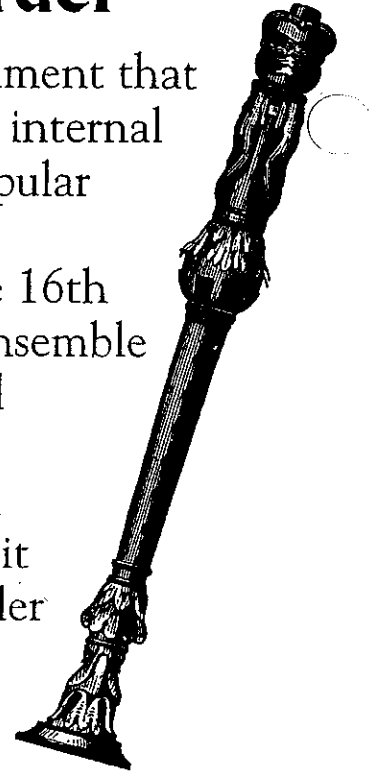


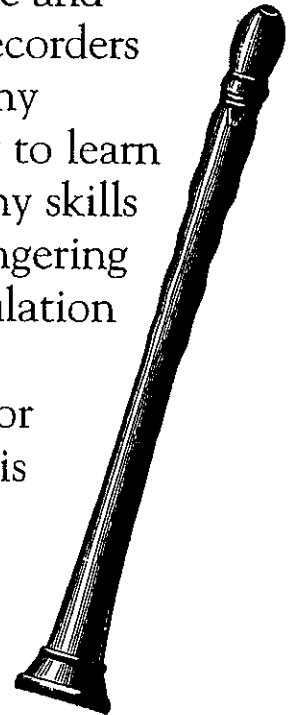
The History Of The Recorder

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.

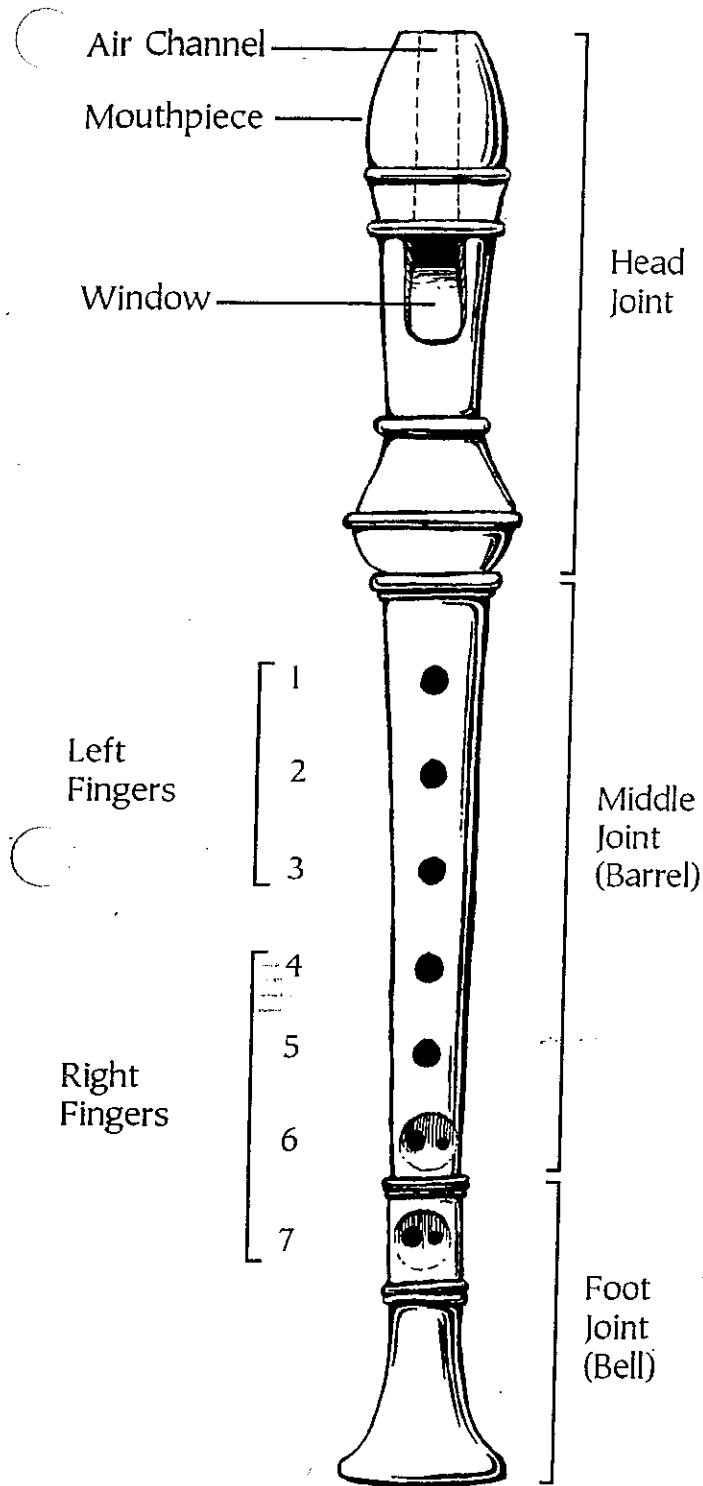


Recorders probably came to America with some of the first settlers. There are as many as 26 recorders listed in the inventories of various plantations in the 1600s. Around 1925, the recorder began to make a comeback in popularity because of a renewed interest in Renaissance and Baroque music. Today, 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.

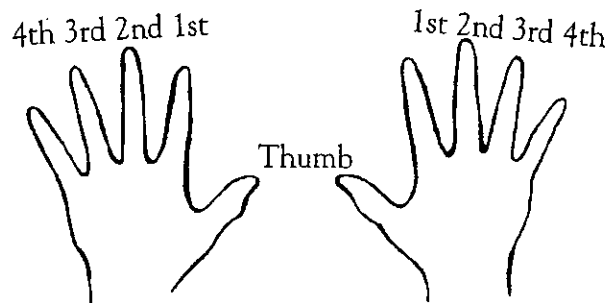
- The right hand is placed at the bottom of the recorder. The right thumb is used to balance the recorder and is placed between the 4th and 5th holes on the back. The right hand fingers cover the four holes near the bottom of the recorder.

- 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.

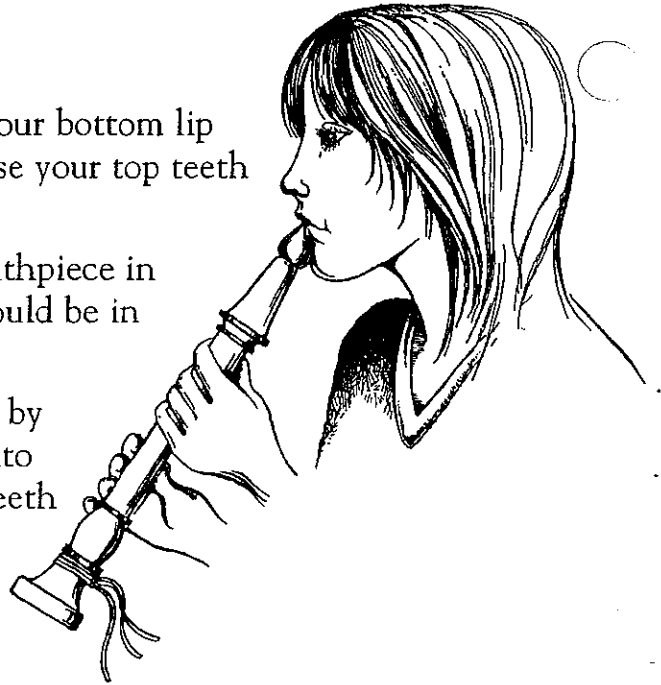
- Hold your recorder at a 45-degree angle. Your elbows should be slightly away from your body. Make sure to sit up straight!



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!

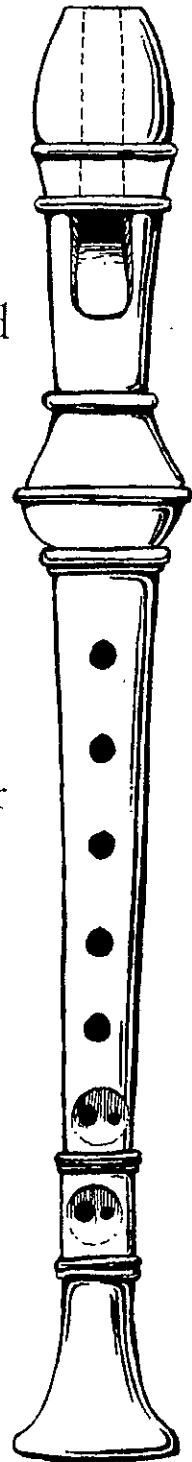
Practice Directions:

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.


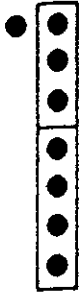

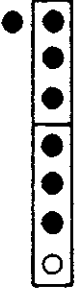

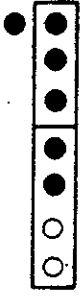

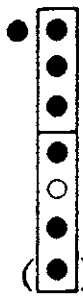

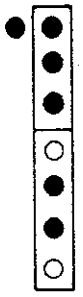

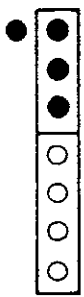

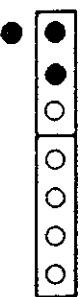

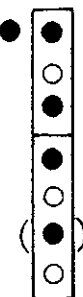

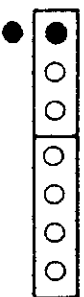

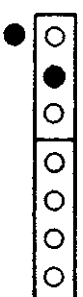

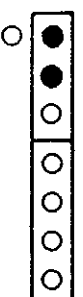

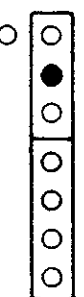

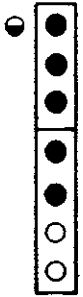


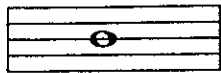
Recorder Karate Grade 6
Songlist for Belts

White Belt	Lavender Blue Home on the Range
Yellow Belt	For He's A Jolly Good Fellow
Orange Belt	Mocking Bird Alouette
Green Belt	Moon Buggy Blues
Purple Belt	Go Tell It On The Mountain
Blue	Toreador Kum by Ya
Red	Recorder Duet "Skye Boat Song"
Brown	Piano Duet "Lullaby"
Black Belt	Greensleeves

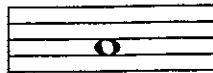
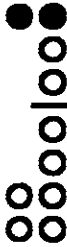
Good Luck and Good Practicing!!!!

RECORDER FINGERING CHART

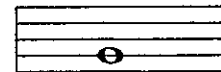
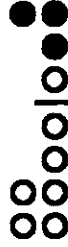
 <p>C</p>		 <p>D</p>		 <p>E</p>	
 <p>F</p>		 <p>F#</p>		 <p>G</p>	
 <p>A</p>		 <p>Bb</p>		 <p>B</p>	
 <p>C1</p>		 <p>C#1</p>		 <p>D1</p>	
		 <p>E1</p>			



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

- - - - -

6. B, A and G

4 bar intro

- - - - -

7. Ramble

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '7. Ramble' consisting of two staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a C-clef, containing four measures of music. The second staff is a treble clef with a C-clef, containing four measures of music. The music is in C major and 4/4 time.

8. Trippin

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '8. Trippin' consisting of two staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a C-clef, containing four measures of music. The second staff is a treble clef with a C-clef, containing four measures of music. The music is in C major and 4/4 time.

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 C-clef, containing four measures of music with lyrics 'Hot cross buns. Hot cross buns.' below it. The second staff is a treble clef with a C-clef, containing four measures of music with lyrics 'One a pen - ny two a pen - ny Hot cross buns' below it.

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 C-clef, containing four measures of music with lyrics 'Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb lit - tle lamb lit - tle lamb' below it. The second staff is a treble clef with a C-clef, containing four measures of music with lyrics 'Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb. Fleece were white as snow.' below it.

11. Side Step

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Side Step' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains the melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). The second staff has a treble clef and contains the accompaniment: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Chords G and A are indicated below the first two notes of the first staff.

12. Skippin

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Skippin' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains the melody: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). The second staff has a treble clef and contains the accompaniment: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Chords G and B are indicated below the first two notes of the first staff.

13. au Claire de la Lune

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'au Claire de la Lune' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains the melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). The second staff has a treble clef and contains the accompaniment: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). The lyrics are: Au claire de la lu - ne Mon a - mi Pier - rot 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 G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains the melody: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). The second staff has a treble clef and contains the accompaniment: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). The lyrics are: Go tell Aunt Rho - dy Go tell Aunt Rho - dy 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, 4/4 time. 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, 4/4 time. 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, 4/4 time. 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, 4/4 time. 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

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, 3/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics are: OOO - OOO - OO - OOO!

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

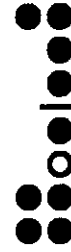
long legged wife? No I never ever ever in my

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!



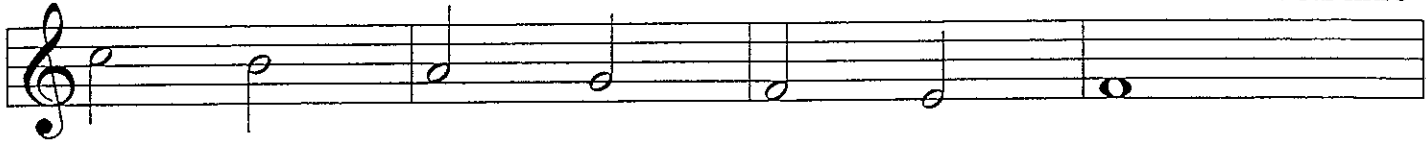
26. Just C

2 bar intro



27. All Our Notes

4 bar intro



28. Who's That?

2 bar intro



29. Hush Little Baby

4 bar intro



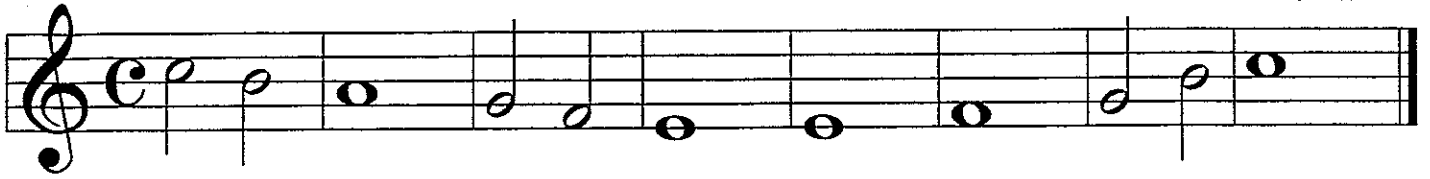
Hush lit-tle ba-by don't say a word, Ma-ma's gon-na' buy you a mock-ing bird.



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

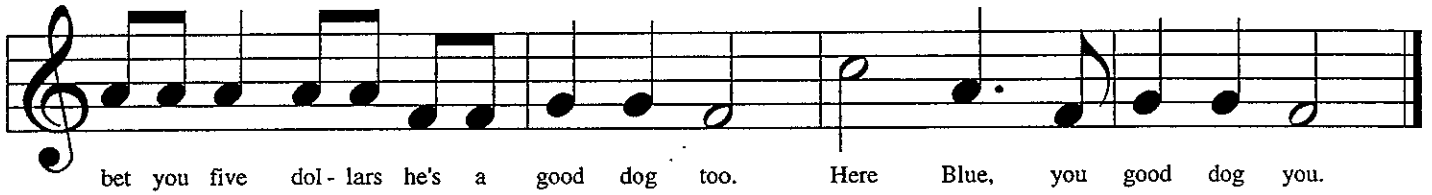
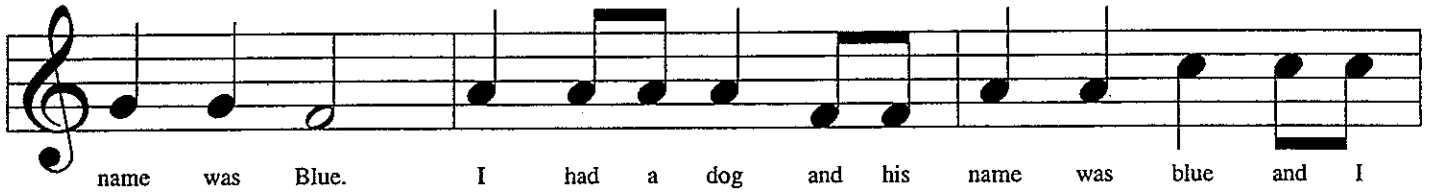
30. Note Review

4 bar intro



31. Old Blue

4 bar intro



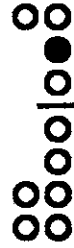
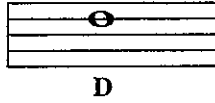
32. Sanctus

by Franz Schubert

4 bar intro



NEW NOTE!



33. Just D

2 bar intro

A single musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a two-measure introduction consisting of two whole notes on the second line.

34. Practise All Our Notes

4 bar intro

A single musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a four-measure introduction with notes on the second, third, and fourth lines.

35. Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring

By Johann Sebastian Bach

8 bar intro

Two musical staves in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The first staff contains an eight-measure introduction with notes on the second, third, and fourth lines.

36. Lightly Row

4 bar intro

Four musical staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The first staff contains a four-measure introduction with notes on the second, third, and fourth lines.

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!

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

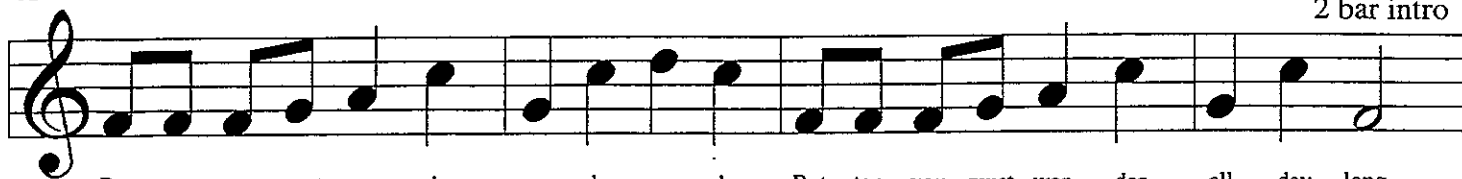
2 bar intro

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

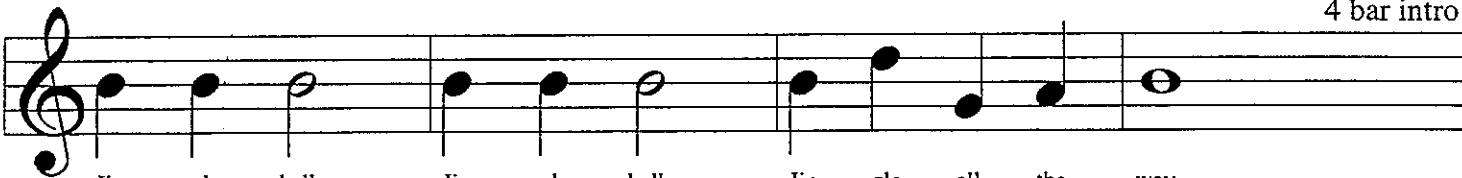
by Anton Dvorak

2 bar intro

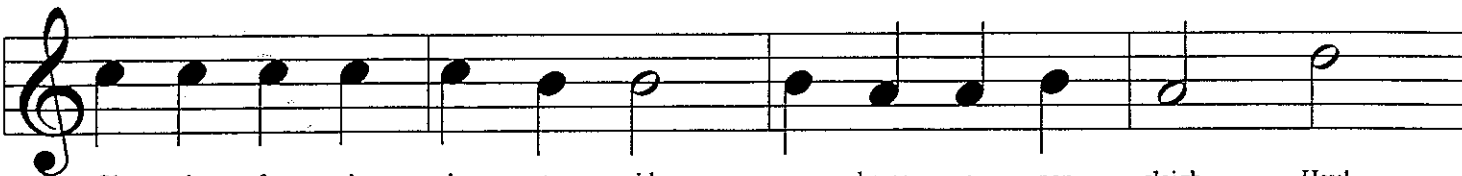


45. Jingle Bells

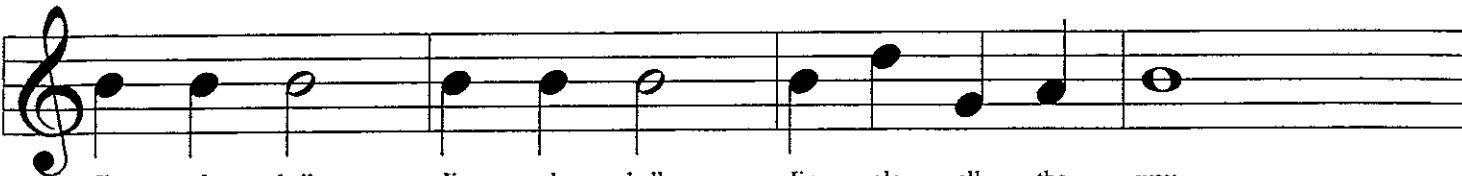
4 bar intro



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

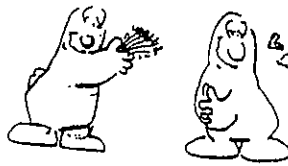
by Ludwig van Beethoven

5 bar intro

There is a new note to learn at the bottom of the page. This sign tells you that it is a sharp note.



Lavender's blue



White Belt → Gr. 6

You can find out more about sharp notes below.

English



The tune above was written in about 1680.

There's a hole in my bucket



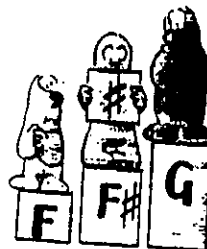
This tune also has a sharp sign in it.

English

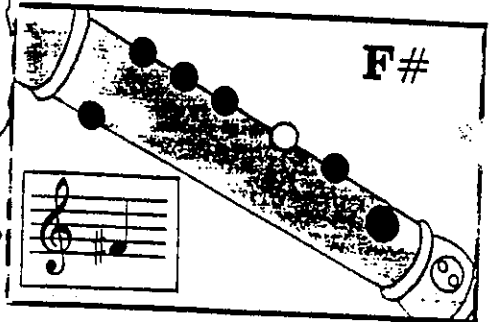


Sharp notes

Sometimes, two notes with letter names that are next to each other have a note in between them. This is called a sharp note, or "sharp" for short.*



Sharps are the black notes on a piano keyboard.

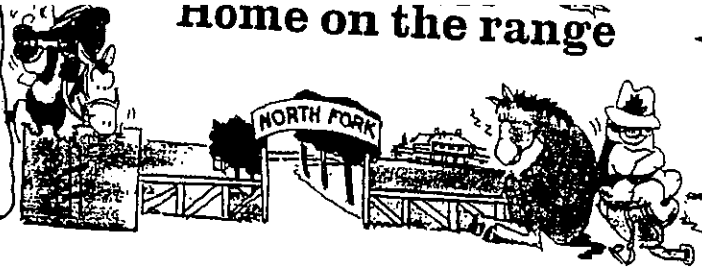


* Sometimes the note is called a "flat". Find out more on page 24

There is a sharp sign next to the treble clef. It is called the key signature. Find out more below.

Home on the range

This cowboy tune was written in Kansas, America in 1860. It was a favorite of President Roosevelt.

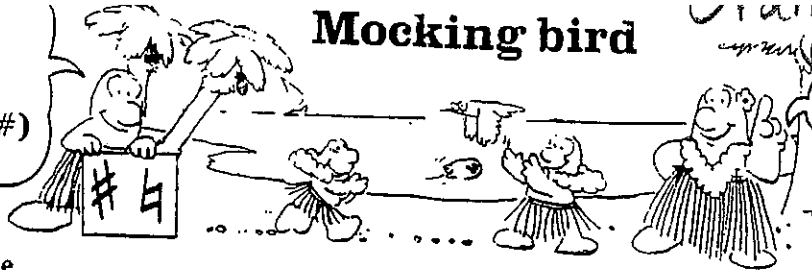


White Belt American

This tune has both C natural (♮) and C sharp (#) in it.

Mocking bird

When these signs aren't in the key signature they are called accidentals (see page 76).



Haitian

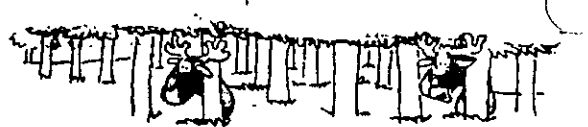
Andante



Alouette is the French word for a lark.



Alouette

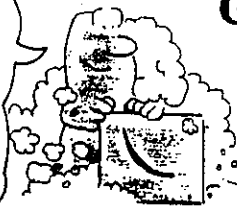


French-Canadian

Allegro



This tune has curved lines which join together notes on different lines and spaces.



Get whizzy, Lizzie

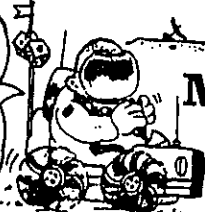


These are called slurs. The notes they join are slurred notes. You can find out about them below.

Allegro



Blues music began in America in the last century. Tunes are often based on 12 bar sections.



Moon buggy blues

Green Belt → Gr 6

Blues is based on a blend of African tribal rhythms and European folk music.

With a swing



Slurred notes

With slurred notes, you only tongue the first one. The others are played by moving the fingers only.



Tongue this note...

..but not these two.



Slurred notes are different from tied notes* because they are on different lines or spaces.

This tune was written to sing the 23rd Psalm in the Bible.

Crimond (The Lord's my Shepherd)

Jessie Irvine was a Scotsman who lived from 1820 to 1887.



Andante

Irvine

p

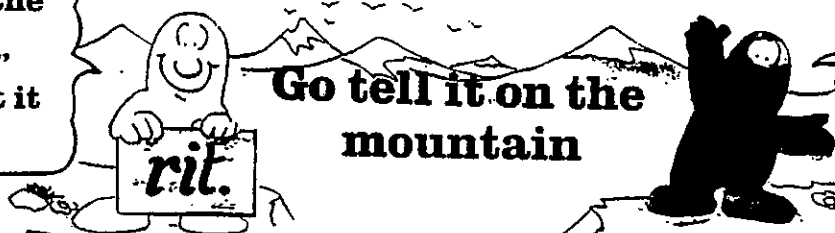
rit.

At the end of the above tune is the word "rit." Find out what it means below.

Go tell it on the mountain

This tune is a spiritual.

Purple Belt
Gr. 6
American



Andante

f

Fine ✓

mf

✓

D.C. al Fine

Rit.

Rit. is short for *ritardando*. It means "slowing down".

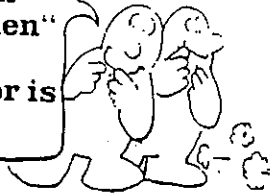
Slow down from the *rit.* to the end of the music.



F' Be careful with these notes.

F#'/G^b'

This tune is from the opera "Carmen" which is set in Spain. A toreador is a bullfighter.



Toreador

Diak DEIT → Gf. 6



Bizet was a French composer. He lived from 1838 to 1875.

With a strong beat

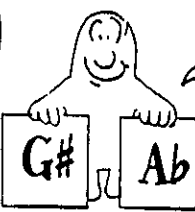
Bizet

Musical score for 'Toreador' in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p*. The music features a strong, rhythmic melody with various note values and rests.



Here are five more notes to play.

With these three notes, you cover one of the two holes of the double holes.



Don't forget that sharps also have a "flat" name.

Make sure you leave one hole open.



G'

Diagram of a flute with the G' hole covered. The musical notation shows a G note on a treble clef staff.

G#/Ab

Diagram of a flute with the G#/Ab double hole partially covered. The musical notation shows a G# note on a treble clef staff.

D#'/Eb'

Diagram of a flute with the D#'/Eb' double hole partially covered. The musical notation shows a D# note on a treble clef staff.

C#/Db

Diagram of a flute with the C#/Db double hole partially covered. The musical notation shows a C# note on a treble clef staff.

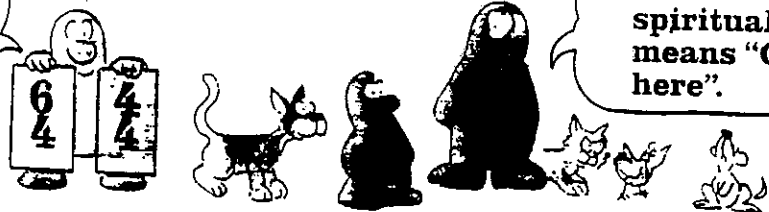
D#/Eb

Diagram of a flute with the D#/Eb double hole partially covered. The musical notation shows a D# note on a treble clef staff.

Kum by ya

This tune has a change of time signature. One bar near the end has four quarter note beats instead of six.

This tune is a spiritual. The title means "Come by here".



Spiritual

Andante

mf

The song this tune comes from has a game which goes with it.

Oranges and lemons

It was written in about 1744, in England.



English

Allegretto

f

mf

f



On these pages are two duets. Player 1 plays the parts on this page, player 2 plays those on the opposite page.



Skye boat song (Part A)

Kea Belt → Grig

Count a bar together to make sure you start together.

With a slow swing

A. C. MacLeod



You could record one part and play the other along with it.

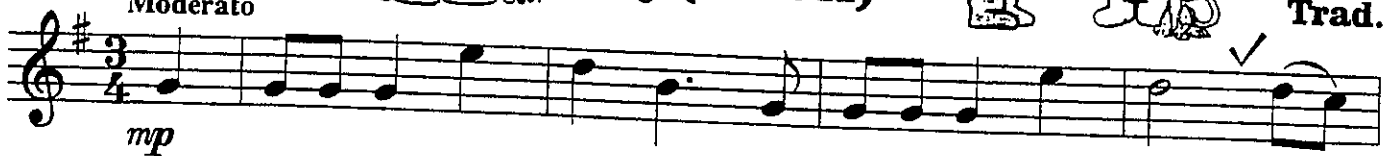


The holly and the ivy (Part A)

D.C. al Fine

Moderato

Trad.



This tune is from a Scottish song. It is about Bonny Prince Charlie's escape to the Isle of Skye.



Skye boat song (Part B)

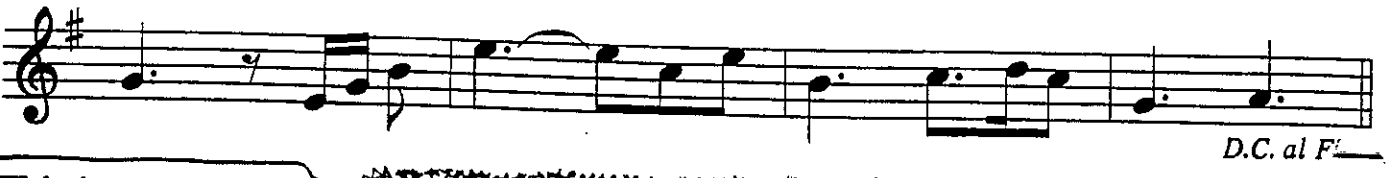


These are the parts for player 2 to play.

2

A. C. MacLennan

With a slow swing



This is a very old English Christmas carol.



The holly and the ivy (Part B)



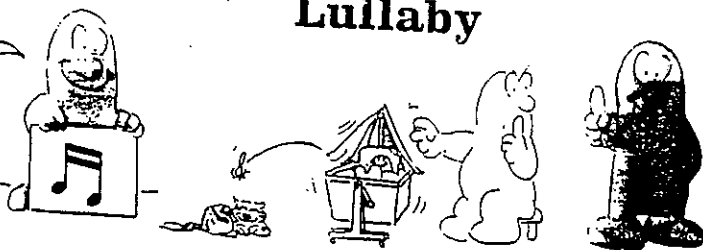
Trad.

Moderato



Lullaby

The two small sixteenths at the end are called grace notes*. Play them very quickly.



Brahms was a German composer. He lived from 1833 to 1897.

Brahms

Andante

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). It consists of three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics are marked 'p' (piano). The melody in the treble clef starts with a grace note (two small sixteenths) before the first beat. The bass clef has fingerings: 5 2 1 in measure 1 and 5 2 1 in measure 4. There are checkmarks above the final notes in measures 3 and 4.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). It consists of three staves. The treble clef melody continues with grace notes. The bass clef has fingerings: 5 2 1 in measure 5 and 5 in measure 8. There are checkmarks above the final notes in measures 7 and 8.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). It consists of three staves. The treble clef melody continues with grace notes. The bass clef has fingerings: 4 1 2 in measure 9, 5 2 1 in measure 10, 5 2 1 2 in measure 11, and 1 5 in measure 12. There are checkmarks above the final notes in measures 11 and 12.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). It consists of three staves. The treble clef melody continues with grace notes. The bass clef has fingerings: 5 2 1 3 in measure 13, 1 5 in measure 14, and 4 2 in measure 15. There are checkmarks above the final notes in measures 15 and 16.

* A grace note is like an acciaccatura - play it before the main beat.

This tune is also known as the "Floral Dance". It is danced every year on May 8th.



Helston furry dance



Helston is in Cornwall, England.

Brightly

English

Musical score for Helston furry dance, consisting of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff includes first and second endings, marked with '1.' and '2.' and checkmarks. The third and fourth staves continue the melody with various phrasing slurs and accents.

This tune was written in the 16th century.



Greensleeves



Lightly and wistfully

English

lack
Belt
Gr. 6

Musical score for Greensleeves, consisting of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second and third staves continue the melody with various phrasing slurs and accents. The fourth staff ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

