

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)  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#, leave the “R” finger pressing on the C key while playing C#.

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Slow

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

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Make smooth transitions between the registers.

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Allegro

Give more air support on the articulated notes.

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

Five staves of musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The first three staves contain continuous eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff is in 3/4 time. The fifth staff includes first and second endings, with a 'D.C. al fine' instruction.

Scale of E Minor

Six staves of musical notation for the E minor scale. The first two staves are in 4/4 time, and the last four staves are in 3/4 time. Fingerings and handings (R/L) are indicated throughout.