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Soprano Recorder Fingerings
 BAG Mad Minute (2)
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 Recorder Composition

Assessment Rubric - Recorder Quiz
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Note: The first track on the CD is the recorder performance. The second track is the accompaniment.

B-A-G Mad Minute

Name: _____ Date: _____

Time: _____ Score: _____/30

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first three notes are B-flat, A, and G. The last two notes are blank lines for practice.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). All five notes are blank lines for practice.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). All five notes are blank lines for practice.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). All five notes are blank lines for practice.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). All five notes are blank lines for practice.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). All five notes are blank lines for practice.

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 five different sizes. The smallest is a **descant** or **sopranino** recorder. The recorder that beginners usually play is the **soprano** recorder. 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 wash 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:

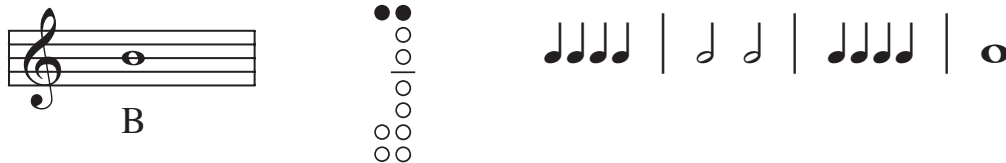
- * A cleaning rod and a narrow piece of cloth
- * A small mouthpiece brush or a pipe cleaner



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.

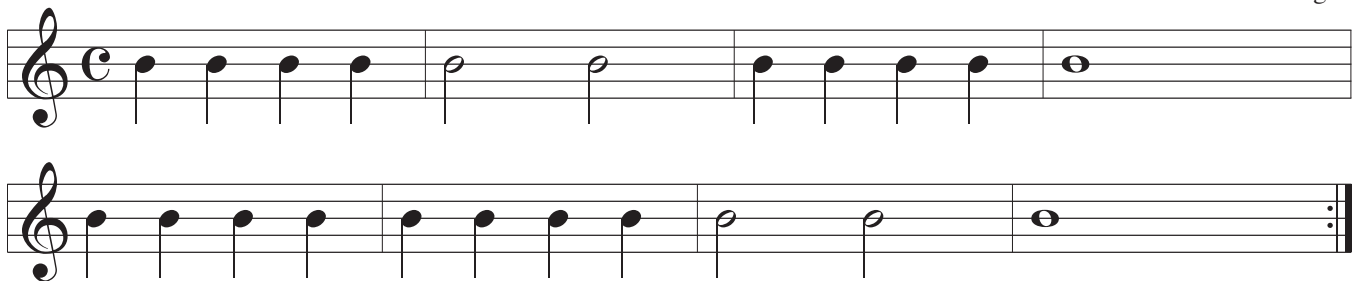


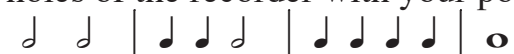
Always blow gently....whisper warm air into the recorder.

1. Just B

2 bar intro

Denise Gagné



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: 

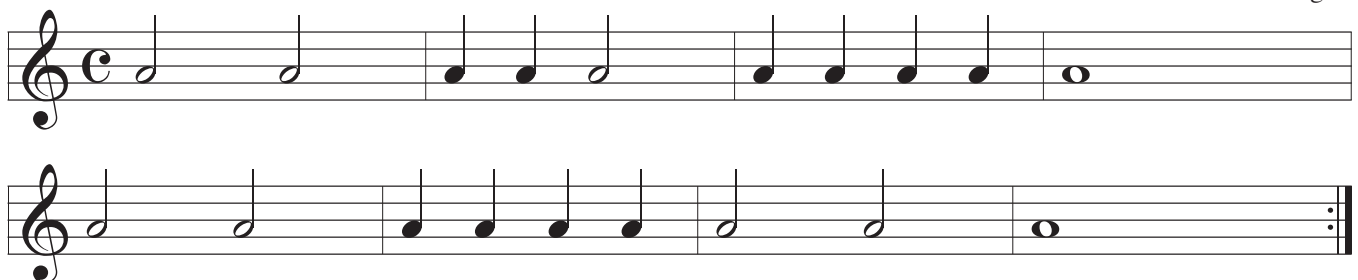
Remember to blow gently and to begin each note with doo.



2. Just A

2 bar intro

Denise Gagné



Slur: The curved line that connects different notes is a slur. This means to play without tonguing. Tongue the first note, then move your fingers to the next note(s) without tonguing.

15. Doggie Doggie

2 bar intro

Traditional

Class plays or sings

Dog-gie, dog-gie, where's your bone? Some-one stole it from your home!

solo 1: "Who has my bone?" — solo 2: "I have your bone." —

The musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff is also in treble clef with a common time signature. It contains two solo parts. Solo 1 is a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Solo 2 is a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Both solo parts have a slur under the last four notes (B4, A4, G4, F4).

16. Salish Hand Game

2 bar intro

Traditional collected by Stewart

Ho— hay ya ho— hay ya ho— hay ya hay ya hay ya

Ho— hay ya ho— hay ya ho— hay ya hay ya hay ya

The musical notation consists of two staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The melody is a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The first staff has a slur under the first three notes (G4, A4, B4) and another slur under the last three notes (B4, A4, G4). The second staff has a slur under the first three notes (G4, A4, B4) and another slur under the last three notes (B4, A4, G4).

17. Skin and Bones

2 bar intro

Traditional

Was an old wom - an all skin and bones,

Oo—

The musical notation consists of two staves in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The first staff contains a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff contains a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Both staves have a slur under the last four notes (B4, A4, G4, F4).



2. She lived down by the old graveyard, Oo.
3. One night she thought she'd take a walk, Oo.
4. She walked down by the old graveyard, Oo.
5. She saw the bones a layin' around, Oo.
6. She went to the closet to get a broom, Oo.
7. She opened the door and boo!

20. Ho Ho Watanay

2 bar intro

Iroquois

Musical notation for 'Ho Ho Watanay' in treble clef, common time. The first staff contains a 2-bar introduction. The second staff contains the main melody, ending with a repeat sign.

21. My Paddle

1 bar intro

Margaret Embers McGee

Musical notation for 'My Paddle' in treble clef, common time. The first staff contains a 1-bar introduction. The second staff contains the main melody with lyrics: "My pad - dle's keen and bright, flash - ing with sil - ver, fol - low the wild goose flight, dip dip and swing." The piece ends with a repeat sign.

22. Rondo

2 bar intro

Denise Gagné

Musical notation for 'Rondo' in treble clef, common time. The first staff contains a 2-bar introduction. The second staff contains the main melody, ending with a repeat sign. The text "3rd time fine" is written above the end of the second staff.

You create a B section

Blank musical notation for the B section, consisting of two staves in treble clef, common time. The second staff ends with a repeat sign and the text "2 times" written above it.



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.

29. Ode to Joy

2 bar intro (repeats)

Ludwig van Beethoven

The musical notation for the 2-bar intro of 'Ode to Joy' is shown on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff repeats the first two bars. The third and fourth staves also repeat the first two bars. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'SAMPLE' is overlaid across the entire musical notation.

30. Renaissance Round

2 bar intro

Renaissance

The musical notation for the 2-bar intro of 'Renaissance Round' is shown on two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second staff repeats the first two bars. The third and fourth staves also repeat the first two bars. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of the fourth staff.

20. Ho Ho Watanay

2 bar intro

Iroquois

Musical notation for 'Ho Ho Watanay' in C major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a 2-bar introduction: B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The melody continues with A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). The second staff continues the melody: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.

21. My Paddle

2 bar intro

Margaret Embers McGee

Musical notation for 'My Paddle' in C major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music with lyrics. The first staff begins with a 2-bar introduction: B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The melody continues with A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The second staff continues the melody: B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.

My pad - dle's keen and bright, flash - ing with sil - ver,
fol - low the wild goose flight, dip dip and swing.

22. Rondo

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Rondo' in C major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a 2-bar introduction: B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The second staff continues the melody: B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.

3rd time fine

You create a B section:

Blank musical notation for creating a B section. It consists of two staves of music, each divided into four measures. The first staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The second staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. Each measure contains a black bar, indicating where the student should write their own melody.