

## The Treble With Descants

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## The Treble With Descants

## **CONTENTS**

	personal transfer of the second of the secon	age
1.	Introduction	1
2.	The Recorder Family	2
3.	Tips For Playing The Recorder	3
4.	Definition of Recorder Diagrams	4
5.	G	5
6.	A	7
7.	В	9
8.	C	13
9.	D	15
10.	2 Duets	17
11.	E	19
12.	F	21
13.	F#	23
14.	G	25
15.	Bb	27
16.	More Duets	28-33
17.	Optional Bass and Guitar Parts	34-37

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### THE TREBLE WITH DESCANTS

#### Introduction.

There are two main types of recorders:

**F recorders** (all holes covered makes an F):

These are Sopraninos, Trebles(Altos) and Basses.

C recorders (all holes covered makes a C):

These are Descants (Sopranos) and Tenors.

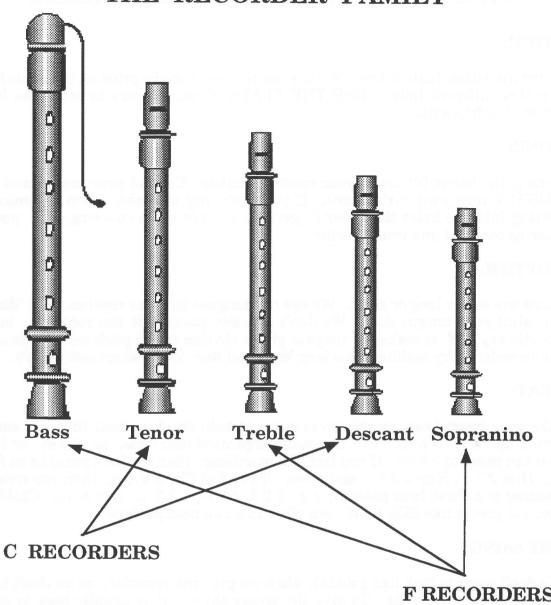
The beauty of learning the descant at the same time as the treble is that you will then be able to play any member of the recorder family at any time. However, you may decide to learn recorders with similar fingering, like the Tenor and Descant, or the Sopranino and Treble, or even just concentrate on one type of recorder like the Bass recorder. Whatever you would like to learn, this book will help you do so as simply and easily as possible. If you do decide to tackle two types of recorders at once, and I would urge you to do so, always remember to keep alternating between the different instruments to become truly fluent and versatile in your recorder playing.

Reading music is simple if you use it to play with right from the start. Basically the notes are either low or high, and you either have to play them quickly or slowly or both. Learning to be a composer as well as a player is by far the quickest and best way to learn. Being creative is much more fun and of much more value than pure drill and practice. Having said that, though, drill and practice still has its rightful place in learning good technique and new skills.

The recorder is a relatively cheap instrument to buy, and is an ideal instrument for families, groups, or schools to use and learn. When played correctly, it is a pure and beautiful instrument, and is a great way for individuals to learn to express themselves, by themselves and with others.

Creative development of the mind is something that cannot be ignored and is of huge importance to the development of the whole person. At the same time it is fun and gives an added quality to life. So, have fun, and enjoy making music.

## THE RECORDER FAMILY



F RECORDERS

Use the flats of your fingers.

4 fingers for the right hand.



3 fingers and thumb hole for the left hand.

### TIPS FOR PLAYING THE RECORDER.

#### PITCH:

Notes are either high or low. We use our fingers to make pitch on the recorder by covering different holes. USE THE FLATS of your fingers to cover the holes, never your fingertips.

#### TONE:

Tone is the beautiful sound your recorder makes. Control your breath and blow GENTLY into your instrument. If you have any squeaks, then the mice are getting into the holes that your fingerflats are not quite covering; OR; you are blowing too hard into your recorder.

#### RHYTHM:

Notes are either long or short. We use our tongues to make rhythm. Say 'du' and see what your tongue does. We don't actually speak into the recorder, but we silently say 'du' to make our tongues give a rhythm to the pitch we have made on the recorder. Try making some long 'du's and then lots of short quick 'du's.

#### BEAT:

Like your heart beat, music gives out a certain throb or beat that you can tap your fingers or toes to. Beat is usually organised into twos, or threes, or fours. You can move to a beat. If you feel like marching, then the beat could be in fours, e.g. Hup 2 3 4, Hup 2 3 4 ... and so on. If you feel like a waltz, then you would be dancing to a three beat pattern, e.g. 1 2 3, 1 2 3 ..... and so on. Children's musical games like SEE SAW, are often in a two beat pattern.

#### PHRASING:

We don't want to look like goldfish when we play the recorder, so we don't take a breath after every note. To give the music shape, it is usually best to take a breath after a phrase or sentence of music. Often breath marks are given by a little tick or a comma at the top of the music.

#### EXPRESSION:

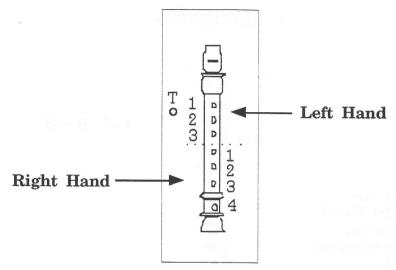
Expression is giving the music some life or feeling to it. A robot may be able to play much more accurately than you, but you the person has something a robot will never have, and that is heart and soul. By putting all the notes together, and playing some a little louder, and others a little softer, you can give music life.

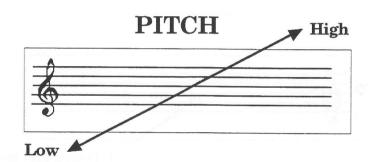
#### **COMPOSITION:**

Playing other people's music is a great exprience, but so is creating your own. Your first pieces are going to be oh so simple, but one day, who knows......

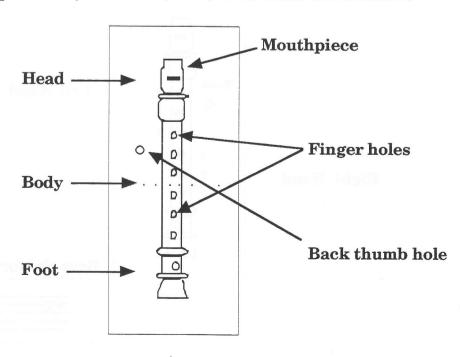
## C RECORDERS

Descant (Soprano), and Tenor recorders.

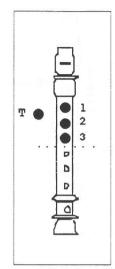




F RECORDERS
Sopranino, Treble (Alto) and Bass recorders.

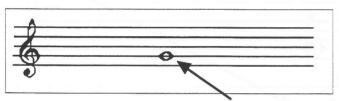


### C RECORDERS



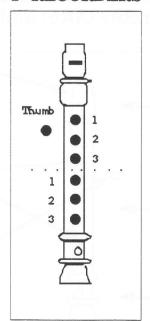
Left Hand

Keep the **Right Hand** in postion even when not used.



( Tenors and trebles sound one octave lower than written.)

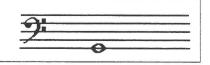
### F RECORDERS



**Left Hand** 

Right Hand

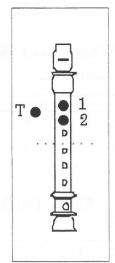
Bass clef for bass recorders.





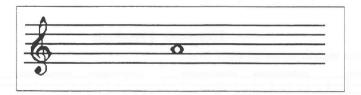
A

## C RECORDERS

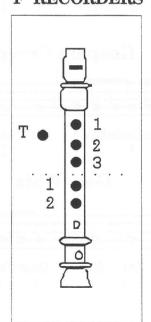


L.H.

R.H.

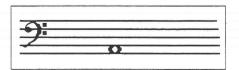


## F RECORDERS

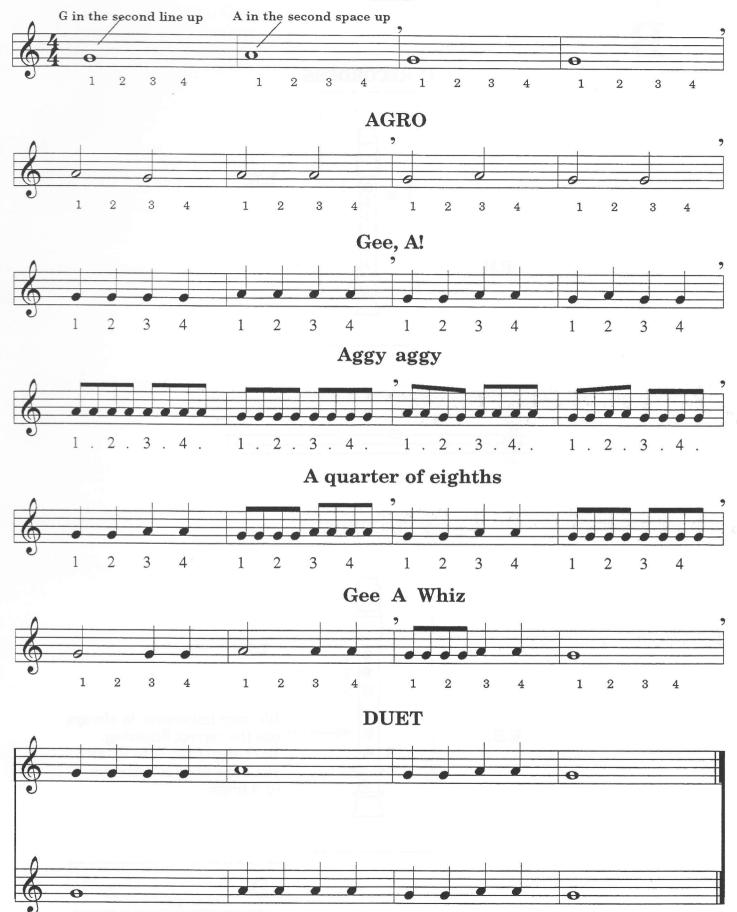


L.H.

R.H.

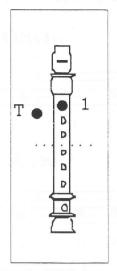






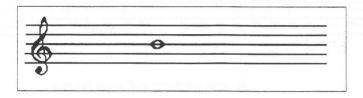
 $\mathbf{B}$ 

### C RECORDERS

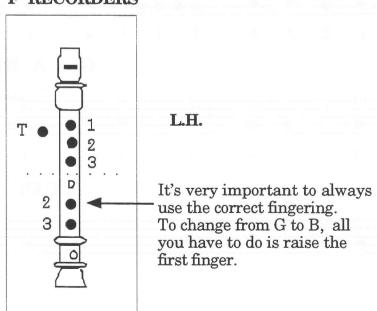


L.H.

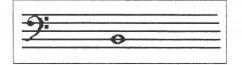
R.H.



### F RECORDERS



R.H.



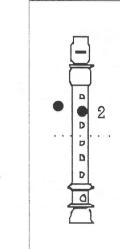


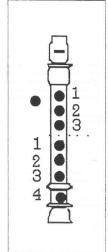


## **Hot Cross Buns**



### C RECORDERS

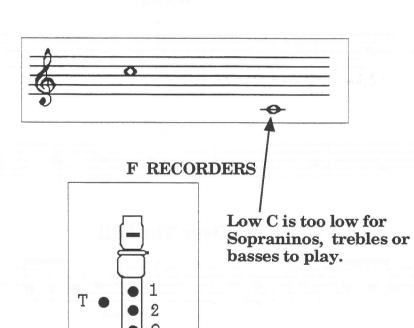


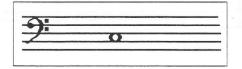


All holes covered on a C recorder makes low C.

**Left Hand** 

Right Hand



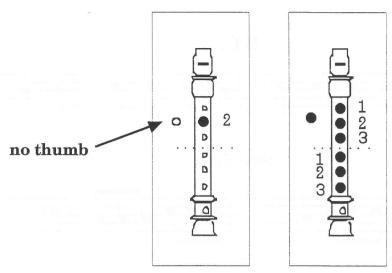


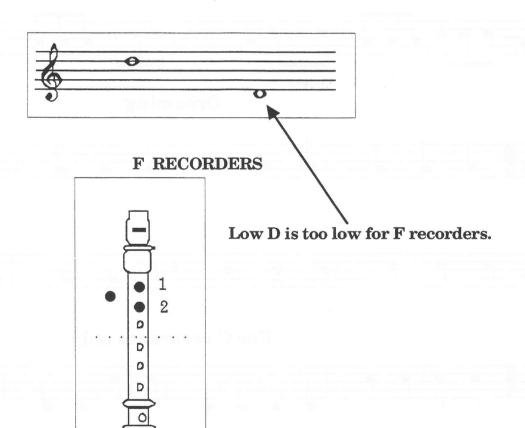
#### All At Sea

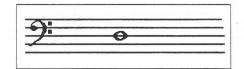


D

### C RECORDERS







### Merrily We Roll Along

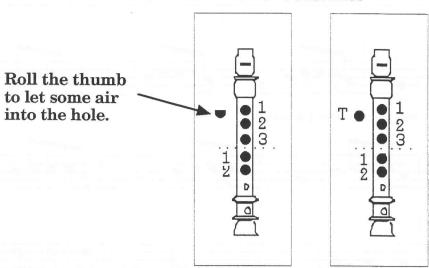


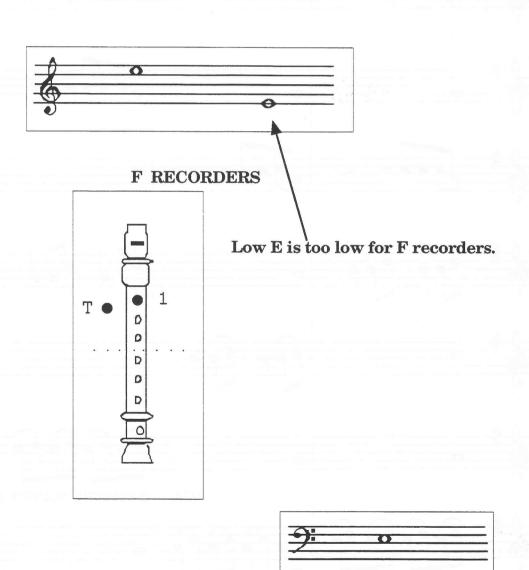


## **Sky Diving**

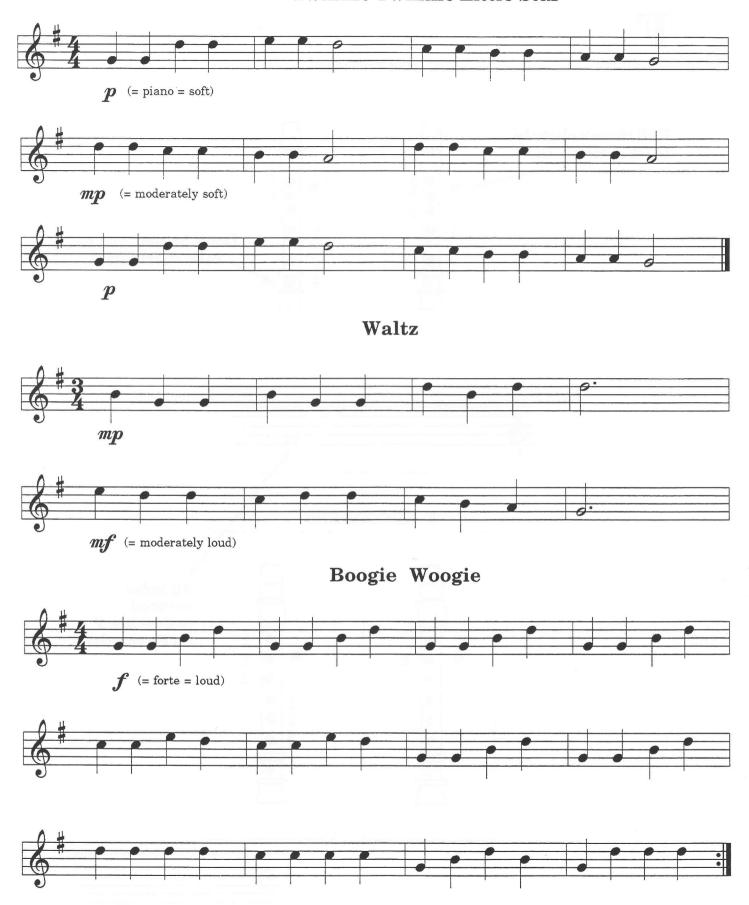


### C RECORDERS



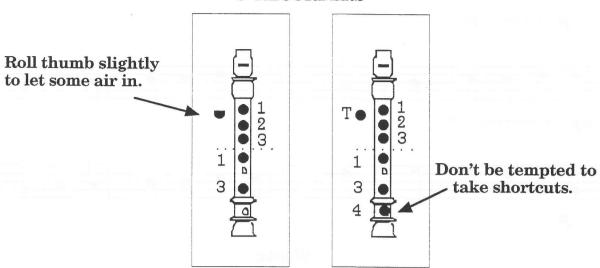


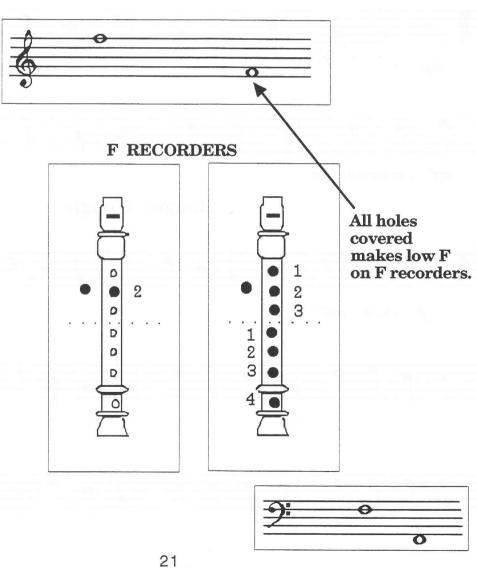
#### Twinkle Twinkle Little Star



# F

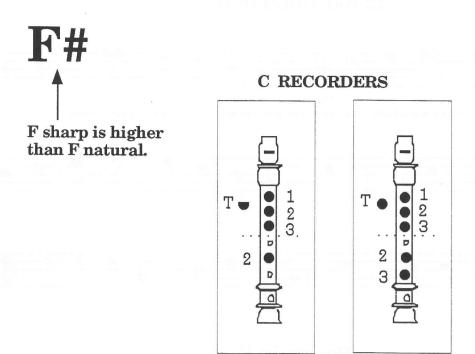
### C RECORDERS

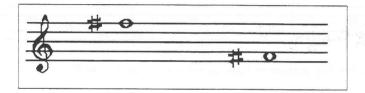




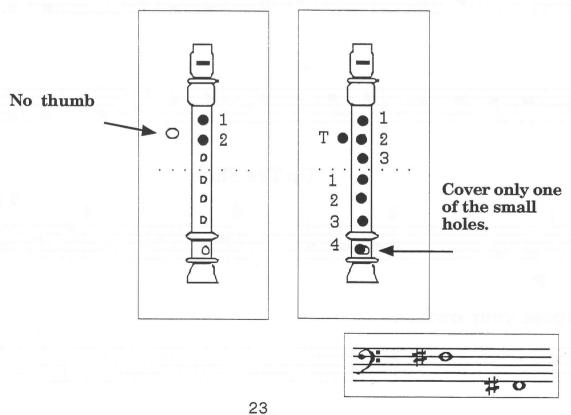
### 12 Bar Blues in G



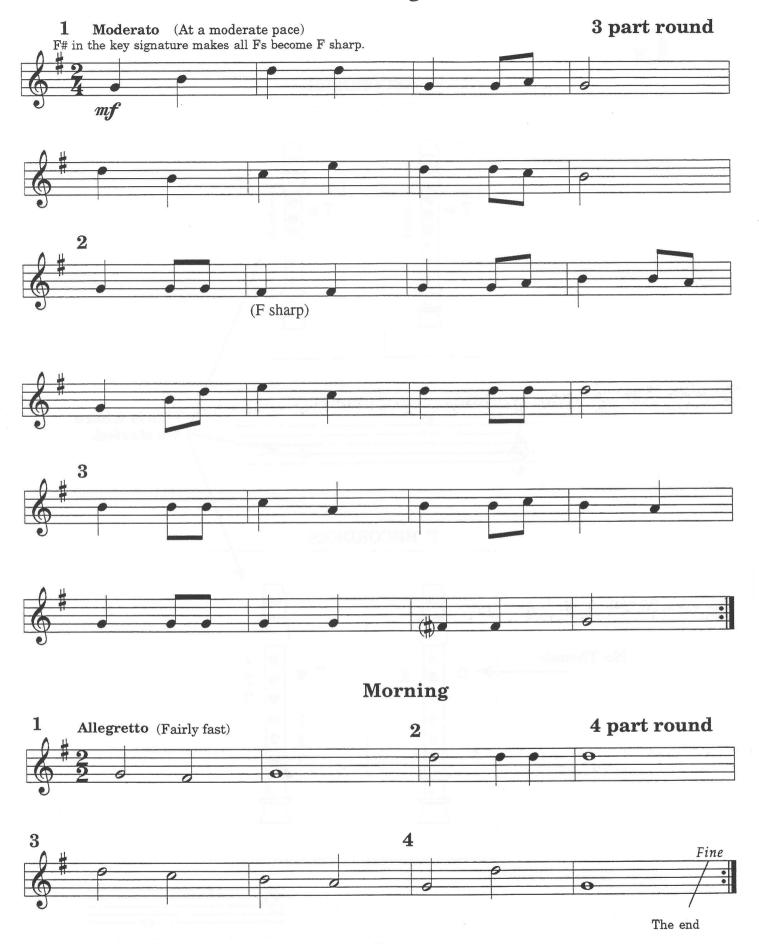


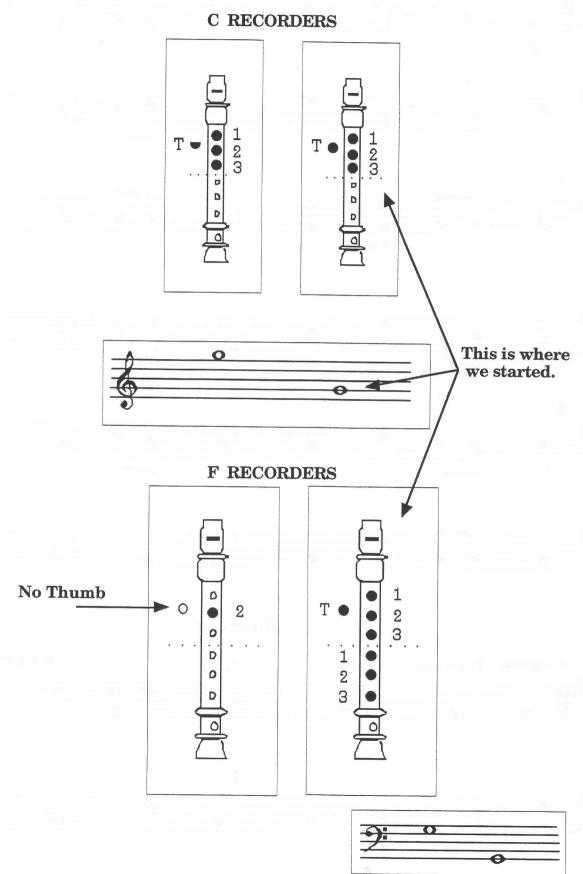


### F RECORDERS

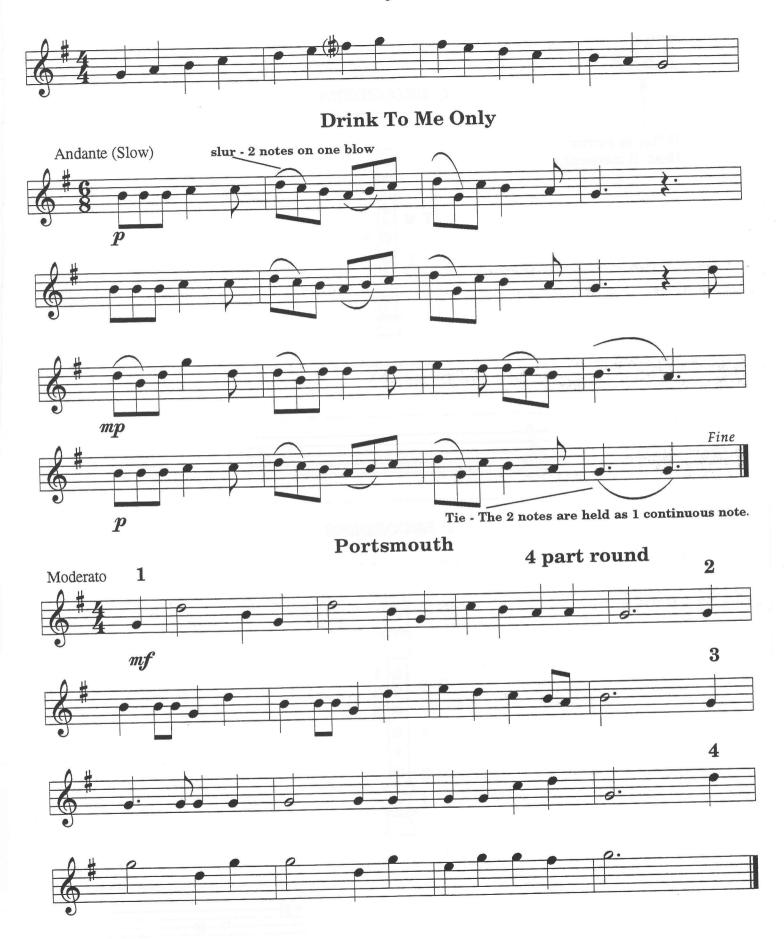


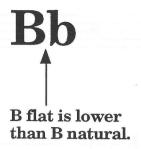
### Midnight



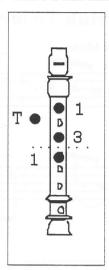


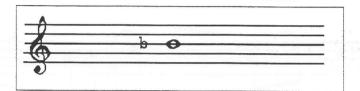
### G Major Scale



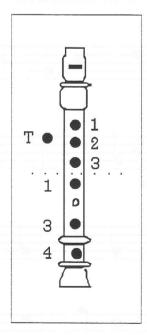


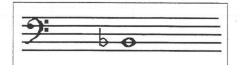
### C RECORDERS





F RECORDERS





# The Old Rocking Chair Blues



## Sailboarding





# **Hand Gliding**



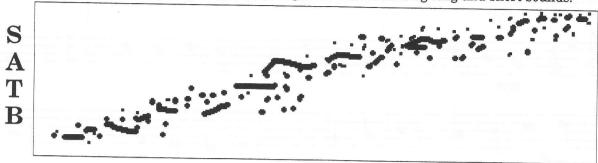
## Good King Wenceslas



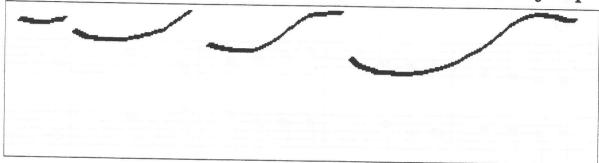
## Bungee Jumping \*

Composed by Year 7 students, Graylands Primary School, 1994.

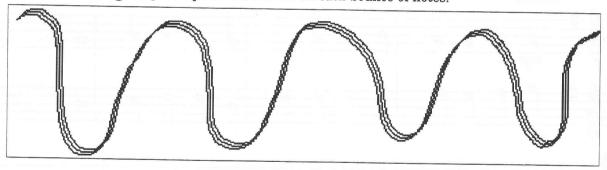
1. The Climb. Start with the lowest note you can and slowly work upwards. Don't worry about which notes you or the others play, just go with the flow using long and short sounds.



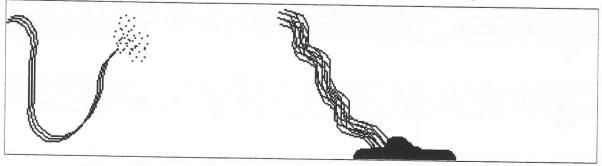
2. Trying to jump. Each run up of notes gets a little braver until .....The jump



3. Bouncing. Speed up and slow down on each bounce of notes.

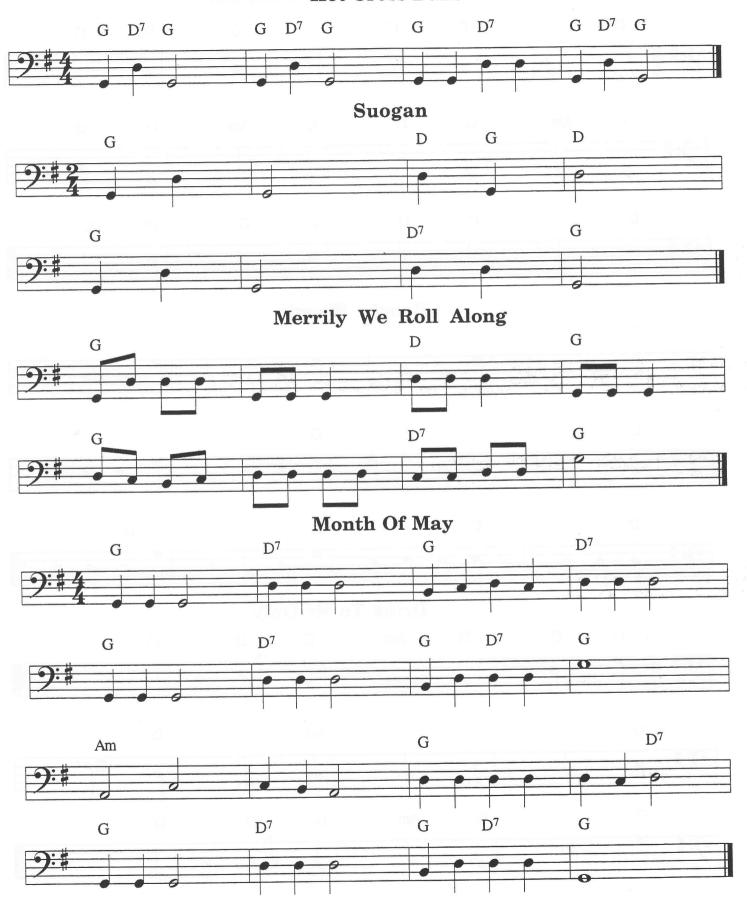


4. Snap and fall. Sudden wild recorder sounds and stop. Silence. Then vocal sounds like missile falling. Stamp feet for impact with ground.



\*Published with the kind permission of all the students involved.

### **Hot Cross Buns**



### Twinkle Twinkle Little Star





## Sailboarding



Right Hand Left Hand CRECORDERS F RECORDERS
Sopraninos Trebles
Bass Ω φ U 0 . Descants Tenors Right Hand 中中 Left Hand ) F# 0 Monana 0 O 0 0 A o Bb o O 0 0 0 S. Carlo 0 O 0 0 0 O O 0 0 0 D 0 O 0 0 0 0 0 O 0 0 D 0 D 0 D 0 D 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 D 0 D 0 0 O 本の 0 O 0 D 0 0 0 0 0 O 0 0 O D 0 0 0

Summary of notes used in this book.