



Clarinet in Bb and in A Calibration Scales

Performance Instructions

- Play all scales very evenly and smoothly, without any accents; do not get quieter or louder at the ends of notes
- Especially when the note is followed by a rest, play the full value of every note, right up until the next beat
- Do not use vibrato
- To clarify the dynamic markings in the score ('p' and 'f'), please test what is the absolute softest and the absolute loudest you are able to sustain on your instrument. If those two extreme dynamics are 'pp' and 'ff' respectively, then between those two dynamics you will be able to establish what for you and your instrument constitutes four more dynamics: 'p mp mf f'.
Notated in the music, the scales are each to be played 'p' and 'f', and based on the 6-step dynamic range you established using the guidelines given above
- the scales should be recorded with both clarinets, as written; the notation is not written in concert pitch. Consequently, the resultant two sets of recorded scales will not be the same sequence of notes.

Recording Instructions

- Produce (record) each scale separately
- Ensure you record .wav files at 48kHz and 24bit (or 32bit)
- Label each scale clearly

♩ = 60

Legato non-vibrato

First system of music, measures 1-8. The music is in 4/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is written on a single staff and consists of eighth and quarter notes, mostly ascending and ending on a half note. The accompaniment is written on two staves, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line of eighth and quarter notes.

Legato non-vibrato

Second system of music, measures 9-16. The music continues from the first system, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody and accompaniment patterns are consistent with the first system, maintaining the legato non-vibrato style. The system concludes with a double bar line.