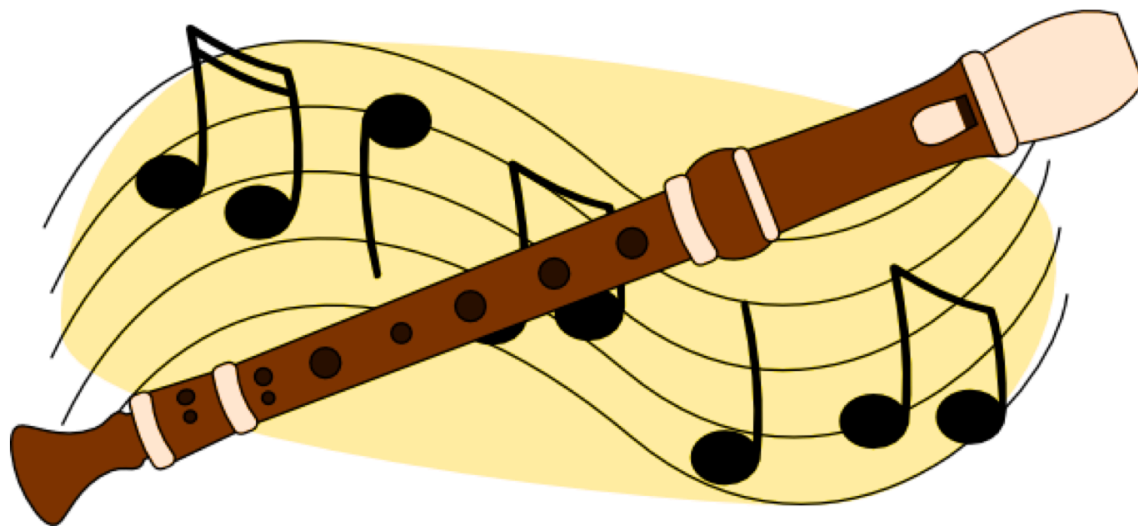


# RECORDERS

## ROCK!



Copyright © 2011 Claire Burns [www.learnmemusic.com](http://www.learnmemusic.com)  
All Rights Reserved. For Classroom and Personal Use Only.

# The History of the Recorder

The recorder is a very old instrument. It was used as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century, as a folk instrument. However, the recorder was most popular during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, during the Baroque era. Composers such as Bach, Handel, and Telemann wrote lots of music for the recorder.

There are many different sizes of recorders. The smallest is the **sopranino**, which is only 4 inches long! The one we play is the next largest, called the **soprano**. The next three are **alto**, **tenor**, and **bass** recorders. The longest recorder, the contrabass, is almost 10 feet long!

The recorder most likely came to America with the first settlers. Around 1925, the recorder made a comeback in popular music with a renewed interest in Renaissance and Baroque music. Now, the recorder is studied and played in many elementary schools. The recorder can help us learn many important music skills, such as rhythm, listening, breath support, and articulation.



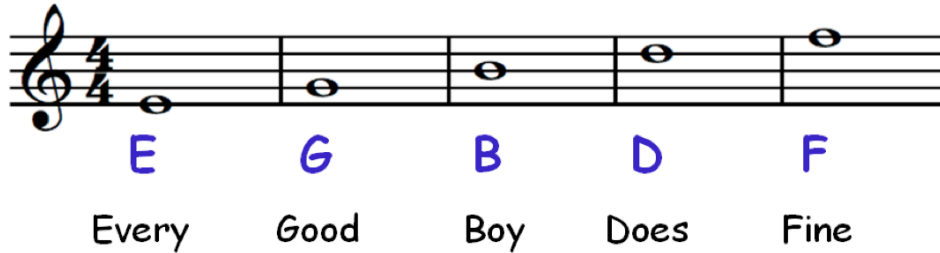
# How to Play the Recorder

All recorders have 8 finger holes. The **LEFT** hand covers the thumbhole on the back and the first three holes. The **RIGHT** hand covers the four holes at the bottom of the recorder. When you cover the holes with your fingers, use the pad (squishy-part) of your finger and apply pressure. If you do not cover the holes completely, air will leak out and you will get a "squeaky" sound on your recorder. Here are some easy steps to play the recorder:

- Place just the **TIP** of the recorder mouthpiece in your mouth.
- Cover your bottom teeth with your bottom lip and place the mouthpiece on your lip. Close your top lip but **DO NOT** touch your top teeth on the mouthpiece!
- Blow air like you are fogging up a window. Warm, slow air does the trick! The recorder requires very little air to be played!
- When you want to play more than one note, start each note by whispering "du" into the recorder as you start your air. This is called "articulation" or "tonguing."
- If you **SQUEAK**, it is because you are either...
  - Blowing too hard
  - Not covering the finger holes completely.

# Naming the Notes on the Staff

Line Notes



Space Notes



Below the Staff



All The Lines and Spaces Together - The Musical Alphabet

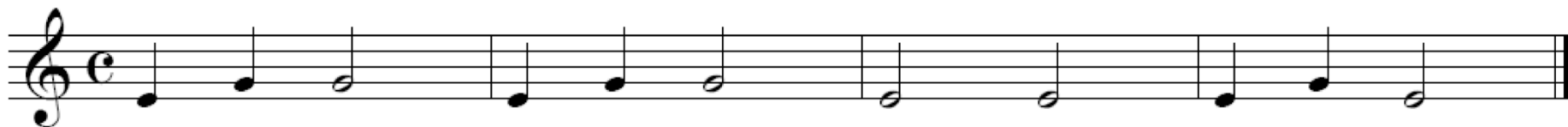


**Your first  
two  
notes!!!**

**G  
(3)**

**E  
(5)**

### ***EGG-cellent Tune***



### ***G-E Etude***



## RED SONG

### *Pease Porridge*



### Rhyhtm Reminders



quarter note = 1 beat, 1 sound ("du")



half note = 2 beats, 1 sound ("du-u")



eighth notes = 1 beat, 2 sounds ("du-de")



quarter rest = 1 beat, no sound

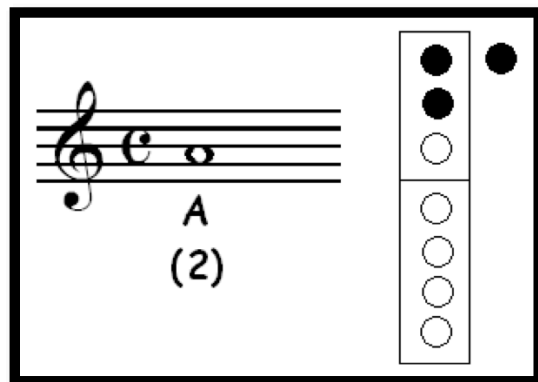


repeat sign = repeat from the beginning  
measure



or = 4 beats per

Another  
new  
note!



A musical staff in treble clef with a whole note on the second line, labeled 'A' and '(2)'. To the right is a dot-and-whisker diagram with two columns of three circles each. The top circle in the left column is filled, and the top circle in the right column is also filled.

whole  
note



A new  
rhythm  
1 sound,  
4 beats!

### *New A-G-E song*

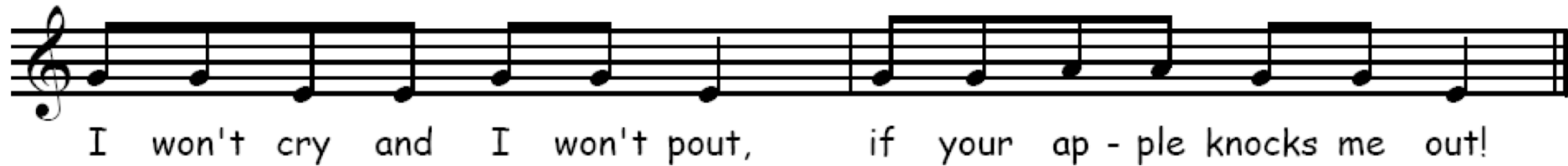


### *Three Note Etude*



# ORANGE SONG

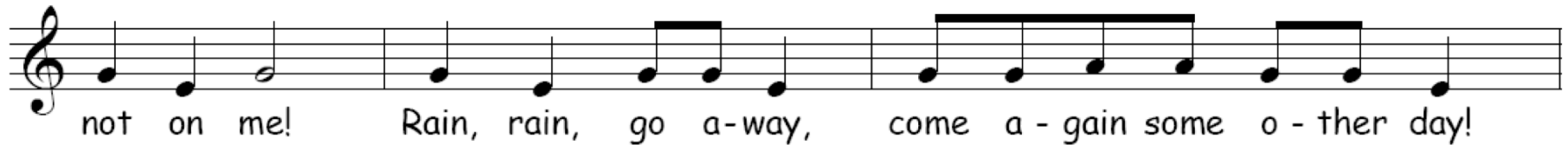
## *Apple Tree*



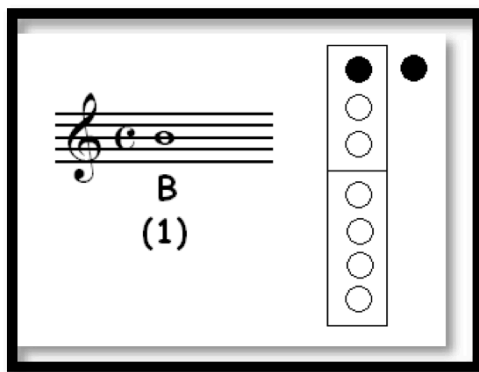


# YELLOW SONG

*Rain On The Green Grass / Rain, Rain, Go Away*



**Another  
new  
note!**



Remember!!!  
Tightly cover the holes of your  
recorder with your fingers and  
blow gentle, warm air!!!



***B A Superhero!***



***BAG-a-licious***



# GREEN SONG

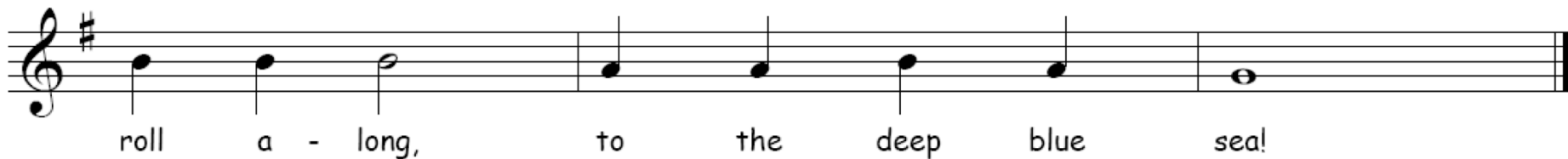
## *Hot Cross Buns*

Hot cross buns, hot cross buns. One a pe nny, two a pe nny, hot cross buns!

The musical notation is written on a single staff in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody consists of four measures. The first measure contains a half note G4 and a half note A4. The second measure contains a half note B4 and a half note A4. The third measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The lyrics are placed below the notes, with vertical lines connecting them to the corresponding notes.

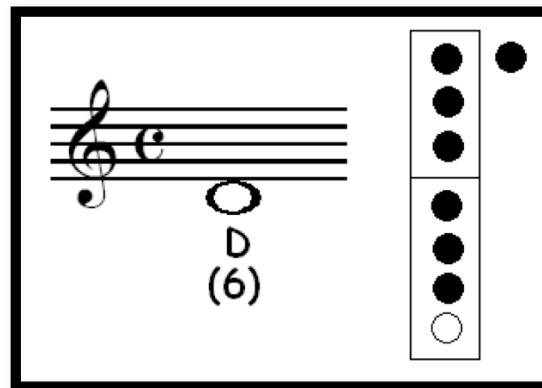
# BLUE SONG

## *Merrily We Roll Along*



A dot after a note means that you add half the value of that note to it. For example....

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{♩} + \text{♩} = \text{♩.} \\ 2 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ \text{Half} + \text{quarter} = \text{Dotted half note} \end{array}$$



Another  
new  
note!

## Note Identifying #2

Write the letter name below each note in the space provided.

A musical staff in treble clef with a C-clef. It contains eleven notes: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), and F#5 (quarter). Below the staff are eleven horizontal dashed lines for writing the letter names.

\_\_\_\_\_

# PURPLE SONG

## *Old MacDonald Had a Farm*



Old Mac Don-ald had a farm, E - I - E - I - O. And on that farm he had a cow,




E - I - E - I - O. With a moo moo here, and a moo moo there. Here a moo, there a moo,

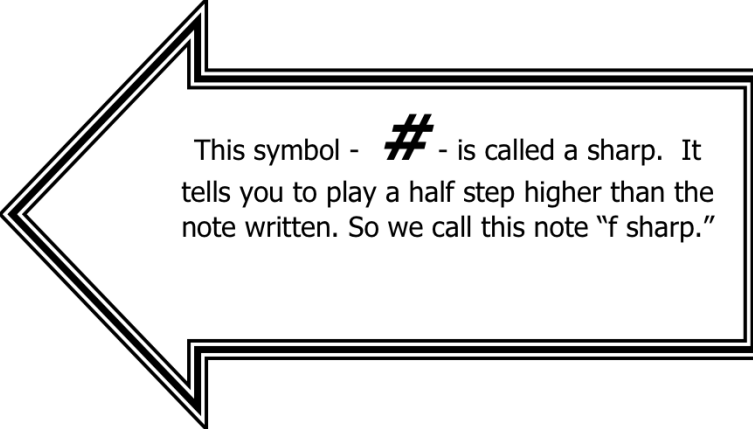
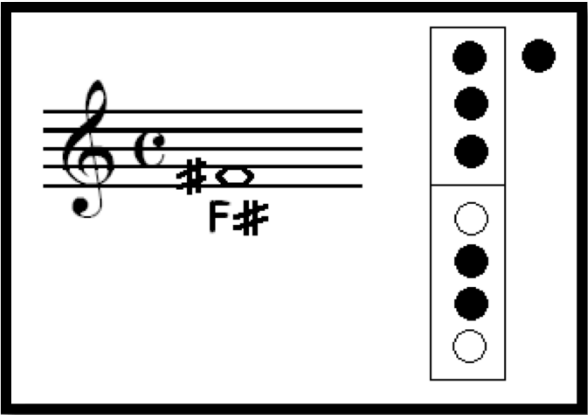


ev' - ry where a moo moo. Old Mac Don - ald had a farm, E - I - E - I - O





**Another  
new  
note!**



This symbol - **#** - is called a sharp. It tells you to play a half step higher than the note written. So we call this note "f sharp."

## Geese and “Feese”



# WHITE SONG

## *Au Clair De La Lune*





# BROWN SONG

## *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are! Up above the

world so high, like a diamond in the sky! Twinkle, twinkle, little star,

how I wonder what you are!

**Two new  
notes!**

Musical notation for D' (D4) on a treble clef staff. The note is a half note on the second line. Below the staff is the text "no thumb!!". To the right is a finger chart with two columns of five circles each. The top circle in the first column is filled black, and the top circle in the second column is empty.

Musical notation for C' (C4) on a treble clef staff. The note is a half note on the first line. To the right is a finger chart with two columns of five circles each. The top circle in the first column is filled black, and the top circle in the second column is filled black.

***Seeing Is Believing***



# BLACK SONG

## *Jingle Bells*



## MASTER LEVEL

### This Old Man



This old man, he played one. He played knick knack on my thumb with a



knick knack pad-dy whack give a dog a bone. This old man came roll-ing home!





Melody from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony (4<sup>th</sup> mmt.)

Melody from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony (4<sup>th</sup> mmt.)



# VIRTUOSO LEVEL

## Hot Cross Buns

In three keys

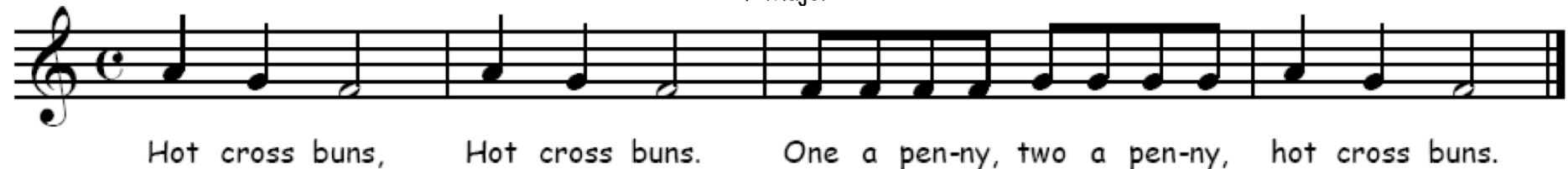
C Major



D Major



F Major



# ROCK STAR LEVEL!

## Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star In the Key of C major



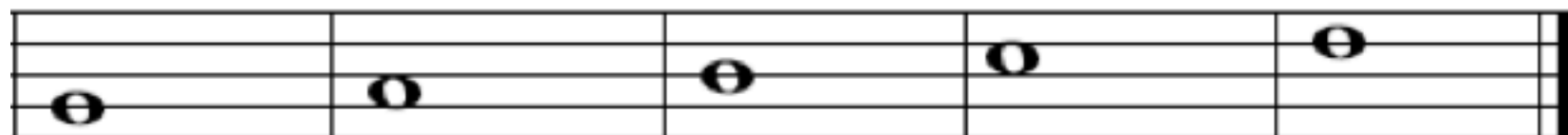
# Recorder Fingering Chart

The chart displays the fingering for the first five notes of the recorder's scale: C, D, E, F, and F#. Each note is shown on a musical staff, with its corresponding fingering indicated by a number in parentheses below the note. Below each note, a diagram shows the placement of fingers on the recorder's keys, represented by black dots for fingers to be pressed and white circles for fingers to be lifted.

Note	Fingering	Finger Diagram (Top to Bottom)
C	(7)	Black, Black, Black, Black, Black, Black, Black
D	(6)	Black, Black, Black, Black, Black, Black, White
E	(5)	Black, Black, Black, Black, White, White, White
F		Black, Black, Black, White, Black, Black, Black
F#		Black, Black, Black, White, Black, Black, White



# Recorder Fingering Chart



*G*  
(3)

*A*  
(2)

*B*  
(1)

*C'*

*D'*

