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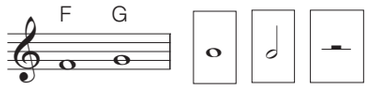
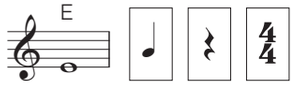
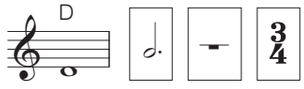
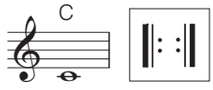
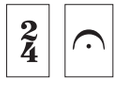
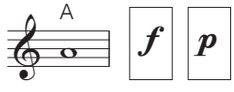
6 *Stage 1* 

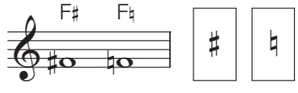

8 *Stage 2* 

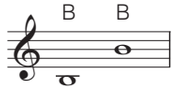

10 *Stage 3* 


12 *Stage 4* 

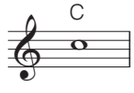

14 *Stage 5*  slurs

16 *Stage 6* 

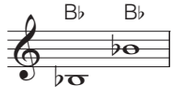

18 *Stage 7* 


20 *Stage 8* 

ties key signatures

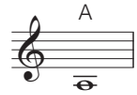
23 *Stage 9* 


26 *Stage 10* 1st and 2nd time bars

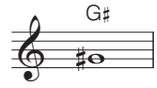
28 *Stage 11* 


31 *Stage 12*

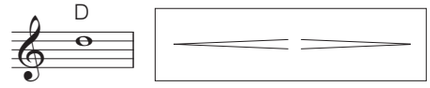
34 Concert pieces 1

36 *Stage 13* 

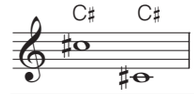
*D. C. al Coda*

39 *Stage 14* 

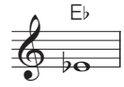
minor scales

42 *Stage 15* 

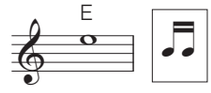
*staccato* *tenuto*

45 *Stage 16* 

off beats
mixed meter

48 *Stage 17* 


51 *Stage 18* chromatic scale

54 *Stage 19* 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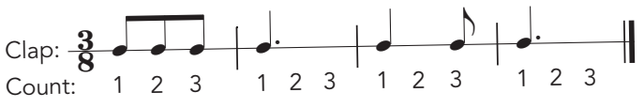
Unless stated otherwise, all musical content is by John Miller.

Stage
# 12

## Rhythm box

$\frac{3}{8}$ means three ♪ beats per bar

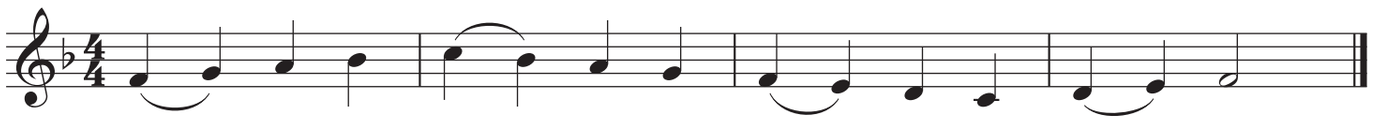



## Fact file

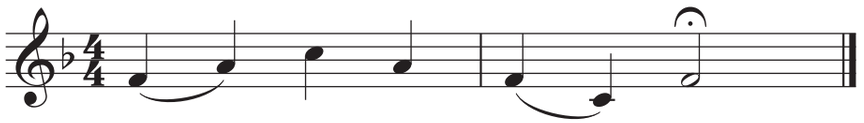
- **F major** has a key signature of one flat – B♭. All the Bs in a piece in F major will be flat, unless cancelled by a natural (♮).
- A dot after a note makes the note half as long again. A **dotted crotchet/quarter note** (♩.) has the same duration as ♩♩♩
- A **canon** is another word for a 'round'.
- ***mp*** (***mezzo-piano***) means 'medium soft'.

## Simple F major scale

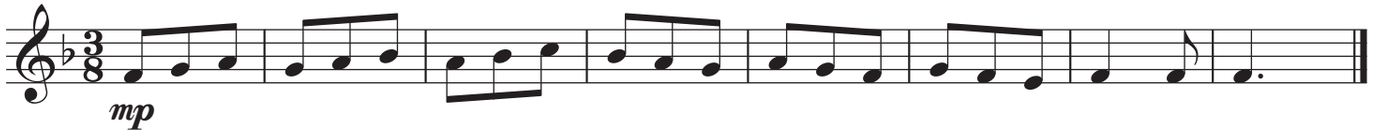
Try this scale with different rhythmic patterns, as in *Fish 'n' chips variation* (p. 24).



## Simple F major arpeggio

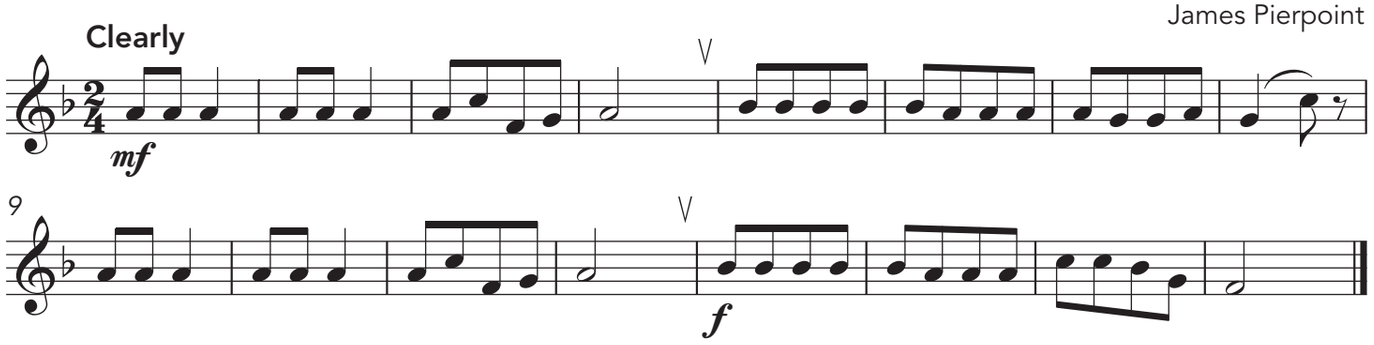


## Study in F



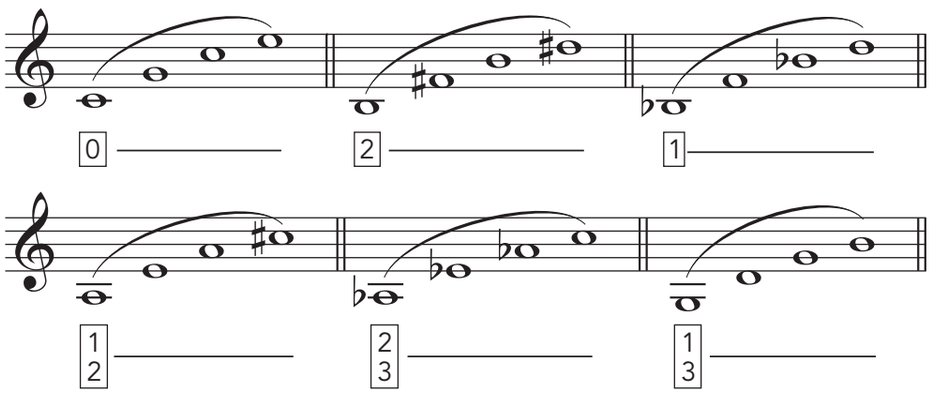

## 49 Jingle bells

James Pierpoint



# Fingering chart

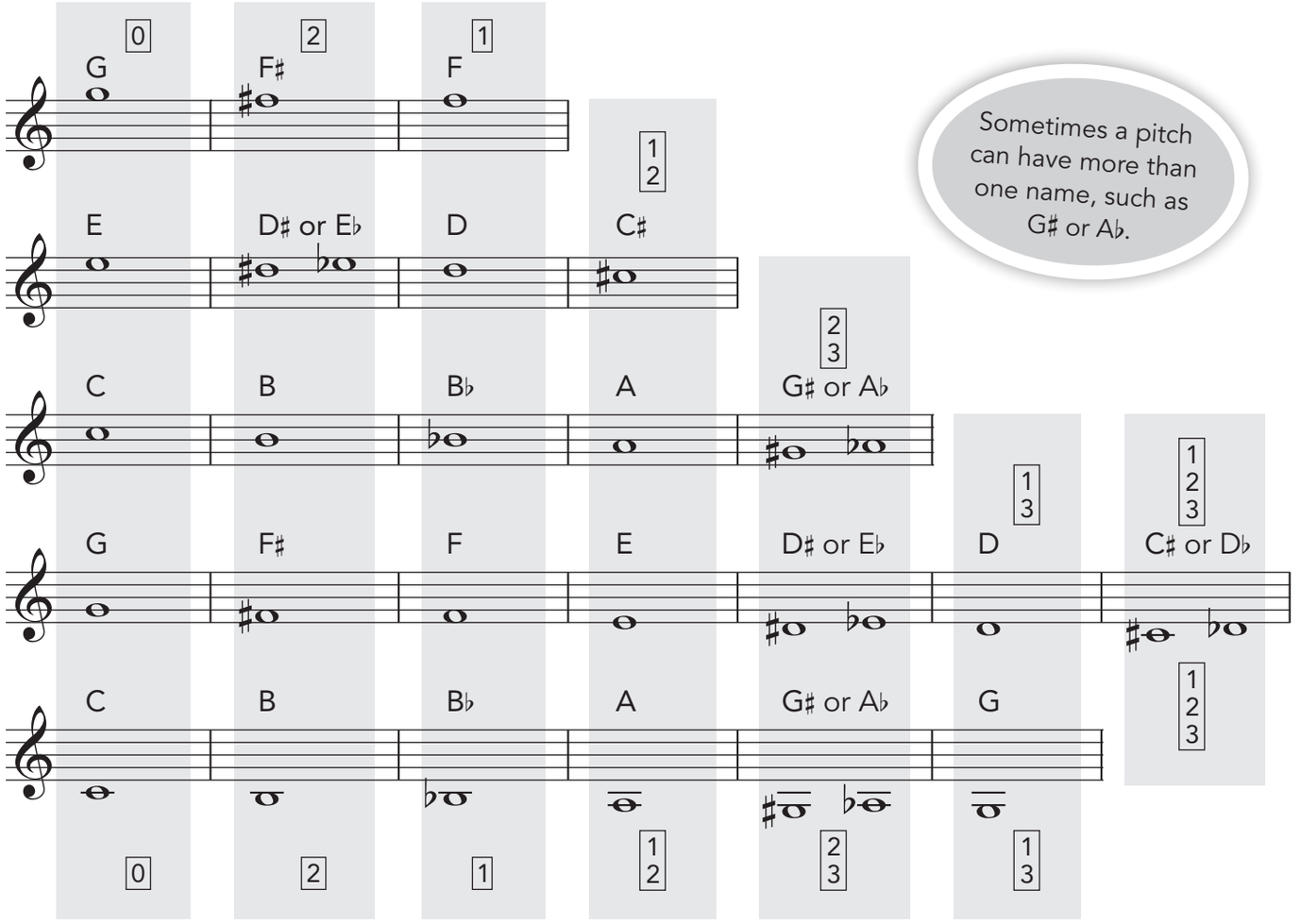
The cornet and trumpet are both similar to a bugle.
Each plays an identical pattern of notes when no valves are pressed down.
Putting down one or more valves lengthens the tube and changes the pitch of the pattern.




**Top tip**

Also try this with all three valves down.

**When the patterns above are linked together, you can play all the chromatic notes:**




Sometimes a pitch can have more than one name, such as G♯ or A♭.