TROMBONE



A QUICK & EASY APPROACH TO:

- Basic Music Theory Concepts
- Rhythm Reading
- Note Spelling on the Instrument

Works **GREAT**in conjunction with popular method books!

BY:
MARK
WESSELS

THEORY

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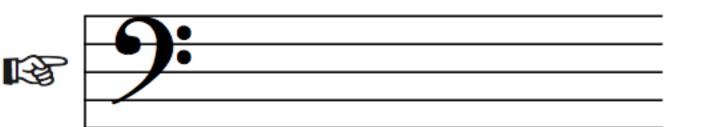
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FINAL REVIEW

LESSON ONE

NAME: _____

Music is written on a **STAFF**. The Staff has five lines.

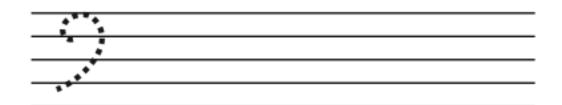


1 YOUR TURN: Draw five lines between the guides to make a musical staff:



This is a **BASS CLEF.**Music for <u>low pitched</u> instruments is written in the bass clef.

2 Learn to draw the BASS CLEF.







Start at the 2nd line to trace the loop, then draw 3 of your own.

Now add two dots in the top two spaces on each of these.

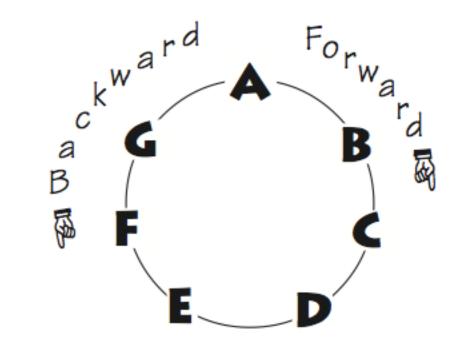
Use both steps to draw the Bass Clef. Practice on three of your own.

Name three instruments that use the BASS CLEF:

LESSON FOUR

NAME: _____

The **MUSICAL ALPHABET** uses the first seven letters of the English alphabet: \mathbf{A} through \mathbf{G} . The letters of this alphabet work like a clock: once you get to the letter G, start over with A. You must be able to spell the alphabet forward (clockwise) <u>and</u> backward (counterclockwise).



FORWARDS:

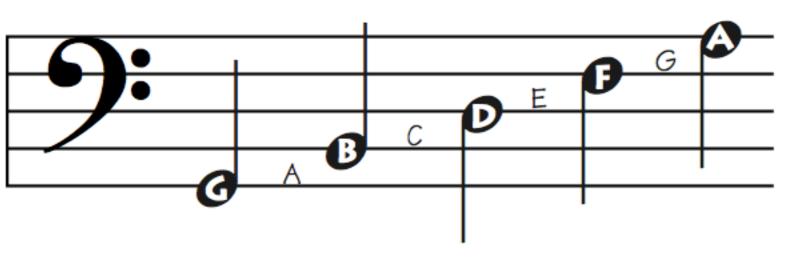
- ① A ___ *G*
- ② C ___ __ ___

BACKWARDS:

- ③ A <u>G</u> ___ __ __ __

The 1st LINE on the bass staff is the note G. If you start with G and SKIP a letter each time, you will learn the names of the LINES of the bass staff:

GABCDEFGA



Notes that are on the **LINES** of the bass staff spell:

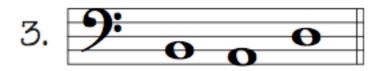
"Good Boys Do Fine Always"

LESSON TEN: REVIEW

NAME: _____

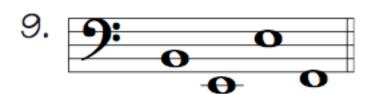
ACROSS

1. _____ lines are used to extend the range of a staff

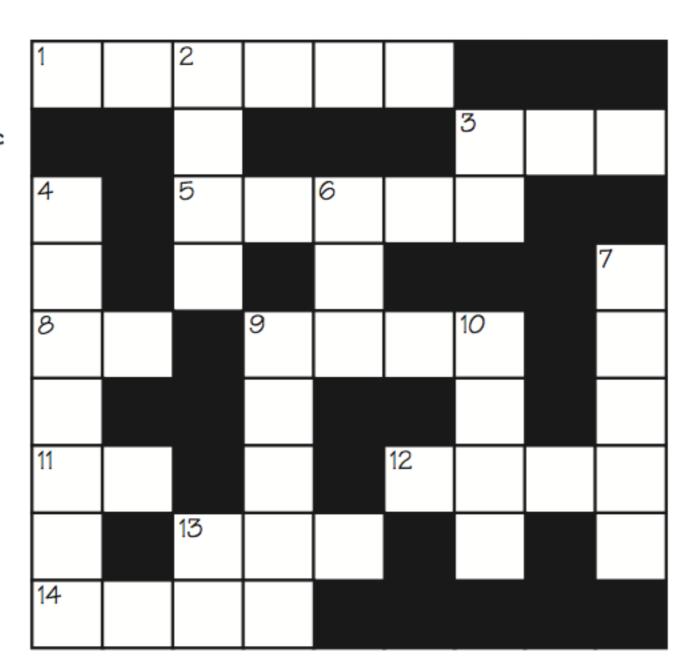


5. = ____ rest

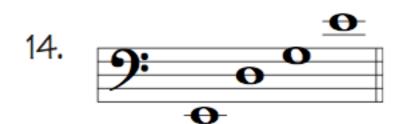




- 11. The stem of a note BELOW the middle line goes _____
- 12. A _____ note receives TWO beats in quarter time

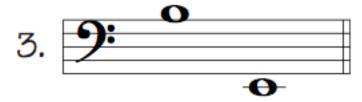


17	Ω.			Γ
13.	7.			F
			0	İ
		↔	•	



DOWN

2. The stem of a note ABOVE the middle line goes _____



- 4. The space between two bar lines.
- 6. A quarter note receives _____
 beat(s) in quarter time
- 7. The lines & spaces on which music is written

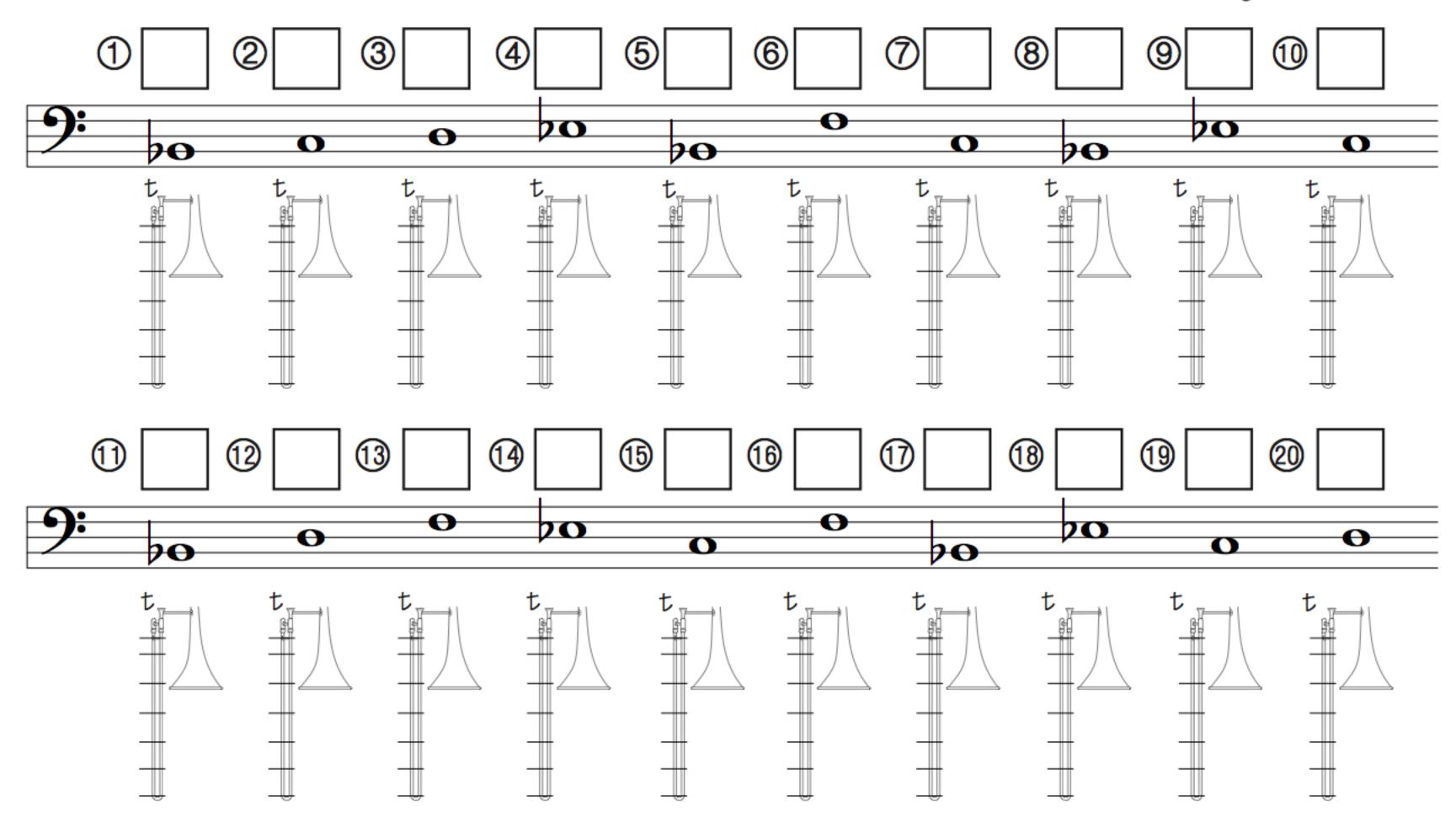


10. This sign lowers the pitch of a note ONE HALF STEP

LESSON THIRTEEN

NAME: _____

Write the name of the note in the box, then circle the line to show the POSITION for the note given.



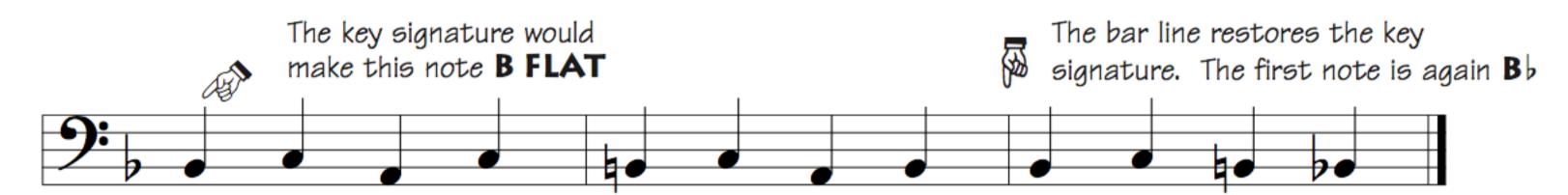
LESSON EIGHTEEN

NA	M	E:	ı •	

A NATURAL SIGN



is used to cancel a sharp or flat in the key signature. It remains in effect throughout the entire measure. The note returns to a "key signature note" when you cross a bar line.



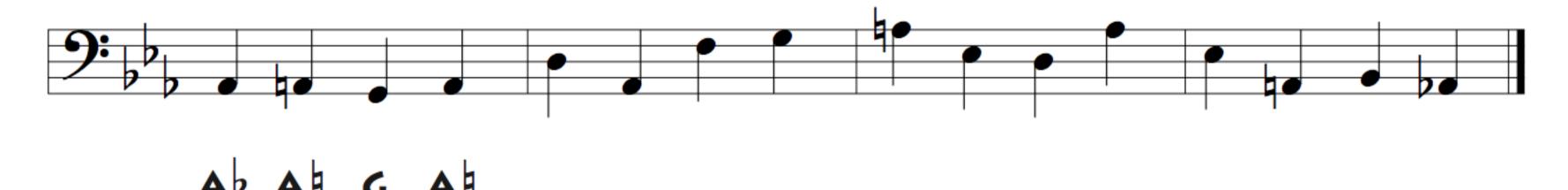


The natural sign cancels the flat and makes all of the B's in this measure **B NATURAL**.



After a natural sign, you must have a flat sign to turn the note back to **B**

Write the note names in the blanks provided. Draw a **FLAT SIGN** on all note names affected by the key signature, or a **NATURAL SIGN** on all "key signature notes" that are canceled by a natural. The first measure is done for you.



LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

NAME:

An INTERVAL is the distance from one pitch to another. The NAME of an interval is found by counting the number of notes between two pitches. Count the first note as "one," the second is "two," etc. to "eight."

EXAMPLE:

- OR - you can count DOWN the alphabet:

 \triangle UP to C = a 3RD (\triangle is a 1st, \triangle is a 2nd, \triangle is a THIRD) **B** DOWN to $\mathbf{D} = a \, \mathbf{6TH} \, (\mathbf{B} \, \text{is a 1st, A, G, F, E, } \mathbf{D} \, \text{is six})$

Name the INTERVAL between the two note names (the arrows indicate whether to count UP or DOWN the alphabet).

- ① A ↑ to B = a ____ ② D ↑ to G = a ____ ③ F ↑ to C = a ____ ④ B ↑ to A = a ____

Two "special" interval names are: UNISON for a 1st -and- OCTAVE for an 8th

Name the notes, then find the interval:

(9)

(10)

(12)

(13)

(14)

(15)

(16)

(17)

(18)

 \bullet \bullet 0 0 O O **O**-

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

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