

Band Beginnings Method Book



Trumpet

Name _____ **School** _____

Teacher _____ **Room** _____

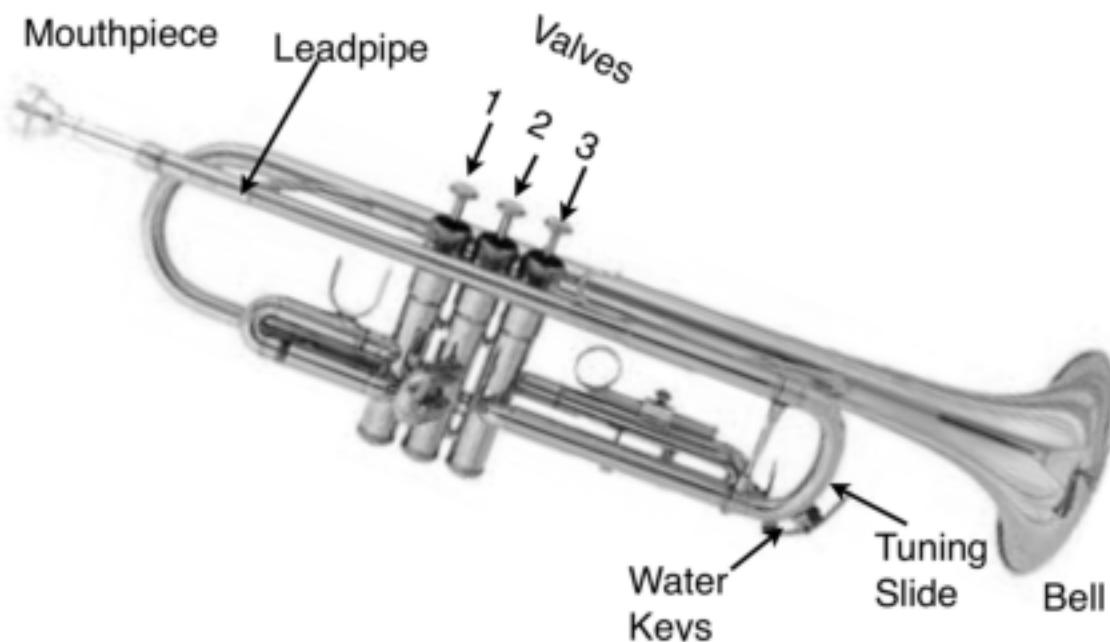
Supply Checklist

- Instrument (or a note from home if you can't bring it)
- 1. Luggage Tag on the case (name, address, phone, classroom teacher, school)
- 2. Music Binder (a three-ring binder)(1-inch hard cover is best)
- 4. Pencil
- 5. Music Stand at home (highly recommended)

Instrument Supplies

- Valve Oil
- Cleaning Cloth

Parts of the Trumpet



Forming the Trumpet Embouchure

Step 1: Bring your lips together by pronouncing the syllable “em”. Your upper and lower teeth should be slightly apart and aligned.



Step 2: Firm the corners of your mouth and draw your chin muscles downward. Keep the corners of your mouth focused firmly inward to prevent puffy lips and cheeks.



Step 3: Blow a steady stream of air between your lips to make a long buzzing sound.

Placing the Mouthpiece on the Lips

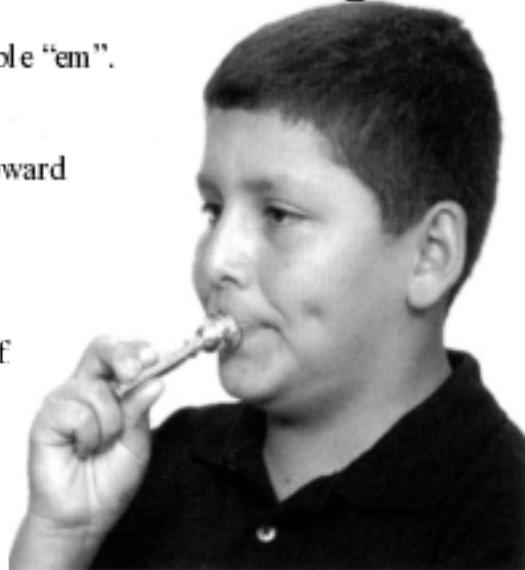
Step 1: Bring your lips together to form the syllable “em”.

Step 2: Firm the corners of your mouth inward toward the center of your mouth.

Step 3: Draw your chin muscles downward.

Step 4: Position your mouthpiece on the center of your lips with $\frac{1}{2}$ upper lip and $\frac{1}{2}$ lower lip within the rim of the mouthpiece.

Step 5: Take a full breath of air through your Mouth



Step 6: Make a long buzzing sound by blowing a steady stream of air into the mouthpiece

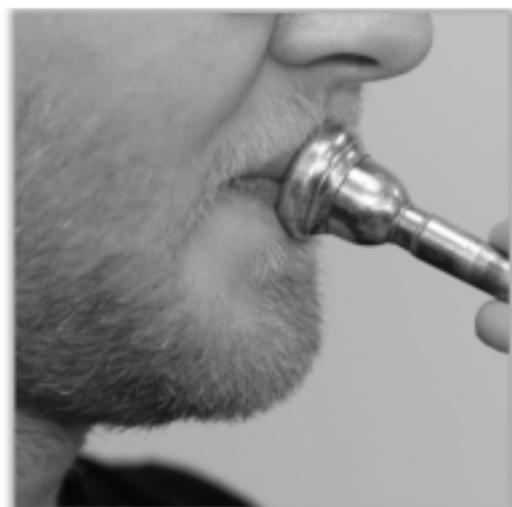


Trumpet Embouchure

Student Reference Guide

DO:

- Center the mouthpiece over your lips.
- Say "em" to form a good embouchure.
- Keep space between your teeth
- Practice with a mirror, making sure to look straight into the mirror (not looking down or to the side).
- Use fast, steady air.



DON'T:

- Don't use pressure or force when you play. There should be little pressure from the mouthpiece on your lips.
- Don't puff out your cheeks.
- Don't bunch up your chin. Keep it flat and natural.
- Don't tense up when you play- relax!
- Don't make a smiling face when you play.

ASSEMBLING THE TRUMPET

1. Put the mouthpiece in the trumpet.



2. Use two fingers and your thumb to twist the mouthpiece into your instrument.



Holding your Trumpet

Left Hand Position

Wrap your left hand around the valve casing.



The left hand holds the entire weight of the trumpet.



Holding your Trumpet

Right Hand Position

The right hand should make a backward C with the thumb between the first and second valves and the index, middle, and ring fingers resting LIGHTLY on the tips of the valves.

Place the tip of your first
three fingers on the valve
pearls.

Keep your fingers curved.



The pinky should rest ON TOP of the pinky rest (not underneath). This allows each finger to move the most easily in order to play.





Trumpet Posture and Position

Sitting Posture

Feet Flat on the floor

Back Straight

Sit on the Front Edge of your Chair

Bring your trumpet out in front of you and straight to your lips. (Remember, your arms move so your head and neck don't have to!)

Position the trumpet to the center of your body.

Allow the downward angle of the trumpet to be determined by your embouchure and mouthpiece placement.

Support the entire weight of the trumpet with your left hand.

Position your elbows comfortably away from your body.



Trumpet Maintenance

Before You Play:

Do not consume sugary candy, gum or sodas before playing your instrument.

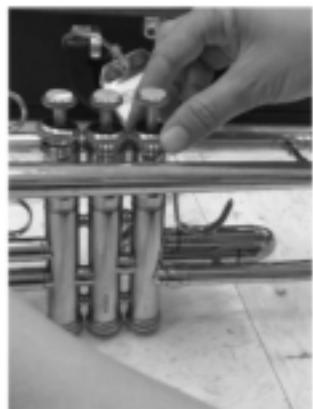
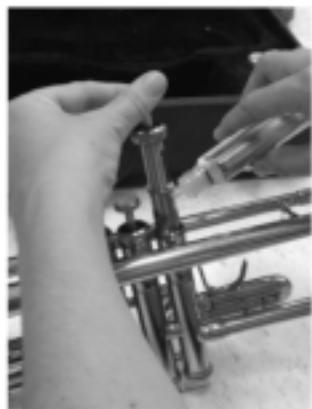
Always lay your case flat on the floor before opening and closing your trumpet case.

Lubricate your valves:

1. Unscrew the valve cap and pull the valve out about halfway.
2. Apply 2-3 drops of valve oil to the wide part of the valve.
3. Push the valve back into position, making sure that it is lined up correctly.
4. Depress the valve for about 5 seconds or so to ensure that the oil has properly spread.

To check for proper alignment, gently try to turn the valve. If it doesn't turn it is lined up properly. If it turns, keep turning the valve until you hear a "click" and the valve stops turning.

Also, confirm that the valves have been placed properly by blowing air through your instrument. If your valves aren't properly placed, air will not flow freely through your trumpet.



Never force your mouthpiece onto your instrument. If you do, it will most likely get stuck. If this happens never try to remove it yourself by using force. Instead, bring your instrument to your directors because they will probably have a mouthpiece removal tool. If not, it can be removed quickly and easily by a representative at a local music store.

After You Play:

Remove excess moisture from inside your instrument by opening the water keys and blowing through the instrument.



Then, wipe down the outside of the trumpet with a clean, soft cloth to remove oils and perspiration. This will keep it from tarnishing.

Storage:

Always leave your trumpet placed properly in its case when it is not being used. Never leave it on the ground, a chair or a music stand. Always keep it in your hands or in its case.

Do not put music and other items in your case unless there is a space or compartment designed for it. Loose items can damage your instrument and case. Make sure to keep the mouthpiece in its special compartment.

Never store your trumpet in extreme hot or cold temperatures. Extreme temperatures can damage your instrument.



When carrying your trumpet, double check that the latches are closed securely. It is a good idea to carry the LID of the case against your leg.

Weekly Maintenance:

Clean out your mouthpiece weekly with soft liquid soap, warm water and a mouthpiece brush.



Monthly Maintenance:

- Pull valves out completely, wipe off old excess oil and residue. Apply 4-5 drops of oil again as shown previously.
- Check to make sure that slides move freely and lubricate them if they are difficult to move. To do this, pull out the slide and wipe it with a soft cloth to remove any residue. Afterward, rub a small amount of slide grease on it and carefully insert the slide back into your instrument. Here are some pictures of the process:



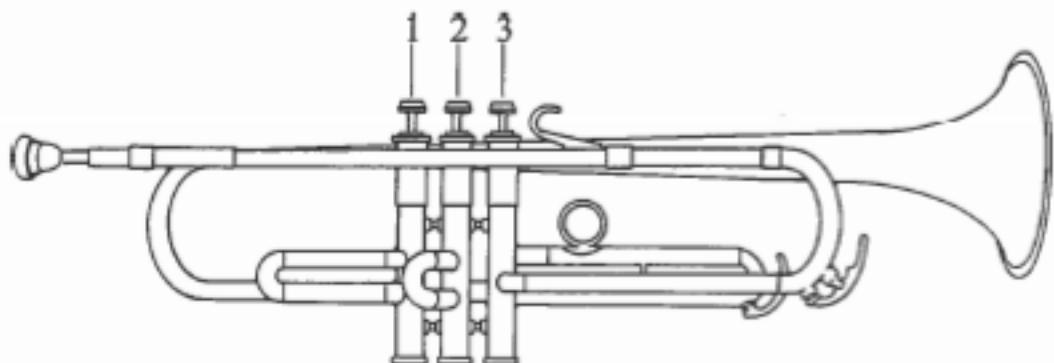
- The inside of your trumpet should be thoroughly cleaned every few months in lukewarm water- NEVER hot water. Your teacher will give you specific instructions on how to give your instrument a deep cleaning at home.

Annual Maintenance:

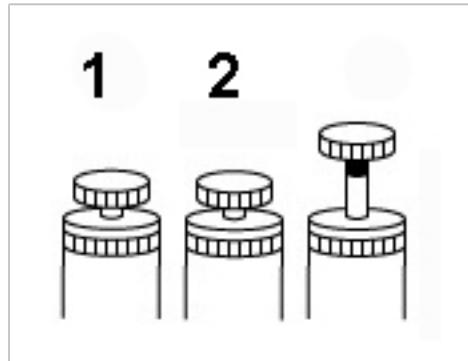
If you own your instrument, summer is a great time to take your trumpet to a local music store for an annual check-up. Yes, musical instruments need "check-ups" too! The store will do minor repairs if needed and do a thorough chemical cleaning of your instrument. If you are renting, this maintenance is usually covered in the rental program.

Band Beginnings- Trumpet

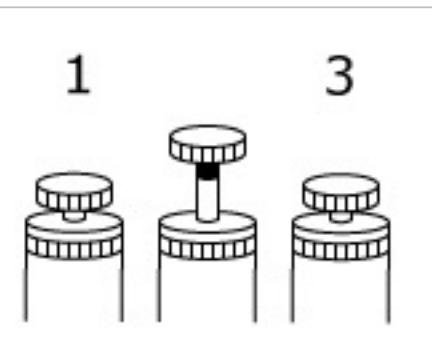
Lesson One: Our First Three Notes



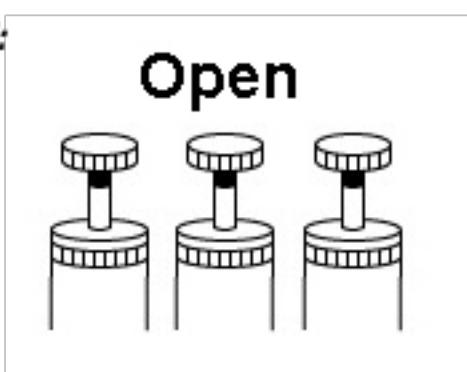
1 Play an E:



2 Play a D:



3 Play a C:



4. Our First Song- Hot Cross Buns

(Hold Notes Through the Dashes)

E - D - C - - -

E - D - C - - -

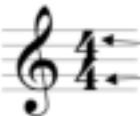
C C C C D D D D

E - D - C - - -

Time Signatures - $\frac{4}{4}$

Time signatures appear at the beginning of a piece of music. They are made up of two numbers.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time there are four beats in each measure.



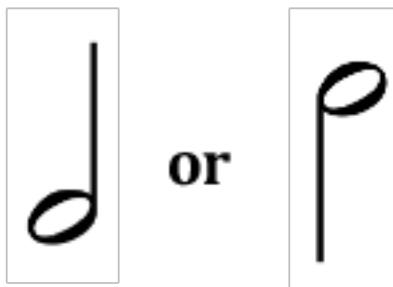
The top number indicates the number of beats per measure.
The bottom number indicates which note will get one beat.

- A quarter note (\textbullet) = 1 beat
 - A half note ($\text{\textcircled{d}}$) = 2 beats
 - A whole note ($\text{\textcircled{o}}$) = 4 beats
-

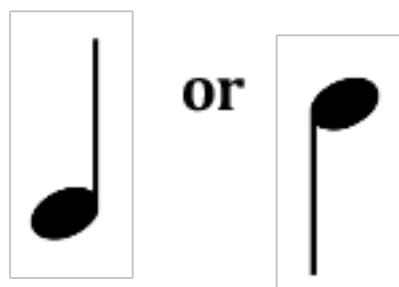
5. A *Whole Note* receives 4 Beats



6. A *Half Note* receives 2 Beats



7. A *Quarter Note* receives 1 Beat



Rhythm Quiz

8. What kind of note gets 1 beat? _____
Answer

Draw four 1 beat notes in the space below:

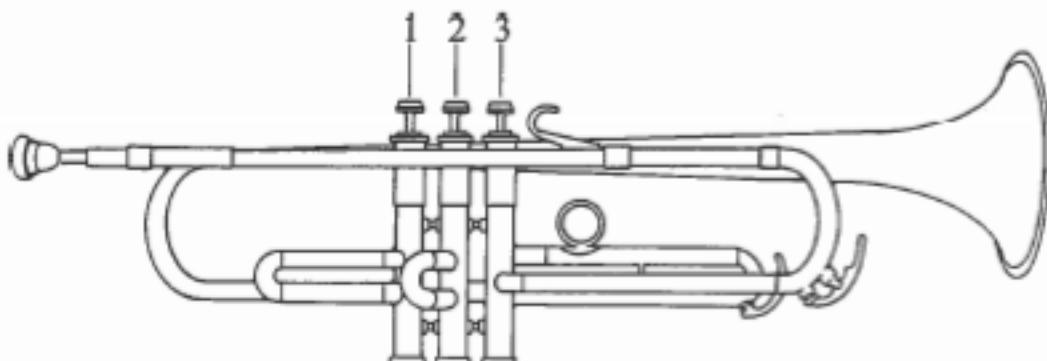
9. What kind of note receives 2 beats? _____
Answer

Draw four two beat notes in the space below:

10. What kind of note receives 4 beats? _____
Answer

Draw four 4 beat notes in the space below:

Our First Three Notes



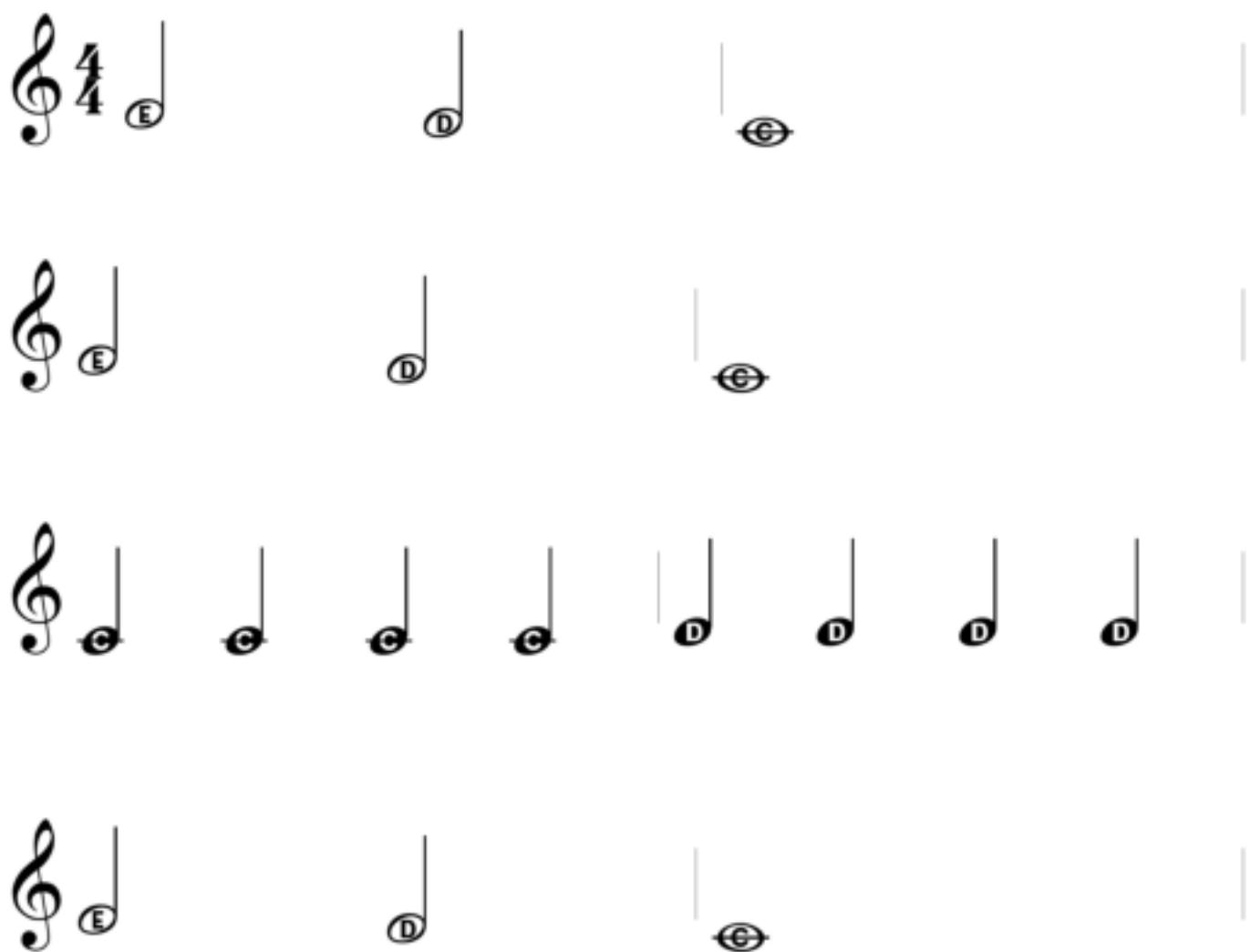
E

D

C

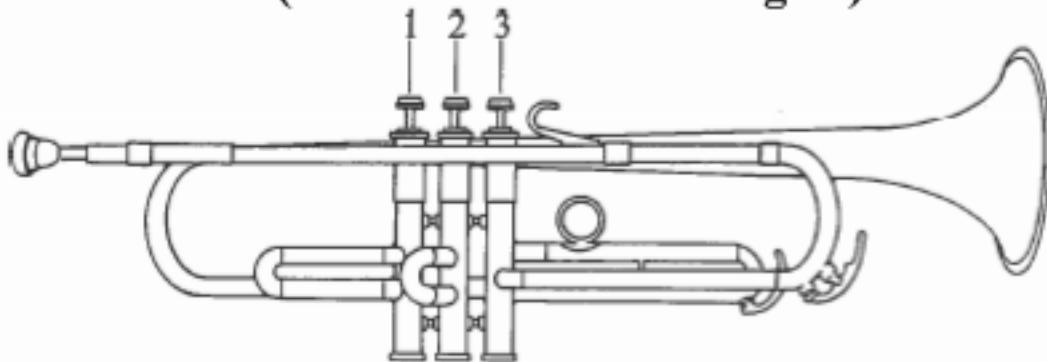


11. Hot Cross Buns



Our First Three Notes

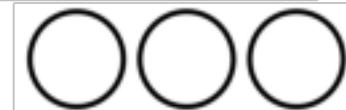
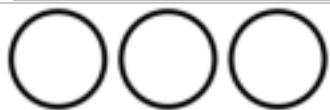
(shade in the correct fingers)



E

D

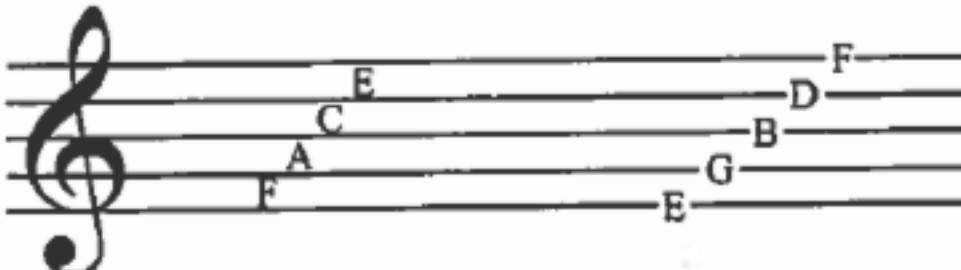
C



12. Au Claire de la Lune

The musical score consists of four identical staves, each in treble clef and common time (indicated by a '4'). The notes are represented by vertical stems with small circles at their ends. The first staff begins with a note labeled 'c'. The second staff begins with a note labeled 'E'. The third staff begins with a note labeled 'c'. The fourth staff begins with a note labeled 'D'. Each staff concludes with a vertical bar line.

The Treble Clef Staff



Notes are written on lines and spaces called the **staff**

13. How many lines do you count in the staff? _____

14. What are their letter names? _____

15. How many spaces do you count in the staff? _____

16. What are their letter names? _____

Our First Three Trumpet Notes

17. The **Note E** is written on the 1st line. All of these notes are E.



18. The **Note D** is written below the first line. All of these notes are D



19. The **Note C** is written on a ledger line below the staff. All of these notes are C.



Write E, D, C

20. On the staff below, draw **12 quarter notes on the note E**.
Put 4 in each measure.



21. On the staff below, draw **8 half notes on the note D**.
Put 2 in each measure.



22. On the staff below, draw **4 whole notes on the note C**.
Put 1 in each measure.



23. Three Types of Rests



A **whole rest** gets
gets 4 beats of silence

A **half rest** gets
2 beats of silence

A **quarter rest** gets
1 beat of silence

24. Three Note Review



25. Hot Cross Buns



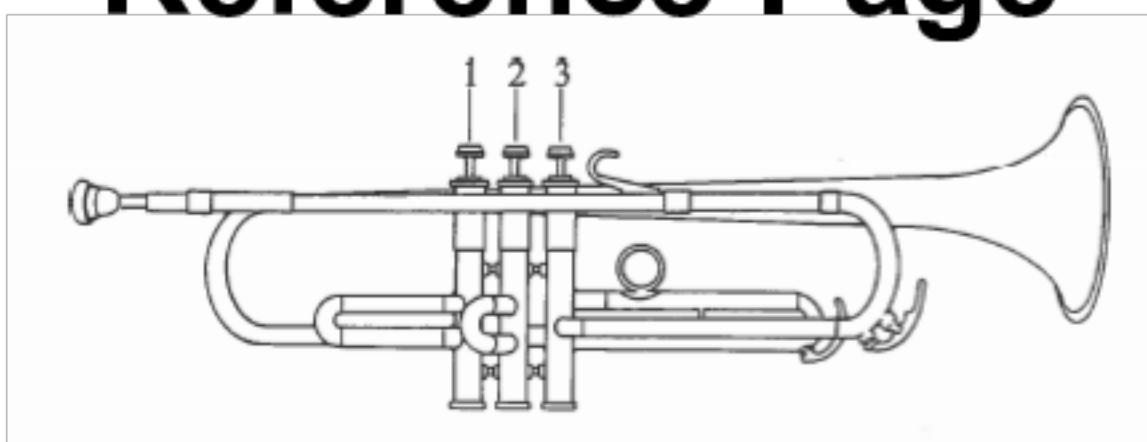
26. One Note Boogie



27. Au Claire de la Lune



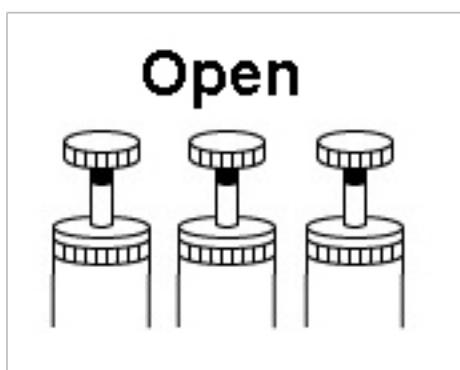
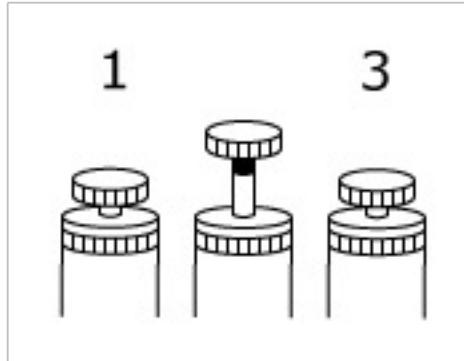
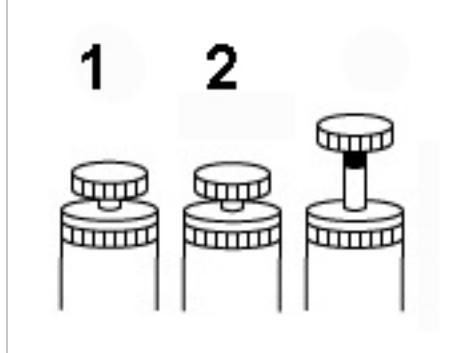
Reference Page



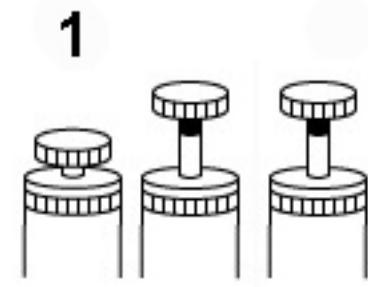
E

D

C



28. New Note- F

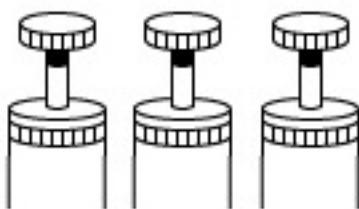


The note F is written on the first space of the staff

29. New Note- G

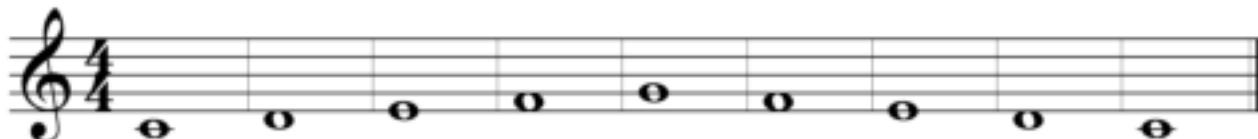


Open



The note G is written on the second line of the staff

30. Five Note Scale



31. Tone Builder #1

Chord
Pick any Note



32. Tone Builder #2



Trumpet

Band Warm-Up

#1 The FIVE NOTE SCALE

A musical staff in G clef. The notes are: C (open circle), D (open circle), E (open circle), F (open circle), G (open circle), F (open circle), E (open circle), D (open circle), C (open circle). Below each note is a small diagram showing a vertical line with three horizontal strokes: the first note has a single stroke at the bottom; the second has two strokes at the middle; the third has two strokes at the top; the fourth has one stroke at the bottom; the fifth has two strokes at the middle; the sixth has one stroke at the top; the seventh has two strokes at the bottom; the eighth has one stroke at the top; the ninth has two strokes at the middle.

#2 Tongue each note...and see how many notes you can go without taking a breath!

A musical staff in G clef. It consists of a series of eighth notes connected by vertical stems, forming a continuous loop.

#3a Keep your air stream steady for the entire exercise!

A musical staff in G clef. It consists of a series of quarter notes connected by vertical stems, forming a continuous loop.

#3b

A musical staff in G clef. It consists of a series of eighth notes connected by vertical stems, forming a continuous loop.

#4 Articulate each note with your tongue...but be sure to keep your air stream going!

A musical staff in G clef. It consists of a series of sixteenth notes connected by vertical stems, forming a continuous loop.

#5 Keep your air stream strong!

A musical staff in G clef. It consists of a series of eighth notes connected by vertical stems, forming a continuous loop.

33. Low- Rest- High-Rest

Musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of four measures. The first measure has a low note (approx. middle C) followed by a short vertical dash (rest). The second measure has a high note (approx. A above middle C) followed by two short vertical dashes (rests). The third measure has a low note followed by two short vertical dashes. The fourth measure has a high note followed by one short vertical dash.

Musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of four measures. The first measure has a low note followed by a short vertical dash. The second measure has a high note followed by two short vertical dashes. The third measure has a low note followed by two short vertical dashes. The fourth measure has a high note followed by one short vertical dash.

34. Aunt Rhodie

Musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures of a continuous melody. The notes are mostly quarter notes, with some eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The melody starts at a low pitch and moves through various intervals.

Musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures of a continuous melody. The notes are mostly quarter notes, with some eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The melody continues from the previous staff.

35. Theme from “Jaws”

Musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures of a continuous melody. The notes are mostly quarter notes, with some eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The melody features a repetitive pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures of a continuous melody. The notes are mostly quarter notes, with some eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The melody continues from the previous staff.

36. Rain, Rain Go Away

Musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures of a continuous melody. The notes are mostly quarter notes, with some eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The melody is simple and repetitive.

Musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures of a continuous melody. The notes are mostly quarter notes, with some eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The melody continues from the previous staff.

37. Take Five



38. Three Note Samba



39. El Toro



40. Celebration



41. Our First Five Notes Warmup

The image shows three staves of musical notation, each consisting of five horizontal lines. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff begins with a half note followed by a series of eighth notes. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes.

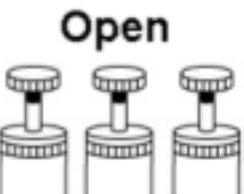
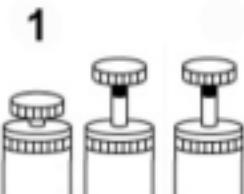
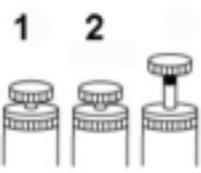
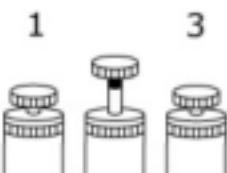
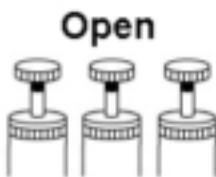
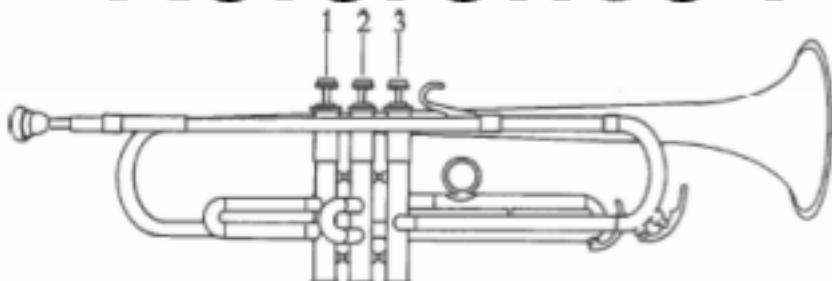
42. Jingle Bells

The image shows four staves of musical notation for the song "Jingle Bells". Each staff consists of five horizontal lines. The music includes various note values such as quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and a fermata mark.

43. Good King Wenceslas

The image shows two staves of musical notation for the song "Good King Wenceslas". Each staff consists of five horizontal lines. The music includes various note values and rests.

Reference Page



44. Five Note Review

Fill in the fingering and write the note name. Play each note on your trumpet.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

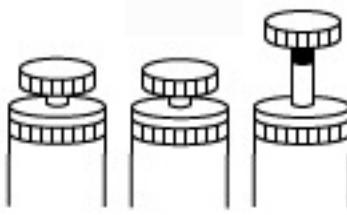
A musical staff in G clef and common time. It features five vertical bar lines. On the first bar line, there is a solid black dot above the staff. Below the staff, under the first bar line, are three small circles. This pattern repeats for each of the five bar lines, with a solid black dot above each and three small circles below each.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It features five vertical bar lines. On the first bar line, there is a solid black dot above the staff. Below the staff, under the first bar line, are three small circles. This pattern repeats for each of the five bar lines, with a solid black dot above each and three small circles below each.

45. New Note- A

1 2



The note A is written on the second space of the staff

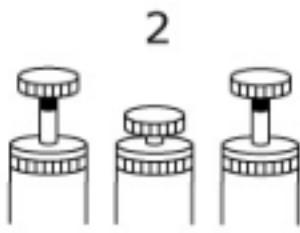
46. Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star



47. Grand March



48. New Note- Low B



The note B is written on space below the first ledger line of the staff.

49. Grand March (Harmony)

A musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures of music. The first measure contains four eighth notes. The second measure contains six eighth notes.

A continuation of the musical staff from the previous page. It consists of two measures of music. The first measure contains four eighth notes. The second measure contains six eighth notes.

50. Rain Rain, Stay Away

A musical staff in 4/4 time. It consists of two measures of music. The first measure contains four eighth notes. The second measure contains six eighth notes.

A continuation of the musical staff from the previous page. It consists of two measures of music. The first measure contains four eighth notes. The second measure contains six eighth notes.

51. Five Note March

Musical notation for 'Five Note March' in G clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of two measures of quarter notes followed by a half note rest, then another measure of quarter notes followed by a half note rest.

52. Skips

Musical notation for 'Skips' in G clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of two measures of quarter notes followed by a half note rest, then another measure of quarter notes followed by a half note rest.

53. This Old Man

Musical notation for 'This Old Man' in G clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of two measures of quarter notes followed by a half note rest, then another measure of quarter notes followed by a half note rest.

54. Ode to Joy

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves are identical, featuring a treble clef, a '4' indicating 4/4 time, and a continuous sequence of eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a '4', followed by a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

55. When the Saints Go Marching In

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, a '4' indicating 4/4 time, and a series of eighth notes. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a '4', followed by a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. A bracket labeled '1.' spans the first two staves, and another bracket labeled '2.' spans the last two staves.

56. Mary Ann

Musical notation for 'Mary Ann' in 4/4 time. The music consists of four staves of notes. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by a half note. The second staff starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. The third staff starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. The fourth staff starts with a half note followed by a quarter note.

57. Shoo Fly

Musical notation for 'Shoo Fly' in 2/4 time. The music consists of two staves of notes. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note.

58. On the Bridge at Avignon

Musical notation for 'On the Bridge at Avignon' in 4/4 time. The music consists of two staves of notes. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by a half note. The second staff starts with a half note followed by a quarter note.

59. Lightly Row



60. Bile Them Cabbage Down



61. Surprise Symphony

Theme

Musical notation for the theme of Surprise Symphony, consisting of two measures. The first measure is in common time (indicated by a '4') and consists of six eighth notes followed by a half note. The second measure also consists of six eighth notes followed by a half note.

Variation

Musical notation for a variation of the theme, consisting of two measures. The first measure starts with a half note followed by six eighth notes. The second measure starts with a half note followed by six eighth notes.

Musical notation for another variation of the theme, consisting of two measures. The first measure starts with a half note followed by six eighth notes. The second measure starts with a half note followed by six eighth notes.

62. B-flat Five Note Scale Exercise

Musical notation for the first measure of a B-flat five note scale exercise, consisting of a single measure in common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains six quarter notes.

Musical notation for the second measure of the B-flat five note scale exercise, consisting of a single measure in common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains six eighth notes followed by a half note.

63. London Bridge (duet)

A

Musical notation for part A of the London Bridge duet, consisting of a single measure in common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains six eighth notes followed by a half note.

B

Musical notation for part B of the London Bridge duet, consisting of a single measure in common time (indicated by a '4'). It contains six eighth notes followed by a half note.

64. Stodola Pumpa

Musical notation for "Stodola Pumpa" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first ending ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line, followed by a second ending that concludes with a final double bar line.

65. Frere Jacques

Musical notation for "Frere Jacques" in 4/4 time. The melody is divided into three parts, each circled and labeled: (1) consists of eighth notes; (2) consists of sixteenth-note patterns; (3) consists of eighth notes.

66. Mexican Jumping Beans

Musical score for "Mexican Jumping Beans" in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by six eighth notes. The second staff begins with a dotted half note followed by six eighth notes. A bracket labeled "1." covers the first six measures. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The section labeled "2. Div." begins with a dotted half note followed by six eighth notes. The score concludes with a final measure consisting of three eighth notes.

67. Southern Roses

Musical score for "Southern Roses" in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by six eighth notes. The second staff begins with a dotted half note followed by six eighth notes. Both staves feature a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a bass line with quarter-note patterns. Measures 7 and 8 show a change in the upper melody, where the eighth-note pattern shifts to a more continuous eighth-note flow.

Musical Symbols We Know

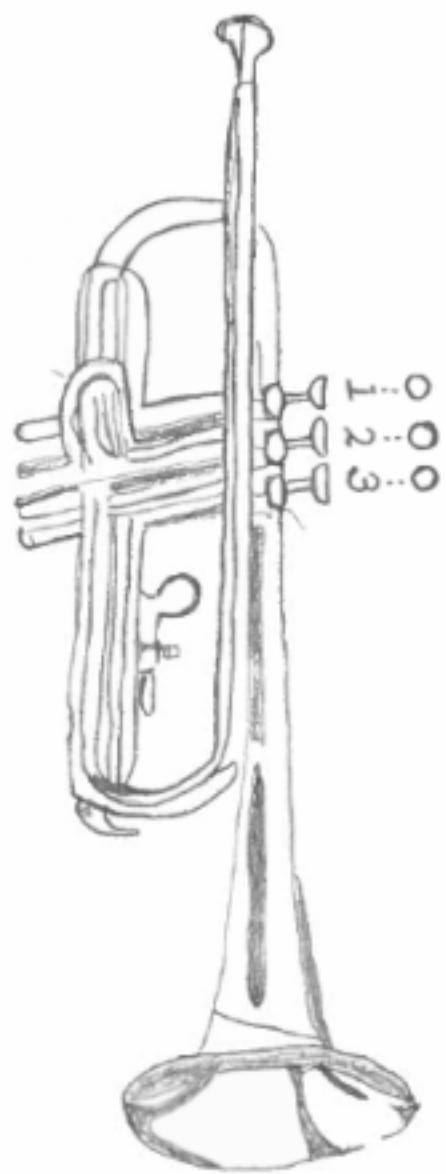
o		g clef	
o		b clef	
•		b	
♪		#	
♪		p	
o.		f	
•.		mp	
—		mf	
—		•	
~		•	
~		—	
		\	
		/	
		C	
		C	
		C	
o o			
-2-			
,			

Treble Clef: Band

Musical Symbols We Know

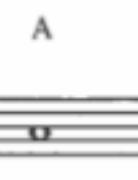
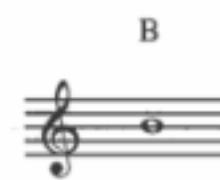
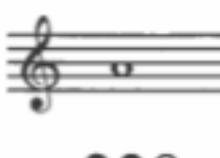
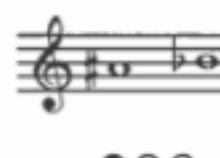
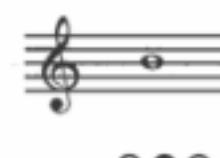
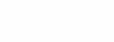
	Whole note: Four beats of sound.		Treble Clef
	Half note: Two beats of sound.		Natural Sign
	Quarter note: One beat of sound.		Flat Sign: Lowers a pitch a half step.
	Eighth note: One half beat of sound.		Sharp Sign: Raises a pitch a half step.
	Pair of eighth notes: One half beat of sound each.		piano: Play softly.
	Dotted half note: Three beats of sound.		forte: Play loudly
	Dotted quarter note: One and one half beats of sound.		mezzo-piano: Medium-soft
	Half rest: Two beats of silence.		mezzo-forte: Medium-loud
	Whole rest: Four beats of silence.		Staccato: Short and separated.
	Quarter rest: One beat of silence.		Accent: Attack the note stronger.
	Eighth rest: One half beat of silence.		Tenuto/Legato: Full value, smooth and connected.
	Five-line musical staff.		Crescendo: Gradually get louder.
	Measure		Decrescendo: Gradually get softer.
	Barline: divides staff into measures.		Fermata: Hold the note longer than its original value.
	Final barline: Ends a piece of music.		Slur: Curved line that connects two or more notes of different pitches.
	Repeat sign: Repeat a piece or section.		Common Time: Shorthand for $\frac{4}{4}$
	Tie: Curved line that connects two or more notes of the same pitch.		
	Multi-Measure Rest: Rest for the number of measures indicated.		
,	Breath Mark		

Treble Clef: Band



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Trumpet Fingering Chart

 G 	 A 	 B 	 C 
 D 	 E 	 F 	 G 
 A 	 A [#] 	 B ^b 	 B 
 C 	 D 	 E 	 F 