

Pat-a-pan

This quartet contains:

Wind tones

Tongue stop / ram

Flutter tongue

Sing & play



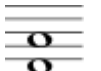
PURPOSE:

- ✓ Having fun!
- ✓ Relaxing tongue and throat
- ✓ Activate abdomen
- ✓ Flexible embouchure
- ✓ Improving sound quality
- ✓ Improving aural skills
- ✓ Improving support

Suggestions:

1. Play the flutter tongue softly.
2. You can sing in any octave you like.
3. You can also sing the high note and play the low note.
4. Improvise if you like!

How to perform:

Wind sound	<i>Move your lower lip forward and try to lose the sound.</i>	
Flutter tongue	<i>Use 'rrrr' while playing.</i>	<i>Flz.</i>
Tongue Stop/ Ram	<i>Cover the embouchure hole with your mouth and propel the tongue with a strong thrust of air into the embouchure hole.</i>	
Sing and play	<i>Sing the low note and play the high note.</i>	

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The Flute Colors way!

Traditional

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with four staves. The first staff in each system is for the Flute (Flz.), the second for Piano (Play), and the third for Singing (Sing). The fourth staff is for a rhythmic accompaniment, likely a drum set, indicated by the 'f' dynamic and the notation of snare and bass drum hits. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The first system shows the flute playing a melody while the piano provides harmonic support. The second system features a more complex flute melody with slurs and accents, and the piano accompaniment continues. The third system concludes the piece with a final flourish for the flute and piano.