

Turbocharge

John Prescott

1 Full Score

8 Flute

2 Oboe

1 Bassoon

4 Bb Clarinet 1

4 Bb Clarinet 2

1 Bb Bass Clarinet

4 Eb Alto Saxophone

2 Bb Tenor Saxophone

1 Eb Baritone Saxophone

4 Bb Trumpet 1

4 Bb Trumpet 2

3 F Horn

6 Trombone

2 Baritone B.C. (opt. Trombone 2)

2 Baritone T.C.

4 Tuba

1 Timpani

1 Bells

1 Xylophone

1 Vibraphone

3 Percussion 1 – Snare Drum, Bass Drum

2 Percussion 2 – Suspended Cymbal,
Wood Block

Extra Part - P3019301

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Program Notes

Where I live, I frequently have to drive through a diverging diamond interchange at a place where the road goes over a major highway. This kind of interchange temporarily routes drivers to the left side of the road while oncoming traffic flows on the right. It's so unconventional – it seems like driving on an obstacle course, and I always feel a little like a stunt driver when I do it.

Turbocharge is like a soundtrack of that experience – driving a motor vehicle through a challenging traffic pattern in a safe and responsible way. While it can be fun, it is also important to be constantly watching out for other cars. There is no way to relax – the surroundings are always changing, always challenging. *Turbocharge* simulates this feeling through the use of constant momentum along with evolving musical material that is never the same twice.

About the Composer

John Prescott is a Professor of Music at Missouri State University, where he teaches theory, composition, and commercial music. His compositions include works for band, orchestra, chorus, solo, and chamber ensembles, as well as multi-media pieces, and have been performed nationally and internationally. Dr. Prescott holds degrees in music theory and composition from Florida State University and from the University of Kansas, where he studied composition with John Pozdro and James Barnes.

Achievement Series Lesson Guide

Every selection in the Wingert-Jones *Achievement Series* features concise learning objectives that support the **National Standards for Arts Education**.

TURBOCHARGE

John Prescott

National Standards addressed through this publication:

- #2 Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music.
- #5 Reading and notating music.
- #6 Listening to and analyzing and describing music.
- #9 Understanding the music in relation to history and culture.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This selection provides an excellent vehicle to develop articulations, accents, dynamics and phrasing. When developing articulation skills it is important to remember to “pronounce” the syllable of the articulation you are executing with the tongue the same way you would speak it, i.e. “Tah”, “Dah” or “Dot.” It’s also important to keep the air moving in a steady stream regardless of the length of articulation. Imagine your air as water coming out of a garden hose. Think of phrasing as a musical sentence. Breathe where the “punctuation” at the end of the sentence would be. Never breathe during a slur.

You control the volume of your sound by controlling the quantity of air. More air = more sound etc. Work on developing your articulation skills and dynamic control by practicing scales and technical exercises with varying dynamics and articulations. Always focus on producing an excellent and even tone.

MUSIC THEORY

KEY: Concert B $\flat$. Review the scale and arpeggio, which is printed at the top of each player’s part.

Concert B $\flat$ Major
Scale and Arpeggio

Key of B $\flat$

TIME SIGNATURE

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{4}{4}$ - The upper number indicates that there are 4 beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that a quarter note receives one beat.

DYNAMIC MARKINGS

mp (*mezzo piano*) – moderately soft

mf (*mezzo forte*) – moderately loud

f (*forte*) – loud

ff (*fortissimo*) - very loud

fp (*forte-piano*) - play loudly and instantly get soft

Crescendo ($\text{—} \text{>}$) – gradually get louder

Decrescendo or diminuendo (> —) – gradually get softer

STYLE INDICATORS

staccato (•) – detached, separated, and light

accent (>) – emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated

OTHER TERMS

slur – an arched line drawn over a group of notes indicating that they are connected

tie – a slur connecting two notes of equal pitch

div. (*divisi*) – when two or more parts are played by separate players

(Student worksheet is on the score’s back cover.)

John Prescott
ASCAP

Flute 

Oboe 

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

B♭ Trumpet 2

Baritone (opt. Trombone 2)

Tuba /
Low Woodwinds

Timpani

Xylophone

Vibraphone

Percussion 1
Snare Drum, Bass Drum

Percussion 2
Suspended Cymbal,
Wood Block

5

Turbocharge - Score

(Musical score snippet showing measures 6-10 for various instruments including Fl., Ob., Cl. 1, Cl. 2, A. Sx., T. Sx., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Hn., Tbn., Bar., Tba., Timp., Bells, Xyl., Vib., Perc. 1, and Perc. 2. The score includes dynamic markings like mf and l.v., and performance instructions such as "straight mute" and "flip snares on".)

11

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

11

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Xyl.

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

11 12 13 14 15

19

unison

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Xyl.

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

mf

mf

mf

st. mute

mf

gliss.

mf

S.D.: play on rim

mf

mf

16 17 18 19 20

Turbocharge - Score

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Xyl.

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

21 22 23 24 25

Turbocharge - Score

27

div.

f

f

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

27

remove mute

remove mute

Hn.

Tbn.
Bar.

Tba.

f

Timp.

f

Bells

f

Xyl.

Vib.

f

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

26 27 28 29 30

7

41

8

Turbocharge - Score

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Xyl.

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

44 45 46 47 48

49

Fl.

Ob.

mf

Cl. 1

mf

Cl. 2

mf

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

49

f

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

f

B. Sx. only

Tba.

f

Timp.

mf

Bells

mf

Xyl.

Vib.

mf

play on the head

Perc. 1

Sus. Cym.: muted

mf

Perc. 2

mf

49 50 51 52 53

55

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

55

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar.

B. Sx.

Tba.

B. Cl., Bsn, Tuba

Timp.

Bells

Xyl.

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

54 55 56 57 58

Fl. *f* a2

Ob. *f*

Cl. 1 *f*

Cl. 2 *f*

A. Sx. *mf*

T. Sx. *mf*

Tpt. 1 *mp* *f*

Tpt. 2 *mf* *f*

Hn. *mf*

Tbn. Bar.

Tba. *mf* All

Timp. *f*

Bells *f*

Xyl.

Vib. *f*

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 2 *f*

59 60 61 62 63

[Musical score snippet showing measures 64-68 for various instruments including Fl., Ob., Cl. 1, Cl. 2, A. Sx., T. Sx., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Hn., Tbn. Bar., Tba., Timp., Bells, Xyl., Vib., Perc. 1, and Perc. 2. The score includes dynamic markings such as f, mf, and mp.]

14

Turbocharge - Score

76

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.
Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Xyl.

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

74

75

76

77

78

76

unis.

f

f

f

f

mf

play on the rim

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a piece titled 'Turbocharge'. It spans measures 74 to 78. Measures 76 and 77 are specifically highlighted with a box containing the number '76'. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Alto Saxophone (A. Sx.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Horn (Hn.), Trombone/Euphonium (Tbn. Bar.), Tuba (Tba.), Timpani (Timp.), Bells, Xylophone (Xyl.), Vibraphone (Vib.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The time signature is 4/4. In measure 76, the Flute and Oboe parts are marked with a forte (f) dynamic and a 'unis.' (unison) instruction. The Clarinet 1 and 2 parts also have a forte (f) dynamic. The Saxophone parts have a forte (f) dynamic. The Percussion 1 part has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a 'play on the rim' instruction. The Percussion 2 part has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score is watermarked with 'Wingert Jones Publications'.

80

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

f

80

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

f

Hn.

f

Tbn. Bar.

f

Tba.

f

Timp.

f

Bells

f

Xyl.

f

Vib.

f

play on the head

Perc. 1

f

Perc. 2

f

79 80 81 82 83

Fl. *div.*
ff

Ob. *ff*

Cl. 1 *ff*

Cl. 2 *ff*

A. Sx. *ff*

T. Sx. *ff*

Tpt. 1 *ff*

Tpt. 2 *ff*

Hn. *ff*

Tbn. *ff*

Bar. *ff*

Tba. *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Bells *ff*

Xyl. *ff*

Vib. *ff*

Perc. 1 *ff*
open

Perc. 2 *ff*

84 85 86 87 88 *ff*

Turbocharge - Score

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Xyl.

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

89

90

91

92

93

fp

f

choke

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Name _____ Date _____

Instrument _____

Turbocharge

Hit the right note! (2 points each)

Fill in the #s and bs in the concert scale below. You only have to complete the scale written in the clef for your instrument.

1. B $\flat$ Major Scale



or



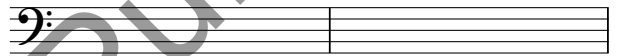
Transpose Scales for YOUR instrument! (2 points each)

Now it's time to write each concert scale as you play it on your instrument. Write the notes, including #s and bs, in the clef for your instrument. *Don't forget to transpose if you need to! Make sure you have the correct starting note!*

2. B $\flat$ Major Scale



or



Musical terms you should know! (1 point each)

Choose a term that best matches the definition.

3. $\frac{4}{4}$ indicates how many beats per measure?
 - a. 1
 - b. 4
 - c. 8
4. An Italian term meaning gradually get softer:
 - a. decrescendo
 - b. diminuendo
 - c. both a and b
5. This symbol $\rightarrow >$ is called what?
 - a. a slur
 - b. a tie
 - c. an accent
6. Mezzo piano (*mp*) is an Italian term meaning ...
 - a. medium loud
 - b. medium soft
 - c. gradually get softer
7. A 4 in the bottom of a time signature indicates that a(n) ____ gets one beat.
 - a. quarter note
 - b. eighth note
 - c. half note
8. The following is an Italian word meaning detached, separated, and light:
 - a. forte
 - b. staccato
 - c. decrescendo