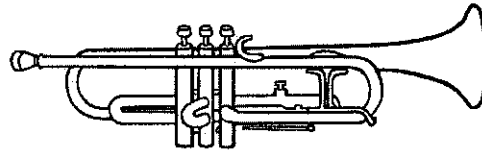


NHHS Royal Regiment

Brass Packet

Trumpet



Rehearsal Etiquette

1. Always give your undivided **attention** to the director or leader.
2. Remember that it's not about you, section playing is **teamwork**.
3. Practice at home and know your part **before** the first rehearsal.
4. **Respect** all members and be kind at all times.
5. Leave personal problems out of rehearsal. Always be ready to **do your best work**.
6. Be positive and **constructive** when offering advice and helping others.
7. Be **receptive** when advice is offered.
8. Know your **role** in the section, in the group, and in the music.
9. **Always** have a pencil and required materials.
10. Be set up **ready** to play at the beginning of rehearsal or practice.

B \flat TRUMPET/CORNET FINGERING CHART

F \sharp G \flat	G	G \sharp A \flat	A	A \sharp B \flat
1 2 3	1 3	2 3	1 2	1

B C \flat	B \sharp C	C \sharp D \flat	D	D \sharp E \flat
2	0	1 2 3	1 3	2 3

E F \flat	E \sharp F	F \sharp G \flat	G	G \sharp A \flat
1 2	1	2	0	2 3

A	A \sharp B \flat	B C \flat	B \sharp C	C \sharp D \flat
1 2	1	2	0	1 2

D	D \sharp E \flat	E F \flat	E \sharp F	F \sharp G \flat
1	2	0	1	2

G	G \sharp A \flat	A	A \sharp B \flat	B C \flat	C
0	2 3	1 2	1	2	0

BREATHING EXERCISES

The purpose of these exercises is to develop natural and effective breathing habits for excellent brass playing. These exercises are intended to help develop efficiency, coordination, and flexibility in your breathing. When doing these exercises, breathe fully and think of breathing simultaneously throughout your respiratory system.

To produce a good tone and sustain a phrase, a player must have a good embouchure and supply adequate breath support. When breathing, you should always keep your throat open and demonstrate good posture-chest high, shoulders back but not raised, and abdominal muscles relaxed. Remember- **AIR IS THE FUEL OF YOUR INSTRUMENT!**

Exercises

Flow #1- Breathe in for 4 cts, out for 4; in 4, out 8, in 4, out 12, in 4, out 16

Flow #2- In 4, out 8/ in 2, out 8/ in 1, out 8

Bow-Imagine you have a bow/arrow, Draw back with one hand (as if to draw the bow, while inhaling smoothly let go of the bow and "shoot" the air smoothly and continuously forward. Repeat.

Dart-Imagine a dartboard. Focus on the bulls-eye. Draw the dart back while inhaling, shoot the dart "forte" toward the bulls-eye, Repeat 3 times.

Plane-Imagine you have a paper airplane. Glide the airplane across the room using "piano" air stream. Repeat 3 times.

Candles-Quickly blow out one candle, then repeat up to 30 times. On the last time exhale completely, expel all of the air.

Purple Cow- For Stamina and Flow. Breathe in 4, out 4. Breathe in 3, out 3. In 2, Out 2. In 1, Out 1. Repeat

ARTICULATION and TECHNIQUE

Articulation, or tonguing, is the tongue's manipulation of an air stream to create a particular emphasis of sounds. The placement of the tongue greatly influences the sound, register, amplitude, and attack. Be sure to always use a "T" or "D" attack which places the tongue behind the upper teeth.

Common Attacks: For most tonguing on brass instruments the "t" attack is the most widely used. Depending on the instrument and the register in which it is being played, most players prefer the following syllables:

TA, TU, TOH, TEE, TAW

Legato: Legato tonguing should be used for smooth passages. To produce this articulation, the player should gently articulate a *doo* or *daw* syllable. The trombone should use this articulation to substitute for all slurs except natural slurs.

Staccato (.): Staccato tonguing is more difficult to execute on a brass instrument than legato tonguing because the tones must be separated and stopped with the breath. Staccato means to play the note detached and short. Only in certain circumstances should staccato notes be stopped with the tongue.

Accented (>): Accented notes are to be played with more attack than common articulations. It requires ample supply of air and a quick release of the tongue. The focus of the accent should be on the air behind the attack, not the tongue itself.

Marcato (^): The marcato accent is similar to the regular accent, but is to be played shorter and heavier than the common accent.

Sforzando (sf): Similar to accent tonguing, but more exaggerated. Many players find they need to place the tongue between the teeth in sort of a spitting action in order to achieve the desired effect. The result is an explosive, heavy attack.

Tenuto (-): Tenuto articulations are marked by a short, heavy line above or below a note. It is to be held for its full value, and is meant to give special attention or stress to that note.

Trumpet in Bb

Warm-Ups

Remington w/buzzing

Play Buzz etc. - - -

Long Tones

A single musical staff in treble clef containing a sequence of notes with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests.

Pedal Tones

A musical staff with notes and accidentals. Below the staff is a dashed line labeled "8vb" (octave below), indicating a pedal point.

A musical staff with notes and accidentals. Below the staff is a dashed line labeled "(8vb)", indicating a pedal point.

3-Note Slurs

A musical staff featuring three groups of three notes each, connected by slurs. The notes include various accidentals.

A musical staff featuring three groups of three notes each, connected by slurs. The notes include various accidentals.

5-Note Slurs

A musical staff featuring three groups of five notes each, connected by slurs. The notes include various accidentals.

A musical staff featuring three groups of five notes each, connected by slurs. The notes include various accidentals.

A musical staff featuring three groups of five notes each, connected by slurs. The notes include various accidentals.

Flexibility I

A musical staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, grouped into four measures with slurs. The notes include various accidentals.

A musical staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, grouped into four measures with slurs. The notes include various accidentals.

Flexibility II

The first section, titled "Flexibility II", consists of three staves of music. Each staff contains a continuous run of sixteenth notes. The first staff starts on a C4 and moves up through the scale. The second staff starts on a D4 and moves up through the scale. The third staff starts on an E4 and moves up through the scale. Each staff is divided into three measures by a bar line, with a slur spanning the entire run of notes.

Flexibility III

The second section, titled "Flexibility III", consists of eight staves of music. Each staff contains a continuous run of eighth notes. The first staff starts on a C4 and moves up through the scale. The second staff starts on a D4 and moves up through the scale. The third staff starts on an E4 and moves up through the scale. The fourth staff starts on an F4 and moves up through the scale. The fifth staff starts on a G4 and moves up through the scale. The sixth staff starts on an A4 and moves up through the scale. The seventh staff starts on a B4 and moves up through the scale. The eighth staff starts on a C5 and moves up through the scale. Each staff is divided into four measures by a bar line, with a slur spanning the entire run of notes.

Breath Control

Three staves of musical notation. The first staff contains four measures of eighth notes with slurs under each measure. The second staff contains a single measure of a continuous eighth-note line with a long slur underneath. The third staff contains a single measure of a continuous eighth-note line with a long slur underneath.

Extending the Interval

A single staff of musical notation showing a sequence of eighth notes with slurs, followed by a few notes with a slur that extends across a larger interval.

Scales and Arpeggios

Two staves of musical notation. The first staff shows a scale with a first inversion chord (I) and a seventh inversion chord (V⁷) marked below. The second staff shows a series of eighth-note arpeggios.

Tonguing

A single staff of musical notation showing a sequence of eighth notes, followed by four groups of eighth notes with a '3' below them, and then a final note. The text "continue descending diatonically" is written below the staff.

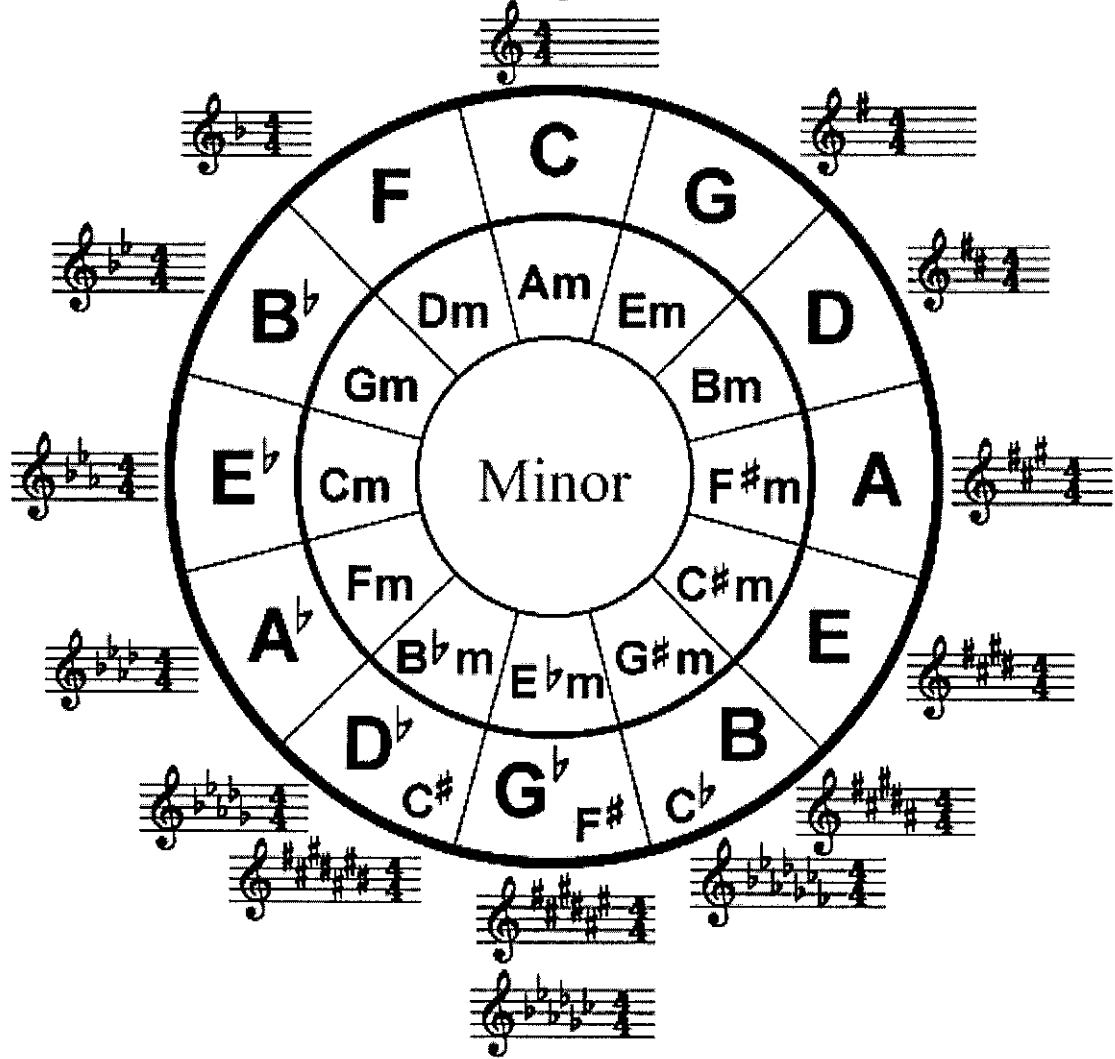
Herbert L. Clark Studies

A single staff of musical notation showing a sequence of eighth notes with a repeat sign at the end.

- 1. loud, slurred
- 2. double-tongued
- 3. as many times in 1 breath

repeat in every key

Major

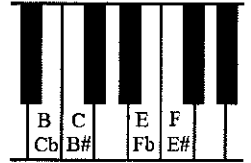


Glossary of Music Terms

Accelerando -	gradually quicken tempo.
Adagio -	Tempo marking: having slow movement; restful at ease.
Allegro -	Tempo marking: lively and fast.
Andante -	Tempo marking: at walking speed.
Chromatic scale-	Includes all twelve notes of the western tonal system.
Clef -	A symbol at the beginning of the staff defining the pitch of the notes found in that staff.
Coda -	Closing section of a movement.
Consonance -	Groups of tones that are harmonious due to their frequency ratios.
Dissonance -	Harsh, discordant harmonies that don't align in nice frequency ratios.
Enharmonic Equivalents -	Two notes that differ in name, but sound the same.
Fermata -	Marking to hold a note or rest held beyond the written value at the discretion of the performer.
Flat -	A symbol indicating that the note is to be diminished by one semitone.
Forte -	A symbol indicating to play loud.
Glissando -	Sliding between two notes.
Harmony -	Vertical alignment of two or more pitches sounding simultaneously.
Interval -	The distance in pitch between two notes.
Intonation -	The relative pitch relationship between two tones.
Key signature -	The flats and sharps at the beginning of each staff line indicating the diatonic key of music the piece is to be played.
Legato -	Indicates musical notes are to be played or sung smoothly and connected.
Largo -	Tempo marking: slowly and broadly.
Marcato -	Indicates a short note, long chord, or passage to be played louder or more forcefully than surrounding music.
Piano -	An instruction in sheet music to play softly. Abbreviated by a "p".
Presto -	Tempo marking: very fast.
Rhythm -	The organization of sound over time.
Scale -	Successive notes of a key or mode either ascending or descending.
Sharp -	A symbol indicating the note is to be raised by one semitone.
Slur -	A curve over notes to indicate that a phrase is to be played legato.
Staccato -	Short detached notes, as opposed to legato.
Tenuto -	Marking to hold the note for its full value or with slight emphasis.
Tie -	A curve over two identical pitches to indicate a sustained note.
Timbre -	Tone color, quality of sound that distinguishes one verse or instrument to another. It is determined by the composite frequencies of the sound.
Time Signature -	A numeric symbol in sheet music determining the number of beats to a measure.



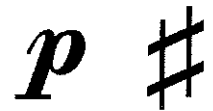
Coda



Enharmonic Eq.



Flat Forte



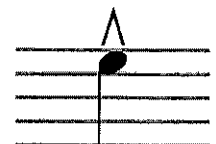
Piano Sharp



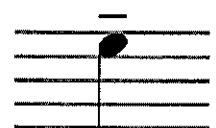
Slur



Staccato



Marcato



Tenuto