

The Aliens Return

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.

2 Baritone T.C.

4 Tuba

1 Timpani

1 Bells

1 Vibraphone

3 Percussion 1 – Snare Drum, Woodblock,
Flexatone

3 Percussion 2 – Bass Drum, Crash Cymbals,
Suspended Cymbal

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Program Notes

Aliens have visited planet Earth before... but that was a long time ago, before there was any sign of intelligent life here. Now they have returned, travelling not with conventional spacecraft, but by the use of a wormhole, its portal hidden in a cave in the Ozarks. These aliens want to tell us really important things, such as the cures for diseases and how to travel in time – but we are not able to decipher their spoken language. So their mysterious language has been reproduced in this piece of music in the hope that someone out there will be able to figure out what it means.

Performance Notes

The Flute Alien effect that happens three times in this piece—twice within the composition, and then once again at the very end, and it is important because it represents the voices of the aliens. It is produced by having all of the flute players remove the head joint of the instrument and holding it with the left hand while playing, and then stopping and unstopping the end of it with the right hand. This creates alternating high and low pitches that are notated as X notes where they occur. The players should make sure to not stay together with each other so that the combined effect is that of many voices speaking at once.

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**.

THE ALIENS RETURN

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.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This selection provides opportunities for reinforcing counting, and playing independent rhythmically. Careful counting is important. It also provides an excellent opportunity to work on dynamic contrast and style. Make a clear distinction between *mp*, *mf*, and *forte* and strive for distinct different dynamic levels. Mezzo forte must be less loud than *forte*. Observe the style markings. Staccato is a style marking, and it is a light, separated style. This should be an obvious contrast with the notes that are not marked staccato. Accented notes are also separated, but they are heavy and separated.

MUSIC THEORY

KEY: Concert E flat Major. Learn or review the scale and arpeggio, which is printed at the top of each player's part.

Concert Eb Major
Scale and Arpeggio

Key of Eb



TIME SIGNATURE

$\frac{4}{4}$ - 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

fp (forte piano) – start loud and immediately get soft

f (forte) – loud

crescendo () – gradually get louder

STYLE INDICATORS

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

staccato (**•**) – detached, separated and light

OTHER TERMS

slur – an arching line drawn over a group of notes indicating that they should be played legato or connected

tie – a slur connecting two successive notes of equal pitch

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

a2 (a deux) – play together

sub. (subito) – suddenly, as in sub. ***p*** (suddenly soft)

(Student worksheet is located in the back of the score.)

ASCAP

Flute

Oboe

Bassoon

Clarinet 1

Clarinet 2

Clarinet

Piccolo

Trumpet

Trumpet

Trumpet

The musical score for the brass section of 'The Rose Tree' is written for six parts: Bb Trumpet 1, Bb Trumpet 2, F Horn, Trombone Baritone, Tuba, and Timpani Bb and Eb. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The score is divided into four measures. In the first measure, the trumpets and horns play a half note G2 (one ledger line below the staff), while the trombone baritone and tuba play a half note Bb1 (two ledger lines below the staff). The timpani play a half note Bb1. In the second measure, the trumpets and horns play a half note G2, while the trombone baritone and tuba play a half note Bb1. The timpani play a half note Bb1. In the third measure, the trumpets and horns play a half note G2, while the trombone baritone and tuba play a half note Bb1. The timpani play a half note Bb1. In the fourth measure, the trumpets and horns play a half note G2, while the trombone baritone and tuba play a half note Bb1. The timpani play a half note Bb1. The score includes dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *fp* (fortissimo) and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins.

The musical score for Percussion 1 and Percussion 2 is shown below. It is in 4/4 time and features various percussion instruments and techniques.

Percussion 1: Snare Drum, Wood Block, Flexatone. The part includes a series of eighth notes on the snare drum in measures 3 and 4, and a series of eighth notes on the wood block in measure 5. The flexatone is played in measure 5.

Percussion 2: Bass Drum, Crash Cymbals, Suspended Cymbal. The part includes a series of eighth notes on the bass drum in measures 3 and 4, and a series of eighth notes on the crash cymbals in measure 5. The suspended cymbal is played in measure 5.

Wood Block: rubber mallets. The part includes a series of eighth notes in measure 5.

Dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *sim.* (simile).

Other markings: *choke*, *dampen*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*.

9

2

The Aliens Return - Score

13

Fl. *unison* *div.*

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1 *mp*

Cl. 2 *mp*

B. Cl. *mp*

A. Sx. *mp*

T. Sx. *mp*

B. Sx. *mp*

13

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. *Trb. only* *gliss.* *5* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

Bar. *mf* *Play*

Tba. *mp*

Timp.

Bells

Vib. *mf*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

11

12

13 3

14

15

Fl. *unis.*

Ob. *mf*

Bsn. *mp*

Cl. 1 *mp*

Cl. 2 *mp*

B. Cl. *mp*

A. Sx. *mp*

T. Sx. *mp*

B. Sx. *mp*

Tpt. 1 *mp*

Tpt. 2 *mp*

Hn. *mp*

Tbn. Bar. *gliss.*

Tba. *mp*

Timp.

Bells

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

16 17 18 19 20

head joint alien effect -
do not stay together

21

remove head joint to prepare for flute alien effect

remove head joint to prepare for mute alien effect

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

21

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

21

24

25

mf

f

gliss.

tr

on head

Flexatone

Suspended Cymbal: yarn mallets

The Aliens Return - Score

27

replace head joint

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

26

27

28

29

30

6

gliss.

S.D.

(B.D.)

3

3

3

3

+

Bar. a2

replace head joint

gliss.

S.D.

(B.D.)

The Aliens Return - Score

35

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

31 32 33 34 35

div.

39

remove head joint

39 remove head joint

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

36 37 38 39 40

head joint alien effect - do not stay together

replace head joint

9

49

49

The Aliens Return - Score

53

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

f

f

f

f

f

53

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. only

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

Bar.

mf

Tba.

f

Timp.

Bells

Vib.

Perc. 1

Sus. Cym: sticks - muted

Perc. 2

mf

51

52

53

54

55

12

[illegible]

61

The Aliens Return - Score

unis.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

61

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

+ Bar. a2

Tba.

Timp.

Bells

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

choke

choke

choke

61 62 63 64 65

div.

69

remove head joint

[illegible]

The Aliens Return - Score

The Aliens Return - Score

77 81

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

77 81

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. Bar.

Tba.

77 81

Tim.

Bells

Vib.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

77 78 79 80 81

head joint alien effect:
repeat until cutoff - do not stay together

This page of a musical score is for a large orchestra, spanning measures 82 to 87. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sx.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sx.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Horn (Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bar.), Tuba (Tba.), Timpani (Timp.), Bells, Vibraphone (Vib.), and two Percussion parts (Perc. 1 and Perc. 2).

The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *fp* (fortissimo piano) and *ff* (fortissimo). The percussion parts include specific instructions like "open" and "choke" for the snare drum.

The page number "17" is centered at the bottom, and the measure numbers 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 87 are printed at the bottom of each respective staff group.

Name _____ Date _____

Instrument _____

The Aliens Return

Hit the right note! (2 points each)

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

1. E $\flat$ Major Scale



or



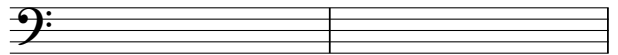
Transpose Scales for YOUR instrument! (2 points each)

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

2. E $\flat$ 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. 4
 - b. 8
 - c. 16
4. In music, *a deux* means ...
 - a. repeat
 - b. play together
 - c. two or more parts played by separate players
5. This symbol $\rightarrow$  is called what?
 - a. a subito
 - b. a forte piano
 - c. a crescendo
6. The symbol in question number 5 indicates that the player should ...
 - a. suddenly play louder
 - b. gradually get louder
 - c. gradually get faster
7. A 4 in the bottom of a time signature indicates that a ____ gets one beat.
 - a. whole note
 - b. half note
 - c. quarter note
8. Mezzo forte (*mf*) is an Italian term meaning ...
 - a. loud
 - b. moderately loud
 - c. very loud