

CLARINET

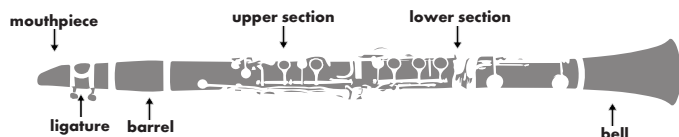
T H E
LET'S PLAY
BAND
METHOD

Edited and Arranged by Derrick Maxey

Special thanks to: Grayson Switzer, Designer, Emily Jones, Designer,
J.J. Johnson, Percussion Contributor, Daniel Lenzer, Bassoon Contributor
Instrument fingering font from MusicTeacherTools.com

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Getting Started



Assembling Your Instrument

Before assembling your instrument, put the thin end of your reed in your mouth. Hold the lower section in your hand avoiding putting pressure on any keys or rods. Gently twist the bell onto the cork of the lower section. Gently twist the upper section and lower sections together, making sure the bridge key connects and again avoiding putting pressure on any key or rods to avoid damage. Twist the larger end of the barrel onto the upper section. Twist the mouthpiece into the barrel. Make sure the open end of the mouthpiece is in line with the thumb rest on the back of the instrument.

Holding Your Instrument

The side of your right thumb should be positioned under the thumb rest. Your first three fingers in each hand cover the tone holes. Make sure to use the fleshy “pad” of each finger, not the fingertip, to cover each tone hole. Keep your elbows out naturally and point the bell out slightly in front of you, not straight at the ground.

Getting A Sound

Moisten your reed by putting the thin end in your mouth. Place the flat side of the reed up against the flat side of the mouthpiece with the thin end of the reed in line with the tip of the mouthpiece. Carefully slide the ligature down around the reed. Make sure it’s loose enough to fit down below the half circle shaved into the reed. Then tighten the screws of the ligature holding the reed in place. Roll your bottom lip over your bottom teeth. Position the mouthpiece on your bottom lip so about half an inch of reed is in your mouth. Your top teeth should rest on top of the mouthpiece. Close your mouth around the mouthpiece keeping your chin down and corners of your mouth firm.

Playing Position

Many athletes have learned there is a proper way to approach the plate or the free throw line for the highest probability for success; it's the same way when playing an instrument! The following strategies have been proven to ensure the highest probability of achieving the fullest and richest tone quality on your instrument:

- Keep both feet flat on the floor
- Keep your shoulders down and relaxed
- Think about sitting up straight and making yourself as tall as possible

***Bring your instrument up to you,
don't slouch down to reach your instrument!***



Air Support

Your instrument is a *wind* instrument. The air you put into the instrument is the key ingredient to the best possible sound. Take each breath in slowly and steadily through your mouth, not your nose. When you breathe out, keep your mouth and throat open and relaxed. Think about using “warm” air. Practice exhaling warm air onto your hand as if you were trying to fog up a window or mirror.

Instrument Care

Wipe off any extra moisture before returning your reed to the reed case. Run your swab through the mouthpiece before returning it to the instrument case. Mouthpieces should be washed weekly with warm water. Make sure you let it air dry before returning to the case. Put the swab into the bell end of the instrument and pull through the barrel end. Twist off the barrel carefully and dry off any extra moisture before returning to the case. Carefully remove the lower section and the bell and return them to the case. Always make sure each section is dry before returning to the case.

Let's Play!



fermata

“Keep holding the note until
your conductor indicates
for you to stop”

REST

For a musician, a rest isn't a break,
we're always counting or watching the
conductor to see when we get to play again!

G

A musical staff in treble clef showing a sequence of notes and rests. It starts with a G note (circled) with a fermata above it. This is followed by a measure with a black 'REST' label. Then another G note with a fermata, another 'REST' measure, and a final G note with a fermata. Above the first G, there is a large green 'G' and a vertical sequence of eight small circles.

A musical staff in treble clef showing a sequence of notes and rests. It starts with four G notes (circled) in the first measure. This is followed by a measure with a black 'REST' label. Then four G notes in the third measure, another 'REST' measure, and four G notes in the fifth measure.

F

A musical staff in treble clef showing a sequence of notes and rests. It starts with an F note (circled) with a fermata above it. This is followed by a measure with a black 'REST' label. Then another F note with a fermata, another 'REST' measure, and a final F note with a fermata. Above the first F, there is a large green 'F' and a vertical sequence of eight small circles.

A musical staff in treble clef showing a sequence of notes and rests. It starts with four F notes (circled) in the first measure. This is followed by a measure with a black 'REST' label. Then four G notes (circled) in the third measure, another 'REST' measure, and four F notes (circled) in the fifth measure.

E

REST

REST

REST

REST

D

REST

REST

REST

REST

C

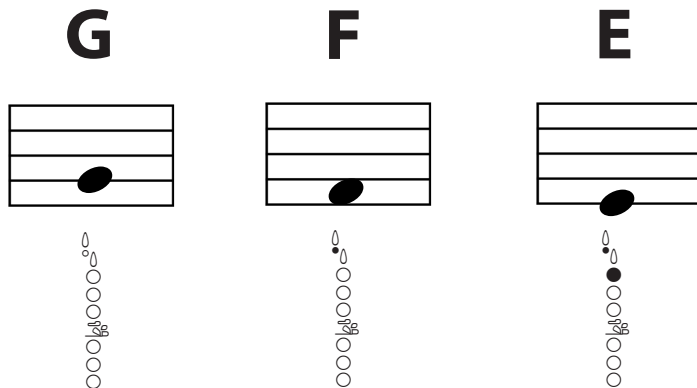
REST

REST

REST

REST

Fingerings



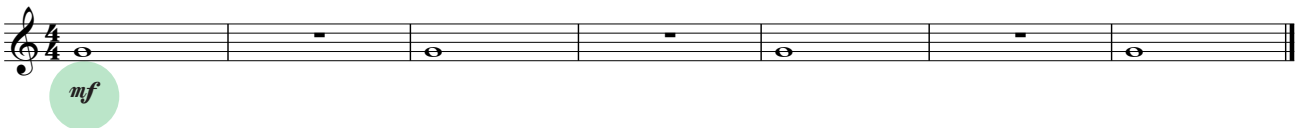
mf
mezzo forte
 “medium loud”

music theory

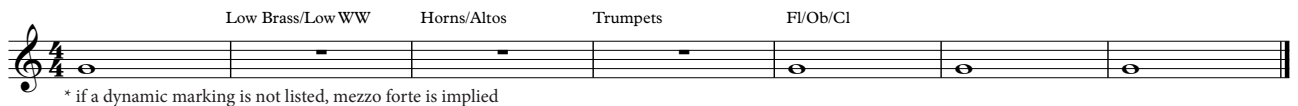
 **whole note**
 sustain sound 4 beats

 **whole rest**
 count 4 beats rest

1 Lift Off



2 Around The Room



* if a dynamic marking is not listed, mezzo forte is implied

3 Stargazing



repeat sign
 go back to the beginning,
 or another repeat sign

key signature



an accidental can appear before the
 note, or at the beginning of the line
 in what's called the 'key signature'

4

Oracle



5

Interstellar



6

Memory

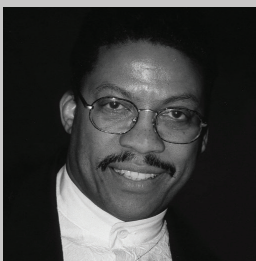


7

Three Note Funk



Herbie Hancock



Herbie Hancock is an American pianist that during his time with the Miles Davis Quintet, started playing jazz piano like no one ever had before. He was one of the inventors of a new subgenre of jazz called "Post-Bop."

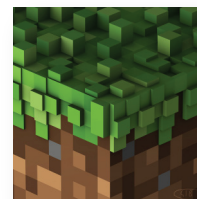
"Watermelon Man"
 by Herbie Hancock



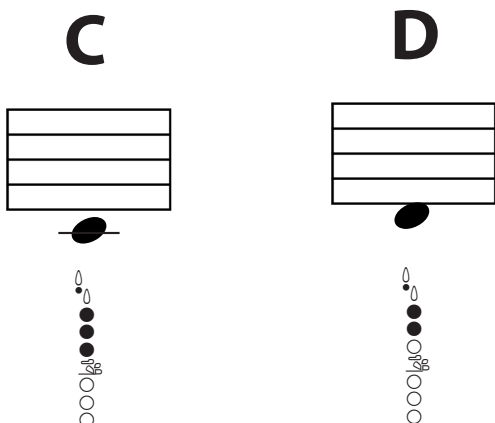
"Subwoofer Lullaby"

from the Minecraft Soundtrack

Get extra practice playing **whole notes** and the note "**Concert D**" by scanning the QR Play Button below.



Fingerings



mp
mezzo piano
 “medium soft”

music theory

 **half note**
 sustain sound 2 beats

 **half rest**
 count 2 beats rest

8

Au Claire de la Lune

Welsh Folk Song



9

Cardiff By The Sea

French Folk Song



mp

10

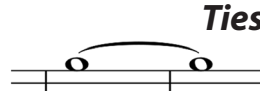
Hot Cross Buns

English Folk Song



time signature

4 beats in a measure
4 quarter note gets the beat

**Ties**

combines the values of two notes. Don't tongue the second note

11

Country Walk

French Folk Song



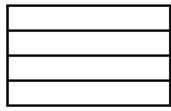
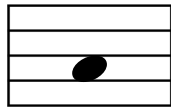
12

Merrily We Roll Along

Charlie Tobias



Fingerings

B

A


breath mark
the best spot to take a deep
breath through your mouth

p
piano
“soft”

music theory



quarter note
gets 1 beat



quarter rest
count 1 beat

14

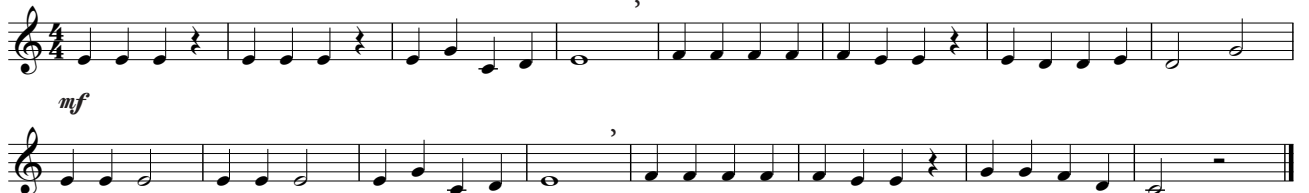
Stodola Pumpa

Czech Folk Song


15

Jingle Bells

James Lord Pierpont


16

Go Tell Aunt Rhody

American Folk Song

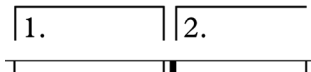




fermata

hold the note out longer

1st and 2nd Endings some repeats indicate a different ending to play for each time through



17 Jasmine Flower

Chinese Folk Song



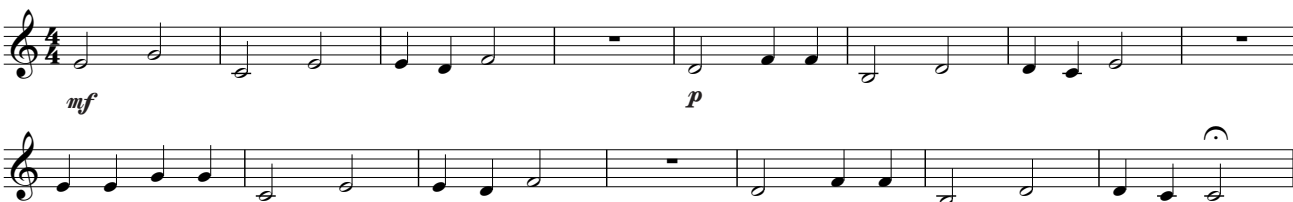
18 Surprise Symphony

Joseph Haydn



19 Mary Ann

Jamaican Folk Song



The Kronos Quartet



The Kronos Quartet is a string quartet based in San Francisco. A **quartet** is a musical ensemble consisting of four musicians. Kronos has been in existence since 1973 and has had over nine hundred musical pieces composed for them.

"Lux Aeterna"
by The Kronos Quartet

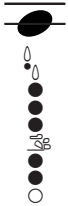


"Look What You Made Me Do"

by Taylor Swift (2017)

Get extra practice playing **quarter notes** by scanning the QR Play Button below:





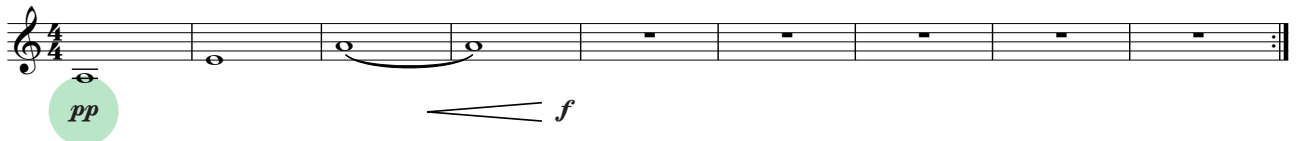
pp
pianissimo
“very soft”

cresc.

decresc.

decrescendo
gradually get softer

Richard Strauss



Korean Folk Song



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



Finnish Folk Song



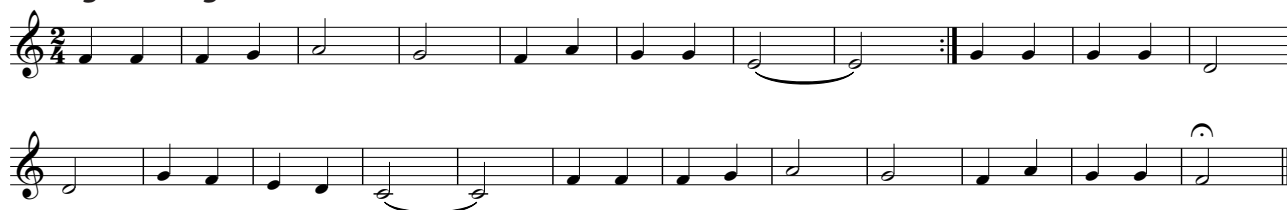
pick up notes

notes that happen
before the first full
measure

24

The Bridge At Avignon

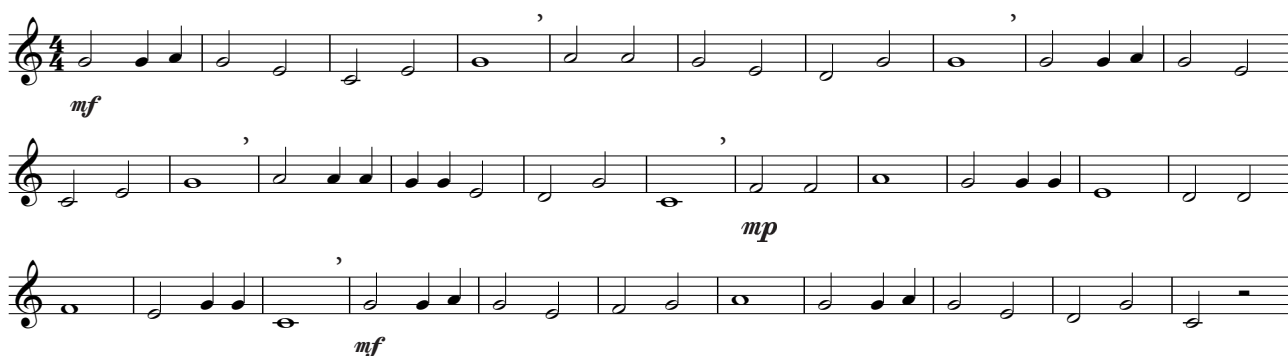
French Folk Song



25

Up On The Housetop

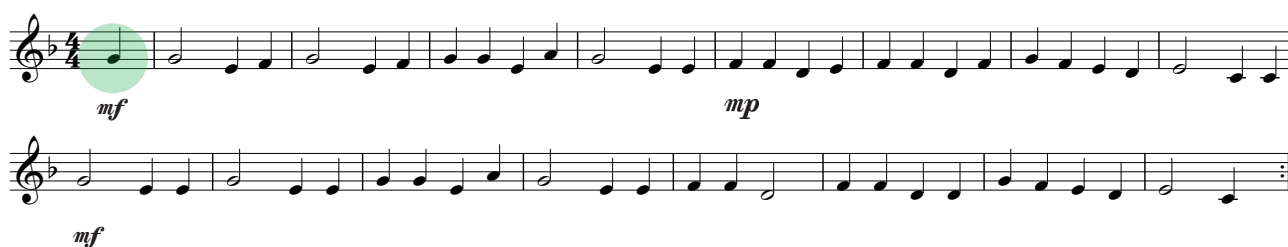
Benjamin Hanby



26

A Tisket A Tasket

American Folk Song

**Aretha Franklin**

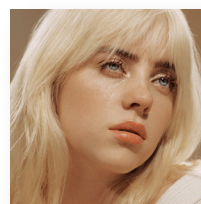
Aretha Franklin was a vocalist and pianist who is still regarded today as the "Queen of Soul." **Soul** is a style of music that combines elements of gospel, rhythm and blues and jazz and became popular in the U.S. in the 1950s and 60s.

"A Tisket A Tasket"
by Aretha Franklin



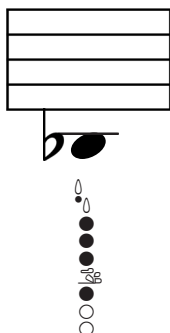
"You Should See Me In A Crown"
by Billie Eilish (2019)

Get extra practice playing **quarter notes** and the note **"Concert G"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:

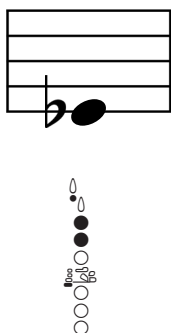


Fingerings

Bb



Eb



C

"common time"

another way of
indicating $\frac{4}{4}$ time

music theory

"accidentals"

- b flat** lowers the sound of the note
- # sharp** raises the sound of the note
- natural** cancels out a sharp or flat

27

Mary Had A Little Lamb

American Folk Song



28

Jolly Old Saint Nicholas

James R. Murray, words by Emily Clark Huntington Miller



29

Love Somebody

Joan Whitney, Alex Kramer



time signatures

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ **beats in a measure**
quarter note gets the beat

tempo - how fast or slow to play

Andante
slow

Moderato
medium

Allegro
fast

30

Dredyl, Dredyl

Israeli Folk Song

Allegro



31

London Bridge

English Folk Song

Moderato



32

Amigas

Hispanic Folk Song

* if a tempo marking is not listed, Moderato is implied



"Duke" Ellington



Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington was a **prolific** jazz composer, meaning he wrote a great number of jazz compositions, many which are still considered 'standards' today. The "Duke" helped propel jazz to being regarded on the same level as classical music.

"Mood Indigo"
by Duke Ellington



"Carol of the Bells"

by Transiberian Orchestra (1996)

Get extra practice playing in $\frac{3}{4}$ time and the notes "Concert Ab and Db" by scanning the QR Play Button below:



3 *beats in a measure*
4 *quarter note gets the beat*

ff
fortissimo
 “very loud”

music theory

eighth notes



two eighth notes
fit equally into
each beat



“Cantaloupe Island” by Herbie Hancock

33

Old Macdonald

British Folk Song



Allegro

34

Ezekial Saw The Wheel

African American Spiritual





35

Bonjour Mes Amis

French Folk Song



36

Chiapanecas

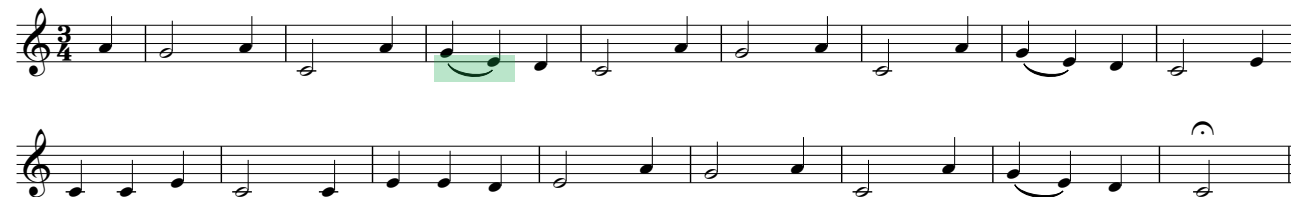
Mexican Folk Song



37

Goodbye Old Paint

Charley Willis

**Miles Davis**

Miles Davis was an American trumpeter and bandleader that became one of the most influential figures in 20th century music. Throughout his career he continued to innovate and find new ways to play the trumpet and compose music.

"All Blues"
by Miles Davis



"We Will Rock You"
by Queen (1977)

Get extra practice playing **eighth notes** and the notes **"Concert Ab and Db"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



Fingerings

F#

Bb


sfz

sfortzando piano

“attack the note forte
and hold it piano”

music theory



dotted half note

when a dot is placed beside a note it adds
half the original value to the note.
Dotted half notes get 3 beats.

38

Theme from Symphony No. 1

Johannes Brahms



39

Roses

Hispanic Folk Song



40

Oranges and Lemons

English Folk Song



triplets

three notes that are
playing evenly
within one beat

articulation - a special way to play a note

tenuto
long

staccato
short

accent
emphasized

41

"Spring" from Four Seasons

Antonio Vivaldi

Allegro



42

It Had To Be You

Isham Jones

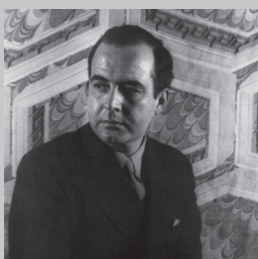


43

Minka, Minka

Ukrainian Folk Song

Allegro

**Samuel Barber**

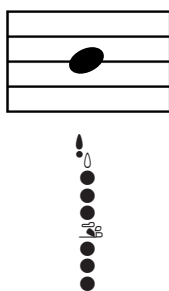
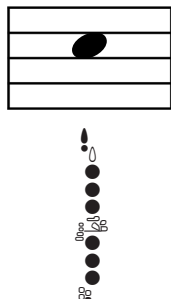
Samuel Barber was one of the most celebrated American composers of the 20th century. While many composers of the time were experimenting with new harmonies, Samuel chose notes in his compositions that more reflected a 19th-century harmonic understanding.

"Adagio for Strings"
by Samuel Barber**"Star Wars Theme"**
by John Williams (1977)

Get extra practice playing **triplets** and the note **"Concert High Ab"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



Fingerings

B

C


7
eighth rest
rest half a beat

music theory



eighth note runs

When multiple eighth note pairs occur in a row they maintain the same rhythm and timing. Keep your air going!



"Maiden Voyage" by Herbie Hancock

44

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

English Folk Song


45

"Morning " from Peer Gynt

Edvard Grieg


46

Frere Jacques

French Folk Song



47 Academic Festival Overture

Johannes Brahms



48 Lo Yisa Goy

Israeli Folk Song



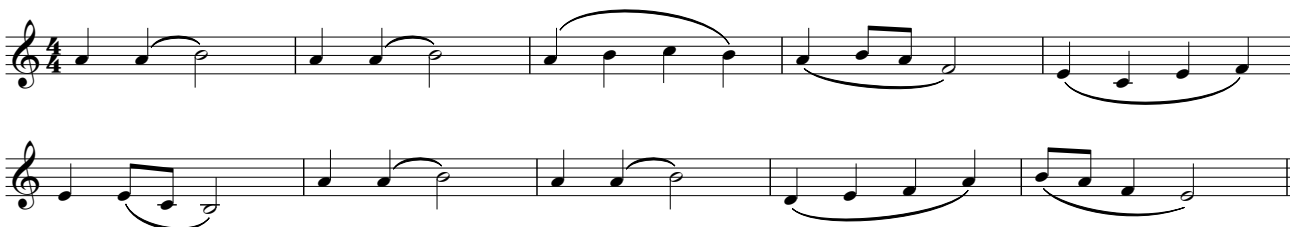
49 Skip To My Lou

American Folk Song



50 Sakura

Japanese Folk Song

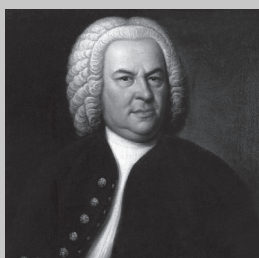


51 Musette

Allegro



Johann Sebastian Bach



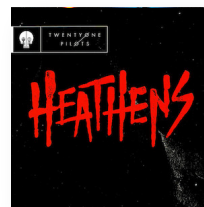
Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer and probably the most recognizable composer of the Baroque Era. The **Baroque Era** was the musical time period in Western Music between 1600-1750 and happened right before the Classical Era.

"Musette"
by J.S. Bach



"Heathens" by Twenty One Pilots (2016)

Get extra practice playing **eighth note runs** and the note **"Concert High A"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



"syncopated" rhythms

rhythms that emphasize
the "& count" or weak beat



fp
forte piano
"attack the phrase forte
and continue at piano"

music theory

dotted quarter note



Just like dotted half notes, a dotted quarter gets an extra half of the original value. Getting one and a half beats puts the note or rest after it on the "up" beat or "& count".



53 Tzena, Tzena

Jewish Folk Song



54 San Sereni

Spanish Folk Song



55 Prince Of Denmark's March

Henry Wood



56 Little Donkey

Eric Boswell



57

Ode To Joy

Ludwig van Beethoven



58

Arirang

Korean Folk Song



59

New World Symphony

Anton Dvorak



60

Kum Ba Yah

African American Spiritual

Andante



61

Hey Ho, Nobody's Home

English Folk Song

**Bette Midler**

Bette Midler is an American singer and songwriter who made her motion picture debut in the 1979 film "The Rose". Her recording of the title song became a chart hit and helped propel her award-winning career in showbusiness of over half a century.

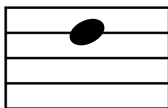
"The Rose"
by Amanda McBroom**"Married Life"**
from the Up Soundtrack (2009)

Get extra practice playing **dotted quarter notes** and **syncopated rhythms** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



Fingerings

D



D.C. al Coda

D.C. or "da capo" al Coda means to go to the beginning and then go to the Coda. After playing the measure that says "To Coda" jump to the measure with the Coda sign.

62

The Charleston

James P. Johnson

To Coda



Allegro

63

Aloha Oe

Lili'uokalani



64

Loch Lomond

Scottish Folk Song



65 Maple Leaf Rag

Allegro

Scott Joplin



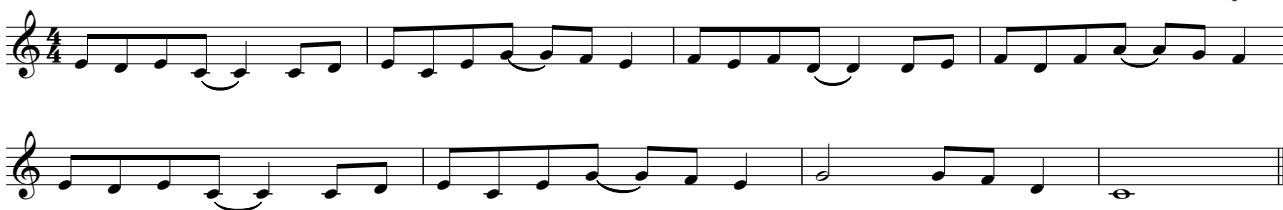
66 El Juego Chirimbolo

Spanish Folk Song



67 Rock A My Soul

African American Spiritual



68 Give My Regards To Broadway

Allegro

George M. Cohan



Billie Holiday



Billie Holiday was a celebrated jazz and swing vocalist who would influence pop singing for decades to come. Her vocal style was greatly influenced by the sounds of jazz instrumentalists.

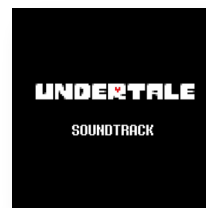
"God Bless The Child"
by Billie Holiday



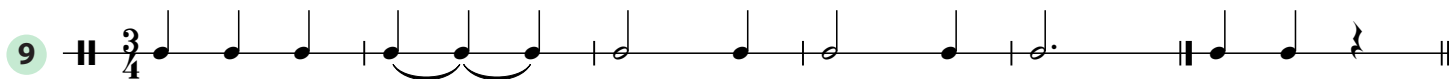
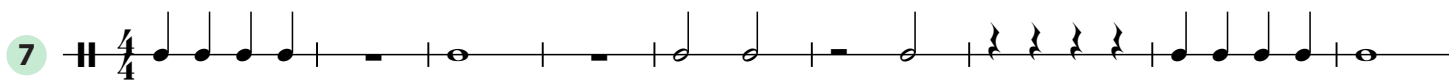
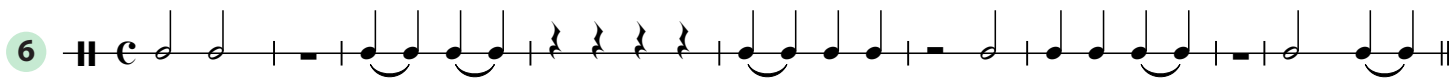
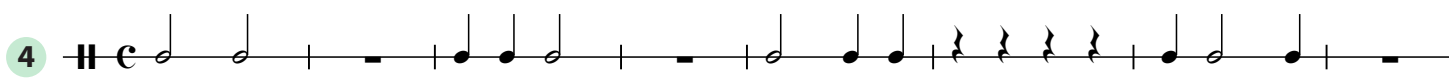
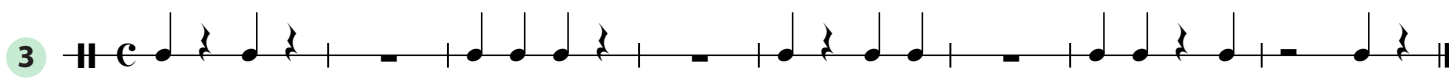
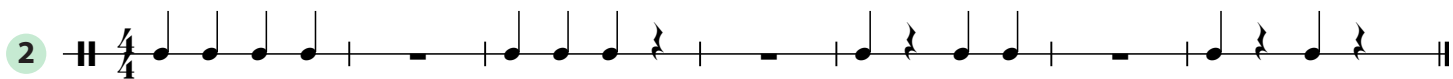
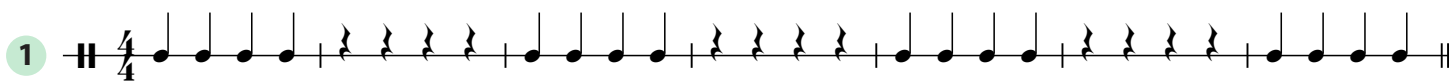
"Megalovania"

by Toby Fox (2015)

Get extra practice playing advanced **syncopated rhythms** and **Concert High C** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



Rhythm Reading



5 Note Scales

E Major Scale (D Concert)



A Major Scale (G Concert)



D Major Scale (C Concert)



G Major Scale (F Concert)



C Major Scale (Bb Concert)



F Major Scale (Eb Concert)



Bb Major Scale (Ab Concert)



Eb Major Scale (Db Concert)



Ab Major Scale (Gb Concert)



Db Major Scale (B Concert)



F# Major Scale (E Concert)

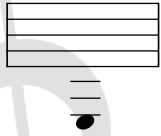


B Major Scale (A Concert)

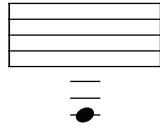


Clarinet Fingering Chart

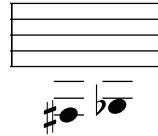
E



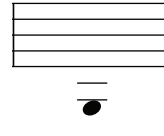
F



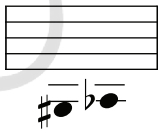
F# Gb



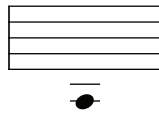
G



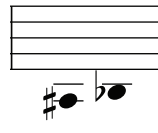
G# Ab



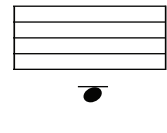
A



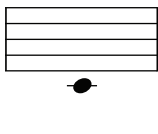
A# Bb



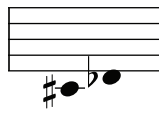
B



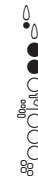
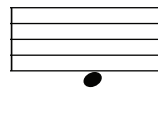
C



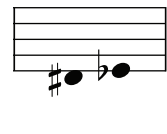
C# Db



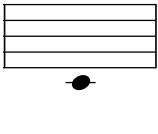
D



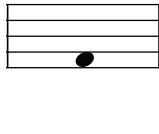
D# Eb



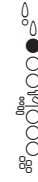
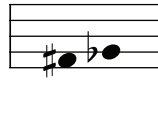
E



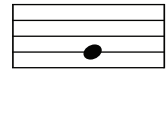
F



F# Gb



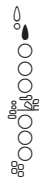
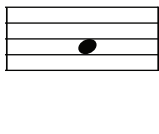
G



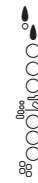
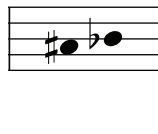
G# Ab



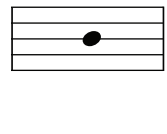
A



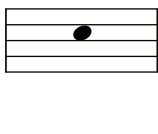
A# Bb



B



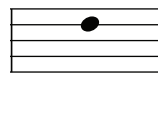
C



C# Db



D



D# Eb

