Before we begin...

YOU ARE **CREATIVE**

YOU ARE A **MUSICIAN**

YOU **CAN** DO THIS
THE MUSICAL ALPHABET

FORWARDS →  E F G A B C D E F G A B C

BACKWARDS ←  A B C D E F G A B C

G A B C D E F G
Q & A

1) What letter comes after G?

2) When we move forwards in the alphabet, does the sound go up or down?

3) When we move backwards in the alphabet, does the sound go up or down?

PENCIL GAMES

WITHOUT looking at the previous page, fill in the missing letters:

forwards:
1) A __ __ D __ __ __ __ __ C __ __
2) E __ __ __ B __ __ __ F __ __ __

backwards:
3) C B __ __ F __ __ __ __ A __ __
4) F __ __ __ __ __ G __ __ __ C __

BAND @ HOME

1) Use the video online to help you.

2) Say the Musical Alphabet forwards and backwards 5 times in a row perfectly without looking at it.

3) Challenge your friends and family to say the Musical Alphabet forwards and backwards and see who can do it well.
Breath Support: how we use our air to play a wind instrument.

Use your stomach to push the air up and out of your body.

BUILDING LUNG CAPACITY

1) Breathe air **IN** like you are whispering the letter **O**

2) Breathe air **OUT** like you are whispering the word **TOE**

**ALWAYS DO THIS WITH EXCELLENT POSTURE**
**USE AS MUCH AIR AS POSSIBLE**
**SITTING UP STRAIGHT & TALL**
**KEEP YOUR SHOULDERS RELAXED!**
BREATHING EXERCISES

At the same speed as the second-hand of a clock:

1) Breathe IN for 4 counts OUT for 4 counts
2) Breathe IN for 3 counts OUT for 5 counts
3) Breathe IN for 2 counts OUT for 6 counts
4) Breathe IN for 1 count OUT for 7 counts

MAKE UP SOME OF YOUR OWN COMBINATIONS!

1) Carefully cut out the four bulls-eyes on page 35.
2) Challenge your friends and family to see who can blow a bulls-eye against the wall for the longest amount of time (aim right for the center!).
3) Go through the steps above sitting with good posture.
Music always has a resting tone, or the tonic, or the home note.

The resting tone in Major tonality is DO.

The resting tone in minor tonality is LA.

REMEMBER THIS

1) Music always has a resting tone, or the tonic, or the home note.

2) The resting tone in Major tonality is DO.

3) The resting tone in minor tonality is LA.

BAND @ HOME

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1) Practice speaking through the solfège syllables forwards and backwards.
Embouchure: how to form your mouth to play an instrument.

THE FOUR STEPS

1) Say the letter **V** really slowly… **VVVVVVVVVVVVVEEEEEEE**
   *This sets your mouth in the proper position*

2) Rest your top teeth on top of the mouth piece

3) Close your lips around the rest of the mouth piece like you are saying “V”

4) And blow

ALWAYS REMEMBER

**V**
1) Go through all of the steps above. Watch the video online to help you.

2) Use a mirror to see what your embouchure looks like.

3) Make a good sound on your Clarinet 5 times in a row, taking it away from your mouth after each time.

4) Show someone at home how to make a sound!
HOLDING THE CLARINET

LEFT HAND
ON TOP

RIGHT HAND
ON BOTTOM
RIGHT HAND

1) Your right hand should be holding the imaginary water bottle. Place your thumb under the thumb rest.

2) Place your three fingers over the three keys in the bottom joint. Use your finger tips.

FINGER POSITION

This is the specific part of the finger that covers the holes. If your finger does not cover the hole properly, air will escape and it will cause shrill and squeaky noises when playing.
LEFT HAND

1) Your left hand should also hold an imaginary water bottle.

2) The thumb covers the thumb key in the back.
   *Make sure it is completely covered so air cannot escape*

3) The finger tips cover the three keys in the front.

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**BAND @ HOME**

1) Use the video online to help you.

2) Make a sound with only your right hand fingers down, then with only your left hand fingers down, then with both hands covering all of the holes.

3) Go teach someone at home how to play this sound!
**Clarinet Lesson 7**

**TONGUING**

*Tonguing*: how we start the sound with the tongue

**HOW TO TONGUE**

1) Say the word **THE**. Say it slowly… TTTTTTHHHHHHHEEEEEEEE

2) You will feel your tongue go against the bottom of your teeth.

3) Play a **G**, and bring your tongue to the reed like you are saying **THE**

**TROUBLESHOOTING**

▶ Don’t let your tongue *stop* the reed from vibrating. It just needs to *dampen* it. You should still hear a sound when your tongue is resting on the reed.

▶ It might tickle at first… you just need to get used to it.

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1) Go through all of the steps above. Watch the video online to help you.

2) Play a **G**, and go back and forth placing your tongue on the reed. Start slowly and gradually speed up.

3) Challenge yourself to see how long you can keep your tongue on the reed without it stopping the sound.
CLARINET FINGERINGS

ALWAYS REMEMBER

1) Your fingers need to completely cover the holes.

2) Keep your fingers close to the keys, always ready to push down.

FINGER POSITION

This is the specific part of the finger that covers the holes. If your finger does not cover the hole properly, air will escape and it will cause shrill and squeaky noises when playing.

BAND @ HOME

1) Use the video online to help you.

2) Ask someone to watch you play these notes and have them look to see if your fingers are completely covering the holes or not.
C is DO

Q & A

1) Is this Major or minor?

2) Which note is your resting tone?
A is LA

Q & A

1) Is this Major or minor?

2) Which note is your resting tone?
F is DO

Q & A

1) Is this **Major** or **minor**?

2) Which note is your *resting tone*?
Q & A

1) Is this **Major** or **minor**?

2) Which note is your *resting tone*?
CHROMATIC SCALE

C  C#  D  D#  E  F  F#
OR  OR  OR  OR  OR  OR
Db  Eb  Eb  Gb

- 22 -
1) The Chromatic Scale is when you play every note on the instrument, in order, up or down.

2) When you go up, use sharps (#). When you go down, use flats (b).

3) It can start and end on any note.

ALWAYS REMEMBER

G  G#  A#  Bb  B  C
just like you take notes to help you remember what your teacher told you, we also have notes in music. They exist to remind you of what you have already learned.

It is called **Music Notation**.

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[www.BasicBand.info](http://www.BasicBand.info)

1) Watch the Lesson for Everyone video called “Music Notation” to be sure you understand it.
**STEP 1**

- Hold out your hand.
- How many fingers do you have?
- How many spaces in between those fingers?

**STEP 2**

- Just like you have lined paper to write notes on, we also have a special type of lines, called a **music staff**.
- The staff has 5 lines, and 4 spaces in between the lines... just like your hand.

**STEP 3**

- Let's recall some of the solfège syllables:
  - SO
  - FA
  - MI
  - RE
  - DO
  - TI
  - LA
STEP 4

- We can make any line or any space on the staff **DO**

- The picture below shows **DO** on the imaginary line below the staff

     ____________________________
     ____________________________
     ____________________________
     ____________________________
     ____________________________
     **DO**

- As long as we know where **DO** is, we can figure out where everything else is

STEP 5

- When we write notes on the music staff, they alternate between lines and spaces:

  line – space – line – space – line – space – line – space – line

- Think about what the solfège syllables for the rest of the lines and spaces are going to be.

     ____________________________
     ____________________________
     ____________________________
     ____________________________
     ____________________________
     **DO**
     **TI**
     **LA**
     **SO**
     **FA**
     **MI**
     **RE**
     **DO**
     **TI**
STEP 6
- Instead of writing the syllables on every line and space, we are going to draw a line to show us where DO is.

- To tell us which pitch to sing or play, we are going to draw oval notes on its line or space.

STEP 7
- The arrow points to DO.

- Write in the rest of the solfège syllables.

- Sing these patterns.

[Diagrams of music notation showing DO and other notes]
MAJOR TONAL PATTERNS

DO is C

Be expressive when performing with your voice and with your instrument!
DUPLICATE RHYTHM PATTERNS

Be expressive when performing with your voice and with your instrument!
TRIPLE RHYTHM PATTERNS

Be expressive when performing with your voice and with your instrument!
# Playing Record

*Only check off each day that you spend at least 10 minutes playing your instrument.*

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<th>M</th>
<th>Tu</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>Th</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sa</th>
<th>Su</th>
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<td>R. Glynn</td>
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- 33 -