



FDF Tamburkorps



Fløjteskolen





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Indledning

Kære instruktør

Du sidder nu med den nye udgave af fløjteskolen.

Fløjteskolen er ikke kun skrevet til begyndere, men når op på et højere niveau i både tone- og teoriafsnittet så selv instruktører skulle kunne få noget ud af materialet.

Fløjteskolen består af flere afsnit: Toner, teori og lege. Det er vigtigt, for at få nogle dygtige elever, at kombinere disse afsnit.

Denne udgave af fløjteskolen kan bruges på flere måder. Der er mulighed for at skräddersy den, så den passer til elev og instruktør.

- Du kan vælge at bruge hele materialet, hvor du selv sammensætter rækkefølgen så den passer til den pågældende elev.
- Eller du kan følge vores forslag til rækkefølge (Se næste side).
- Endelig kan du vælge at bruge udvalgte dele af materialet sammensat med eget/korpsets materiale.

Hvis man bruger materialet fra ende til anden (ved at blande tone-, teori-, og lege-siderne), skulle eleverne gerne have lært alt, hvad de har brug for.

I dette materiale er der dog ikke medtaget noget om vejrtrækningssteder, så det skal du selv sørge for at eleven får lært. Husk blot at det gælder om at høre melodien som en sang man synger, og sætte vejrtrækningerne der, hvor man ville, hvis man sang melodien med tekst.

Husk at blande tonesiderne med teori og lege!

Tak for hjælp med ideer og materiale til Henrik Mogensen, Kim Løwe og Jakob Mogensen.

God fornøjelse
Anette Lynghøj og Maria Mortensen.





Forslag til undervisningsplan:

- Sådan holder og blæser man
 - Prøv at blæse i fløjten med tre fingre på.
 - Puste- og blæselege
- Tonen G
 - Blæselege ("spytte ris" er vigtigt)
- Tonen E
 - Blæselege
 - Spil bagfra melodi E
- Tonen A
 - Halv- og helnoder (teoriside)
 - Spil bagfra melodi A
- Tonen H
 - Spil på flasker (legeside)
 - Spil bagfra melodi H
 - Stille nu, Rude Skov, Hund & Hare
- Tonen D
 - Spil bagfra melodi D
 - Bindebuer (teoriside)
 - Pjerrot
- Tonen F#
- Tonen C
 - Svindehyrden, Heksemutter
- Tonen D
 - 1/4-dels punkteringer (teoriside)
- Tonen E
 - triller (teoriside)
 - Stacato, legato (teoriside)
- Tonen C#
- Tonen G
 - Dobbeltstød (teoriside)
- Tonen F
 - Portamento, accenter (teoriside)
- Tonen F#
 - Dobbeltstød (teoriside)
- Tonen F
 - Synkoper (teoriside)
- Tonen Bb
- Tone Eb & Ab
 - Trippelstød (teoriside)





Tips og Tricks til instruktøren!

- Placering af fløjten er vigtig. Kontroller altid, at fløjten ligger rigtigt. (venstre håndled i knæk, med pegefingerringen der rører fløjten og tommel overfor. Højre hånd med strakt håndled og tommel på siden lige under 4. hul).
- Tæl altid korrekt for, og slå pulsen når eleverne spiller, så de ved, hvad de skal følge. Læg tryk på sidste tal (1, 2, 3, 4) så de kan høre hvor der skal begyndes.
- Spil aldrig en melodi for eleven inden han/hun går i gang. Skriv ikke oven over noderne, hvad de hedder. Begge ting er medvirkende til, at eleven ikke lærer noder, men kun spiller efter gehør.
- Sørg for, at der aldrig bliver spillet hurtigere, end at eleven selv kan følge med (spil så langsomt, så eleven kan spille hele melodien igennem uden fejl).
- Øv udenad i små stykker. Lær først brudstykker efter noder, derefter udenad. Gør dette stykke for stykke. Husk at sætte stykkerne sammen til en helhed undervejs.
- 1/8-dele spilles altid korte.
- Undgå at lære eleverne tonerne C og D i samme lektion, da de for altid vil blande dem sammen. Hvis du har tid til overs, lav da hellere nogle lege end at gå videre til næste tone.
- Husk sammenspil med trommer. En del af melodierne i fløjteskolen, har trommestemmer i trommeskolen.
- Der er ingen forklaringer til volter i materialet, da det er meningen, instruktøren selv skal forklare det for eleven. En let måde at forstå det på er, at kalde volterne for ”1. gang” og ”2. gang” i starten. Så er det let for eleven at forstå, at han/hun skal springe 1. volte over i 2. gennemspilning.
- Hvis eleven ikke kan finde ud af at holde halv- og helnoder længe nok, kan det hjælpe med remser. Halvnode = ”hvi-le”. Punkteret halvnode = ”hvi-le-mer”. Helnode = ”hvi-le-læn-ge”
- Som instruktør skal du være opmærksom på, at især begynderelever endnu ikke kan kontrollere luftstrømmen, så meget luft går til spilde. Dette er naturligt, og forbedres med øvelse. Derfor tager de mange vejrtrækninger, hvilket kan sammenlignes med at hyperventilere. Instruktøren skal være opmærksom på, at eleven let kan blive svimmel, så sorg derfor for at holde en pause og evt. lege nogle lege.

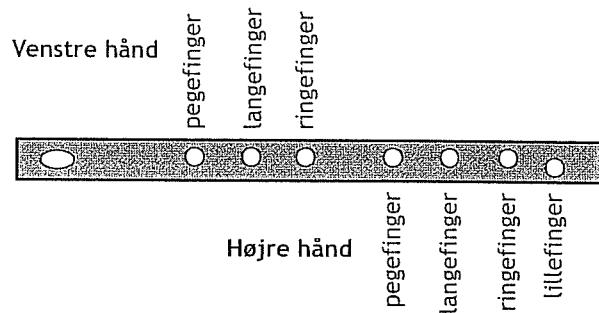




Sådan holder og blæser man

Sådan holder man - billede 1

- Venstre pegefingers inderste led skal ligge ind til fløjten.
- Hold armene ind til kroppen.
- Venstre lillefinger skal være over fløjten.



Sådan blæser man - billede 2

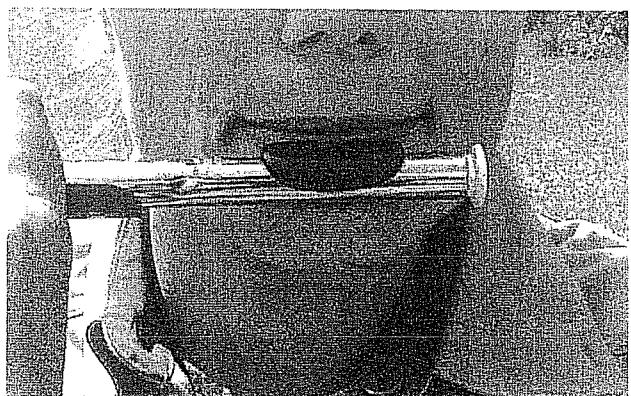
- Læg kanten af hullet lige under læben.
- Blæs hen over hullet, ligesom når man blæser i en flaske.
- Hvis der ikke kommer nogen lyd, kan det være, fløjten skal drejes lidt.



Billede 1

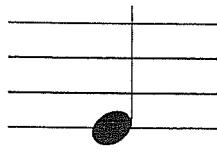
Vejrtrækning

- Sæt dig rigtigt på stolen: Sid yderst på stolen med ret ryg. Tag evt. venstre ben ind under stolen og højre ben frem.
- Tag fat med begge hænder under sædet og træk vejret helt ned i maven, så det føles som om du trækker vejret helt ned gennem stolen.
- Bøj dig fremover og hold hænderne på det nederste af ryggen med tomlerne i siden. Mærk hvordan kroppen bliver udvidet her, når man trækker vejret rigtigt.
- Leg blæselege.

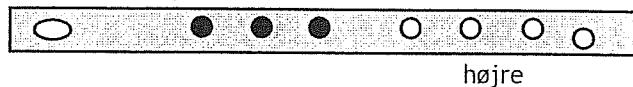
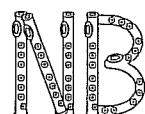


Billede 2



**G**

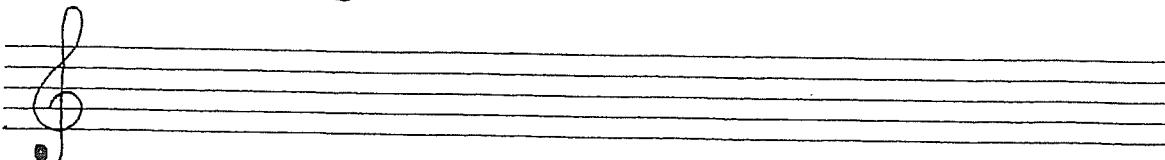
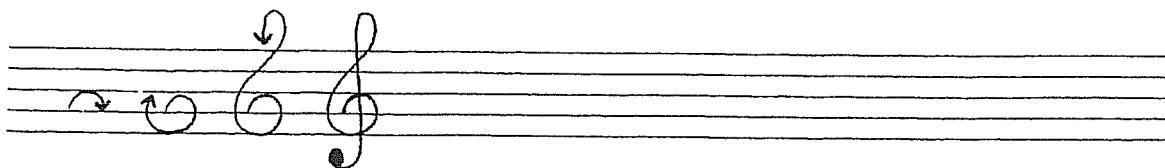
venstre

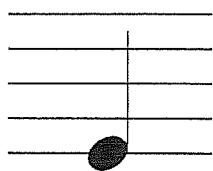
**Tøf-tøf****Bytte, bytte købmand****Speed up**

Blæser du rigtigt i fløjten?

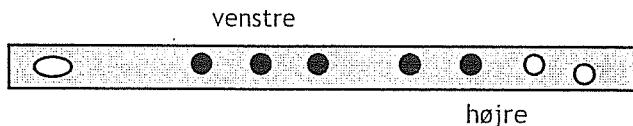
**Kan du tegne G-nøgler?**

Start på G-linien og følg pilen.





E



venstre

højre

Søen

NB

Sidder du rigtigt på stolen?

Cola

Co - la sma - ger godt spil - der man så bli'r det vådt

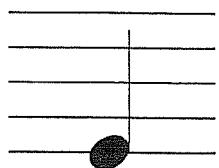
Lone

Lil - le Lo - ne gik ned for at kø - be slik



Prøv at spille "Cola" og "Lone" samtidig.





E

Egen

A musical score for 'Egen' in 2/4 time with a treble clef. It consists of two lines of music, each with six notes. The first line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes. The second line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes.

A continuation of the musical score for 'Egen'. It shows two more lines of music, each with six notes. The first line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes. The second line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes.

Bøgen

A musical score for 'Bøgen' in 2/4 time with a treble clef. It consists of two lines of music, each with six notes. The first line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes. The second line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes.

A continuation of the musical score for 'Bøgen'. It shows two more lines of music, each with six notes. The first line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes. The second line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes.

Skoven

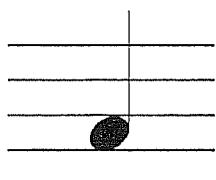
A musical score for 'Skoven' in 2/4 time with a treble clef. It consists of two lines of music, each with six notes. The first line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes. The second line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes.

A continuation of the musical score for 'Skoven'. It shows two more lines of music, each with six notes. The first line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes. The second line starts with a quarter note followed by five eighth notes. An arrow points from the colon symbol (:) at the end of the second line to a box containing the text ': betyder gentag'.

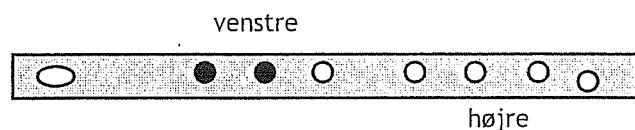
NB

": betyder gentag





A



Maria

Kina

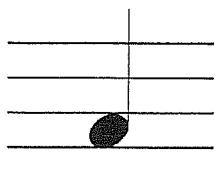
Anette



Lav din egen melodi.

Brug rytmen, der allerede er lavet.





A

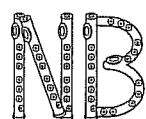
Aura for Laura

Ukendt

Lillebror

5

D.C.



"D.C." er en forkortelse for Da Capo.
Det er italiensk og betyder forfra.



Quiz - tip en 5'er

1. Hvor mange huller skal man dække for at spille tonen E?

G: 5
E: 4
A: 3

2. Hvor mange takter er der i melodien "Kina"?

G: 4
E: 8
A: 12

3. Hvad hedder denne:

G: g-streng
E: g-tegn
A: g-nøgle

4. Hvilken fod starter man med, når man marcherer?

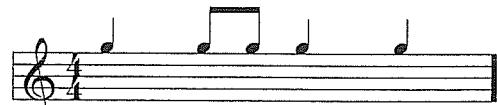
G: venstre
E: den i midten
A: højre

5. Hvordan sidder man rigtigt på stolen?

G: med ryggen op af ryglænet
E: yderst på stolen
A: man sidder på ryglænet

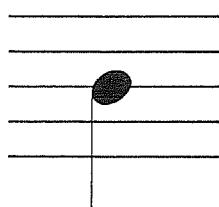
	G	E	A
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Skriv svaret på nodelinierne og brug denne rytmefigur:



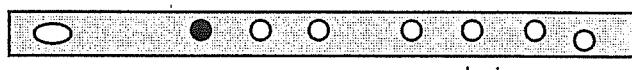
Hvad hedder melodien? _____





H

venstre



højre

NB

HEY!

Læg hånden på din mave. Råb HEY så højt du kan.
Hvad sker der med din mave?
Sådan skal maven også gøre, når du spiller H.

AHA!



Hvorfor ik'?



Sharm el Sheik

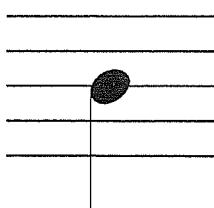
1. stemme

2. stemme



Spil også "Stille nu", "Rude Skov" og "Hund og hare".
Når du kan dem udenad, så prøv at gå rundt i takt
mens du spiller dem.





H

Bare fordi

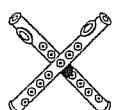
A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The melody is composed of eighth notes. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. This pattern repeats for the remaining seven measures.

A continuation of the musical staff from the previous page, showing the next eight measures of the melody. The pattern of eighth notes continues across the two staves.

Nåh ja ...

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The melody continues with eighth notes. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. This pattern repeats for the remaining seven measures.

A continuation of the musical staff from the previous page, showing the next eight measures of the melody. The pattern of eighth notes continues across the two staves.



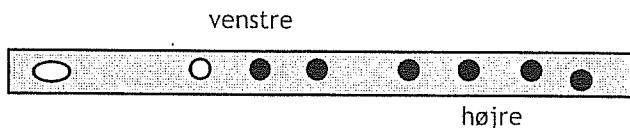
Lav din egen melodi

An empty musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef, intended for the student to create their own melody.





D



Flodhest

Pip-fugl

Hop-sa-sa

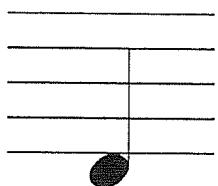
Hop, hop Hop, hop Hop, hop Hop, hop

Kænguru



Øv kænguru så hurtigt du kan.





D

Løwen

1. stemme

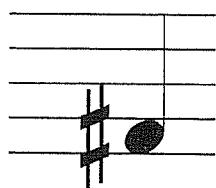
2. stemme

1. stemme

2. stemme

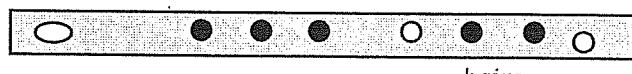
Volte fra Holte





F #

venstre



højre

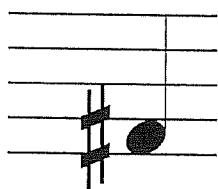
Øv, Else

Fis af

Stave stave stenegård

Ukendt





F#

Jeg har fanget mig en myg

Ukendt

1. Stemme

A musical staff for the first voice, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of eight measures of eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

2. Stemme

A musical staff for the second voice, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of eight measures of eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

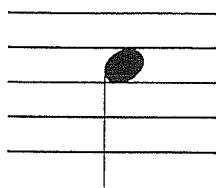
The fifth measure of the musical piece, continuing the pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The sixth measure of the musical piece, continuing the pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The ninth measure of the musical piece, continuing the pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

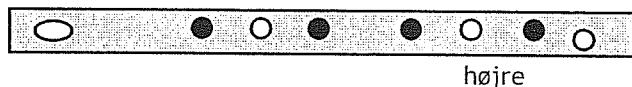
The tenth measure of the musical piece, continuing the pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.





C

venstre



højre

Stor og doven

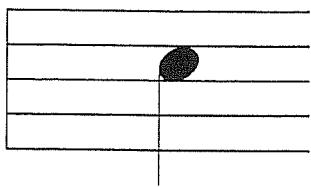
2. Stemme til "Stave stave Stenegård"

Ukendt



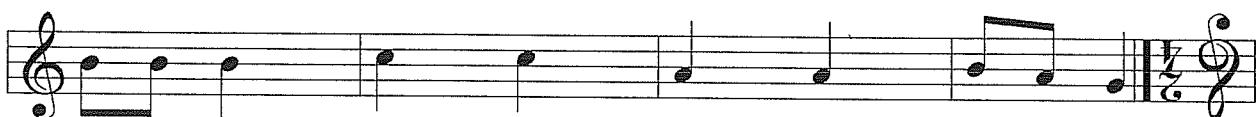
Spil den sammen med førstestemmen.





C

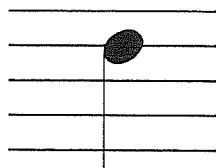
EllebellE

**NB**

EllebellE er en "spil på hovedet"-melodi. Dvs. at den kan spilles både som den står og som en helt ny melodi hvis man vender papiret på hovedet, så første tone i EllebellE nu bliver sidste tone.

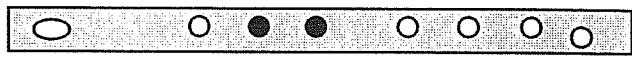
Lille og glad





D

venstre



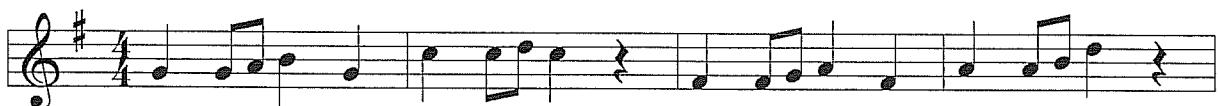
højre



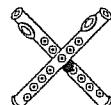
HEY !

Start med samme øvelse som ved "H"

Hey du

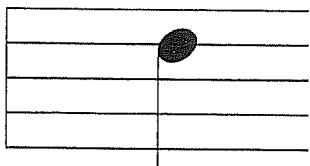


Zig-zag

Øv Zig-zag så
hurtigt du kan ...

Ska' vi lege





D

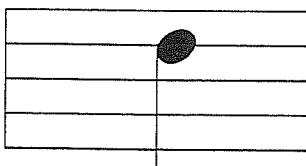
Kajak

Andre melodier du kan bruge tonerne til:

Parademarch '96, Svinehyrden, Heksemutter '96,
Dansens Herre '96, When the saints '96

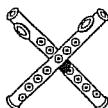
Det' jo D!





D

Hop op og fald ned



Quiz - tegn stregerne og find figuren

1

9 volter

D↑

♩

2

10

G

3 kryds

11

4 gaffelgreb

12

C

5 g-nøgle

13

F#

D↓

♪

6 pause

14 Da Capo

H

♩

E

7

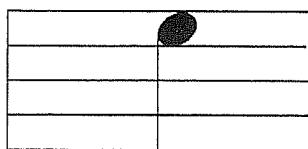
15

D.C.

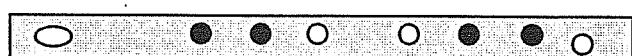
A

8





E



Farmand

A single line of sheet music in G major, 6/8 time. It consists of six measures of eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

A single line of sheet music in G major, 6/8 time. It consists of six measures of eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

Hullabaloo Belay

A single line of sheet music in G major, 6/8 time. It consists of six measures of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The word "Ukendt" is written above the staff.

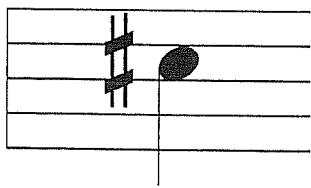
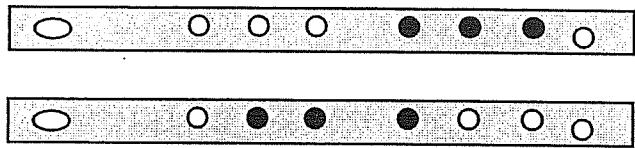
A single line of sheet music in G major, 6/8 time. It consists of six measures of eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

En af dem der red med fanE

A single line of sheet music in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures of sixteenth-note patterns.

A single line of sheet music in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures of sixteenth-note patterns.



C[#]

NB

De fortegn der står i begyndelsen af noderlinierne kaldes fortegn (# el. b)

Et tegn der er placeret midt i en melodi hedder et løst fortegn, og gælder for den pågældende tone resten af takten.

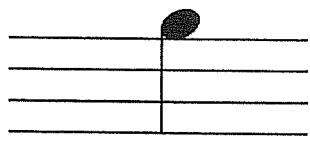
Opløsningstejn (h) ophæver både faste og løse fortegn for den pågældende tone og samme tone i resten af takten.

Tungen lige i munden

Kongemarch

Spil også D-dur skalaen i afsnittet omkring skalaer





G



Feen

Elverpigen

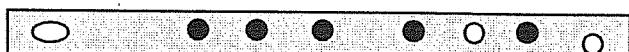
Skovtroloden

Grønne dyr?





F



Efterårsvisen

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in treble clef and common time. The score consists of ten measures of music, starting with a whole note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 1 through 4 end with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating they are to be repeated. Measures 5 through 10 continue the melody, ending with another double bar line and repeat dots.

A musical score for a single melodic line. The page number '6' is at the top left. The music consists of ten measures on a single staff. Measure 6 starts with a half note, followed by a eighth-note pair, a sixteenth-note pair, and a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 7 through 10 follow a similar pattern of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs.

Sommeren, den som nu er her

A musical score for a single melodic line. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The music begins with a sixteenth-note rest followed by a sixteenth note. This is followed by a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, some connected by slurs. The melody continues with a sixteenth-note rest, a sixteenth note, and then a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, some connected by slurs. The score ends with a sixteenth-note rest, a sixteenth note, and then a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, some connected by slurs.

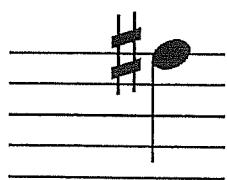
Som me ren den er nu her og der er bla de på bus ke og træ'r Sol en for stær

Musical score for piano, page 5, measures 5-6. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 5 starts with a half note in the treble clef staff. Measure 6 begins with a quarter note in the bass clef staff.

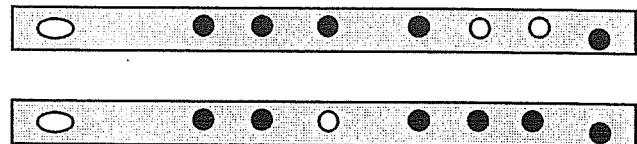
at den i år skal skinne ligetil det er efter år

Fluen





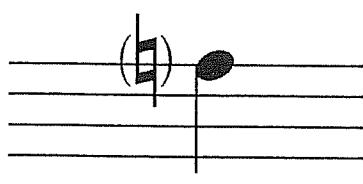
F#



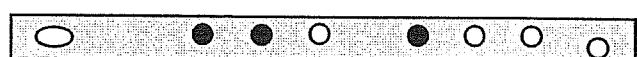
Amerikanermarch

Wienermarch

Isbryderen



F

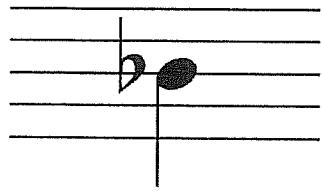
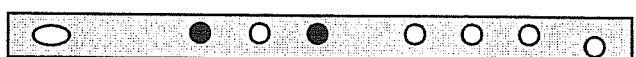


Cykelturen

Eftermiddag

Go, go, go



B_b

Nu er det tid

A single line of sheet music in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

The fifth line of sheet music for "Nu er det tid". It continues the eighth-note pattern established in the previous measure.

Festen

A single line of sheet music in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

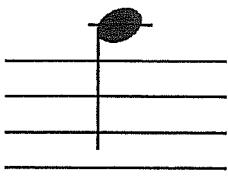
The fifth line of sheet music for "Festen". It continues the eighth-note pattern established in the previous measure.

Fanfare

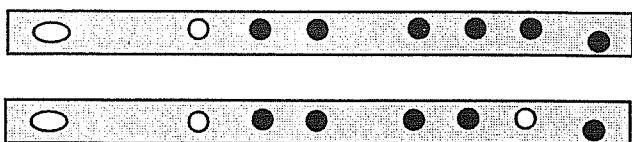
A single line of sheet music in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

The fifth line of sheet music for "Fanfare". It continues the eighth-note pattern established in the previous measure.





A



Svensk dans

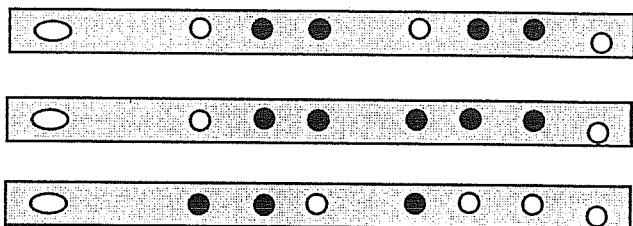
A-march

Paulus Maximus





E_b
A_b



Eb

Majas vise

5

Eb

Hennings forårssang

5

Ab

Anders-march

6





halvnode - varer 2 slag

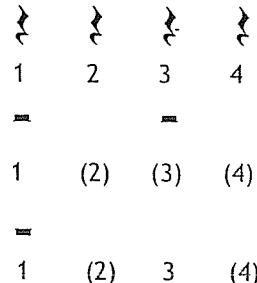
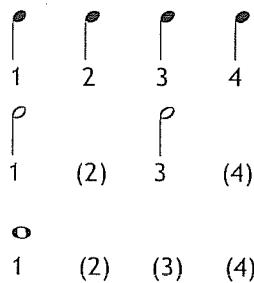


halvnodepause - varer 2 slag

hælnode - varer 4 slag



hælnodepause - varer 4 slag



Leg ballonlege

Ballondans

A musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of five measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a rest. The second measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a rest. The fifth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note.

Kaj og aben

A musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of five measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The second measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The fifth measure has a quarter note followed by a rest.

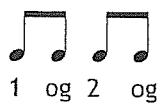
A continuation of the musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of five measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The second measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The fifth measure has a rest followed by a quarter note.

Den kinesiske mur

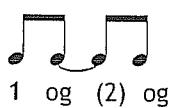
A musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of five measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The second measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a rest. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The fifth measure has a quarter note followed by a rest.

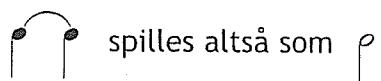
A continuation of the musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of five measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The second measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The third measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The fourth measure has a quarter note followed by a quarter note. The fifth measure has a rest followed by a quarter note.





En bindebue binder 2 toner sammen.
Den første skal spilles og holdes over i den næste.





Med bue og pil



Nodeknækkeren

Robin Hood



QUIZ

Udfyld felterne som ovenfor:



spilles som



spilles som



spilles som





En punktering er noget, der forlænger noden. Den angives ved en lille prik ved siden af nodehovedet.



Vi kender punkteringen fra rytmens "FDF"  i Rytmeskolen.

En punktering gør noden længere. Helt præcist en halv gang længere end den er i forvejen.

Lad os f.eks. sige, at vi har en halvnode, der er punkteret 

Først skal vi finde ud af hvor lang selve halvnoden er:  = 2 slag.

Da punkteringen varer halvdelen af halvnoden selv,
må denne altså være 1 slag - halvdelen af  = 

En punkteret halvnode er altså  +  = 3 slag i alt.

En punkteret fjerdededel er altså: fjerdededelen + halvdelen af fjerdededelen.

$$\left(= \text{ } \right) : \quad \text{ } + \text{ } = \text{ }$$

Dette kan også læses som  =  + 

Endelig kan man huske $\frac{1}{4}$ dels punkteringer på, at bassen fra Grease-sangen "Sommer Nights" starter med dem.

Aalborg

Frederikshavn





Triller bliver ofte brugt for at gøre en melodi mere spændende og livlig, blandt andet ved lange "kedelige" toner.

At trille vil sige at skifte hurtigt mellem 2 toner, der ligger umiddelbart ved siden af hinanden i skalaen.

F.eks.

Etc.

En trille kan angives på forskellig måde i noderne f.eks.



Nogle gange kan der være angivet, hvilken tone man skal trille til:

Man starter og slutter altid på den tone trillen står over, dvs. på en trille fra g → a skal man begynde og slutte på tonen g!

I trilletabellen kan man se, hvordan man nemmest triller på alle tonerne. Fingeren man skal trille med er angivet med et x. Er hullet udfyldt X skal fingeren starte på og slutte p^o fløjten. Er hullet ikke udfyldt x skal fingeren starte og slutte af fløjten. En huskeregel ei, at hvis den finger man skal trille med er en del af grebet, så skal den starte på fløjten. Er fingeren ikke med i grebet, skal den ikke starte på fløjten.

En trille skal ikke gå vanvittig hurtigt, men lyde pænt.

Som udgangspunkt skal man altid "trille opad", men LYT DIG FREM!





Dette er en oversigt over de mest brugte og nemmeste trillemåder. Den finger der trilles med er angivet i parentes. Er fingeren indeholdt i originaltonen starter man med fingeren på fløjten.

			(with a grace note)
			 Eller





Trille

Musical notation for Trille (Trill) exercises in G major, 4/4 time. The first two measures show eighth-note pairs with 'tr' (trill) markings above them. The third measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth measure shows eighth-note pairs again. The fifth measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The sixth measure shows eighth-note pairs.

Trylle

Musical notation for Trylle (Trill) exercises in G major, 4/4 time. The first measure shows eighth-note pairs. The second measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The third measure shows eighth-note pairs. The fourth measure shows sixteenth-note pairs.

Tralle

Musical notation for Tralle (Trill) exercises in G major, 4/4 time. The first measure shows eighth-note pairs. The second measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The third measure shows eighth-note pairs. The fourth measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The fifth measure shows eighth-note pairs. The sixth measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The seventh measure shows eighth-note pairs. The eighth measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The ninth measure shows eighth-note pairs. The tenth measure shows sixteenth-note pairs.

Trunte

Musical notation for Trunte (Trill) exercises in G major, 4/4 time. The first measure shows eighth-note pairs. The second measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The third measure shows eighth-note pairs. The fourth measure shows sixteenth-note pairs. The fifth measure shows eighth-note pairs. The sixth measure shows sixteenth-note pairs.





Staccato vises med en prik lige over nodehovedet. Staccato betyder, at tonen skal være kort.

Brug tungen til at stoppe tonen. Sæt tungen tilbage mod læberne med det samme efter tonen er sat an.

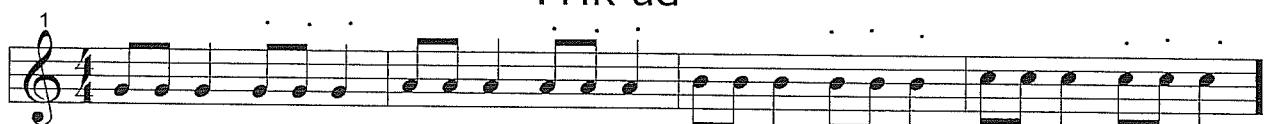


Verdens korteste melodi:

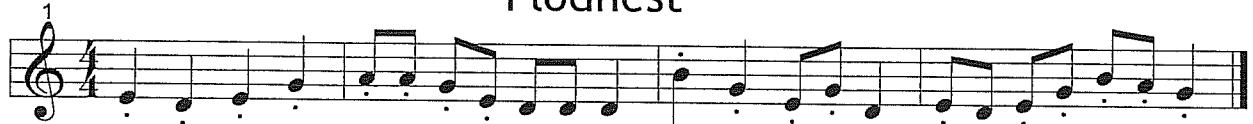


- hvor kort kan du spille den?

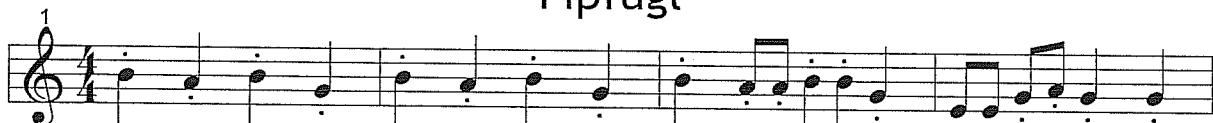
Prik ud



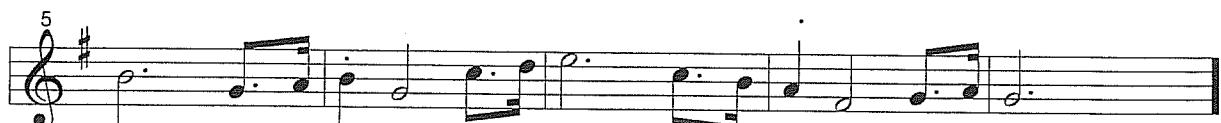
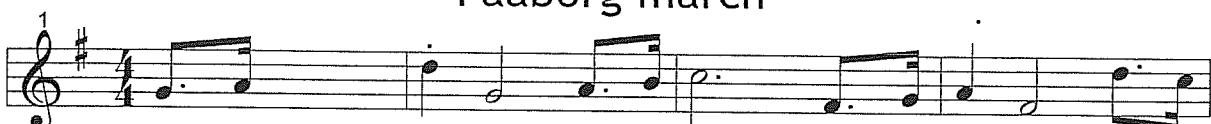
Flodhest



Pipfugl



Faaborg march





I legato glider tonerne over i hinanden. De behøver ikke at hænge sammen som ved bindebuer, men skal komme i samme luftstrøm. Legatobuen viser hvor "frasen" (der kan sammenlignes med en sætning) begynder og ender. Inden for denne må man ikke trække vejret.

Hey du!

LarsP

Danmarksvisen





Svane-enge

The image shows two staves of musical notation for flute. The top staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal lines. The bottom staff begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal lines. Both staves are in G major (one sharp) and common time.





Portamento vises over tonen ved en lille streg:



Tonen er lang, men ikke sammenhængende med den næste. Den skal altså holdes så langt som muligt og stoppes så der bliver et lille "hul" til næste tone. Man kan evt. åbne munden (lave fiskemund) inden næste tone sættes an.



Accent er en kraftig fremhævning af en tone:

Man sætter tonen an, med et pres fra maven(ligesom "HEY" øvelserne ved tonen H).

Morse-march

The musical score for 'Morse-march' is presented in two staves. Both staves begin with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff continues from measure 5. The music features a mix of quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with several rests of varying lengths.

Noahs Ark

The musical score for 'Noahs Ark' is presented in two staves. Both staves begin with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff continues from measure 5. The music features a mix of quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with several rests of varying lengths.

Maltes vuggevise

The musical score for 'Maltes vuggevise' is presented in two staves. Both staves begin with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff continues from measure 5. The music features a mix of quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and grace notes, with slurs indicating connected sounds.





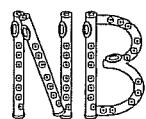
1. Sig ordet "kylling" - brug godt med luft på den første stavelse.
2. Syng "Stave stenegård" på ky-lyden (brug masser af luft på k-et).
3. Spil herefter samme melodi kun med ky-stød. Spil langsomt, så du får alle stødene rigtige.
4. Prøv så at skifte mellem dit normale stød(ty) og det nye stød(ky). Spil langsomt i starten og sæt efterhånden melodien op i tempo. Hvor hurtigt kan du spille den?
5. Brug dobbeltstød hver gang, du skal spille hurtigt.

5

ty ky ty ky ty ky ty ky ty ky ty ky ty

Tykelity

Ty Ky Ty Ky Ty osv.



De fire næste øvelser kan spilles i alle tonearter - se afsnittet omkring skalaer. Øv de forskellige skalaer så du kan bruge dem i de næste melodier.

Dobbelt op

ty ty ky ty ky ty ky osv.





Den friske lille fynbo

Musical score for 'Den friske lille fynbo' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is divided into three staves:

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-5): Consists of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 2 (Measures 6-10): Consists of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 3 (Measures 11-15): Consists of eighth-note patterns.

Op og ned

Musical score for 'Op og ned' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is divided into three staves:

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-5): Consists of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 2 (Measures 6-10): Consists of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 3 (Measures 11-15): Consists of eighth-note patterns.

Stigen

Musical score for 'Stigen' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is divided into two staves:

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-4): Consists of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 2 (Measures 5-6): Consists of sixteenth-note patterns.



Flyt fingrene 1

Musical notation for 'Flyt fingrene 1' in G major, 2/4 time. The music consists of a series of eighth-note patterns. It ends with a repeat sign and two endings: ending 1 continues the pattern, while ending 2 consists of a single note followed by a repeat sign and 'D.C. con rep.' below it.

Flyt fingrene 2

Musical notation for 'Flyt fingrene 2' in G major, 2/4 time. Similar to the first exercise, it features a repeating eighth-note pattern. It concludes with a repeat sign and two endings: ending 1 and ending 2.

D.C. con rep.

Rytterne

Musical notation for 'Rytterne' in G major, 2/4 time. The music shows two staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff ends with a repeat sign and two endings; the second staff begins with a repeat sign and continues the pattern.

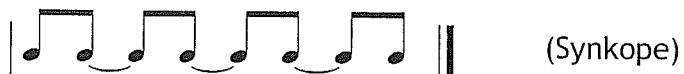
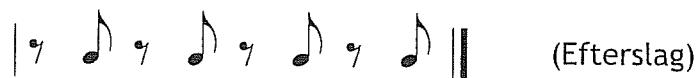
Fest & ballade

Musical notation for 'Fest & ballade' in G major, 2/4 time. The music is divided into three staves. The first staff includes lyrics: 'ty ky ky ty'. The second staff begins at measure 5. The third staff begins at measure 9.





En synkope kan sammenlignes med at spille efterslag. Man spiller udenfor selve slaget.



Vi kender også synkopen i rytmen "Fåborg på Fyn" fra Rytmeskolen.

Spilopper

Er du med på noden?

Tøndermarch




NB

Trippelstød fungerer på samme måde som dobbeltstød, man udelader blot det sidste "ky-stød", så tungen bevæger sig "ty-ky-ty-ty-ky-ty" osv. Se øvelse 1

Bakken

ty ky ty ty ky ty ty ky ty etc...

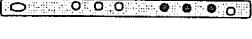
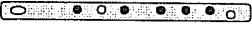
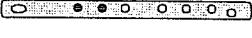
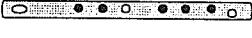
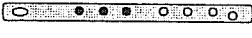
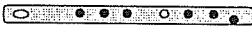
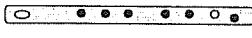
UlrichP

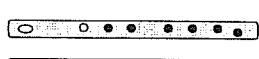
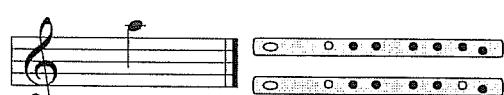
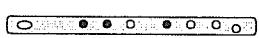
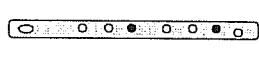
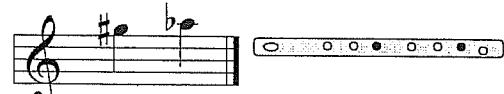
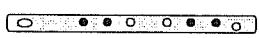
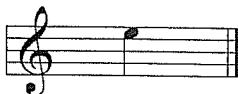
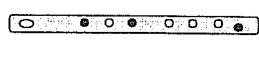
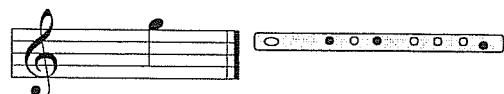
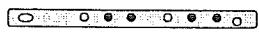
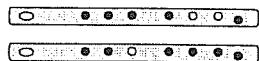
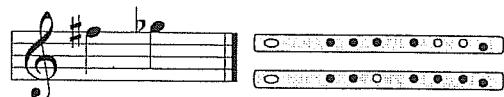
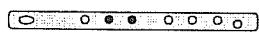
Fredericia-marchen

ty ky ty

O.B. - march









C-dur skala

A musical staff in G clef (hand-like symbol) with five horizontal lines and four spaces. It contains eight notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. The notes are separated by vertical stems.

- tonearter

G-dur skala

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines and four spaces. It contains eight notes: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, and G. The note F# is sharp, indicated by a small sharp sign (♯) to its left.

D-dur skala

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines and four spaces. It contains eight notes: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, and D. The notes F# and C# are sharp, indicated by small sharp signs (♯) to their left.

A-dur skala

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines and four spaces. It contains eight notes: A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, and A. The notes C#, F#, and G# are sharp, indicated by small sharp signs (♯) to their left.

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines and four spaces. It contains eight notes: E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, and E. The notes F#, G#, C#, and D# are sharp, indicated by small sharp signs (♯) to their left.

E-dur skala

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines and four spaces. It contains eight notes: B, C#, D#, E, F##, G##, A##, and B. The notes C#, D#, F##, G##, and A## are sharp, indicated by small sharp signs (♯) to their left.

H-dur skala

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines and four spaces. It contains eight notes: F#, G#, A#, B, C#, D#, E#, and F#. The notes G#, A#, C#, D#, E#, and F# are sharp, indicated by small sharp signs (♯) to their left.



F[#]-dur skala

F-dur skala

b- tonearter

B^b-dur skalaE^b- dur skalaA^b- dur skalaD^b- dur skalaG^b-dur skala



Stille nu

Ukendt

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Ude midt i Rude Skov

Ukendt

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Hund og Hare

Ukendt

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

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48

49





Pjerrøt sagde til månen

Ukendt

Svinehyrden

Ukendt



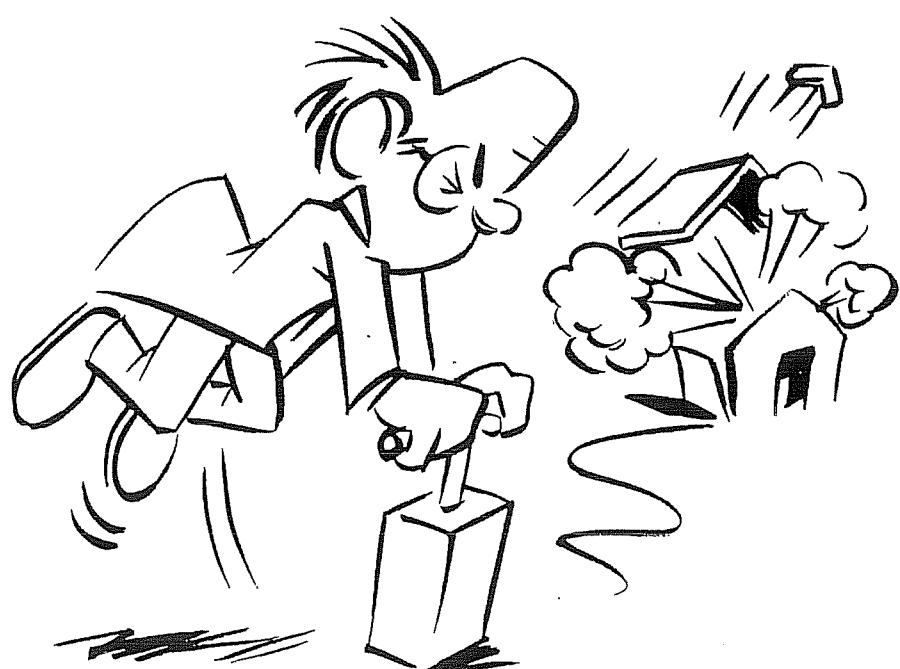


Heksemutter

Ukendt

Musical score for 'Heksemutter' in 2/4 time, key of A major. The score is divided into two staves of six measures each. Measure 1: Both staves begin with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 2-3: Both staves show a pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes. Measures 4-5: Both staves show a pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes.

Continuation of the musical score for 'Heksemutter'. Measure 5: Both staves begin with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 6-7: Both staves show a pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes. The section concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction 'D.C.'





Flaskerne stemmes, så de angivne toner fremkommer.

Stille nu

H G A

5

5

5

5

5

5

Cola - Lone

G1

E1

G2

E2





Maria

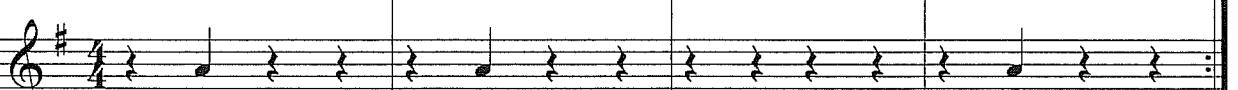
G 

E 

A 

Sharm el sheik

H 

A 

G 

E 





(A)

Musical score for "The Star-Spangled Banner". The first measure starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (indicated by a '4'). The melody consists of eighth notes and sixteenth-note pairs. The second measure continues with the same key signature and time signature, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth-note pairs.

(E)

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (indicated by a '4'). It contains eight measures. Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns: B-A-G-F#-E-D-C. Measures 4-5 show eighth-note patterns: E-D-C-B-A-G-F#. The bottom staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It contains six measures. Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns: B-A-G-F#-E-D. Measures 4-5 show eighth-note patterns: E-D-C-B-A-G. Measure 6 shows a half note (B) followed by a repeat sign and a first ending sign. The staff ends with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature.

(H)

The image shows three staves of musical notation. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of two measures of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The middle staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of two measures of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The bottom staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of two measures of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs.

(D)

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a '4' in the top right corner) featuring a treble clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. It begins with an eighth note, followed by a sixteenth note, then two eighth notes, another sixteenth note, and so on. The sequence ends with an eighth note.





Vejrtrækningslege

Ballonleg 1

Se, hvor stor du kan gøre en ballon i én vejrtrækning.

Ballonleg 2

Tag en dyb indånding. Vent i ca. 3 sek., mens du holder luften inde og tag så en ekstra indånding.

Pust al luften ud i en ballon.

Blev den større end før?

Se, hvor lang en tone du kan blæse i fløjten på én vejrtrækning.

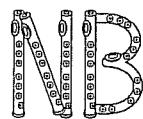
På ryggen med bog på maven

Læg dig fladt på ryggen og placér en bog på maven. Luk øjnene og slap af. Efter et stykke tid åbner du øjnene og kigger på bogen. Nu skulle du gerne se, at bogen bevæger sig op og ned i takt med din vejrtrækning.

Prøv nu at bevæge bogen op og ned ved at bruge mavemusklerne i stedet for vejrtrækningen.

Lokomotivleg

Gå rundt i en rundkreds mens I går i takt. Træk vejret ind på 1 og pust ud på 2, 3 og 4. Prøv derefter at trække vejret ind lige før 1, og pust ud på 1, 2, 3, og 4.



Disse lege er gode til at træne en rigtig vejrtrækning, hvor det er maven, der gør arbejdet. Bruges i de første lektioner.





Blæselege

Pusterørsleg

Rul en papirskugle, så den fylder hullet i et toiletrullerør.

Hvor langt kan du puste kuglen ud?

Kan du ramme en spand der står midt i lokalet?

Spytteleg

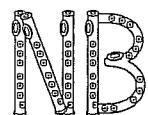
Læg et riskorn på din tungespids.

Se om du kan ramme spanden, når du "spytter" den af sted.

Prøv også at stille toiletrullerøret foran dig på bordet, og spyt riskornet af sted, så det rammer røret, og vælt det med den luft, du puster ud.



Husk af få luften ned i maven
Og at sænke skuldrene!



Disse lege træner blæseteknikken,
så man lærer at støde tonerne.

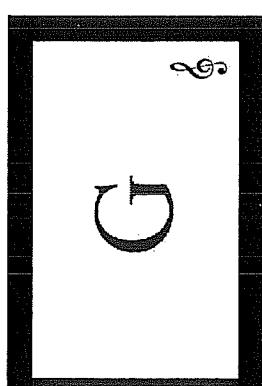
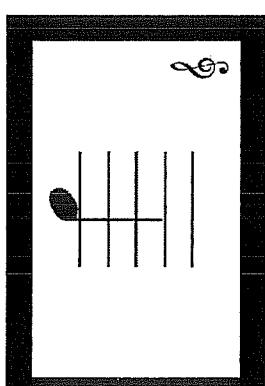
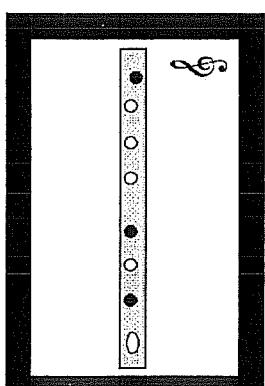
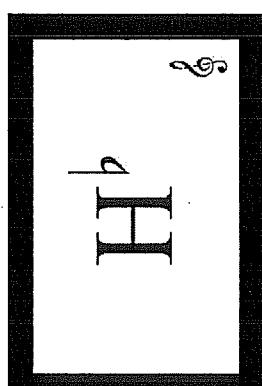
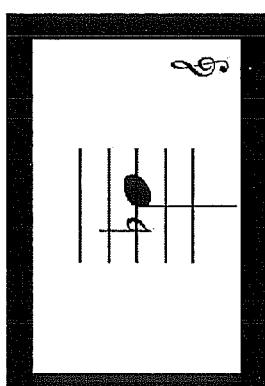
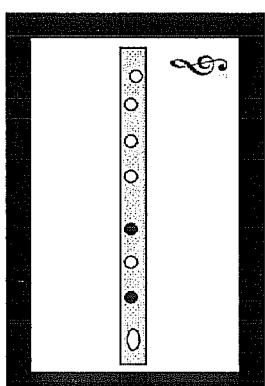
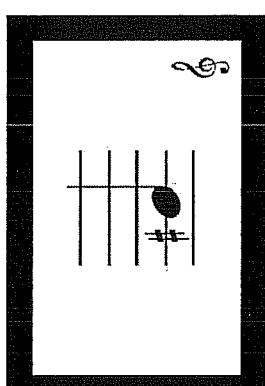
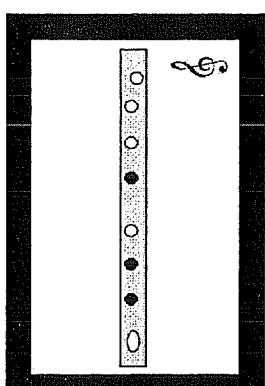
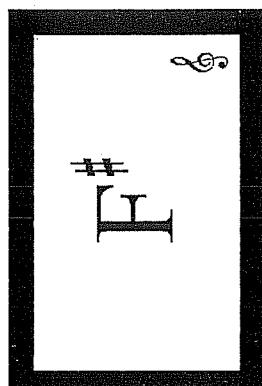
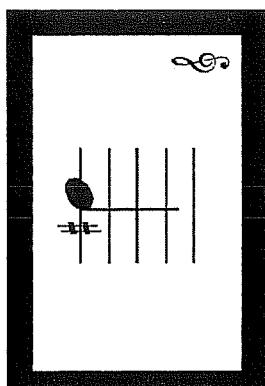
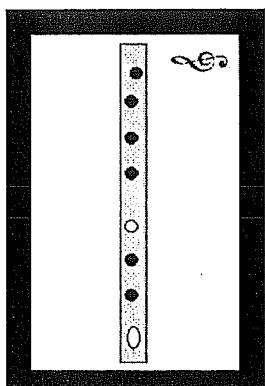
Vendespil (se efterfølgende sider)

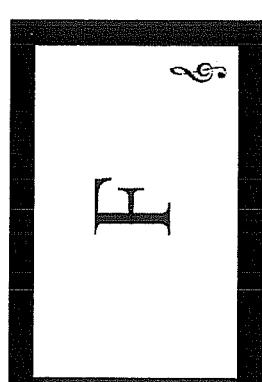
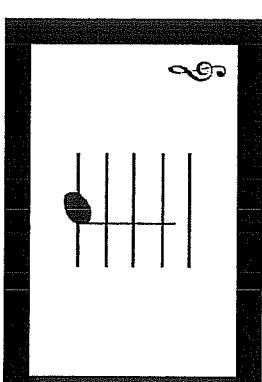
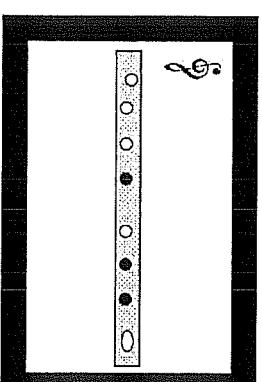
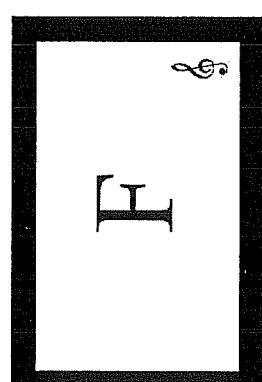
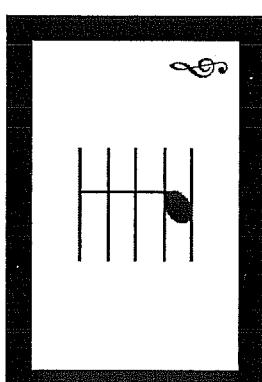
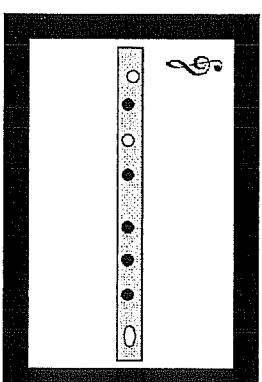
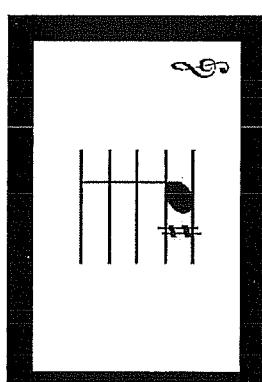
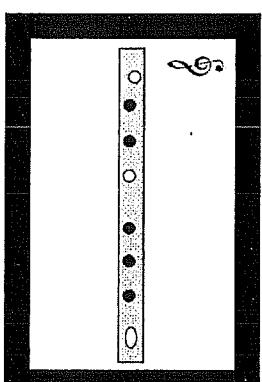
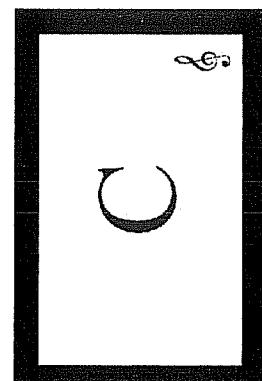
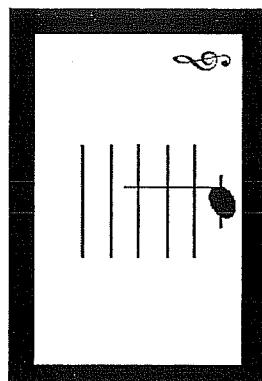
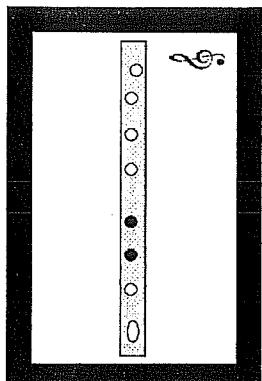
Klip vendespilsbrikkerne ud og lim dem op på et stykke karton, så man ikke kan se igennem dem!

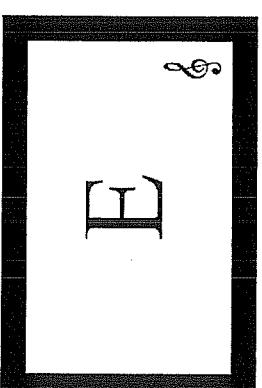
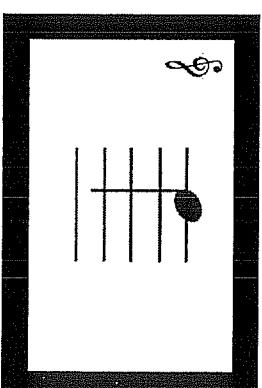
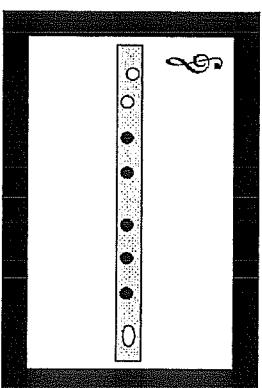
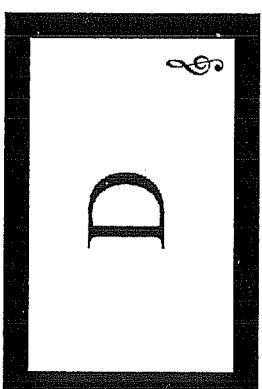
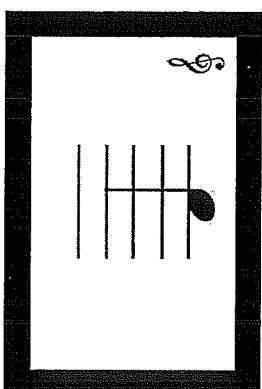
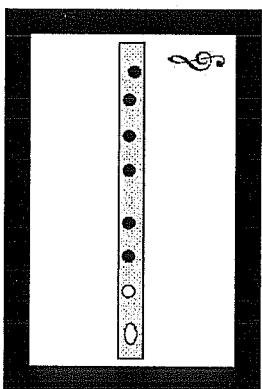
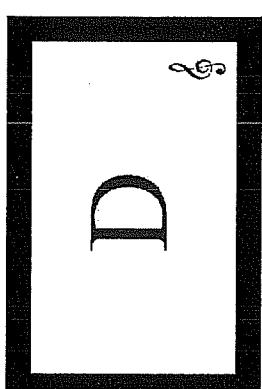
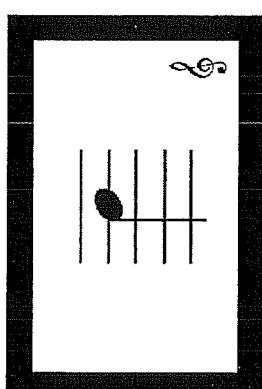
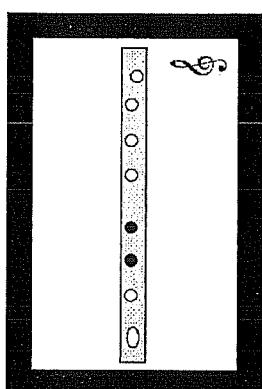
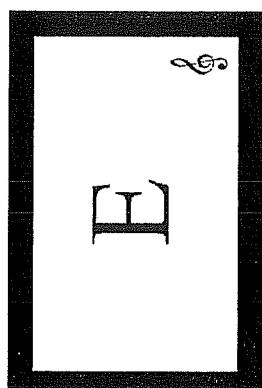
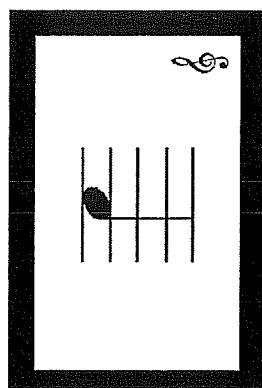
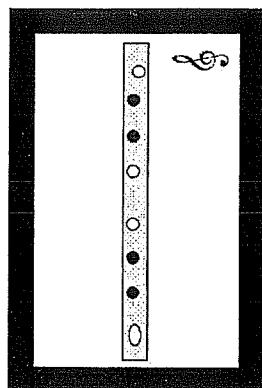
Man kan tage så mange toner med som eleverne kan, og kan nøjes med to af kortene til hver tone, hvis tre kort bliver for uoverskueligt.

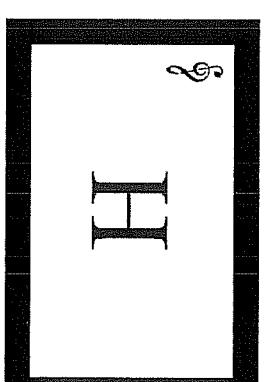
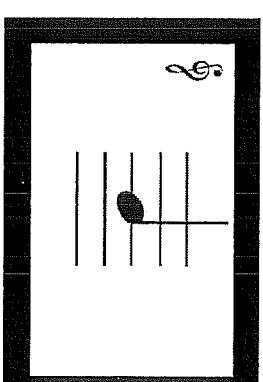
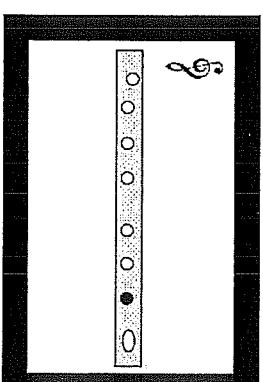
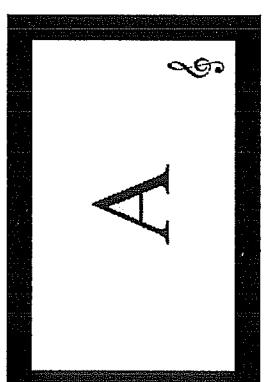
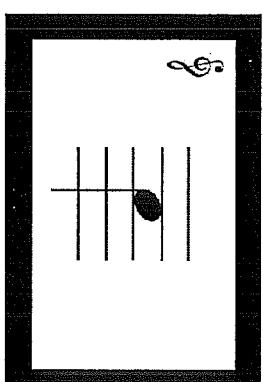
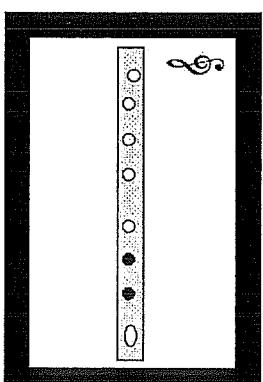
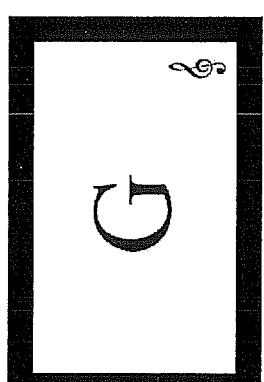
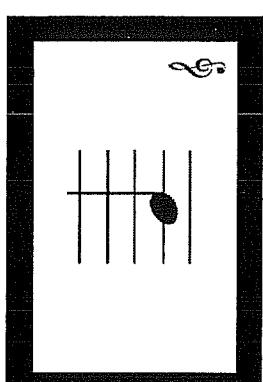
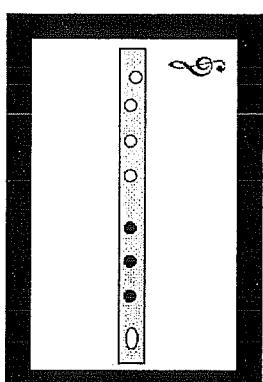
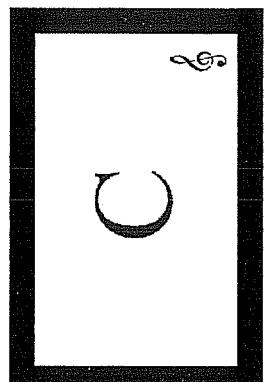
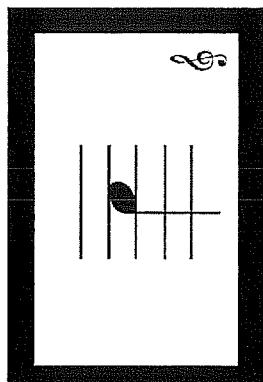
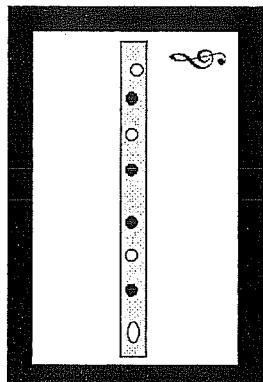
NB: Husk at kopiere vendespillet inden du klipper.

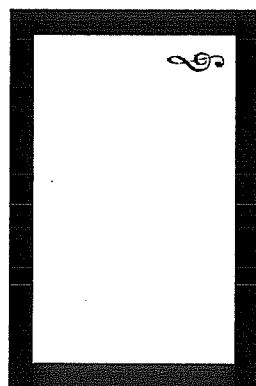
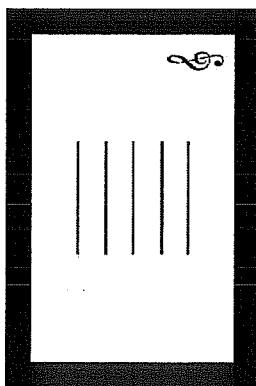
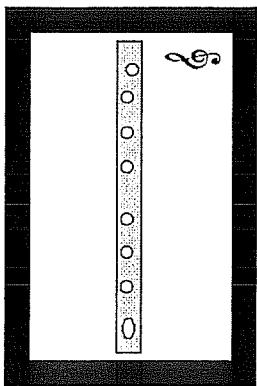
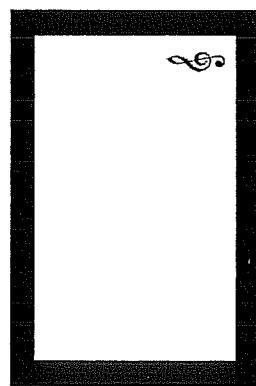
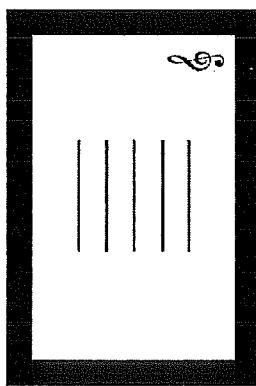
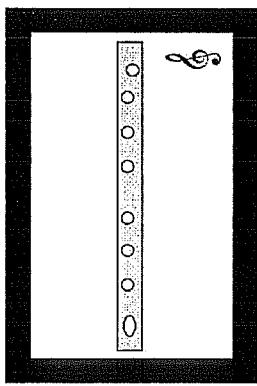
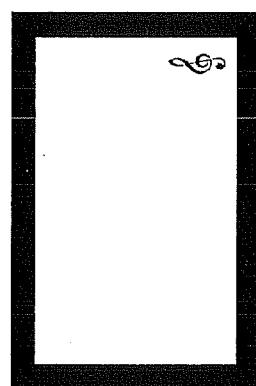
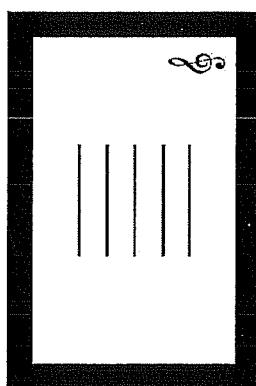
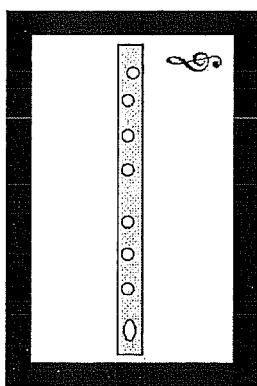
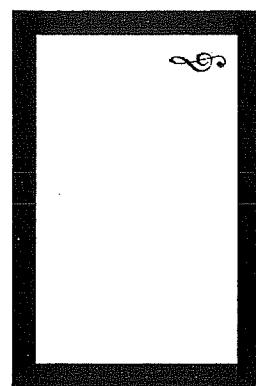
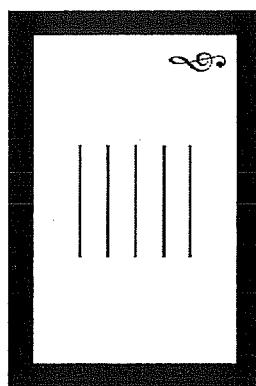
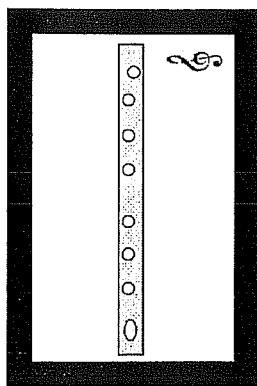














Betegnelser for dynamikken (styrkegraden)

Forkortelsen	Navnet	Betydning
<i>ppp</i>	piano pianissimo	så svagt som muligt
<i>pp</i>	pianissimo	meget svagt
<i>p</i>	piano	svagt
<i>mp</i>	mezzopiano	mellemsvagt
<i>mf</i>	mezzoforte	mellemkraftigt
<i>f</i>	forte	kraftigt
<i>ff</i>	fortissimo	meget kraftigt
<i>fff</i>	forte fortissimo	så kraftigt som muligt
>	accent	do
^	accent	meget kraftig markant node
<i>sfp</i>	sforzandopiano	accent fulgt af piano
cresc.	crescendo	gradvist kraftigere
dim.	do	do
cresc.	diminuendo/decrescendo	gradvist svagere
dim.	do	do

Tempo - betegnelser

Betegnelse	Betydning
Grave	tungt
Largo	bredt
Lento	langsommert
Adágio	roligt
Larghétto	mindre bredt end largo
Moderáttó	mådeholdent
Andánté	gående
Andantíno	lidt hurtigtere end andánté
Allegrétto	knap så hurtigt som.....
Allégro	hurtigt
Presto	ilsomt
Con brio	med ild
Prestíssimo	så hurtigt som muligt
Molto	meget (meget hurtigt)
Poco	Lidt (lidt efter lidt crescendo)
Súbito	pludselig (pludselig meget kraftigt)
Piú	mere (mere ilsomt)

Betegnelser for tempo-forskydning.

Betegnelse	Betydning
Ritadándo	efterhånden langsmere og langsmere
Ralletándo	tøvende, gradvist langsmere
Stringéndo	fremaddrivende
Accelerándo	efterhånden hurtigere og hurtigtere.





Andre meget brugte betegnelser:

Acc	Accelerando	Gradvist hurtigere
Al fine		Til Fine
D.C.	Da Capo	Forfra
D.S.	Dal Segno	Fra tegnet ☺
Fine		Slutning
Rall.	rallentando	Gradvist langsommere/døende
Rit.	ritardando	do
Staccato	sta	Kort - hver tone klinger med bundne toner
Legato		Mindre
Meno		Mere
Piu		Lidt efter lidt
Poco a poco		At spille alene
Solo		Alle spiller
Tutti		Hurtigere
Piu mosso		Stadigt, tørt
Sempre		Uden repetition
Senza rep		Med repetition
Con rep		Efter behag
Ad libitum	ad lib	med brudte akkorder, som på harpe uden grundtonefornemmelse
Arpeggio		med afvigelse fra grundtempo
Atonel		det samme
Rubato		enstemmigt
Simili		
Unison		



Dobbelt kryds

hedder Gisis - altså to gange is