

Euphonium Take-Home Test: 48 points possible

Short Answer and Multiple Choice: 2 points each

1. Name two prominent euphoniumists.
2. What innovation, introduced by David Blaikley in the 1870s, enabled the best euphoniums (and some tubas) to play better in tune, especially in the lower register?
3. This make and model number euphonium is an excellent choice for school programs; a wise purchase for all age groups.
4. Why is it preferable to have euphonium students play a four-valve instrument as early as possible, if not from day one?
5. This relative of the euphonium and baritone horn serves as the alto voice in British brass bands.
6. Briefly describe how a good euphonium mouthpiece will differ from a good trombone mouthpiece.
7. While bass clef euphonium parts are written in concert pitch, treble clef parts are not. What is the transposition for treble clef euphonium parts?
8. Name two composers that have utilized the euphonium or baritone horn in orchestral works.
9. Which aspect of the airflow is manipulated in order to increase or decrease the dynamic level?
 - a. speed
 - b. amount/volume
10. The preferable type of vibrato for all brass instruments is
 - a. abdominal/"diaphragm" vibrato
 - b. jaw/lip vibrato
 - c. slide vibrato
 - d. shake vibrato

Fingering Identification: 2 points each

*Indicate the PREFERRED fingerings for these notes on the four-valve NON-COMPENSATING euphonium.

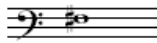
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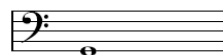
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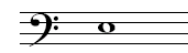
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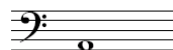
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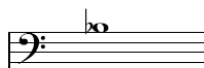
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Discussion: 12 points

How does the euphonium differ from the baritone horn?