

rangesongs

Tenor Trombone Edition Contents

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Introduction

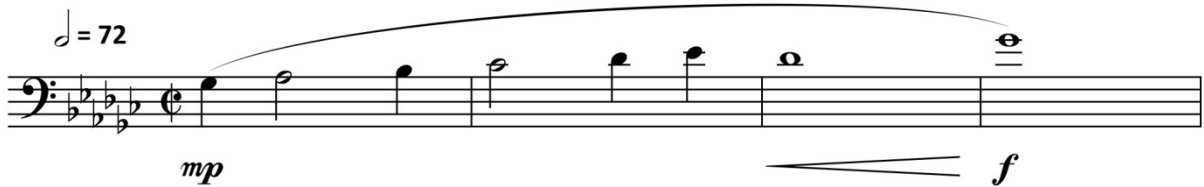
Rangesongs develops your high and low ranges by using target notes in a musical context to encourage you to move your air properly. For high notes use intense, fast moving air, and for low notes use a generous amount of slow moving air. Follow these guidelines when playing *Rangesongs*:

1. If you ever feel pain, stop playing immediately and seek help from a medical professional.
2. Do a thorough warm-up before playing *Rangesongs* or start with some of the low songs. Do not begin by playing extremely high without an adequate warm-up.
3. When working in the high register, spend as much time resting as you do playing.
4. Do not proceed to the next higher target note until you are comfortable in the range you are currently working on. Be methodical in your approach and take your time.
5. Mix up your practicing so you sometimes play songs that are easily within your range and other times you challenge yourself to reach target notes that are just out of your range.
6. Each *Rangesong* practice session should last between 15 and 30 minutes and include approximately 10 – 15 songs, alternating between high and low songs. You may wish to include two or three *Rangesong* sessions in any given practice day.
7. Do not strain to reach the high notes. If you find yourself straining, lower your target note by $\frac{1}{2}$ step.
8. The best way to use *Rangesongs* is to alternate between high and low songs.
9. You will make quicker progress if you practice *Rangesongs* daily; however, if you begin to feel too fatigued, take a day off from *Rangesongs*.
10. Don't play high *Rangesongs* on concert days unless you are confident you can play your best after working intensely in the high register.
11. Focus on moving the air properly at all times: intense, fast air for the high notes and generous, slow air for the low notes.

High Range:

For the high range, *Rangesongs* improves your range and endurance systematically by using two strategies:

1. The phrases within each song are specifically composed to build melodically to a designated target note, as in the following example from a song with G-flat as its target:



If you follow the indicated phrasing and focus on playing musically, you will eventually get stronger and more efficient in the high register because you will learn to generate an intense, fast moving air stream to achieve the high note. The phrasing provides a compelling musical incentive to support the tone with the proper air speed.

NOTE: The title of each song refers to the target note—or highest note in the song—not necessarily the key.

2. The high range portion of *Rangesongs* is organized progressively by target note starting with f above the staff and proceeding chromatically up to high f. There are five songs for each target note (for a total of 65 songs) and the target note is always the highest note in each song. This organization ensures systematic practicing resulting in gradual improvement. In addition, each song is short, lasting only one minute or slightly longer.

Low Range:

For the low range, *Rangesongs* extends the range downward by $\frac{1}{2}$ steps. There are five songs for each target note starting with low F and progressing down to pedal B-flat (for a total of 40 songs). Strive for a resonant, consistent tone in the low register and support the tone with a generous amount of slow moving air.

When you practice generating the air flow necessary for resonant low notes, your high register also benefits. The ability to produce the appropriate intensity and amount of air is the key to extending your range in both directions. When you practice your air flow, your embouchure will develop gradually over time.

NOTE: If you are not able to play the indicated phrases comfortably in the low *Rangesongs*, it is acceptable to speed up the tempo or break the indicated phrasing by adding a breath. Do not strain to squeeze the last bit of air from your body to make the phrases.

A-flat 2

♩ = 100

The musical score for "A-flat 2" consists of eight staves of music in 12/8 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100. The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to forte (*f*), then a decrescendo back to piano (*p*). It features a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 2:** Begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to forte (*f*). It includes a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 3:** Features a slur and a fermata, followed by accented notes and a final quarter rest.
- Staff 4:** Contains a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata, ending with a quarter rest. A decrescendo line is marked below the staff.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to forte (*f*), and then a decrescendo back to mezzo-piano (*mp*). It includes a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 6:** Features a slur and a fermata, followed by a quarter rest, and then a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The notes are marked with a #4.
- Staff 7:** Includes a decrescendo line, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and then a crescendo to forte (*f*). It features a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 8:** Starts with a quarter rest, followed by accented notes, and then a decrescendo to piano (*p*). It includes a slur and a fermata.

C 5

♩ = 72

Musical score for C 5, featuring seven staves of music in 13/8 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 72.

Staff 1: Dynamics: *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte) crescendo, followed by a decrescendo from *p* to *mf*.

Staff 2: Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *p* (piano) decrescendo, followed by a crescendo from *p* to *mf*. Includes a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a 4-measure rest.

Staff 3: Dynamics: *f* (forte) to *mp* (mezzo-piano) decrescendo, followed by a crescendo from *mp* to *mf*, and then a decrescendo from *mf* to *p*.

Staff 4: Tempo marking: *con moto*. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte) crescendo.

Staff 5: Dynamics: *f* (forte) to *f* (forte) crescendo.

Staff 6: Tempo marking: *a tempo*. Dynamics: *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte) crescendo, followed by a decrescendo from *mf* to *p*.

Staff 7: Dynamics: *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte) crescendo, followed by a decrescendo from *mf* to *f* (forte), and then a decrescendo from *f* to *mp* (mezzo-piano).

High F 2

♩. = 72

This musical score is for a piece titled "High F 2". It is written for a single melodic line in 12/8 time, with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff continues with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third staff shows a transition from mezzo-piano (*mp*) to mezzo-forte (*mf*). The fourth staff features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic followed by a decrescendo to mezzo-piano (*mp*). The fifth staff is in the bass clef and features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth staff transitions from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to forte (*f*). The seventh staff returns to the treble clef and features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The eighth staff concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and an octave sign (*8vb*) indicating a final octave drop.

mp *mf*

mf

mp *mf*

mf *mp*

mf

mf *f*

mf

mf *8vb*

♩ = 104

Musical score for a single melodic line in bass clef, 2/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of eight staves. Dynamics include *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *f*, and crescendos/decrescendos. The melody features various rhythmic patterns including eighth notes, quarter notes, and sixteenth notes, with some passages marked with accents.