

Playing these with a partner is the best way to make sure you're playing the rhythms correctly. Playing these with a group of players improves everybody's playing and reading quickly because nobody wants to be the one always missing notes, rhythms or rests.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of rhythmic exercises in 4/4 time. Each staff begins with a chord symbol and contains a sequence of notes with rhythmic markings such as accents, slurs, and beams. The exercises are numbered 1 through 71. The key signatures change from one staff to the next: A minor, D minor, G minor, C minor, F minor, Bb minor, D# minor, G# minor, C# minor, F# minor, B minor, and E minor.

Staff 1: A<sup>m</sup> (Measures 1-5)  
Staff 2: D<sup>m</sup> (Measures 6-11)  
Staff 3: G<sup>m</sup> (Measures 12-17)  
Staff 4: C<sup>m</sup> (Measures 18-23)  
Staff 5: F<sup>m</sup> (Measures 24-29)  
Staff 6: B<sup>b</sup>m (Measures 30-35)  
Staff 7: D<sup>#</sup>m (Measures 36-41)  
Staff 8: G<sup>#</sup>m (Measures 42-47)  
Staff 9: C<sup>#</sup>m (Measures 48-53)  
Staff 10: F<sup>#</sup>m (Measures 54-59)  
Staff 11: B<sup>m</sup> (Measures 60-65)  
Staff 12: E<sup>m</sup> (Measures 66-71)

Am  
Dm  
Gm  
Cm  
Fm  
Bbm  
D#m  
G#m  
C#m  
F#m  
Bm  
Em

2 3 4 5  
6 7 8 9 10  
11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20  
21 22 23 24 25  
26 27 28 29 30  
31 32 33 34 35  
36 37 38 39 40  
41 42 43 44 45  
46 47 48 49 50  
51 52 53 54 55  
56 57 58 59 60

Feel free to put any of these phrases in a more comfortable octave for you (referring to the phrases that are pitched lower). Just because they're written in a certain octave doesn't mean that they *have* to be played in that octave . . . c'mon, we *are* trumpet players after all! ☺

The sheet music consists of 14 staves, each representing a different harmonic context for the rhythmic phrases. The exercises are numbered 1 through 71. The chord symbols for each staff are: Am, Dm, Gm, Cm, Fm, Bbm, D#m, G#m, C#m, F#m, Bm, and Em. Each staff contains a sequence of notes with rhythmic markings, including accents, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The exercises are designed to be played in a comfortable octave for the player.

This musical score is a rhythmic exercise for guitar, presented in 4/4 time. It consists of 12 staves, each containing a sequence of rhythmic patterns. The patterns are primarily eighth-note based, often featuring triplets and accents. Each staff is associated with a specific chord, indicated by a chord symbol at the beginning of the line. The chords progress through various keys and modes, including minor, major, and augmented triads. The patterns are numbered sequentially from 1 to 60, with each staff containing five measures. The final measure of each staff concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The chords used are: Am (1-5), Dm (6-10), Gm (11-15), Cm (16-20), Fm (21-25), Bbm (26-30), D#m (31-35), G#m (36-40), C#m (41-45), F#m (46-50), Bm (51-55), and Em (56-60).

This example can be played like a Latin/salsa figure as well as a swing figure if you wish. Go ahead and play it both ways. Your ability to be fluent in the various commercial styles is a valuable skill. The importance of your ability to function in every key cannot be emphasized enough. Whether you have orchestral or commercial aspirations, you *must* know how to read and play in every key, it's just that simple.

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each representing a different key signature. The keys are: A<sup>m</sup>, D<sup>m</sup>, G<sup>m</sup>, C<sup>m</sup>, F<sup>m</sup>, B<sup>b</sup>m, D<sup>#</sup>m, G<sup>#</sup>m, C<sup>#</sup>m, F<sup>#</sup>m, B<sup>m</sup>, and E<sup>m</sup>. The melody is a rhythmic figure that can be played in either a Latin/salsa or swing style. The score includes measure numbers from 1 to 60 and a repeat sign at the end of each staff.