FINGERING CHARTS

(Student Books Pages 46-47)
**Take Special Care**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

- Carefully shake the water out of the head joint.
- Put a clean soft cloth on the end of your cleaning rod.
- Draw the cleaning cloth and rod through the middle and foot joints.
- Carefully wipe the outside of each section to keep the finish clean.
**OBOE FINGERING CHART**

**Take Special Care**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Carefully remove the reed and blow air through it. Return to reed case.
- Take the instrument apart in the reverse order of assembly. Swab out each section with a cloth or feather swab. If the cloth swab has a weight on one end, drop the weight through each section and pull through. Return each section to the correct spot in the case.

- \( \bigcirc \) = OPEN
- \( \bullet \) = PRESSED DOWN
- \( \bigcirc \) = HALF HOLE COVERED

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.

---

**Instruments:**

- A\#  B\b
- B
- C
- C\#  D\b
- D
- D\#  E\b (or E\#)
- E
- F

*Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America Band and Orchestral Division.*
BASSOON FINGERING CHART

Take Special Care
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Carefully remove the reed and blow air through it. Return to reed case.
- Remove the bocal and blow air through one end to remove excess moisture.
- Take the instrument apart in the reverse order of assembly. Swab out each section with a cloth swab or cleaning rod. Drop the weight of the swab through each section and pull it through. Return each section to the correct spot in the case.

○ = OPEN
● = PRESSED DOWN
○○ = HALF HOLE COVERED

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.

[Diagram of bassoon fingerings]

Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America
Band and Orchestral Division.
**B♭ CLARINET FINGERING CHART**

**Take Special Care**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Remove the reed and wipe off excess moisture. Return to reed case.
- Remove mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Wash your mouthpiece once per week with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Hold the upper section with your left hand and the lower section with your right hand. Gently twist the sections apart. Shake out excess moisture.
- Drop the weight of the chamois or cotton swab and pull through each section. Carefully twist barrel and bell from each section, and place in the instrument case.

〇 = OPEN  ● = PRESSED DOWN

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.
ALTO CLARINET FINGERING CHART

Take Special Care
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Remove the reed and wipe off excess moisture. Return to reed case.
• Remove mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Wash your mouthpiece once per week with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
• Remove the neck and bell, and shake out excess moisture. Hold the upper section with your left hand and the lower section with your right hand. Gently twist the sections apart. Shake out excess moisture.
• Drop the weight of the chamois cotton swab and pull through each section. Return the instrument to its case.

○ = OPEN
● = PRESS DOWN

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.
B♭ BASS CLARINET FINGERING CHART

Take Special Care
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Remove the reed and wipe off excess moisture. Return to reed case.
• Remove mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Wash your mouthpiece once per week with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
• Remove the neck and bell, and shake out excess moisture. Hold the upper section with your left hand and the lower section with your right hand. Gently twist the sections apart. Shake out excess moisture.
• Drop the weight of the chamois or cotton swab and pull through each section. Return the instrument to its case.

○ = OPEN
● = PRESSED DOWN

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.

Instruments courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America Band and Orchestral Division.

D♯  E♭

E  or

F  or

F♯  G♭

G

G♯  A♭

A

A♯  B♭

B

C

C♯  Db

D
**ALTO SAXOPHONE FINGERING CHART**

**Take Special Care**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Remove the reed and wipe off excess moisture. Return to reed case.
- Remove mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Wash your mouthpiece once per week with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Remove the neck and shake out excess moisture. Dry with neck cleaner.
- Drop the weight of the chamois or cotton swab into the bell. Pull the swab through the body several times. Return the instrument to its case.

〇 = OPEN  
● = PRESSED DOWN

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.
**Bb TENOR SAXOPHONE FINGERING CHART**

**Take Special Care**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Remove the reed and wipe off excess moisture. Return to reed case.
- Remove mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Wash your mouthpiece once per week with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Remove the neck and shake out excess moisture. Dry with neck cleaner.
- Drop the weight of the chamois or cotton swab into the bell. Pull the swab through the body several times. Return the instrument to its case.

〇 = OPEN
● = PRESSED DOWN

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.
B♭ TRUMPET/B♭ CORNET FINGERING CHART

B♭ Trumpet

B♭ Cornet

〇 = UP  ● = PRESSED DOWN

Take Special Care
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
• Remove the mouthpiece. Wash your mouthpiece with warm tap water once per week. Dry thoroughly.
• Wipe the instrument off with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.

Trumpet valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your trumpet valves, simply:
• Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
• Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
• Apply a few drops of oil to the exposed valve.
• Carefully return the valve to the casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should screw back into place.
• Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend valve oil and slide grease, and will help you apply them when necessary.
F HORN FINGERING CHART

○ = UP
● = PRESSED DOWN

Take Special Care
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it. If your horn does not have a water key, invert the instrument. You may also remove the main tuning slide, invert the instrument and remove excess water.
• Wipe the instrument off with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.
• Remove the mouthpiece. Wash your mouthpiece with warm tap water once per week and dry thoroughly. Horn valves and slides occasionally need lubricating. Your director will recommend valve oil and slide grease, and will help you apply them when necessary.

F Horn players:
• Use the upper fingerings.

Double Horn players:
• Use the lower “T” fingerings when indicated. It is easier to play notes in the upper and extreme lower register of the horn using these fingerings.

B♭ Horn players:
• Use the lower fingerings. The “T” key is only used on double horns.
TROMBONE POSITION CHART

Numbers below the notes = Slide positions

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Take Special Care

Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
• Remove the mouthpiece and slide assembly. Do not take the outer slide off of the inner slide piece. Return the instrument to its case.
• Wash your mouthpiece with warm tap water once each week. Dry thoroughly.

Trombone slides occasionally need oiling. To oil your slide, simply:
• Rest the tip of the slide on the floor and unlock the slide.
• Exposing the inner slide, put a few drops of oil on the inner slide.
• Rapidly move the slide back and forth. The oil will then lubricate the slide.
• Be sure to grease the tuning slide regularly. Your director will recommend slide oil and grease, and will help
+ = Make the slide a little longer.
- = Make the slide a little shorter.
T = F Attachment "trigger."
BARITONE B.C. FINGERING CHART

Take Special Care
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
• Remove the mouthpiece. Wash your mouthpiece with warm tap water once each week and dry thoroughly. Return the instrument to its case.

Baritone valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your valves, simply:
• Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
• Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
• Apply a few drops of oil to the exposed metal valve.
• Carefully return the valve to the casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should screw back into place.
• Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend valve oil and slide grease, and will help you apply them when necessary.

○ = UP
● = PRESSED DOWN

Instrument courtesy of
Yamaha Corporation of America
Band and Orchestral Division.
BARITONE T.C. FINGERING CHART

Take Special Care
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
• Remove the mouthpiece. Wash your mouthpiece with warm tap water once each week and dry thoroughly. Return the instrument to its case.

Baritone valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your valves, simply:
• Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
• Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
• Apply a few drops of oil to the exposed metal valve.
• Carefully return the valve to the casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should screw back into place.
• Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend valve oil and slide grease, and will help you apply them when necessary.

○ = UP
● = PRESSED DOWN

Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America Band and Orchestral Division.
**TUBA FINGERING CHART**

**Take Special Care**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
- Remove the mouthpiece. Wash your mouthpiece with warm tap water once each week and dry thoroughly. Return the instrument to its case.

Tuba valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your valves, simply:
- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
- Apply a few drops of oil to the exposed metal valve.
- Carefully return the valve to the casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should screw back into place.
- Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend valve oil and slide grease, and will help you apply them when necessary.

\[\text{○} = \text{UP} \]
\[\text{●} = \text{PRESSED DOWN}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>F♯</th>
<th>G♭</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ᵉ</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G♯</th>
<th>A♭</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ᵇ</td>
<td>ᵇ</td>
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<tr>
<td>●●○</td>
<td>●●○</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>A♯</th>
<th>B♭</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ᵇ</td>
<td>ᵇ</td>
<td>ᵇ</td>
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<td>○●○</td>
<td>○●○</td>
<td>○●○</td>
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### Basic Percussion Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Mallet/Stick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concert Snare Drum with stand</td>
<td>5B or 2B sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concert Bass Drum with stand</td>
<td>1 pair medium bass drum mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crash Cymbals (16” to 18”)</td>
<td>1 pair medium yarn mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Cymbal and stand (16”)</td>
<td>1 pair medium yarn mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangle with clip</td>
<td>1 pair metal beaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Block</td>
<td>1 pair medium rubber mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 pair hard rubber mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timpani (26”, 29”, 23”, 32”)</td>
<td>1 pair general timpani sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 pair hard timpani sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bells</td>
<td>1 pair very hard lexan mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 pair hard rubber mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylophone</td>
<td>1 pair hard rubber mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 pair medium rubber mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimes</td>
<td>2 plastic or 2 rawhide mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marimba</td>
<td>Various yarn and rubber mallets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibraphone</td>
<td>Various yarn and rubber mallets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Accessories:**
- Tambourines (with and without head),
- Cowbell, Bongos, Congas, Timbales,
- Maracas, Guiro, Claves, Castenets,
- Slapstick, Sleigh Bells, Slide Whistle.
**SNARE DRUM INTERNATIONAL DRUM RUDIMENTS**

All rudiments should be practiced: open (slow) to close (fast) and/or at an even moderate march tempo.

**Take Special Care**

Snare drums occasionally need tuning. Ask your teacher to help you tighten each tension rod equally using a drum key.
- Be careful not to over-tighten the head. It will break if the tension is too tight.
- Loosen the snare strainer at the end of each rehearsal.
- Cover all percussion instruments when not in use.
- Put sticks away in a storage area. Keep the percussion section neat!
- Sticks are the only things which should be placed on the snare drum. NEVER put or allow others to put objects on any percussion instrument.

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**1. ROLL RUDIMENTS**

**A. SINGLE STROKE ROLL RUDIMENTS**

1. Single Stroke Roll

   ![Single Stroke Roll Diagram]

2. Single Stroke Four

   ![Single Stroke Four Diagram]

3. Single Stroke Seven

   ![Single Stroke Seven Diagram]
B. MULTIPLE BOUNCE ROLL RUDIMENTS
4. Multiple Bounce Roll
5. Triple Stroke Roll

C. DOUBLE STROKE OPEN ROLL RUDIMENTS
6. Double Stroke Open Roll
7. Five Stroke Roll
8. Six Stroke Roll
9. Seven Stroke Roll
10. Nine Stroke Roll
11. Ten Stroke Roll
12. Eleven Stroke Roll
13. Thirteen Stroke Roll
14. Fifteen Stroke Roll
15. Seventeen Stroke Roll

II. DIDDLE RUDIMENTS
16. Single Paradiddle
17. Double Paradiddle
18. Triple Paradiddle
19. Single Paradiddle-Diddle
FLAM RUDIMENTS

1. Flam

25. Single Flammed Mill

26. Flam Paradiddle-Diddle

27. Pataflafla

28. Swiss Army Triplet

29. Inverted Flam Tap

30. Flam Drag

DRAG RUDIMENTS

36. Drag Paradiddle #1

37. Drag Paradiddle #2

38. Single Ratamacue

39. Double Ratamacue

40. Triple Ratamacue
KEYBOARD PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

Each keyboard percussion instrument has a unique sound because of the materials used to create the instrument. Ranges may differ with some models of instruments.

**Take Special Care**
- Cover all percussion instruments when they are not being used.
- Put mallets away in a storage area. Keep the percussion section neat!
- Mallets are the only things which should be placed on your instrument. NEVER put or allow others to put objects on any percussion instrument.

**BELLS (Orchestra Bells)**
- Bars - metal alloy or steel
- Mallets - lexan (hard plastic), brass or hard rubber
- Range - 2 1/2 octaves
- Sounds 2 octaves higher than written

**XYLOPHONE**
- Bars - wooden or synthetic
- Mallets- hard rubber
- Range - 3 octaves
- Sounds 1 octave higher than written
MARIMBA
• Bars - wooden (wider than xylophone bars)
  Resonating tube located below each bar
• Mallets - soft to medium rubber or yarn covered
• Range - 4 1/2 octaves (reads bass and treble clefs)
• Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch

VIBRAPHONE
• Bars - metal alloy or aluminum
  Resonating tubes located below each bar
  Adjustable electric fans in each resonator create “vibrato” effect
• Mallets - yarn covered
• Range - 3 octaves
• Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch

CHIMES
• Bars - metal tubes
• Mallets - plastic, rawhide or wooden
• Range - 1 1/2 octaves
• Sounding pitch is the same as written pitch
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Element</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accelerando</td>
<td>Gradually increase the tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accent</td>
<td>Emphasize the note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidental</td>
<td>Sharps, flats, and naturals found in the music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adagio</td>
<td>Slow tempo, slower than Andante.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agitato</td>
<td>Agitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegretto</td>
<td>A lively tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegro</td>
<td>Fast, bright tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andante</td>
<td>Slow walking tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animato</td>
<td>Animated, lively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arpeggio</td>
<td>A sequence of notes from any scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articulation</td>
<td>The way we tongue or slur notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>The proper adjustment of volume from all instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass Clef</td>
<td>&quot;F&quot; clef used by trombone, baritone, bassoon, and tuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chord</td>
<td>Two or more notes sounding simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromatic Scale</td>
<td>Sequence of notes in half-steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromatics</td>
<td>Notes that are doubled with sharp, flats, and naturals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Time</td>
<td>Another way to write $\frac{4}{4}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescendo</td>
<td>Gradually increase volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut Time</td>
<td>Meter in which the half note gets one beat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C. al Fine</td>
<td>Da Capo al Fine - Play until D.C. al Fine. Go back to the beginning and play until Fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.S. al Fine</td>
<td>Del Segno al Fine - Play until D.S. al Fine. Go back to the sign (§) and play until Fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrescendo</td>
<td>Gradually decrease volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisi</td>
<td>Divide the notes between players.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizzieland</td>
<td>A popular form of early jazz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolce</td>
<td>Sweet, gentle style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Bar</td>
<td>Indicates the end of a piece of music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamics</td>
<td>The volume of music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enharmonics</td>
<td>Notes that are written differently but sound the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressivo</td>
<td>Expressively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermo</td>
<td>Hold the note longer, or until your director tells you to release it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st and 2nd Endings</td>
<td>Play the first ending the first time through. Then repeat the same music, skip the first ending and play the 2nd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>Decrease the note and remain in effect the entire measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forte</td>
<td>Play loudly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ffortissimo</td>
<td>Play very loudly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giocoso</td>
<td>Lighly, happily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Note</td>
<td>A small note played on or slightly before the beat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazioso</td>
<td>Gracefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-step</td>
<td>The smallest distance between two notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonic Minor Scale</td>
<td>Like the natural minor scale, except the 7th scale step is raised one half-step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>The numerical distance between two notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jazz</td>
<td>American form of music combining African and European styles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Signature</td>
<td>Flats or sharps next to the clef that apply to the entire piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legato</td>
<td>Play in a smooth and connected style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leggiero</td>
<td>Lightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lento</td>
<td>Very slow tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maestoso</td>
<td>Play in a majestic, stately manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Scale</td>
<td>Series of 8 notes with a definite pattern of whole steps and half steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcato Accent</td>
<td>A loud accented note of short duration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsziale</td>
<td>March-like style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure Repeat</td>
<td>Repeat the previous measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melodic Minor Scale</td>
<td>Like the natural minor, except the 6th and 7th scale steps are raised by one half-step when the scale is ascending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mezzo forte mf</td>
<td>Same as natural minor when descending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mezzo piano mp</td>
<td>Play moderately loud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Chord</td>
<td>Play moderately soft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Scale</td>
<td>Made up of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th scale steps of a minor scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderato</td>
<td>Series of 8 notes with a definite pattern of whole steps and half-steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysterioso</td>
<td>Moderate tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Minor Scale</td>
<td>Mysteriously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Sign</td>
<td>Minor scale with half-steps between scale steps 2-3 and 5-6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentatonic Scale</td>
<td>Cancels a flat $b$ or sharp $#$ in the measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pianissimo pp</td>
<td>Five note scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piano p</td>
<td>Play very softly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick-up Notes</td>
<td>Play softly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallentando roll</td>
<td>Notes that come before the first full measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat Sign</td>
<td>Gradually slow the tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sightreading</td>
<td>Go back to the beginning and play again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simile sim.</td>
<td>Repeat the section of music enclosed by the repeat signs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staccato</td>
<td>Gradually slow the tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stagger breathing</td>
<td>Raises the note and remains in effect the entire measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style Mark</td>
<td>Playing a musical selection for the first time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swing</td>
<td>Continue in the same style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempo di valore</td>
<td>Play the notes with separation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempo</td>
<td>Players breathe at different times so the phrase is not broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenuto</td>
<td>Indicates the manner or style in which music is to be played.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Signature (Meter)</td>
<td>A style of music in which eighth notes are played $\sim$ as if they were written: $\cdot\cdot\cdot$ Waltz tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treble Clef</td>
<td>The speed of music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trill</td>
<td>Play notes for their full value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tritplet</td>
<td>Tells how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note gets one beat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unison</td>
<td>&quot;G&quot; clef used by flute, oboe, clarinet, sax, trumpet, and horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice</td>
<td>Rapid alternation between two adjacent notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of three notes</td>
<td>Tell performers to play the same note.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>