NARR: We're going to play some music for you written for brass instruments. First, if we thought you would like to know just a little bit more about the instruments you will hear: how they make their sounds, how they vary their pitch and color, and of course, their names.

THE TRUMPET (hold it up) The trumpet and cornet (hold it up) are the highest instruments in the brass family. There are different kinds of trumpets, as you will see later. The trumpeter, as do all brass players, starts his or her sound by "buzzing" his or her lips together into the small end of the instrument, called the mouthpiece:

1ST TRUMPET Demonstrate:
1. Buzz - No mouthpiece
2. Buzz - Mouthpiece only
3. Buzz - Mouthpiece in
As I said, the trumpet is the highest instrument in the brass family, or sect, and has a wide range from fairly low to medium and high.

Brass players can change pitch by tightening or relaxing their lips; they “buzz” to play:

Trumpets, horns, and tubas have valves, and can use them to change pitch.

Though some trombones have valves, most of them rely on the slide to alter the pitch.

Earlier I mentioned color. As you have various shades of blue, dark to light, so can we shade...
NARE: As I said, the trumpet is the highest instrument in the brass family, or section and has a wide range from fairly low to medium and high.

Brass players can change pitch by tightening or relaxing their lips as they "buzz"—play:

Trumpets, horns, and tubas have valves and can use them to change pitch.

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Earlier I mentioned color. As you have various shades of blue, from dark to light, so can we shade or
change the same musical sound. Of course changing the instrument can bring that about:

Horn \( \uparrow \) b flat \( \downarrow \) 2nd Tpt. \( \uparrow \) b flat

or, with the use of a mute (show it)
Mutes not only change the color of the sound but also makes it seem more distant.

1st Tpt. \( \uparrow \) b flat \( \downarrow \) 2nd Tpt. \( \uparrow \) b flat

Now let's hear the rest of our brass family. The lowest pitched is the \( \text{tuba} \)

From high, b flat to medium, to low; and he can go lower and higher, as b flat you will soon hear.

\( \text{Tuba} \) \( \uparrow \) b flat \( \downarrow \)

NEXT, we have a mellow fellow, the French horn, though he's not really French! Let's just call him the horn. He too has a wide range:

\( \text{Horn} \) From low \( \uparrow \) to medium \( \downarrow \) and high \( \uparrow \)

Any finally, the trombone, often more boisterous -- That's me-

\( \text{Trombone} \) From low \( \downarrow \) to medium \( \uparrow \) and high \( \downarrow \)

Of course, much more could be said about our instruments, but time won't permit that now,
Just a word about music itself and we will a piece for you.

Music - a composition - is usually held together by a musical idea, thought, theme, or group of themes. These themes may vary widely in nature or may be drawn from one basic idea.

This is part of the composer's challenge - fun, if you will, to see what he can do with, how he can organize his musical thoughts. The end result and aim hoped for is that you, the audience, enjoy what he has to say musically.

In fact, the notes you heard during this demonstration might be used as a basis for a composition:

\[ \text{Caption:} \]  

The composer may disguise them in many ways - change the rhythm, change the order, add or subtract notes, to mention a few possibilities. All this will be done to add variety and still keep the work unified.