

## II. SMALLER INTERVALS IN THE ALTISSIMO REGISTER (Seconds and Thirds)

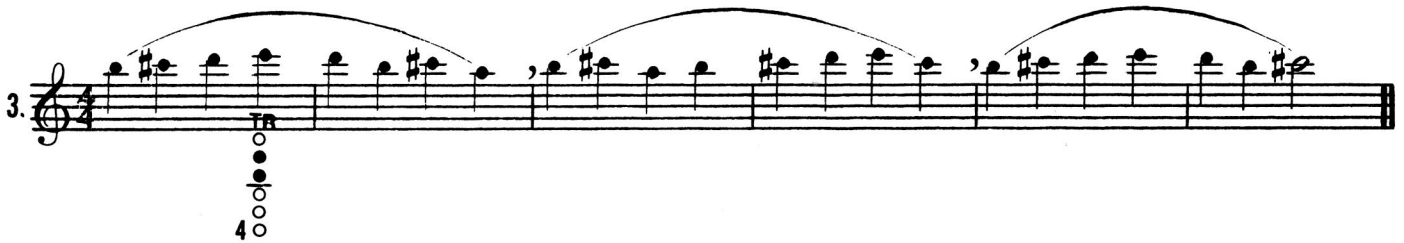
Practice all exercises slowly with full tone, and then gradually speed up the tempo to develop technique.

1. 

For c-sharp<sup>'''</sup>, key 4 is not used; however, be sure key 4 is utilized on all tones starting on d<sup>'''</sup> and higher (not applicable on A clarinet). When crossing from register to register, be sure no change in throat or embouchure occurs, and maintain maximum breath support.

2. 

Be sure air pressure is maintained with the air going fast, when playing high, by using proper breath support.

3. 

The higher tones require more air than the lower ones; approach the higher tones with a crescendo to insure proper amount and speed of air.

4. 

Assuming the embouchure is correct to begin with, the embouchure should not change when playing high (compared to playing lower) and use no excess pressure against the reed.

5. 

To insure that enough air will get to the reed to make it vibrate fast enough, make the throat even more open than usual, but be sure breath support is also increased proportionately.

6. Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are several slanted lines indicating breath support or dynamics, with a '1' above the first and last ones.

7. Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are slanted lines indicating breath support or dynamics. A fingering diagram is shown below the staff, consisting of a vertical column of five circles with the number '(1/2)' to its right.

8. Musical staff in treble clef, 8/8 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are slanted lines indicating breath support or dynamics. A fingering diagram is shown below the staff, consisting of a vertical column of five circles with the number '4' below the bottom one.

F-sharp''' has more resistance than the surrounding tones; therefore, be sure to give more breath support when producing this tone. Since the regular fingering for f-sharp''' can be so close to the correct pitch that it will sound flat in relation to f''' and g''', the additional breath support for this tone will result with a more true pitch.

9. Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are slanted lines indicating breath support or dynamics, with a '1' above the last one.

10. Musical staff in treble clef, 8/8 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are slanted lines indicating breath support or dynamics.

11. Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are slanted lines indicating breath support or dynamics, with '1/1' above the first and second ones, and the word 'simile' to the right.

Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are slanted lines indicating breath support or dynamics.

Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are slanted lines indicating breath support or dynamics, with 'simile' to the left and a '1' above the last one.