

RECORDER I - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER AUTUMN TERM

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.

How to Hold and Blow the Recorder:

*Put the mouthpiece between your lips (no teeth touching!) being careful not to cover the window

*Remember to put your left hand at the top, with your right hand cradling the foot joint














*Hold the recorder at a 45-degree angle to your body

*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'

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

Signs and Symbols:

	1-beat note (crotchet)		1-beat rest - do not play for 1 beat (crotchet rest)		Time signatures Count 3 beats in every bar
	2-beat note (minim)		2-beat rest - do not play for two beats (minim rest)		Count 4 beats in every bar
	4-beat note (crotchets)		4-beat rest - do not play for 4 beats (crotchets rest)		Count 6 half beats in every bar
	Half-beat note (quaver)		Half-beat rest - do not play for a half beat (quaver rest)		
	Two half-beat notes together make one beat		Repeat sign - go back to the beginning and play the tune again		

