

# **APRENDIENDO A TOCAR LA FLAUTA**

## **VOL.II**

# **LEARNING TO PLAY THE FLUTE**

## **VOL.II**

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**Con / With**  
**posibilidades**  
**de audio:**  
**Normal, Lento**  
**y Karaoke**

**3** **audio**  
**possibilities:**  
**Normal, Slow and**  
**Karaoke (play-along)**



*Ediciones Si bemol S.L.*

# **CONSIDERACIONES PREVIAS**

## **EL PORQUÉ ESTE LIBRO**

A lo largo de mi experiencia como profesor a lo largo de más de 30 años impartiendo clases de flauta travesera en Conservatorios, me ido dando cuenta de la necesidad de disponer de un libro que pudiera servir de base estable y progresiva con la que el alumnado de este instrumento consiguiera ir evolucionando poco a poco, gradualmente. En mi opinión, los distintos libros actualmente disponibles en el mercado desarrollan una metodología basada en exceso en superar retos rítmicos y otras particularidades propias del Lenguaje Musical, y no en los aspectos singulares del instrumento.

El alumnado es diverso en sus capacidades musicales. Los buenos estudiantes evolucionan correctamente con cualquier metodología, pero hay otro colectivo que necesita un desarrollo más gradual y menos técnico, con más posibilidades de interpretar música desde el primer momento y con una evolución más progresiva.

## **PROGRESO GRADUAL**

### **LO MÁS IMPORTANTE: LA FLAUTA**

La metodología que se desarrolla en este libro pretende ser gradual y progresiva, para superar las dificultades del instrumento de la forma más equilibrada posible. Se comienza con una nota y se van incorporando poco a poco las demás de manera progresiva. Se repiten algunas piezas para ser tocadas octava alta y que la dificultad solamente sea de sonido. Siempre aparece un ejercicio de presentación de las notas y aspectos nuevos, para más tarde poder aplicarlo en las piezas musicales.

**Sonido, articulación, fraseo, medida...** La sencillez de las piezas permite alcanzar el mejor nivel posible, teniendo muy en cuenta estos aspectos que son los más importantes para adquirir una buena base en el instrumento.

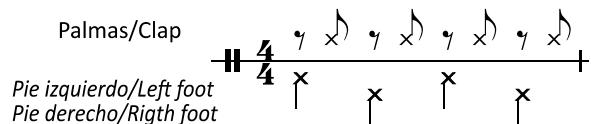
## **MEMORIA**

El desarrollo de cada pieza ayuda a su fácil memorización. La mayoría de las piezas se amplían melódicamente a través de cambio de tonalidades que nos permitan tocar en los distintos registros del instrumento. Esto permite memorizar las piezas fácilmente, ya que normalmente se repite la melodía en distintas alturas.

## **RITMO**

Es muy importante que antes de tocar cada pieza ésta sea medida correctamente teniendo seguridad en el nombre de las notas.

Para reforzar el ritmo, recomiendo que cada pieza sea leída rítmicamente (sin flauta) mientras se realiza el siguiente ritmo:



## **ACOMPAÑAMIENTO DE PIANO**

Todas las piezas disponen de un acompañamiento de piano muy sencillo, que solamente pretende ser un apoyo rítmico-armónico para ayudar a integrar el ritmo y la armonía en el proceso de enseñanza del flautista.

Con este sencillo acompañamiento, todas las piezas pueden ser tocadas en concierto con la ayuda al piano del profesor o profesora. Cualquier docente que conozca un poco el piano podrá acompañar estas piezas, dado que su nivel es muy sencillo. De esta forma cada pieza puede ser utilizada como obra de concierto desde las primeras semanas del comienzo de las clases.

# **PREVIOUS CONSIDERATIONS**

## **THE REASON FOR THIS BOOK**

Throughout my experience over more than 30 years teaching how to play the flute, I have realized the need to have a book that could serve as a stable and progressive basis with which the students of this instrument managed to evolve step by step, gradually.

In my opinion, the different books currently available on the market develop a methodology based in excess on overcoming rhythmic challenges and other peculiarities of the Music and not on the singular aspects of the flute.

The students are diverse in their musical abilities. Good students evolve correctly with almost any methodology, but there is another group that needs a more gradual and less technical development, with more possibilities to interpret music from the beginning and with a more progressive evolution.

## **GRADUAL PROGRESS**

### **THE MOST IMPORTANT: THE FLUTE**

The methodology developed in this book is intended to be gradual and progressive, to overcome the difficulties of the flute in the most balanced way possible. It begins with a note, and the others are gradually incorporated in a progressive manner. Some pieces are repeated to be played in a high octave and so the difficulty is only the sound. An exercise to present the notes and new aspects always appears at the beginning of each lesson, so that later it can be applied to the musical pieces.

Sound, articulation, phrasing, measurement ... The simplicity of the pieces allows us to reach the best possible level, taking into account these aspects that are the most important to acquire a good and solid base in the instrument.

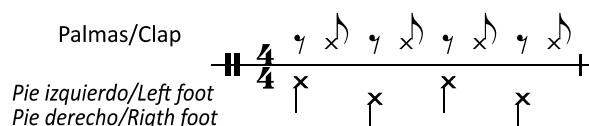
## **MEMORY**

The development of each piece helps its easy memorization. Most of the pieces are melodically expanded through tonal changes that allow us to play in the different registers of the instrument. This allows the pieces to be memorized easily, as the melody is usually repeated at different pitches.

## **RHYTHM**

It is very important that before playing each piece it is measured correctly, being sure of the name of the notes.

To reinforce the rhythm, I recommend that each piece be read rhythmically (without the flute) while performing the following rhythm with hands and feet:



## **PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT**

All the pieces have a very simple piano accompaniment, which is only intended to be a rhythmic-harmonic support to help integrate rhythm and harmony in the flutist's teaching process.

With this simple accompaniment, all pieces can be played in concert with the help of the flute teacher playing the piano. Any teacher who knows a little about the piano will be able to accompany these pieces, since their level is very simple. In this way, each piece can be used as a concert work from the first weeks of the beginning of classes.

## APRENDIENDO A TOCAR LA FLAUTA

**ORGANIZACIÓN.** "Aprendiendo a tocar la flauta" está organizado en dos libros (Vol. I y II). Cada uno de ellos con su acompañamiento de piano correspondiente.

**LECCIONES.** Cada volumen está dividido en 6 lecciones, excepto el primer volumen que tiene además la Lección 0 en la que se aprendemos a adquirir el sonido así como a llevar el pulso mientras realizamos ejercicios con las figuras y silencios básicos.

**DESARROLLO DE CADA LECCIÓN.** En cada una de las lecciones desarrollamos una serie de ejercicios básicos que nos preparan para tocar las piezas que hay cada lección. Las piezas son melodías sencillas que desarrollan poco a poco de forma gradual las dificultades técnicas y musicales. Además, encontraremos resaltado en color aquellos elementos nuevos o que merecen una atención especial.

**ACOMPAÑAMIENTO.** Todas las piezas tienen un acompañamiento de piano muy sencillo para que pueda ser tocado por el profesorado en clase o por familiares o amigos del flautista. En la mayoría de los casos consisten en un simple acompañamiento armónico y rítmico para que la pieza tenga un sentido musical completo y no sea meramente una melodía.

**AUDIO.** El audio de todas las piezas está digitalizado y a disposición del alumnado en tres formatos: la pieza completa con flauta y piano a velocidad normal, a velocidad lenta y en el formato de Karaoke.

**CONCIERTOS.** "Aprendiendo a tocar la flauta" está creado con el propósito de que el alumnado pueda utilizar cada una de las piezas para realizar audiciones y conciertos desde los primeros meses. Tanto el acompañamiento de piano y los audios digitalizados así como la estructura de las composiciones, han sido pensados y elaborados para confluir conjuntamente en ese objetivo.

## LEARNING TO PLAY THE FLUTE

**ORGANIZATION.** "Learning to play the flute" is organized in two books (Vol. I and II). Each of them with its corresponding piano accompaniment.

**LESSONS.** Each volume is divided into 6 lessons, except for the first volume which also has Lesson 0 in which we learn to acquire the sound as well as to beat the pulse while doing exercises with the basic figures and silences.

**DEVELOPMENT OF EACH LESSON.** In each of the lessons we develop a series of basic exercises that prepare us to play the pieces in each lesson. The pieces are simple melodies that gradually develop technical and musical difficulties. In addition, we will find highlighted in color those elements that are new or deserve a special attention.

**ACCOMPANIMENT.** All the pieces have a very simple piano accompaniment so that it can be played by the teachers in class or by the flutist's family or friends. In most cases they consist of a simple harmonic and rhythmic accompaniment so that the piece has a complete musical sense and is not merely a melody.

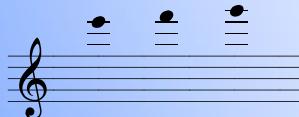
**AUDIO.** The audio of all the pieces is digitized and available to the students in three formats: the complete piece with flute and piano at normal speed, at slow speed and in the Karaoke format.

**CONCERTS.** "Learning to play the flute" is created with the purpose that the students can use each of the pieces to perform auditions and concerts from the first months. Both the piano accompaniment and the digitized audios, as well as the structure of the compositions, have been thought and elaborated to jointly meet this objective.

# LECCIÓN 7

# LESSON 7

**Conocer /To Know**



**Asegurar / To Ensure**



**Practicar / To Practice**



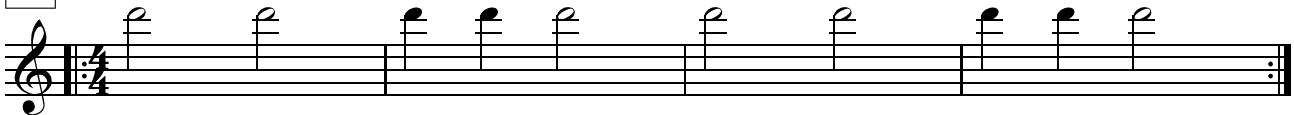
**Tocar /To Play**

- Ejercicios / Exercises
- El Vito
- Invierno / Winter
- Primavera / Spring
- Preludio “Te Deum”
- Papageno

# LECCIÓN 7 LESSON

## Ejercicios / Exercises

A



5

Musical staff A, measure 5. A blue oval highlights the first note of the measure, which is a bass note. Below the staff, a sixteenth-note pattern is shown: **B-B-C-C-D-D-E-E**.

9

Musical staff A, measure 9. A blue oval highlights the first note of the measure, which is a treble note. Below the staff, a sixteenth-note pattern is shown: **B-B-C-C-D-D-E-E**.

13

Musical staff A, measure 13. A blue oval highlights the first note of the measure, which is a bass note. Below the staff, a sixteenth-note pattern is shown: **B-B-C-C-D-D-E-E**.

B

Musical staff B in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns. Each measure begins with a bass note followed by a treble note.

5

Musical staff B, measure 5. The first note of the measure is a bass note. The measure ends with a double bar line.

C

Musical staff C in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. Each measure begins with a bass note followed by a treble note.

# PRELUDIO

## “Te Deum”

Moderato

M.A. Charpentier

Musical score for 'Preludio "Te Deum"'. The first measure starts with a rest followed by a quarter note. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (4/4).

6

Measure 6 continues the melodic line. The key signature remains one flat.

10

Measure 10 continues the melodic line. The key signature remains one flat.

14

Measure 14 continues the melodic line. The key signature remains one flat.

18

Measure 18 continues the melodic line. The key signature remains one flat.

22

Measure 22 continues the melodic line. A blue oval highlights a specific note in the eighth-note pattern. The key signature changes to no sharps or flats.

26

Measure 26 continues the melodic line. The key signature returns to one flat.

30

Measure 30 continues the melodic line. The key signature remains one flat. The word 'rit.' is written below the staff, indicating a ritardando.

# ACTIVIDADES

## ACTIVITIES

### Lecciones / Lessons

9

#### INVESTIGA

Escucha y ve un video de una **ORQUESTA SINFÓNICA** y de una **BANDA DE MÚSICA**

Explica en que se parecen y en qué se diferencian.

#### RESEARCH

Listen and watch a video of a **SIMPHONIC ORCHESTRA** and a **WOODWIND BAND**

Explain how they are alike and how they differ.

#### ESCUCHA MUSICA

Escucha la **DANZ CHINA** y la **DANZA RUSA** de **EL CASCANUECES** de Tchaikovsky.

¿Cuál es el instrumento que suena al comienzo de la Danza China?

#### LISTEN TO MUSIC

Listen to **CHINESE DANCE** and **RUSSIAN DANCE** from Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker

What is the instrument that sounds at the beginning of Chinese Dance?

#### TU CONCIERTO

Toca la "CANCIÓN" de BURGMULLER de esta lección con el karaoke de piano y grábalo.

#### YOUR CONCERT

Play "CANCIÓN" by BURGMULLER from this lesson with play-along and record it.

# Ejercicios / Exercises

# LECCIÓN 10 LESSON

A

8th-note pairs connected by curved beams. Measure 5, beat 4 is highlighted.

B

8th-note pairs connected by curved beams. Measure 5 is shown.

C

16th-note pairs connected by curved beams. Measure 6 is shown.

D

16th-note pairs connected by curved beams. Measure 5 is shown.

# HARK! THE HERALD ANGELS SING

Flute 1

Flute 2

MENDELSSOHN

4/4 time signature, two staves. Flute 1 starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Flute 2 has a rest.

Measure 4: Top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bottom staff has a rest.

Measure 8: Top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bottom staff has a rest.

Measure 12: Top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bottom staff has a rest.

Measure 17: Top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bottom staff has a rest. Measure 1. (repeat section)

## LECCIÓN 12 LESSON

## DANSERYE

	79-Normal
AUDIO APP	80-Lento/Slow
	81-Karaoke

Flute 1  
Flute 2

Maestoso

SUSATO

Musical score for Flute 1 and Flute 2. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff is highlighted with a green circle. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 2-9 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 begins with a forte dynamic. Measures 11-16 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 17 begins with a forte dynamic. Measures 18-23 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 24 begins with a forte dynamic. Measures 25-29 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 30 begins with a forte dynamic. Measures 31-35 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Flute 1 and Flute 2. Measures 10-16 continue the pattern established in the previous section. Measure 10 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 11-16 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Flute 1 and Flute 2. Measures 17-23 continue the pattern established in the previous section. Measure 17 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 18-23 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Flute 1 and Flute 2. Measures 26-30 continue the pattern established in the previous section. Measure 26 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 27-30 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Flute 1 and Flute 2. Measures 35-39 continue the pattern established in the previous section. Measure 35 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 36-39 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Flute 1 and Flute 2. Measures 44-48 continue the pattern established in the previous section. Measure 44 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 45-48 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs.