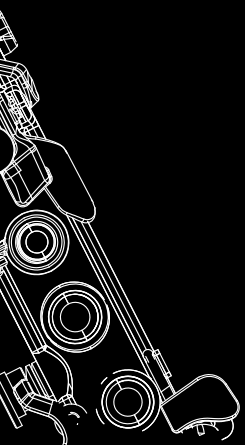




Play It Today!



Clarinéo



**FREE
DOWNLOAD**
METHOD BOOK
BACKING TRACKS
& VIDEOS

www.nuvo-instrumental.com

Introducing NUVO WindStars!

The “Play It Today” series was created to help you teach yourself how to play your NUVO instrument and learn the basics of reading music. There are backing tracks available for each song in this book in the same Dropbox folder where you downloaded this PDF from. The “Play It Today” series also contains videos for each instrument which you can find in the Dropbox folder or on our YouTube channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/@NuvolInstrumental>

Don't forget that NUVO instruments are pitched in the key of C (concert pitch). This makes it easy to add other instruments like piano, guitar and ukulele to create a mixed ensemble.

If you are interested in teaching a NUVO instrument to a young beginner, we recommend that you check the WindStars pre-band curriculum. Designed to be used with beginners from ages 4-10, you can use this curriculum in a private lesson setting or with a full class. There is a teacher and student book available for each level. The WindStars levels are:

WindStars 1: Dood and Toot instruments

WindStars 2: jFlute, jSax, Clarinéo and jHorn instruments

To learn more about the award-winning WindStars curriculum, check out:

<https://nuvo-windstars.com/>



We want to hear from you! If you have any questions or want to share your musical journey with us, please contact us or find us in the following spaces.

Email contact page: <https://www.nuvoinstrumental.com/contact/>



MORE KIDS, MORE MUSIC, MORE FUN!

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Clarinéo – Play It Today 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 Play It Today 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, where you can find games and activities to engage classes of all sizes regardless of your own musical ability.

NUVO Superstars & 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 “Play It Today” 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 video. You can also download all the tracks and videos and manage them from your computer when not online.

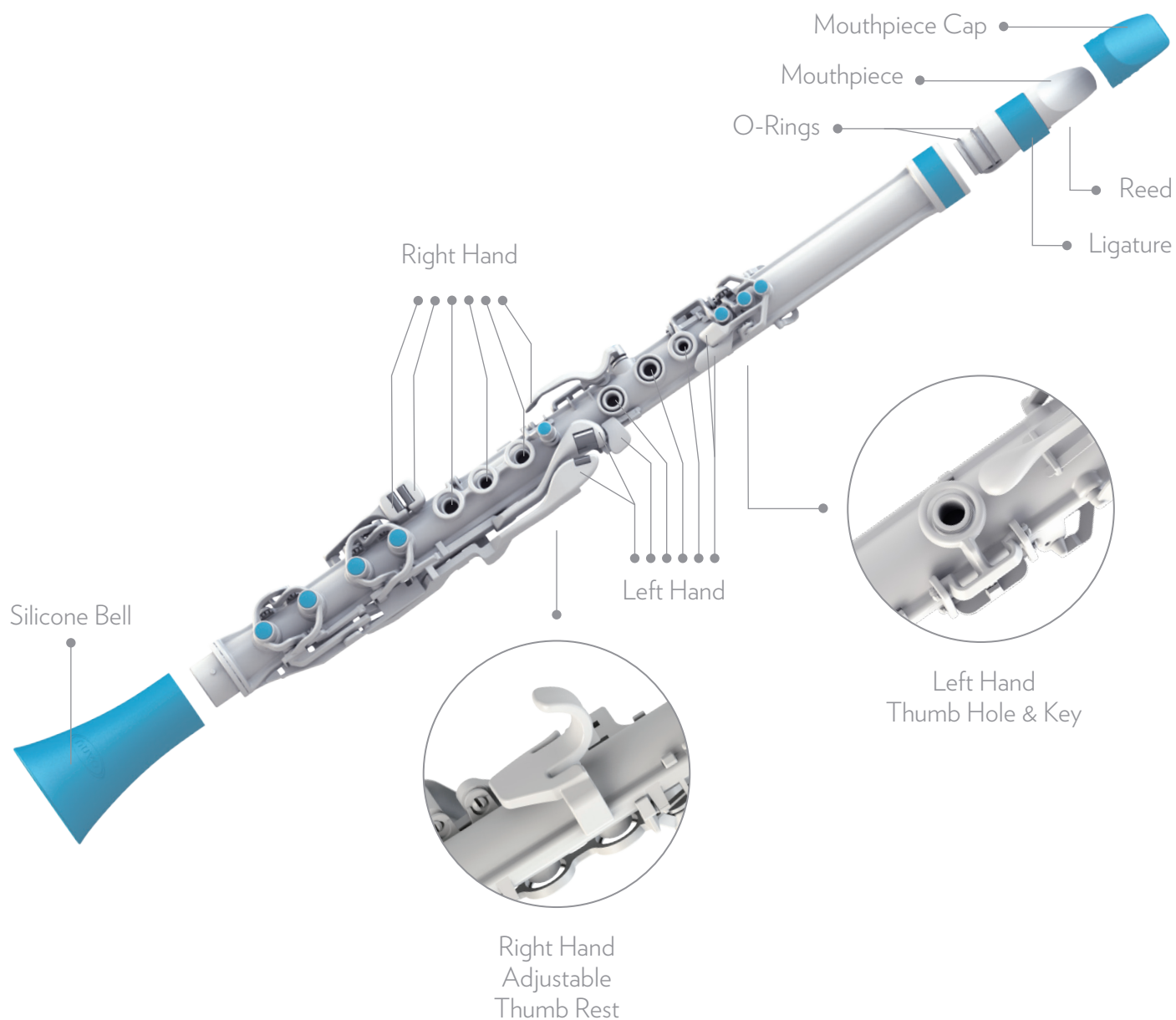
Introducing the Clarinéo



VIDEO 01 - Introducing the Clarinéo

Your Clarinéo comes in three easy to assembly parts.

The mouthpiece cap keeps the reed safe between practice sessions. Make sure you remove the mouthpiece cap **BEFORE** trying to make your first sound.



The Reeds and Mouthpiece

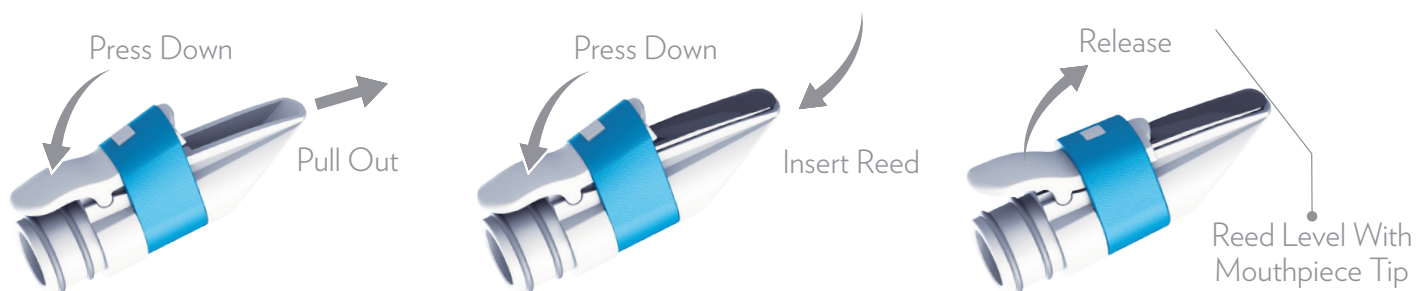
The reed on your Clarinéo is very important, this is the part that vibrates and makes the sound. Your Clarinéo comes with 3 synthetic reeds numbered 1, 1½ and 2. The reed marked 1 is the softest and should be the easiest reed to create an initial sound. The 1½ reed is a little harder and offers more 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.

Changing the Reeds:

If using NUVO synthetic reeds, you will notice there is a rib on the back of the reed that fits into the groove on the mouthpiece. If using a cane reed, make sure it is centered and positioned level with the mouthpiece tip.

To remove a reed, press the lever and carefully slide the reed away from the mouthpiece.

To insert a reed, press the lever and slide the reed in as far as it will go. You will notice that the tip of the reed should now be level 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 for First Sounds



Your left hand is around where the mouthpiece and body connect and your right hand is around the bell. Do not press any keys yet!

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.



Correct



Needs Improvement

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, and close your mouth around the mouthpiece. 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.

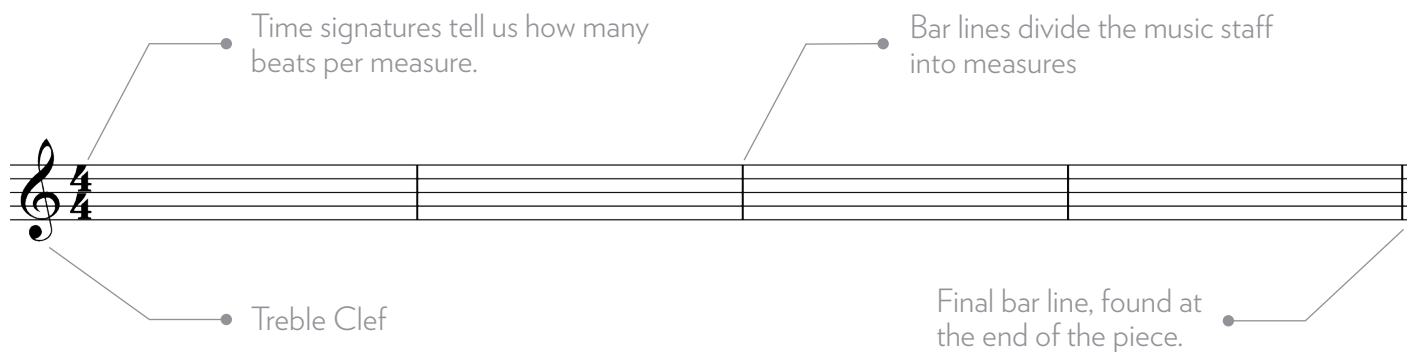


Not Making a Sound?

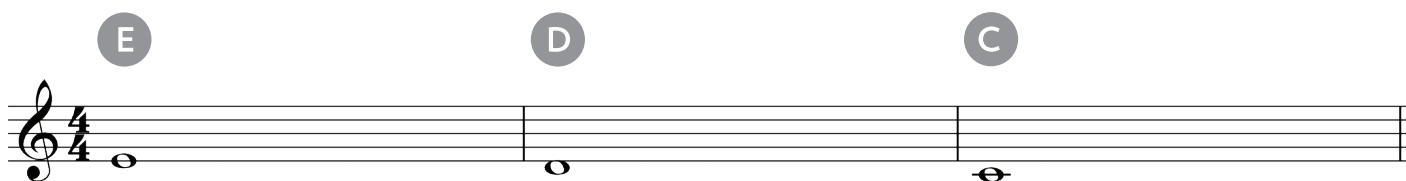
If you find you can’t make a sound, you might be biting down on the reed too hard, try to loosen your mouth a little around the mouthpiece. If you are making a lot of squeaking noises, you might have too much of the mouthpiece in your mouth, try sliding the mouthpiece out a little and have another go.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

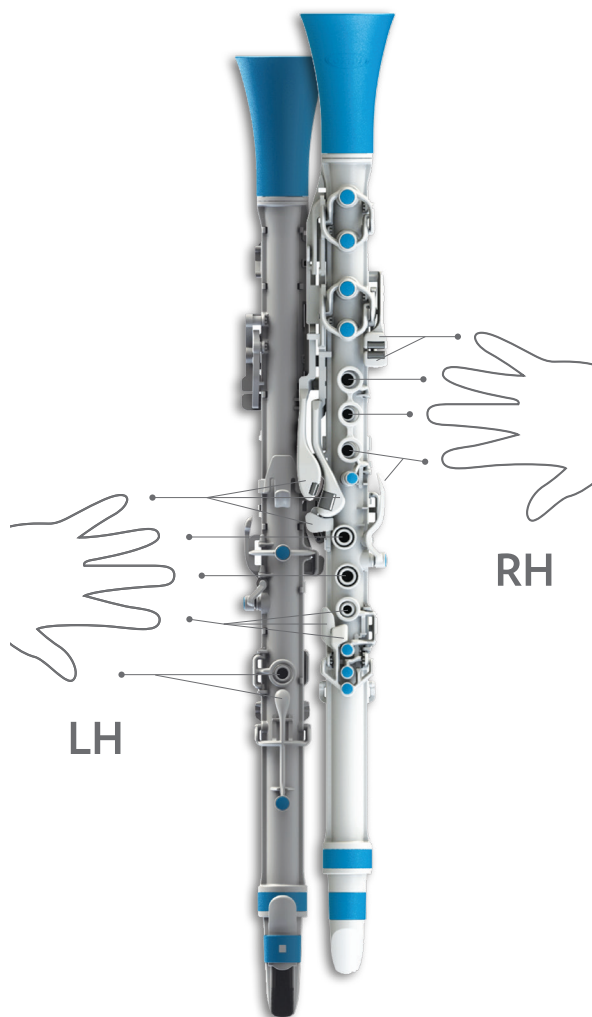


The first 3 notes we will learn on the Clarinéo are called E, D and C, this is what they look like on the staff. Notice how the E is on the bottom line, the D sits under the bottom line and the C is lower still, with it's own little line running through it.

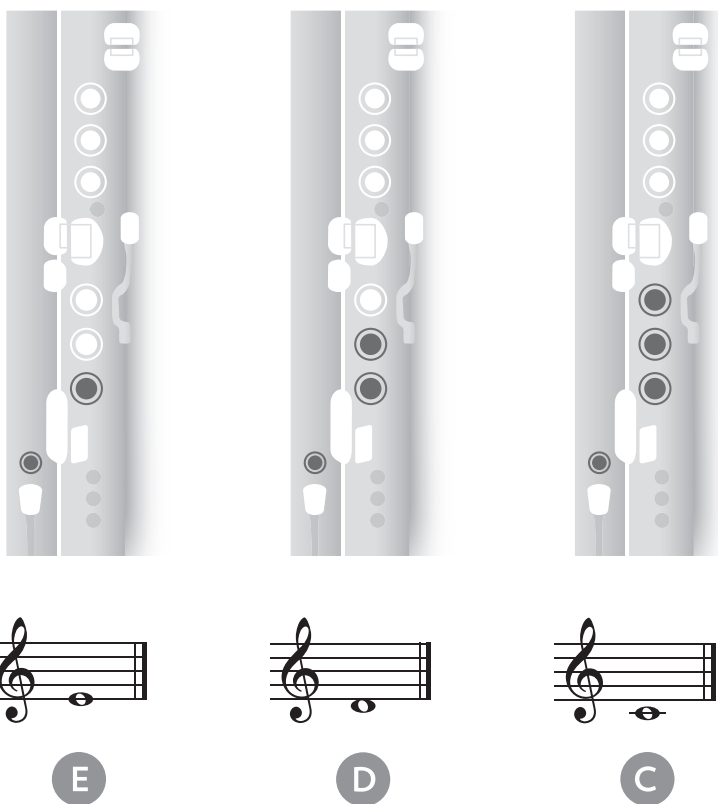


Let's Play Some Notes: E, D and C

The first notes we are going to learn on the Clarinéó 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 - If you want to teach NUVO in a pre-band classroom setting, check out our WindStars curriculum at <https://nuvo-windstars.com/> *

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.



Whole note,
count 4 beats



Half note,
count 2 beats



Quarter note, count
1 beat

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.

NOTE **E**



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.



D Tune

Graham Lyons



This means rest for the count of 1 beat

NOTE C



Finally try this on the note C



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

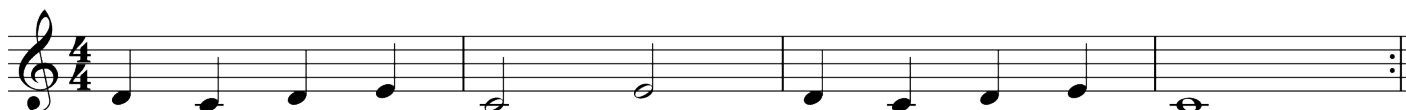


This means repeat



Button

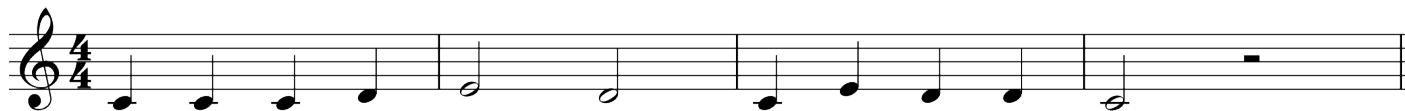
Graham Lyons





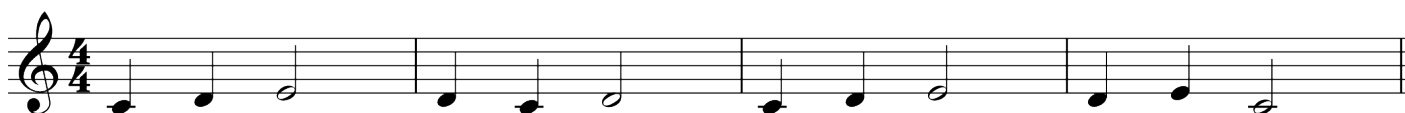
Au Clair de la Lune

Trad.



Suo-Gan

Trad. Welsh



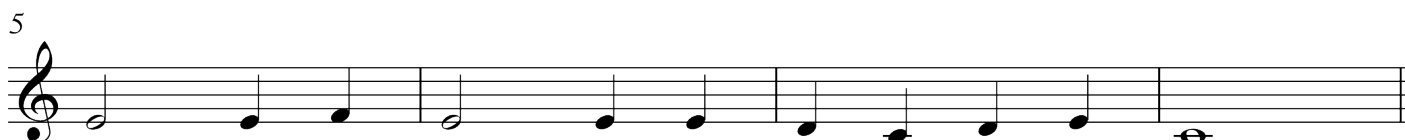
Up and Down

Bruce Hunnisett



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

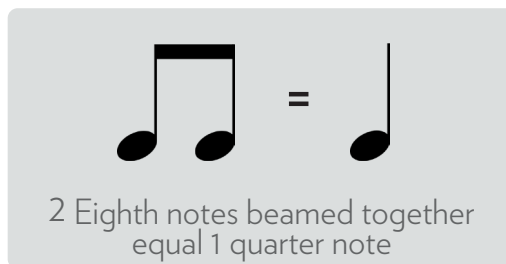
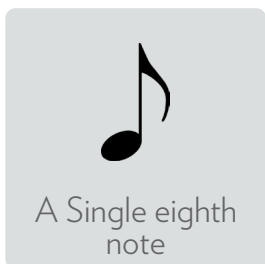
5

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



Disco Duet

Paul Barker

Moderato

Part 1

Part 2



Let's Learn 2 More Notes: F and G

NOTE **F**



NOTE **G**

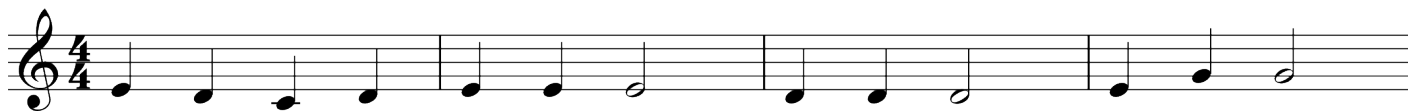


Merrily uses the new note G, see if you can see where the new G note appears.



Merrily

Trad.



Slurs



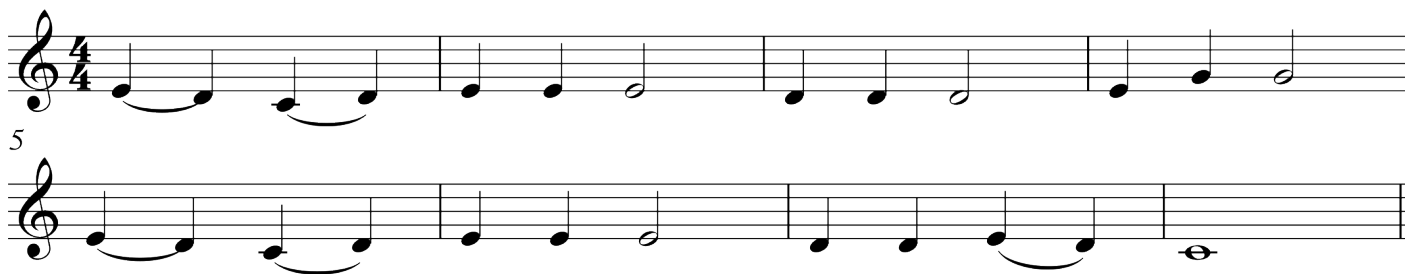
If there are notes in a tune which should not be tongued, we connect the notes with a slur; this means those notes should be played in one breath, moving your fingers smoothly to change the notes. Remember to keep your air moving from one note to the next, so no gaps can be heard between the notes.

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.

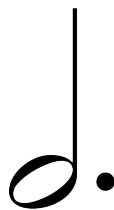


Little Hans

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

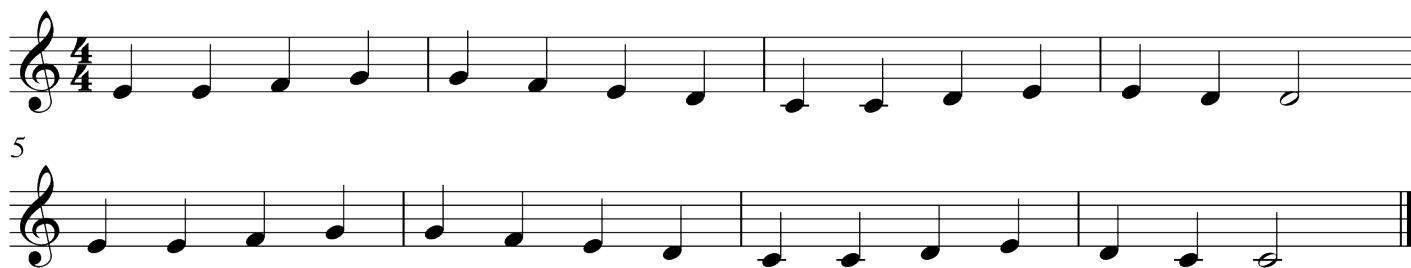
Trad.





Ode To Joy

Beethoven 1770-1827



Jingle Bells

Trad.



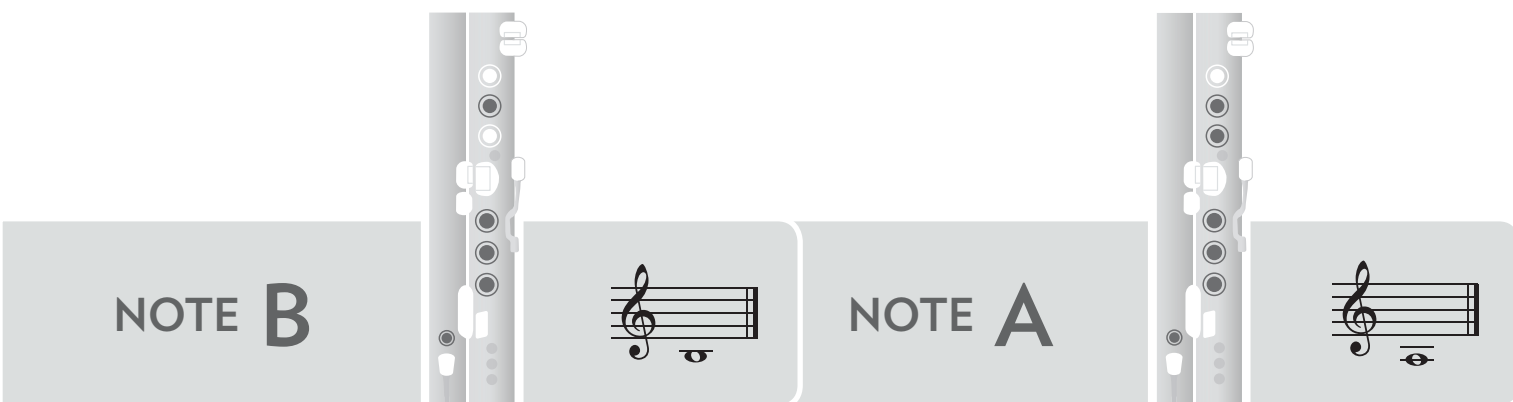
Jumping the Steps

Bruce Hunnisett



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.



Just As and Bs

Bruce Hunnisett

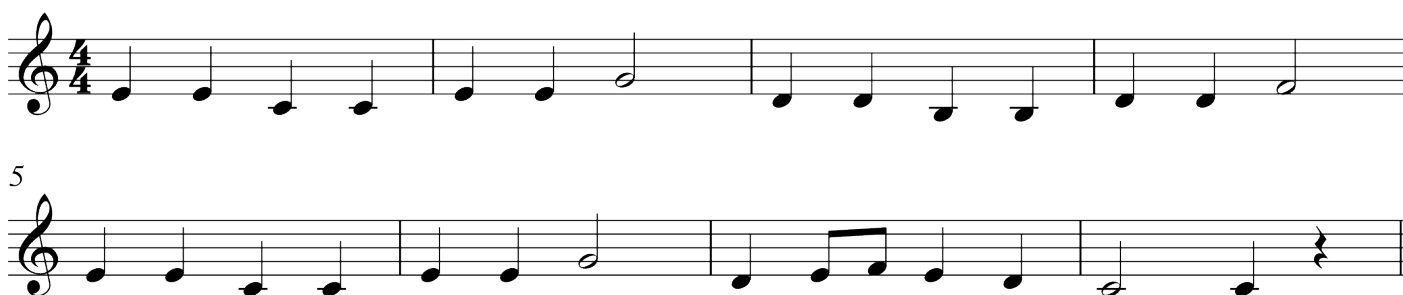


Skip to My Lou has the new note B, see if you can spot it before you try and play it.



Skip to My Lou

Trad.



The Long Way Down

Bruce Hunnisett



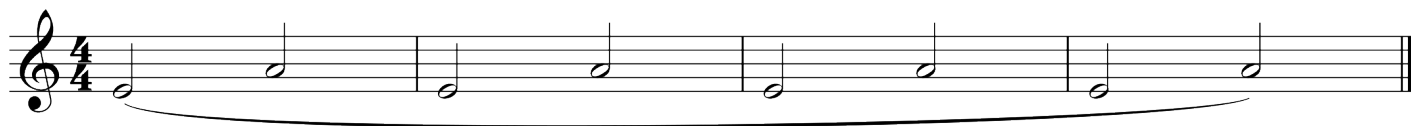
Let's Learn High A

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

1

2



This Old Man

Trad.

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

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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

9

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

ya, Hal - le - lu - - - - - ya.



Big Jumper

Bruce Hunnisett

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.

NOTE **G**



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



Hot Cross Buns

Trad.

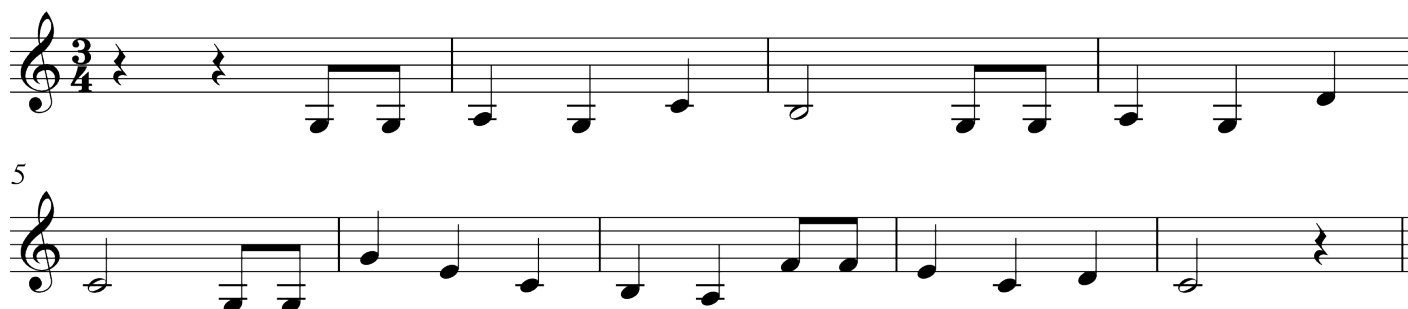


Look at the Time signature of Happy Birthday, notice how the top number is a 3, this tells us there are only 3 beats in each bar.



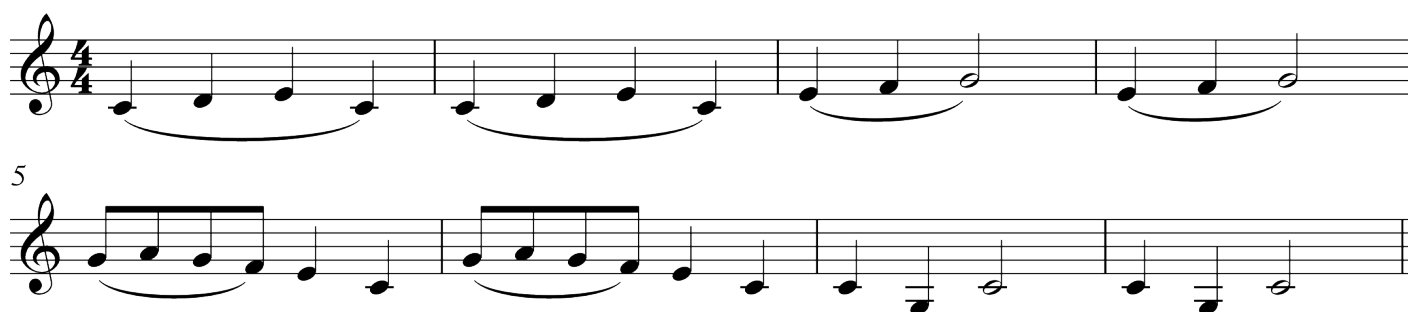
Happy Birthday To You

Trad.



Frere Jaques

Trad.



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.

A musical score for the song 'Daisy, Daisy' in 3/4 time, written for a single melodic line. The score consists of four staves. The first staff starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 11. The second staff starts at measure 12 and ends at measure 20. The third staff starts at measure 21 and ends at measure 26. The fourth staff starts at measure 27 and ends at measure 32. The melody is simple, using mostly quarter and eighth notes, with several ties connecting notes across measures. For example, in the first staff, a quarter note in measure 4 is tied to a quarter note in measure 5. In the second staff, a quarter note in measure 13 is tied to a quarter note in measure 14, and a quarter note in measure 19 is tied to a quarter note in measure 20. In the third staff, a quarter note in measure 22 is tied to a quarter note in measure 23, and a quarter note in measure 25 is tied to a quarter note in measure 26. In the fourth staff, a quarter note in measure 28 is tied to a quarter note in measure 29, and a quarter note in measure 31 is tied to a quarter note in measure 32.

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

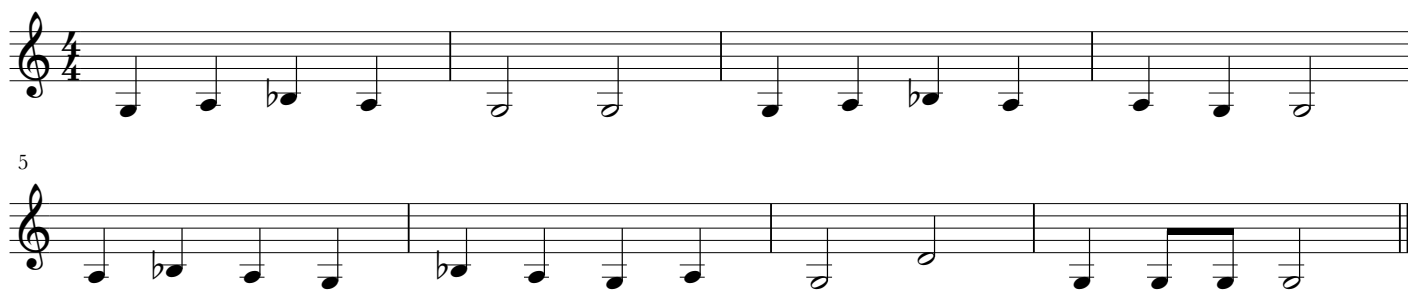


The next note we are learning is a B \flat . It sounds slightly lower than a normal B. Try playing this note, it should sound half way between A and B. Now play B, A and B \flat and listen to the difference between the notes.



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.



42

Blues in C

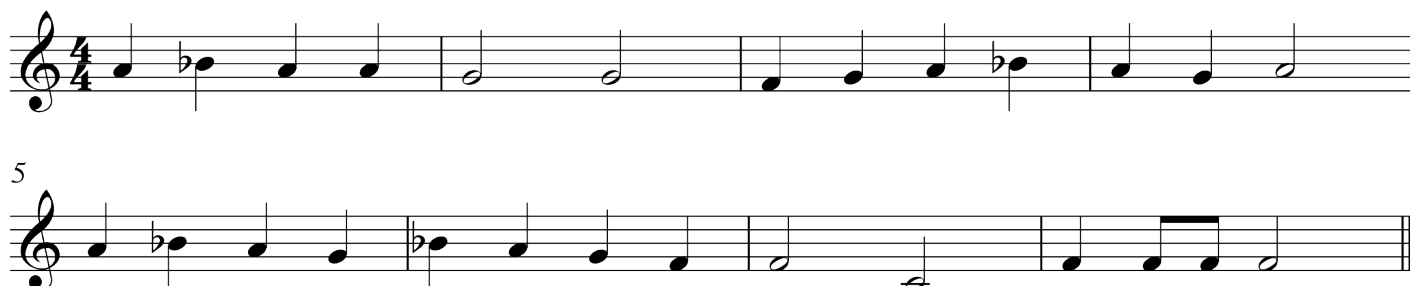
Paul Barker



43

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.

5

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

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 Clarinéó, 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.

NOTE **F**



“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

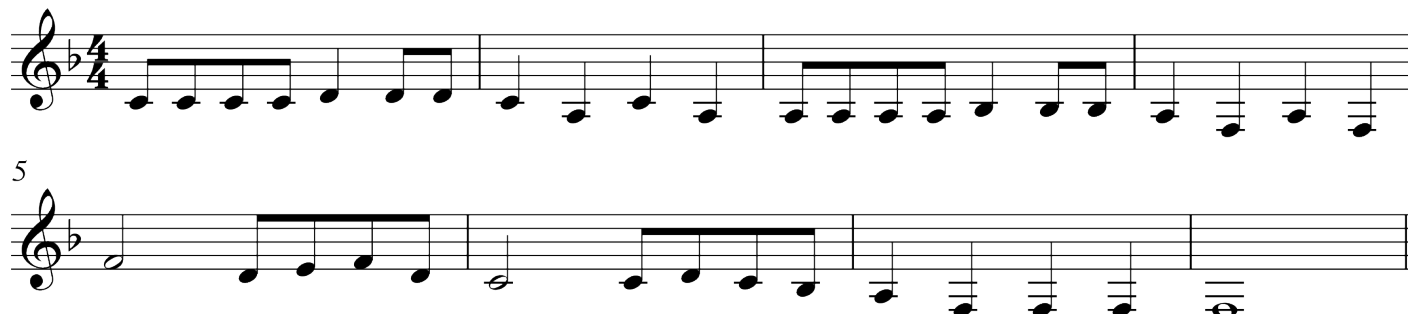


Look at the key signature – remember to the play Bbs. Try playing the scale both slurred and tongued, it's a great way to warm up and get your fingers moving.

46

Kookaburra

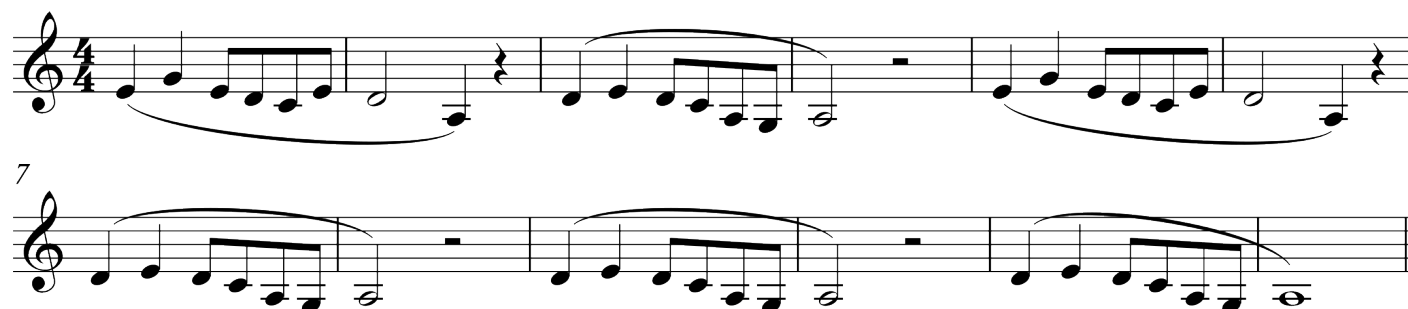
Marion Sinclair



47

Chinese Whispers

Paul Barker



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. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. Measures 1, 3, 5, and 9 start with a half rest. Measures 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 13 end with a half rest. Measure 13 concludes with a double bar line.

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. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 end with a half rest. Measure 13 concludes with a double bar line.

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#**

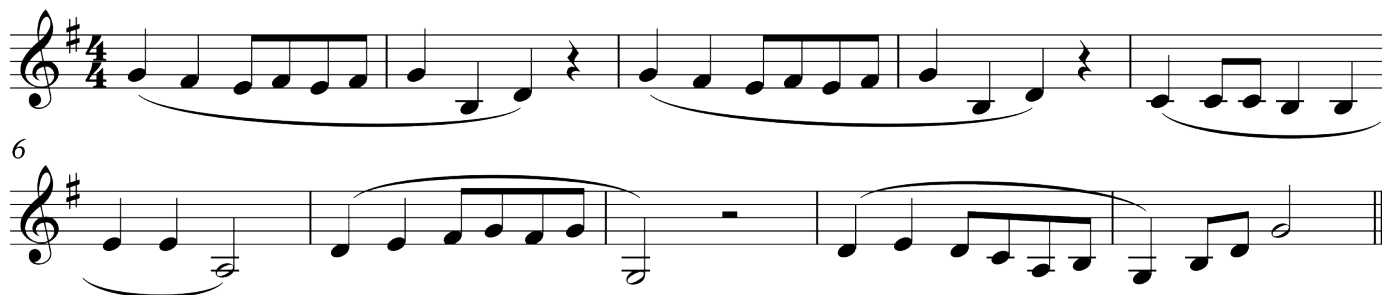


Let's Learn High F#

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



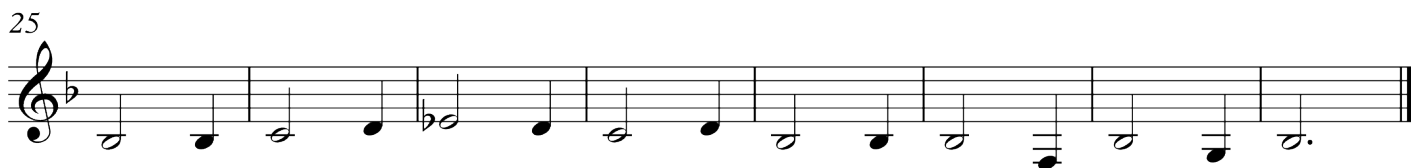
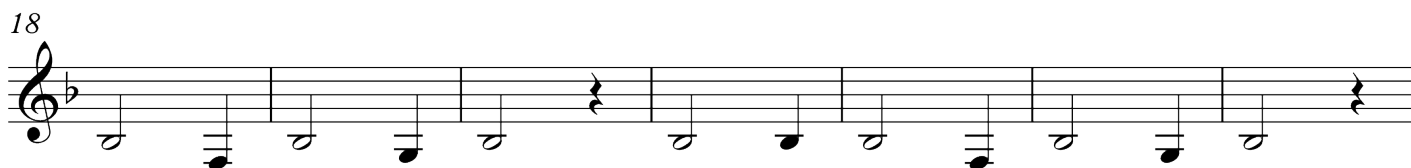
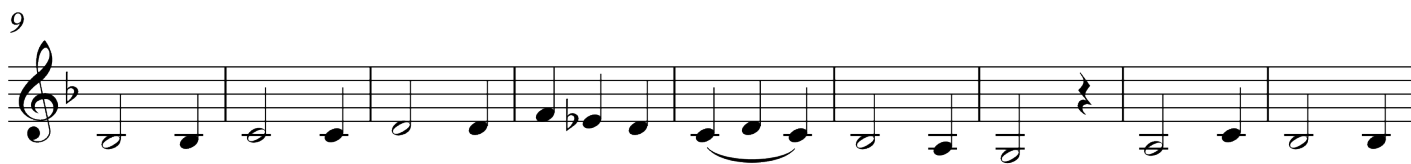
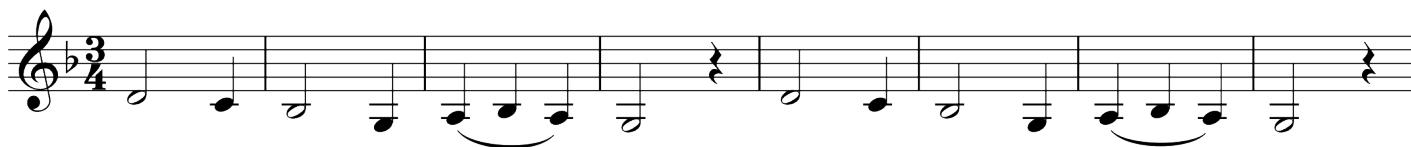
To play the next tune, we need to learn how to play another flat note. This time it's Eb.

NOTE **E^b**



We Three Kings

Trad.



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



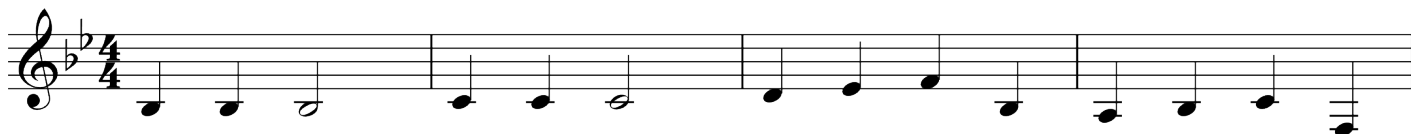
Try to memorize the 3 scales we have played, and play them as a warm up each time you start to practice.

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



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



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.

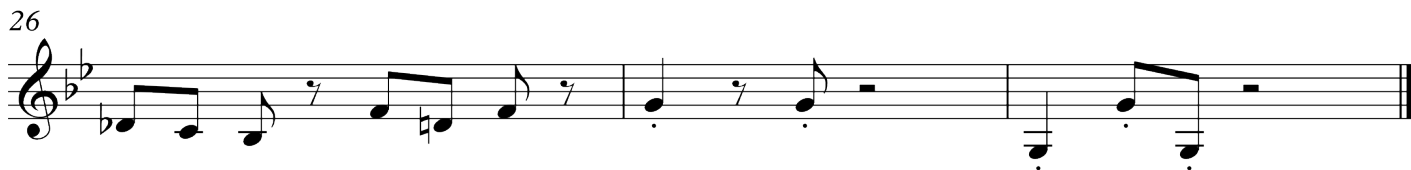
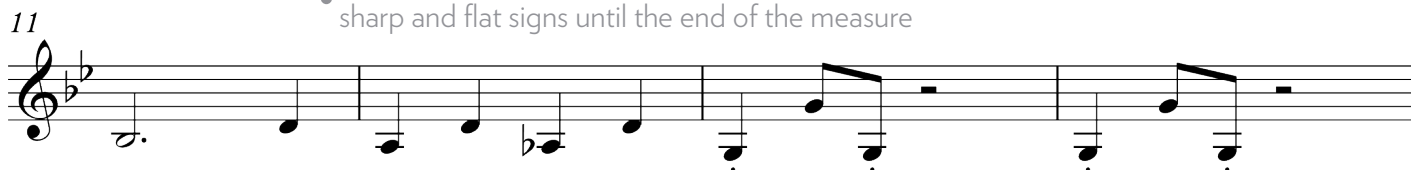


Funky Monkey

Bruce Hunnisett



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



Congratulations!

You have completed all the music in this “Play It Today” 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.

If you want to learn even more great tunes, you can check out the WindStars website. When you set up a free online account, you can search for new music by instrument and specific notes.

www.nuvo-windstars.com

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Recorder +



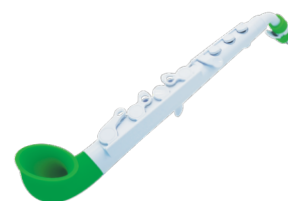
Recorder



Toot



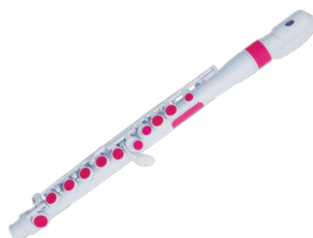
Dood



jSax



Clarinéo



jFlute



Flute



jHorn



CONGRATULATIONS!

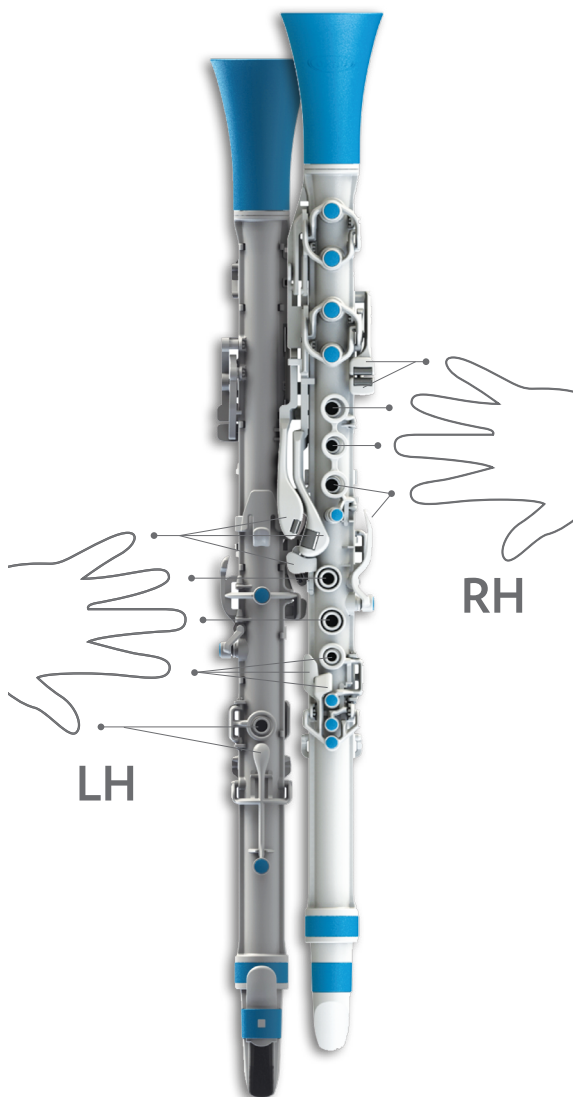
You have completed the Clarinéo "Play It Today" Book

Presented to

By

Date

Clarinéo Fingering Chart



The Low Register

Note	Fingering Diagram
E	[Diagram showing fingerings for E in the low register]
F	[Diagram showing fingerings for F in the low register]
F#	[Diagram showing fingerings for F# in the low register]
Gb	[Diagram showing fingerings for Gb in the low register]
G	[Diagram showing fingerings for G in the low register]
G#	[Diagram showing fingerings for G# in the low register]
Ab	[Diagram showing fingerings for Ab in the low register]

Note	Fingering Diagram
A	[Diagram showing fingerings for A in the low register]
Bb	[Diagram showing fingerings for Bb in the low register]
B	[Diagram showing fingerings for B in the low register]
C	[Diagram showing fingerings for C in the low register]
C#	[Diagram showing fingerings for C# in the low register]
Db	[Diagram showing fingerings for Db in the low register]
D	[Diagram showing fingerings for D in the low register]

Note	Fingering Diagram
D#	[Diagram showing fingerings for D# in the low register]
Eb	[Diagram showing fingerings for Eb in the low register]
E	[Diagram showing fingerings for E in the low register]
F	[Diagram showing fingerings for F in the low register]
F#	[Diagram showing fingerings for F# in the low register]
Gb	[Diagram showing fingerings for Gb in the low register]
G	[Diagram showing fingerings for G in the low register]
G#	[Diagram showing fingerings for G# in the low register]
Ab	[Diagram showing fingerings for Ab in the low register]
A	[Diagram showing fingerings for A in the low register]
Bb	[Diagram showing fingerings for Bb in the low register]

Fingering Chart
continue on next page

The Middle Register

Diagram illustrating the fingerings for the Middle Register of the Clarinéo, showing notes B, C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, and G. Each note is accompanied by a musical staff and a corresponding finger chart.

The finger charts show the following fingerings:

- B:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- C:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- C#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- D:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- D#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- E:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- F:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- F#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- G:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.

Diagram illustrating the fingerings for the Middle Register of the Clarinéo, showing notes G, G#, A, A#, B, B#, and C. Each note is accompanied by a musical staff and a corresponding finger chart.

The finger charts show the following fingerings:

- G:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- G#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- A:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- A#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- B:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- B#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- C:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.

The High Register

Diagram illustrating the fingerings for the High Register of the Clarinéo, showing notes D, D#, and E. Each note is accompanied by a musical staff and a corresponding finger chart.

The finger charts show the following fingerings:

- D:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- D#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- E:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.

Diagram illustrating the fingerings for the High Register of the Clarinéo, showing notes E, F, F#, G, G#, and A. Each note is accompanied by a musical staff and a corresponding finger chart.

The finger charts show the following fingerings:

- E:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- F:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- F#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- G:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- G#:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.
- A:** Left index, left middle, left ring, left pinky, right index, right middle, right ring, right pinky.



Play It Today!

BY

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

The “Play It Today” series has been prepared and edited by 4 widely experienced music educators to provide a basis for learning the fundamentals of any NUVO instrument. This book introduces 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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