

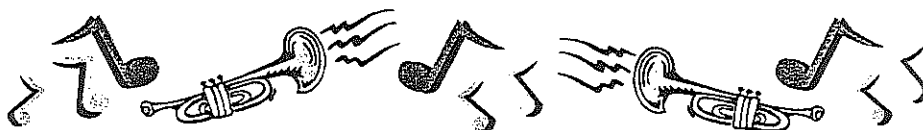


BECOME A SIGHT READING "STAR!"



Playing a musical piece for the first time is called **sight reading**. The key to sight reading success is to know what to look for *before* you play. Use the word **S-T-A-R-S** to remind yourself what to look for, and eventually you and your band will become sight reading stars!¹

- S** - **Sharps** or **flats** in the key signature
- T** - **Time signature** and **Tempo markings**
- A** - **Accidentals** not found in the key signature
- R** - **Rhythms**; silently count the more difficult notes and rests
- S** - **Signs**, including dynamics, articulations, repeats and endings



MORE SIGHT READING HELP

THE SIX COMMANDMENTS FOR DEVELOPING SIGHT READING SKILL²

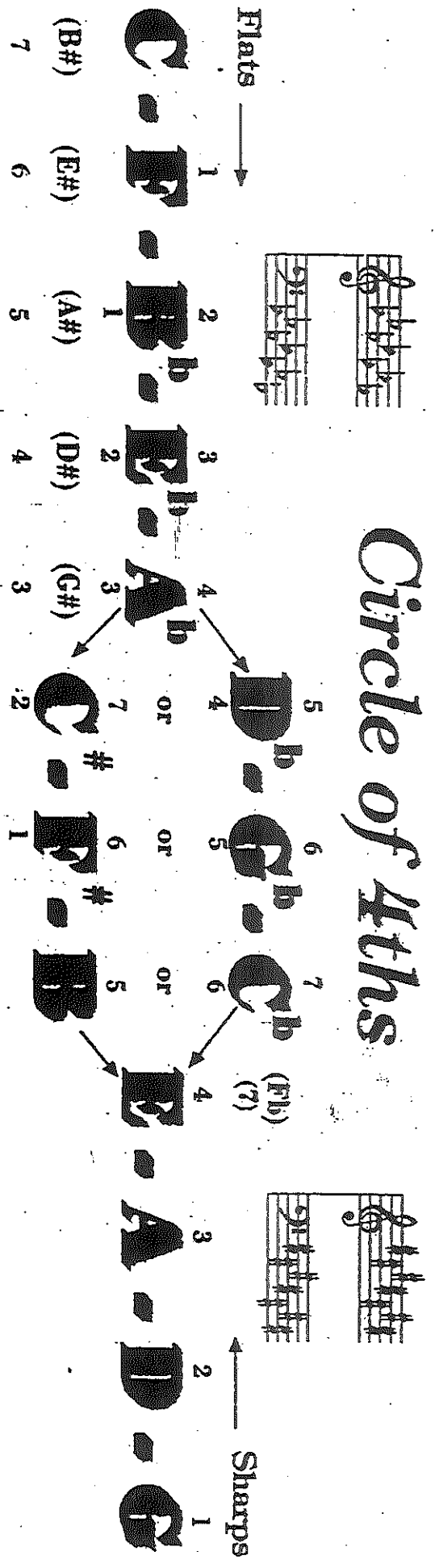
The ability to read music at sight with good musicianship is a necessary and important skill for every student musician to develop. At one time or another, you will be called upon to sight read unfamiliar music. Sight reading is a normal part of auditions that are routine for getting into school groups, state bands, community groups, military bands, music schools and conservatories. In addition, you will frequently have to read new music in school ensemble (group) rehearsals. Lacking the skill to be in control of these situations can be frustrating and sometimes embarrassing. The goal, then, is to help you develop skill and confidence in being able to read music fairly accurately the first time around. Highly developed sight reading skill is one mark of an accomplished musician.

On the following page, you will find some "words to live by" when it comes to sight reading. These will be referred to as the "**Six Commandments for Developing Sight Reading Skill**." Become familiar with them, and soon you and your band will become sight reading stars!

¹ Lautzenheiser, Tim, Paul Lavender, John Higgins, Tom C. Rhodes, and Charlie Menghini. *Essential Elements 2000*. Book 2. Milwaukee, WI: Hal Leonard Corporation, 1999.

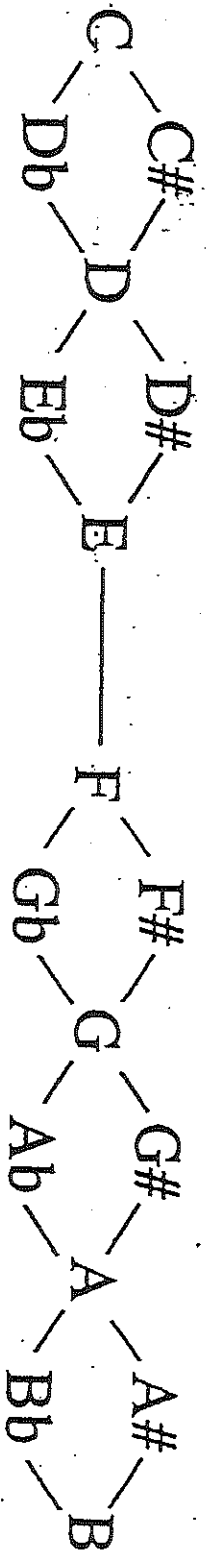
² Garofalo, Robert. *Blueprint for Band*. Meredith Music Publications, 1983.

Circle of 4ths



The top number indicates the number of flats or sharps in that particular scale.
 The bottom number indicates the correct order of flats or sharps.

CHROMATIC SCALE



C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
		ti	Do	Re	mi			sol					
C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A#	B
Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db	E	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C
		(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)		(5)						

C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
iddle												
C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A#
Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db	E	F	Gb	Ab	Bb



Do Di Re Ri Mi Fa Fi Sol Si La Li Ti

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: D4 (quarter), D#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter).



Do Ti Te La Le Sol Se Fa Mi Me Re Rah

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (quarter), B5 (quarter), C#6 (quarter), D6 (quarter).