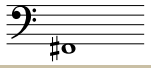
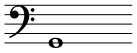
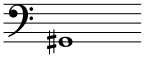
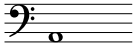
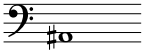
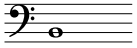
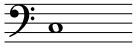
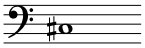
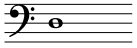
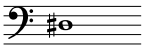
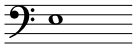
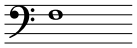
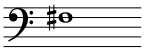
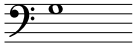
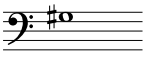
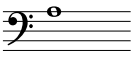
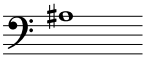
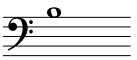
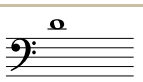
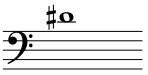
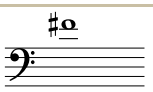
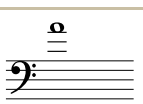
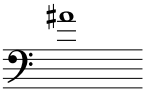
MUSIC THEORY

Positions of the slide trombone (tenor, in B♭): 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. The notes are the written ones.

Name: Class: Date:

Note	Staff	Position 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Harmonic
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			
F3			
F♯3 / G♭3			
G3			

Note	Staff	Position 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Harmonic
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 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.