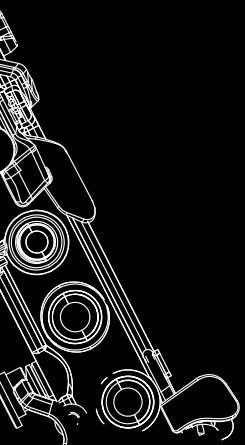




Play It Today!



Clarinéo



www.nuvo-instrumental.com



Introducing Nuvo WindStars!

WindStars is a band program for Elementary Schools using DOOD, TOOT, jSAX, Clarinéo and jFlute.

The “First Steps” series provides the foundation for playing all Nuvo instruments. When you feel confident with the basics you can download the WindStars Music Books and explore the WindStars website for more tunes. You will find music in many styles such as jazz, pop, rock, reggae and of course traditional tunes. We will continue to add new tunes and please feel free to contact us with suggestions.

One of the great things about Nuvo instruments is that they are all in the key of C (concert pitch) which means you can share music across instruments and if you want to add piano, guitar and even Orff music, it’s easy to do.



Why not perform at your school or in the local community? If you’d like to share your WindStars or individual performance videos, please contact us through the Nuvo website and we will happily post them on our YouTube channel.

To access the free WindStars music, go to www.nuvo-windstars.com and search the relevant instrument. You can listen to demonstration tracks as well as download backing tracks and sheet music. There is also a free iPad app that has playback options as well as interactive fingering charts for Nuvo instruments.

For more information, please visit www.nuvo-instrumental.com and www.nuvo-windstars.com



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Clarinéo – First Steps Book

The Clarinéo is fantastic fun to play and a great way to introduce younger players to the joy of playing the clarinet and other woodwind instruments. This First Steps book will guide you through the basics of playing the instruments and reading music notation. It doesn't matter if you have never read music, or even picked up an instrument before. This book is written to be used either on your own, or as part of a larger group or class.

Teacher Tips

You don't have to be a woodwind specialist to have fun teaching Nuvo instruments. Check out our new WindStars curriculum which is coming soon, where you can find games and activities to engage classes of all sizes regardless of your own musical ability.

Nuvo Superstars & First Steps Certificate

Look out for the 9 stars as you progress through the book, you can color them in when you reach them to show that you have learnt everything up to that point. You can also color the stars below to track your progress.



When you have finished the book, and can play all the tunes perfectly, you can print out the “First Steps Complete” certificate, fill in your name and put it on your wall!

Backing Tracks and Videos

Throughout the book you will find backing track and video icons as shown.



VIDEO 01 - Introducing the Clarinéo



TRACK 01 - E Tune by Graham Lyons

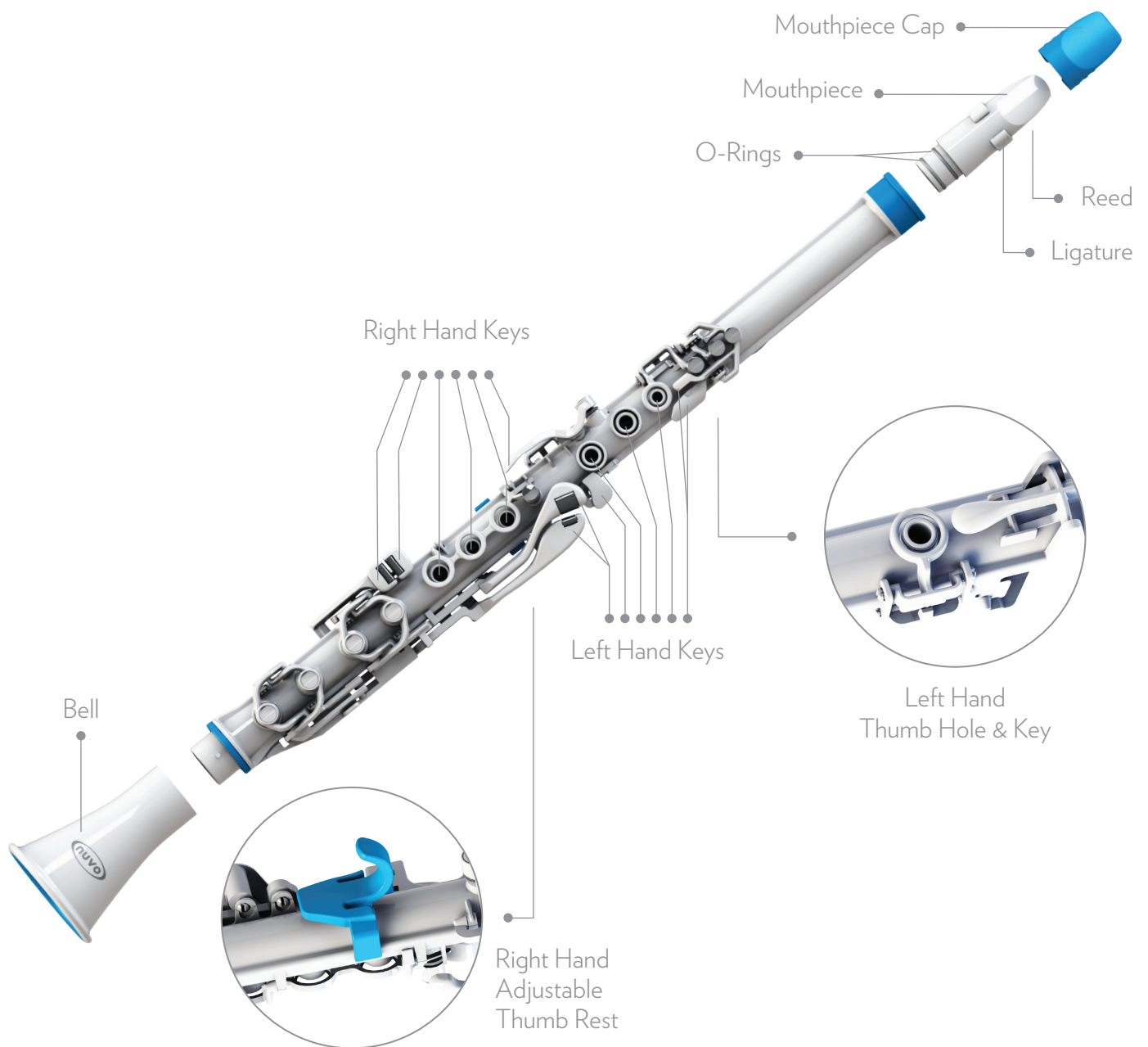
If you are viewing the PDF while online, you can click the icons to access the track or video. You can also download all the tracks and videos and manage them from your computer when not online.

Introducing the Clarinéo



VIDEO 01 - Introducing the Clarinéo

Your Clarinéo comes in three easy to assembly parts.



The Reeds and Mouthpiece

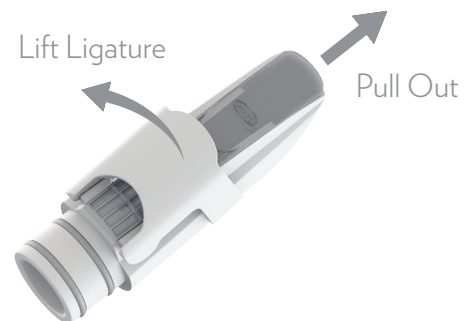


VIDEO 02 - Changing the reed on your Clarinéo

The reed on your Clarinéo is very important, this is the part that vibrates and makes the sound. Your Clarinéo comes with 3 synthetic reeds numbered 1, 1½ and 2. The reed marked 1 is the softest and should be the easiest reed to create an initial sound. The 1½ reed is a little harder and offers more resistance when it is played, and the number 2 reed is harder still. We recommend starting with the number 1 or 1½. reed, and try moving to the 2 reed as you progress through the book. There is also a cane reed provided. If you want to buy more cane reeds, be sure to ask for Eb clarinet reeds, as the more common Bb clarinet reeds will not fit the mouthpiece. If you look after them, your reeds should last a long time. Biting or chewing your reeds will damage them, and they will not work properly. Check the tip of your reed from time to time to make sure it is flat, and always replace the mouthpiece cap carefully when you have finished playing.

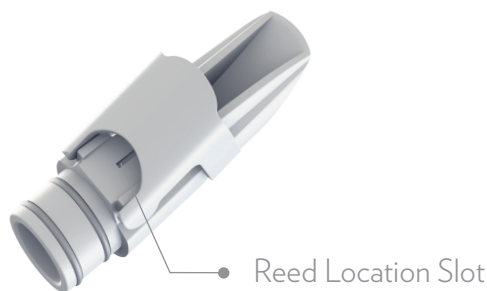
Removing the Reed

You should not have to remove the reed very often, as it is ok to leave it on the mouthpiece all the time. When you do need to change the reed simply lift the ligature as shown then carefully slide the reed away from the mouthpiece. Try not to touch the tip of the reed.



Assembling Your Reed and Mouthpiece

There is a location rib on the reed which fits into the groove on the mouthpiece; slide the reed into the groove and then snap shut the ligature as shown. This should enable you to position the reed perfectly every time. The tip of the reed should now be lined up with the tip of the mouthpiece.



When attaching or removing your Clarinéo mouthpiece look at the rubber O-rings which seal the mouthpiece with the body. Make sure they are in their slots before attaching the mouthpiece to the body.

Holding the Clarinéo

The hand positions for playing the Clarinéo are a similar to a recorder with your left hand at the top and your right hand at the bottom. Your left hand will cover the top 3 holes and your right hand the bottom 3, with your little fingers playing the remaining keys. Your right hand thumb goes under the thumb hook on the back of the Clarinéo and your left thumb will cover the hole on the back, and play the register key.



Good Posture

It is important to stand upright and bring your instrument up to your mouth. This will help you to produce good notes. Remember not to bend forward or dip your head towards your instrument.



Bad



Good

Playing Your Clarinéo



VIDEO 03 - Playing your Clarinéo

Make sure your mouthpiece is positioned so the reed is on the bottom. Start by resting your top teeth on the top or “beak” of the mouthpiece about 1cm from the tip (Image 1), and close your mouth around the mouthpiece (Image 2). Your bottom lip will cover your lower teeth and make a cushion for the reed to rest on. Now take a breath and without puffing your cheeks out, try to blow a note on the Clarinéo, don’t let your cheeks puff out. You need not think about your fingers yet, just think about blowing! You can experiment with a little less and a little more mouthpiece in your mouth and listen to how it changes the sound.



Image 1



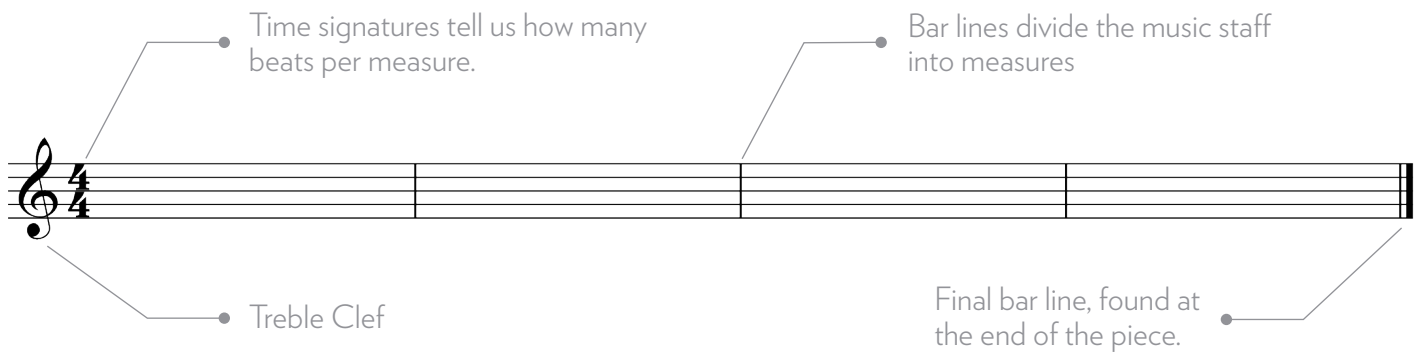
Image 2

Not Making a Sound?

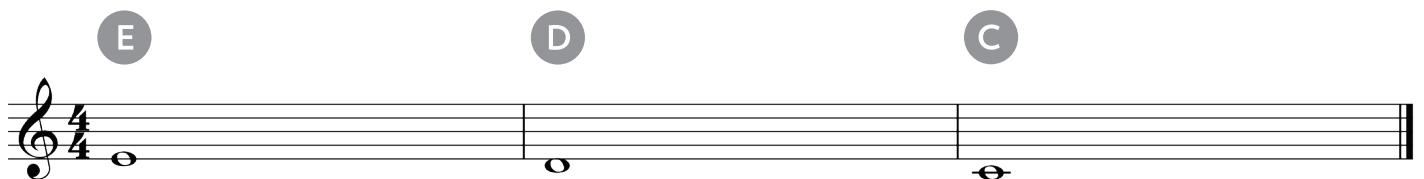
If you find you can’t make a sound, you might be biting down on the reed too hard, try to loosen your mouth a little around the mouthpiece. If you are making a lot of squeaking noises, you might have too much of the mouthpiece in your mouth, try sliding the mouthpiece out a little and have another go. Don’t worry if you can’t always do it the first time!

Introducing the Staff or Stave

Musical notation is written out using 5 lines called the staff, or stave. The notes are placed either in the spaces between the lines, or on the lines depending on which notes they are.

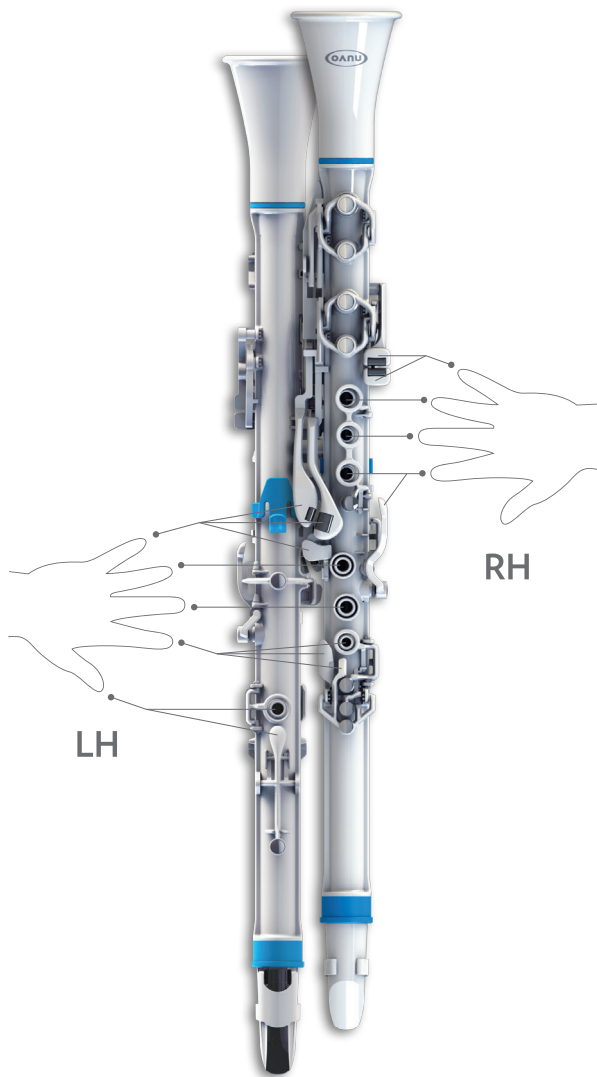


The first 3 notes we will learn on the Clarinéo are called E, D and C, this is what they look like on the staff. Notice how the E is on the bottom line, the D sits under the bottom line and the C is lower still, with it's own little line running through it.

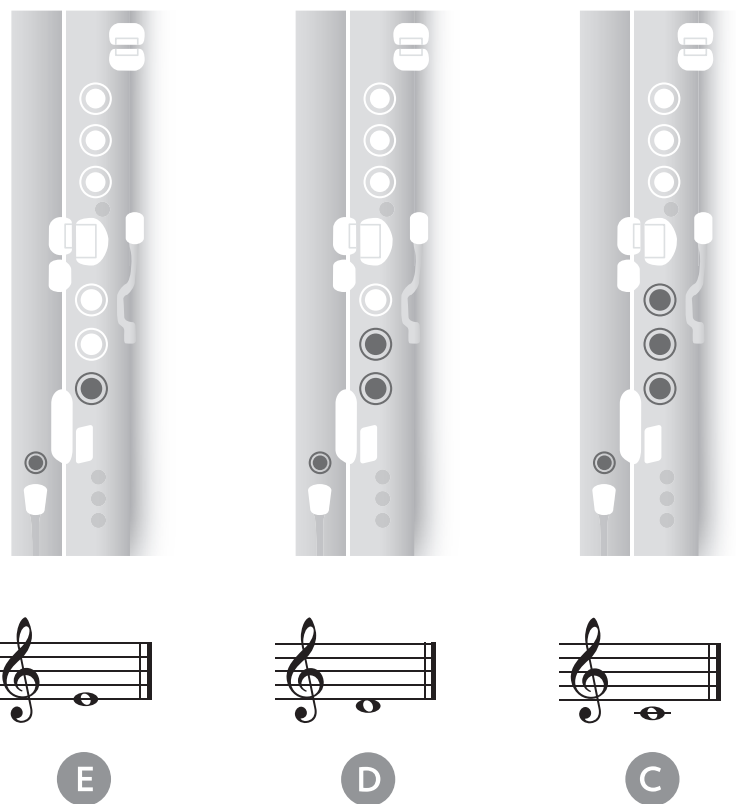


Let's Play Some Notes: E, D and C

The first notes we are going to learn on the Clarinéo are E, D and C. Remember how to hold your instrument - left hand thumb covering the hole on the back, right hand thumb under the thumb hook on the back.



This is how to play the notes on your instruments;



Now have a go at playing the 3 notes, and try moving between them. Don't forget that your thumb should be covering the back hole for all 3 notes. Try playing in front of a mirror so you can see what your fingers are doing. If you're not getting a sound you may not be covering over the holes fully, you don't need to press hard, just hard enough so that no air can escape.

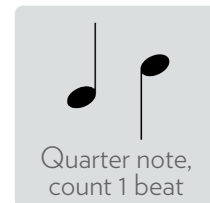
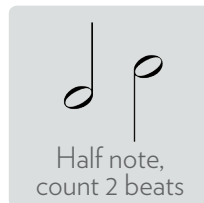
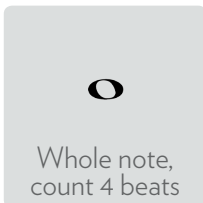
* Teachers, check out our "Nuvo Top Tips for Teachers" for some activity ideas *

Starting Notes with Your Tongue

On the Clarinéo we should start some of the notes using our tongue. This is called articulation. Play the note E and then without stopping the air in your throat touch the tip of the reed with your tongue to stop the sound. When you take it away the sound will carry on. Now play the note D, try to touch the reed, as if you are saying “Tu, tu, tu.” Try to make all the notes the same length. This is called tonguing!

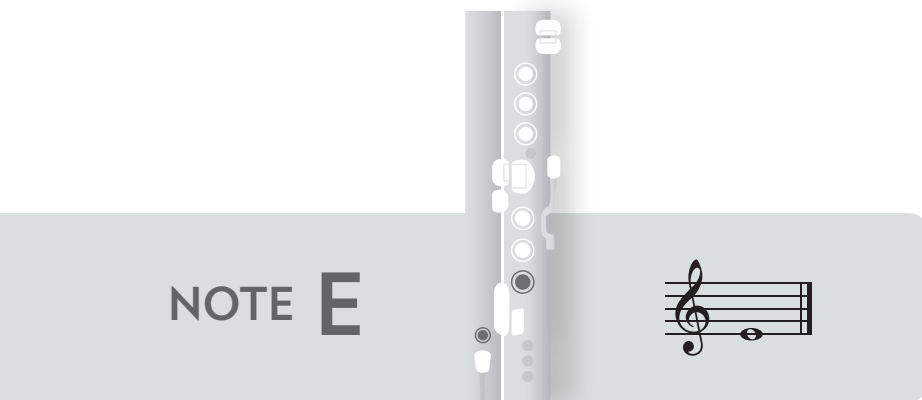
Note Lengths

Music notes don't just tell us what notes to play, but also how long to hold the note on for.



Let's Play Some Tunes

The first tune we are going to play only uses one note – E. First try to clap out the rhythm of the tune, then have a listen to the demonstration track. Try clapping along to the tune while looking at the music.



E Tune

Graham Lyons

This means rest for the count of 2 beats

Now try and play the tune on your instrument, follow the music as you play, and don't forget to tongue the notes.

NOTE D



Now try the same with this tune which uses just the note D, remember to try clapping the rhythm of the tune first.

02

D Tune

Graham Lyons



This means rest for the count of 1 beat

NOTE C



Finally try this on the note C

03

C Tune

Graham Lyons



If we want the music to sound more interesting we need to use more than one note in a tune, try playing these 3 tunes that use E, D and C, look for a repeat sign at the end of each piece, this means you repeat the tune again from the start.



Caribbean C

Paul Barker

Rock CD has repeat signs near the start and at the end, we will play the music between the signs twice, we will REPEAT the music.



Rock CD

Paul Barker

This means repeat



Button

Graham Lyons



Au Clair de la Lune

Trad.



Suo-Gan

Trad. Welsh



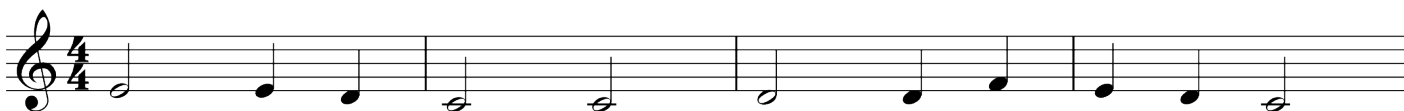
Up and Down

Bruce Hunnissett



Go Tell Aunt Rhody

Trad.



More E, D, C Tunes



Baggy Pants 1

Graham Lyons



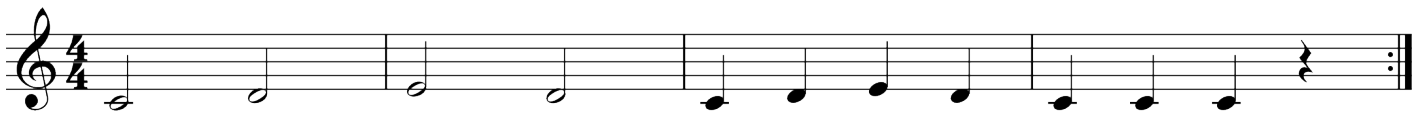
Baggy Pants 2

Graham Lyons



Baggy Pants 3

Graham Lyons



When you play “Time Traveller” first listen to the backing track, then try to play with the music. In the classroom you could split into Group A and Group B, taking a line each.



Time Traveller

Graham Lyons

Group A

5 Group B

9 Group A

13 Group B

Playing Duets

Music is usually played by more than one instrument at a time. A duet is a piece written for two players. Sometimes the two players have similar sounding lines, other times they have very different lines, but they always sound great when played together.



Rock Duo

Paul Barker

Part 1

Part 2

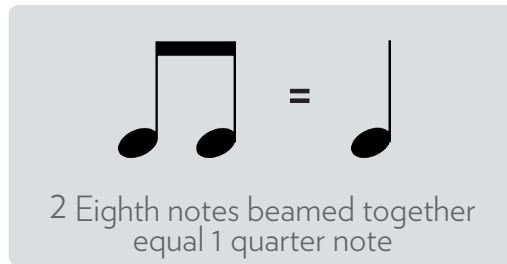
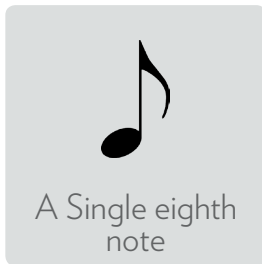
5

1

2

Introducing Eighth Notes

When we need notes that are shorter than quarter notes, we can use eighth notes. Each eighth note is worth half a quarter note.



See if you can spot the eighth notes in Donkeys, clap the rhythm, listen to the track, then try to play it. As always remember to tongue all the notes clearly.



Donkeys

Graham Lyons



Hot Cross Buns

Trad.





Eighth Note Workout!

Bruce Hunnisett

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The second staff begins with a '5' above the first measure, indicating a fingering change, and continues with eighth-note patterns across four measures.



Disco Duet

Paul Barker

Moderato

Two parts of a duet in 4/4 time. Part 1 is on the top staff and Part 2 is on the bottom staff. The notation includes rests and eighth-note patterns. A '5' is written above the first measure of Part 1, and the number '1' is written above the first measure of Part 1, and the number '2' is written above the first measure of Part 2, indicating fingerings.

Let's Learn 2 More Notes: F and G

NOTE **F**



NOTE **G**



Merrily uses the new note G, see if you can see where the new G note appears.

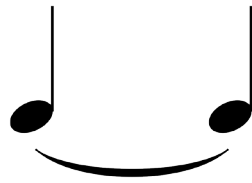


Merrily

Trad.



Slurs



If there are notes in a tune which should not be tongued, we connect the notes with a slur; this means those notes should be played in one breath, moving your fingers smoothly to change the notes. Remember to keep your air moving from one note to the next, so no gaps can be heard between the notes.

Try playing Merrily again, this time with some of the notes slurred, try to play those passages in one breath, with no gaps.



Merrily

Trad.

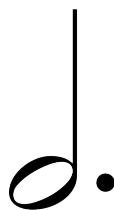
Little Hans uses both new notes, G and F. Find the new note F in the music before you try playing it.



Little Hans

Trad.

Introducing the Dotted Half Note



A dot after a note adds half the value of the original note, so the dotted half note will be worth 3 beats.

Look out for the dotted half notes in this tune.



When The Saints

Trad.

8

13



Ode To Joy

Beethoven 1770-1827

Two staves of musical notation for 'Ode To Joy' in 4/4 time. The first staff starts at measure 24. The second staff starts at measure 5. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes.



Jingle Bells

Trad.

Four staves of musical notation for 'Jingle Bells' in 4/4 time. The first staff starts at measure 25. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 9. The fourth staff starts at measure 13. The melody features a mix of quarter and eighth notes.



Jumping the Steps

Bruce Hunnisett

Two staves of musical notation for 'Jumping the Steps' in 4/4 time. The first staff starts at measure 26. The second staff starts at measure 5. The melody includes eighth and quarter notes.

Let's Learn 2 More Notes: B and A

We are going to need our right hand for these notes, keep your right thumb under the thumb hook and try playing the B and A. Look in a mirror if you can, to see what your fingers are doing. Be sure to cover over the holes fully or the notes won't sound correct.

NOTE B



NOTE A



Just As and Bs

Bruce Hunnisett



5



Skip to My Lou has the new note B, see if you can spot it before you try and play it.



Skip to My Lou

Trad.



The Long Way Down

Bruce Hunnisett

Let's Learn High A

NOTE A



Now try playing this high A, it's an "OCTAVE" higher than the A we've already learnt, an octave spans 8 notes.

Try to roll your finger up on to the A key, rather than jump up to it. Try slurring smoothly from an E to an A without letting any Gs pop out! Like this.....



Twinkle Twinkle

Trad.



Here's another duet to try playing with a friend. Part 1 has the new high A in it. Take it in turns to try the different parts.



London Bridge Is Falling Down

Trad.

Part 1

Part 2

5



This Old Man

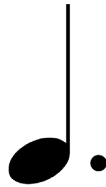
Trad.

This old man. he played one, he played knick knack on my drum. With a

5

knick knack pad-dy whack, give a dog a bone, this old man came roll - ing home!

Introducing the Dotted Quarter Note



The dotted quarter note is worth 1½ beats. It is often paired with an eighth note, to make 2 complete beats as in Michael Row the Boat Ashore



Michael Row The Boat Ashore

Trad.

5

5
9

ya. Mi - chael row the boat a - shore, Hal - le - lu -
ya, Hal - le - lu -



Big Jumper

Bruce Hunnissett

7



Old Macdonald

Trad.



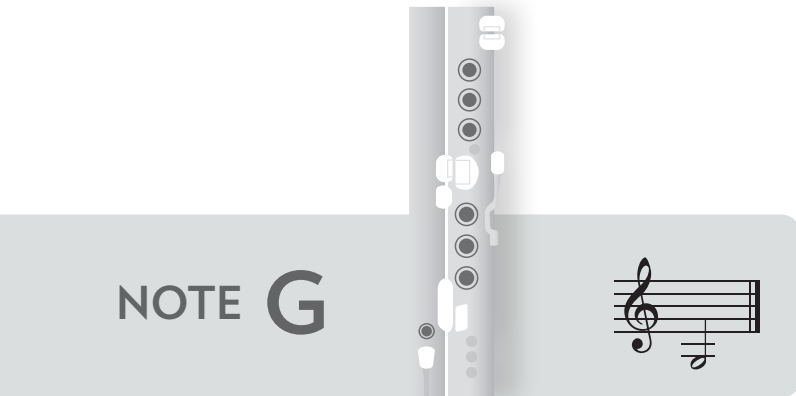
Oh Susanna

Trad.



Let's Learn Low G

To play low G we need to cover all 3 holes at the top and all three holes at the bottom. Look in a mirror or ask a friend to check your finger are covering all the holes.



Now try playing Hot Cross Buns again, but this time using the right hand notes B, A and G



Hot Cross Buns

Trad.



Look at the Time signature of Happy Birthday, notice how the top number is a 3, this tells us there are only 3 beats in each bar.



Happy Birthday To You

Trad.

5



Frere Jaques

Trad.

5

Ties

A tie is a curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch. The two notes are added or “tied” together and played as a single note.



● These two tied eighth notes would be played as a single note lasting one quarter note

Look out for the ties in the next tune.



Daisy, Daisy

Trad.

The Flat Sign

A flat sign can be placed in front of any note, it lowers the note by a half-step.

NOTE B \flat



The next note we are learning is a B \flat . It sounds slightly lower than a normal B. Try playing this note, it should sound half way between A and B. Now play B, A and B \flat and listen to the difference between the notes.



Gee, That's a Flat B!

Bruce Hunnisett



We can also play a higher sounding version of the B \flat

NOTE B \flat

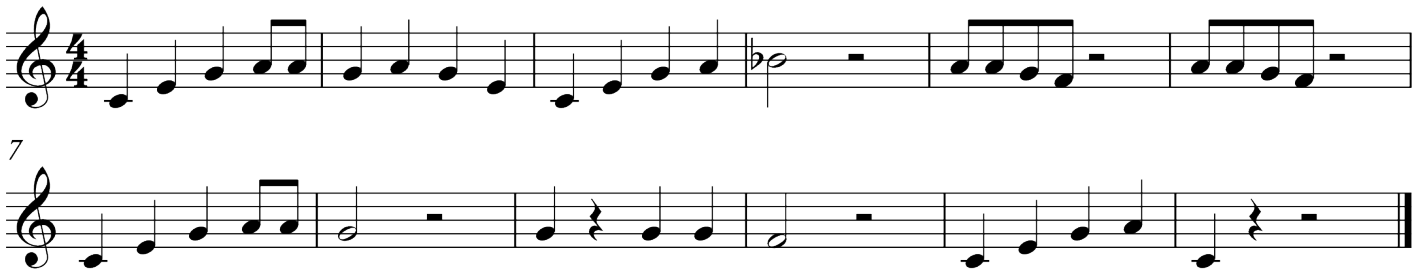


This is played similar to a high A, but we take our thumb off the hole at the back, and instead use it to press the register key.



Blues in C

Paul Barker



B flat, B tall, B tuneful!

Bruce Hunnisett



Key Signatures

If you look at the start of Yankee Doodle Dandy, you will notice a flat sign on the B line at the start of every line. This is called the key signature, and it means all the B notes in the tune should be played as B \flat .



Yankee Doodle Dandy

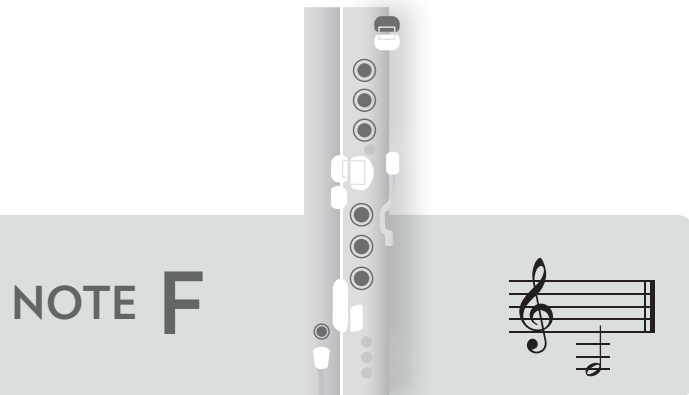
Trad.

Yan - kee doo - dle went to town, a rid - ing on a po - ny.

5
Stuck a fea - ther in his hat and called it Mac - car - o - ni!

Let's Learn Low F

Low F is one of the lowest notes on the Clarinéo, to practice the F, try playing a G, and then put your right little finger down on the F key. Make sure you don't move your other fingers or the F won't work properly.



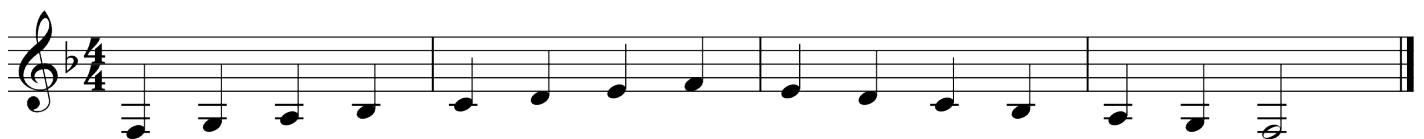
“GFGFGFGFG”

Bruce Hunnisett



Lets practice some of the notes we've learnt by playing the scale below, it goes from a low F all the way up to a high F. In music we call this a major scale, these types of scale are the foundation for all kinds of music.

The F Major Scale



Look at the key signature – remember to play Bbs. Try playing the scale both slurred and tongued, it's a great way to warm up and get your fingers moving.



Kookaburra

Marion Sinclair

Musical score for 'Kookaburra' by Marion Sinclair. The score is written in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of two staves. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff contains measures 5 through 8. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and rests.



Chinese Whispers

Paul Barker

Musical score for 'Chinese Whispers' by Paul Barker. The score is written in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of two staves. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, and the second staff contains measures 5 through 8. The melody features long, flowing lines with slurs and rests.

48

Study In F

Paul Barker

Musical score for 'Study In F' by Paul Barker, measures 1-13. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. It features a series of eighth-note patterns, often beamed together, with some measures containing rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 13.

49

The Elephant Can Can

Offenbach 1819-1880

Musical score for 'The Elephant Can Can' by Offenbach, measures 1-13. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 2/4. It features a series of eighth-note patterns, often beamed together, with some measures containing rests. A long slur is present under measures 8 and 9. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 13.

The Sharp Sign

Similar to the flat sign, the sharp sign can be placed in front of any note, it raises the note by a half-step.

NOTE **F#**

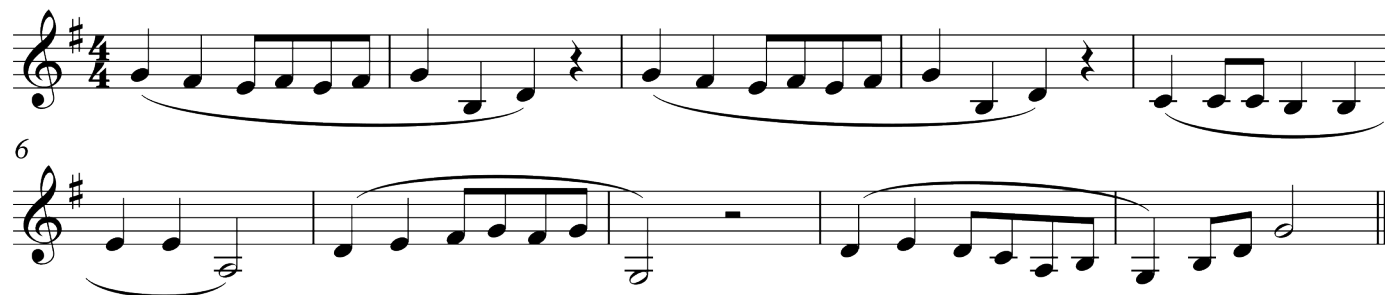


Let's Learn High F#

50

That's Sharp!

Bruce Hunnisett



51

Minuet

J.S.Bach



Let's Learn Low F#

NOTE F#

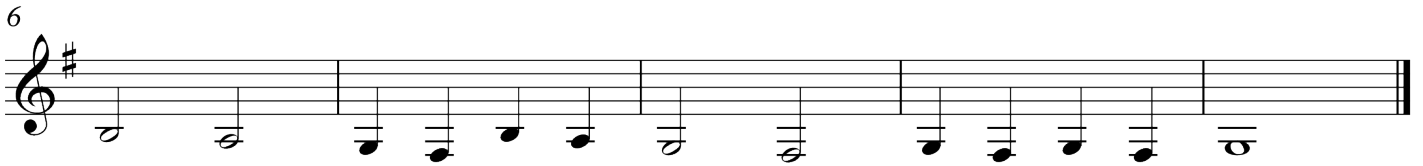


Low F# uses both little fingers, and is quite a hard note to play at first. Make sure your other fingers don't move off the holes.



Little Finger Twist

Bruce Hunnisett



To play the next tune, we need to learn how to play another flat note. This time it's Eb.

NOTE Eb



We Three Kings

Trad.

A musical score for the piece 'We Three Kings'. It consists of four staves of music in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The first staff starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a simple, melodic style with many slurs and rests. The second staff begins with a measure number '9'. The third staff begins with a measure number '18'. The fourth staff begins with a measure number '25' and ends with a double bar line.

We now know enough notes to learn another 2 scales. First let's play the B \flat major scale. This has B \flat and E \flat in it, look carefully at the start and notice how the key signature has 2 flat signs, the first is B \flat , and the second is E \flat .

The B \flat Major Scale



We can also play the G major scale which contains the F \sharp .

The G Major Scale



Try to memorize the 3 scales we have played, and play them as a warm up each time you start to practice.

Check the key signature of the next pieces carefully before you play them.



Sur Le Pont D'Avignon

Trad.



To play the final tune in the book, we need to learn two more flat notes – D \flat and A \flat . To play these notes we need to use our little fingers again, but this time on different keys!

NOTE D \flat

NOTE A \flat

The diagram shows two clarinet keys. The first key is labeled 'NOTE D \flat ' and has a musical staff with a treble clef and a flat sign below the second line, representing the note D \flat . The second key is labeled 'NOTE A \flat ' and has a musical staff with a treble clef and a flat sign below the fourth space, representing the note A \flat .

Because D \flat is halfway between D and C, it can also be called a C \sharp . Likewise A \flat is halfway between A and G and can therefore also be called a G \sharp . Look at the exercise below, it will help you get used to playing and recognizing the different sharp and flat notes.

A \flat /G \sharp and D \flat /C \sharp Exercise

The exercise consists of two lines of musical notation in 4/4 time, each with two measures. The first line starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes in the first measure are C, D \flat , E, F. The notes in the second measure are G, A \flat , B, C. The second line starts with a treble clef and a '5' above the first note. The notes in the first measure are C, D \flat , E, F. The notes in the second measure are G, A \flat , B, C. The notes in the third measure are C, D \sharp , E, F. The notes in the fourth measure are G, A \sharp , B, C.

In Funky Monkey, look out for all the flats, and also for “natural” signs, this is a sign that cancels out a sharp or flat and returns the note to its “natural” sound. The first natural sign appears in bar 6, and is labelled.



Funky Monkey

Bruce Hunnissett

6

This natural sign cancels out the effect of the previous sharp and flat signs until the end of the measure

11

15

19

23

26

Congratulations!

Congratulations! You have completed all the music in the book. You now know all the main notes in the low register of the Clarinéo, and all the notes in the keys of F major, B♭ major and G major. It is possible to play even more notes and the fingering chart at the back of this book shows you how to do that.

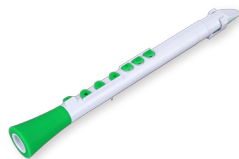
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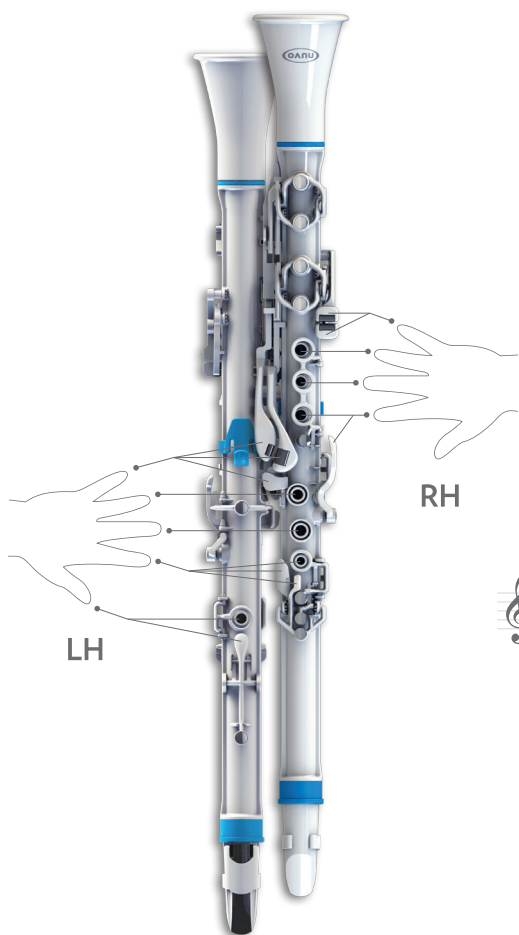
You have completed the Clarinéo First Steps Book

Presented to

By

Date

Clarinéó Fingering Chart



The Low Register

E	F	F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab

A	Bb	B	C	C#	Db	D

D#	Eb	E	F	F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A	Bb

Fingering Chart
continue on next page

The Middle Register

Notes: B, C, C# | Db, D, D# | Eb, E, F, F# | Gb

This section shows the fingering for notes in the middle register. Each note is represented by a musical note on a staff and a corresponding fingering diagram of the clarinet body. The notes are: B, C, C# | D^b, D, D# | E^b, E, F, F# | G^b.

Notes: G, G# | Ab, A, A# | Bb, B, C

This section shows the fingering for notes in the middle register. Each note is represented by a musical note on a staff and a corresponding fingering diagram of the clarinet body. The notes are: G, G# | A^b, A, A# | B^b, B, C.

The High Register

Notes: Db, D

This section shows the fingering for notes in the high register. Each note is represented by a musical note on a staff and a corresponding fingering diagram of the clarinet body. The notes are: D^b, D.

Notes: Eb, E, F, F#, G, G#, A

This section shows the fingering for notes in the high register. Each note is represented by a musical note on a staff and a corresponding fingering diagram of the clarinet body. The notes are: E^b, E, F, F#, G, G#, A.



Play It Today!

BY

Bruce Hunnisett, Paul Barker, Graham Lyons, Dr. Cassandra Eisenreich

The Nuvo Play It Today Series have been prepared and edited by 4 widely experienced music educators to provide a basis for playing or teaching with Nuvo instruments. Introducing basic technique and enough notes to play simple fun tunes solo or in a group. This is the perfect method for developing the necessary skills to further explore the wealth of music available to download from the WindStars website.



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