

LIBRO

3



MÉTODO DE TROMPA

BRASS SCHOOL

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algar

Calentamiento

1 Respiración. Ejercicios con *flow ball*.

Respira profunda y relajadamente; seguidamente, sopla a través del *flow ball* y mantén la pelota flotando en series de 4, 6 y 8 segundos, intentando mantener la pelota a diferentes alturas. Repite el ejercicio al menos cinco veces.



2 Boquilla.

♩ = 60

3 Sonoridad.

♩ = 60

4 Flexibilidad. Comprueba que todas las notas suenen igual en cada una de las posiciones de este ejercicio.

♩ = 60 - 80



The musical score consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time. The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: G4 (0), A4, B4, C5 (2), D5, E5, F5, G5 (2).
- Staff 2: G5 (1), F5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4 (1).
- Staff 3: G4 (1-2), F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3 (2-3).
- Staff 4: G3 (1-3), F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 (1-3).
- Staff 5: G2 (1-2-3), F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1 (1-2-3).



- 5 **Articulación.** Presta atención al picado e intenta que sea igual en cada nota. Mantén el aire entre nota y nota para conseguir un buen sonido en el ejercicio.

$\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 60$. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a series of eighth-note patterns, including ascending and descending runs, and some triplet-like figures. The second staff continues the pattern with more complex rhythmic groupings. The third staff shows a change in the rhythmic pattern, with some notes beamed together. The fourth staff continues with similar rhythmic structures. The fifth staff features a more melodic line with some rests. The sixth staff concludes the exercise with a final rhythmic pattern and a double bar line.



6 Digitación.

♩ = 100 - 120

The musical score consists of seven staves of music in 4/4 time. Each staff contains two measures of music. The first measure of each staff features a sequence of eighth notes, often grouped with a slur. The second measure typically contains a half note or a quarter note followed by a whole rest. The exercises progress through various fingerings and articulations, including slurs and accents, designed to improve the player's dexterity and control.



Lección 1

1 Tonalidad de do mayor.

T T T

Al principio, practica con el metrónomo a una velocidad que te permita controlar el ejercicio. Auméntala progresivamente.

Presta atención al picado e intenta que sea el mismo en todas las notas.

Musical score for exercise 1 in G major, 4/4 time, *mf* dynamics. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff continues the pattern with some rests. The third staff concludes the exercise with a double bar line.

2 Serra de Mariola (popular valenciana).

Andante ♩ = 76

Musical score for 'Serra de Mariola' in G minor, 2/4 time, *mf* dynamics. The score consists of three staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). It includes a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). The second staff continues the melody. The third staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and the marking 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

TTT

Estudia esta canción más lenta al principio y aumenta la velocidad del metrónomo progresivamente (por ejemplo: metrónomo = 100, 105, 110, etc.).

3 Los Picapiedra (Hoyt Curtin, 1922-2000).

Allegro ♩ = 120

The musical score is written on four staves in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The second staff includes a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano). The third staff features a dynamic marking of *f* and a *v* (accrescendo) hairpin. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the fourth staff.



4  Melancolie (Brass School).

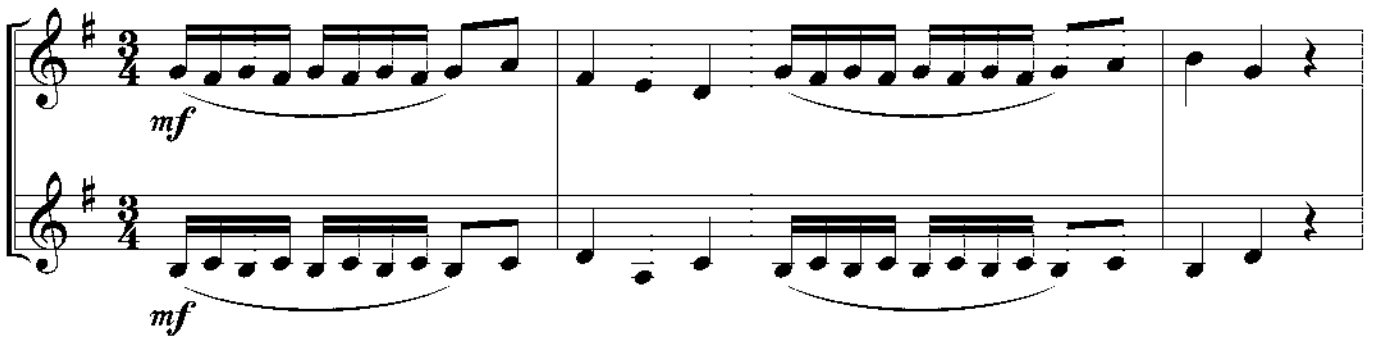
Andante ♩ = 76

Musical score for Melancolie (Brass School) in 3/4 time, Andante (♩ = 76). The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and a *V* marking. The second staff begins with a *mp* dynamic and a *V* marking. The third staff features a first ending marked *f* and a second ending marked *rit.* with a *V* marking. The music is written in a key with one flat and a 3/4 time signature.

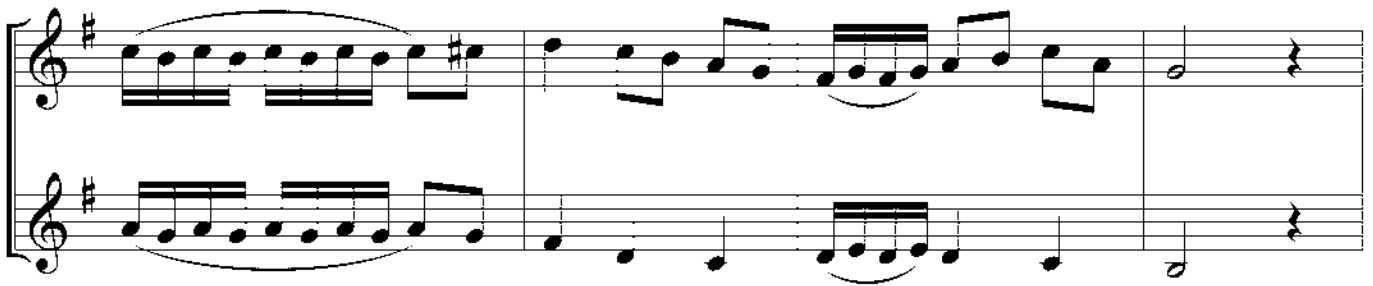


5  Engranajes de papel (Brass School).

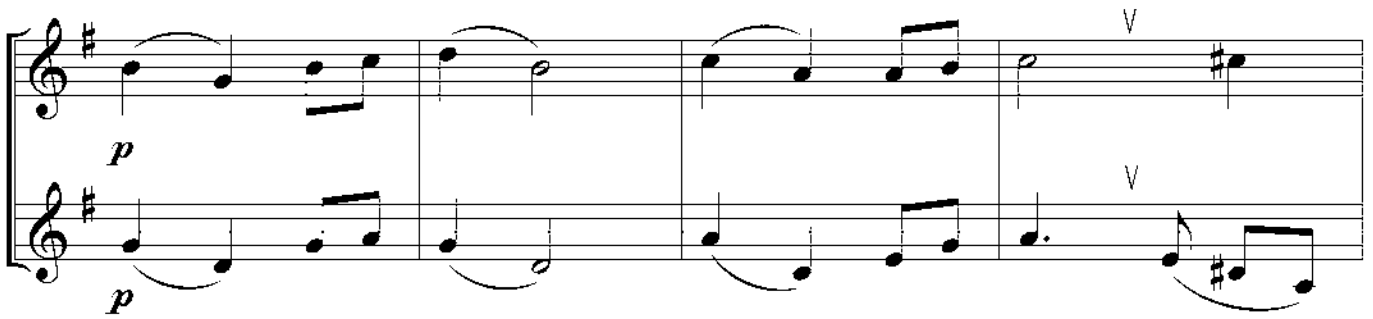
Lento ♩ = 60



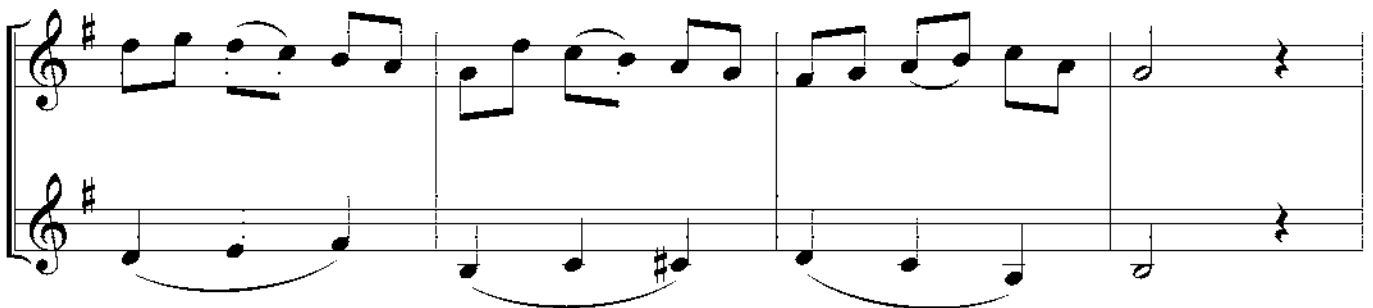
First system of the musical score, consisting of two staves. Both staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the lower voice and a melodic line in the upper voice. The dynamic marking *mf* is present at the beginning of both staves.



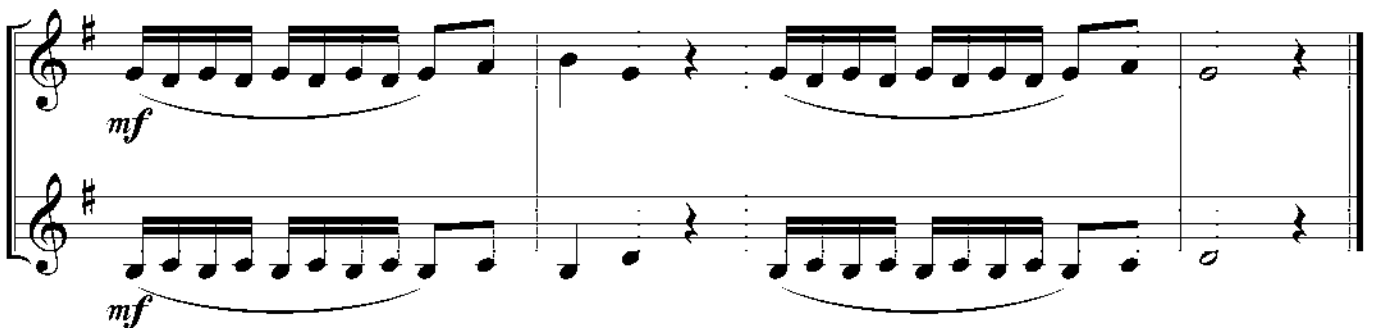
Second system of the musical score, continuing the two-staff arrangement. The melodic line in the upper voice includes some chromatic movement and rests. The accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes.



Third system of the musical score. The upper voice part features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The lower voice part also has a *p* dynamic marking. There are fermatas (V) above the final notes of both staves in this system.



Fourth system of the musical score, showing the continuation of the melodic and accompaniment parts. The melodic line in the upper voice has a more active, eighth-note character.

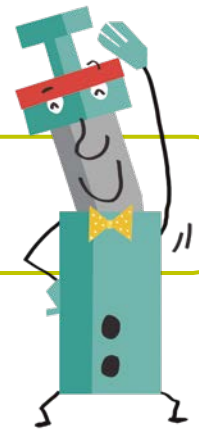


Fifth and final system of the musical score. Both staves feature a dynamic marking of *mf*. The music concludes with a final cadence in both parts.

Lección 2

TTT

No olvides que tienes que realizar los ejercicios de calentamiento de cada unidad antes de tocar las canciones de cada lección.



1 A rianxeira (tradicional gallega).

Allegro ♩ = 120

The musical score consists of five staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff includes a first ending bracket. The third staff includes a second ending bracket and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The fourth staff includes a first ending bracket. The fifth staff includes a second ending bracket and a dynamic marking of *mf*.

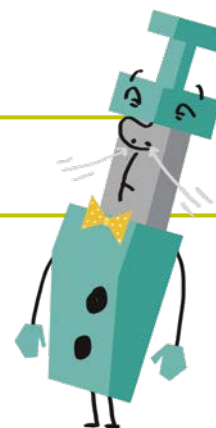


2 **Nos vamos de gira (Brass School).**

Andante ♩ = 76




Anota las respiraciones que necesites con este signo: ✓.



3 **Caresse sur l'océan (Bruno Coulais, 1954).**

Andante ♩ = 76



4 Seamos solidarios (Brass School).

Andante ♩ = 76

Musical score for 'Seamos solidarios' in G major, 2/4 time, Andante (♩ = 76). The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f-p* and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), with a dynamic marking of *f*. The third staff concludes with a dynamic marking of *p*. The fourth staff includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and ends with a fermata over the final note.



5  Canon alla Mahler (Brass School).

Andante ♩ = 76

Lección 3

1 Tonalidad de la menor.

mf

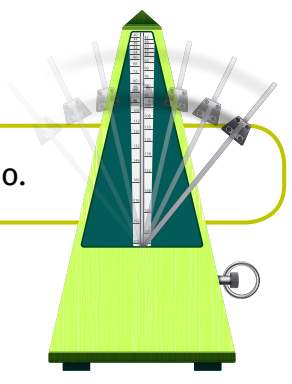
2 *Biddy is My Darling* (tradicional irlandesa).Lento $\text{♩} = 60$

mf

1. 2.



TTT
Cuando practiques, estudia las lecciones varias veces y utiliza el metrónomo.



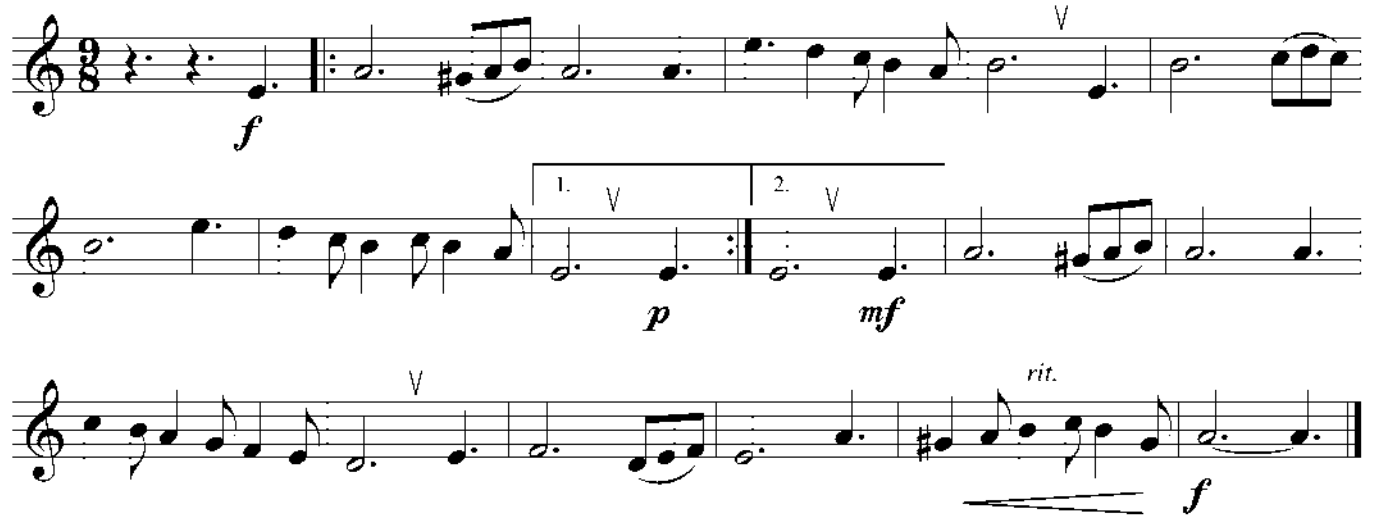
3 **Sinfonía n.º 8 (Franz Schubert, 1797-1828).**

Moderato ♩ = 108



4  Los caballeros de la mesa redonda (Brass School).

Moderato ♩. = 108



The musical score consists of three staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a first ending bracket. The second staff features piano (*p*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamics, with a second ending bracket. The third staff concludes with a ritardando (*rit.*) and a final forte (*f*) dynamic. Various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings are present throughout the score.



5  **Marcha de los gamusinos (Brass School).**

Allegro ♩ = 100 - 120

palmada en la boquilla (*hand pop*)

Musical notation for the first system, featuring two staves. The top staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff also begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The time signature is 4/4.

Musical notation for the second system, featuring two staves. Both staves contain triplet markings over eighth notes. The time signature is 4/4.

Musical notation for the third system, featuring two staves. The top staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff also has a dynamic marking of *mp* and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The time signature is 4/4.

Musical notation for the fourth system, featuring two staves. Both staves include dynamic markings of *f* and triplet markings over eighth notes. The time signature is 4/4.

palmada en la boquilla (*hand pop*)

Musical notation for the fifth system, featuring two staves. Both staves begin with a dynamic marking of *f* and include triplet markings over eighth notes. The time signature is 4/4.

Lección 4

1 Negra sombra (popular gallega).

Lento ♩ = 60



The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a tempo of Lento (♩ = 60). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third and fourth staves continue the melody with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.





T T T

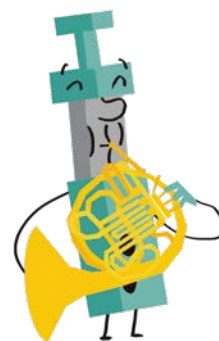
La primera nota es la más importante y por eso debe sonar especialmente bien.
¡Préstale atención!

2 La flor de otoño (Brass School).

Lento ♩ = 60

3 Half Hannikin (John Playford, 1623-1686).

Lento ♩ = 60



4 Scherzo alla Beethoven (Brass School).

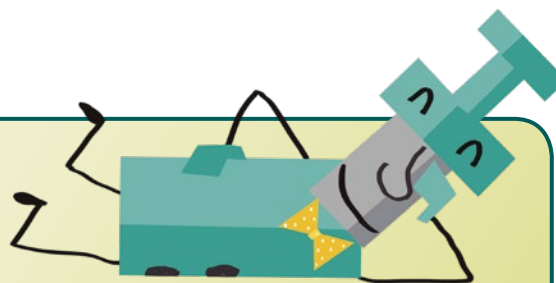
Allegro ♩ = 120



III

¿Cuánto has practicado durante cada semana?

Anota en la casilla correspondiente a cada día de la semana el tiempo que has practicado con tu instrumento.



Lunes	Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sábado	Domingo

Minutos de estudio totales

Lunes	Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sábado	Domingo

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Minutos de estudio totales

5 Atardecer en Montmartre (Brass School).

Lento $\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score is written for two staves, likely representing the first and second parts of a brass instrument. It is in the key of D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Lento' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score is divided into five systems, each with two staves. The dynamics are marked as follows: the first system is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) on both staves; the second system is also marked *mp*; the third system is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) on both staves; the fourth system is marked *p* (piano) on both staves; and the fifth system is marked *f* (forte) on both staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some slurs and phrasing marks throughout the piece.