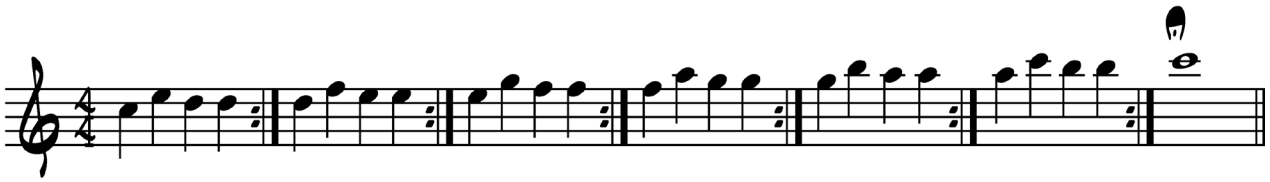
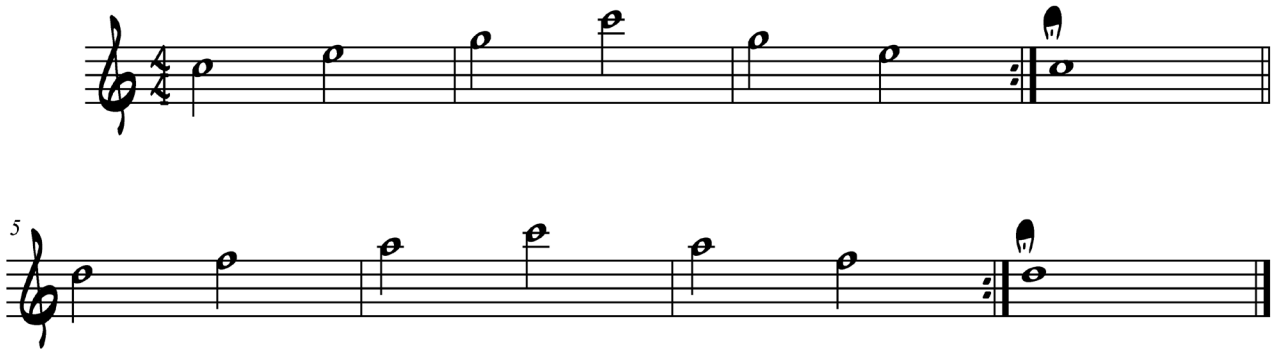
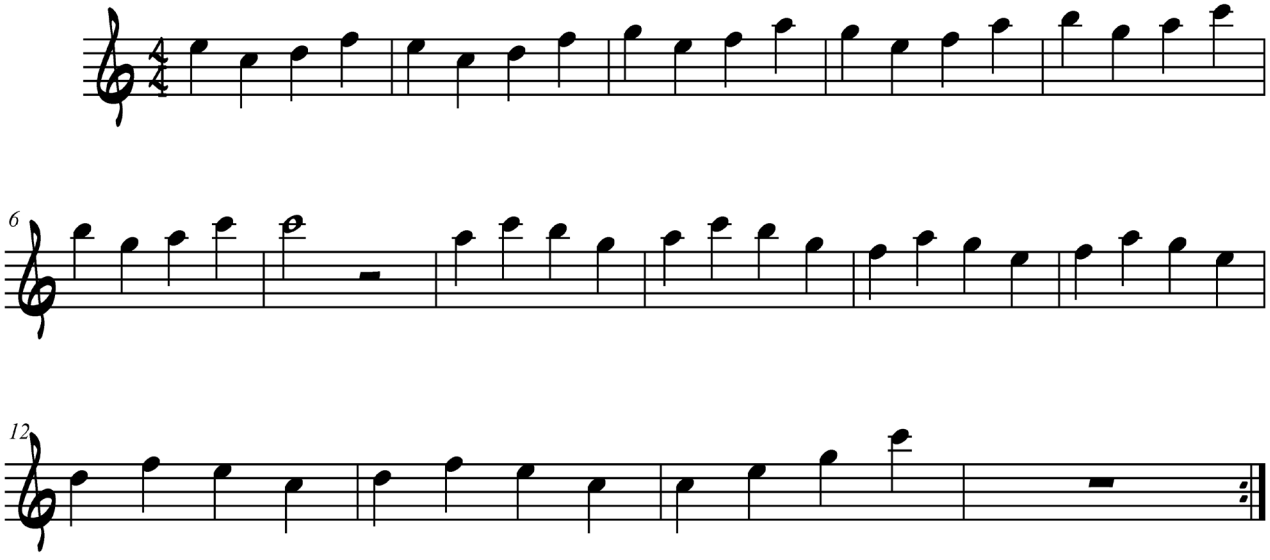
The following exercises deal with the first jumps between non-neighboring tones. That is, notes which are not located next to each other. Moreover–and I'm repeating myself–always keep in mind the name of the note played and its position.

For example, playing an A in the middle octave means thinking not only that the note is an A, but that it's positioned on hole 7 and drawn. Unlike the piano, guitar and many others, the harmonica is not an instrument that can be looked at while playing. Therefore, it is important to be aware of which note is sounding and on which hole. Let's try putting this suggestion, which is fundamental to the study of this instrument, into practice. Turn to exercise 2.10. Remember: high C blown in hole 9, and not blown in hole 8.

2.8



2.9



2.10