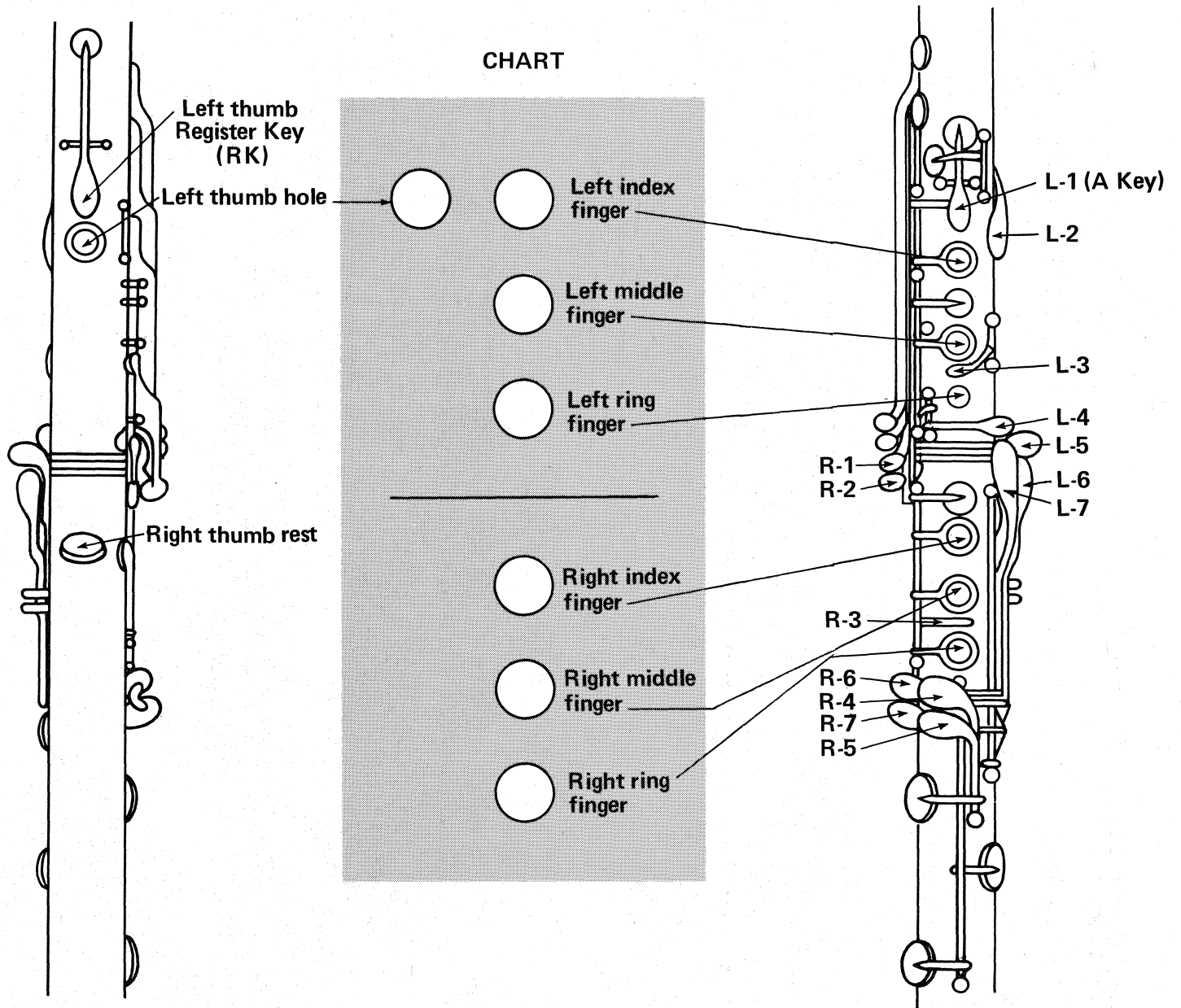
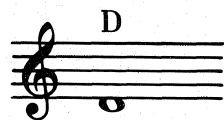


GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR INSTRUMENT



Fingerings are shown on a chart like the one in the middle of this page. When a hole is to be covered, it is shown like this ●. When it is to be left open, it is shown like this ○. When a key is to be pressed, its number and letter are given.

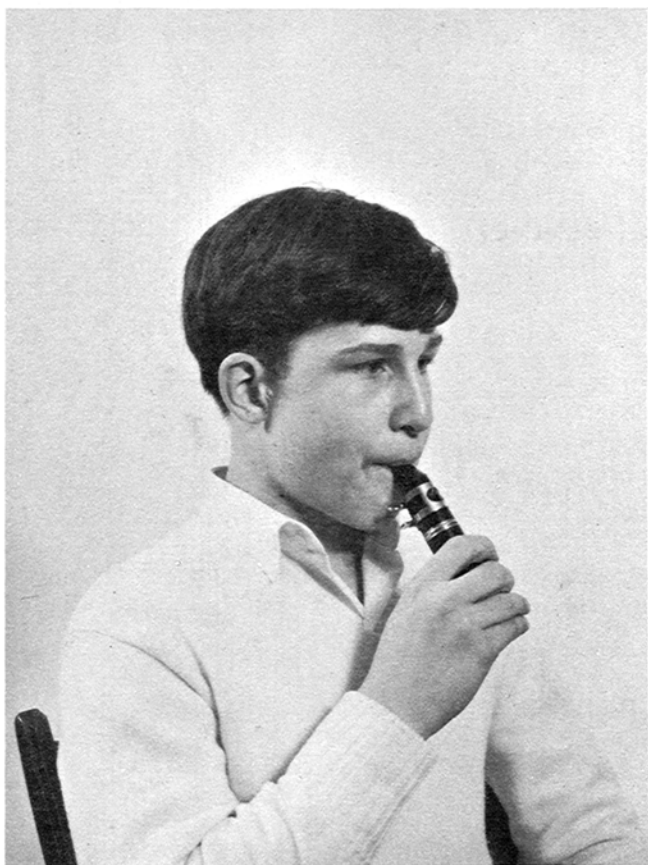
Example



● ● ●
○ ○ ○

The left thumb and first two fingers of the left hand cover their holes. All other holes remain open.

GETTING READY TO PLAY



1. Placing the mouthpiece in the mouth




2. Playing position



3. Placing the hands (front view)

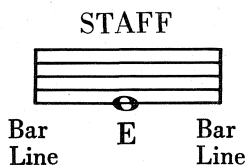


4. Placing the hands (rear view)

1. Look at the photographs on page 4. Notice the pointed chin. Your teacher will help you form the proper *embouchure*. Place the mouthpiece in your mouth. Keep your top teeth on top of the mouthpiece. Your lower lip should be slightly stretched and firmly placed on top of your lower teeth.
2. When you have formed the correct embouchure, place the mouthpiece in your mouth and take a moderately large breath through the corners of your mouth. Place the tip of your tongue on the reed so that the air is held back. When you are ready to start, remove your tongue from the reed and allow the air to fill the mouthpiece. You will probably get a rather loud sounding QUACK.
3. Now place the mouthpiece on the instrument (with your teacher's help) and place your hands on the clarinet as shown in photos 3 and 4. Close the thumb hole and the first hole on the top of the clarinet with your left index finger. Make sure your index finger and thumb cover the holes completely.
4. Now place the mouthpiece in your mouth and repeat the process of breathing exactly as you did in No. 2, above. This time you should produce the note E.
5. Practice starting this E several times. See how long you can sustain the tone. If you have difficulties, your teacher will help you correct the embouchure. Be certain that each tone starts clearly and definitely. This process is called *tonguing*. Make sure the tongue is on the reed before starting a note.
6. This mark  is a fermata. It is a *hold* sign. When placed over a note, it means to hold the tone longer than usual.

YOU ARE NOW READY TO PLAY

Things to remember:



1



STOP

While you rest, learn the fingerings for two new notes.



2



3

