

**Success in
All
Keys**

trombone sample version

by Eric Allen

Titles available from BETTER BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS:

SUCCESS IN ALL KEYS for:

- Baritone BC
- Baritone TC
- Bass Trombone
- Bassoon
- Cello
- Clarinet
- Double Bass
- Electric Bass
- Flute
- Guitar
- Horn
- Keyboard Percussion
- Oboe
- Saxophone
- Trombone
- Trumpet
- Tuba
- Viola
- Violin

LOW RANGE STUDIES for:

- Bass Trombone
- Clarinet
- Guitar
- Horn
- Tuba

HIGH AND LOW RANGE STUDIES for:

- Trombone
- Baritone BC
- Baritone TC

Introduction

Proficiency in all keys is an important musical skill. However, traditional etude and method books often combine difficult key signatures with a variety of other challenges such as advanced rhythms, extremes in range, accidentals and ornamentation. Many students become overwhelmed and discouraged by this complexity and struggle to make progress.

In *Success In All Keys*, the rhythms are simple, ranges are moderate and there are no accidentals or ornaments. With a singular focus on key signatures, learning to play in all keys becomes achievable, not intimidating.

Every key includes two pages of famous excerpts and an original All Keys Etude. Keys with three or more sharps or flats also feature three additional original etudes, which are different for each key. Enharmonic transpositions of all of the materials in the keys of C#, Db, F# and Gb are included for further in-depth study.

Success In All Keys is the most comprehensive, practical collection of music dedicated to this subject. Until now, repetition of scales and patterns has been the default approach to playing in all keys. With this book, students can now practice in all keys by playing melodies, which they are sure to find more fun and effective than exercises.

Notes:

- Because the key of C^b is rarely encountered, it is not included in this book.
- The tempo markings should be viewed as goals. Students are encouraged to practice at slower tempos as needed.

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E Etude 1

Allegretto ♩ = 112

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in bass clef, 3/4 time, and the key of E major (three sharps). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The piece features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The melody is primarily in the lower register of the bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'mf'. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

C# Etude 2

Espressivo ♩ = 88

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "C# Etude 2". The score is written in bass clef and C# minor (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked "Espressivo" with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of three sharps. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs. There are several measures with rests, and the piece concludes with a double bar line. The notation includes dynamic markings such as accents and slurs, and some measures contain fermatas or other performance instructions.

D \flat Etude 1

Marziale $\text{♩} = 104$

The musical score is written in bass clef, D-flat major (three flats), and 2/4 time. It consists of nine staves of music. The tempo is marked as Marziale with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The score includes several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes) and various slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

C# Transposition of D \flat Etude 1

Marziale $\text{♩} = 104$

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, followed by a key signature change to three sharps. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Several measures contain triplets, indicated by a '3' below the notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as accents (>) and slurs. The piece concludes with a final whole note chord.

All Keys Etude in A \flat

Moderato $\text{♩} = 108$

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "All Keys Etude in A-flat". The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Moderato" with a metronome marking of 108 quarter notes per minute. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth notes, some beamed together and some with slurs. The second staff continues with similar eighth-note patterns, including some dotted rhythms. The third staff features a double bar line and a repeat sign, with eighth-note runs. The fourth staff has a quarter rest followed by eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff starts with a quarter rest and continues with eighth-note runs. The sixth staff begins with a quarter rest and eighth-note patterns. The seventh staff features eighth-note runs with slurs. The eighth and final staff concludes with eighth-note patterns and a double bar line.

All Keys Etude in G

Moderato ♩ = 108

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "All Keys Etude in G". The score is written for a single instrument, likely a bassoon or baritone, in the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Moderato" with a metronome marking of 108 beats per minute. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together and some with slurs. The second staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including a half note and a quarter note. The third staff features a double bar line, indicating a section change. The fourth staff starts with a quarter rest and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff has a quarter rest followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff begins with a quarter note and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff starts with a quarter note and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff begins with a quarter note and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.

Excerpts in B

Mouret: Rondeau



Musical notation for Mouret: Rondeau, consisting of four staves of music in bass clef, key of B major (three sharps), and common time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents.

Beethoven: Ode To Joy



Musical notation for Beethoven: Ode To Joy, consisting of four staves of music in bass clef, key of B major (three sharps), and common time. The music is a simple, rhythmic melody of eighth notes.