

# TEXAS

MUSICAL EXCELLENCE

A PROGRESSIVE METHOD FOR BEGINNING BRASS



TEXAS DIVISION



LEVELS 3 & 4  
TROMBONE

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Dr. Andrew Draper

# Forward

The Texas Divisional Music & Arts Department is proud to introduce Texas Music Excellence: A Progressive Method for Beginning Brass. One of the goals of every Salvation Army band is to develop an ensemble that can effectively participate in worship, evangelism, and witness. But how do you get there? In my opinion the answer lies in the classic saying, “If you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime”. Beginner bands are often taught to perform for specific occasions without providing a solid musical foundation for the musicians involved. The primary reason for this book is to give students that foundation by providing a simple, accessible, and concise resource that teaches the basic fundamentals of brass playing while allowing students to progress in a healthy manner.

The different levels in this book are designed to give a clear, logical progression for how students should practice and develop. Students using this book will also develop healthy competition between their musical peers. Each level includes hymn tunes with provided piano accompaniment that can be used as solos. The hymns provided are arranged in accessible ranges and keys so even beginning players can perform on Sunday.

This resource was created by Dr. Andrew (Andy) Draper, who has spent years teaching brass students of all levels. He has studied with some of the world’s leading brass pedagogues and performed with many Salvation Army bands and other professional ensembles. I am proud of his work and I am confident that the correct use of this resource will dramatically improve your brass musicians, better equipping them to worship and serve at your corps.

Now get practicing!

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Barrington  
Texas Divisional Music & Arts Director

# Using This Book

The Texas Music Excellence practice book was developed to create a practice resource for beginning through intermediate brass students. This resource should serve as a daily fundamentals routine; students should master each level before progressing to the next. Each level introduces new challenges for students to work through as they improve.

The material here can be used in both solo and group settings, and can be used as warm up material for band or sectional rehearsal. Finally, note that this book embraces the basic pedagogy of “Breath, Buzz, Sing, Play”, which has been adopted by many music programs in the Salvation Army Southern Territory.

## Supplemental Materials

While this book can be used on its own there are a few supplemental materials that can enhance your personal practice.

**Metronome** - Metronomes are key to developing steady tempo and internal pulse. All of the exercises in this book should be played with one if possible. While a metronome can be purchased online or at any music store there are several free online metronomes available such as:

[www.metronomeonline.com](http://www.metronomeonline.com)

[www.webmetronome.com](http://www.webmetronome.com)

[www.bestmetronome.com](http://www.bestmetronome.com)

**Pitch Drone** – a pitch drone is any sound source that can hold a steady pitch, which is used to play along with while you practice. Pitch drones are used to improve intonation and audiation(ear) in beginning students. A pitch drone can be as simple as a piano or keyboard, and also comes with most electronic metronomes. When using a drone, set the pitch to the first note of the exercise you are practicing and play along. There are many free online sources with pitch drones, which can be played through speakers or headphones such as:

[www.idrs.org/multimedia/midi/PUB/Drones.htm](http://www.idrs.org/multimedia/midi/PUB/Drones.htm)

[www.slushpump.com/Tuning\\_Drones.htm](http://www.slushpump.com/Tuning_Drones.htm)

For those with smartphone capabilities many free metronome and pitch drone applications can be downloaded to your devices for free with a quick app search. We recommend the *Tonal Energy Tuner* application, which is both a tuner and metronome and can be purchased for a small fee.

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**Level 3**

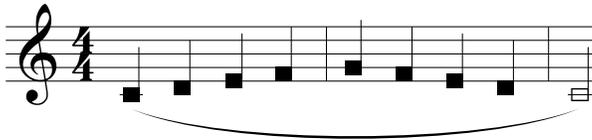
# Level 3 - Buzzing Practice

The buzzing exercises in level 3 begin to add more motion into the routine. Be sure to move slowly and smoothly between the notes. As before the exercise should be played with a smooth, slurred, and relaxed tone.

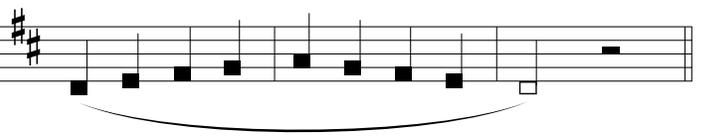
Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Play along with a pitch source (piano/drone)
- Breathe fully during the rests

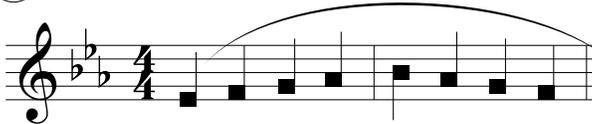
① ♩ = 90



② ♩ = 90



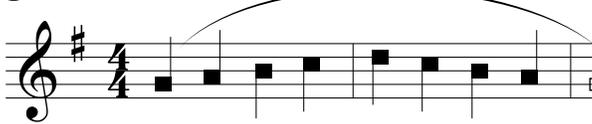
③ ♩ = 90



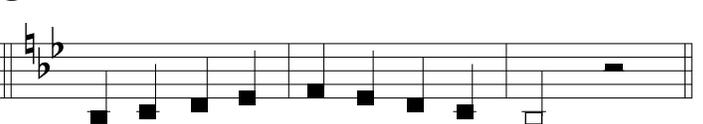
④ ♩ = 90



⑤ ♩ = 90



⑥ ♩ = 90



# Level 3 - Scales

Level 3 introduces the D and E-flat major scales. The D major scale has two sharps: F-sharp and C-sharp, while the E-flat major scale has three flats: B-flat, E flat, and A-flat. C-sharp is in 7th position in the lower octave and 4th position in the upper octave. A-flat is in 5th position.

Practice Tips:

- sing the exercise
- buzz the exercise (mouthpiece)
- practice blowing air through the instrument and fingering along (no sound)
- always use a metronome

① C major

1 6 4 3 1 4 2 1 1 2 4 1 3 4 6 1

② F Major

3 1 4 3 1 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 4 1 3

③ Bb major

3 1 6 5 3 1 4 3 3 4 1 3 5 6 1 3

④ G major

1 4 2 1 3 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 4 1

⑤ D major

6 4 2 1 4 2 4 3 3 4 2 4 1 2 4 6

⑥ Eb major

5 3 1 5 3 1 3 2 2 3 1 3 5 1 3 5

# 3 Level 3 - Scales (No Positions)

Level 3 introduces the D and E-flat major scales. The D major scale has two sharps: F-sharp and C-sharp, while the E-flat major scale has three flats: B-flat, E flat, and A-flat. C-sharp is in 7th position in the lower octave and 4th position in the upper octave. A-flat is in 5th position.

Practice Tips:

- sing the exercise
- buzz the exercise (mouthpiece)
- practice blowing air through the instrument and fingering along (no sound)
- always use a metronome

## ① C major



## ② F Major



## ③ Bb major



## ④ G major



## ⑤ D major



## ⑥ Eb major



# Notes:

# 4 Level 3 - Chromatic Practice

In level 3 Chromatic Practice the exercise begins on low G instead of C and rises through an octave of range. The lower start is designed to encourage high airflow at the beginning of the exercise. Students should eventually memorize the exercise. Breathe as much as needed throughout the exercise and focus on finishing with steady, focused long tones.

Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Play along with a pitch drone
- Breathe fully during the rests
- Practice with just airflow and valves (no sound)

1 ♩ = 60 - 120

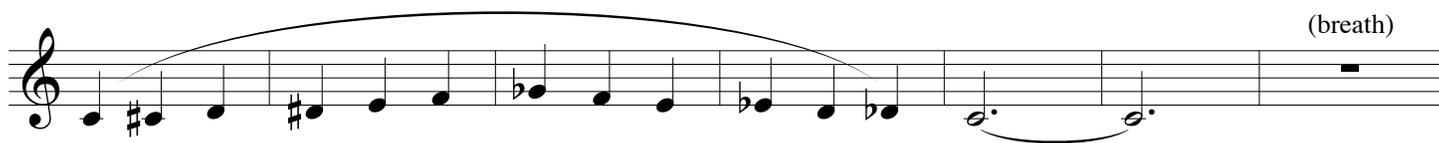
Staff 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature, *mp* dynamic. Chromatic scale starting on G4, ascending to G5, then descending to G4. Ends with a whole rest labeled "(breath)".

Staff 2: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Chromatic scale starting on G4, ascending to G5, then descending to G4. Ends with a whole rest labeled "(breath)".

Staff 3: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Chromatic scale starting on G4, ascending to G5, then descending to G4. Ends with a whole rest labeled "(breath)".

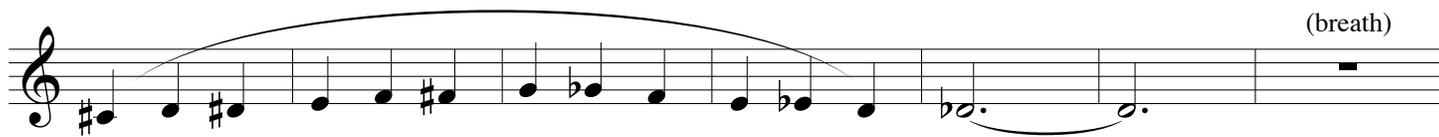
Staff 4: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Chromatic scale starting on G4, ascending to G5, then descending to G4. Ends with a whole rest labeled "(breath)".

Staff 5: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Chromatic scale starting on G4, ascending to G5, then descending to G4. Ends with a whole rest labeled "(breath)".



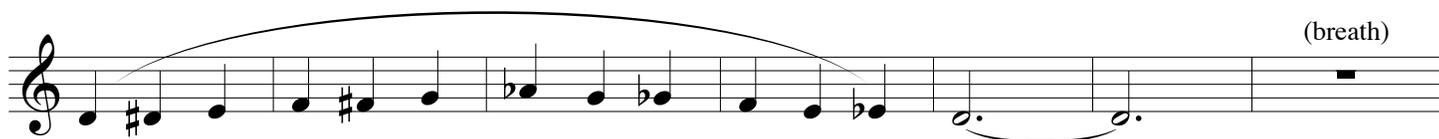
(breath)

The first musical staff features a treble clef and a melodic line with a long slur. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The final two notes, C4 and D4, are beamed together. A breath mark is located at the end of the staff.



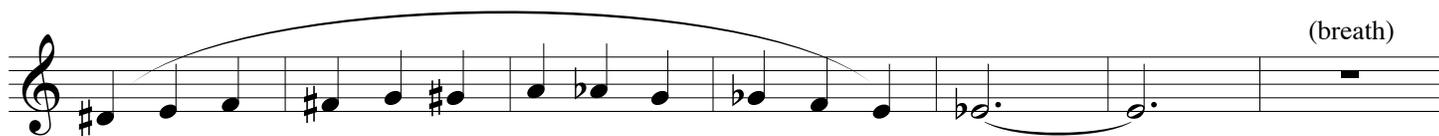
(breath)

The second musical staff features a treble clef and a melodic line with a long slur. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The final two notes, C4 and D4, are beamed together. A breath mark is located at the end of the staff.



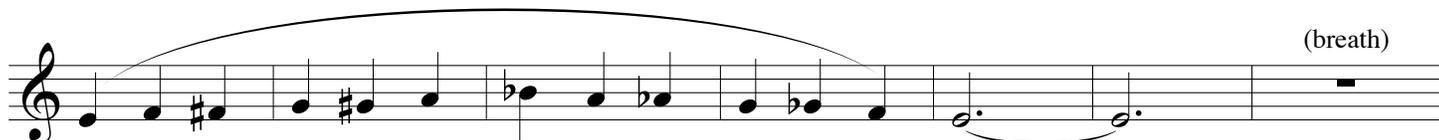
(breath)

The third musical staff features a treble clef and a melodic line with a long slur. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The final two notes, C4 and D4, are beamed together. A breath mark is located at the end of the staff.



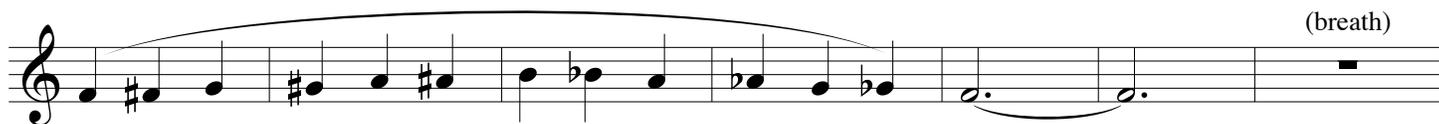
(breath)

The fourth musical staff features a treble clef and a melodic line with a long slur. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The final two notes, C4 and D4, are beamed together. A breath mark is located at the end of the staff.



(breath)

The fifth musical staff features a treble clef and a melodic line with a long slur. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The final two notes, C4 and D4, are beamed together. A breath mark is located at the end of the staff.



(breath)

The sixth musical staff features a treble clef and a melodic line with a long slur. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The final two notes, C4 and D4, are beamed together. A breath mark is located at the end of the staff.



(breath)

The seventh musical staff features a treble clef and a melodic line with a long slur. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The final two notes, C4 and D4, are beamed together. A breath mark is located at the end of the staff.

# Level 3 - Response Practice

The D major scale is introduced in the level 3 response practice exercise. As before, this exercise should be played soft and staccato (separated). If the soft dynamics are difficult, play the exercise at a comfortable volume and work down to softer dynamics over time. Alternating between breath attacks (no tongue) and articulated (tongued) starts is an excellent way to practice this exercise.

Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Breath attack
- Practice with just airflow and valves (no sound)
- Practice with just airflow (no instrument)

## ① C Major ♩ = 50-60, soft and staccato

## ② G Major

## ③ D Major

# Notes:



(breath)

A musical staff in treble clef with a slur over a sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

A musical staff in treble clef with a slur over a sequence of notes: G#4, F#4, E4, D#4, C#4, B#4, A#4, G#4, F#4, E#4. Fingering numbers 7, 5, 7, 5, 5, 3, 7, 5, 7 are written below the notes. The staff ends with a whole rest.

A musical staff in treble clef with a slur over a sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3. The staff ends with a whole rest.

# 9 Level 3 - Articulation Practice

Articulation practice in level 3 begins in D major, which ascends and descends the entire scale. The exercise below is designed to help coordinate the fingers, air, and tongue in the developing musician. Begin the exercise at a slow, comfortable tempo and increase it slowly overtime. Remember to rely on good airflow for fast, clear articulation.

Practice tips:

- practice airflow and tongue only (no instrument)
- Practice airflow, tongue, and valves on the instrument (no sound)
- Use a metronome
- Practice staccato (separated), marcato (march-like), and legato (smooth) styles

1 ♩ = 80-140

The musical score is written in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music is a scale exercise starting on D4, ascending to D5 and then descending back to D4. The exercise includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and sixteenth notes, with some sections featuring slurs and accents. The final note of the piece is a whole note D4 with a fermata.

# Notes:

# Level 3 - Tone Builder

The Tone Builder exercise in Level 3 is the same as in 2B, however the slide positions are now absent. Remember to listen carefully for pitch and to breathe as much as needed. As tone improves begin adding dynamics to the exercise.

Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Practice along with a pitch drone
- Practice airflow and valves only (no sound)
- Practice using different dynamics (piano/forte)
- Breathe in over all four counts of rest

♩ = 80

**play as written** **lip-bend** (breath)

*mf*

**play as written** **lip-bend** (breath)

**play as written** **lip-bend** (breath)

*simile* (breath)

# Level 3 - Flow Study # 3

Flow study #3 now adds additional keys to the exercise and increases the range. Remember to play smoothly through the changes in range from low to high and high to low. Breathe as often as needed

Practice tips:

- Sing the exercise
- Use a metronome
- Play along with a pitch drone
- Practice using just airflow and valves (no sound)
- Breathe in over all four counts of rest

① ♩ = 70-80

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

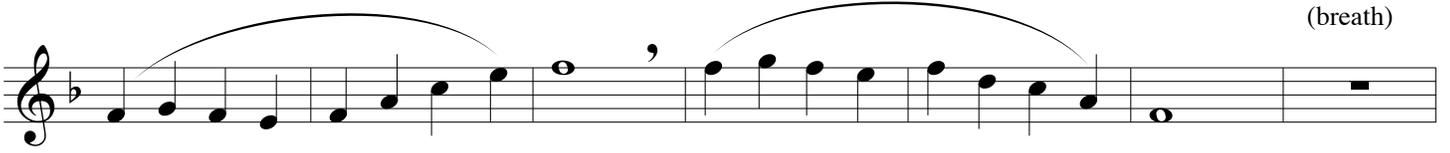
(breath)

6 4 6 7 6 3 4 4 3 3 1 3 4 3 2 4 2 6

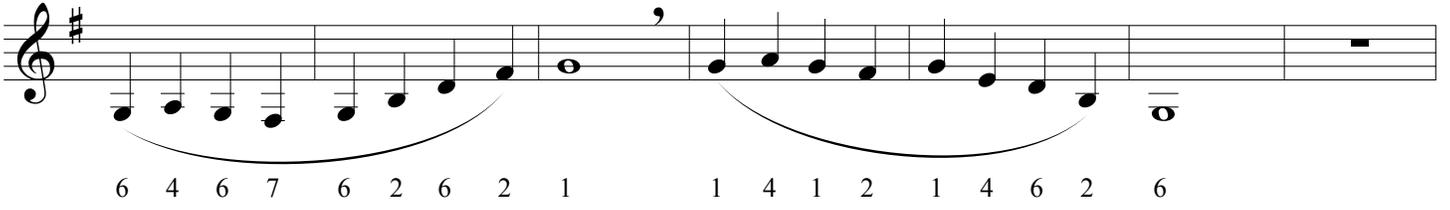
4 2 4 5 4 5 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 5 4

5 3 5 6 5 1 5 1 5 5 3 5 1 5 3 5 1 5

(breath)



(breath)



# Level 3 - Flexibility

The lip flexibility exercises in Level 3 are designed to develop smooth slurring in intermediate players. The goal is to move smoothly and evenly between the notes. Start at a comfortable tempo and increase the speed overtime.

Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Play along with a pitch drone
- Practice using just airflow and valves (no sound)
- Breathe in over all four counts of rest

① ♩ = 100+ (breath)

1 \_\_\_\_\_ (breath)

2 \_\_\_\_\_ (breath)

3 \_\_\_\_\_ (breath)

4 \_\_\_\_\_ (breath)

5 \_\_\_\_\_ (breath)

6 \_\_\_\_\_ (breath)

7 \_\_\_\_\_ (breath)

2 ♩ = 80+

Musical notation for exercise 2, consisting of four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef and contain melodic lines with various notes and rests, including some accidentals. The fourth staff is also in treble clef and contains a melodic line with various notes and rests, including some accidentals.

3 ♩ = 80+

Musical notation for exercise 3, consisting of four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef and contain melodic lines with various notes and rests, including some accidentals. The fourth staff is also in treble clef and contains a melodic line with various notes and rests, including some accidentals.

# Level 3 - Hymn Tunes

Four hymn tunes from the Salvation Army tune book are presented here as solo material. The hymns are presented in the scales learned in levels 1-3. Solos can be played either alone or with accompaniment. Students should take time to learn the words to each hymn tune.

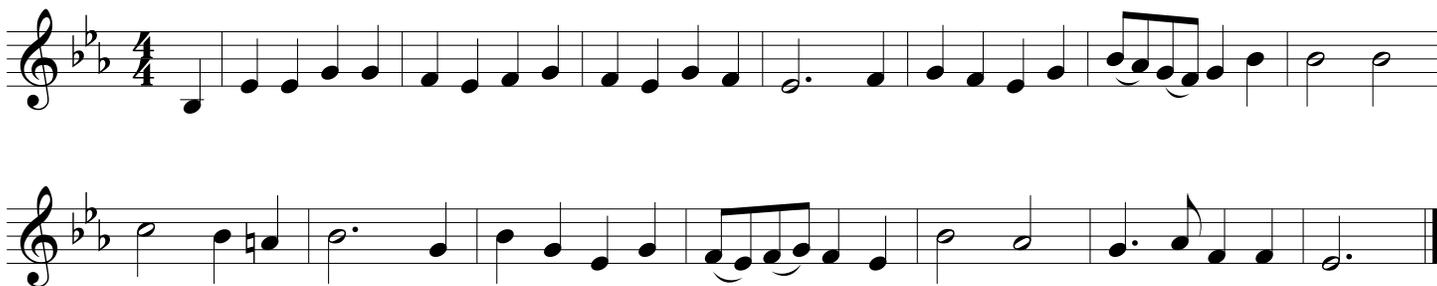
Practice tips:

- Sing the tune!
- Use a metronome
- Practice along with a pitch drone
- Practice airflow and valves only (no sound)

## 1. All Hail the Power

All hail the power of Jesus name!  
 Let angels prostrate fall;  
 Bring forth the royal diadem  
 And crown him Lord of all!

**Allegro** ♩ = 120



## 2. Holy, Holy, Holy

Holy, holy, holy  
 Lord God Almighty!  
 Early in the morning our song shall rise to thee;  
 Holy, holy, holy, merciful and mighty.  
 God in three persons, blessed Trinity!

**Moderato** ♩ = 92



### 3. I Surrender All

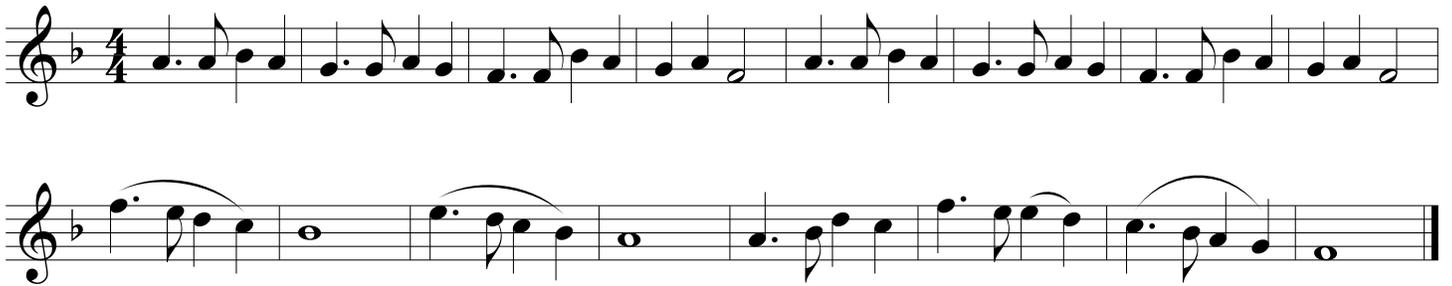
17

All to Jesus I surrender,  
All to him I freely give;  
I will ever love and trust him,  
In his presence daily live.

#### *Chorus*

I surrender all, I surrender all.  
All to thee, my blessed Savior,  
I surrender all.

Andante ♩ = 76



### 4. What a friend we have in Jesus

What a friend we have in Jesus,  
All our sins and griefs to bear!  
What a privilege to carry  
Everything to God in prayer!

O what peace we often forfeit,  
O what needless pain we bear,  
All because we do not carry  
Everything to God in prayer!

Moderato ♩ = 88



**Level 4**

# Level 4 - Buzzing Practice

The buzzing exercises in level 4 begin to add more motion into the routine. Be sure to move slowly and smoothly between the notes. As before the exercise should be played with a smooth, slurred, and relaxed tone.

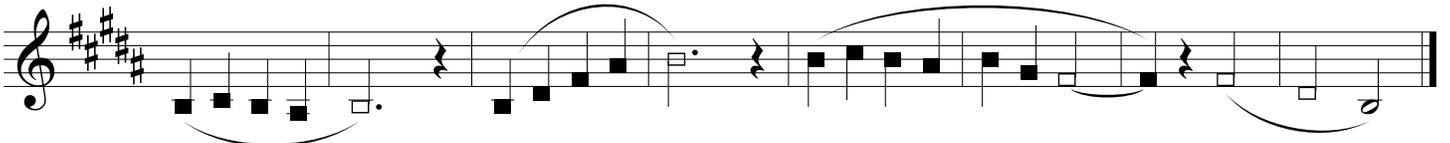
Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Play along with a pitch source (piano/drone)
- Breathe fully during the rests

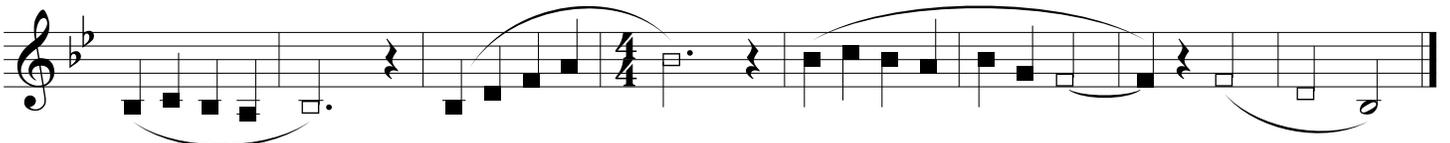
① ♩ = 80



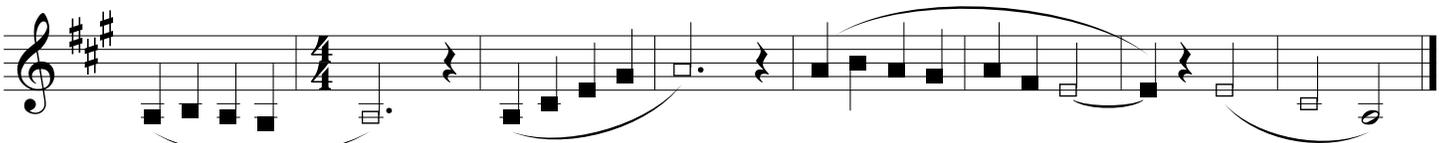
② ♩ = 80



③ ♩ = 80



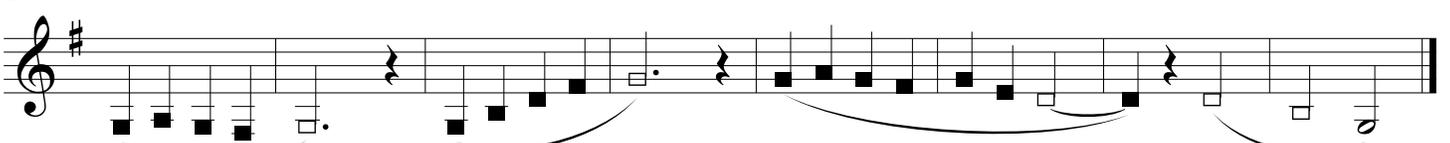
④ ♩ = 80



⑤ ♩ = 80



⑥ ♩ = 80



# Level 4 - Scales

Level 4 introduces the A and A-flat major scales. A major has three sharps while A-flat has four flats. A major introduces G-sharp, which is in 5th position. A-flat major introduces D-flat, which is in 7th position in the lower octave and 4th in the upper octave.

Practice Tips:

- sing the exercise
- buzz the exercise (mouthpiece)
- practice blowing air through the instrument and fingering along (no sound)
- always use a metronome

## ① C major

## ② F Major

## ③ Bb major

## ④ G major

## ⑤ D major

## ⑥ Eb major

7 A major

Musical notation for exercise 7 in A major. The piece is written on a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of 15 eighth notes, with the final note being a half note. The notes are: A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C#5, B4, A4. The first two notes (A4 and B4) are beamed together. The notes from C#5 to A5 are beamed together. The final note (A4) has a fermata. Below the staff, the following fingering numbers are provided: 4, 2, 7, 6, 4, 2, 5, 4, 4, 5, 2, 4, 6, 7, 2, 4.

8 Ab major

Musical notation for exercise 8 in Ab major. The piece is written on a single treble clef staff with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, and Ab). The melody consists of 15 eighth notes, with the final note being a half note. The notes are: Ab4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5, Ab5, G5, F5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, Ab4. The first two notes (Ab4 and Bb4) are beamed together. The notes from C5 to Ab5 are beamed together. The final note (Ab4) has a fermata. Below the staff, the following fingering numbers are provided: 5, 3, 1, 7, 5, 3, 1, 5, 5, 1, 3, 5, 7, 1, 3, 5.

# Level 4 - Scales (No Positions)

Level 4 introduces the A and A-flat major scales. A major has three sharps while A-flat has four flats. A major introduces G-sharp, which is in 5th position. A-flat major introduces D-flat, which is in 7th position in the lower octave and 4th in the upper octave.

Practice Tips:

- sing the exercise
- buzz the exercise (mouthpiece)
- practice blowing air through the instrument and fingering along (no sound)
- always use a metronome

① C major



② F Major



③ Bb major



④ G major



⑤ D major



⑥ Eb major



7 A major



8 Ab major



# Level 4 - Chromatic Practice

Level 4 Chromatic Practice is the same as Level 3 except the note values have doubled from quarter notes to eighth notes. Though the exercise is faster, the student should still strive for smooth legato playing with sustained and focused long tones. Students should eventually memorize the exercise.

Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Play along with a pitch drone
- Breathe fully during the rests
- Practice with just airflow and valves (no sound)

1 ♩ = 80 - 120

*mp*

6

11

16

21

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)



# Level 4 - Response Practice

Level 4 Response Practice introduces new scale types into the exercise. The C harmonic minor scale and B-flat whole tone scale appear below along with the A-flat major scale. Keep the notes short and staccato throughout the exercise.

Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Breath attack
- Practice with just airflow and valves (no sound)
- Practice with just airflow (no instrument)

## 1 C Harmonic Minor

♩ = 50-60, soft and staccato

Two staves of music for the C Harmonic Minor scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5. The second staff shows the descending scale: C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are marked with a *pp* dynamic and are staccato.

## 2 Ab Major

Two staves of music for the Ab Major scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale: Ab4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5, Ab5. The second staff shows the descending scale: Ab5, G5, F5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, Ab4. The notes are marked with a *pp* dynamic and are staccato.

## 3 Bb Whole Tone

Two staves of music for the Bb Whole Tone scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale: Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5, Ab5, Bb5. The second staff shows the descending scale: Bb5, Ab5, G5, F5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4. The notes are marked with a *pp* dynamic and are staccato.

# Notes:



(breath)

A musical staff in treble clef with a slur over a sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

A musical staff in treble clef with a slur over a sequence of notes: G#4, F#4, E4, D#4, C#4, B#4, A#4, G#4, F#4. Fingering numbers 7, 5, 7, 5, 5, 3, 7, 5, 7 are written below the notes. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

A musical staff in treble clef with a slur over a sequence of notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3. The staff ends with a whole rest.

A musical staff in treble clef with a slur over a sequence of notes: G4, F#4, E4, D#4, C#4, B#4, A#4, G#4, F#4. Fingering numbers 2, 7, 2, 7, 2, 5, 3, 7, 2 are written below the notes. The staff ends with a double bar line.

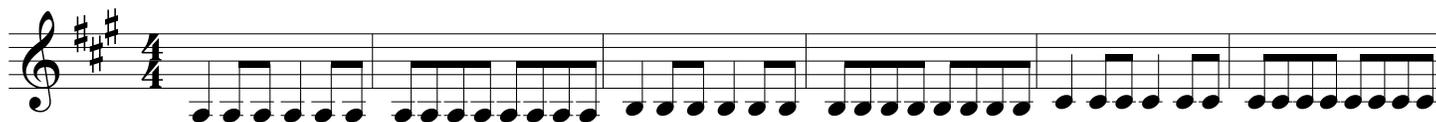
# Level 4 - Articulation Practice

Articulation Practice in Level 4 exercise below is designed to help coordinate the fingers, air, and tongue in the developing musician. Begin the exercise at a slow, comfortable tempo and increase it slowly overtime. Remember to rely on good airflow for fast, clear articulation.

Practice tips:

- practice airflow and tongue only (no instrument)
- Practice airflow, tongue, and valves on the instrument (no sound)
- Use a metronome
- Practice staccato (separated), marcato (march-like), and legato (smooth) styles

① ♩ = 80-140



# Notes:

# Level 4 - Tone Builder

For brass players it is important to build a uniform sound where all the notes sound the same. The exercise below combines eighth notes, lip bending, and long tones into one tone-building exercise. The first measure should be played as written. In the second measure bend the notes to the lower pitch without valves. The final two measures should be played as a stable long tone. Breathe as often as needed.

Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Practice along with a pitch drone
- Practice airflow and valves only (no sound)
- Practice using different dynamics (piano/forte)
- Breathe in over all four counts of rest

♩ = 80

**play as written** **lip-bend** (breath)

*mf*

**play as written** **lip-bend** (breath)

**play as written** **lip-bend** (breath)

*simile* (breath)

(breath)

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. A slur covers the first two measures. A dashed line above the staff indicates a breath mark. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. A slur covers the first two measures. A dashed line above the staff indicates a breath mark. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. A slur covers the first two measures. A dashed line above the staff indicates a breath mark. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. A slur covers the first two measures. A dashed line above the staff indicates a breath mark. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, Fb5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, Ab4, Gb4, Fb4. A slur covers the first two measures. A dashed line above the staff indicates a breath mark. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. A slur covers the first two measures. A dashed line above the staff indicates a breath mark. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, Fb5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, Ab4, Gb4, Fb4. A slur covers the first two measures. A dashed line above the staff indicates a breath mark. The staff ends with a whole rest.

(breath)

Musical staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. A slur covers the first two measures. A dashed line above the staff indicates a breath mark. The staff ends with a whole rest.

# Level 4 - Flow Study # 3

In Level 4, flow study #3 expands to include the entire chromatic range from low F-sharp to high F-sharp. The main challenge in this exercise is to play smoothly through the changes in range, from low to high and high to low. Breathe as often as needed to maintain a full sound.

Practice tips:

- Sing the exercise
- Use a metronome
- Play along with a pitch drone
- Practice using just airflow and valves (no sound)
- Breathe in over all four counts of rest

① ♩ = 70-80

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

5 3 5 6 5 1 3 3 2      2 3 2 3 2 1 3 1 5

(breath)

4 3 4 5 4 7 4 5 4      4 2 4 5 4 2 4 7 4

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

(breath)

2 5 2 3 2 3 4 3 2      2 5 2 3 2 2 4 3 2

(breath)

7 5 7 3\* 7 3 7 3 2      2 5 2 3 2 5 7 3 7

\*false tone

# Level 4 - Flexibility

The lip flexibility exercises in Level 3 are designed to develop smooth slurring in intermediate players. The goal is to move smoothly and evenly between the notes. Start at a comfortable tempo and increase the speed overtime.

Practice tips:

- Use a metronome
- Play along with a pitch drone
- Practice using just airflow and valves (no sound)
- Breathe in over all four counts of rest

① ♩ = 80+

Exercise 1 consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time, marked with a tempo of ♩ = 80+. The first staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first two staves have a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The fourth staff has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Each staff contains two measures of music, each with a slur over the notes and a whole rest. The notes are quarter notes. The first measure of each staff contains eight notes, and the second measure contains eight notes.

② ♩ = 80+

Exercise 2 consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time, marked with a tempo of ♩ = 80+. The first staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first two staves have a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The fourth staff has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Each staff contains two measures of music, each with a slur over the notes and a whole rest. The notes are quarter notes. The first measure of each staff contains eight notes, and the second measure contains eight notes.

3 ♩ = 100+

Musical score for exercise 3, consisting of four staves of music in 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100+. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a half note at the end of the first measure. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a half note with a flat and a quarter note with a flat. The third staff continues with a half note with a flat and a quarter note with a flat. The fourth staff concludes the exercise with a half note with a sharp and a quarter note with a sharp.

4 ♩ = 100+

Musical score for exercise 4, consisting of four staves of music in 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100+. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a half note at the end of the first measure. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a half note with a sharp and a quarter note with a sharp. The third staff continues with a half note with a sharp and a quarter note with a sharp. The fourth staff concludes the exercise with a half note with a sharp and a quarter note with a sharp.

# Level 4 - Hymn Tunes

Three hymn tunes from the Salvation Army tune book are presented here as solo material. The hymns are presented in the scales learned in levels 1-4. Solos can be played either alone or with accompaniment. Students should take time to learn the words to each hymn tune.

Practice tips:

- Sing the tune!
- Use a metronome
- Practice along with a pitch drone
- Practice airflow and valves only (no sound)

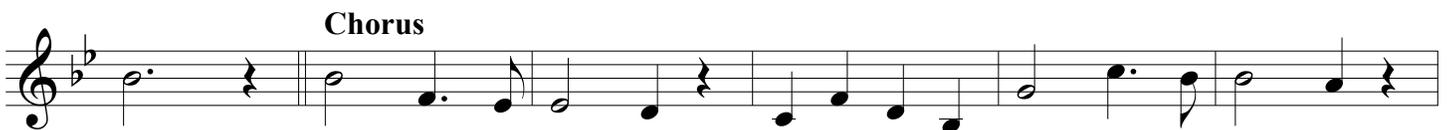
## 1. Stand Up and Bless the Lord!

Stand up and bless the Lord,  
Ye people of his choice;  
Stand up and bless the Lord your God  
With heart and soul and voice.

### *Chorus*

Praise ye the Lord, hallelujah!

Allegro ♩ = 120



## 2. O Boundless Salvation!

36

O boundless salvation! deep ocean of love,  
O fulness of mercy, Christ brought from above.  
The whole world redeeming, so rich and so free,  
Now flowing for all men, come, roll over me!

Moderato ♩ = 96

Musical score for 'O Boundless Salvation!' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, hymn-like style with quarter and eighth notes. The second and third staves continue the melody, with the third staff ending with a double bar line.

## 3. It Is Well

When peace like a river attendeth my way,  
When sorrows like sea billows roll,  
Whatever my lot, thou hast taught me to know  
It is well, it is well with my soul.

### *Chorus*

It is well with my soul,  
It is well, it is well with my soul.

Moderato ♩ = 88

Musical score for 'It Is Well' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, hymn-like style with quarter and eighth notes. The second and third staves continue the melody, with the third staff ending with a double bar line. The fourth staff continues the melody, with the word 'Chorus' written above it. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line.