

TRUMPET

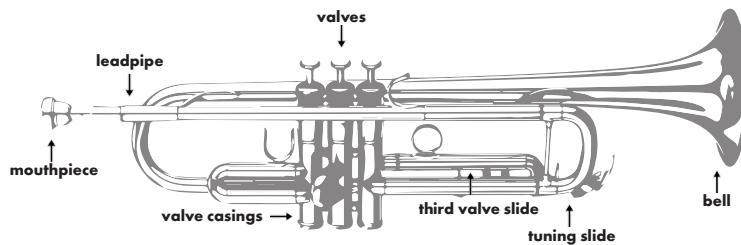
# THE LET'S PLAY BAND METHOD

***Edited and Arranged by Derrick Maxey***

**Special thanks to:** Grayson Switzer, Designer, Emily Jones, Designer,  
J.J. Johnson, Percussion Contributor, Daniel Lenzer, Bassoon Contributor  
Instrument fingering font from MusicTeacherTools.com

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# Getting Started



## Assembling Your Instrument

Always pick up your trumpet by putting your hands around the valve "casings". Holding your trumpet by the leadpipe or bell could cause the metal to bend. Holding the trumpet vertically, insert the small end of the mouthpiece into the leadpipe. Give your mouthpiece one small turn and it should be secure. Never hit down on, or "pop" your mouthpiece as this could get the mouthpiece stuck and prevent it from fitting back in your case.

## Holding Your Instrument

Pick up your trumpet by putting your left hand around the valve "casings". Your left thumb should rest behind the valve casings with the rest of your fingering wrapping around the front. The main job of the left hand is holding the instrument. Place your right thumb right below the leadpipe between the first and second valve casing. Your first three fingers should be arched and your fingertips placed on the first three valves. Your pinky finger should rest on top of the hook.

## Getting A Sound

Lick your lips. Close your mouth naturally. Lower your jaw slightly to separate your teeth. Place the mouthpiece lightly up against the center of your lips. Don't push in very hard. Breath in through the corners of your mouth, keeping your mouthpiece anchored to your top lip. Blow through your lips while keeping them lightly together.

## Playing Position

Many athletes have learned there is a proper way to approach the plate or the free throw line for the highest probability for success; it's the same way when playing an instrument! The following strategies have been proven to ensure the highest probability of achieving the fullest and richest tone quality on your instrument:

- Keep both feet flat on the floor
- Keep your shoulders down and relaxed
- Think about sitting up straight and making yourself as tall as possible

***Bring your instrument up to you,  
don't slouch down to reach your instrument!***



## Air Support

Your instrument is a *wind* instrument. The air you put into the instrument is the key ingredient to the best possible sound. Take each breath in slowly and steadily through your mouth, not your nose. When you breathe out, keep your mouth and throat open and relaxed. Think about using "warm" air. Practice exhaling warm air onto your hand as if you were trying to fog up a window or mirror.

## Instrument Care

Always store your trumpet back in the case whenever possible. Never balance your trumpet on the bell as it could easily tip over and become damaged. If your valves need oiled you can squirt a couple drops of valve oil on each valve stem until your director can instruct you how to carefully remove your valves. Avoid eating or drinking sugary drinks right before playing your instrument and if you do, brush your teeth first. Your trumpet can be cleaned by submerging it in warm, soapy water up to once a month. Always empty the water key before putting your trumpet back in the case.

# Let's Play!



*fermata*

“Keep holding the note until your conductor indicates for you to stop”

REST

For a musician, a rest isn't a break, we're always counting and watching the conductor to see when we get to play again!

**G** OOO

**F** ●OO

**E**

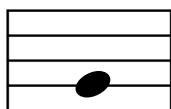
**D**

\*When holding D, move out your 3rd valve slide slightly

**C**

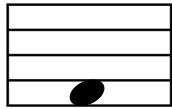
# Fingerings

G



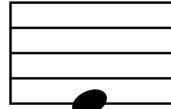
○○○

F



●○○

E



●●○

*mf*  
mezzo forte  
“medium loud”

## music theory



**whole note**

*sustain sound 4 beats*



**whole rest**

*count 4 beats rest*

1

*Lift Off*



2

*Around The Room*



Low Brass/Low WW

Horns/Altos

Trumpets

Fl/Ob/Ci

\* if a dynamic marking is not listed, mezzo forte is implied

3

*Stargazing*



4

**Oracle**

5

**Interstellar**

6

**Memory**

7

**Three Note Funk**
**Herbie Hancock**

Herbie Hancock is an American pianist that during his time with the Miles Davis Quintet, started playing jazz piano like no one ever had before. He was one of the inventors of a new subgenre of jazz called **“Post-Bop.”**

**“Watermelon Man”**  
by Herbie Hancock

**key signature**

*an accidental can appear before the note, or at the beginning of the line in what's called the 'key signature'*

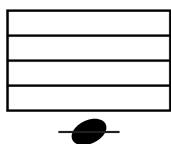
**“Subwoofer Lullaby”**  
from the *Minecraft Soundtrack*

Get extra practice playing **whole notes** and the note **“Concert D”** by scanning the QR Play Button below.



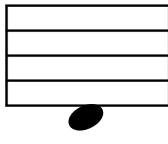
# Fingerings

C



○○○

D



●○●

mp

*mezzo piano*  
“medium soft”

## music theory



**half note**

sustain sound 2 beats



**half rest**

count 2 beats rest

8

### Au Claire de la Lune

Welsh Folk Song



9

### Cardiff By The Sea

French Folk Song

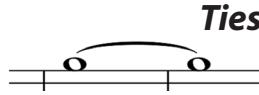


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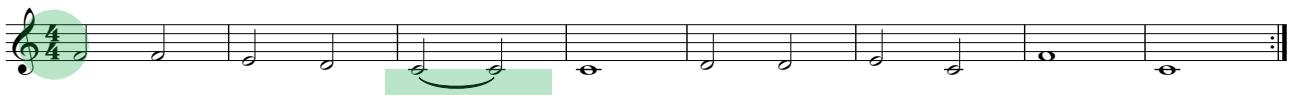
### Hot Cross Buns

English Folk Song



**time signature****4****beats** in a measure  
**quarter note** gets the beat**Ties**combines the values  
of two notes. Don't  
tongue the second note**11****Country Walk**

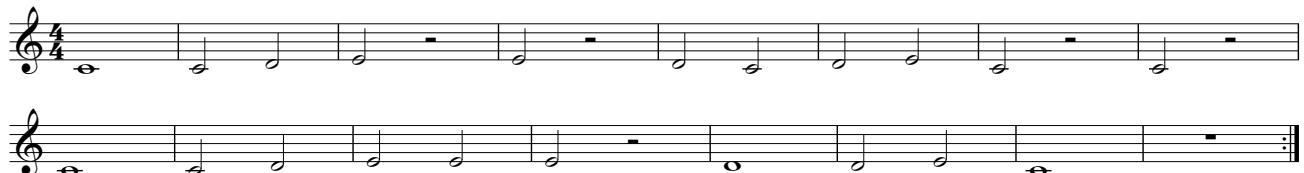
French Folk Song

**12****Merrily We Roll Along**

Charlie Tobias

**13****Down By The Station**

Traditional

**Ola Gjeilo**

Ola Gjeilo is a Norwegian composer and pianist currently residing in Manhattan. He is primarily a choral **composer**, meaning he writes pieces of music to be sung by choirs. He is best known for his works "Dreamweaver" and "The River".

**"Still"**  
by Ola Gjeilo

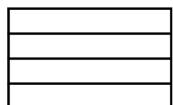
**"Hey Ya!"**  
by Outkast (2003)

Get extra practice playing **half notes** and the notes "**Concert C and Bb**" by scanning the QR Play Button below:

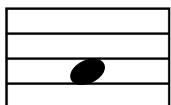


# Fingerings

B



A

**breath mark**

the best spot to take a deep breath through your mouth

**p**  
*piano*  
“soft”

## music theory



**quarter note**  
gets 1 beat



**quarter rest**  
count 1 beat

14

### Stodola Pumpa

Czech Folk Song



15

### Jingle Bells

James Lord Pierpont



16

### Go Tell Aunt Rhody

American Folk Song





## *fermata*

*hold the note out longer*

## **1st and 2nd Endings** *some repeats indicate a different ending*

| 1. | 2.

*some repeats indicate a different ending to play for each time through*

# 17 *Jasmine Flower*

## Chinese Folk Song



*mp*

## 18 Surprise Symphony

## Joseph Haydn



A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in 4/4 time. The treble clef is on the left. The first measure consists of eight eighth notes. The second measure has a single eighth note. The third measure has a single eighth note. The fourth measure has a single eighth note. The fifth measure has a single eighth note. The sixth measure has a single eighth note. The seventh measure has a single eighth note. The eighth measure has a single eighth note. The ninth measure has a single eighth note. The tenth measure has a single eighth note. The eleventh measure has a single eighth note. The twelfth measure has a single eighth note. The thirteenth measure has a single eighth note. The fourteenth measure has a single eighth note. The fifteenth measure has a single eighth note. The sixteenth measure has a single eighth note. The sixteenth measure is followed by a double bar line. A green circle highlights the eighth note of the first measure.

# 19 *Mary Ann*

## Jamaican Folk Song



# *The Kronos Quartet*



The Kronos Quartet is a string quartet based in San Francisco. A **quartet** is a musical ensemble consisting of four musicians. Kronos has been in existence since 1973 and has had over nine hundred musical pieces composed for them.

## ***“Lux Aeterna”*** by The Kronos Quartet



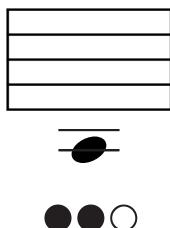
***"Look What You Made Me Do"***  
by Taylor Swift (2017)

Get extra practice playing **quarter notes** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Fingerings

A



**pp**  
pianissimo  
“very soft”

## music theory

*cresc.*

**crescendo**  
gradually get louder

*decresc.*

**decrescendo**  
gradually get softer

20

### Also Sprach Zarathustra

Richard Strauss



21

### Ha'Kyo Jung

Korean Folk Song



22

### Rondo alla Turca

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



23

### Good King Wenceslas

Finnish Folk Song



**pick up notes**

notes that happen  
before the first full  
measure

24

**The Bridge At Avignon**

French Folk Song



25

**Up On The Housetop**

Benjamin Hanby



26

**A Tisket A Tasket**

American Folk Song


**Aretha Franklin**

Aretha Franklin was a vocalist and pianist who is still regarded today as the "Queen of Soul. **Soul** is a style of music that combines elements of gospel, rhythm and blues and jazz and became popular in the U.S. in the 1950s and 60s.

**"A Tisket A Tasket"**  
by Aretha Franklin

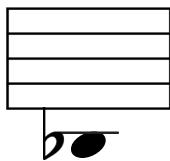
**"You Should See Me In A Crown"**  
by Billie Eilish (2019)

Get extra practice playing **quarter notes** and the note "**Concert G**" by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Fingerings

**Bb**



●○○

**Eb**



○●●



**“common time”**

another way of  
indicating  $\frac{4}{4}$  time

## music theory

### “accidentals”

- ♭ flat lowers the sound of the note
- ♯ sharp raises the sound of the note
- ♮ natural cancels out a sharp or flat

**27**

**Mary Had A Little Lamb**

American Folk Song



**28**

**Jolly Old Saint Nicholas**

James R. Murray, words by Emily Clark Huntington Miller



**29**

**Love Somebody**

Joan Whitney, Alex Kramer



**time signatures**

**2** **3** **4** **4** beats in a measure  
**quarter note** gets the beat

**tempo** - how fast or slow to play

<b>Andante</b>	<b>Moderato</b>	<b>Allegro</b>
slow	medium	fast

**30****Dredyl, Dredyl**

Allegro



Israeli Folk Song

**31****London Bridge**

Moderato



English Folk Song

**32****Amigas**

\* if a tempo marking is not listed, Moderato is implied



Hispanic Folk Song

**"Duke" Ellington**

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington was a **prolific** jazz composer, meaning he wrote a great number of jazz compositions, many which are still considered 'standards' today. The "Duke" helped propel jazz to being regarded on the same level as classical music.

**"Mood Indigo"**  
 by Duke Ellington

**"Carol of the Bells"**  
 by Transiberian Orchestra (1996)

Get extra practice playing in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time and the notes "**Concert Ab and Db**" by scanning the QR Play Button below:

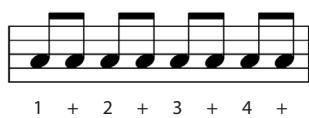


**3** beats in a measure  
**4** quarter note gets the beat

**ff**  
*fortissimo*  
 “very loud”

## music theory

### eighth notes



two eighth notes  
 fit equally into  
 each beat



### “Cantaloupe Island” by Herbie Hancock

## 33 Old Macdonald

British Folk Song

Allegro

*mf*      *f*      *mf*      ***ff***      *mp*  
*mf*      *f*

## 34 Ezekial Saw The Wheel

African American Spiritual

*mp*



# 35 Bonjour Mes Amis

## French Folk Song



The image shows two staves of musical notation for a single instrument, likely a flute or recorder. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (indicated by a '4'). The bottom staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. A dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is placed above the first staff. The notes are primarily on the A, C, D, E, and G lines of the treble clef staff, and on the A, C, D, E, and G lines of the bass clef staff. There are several rests and a single eighth note on the G line in the bass staff.

# 36 Chiapanecas

## Mexican Folk Song



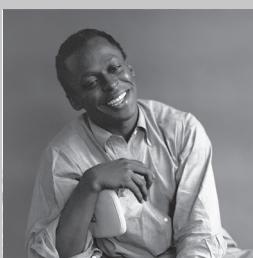
## 37 *Goodbye Old Paint*

Charley Willis



A musical score for 'Row, Row, Row Your Boat' in 3/4 time. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: Row, row, row your boat, gently down the stream, Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily, life is but a dream. The lyrics are highlighted in green boxes above the notes. The score ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

## *Miles Davis*



Miles Davis was an American trumpeter and bandleader that became one of the most influential figures in 20th century music. Throughout his career he continued to innovate and find new ways to play the trumpet and compose music.

## ***"All Blues"*** *by Miles Davis*



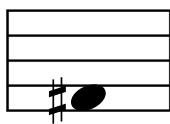
## ***"We Will Rock You"***

Get extra practice playing **eighth notes** and the notes “**Concert Ab and Db**” by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Fingerings

**F#**



○●○

**Bb**



●○○

*sfz*  
*sforzando piano*  
“attack the note forte  
and hold it piano”

## music theory



### dotted half note

when a dot is placed beside a note it adds half the original value to the note.  
Dotted half notes get 3 beats.

**38**

### Theme from Symphony No. 1

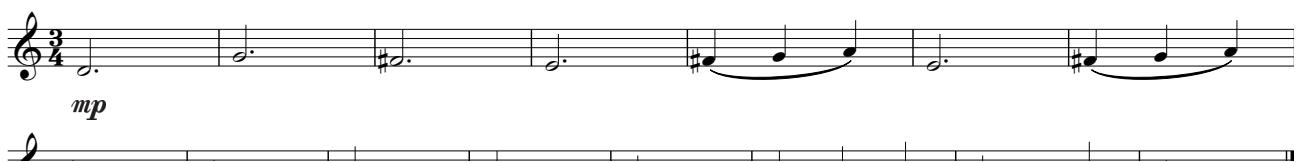
Johannes Brahms



**39**

### Roses

Hispanic Folk Song



**40**

### Oranges and Lemons

English Folk Song



**triplets**

three notes that are  
playing evenly  
within one beat

**articulation** - a special way to play a note

**tenuto**  
long

**staccato**  
short

**accent**  
emphasized

## 41 "Spring" from *Four Seasons*

Antonio Vivaldi



Allegro

## 42 *It Had To Be You*

Isham Jones



## 43 *Minka, Minka*

Ukrainian Folk Song



Allegro

### Samuel Barber



Samuel Barber was one of the most celebrated American composers of the 20th century. While many composers of the time were experimenting with new harmonies, Samuel chose notes in his compositions that more reflected a 19th-century harmonic understanding.

### "Adagio for Strings" by Samuel Barber



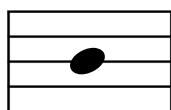
### "Star Wars Theme" by John Williams (1977)

Get extra practice playing **triplets** and the note **"Concert High Ab"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



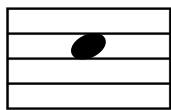
# Fingerings

B



○●○

C



○○○



*eighth rest*  
rest half a beat

## music theory

### eighth note runs



When multiple eighth note pairs occur in a row they maintain the same rhythm and timing. Keep your air going!



**“Maiden Voyage” by Herbie Hancock**

44

**Twinkle Twinkle Little Star**

English Folk Song



45

**“Morning” from Peer Gynt**

Edvard Grieg



46

**Frere Jacques**

French Folk Song



47

**Academic Festival Overture**

Johannes Brahms



48

**Lo Yisa Goy**

Israeli Folk Song



49

**Skip To My Lou**

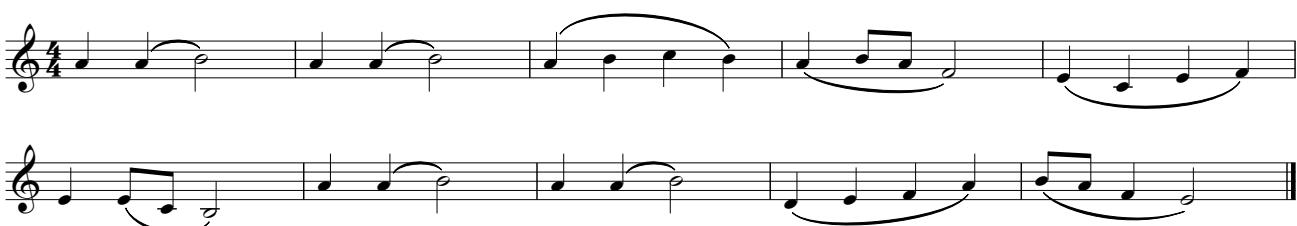
American Folk Song



50

**Sakura**

Japanese Folk Song



51

**Musette**

Allegro

**Johann Sebastian Bach**

Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer and probably the most recognizable composer of the Baroque Era. The **Baroque Era** was the musical time period in Western Music between 1600-1750 and happened right before the Classical Era.

**"Musette"**  
by J.S. Bach

**"Heathens"**

by Twenty One Pilots (2016)

Get extra practice playing **eighth note runs** and the note **"Concert High A"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



**“syncopated” rhythms**  
*rhythms that emphasize  
 the “& count” or weak beat*



**fp**  
*forte piano*  
 “attack the phrase forte  
 and continue at piano”

**music theory**

**dotted quarter note**



Just like dotted half notes, a dotted quarter gets an extra half of the original value. Getting one and a half beats puts the note or rest after it on the “up” beat or “& count”.

**53** *Tzena, Tzena*

Jewish Folk Song



**54** *San Sereni*

Spanish Folk Song



**55** *Prince Of Denmark’s March*

Henry Wood



**56** *Little Donkey*

Eric Boswell



57

**Ode To Joy**

Music notation for "Ode To Joy" in 4/4 time. The dynamic ***fp*** (fortissimo) is marked at the end of the first line.

Ludwig van Beethoven

58

**Arirang**

Music notation for "Arirang" in 3/4 time. The piece consists of two lines of music.

Korean Folk Song

59

**New World Symphony**

Music notation for "New World Symphony" in 4/4 time.

Anton Dvorak

60

**Kum Ba Yah**

Music notation for "Kum Ba Yah" in 4/4 time. The dynamic ***fp*** (fortissimo) is marked at the end of the second line. The piece includes two endings, 1. and 2.

African American Spiritual

61

**Hey Ho, Nobody's Home**

Music notation for "Hey Ho, Nobody's Home" in 4/4 time. The dynamics ***mf*** (mezzo-forte), ***fp*** (fortissimo), and ***mf*** (mezzo-forte) are marked.

English Folk Song

**Bette Midler**



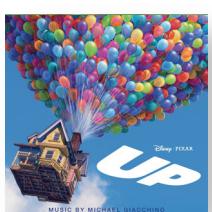
Bette Midler is an American singer and songwriter who made her motion picture debut in the 1979 film "The Rose". Her recording of the title song became a chart hit and helped propel her award-winning career in showbusiness of over half a century.

**"The Rose"**  
by Amanda McBroom



**"Married Life"**  
from the Up Soundtrack (2009)

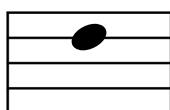
Get extra practice playing **dotted quarter notes** and **syncopated rhythms** by scanning the QR Play Button below:





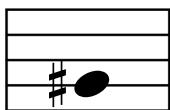
# Fingerings

**D**



●○○

**G#**



○●●

## D.C. al Coda

D.C. or "da capo" al Coda means to go to the beginning and then go to the Coda. After playing the measure that says "To Coda" jump to the measure with the Coda sign.

**62**

### The Charleston



Allegro

**63**

### Aloha Oe



Lili'uokalani

**64**

### Loch Lomond



Scottish Folk Song

65

**Maple Leaf Rag**

Allegro



Scott Joplin



66

**El Juego Chirimbole**

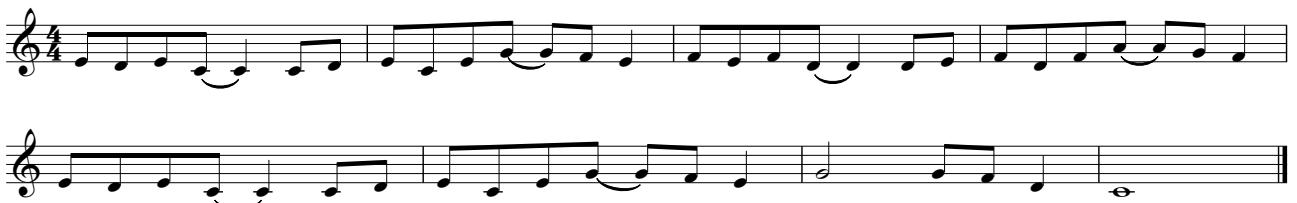
Spanish Folk Song



67

**Rock A My Soul**

African American Spiritual



68

**Give My Regards To Broadway**

George M. Cohan

**Billie Holiday**

Billie Holiday was a celebrated jazz and swing vocalist who would influence pop singing for decades to come. Her vocal style was greatly influenced by the sounds of jazz instrumentalists.

**"God Bless The Child"**  
by Billie Holiday



**"Megalovania"**  
by Toby Fox (2015)

Get extra practice playing advanced **syncopated rhythms** and **Concert High C** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



## Rhythm Reading

1 

2 

3 

4 

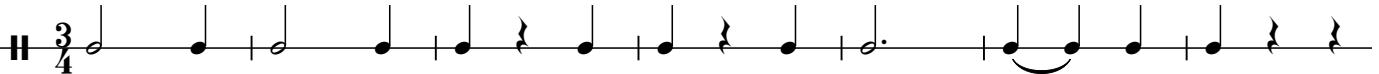
5 

6 

7 

8 

9 

10 

# 5 Note Scales

## **E Major Scale (D Concert)**

## **A Major Scale (G Concert)**

## **D Major Scale (C Concert)**

## **G Major Scale (F Concert)**

## **C Major Scale (Bb Concert)**

## **F Major Scale (Eb Concert)**

## **Bb Major Scale (Ab Concert)**

## **Eb Major Scale (Db Concert)**

## **Ab Major Scale (Gb Concert)**

## **Db Major Scale (B Concert)**

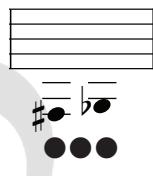
## **F# Major Scale (E Concert)**

## **B Major Scale (A Concert)**

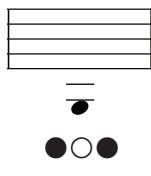
# Trumpet Fingering Chart



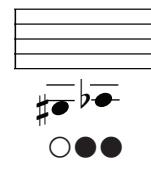
**F♯ G♭**



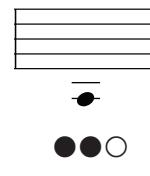
**G**



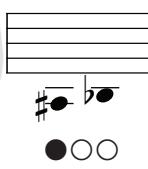
**G♯ A♭**



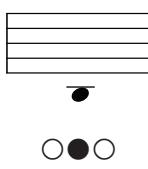
**A**



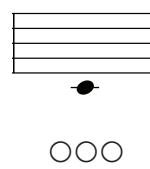
**A♯ B♭**



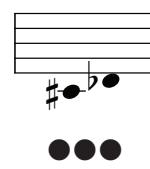
**B**



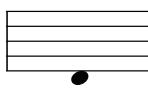
**C**



**C♯ D♭**



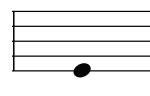
**D**



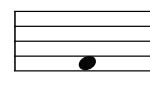
**D♯ E♭**



**E**



**F**



**F♯ G♭**



**G**



**G♯ A♭**

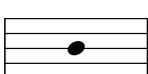


**A**

**A♯ B♭**



**B**



**C**



**C♯ D♭**



**D**



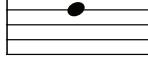
**D♯ E♭**



**E**



**F**



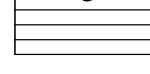
**●○○**



**○●○**



**●●○**



**●○○**