

BASS CLARINET EDITION

BOOK TWO



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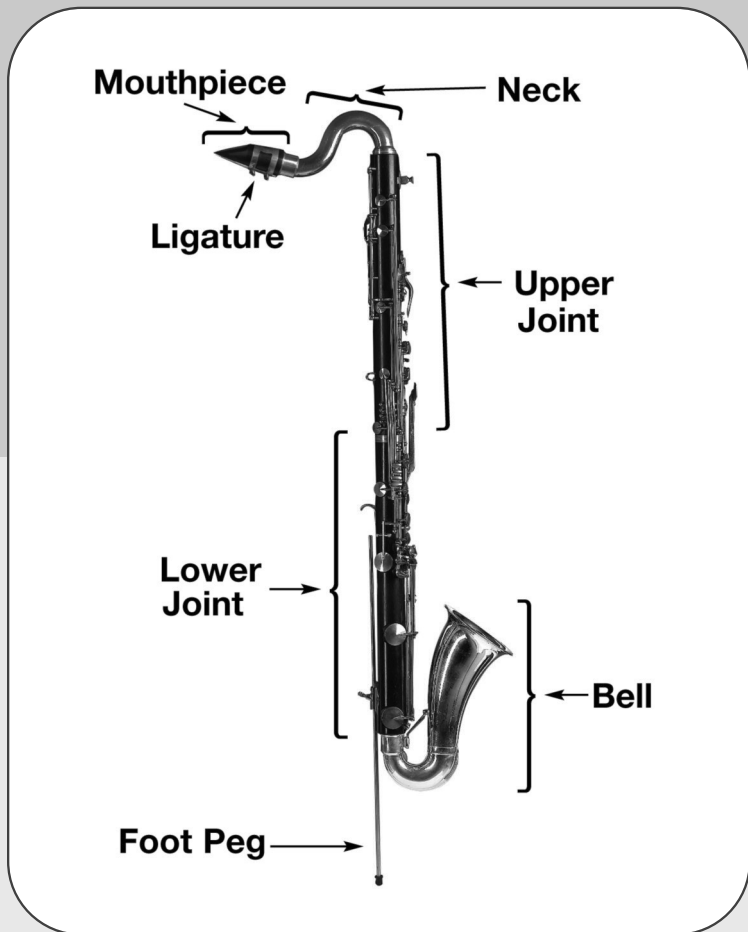
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The Art of Playing Instrument and Parts



Supplies

- Weighted cloth swab
- Soft cloth
- Pipe cleaners
- Reed guard with several reeds
- Mouthpiece brush
- Cork grease
- Metronome
- Pencil
- Mirror
- Wire music stand

History

- The bass clarinet was originally developed by Giles Lot in Paris in 1772 with a three and a half octaves range.
- Carl August Gresner's first instrument resembled a bassoon and had nine keys.
- In 1838 Adolphe Sax developed the instrument as we see it today, resembling a saxophone with both a bell and mouthpiece bent back.
- Other family members: E \flat Clarinet, B \flat Soprano Clarinet, Alto Clarinet, Contra Alto Clarinet, and Contra Bass Clarinet.

Advanced Care and Maintenance

Daily:

- Keep the bass clarinet clean and free of moisture by removing the mouthpiece and swabbing after each use.
- Gently wipe the outside of the keys with a soft cloth each time before storing the instrument in the case.
- Always remove the reed from the mouthpiece and store it in a reed guard after each use.
- Avoid standing the bass clarinet against a chair when not in use. When temporarily setting it down, take it apart in the middle and place both parts on the chair.

Weekly:

- Lint and dust may be removed from the keys and tone holes with abent pipe cleaner so the wires are not exposed.
- Keep corks lubricated with a small amount of cork grease. Excess grease may be removed with a clean, soft cloth
- Pads may be cleaned by sliding eyeglass lens tissue or a dollar bill under the pad, depressing the key to close the pad, and carefully sliding the lens tissue or bill from under the pad. Repeat as necessary to clean residue from the pad.
- Wash out the mouthpiece with lukewarm, soapy water once a week.
- Take the instrument to a professional repair technician once a year for maintenance.

Creative Tools of Music

Review

- Anacrusis—one or more notes that come before the first full measure
- Chorale—a slow, “hymn-like” composition
- Dynamics—musical performance levels of loud and soft
- Forte (*f*)—loud
- Key Signature—flats and sharps placed immediately following the clef, indicating which notes are to be altered throughout the piece
- Legato—play smooth and connected without interruption between the notes
- March—music for a parade or procession
- Mezzo Forte (*mf*)—medium loud
- Mezzo Piano (*mp*)—medium soft
- Phrase—a musical sentence or statement
- Piano (*p*)—soft

- Repeat Sign—a symbol that indicates to go back and play the section of music again
- Scale—a series of tones arranged in a set pattern from low to high or high to low
- Staccato—play the note lightly and detached
- Tempo—the speed of the beat
- Tenuto—a symbol that means to play the note full value
- Time Signature—a symbol placed at the beginning of the staff where the top number indicates the number of beats per measure and the bottom number what kind of note receives one beat
- Unison (Unis.)—all performers sound the same note

New

- Scale-Degree Numbers—signify the order in which the pitches occur in a scale

1 Concert B \flat Pentascale Warm-Up

2 Rhythm Review

3 March Ionian

CD:1

4 Concert B \flat Major Scale

5 Expressive Chorale

6 The Merry-Go-Round Broke Down

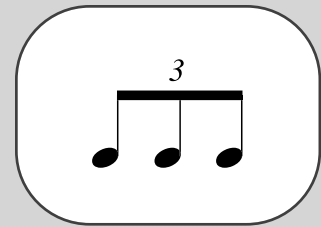
Words and Music by
CLIFF FRIEND and DAVE FRANKLIN

Creative Tools of Music

Arpeggio—the notes of a chord played in succession
1-3-5-8-5-3-1

Binary Form—form consisting of two parts: A and B

Form—the structure or framework of a composition



PORTRAIT

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

(b. Salzburg, January 27, 1756, d. Vienna, December 5, 1791)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is possibly the most famous composer from the classical period. His father Leopold, a prominent violinist and composer in Salzburg, began cultivating young Wolfgang's talent when his son was only three years old. By the time he was four Wolfgang was learning complex pieces on the piano by ear and performing them flawlessly after only one hour of practice. At the age of five he was already composing small pieces. Throughout his short life, Mozart composed hundreds of works, including symphonies, serenades, concertos, operas, choral pieces, chamber pieces, string quartets, piano quintets, and many pieces for keyboard. He died in poverty at the age of 35. Although under-appreciated during his lifetime, Mozart stands out as one of the most beloved and revered composers of all time.

85 **Classical Chorale**

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART, Austria

Andante

86 **Themes from Eine Kleine Nachtmusik**

CD :32

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART, Austria

Allegretto **A**

87 **Pentascala Warm-Up**

Andante