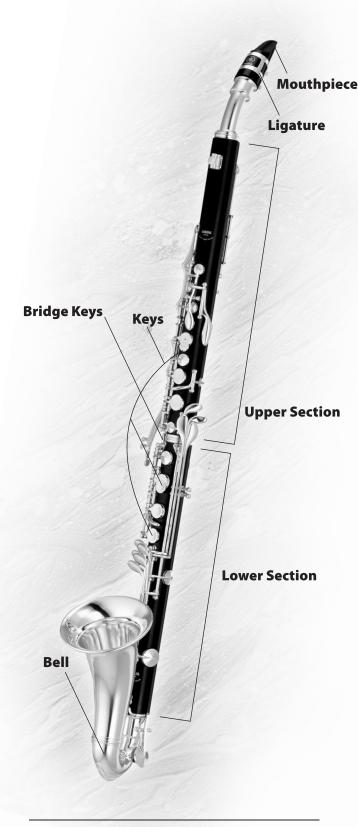
Ready? Set? Play! 🚥

Sound advice for getting started on your instrument

1. YOUR INSTRUMENT-PARTS OF THE ALTO CLARINET



Please refer to the Sound Innovations DVD for detailed instructions and demonstrations of assembly, dissassembly and maintenance of your instrument. Whenever you see this icon proposed for further demonstrations.

2. PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

- A. Place the thin end of the reed into your mouth to moisten it.
- B. When needed, place a small amount of cork grease on each cork. Clean your hands after applying.
- C. Place the neckstrap over your head, so the hook is in the front and the pad is resting on the back of your neck.
- D. Some alto clarinets have one long body section while other have the upper and lower sections separated. If your instrument is separated, carefully lift the upper section with your left hand and the lower section with your right hand. With the upper section keys depressed, gently twist the sections together being careful to align the bridge keys and avoid bending them.
- E. Carefully lift the bell, depress the key and gently twist it into place being careful to align the key.
- F. Place the hook of the neckstrap into the ring on the back of instrument.
- G. Rest the instrument on your lap and steady it with your left hand.
- H. Gently twist the neck into position.
- I. Remove the mouthpiece cap and ligature. Gently twist the mouthpiece onto the neck. Be sure the flat part of the mouthpiece is facing down.
- I. Add the ligature to the mouthpiece, then slide the thick end of the reed against the mouthpiece with the flat side against the rectangular opening. The reed should be centered and not extend above the top of the mouthpiece. Gently tighten the ligature screws to hold the reed in place.

3. PUTTING IT ALL AWAY

- A. Remove the ligature and reed from the mouthpiece.
- B. Place the reed in a reed guard. This helps it dry properly and last longer.
- C. Disassemble in reverse order of assembly. Use the swab to dry the inside of the instrument from the neck. Wipe off the outside with a soft cloth. Carefully place the instrument in the case and close all the latches.
- D. Store only your instrument and its accessories in the case. Music, folders and other objects may bend keys and damage the instrument.

Level 3: Sound Musicianship



The new key signature of **C MAJOR** (concert E-flat) tells you that there are no sharps or flats.



STYLE MARKINGS are sometimes used instead of tempo markings to help musicians understand the feeling the composer would like the music to convey.

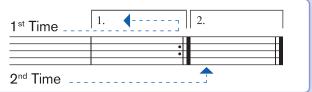
WAY UP HIGH—Before you play, circle all the notes affected by the key signature. Discuss ways in which you can make this sound "sweet."



BINGO—Before playing, discuss ways in which you can make this sound "light." Name the key.

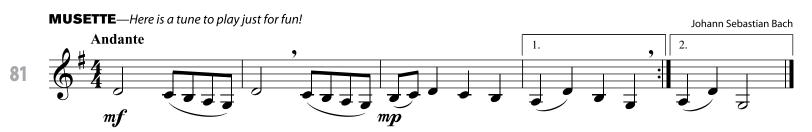


1st AND 2ND ENDINGS: Play the 1st ending the first time through. Repeat the music, but skip over the 1st ending on the repeat and play the 2nd ending instead.



BUFFALO GALS—Since this is played with spirit, the tempo should be energetic! Watch the 1st and 2nd endings.





Scales, Arpeggios, Warm-Up Chorales and Etudes*

Key of D Major (Concert F Major)

SCALE & ARPEGGIO



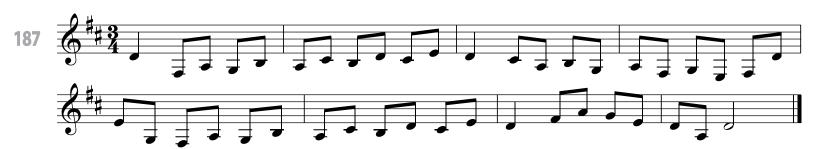
CHORALE IN CONCERT F MAJOR—Full band arrangement.



SCALE ETUDE



INTERVAL ETUDE



Key of G Major (Concert B) Major)

SCALE & ARPEGGIO



CHORALE IN CONCERT B MAJOR—Full band arrangement.



SCALE ETUDE



INTERVAL ETUDE



^{*}Scale and Etude exercises may be played with other instruments but are not always in unison.