

Gullett Tenor Warm-up

Straight

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Long Tones

Make sure these are LONG. Use these to find your ideal sound.

Long Tones exercise in bass clef, 4/4 time. Six staves of whole notes with slurs. The notes are: B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3; C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2; B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3; C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2; B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3; C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2, C3, B $\flat$ 2.

Alternate Position Slurs

Strive for smoothness in both the air and embouchure. Make these sound like a slow, same-partial slur.

Be sure to have intonation match on same notes in different positions.

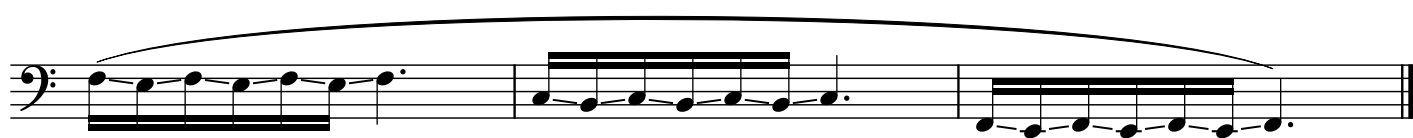
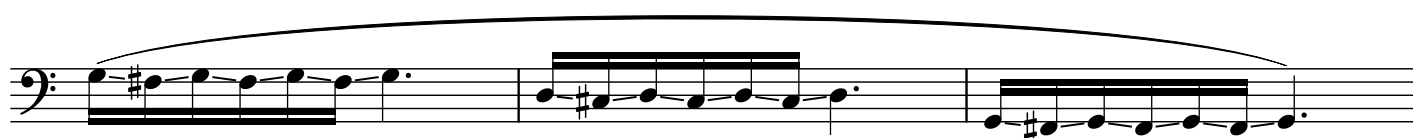
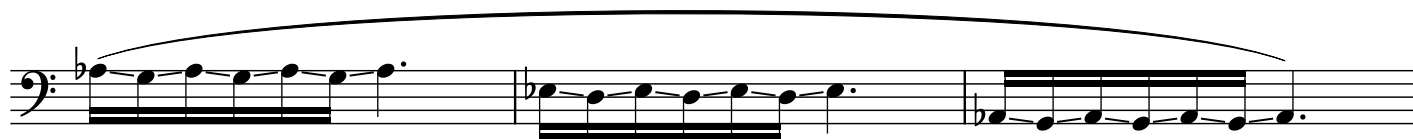
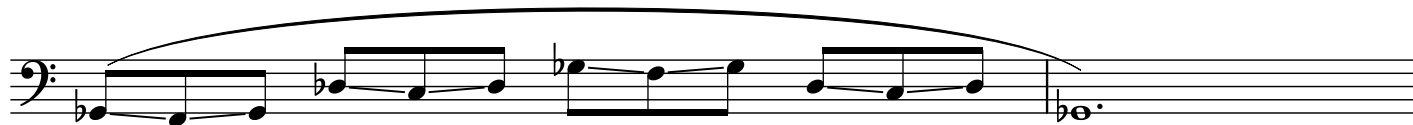
Alternate Position Slurs exercise in bass clef, 4/4 time. Two staves of eighth notes with slurs and fingerings. The first staff has slurs over groups of notes with fingerings: (1 5 1), (1 6 1), (5 2 5), (1 7 1), (5 3 5), (1 6 1), (1 7 1), (6 2 6). The second staff has slurs over groups of notes with fingerings: 6, (2), 6, 6, (3), 6, (2), 7, (2).

Glissandi

Play at a moderate tempo. Go for a totally smooth and seamless airstream.

Glissandi exercise in bass clef, 12/8 time. Three staves of eighth notes with slurs. The first staff starts on B $\flat$ 2 and ends on C3. The second staff starts on C3 and ends on B $\flat$ 2. The third staff starts on B $\flat$ 2 and ends on C3.

Glissandi (continued)



Glissandi (continued)

c.

(5) (7)

6

6

1

4

6

(4) (6)

1

1

(5)

2

4

(4) (7)

Glissandi (continued)

Exercise (6) is a two-measure phrase in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2, all beamed together. The second measure contains a half note C3, a half note D3, and a half note E3, all beamed together. A slur connects the end of the first measure to the beginning of the second. Exercise (5) is a two-measure phrase in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2, all beamed together. The second measure contains a half note C3, a half note D3, and a half note E3, all beamed together. A slur connects the end of the first measure to the beginning of the second.

Basic Slurs

Play at a slow tempo (exercises E and G can be quicker). Ride the airstream into immediate sound. Aim for minimal embouchure movement and rely on the air to change notes.

Exercise A is a four-measure phrase in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2, all beamed together. The second measure contains a half note C3, a half note D3, and a half note E3, all beamed together. The third measure contains a half note F3, a half note G3, and a half note A3, all beamed together. The fourth measure contains a half note B3, a half note C4, and a half note D4, all beamed together. A slur connects the end of the first measure to the beginning of the second. Exercise B is a four-measure phrase in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2, all beamed together. The second measure contains a half note C3, a half note D3, and a half note E3, all beamed together. The third measure contains a half note F3, a half note G3, and a half note A3, all beamed together. The fourth measure contains a half note B3, a half note C4, and a half note D4, all beamed together. A slur connects the end of the first measure to the beginning of the second. Exercise C is a four-measure phrase in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2, all beamed together. The second measure contains a half note C3, a half note D3, and a half note E3, all beamed together. The third measure contains a half note F3, a half note G3, and a half note A3, all beamed together. The fourth measure contains a half note B3, a half note C4, and a half note D4, all beamed together. A slur connects the end of the first measure to the beginning of the second.

Basic Slurs (continued)

D.

E.

F.

Basic Slurs (continued)

The image displays ten musical staves, each featuring a different slur exercise in bass clef. The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1: A slur over a whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a natural sign.
- Staff 2: A slur over a whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a natural sign.
- Staff 3: A slur over a half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a natural sign. The exercise is labeled with a (5) at the end.
- Staff 4: A slur over a half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a flat sign. The exercise is labeled with (4) (7) at the end.
- Staff 5: A slur over a half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a flat sign. The exercise is labeled with (6) at the end.
- Staff 6: A slur over a half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a flat sign. The exercise is labeled with (5) at the end.
- Staff 7: A slur over a half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a flat sign. The exercise is labeled with (4) (7) at the end.
- Staff 8: A slur over a half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a sharp sign. The exercise is labeled with (6) at the end.
- Staff 9: A slur over a half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a flat sign. The exercise is labeled with (5) at the end.
- Staff 10: A slur over a half note, quarter note, eighth note, and sixteenth note, all with a flat sign. The exercise is labeled with (5) at the end.

Intervallic Slurs

Also play at a slow tempo (exercise C can be quicker). Same rules apply as in the basic slurs.

For larger intervals, use the lower note as a point to bounce off of.

A.

B.

Intervallic Slurs (continued)

c.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each containing four measures of music. The notation is in bass clef and 4/4 time. The exercises are labeled 'c.' and 'Intervallic Slurs (continued)'. Each staff features various intervallic slurs, with some slurs labeled with numbers (4), (5), (6), and (7) indicating the number of notes in the slur. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and slurs connecting groups of notes.

Intervallic Slurs (continued)

(4) (6)

(5) (7)

(4) (6)

Flexibility
 Play only as fast as the exercises remain clean and comfortable.
 Maintain minimal embouchure movement and continue to ride the airstream.

A.

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

B. 3

2

1

C. 1

2

3

4

The image displays a musical score for a flexibility exercise, organized into three main sections: A, B, and C. Each section contains a primary exercise and a corresponding slurred variation. Section A includes three variations (1, 2, 3), Section B includes two (1, 2), and Section C includes four (1, 2, 3, 4). The exercises are written in 13/8 time and feature intricate rhythmic patterns using eighth and sixteenth notes, frequently employing slurs and ties to indicate phrasing and articulation. The slurred variations provide a more continuous and fluid interpretation of the original exercises.

Flexibility (continued)

The musical score consists of several systems of piano exercises, primarily using a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a 13/8 time signature. The exercises are characterized by long, flowing melodic lines often spanning multiple measures, with some exercises including specific fingering or breath markings (e.g., 5, 6, 7, 3, 4, 2, 7, 1, 6). The key signature is predominantly one flat (B-flat), with some exercises featuring a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The exercises are arranged in a sequence that builds in complexity and range, with some exercises ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, all connected by long, sweeping lines to indicate continuous, flexible phrasing.

5

6

7

D. 3 (4)

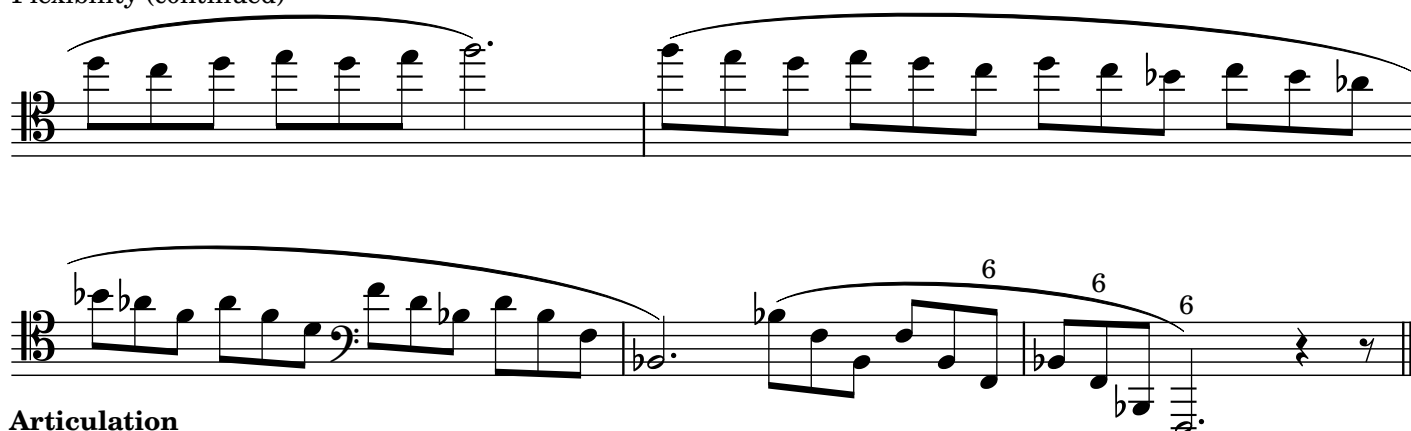
(4) (4) (4)

2 7

7 7 7

1 6

Flexibility (continued)

**Articulation**

Play at a moderately slow tempo. Same rules with air still apply. Strive for an even note start in all registers.

When starting notes, only let the tongue momentarily interrupt the airstream (the tongue does not start notes, air does).

A.

A series of six musical staves for articulation exercises. Each staff begins with a slur over a sequence of notes, followed by a series of notes with slurs and fingerings (4), (5), (6), and (7) indicated above the notes. The exercises are labeled with (4), (5), (6), and (7) and 8vb (8va) above the notes.

Articulation (continued)

B.

(5)

(4)

(4)

(7)

8vb
(7)

(6)

8vb
(6)

(5)

8vb
(5)

Articulation (continued)

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each containing a series of notes and rests. The notation is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The exercises are organized into five pairs, each starting with a repeat sign. The first pair (staves 1-2) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The second pair (staves 3-4) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The third pair (staves 5-6) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The fourth pair (staves 7-8) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The fifth pair (staves 9-10) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The notation is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The exercises are organized into five pairs, each starting with a repeat sign. The first pair (staves 1-2) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The second pair (staves 3-4) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The third pair (staves 5-6) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The fourth pair (staves 7-8) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The fifth pair (staves 9-10) includes a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note.

Articulation (continued)

Multiple Tonguing

Make sure both syllables match on the note fronts. The faster the tempo, the lighter the syllables need to be. Allow the airstream to let the notes speak.

A.

Multiple Tonguing (continued)

Measures 1-12 of the Multiple Tonguing exercise. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The exercise consists of 12 measures, each containing a triplet of eighth notes. The notes are: G2, F2, E2 (measures 1-4), D2, C2, B1 (measures 5-8), A1, G1, F1 (measures 9-12). The triplet pattern is repeated four times in each measure, with a quarter rest at the end of each measure.

B.

Measures 13-16 of the Multiple Tonguing exercise. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The exercise consists of 4 measures, each containing a triplet of eighth notes. The notes are: G2, F2, E2 (measures 13-14), D2, C2, B1 (measures 15-16). The triplet pattern is repeated four times in each measure, with a quarter rest at the end of each measure.

Multiple Tonguing (continued)

The image displays seven staves of musical notation, each containing two measures of music. The notation is written in bass clef and features a series of eighth notes, indicating a fast, repetitive rhythmic pattern. The exercises are organized into pairs of staves, with the final pair consisting of a single staff. The first six staves are grouped into three pairs, each pair containing a staff with a natural key signature (no sharps or flats) and a staff with a one-flat key signature (B-flat). The seventh staff is a single staff with a natural key signature. Each measure of music consists of a continuous sequence of eighth notes, with a final quarter rest at the end of each measure. The exercises are designed to practice multiple tonguing, a technique used to play rapid passages of eighth notes.

Multiple Tonguing (continued)

**Notes:**

Notice that none of the exercises have a printed dynamic marking. This is because all exercises can and should be played at all volumes within a full, healthy dynamic range (especially long tones). Experiment with new dynamics on different exercises each day.

Also notice that the note F2 is sometimes marked to be played in second position, E2 is sometimes marked to be played in third position, D#/E♭2 is marked to be played in fourth position, D2 is marked to be played in fifth position, C#/D♭2 is marked to be played in sixth position, C2 is marked to be played in seventh position, D#/E♭1 is marked to be played in fourth position, D1 is marked to be played in fifth position, C#/D♭1 is marked to be played in sixth position, and C1 is marked to be played in seventh position (all in parentheses). These notes are false tones and do not exist on the instrument naturally. Instead, they are based on a weaker harmonic series built off of F#/G♭. This weaker harmonic series exists due to the acoustic properties of the trombone. Other brass instruments will have a different weaker harmonic series. All of these notes are positioned a major third below the notes they are being lipped down from. No extra slide adjustments should be necessary.

These exercises double as both a warm-up and basic practice routine for fundamentals. This, however, does not replace the value found in actual method and etude books such as those by Arban, Schlossberg, Marsteller, etc. If short on time, choose one or two exercises to play from each major section. I also do this before performances, auditions, and rehearsals in order to remain unfatigued for any heavier playing that may follow.