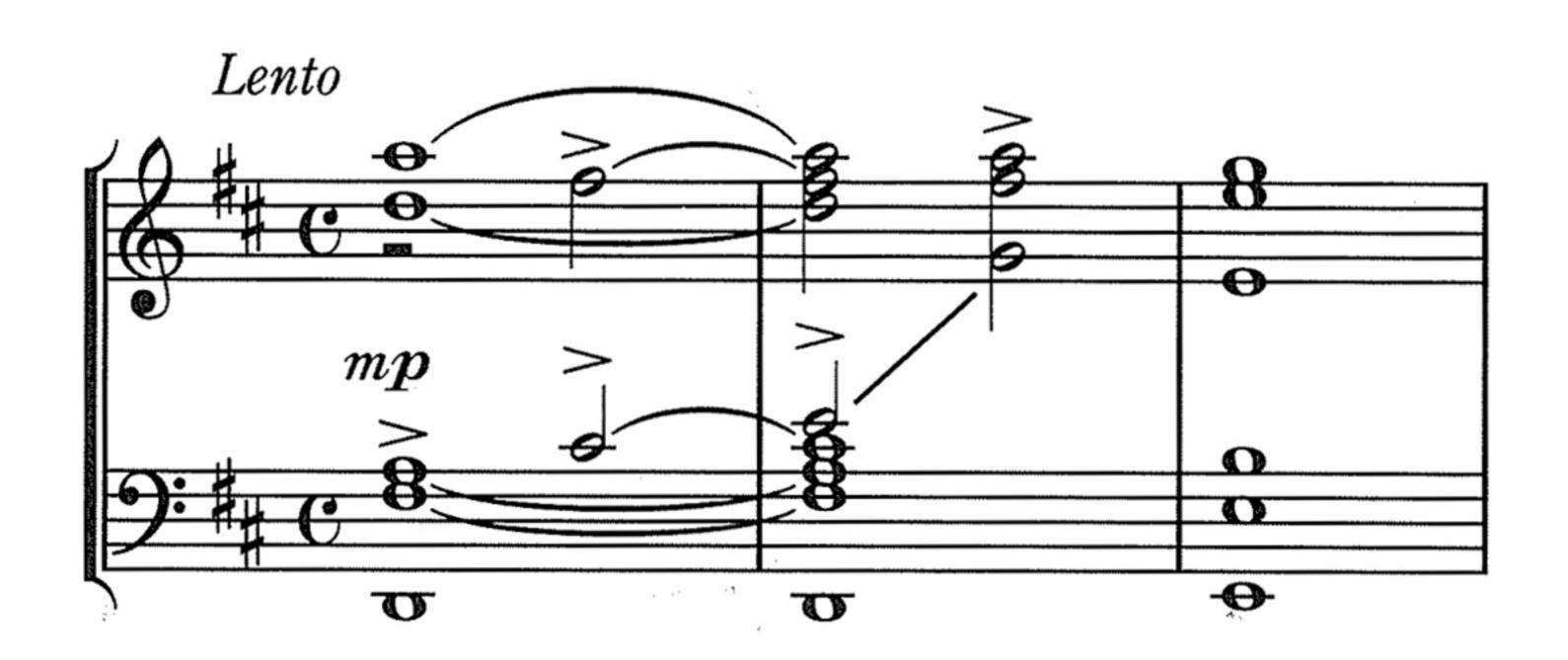
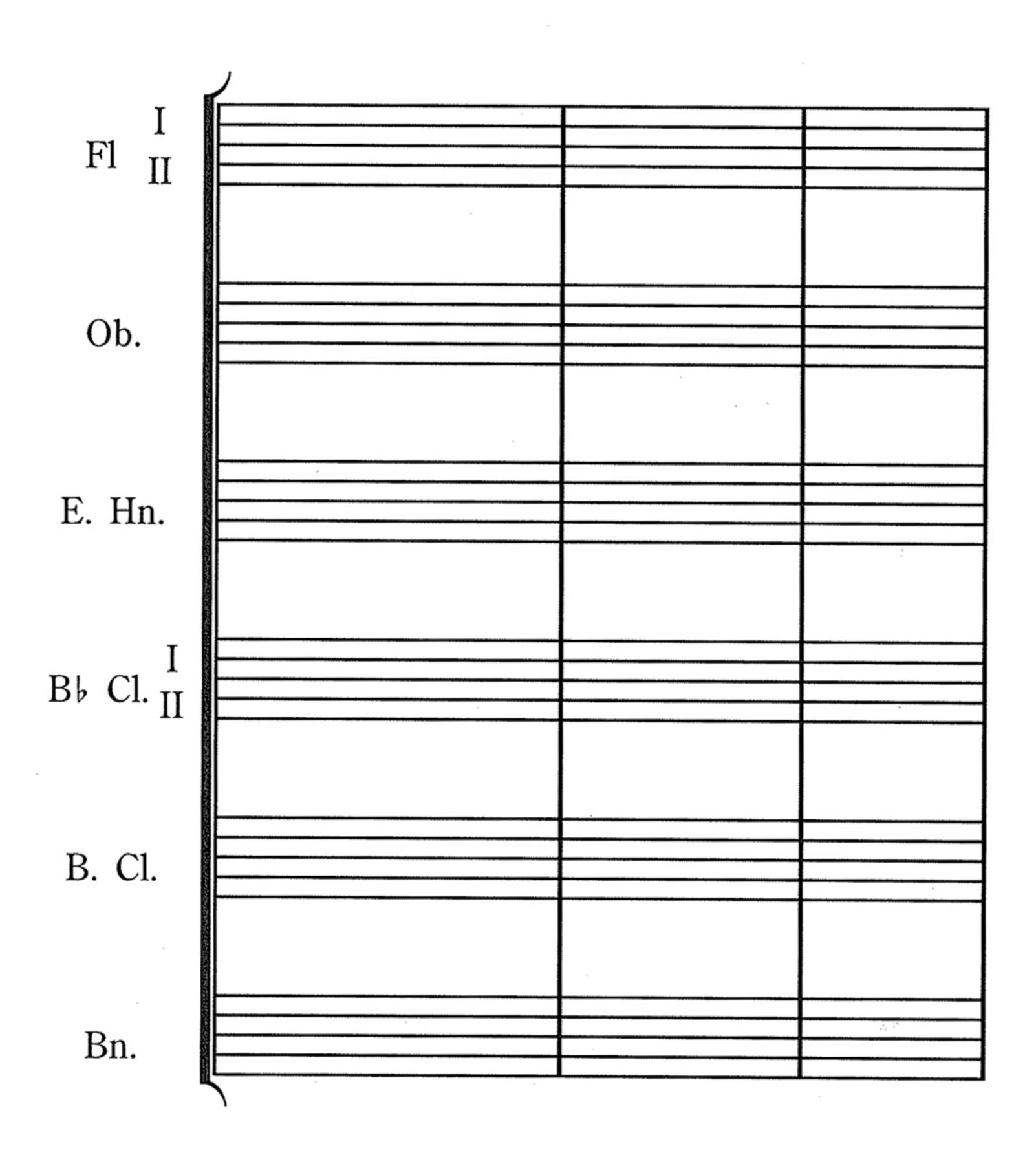
EXERCISES FOR WOODWIND SCORING

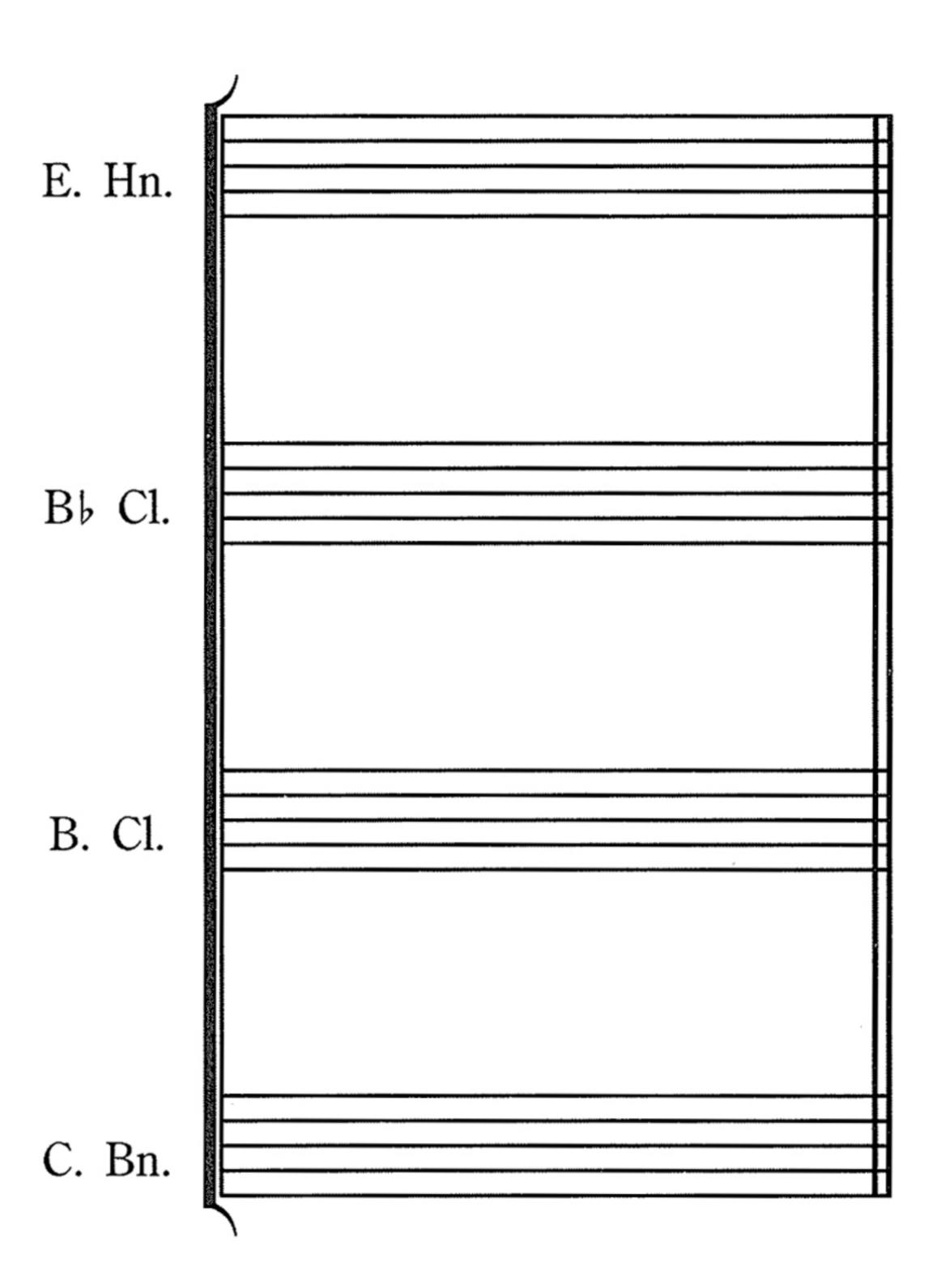
1. Score for the woodwind section.





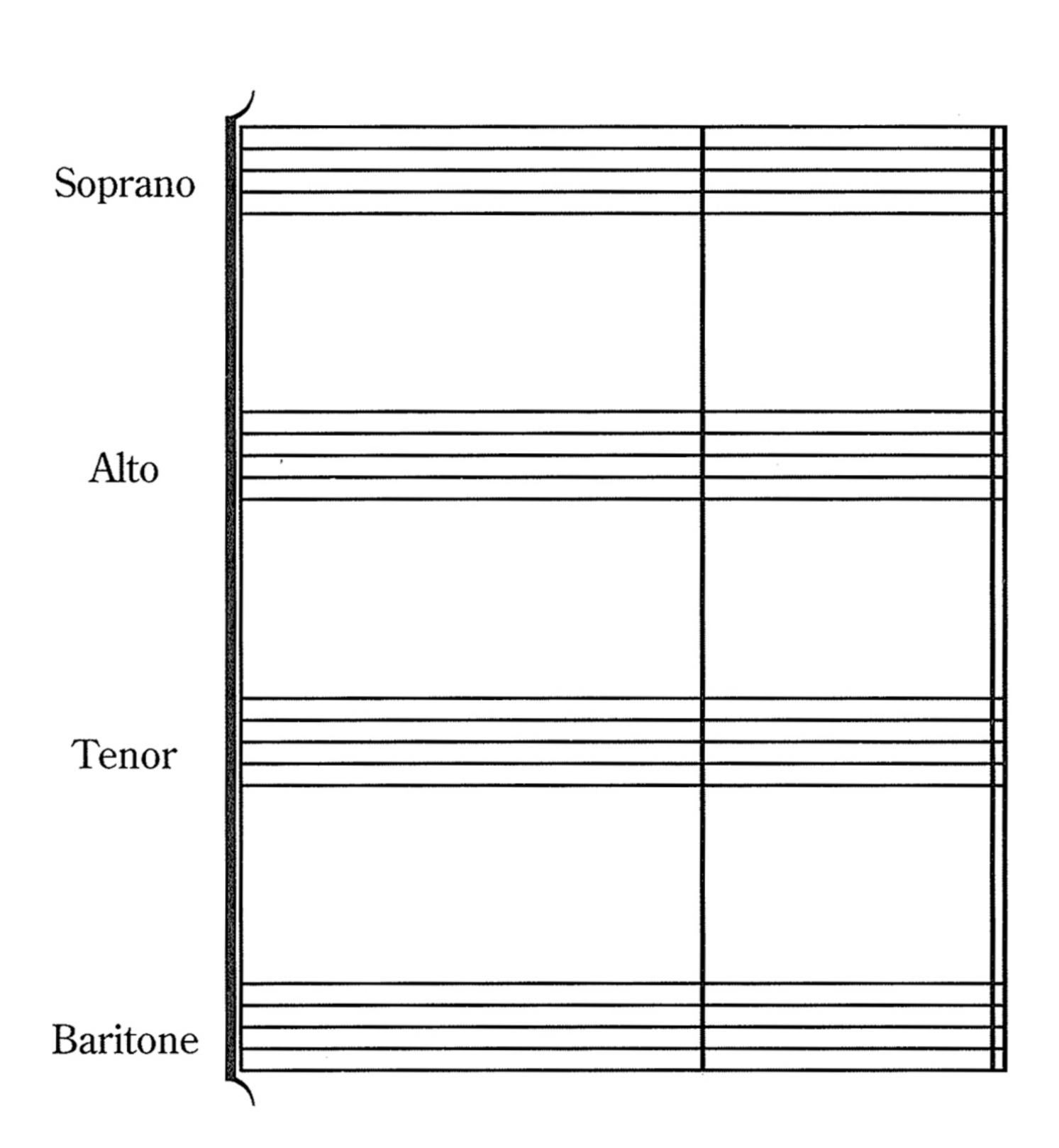
2. Score for the instruments requested, providing key signature and clef for each.





Saxophones





3. Circle the answer that best describes the two statements:	
A Only the first statement is true. B Only the second statement is true. Both Both statements are true. Neither Neither statement is true.	
 a. The bass clarinet part is written in the treble clef. The baritone saxophone part is written in the treble clef. A B Both Neither 	
b. In its highest range the bassoon part is written in the tenor clef. The English horn sounds a perfect fifth lower than written. A B Both Neither	
c. The piccolo sounds an octave higher than written. The bassoon sounds an octave lower than written. A B Both Neither	
d. The woodwinds will tongue each note, unless a slur is indicated. The notation "a2" is used over a staff with two similar instruments playing different notes. A B Both Neither	
e. If a single line is written for clarinets sharing a staff, either 1 must be used. An alternative to this indication is placing rests above or below. A B Both Neither	or 2.
f. Triple-tonguing might sound like the syllables "tu-tu-ku." Flutter tonguing can be produced only by the flutes; no other wind has the capacity. A B Both Neither	wood-
g. The flute and clarinet both have a conical bore. The lowest written note for the Bb clarinet is the lowest sounding for an English horn.	g note
A B Both Neither 4. List the orchestral woodwinds in the order they would appear in a so Place an "X" beside the instruments that would not typically occur in pairs.	
1	
2	
4.	
5	<u></u>
6	