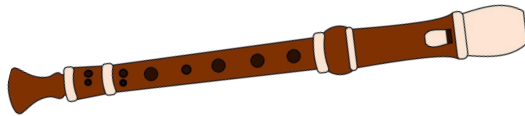


Recorder Unit

Before starting this unit, you should be able to play the following notes and rhythms on a soprano recorder.

- D, G, A, B, C, D'
- Eighth notes (ti-ti), quarter notes (ta), half notes (ta-a)



Learn new fingerings, rhythms, and music concepts through these music excerpts..

⁵⁵It's a Small World⁶⁶

- Goal: I can use smooth, steady air to play sustained rhythms.
- Introduced Concepts: Dotted half notes and whole notes

Arirang

- Goal: I can play dotted quarter - eighth note rhythms and slurs at a slow tempo.
- Introduced Concepts: The value of a dot and slurs on wind instruments.

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

- Goal: I can identify notes altered by accidentals and play F#s on recorder.
- Introduced Concept: Accidentals

Frosty the Snowman

- Goal: I can play high C# and E on the recorder.
- Reviewed Concept: Accidentals and dotted quarter notes

Star Wars Themes

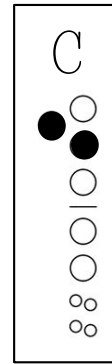
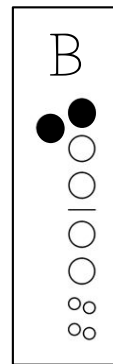
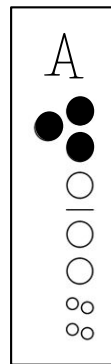
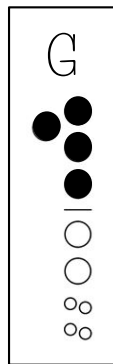
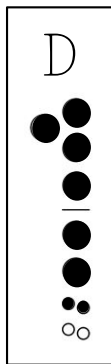
- Goal: I can play slurs in quick rhythms.
- Reviewed Concept: Slurs
- Introduced Concept: Triplets (tripleti) and eighth-sixteenth note combination (ti-tika)

It's a Small World (Chorus)

Robert B. Sherman & Richard M. Sherman

These are the six notes you need for this song.

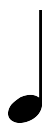
D' is the high D.



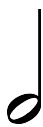
Practice identifying notes in the music by letter name. Write it in below. Remember, look at which line or space the note head (circle) is going through.



We know these.



Quarter Note
(ta)
1 full beat



Half Note
(ta-a)
2 full beats

These are the new rhythms in this piece.



Dotted Half Note
(ta-a-a)
3 full beats



Whole Note
(ta-a-a-a)
4 full beats

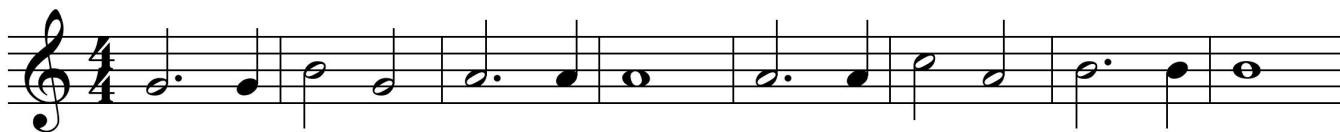
Can you hear the chorus in your head?

It's a small world after all; It's a small world after all;

It's a small world after all; it's a small world after all.

Phrase 1

Phrase 2



Phrase 3

Phrase 4

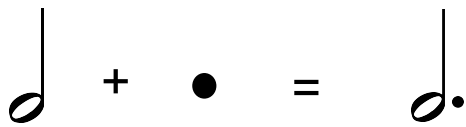


Practice switching between notes that skip or jump to warm up.

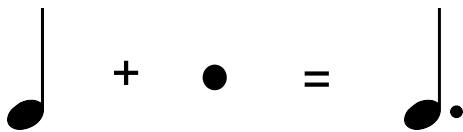
Notice phrase 1 and 2 have the same rhythm? Phrase 3 is almost the same, too.

Dotted Notes

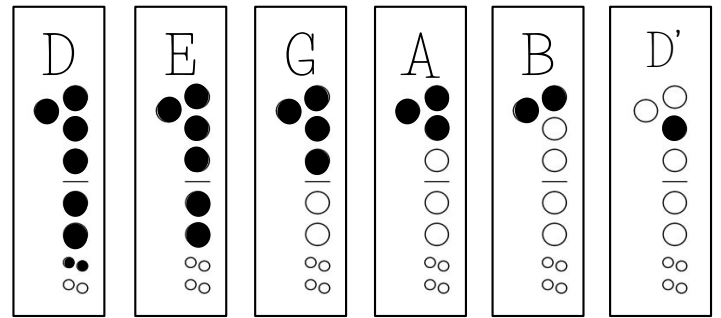
A dot adds half of the value of the note it follows.



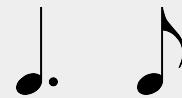
Half Note (ta-a) 2 beats + Dot 2 ÷ 2 = 1 beat = Dotted Half Note (ta-a-a) 3 beats



Quarter Note (ta) 1 beat + Dot 1 ÷ 2 = 1/2 beat = Dotted Quarter Note (tai) 1 1/2 beats



Dotted Quarter Note - Eighth Note Combination

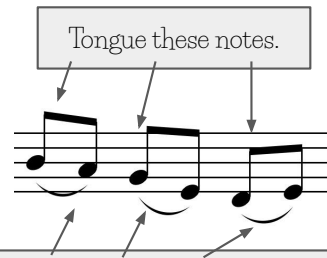


(tai) (ti) 1 1/2 beat + 1/2 beat = 2 beats

Slurs tell the performer that notes should be connected.

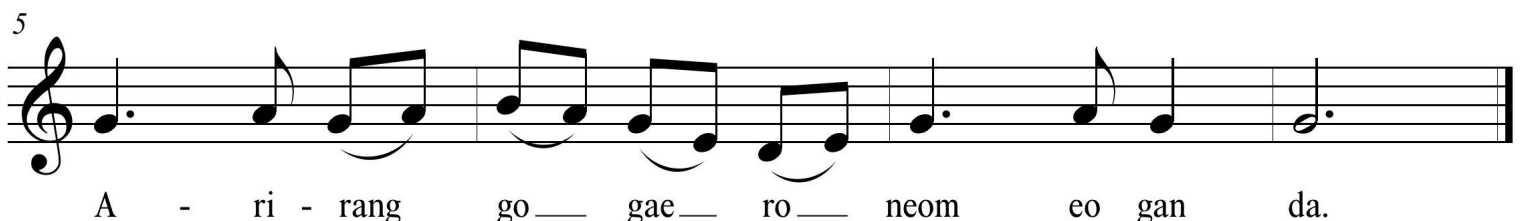
On wind instruments, you play a slur by moving your fingers from note to note while blowing air out.

The first note of the slur needs to be articulated. Use a "too" syllable to start tongued notes.



Move your fingers to the next note without tonguing.

Arirang - Korean Folk Song

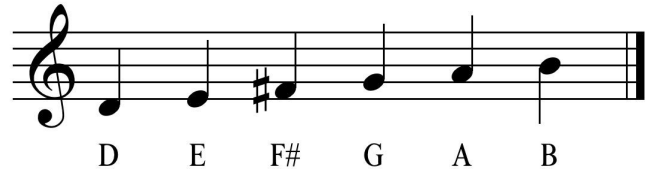
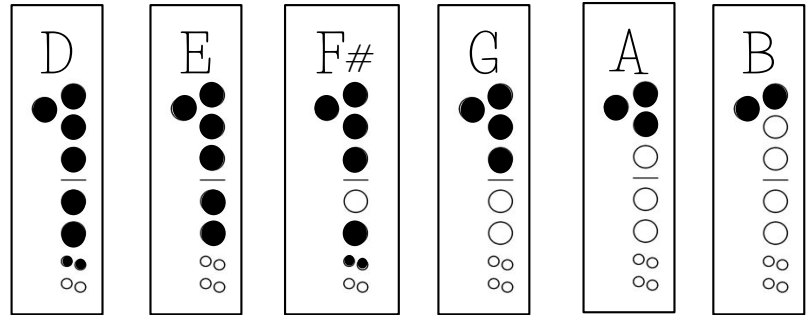


Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

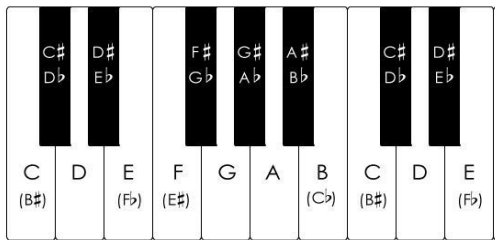
Recorder Practice

These are the six notes you need for this song.

F# is a newer fingering. Use your right middle and ring finger to cover the bottom holes. Leave your pointer up.



Musicians use sharp signs (#) to show that the pitch needs to be a 1/2 step higher than the natural pitch (white keys).

A musical staff in treble clef showing the use of sharp signs to change the pitch of a note. The notes are F, F#, A, F#, F, A, F#, F#. The sharp sign is placed in front of the note it changes. The notes are labeled with their natural names and their sharp or flat names.

This is a new measure so it is back to a regular F.

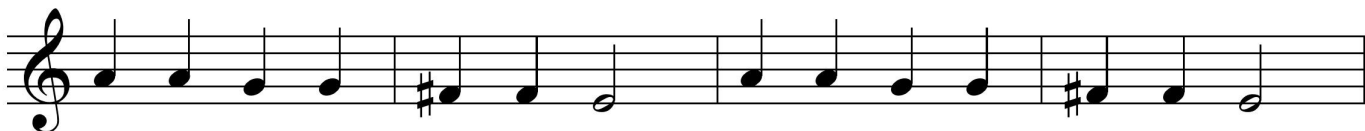
The # goes in front of the note it changes, like the dollar sign (\$5).

After the # appears, it changes the notes in that line or space until the measure ends.

Phrase 1 = A



Phrase 2 = B



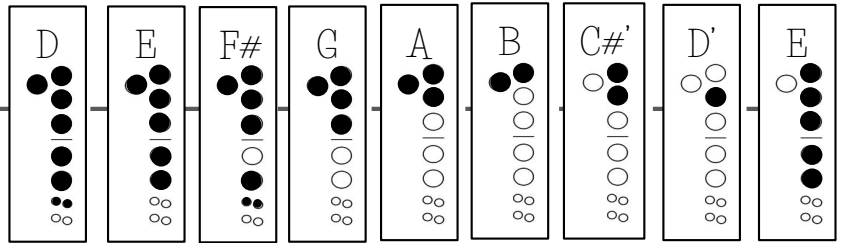
Phrase 1 = A



The last line is the same as line 1. We label this form as ABA, meaning the first and last part are the same, but the middle is different.

Frosty the Snowman

Jack Rollins



Check your accidentals! C# is not the same as C. F# is different than F.

Remember to sustain the dotted quarter note in measure 1 and 9 for 1 1/2 beats.



Part 1

Fros - ty the snow - man, was a jol - ly hap - py soul. With a

5

corn - cob pipe and a but - ton nose and two eyes made out of coal.

9 Part 2

Fros - ty the snow - man, is a fair - y tale they say. He was

13

made of snow but the child - ren know how he came to life one day. There

17

must have been some ma - gic in that old silk hat they found. For

21

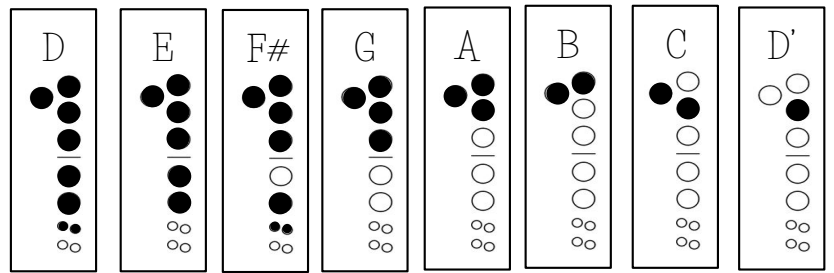
when they placed it on his head he be - gan to dance a - round.

Repeat Parts 2 and 3 to match the song.



Composed by John Williams

<https://safeYouTube.net/w/xWcB>



For F# - Remember to use your right hand middle and ring finger to cover the bottom holes. Leave your pointer up.

Rhythms with 3 Sounds



Trip - le - ti

Two eighth notes (ti-ti) divides the beat into 2 equal parts.

Eighth note triplets separate the beat into 3 equal parts.



Ti - ti-ka

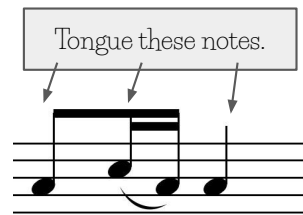
This rhythm also has three parts, however, the sounds are **not equal**.

The first sound (**ti**) is half of the beat. The second half of the beat is divided into two even sounds (**tika**). It should feel like "long-short-short".

Slurs tell the performer that notes should be connected.

On wind instruments, you play a slur by moving your fingers from note to note while blowing air out.

The first note of the slur needs to be articulated. Use a "too" syllable to start tongued notes.



Move your fingers from C to A without tonguing.

Star Wars Title Theme - Remember to use F#s and slur the last set of triplets.



Rey's Theme - Repeat the first measure 4 times.

