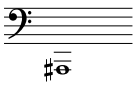
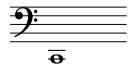
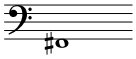
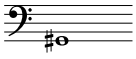
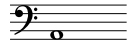
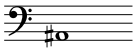
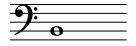
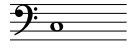
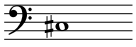
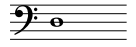
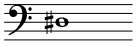
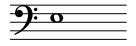
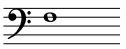
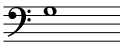
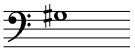
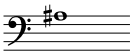
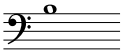
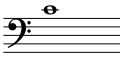
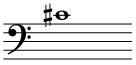
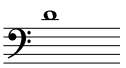
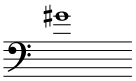
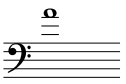
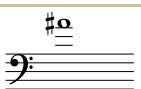
MUSIC THEORY

Positions of the bass trombone: fill them in

Write which slide position (1st to 7th) each note is played in: mark the position with a circle ● and write the harmonic and, in the low register, which valves to use. The notes are the written ones.

Name: Class: Date:

Note	Staff	Position 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Harmonic	Valves
A♯₁ / B♭₁				
B₁				
C₂				
C♯₂ / D♭₂				
D₂				
D♯₂ / E♭₂				
E₂				
F₂				
F♯₂ / G♭₂				
G₂				
G♯₂ / A♭₂				
A₂				
A♯₂ / B♭₂				
B₂				
C₃				
C♯₃ / D♭₃				
D₃				
D♯₃ / E♭₃				
E₃				

Note	Staff	Position 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Harmonic	Valves
F₃				
F♯₃ / G♭₃				
G₃				
G♯₃ / A♭₃				
A₃				
A♯₃ / B♭₃				
B₃				
C₄				
C♯₄ / D♭₄				
D₄				
D♯₄ / E♭₄				
E₄				
F₄				
F♯₄ / G♭₄				
G₄				
G♯₄ / A♭₄				
A₄				
A♯₄ / B♭₄				

Each position lowers the note by a half step. The exact note is also chosen with the **harmonic** (the lip position): that is why the same position serves for several notes. The low register of the bass trombone is played with the **valves** (F, G♭ or both together, which give D).

The bass trombone does not transpose: what is written is what sounds. **F♯ and G♭ are the same note**; that is why the altered notes carry both names. The subscripts are the octave.