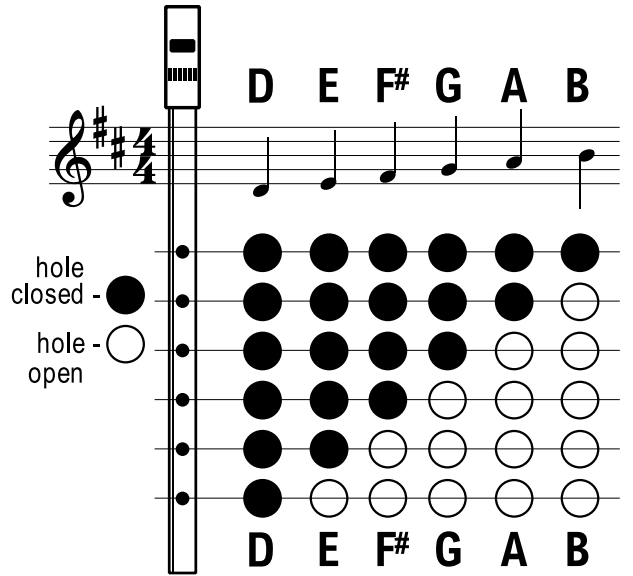


First Steps 3

3.1: Towards the Full Scale

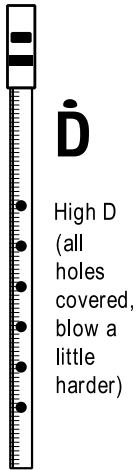
We've learned the first six notes on the whistle, and you should now know the names of these notes (D, E, F#, G, A, and B) and you should be able to play them with confidence. If you can't, take a step back and practise until you can. Memorise the names of the

notes so that you can find them without thinking too much. Practise going up and down from the D to the B, and then practise different combinations, such as from E to A, or F# to B. Now we're going to learn more notes and expand our tune repertoire.

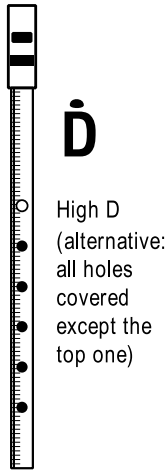


	D	E	F#	G	A	B
hole closed - ●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hole open - ○	○	○	○	○	○	○

3.2 The High "D"



Ḋ
High D
(all holes covered, blow a little harder)



Ḋ
High D
(alternative: all holes covered except the top one)

The way to play the next note, - the high **Ḋ** - is quite simple: it's the same fingering as **D**, but you blow a little harder to raise it by an octave. The difference in the amount of breath you need to change from one octave to another is very subtle, and only experience can teach you that subtle

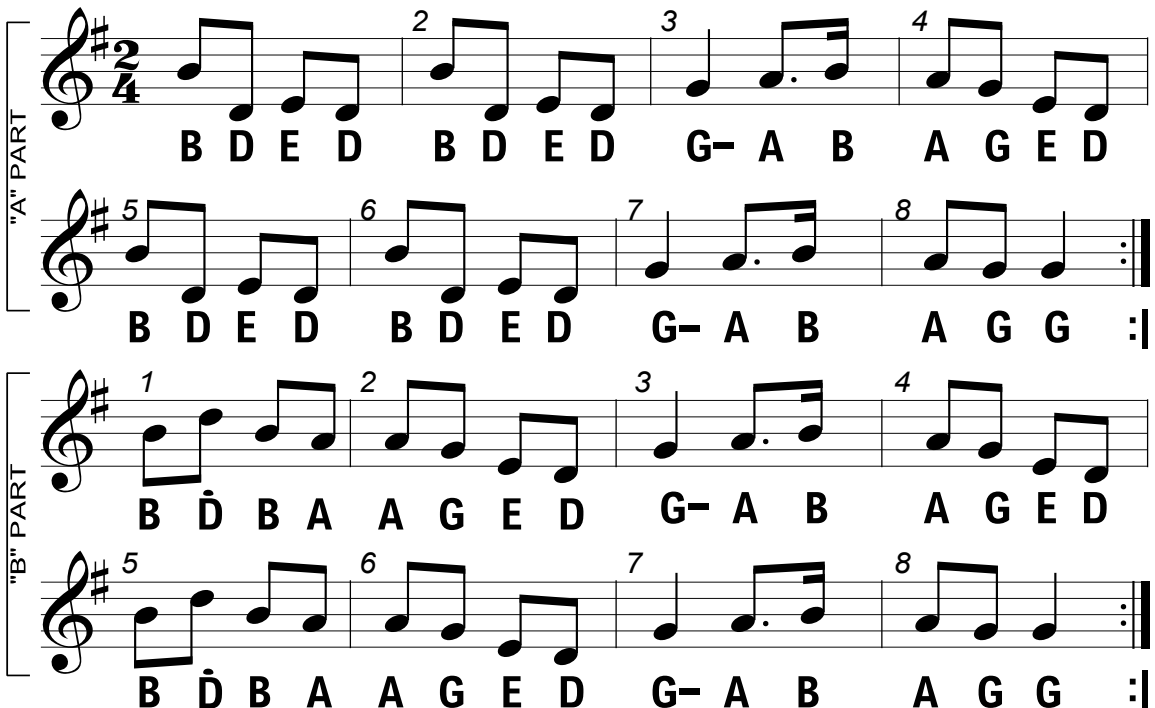
difference.

In *First Steps 2* we learned the first half of *Egan's Polka*. Below it's given again, but with the B part. (I call the first half of a tune the *A part*, the second half the *B part*).

Notice that in the tune, the high **Ḋ** is shown with a dot above it.

It should be noted that there is an alternative method for sounding the high d, and that is to have all your fingers down except the top one: leave the top hole uncovered. I don't use this method, but a lot of whistlers do. You'll have to choose one way and stick to it.

3.3 Egan's Polka (2) (traditional Irish)



"A" PART

1 2 3 4
B D E D B D E D G- A B A G E D

5 6 7 8
B D E D B D E D G- A B A G G :|

"B" PART

1 2 3 4
B **Ḋ** B A A G E D G- A B A G E D

5 6 7 8
B **Ḋ** B A A G E D G- A B A G G :|

