THE TRUMPET

The history of the trumpet can be traced back to when people used wood, ___________ and animal horns to _________________ their voice.

These primitive instruments were mostly _________________, and were also used as a form of communication between neighboring _________________.

Various examples of these _________________ have been found all over the world with a vast variety of designs.

_______________ used trumpet-like instruments to announce war or an important _________________.

Although these instruments were not considered trumpets, they used the same concept of __________ air to produce ___________.

The term trompette is of Middle _________________ origin.

In Italy, the term _________________ is used to refer to the trumpet.

The term trumpe is of _____________________________ origin also meaning trumpet.

The trumpet was first put to musical use in the late _________________.

The most famous trumpet ancestor is the _____________________________.


This instrument is made from the horn of the __________________ and is frequently used in ________________ religious services.

Another type of trumpet is the silver trumpet referred to in the ________________ Testament.

This trumpet-like instrument was originally made for the ________________ of Moses.

It is a straight instrument made silver with no ________________ and it is traditionally blown only by the ________________.

Historically, trumpets have been made from ____________________________, cane, silver, shells, ivory, wood, or bones.

Today, trumpets are mostly made of _____________________________.

This can be either __________________________ or plated with silver, or nickel.

Occasionally, ____________________________ or titanium is used.

The trumpet is the most ________________ and exciting member of the ____________________________ family.

This is due to the fact that it encompasses a very high ________________ and has a tremendous flair for playing difficult passages.

The ________________ for playing the trumpet peaked during the Baroque period (1600-1750).

With this improved technique and more musical pieces in its repertoire, more trumpeters were hired to play ________________ and songs.
The trumpet can easily soar above the entire ________________, enabling it to be heard quite easily.

The main principle of trumpet playing is that each valve ________________ is capable of playing many different notes.

Trumpet players gained notoriety in the early stages of ________________ development.

The ________________ trumpet which does not have valves, slides or pistons dominated the 17th and 18th century.

The modern trumpet came into being in the ________________.

With the invention of ________________, players had the ability to control the air column that went through the instrument by allowing or ________________ air in selected sections of the trumpet.

The resulting length of air ________________ was dependant on the valve or combination of valves that the player pressed.

The trumpet is an instrument that is easy to learn but difficult to ________________.

It is capable of playing high ________________ melodies, which allow its sound to be high and ________________.

The trumpet is an instrument used in a wide variety of musical ________________.

The trumpet can play beautiful musical lines in the hands of a ________________ performer.
A _____________________________ must be able to change musical styles quite often.

A change in style means that a player has to adjust the position of the __________ to change the idiomatic sound of the instrument.

It also means that the conception of __________________________ must change to accommodate to the particular style that has to be played.

Perhaps the player must use additional equipment such as _____________ to alter the sound color of the instrument, _________________ to increase the sound of the instrument, or use different sized _______________________ to allow for changes in the air column.

THE FRENCH HORN

The first types of horns were made from animal horns.

Eventually wood and __________________________ became the preferred materials used to make horns.

These instruments were used primarily for __________________________ or for __________________________ purposes.

The French horn gets its name from a type of hunting horn used in France during the late __________________________.

The modern horn was developed during the __________________________ period of music (1600-1750).
One of the earliest "horn-like" instruments, the Scandinavian ______________, predates the birth of Christ. It was made of bronze and made a loud ___________________________ sound.

Horns in direct historical line with the modern French horn are: Le grand ______________ (the big horn), The _________ à plusiers tours, (the horn of several turns) Le ______________ qui n'a qu'un seul tour (the horn which has only one turn) Le huchet (the horn with which one calls from afar).

Other ________________, such as the cor de chasse and trompe de chasse also fall into this ______________ category.

Historically, French horns have been made from ________________, wood, and ________________.

Today, French horns are mostly made of ______________ that is either lacquered or plated with silver, copper, or nickel.

__________________________ is occasionally used to plate the French horn.

The French horn reached maturity when ______________ were invented.

Today’s modern ______________ valves allow the horn to have an extremely wide range of notes and varied tone colors.

If uncoiled, the French horn would be about ________________ feet long!

Horns are part of the standard symphony orchestra. A small orchestra will have ________________ horns.
A typical band or wind ensemble will have at least __________________ horns.

When playing with the woodwinds, the French horn must be played very __________________ to match the lighter texture of the woodwinds.

However, if the French horn is playing with brass instruments, then it could be played very __________________ to match the texture created by the brass instruments.

The French horns are also well represented in the ______________________________ music repertoire. The French horn is a member of both the ____________________ quintet and the ____________________________ quintet.

There are two types of single French ____________________:

The French horn in ________________, which plays well in the low and middle registers, but does not yield well in the high register.

The French horn in ________ is an instrument which plays exceptionally well in both the high register and the middle register. However, it does not yield well in low ____________________.

The problem with both these horns is that their sound is not ___________________ in all registers.

Hornists need an instrument that plays well in every ______________ due to the demands that composers make on the instrument.
The ___________ horn was created as a solution to allow the hornist to play consistently well in all registers. Both the French horn in F and in B flat have _______ valves.

Horn makers decided to add a __________ valve to the horn, to allow the instrument to switch from the F horn mechanism to the B flat horn mechanism.

The double French horn is an instrument that allows the player to perform well in every register because it incorporates the ___________ of both horn mechanisms.

The playing range of the double French horn is _____________ octaves.

The sound of the French horn is produced by placing the _________________ firmly against the mouthpiece of the instrument.

When the lips _________________, air is forced through them, which sends a resonating air column through the instrument's tubing, and thus _____________ the sound of the French horn.

A technique called _________________ revolutionized the way the instrument could be played.

In the mid 1700s it was discovered that by placing one’s right hand _________________ the bell, the player could alter enough notes to produce a complete _________________, which is equal to twelve notes, in the horn’s _________________ register.

THE TROMBONE
During the 16th century, the trombone was mostly used in ___________________ music and in other settings such as in the __________________ house orchestra.

In general, the use of the trombone in the concert hall remained __________ until the arrival of Romantic music written by composers in the __________ century.

Trombone makers attempted to add ________________ to the instrument but this new ________________ was not reliable.

A ________________ was added to the trombone during the late part of the _____________ period (1400-1650).

The trombone has not changed much since its ________________.

In the past, the trombone was used to represent the ________________ or the dead by composers such as ____________.

The trombone is an Italian word that means ________________ trumpet.

In Italian, tromba means ________________________.

Therefore, the word ________________________ refers to a grand tromba, which in English means big trumpet.

The sackbut was an early ________________________ of the trombone.

It was developed during the ________________________ century and was the first brass instrument able to play music ________________________.
The sackbut is different from the modern day trombone because of its ________________ size.

The sackbut sounds ____________________ than the trombone and has a uncharacteristic __________ sound quality.

The sackbut was used extensively in ______________ music and therefore, was regarded as a _______________ instrument.

During the 16th century, the sackbut was commonly performed at ______________ gatherings during Renaissance ___________ and music events.

The trombone consists of a __________________ tube bent into an elongated "S" shape.

_____________________________ are mostly made of brass and can either be lacquered or plated with silver or nickel.

There are two kinds: the ________________ trombone and the ________________ trombone.

The trombone provides a ________________ bass sound to the ________________ family.

The trombone and all the other brass instruments are classified as ____________________.

They are called like that because they produce sounds by ________________ air into a ____________________.

Currently, the trombone is a popular instrument used frequently in _________________ orchestras, big bands, marching bands,
bands, Latin and combos, pop/rock bands, and brass.

Additionally, the trombone receives much attention from composers that use the trombone as a instrument and also in orchestral and settings.

In the century, the trombone found an important place within the symphony .

Many of the best known have written significant parts for this instrument.

Current physical changes to the trombone have contributed to make the trombone a instrument.

Reasons why the trombone has become a required instrument in all styles of music include: changes in the materials, an in size, and the use of modern .

The sound is produced in the same manner as for the other instruments.

A trombonist blows air into the , which creates an air column that travels through the instrument.

The resulting sound comes out of the .

Trombone notes are produced by changing the length of the .

Continuously moving the slide up and down creates an effect called .
A glissando is accomplished by playing a note and moving the __________________ in or out.

Although a glissando can be played on other brass instruments, it is ___________ performed on the trombone because the slide allows for a clean ______________ of the notes without ____________________________.

THE TUBA

An attempt to make a low sounding brass instrument was made during the ______________ Ages.

This instrument was made out of ______________ covered with ____________________.

The evolution of the tuba begins with the Ophicleide in the ________________ century.

This instrument, inspired by a keyed bugle, was invented in ______________________

It was an improvement on the ________________________, a brass-type instrument from the end of the eighteenth century.

The word tuba stems from a French term that means "straight bronze war trumpet," related to the ____________________

The precursor to the modern tuba was the ____________________________

The ophicleide was the cornerstone of the brass section of the ____________________________ orchestra.
The _________________________________ replaced this strange instrument in the 19th century.

Generally, tubas are generally finished in _________________ brass, lacquered brass, or _________________________ brass.

__________________________ Sax is credited with improving the design of the modern tuba in the later part of the ________ century.

The tuba was patented in 1835 by a Prussian ________________________________.

The modern tuba has _____________ or ________________ valves.

The tuba has approx. ___________________________ feet of tubing wrapped around its body.

Because of its ________________________, the player must sit down to hold and ________________ the tuba.

The tuba is the ____________________________ sounding instrument of the brass family.

In fact, it is the lowest sounding instrument in the _________________________ symphony orchestra.

Even so, the tuba is capable of providing harmonic, melodic and ____________________________ support to the brass family.

Generally, symphony orchestras have ________________________ tubist in the brass section.

Occasionally, another tubist is hired when the orchestra plays ______________________ century Romantic repertoire.
19th and 20th century composers occasionally had used the tuba as a ______________ instrument.

It is common for the tuba to reinforce the sounds of the ________________, woodwind and string sections.

The tuba is a ________________ member of any brass ensemble and many popular music ________________.

Tubas have been used in ______________ and ________________since their early beginnings.

The player plays the tuba by holding the lips ______________ inside the tuba ________________.

The lips ________________ when air is forced through them.

This sets the air column in ________________.

The instrument tubing then acts as a sound ________________.

The notes are produced by changing the length of the ________________.

This is done through the use of ________________.

When the valve is ________________, the air column is lengthened, resulting in ________________ notes.

When the valve is ________________ pressed, then the air column is shortened, resulting in ________________ notes.
Tuba players need to ______________________ often to be able to produce a good tone.

It is essential to take full, _________________________ breaths, without any excessive bodily movement or _________________________ in the shoulders, throat, or face.

A tuba player is also required to train his or her _________________________ muscles to build muscle _________________________.

Playing a brass instrument can be a __________________________ physical activity that requires daily _________________________ of breathing and playing techniques.