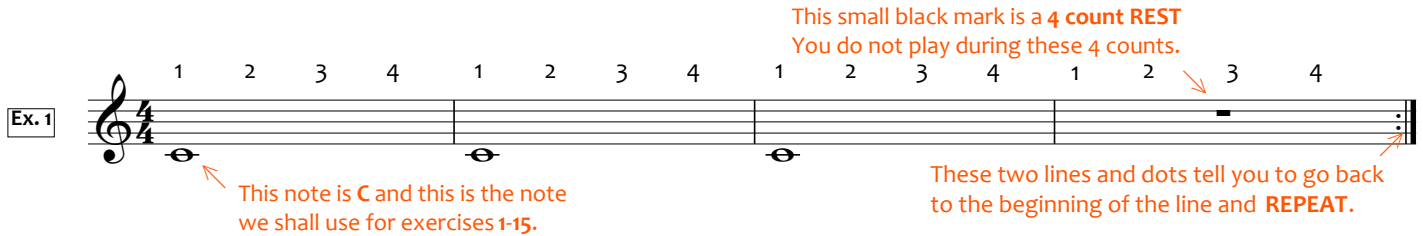


# Notes and Rests - The Basics

A note that looks like  is called a **semi-breve**. It is a long note and lasts for **4 counts**.

Play the following exercise until you are comfortable with it and are making a good sound on every note:

Ex. 1



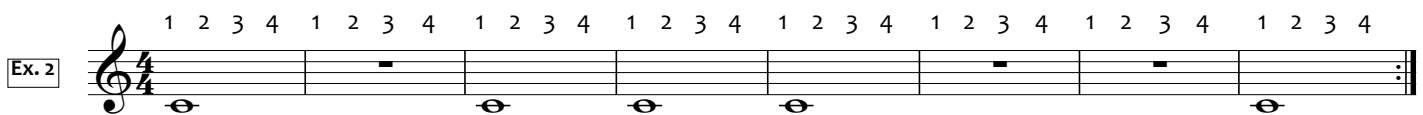
This note is C and this is the note we shall use for exercises 1-15.



This small black mark is a 4 count REST  
You do not play during these 4 counts.

These two lines and dots tell you to go back to the beginning of the line and REPEAT.

This next exercise is longer - Make sure you keep count and play in the right places!


Ex. 2



A note that looks like  or  is called a **minim**. It is a shorter note and lasts for only **2 counts**.

When playing the next exercise, concentrate to keep your place in the music.

Ex. 3

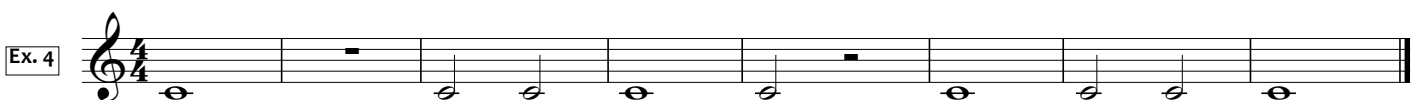


This is a 2 count rest - notice how it looks slightly different to the 4 count rest above.

The next 3 exercises contain both **minims** and **semi-breves**.

You will have to concentrate all the way through them to keep count and keep your place in the music!

Ex. 4





Ex. 5



Ex. 6




Try not to speed up or slow down when playing these exercises. You might want to use a **metronome** to help you. One can be found for free online at [www.metronomeonline.com](http://www.metronomeonline.com)

A note that looks like  or  is called a **crotchet**. It is even shorter and lasts for only **1 count**.

Ex. 7 

The notes and rests happen quicker now, so count very carefully and concentrate at all times!

Ex. 8 

The next 2 exercises contain both **crotchets** and **minims**. Carefully play through these using your new skills and knowledge. **ALWAYS** focus on trying to make a good sound!


Try clapping the next exercises before you play them.  
That way, you can practise the **rhythms** and make sure you know how they go!

Ex. 9 

Ex. 10 


### Putting it all together

The next few exercises will allow you to practise playing **crotchets**, **minims** and **semi-breves** together. It is just as important that you count the **rests** as well as the notes.

Ex. 11 

Ex. 12 

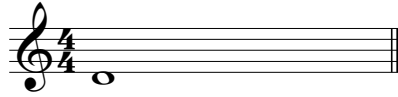
Ex. 13 

Ex. 14 

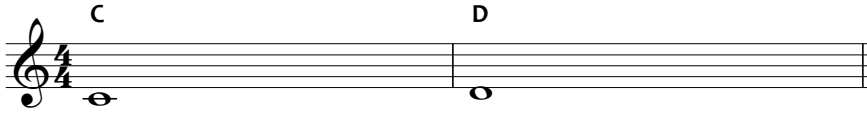
Ex. 15 

When you have become familiar with these exercises, practise playing them faster!

### New Note - D



If we put C and D next to each other, you will see how different they look..



Play this 4 or 5 times before attempting the next melodies.

You may find it useful to work out the **rhythm** of these melodies **before** you attempt to play them. A good way to do this is to play the whole tune on **1 note** (C for example) until you are sure of how it goes.

### 3 Short Melodies using C and D

The Pirate Ship



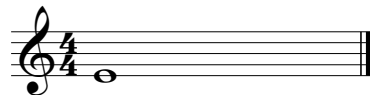
C and D March



Chinese Dance



### New Note - E



This is what C, D and E look like next to each other..



Play this 4 or 5 times before attempting the next melodies.

### 3 Short Melodies using C, D and E

Victory Song



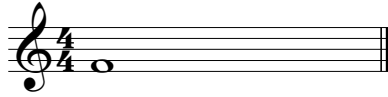
Fanfare



In Outer Space



### New Note - F



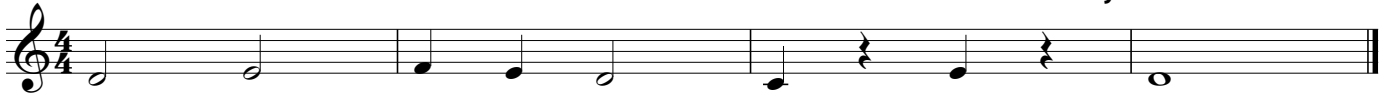
This is what C, D, E and F look like next to each other..



Play this 4 or 5 times before attempting the next melodies.

### 3 Short Melodies using C, D, E and F

Mysterious Mountain



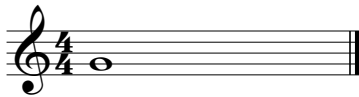
Safe Landing



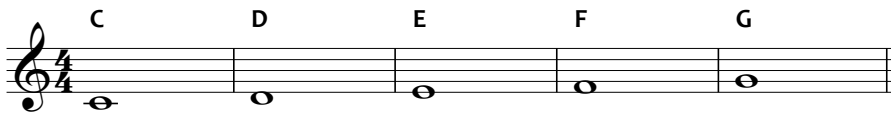
Escape the Maze!



### New Note - G



This is what C, D, E, F and G look like next to each other..



Play this 4 or 5 times before attempting the next melodies.

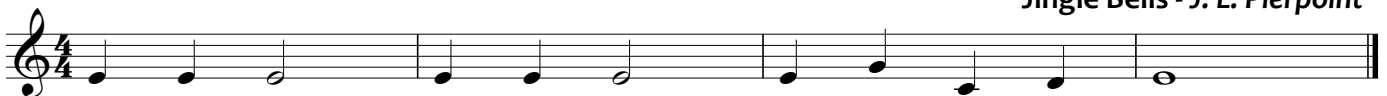
You can now play a number of well known tunes with these 5 notes. Try these next ones..

### 3 Famous Melodies using C, D, E, F and G

Frère Jacques - Trad.



Jingle Bells - J. L. Pierpoint



Ode to Joy - L. Beethoven



## Exercises for building up your trumpet skills

**Ex. 16** works really well as a warm-up. You should aim for a nice, straight tone on each line. You should also play this backwards, starting at **G** and coming down to **C**.

When you can play this exercise with a good sound throughout, try alternating one line on the trumpet, then buzzing that line on just the mouthpiece. This may be difficult at first, but you will gain much more control by doing it..

This comma shows you where to take a breath ↘

Remember to take a **BIG** breath before each line!

**Ex. 16**

The next exercise, **Ex. 17**, helps you to practise joining the notes up together and improves finger and tongue co-ordination.

Practise it slowly at first, focussing on a good sound on every note. Then you can practise playing it faster!

Notice where the breath commas are. These are the best places to breathe in this exercise. The last line is to be played in **ONE** breath!

**Ex. 17**

**Exs. 18** and **19** introduce bigger **intervals** (gaps) between the notes. Practising this will help you to become more flexible on the trumpet and more able to move around the notes.



Don't worry if you can't play these very well at first - they can take quite a lot of practice to get right!

Don't forget the **REPEAT!** ↘

**Ex. 18**

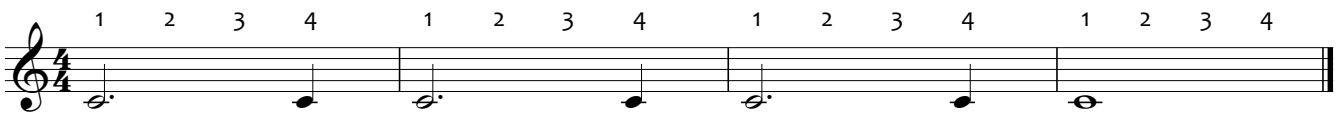
**Ex. 19**

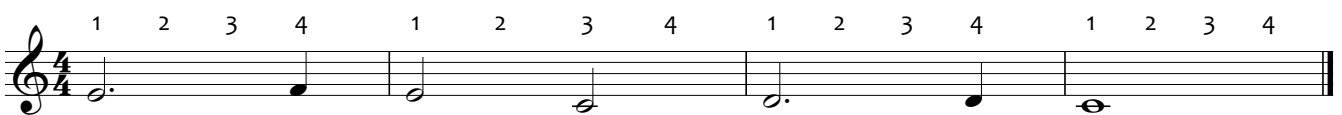
## The Dotted Minim

Like we said before, a note that looks like  or  is called a **minim** and it lasts for **2 counts**.

A **dotted minim** looks like  or  and it lasts for **3 counts** - 2 counts + half of the note's value (half of 2 is 1)

These next 3 exercises will help you to get a feel for these **3 count notes**.

Ex. 20 

Ex. 21 

Ex. 22 

This is a good moment to introduce the...

 **time signature**. This just simply means that there are **3 crotchet beats** in every bar now, not 4.

Ex. 23 

Ex. 24 

Ex. 25 

Ex. 26 