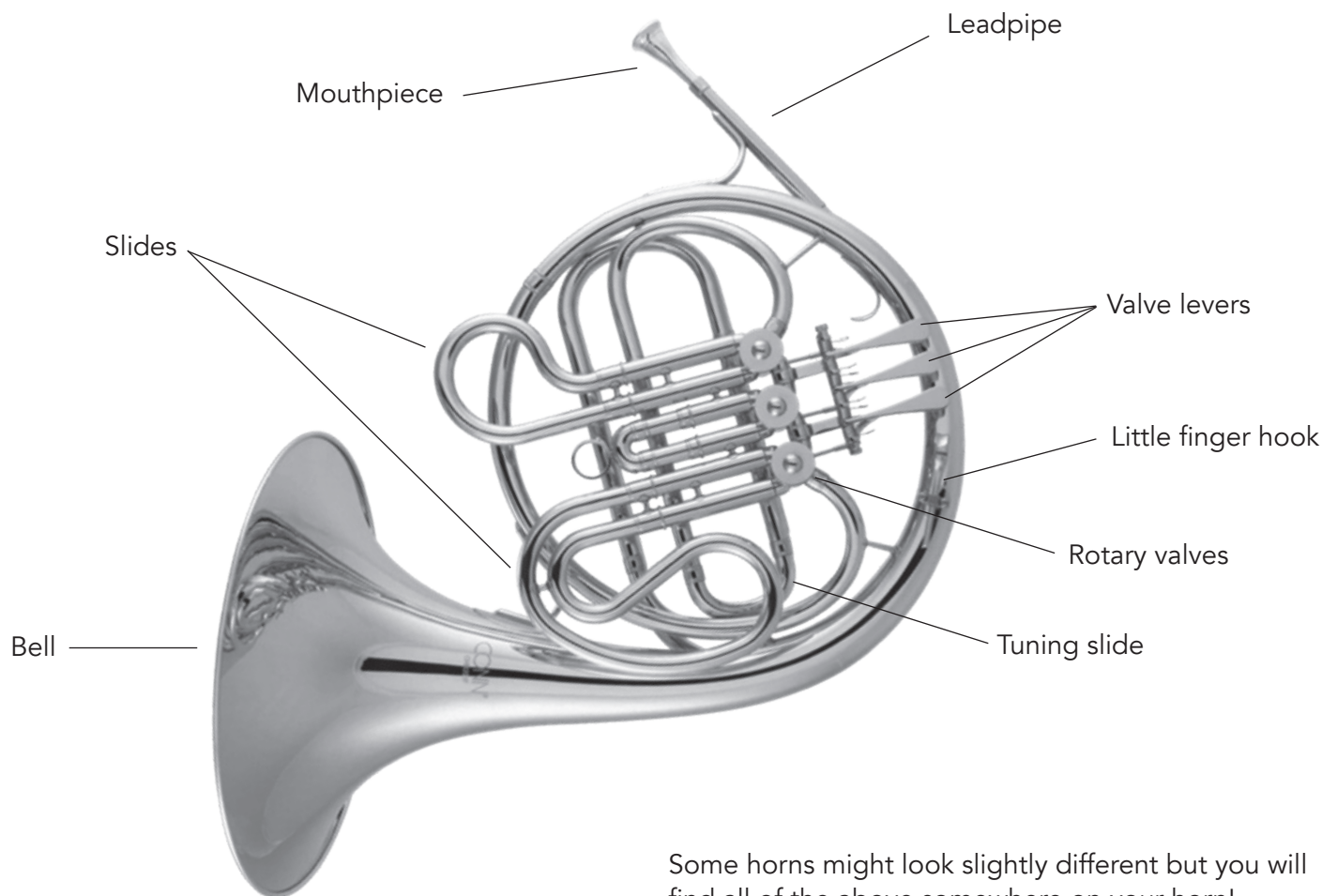


The French horn



Some horns might look slightly different but you will find all of the above somewhere on your horn!

Really important notes on looking after your instrument

- Always take great care unpacking and packing away your instrument. Remember to double-check the zip is zipped (if your case has one)!
- Resist the temptation to 'pat' the mouthpiece when it's assembled as it may become stuck!
- Make sure you put the case carefully on the floor before opening. If you open it on a chair, the horn will probably fall out.
- Ask your teacher how to clean and lubricate the slides and valves and keep them in good condition.
- Wash your mouthpiece in warm soapy water on a regular basis to keep it hygienic.

Stage



6

Rhythm box

Clap: 

Count: 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Fact file

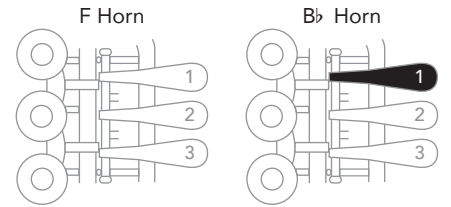
- A curved line that joins notes of the same pitch is called a **tie**. It adds the notes together; don't tongue the second note.
- The time signature **C** is known as 'common time'. It is another way of writing $\frac{4}{4}$ (four  beats in the bar).
- $\frac{3}{4}$ means three  beats in the bar.
- A dot after a note lengthens it by half its original length.

 +  = 

2 + 1 = 3 beats

- Vivace** means lively.

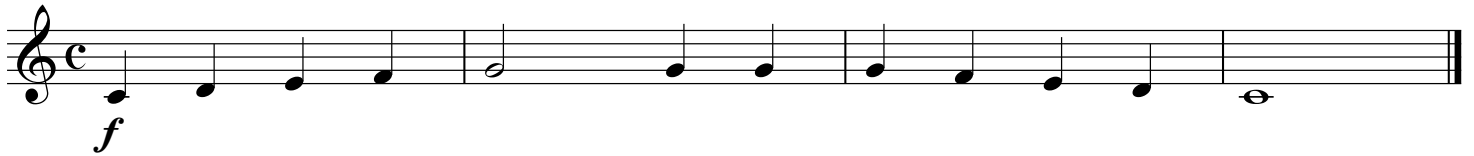
New note G



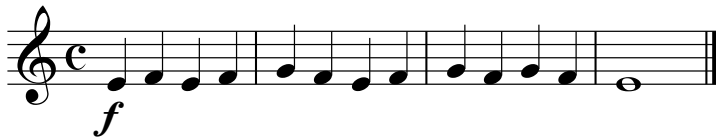
Top tip

When you change notes using valves make sure you tongue and press the valves at exactly the same moment.

Warm up 1



Warm up 2



Warm up 3



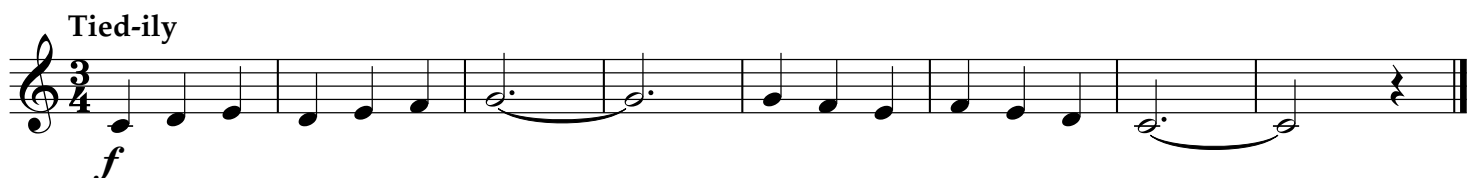
On the F horn these notes are played without valves (open).

Play it again, Sam

A repeat mark = play the piece again!



All tied up

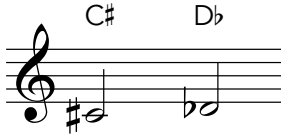


Stage

17

Fact file

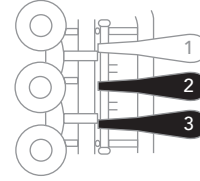
- *D.C. (Da Capo) al Fine* means go back to the beginning and play until the **Fine**.
- *Da Capo* literally means 'from the head' and **Fine** means end.
- The note $D\flat$ is the same as $C\sharp$



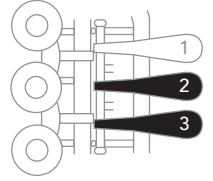
New note $A\flat$



F Horn



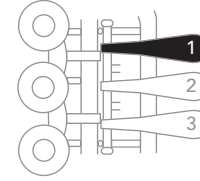
$B\flat$ Horn



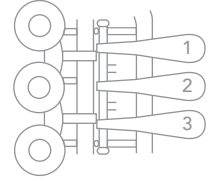
New note F



F Horn



$B\flat$ Horn



Top tip

Remember to subdivide your counting into quavers for accuracy in the dotted rhythms.

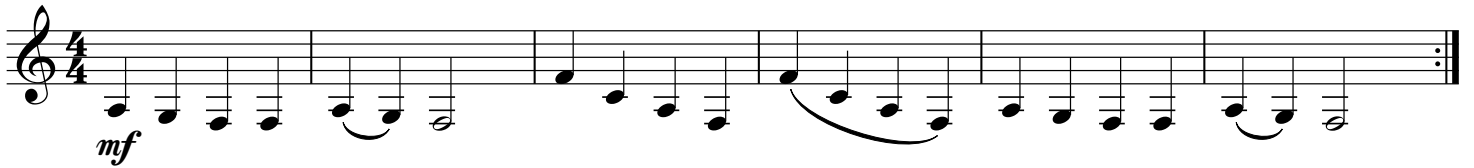
Warm up 1



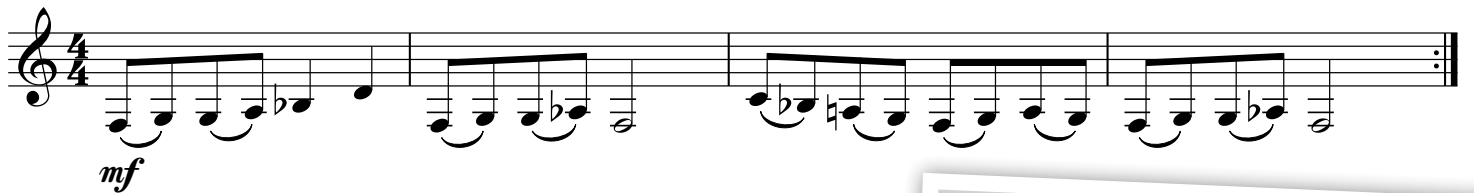
Warm up 2



Warm up 3



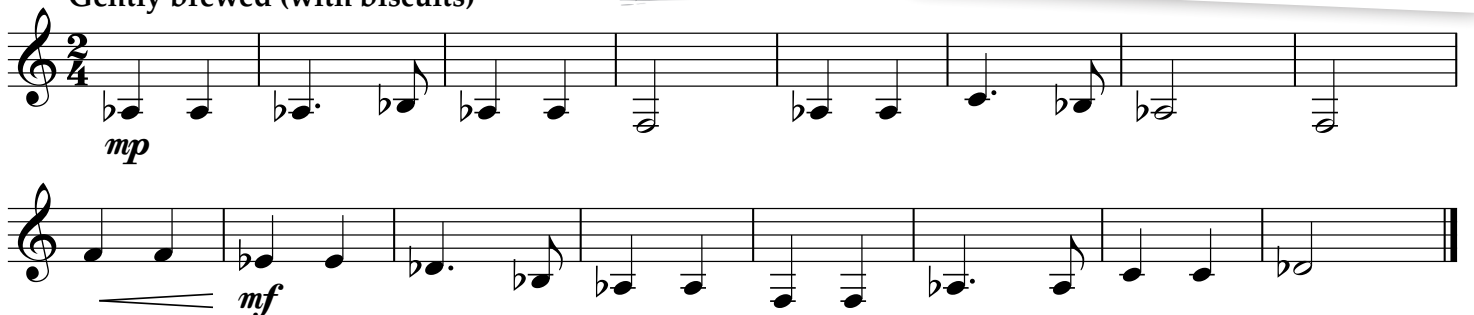
Warm up 4



A flat white



Gently brewed (with biscuits)



Top tip

$A\flat$ is another name for $G\sharp$. This is known as an enharmonic equivalent.