

Book 1 teaches you that the low register is the most important for clarinet control. In Book 2, there are many low register warm ups and other “over the break” exercises to help you with this control. Play them many times. Generally, play the low register solidly and go over the “break” slightly softer.

THROAT NOTES (The “Break”)

Throat notes require special attention: in order to have a smooth transition between registers, it is better to play these notes slightly louder.

SOUND

One should practise slowly and produce the best sound possible. Until a good embouchure and tone are formed, it is best to play *mezzo-forte* (medium loud). Once there is control, one should also play the pieces and exercises softly.

BREATHING SUGGESTIONS

Where there are no natural breathing places, I suggest the following:

When a breath is needed,

- 1) Come to a stop on the first note of a bar (preferably the beginning of a phrase).
- 2) Hold the note for two beats (while still counting).
- 3) Take a breath and start on the next beat with the note you stopped on, and continue playing.

ARTICULATION

Increase the air supply when going from slurred to articulated notes. Staccato means “detached”, NOT “short”.

FINGERINGS

“L” means “left”; “R” means “right”.

Here are explanations of some of the signs used in the book:



- a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)
- a)
- TOGETHER, play the notes B and C, with their respective fingerings TOGETHER.
- b)
- Although there are intervening notes between the first B and C, play the B and C with their respective fingerings TOGETHER
- c)
- LEAVE ON . This sign means to play the note “C” with the “R” fingering. When you play the note “B” (with the left), do not let go of the key with the “R” fingering, but LEAVE ON.
- d)
- This sign means to leave the keys indicated depressed for the entire LEAVE ON line.
- e)
- In the chromatic transition from C to C \sharp , leave the “R” finger pressing on the C key while playing C \sharp .

21 Slow

Play the low notes solidly; the upper notes softer - with a good sound.



Musical score for exercise 21. It consists of two staves of music in common time (C). The first staff starts with a dynamic of *f* and a *p*, followed by a *simile* instruction. The second staff continues the melodic line. Both staves feature eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

22

Make smooth transitions between the registers.



Musical score for exercise 22. It consists of three staves of music in common time (C). The first staff shows a transition between registers with a sharp sign below the staff. The second staff shows another transition with a double sharp sign below the staff. The third staff shows a final transition with a double sharp sign below the staff. Each staff contains eighth-note patterns with slurs.

23

Allegro

Give more air support on the articulated notes.



Musical score for exercise 23. It consists of five staves of music in common time (C). The first staff features dynamic markings *L R* above the notes and *R* below the staff. The second staff features dynamic markings *L R* above the notes and *R* below the staff. The third staff features dynamic markings *p* and *L R*. The fourth staff features dynamic markings *L R*. The fifth staff features dynamic markings *L R*. Each staff contains eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamic markings.

Low Register Warm Ups - for Breathing Suggestions, see Introduction.

Sheet music for low register warm-ups in G major, featuring six staves of eighth-note exercises. The first five staves are in common time (4/4), and the last staff is in 3/4 time. The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are indicated above the 3/4 time staff, followed by "D.C. al fine". The key signature is one sharp (G major).

Scale of E Minor

Sheet music for the Scale of E Minor, featuring five staves of sixteenth-note exercises. The first four staves are in common time (4/4), and the last staff is in 3/4 time. The music consists of continuous sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings "R", "RL", "L", and "LR" are marked on various notes. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are indicated above the 3/4 time staff, followed by "R L R R". The key signature is one sharp (E major).