

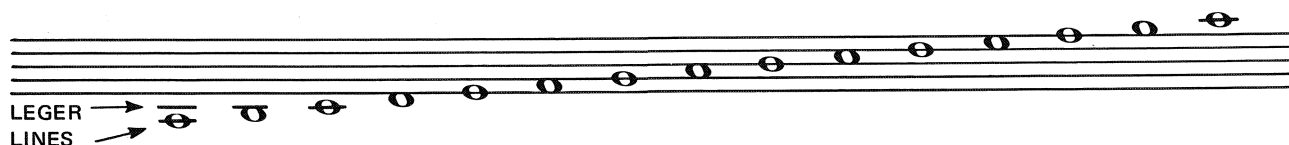
GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH MUSIC

NOTES are musical sounds indicated by symbols. Their *time length* is shown by their color (white or black) and by stems and flags attached to the note:

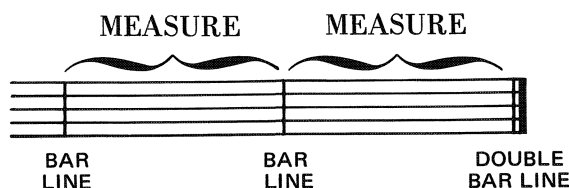


Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A to G) and are repeated to include the entire range of musical sound.

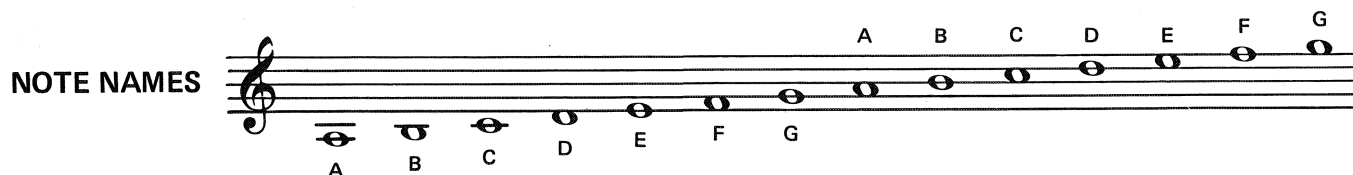
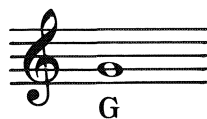
THE STAFF is five horizontal lines and the spaces between. The *name* and *pitch* of the note is determined by its position on the staff. When notes go above or below the staff, *leger lines* are used.



MEASURES divide music into equal parts. A *bar line* separates one measure from another. A *double bar line* shows where the music ends.



THE TREBLE CLEF (or *G Clef*) is a sign which locates G on the staff. From that G, all other notes can be named and located.



TIME SIGNATURES indicate the *number* of beats (or counts) in each measure (upper number). It also tells the *kind* of note that receives *one* beat (lower number). The first *time signature* used in this book is:

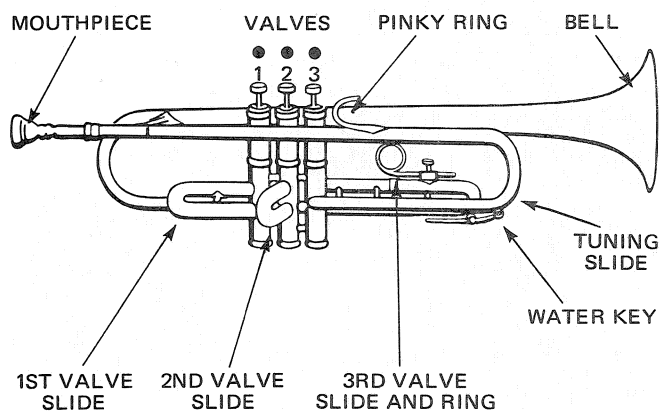
$$\frac{4}{4} = 4 \text{ beats to each measure}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} = \text{a quarter note (♩) receives 1 beat}$$

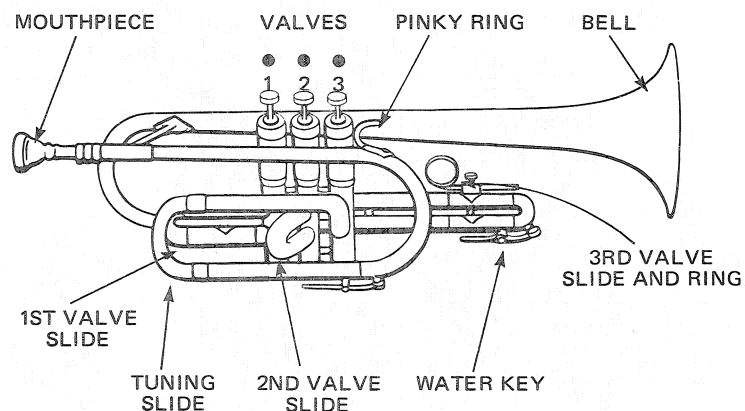
ACCIDENTALS are marks placed before notes which alter their original pitch. A *flat* (b) lowers a note one half-step, a *sharp* (#) raises a note one half-step, and a *natural* (♮) restores a note to its original pitch.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR INSTRUMENT

THE TRUMPET



THE CORNET



LEFT HAND: Hold the instrument in your left hand as shown. If there is a ring on the 3rd valve slide, put either your pinky (fourth) or ring (third) finger into it.



RIGHT HAND: Put the thumb of your right hand between the 1st and 2nd valve casings. Place the tips of your fingers on the valve tops. Make sure you arch your fingers. Do not let them cave in. Your pinky may rest either in the pinky ring (as shown) or on top of the ring. Your teacher will instruct you which way is best for you.