

9. Wirbelwind

P. Sch.



Musical notation for the first system of 'Wirbelwind', consisting of two staves in 3/4 time. The melody is on the upper staff and the accompaniment on the lower staff.

Musical notation for the second system of 'Wirbelwind', consisting of two staves in 3/4 time.

Musical notation for the third system of 'Wirbelwind', consisting of two staves in 3/4 time.

Musical notation for the fourth system of 'Wirbelwind', consisting of two staves in 3/4 time, ending with a double bar line.

10. Kleines Rhythmusstück

P. Sch.

Musical notation for the first system of 'Kleines Rhythmusstück', consisting of two staves in common time (C). The melody is on the upper staff and the accompaniment on the lower staff.

Musical notation for the second system of 'Kleines Rhythmusstück', consisting of two staves in common time (C), ending with a double bar line.

56. Die Lautstärkeunterschiede (Dynamik)

Auf der Klarinette kann man sehr schön laut und leise spielen. Dadurch klingen auch die Stücke viel interessanter und spannender.

Die Grundbezeichnungen sind:

f = forte = laut

p = piano = leise

Dann gibt es auch noch die mittleren Lautstärken:

mf = mezzoforte = mittellaut

mp = mezzopiano = mittelleise

In dieser Waschbär-Schule genügen uns die vier Lautstärken - und später noch das Lauter- und Leiserwerden.



Wir probieren das Ganze nun mit allen bisher gelernten Tönen aus:

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff contains ten notes: a whole note on G4 (f), a whole note on F4 (p), a whole note on E4 (f), a whole note on D4 (p), a whole note on C#4 (f), a whole note on B3 (p), a whole note on A3 (f), a whole note on G3 (p), a whole note on F3 (f), and a whole note on E3 (p). The second staff contains ten notes: a whole note on G4 (f), a whole note on F4 (p), a whole note on E4 (f), a whole note on D4 (p), a whole note on C#4 (f), a whole note on B3 (p), a whole note on A3 (f), a whole note on G3 (p), a whole note on F3 (f), and a whole note on E3 (p).

Der erste Ton soll also immer laut, der zweite Ton immer leise gespielt werden. Lass Dir zuerst ein bisschen Zeit zwischen den beiden Tönen, bis Du Dich vom Ansatz her ganz wohl fühlst. Wenn das prima klappt, dann kannst Du den lauten und den leisen Ton ohne Pause direkt nebeneinander stellen!

57. Frage und Antwort

P. Sch.

Two staves of musical notation in common time (C). The first staff starts with a whole note on G4 (f), followed by a half note on F4 (p), a quarter note on E4 (f), and a quarter note on D4 (p). The second staff starts with a whole note on G4 (f), followed by a half note on F4 (p), a quarter note on E4 (f), and a quarter note on D4 (p). The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes in both staves.

Die Lautstärke gilt für beide Stimmen! Spiele auch wieder die zweite Stimme.

66. Sur le pont d'Avignon

Lied aus Frankreich
Satz: P. Sch.

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The first system is marked *mf* and the second system is marked *p*. The music consists of a simple melody in 4/4 time, with the bass line providing a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.



Das nächste Stück ist unser Abschluss-Stück. Es ist vom Rhythmus her sehr lustig, aber nicht ganz leicht. Versuche einfach einmal, ob Du es schaffst.

115. Krähen-Karaoke

P. Sch.

The musical score is written for three systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major/D minor) and the time signature is common time (C). The first system has a vocal line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano accompaniment starting with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second system has a vocal line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano accompaniment starting with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The third system has a vocal line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a piano accompaniment starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and ending with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

