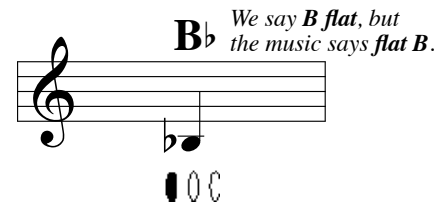
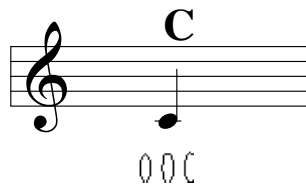
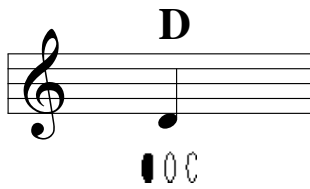


Lesson 1



D and B^b have the same fingering, but B^b sounds lower than D. Drop your jaw (think "ahhh") to get the lower note.

Looking Down

CD #1 Tracks **1** (♩=104), **21** (♩=92), **42** (solos)
Intro: 4 measures (no repeats or intros on solos)

This is a new measure, so we have to use a flat sign the first time the note B^b happens.

The flat sign on the first note applies not only to that note, but every time that note comes in the same measure. All the notes in this measure are B^b.

Notice the **repeat sign** (go back to the beginning and play the line again)

Looking Up

CD #1 Tracks **2** (♩=104), **22** (♩=92), **42** (solos)
Intro: 4 measures (no repeats or intros on solos)

The horn is a **transposing instrument** in F. That means that the note C on the horn is really an F on the piano. That's why your notes are not the same as instruments like flutes and trombones, which are **concert pitch** or **non-transposing** instruments.

Try for Three

CD #1 Tracks **3** (♩=104), **23** (♩=96), **43** (solos)
Intro: 2 measures (no repeats or intros on solos)

This song starts with a **mi re do** pattern. A song is in the **Key of B^b** when do is B^b.

A **key signature** indicates which notes are flat or sharp throughout a piece. Our first songs are all in the **Key of B^b** which has two flats. The first flat is B^b, and means that all B's are automatically flat in this line, without putting a flat sign in front of each note. The other flat is E^b, a note we will learn in Lesson 3.

Good to be Home

CD #1 Tracks **4** (♩=92), **24** (♩=80), **44** (solos)
Intro: 2 measures (no repeats or intros on solos)

In the **Key of B^b**, the note B^b feels like "home".