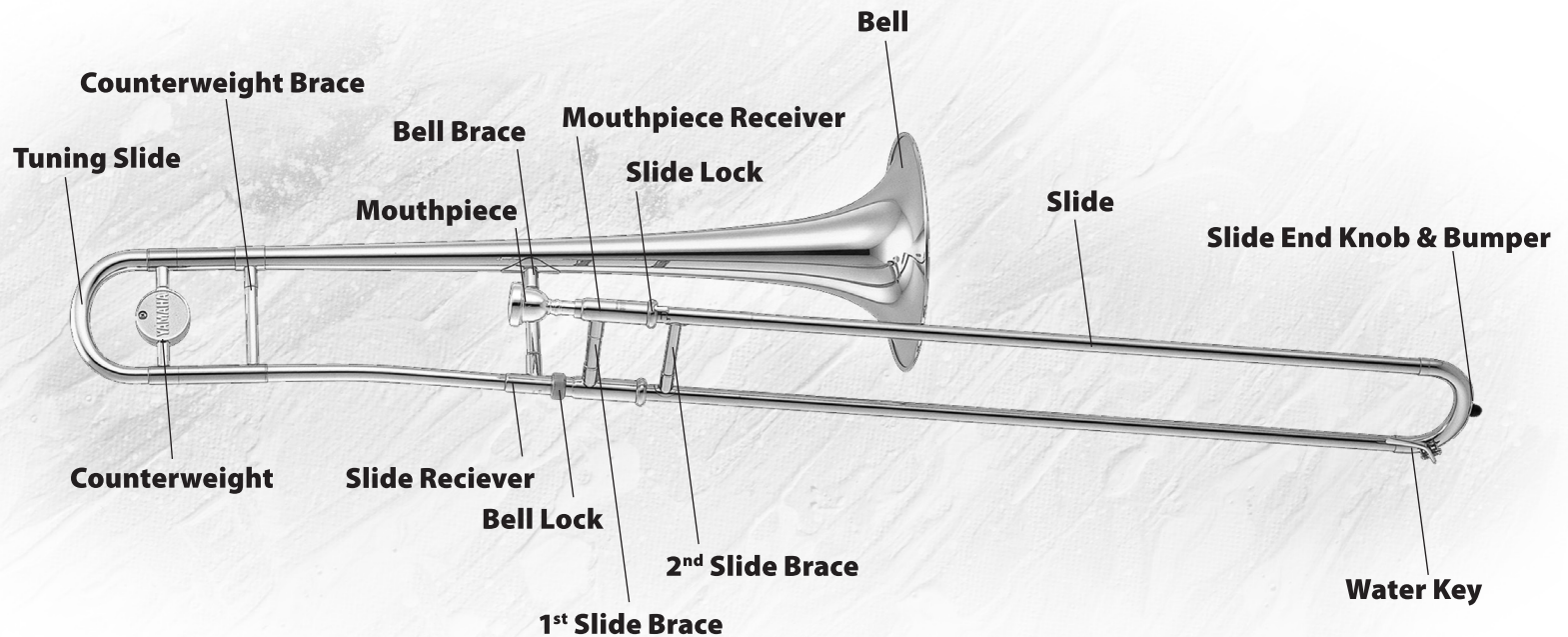


Ready? Set? Play!

Sound advice for getting started on your instrument

1. YOUR INSTRUMENT—PARTS OF THE TROMBONE




2. PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

- A. Make sure the slide is locked.
- B. Carefully hold the bell-half of the trombone with your left hand and the slide-half with your right.
- C. Position the slide at a 90 degree angle in the slide receiver and tighten the bell lock.
- D. Hold the instrument in your left hand and carefully place the mouthpiece in the mouthpiece receiver.
- E. Gently twist the mouthpiece to the right being careful not to over tighten.
- F. Lubricate the slide regularly. There are several ways to lubricate the slide. Your teacher will demonstrate how to do this. Clean your hands after applying.
- D. Grease the tuning slide regularly being careful not to dent or bend the slide. Wipe off excess slide grease and clean your hands after applying.

3. PUTTING IT ALL AWAY

- A. Remove the mouthpiece by gently twisting it to the left and place it in the mouthpiece holder in the case.
- B. If your mouthpiece gets stuck, seek help from your teacher or a music dealer. They have a special tool to remove a stuck mouthpiece that will not damage the instrument.
- C. Press the water key and gently blow air through the mouthpiece receiver to remove excess condensation on to a soft cloth or the floor.
- D. Wipe off the outside with a soft cloth. Carefully place the instrument in the case and close all the latches.
- E. Store only your instrument and its accessories in the case. Music, folders and other objects may bend or dent the slide and damage the instrument.

Please refer to the Sound Innovations DVD for detailed instructions and demonstrations of assembly, disassembly and maintenance of your instrument. Whenever you see this icon , refer to your DVD for further demonstrations.

Level 3: Sound Musicianship

SOUNDS NEW! Introducing the new note, Ab.

77

Ab  



The new key signature of concert **E-FLAT MAJOR** tells you that all B's, E's and A's are flat.



STYLE MARKINGS are sometimes used instead of tempo markings to help musicians understand the feeling the composer would like the music to convey.

WAY UP HIGH—Before you play, circle all the notes affected by the key signature. Discuss ways in which you can make this sound “sweet.”

Sweetly

78



BINGO—Before playing, discuss ways in which you can make this sound “light.” Name the key.

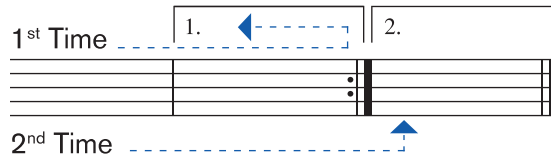
Lightly

American Folk Song

79



1ST AND 2ND ENDINGS: Play the 1st ending the first time through. Repeat the music, but skip over the 1st ending on the repeat and play the 2nd ending instead.



BUFFALO GALS—Since this is played with spirit, the tempo should be energetic! Watch the 1st and 2nd endings.

American Traditional

With spirit!

80

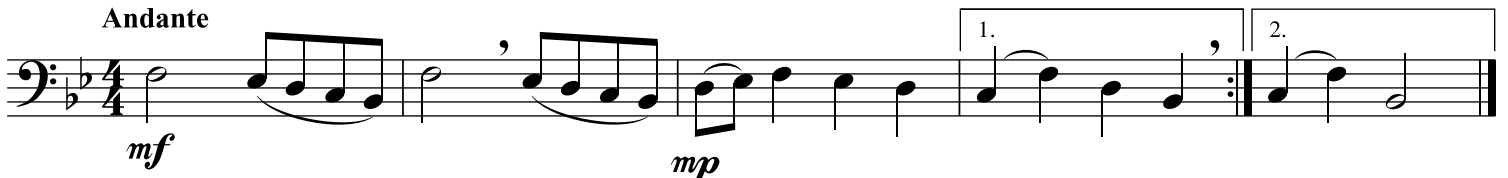


MUSETTE—Here is a tune to play just for fun!

Johann Sebastian Bach

Andante

81



Scales, Arpeggios, Warm-Up Chorales and Etudes*

Key of F Major

SCALE & ARPEGGIO

184 

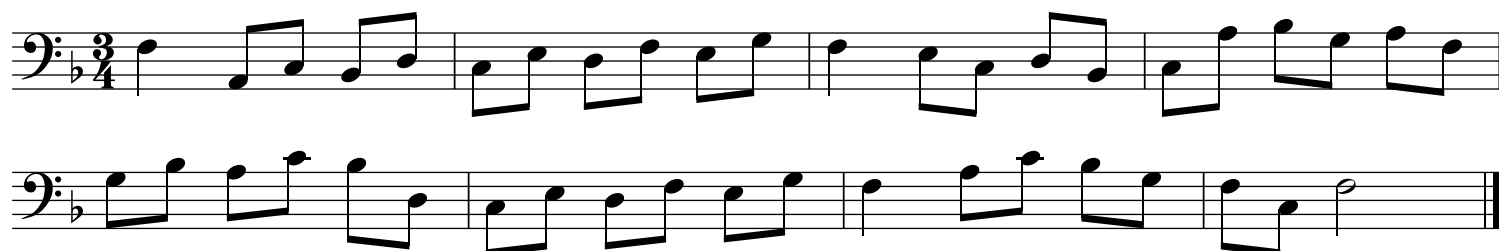
CHORALE IN CONCERT F MAJOR—Full band arrangement.

185 

SCALE ETUDE

186 

INTERVAL ETUDE

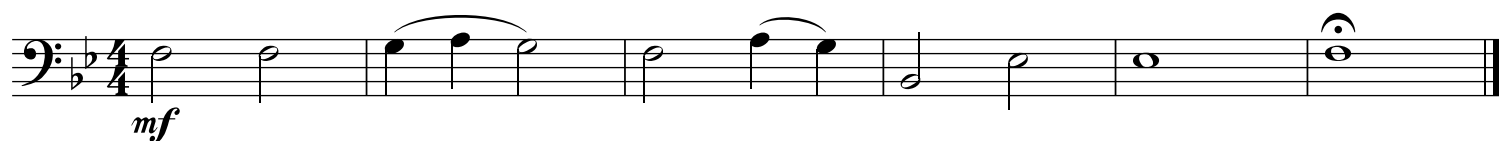
187 

Key of B♭ Major

SCALE & ARPEGGIO

188 

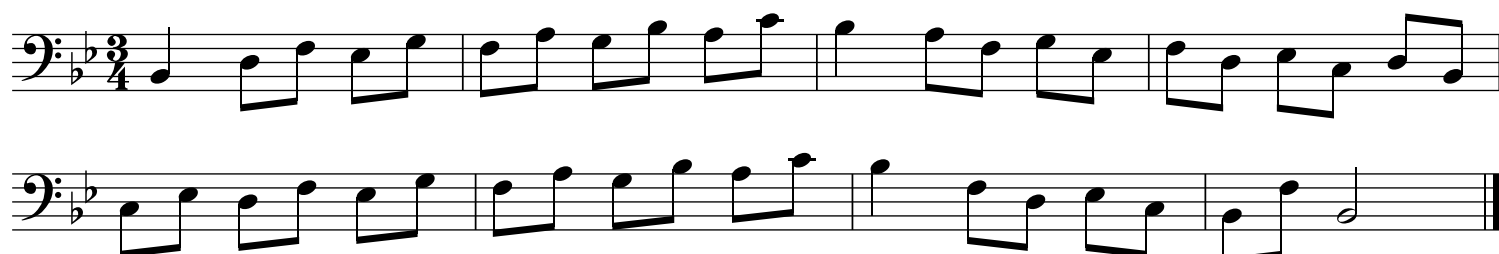
CHORALE IN CONCERT B♭ MAJOR—Full band arrangement.

189 

SCALE ETUDE

190 

INTERVAL ETUDE

191 

*Scale and Etude exercises may be played with other instruments but are not always in unison.