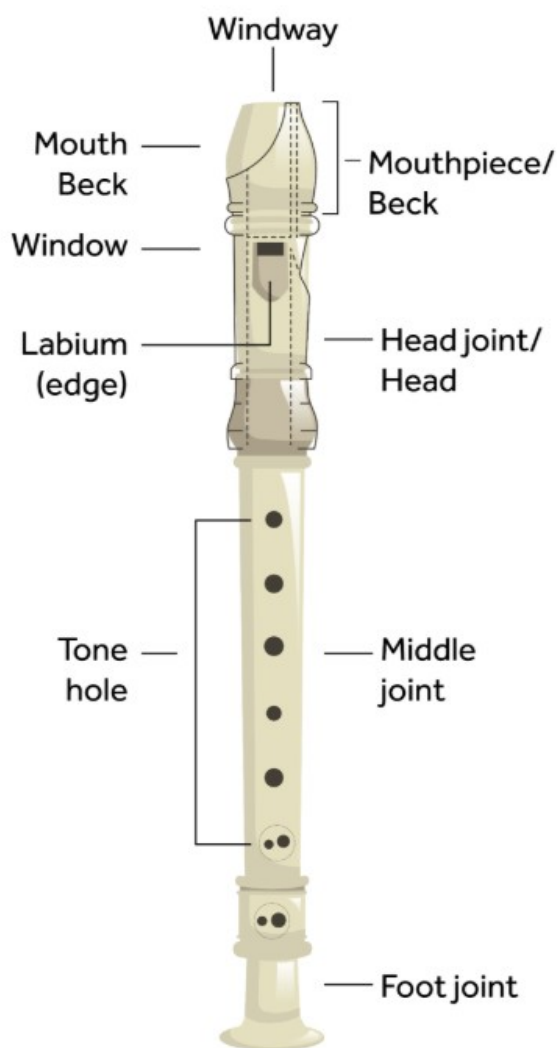




Y2 Thinking like a Musician

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**.



Time Signature	Minim	Crotchet	Quaver	16 Bar Rest
$\frac{4}{4}$				

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