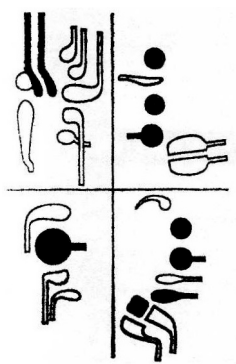
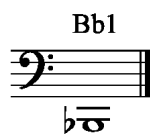


MUSIC AND THE BASSOON

Unit 44

New Note:

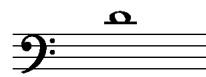
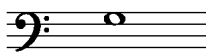
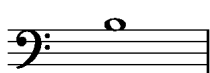


Remember to keep the middle of your thumb on the low C key so that you can use the tip of your thumb for the low Bb key. To play from low Bb to C, simply lift the tip of the thumb. Then to play from C1 to D1, slide the middle of the thumb on the keys. As in most finger movements on the bassoon, minimize the amount of movement to allow your fingers to function efficiently.

1. Bb Major Scale



2. Repeat the vibrato exercise from Unit 43 at quarter note = 66 on the following notes:



3. Etude in Bb Major

Jensen



Practice this scale in all of the rhythms used in the chromatic scale in Unit 42 #5.

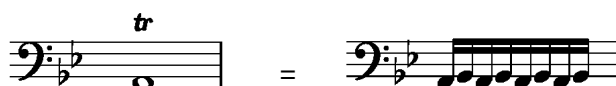
4. Etude on the Chromatic Scale

Jensen

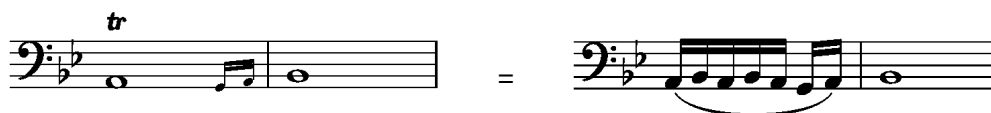


5. TRILL PRACTICE

A trill is a musical ornament (as is the grace note) consisting of a fast oscillation between two adjacent notes. Trills are indicated by “tr” written above the note to be trilled. Always trill between the written note and the note in the key signature that is right above it. For instance, “tr” written over an A in the key of Bb Major (two flats) would mean to trill between A and Bb.



Trills are often ended with a nachschlag – two quick grace notes, the first being below the main note of the trill and the second being the main note.



The speed of the trill is determined somewhat by the tempo of the piece, and the context of the trill. In a slow piece, the trill will be slower than in a fast piece. A long trill will often start slowly, and gradually get faster.

Music historians often debate whether to start a trill on the main note, or the upper note. This is a complicated subject, but as a general rule, if music was written before 1800 (Mozart, Haydn, Purcell, Handel) start the trill on the upper note. If it was written after 1800, start the trill on the main note.

The exercise below is designed to help you practice trills that start on the upper note. The bottom line below shows the approximate rhythm that you should use for the trill and nachschlag. Once you get comfortable with the written rhythm, try stretching the first note, and then moving the rest of the trill faster.

Some trills on the bassoon require special fingerings, because using the full fingering would be too awkward to play quickly. All of the trills below use the full fingering. Consult a trill chart online whenever you encounter a difficult trill.

5. Trill It Up

Jensen

Since Purcell composed in the 17th Century, start the trills from the upper note. On the F# trill in the second strain, either leave the Eb resonance key (L.H. pinkie) down throughout the trill, or leave it off throughout. Try both ways and determine which way produces the best tone and intonation on both pitches.

6. Trumpet Voluntary

Henry Purcell

Fine

D.C. al Fine

7. Danish New Year's Song

A.P. Berggreen

$\text{♩} = 84$

8. Lise Chantait

Petit Air #15

François Devienne

Student

Teacher

The musical score is written for a Student and a Teacher, both in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The Student part begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a trill (*tr*) on the eighth measure. The Teacher part begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a forte (*f*) dynamic on the eighth measure. The score is divided into five systems, each with two staves. The first system is labeled 'Student' and 'Teacher'. The second system continues the Teacher's part. The third system continues the Student's part. The fourth system continues the Teacher's part. The fifth system continues the Student's part, which ends with a trill (*tr*) on the eighth measure. The score concludes with a double bar line.