

Free Packet from The NEW Nine-Note Recorder Method

READING MUSIC: Each line and space of the music staff represents a pitch and has a letter name. You will learn these notes gradually but this may help:



NOTES ON THE LINES:

E G B D
Every Good Bear Dances.

NOTES IN THE SPACES:

D F A C E
The space below the staff is low D. The spaces between the lines spell out the word "face."

RANGE OF THE SOPRANO RECORDER:

C D E F G A B C D E F G
The scope of *Nine-Note Recorder Method* is within the bracket. This is also the range of the tenor recorder.

RHYTHM: One part of reading music is knowing what pitch or note to play. This is indicated by the position of a note on the music staff. You learned about that above and on the foldout fingering chart. The other part of reading music is knowing how long to play each note -- the rhythm. Here are some notes and their values.

whole note 4 beats half note 2 beats each quarter note 1 beat each dotted half note 2 + 1 = 3 beats quarter rest one beat silence (breathe)

SOME MUSICAL TERMS AND SYMBOLS:

This is a music staff. The first symbol is the treble clef. Then the key signature lets you know if there are any sharps or flats. This shows an F#. You will learn more about sharps and flats on page 44.

treble clef key signature bar line final bar indicates end of song

More musical terms and symbols will be introduced and explained throughout the book as needed.