

Before we begin your adventure, let's look at your BAND CODE inventory.

STARTING EQUIPMENT

MIRROR

Use during class and at home to maintain a great embouchure (you'll learn what that is later).

PENCIL X2
We start you with pencils. Keep them sharp and don't accidentally leave them on a music stand.

REPLACING EQUIPMENT

Some of your inventory will deplete throughout the year. This is what you should replace it with:

REEDS







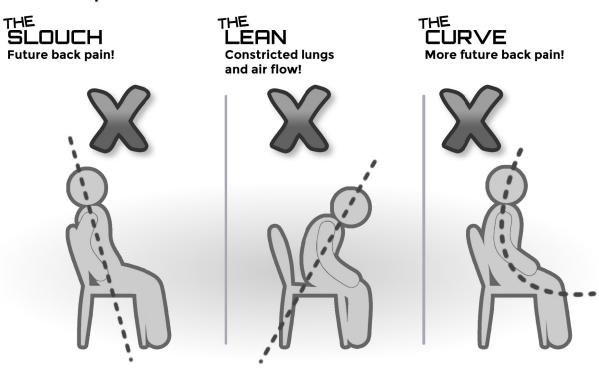
Cork Grease



POSTURE

How we sit in band is incredibly important. It makes us look and sound better.

Avoid bad posture:



Depending on your instrument, sit with good posture:



Practice sitting silently with good posture now!

THE BEAT

Music is made of pulses called **BEATS**. We must learn to **play to the beat**.

Your teacher will set a metronome to 72 bpm.

Listen to each click. Feel the beat.

Scan this with a phone to play stages and exercises with a pro!



Follow the directions below while maintaining GOOD POSTURE:

COUNT to FOUR on each *CLICK*, then COUNT to FOUR silently. Repeat once, then stop.

CLICK	E P							
ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	N STOP
i	i	i		i	i	i	i	₽M→

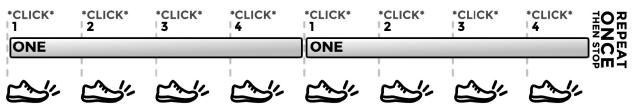
2 Now, try tapping your foot at the same time. Repeat once, then stop.



3 Now, hold ONE for 4 clicks while tapping your foot. Repeat once, then stop.

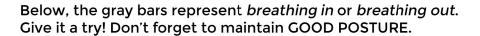


4 Now, hold ONE for 4 clicks *twice* while tapping your foot. Repeat once, then stop.



Intro to BREATHING

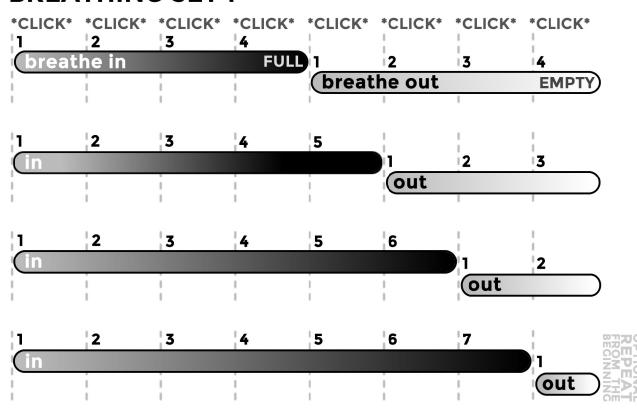
Time to practice breathing!
Do these daily for a week or two then move on to DAILY
BREATHING 1 in **TRAINING MODE**.



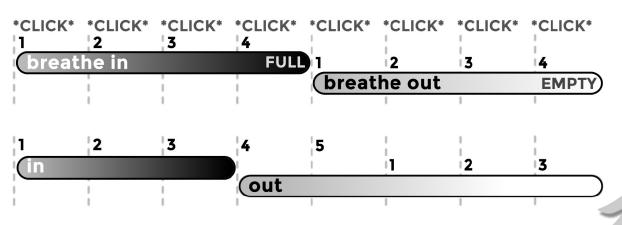


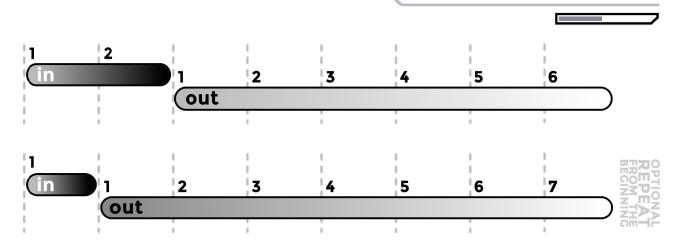
Do one to three BREATHING SETS with a metronome set to 72 bpm.

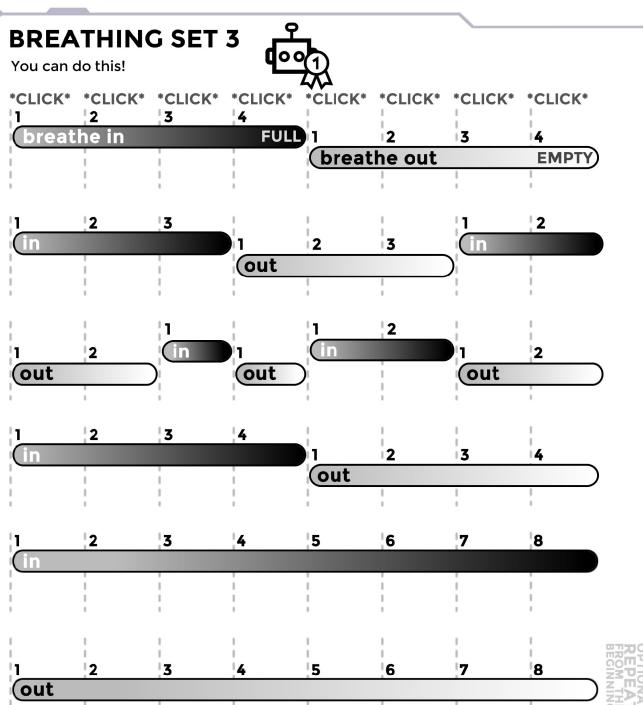
BREATHING SET 1



BREATHING SET 2







Intro to EMBOUCHURE

EMBOUCHURE BUILDER

An embouchure is how we form our lips to play an instrument.

Your teacher will show you how they want you to form an embouchure for playing clarinet.

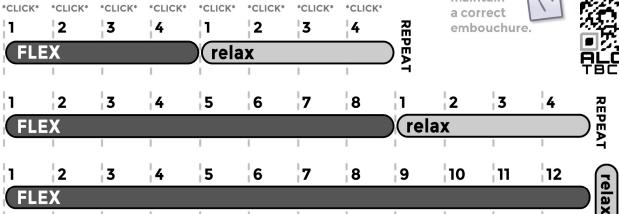
Try this with and without a mouthpiece (and barrel/reed)!

Flex and relax your embouchure muscles by doing the exercises below with a metronome set to 60 bpm:



Use your MIRROR to help you maintain a correct

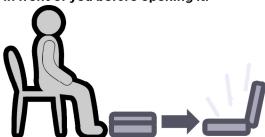




Intro to ASSEMBLY

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

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



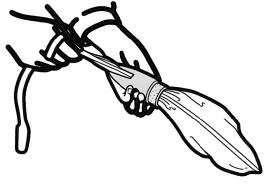
After you open your case, immediately start soaking your reed.



The tip of the reed is so thin that it's transparent! See for yourself by placing a reed on the outline above.

Always be careful with reeds!

Before you put your instrument away, run the swab "bottom-to-top".



REPEAT

REPEAT

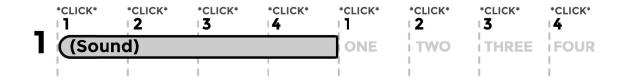
REPEAT

REPEAT

FIRST SOUNDS

Your teacher will show you how to create sound using your air with the mouthpiece and barrel.

Create sound using your mouthpiece and barrel to do the exercises below with a metronome set to 72 bpm:









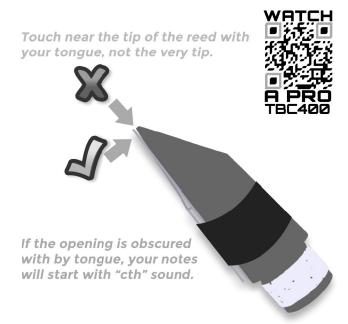
Intro to ARTICULATION

Articulation is when we use our tongue to stop the reed from vibrating.

You can see how the reed vibrates by inhaling from the bottom of the barrel while looking at the reed.

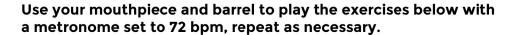
Practice using the tip of your tongue to touch the reed. Use only the tiniest of movements (without blowing).

We can do this to give our notes crisp starts or to make new notes.



MOUTHPIECE & BARREL EXERCISES

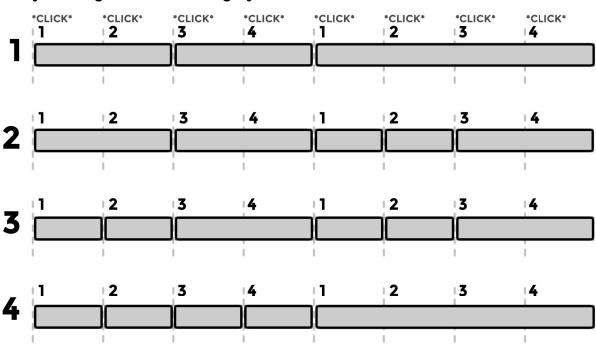
Playing on the mouthpiece and barrel is a great way to help you develop beautiful tone quality.





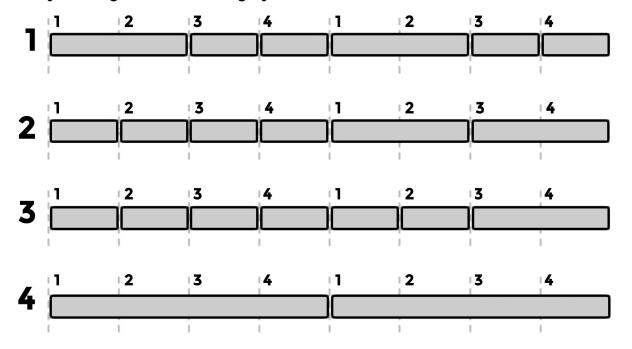
MOUTHPIECE & BARREL SET 1

Use your tongue to start each gray bar with an articulation.



MOUTHPIECE & BARREL SET 2

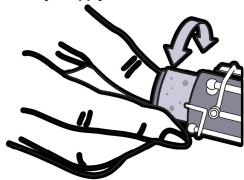
Use your tongue to start each gray bar with an articulation.



FULL ASSEMBLY

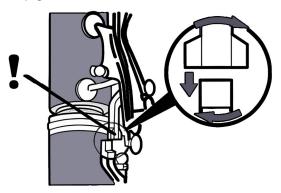
Your teacher will explain how to assemble your clarinet, but here are some important things to consider:

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.

Watch out for bridge keys! Top goes over the bottom!

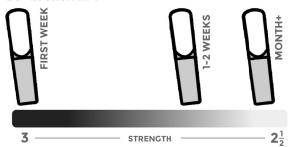


If you bend the keys, you will need to take the clarinet to repaired.

REED CARE

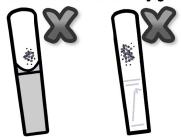
It's important to take care of reeds. With proper care you can have beautiful tone and give long life to your reeds.

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



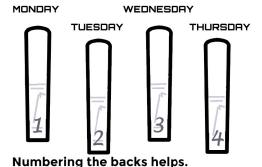
It should be a little too hard at first but feel softer over time.

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



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

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



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

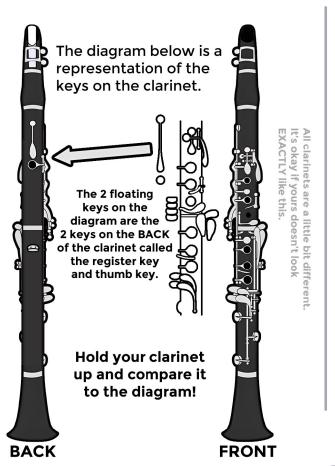


If a reed is chipped, toss it in the trash.

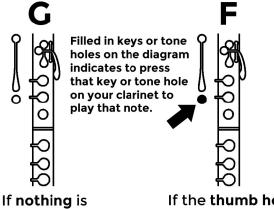
STARTING NOTES

Let's get familiar with the clarinet.





For now, diagrams will only show **basic** keys and tone holes.



If **nothing** is pressed then **G** can be played,

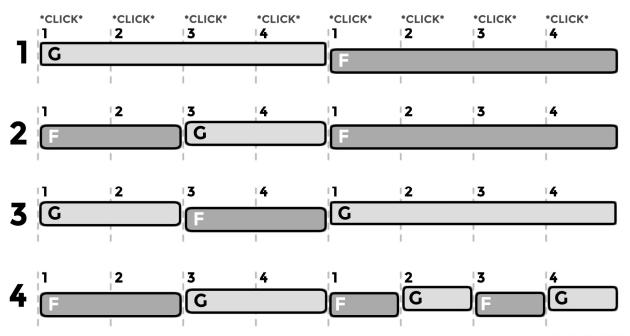
If the **thumb hole** is pressed then **F** can be played.

Try pressing the thumb hole with the LEFT thumb.

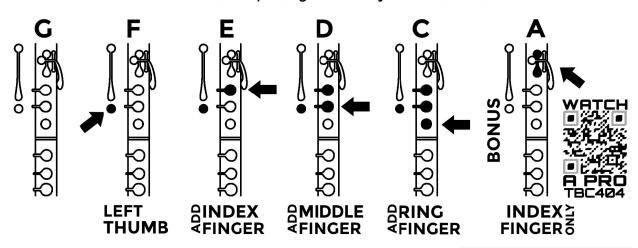
NOTES G & F

Move your fingers to the correct positions while saying the note names for the exercises below:





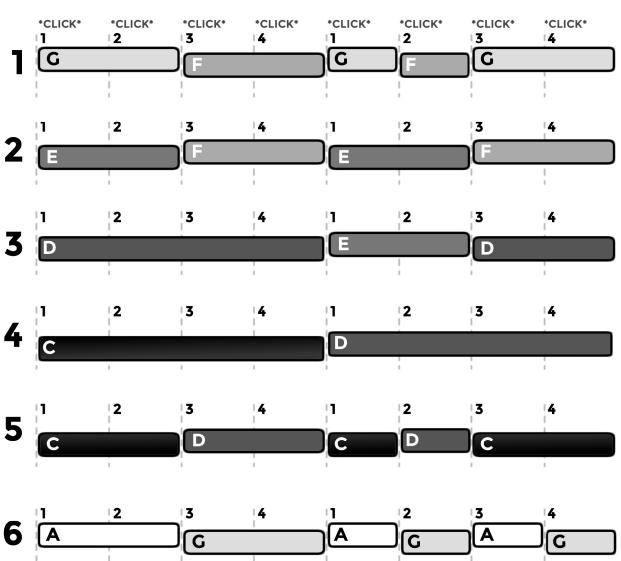
These are all the notes we'll be exploring for now-you can do this!



NOTES G, F, E, D, C, & A

You must get your fingers familiar with the tone holes & keys. Move your fingers to the correct positions while saying the correct note names in the exercises below:



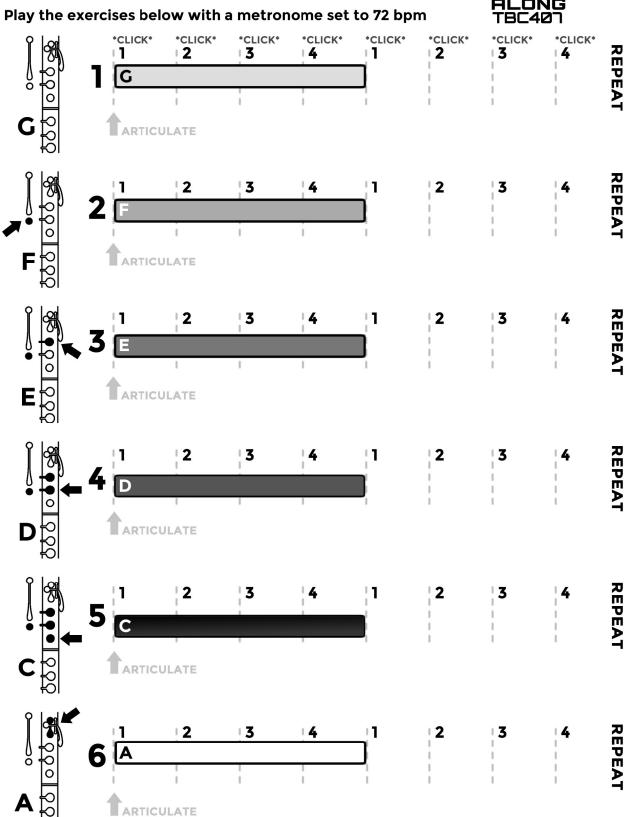


PLAYING NOTES G, F, E, D, C, & A

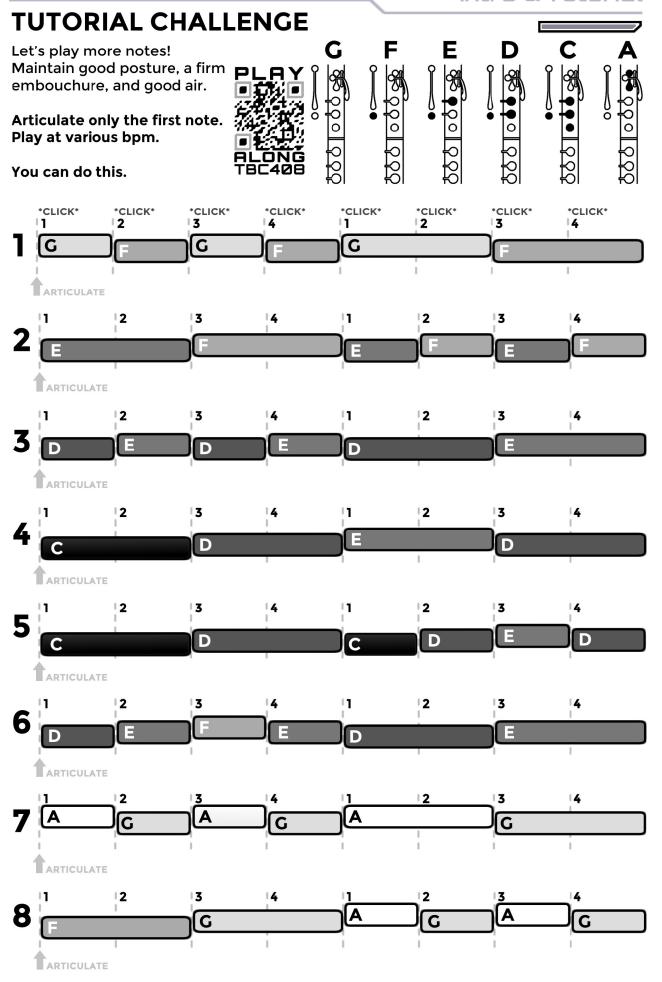
Now we get to finally start playing!

Use everything you've learned to this point to play beautiful notes!



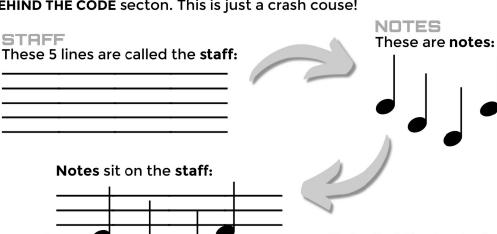


Now, go back and *PLAY the previous 2 pages* before completing the tutorial.



Intro to READING MUSIC

All these terms and elements of music will be covered thoroughly in the BEHIND THE CODE secton. This is just a crash couse!



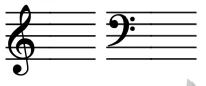


CLEFS These are clefs:



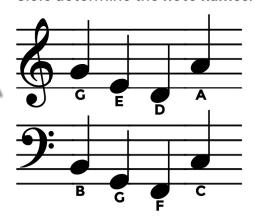
Treble Bass Clef Clef

Clefs sit at the beginning of the staff:



NOTE NAMES

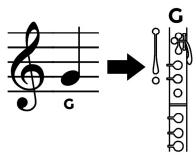
Clefs determine the note names.

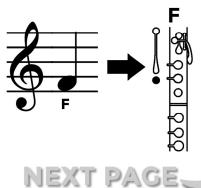


MUSICAL ALPHABET You name notes using the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, & G.



The note names tell us what notes to play on the clarinet. Clarinet music is written in treble clef.



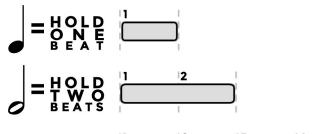


RHYTHM

These are different rhythms:

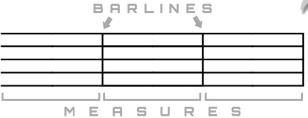


Quarter Half Whole Note Note Note **Rhythm** tells you how long to hold notes. Use these durations for now:



BARLINES and MEASURES

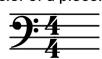
By adding **barlines** to the staff you can create **measures**:



Measures help you group rhythms together.

Time signatures are placed after the first clef of a piece:



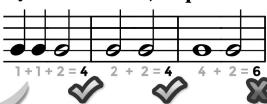




This is a **time signature**:



This time signature tells you each measure must have a group of rhythms that adds up to 4 beats.



So, if we put all these elements together, we can write exercises you've already played using **music notation**:

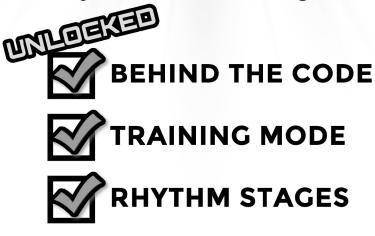


Look what you've already done and you didn't even know it!



Congrats! You're ready to adventure through the THE BAND CODE.

Choose any of the following to continue:



You can do this.