



ON THE RIGHT TRACK



PUPIL PRACTICE CD 1

THE FIRST FIVE

THREE NEW NOTES

A Common Approach Level 1

TRUMPET (B flat)

2009-10 edition

Michael Bates



Music Service

On The Right Track

Aims and Objectives

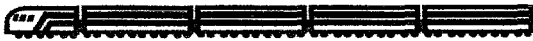
Here is a list of the skills we are going to learn

1. How to make a good sound on your brass instrument
2. How to control the sound by correct use of :-
 - I) Breathing "in and out"
 - II) The shape of the lips
 - III) The tongue
3. How to hold the instrument, how to sit/stand when playing, also how to take care and maintain it.
4. To play 5 notes
5. To understand the basic elements of music
 - i) Pitch ii) Rhythm
6. To understand how music is written down (notation)
7. To be able to play music from notation and by ear and also from memory
8. To experience the "enjoyment" of playing and also develop the "discipline" to practise and make a long-term commitment necessary to progress.
9. To compose a simple tune
10. Three New Notes

Here are some tips on using the CD and practise

1. Listen at first (maybe 2 or 3 times)
2. Work out when to "come in"
3. Play along with the track 2 or 3 times, can you improve it?
4. Use the "program" feature on your CD player to help organise your practise
5. Use the CD to **PERFORM** to your family and friends. Charge them and you could save up to buy your own instrument!!!! (That's' what I did!!!!)
6. Set a regular time to practice, ask someone at home to remind you, just in case you forget.
7. Remember practice will help to:-
 - i) Build the strength of your lips
 - ii) Increase your musical skills
 - iii) Maintain progress and keep up your interest.
8. Use a practice diary.

GOOD LUCK



ON THE RIGHT TRACK

STARTING TO PLAY

WELL DONE YOU HAVE STARTED TO PLAY A BRASS INSTRUMENT
THIS SHEET WILL HELP YOU REMEMBER WHAT YOU HAVEDONE IN THE
FIRST LESSON AND SHOW YOU WHAT TO DO NEXT

STAGE ONE: MAKING THE SOUND

THIS IS THE HARDEST PART OF PLAYING
SO REMEMBER BY THESE LETTERS

B. THIS STANDS FOR BREATHING (ALSO BLOWING)
TRY THE EXERCISES THAT HELP YOU TO
BREATHE IN AND OUT CORRECTLY

L. THIS STANDS FOR LIP SHAPE
THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT AND HAS
TO BE CORRECT
LIPS SHOULD BE "PURSED TOGETHER"
WITH A SMALL HOLE FOR THE AIR TO COME OUT
AND MAKE THE LIPS VIBRATE
DO NOT PUSH THE LIPS OUTWARDS
BUT TRY TO PUSH THEM TOGETHER
AS IF SAYING "PEH" AS IN "PERFECT"

T. THIS STANDS FOR TONGUE
THE TONGUE IS USED TO HELP START THE SOUND
AND TO CONTROL THE RELEASE OF THE AIR
TRY SAYING "TEH" AS IN "TURTLE"
THIS WILL HELP YOU PLAY SHORT NOTES
AND ALSO "TOO" AS "TOGETHER"
THIS WILL HELP YOU PLAY A LONG NOTE

MPP. THIS STANDS FOR MOUTHPIECE POSITION
AND PRESSURE
THIS AGAIN IS VERY IMPORTANT
A POOR SOUND WILL RESULT FROM THE WRONG
POSITION OF THE MOUTHPIECE
AND BY NOT PRESSING IT FIRMLY ONTO THE LIPS

PROFESSIONAL TIP
START WITH THE MOUTHPIECE
AND LOOK AT YOURSELF IN A MIRROR

STAGE TWO. THE INSTRUMENT

YOU NEED TO LEARN HOW TO HOLD THE INSTRUMENT
 YOU NEED TO REMEMBER HOW TO PUT IT TOGETHER
NEVER LET OTHER PEOPLE PLAY YOUR INSTRUMENT

STAGE THREE. WHAT TO PLAY

BRASS INSTRUMENTS ARE VERY HARD TO PLAY AT FIRST.
 YOU MAY WELL NOT BE ABLE TO PLAY A TUNE FOR SOMETIME
 IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE BASICS SO
 GO OVER PAGE ONE OF THIS SHEET
 TRY TO PLAY LONG NOTES AND GROUPS OF SHORT NOTES
ALWAYS KEEP THE MOUTHPIECE IN POSITION
TRY TO KEEP PLAYING THE SAME NOTE
DON'T JUST MAKE A NOISE
 THIS MAY SEEM BORING BUT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOU CAN DO IT
 YOU CAN EXPERIMENT PLAYING OTHER NOTES BY CHANGING
 THE VALVES OR THE SLIDE POSITION
IN THE EARLY STAGES PLAY IN SHORT SESSIONS
10 MINUTES THEN LEAVE IT AND TRY AGAIN LATER

STAGE FOUR. LEARN TO READ MUSIC “NOW”

SOME PEOPLE THINK THAT IT IS HARD TO READ MUSIC
IT IS NOT HARD IF YOU START TODAY

NOTES ARE NAMED AFTER THE FIRST 7 LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET
A B C D E F G

THEY ALSO HAVE A NUMBER VALUED IN BEATS

1 BEAT 2 BEATS 4 BEATS

HERE IS A CHART OF THE FIRST 5 NOTES ON THE
 TRUMPET AND THE TROMBONE

	G OPEN VALVES	F 1ST VALVE	E 1ST AND 2ND VALVES	D 1ST AND 3RD VALVES	C OPEN VALVES
TRUMPET					
TROMBONE					
	F POSITION 1	E POSITION 2	E FLAT POSITION 3	D POSITION 4	C POSITION 6

YOU SHOULD SPOT THAT THE NOTES GO DOWN LIKE
 STEPS

Starting Up

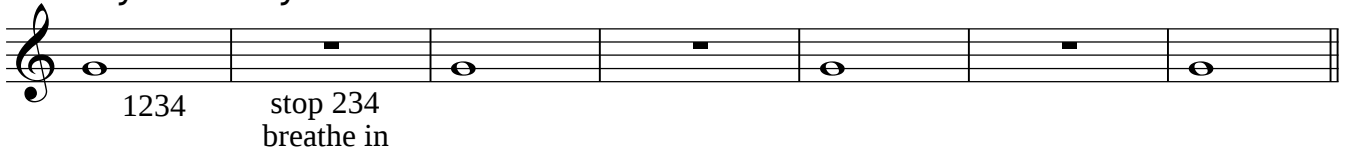
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Start by playing 3 short notes {Try to count the beats as you play}
Play this quickly remember to use your tongue correctly



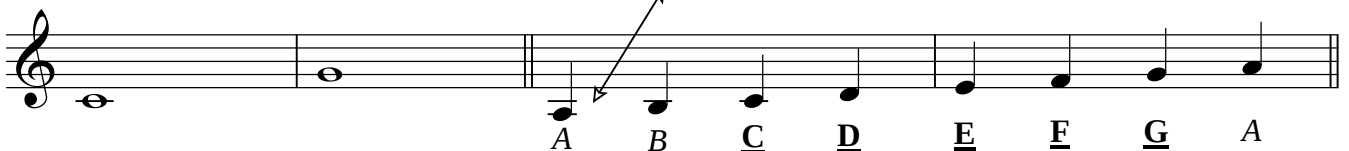
Then try to play longer notes {These are 4 beats long}
Try to count the speed of the beats.
Play this slowly

Try to play
"The Start Up Wrap"
pg.43 Track 1



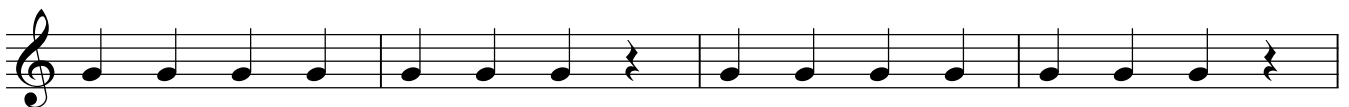
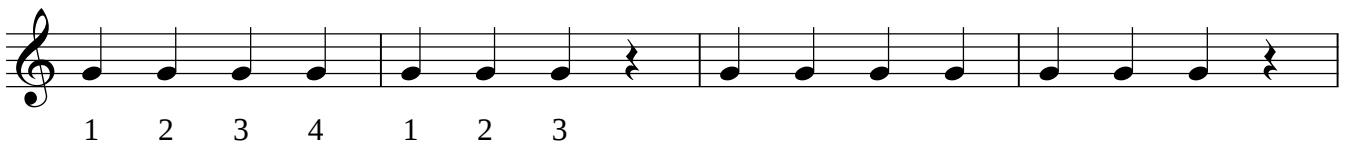
Which note are you playing
Low C or G

Notes are named after the first 7
letters of the alphabet



Try this tune {remember to follow all the notes} Wait for the Introduction
(The tune can be played on any open valve note)

try with Track 59

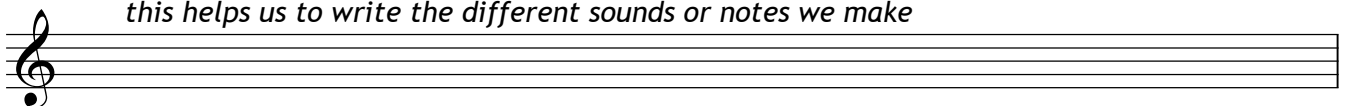


you should stop playing here !!!



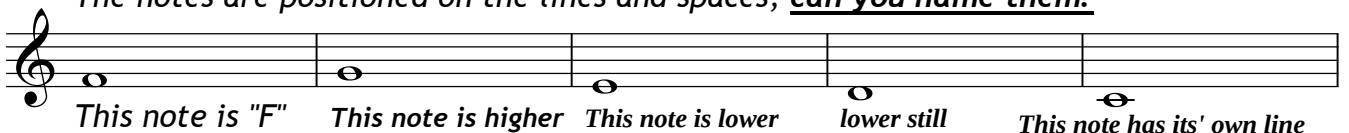
Pitch

Look now at how we write down music
we start with 5 lines known as a staff
this helps us to write the different sounds or notes we make



The sign at the start is known as a "CLEF" This one is a treble clef

The notes are positioned on the lines and spaces, can you name them?



RHYTHM

Notes have a number value measured in beats. To help read the music is divided into "BARS"
In this piece there are 4 beats to each bar

Written like this means 4 beats long Written like this means 2 beats long Written like this means 1 beat long These notes are all half beat notes

At the start of the music
you will see numbers called
Time Signatures
they tell you the number of beats per bar

4 beats per bar 3 beats per bar 2 beats per bar This is another way of showing 4 beats per bar

Rhythm Patterns

Try these basic rhythm values
Play at different speeds and play on other notes
Use Tracks 15/16/17 to help keep time
Play on any note

1.2.3.4

1 2 3 4

1.2 3.4

Au clair de la Rhythm

TRACK 58

Try now to combine rhythm patterns
(if you know the tune it will help,
listen to track 12)
Then try:- "ONTRT" Rhythm and Counting and Rhythm Card 1 and 2

try with Track 15-17

Compose your own pattern of
4 beat 2 beat and 1 beat notes
Remember that each bar must add up to 4 beats

Rhythm and Counting 1

Tracks 15/16/17

6

This page shows you the beat values from 1 to 8
learn to count the gaps or rests between the notes
Play at different speeds

always breathe in on "8"

1

1 count 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2

count 3 4 5 6 7 8

3

count 4 5 6 7 8

4

count 5 6 7 8

5

count 6 7 8

6

count 7 8

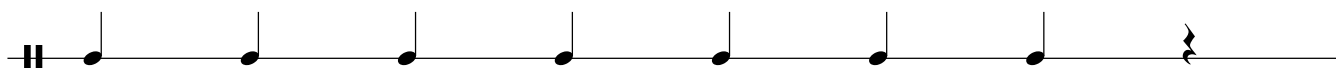
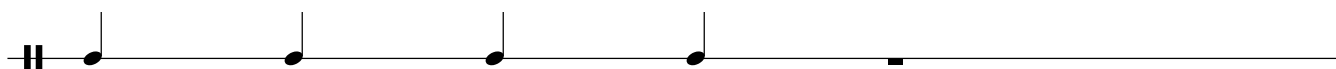
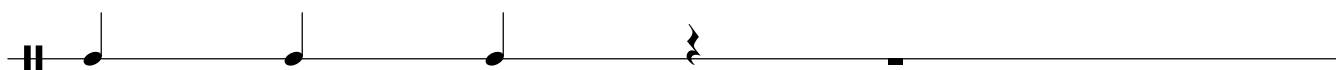
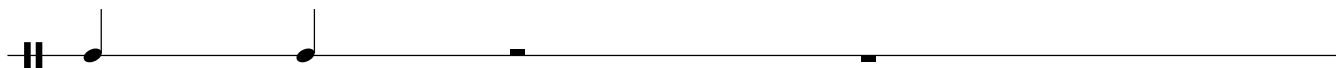
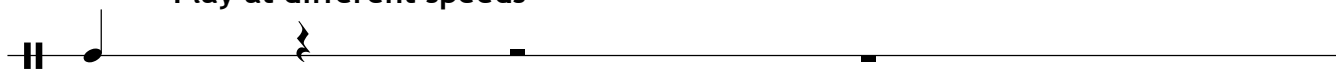
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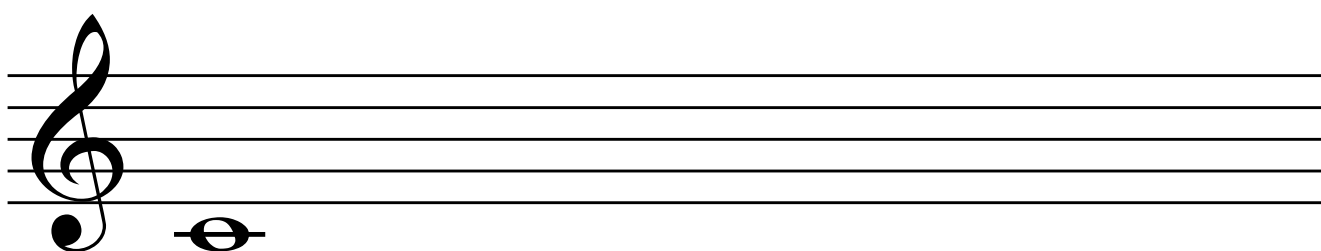
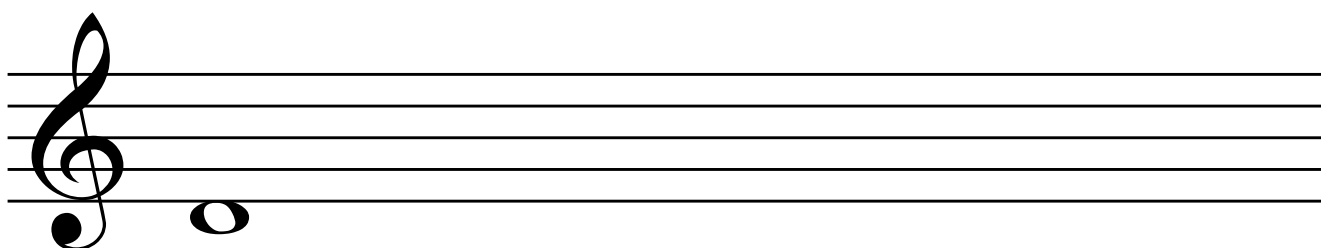
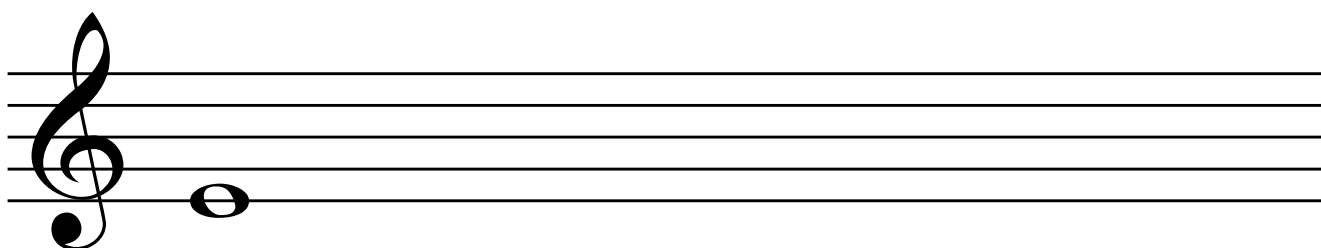
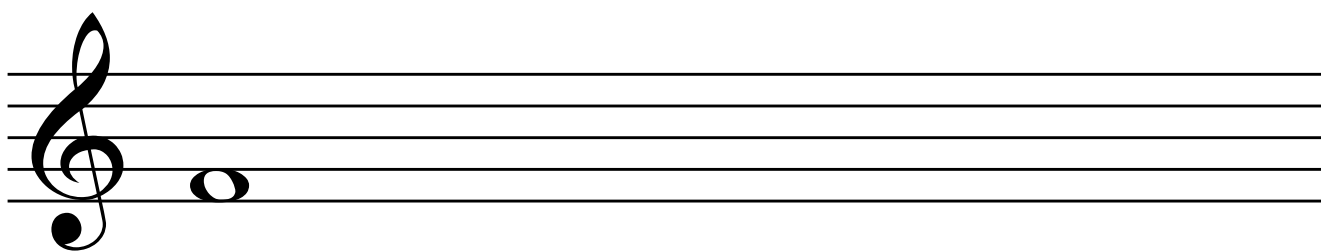
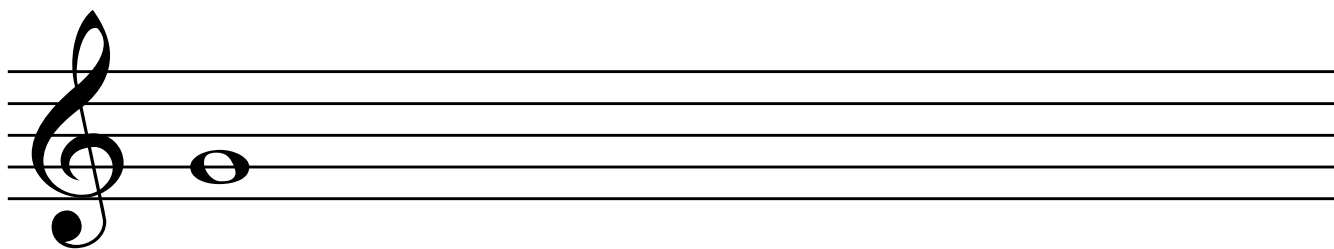
count 8

8

12345678

This page will help you with 1 beat notes.
Learn to count the gaps or rests between the notes
Play at different speeds





G on the 2nd line = open

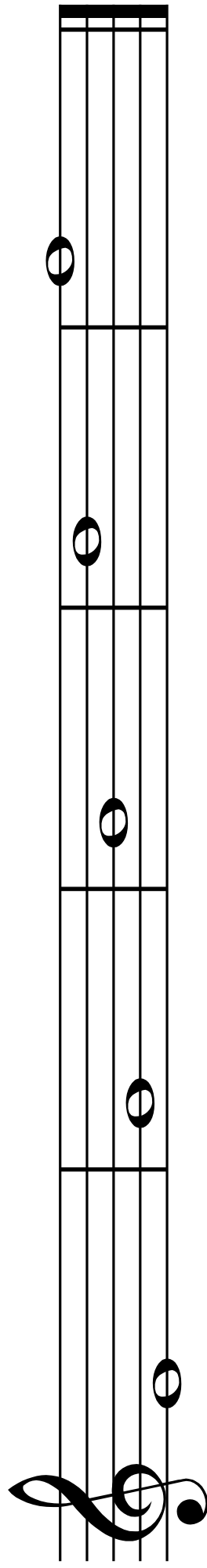
F in the 1st space = 1st

E on the 1st line = 1st+2nd

D under the stave = 1st+3rd

C on its own line = open

TREBLE CLEF LINES

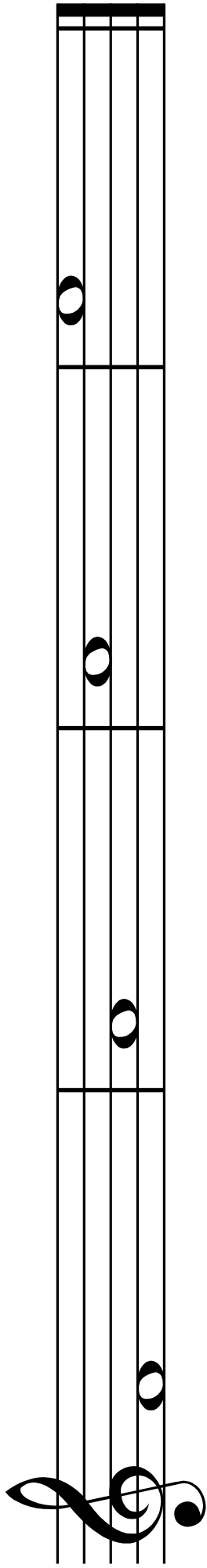


E **EVERY** **G** **GREEN** **B** **BUS** **D** **DRIVES** **F** **FAST**

To read music it is important to learn the letter names of notes, even if , at this stage, you cannot play them! Can you make up your own words to help remember the letter names

TREBLE CLEF

SPACES



E

A

C

E

Brass Notes

This chart will show you all the notes for Brass Level 1 & 2

OPEN VALVE NOTES Treble clef valved instruments
trumpet horn euphonium

C G C

The First Five {going down}

TRACK 27

G {open valves} F {1st valve} E {1st and 2nd} D {1st and 3rd} C {open valves}

The First Five {going up}

TRACK 28

C {open valves} D {1st and 3rd} E {1st and 2nd} F {1st valve} G {open valves}

3 New Notes

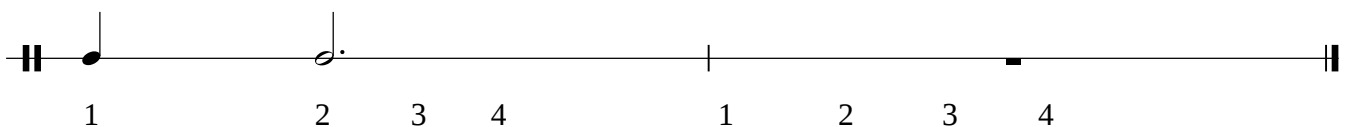
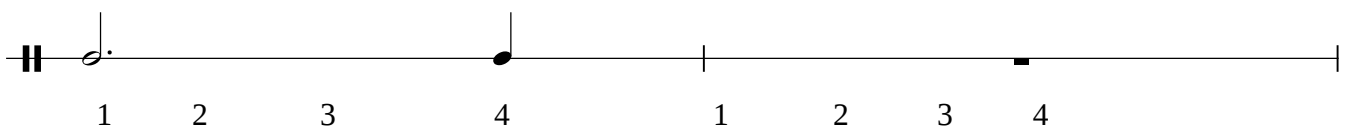
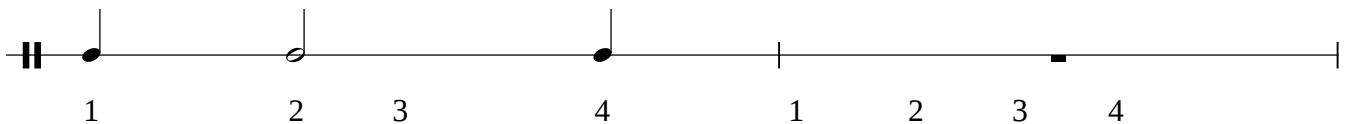
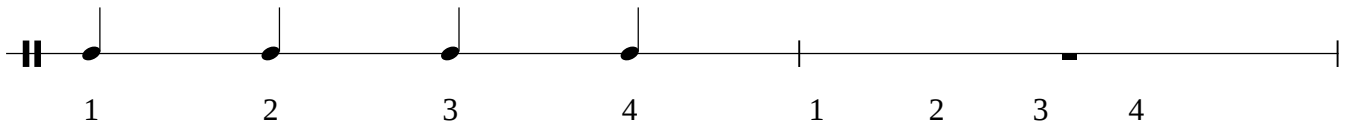
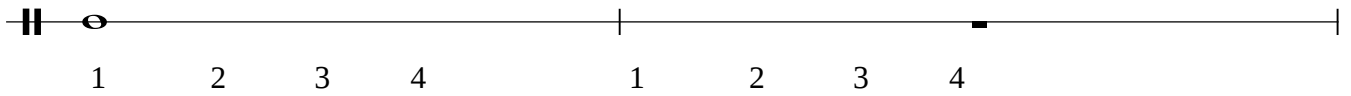
A = {1st and 2nd} B = {2nd valve} F sharp = {2nd valve}

The "Super 7" {PPCD 2}

B flat = 1 Low B flat = 1 E flat = 2/3 A flat = 2/3 Low A = 1/2 B = 2 C = open

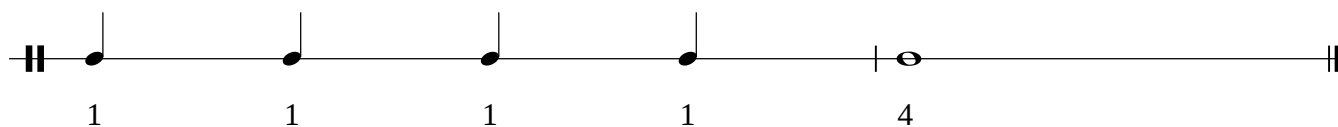
Rhythm Card 1

*Play 1 bar rhythms on any note. Choose 3 different speeds:-
Medium (Track 15) Slow (Track 16) Fast (Track 17)
Always try to keep counting the pulse in your head*



Rhythm Card 2

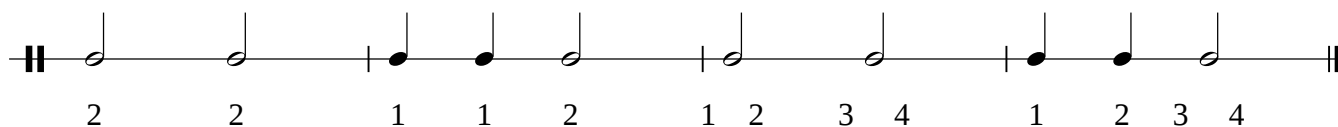
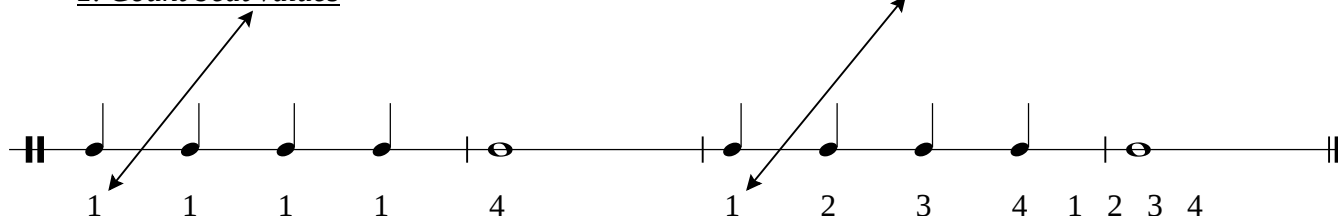
Try now to combine 2 different **Rhythm Card 1** patterns to make 2 bar 4 bar and 8 bar sections



There are 2 ways to count rhythm:-

1. Count beat values

2. Count the pulse

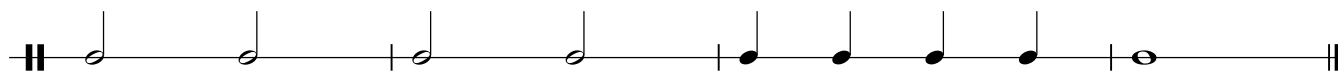
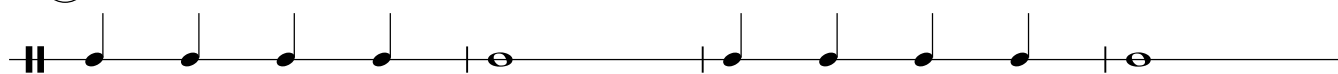


Rhythm Boxes

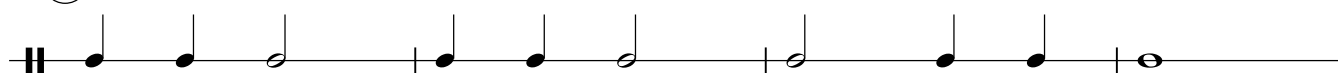
Play these rhythms on one note.

Place the beat values above the notes and the Pulse below

①



②



③



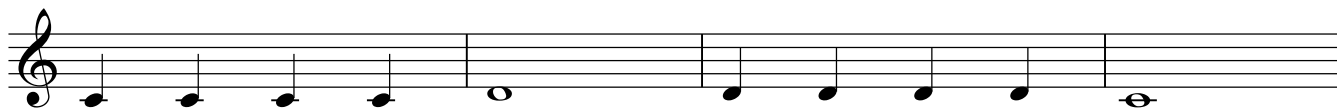
2 Note Tunes

①

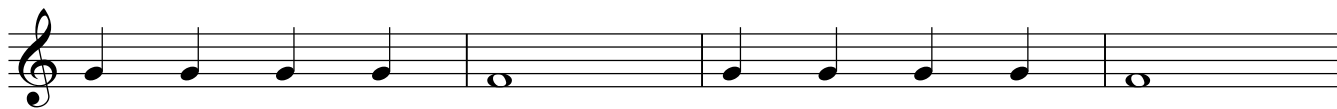
The **Rhythm Boxes** can be used to as a starting point to compose simple 2 note tunes Here are 5 samples. **TRACK 89/90**



②

TRACK 91/92

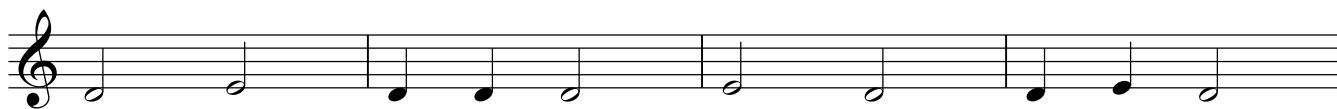
③

TRACK 93/94

④

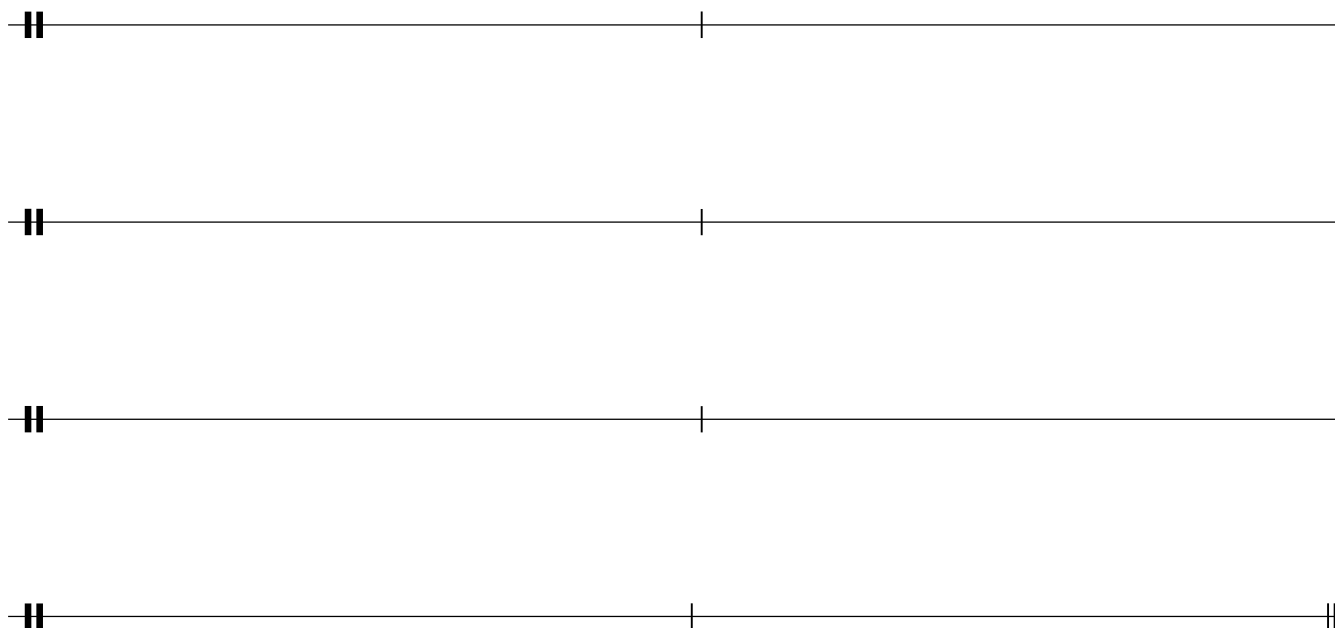
TRACK 95/96

⑤

TRACK 97/98

Compose Your Own

Now compose your own 8 bar rhythm exercise,
using the patterns from **Rhythm Card 1**



This can be the starting point for your own
2 or 3 note tune.

Remember:- 1. You must be able to play your tune?

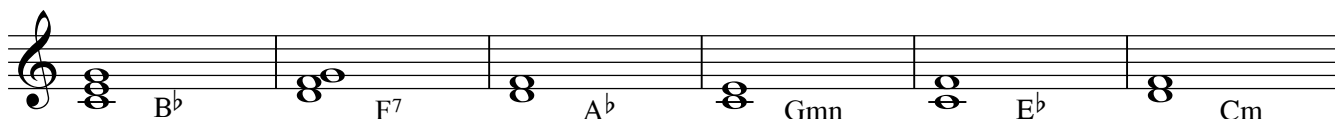
2. You must write it down in such a way that it makes correct musical sense.

A good tip is to start and finish on the same note.



If you have a keyboard and know how to use "Autochord" (or single finger)
try to create your own "On The Right Track" backing for your piece.

Here are a few chords that will help. Choose a "style" and a speed (tempo)



Starting Up Tunes

No.1 New Swinger

Track 2

Two staves of musical notation for 'No.1 New Swinger'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4-measure rest. It then contains a repeat sign followed by a melody of eighth notes with slurs. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and slurs, ending with a 4-measure rest and a repeat sign.

No.2 New Swinger (version 2)

TRACK 2

Two staves of musical notation for 'No.2 New Swinger (version 2)'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4-measure rest. It then contains a melody of eighth notes with slurs. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and slurs, ending with a 4-measure rest and a repeat sign.

No.3 Have Fingers

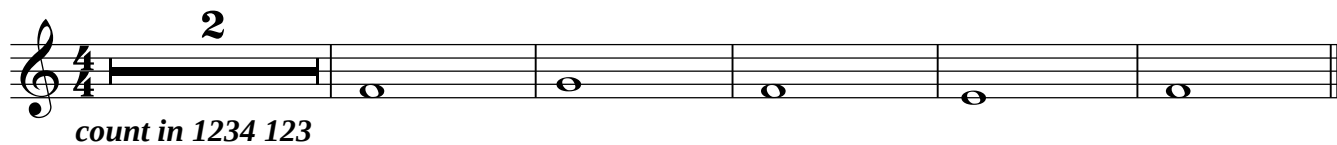
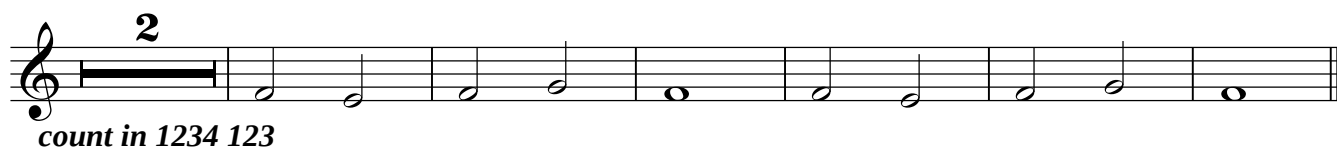
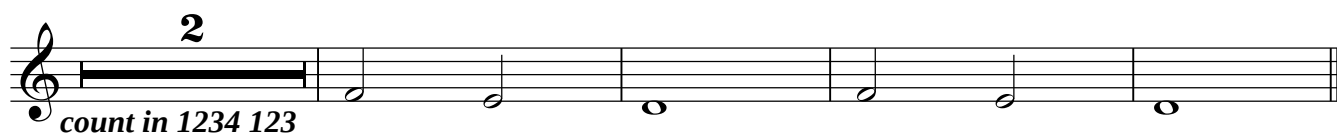
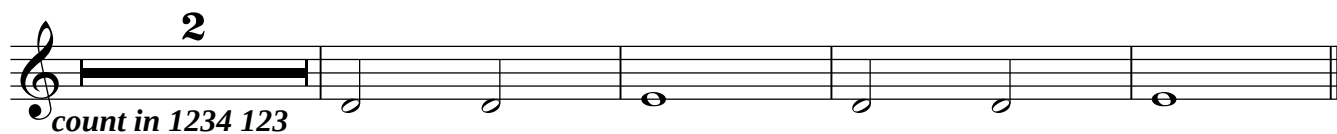
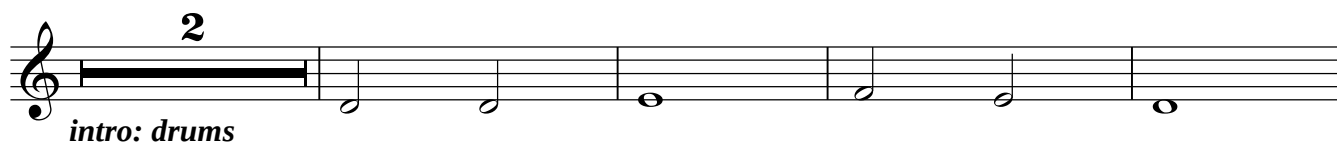
TRACK 3

Two staves of musical notation for 'No.3 Have Fingers'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2-measure rest. It then contains a melody of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes, ending with a repeat sign.

No.4 "Four by 4"

TRACK 4

Two staves of musical notation for 'No.4 "Four by 4"'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2-measure rest. It then contains a melody of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes, ending with a 4-measure rest and a repeat sign.

up a note down a note**TRACK 5****down a note up a note****TRACK 6****3 notes down****TRACK 7****start a tune****TRACK 8****one more night****TRACK 9**

A New Swinger

TRACK 2



"We Roll Along"

TRACK 11

[illegible]

"Over The Moon"

TRACK 12

The first staff of music is written on a five-line treble clef. It begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody consists of the following notes: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a final whole note C4. The staff ends with a double bar line.

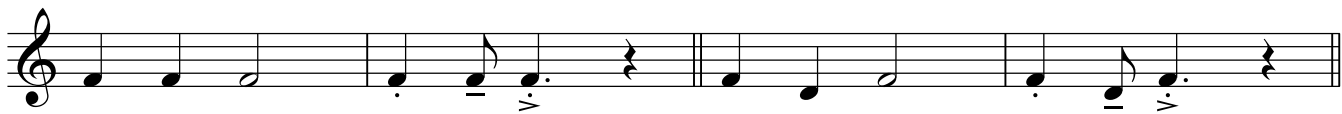
"The 3 Note Shuffle"

TRACK 13/14*

The longer version of "The 3 note Shuffle" can be used for a longer/larger group performance.
The tune/chord sequence is repeated 3 times with a 2 bar intro to the 2nd and 3rd verse.
The 2nd verse can also be used to make up a simple improvised variation of the original tune.
This can be done by changing the rhythm pattern and the note order.



**"The 3 Note Shuffle" can be turned into
a "4 Note Shuffle" by adding "D" into certain phrases**

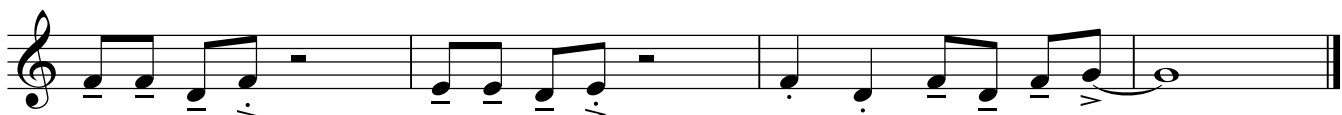
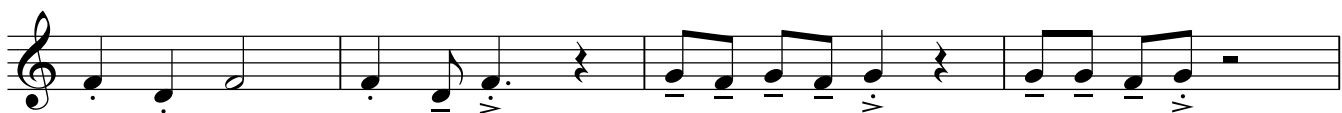


These 2 bars could be changed toThis pattern



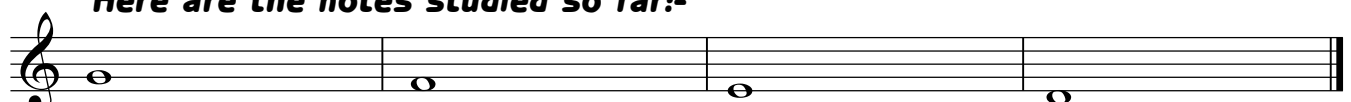
These 2 bars could be changed to This pattern

Here is a possible version for VERSE 2
Remember VERSE 1 and VERSE 3 must stay the same as TRACK 13
Try to experiment to create your own version



The First Five

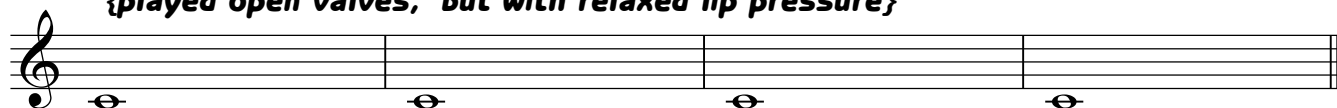
Here are the notes studied so far:-



G {played open valves} **F** {played with 1st valve} **E** {played with 1st& 2nd.} **D** {played with 1st & 3rd}

Try now to play Low C

{played open valves, but with relaxed lip pressure}



Use the following tracks to help read rhythm and learn the names and fingerings for the notes

"Play The Note" G

TRACK 18



"Play The Note" F

TRACK 19



"Play The Note" E

TRACK 20



"Play The Note" D

TRACK 21



Program your CD to also play the notes from "C" upto "G"

22/21/20/19/18

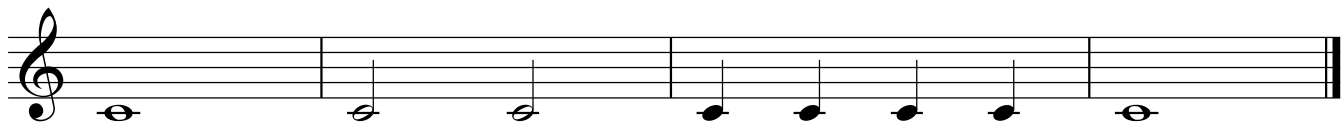
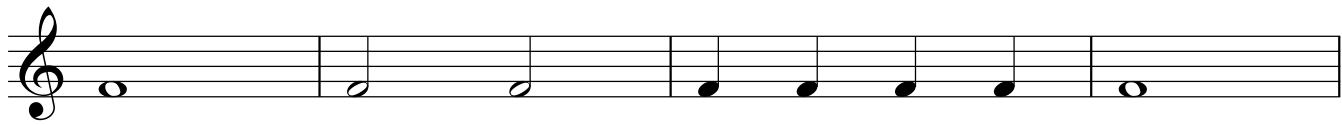
"Play The Note" C

TRACK 22



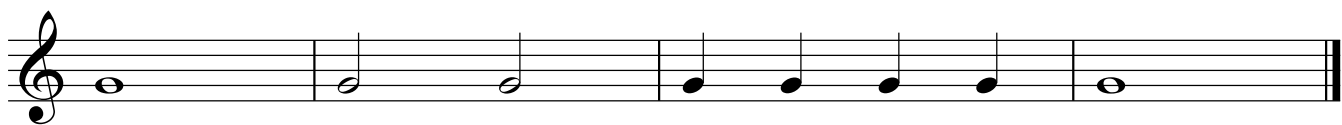
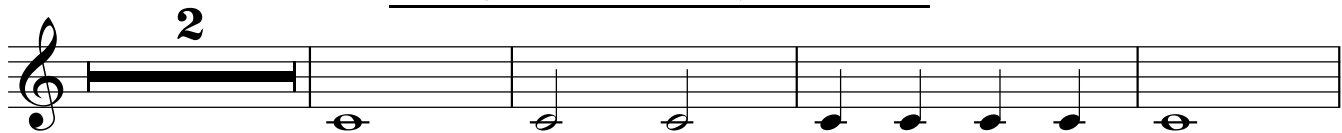
Play All the Notes Down

TRACK 23



Play All the Notes Up

TRACK 24



The "QA" Spot

TRACK 23/24

Using **Track 23** you can try this musical game:-
Your teacher (or a confident player) will play a 2 bar rhythm on the note "G", you then try to copy both the pitch of the note and the rhythm that was played. That makes 4 bars. Then they will play again this time using "F"----- You answer. The 4 bar sequence continues with the notes "E"----- then "D"----- and finally "C"



Teacher plays 2 bars on the note "G"

You copy the rhythm and the pitch



Teacher plays 2 bars on the note "F"

You copy the rhythm and the pitch

These are shown as examples and are not what you will hear.
Listen carefully and play back in time.

TRACK 24 will use a sequence that goes:- C D E F G

It is best to keep it simple at first but when you feel confident you could try to IMPROVISE (make up as you play) your own 2 or 4 bar rhythms using the scale patterns.

"The Pitching Game"

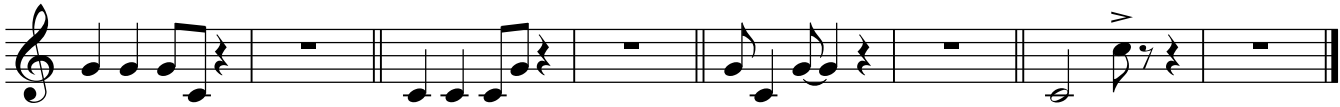
TRACK 25

26

*This track is to help you practice "pitching" the notes
played on open valves ("G" and "C")*



*Try to "echo" {in time} the playing on the disc
These are examples of what to play*

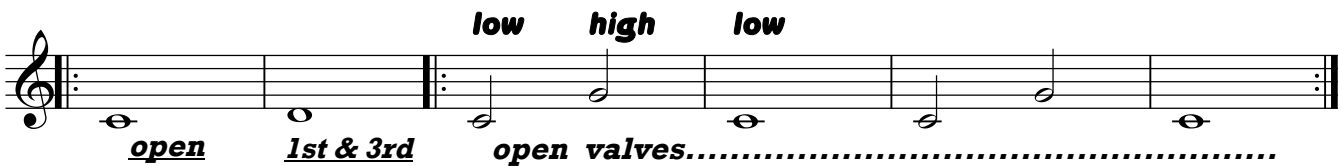
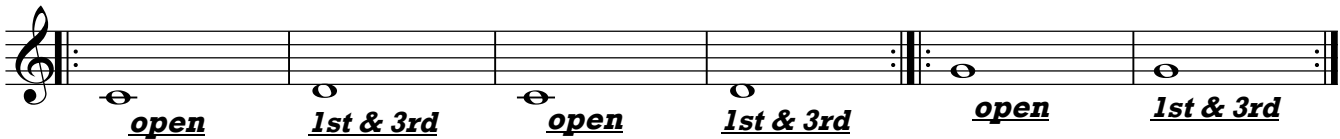


"The Test Track"

TRACK 26

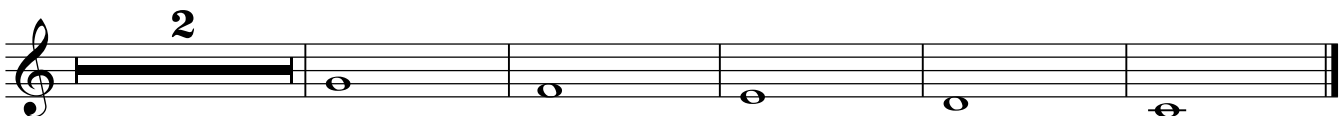
Use this to help you pitch

The trick is to be able to play "G" using open and 1st and 3rd



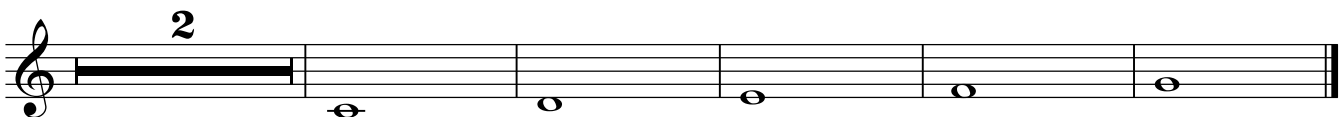
Scale Down

TRACK 27



Scale Up

TRACK 28



Mix Down

TRACK 29



Mix Up

TRACK 30



Merrily we roll along

TRACK 11

Merrily we roll along
{ duet version }

TRACK 31

Au clair de la lune

TRACK 12

Au clair de la lune
{ duet version }

TRACK 32



Au clair de la lune
{ duet version 2 }

TRACK 33

2 *player 1*

The first system of musical notation for 'Au clair de la lune' (Track 33). It consists of two staves. The top staff is for 'player 1' and has a '2' above it, indicating a second ending. The bottom staff is for 'player 2' and has a '2' above it, indicating a second ending. The music is in 2/4 time and features a simple melody with eighth and quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation for 'Au clair de la lune' (Track 33). It consists of two staves. The top staff is for 'player 1' and the bottom staff is for 'player 2'. The music continues with a simple melody and rests.

The third system of musical notation for 'Au clair de la lune' (Track 33). It consists of two staves. The top staff is for 'player 1' and the bottom staff is for 'player 2'. The music continues with a simple melody and rests.

both players together

The fourth system of musical notation for 'Au clair de la lune' (Track 33). It consists of two staves. The top staff is for 'player 1' and the bottom staff is for 'player 2'. The music continues with a simple melody and rests.

The fifth system of musical notation for 'Au clair de la lune' (Track 33). It consists of two staves. The top staff is for 'player 1' and the bottom staff is for 'player 2'. The music continues with a simple melody and rests.

The Castle Vale Walk

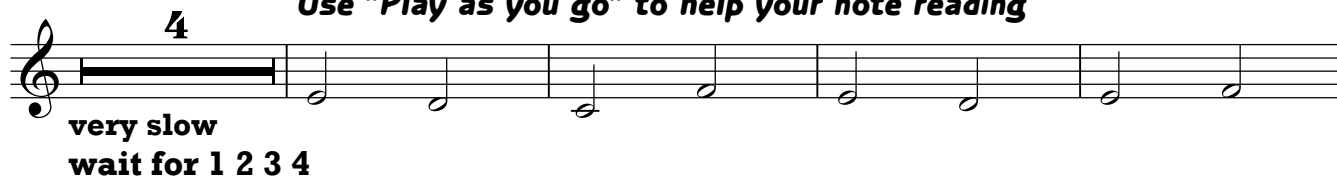
TRACK 34/35

4

The first system of musical notation for 'The Castle Vale Walk' (Track 34/35). It consists of a single staff. The music is in 4/4 time and features a simple melody with eighth and quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation for 'The Castle Vale Walk' (Track 34/35). It consists of a single staff. The music continues with a simple melody and rests.

The third system of musical notation for 'The Castle Vale Walk' (Track 34/35). It consists of a single staff. The music continues with a simple melody and rests.

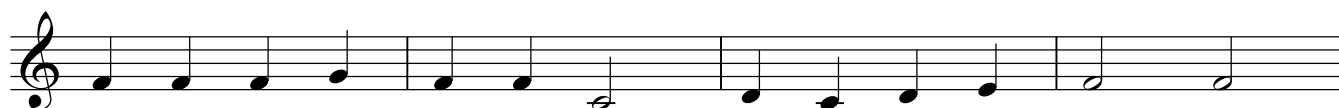
Play as you go Oats and Beans**TRACK 36***Use "Play as you go" to help your note reading*

P.a y.g. Good King Wenceslas**TRACK 40**

4
 Use "Play as you go" to help your note reading
 very slow
 wait for 1 2 3 4

**Good King Wenceslas****TRACK 41**

2

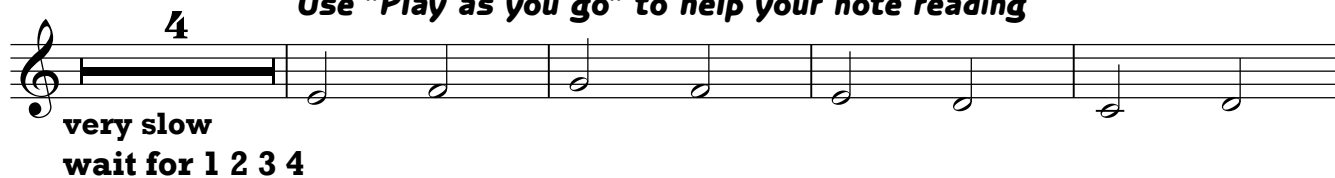
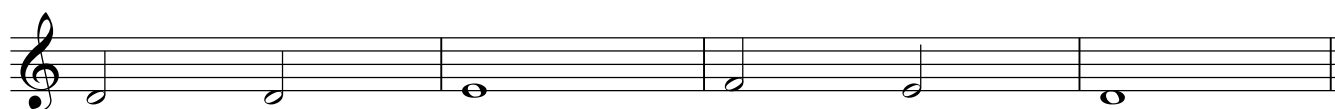
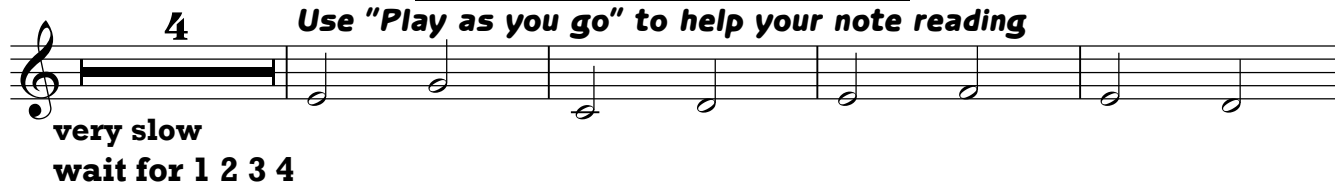
**P.a y.g. Plutos' Christmas****TRACK 42**

4
 Use "Play as you go" to help your note reading
 very slow
 wait for 1 2 3 4

**Plutos' Christmas****TRACK 43**

2



P.a y.g. Ode to Joy**TRACK 44***Use "Play as you go" to help your note reading***Ode to Joy****TRACK 45****One More Night****TRACK 46****P.a y.g. Jingle Bells****TRACK 47***Use "Play as you go" to help your note reading***Jingle Bells****TRACK 48**

Jingle Bells (faster version)

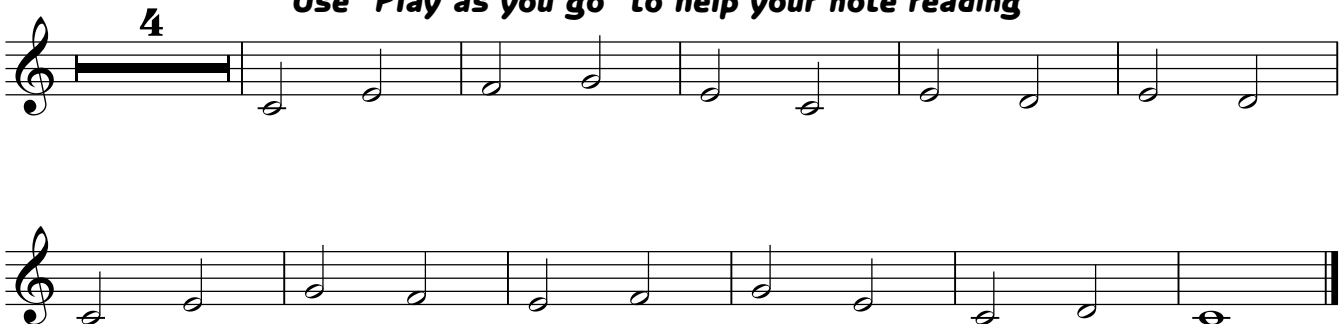
TRACK 49



P.a.y.g. The Saints go marching in

TRACK 50

Use "Play as you go" to help your note reading



The Saints go marching in

TRACK 51



If you can play all the tunes
try this "Medley" of all 8

"Hooked on Brass"

OATS AND BEANS

TRACK 52

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB

TRACK 53

GOOD KING WENCESLAS

TRACK 54

ODE TO PLUTO

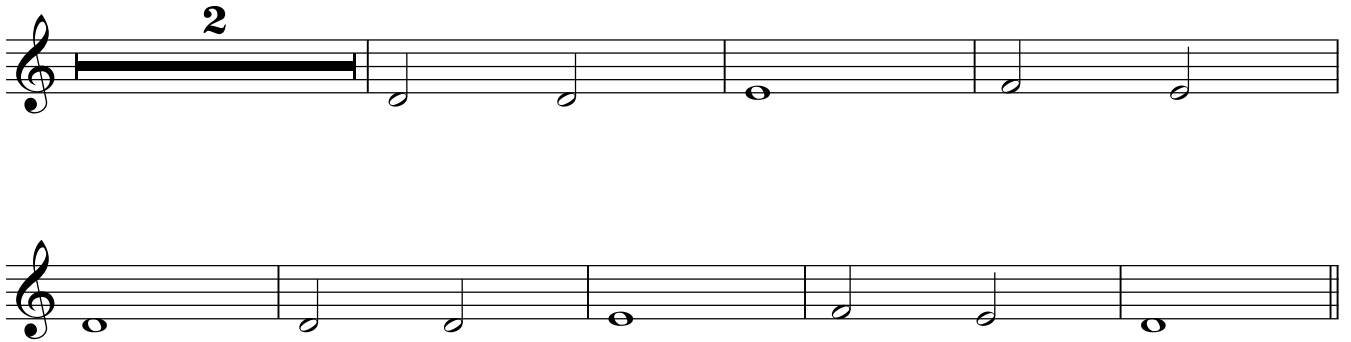
TRACK 55

ODE TO JOY

TRACK 56

ONE MORE NIGHT

TRACK 57



JINGLE BELLS

TRACK 58



THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN

TRACK 59



Quaver Playing

Quavers are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ a beat,
count them out by saying "and" quickly between the beats.
You can also say "TEA" for 1 beat notes and "COFFEE" for 2 half beats

1 2 3 and 4 1 2 and 3 4 1 and 2 3 4
tea tea coffeetea tea coffeetea tea coffeetea tea tea

Try to count the beats in your head as you play
Play at different speeds use **TRACKS 15 16 and 17** again

1 2 3 and 4 and 1 2 and 3 and 4 1 and 2 and 3 4
tea tea cof fee cof fee tea cof fee cof fee tea cof fee cof fee tea tea

Play 5 note scale patterns using any of the above rhythms,
here are some examples:-

①

"CLAP AND SAY" the rhythms before you play them!!!

TRACK 27

②

TRACK 28

③

TRACK 27

④

TRACK 27

⑤

Track 28

⑥

6 7 8 combine different rhythms
it will help to work them out first TRY to "CLAP AND SAY"

TRACK 27

⑦

TRACK 28

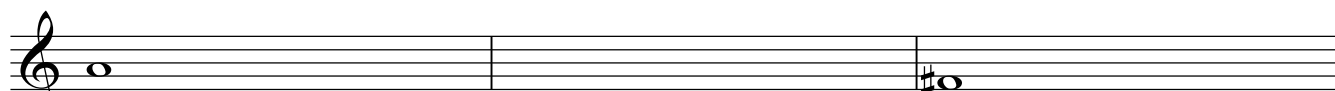
⑧

TRACK 27

Three New Notes

TRACK 60

The Three New Notes are:-



A = 1st & 2nd **low B = 2nd.** **F sharp = 2nd.**

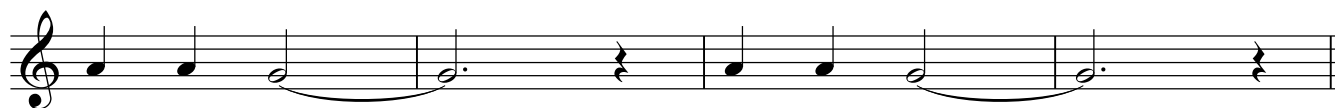
"A" UP

TRACK 61


Breathe at the comma signs

TIED TO FIVE

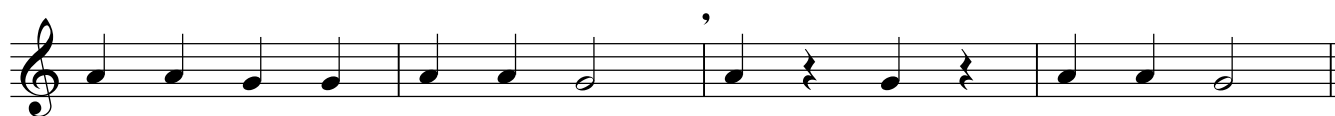
TRACK 62



MARCH

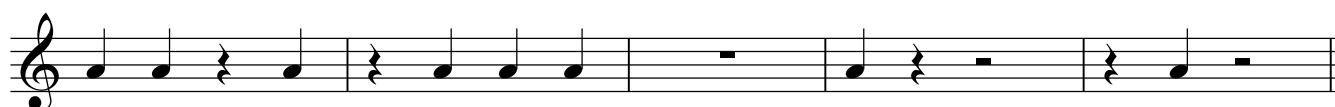
TRACK 63


Breathe at the comma signs



REST "A" WHILE

TRACK 64/65

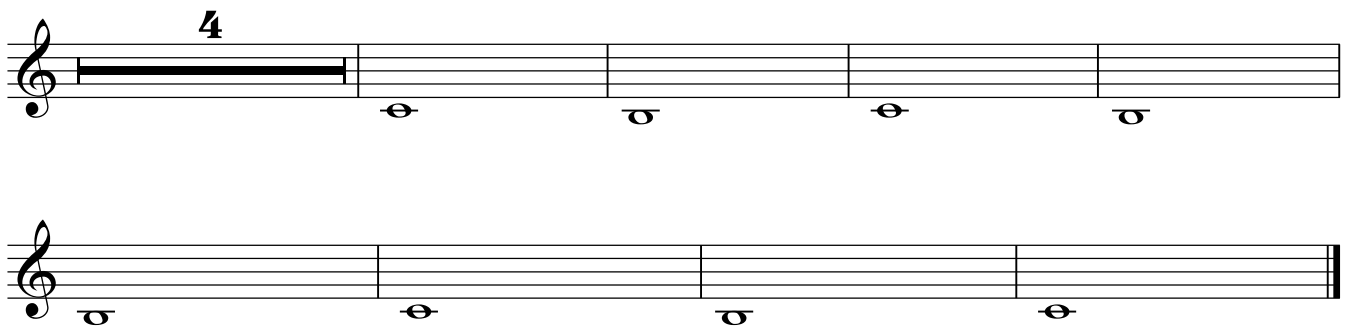


"JAZZ - A"

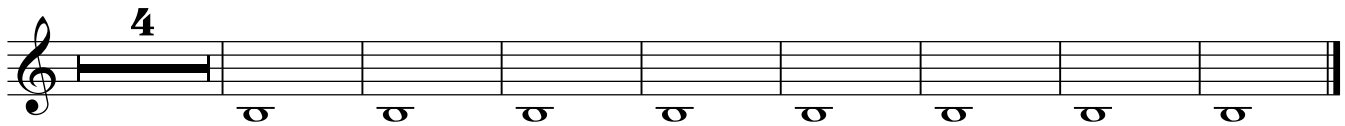
TRACK 66

"C's" and "B's"

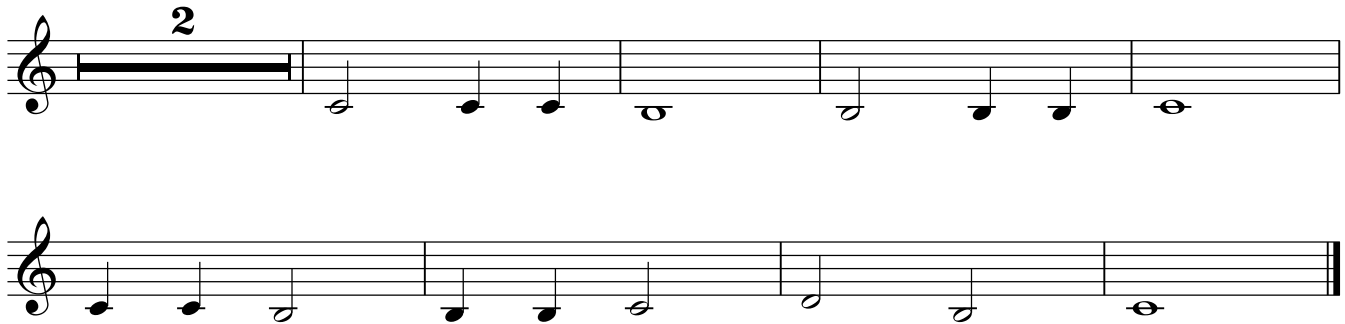
TRACK 67

"B line"

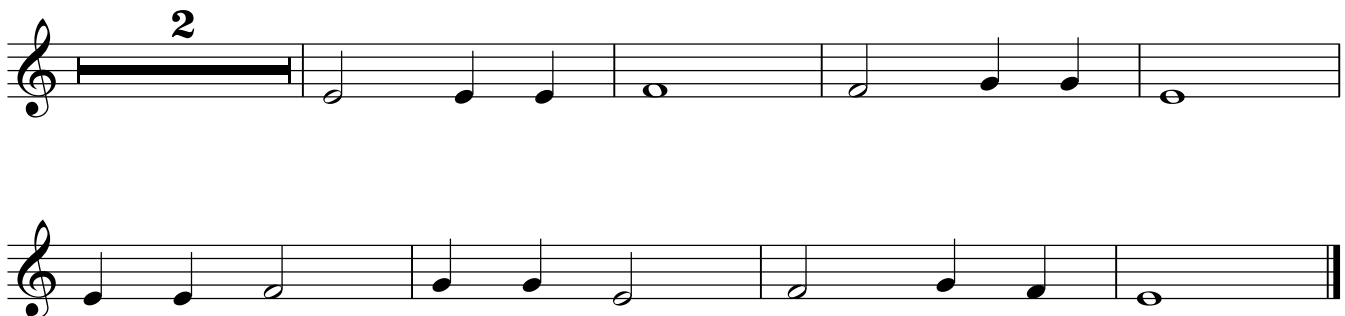
TRACK 68

"CBs' Lullaby"

TRACK 69

"Top part for CBs' Lullaby"

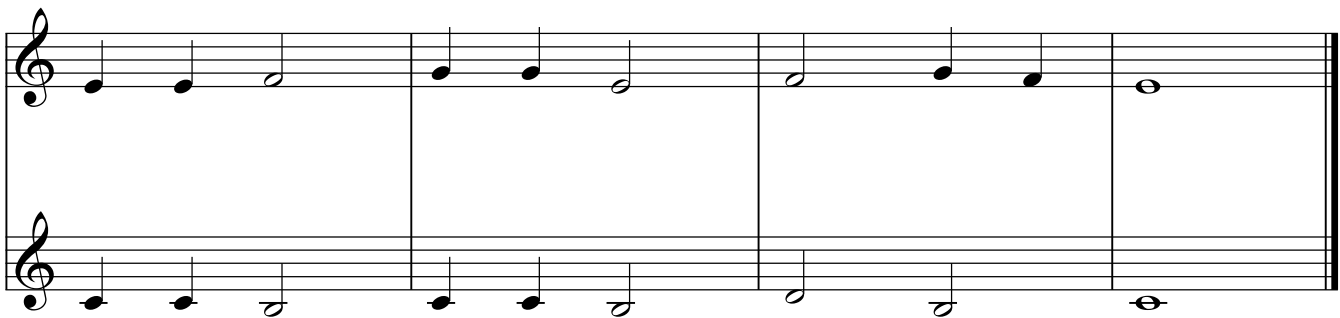
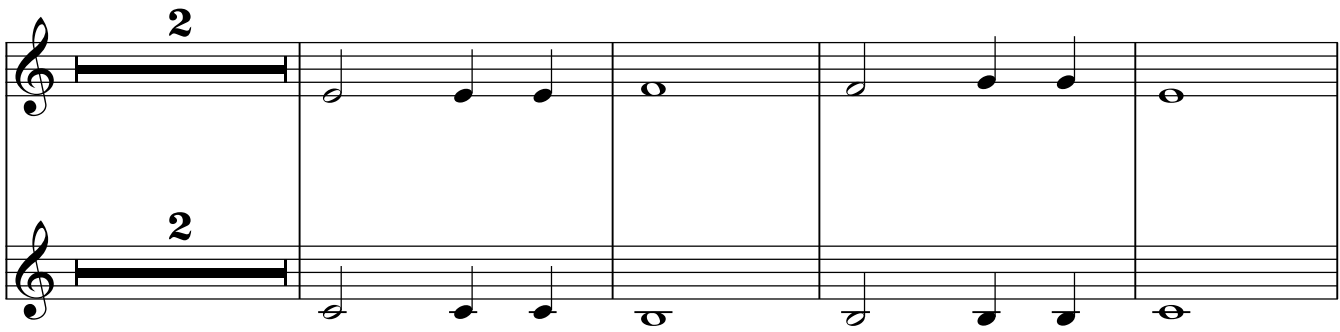
TRACK 70



"CBs' Lullaby" {duet version}

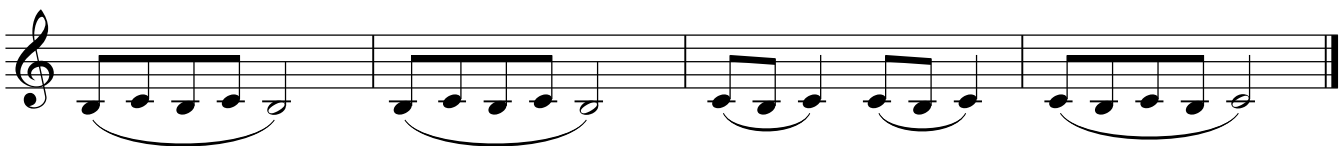
TRACK 69/70

38



Busy "B's"

TRACK 71



*See Also:- More Busy "Bs"
and Busy "F#s"*

**SEE ALSO TRACKS 72-74
FOR FASTER VERSIONS**

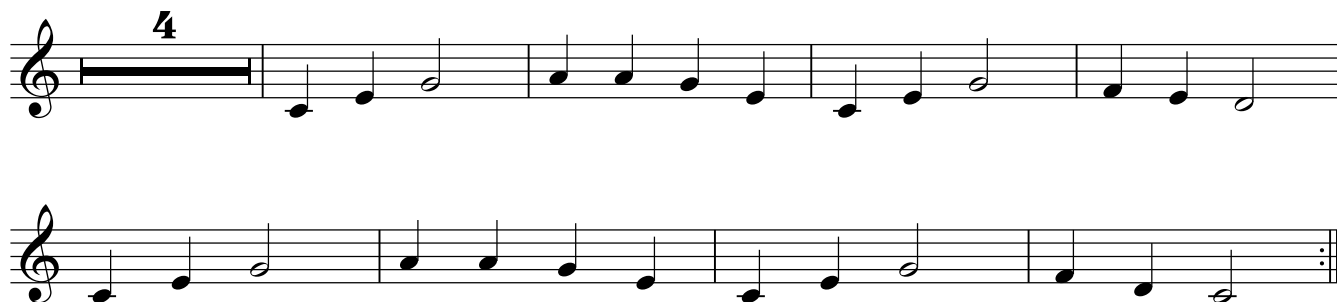
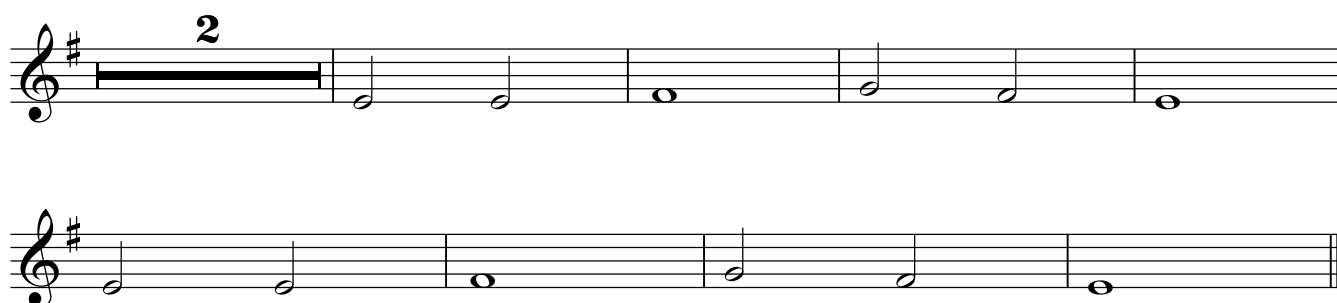
Bonus Material 7

Busy "F sharps"

TRACK 75/76



Twinkle Twinkle Little Star**TRACK 77****Au clair de la lune {version 2}****TRACK 78****Skip to my lou****TRACK 79**

Todd**TRACK 80****This Old Man****TRACK 81****Rule Britannia****TRACK 82****One More Night 2****TRACK 83****One More Night 2 (spot the difference?)****TRACK 83**

"Sharp Oats"**TRACK 84****Ode to Sharps****TRACK 85****The Sharps go marching in!!****TRACK 86****Mix and Match****TRACK 87**

The Saints (jazz version)

TRACK 88

Trp.1 3 verses

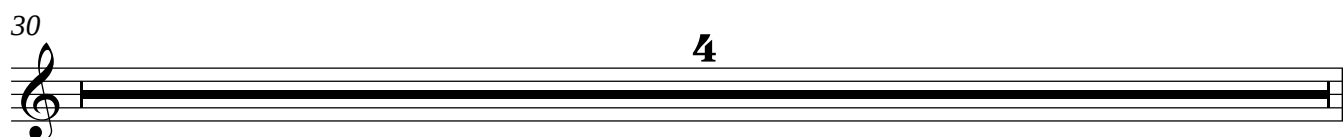
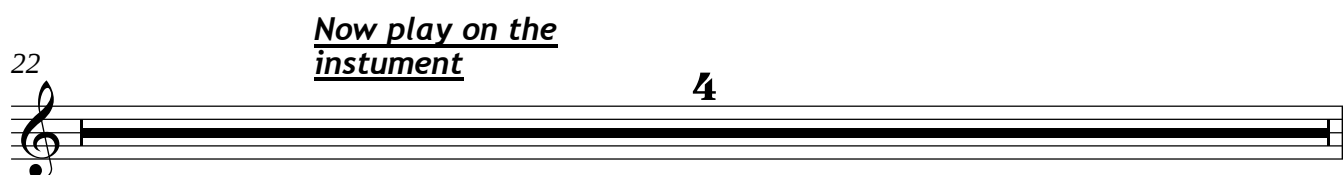
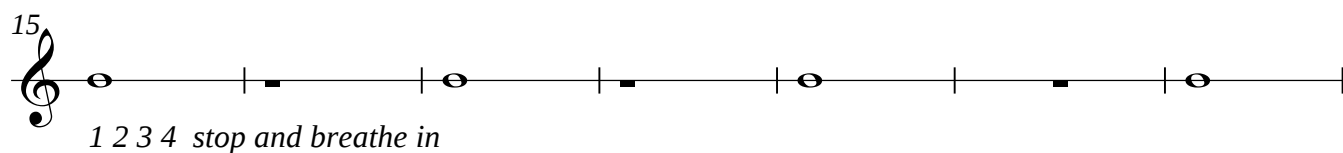
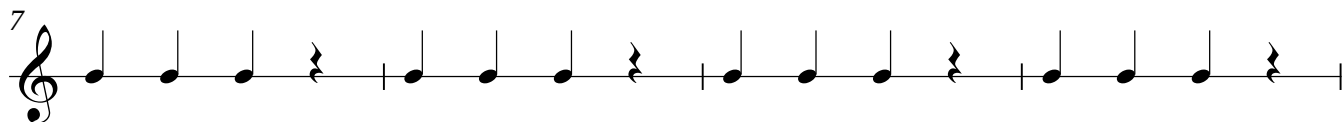
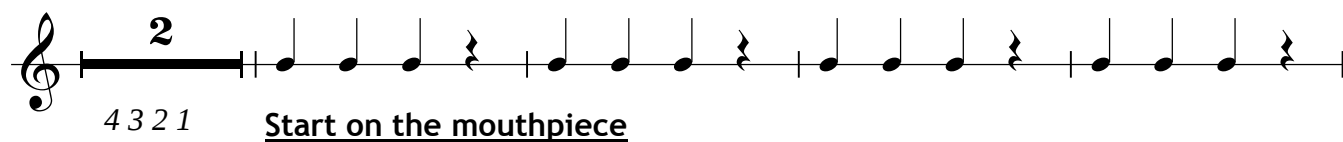
1 2 12341

Coda Da Capo after verse 2 :- then to Coda

Trp.2 3 verses

1 2 12341234

Coda Da Capo after verse 2 :- then to Coda



**"Easy Bells"**

Use Track 48 (Trumpet CD) 62 (Trombone CD)

Listen to the track and follow the notes

Play the rhythm on the mouthpiece

Now try to play the first line on one note

Workout which 2 notes you have to play and then try the whole piece, play a line at a time if you need to.

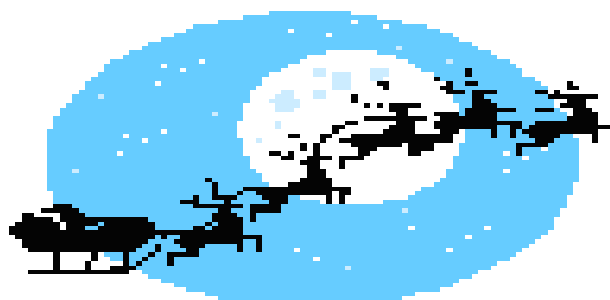
When you are ready play with the backing track.

Now find the complete version of the piece in your book.

It use all of "THE FIRST FIVE" you must be able to follow the notes and then try to name them and finally be able to play them.

Over the holidays see how far you can get with this tune.

Good Luck and A Merry Christmas



"Hold On" (for 10 seconds)

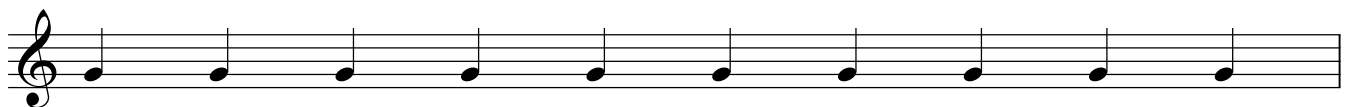

count the "PULSE" 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 breathe in slowly

"The Church Bells"**TRACKS 15/16/17**


let ring-----
 no gaps in the sound think "DING---DONG (you must co-ordinate air flow and tongue

"How Many Shorts"**TRACKS 15/16/17**

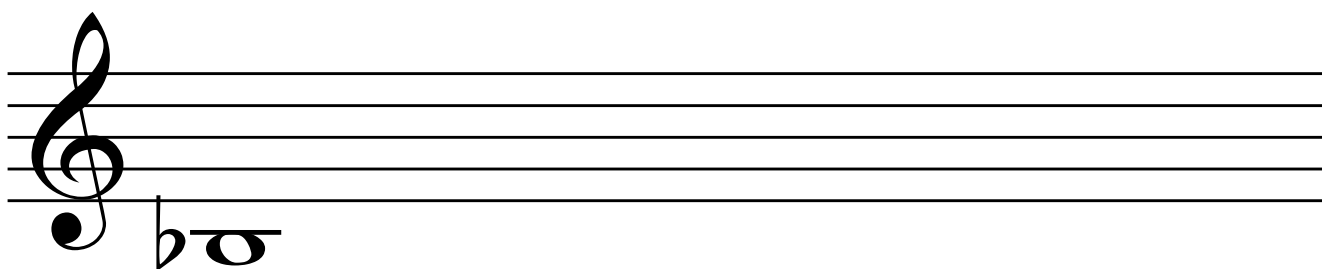
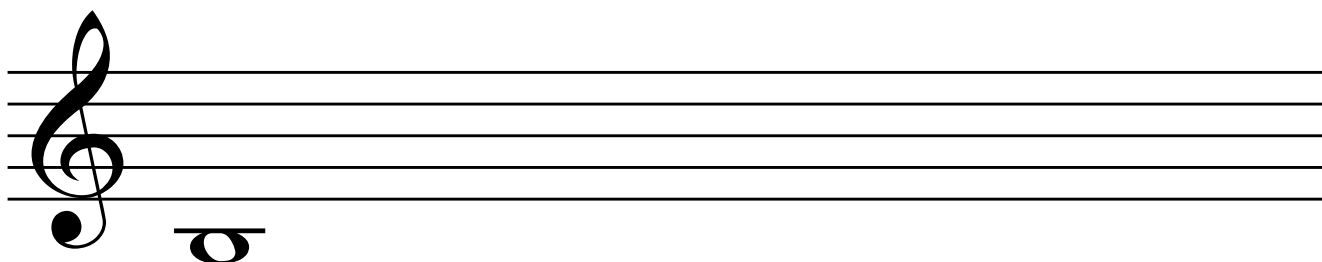
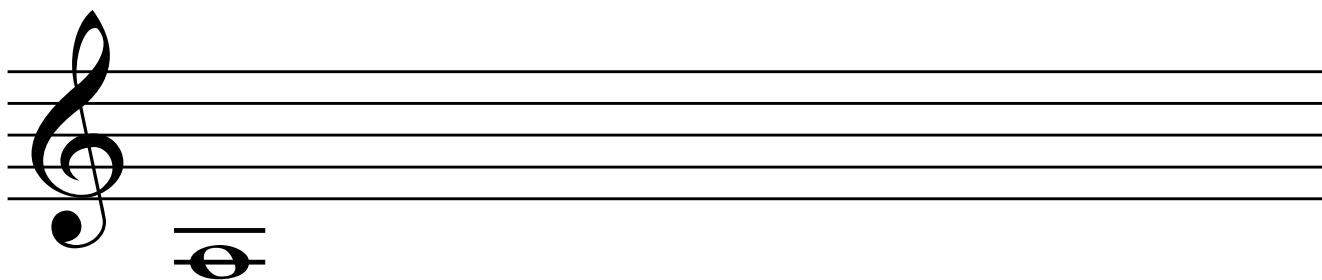
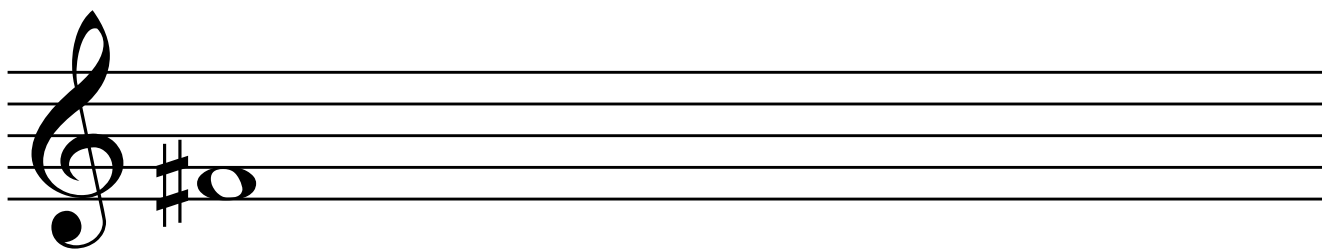
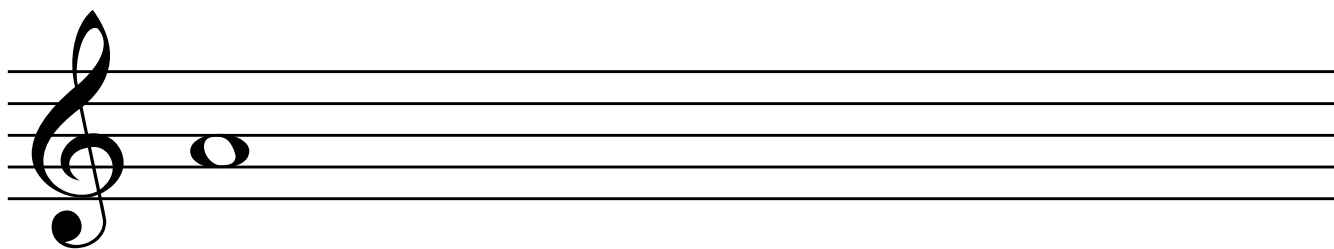

see how many repeated (short) you can play



"Caterpillar!!!!"**TRACKS 15/16/17**


see how many half beat notes you can play, think in groups of 4


"Scale -Waltz"**not available**


count quickly 123 123



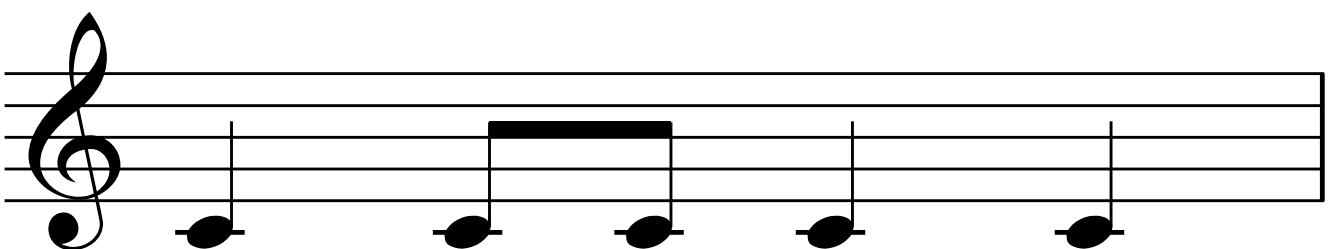
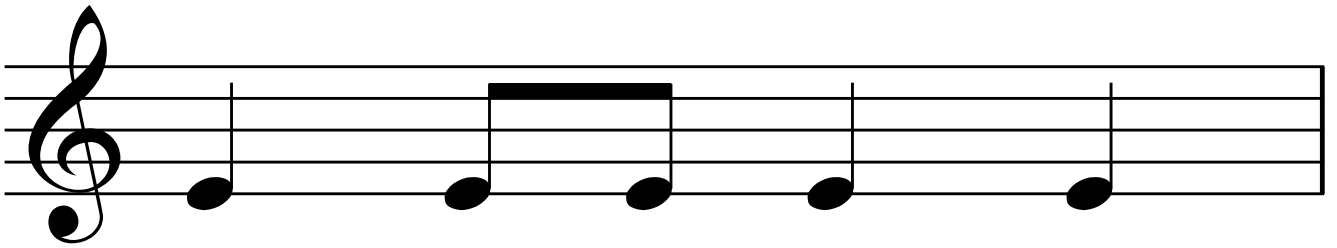
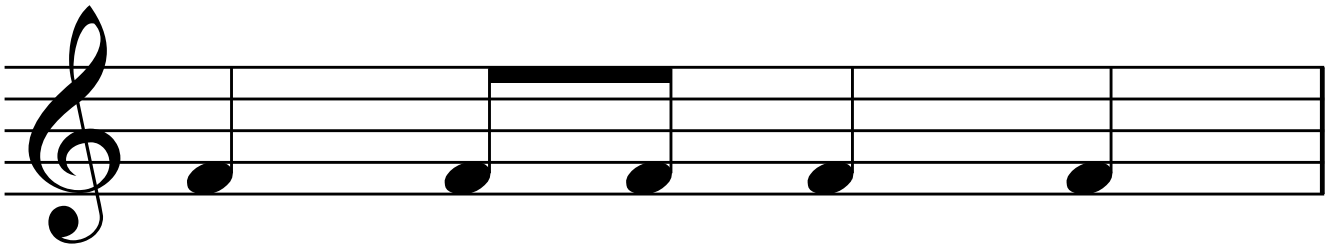
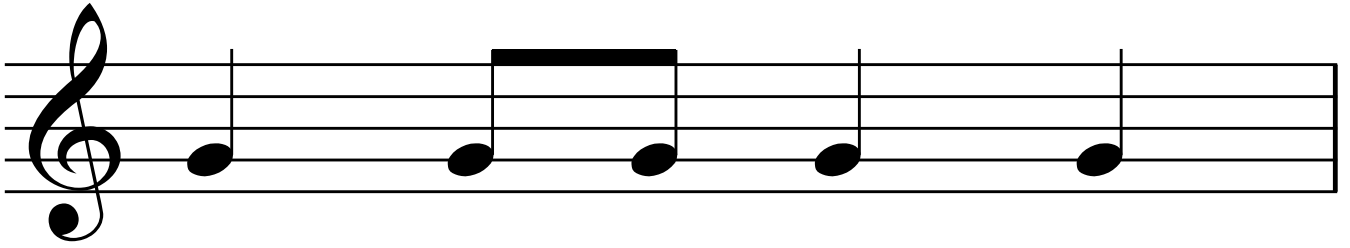
A in the 2nd space = 1 and 2

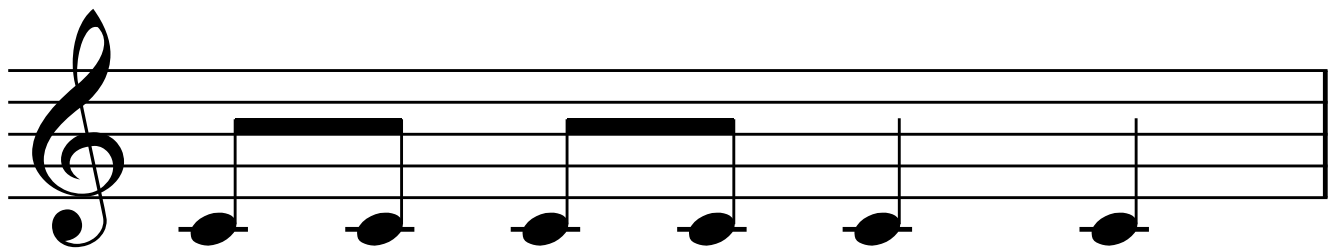
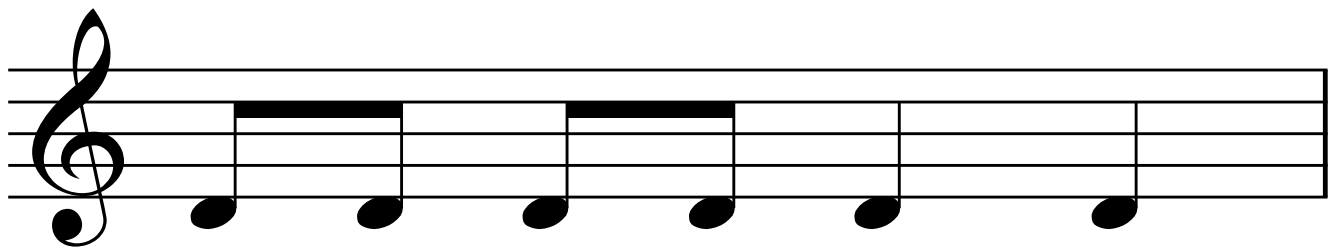
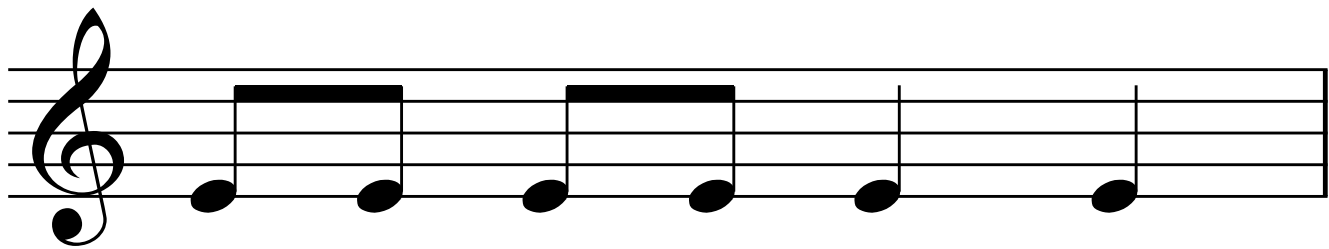
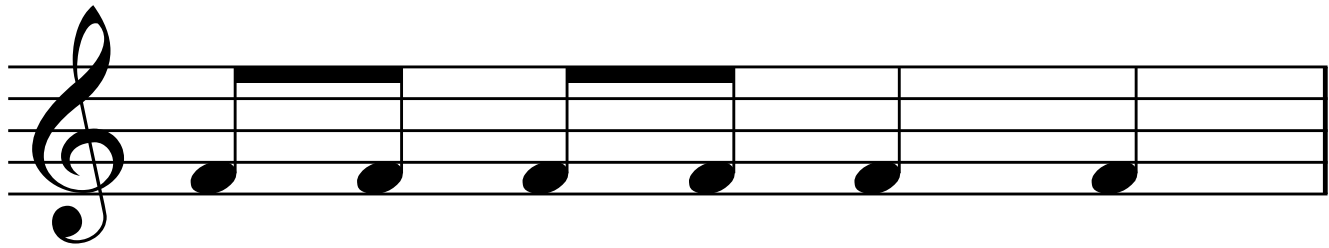
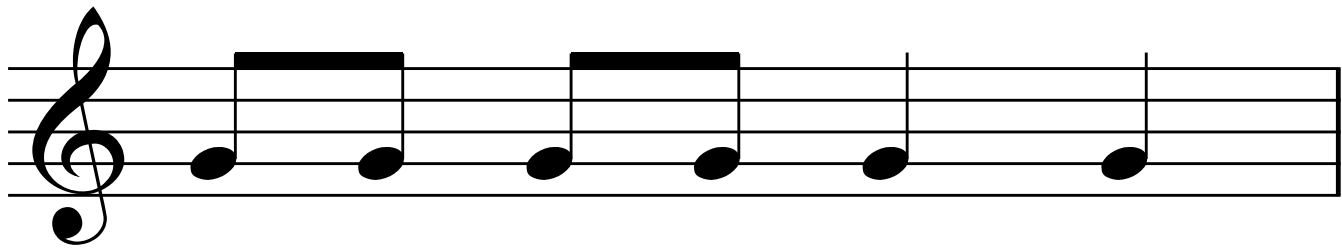
F sharp in the 1st space = 2

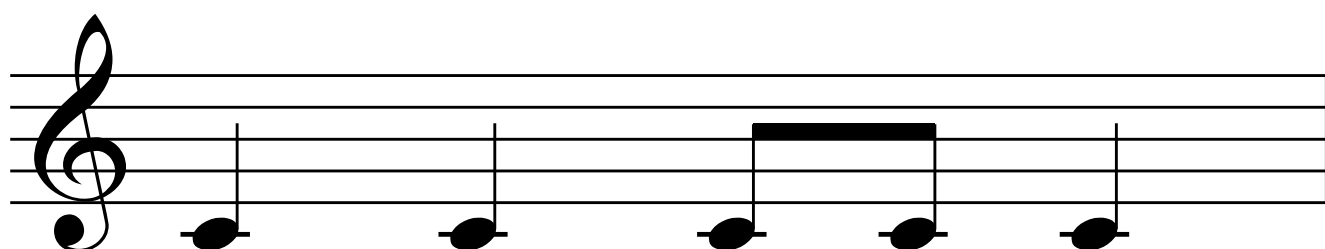
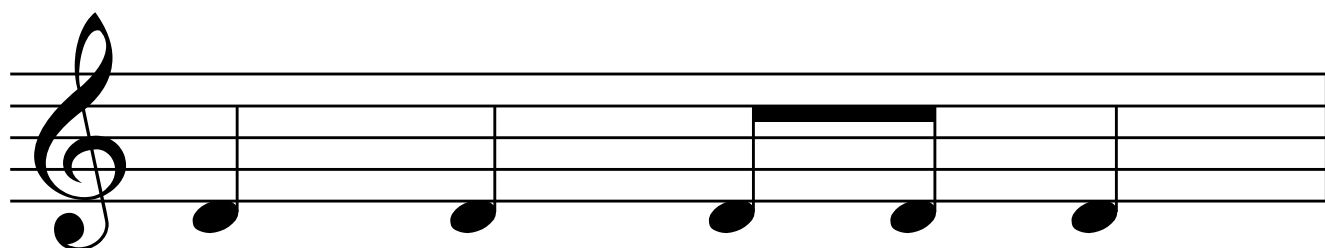
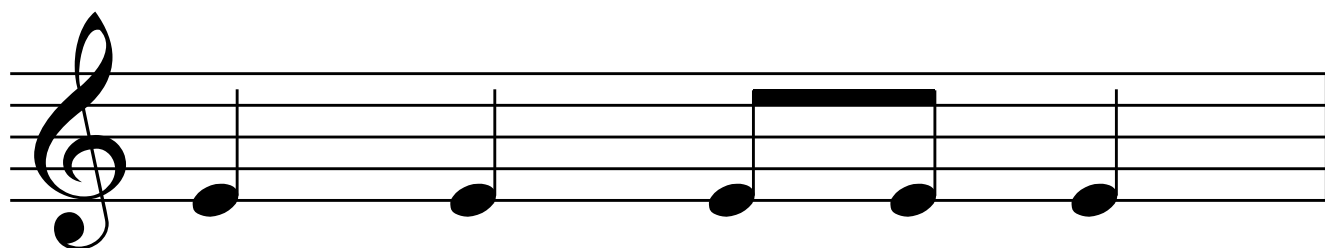
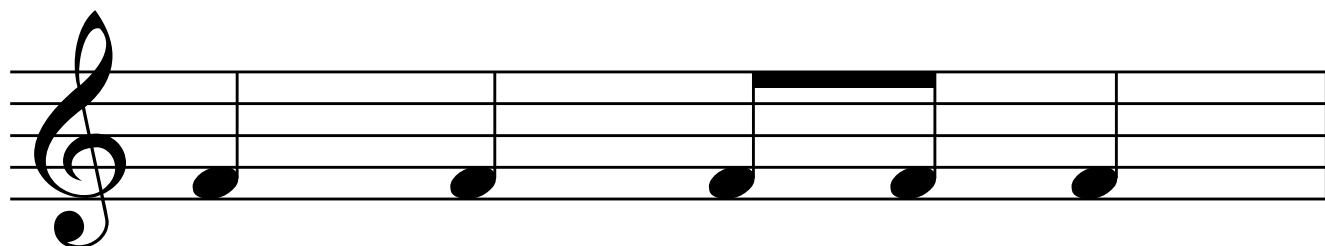
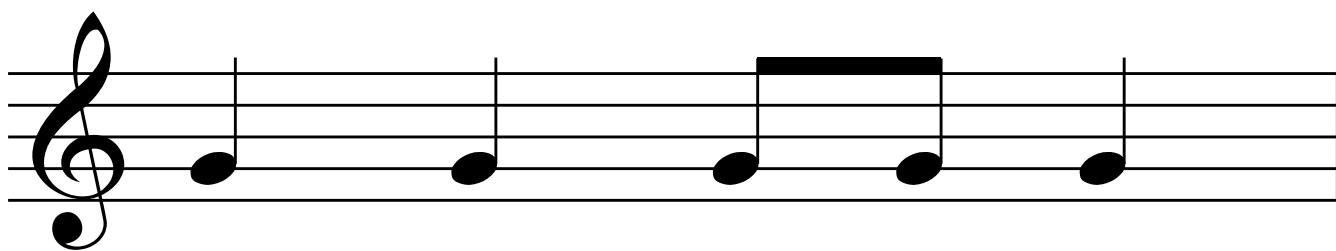
Low A 2 lines down = 1 and 2

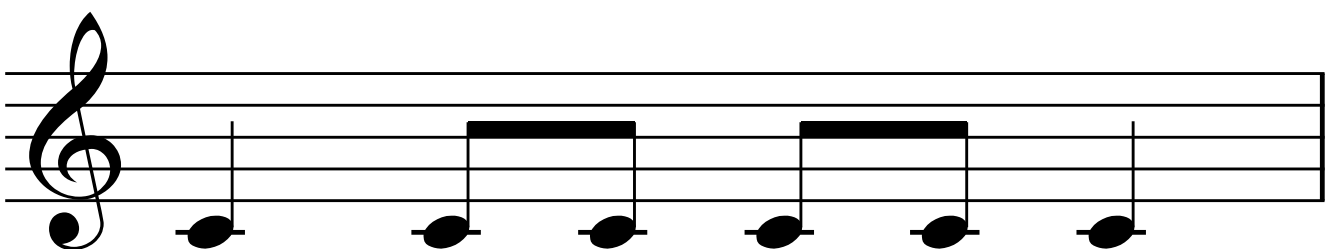
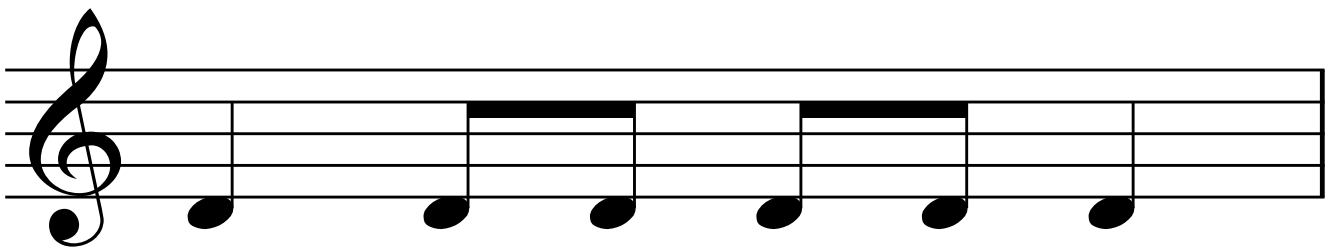
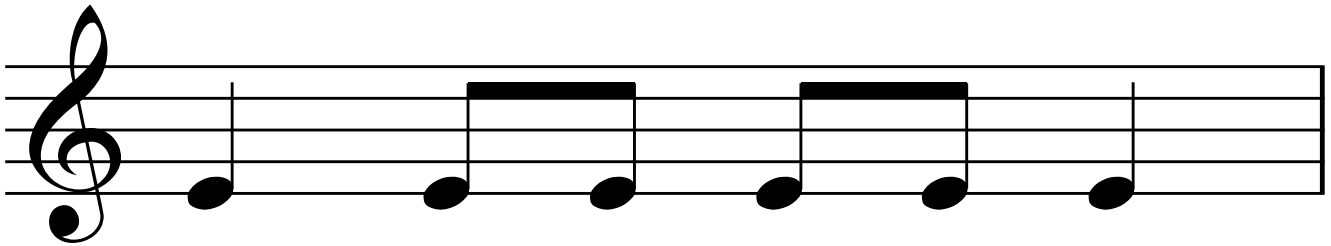
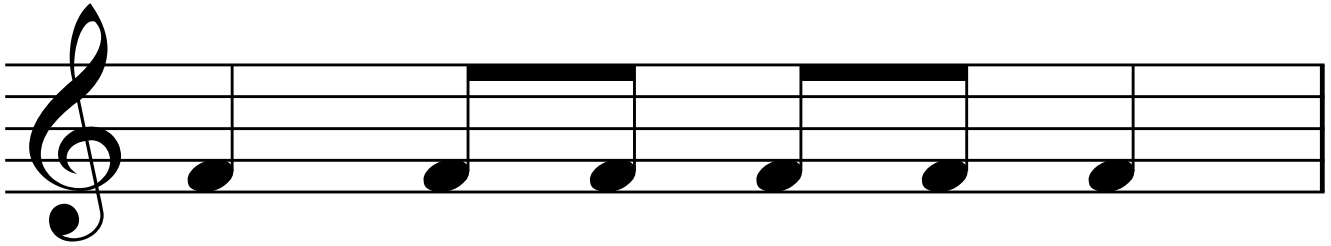
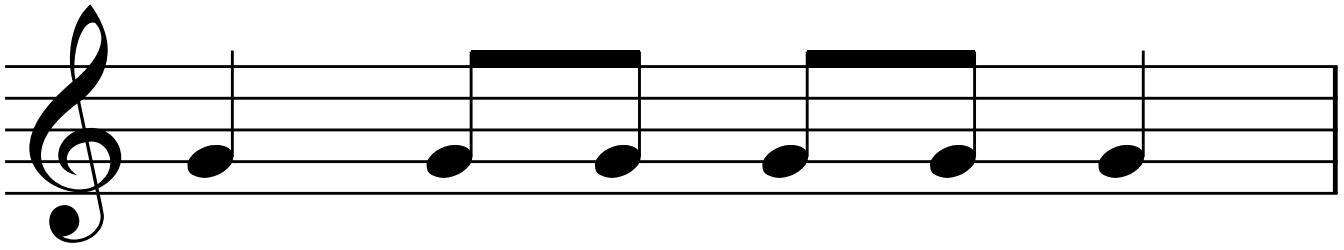
B under its own line = 2

B flat under its own line = 1









To play “Nelsons’ Fingers” use Open then 2nd Valve
On alternate notes. Repeat each pattern 4 times.

To keep in time use Tracks:- 15 16 17

1.WAITING

			
1	2	3	4

2.PACING

			
1	2	3	4

3.WALKING

			
1	2	3	4

4.RUNNING

			
1	2	3	4

5.RACING

			
1	2	3	4

Nos.4 and 5 can be played “slurred”

Use these rhythm boxes to make up your own patterns

1	2	3	4

1	2	3	4

1	2	3	4

1	2	3	4

1	2	3	4

1	2	3	4

Bonus Material 6**Elements**

The elements of music that we need to understand are:-

Duration (RHYTHM) Pitch Speed (Tempo) Volume (Loudness)

Look at these rhythm values:-

One beat notes are written like this  

Two beat notes are written like this  

Four beat notes are written like this  

A three beat note is written like this  

Half beat (quavers) are written in groups of 2 or 4 and are written like this   or  

One half looks like this  

Try to learn to recognise these shapes

Play the rhythm pieces first while you develop your lip control

Experiment with using the different speeds (or TEMPO)

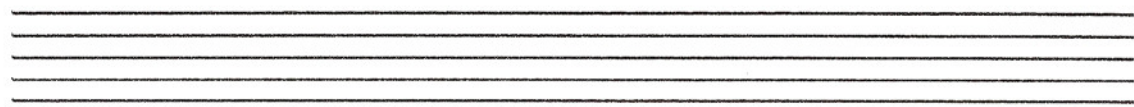
Track 15 is a moderate speed Track 16 is slow and Track 17 is quick. In musical terms we use 3 "Italian" words.

Moderato Andante Allegro

You may come across quarternotes (or semiquavers) they look like this  

Pitch is the word used to describe the up/down (high/low) element of music.

To write down pitches in music we use a staff (made up of 5 lines)



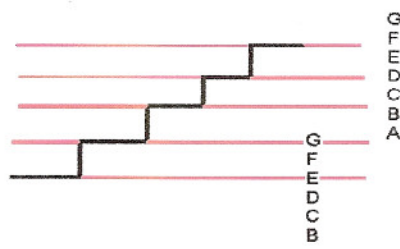
Notes are named after the first 7 letters of the ALPHABET

A B C D E F G

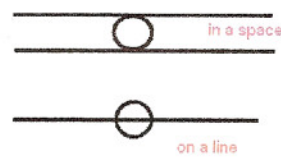
Think of these letters as going up a set of stairs or steps. **G**

F
E
D
C
B
A

Does this picture help?



Notes are placed into lines or spaces



To the stave a clef will be added

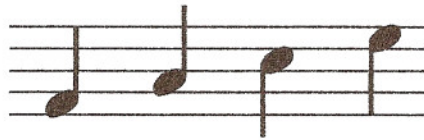


This a treble clef

Now look at a series of notes on the lines



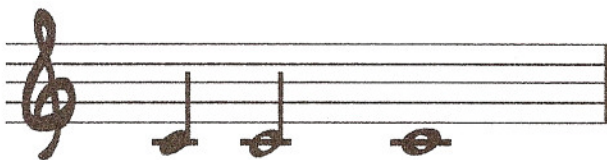
Now on the spaces



Have a look at page 10 and 11 for a way of remembering the names of the lines and spaces.

Because there are more than 11 notes we have to write some notes above or below the stave. The note C (starting note for Trumpet) is written on the line below the stave Notice as well the different

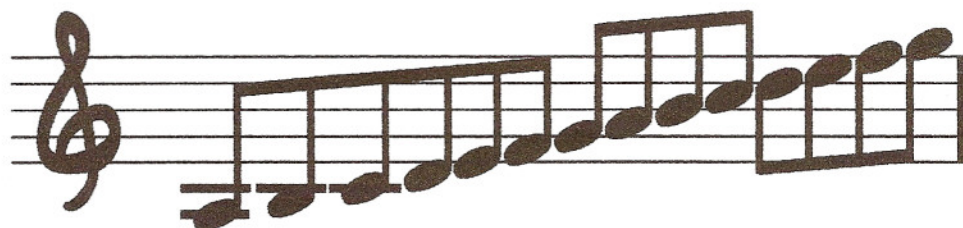
RHYTHM values



1 beat 2 beats 4 beats

Here is a complete sequence of notes that follow the alphabet in sequence from "LOW A to High G"
They are written in quavers (half beat notes)

Can you work out them out? The first note is "A"



VOLUME (Loudness) is easy to understand. By blowing harder we can make the note louder (forte) and by blowing less the sound will be quieter (piano)

See if you can work out the names of all the notes and there rhythm value in the following lines.

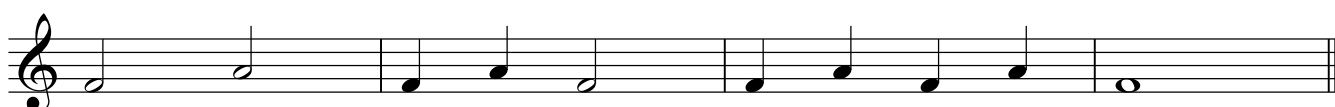
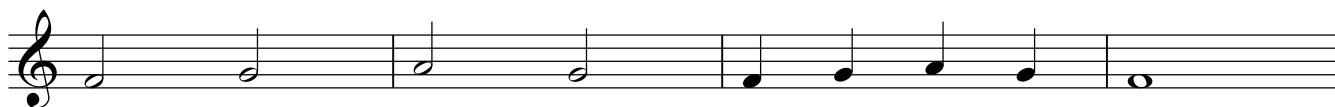


The final sheet "READ IT" will help you further with understanding how to read music. Good luck

Supplementary Exercises using "3 New Notes"

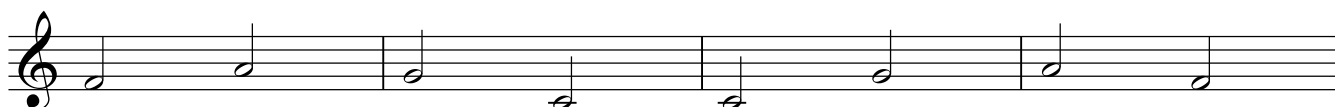
①

Working Up from "F"

not available

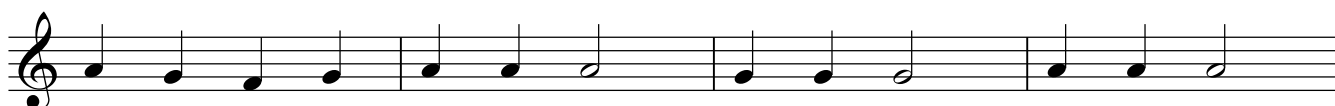
②

The Chimes of Big Ben

not available

③

Merrily (with Eb Instruments)

Tenor Horn
PPCD 1

④

Hymn Tune (Abide To Me)

not available

Three staves of musical notation for the hymn tune 'Abide To Me'. The first staff contains the first line of the melody, the second staff contains the second line, and the third staff contains the third line, ending with a double bar line.

⑤

"Jazz A" (2nd verse)

TRACK 66

Three staves of musical notation for the 2nd verse of 'Jazz A'. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure of the third staff, indicated by a '3' above the notes.

⑥

Pitching Patterns

PPCD 4
Aerobics

Four staves of musical notation for Pitching Patterns. Each staff begins with a repeat sign (double bar line with dots). The first staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, B4, D5, G4, B4, D5. The second staff shows: G4, B4, D5, G4, B4, D5. The third staff shows: G4, B4, D5, G4, B4, D5. The fourth staff shows: G4, B4, D5, G4, B4, D5.

A New Swinger

TRACK 2

The second system of the musical exercise is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure contains a whole rest, with a large number '4' above it indicating a four-measure rest. This is followed by a repeat sign. The first part of the exercise consists of two measures of quarter notes: B-flat, A, G, F, and E, D, C, B-flat. The second part consists of two measures of quarter notes: B-flat, A, G, F, and E, D, C, B-flat. The exercise concludes with a final measure containing a whole rest, with a large number '4' above it indicating a four-measure rest. Below the staff, the instruction *play 3 times* is written.

Have fingers

TRACK 3

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/2, indicated by a '2' above the staff and a '1/2' below the first measure. The melody consists of the following notes: a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note B-flat in the second measure, a half note D in the third measure, a half note E in the fourth measure, a half note F in the fifth measure, a half note G in the sixth measure, a half note A in the seventh measure, a half note B-flat in the eighth measure, a half note C in the ninth measure, a half note D in the tenth measure, a half note E in the eleventh measure, a half note F in the twelfth measure, a half note G in the thirteenth measure, a half note A in the fourteenth measure, a half note B-flat in the fifteenth measure, and a half note C in the sixteenth measure. The system ends with a double bar line.

Four by 4

TRACK 4

2 4

Hold the last note on as long as possible

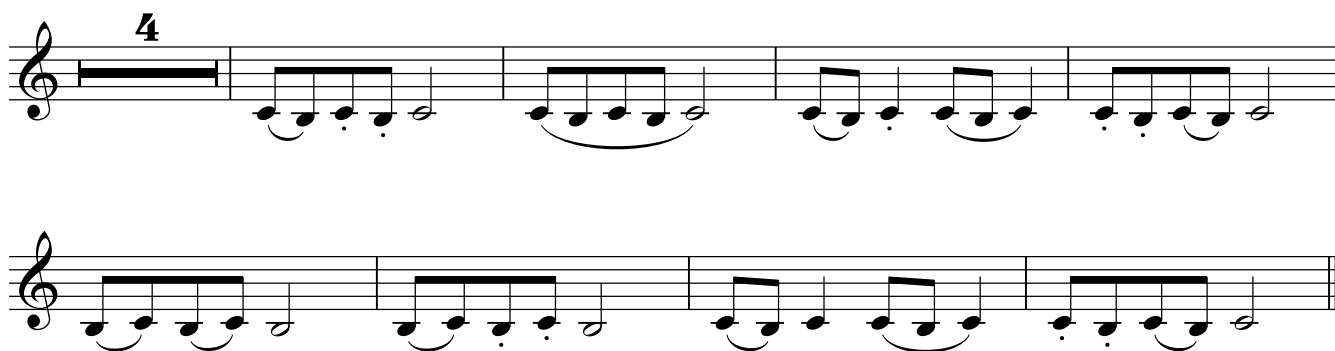
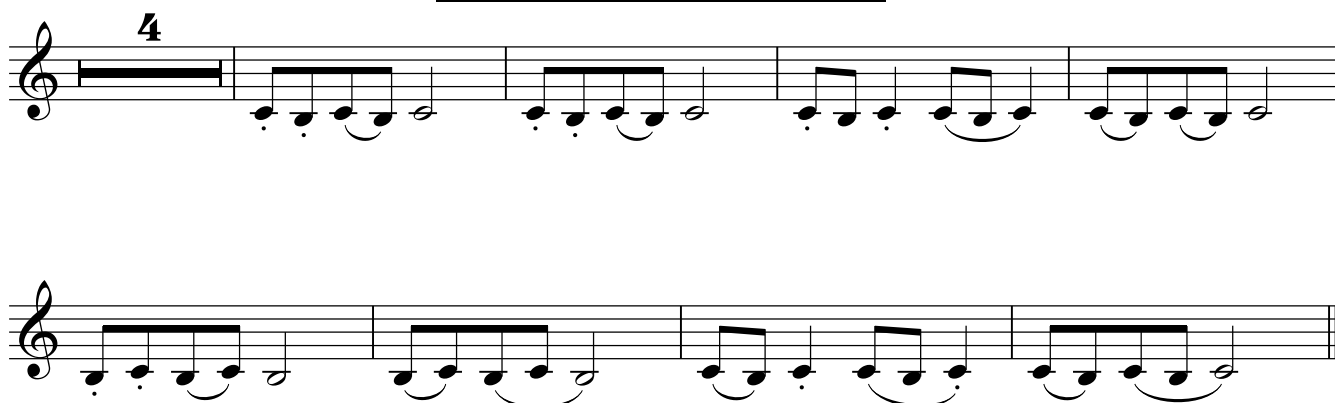
"The 3 note shuffle"

TRACK 13/14*

4

4

4

Bonus Material 7**More Busy "B's"****TRACKS 71-74****Even More Busy "B's"****TRACKS 71-74****More Busy "F sharps"****TRACKS 75/76****Even More Busy "F#s"****TRACKS 75/76**

Blues for Matt

not available

Blues Tempo

Musical score for "Blues for Matt" in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff features a 2-measure rest followed by a final melodic phrase ending with an eighth note and a quarter note.

Produced in conjunction with Matthew Evans Bartley Green School Birmingham in June and July 2008 as part of Key Stage 3 Strategy project

*Bb Insts fits with F Horn Jazz A
Eb Insts fits with Trumpet PPCD :66*

"DAME "O" Jazz

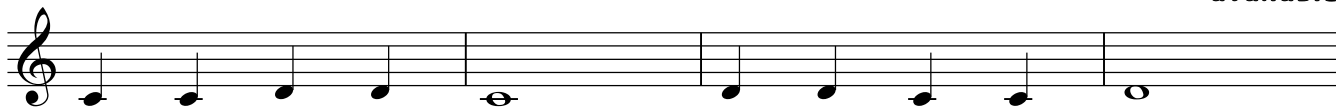
Musical score for "DAME O Jazz" in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff features a final melodic phrase ending with an eighth note and a quarter note.

More 2 Note Tunes

①

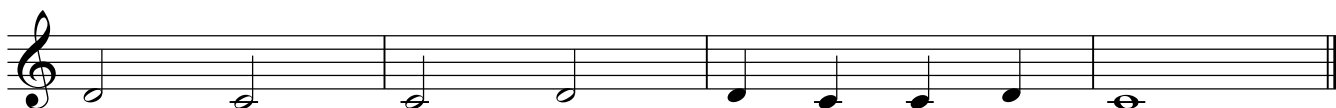
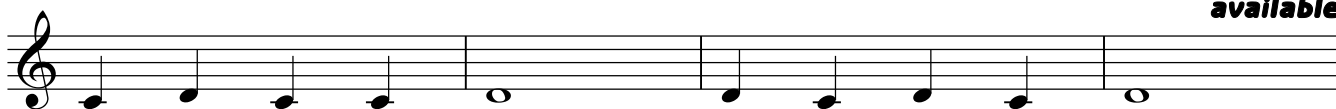
The **Rhythm Boxes** can be used to as a starting point to compose simple 2 note tunes Here are 5 more

not
available



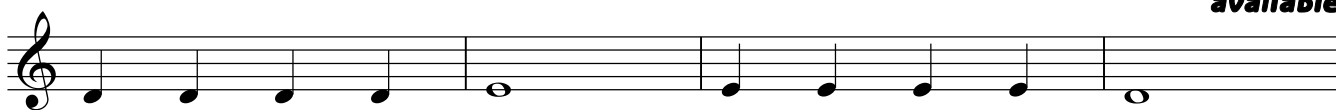
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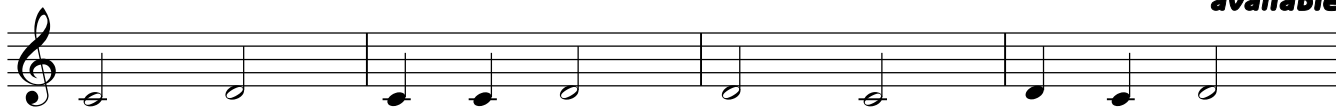
④

not
available



⑤

not
available



Bonus Material 10

①

The **Rhythm Boxes** can be used to as a starting point to compose simple 2 note tunes Here are 5 samples.

E♭ CD
TRACK 81/82



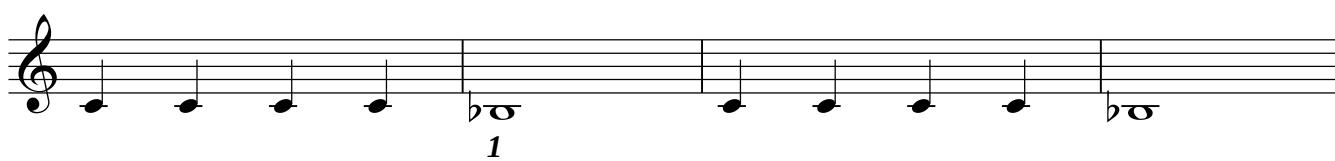
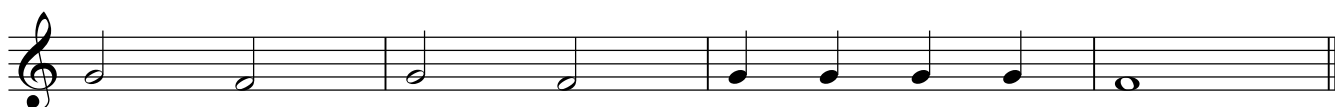
②

E♭ CD
TRACK 83/84



③

E♭ CD
TRACK 85/86



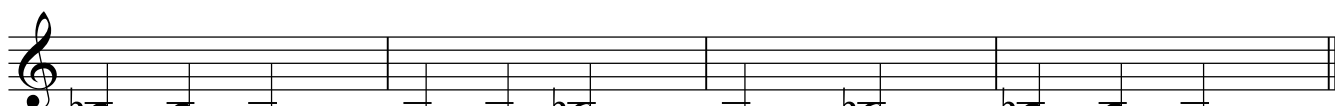
④

E♭ CD
TRACK 88/89



⑤

E♭ CD
TRACK 90/91



2 Note Tunes (with French Horn)

Bonus Material 11

①

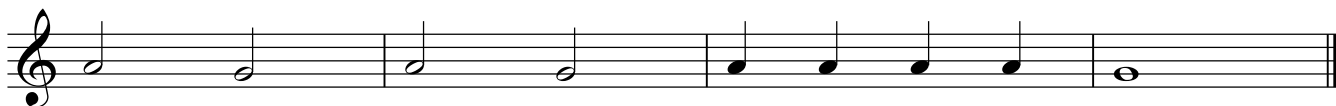
The **Rhythm Boxes** can be used to as a starting point to compose simple 2 note tunes Here are 5 samples.

Not available



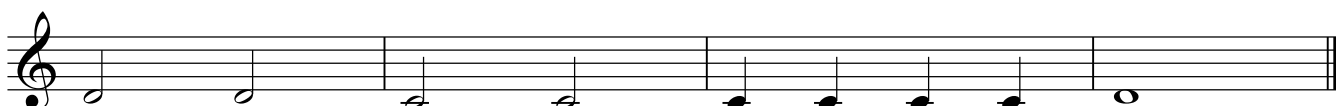
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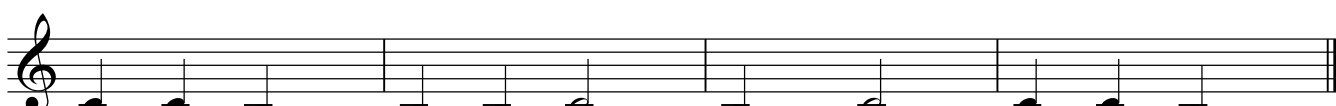
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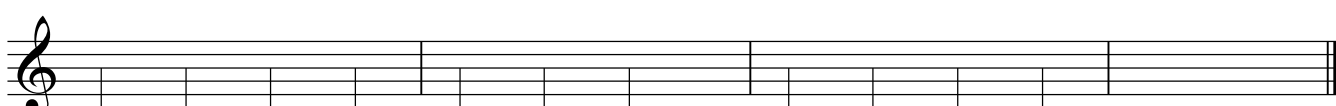
④

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Not available



2 Note Tunes (French Horns with Trps)

66

Bonus Material 12

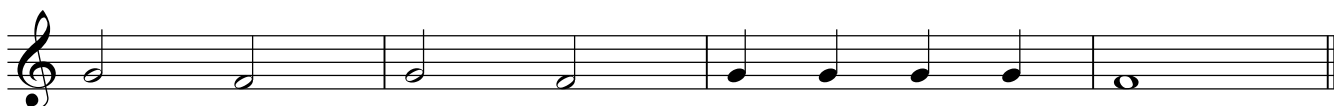
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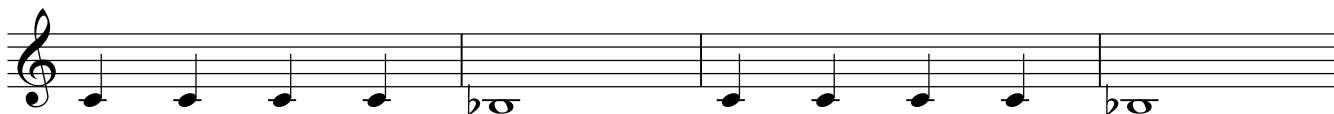
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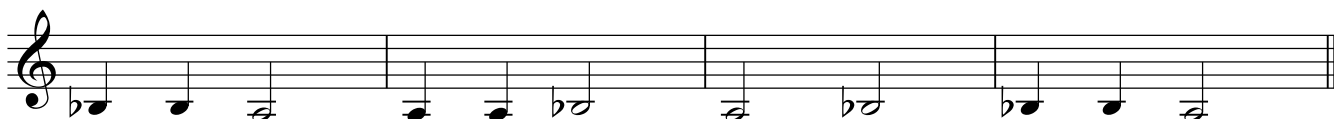
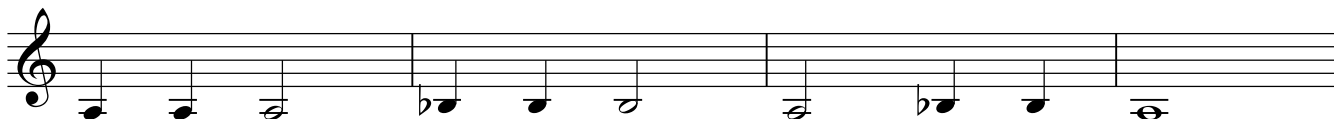
③

Not available



④

Not available



⑤

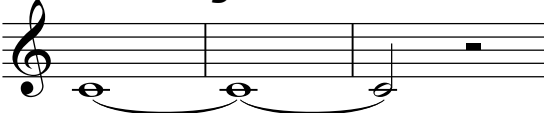
Not available



Bonus Material 13

Warm Up - Level 1

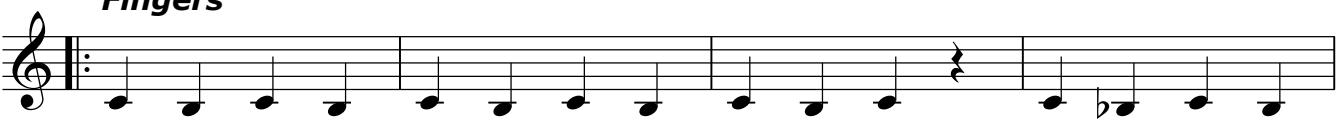
Breathing



Tongue



Fingers





Faster Tonguing

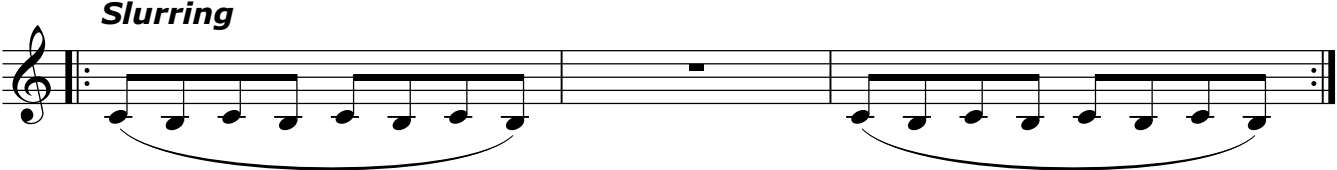


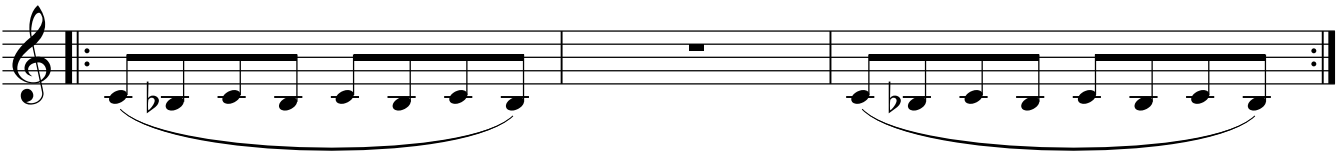
Fingers and Valves



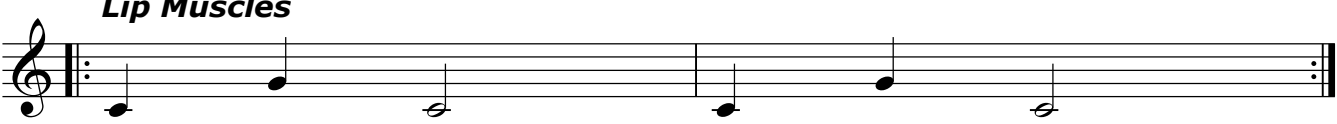


Slurring





Lip Muscles



<u>Semibreve</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	4 Beat	<u>Semibreve</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	4 Beat	<u>Semibreve</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	4 Beat
Music is divided into small units called "BARS"	Note ○	Music is divided into small units called "BARS"	Note ○	Music is divided into small units called "BARS"	Note ○
<u>Minim</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	2 Beat	<u>Minim</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	2 Beat	<u>Minim</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	2 Beat
We use:	Note	We use:	Note	We use:	Note
<u>Time Signatures</u>		<u>Time Signatures</u>		<u>Time Signatures</u>	
They tell us how many counts in each BAR		They tell us how many counts in each BAR		They tell us how many counts in each BAR	
<u>Crotchet</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	1 Beat	<u>Crotchet</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	1 Beat	<u>Crotchet</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	1 Beat
They look like fractions :-		They look like fractions :-		They look like fractions :-	
$\frac{4}{4} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4}$		$\frac{4}{4} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4}$		$\frac{4}{4} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4}$	
<u>Quavers</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	1/2 Beat	<u>Quavers</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	1/2 Beat	<u>Quavers</u> <i>Did you know!!</i>	1/2 Beat
The top number tells you how many beats to count in each BAR		The top number tells you how many beats to count in each BAR		The top number tells you how many beats to count in each BAR	
	or		or		or
					

Use to make "bookmarks"

C-high
Open
valves



C-high
Open
valves



C-high
Open
valves



F
1st.
Valve



F
1st.
Valve



F
1st.
Valve



F
1st. & 2nd.
valves



F
1st. & 2nd.
valves



F
1st. & 2nd.
valves



D
1st. & 3rd.
Valves



D
1st. & 3rd.
Valves



D
1st. & 3rd.
Valves



C-low
Open
valves



C-low
Open
valves



C-low
Open
valves



Use to make "bookmarks"

Get A Good Grip On Your Trumpet!

David R. Hickman



PROPER HOLDING OF INSTRUMENT FROM PLAYER'S VIEW

The fingers of the left hand should grip the instrument so that the first and little fingers support most of the weight. The two middle fingers operate the third valve slide (one pushes out and the other pulls back in). Be sure that only about a half inch of the ring finger is inserted through the ring. The left thumb is placed in the first valve slide saddle, again by only about a half inch. The palm of the hand should not be pressed tightly (if at all!) against the valves.



PROPER LEFT HAND GRIP

It is very important that the left forearm be in line with the hand so that there is no sideways break in the wrist. This allows the weight of the hand and trumpet to be transferred to the forearm, prevents soreness in the wrist, makes valve slide operations much easier, and allows subtle changes in mouthpiece pressure to pivot into the lower lip which should always receive a slight majority of the necessary pressure.



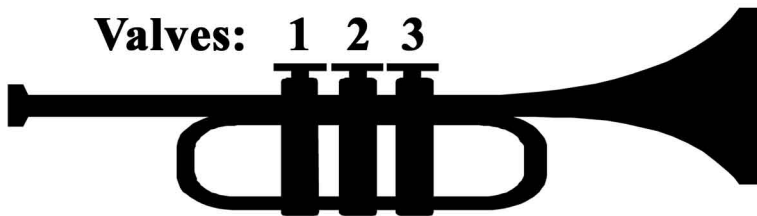
CORRECT WRIST ALIGNMENT



INCORRECT WRIST ALIGNMENT

Trumpet Fingering Chart

Valves: 1 2 3



Trumpet in B b

F#	G	G#	Ab	A
123	13	23	23	12

Bb Tpt.

A#	Bb	B	C	C#	Db
1	1	2	Open	123	123

Bb Tpt.

D	D#	Eb	E	F
13	23	23	12	1

Bb Tpt.

F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A
2	2	Open	23	23	12

Bb Tpt.

A#	Bb	B	C	C#	Db
1	1	2	Open	12	12

Compliments of TrumpetStudio.com

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Bb Tpt.

D 1 D# 2 Eb 2 E Open F 1

Bb Tpt.

F# 2 Gb 2 G Open G# 23 Ab 23 A 12

Bb Tpt.

A# 1 Bb 1 B 2 C Open C# 12 Db 12

Bb Tpt.

D 1 D# 2 Eb 2 E Open F 1

Bb Tpt.

F# 2 Gb 2 G Open

Compliments of TrumpetStudio.com

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"READ IT"

On The Right Tracks' Music Jargon Buster

1



Music is written using a "STAVE" (It use 5 Lines) Draw Your Own Here

2 5 Lines

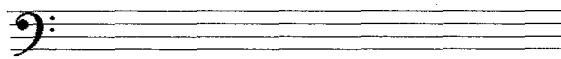
4 Spaces



3 We now add a "CLEF SIGN"



Treble Clef
Trumpet/Horn/Euphonium



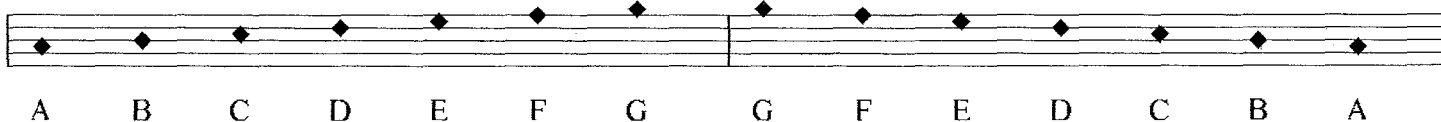
Bass Clef
Trombone/Tuba

We use the 1st seven letters of the alphabet to name notes

A B C D E F G

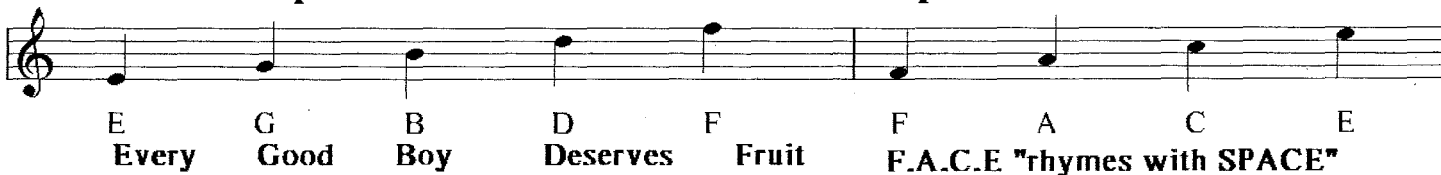
Think Up ABCDEFG and Think Down GFEDCBA

4

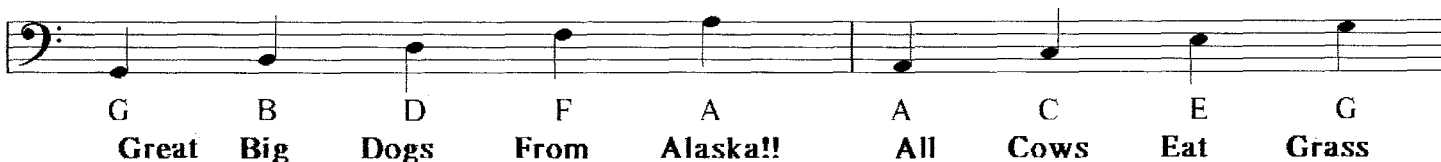


A B C D E F G G F E D C B A

5 We now put the letters to the lines and spaces

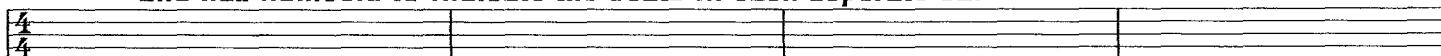


6 They are in different places in "The Bass Clef"



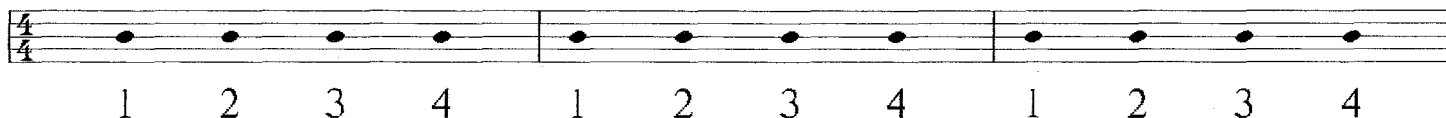
7

Music is divided into small units of time called "Bars"
and has numbers to indicate the beats in each separate bar



75 The numbers at the start show how many beats in each bar

8 This is called the **"TIME SIGNATURE"**

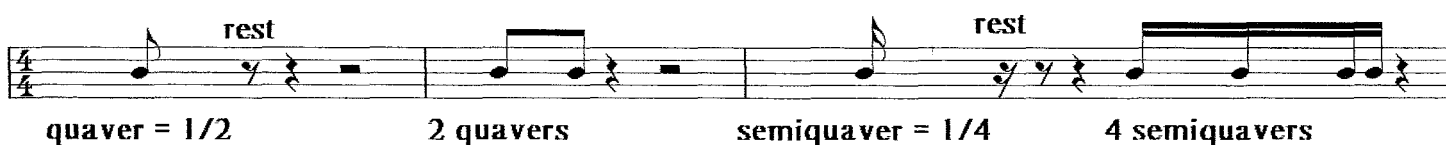
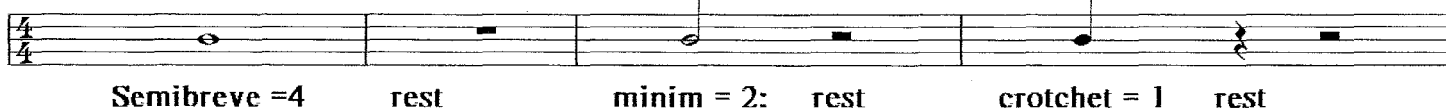


Try to count the correct speed of the beats. This is called **"The Pulse"**

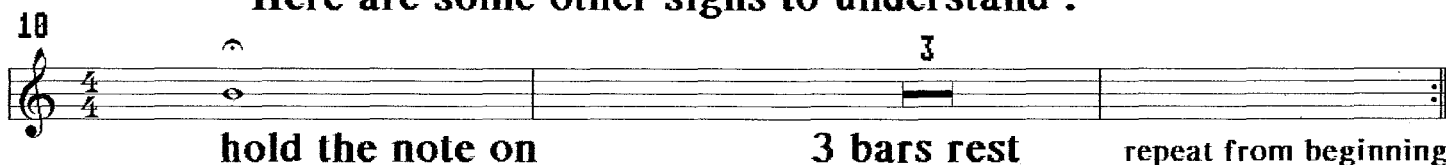
The position of "The note head" will tell you what note to play

The shape will tell the length of the note. This is called

9 The **"RHYTHM"** Every note length has a name and also a rest sign as well



Here are some other signs to understand :-

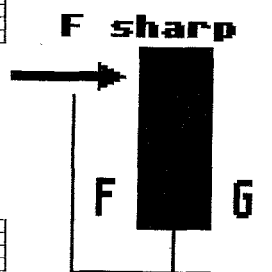


Sharps Flats and Naturals

11 # this is a sharp sign. Placed before the note.



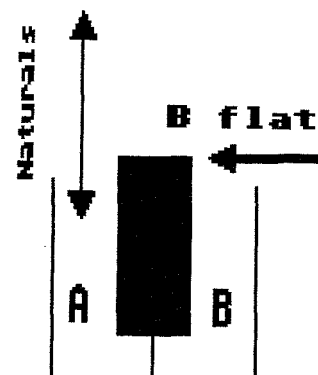
The note is higher and is called "F sharp"
Any note can have the sign in front of it



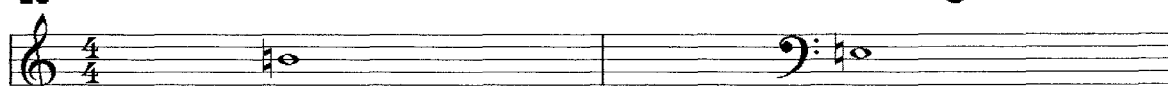
12 Below we can see the sign for a "Flat"



The note is lower and is called "B flat"
Any note can have the sign in front of it



13 Below we see the "NATURAL" sign

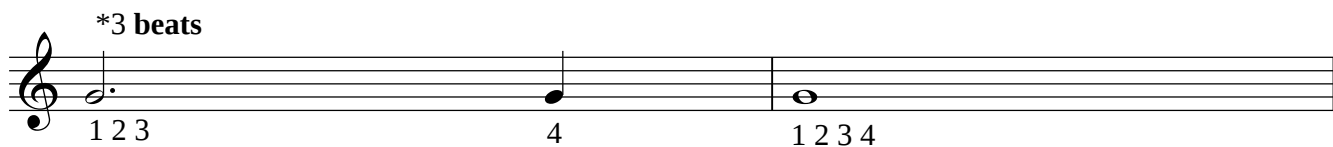
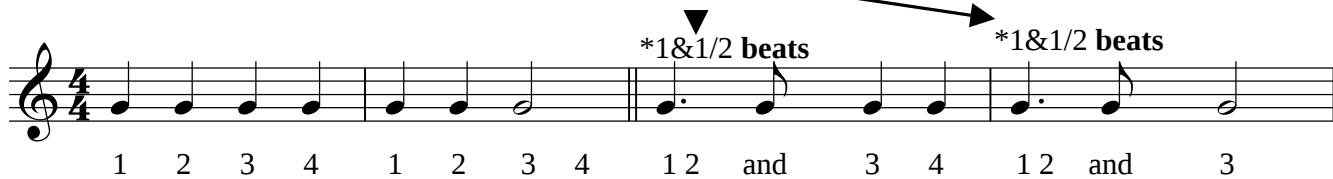


This returns the note to "NORMAL"

It can be placed in front of any note

Remember the sign comes before the note

By placing a dot next to a note it becomes longer by half as much again *



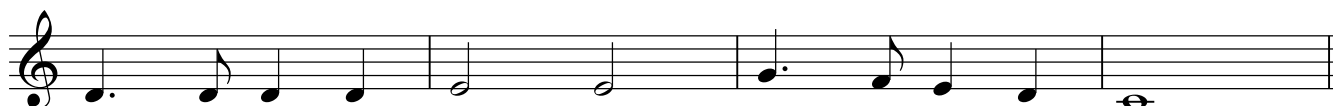
Scale Pattern



Daniels Dotted Rhythm

Daniel Payne

Lively ♩ = 110

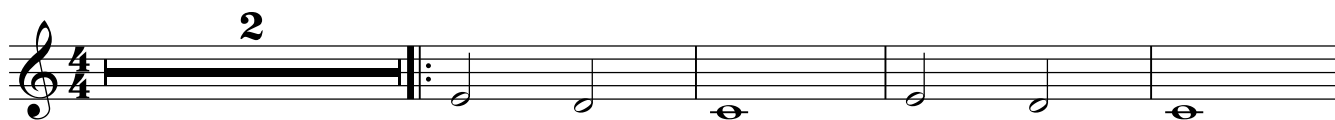
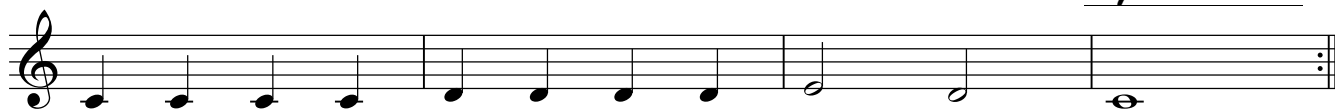
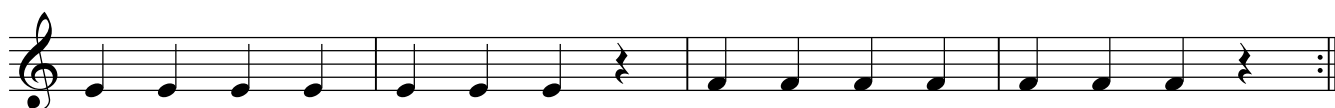
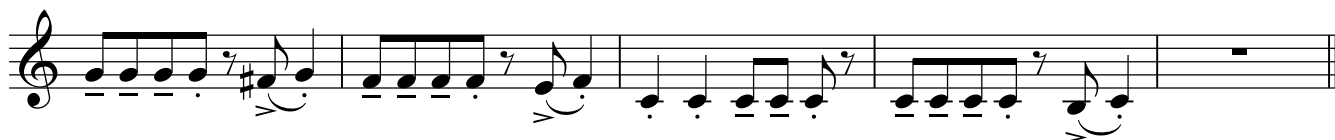
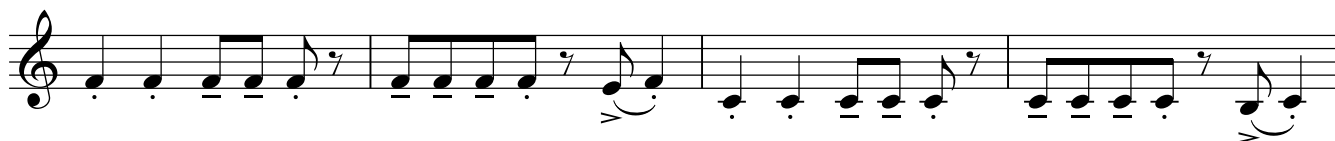


Golden Thread Creativity Task:-

1. Take an easy tune you know and change simple rhythms into a dotted rhythm.

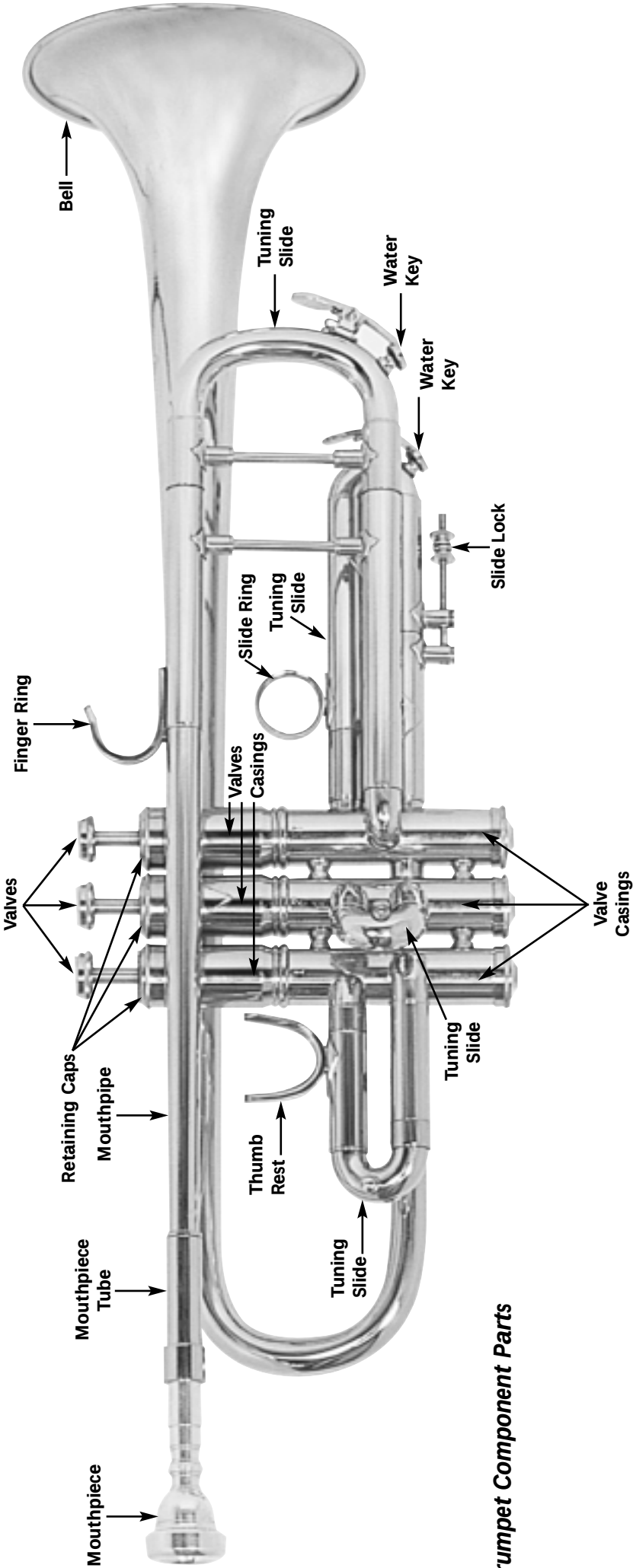
2. Make up your own 5 note tune with a dotted rhythm in it. Compose the rhythm first.

3. Think of well known tunes that use this rhythm see if you can play a passage "by ear"

Bonus Material 15**Hot Cross Rock Buns***Repeat 3 times***Pease Pudding Hot****The "Falypso"****Fordes' Big Bone Blues**

Title	Page	Track No.
Aims	1	n/a
Starting To Play	2	n/a
Starting Up	4	90
Rhythm	5	n/a
Rhythm Patterns	5	15-17
Au Clair de la Rhythm	5	58
Rhythm and Counting 1	6	15-17
Rhythm and Counting 2	7	15-17
G-C Flash Cards	8	n/a
Treble Clef Lines	10	n/a
Treble Clef Spaces	11	n/a
Brass Notes	12	27/28/60
Rhythm Card 1	13	15-17
Rhythm Card 2	14	15-17
Rhythm Boxes	14	15-17
Two Note Tunes	15	89-98
Compose Your Own	16	n/a
Starting Up Tunes	17	2-4
A New Swinger	18	2
Have Fingers	18	3
Four By 4	18	4
Up a Note Down A Note	19	5
Down A Note Up A Note	19	6
Three Notes Down	19	7
Start A Tune	19	8
One More Night	19	9
Tenor Horn Parts	20	2-4/13-14
Preparation for "We Roll Along"	21	10
We Roll Along	21	11
Over The Moon	21	12
The 3 Note Shuffle	21	13-14
The Four Note Shuffle	22	14
Play The Note	23	18-22
Play All The Notes Down	24	23
Play All The Notes Up	24	24
The Q/A Spot	25	23-24
The Pitching Game	26	25
The Test Track	26	26
Scale Down	26	27
Scale Up	26	28
Mix Down	26	29
Mix Up	26	30
Merrily	27	11
Merrily-Duet	27	31
Au Clair de la lune	27	12
Au Clair de la lune-Duet	27	32
Au Clair de la lune-Duet 2	28	33
The Castle Vale Walk	28	34-35
Play As You Go (Oats and Beans)	29	36
Oats and Beans	29	37
Play As You Go (M HALL)	29	38
Mary Had A Little Lamb	29	39
Play As You Go (GKW)	30	40
Good King Wenceslas	30	41
Play As You Go (Pluto)	30	42
Plutos' Christmas	30	43
Play As You Go (Ode To Joy)	31	44
Ode To Joy	31	45
One More Night {version 2}	31	46
Play As You Go (Jingle Bells)	31	47

Title	Page	Track No.
Jingle Bells	31	48
Jingle Bells (faster version)	32	49
Play As You Go (The Saints)	32	50
The Saints Go Marching In	32	51
Hooked On Brass	33	52-57
Quaver Playing	35	15-17/27-28
Three New Notes	36	60
A Up	36	61
Tied To Five	36	62
March	36	63
Rest "A" While	36	64-65
Jazz A	37	66
C's and B's	37	67
B Line	37	68
CBs' Lullaby	37	69
CBs' Lullaby-Top Part	37	70
CBs' Lullaby-Duet	38	69-70
Busy "B's"	38	71-74
Busy "F#'s"	38	75-76
Twinkle Twinkle Little Star	39	77
Au Claire de la lune (version 2)	39	78
Skip To My Lou	39	79
Todd	40	80
This Old man	40	81
Rue britannia	40	82
One More Night 2	40	83
Sharp Oats	41	84
Ode To Sharps	42	85
The Sharps Go Marching In	42	86
Mix and Match	42	87
The Saints - Jazz version	42	88
Start Up Wrap!!	43	1
Easy Bells	44	48-49
Breath Control	45	15-17
Flash Cards 2	46	n/a
Quaver Flash Cards	48	27-28
Nelsons' Fingers	52	15-17
Nelsons' Flagship	53	15-17
Elements	54	n/a
Supplementary Exercises - 3 New Notes	58	n/a
Abide With Me	59	n/a
Jazz A-verse 2	59	66
Pitching Patterns	59	PPCD 4
French Horn Parts	60	2-4/13-14
More Busy B's and F#'s	61	71-76
Blues for Matt	62	n/a
Dame O Jazz	62	F Horn CD
More 2 note tunes	63	n/a
Two Note tunes with Tenor Horn Book	64	T Horn CD
Two Note tunes with French Horn Book	65	n/a
French Horn Parts for 2 note tunes	66	89-98
Warm Up 1	67	15-17
Book Marks	68	n/a
Get A Good Grip On Your Trumpet	70	n/a
Trumpet Fingering Chart	72	n/a
Read It Jargon Buster	74	n/a
Bonus 14 dotted rhythms	76	n/a
Bonus 15 Hot Cross Rock Buns	77	n/a
Index	78	n/a
Trumpet Component Parts	79	n/a



Trumpet Component Parts