Clarinet

This packet has been designed to help students continue their musical development during the summer and also to introduce concepts used at the middle school level. Upon receiving this packet, take out the staple, put it in your new black 1" binder and get started. Many of your objectives will come from what is practiced this summer.

Chair Test

We will hear everyone play their 12 major scales, their full range chromatic scale and the etude (piece of music) at the end of this packet at the beginning of the year for your first chair test. If you don't know all 12 major scales, please use this packet to help you learn them over the summer.

If you have any questions at all, please contact one of your band directors:

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Have a great summer!

How to Practice

Why Practice?

Playing a musical instrument is a physical activity and like any physical activity, the body needs repetition for strength and accuracy. Every musician uses tiny muscles in his mouth and those muscles need conditioning – an act that merits ***daily repetition***. Even practicing the same pieces help strengthen a students embouchure.

Along with the tiny muscles in the mouth, daily practice helps with the student's accuracy. Ability could be defined as "being able" to duplicate without mistake over and over again. Daily practice helps students become more accurate in playing the intended note.

Where to Practice?

Since practicing involves hearing, reading, and focusing , it is best to practice in a place with the least amount of distractions possible. Most elect to practice in a bedroom with the door closed. If at all possible, try to practice in the biggest room available and try to fill the entire room with a big, beautiful sound.

When to Practice?

When to practice is not nearly as important as setting a practice schedule for every day. Decide the best time for practice and stick to your schedule. Even during busy times, a few minutes at least can keep the muscles in shape as well as the instrument. Unlike other machines, musical instruments get better the more they're played. The worse way to treat an instrument is to leave in its case.

What to Practice?*

1. Warm Up	10-30 min.	Breathing, long tones, mouthpiece vibrations, lip slurs, etc . .
2. Scales	10-30 min.	Learn all 12 scales!!! *you have the entire summer!*
3. Chromatic	10 min	Work on extending your range
4. Rhythm	10 min	Rhythm grid (4th, 8th, 16th notes)
5. Music	20 min	Musical lines, private lessons, pep rally, etc . . .
6. Play	15 min.	Something enjoyable, just for fun!

How to Practice?

1. Break down each phrase into rhythms and notes.
2. Practice each rhythm on a single pitch
3. Find all accidentals and think through each rhythm
4. Put together the rhythms and notes
5. Put each measure together
6. Put each phrase together
7. Put each section together
8. Add style, dynamics, phrasing, etc . .

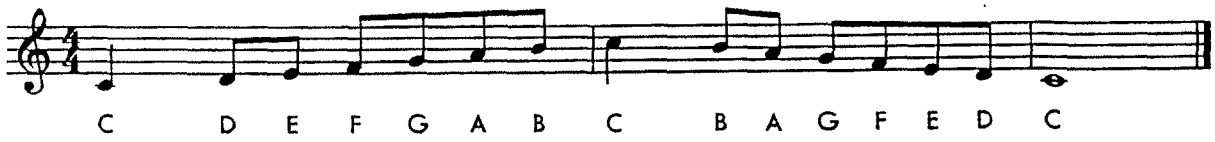
True practicing does not occur until after a piece is learned. Do not quit after playing something once without mistakes. Only after a piece is without mistakes should it be played over and over again multiple times.

* The times are estimations of the length it takes for these areas to improve. They are meant to be used as guidelines for student practice and can vary according to necessity. One suggestion is to have a certain goal in mind for every practice session and cater the other elements around that goal. Spend the most time on the chosen goal for the day and work of the other elements another time.

How To Learn Scales

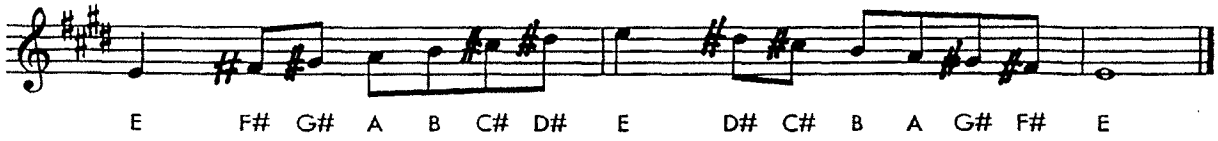
1. What are the names of the notes?

Every scale uses 7 notes, the bottom and top notes are the same. Some scales start very low, others go very high and its important to be able to recognize each note. Say the note names first—remembering that the notes on every scale are always said or played in order.



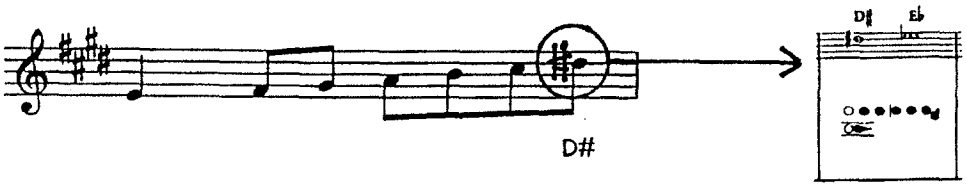
2. What is the key signature?

Every scale has a key signature (sharps or flats). Use the Order of Sharps/Flats to figure out which notes are sharp or flat. Once the notes have been identified, practice saying the notes over and over again (10 times).



3. Look up any new notes.

Look carefully at each note and learn the fingering using the Fingering Chart. Practice playing the "new" note, learning how it sounds.



4. Finger Each Scale

Once every fingering is learned, then practice fingering the scale over and over again (10 times). Always remember to say the notes as well as finger the scale with a metronome.

5. Play! Play! Play!

Once the note names are learn, sharps and flats are recognized, and the fingerings are defined then play the scale as much as you can. Then best time to really learn a scale is at the very beginning when every note is fresh.

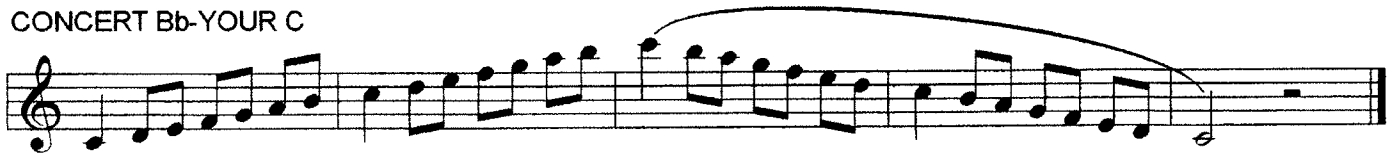
6. Troubleshooting

If you are having problems with a particular scale, then go through these steps again the figure out exactly where the problem is. Is it the note names? (step 1). Is it the sharps/flats? (step 2). Is it the fingerings? (step 3). Is it the rhythm or tempo? (step 4).

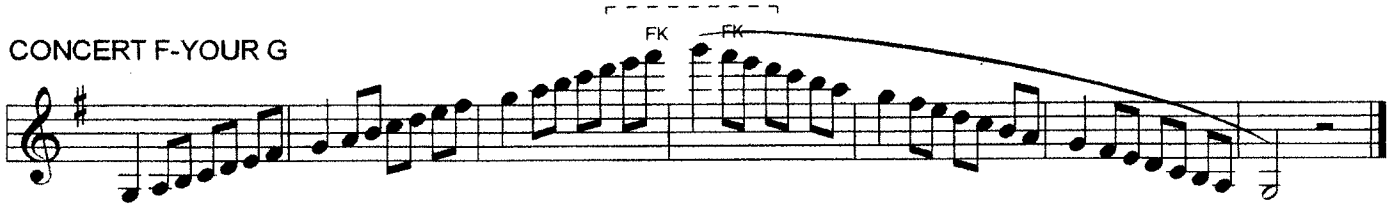
If you are having trouble with a scale and are messing up at the same spot every time, then only practice that spot. Play one note before, problem note, and note after over and over. Break the scale down note by note.

Clarinet Major Scales

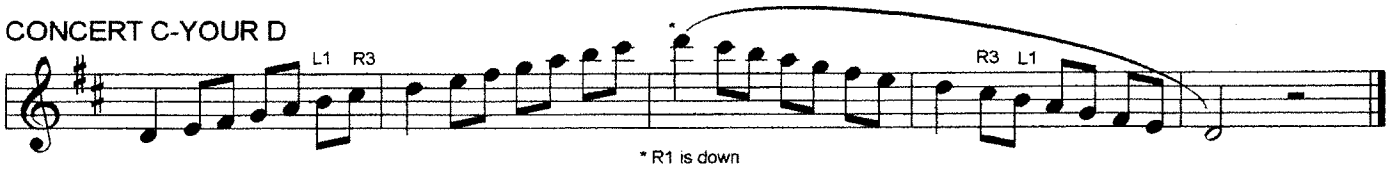
CONCERT Bb-YOUR C



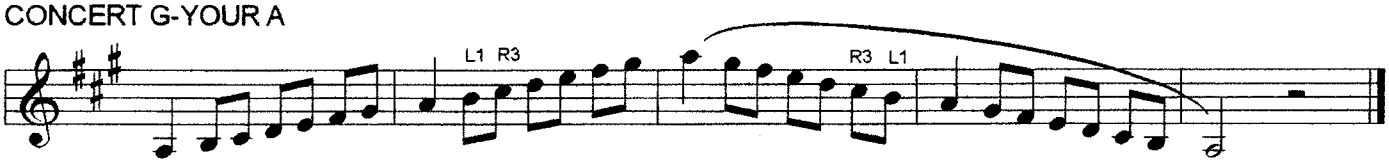
CONCERT F-YOUR G



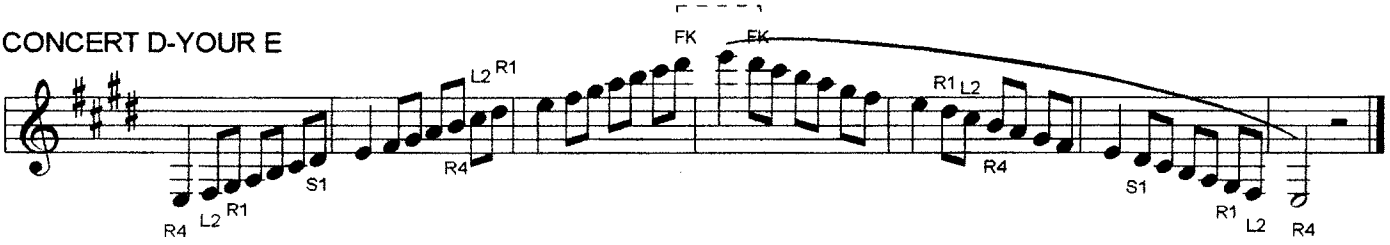
CONCERT C-YOUR D



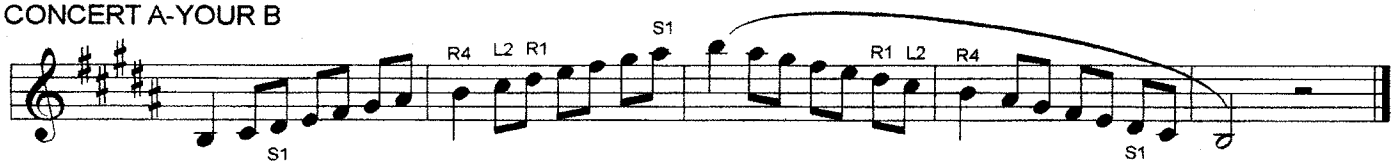
CONCERT G-YOUR A



CONCERT D-YOUR E



CONCERT A-YOUR B



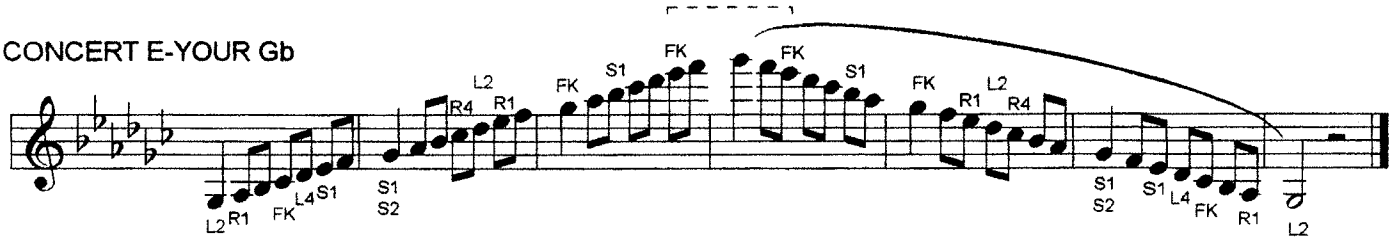
* R1 is down

ORDER OF **SHARPS** IN A KEY SIGNATURE

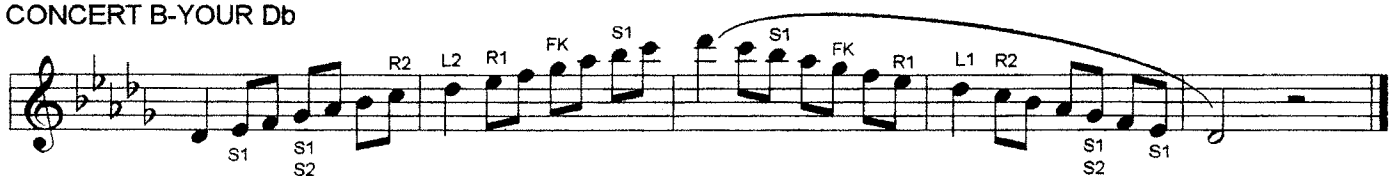
F# C# G# D# A# E# B#

CLARINET MAJOR SCALES-PAGE 2

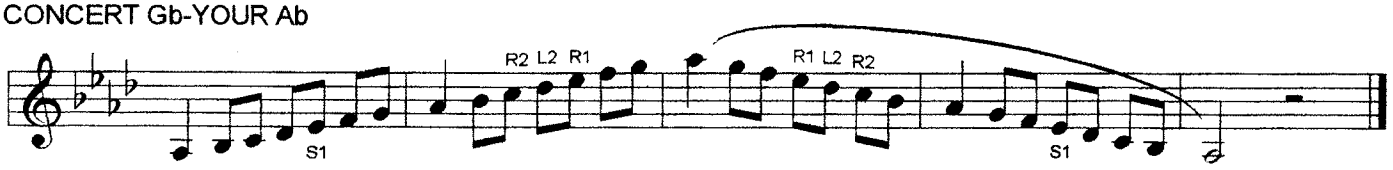
CONCERT E-YOUR Gb



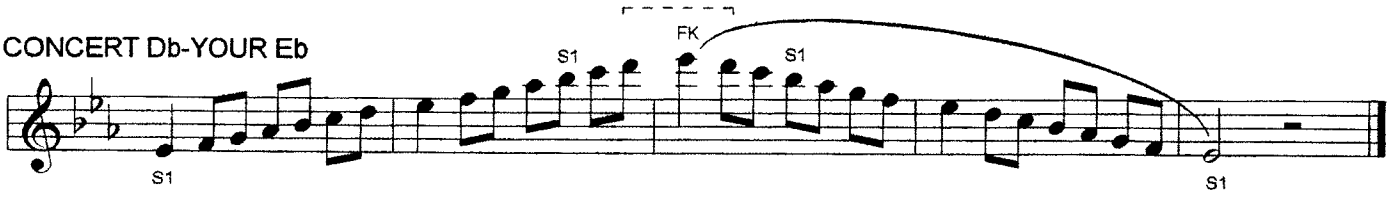
CONCERT B-YOUR Db



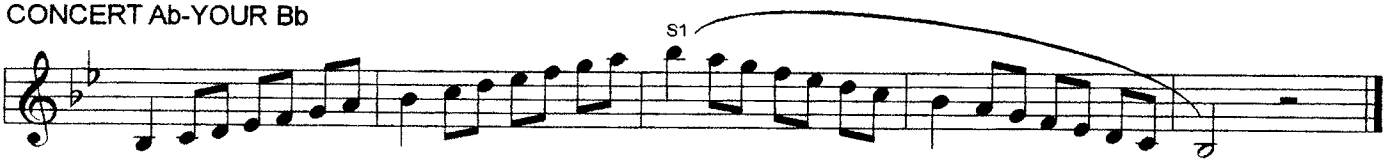
CONCERT Gb-YOUR Ab



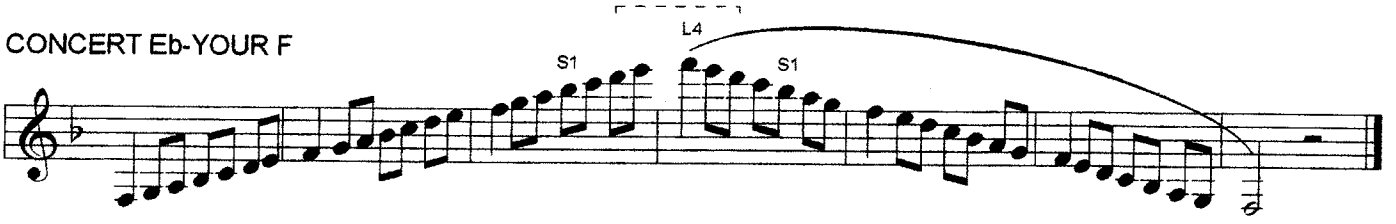
CONCERT Db-YOUR Eb



CONCERT Ab-YOUR Bb



CONCERT Eb-YOUR F



ORDER OF **FLATS** IN A KEY SIGNATURE

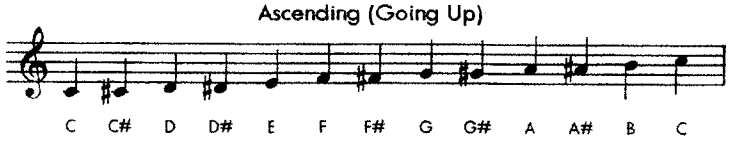
Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb Fb

Chromatic Scale Sheet For Clarinet

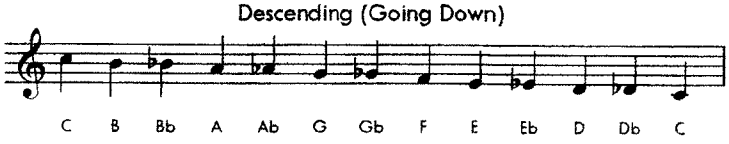
The Chromatic scale is a series of notes played in succession - ascending and descending without any skips in intervals. Imagine playing every note on the piano without skipping any.

1. Say the Notes
2. Finger the Notes
3. Play the Notes

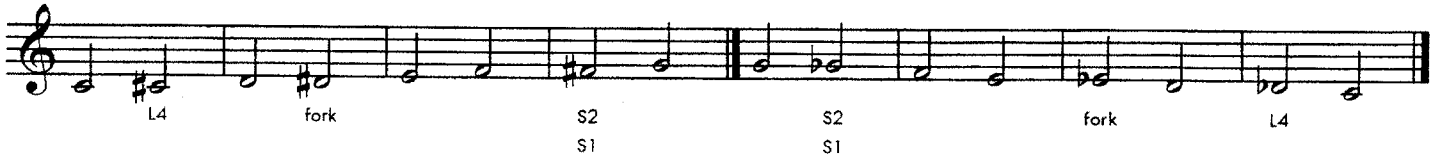
Ascending (Going Up)



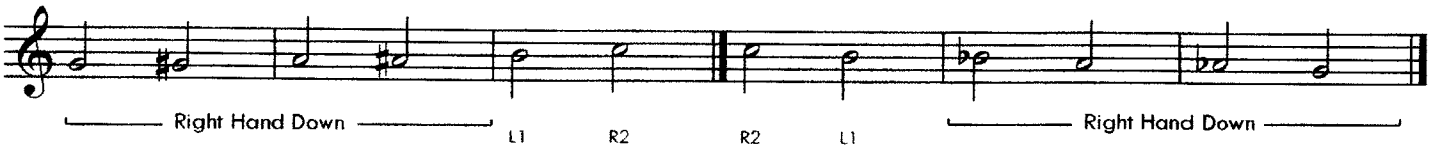
Descending (Going Down)



Exercise No. 1 (C to G)



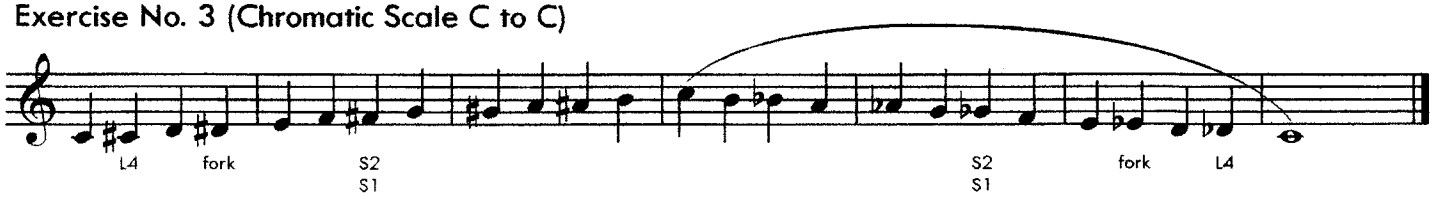
Exercise No. 2 (G to C)



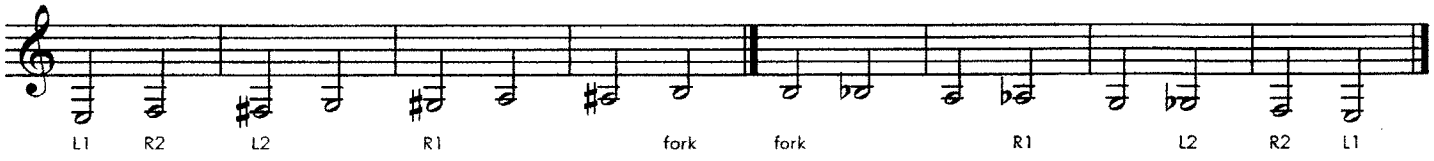
Every time you play:

1. Connect each note together with a long and fast air stream
2. Practice breathing in the same spot every time
3. Move your fingers and tongue together with the metronome (and tap your foot)
4. Every note must sound the same - especially the bottom and top notes
5. Practice each measure first, then put them together.

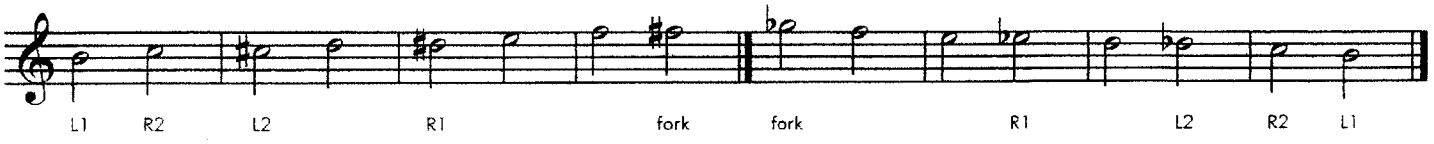
Exercise No. 3 (Chromatic Scale C to C)



Exercise No. 4 (Low E to B)



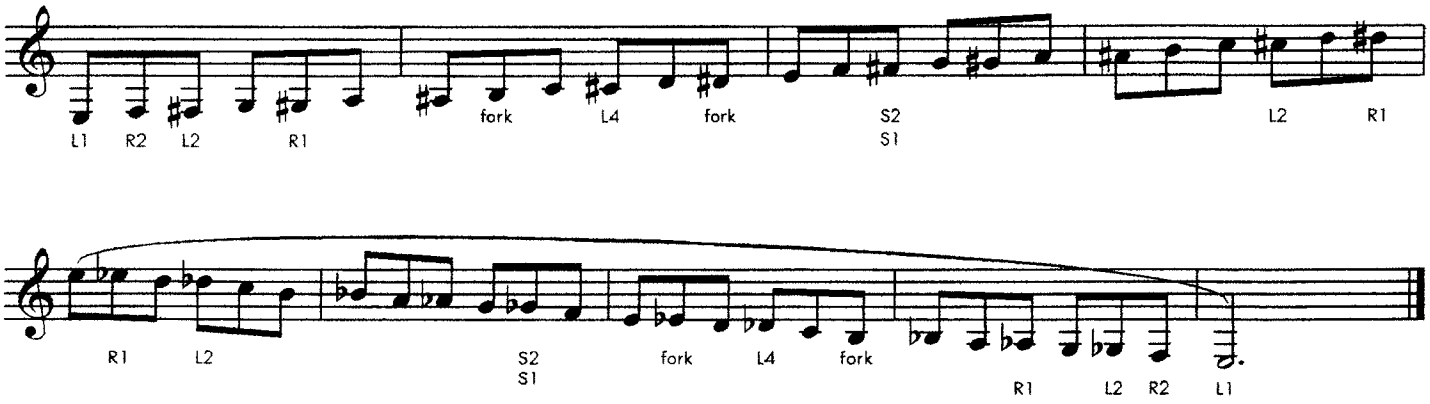
Exercise No. 5 (B to F#)



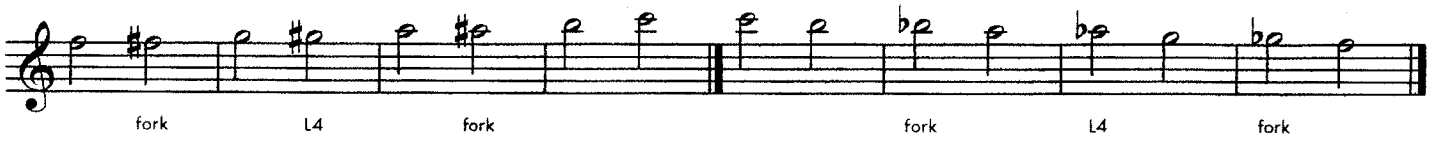
Chromatic Scale Sheet For Clarinet

1. Say the notes 2. Finger the notes 3. Play the notes

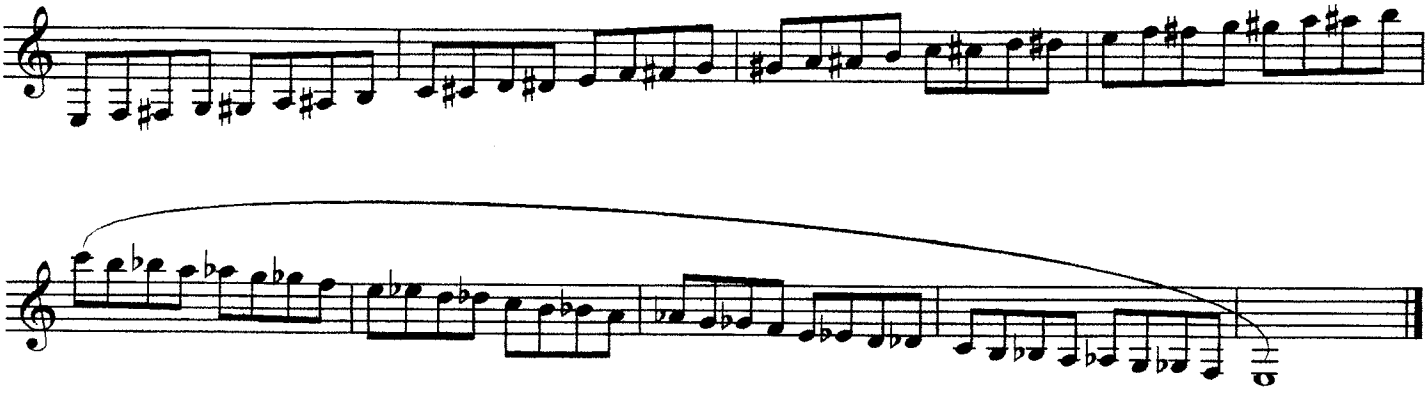
Exercise No. 6 (Chromatic Scale Low E to E)



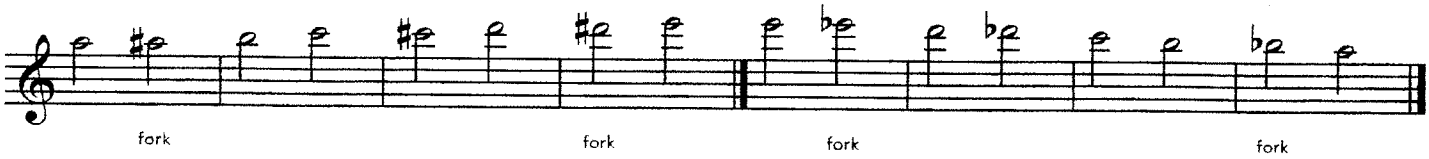
Exercise No. 7 (Upper F to C)



Exercise No. 8 (Chromatic Scale Low E to High)



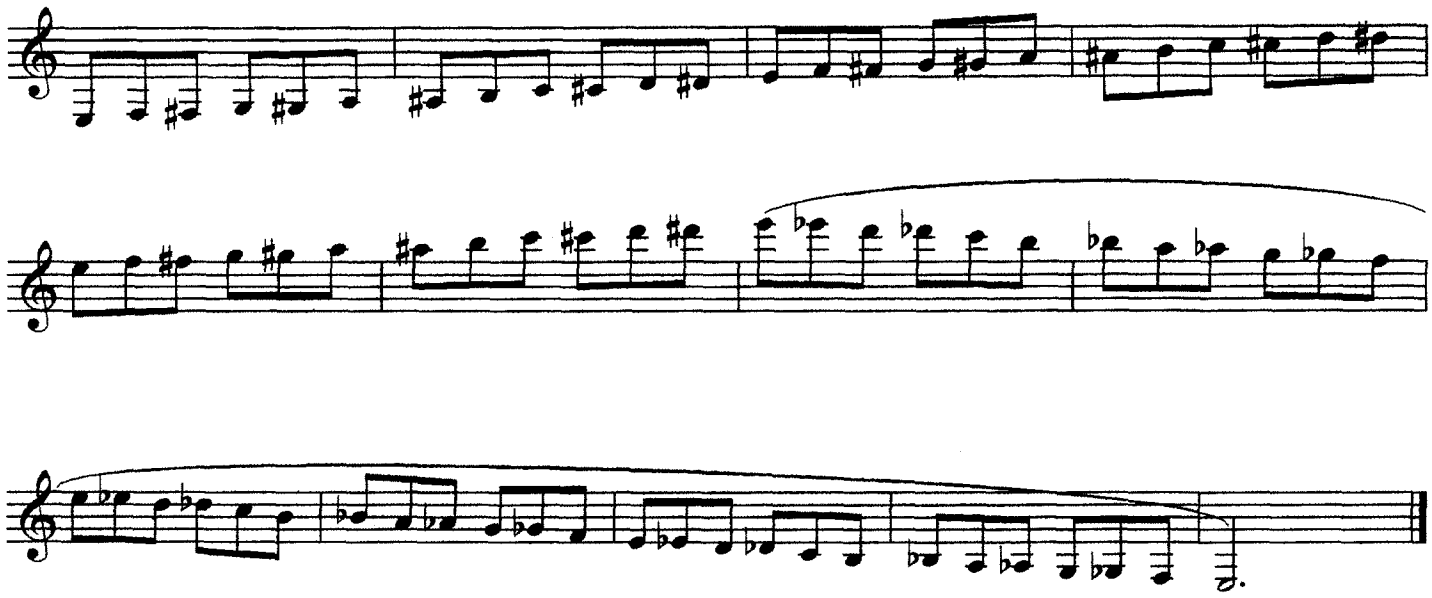
Exercise No. 9 (Chromatic Scale High A to E)



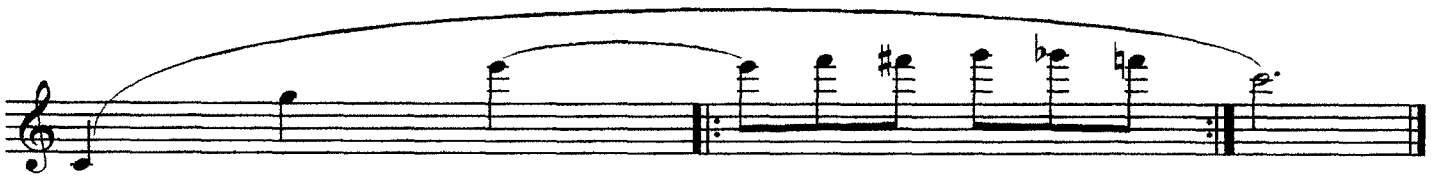
Chromatic Scale Sheet For Clarinet

1. Say the notes 2. Finger the notes 3. Play the notes

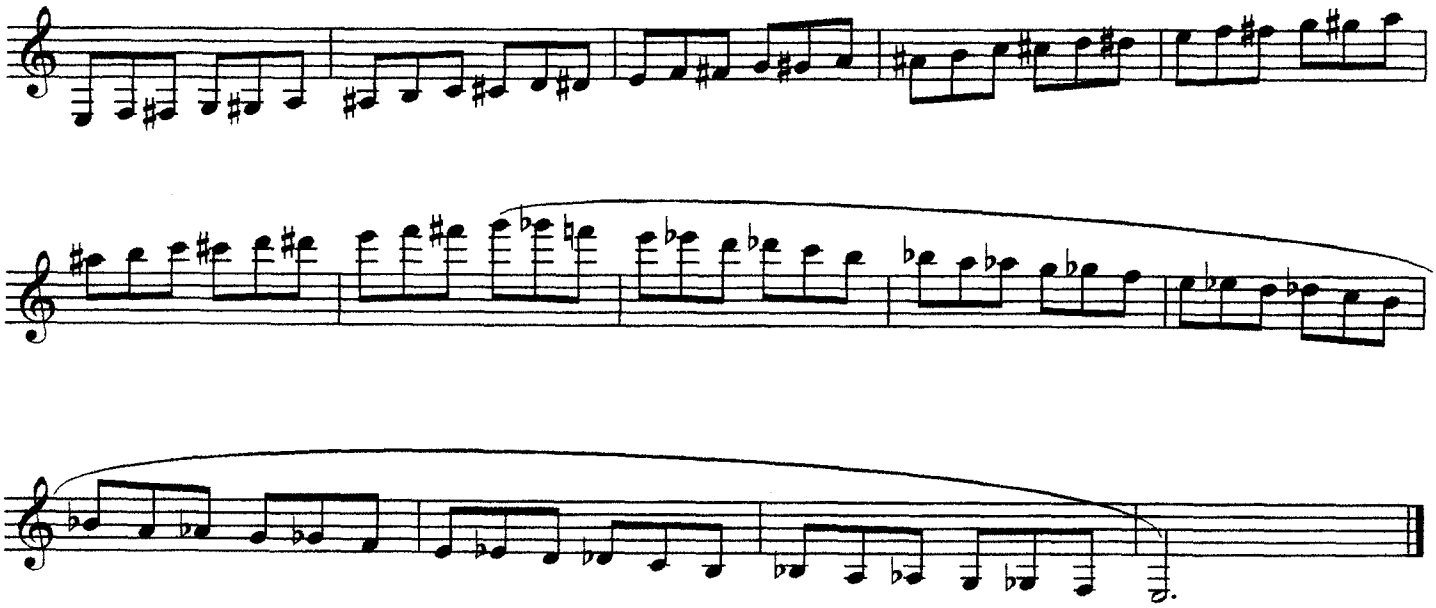
Exercise No. 10 (Full Range Chromatic Scale)

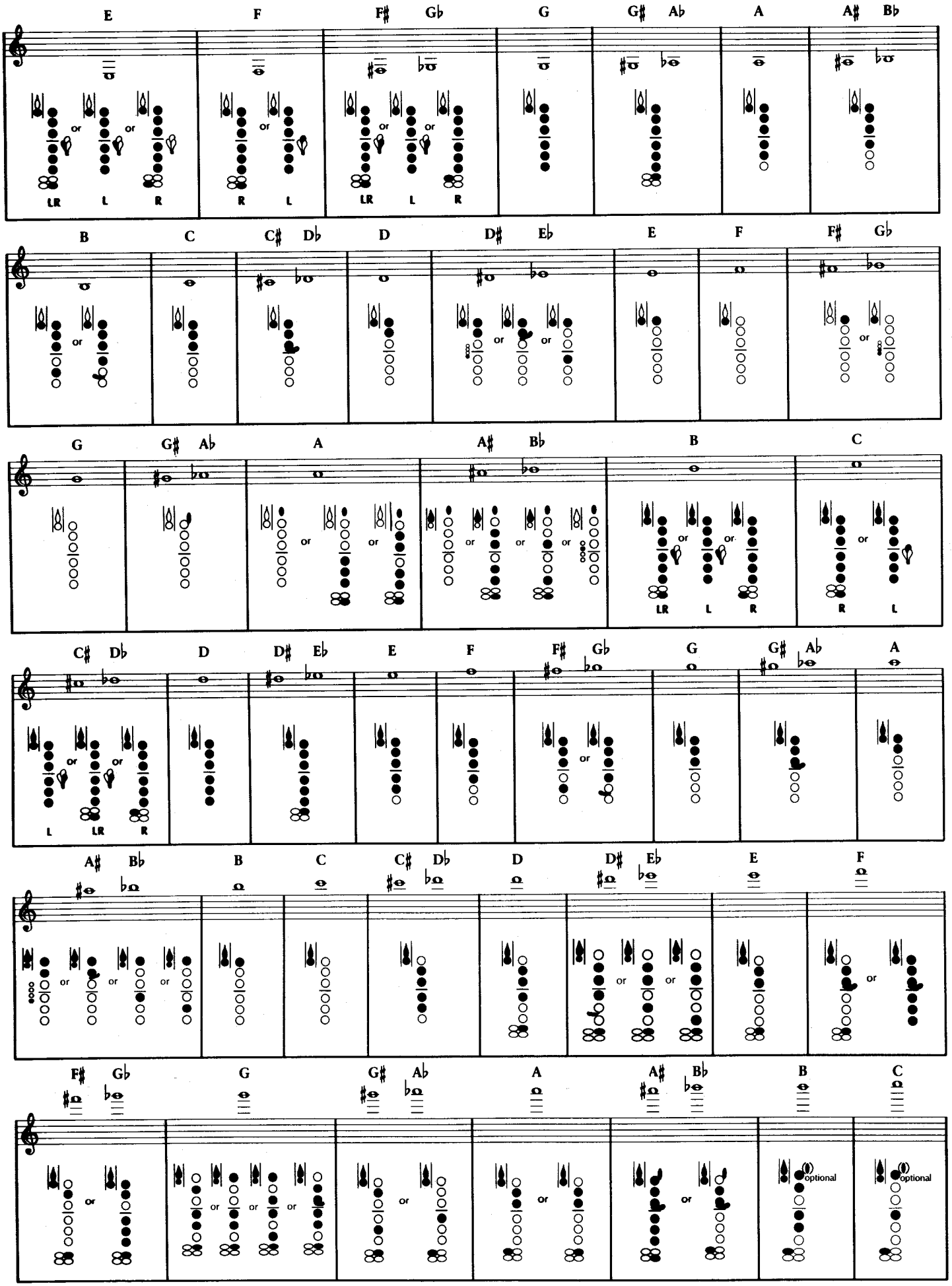


Exercise No. 11 (Full Range High E to G)



Exercise No. 12 (Full Range Chromatic Scale)





(When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most common.)

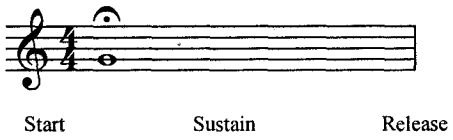
It is **illegal** to photocopy or reproduce this Clarinet Fingering Chart.

Fundamental Rehearsal Skills

Clarinet/Trumpet

The following evercises have been designed to help a player with quality of sound in all ranges, technique, air flow, and balance.

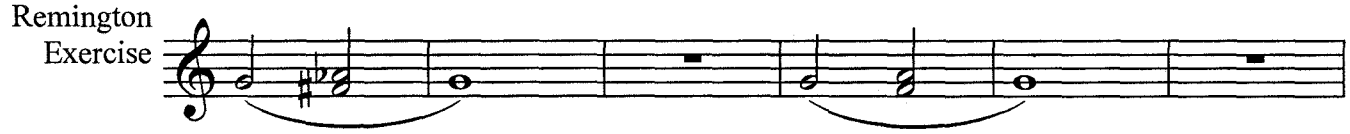
1. Always breathe the same regardless of what is played.
2. Start every note the same (tongue in the same place).
3. Keep the same vowel sound throughout each note.
4. Keep the body still after the end of each note and during rests.



Remington Exercise

Minor Second

Major Second



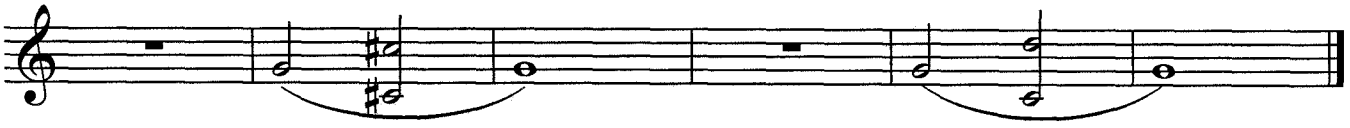
Minor Third

Major Third

Perfect Fourth

Augmented Fourth

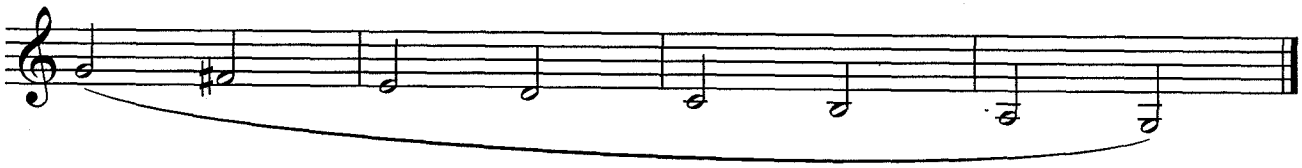
Perfect Fifth



Concert F Descending

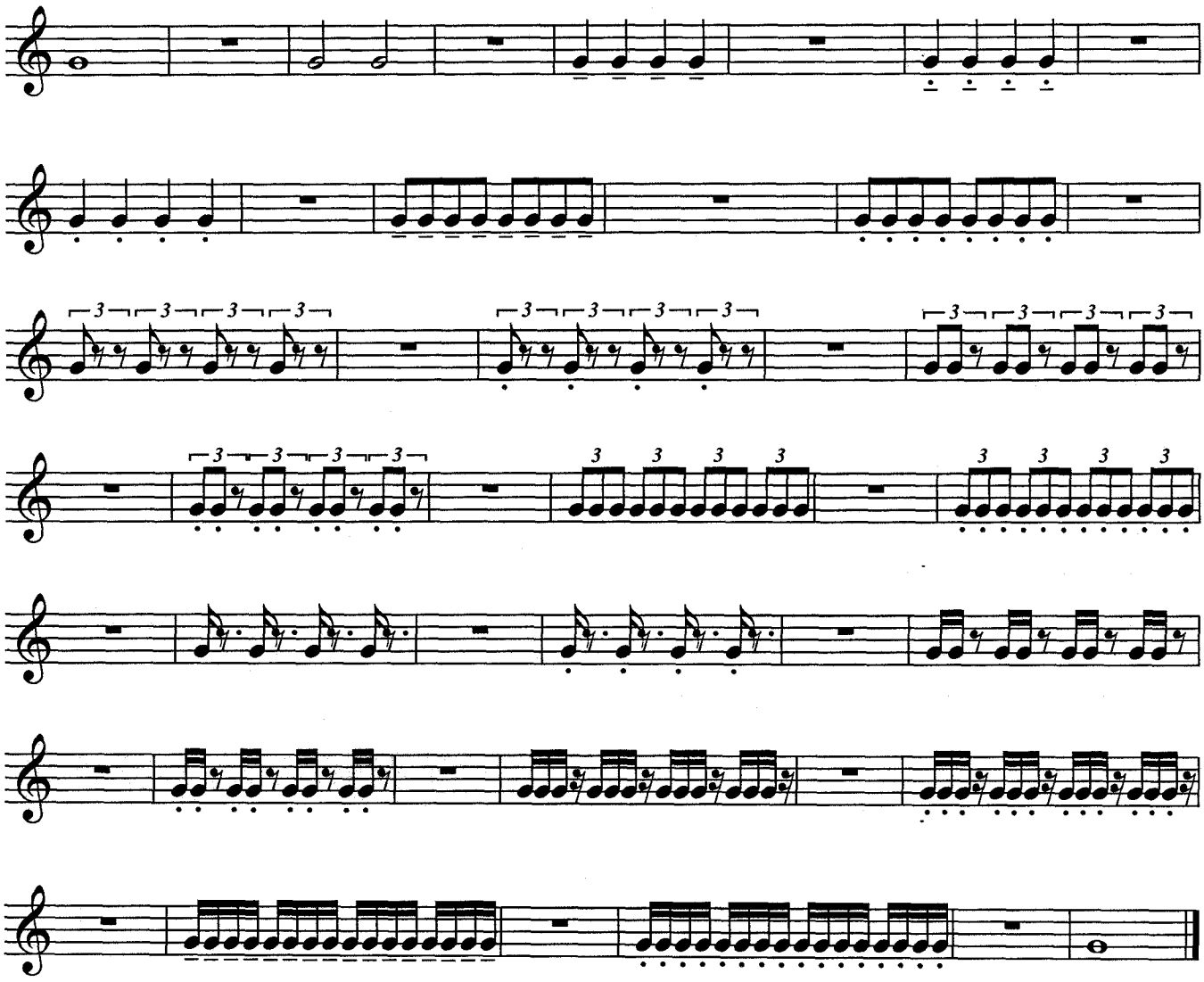
#1

#2

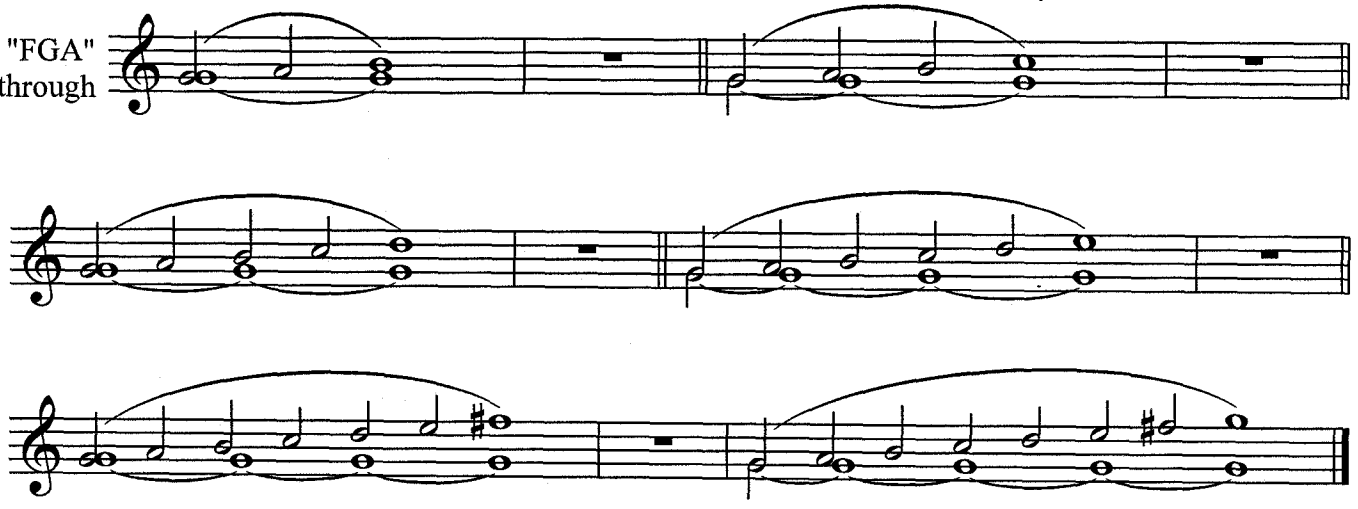


Fundamental Rehearsal Skills

Articulation Drill



"FGA"
Passthrough

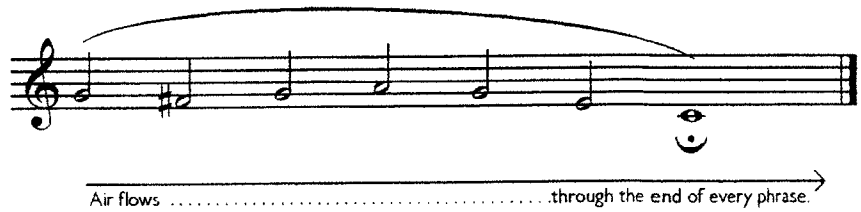


Clarinet/Tenor Sax
Trumpet/Horn

Flow Studies

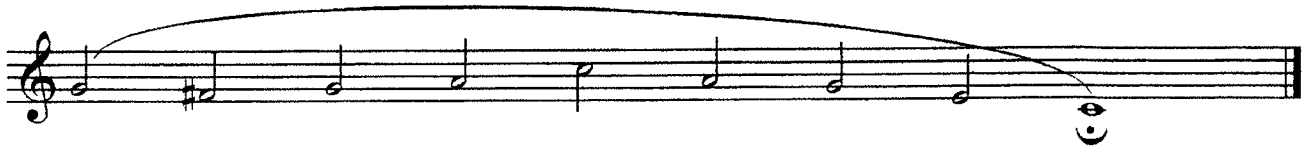
1. Keep body still until the last note.
2. Move air from one note to the next.
3. Air moves faster through higher notes.
4. All note should be the same volume.

1



Air flows .....through the end of every phrase.

2



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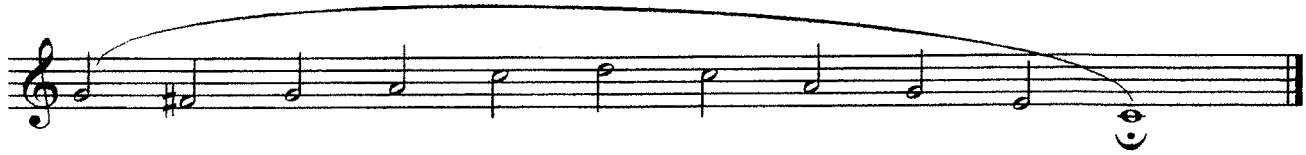

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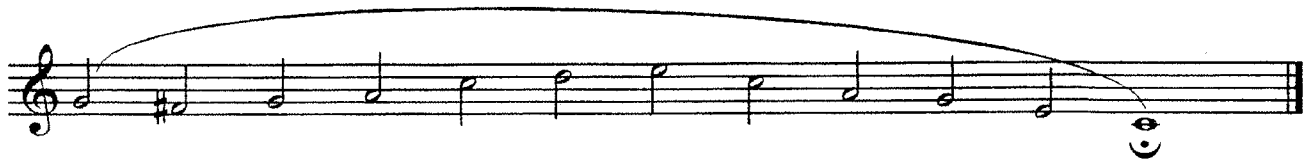

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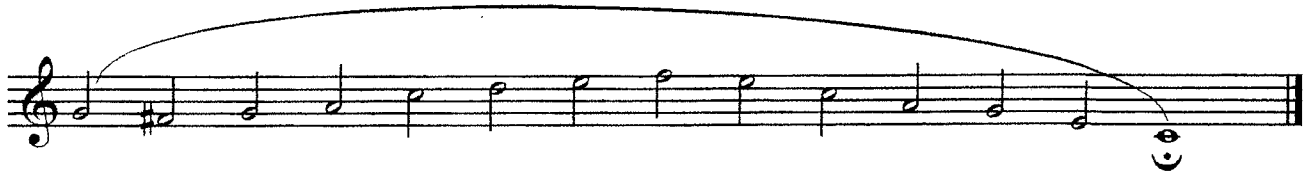

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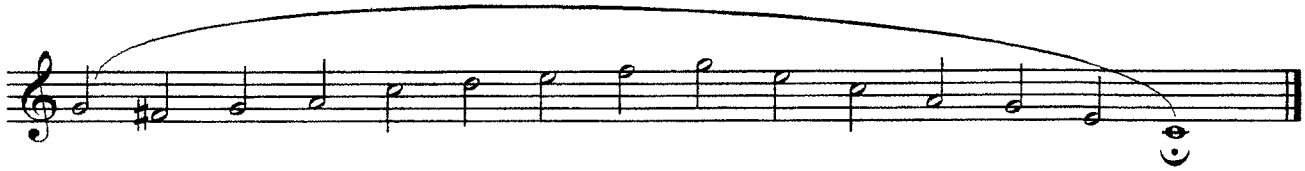

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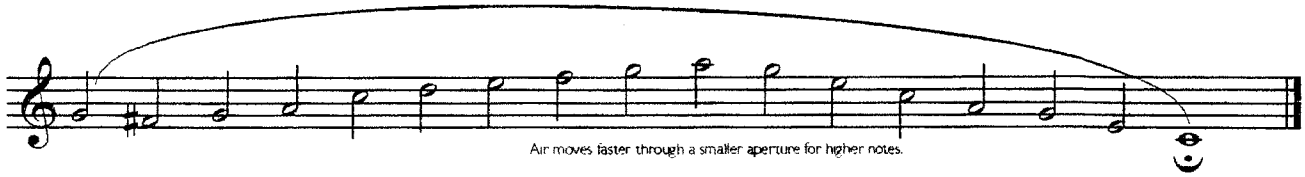
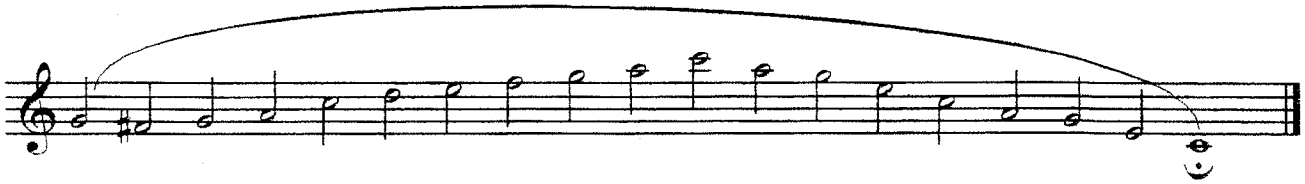


Air moves faster through a smaller aperture for higher notes.

8



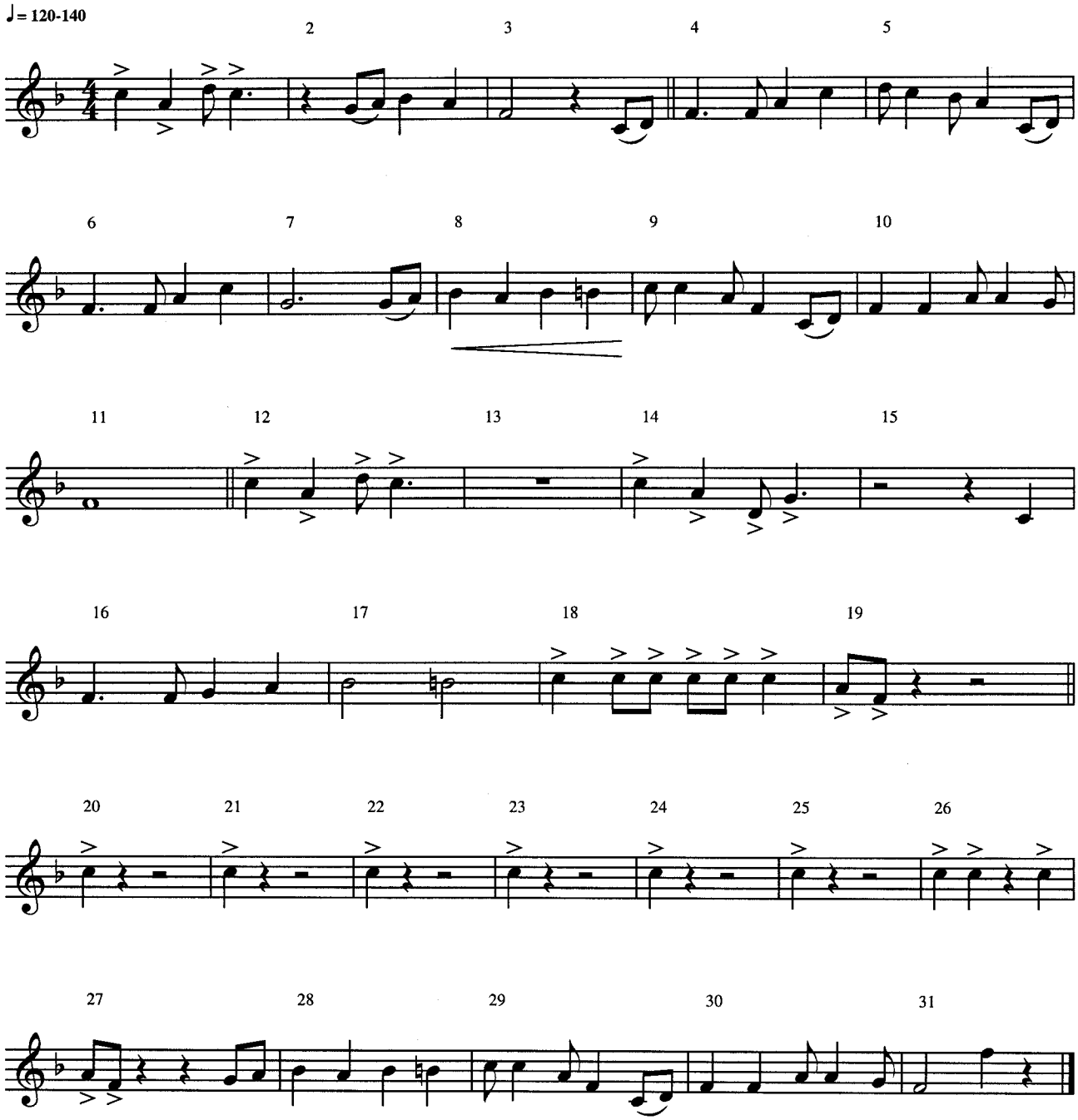
Clarinet in B♭ 1

CMS FIGHT SONG

Written for the Jack Cockrill Middle School "Cowboys," McKinney I.S.D

Lyrics by Jon Brovina
Music by Brian Beck

♩= 120-140



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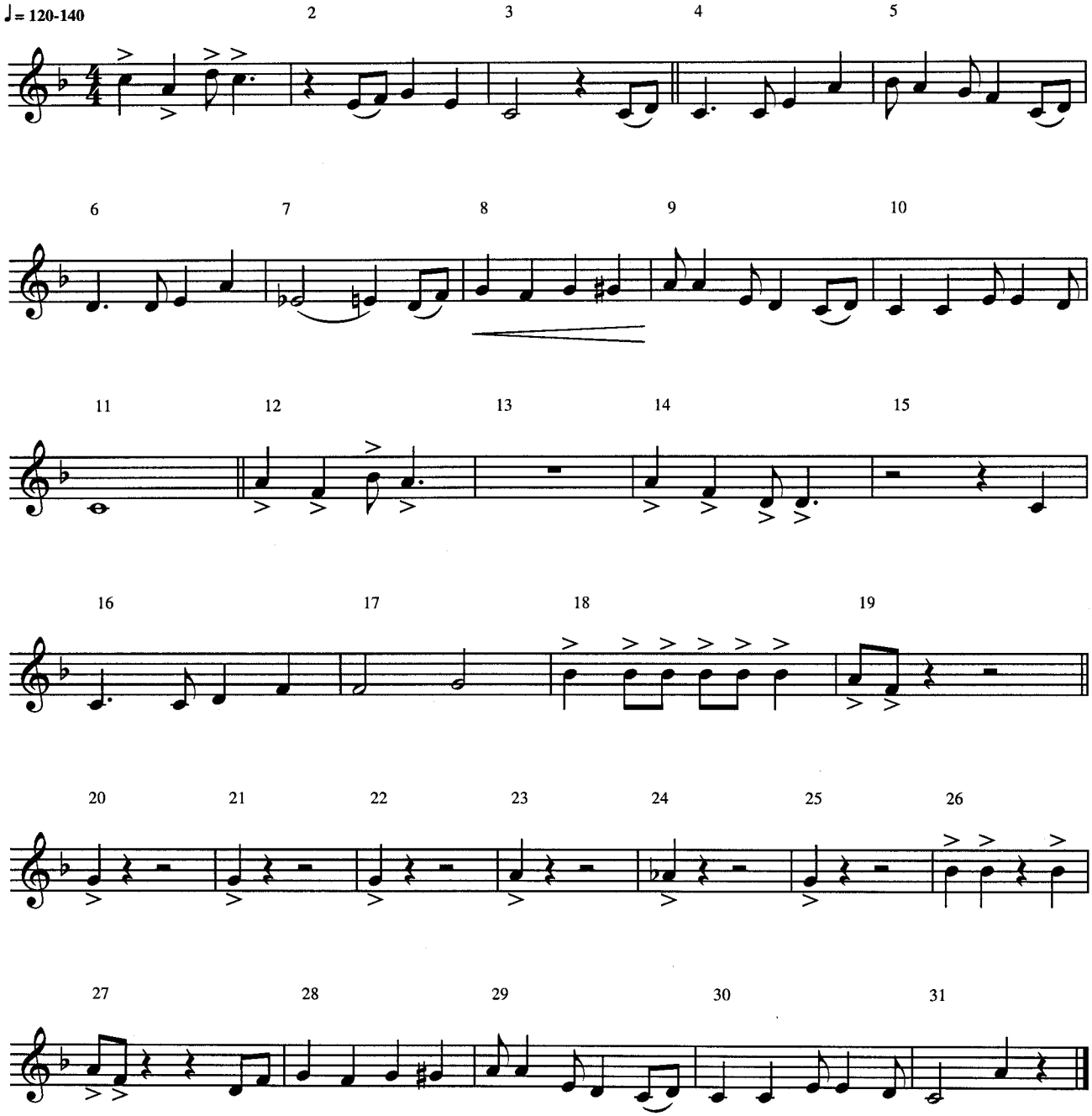
Clarinet in B♭ 2

CMS FIGHT SONG

Written for the Jack Cockrill Middle School "Cowboys," McKinney I.S.D

Lyrics by Jon Brovina
Music by Brian Beck



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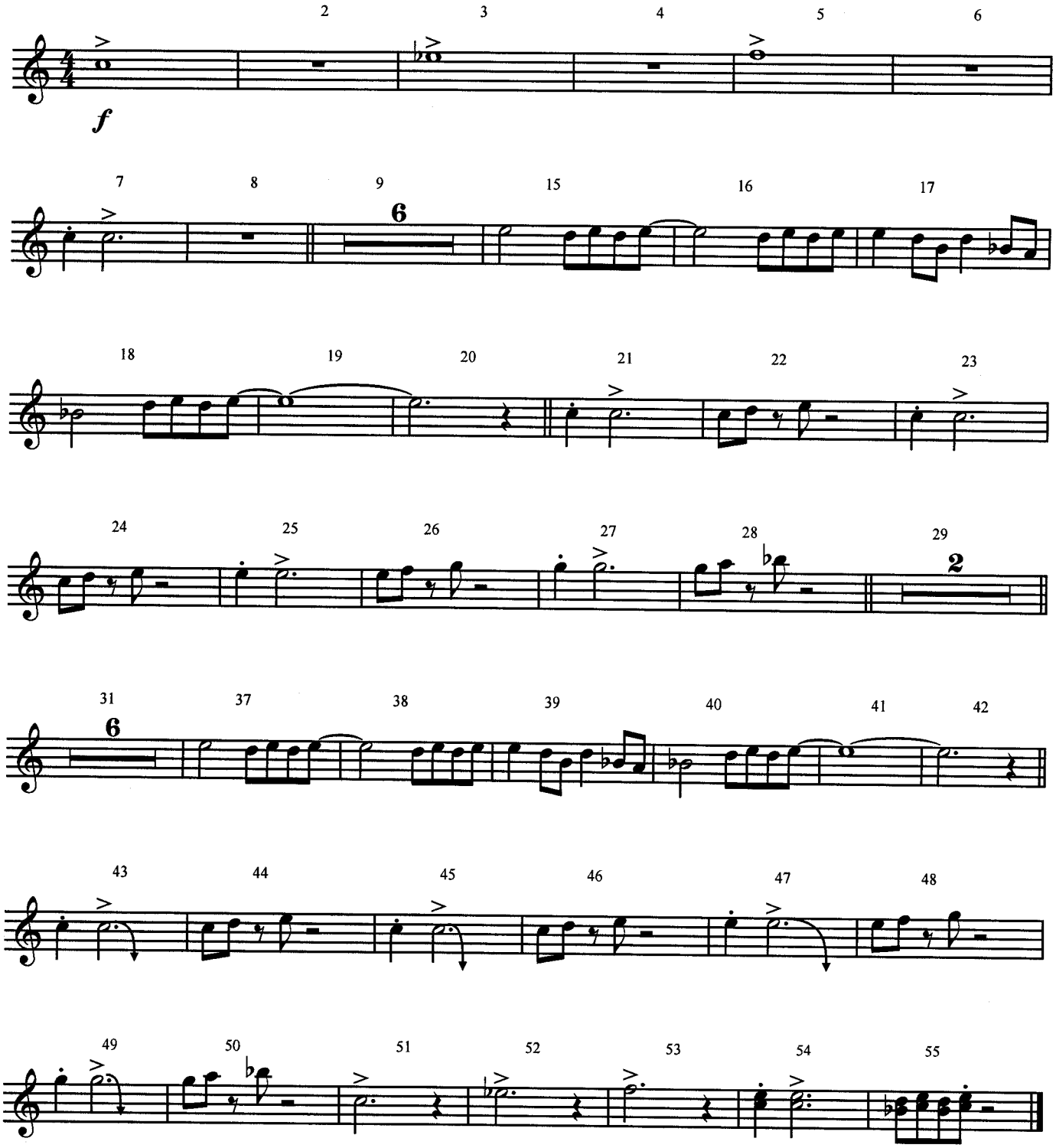
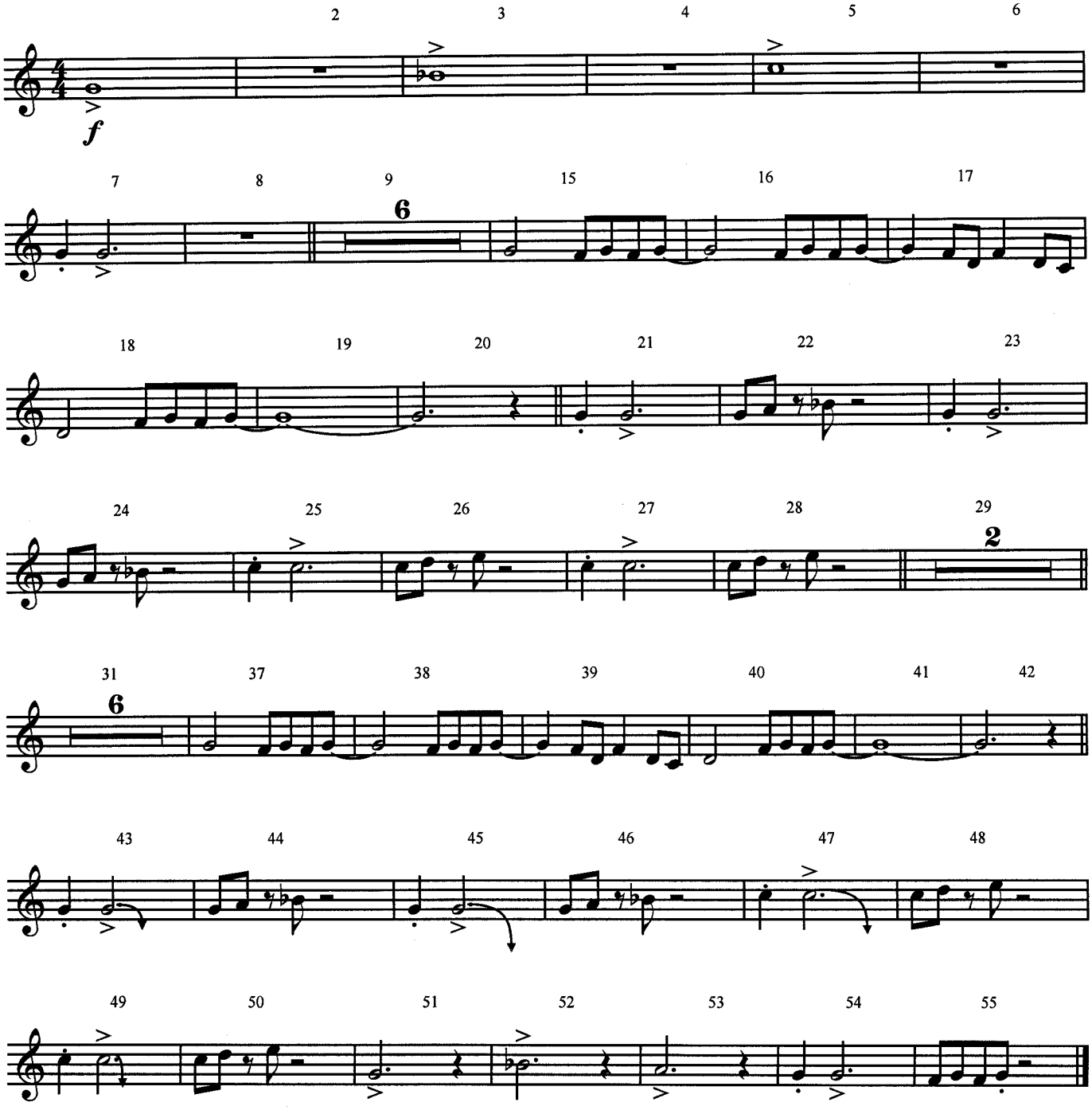
Clarinet in B♭ 1

Land Of A 1000 Dances



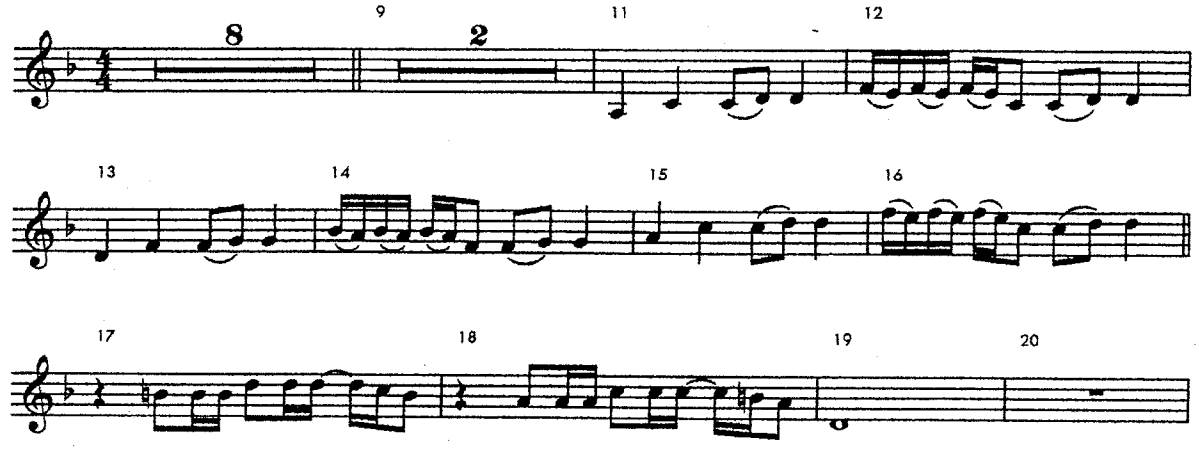
Clarinet in B♭ 2

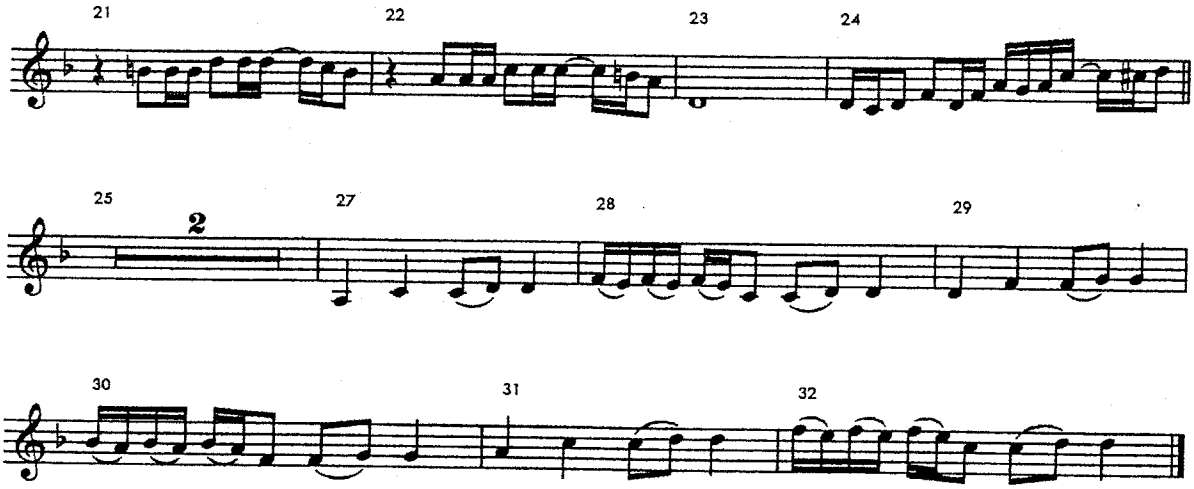
Land Of A 1000 Dances



Clarinet in B♭ 1

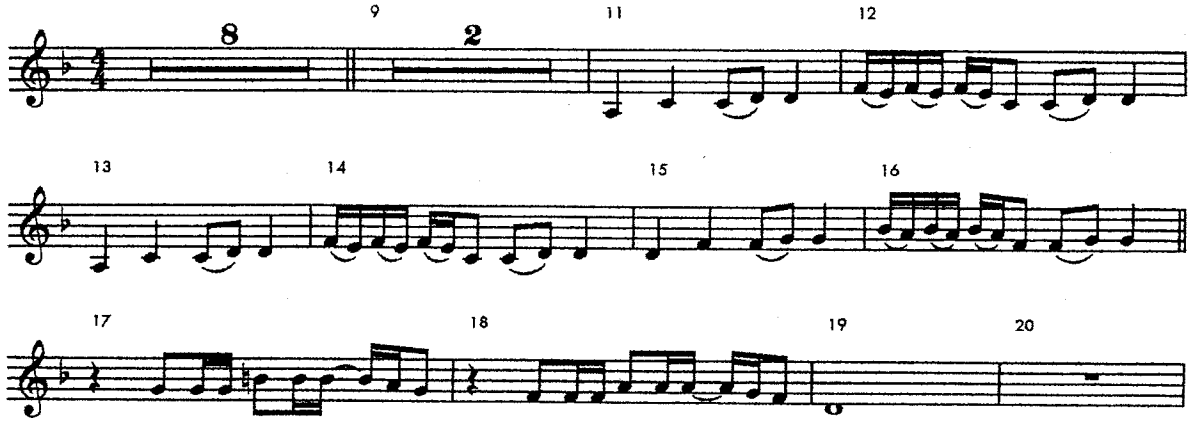
IRON MAN

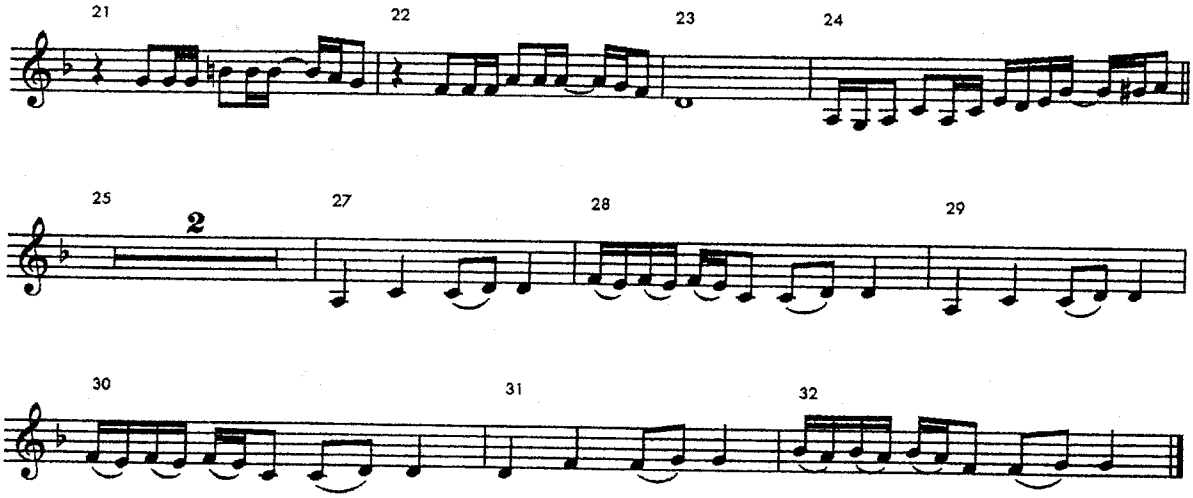




Clarinet in B♭ 2

IRON MAN

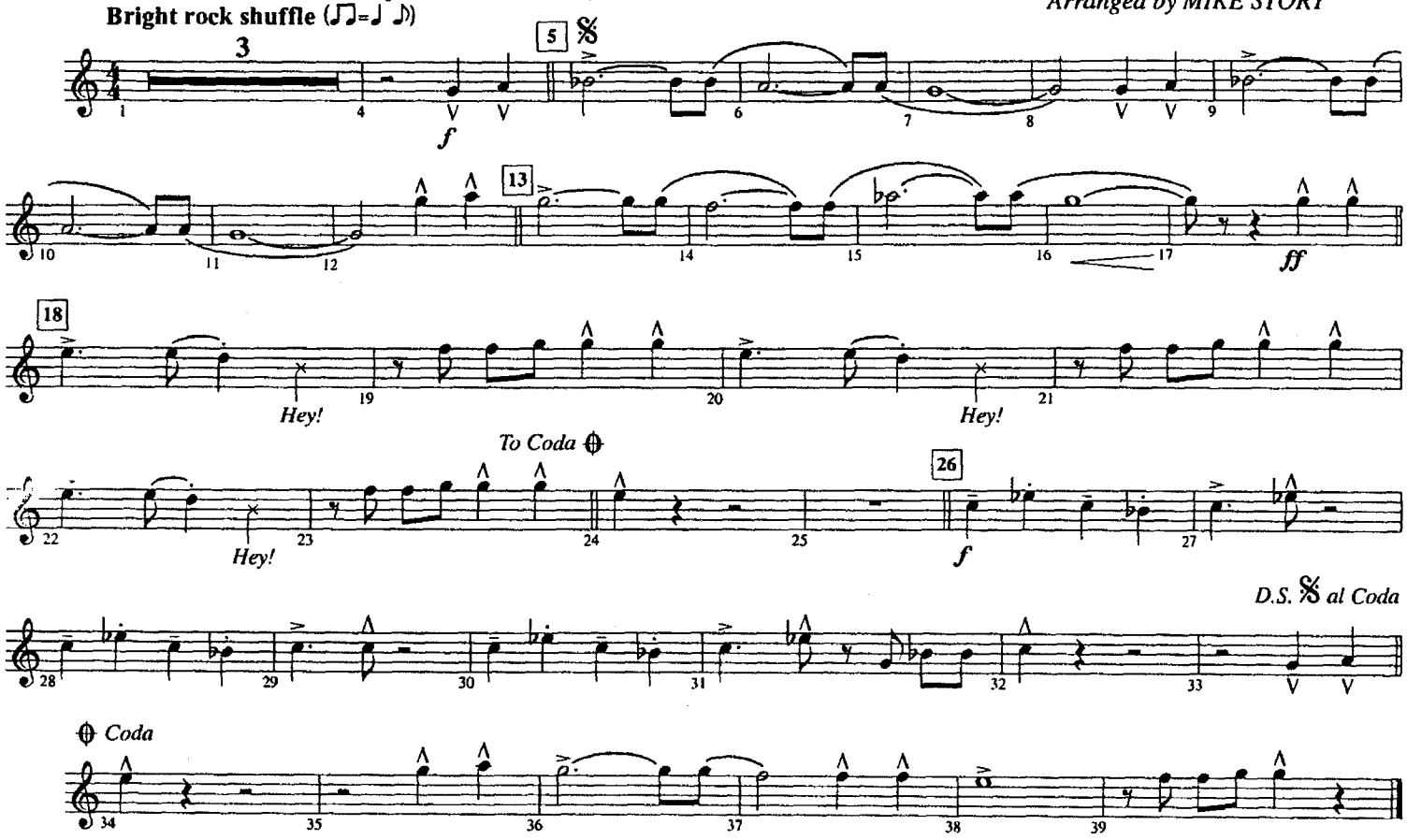




Bb CLARINET

THE HEY SONG
(Rock and Roll Part Two)

Words and Music by
GARY GLITTER and MIKE LEANDER
Arranged by MIKE STORY



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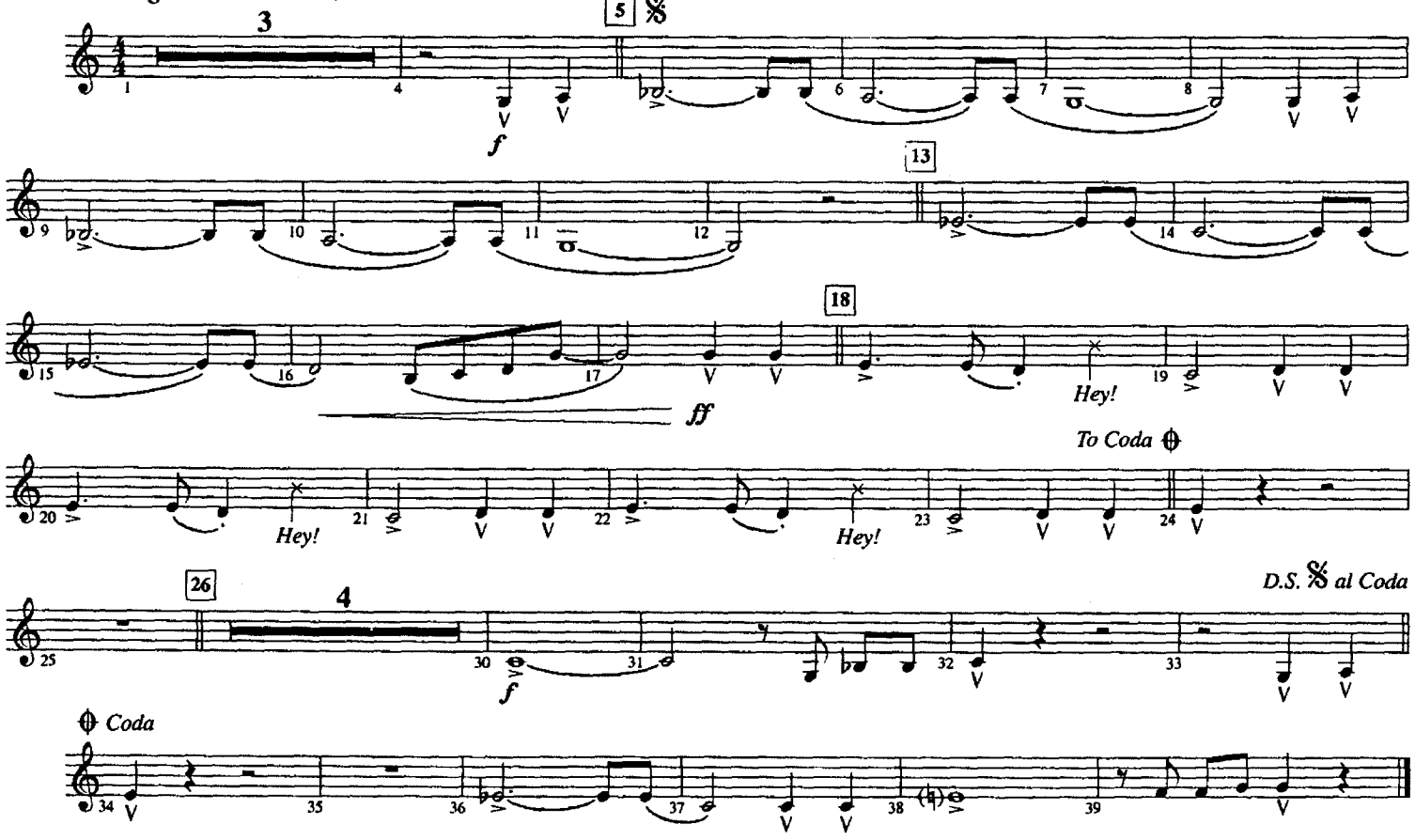
OPTIONAL B♭ CLARINET

THE HEY SONG
(Rock and Roll Part Two)

Words and Music by
GARY GLITTER and MIKE LEANDER
Arranged by MIKE STORY



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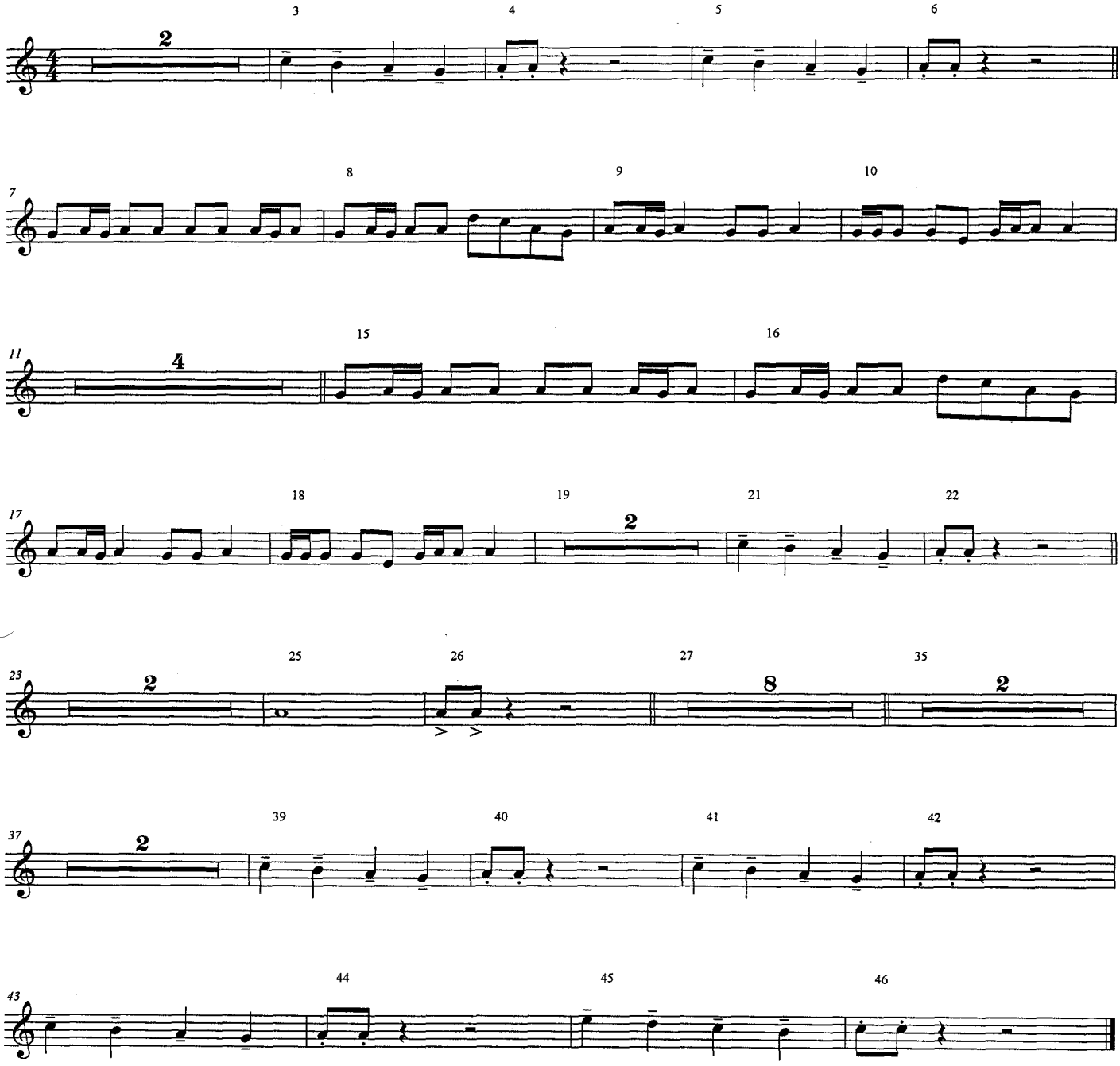
Clarinet in B♭ 1

WE WILL ROCK YOU

Music by Brian May
Arr. by Brian Beck (ASCAP)



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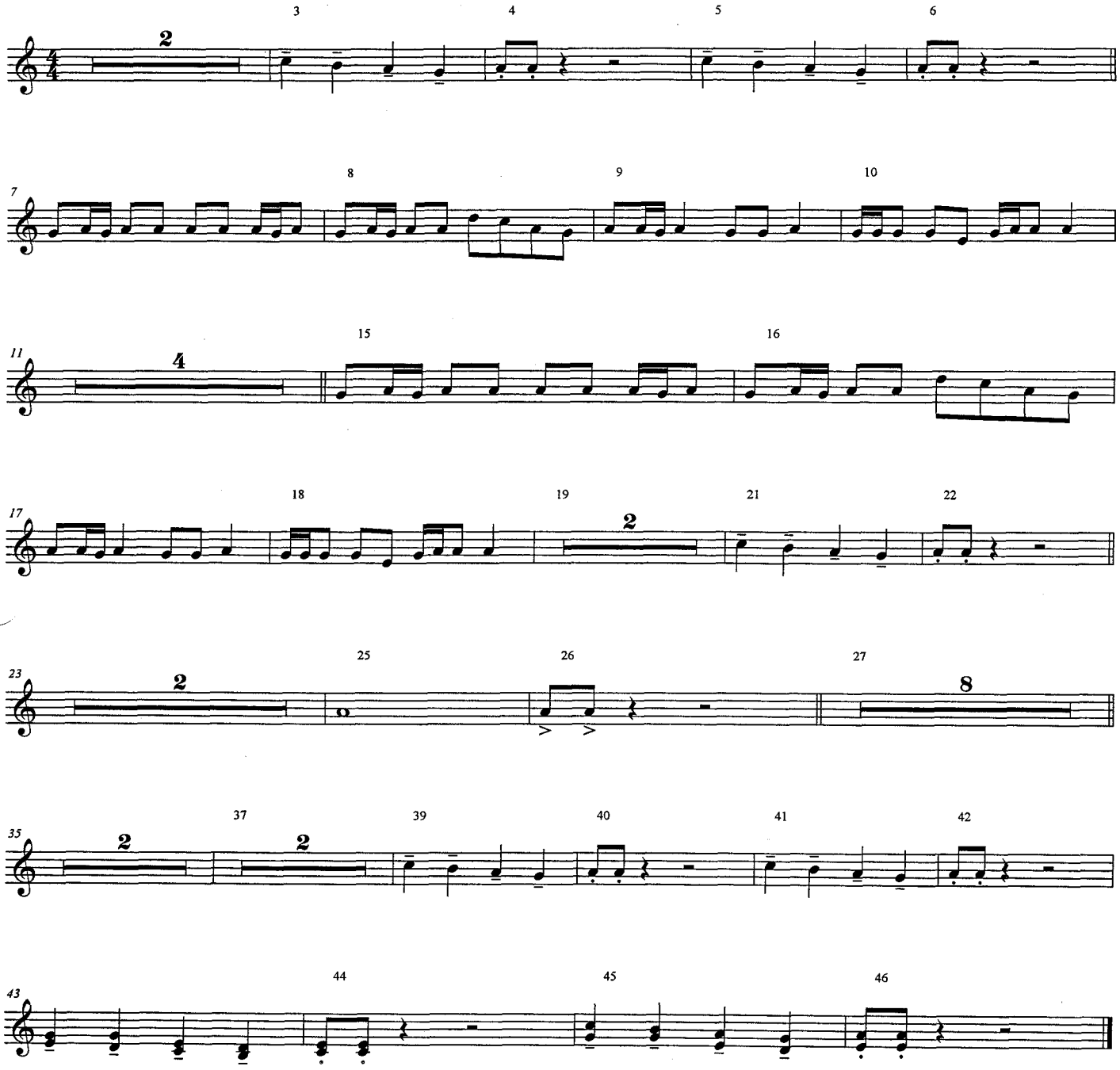
Clarinet in B♭ 2

WE WILL ROCK YOU

Music by Brian May
Arr. by Brian Beck (ASCAP)



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