

Vocabulary

Recorder – A wood wind instrument originally made from wood but now from plastic.

Note – Notes are played at different pitches and for different durations to create a melody.

Duration – The length of time a note is played for.

Semibreve – A note worth 4 beats.

Minim – A note worth two beats.

Crotchet – A note worth one beat.

Quaver – A note worth half a beat.

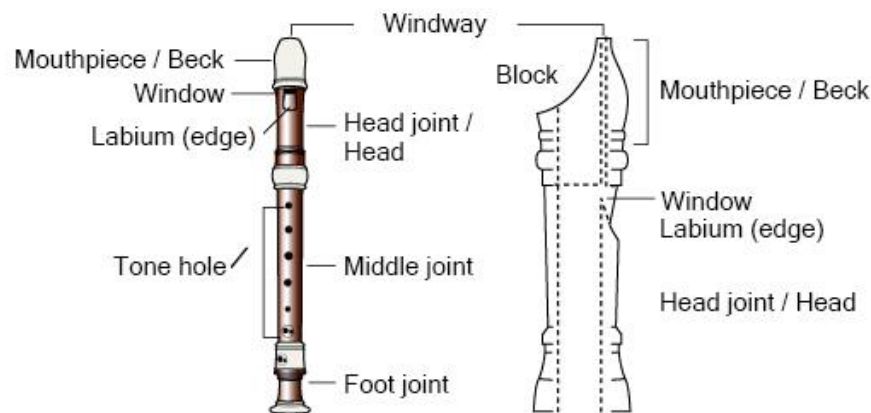
Rest – A period of silence in music.

Notation – How music is recorded using symbols.

Playing the recorder

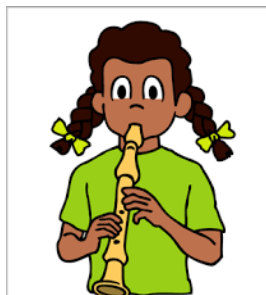
How do I play the notes B, A and G?

How do I read music on a stave?



How the instrument works:

When air is blown gently through the mouthpiece of the instrument, it is allowed to escape through the holes. Using your fingertips to cover the holes prevents the air from escaping. This changes the pitch of the note as it causes the air to travel further through the instrument.



Prior learning

Work done in KS1 on rhythm and the use of untuned percussion to create rhythms.

Remember:

- You must blow into the instrument gently. Blowing hard can cause a very unpleasant screeching sound.
- The left hand should always be positioned at the top of the instrument with the fingers hovering over the holes. The right hand is positioned below the left towards the bottom half of the instrument.

-To make a clear sound, use your tongue to make a 't' sound when blowing gently. This will make a distinction between one note and the next.

Useful links:

Watch this classic fm clip to watch professional musicians playing recorders.

<https://www.classicfm.com/discover-music/instruments/introduction-recorder/>