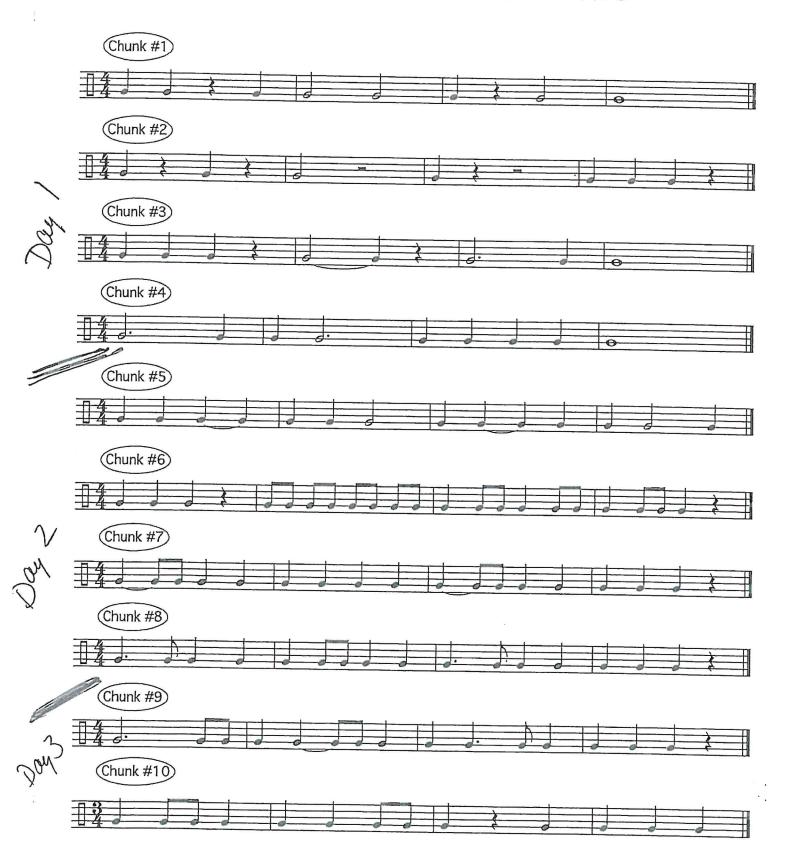
= number of beats per measure (3)

= type of note () that gets one beat



BHVY

BRONZE RHYTHM CHUNKS



SILVER RHYTHM GUID

*Follow the rhythm lesson on this page to corresponding Chunk exercise on opposite page

RHYTHM REVIEW:

RHYTHM KEY:

= 1 1/2 beats **Dotted Quarter Note**

= 2 beats Dotted Quarter Eighth Note



RHYTHM KEY:

= 1/2 beat of silence Eighth Rest

COUNT:





RHYTHM KEY:

= 1/4 beat each Sixteenth Notes



Before doing this Chunk, practice counting sixteenth notes:





Sixteenth Note Subdivisions:

Sixteenth notes can be grouped with eighth notes to form different subdivisions of the beat. Use the guide to the right to determine how to count these two sixteenth note subdivisions.







More Sixteenth Note Subdivisions:

Sixteenth notes can also be grouped with dotted eighth notes to form different subdivisions of the beat. Before practicing this Chunks, determine whether the sixteenth note is on the beginning or the end of the beat.

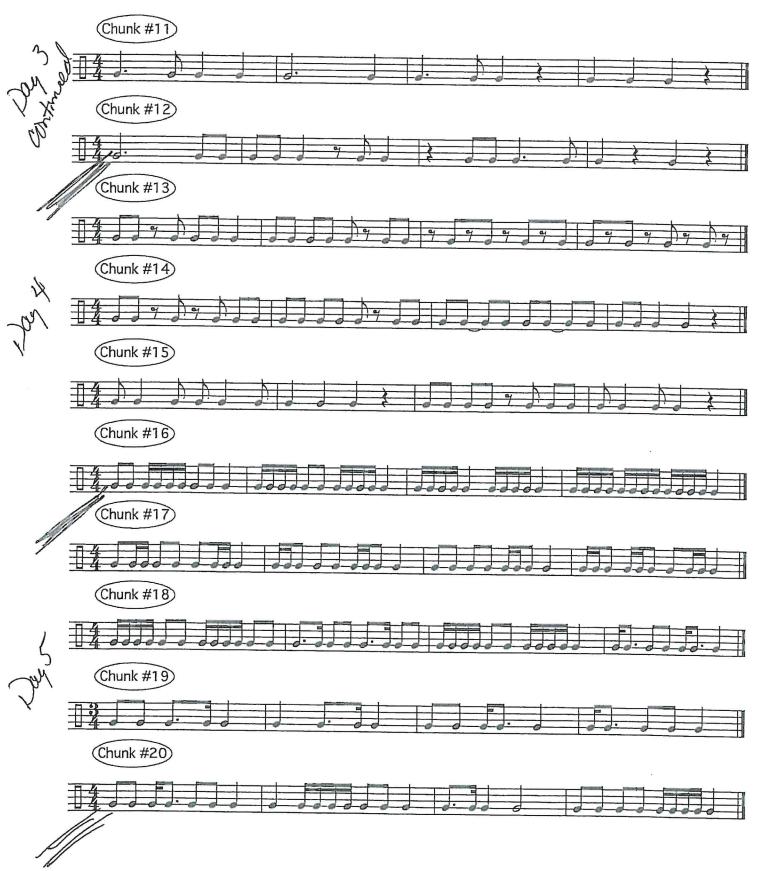






BAND

SILVER RHYTHM CHUNKS



GOLD RHYTHM GUIU

Day 6,7+8

*Follow the rhythm lesson on this page to corresponding Chunk exercise on opposite page

n the first two measures, emember to subdivide in 2 time.

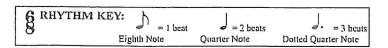
Cut Time: ((?)):

In Cut Time, all note values are cut in half from what they were in the first two measures. A half note gets one beat in this time signature. COUNT:





Time Signature:





Dotted Half Note



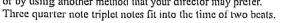
Signature:

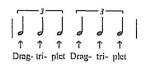
Just as in Chunks 23 & 24, in the eighth note will get the beat, but now there are 9 beats in each measure.

Eighth Rest



Juarter Note Triplets: Quarter note triplets can be counted by saying Drag- tri - plet (as shown) or by using another method that your director may prefer.







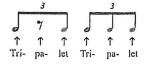
Time Signature:

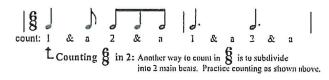
There are 5 beats in each measure in this time signature. When subdividing, remember to count 5 beats. Also remember that 3 quarter note triplets take up 2 beats.



Eighth Note Triplets:

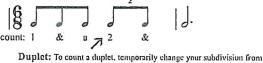
Subdivide eighth note triplets by saying Tri - pa - let (as shown).







COUNT:







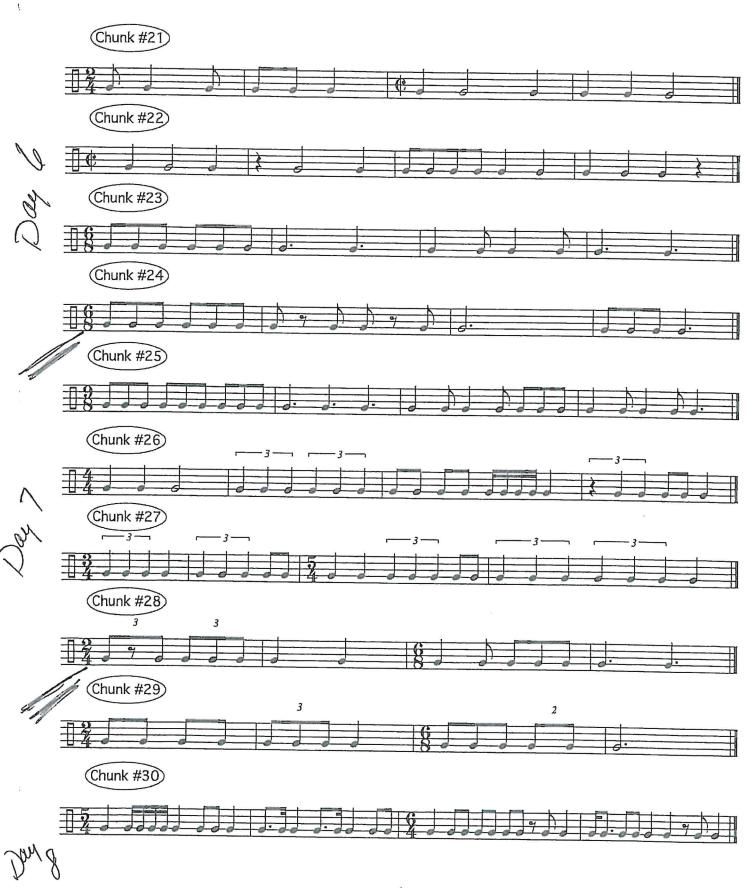
Time Signature:

Subdivide 6 beats in each measure when in this time signature.



BANV

GOLD RHYTHM CHUNKS



PLATINUM RHYTHM GUIDE

Day 47

*Follow the rhythm lesson on this page to corresponding Chunk exercise on opposite page

Time Signature: 3

Just as in Cut Time, in this time signature, a half note gets one beat. There are 3 beats in each measure.

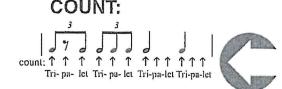
COUNT:





Review- Eighth Note Triplets:

Subdivide eighth note triplets by saying "Tri- pa- let. You may also subdivide triplets during quarter notes (as shown below) to help you maintain a consistent pulse.



Time Signature: 12

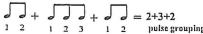
Subdivide this time signature into 4 beats as shown to the right. This will be easier than counting to 12 in each measure. Just as in \S and \S , the eighth note gets the beat in this time signature.

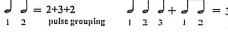
COUNT:





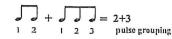
Pulse Groupings: In Chunks 35 & 36, you will count either 1 2 or 1 2 3, depending on how many eighth notes are grouped together into one pulse grouping. Before counting this Chunk, evaluate what the pulse groupings will be, based on the guide to the right. To help feel the pulse groupings better, accent the first note of each pulse grouping as shown.







1 2 3 1 2 1 2 pulse groupin





Sixteenth Notes in §: In this time signature, sixteenth notes will get 1/2 beat each. See the guide to the right to see how to count a combination of eighth notes, eighth rests and sixteenth notes.

COUNT:

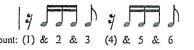


(6)

RHYTHM KEY:

= 1/2 beat of silence in Sixteenth Rest

COUNT:





RHYTHM KEY:



= 1/8 beat each or 8 per beat

Thirty-Second Notes

Sextuplet:

As with eighth note triplets, subdivide a sextuplet by saying "Tri- pa- let" (as shown below). A sextuplet fits six sixteenth notes into one beat.

COUNT:



1e&a&e&a2E&3e&a&e&a4&A

COUNT:



tri pa let tri pa let 2 e a



BANY

PLATINUM RHYTHM CHUNKS

