



ACCESS PENDING

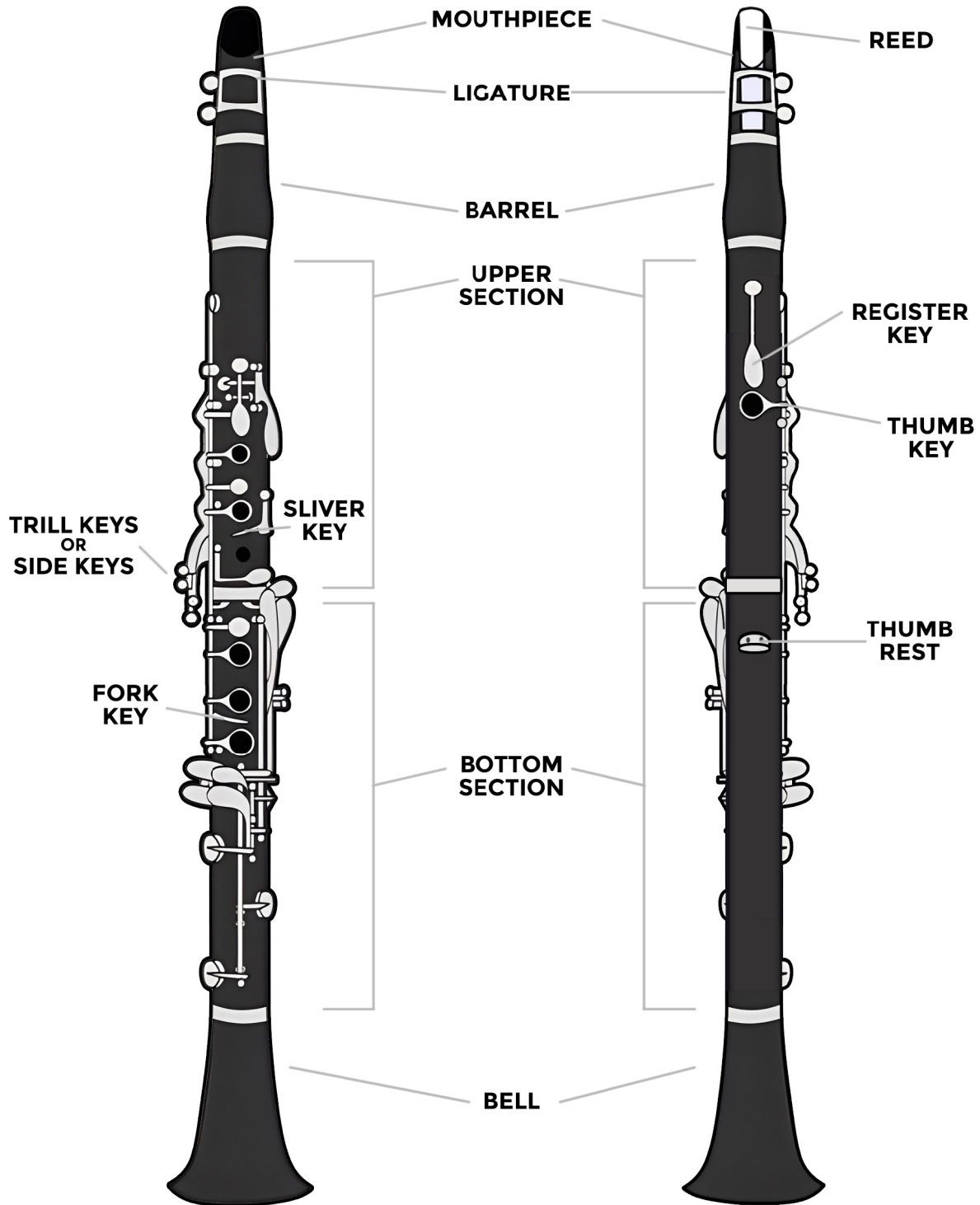
Please complete the following before entering BEHIND THE CODE:

INTRO & TUTORIAL:

ALL PAGES

Parts of the Clarinet

While there are many parts of the clarinet, some of which are only millimeters in size, here are the basic parts you need to know for now:



Study this best you can. We'll review it later in the **BEHIND THE CODE** section.

CLARINET TUTORIAL REVIEW

Directions: Use the information in the **TUTORIAL** section to help you answer the questions below:

1 Where should you set our case when putting our clarinet together?

2 When getting ready to play, which should you do first? (circle one)

Soak our reed(s) or put our clarinet together.

3 You should keep at least how many in rotation? _____

4 What tool should you use consistently to get a great embouchure fast?

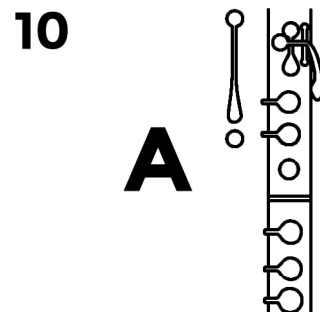
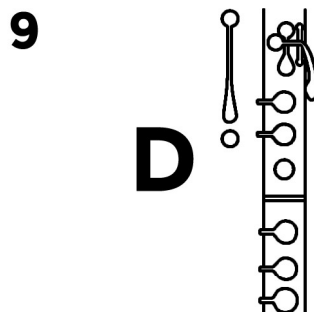
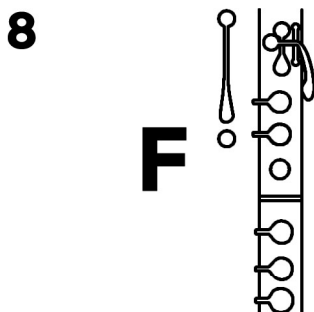
5 When blowing air, which should you use? (circle one)

Cold fast air or Warm slow air.

6 When cleaning your clarinet for the day, which direction should you run our swab?

7 When articulating, if the _____ is obscured with the tongue your notes will start with a "cth" sound

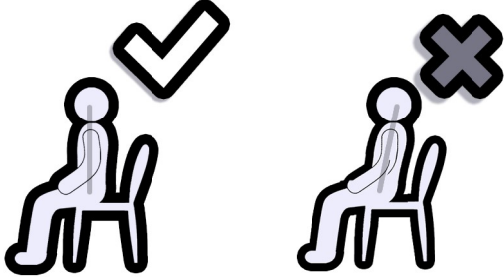
Directions: Fill in keys/tone holes on the diagrams to match the indicated note name:



Breathing Tips & Tricks

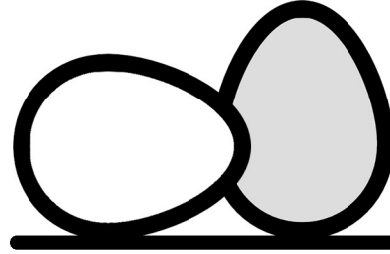
Your teacher will teach you how they want you to **breathe** to play wind instruments. Before we practice that, here are some more useful tips you should know:

Good posture is important to breathe effectively.



Sit straight up, careful not to lean too far *back* in your chair either.

Keep your the inside of your mouth open and relaxed!



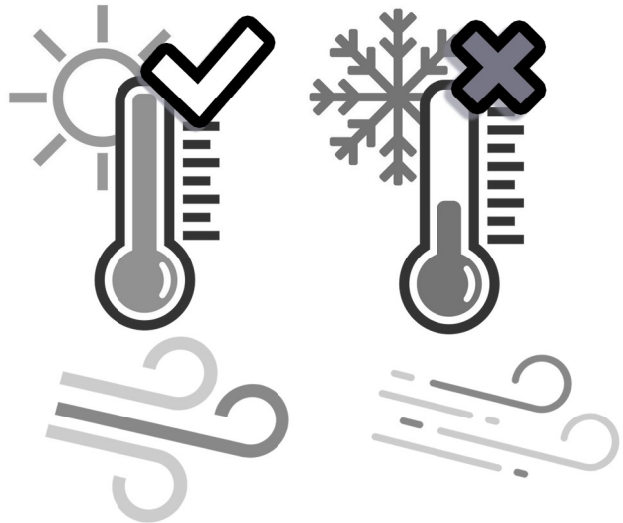
Imagine holding a hard-boiled egg in your mouth when you inhale.

Our lungs are like *gas tanks*.



Make sure to fill up your lungs all the way to FULL!

Generally, exhale using *warm slow* air to make *rich, big, dark* sounds



ASSIGNMENT

Directions: Use the information above to complete the following objectives:

- 1 How should we sit to breathe effectively?
- 2 Keep your oral cavity _____ & _____ .
- 3 In band, we should fill our lungs up to (circle one): **HALF-CAPACITY** **FULL** **BREATHE**
- 4 Generally, exhale using _____ _____ air to make *rich, big, dark* sounds

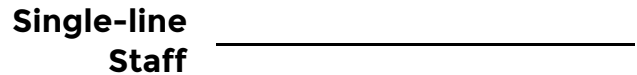
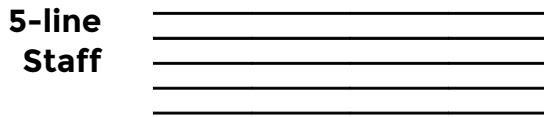
Name _____

Period _____

Instrument _____

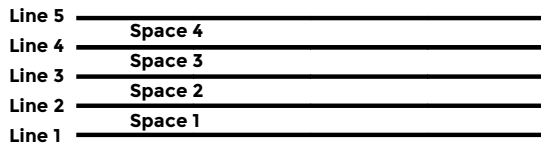
THE STAFF (or STAVES)

Music can be written on a **staff**. There are different types of *staves* (the plural of *staff* is *staves*), but for a bandsperson the most common is 5-line staff and the single-line staff.



Since you play a wind instrument, you'll only use the **5-line staff**, while percussionist will use **both staves!**

The 5-line staff has 5 lines and 4 spaces. The single-line staff only has 1 line and 0 spaces:



On the 5-line staff, we start numbering from the bottom most line or space.

ASSINGMENT

Directions: Use the information above to answer the following questions.

1 How many space are on a **5-line staff**? _____

2 Which line number is the bottom line on a **5-line staff**? _____

3 Which line number is the middle line on a **5-line staff**? _____

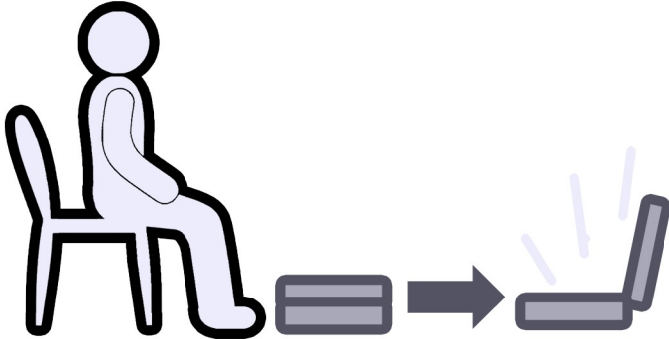
4 Which space number is the top space on a **5-line staff**? _____

5 Which staff or staves are you likely to use ? _____

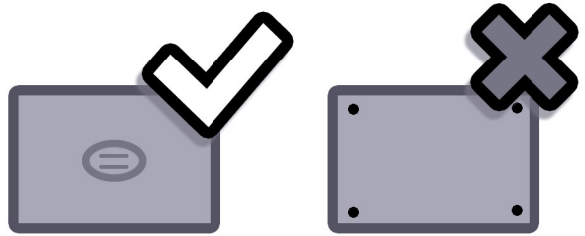
Assembly Tips & Tricks 1

Your band director will explain how to assemble your mouthpiece and barrel. Here are some other important things to always remember:

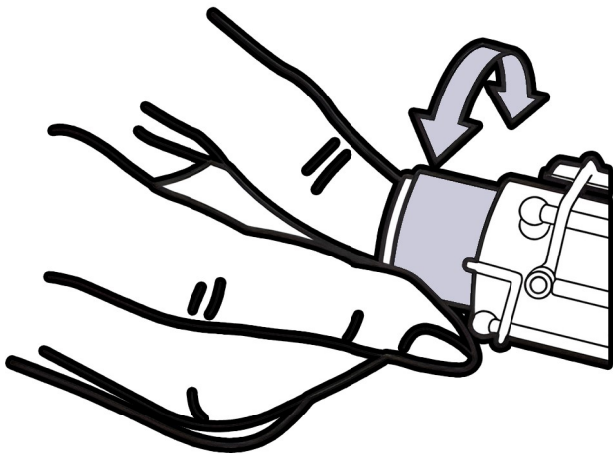
Always set your case on the ground in front of you before opening it.



Always check if your case is right side up. Generally, this means the label will be on top.

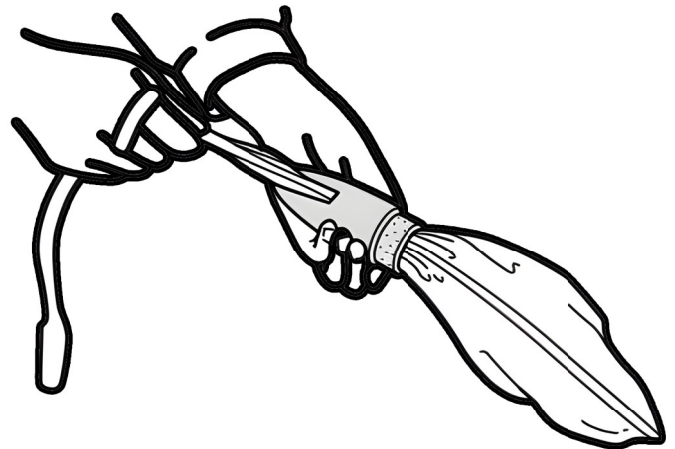


When applying cork grease, rub it *into* the cork, not *onto* the cork, much like when you apply lotion or sunscreen.



For cleaner application, use a small amount on just one finger.

ALWAYS clean the clarinet when done playing for the day.



Run the swab “bottom-to-top”, never the other way.

ASSIGNMENT

Directions: Use the information above to complete the following objectives:

- 1** Where should you set your case when putting your instrument together?
- 2** Where do you usually find the label on an instrument case?
- 3** When applying cork grease you should rub the grease _____ the cork.
- 4** When cleaning your instrument for the day, which direction should you run your swab?

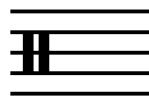
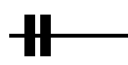
CLEFS

All staves have a **clef** at the beginning of them. There are many types of clefs. Here are some common clefs and the instruments most likely to use them:



Treble Clef 
Flute
Clarinet
Trumpet
Violin
Percussion


Bass Clef 
Bassoon
Trombone
Tuba
Cello
Percussion

Alto Clef 
Viola

Percussion Clef  or 
Percussion

Your instrument uses a **treble clef**, which always sits on a 5-line staff. **Clefs** can tell us the names of the notes on a line or space.

Originally, treble clef was an upper-case letter **G**.  But sometimes lower-case.  This told us that the note that sits on line 2 is a G.

At some point in time, the letter **d** told us line 4 is D.  This evolved into the treble clef we use today.  

While the lower-case D is unrecognizable, the G can still be seen in it: 

ASSIGNMENT

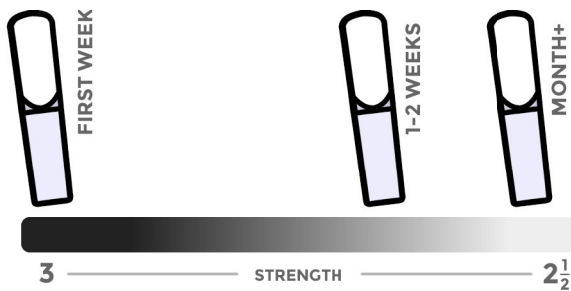
Directions: Use the information above to answer the following questions.

- 1 Name an instrument that might use a treble clef? _____
- 2 What clef (or clefs) does your instrument use? _____
- 3 Name an instrument that might use a bass clef? _____
- 4 What type of staff does a treble clef sit on? _____
- 5 What note sits on line 2 of a staff with a treble clef? _____

Reeds Tips & Tricks 1

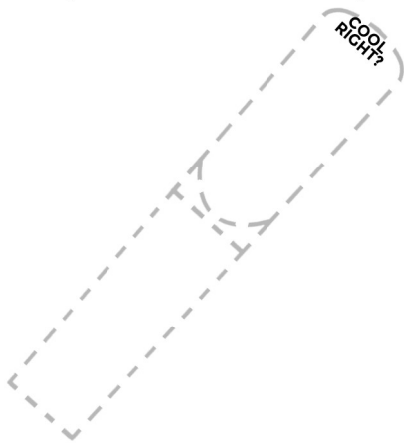
We'll go into more detail about reeds later, but for now here are some things to remember:

When you first open a reed it will need to be "broken in".



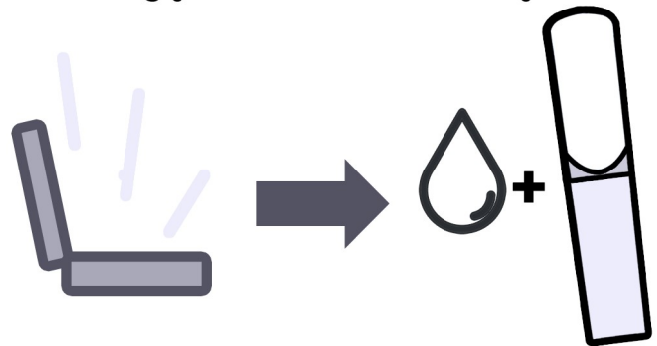
It should be a little too hard at first but feel softer over time.

The tip of the reed is super thin!



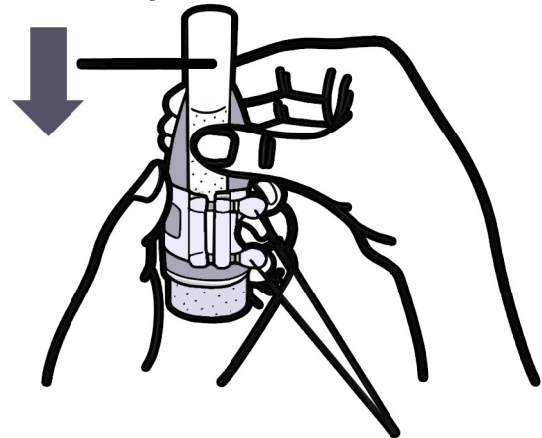
So thin that it's transparent!
See for yourself by placing a reed on the outline above.

When you open your case, start soaking your reed immediately.



This should be the first thing you do.

Slide the reed behind the ligature, from the top.



Tightening screws always go on the right side of the ligature, regardless if they are in the front or back

ASSIGNMENT

Directions: Use the information above to complete the following objectives:

- 1 Does a reed get harder or softer over time?
- 2 What's the first thing you should do when you open your case? .
- 3 True or False: A clarinet reed is so thin that it is transparent?
- 4 Generally, tightening screws on a ligature always go on which side? (circle one): **RIGHT** **LEFT**

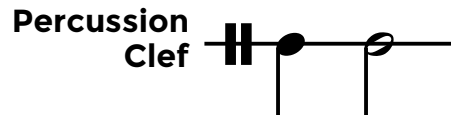
Name _____

Period _____

Instrument _____

NOTES ON STAFF

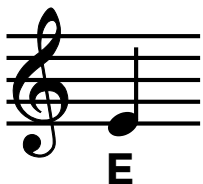
Notes sit on lines and spaces of a staff.



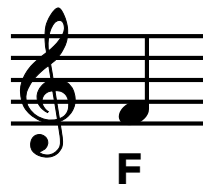
The names of these notes are determined by which line or space the note is on. Here is what the notes are called in treble clef:



A note sitting on line 1 is called E...



sitting on space 1, F...



on line 4, D etc.

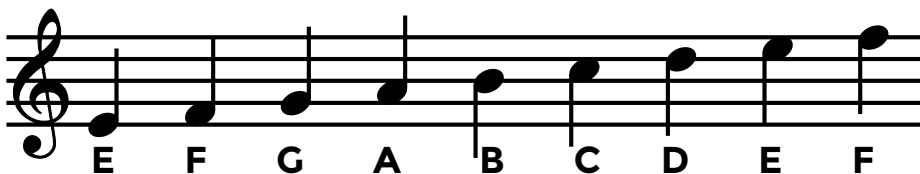


Notice there are two E's and F's. In music we only use the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, & G, then start over, in a loop:



This is called the musical alphabet.

Here's how all the notes on the staff in treble clef look:



ASSIGNMENT

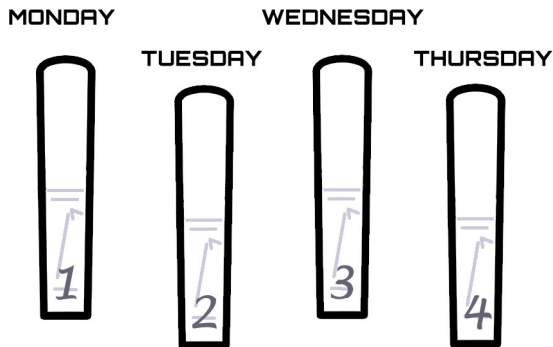
Directions: Use the information above to answer the following questions about treble clef.

- 1 What letters make up the **musical alphabet**? _____
- 2 What are the 5 letters we use for naming notes on lines? _____
- 3 What are the 4 letters we use for naming notes on spaces? _____
- 4 (10 pts each) What is the name of a note sitting on...
 line 3? _____ space 2? _____ line 5? _____ space 4? _____

Reeds Tips & Tricks 2

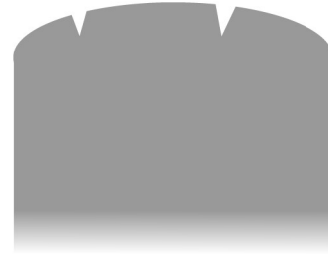
We'll go into more detail about reeds later, but for now here are some MORE things to remember:

Try not to play the same reed two days in a row. Keep at least 4 reeds in a rotation.



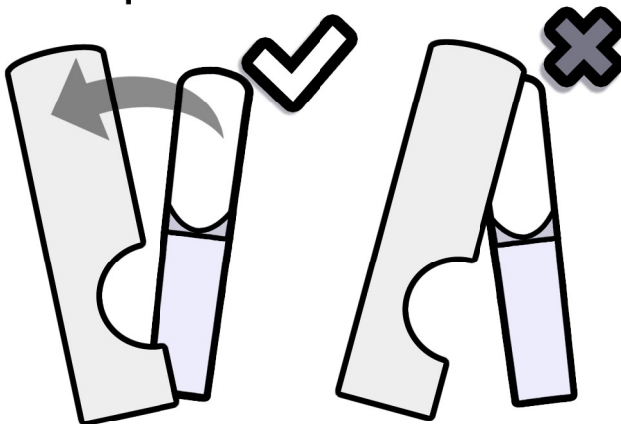
Numbering the backs helps.

The edge of the reed gets damaged over time, especially when first learning to play.



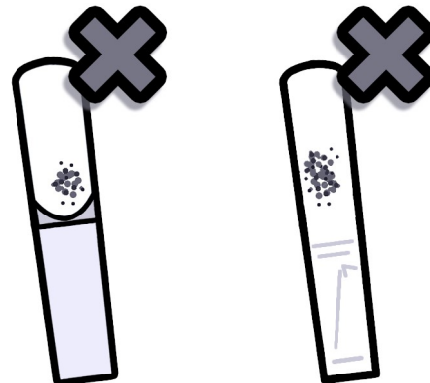
If a reed is chipped, toss it in the trash.

The tip of the reed is super fragile—be super careful with it!



If you're storing your reeds in a case like the one above make a "V" shape then swing it in. Avoid the "A" shape!

Dry your reeds off when done using them otherwise mold may grow on them.



If mold is found, throw the reed away IMMEDIATELY before the mold spreads to other reeds!

ASSIGNMENT

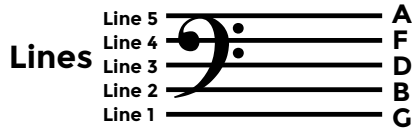
Directions: Use the information above to complete the following objectives:

- 1 You should keep at least how many reeds in rotation?
- 2 What should you do with a chipped reed?
- 3 The tip of the reed is (circle one): **SQUISHY** **SUPER FRAGILE** **SQUARE**
- 4 Why should you dry your reed off when done playing for the day?

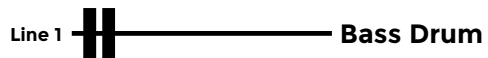
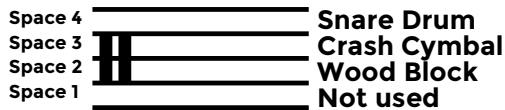
OTHER CLEFS

Name _____
Period _____
Instrument _____

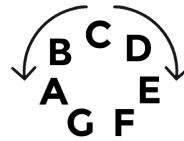
Note names in **bass clef** are different than treble clef:



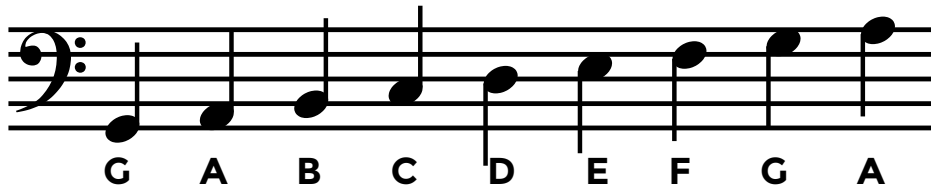
The lines and spaces for **percussion clef** however can be used to represent different percussion instruments and more:



Like in treble clef, **bass clef** uses the musical alphabet, in a loop:



Here's how all the notes on the staff in **bass clef** look:



ASSIGNMENT

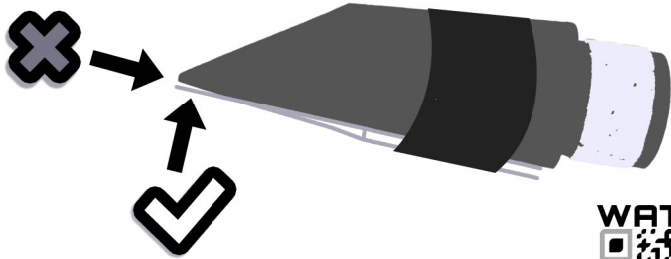
Directions: Use the information above to answer the following questions:

- 1 What do lines and space usually represent in percussion clef? _____
- 2 What are the 5 letters we use for naming notes on lines in bass clef? _____
- 3 What are the 4 letters we use for naming notes on spaces in bass clef? _____
- 4 (10 pts each) In bass clef, what is the name of a note sitting on...
line 4? _____ space 1? _____ line 5? _____ space 3? _____

Articulation Tips & Tricks

Your band director will teach you about how to use your tongue to articulate. Here are some useful tips:

Touch *near* the tip of the reed with your tongue, not the very tip.



If the opening is obscured with the tongue, your notes will start with “cth” sound.



Use tiny movements with your tongue.



Move only the tip of your tongue, not the whole thing.

Relax your tongue!



The secret to a fast and consistent articulation is making it feel easy by not making the muscles tense.

You should always feel air flowing into your mouthpiece when playing.



We're saying this again, because it's important for articulation too. If we bite down so hard that the tip opening closes then articulation becomes even more difficult.

ASSIGNMENT

Directions: Use the information above to complete the following objectives:

- 1 When articulating, where should your tongue touch on the reed?
- 2 When articulating, what part of the tongue should move (circle one): **TIP** **BACK** **ALL OF IT**
- 3 What is the secret to fast and consistent articulation?
- 4 What should we always feel flowing into our mouthpiece?

RHYTHM 1

In music, notes are held for different lengths. In many parts of the world, we use fractions to tell us note length. America is one of those places.

This is a **whole-note**: 

This is a **half-note**: 

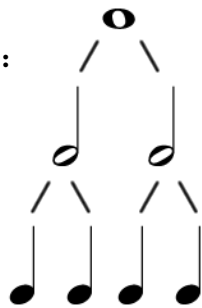
As, the names suggest, a **half-note** is held for half as long as a **whole-note**.

This is a **quarter-note**: 

A **quarter-note** is held for half as long as a **half-note**, and a fourth as long as a **whole-note**. Remember in math a quarter is the same as one-fourth (or $1/4$).

Another way to think about this is a **whole-note** is held for twice as long as a **half-note**, or 4 times as long as a **quarter-note**.

Finally, is a **rhythm tree**:



It helps us to visualize note length. We'll add more to it later.

ASSIGNMENT

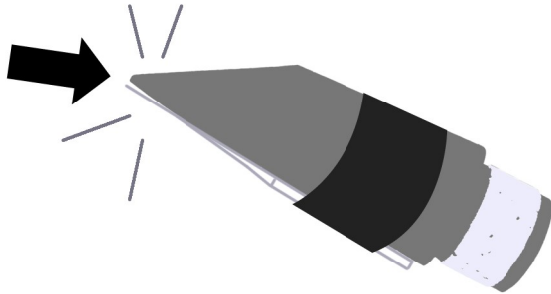
Directions: Use the information above to answer the following questions:

- 1 A **half-note** is held for _____ as long as a **whole-note**.
- 2 How much longer is a **half-note** than a **quarter-note**? _____
- 3 How much longer is a **whole-note** than a **quarter-note**? _____
- 4 In England, a **quarter-note** is called a **crochet**, in Germany it's called a **viertelnote**, isn't that strange? _____

Embouchure Tips & Tricks

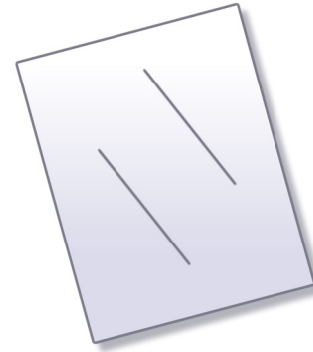
Now that you've practiced using an embouchure, here are some other useful tips:

The point of an embouchure is to control how much air goes through the tip opening and to minimize reed contact.

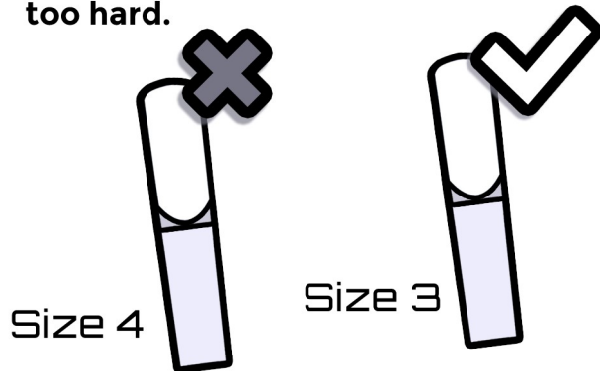


Keep a firm embouchure, but make sure tip of the mouthpiece stays open.

Use your mirror! The fastest way to get a great embouchure is to constantly check on it.



If your teeth cut into your bottom lip then your reed is too hard for your mouthpiece or you're biting too hard.



Muscle soreness is okay!

You should always feel air flowing into your mouthpiece.



This will make your tone "darker" and "bigger". This is easier to do with a good embouchure!

ASSIGNMENT

Directions: Use the information above to complete the following objectives:

- 1 What can we do with our embouchure to keep the tip of the mouthpiece open?
- 2 What tool can we use to help us build a great embouchure fast?
- 3 When playing, we should avoid (circle two): **HARD REEDS** **HEAVY BITING** **MUSCLE SORENESS**
- 4 We should always feel air flowing into our _____ to make our tone *darker & bigger*.

Name _____
Period _____
Instrument _____

PARTS OF THE CLARINET REVIEW

Directions: Use the information in the TUTORIAL section to help you fill in the blanks below:

