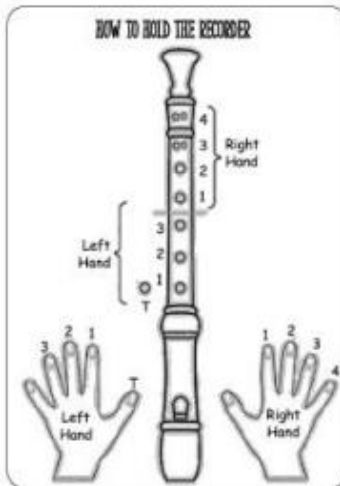


Year 4 – Term 6

Tuned Instrument - Recorder

The History of the Recorder:

In Europe, people started playing the recorder during medieval times. It was first written about in the late 14th Century. Early recorders were made of wood, some still are, although most beginner recorders are now made of plastic. We are learning the smallest and highest recorder – the soprano.



Top Tips for Making the Perfect Sound:

- *Create a seal on the mouthpiece
- *Make sure all holes that are meant to be covered are properly closed
- *Think of blowing bubbles – blow into the mouthpiece with slow and steady breaths, blowing too hard will make a 'squeak'
- *Put a 'tuh' at the start of every note to give it a clear beginning

MUSIC KEY TERMS

♥ Pulse	The pulse/beat of the music – the underlying pattern of stresses you would tap your foot to
Pitch	The highness or lowness of a sound.
Tempo	The speed of the music
Dynamics	Loud (<i>forte</i>) and quiet (<i>piano</i>)
Tonguing	Putting a 'tuh' at the start of a note

Time Signatures:

$\frac{3}{4}$	Count 3 beats in every bar
$\frac{4}{4}$	Count 4 beats in every bar
$\frac{6}{8}$	Count 6 half beats in every bar

Signs and Symbols:

1 beat note (crotchet)	3 beat rest – do not play for 3 beats (crotchet rest)	Tied note sign – joins 2 notes which are the same. Don't play the 2 nd note, but hold the 1 st note for the total number of beats.	A dot at the side of the note makes it half as long again. Dotted minim is 3 beats long (2 beats + 1 beat) Dotted crotchet is 1½ beats long (1 beat + ½ beat)
2 beat note (minim)	2 beat rest – do not play for two beats (minim rest)		
4 beat note (quaver)	4 beat rest – do not play for 4 beats (quaver rest)	Slur sign – joins 2 different notes together. Play the 1 st note, then play the next note without 'tonguing', in the same breath, to make it smooth.	
Half beat note (quaver)	Half beat rest – do not play for a half beat (quaver rest)		

