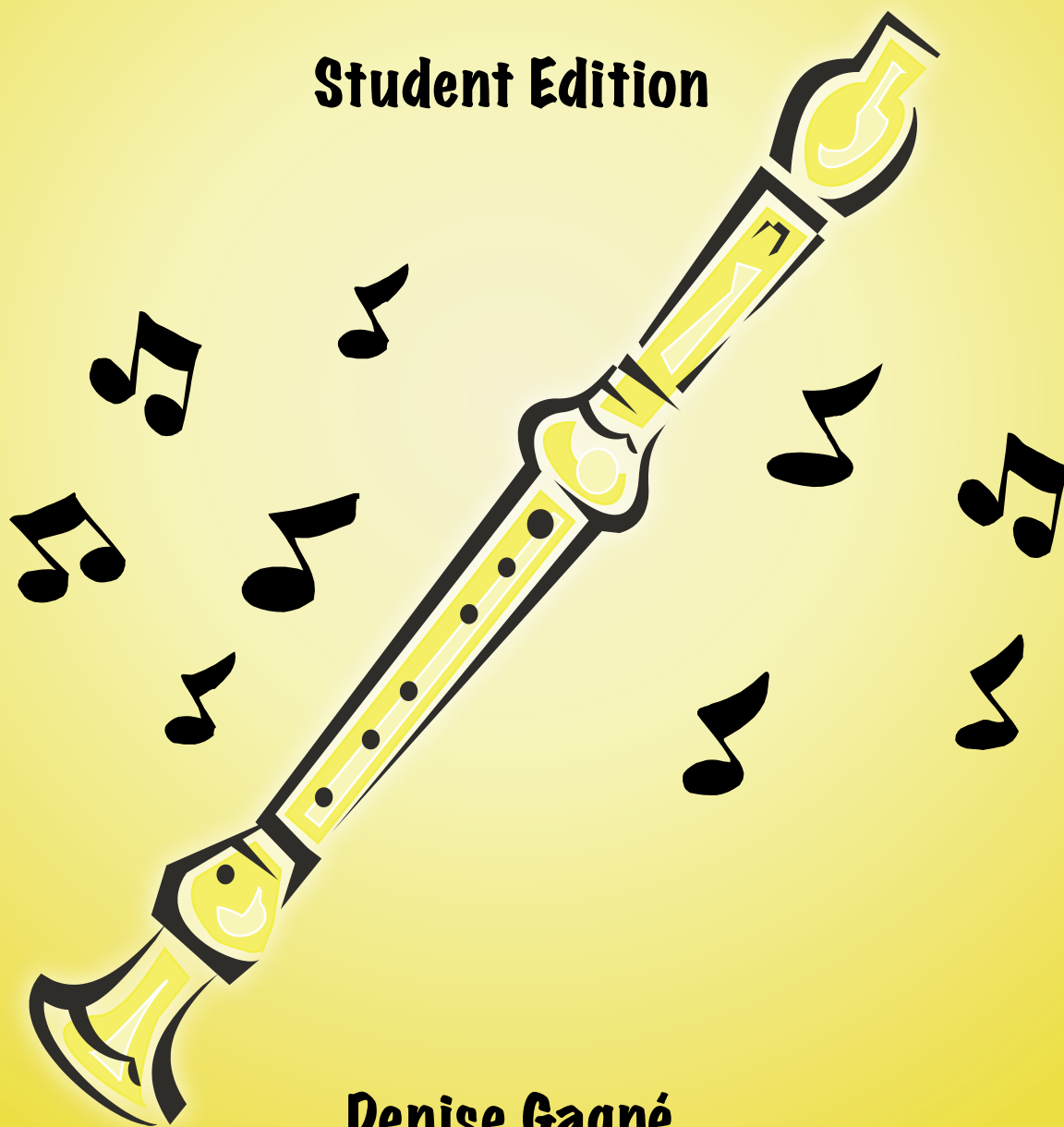


The Recorder Resource Kit

Student Edition



Denise Gagné
Themes & Variations

All About The Recorder

The recorder is a very old instrument. The recorder was popular during the 16th and 17th centuries. Many famous composers of that time, including **Bach**, **Handel**, and **Telemann**, wrote music for the recorder. The recorder is made in different sizes. The smallest is a **garklein** recorder that is only six inches long! It is difficult to play because of the tiny holes, so the **descant** or **sopranino** recorder is used more often for the highest notes. There is also an **alto**, **tenor** and a **bass** recorder. These five recorders can play five part music, just like a choir can sing in four or five parts. A recorder choir is called a **consort**.

All the recorders have eight holes. The **LEFT** hand covers the thumb hole at the back of the recorder and the first three holes. The **RIGHT** hand covers the four holes at the bottom of the recorder. (Some recorders have divided holes at the bottom.)

Sound is made by blowing softly into the recorder mouthpiece. It is very easy to overblow the recorder and make a harsh ugly sound. Blowing softly and steadily makes the best sound. Each note should be started with the syllable 'doo' or 'too.' This is called **tonguing** the note. The air should be continuous, interrupted only briefly by the tongue when a new note is begun.

How to Care For the Recorder

1. Recorders all look alike. Put your name on your recorder and on your case with a permanent marker. If you forget your recorder in the music room, your teacher will know it is yours.
2. Be careful not to bang the recorder against anything. Plastic can chip or crack.
3. Keep the mouthpiece clean. You can use a small brush or a pipe cleaner and water to wipe out your mouthpiece.
4. Plastic recorders can be washed once in a while in warm, soapy water.
5. If your recorder is hard to put together, you can put a little Vaseline on the joints. If the joints are clean, they shouldn't need anything.
6. Keep your recorder in its case when you are not using it.
7. After playing, clean out the inside of your recorder with a narrow piece of cloth wound around the cleaning rod.

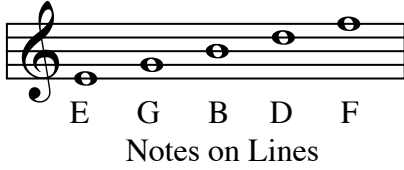
Supplies Needed to Care for the Recorder:

- * A cleaning rod and a narrow piece of cloth
- * A small mouthpiece brush or a pipe cleaner



How Notes are Named

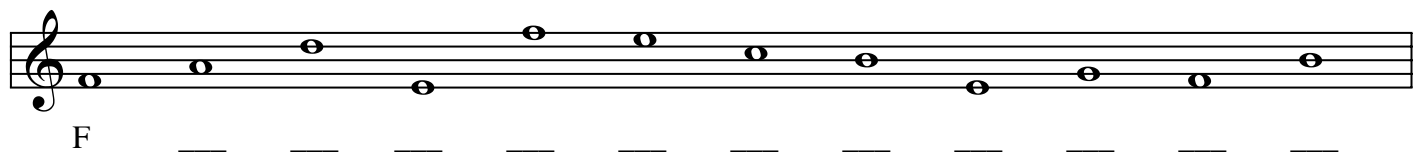
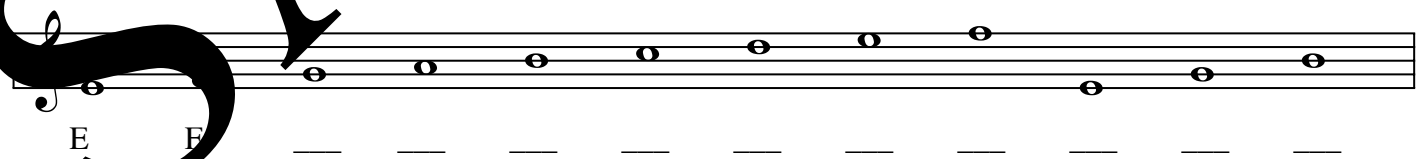
Music is written on a staff. The staff has five lines. Notes can be written on each of the lines, or in the spaces between the lines.



There is a clef at the beginning of every staff. The clef used for the recorder is the treble clef. The treble clef circles the note G, and is sometimes called the G clef. The first seven letters of the alphabet, A-G, are used to name notes. Notes are named in order - A B C D E F G. After G is named, the letters are used again beginning with A.








Practice Naming Notes: Write the letter name of each note on the line below it. The first two notes are done for you.






Counting Music









The table below shows most of the notes you will be using in this recorder method. It tells the name of the note, a rhythm name that you can call it, and how many beats the note will get in 4/4 time.

Quarter note		(ta)	1 beat
Pair of eighth notes		(ti-ti)	together = 1 beat
Half note		(too-oo)	2 beats
Dotted half note		(three-ee-ee)	3 beats
Whole note		(fo-o-o-our)	4 beats

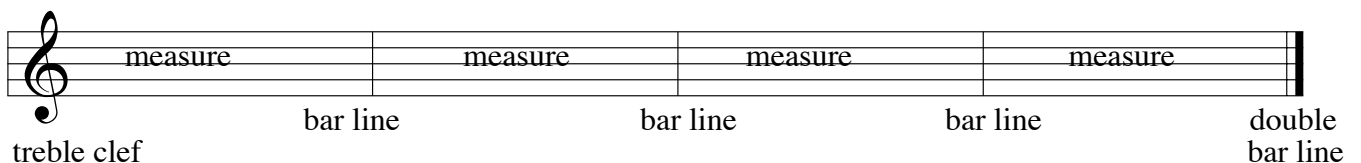
A rest is a silent beat. The table below shows most of the rests you will be using in this recorder method. It tells the name of the rest, a rhythm name that you can call it, and how many beats the rest will get in 4/4 time.

Quarter rest		(sh)	1 beat
Half rest		(re-est)	2 beats
Whole rest		(e-e-est)	4 beats

To Do: Tell how many beats each note or rest is held for:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1.  | ___ beat(s) | 5.  | ___ beat(s) |
| 2.  | ___ beat(s) | 6.  | ___ beat(s) |
| 3.  | ___ beat(s) | 7.  | ___ beat(s) |
| 4.  | ___ beat(s) | 8.  | ___ beat(s) |

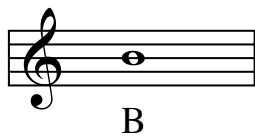
Music is divided into short sections called **measures** or **bars**. The measures are marked off by **bar lines**. There is a **double bar line** at the end of each piece of music.



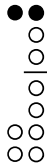
Let's Begin:

Whisper this pattern: doo doo doo doo doo....doo..... doo doo doo doo doo.....
When you say doo, your tongue lets the air out. This is called tonguing. You should blow into your recorder the same way, connecting the notes.

Cover the hole at the back of the recorder with your left thumb, and the top hole of the recorder with your left pointer finger and play this pattern on the note B.



B



Always blow gently....whisper warm air into the recorder.

1. Just B

2 bar intro

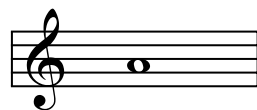
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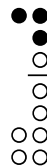
Cover the hole at the back of the recorder with your left thumb, and the top two holes of the recorder with your pointer and middle fingers and play this pattern on the note A:



Remember to blow gently and begin each note with doo.



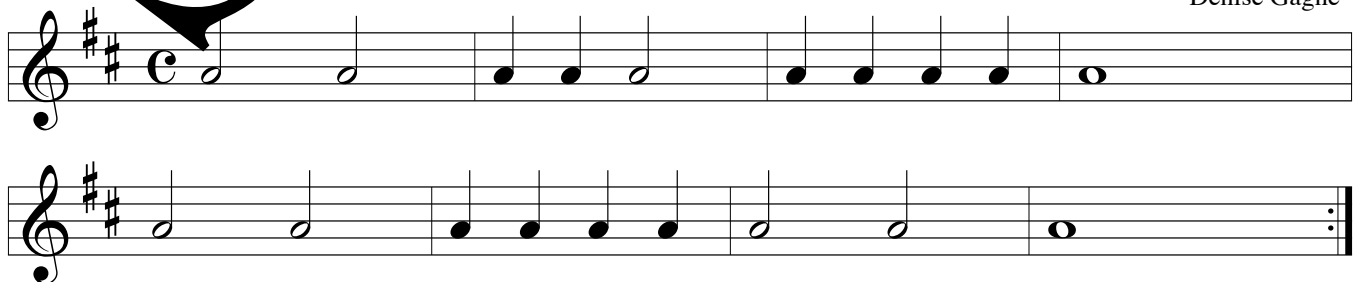
A



2. Just A

2 bar intro

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3. A and B Blues

2 bar intro

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Three staves of musical notation in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The first staff contains a 2-bar intro: a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note G4. The second staff contains a 2-bar intro: a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5. The third staff contains a 2-bar intro: a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note A4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

4. Just G

2 bar intro

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Two staves of musical notation in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The first staff contains a 2-bar intro: a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note G4. The second staff contains a 2-bar intro: a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Name Your Notes:

Two staves of musical notation in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The first staff contains a 2-bar intro: a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note G4. The second staff contains a 2-bar intro: a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

12. BAGE Blues

2 bar intro

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Musical notation for 'BAGE Blues' consisting of three staves in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and common time. The melody is: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).

13. Little Tommy Tiddlemouse

2 bar intro

Traditional

Musical notation for 'Little Tommy Tiddlemouse' consisting of two staves in treble clef, key of C major, and common time. The melody is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Lyrics are written below the notes.

Class plays or sings: Lit - tle Tom - my Tid - dle - mouse, hid in a lit - tle house.
Solo plays: Some - one's knock - ing, in - oh my! Some - one's call - ing, "Who am I?"

Pickup Note A pickup note is a note that comes before the first complete measure of music. In "Trampin'," count one, two, three and then play the B. The B is on beat four.

14. Trampin'

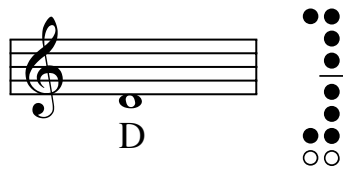
2 bar intro

Spiritual

Musical notation for 'Trampin'' consisting of two staves in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and common time. The melody is: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Lyrics are written below the notes.

I'm tramp - in', tramp - in', tryin' to make heav - en my home, I'm
tramp - in', tramp - in', tryin' to make heav - en my home.

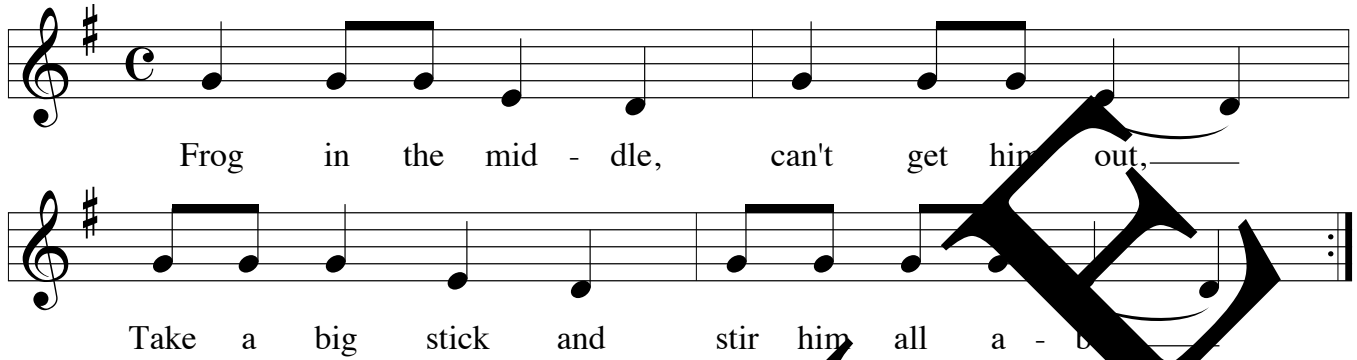
18. Frog in the Middle
2 bar intro



D



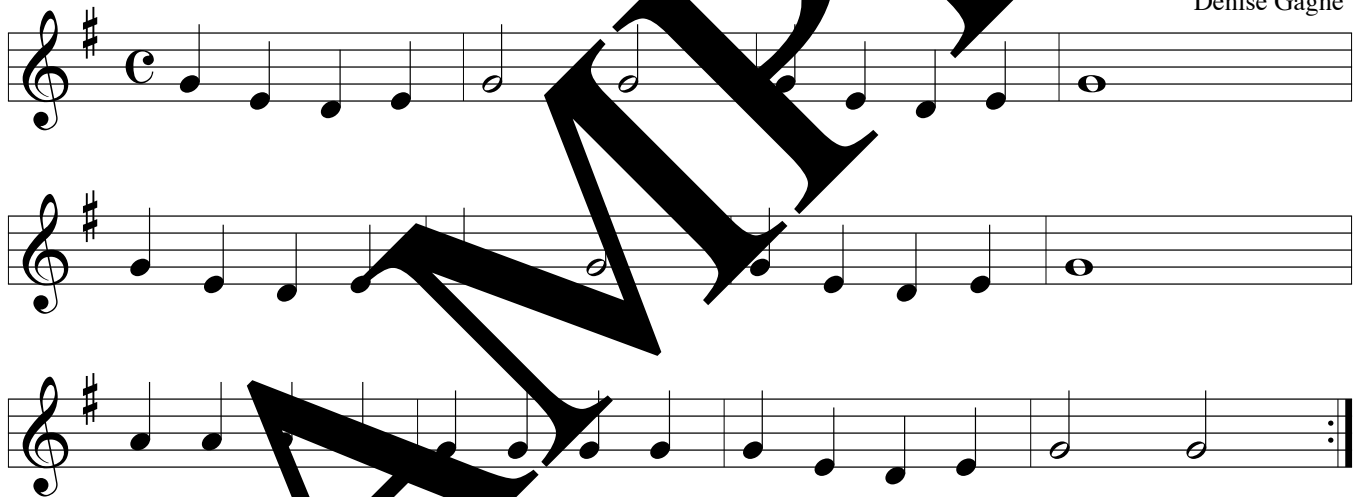
Traditional



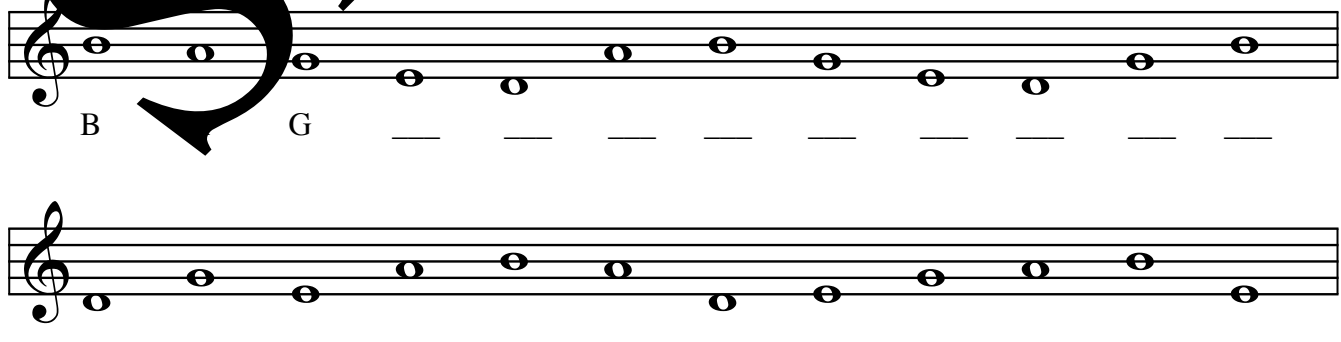
Frog in the middle, can't get him out,
Take a big stick and stir him all a - round.

19. Country Swing
2 bar intro

Denise Gagné



Name Four Notes:



B G

Ludwig van Beethoven

1770-1827



Ludwig van Beethoven was born in 1770. He grew up surrounded by music, as both his father and grandfather were local musicians. He became successful both as a pianist and as a composer. Beethoven began to go deaf in 1799, but he continued to write powerful pieces of music. Often his anger at his deafness showed in his music. At other times, another side of him showed in his flowing melodies. Beethoven was a popular composer. The day he died in 1827 was so sad for the people that schools closed for the day, and the military was called out to control the public. *Ode to Joy* is the famous theme from the final movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Search for a performance of this work on YouTube.

29. Ode to Joy

2 bar intro

Ludwig van Beethoven

Musical notation for the 2-bar intro of 'Ode to Joy' by Ludwig van Beethoven. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (half). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

30. Renaissance Round

2 bar intro

Renaissance

Musical notation for the 2-bar intro of 'Renaissance Round'. It consists of two staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (half). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.