

Welcome to the

 **Fundamental Music Instruction** 

Supplementary workbook for beginning students.

The goal of this booklet is to help the very beginning student explore the first sounds, begin a study of basic rhythmic playing, learn to play in a smooth pleasing fashion and master several notes appropriate for this level of study.

To make the most progress possible, a student must find a quiet place to practice and get in the habit of truly listening to the sounds being produced. Learning to critique one's sound is the best tool for building a lasting mastery of musicianship on every level. With this in mind the music presented in this supplementary book is titled "Habits of Musicianship" and modeled after research done at the University of Texas by Robert Duke and James Byo. Try to practice 15 minutes – 5 days per week and always strive for a smooth, pleasing sound using good breath control and rhythmic clarity.

Ed Kelly, Fundamental Music Instruction Administrator

Lesson 1 Objective:

- Assemble mouthpiece properly
- Form embouchure
- Produce initial sound
- Begin basic tonguing technique
- Use initial sound to explore basic rhythm

Lesson 1 – The Mouthpiece

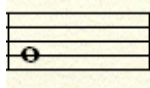
(And the Barrel)



1. Flatten your bottom lip and make sure the red part of your lip is over the ridge of your bottom teeth. (Pretend you are putting chap-stick on the lip). Avoid having the red part of your lip all on the inside of your teeth (or outside).
2. Along with the flattened lower lip, also notice your chin is flat or pointed as well. Do not allow strawberries or raspberries to form at the end of the chin. This berry motion has your chin squeezing in an upwards direction. Flattening the chin has the skin of your chin moving in a downward position.
3. Place the clarinet mouthpiece in your mouth (reed down on the lower lip). Set the reed on your lower lip - keep the chin flat. Bring the top teeth down onto the top of the mouthpiece.

*Your teacher will instruct you on proper mouthpiece assembly

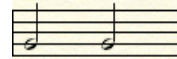
Once you can make a clear sound, begin to play notes that last 4 beats long
4 beats = whole note



(A very long note)

Also try other lengths of notes

Half Notes last
2 Beats
(A long note)



and

Quarter Notes last
1 beat each
(Short Notes)



The next step is “Articulation”. Simply put - this means to begin each note with a sound the tongue makes that clearly starts every tone. To start (without the mouthpiece) pronounce words like DON or DAWN or DONE. The place where the tip of the tongue touches the mouth in pronouncing these words is the proper placement for “Legato” articulation. Next try a sound using the tongue and the mouthpiece, breathe as you did when starting without the tongue and simply move the tongue as you would to pronounce “Dada”. Use a variety of note lengths starting with the Whole note you have already learned and add a combination of: quarter notes and half notes. [See Rhythm Pictures)



The last step in this lesson is known as “Call and Response” Your teacher will sing or play Whole, Half and Quarter notes in various combinations and you will echo these combinations back as you hear them.

Lesson Objective:

- Build upon basic mouthpiece sound
- Assemble Instrument
- Hold instrument properly
- Play first two notes.

Lesson 2



2. Holding Your Clarinet Correctly

Curve your hands slightly and place the soft pads of your fingers over the holes. Keep your left thumb close to the register key as it covers the hole underneath it completely.

Most of the weight of your clarinet should be supported by your right thumb. It is important that your right thumb supports most of the weight otherwise you will not be able to place the pads of your fingers into the holes correctly.

Keep your body relaxed, don't tighten up your shoulders, and keep your elbows to the sides.



Call and Response Examples:

(Listen to the note, tone quality and note length played by your teacher and try to echo this back as close as you possibly can)

1. Treble clef, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest.

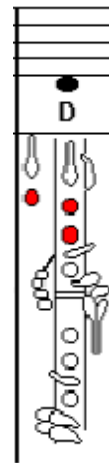
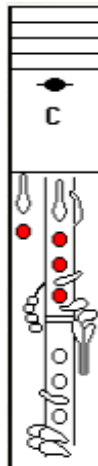
2. Treble clef, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest.

3. Treble clef, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest, C4 (whole note), rest.

4. Treble clef, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), rest, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), rest, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), rest, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), rest.

5. Treble clef, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), rest, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), rest, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), rest.

6. Treble clef, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), rest, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), rest.

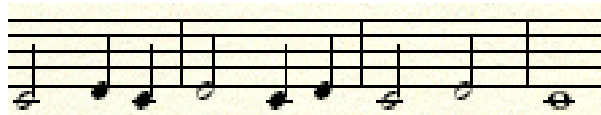


Lesson Objective:

- Reinforce legato style playing and musical control using two-note songs
- Breath control & musicianship
- Enhance Note Reading Skills



Use this excerpt to develop home practice skills:



1. The first time you read through each note say Line note or Space Note
2. The next time Say the letter names of each note (then play the excerpt)
3. Now identify each note as long short or very long – (2 beats, 1 beat, or 4 beats) – say these words keeping each word the same length as the sound it identifies.
4. Say each note identifying how many fingers each note takes. Now play all of “Breathin’ Easy” (found on the “Habits of Musicianship” page)
5. You should practice this series of notes until you can play it at a comfortable speaking speed – think of a sentence that matches the speed of the written rhythm such as “I play the Flute and it’s really cool”

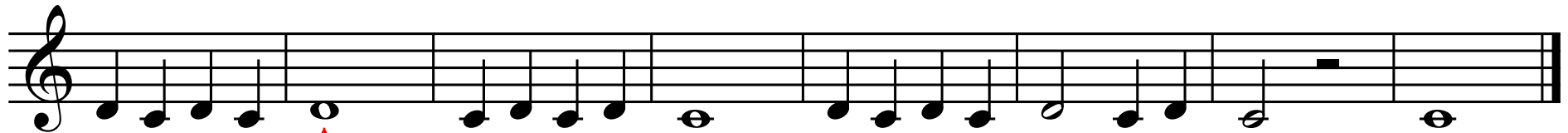
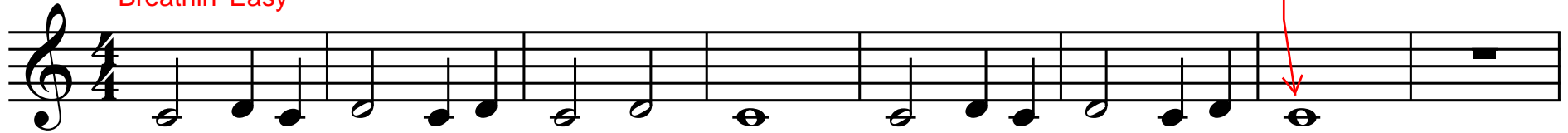
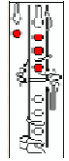
The following pages are used as a supplement to other lesson material such as the “First Songs for Band” booklet or any other lesson book used in class. The songs and exercises included in this series introduce one new thing at a time and should be played with a smooth controlled sound known as *Legato*.

Clarinet in B \flat
C and D

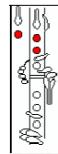
Habits of Musicianship

Breathin' Easy

This is a "ledger Line" C played with the left thumb and fingers 123



This is a Below the Staff D - played with left thumb and fingers 1,2



Remember to use the flat pad of your finger tips to completely cover each key!

Either Or



Try to play from the beginning to here with only 1 breath. Hint: don't play too slow!

Try to play with a smooth, connected sound throughout!

Wiggle Room

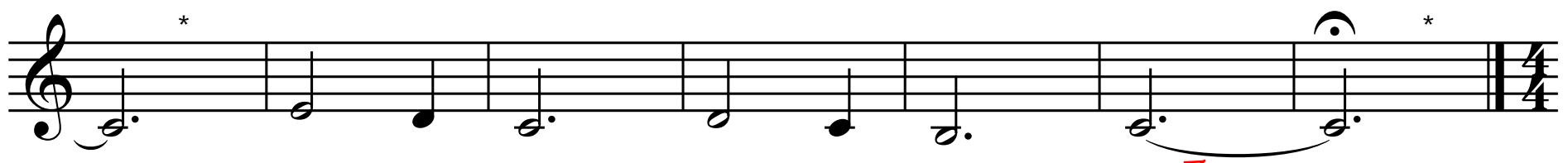
The musical score for 'Wiggle Room' is written in 4/4 time and consists of four staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first three staves end with a double bar line, while the fourth staff ends with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature. The melody features a mix of quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, with a prominent section of sixteenth-note runs in the middle of each staff. The final notes of each staff are connected by a curved line, representing a tie.

This curved line is a "tie". It attaches 2 notes together to form 1 longer sound.

3/4 march



Try to play this far in 1 breath!



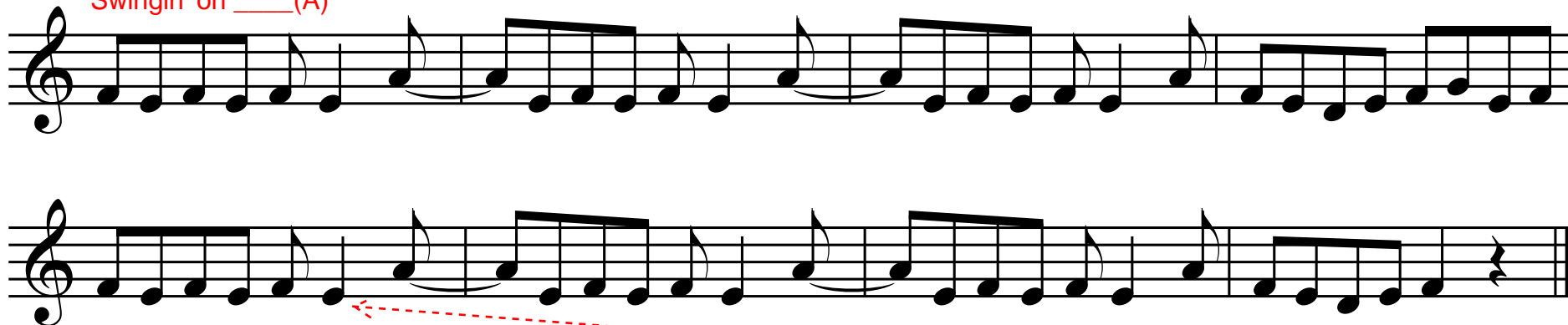
*try to play to these points in 1 breath

Fermata = play this note longer than it's normal value.

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Swingin' on ____ (A)



This eighth note/Quarter/eighth pattern is called a syncopation -
when tapping your foot the sounds are played on the Down-Up-Up


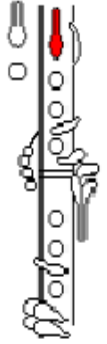
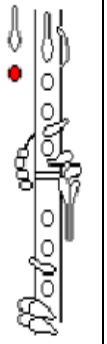
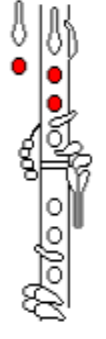
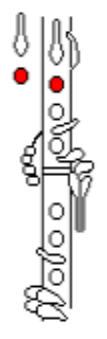
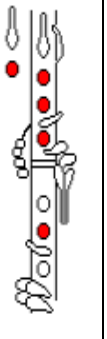
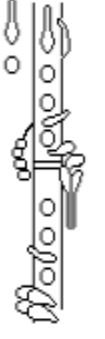
Give it up for two Notes one more time



In this booklet you have been introduced to the proper way to hold your Clarinet, form a good Embrochure to play with a pleasing tone, 7 notes for various songs and exercises, the music staff and many Rhythms. Please take a moment to review a few of these concepts.

REVIEW

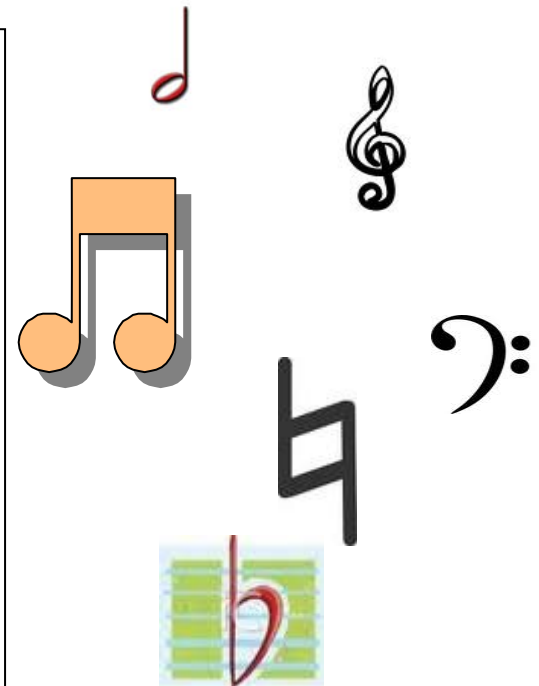
Write each note name in the box provided

1. 	2. 	3. 	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____
4. 	5. 	6. 	7. 

Fill in the blanks:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Whole note lasts for ____ beats. ♪ is a _____ Note and gets ____ beat. E is a _____ line note. A is played using the _____ Key. When tapping your foot, a note lasts for a down up and down when it is a _____ quarter note. The note F only uses the left _____. Low B uses the right _____ but low Bb uses the right _____.

Identify as many as possible:



You are now ready to move on to the intermediate workbook - congratulations !!!!