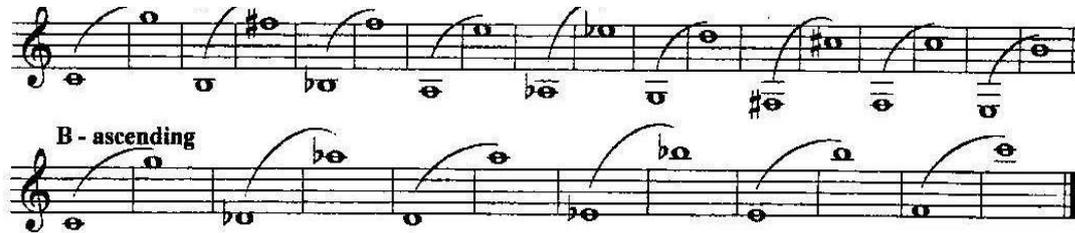


Grade 2 clarinet C1 Tenuto Study No 9 in G

Before you start this piece you will need to be confident on the upper register notes of the clarinet.



Try this exercise.

By adding the register key to the lower note in each case it will become the upper note.

Tips for upper register notes:

Make sure your thumb fully covers the hole and just the tip of your thumb presses the register key. Your thumb needs to be flat against the clarinet for this.



you may need a slightly harder reed – perhaps a number 2

Lift your clarinet up so that it is at a 45 degree angle to your body. Don't be tempted to rest it on your knee and try to squeeze the note out!

You may need a little more mouth piece in your mouth. By moving your lip down the reed you are allowing it more room to vibrate.



Always try to play with an open throat to allow as much air through as possible. Imagine yawning whilst you play.

Try these exercises next.

1 High E - add the octave key to the fingering for low A

2 High D - add the octave key to the fingering for low G

3 High C - add the octave key to the fingering for low F

4 Review note names and fingerings

5 Simple Song # 1

6 Simple Song # 2

This link will also help you with upper register notes

<https://www.theclarinet.net/clarinet-fingering-charts/upper-register/how-to-play-upper-register-B-on-clarinet.html>

At the back of your book you will find the code to download this piece.

If you are unable to download it try using this link to Youtube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1FeG15S98lg>

Listen to this piece and read the description at the bottom of the page in your book to set the mood of the music.

You will also notice that the description tells you to hold all the notes for their full value even though they are not marked with the tenuto sign.

Look at the key signature at the beginning of this piece.

1# indicates that this piece is in the key of G major. Even though this is not a grade 2 scale it would be helpful to play it through and learn it. You will need it for grade 3 anyway!



Remember to use F# in both octaves.

Try playing the scale and arpeggio both slurred and tongued as a warm up.

Listen to the piece and listen out for the dotted rhythm.



count the second complete bar like this.

When playing G and A you can have the fingers of your right hand on the keys and holes ready to play B. This will help you move faster and smoother from A to B



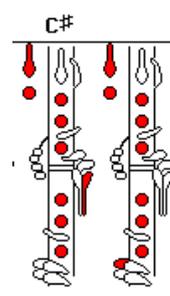
Keep a good firm embouchure and steady air flow to reach the top G. you may need to breath after 2 bars to start with but it would be better if you could do all 4 bars in one breath.

Use you diaphragm to support the high notes and prevent them sounding flat and our of tune.

The next particularly C#



pattern is tricky as it



contains

Use either fingering for C# which feels most comfortable for you.

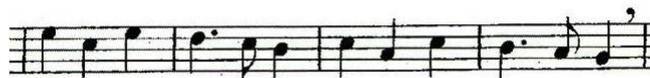
In Bar 13 you MUST NOT have you right hand fingers on when you play the D. this is one occasion when you have to let them hover above the keys for a swift change.

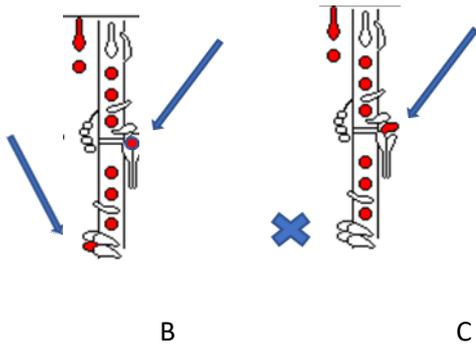
In Bar 19 however you can go back to having your fingers on the keys ready.

Generally anything from F to Bb you can keep your right hand fingers on anything lower than F you must take them off.

Moving from lower register notes to upper register notes (moving over the break) is one of the most difficult parts of learning the clarinet. Take your time and practice these parts slowly and carefully.

In bars 18 and 19 you will need to move from B to C and back





When playing B to C use both the B and the C key for B and simply remove the B key for C this will help you move more evenly from B to C and back.

Listen to the piece again - pay particular attention to the dotted rhythm. BUT make sure you keep bars 15 and 27 straight.

Although the notes are not slurred at all in this piece you should use a gentle tonguing by saying Taa Taa or Daa Daa when touching the reed rather than a harsh T T T.

Listen to the piece again paying particular attention to the tonguing.

Look at the dynamic markings on this piece and try to include them in your playing.

It is important to practice this piece slowly at first and accurately.

There is no piano accompaniment for this piece as it is designed to "show off" your skills and techniques as a clarinetist.

piano	<i>p</i>	soft
pianissimo	<i>pp</i>	very soft
forte	<i>f</i>	loud
fortissimo	<i>ff</i>	very loud
mezzo piano	<i>mp</i>	medium soft
mezzo forte	<i>mf</i>	medium loud
crescendo	<i>cresc.</i> <	gradually louder
diminuendo	<i>dim.</i> >	gradually softer

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Friedrich Demnitz wrote many studies for clarinet. They are all designed to help you learn different techniques and develop your playing skills. If you would like to learn more try playing some of his studies from this book.

Or looking him up on the internet. Some can be found on line to download.

