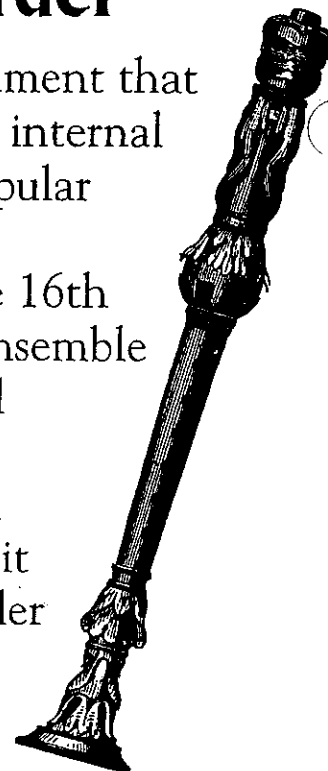
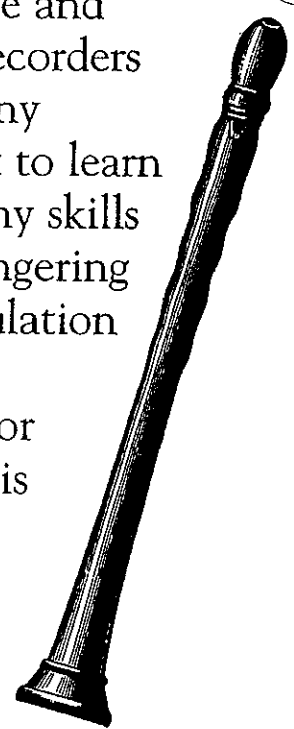


The History Of The Recorder

The recorder is a whistle-type woodwind instrument that is from an ancient family of instruments called the internal duct flutes. For many centuries, it was the most popular woodwind instrument. It was being used as a folk instrument as early as the 12th century. During the 16th century, several composers were writing solo and ensemble music for the recorder. Two of these were Bach and Handel, probably the best known composers of the Baroque Era. The transverse (side-blown) flute had replaced the recorder by the 18th century, because it had a much broader dynamic range than the recorder and could blend better with the larger, louder orchestras of the day.

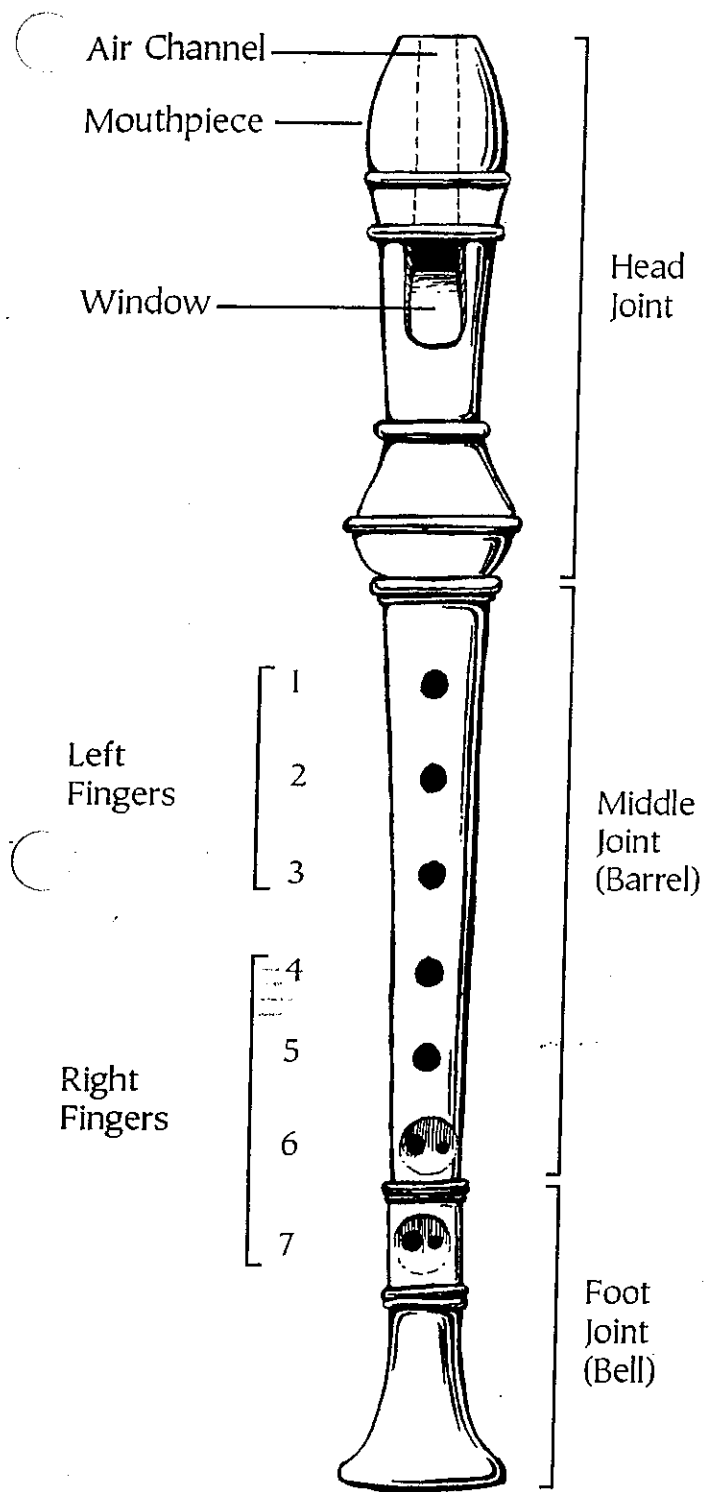


Recorders probably came to America with some of the first settlers. There are as many as 26 recorders listed in the inventories of various plantations in the 1600s. Around 1925, the recorder began to make a comeback in popularity because of a renewed interest in Renaissance and Baroque music. Today, more than 3.5 million plastic recorders are manufactured per year. Recorders are played in many elementary schools and can be a wonderful instrument to learn on its own or as an introductory band instrument. Many skills are learned from the playing of the recorder, such as fingering skills, embouchure development, breath support, articulation skills, and development of the inner ear.



The five most common recorders are: sopranino (or descant), soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The smallest is the Garklein recorder, which is only four inches long. The largest recorder is called a sub-contra bass and is about ten feet long. The soprano is the recorder that is most often played by beginners. All of these recorders can play together just like a choir. This group is called a consort.

How To Hold The Recorder



- All recorders have a thumb hole in the back and seven holes down the front. Some recorders have double holes on the bottom two holes.

- The left hand is placed at the top of the recorder, which is by the mouthpiece. The left hand covers the thumb hole in the back of the recorder and the first three holes. The pinkie finger of the left hand is never used and should be held away from the recorder.

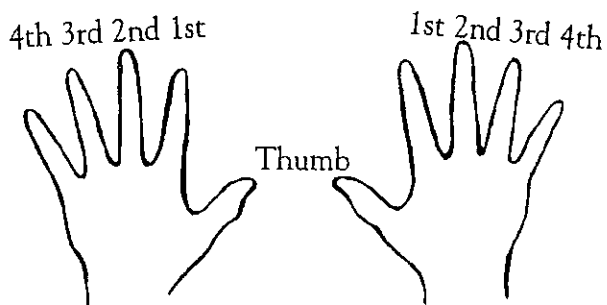
- The right hand is placed at the bottom of the recorder. The right thumb is used to balance the recorder and is placed between the 4th and 5th holes on the back. The right hand fingers cover the four holes near the bottom of the recorder.

- Cover the holes completely with the flat, fleshy pad of your fingers, NOT the fingertips.

- Fingers should be slightly curved.

- Fingers that are not being used to cover holes should be held a little distance above their holes so they are ready to quickly play the next note.

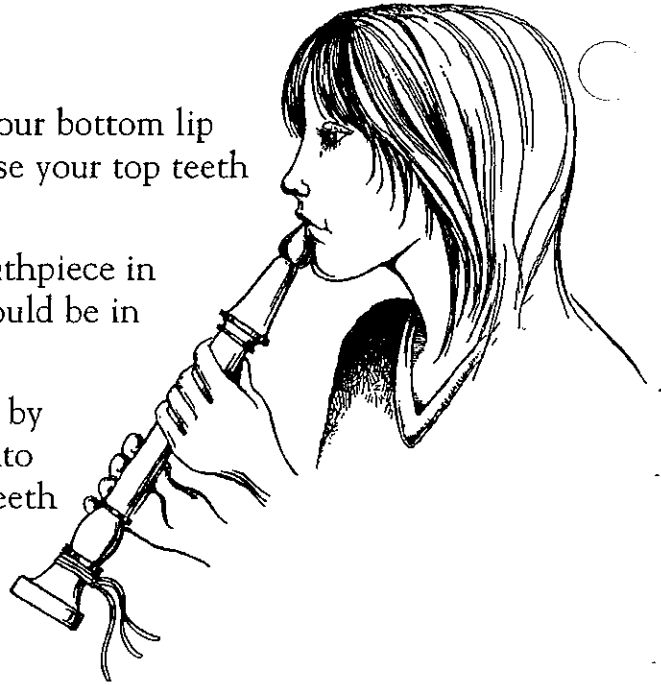
- Hold your recorder at a 45-degree angle. Your elbows should be slightly away from your body. Make sure to sit up straight!



How To Play The Recorder

How To Place The Recorder In Your Mouth

- Place the mouthpiece of the recorder on your bottom lip and in front of your bottom teeth. Do NOT close your top teeth down on to the mouthpiece.
- Make sure not to put too much of the mouthpiece in your mouth. Only the tip of the mouthpiece should be in your mouth.
- Press down very gently with your upper lip by whispering “mmm.” This will put your mouth into the correct position. Be careful not to let your teeth or your tongue touch the mouthpiece.
- Make sure that your lips stay firm around the mouthpiece. Don't open and close your mouth on each note. This will avoid air leaks.



Breath/Air Pressure

- Blow softly but with a steady air stream. Little air is required. Blowing too hard produces an obnoxious noise.

Use The “Steamy Window Trick”

- Blow on your hand as if you are steaming up the car window without someone near you hearing. (You don't want them to hear you blow.) The air should be warm and should not be heard. Blow this same way into your recorder.
- As you blow into the recorder, start the breath by whispering “tu.” This is called “tonguing” and your teacher will explain more about this in the future.

Two Main Causes For Squeaks

- If you squeak, you may be blowing too hard. Try to blow with a very steady air stream.
- Another common reason for squeaks is that your fingers may not be covering the holes completely. Remember: *Leaks Cause Squeaks*. Keep trying!

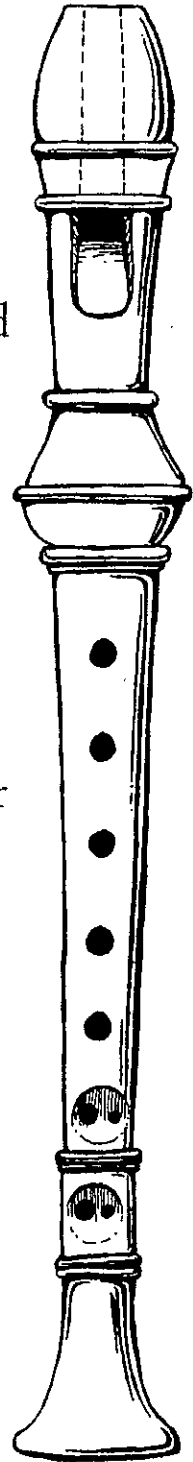
Practice Directions:

1. Clap and count the rhythm (use 1–2–3–4 or rhythm syllables such as “ta” and “ti-ti”).
2. Clap and speak the letter names in rhythm.
3. Finger the notes and speak or sing the letter names in rhythm.
4. Play the notes in rhythm. Start slow and increase in speed later.

How To Care For Your Recorder

1. Label your recorder and the case with a permanent marker. That way, if you leave it somewhere, it can be returned to you.
2. After playing, wipe the moisture from the inside of your recorder with a small piece of cotton cloth tied onto a cleaning rod. Do NOT use tissue or paper towel because these will fall to pieces inside your recorder and would be very difficult to remove.
3. Clean the mouthpiece of your recorder with an old toothbrush or a pipe cleaner. It is important to keep the mouthpiece clean.
4. Plastic recorders can be washed in the dishwasher or in warm, soapy water once in a while.
5. If your recorder is hard to take apart or put back together, you may use a little joint grease or petroleum jelly on the joints.
6. Keep your recorder in its case when you are not playing it.

NOTE: If you are playing a wooden recorder, it will need to be cared for in different ways. Talk to your teacher before doing anything to a wooden recorder.




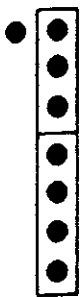

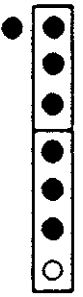

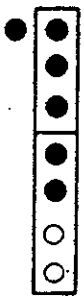

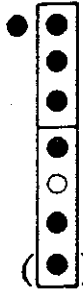

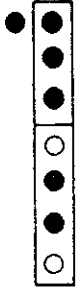

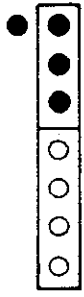

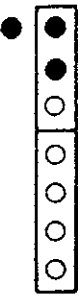

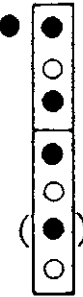

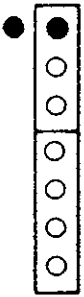

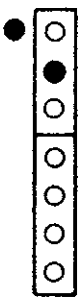

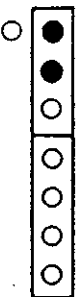

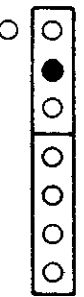

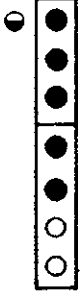
Recorder Karate Grade 4

Songlist for Belts

White Belt	Song #13,#21
Yellow Belt	Song #29, Titanic 32
Orange Belt	Song #37, #40
Green Belt	Song #41
Purple Belt	Titanic
Blue Belt	Amazing Grace
Red Belt	Cuckoo
Brown Belt	Recorder Duet
Black Belt	Ode to Joy

Good Luck and Good Practicing!!!!

RECORDER FINGERING CHART

 <p>C</p>		 <p>D</p>		 <p>E</p>	
 <p>F</p>		 <p>F#</p>		 <p>G</p>	
 <p>A</p>		 <p>Bb</p>		 <p>B</p>	
 <p>C¹</p>		 <p>C^{#1}</p>		 <p>D¹</p>	
		 <p>E¹</p>			

B

A

G

1. Just B

4 bar intro

B B B B B

2. Just A

4 bar intro

A A A A

3. A and B

2 bar intro

B A

4. Just G

2 bar intro

G

5. G and A

2 bar intro

G A

6. B, A and G

4 bar intro

B A G G

7. Ramble

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '7. Ramble' consisting of two staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music: a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5.

8. Trippin

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '8. Trippin' consisting of two staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music: a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5.

9. Hot Cross Buns

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '9. Hot Cross Buns' consisting of two staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music: a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5.

Hot cross buns. Hot cross buns.
One a pen - ny two a pen - ny Hot cross buns

10. Mary Had a Little Lamb

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '10. Mary Had a Little Lamb' consisting of two staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music: a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5.

Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb lit - tle lamb lit - tle lamb
Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb. Fleece were white as snow.

11. Side Step

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Side Step' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melody starting on G4, moving to A4, then a descending sequence of G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff shows a bass line with whole notes: G2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2.

12. Skippin

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Skippin' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melody starting on G4, moving to B4, then a descending sequence of A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff shows a bass line with whole notes: G2, B2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2.

13. au Claire de la Lune

2 bar intro

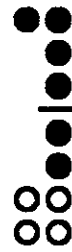
Musical notation for 'au Claire de la Lune' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melody with lyrics: Au claire de la lu - ne Mon a - mi Pier - rot. The second staff shows a bass line with lyrics: Pre - tes moi ta plu - me pour e - crire un mot.

14. Go Tell Aunt Rhody

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Go Tell Aunt Rhody' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melody with lyrics: Go tell Aunt Rho - dy Go tell Aunt Rho - dy. The second staff shows a bass line with lyrics: Go tell Aunt Rho - dy the old grey goose is dead.

NEW NOTE!



15. Rain Rain

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Rain Rain' in treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are: Rain rain go a - way Come a - gain a - no - ther day.

16. Starlight

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Starlight' in treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are: Star - light Star bright First star I see to - night

Musical notation for 'Starlight' in treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are: Wish I may Wish I might Have the wish I wish to - night

17. Cuckoo

Not on accompaniment tape

Musical notation for 'Cuckoo' in treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are: Cuck - oo Where are you? Cu - ckoo

Class: Solo:

18. Skin and Bones

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Skin and Bones' in treble clef, 3/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are: Was an old wo - man all skin and bones

Musical notation for 'Skin and Bones' in treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are: 000 - 000 - 00 - 000!

19. Snail Snail

4 bar intro

Snail snail snail snail go a - round and round and round.

20. Doggie Doggie

4 bar intro

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

Solo 1: Solo 2:

Who has my bo - ne I have your bo - ne

21. Lucy Locket

4 bar intro

Lu cy Lock - et lost her pock - et Kit - ty Fisch - er found it

Not a pen - ny was there in it On - ly rib - bon round it

22. Long Legged Sailor

2 bar intro

Did you ever ever ever in your long legged life see a long legged sailor with a

long legged wife? No I never ever ever in my

long legged life seen a long legged sailor with a long legged wife!

NEW NOTE!



or



23. Closet Key

4 bar intro

I have lost my clo - set key in my la - dies gar - den

I have lost my clo - set key in my la - dies gar - den.

24. Grandma Grunts

4 bar intro

Grand - ma Grunts said a cur - ious thing Boys can whistle but girls must sing

That is what I heard her say Twas no longer than yes - ter - day

Boys can whis - tle Girls must sing tra - la - la la la

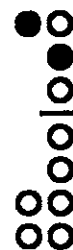
25. Down by the Station

4 bar intro

Down by the Sta - tion Ear - ly in the morn - ing

See the lit - tle puff - er - bel - lies all in a row.

NEW NOTE!



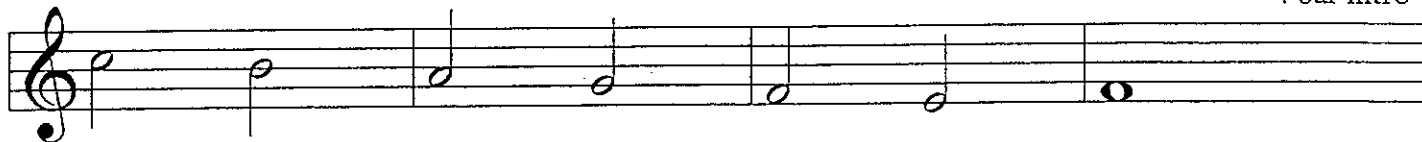
26. Just C

2 bar intro



27. All Our Notes

4 bar intro



28. Who's That?

2 bar intro

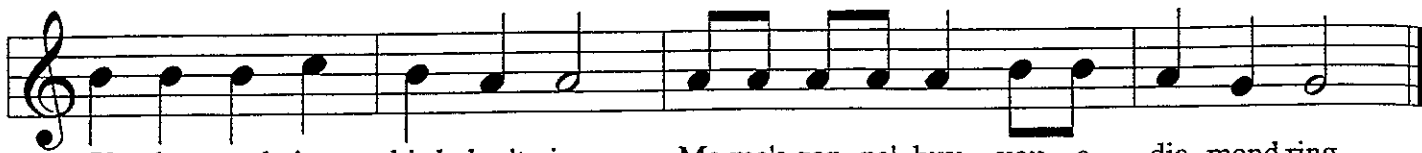


29. Hush Little Baby

4 bar intro



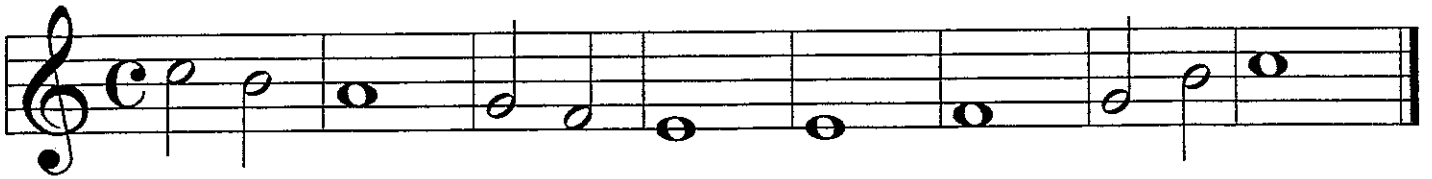
Hush lit-tle ba-by don't say a word, Ma-ma's gon-na' buy you a mock-ing bird.



If that mock-ing bird don't sing, Ma-ma's gon-na' buy you a dia-mond ring.

30. Note Review

4 bar intro



31. Old Blue

4 bar intro



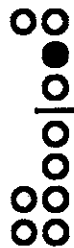
32. Sanctus

by Franz Schubert

4 bar intro



NEW NOTE!



33. Just D

2 bar intro



34. Practise All Our Notes

4 bar intro



35. Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring

By Johann Sebastian Bach

8 bar intro



36. Lightly Row

4 bar intro



37. Rocky Mountain

2 bar intro

Rock y Moun - tain Rock - y Moun - tain Rock - y Moun - tain high.

When you're on that rock - y moun - tain hang your head and cry.

Do do do do do re - mem - ber me,

do do do do do re - mem - ber me.

38. Sweetly Sings the Donkey

3 bar intro

Sweet ly sings the don - key at the break of day.

** If you do not feed him, this is what he'll say. Hee

** Haw Hee Haw Hee Haw Hee Haw Hee Haw!

39. Morning

4 bar intro

3/4

40. Oh When The Saints

Oh when the Saints go march - ing in

Oh when the Saints go march - ing in

How I want, to be in that num - ber

When the Saints go march - ing in.

41. Shortnin' Bread

4 bar intro

Mama's little baby loves short - nin short - nin Mama's little baby loves short - nin bread

Mama's little baby loves short - nin short - nin Mama's little baby loves short - nin bread

42. Frere Jacques

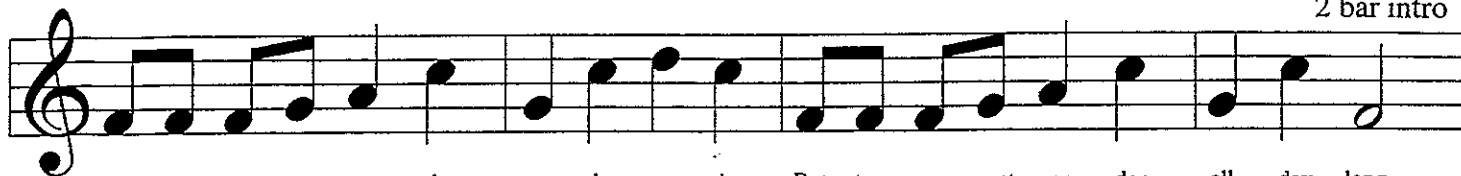
2 bar intro

Fre - re Jac - ques Fre - re Jac - ques ****** Dor - mez vous? Dor - mez vous?

****** Sonnez les ma - ti - nes ****** Sonnez les ma - ti - nes ****** Din Dan Don Din Dan Don

43. Button You Must Wander

2 bar intro



But - ton you must wan - der wan - der wan - der But - ton you must wan - der all day long.

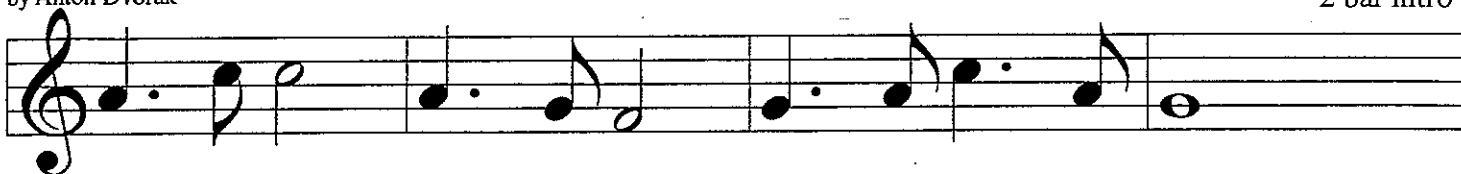


Bright eyes will find you, Sharp eyes will find you. But - ton you must wan - der all day long

44. New World Symphony

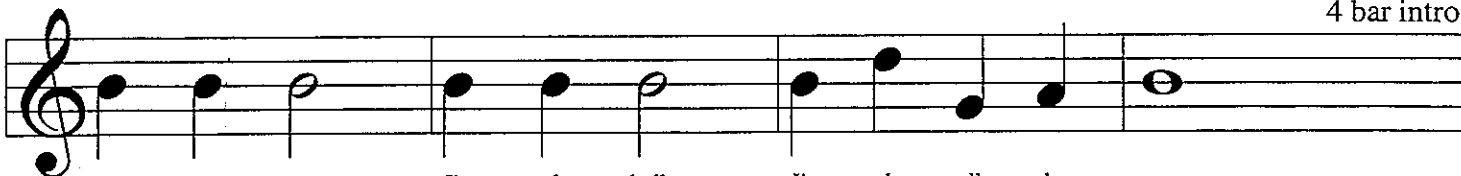
by Anton Dvorak

2 bar intro

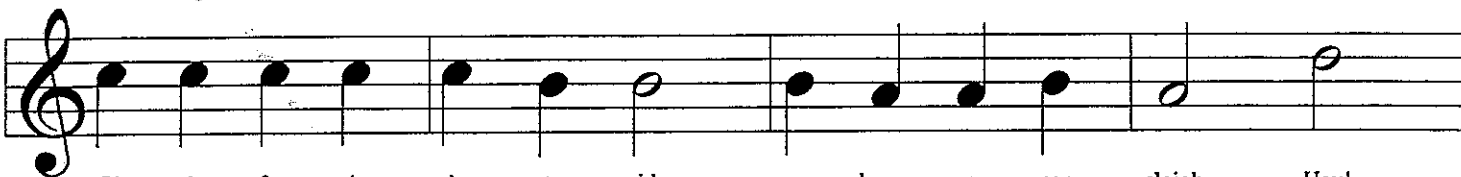


45. Jingle Bells

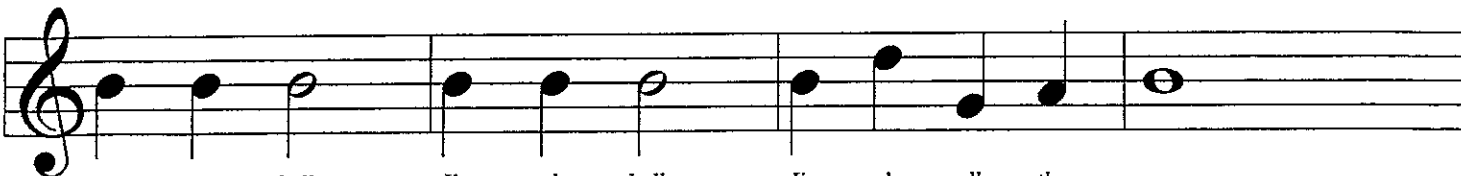
4 bar intro



Jin - gle bells Jin - gle bells Jin - gle all the way



Oh what fun it is to ride one horse o - pen sleigh Hey!



Jin - gle bells Jin - gle bells Jin - gle all the way



Oh what fun it is to ride in a one horse o - pen sleigh!

46. Good King Wenceslas

4 bar intro

Good King Wen - ces - las looked out on the feast of Ste - phen

When the snow lay round a - bout deep and crisp and e - ven

47. Up on a Housetop

4 bar intro

Up on a house top rein - deer pause Out jumps good old San - ta Claus

Down thru the chim - ney with lots of toys All for the little ones Christ - mas joys.

48. Ode to Joy

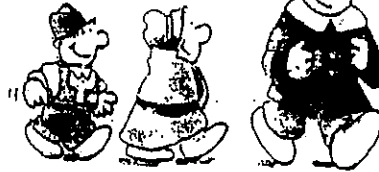
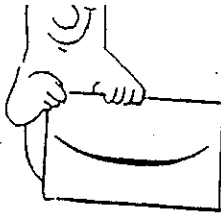
by Ludwig van Beethoven

5 bar intro

Titanic Theme Song

A handwritten musical score for the Titanic Theme Song, consisting of nine staves of music. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, accessible style, using quarter and eighth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign (two dots) at the end of the ninth staff.

linked by curved lines. They are called tied notes. Find out more below.

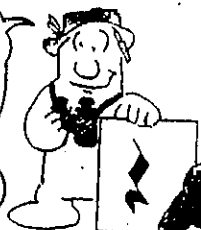


The tune was written in America in about 1790.

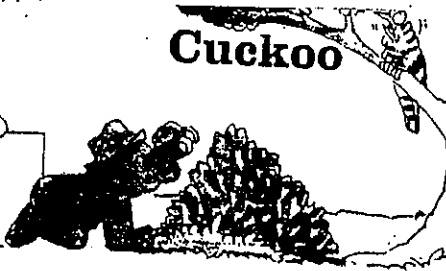
American



These two tunes have symbols which tell you not to play. They are called rests.



Cuckoo

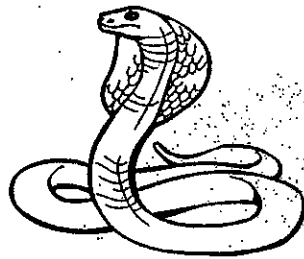


You can find out more about rests at the bottom of the page.

French



SNAKE DANCE



RECORDER PLAY-A-LONG

Soprano Recorder

Soprano Recorder

Bass Xylophone

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top two staves are for the Soprano Recorder, both in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The bottom staff is for the Bass Xylophone, also in treble clef with the same key signature. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff has a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff has a similar melody but with some rests. The third staff has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

4

The second system of music continues the piece from measure 4. It features the same three staves as the first system. The melody in the first staff continues with eighth and quarter notes. The second staff has a similar pattern with some rests. The third staff continues its rhythmic accompaniment.

7

The third system of music concludes the piece from measure 7. It features the same three staves. The melody in the first staff ends with a double bar line. The second staff also ends with a double bar line. The third staff concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

Ode To Joy

JOYOUSLY (♩=104-108)

Ludwig van Beethoven
arr. M. C. Handel/Paul Jennings

2 3 6

9 *f* B B C' D' D' C' B A G G A B B A A ,

B B C' D' D' C' B A G G A B A G G

17 *mf* A A B G A B C' B G A B C' B A G A D B

B C' D' D' C' B A G G A B (1. A G G) (2. A G G) ,

26 B B C' D' D' C' B A G G A B A G

G G A B C' (OPT.) D' B G G

