

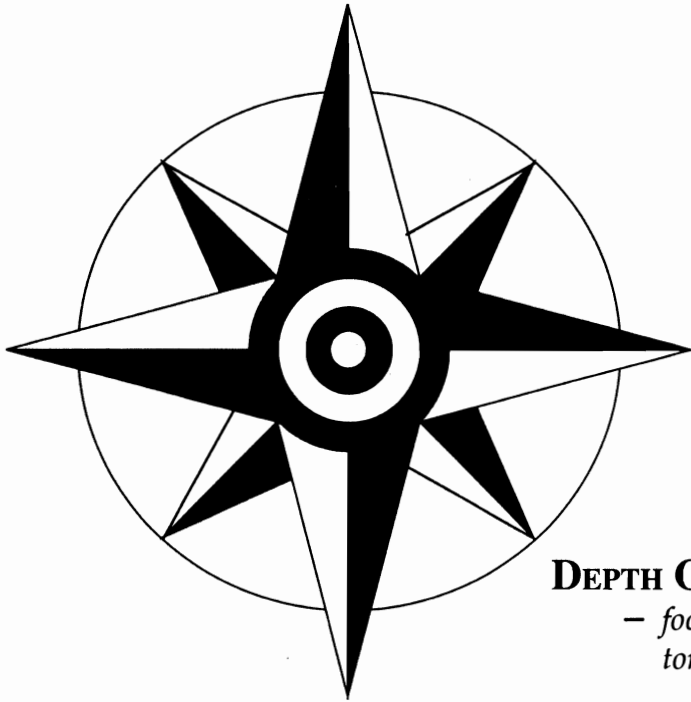
1st Trumpet

DIRECTIONAL

WARM-UPS FOR BAND

VERTICAL PLAYING SKILLS

– *focus on precise ensemble
playing using chorales*



HORIZONTAL PLAYING SKILLS

– *focus on intonation, tone quality, and
melodic nuance using unison etudes*

DEPTH OF PLAYING SKILLS

– *focus on fundamentals using long
tones, scales, and "concept targets"*

by Brian Harris

A collection of scales, unison melodious etudes, and simple four-part chorales for use in the training of musicians.

Rhythm Patterns

1. 

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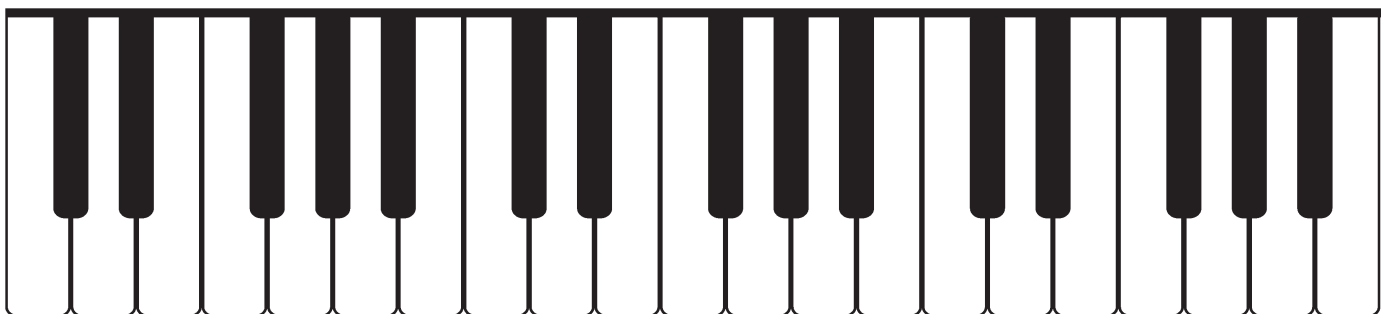
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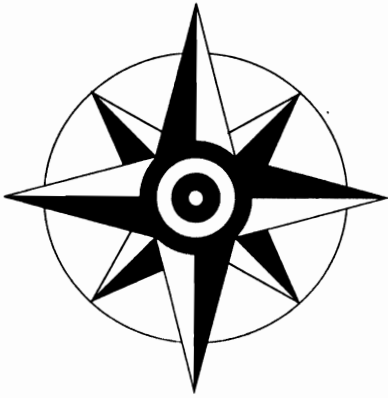
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31. 

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Promotional
Sample
Only





Part One: ***DIRECTIONAL*** Scales & Etudes

Scales

1. While playing long tones, **listen** to yourself. Ask yourself:
 - ... is this the best tone I can produce?
 - ... am I in tune?
 - ... is my sound steady and full?
 - ... can I hear the player on my left? right? behind me? in front of me?
2. Are you using the proper hand position for your instrument?
3. Are you using proper posture and breath support?
4. Watch the conductor for dynamic changes.
5. Memorize the scale and its concert name.

Etudes

6. Breathe only at rests or breath marks.
7. Play all of the music (dynamics, articulations, etc.), not just the notes.
8. Listen to your intonation; constantly adjust if necessary.
9. Listen "across" the band to improve ensemble; play as a group, not as a soloist.
10. Listen for ensemble togetherness of attacks and releases.
11. Watch the conductor throughout the etude!
12. Memorize new musical terms and symbols.

Concert B \flat Major

① C Major Scale



② Scale and Arpeggio



③ Simple Unison Etude

Sostenuto

④ Advanced Unison Etude

Allegro

Concert E \flat Major

5 F Major Scale



6 Scale and Arpeggio



7 Simple Unison Etude

Sostenuto

Musical notation for the Simple Unison Etude, showing two staves of music with dynamics and articulation markings.

f *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *mf* *meno mosso*

8 Advanced Unison Etude

Presto

Musical notation for the Advanced Unison Etude, showing three staves of music with dynamics and articulation markings.

f *mf* *p* *f* *dim.* *meno mosso* *ff* *p*

Concert A \flat Major

9 B \flat Major Scale



10 Scale and Arpeggio



11 Simple Unison Etude

Allegretto



12 Advanced Unison Etude

Semplice



Concert D \flat Major

⑬ E \flat Major Scale

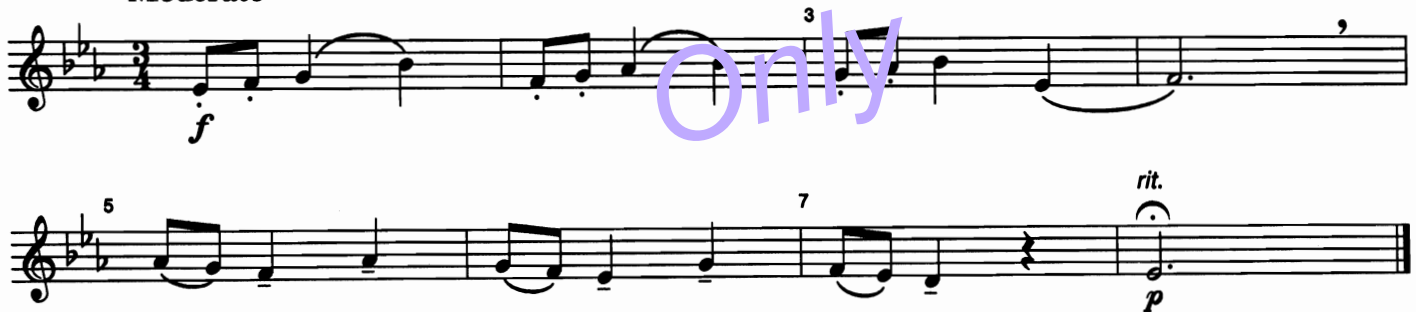


⑭ Scale and Arpeggio



⑮ Simple Unison Etude

Moderato



⑯ Advanced Unison Etude

Maestoso



Concert F Major

17) G Major Scale



18) Scale and Arpeggio



19) Simple Unison Etude



20) Advanced Unison Etude



Concert C Major

21 D Major Scale



22 Scale and Arpeggio



23 Simple Unison Etude



24 Advanced Unison Etude



Concert G Major

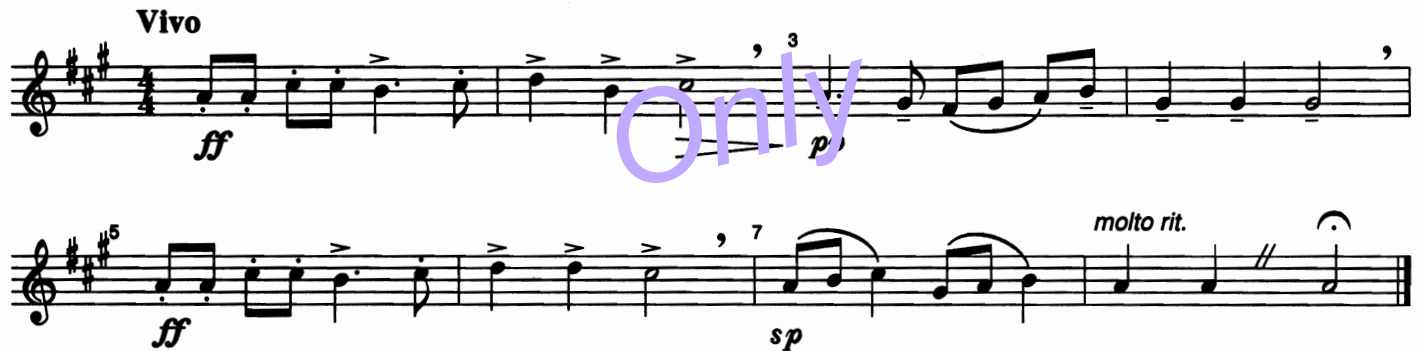
25) A Major Scale



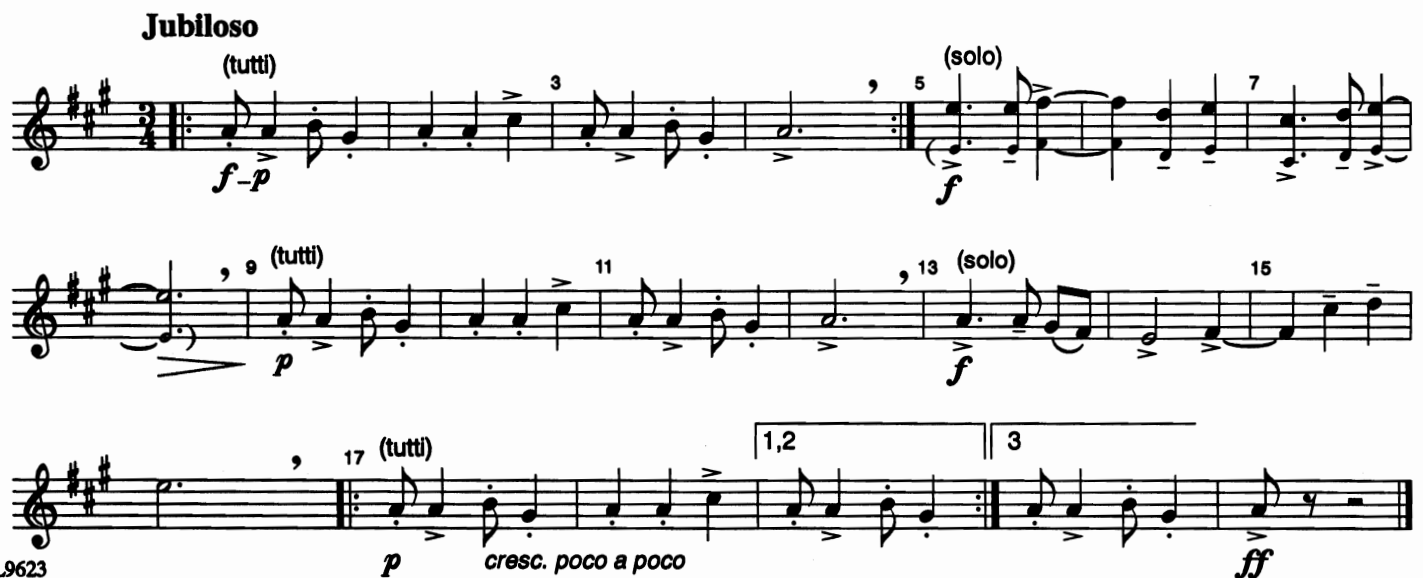
26) Scale and Arpeggio



27) Simple Unison Etude



28) Advanced Unison Etude



Concert D Major

29) E Major Scale

Musical notation for the E Major Scale, consisting of a single line of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The scale is written in whole notes, starting on E4 and ending on E5. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 8 above the notes.

30) Scale and Arpeggio

Musical notation for the Scale and Arpeggio exercise, consisting of a single line of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. It features an ascending and descending scale followed by an arpeggiated chord.

31) Simple Unison Etude

Animato

Musical notation for the Simple Unison Etude, consisting of two lines of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps and a 3/4 time signature. The first line starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The second line includes dynamics of piano (*p*), forte (*f*), and mezzo-piano (*mp*), along with a *meno mosso* marking and a triplet of eighth notes.

32) Advanced Unison Etude

Leggiero

Musical notation for the Advanced Unison Etude, consisting of three lines of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps and a 5/4 time signature. The first line starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The second line includes a forte (*f*) dynamic, a *To Coda* marking, and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third line includes a *D.S. al Coda* marking and a *Coda* section.

Concert G minor

33 A Minor Scale

Musical notation for the A Minor Scale, consisting of eight half notes on a single staff: A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9. Fingerings 1, 3, 5, and 8 are indicated above the notes.

34 Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio

Musical notation for the Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio. The scale is shown in 4/4 time, starting on G4 and ending on G3. The arpeggio is shown as a descending sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3.

35 Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio

Musical notation for the Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio. The scale is shown in 4/4 time, starting on G4 and ending on G3. The arpeggio is shown as a descending sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3.

36 Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio

Musical notation for the Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio. The scale is shown in 4/4 time, starting on G4 and ending on G3. The arpeggio is shown as a descending sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3.

37 Advanced Unison Etude

Andante

Musical notation for the Advanced Unison Etude, consisting of three staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The piece includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *mp*, and performance instructions like *molto rit.* and *f*. Fingerings 3, 5, 7, and 9 are indicated above the notes.

Concert C minor

38 D Minor Scale



39 Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio



40 Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



41 Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



42 Advanced Unison Etude

Deciso

f *3* *5* *f*

7 *2x - rit.* *Fine* *9* *mp* *11*

13 *3* *15* *D.C. al Fine*

Concert F minor

43 G Minor Scale



44 Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio



45 Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



46 Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



47 Advanced Unison Etude

Dolore

Musical notation for the Advanced Unison Etude, showing three staves of music with dynamics (*mp*, *mf*, *p*) and performance markings (decresc., accents). The piece is in 2/4 time and features various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

Concert B \flat minor

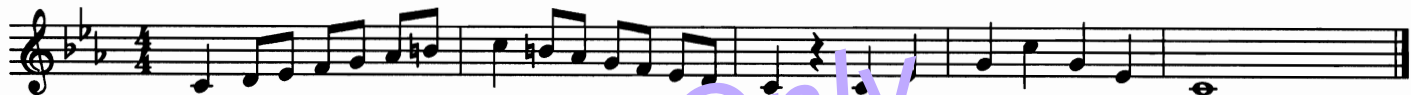
48 C Minor Scale



49 Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio



50 Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



51 Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



52 Advanced Unison Etude

Moderato

Concert D minor

53 E Minor Scale



54 Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio



55 Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



56 Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



57 Advanced Unison Etude

Marcato e sostenuto

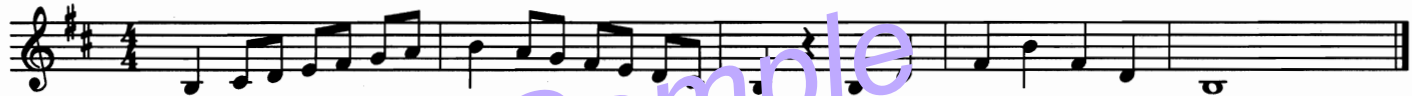


Concert A minor

58 B Minor Scale



59 Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio



60 Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



61 Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



62 Advanced Unison Etude

Pesante (in 6)

Musical notation for the Advanced Unison Etude. The piece is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked *Pesante*. The piece consists of three lines of music. The first line starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second line starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third line starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a *rallentando* marking. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

Concert E minor

63 F# Minor Scale



64 Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio



65 Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



66 Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



67 Advanced Unison Etude

Legato

Musical notation for the Advanced Unison Etude, consisting of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a *mf* dynamic and includes fingerings 3 and 5. The second staff includes fingerings 7 and 9, and a *sfz* dynamic. The third staff includes fingerings 11, 13, and 15, and a *pp* dynamic.

Concert B minor

68 C# Minor Scale



69 Natural Minor Scale and Arpeggio



70 Harmonic Minor Scale and Arpeggio

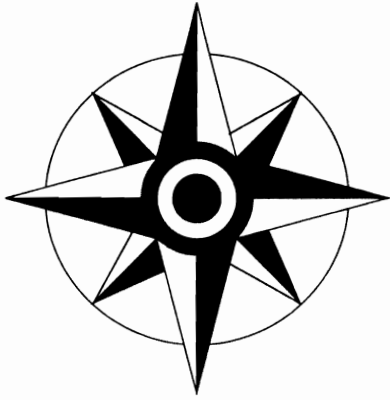


71 Melodic Minor Scale and Arpeggio



72 Advanced Unison Etude

Andantino (in 5)



Part Two: ***DIRECTIONAL*** Chorales

1. Play with your best and darkest tone; use "warm" air.
2. Listen to the players around you while you play; this will help ensure proper blend and balance.
3. Listen closely to your intonation both within your section and across the band.
4. Watch the conductor throughout the chorale for dynamic and tempo changes.
5. Use legato attacks for every note unless they are written as slurred.
6. Be careful to begin notes exactly on the beat as indicated by your conductor.
7. Each fermata may or may not be held; watch conductor!
8. Conductor will indicate whether or not you should breathe after a fermata.
9. Each fermata shows the end of a phrase; play each phrase in one breath.
10. When you breathe take a deep, full breath.
11. If you must sneak a breath during a phrase, do not breathe at a barline.
12. Think of each fermata as a target; "aim" your playing towards it.

Chorale 1

Joachim Neander, 1680

(soprano)

Chorale 2

Schumann, 1539

(soprano)

3

5 7 9

Chorale 3

Johann König, 1738

(soprano)

3

5

9 11 13

Chorale 4

Köphal, 1537

(soprano)

3

5 7 9

Chorale 5

Psalmodia Sacra, 1715

(soprano)

Measures 1-4 of the soprano part for Chorale 5. The music is in G minor, 4/4 time. It begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 3 contains a triplet of quarter notes G5, A5, Bb5. Measure 4 contains a half note C6 with a fermata.

Chorale 6

Michael Praetorius, 1609

(soprano)

Measures 1-4 of the soprano part for Chorale 6. The music is in G minor, 4/4 time. It begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 3 contains a triplet of quarter notes G5, A5, Bb5. Measure 4 contains a half note C6 with a fermata.

Chorale 7

Wittenburg, 1562

(soprano)

Measures 1-11 of the soprano part for Chorale 7. The music is in G minor, 4/4 time. It begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 3 contains a triplet of quarter notes G5, A5, Bb5. Measure 4 contains a half note C6 with a fermata. Measure 5 contains a half note G4 with a fermata. Measure 6 contains quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5. Measure 7 contains quarter notes E5, F5, G5, A5. Measure 8 contains quarter notes Bb5, C6, D6, E6. Measure 9 contains quarter notes F6, G6, A6, Bb6. Measure 10 contains quarter notes C7, D7, E7, F7. Measure 11 contains a half note G7 with a fermata.

Chorale 8

German melody, c. 1400

(soprano)

3

5

7

9

11

13

15

17

Promotional Sample Only

Chorale 9

Hamburg, 1690

(soprano)

3

5

7

9

Promotional Sample Only

Chorale 10

Johann Crüger, 1640

(soprano)

3 5 7 9 11 13

Chorale 11

Dresden, 1628

(soprano)

3 5 7 7 11

Chorale 12

William Damon, 1579

(soprano)

3 5 5 7 9

Chorale 13

Heinrich Isaak, c. 1490

(soprano)

3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17

Chorale 14

Würzburg, 1628

(soprano)

3 5 7 9 11 13

Chorale 15

William Wheel, 1729

(soprano)

5 7

Chorale 16

German melody, c. 1400

(soprano)

5 7 9 11 13

Chorale 17

Rhau, 1544

(soprano)

3 5 7 9

Chorale 18

Reimann, 1747

(soprano)

3 5 7 9 11 13 15

Chorale 19

Dresden, 1656

(soprano)

3 5 7 8

Chorale 20

Martin Luther, 1524

(soprano)

3 5 7 8

MUSICAL TERMS

- Accelerando** (*accel.*) - gradually faster
- Accent** (>) - emphasis on the start of a note
- Adagio** - very slow
- Allargando** - growing slower; same as *ritardando*
- Allegretto** - moderately fast; slower than *allegro*
- Allegro** - quick; lively; fast
- Andante** - moderately slow; walking speed
- Andantino** - slightly faster than *andante*
- Animato** - animated; with life; lively
- Arpeggio** - notes of a chord played in sequence
- Caesura** (//) - symbol indicating a complete break in sound and tempo
- Chorale** - a hymn tune; typically arranged in four-part harmony
- Coda** (⊕) - a supplement at the end of a piece
- Crescendo** (*cresc* or \blacktriangleleft) - to grow louder
- Da Capo al Fine** - (D.C. al Fine) - repeat from the beginning to the ending marked *Fine*
- Deciso** - decisively; with firmness
- Decrescendo** (*decresc* or \blacktriangleright) - to grow softer
- Diminuendo** (*dim.*) - to grow softer
- Dolore** - sadness; sorrow; grief
- Dal Segno al Coda** - (D.S. al Coda) - repeat back to the sign (⌘), play to the coda sign (⊕), then jump to the coda
- Dynamics** - the relative loudness or softness of sound
- E** - and
- Enharmonic** - alike in pitch, but notated differently (such as F# and Gb)
- Ensemble** - a group of musicians performing together
- Embouchure** - the manipulation of the mouth, lips, and tongue for playing a wind instrument
- Etude** - a musical study or exercise
- Fermata** (⤿) - a symbol indicating to hold or extend the length of a note
- Fine** - end
- Forte** (*f*) - loud
- Fortissimo** (*ff*) - very loud
- Grave** - very slow
- Grazioso** - gracefully; elegantly
- Jubiloso** - joyous; joyful
- Larghetto** - slightly faster than *largo*
- Largo** - very slow
- Legato** - smoothly; evenly
- Leggiero** - lightly; delicately
- Lento** - slow
- L'istesso tempo** - in the same tempo
- Maestoso** - majestic; dignified
- Marcato** - march-like; with emphasis
- Meno** - less
- Mezzo forte** (*mf*) - medium loud
- Mezzo piano** (*mp*) - medium soft
- Moderato** - moderate speed
- Molto** - much; very
- Mosso** - motion; tempo . . . *piu mosso* = faster
- Nuance** - shading; change in musical expression through tempo, tone, force, or other variable
- Octave** - the interval from any note to the eighth above or below
- Overture** - an introductory work to an opera or ballet; a specific type of composition containing several musical themes and styles
- Pesante** - heavy; ponderous; firm
- Pianissimo** (*pp*) - very soft
- Piano** (*p*) - soft
- Piu** - more
- Poco a poco** - little by little
- Presto** - quick; rapid
- Ritardando** (*rall.*) - gradually growing slower
- Ritardando** (*rit.*) - gradually growing slower
- Semplice** - in a simple, natural, plain style
- Simile** - similarly; continue in same style
- Sforzando** (*sfz*) - begin note with sudden accent and emphasis
- Soli** - plural form of *solo*
- Solo** - a passage or piece for a single voice or instrument
- Sostenuto** - sustained; holding the notes for full value
- Spiritoso** - with spirit; energy; animation
- Staccato** (·) - short; separated; ending the note before full value
- Stringendo** - gradually faster and louder
- Subito** - suddenly
- Subito forte** (*sf*) - suddenly loud
- Subito piano** (*sp*) - suddenly soft
- Tempo** - rate of speed, movement or pulse
- Tempo primo** - first tempo
- Tutti** - everyone; all instruments play; opposite of *solo*
- Vivace** - lively; quickly
- Vivo** - quickly; fast