

RICHARDSON AREA BANDS

CLARINET PACKET



NAME: _____

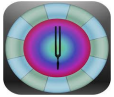
SCHOOL: _____

there's an app for that



Petronome

A metronome with animal sounds for the beats.



Tonal Energy Tuner

A tuner, a metronome, and a pitch matching miracle.



Tenuto

It's musictheory.net in app form! Great for note reading skills and getting ahead in your musical education.



Blob Chorus

It's a pitch matching game with blobs. Just do it.



iBone

A pocket trombone that teaches you songs.



Percussives Free

A marimba that you can play with hard and soft mallets – and it has the notes written on the keys – bonus.



In Tune

Think you can tell if something is sharp or flat? Good luck.



Music Theory Pro

Awesome ear training, theory, and note naming exercises.

Chromebook Apps/Extensions



Waves

A tuner for your chrome book.



Soundtrap

Create your own music using loops.



Chromatik

Sheet music for tons of popular songs AND play-along tracks. Karaoke for your instrument.

Help! What should I do?



My instrument is broken/won't play/my case is broken

1. **See a band director** first. Sometime we can fix little things.
2. **Take your instrument** to the store that you are renting it from
 - These stores usually have a repair shop
3. **Ask about your rental agreement/maintenance** repair plan
 - Some things will be fixed for free as covered under your plan
4. **Before you leave** the store
 - Ask how long it will take to fix your instrument
 - Ask for a loaner instrument if they have one to give
 - **Take your personal items (swab, mouthpiece, reeds, ligature) out of the case and bring them to band. We'll loan you an instrument.**

If you are renting from a music store, **use that store to repair your instrument**. If you own your instrument, we recommend one of the following repair shops. **Tip:** if you call daily asking **politely** about your instrument, it will probably get fixed faster.

Brook Mays Music (635 between Preston and Montfort) 972-233-9633
5756 LBJ Freeway
Dallas, TX 75240

Sam Ash Music (on 75 northbound side before 635) 214-368-6666
10838 N Central Expy
Dallas, TX 75231

Williamson Music Company (near Fry's Electronics) 972-633-8203
701 East Plano Parkway #100
Plano, TX 75074

David's Instrument Repair (On I-35 and Beltline Rd.) 972-242-7707
1215 South Broadway Street
Carrollton, TX 75006

Lonestar Percussion (for percussionist needs ONLY) 214-340-0835
10611 Control Pl
Dallas, TX

Posture Guide



WRONG!



WRONG!



Right!

- Sit up straight at the edge of your chair
- Both feet flat on the floor
- Shoulders relaxed
- Keep head on top of your shoulders
- Bring the instrument to your face; don't bring your face to the instrument

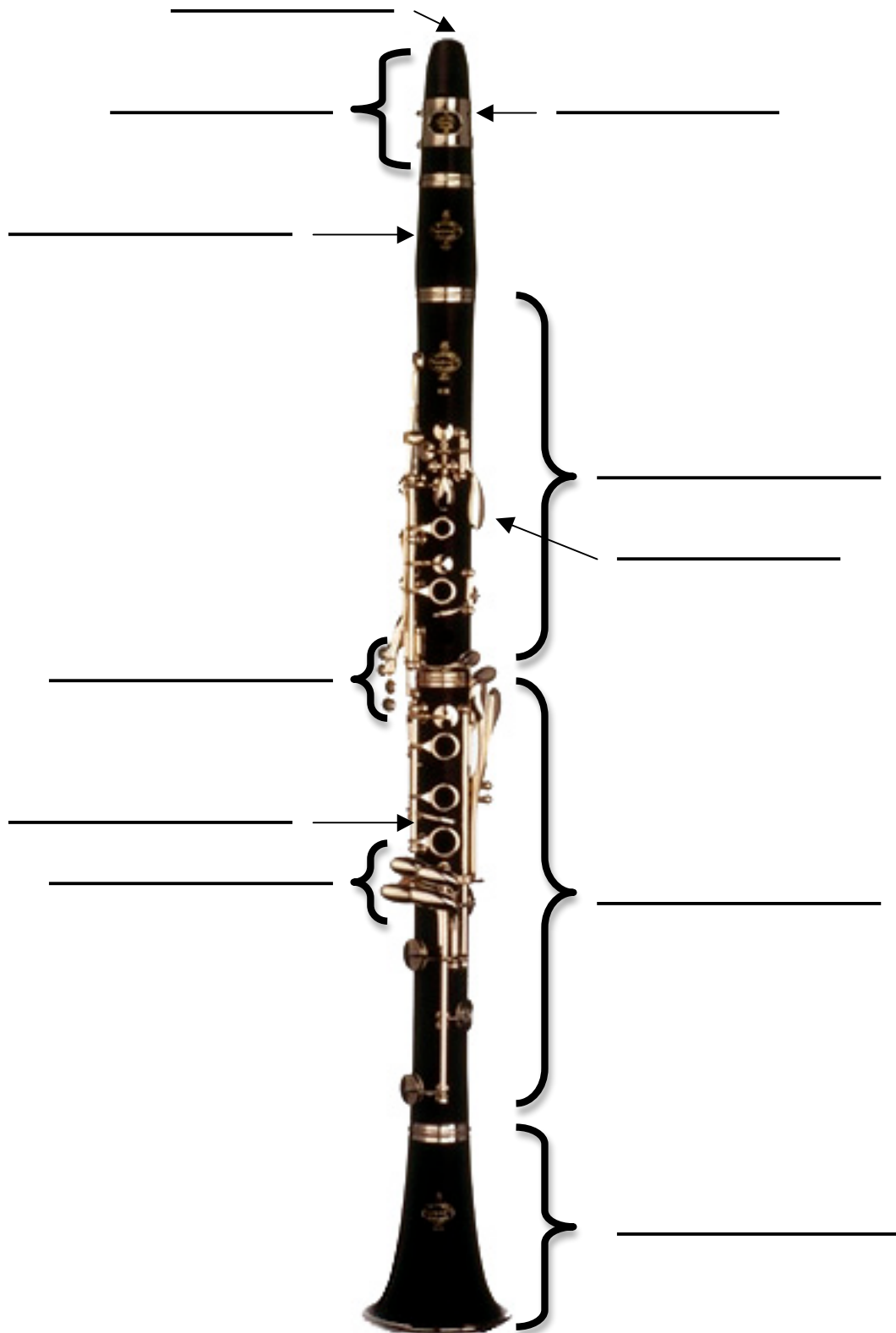
REMEMBER:

REST- Sitting silently with back against chair, feet flat on the floor, both hands on instrument

READY- Get to this position in one quick motion. Sit up straight, back not touching the chair, feet flat on the floor, hands and instrument as close to playing position as possible.

PLAY- Feet flat on the floor, sitting still and silent, horn in playing position, eyes on the director.

PARTS OF THE CLARINET



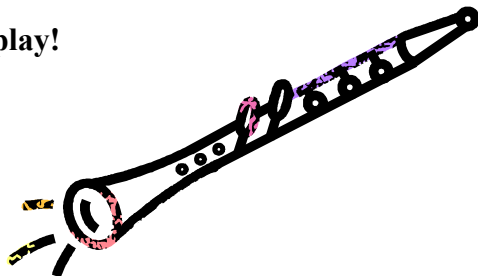
Clarinet Embouchure Checklist

- ✓ Is my bottom lip over my bottom teeth?
- ✓ Is my chin flat?
- ✓ Are my top teeth firmly “clicked” on the top of the mouthpiece?
- ✓ Are my lips covering my teeth?
- ✓ Are the corners of my mouth pushed inward?
- ✓ Are my cheeks snug against my teeth?
- ✓ Do I have enough mouthpiece/reed in my mouth?
- ✓ If my teacher came around and tried to move my barrel, could she make it move?



Clarinet Assembly Checklist

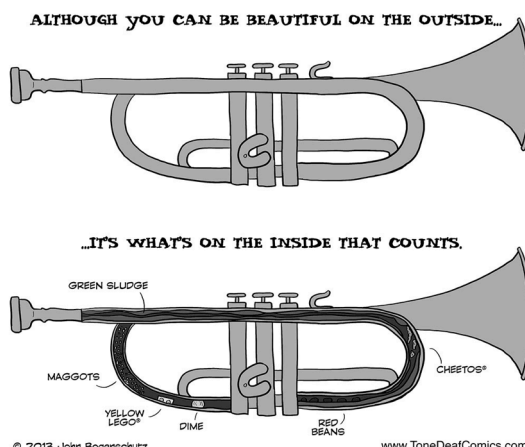
- ✓ Assemble the clarinet from the bottom to the top, starting with the bell
- ✓ When putting the clarinet together, use a GENTLE twisting motion— NEVER “shove” or “force” the pieces together!
- ✓ If you are having trouble twisting the pieces together, rub cork grease gently into the cork; make sure to wipe off the excess grease before putting the pieces together again
- ✓ When putting the upper joint onto the lower joint, gently press down the ring keys on the upper joint with the left hand so that you don’t bend the bridge
- ✓ Make sure that the bridge (the little wings) is aligned; tiny twists here!
- ✓ Line up the mouthpiece so that the hole is in line with the thumb key (register key)
- ✓ Put the ligature on BEFORE the reed to avoid chipping the tip of the reed. Remember, the screws of the ligature are on the right!
- ✓ Slide the reed under the ligature onto the mouthpiece, making sure that the tip of the reed is even with the tip of the mouthpiece (tip to tip!) and that you have the flat side of the reed touching the flat side of the mouthpiece (flat to flat!)
- ✓ Make sure that the top of the ligature is below the “line” on the reed
- ✓ Check your reed alignment on the mouthpiece
- ✓ Carefully tighten the ligature screws; they should be just tight enough to hold the reed on firmly; do NOT over-tighten!
- ✓ When not playing, be sure to use your mouthpiece cap to protect your reed
- ✓ You’re ready to play!



🎷 Maintenance Checklist 🎷

Clarinet

- ✓ Check for loose screws on the rods and thumb rest
- ✓ Swab out the clarinet
- ✓ With a dollar bill or cleaning paper, clean the pads so they aren't sticky
- ✓ Grease all of the corks on the clarinet and mouthpiece
- ✓ Wash your mouthpiece with soap and water, being careful not to get any water on the cork
- ✓ Make sure that you have at least three working reeds. If you don't, politely remind your parents to order more
- ✓ Using a dry paintbrush, clean the dust from underneath the rods and keys



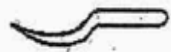
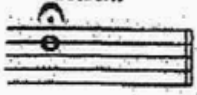
Tone Control

 shows a solid, steady tone.

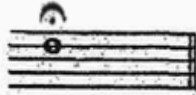


AVOID tones of the type pictured below.

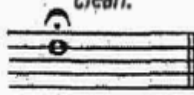
(a) A "Scooped" attack.



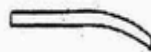
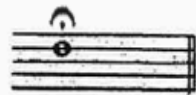
(b) A wavy Tone.



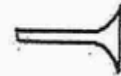
(c) Attack not clean.



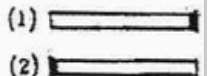
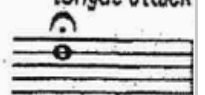
(d) Pitch drops.



(e) Breath bulge.



(1) Tongue stopped tone.
(2) Heavy tongue attack



Name Your Notes!

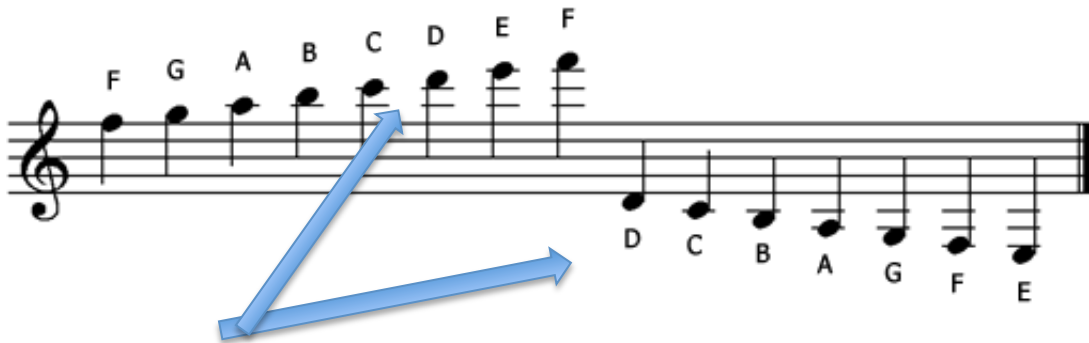
Treble Clef



Lines: Every
Good
Boy
Does
Fine

Spaces: FACE

Musical Alphabet: ABCDEFG



Ledger Lines- the lines above and below the staff
-lines and spaces above the staff,
go forward in the alphabet
-lines and spaces below the staff,
go backwards in the alphabet

Accidentals and Key Signatures!



Sharp: raises the pitch
half a step



Natural: cancels out
a sharp or a flat

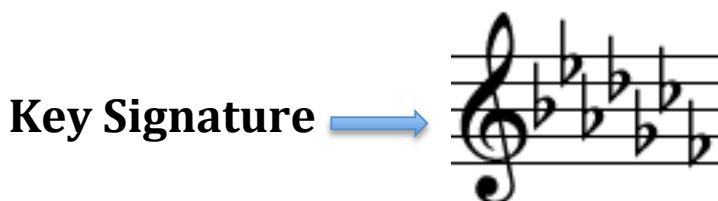


Flat: lowers the pitch
half a step

Rule of an Accidental:
They carry throughout the measure

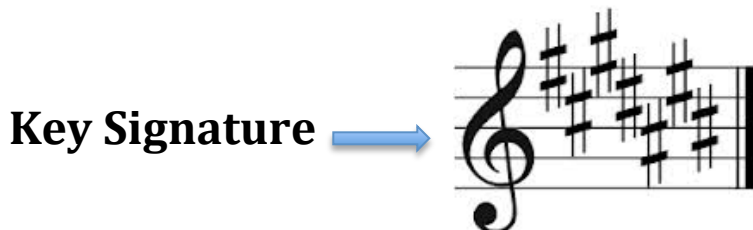
Order of Flats: BEADGCF

Remember: BEAD-Greatest Common Factor



Order of Sharps: FCGDAEB

Remember: Fat Country Girls Dance And Eat Biscuits



Clarinet in B \flat

Granny Mozart's Chocolate Chip Cookie Recipe

MILK

C D E F G

Fingerings for MILK: C (1), D (1), E (1), F (1), G (1). Fingerings for E, F, and G include diagrams of the clarinet keys and finger positions.

BUTTER

B (bad finger) A G F (red star)

Fingerings for BUTTER: B (bad finger) (1), A (1), G (1), F (red star) (1). Fingerings for A, G, and F include diagrams of the clarinet keys and finger positions.

EGGS

A B (blue star/red star) C (red star)

Fingerings for EGGS: A (1), B (blue star/red star) (1), C (red star) (1). Fingerings for B and C include diagrams of the clarinet keys and finger positions.

CAGE-FREE EGGS

D E F

Fingerings for CAGE-FREE EGGS: D (1), E (1), F (1). Fingerings for D, E, and F include diagrams of the clarinet keys and finger positions.

SUGAR

C#(priscilla)

E_b

F# (side keys)

A musical staff in treble clef showing three measures. The first measure has a whole note C#4 with a fingering diagram below it. The second measure has a whole note E_b4 with a fingering diagram below it. The third measure has a whole note F#4 with a fingering diagram below it. The notes are represented by circles with stems, and the fingerings are represented by black and white circles and lines.

FLOUR

B_b

G# (yellow star)

F# (green star)

A musical staff in treble clef showing three measures. The first measure has a whole note B_b3 with a fingering diagram below it. The second measure has a whole note G#3 with a fingering diagram below it. The third measure has a whole note F#3 with a fingering diagram below it. The notes are represented by circles with stems, and the fingerings are represented by black and white circles and lines.

MILK CHOCOLATE CHIPS

G#(jalepeno)

B_b(lobster)

C#(green star)

A musical staff in treble clef showing three measures. The first measure has a whole note G#3 with a fingering diagram below it. The second measure has a whole note B_b3 with a fingering diagram below it. The third measure has a whole note C#4 with a fingering diagram below it, indicated by an arrow from the text above. The notes are represented by circles with stems, and the fingerings are represented by black and white circles and lines.

DARK CHOCOLATE CHIPS

E_b(yellow star)

F#(bad finger)

G

A musical staff in treble clef showing three measures. The first measure has a whole note E_b3 with a fingering diagram below it. The second measure has a whole note F#3 with a fingering diagram below it. The third measure has a whole note G3 with a fingering diagram below it. The notes are represented by circles with stems, and the fingerings are represented by black and white circles and lines.

Long Tones

Concert F Descending

1

Musical notation for exercise 1, measures 1-7 and 8-14. The first staff shows measures 1-7 with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. The second staff shows measures 8-14.

2

Musical notation for exercise 2, measures 1-4.

Long Tone 1

1a

Musical notation for exercise 1a, measures 1-7 and 8-14.

1b

Musical notation for exercise 1b, measures 1-7 and 8-14.

1c

Musical notation for exercise 1c, measures 1-5 and 6-10.

1d

Musical notation for exercise 1d, measures 1-6 and 7-12.

Octave Slurs for Full Band

Clarinet in B \flat

Steady sound

7

13

Sound like one

Keep face relaxed

19

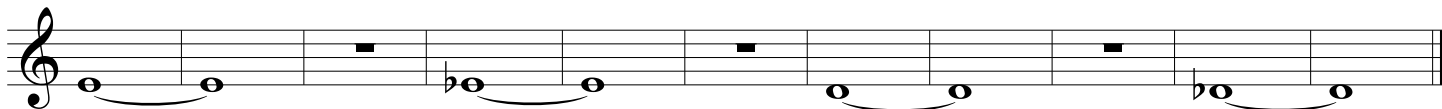
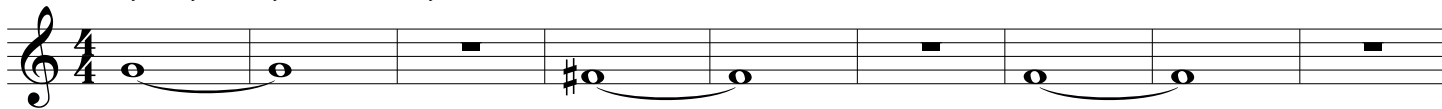
No tension

Clarinet

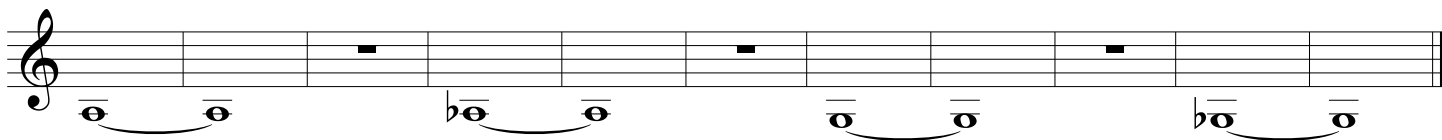
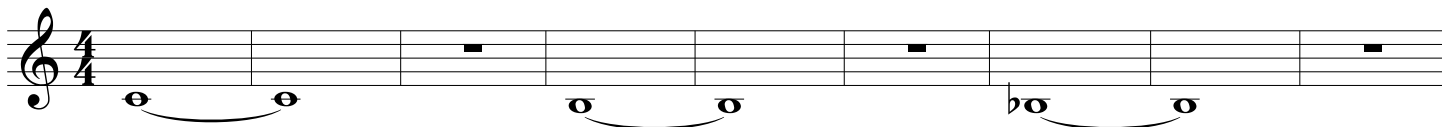
LIP SLURS

Level 1

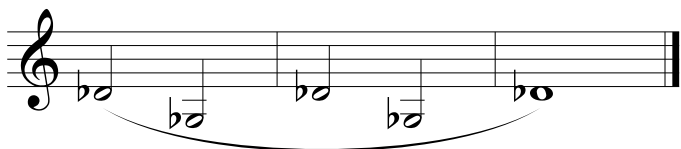
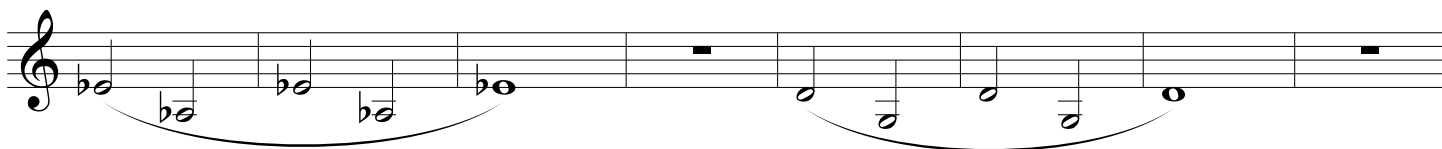
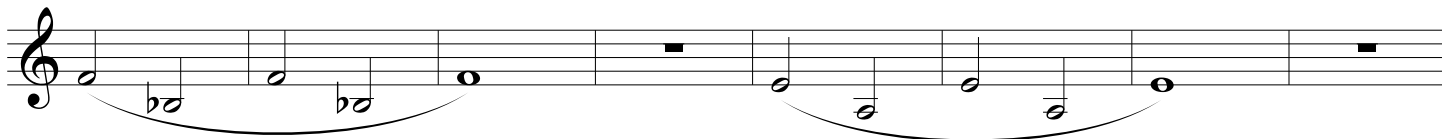
Steady body, steady sound, steady air!



Level 2



Level 3

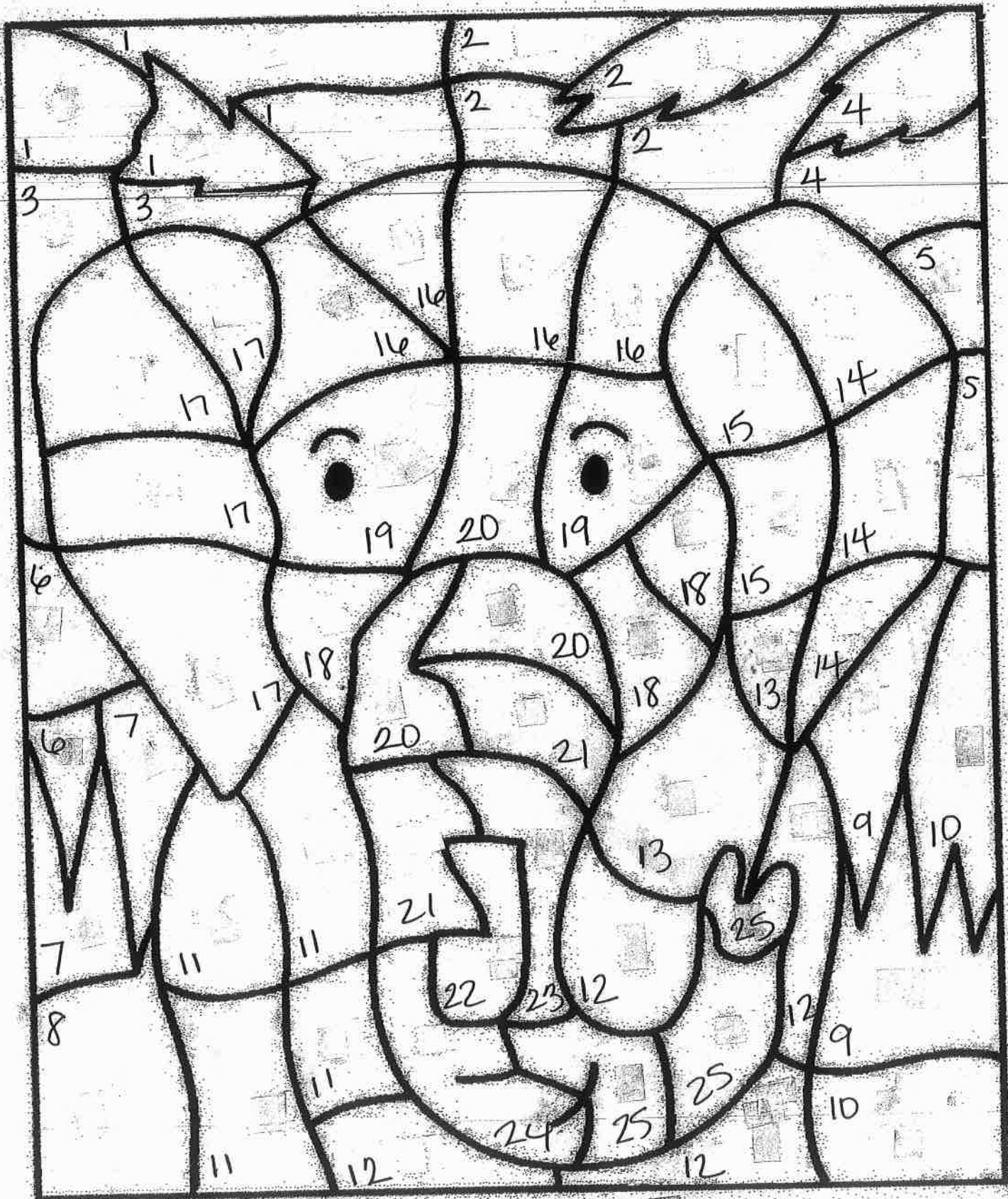


Wiggles Instructions

To color in your elephant, you need to pass off the line number at the tempo next to it. For example, to color in the elephant's eyes (#19) you need to play line 5 at quarter note = 100.

To pass off a line, you must play with good tone quality and articulation. You may pass off numbers in any order that you choose.

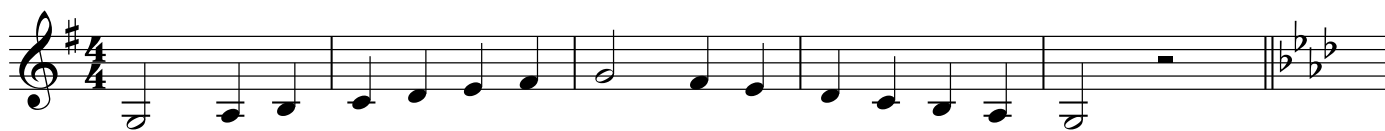
1	Line 1 @ 80
2	Line 1 @ 90
3	Line 1 @ 100
4	Line 1 @ 110
5	Line 2 @ 80
6	Line 2 @ 90
7	Line 2 @ 100
8	Line 2 @ 110
9	Line 3 @ 80
10	Line 3 @ 90
11	Line 3 @ 100
12	Line 3 @ 110
13	Line 4 @ 80
14	Line 4 @ 90
15	Line 4 @ 100
16	Line 4 @ 110
17	Line 5 @ 80
18	Line 5 @ 90
19	Line 5 @ 100
20	Line 5 @ 110
21	Line 6 @ 80
22	Line 6 @ 90
23	Line 6 @ 100
24	Line 6 @ 110
25	Line 7 @ 80



Clarinet in B \flat

One Octave Major Scales

Concert F/G



Concert F#/Ab



Concert G/A



Concert Ab/Bb



Concert A/B



Concert Bb/C



Region 3 MS Clarinet All-Region Scales

Scales must be performed by memory at the auditions

Concert B \flat (Clarinet C)

Two staves of musical notation for the Concert B \flat scale (Clarinet C). The first staff shows the ascending scale in 4/4 time, starting on B \flat (middle C) and ending on B \flat (two ledger lines below). The second staff shows the descending scale, starting on B \flat (two ledger lines below) and ending on B \flat (middle C). A slur covers the entire scale.

Concert E \flat (Clarinet F)

Two staves of musical notation for the Concert E \flat scale (Clarinet F). The first staff shows the ascending scale in 4/4 time, starting on E \flat (F) and ending on E \flat (F). The second staff shows the descending scale, starting on E \flat (F) and ending on E \flat (F). A slur covers the entire scale.

Concert A \flat (Clarinet B \flat)

Two staves of musical notation for the Concert A \flat scale (Clarinet B \flat). The first staff shows the ascending scale in 4/4 time, starting on A \flat (B \flat) and ending on A \flat (B \flat). The second staff shows the descending scale, starting on A \flat (B \flat) and ending on A \flat (B \flat). A slur covers the entire scale.

Concert D \flat (Clarinet E \flat)

Two staves of musical notation for the Concert D \flat scale (Clarinet E \flat). The first staff shows the ascending scale in 4/4 time, starting on D \flat (E \flat) and ending on D \flat (E \flat). The second staff shows the descending scale, starting on D \flat (E \flat) and ending on D \flat (E \flat). A slur covers the entire scale.

Concert F (Clarinet G)

Two staves of musical notation for the Concert F scale (Clarinet G). The first staff shows the ascending scale in 4/4 time, starting on F and ending on F. The second staff shows the descending scale, starting on F and ending on F. A slur covers the entire scale.

Concert C (Clarinet D)

Two staves of musical notation for Concert C (Clarinet D). The first staff shows the first four measures of the scale, and the second staff shows the next four measures, including a long slur over the final notes.

Concert G (Clarinet A)

Two staves of musical notation for Concert G (Clarinet A). The first staff shows the first four measures of the scale, and the second staff shows the next four measures, including a long slur over the final notes.

Chromatic

Three staves of musical notation for the Chromatic scale. The first staff shows the first four measures, the second staff shows the next four measures, and the third staff shows the final four measures, including a long slur over the final notes.

BONUS - Concert E_b (Clarinet F), 3 Octaves

Two staves of musical notation for Bonus - Concert E_b (Clarinet F), 3 Octaves. The first staff shows the first four measures, and the second staff shows the next four measures, including a long slur over the final notes.

BONUS - Concert F (Clarinet G), 3 Octaves

Two staves of musical notation for Bonus - Concert F (Clarinet G), 3 Octaves. The first staff shows the first four measures, and the second staff shows the next four measures, including a long slur over the final notes.

B^b Clarinet Fingering Chart

The most common fingering for each note is shown first. The other fingerings are considered to be alternate fingerings.

E	F	F#	G ^b	G	G#	A ^b	A	A#	B ^b

B	C	C#	D ^b	D	D#	E ^b	E	F

F#	G ^b	G	G#	A ^b	A	A#	B ^b	B

C

C# D \flat

D

D# E \flat

E

F

F# G \flat

A musical staff showing notes C, C# D \flat , D, D# E \flat , E, F, and F# G \flat . Each note is accompanied by a diagram of a stringed instrument (likely a guitar) with dots indicating finger positions on the fretboard. Some diagrams include a hand icon showing the correct hand position and fingering.

G

G# A \flat

A

A# B \flat

B

C

C# D \flat E

A musical staff showing notes G, G# A \flat , A, A# B \flat , B, C, and C# D \flat E. Each note is accompanied by a diagram of a stringed instrument with dots indicating finger positions. Some diagrams include a hand icon and a '0000' marking.

D

D# E \flat

E

F

F# G \flat

G

A musical staff showing notes D, D# E \flat , E, F, F# G \flat , and G. Each note is accompanied by a diagram of a stringed instrument with dots indicating finger positions.

NAME _____

ALL CLARINETS FINGERING TEST

