

Turbocharge Your Practice:

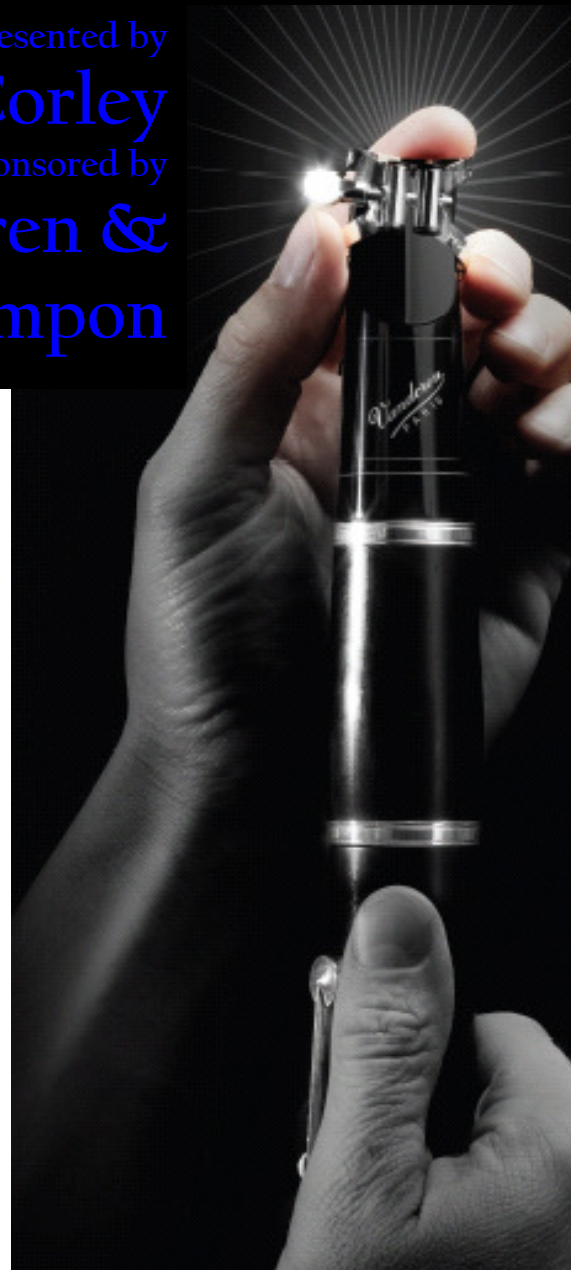
A high performance practice routine for the aspiring clarinetist

presented by

Paula Corley

sponsored by

**Vandoren &
Buffet Crampon**



If you enjoyed my clinic today, please visit my website: www.clarinetcity.com. There you will find additional instructional materials for clarinet, all free and ready to download. There are also sample pages from my method books designed especially for the competitive Texas clarinetist.

Thanks for playing!
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I play Vandoren M15 mouthpiece, 3.5 Traditional Vandoren Reeds, Optimum ligature. My instrument is the TOSCA (Bb & A) from Buffet Crampon Clarinets.

Paula Corley is a life-long educator having completed 24 years of teaching at the secondary and collegiate level. She has conducted workshops all over the US including those for the International Clarinet Association, The Midwest Clinic, Oklahoma University's Clarinet Symposium, Indiana University's Clarinet Teaching Workshop, Women Band Directors International, and for the Texas, Arkansas, and North Carolina Music Educators Associations.

She currently serves as an educational advisor for both Vandoren and Buffet Crampon, and maintains a teaching forum on www.clarinetcity.com. She performs with The Urban Winds Project, a chamber music group in the Austin, Texas area.

Start your warm-up with a full sound always.
Practice 3 different volumes: soft, medium, loud (S-M-L)

C scale with open G:

Increase the airspeed (very slightly) on open G just before you shift. A slight airspeed increase on notes prior to a register shift (change) will help create a uniform sound throughout the full range of the clarinet.

You may tongue the open G to start. However, work until you can slur everything. Slurring all will teach you to release the register key quickly.

Upper Register Development

As you ascend above high C, the response of the clarinet may feel different. Use the same voicing - "EE" - to make sure all of the notes are focused. Once you are secure, you can experiment voicing the notes with vowel sounds - "A, E, I, O, U" to find your best tuning. For some players, using a different vowel sounds on decresendos may also improve tuning and security.

Tonguing Burst Practice - A "Must Do" Every Day!

Work to make each group 1) clear 2) even and 3) matched in quality.

Seven staves of musical notation for Tonguing Burst Practice. Each staff contains two measures of music. The first measure of each staff starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note, then a series of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note, then a series of eighth notes. The notes and rests are arranged to create a rhythmic pattern of bursts. The key signature changes from C major to G major (one sharp) for the second and third staves, and then to D major (two sharps) for the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh staves.

Upper Register Bursts - Master the Upper Register Exercises on page one before trying these.

Don't worry about playing short! Play clear, even, and controlled bursts. Keep your tongue as close to the reed as possible if you have squeaking or response problems. Moving the tongue too much can cause problems.

Three staves of musical notation for Upper Register Bursts. Each staff contains two measures of music. The first measure of each staff starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note, then a series of eighth notes. The second measure starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note, then a series of eighth notes. The notes and rests are arranged to create a rhythmic pattern of bursts. The key signature changes from C major to G major (one sharp) for the second and third staves, and then to D major (two sharps) for the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh staves.

Until you can perform scales confidently, the all-region etudes will continue to be difficult and time-consuming to learn. Scales are your foundation. There is no way around them, so get busy!

All Slurred Slur 2 Slur 2 Slur 2 Tongue 2 Tongue 2 Slur 2 Slur 3 Tongue 1 Tongue 1 Slur 3 Tongue 1 Slur 2 Tongue 1

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff is a single line of music with seven groups of notes, each with a slur above it. The labels above these groups are: "All Slurred", "Slur 2 Slur 2", "Slur 2 Tongue 2", "Tongue 2 Slur 2", "Slur 3 Tongue 1", "Tongue 1 Slur 3", and "Tongue 1 Slur 2 Tongue 1". The remaining 11 staves are full-scale exercises in various keys, each starting with a slur and followed by specific slurs and tongue marks as indicated in the first staff. The keys are: Staff 2: C major; Staff 3: F major; Staff 4: G major; Staff 5: Bb major; Staff 6: D major; Staff 7: Eb major; Staff 8: F# major; Staff 9: Ab major; Staff 10: B major; Staff 11: Cb major; Staff 12: Dbb major.