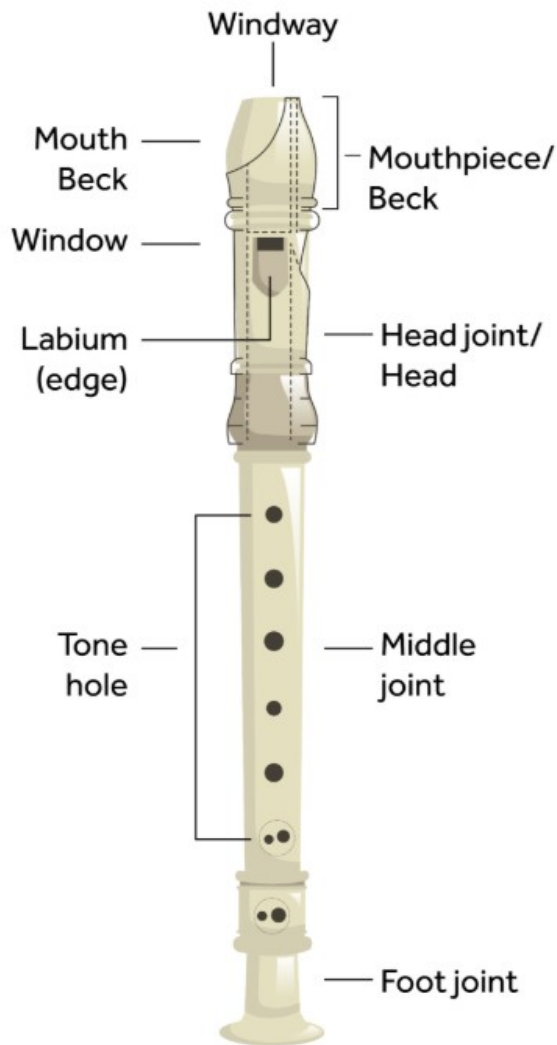




## Y2 Thinking like a Musician

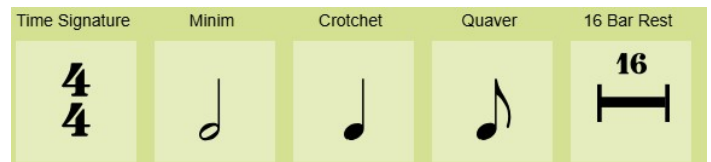
### Learning to play the Recorder



#### Key Knowledge

The recorder is a musical instrument that is a type of flute. It is shaped like a tube with one end bigger than the other end. In Europe people started to play the recorder in medieval times. The recorder was often used by musicians to sound like bird songs. Purcell, Bach and Vivaldi all wrote music for the recorder.

- **Hand Position:** The left hand is always on top (closest to the mouth), and the right hand is on the bottom, regardless of whether you are right or left-handed.
- **Finger Placement:** Use the pads of your fingers, not the tips, to cover the holes, keeping fingers slightly curved and relaxed.
- **Breath Intensity:** The recorder requires a gentle, steady, and warm stream of air.



<b>Compose</b>	To create and develop musical ideas
<b>Improvise</b>	To make up a tune and play it on the spot; there is an assumption that it can never be recreated.
<b>Melody</b>	Another name for a tune.
<b>Perform</b>	Present to an audience
<b>Rhythm</b>	Long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
<b>Pulse</b>	The regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
<b>Pitch</b>	High and low sounds.
<b>Tempo</b>	The speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between
<b>Dynamics</b>	How loud or quiet the music is
<b>Structure</b>	Every piece of music has a structure - Intro, verse 1, bridge, chorus, intro, verse 2, bridge, chorus, guitar solo, bridge, chorus
<b>Pentatonic scale</b>	A fixed five-note pattern eg the five black keys on a piano.
<b>Notation</b>	Ways to visually represent music.

By the end of this unit I will be able to:

- Hold the recorder correctly
- Play the notes B, A and G
- Play a simple tune
- Be able to play a note correctly for the correct length of time