

Trumpet High Range Exercise

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- Play only as high as you are comfortable, keeping a full, open sound. It may take some time before you can move up a few notes. Don't be in a hurry to develop your high range.
- Use plenty of air -- take big, deep breaths. Let the air help you reach higher notes.
- Use good posture when sitting or standing. Keep your body upright, shoulders relaxed, feet flat on floor, knees bent slightly when standing.
- Although you will need to use some mouthpiece pressure in the high range, be aware of it and don't use so much pressure that it hurts or cuts your lip! Rest frequently and don't overdo it.
- If you are straining to reach the next high note, stop and rest. Try again on the same note. After the third miss, stop and play the warm-down section. Remember, three strikes and you're out!
- Play this exercise only about every other day, as the day off helps to build muscle.
- If you have a trumpet teacher, play it in a lesson to make sure you are playing correctly and not hurting yourself.
- The warm-down section is important to get the lip relaxed again -- don't skip it.
- The whole study takes about 10 minutes to play. Rest afterward about 5 minutes before continuing your practice session.
- If people are running away when you practice this exercise, use a mute! It is not great music, but it is a great exercise and can help you to increase your high register.

Available online at www.ultrapureoils.com, along with other sets of educational materials especially written for trumpet players. It is also available at www.sibeliusmusic.com.

Any questions - write to ken@ultrapureoils.com.

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Moderate ♩ = 72

The image displays a musical score for a trumpet exercise, consisting of ten staves of music. Each staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and concludes with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo). The music is written in 4/4 time and features a series of eighth-note patterns that transition into a final sustained note. The key signature for each staff varies: the first three staves are in C major, the fourth is in B-flat major, the fifth is in E-flat major, the sixth is in B-flat major with a flat on the second line, the seventh is in C major with a sharp on the second line, the eighth is in E-flat major with a flat on the second line, the ninth is in B-flat major with a flat on the second line, and the tenth is in C major with a sharp on the second line. The exercise is marked 'Moderate' with a tempo of 72 beats per minute.

This musical score consists of 12 staves, each with a treble clef. The first four staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats), and the last eight staves are in the key of B major (two sharps). The music is written in a 2/4 time signature. Each staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and a hairpin crescendo. The first measure of each staff contains a quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a quarter note with a grace note. The second measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The third measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The fifth measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The sixth measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The seventh measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The eighth measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The ninth measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The tenth measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The final measure of each staff contains a quarter note with a grace note, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note with a grace note. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is placed below the final measure of each staff.

Warm-Down Section

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a half note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, a half note B2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The second staff also begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: a half note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, a half note B2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, and a quarter note A1. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests.