CLARINET BOOK ONE

Instrument Sidekick
Opening the Case

- Lifting the latch.
- Handle is underneath the opening.
- On a flat surface.

Uh oh! It will probably fall off Mr. Archie’s lap. It’s NOT a flat surface.
Putting the Instrument Together

- Take the reed out of the “reed guard”. Be careful!! They break easily.
- Put it slowly on your tongue.
- Hold it with your lips, NOT your teeth.
Putting the Instrument Together-2

Mouthpiece.

Take off mouthpiece cover (if you have one.)

Loosen (do NOT unscrew) both screws of the ligature.

This is the LIGATURE!!! This is VERY important..... and breakable.

Take off the ligature and put it down somewhere close.
Putting the Instrument Together

This is called the ‘barrel’. I can’t imagine where it gets its name.....

Put these parts together by TWISTING and PUSHING. Then put it down somewhere close.

Then screw the bell onto the bottom (bigger) middle.
Putting the Instrument Together-4

Now to put the 2 middle parts together.

DON’T TWIST ALL THE WAY AROUND, OR THE LONGER KEYS WILL CRASH INTO EACH OTHER!!!

Line up the “Bridge Key”.

Your clarinet should look like this.
Putting Your Instrument Together

Put the barrel on and line up the hole like this.

Be careful taking the reed out of your mouth.

Put the flat part of the reed on the mouthpiece, line up the curve, and hold it steady with your thumb.
Left Hand

R is for Register Key

T is for Thumb

Cover the holes!!
Use the pads of your fingers, not the tips.
Right Hand

Cover the holes!!!
Use the pads of your fingers, NOT the fingertips.
Embouchure (Lip Muscles)

Lower lip must cover teeth.

Upper teeth do not touch the mouthpiece.

Jaw.

Smile.
How To Sit

Lazy!

Sit up!!!

EDGEOFCHAIR!

No elbows on knees!

Keep fingers over the holes, even when you aren’t supposed to cover them.

Head up, facing forward.
Do NOT look at your fingers when playing.

Bell is down, between your knees.
First Notes and Songs

**E**   **D**   **C**

Bottom Line of Staff. Space Below Staff. 1 “Ledger Line” Below Staff.

T-1 T-1 T-1

T is for Thumb. Make sure your left hand is on top.

REMEMBER: Cover the HOLES!

**Hot Cross Buns**

E—D—C------
E—D—C------
CCCDDDD
E—D—C------

START EVERY NOTE:

Touching the tip of your tongue to the tip of the reed in your mouth. It’s like saying, “Thoo.”

1  E
2  Add for D
3  Add for C

START EVERY NOTE:

Touching the tip of your tongue to the tip of the reed in your mouth. It’s like saying, “Thoo.”

Make sure your left hand is on top.

START EVERY NOTE:

Touching the tip of your tongue to the tip of the reed in your mouth. It’s like saying, “Thoo.”

Make sure your left hand is on top.
Reed Maintenance

Loosen, but do not unscrew.

Hold reed with your thumb.

Put the thin end into the guard.

Leave a little bit out of the guard to grab onto later.

ALWAYS HAVE EXTRAS!!!! THEY BREAK EASILY! THE MORE THE BETTER!!
Keep Instrument Clean!

Do this every time you play, or it will..... SMELL!!!!!!!!
Put The Instrument Away

1) Twist off mouthpiece.
2) Slide on ligature.
3) If you have one, put on the mouthpiece cover.
4) Twist off the barrel.
5) Twist off the bell.
6) Be careful twisting off the middle parts. Remember to NEVER twist all the way around. Slow, back-and-forth twists.
7) Don’t forget to latch it!!
More EDC Songs

Mary Had A Little Lamb

E-D-C-D-E-E-E---
D-D-D---
E-E-E---
E-D-C-D-E-E-E---
D-D-E-D-C-------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>E</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
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</tbody>
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Squeaking?
Check:
- The reed position.
- The reed’s condition.
- Ligature placement.
- That you’re covering the holes.
- Embouchure.
- Posture. (How you sit.)

Au Claire de la Lune (French)

C-C-C-D-E-----D-----
C-E-D-D-C---------
C-C-C-D-E-----D-----
C-E-D-D-C----------
Above the “BREAK”

The trick is to press the register key AND cover the thumb hole AT THE SAME TIME!

Angle your thumb up, still covering the thumb hole. Then, press the register key.

**Hot Cross Buns**

B-A-G-------
B-A-G-------
GGGGAAAAA
B-A-G-------

Can you figure out **Mary Had A Little Lamb** and **Au Claire de la Lune** with BAG?
When you are able to play all 5 notes from **memory**, you can test for **White Belt** at your next lesson.

**2 More Notes!!!**

Finish this page for **Yellow Belt**!

**Jingle Bells**
E-E-E------
E-E-E------
E-G-C-D-E------
FFFFF-E-E----
E-D-D-E-D----G------
E-E-E------
E-E-E------
E-G-C-D-E------
FFFFF-E-E----
G-G-F-D-C---------

**Good King Wenceslas**
F-F-F-G-F-F-C------
D-C-D-E-F----F----
F-F-F-G-F-F-C------
D-C-D-E-F----F----

**Dreydle Dreydle**
G-E-G-E-G-E------E
G-G-F-E-D--------D
F-D-F-D-F-D------D
G-F-E-D-C---------(Repeat)

**Practice Check**

Find out what this is on the next page....
Time For Practice!!

• How good can you make the holiday songs sound? Want to make them sound better?
• The trick is to do them over and over, as many times as you can.
• The 2\textsuperscript{nd} trick is to do them at least a little bit EVERY DAY!! If you forget to do it for a day, you might not sound as good the next time you play.
• When you can play them just right for Mr. Archie, he’ll mark it in the box. (Or maybe put a Star Wars stamp.)
## It’s Time To Learn To Read Music!

- What is this called?
- ________

-- How about this one?  
--- ________

-- How do we keep track of beats?
--- ________

-- And this one?  
--- ________

-- What does it mean?
--- ________

--- What is a beat?
--- ________
Count To 4 (But In Your Head)

• On any note practice: Eighth notes.

These are the beats!
Tap them each with your foot.

These are the upbeats!
So your foot must be **UP**!

**BAR LINES DIVIDE THE MEASURES!!!**

Count the numbers in your head!

Think a number when you step down.

Think “and” when your foot goes up.
A Little Easier....

Quarter Notes

Just count to 4 and tap your feet for each note.

Foot Stompin’ Test!!!
First Time ‘Reading’ A Song

Bile Them Cabbage Down

Can you read the rhythm? Look back to the earlier pages in the book if you forgot how to read the notes. Never write them in!!

Can you add the register key and play it above the break? (Not a requirement, but it might be fun.)

This is the test page for Orange Belt!

Bile Them Cabbage Down

This is a ‘repeat sign’. Go back to the beginning and play 1 more time.
Longer and Longer Rhythms

Half Notes Get 2 Beats

Whole Notes Get 4 Beats!!

Rhythm And Foot Test!!!
Old Songs, But How They Really Look!

Remember, do NOT write in the names of the notes!

Good King Wenceslas

Jingle Bells

Traditional
New Songs: Can Ya Figure Them Out?

Shoo Fly

Polly Wolly Doodle

A dotted half note is 3 beats!

This is low ‘B’. The fingering is: T-123-5. Make sure to use your 2\textsuperscript{nd} finger for the 5\textsuperscript{th} hole, and keep your 1\textsuperscript{st} finger over the 4\textsuperscript{th} hole.
How Do We Know When NOT To Play?

NOTES

1 2 3 4

RESTS

1 2 3 4

What’s Their Name?

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________
The ‘Rest’ of the Songs You Already Know

What are the names of the songs?

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________
And What’s This?
Test page for Green Belt!

What’s a Time Signature do again? ________________________________

What’s the name of this song? ________________________________

What are the names of the different notes and rests? Did you keep the beat with your foot the whole time?

Where’s the bridge key, ligature, bell, register key?
Who Can Get Farthest In This Book The Quickest?

A

2nd Space Up.
A Key

Bb

Middle Line With A Flat.
A (A Key)
R (Register Key)
NO THUMB HOLE!

For Bb, press the register key WITHOUT covering the thumb hole.

Keep the tip of the finger close to Hole 1.

A is for A Key

NO THUMB HOLE!
A and Bb Songs

Jolly Old St. Nick

Snake Charmer

Do Re Mi

Traditional Carol

Accidental Rule: They last the entire measure.
Accidentals are the flats, naturals, and sharps.
Sharps, naturals and flats are called:

F# (Bottom Space with a “sharp” symbol. 1st Finger, NO THUMB!)

Key Signatures

B’s are flat the entire line.

F’s are sharp the entire line.

Low B Natural

1 Space below the ‘C’ ledger line.

Negates the key signature for that note for just the measure. This is a ‘Natural Sign’, and is ALSO an ‘accidental.’
With Thumb:

E

D

C

Bb

A

With Thumb AND Register Key:

F

G

Low E

High B

F

E

D

C
Can You Figure All This Out?

Polly Wolly Doodle

Yankee Doodle

Up On The Housetop

American Folk Song

Traditional Carol
More to Figure Out

Test page for Blue Belt!

Joy To The World

Ask Mr. Archie how to do these rhythms.

Traditional Carol

16th Notes! Each is a fourth of a beat.

Yummy Homework Yum

(Dogs love this one.)

Allen T. Archie

(Dogs love this one.)
Easy to Difficult

If You’re Happy And You Know It

Popular Children’s Song

Pick the one that you want to do. Do you want the more challenging one, or the easier one?
Slurs and Ties

Aloha ‘Oe

Do NOT start the notes in the slur with your tongue. Keep blowing, and change your fingers right on time.

Bill Grogan’s Goat

Tie: Adds the 2 rhythms together to make 1 long note.

Queen Lili’uokalani (Hawaii)

F#!

American Folk Song
Major Scale: C AND ‘Concert Bb’

What song does this end with?
________________________

Dotted 8th – 16th
Dotted Quarter Note and 8th

Remember downbeats and upbeats?

Going from ‘A’ to High ‘B’ natural is really hard! Trying to make it sound like you’re not going over a break is very difficult. Clarinet will find this first scale much harder than the next couple of scales. (Actually, you’ve already done one. ;) )

This is the test page for Purple Belt. It must be done from memory during the next lesson.
Mapping-1

Mexican Jumping Beans

Mexican Folk Song

Spongebob Squarepants

This is so you don’t go all the way back to the beginning.
**Mapping-2**

"Finish" here the 2\textsuperscript{nd} time.

**Allouette**

French Folk Song

Wheels On The Bus

Traditional

D.S. and D.C. al Fine or Coda are usually used for larger distances in the music.
D.S. goes to the weird looking ‘S’ sign (called segno). D.C. goes to the beginning.
Volume = Dynamics

• Dynamics actually refer to ‘intensity’. BUT...... how intense you play affects the ‘loudness’ of your sound.

• The following is a good beginning:
  – F = Forte = strong
  – P=Piano = flat, level
  – Crescendo =  = Cresc. = growing
  – Diminuendo =  = dim. = decresc. = diminish
Examples

Baby Bumblebee

Also Sprach Zarathustra

The Doctor

Traditional

Richard Strauss

Ron Grainer
2 New Scales

This page is the test for Red Belt.

(It must be done from memory during your next lesson.)

F Major Scale (Concert Eb)

G Scale (Concert F)

Can you play “Joy to the World” with these scales?
Italian: The Language of Music

• Largo: Broad, wide. (Really slow)
• Andante: To go, walk. (Kind of slow)
• Moderato: Moderate. (Medium speed)
• Allegro: Cheerful, bright. (Kind of fast)
• Vivace: Lively, vivid. (Pretty fast)
• Presto: Quickly, quick. (Extremely fast)
Brown and Black Belts

• Mr Archie will give you blank staff paper (called manuscript paper) to compose a song with. There will be a rough draft. Mr. Archie will make suggestions. Re-write to a final draft. If Mr. Archie can play it as it should sound, then you pass for Brown Belt.

• Mr. Archie will give you a full page solo that needs to be learned and performed in lessons for Black Belt.
Is there more?

• Black Belt – 1\textsuperscript{st} degree (2 BB’s tied together): Having attended NYSSMA.

• Black Belt – 2\textsuperscript{nd} degree (3 BB’s tied together): Achieving a score high enough to be asked to a U-E Recital called the Crawford Stahl Recital.

• Black Belt – 3\textsuperscript{rd} degree (4 BB’s tied together): Achieving the top score at the Crawford Stahl Recital.

• Book II: Mr. Archie is in the process of writing this book. If one exists for your instrument, you can begin the work towards “Twisty Belts”!