

Musicianship from Day One™ by Sandy Feldstein and Larry Clark

Welcome to The Yamaha Advantage™ Recorder Plus

This method will teach you to play the recorder by having fun singing and playing your favorite songs. After learning to play the recorder, you may wish to learn to play a band or orchestral instrument. To help you make your choice, The Yamaha Advantage. Recorder Plus Method includes information about many instruments.

The optional CD accompaniment for this book is recorded by a great band. The CD will also give you an example of how your instrument should sound, as well as the other instruments you might like to play. It will also provide hours of enjoyable play-along experiences. (CD available separately.)

Have a great time making music.

The instruments of today's band and orchestra are divided into four INSTRUMENT FAMILIES.

The WOODWIND FAMILY (not all are made of wood), the BRASS FAMILY, the PERCUSSION FAMILY and the STRING FAMILY. Throughout this book we will take a closer look at some instruments from each of the families.

andy tell & Lany Clare

ADVANTAGE · PRACTICE

Date	$\textbf{Teacher} \cdot \textbf{Assignments/Goals}$	$Student \cdot Notes/Questions$	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Approval

CARL FISCHER®

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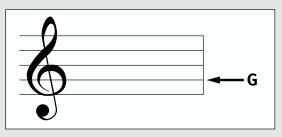
Introduction to Music Theory

STAFF

Music is written on a five line staff. Between each line there is a space.

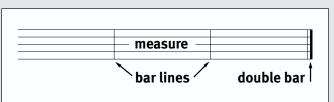
line 5 → line 4 → line 3 →	space 4 space 3
line 2 \longrightarrow line 1 \longrightarrow	space 2 space 1

At the beginning of each staff there is a clef. The treble clef encircles the second line which is the note G and is sometimes called the G clef.



MEASURE AND BAR LINES

Music is divided into measures by bar lines. Double bar lines end a piece of music.



TIME SIGNATURE

At the beginning of a piece of music there is a time signature. It tells you how many beats are in each measure and what note gets one beat.

4 = four beats in each measure4 = a quarter note gets one beat

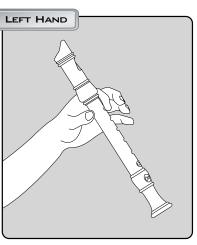
a half note or rest gets two beats

a whole note or rest gets four beats

Getting Started



Hold the bottom or bell of the recorder with your right hand.

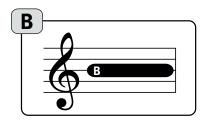


Cover the top hole in the back with your thumb and the first (top) hole on the front with your first finger.

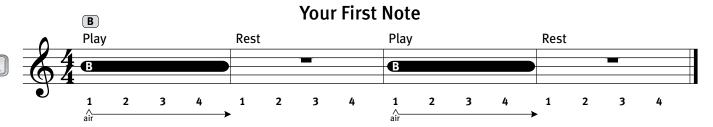


Put the tip of the mouthpiece in your mouth and lightly blow. To start each note say "Tu".

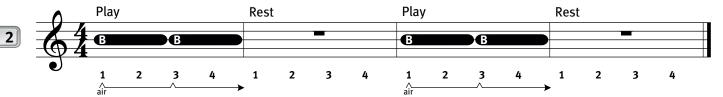
You are now playing your first note:



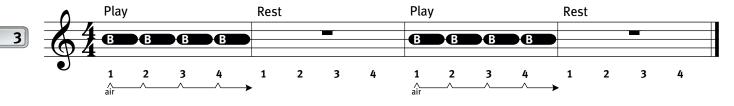




Half the Time

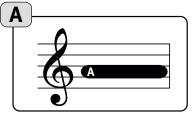


The First Quarter



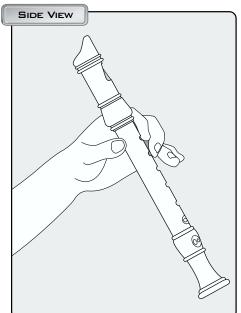


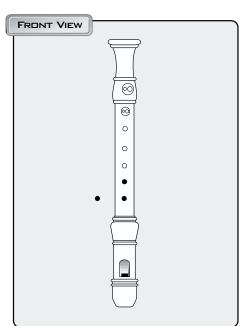
Notes



To play **A**, keep your thumb and first finger down.

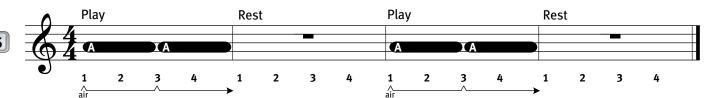
Cover the second hole in the front with your second finger.



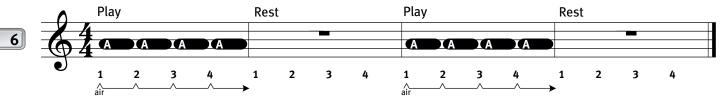




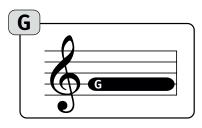
The Second Half



The Second Quarter

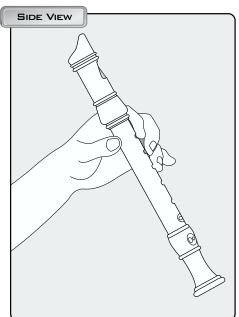


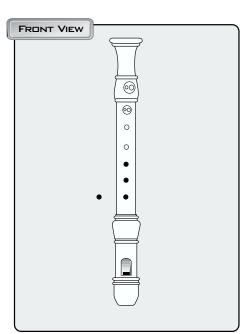
NOTES

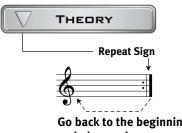


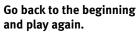
To play **G**, keep your thumb and first two fingers down.

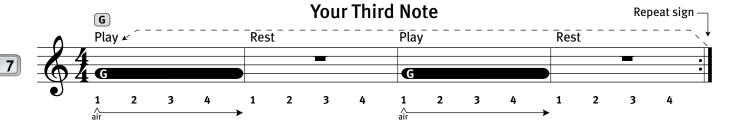
Cover the third hole in the front with your third finger.



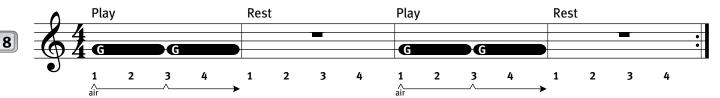




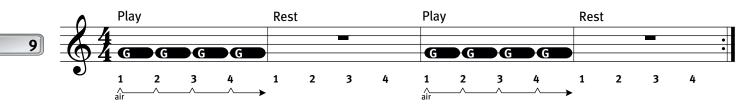




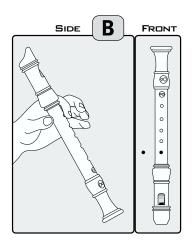
The Third Half

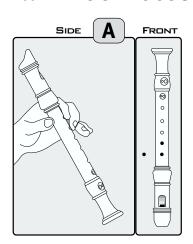


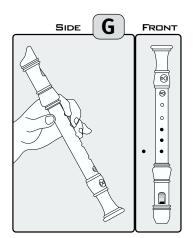
The Third Quarter



All Three Notes



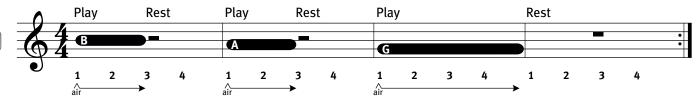




When moving from **B** to **A** to **G**, your second finger covers the second hole and then your third finger covers the third hole.

Moving Down

10

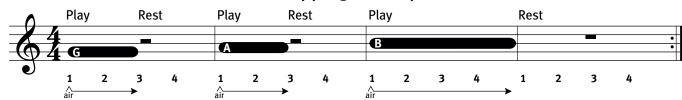


Listen to the sound. When you put your fingers down, the sound goes down or gets lower.

When moving from ${\bf G}$ to ${\bf A}$ to ${\bf B}$, your third finger comes up and opens the third hole and then your second finger comes up and opens the second hole.

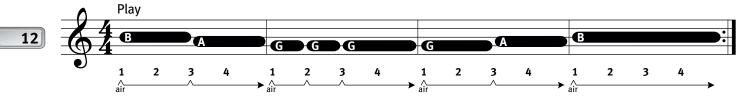
Stepping Back Up

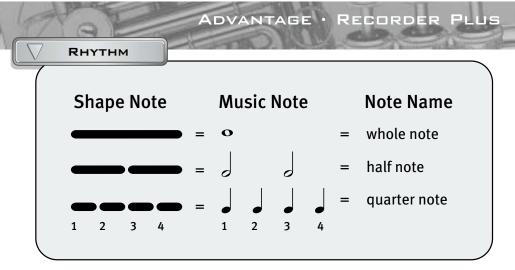
11



Listen to the sound. When you lift your fingers up, the sound goes up or gets higher.

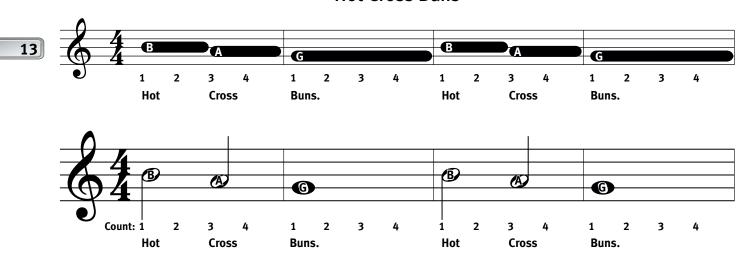
Down and Up



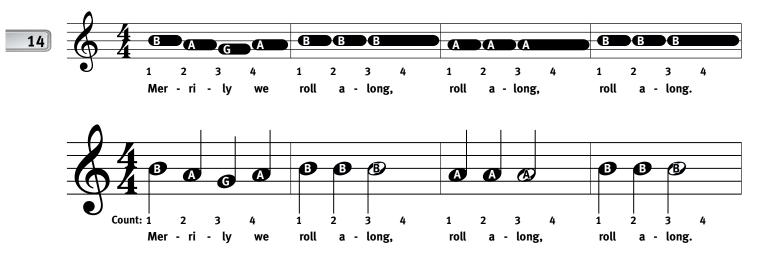


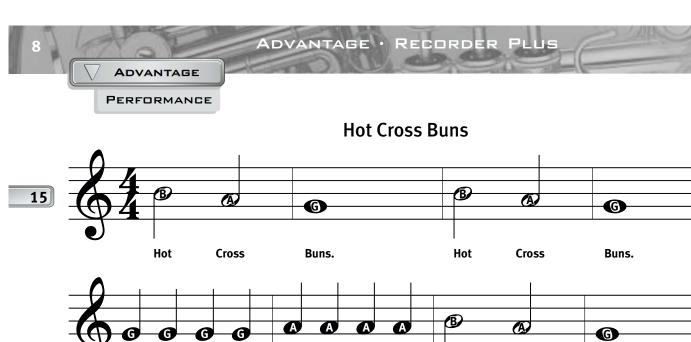
Play the beginning of these familiar songs written with shape notes followed by music notation.

Hot Cross Buns



Merrily We Roll Along





Traditional

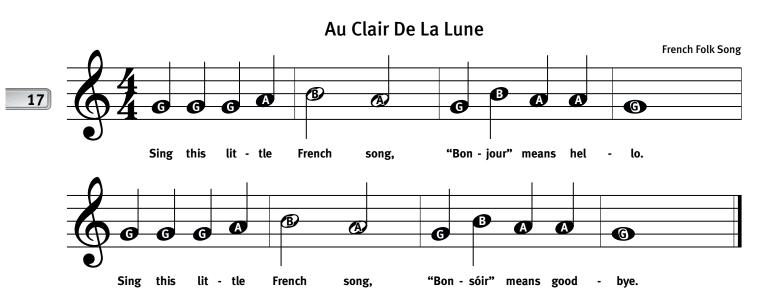
Buns.



pen - ny

Hot

Cross



One

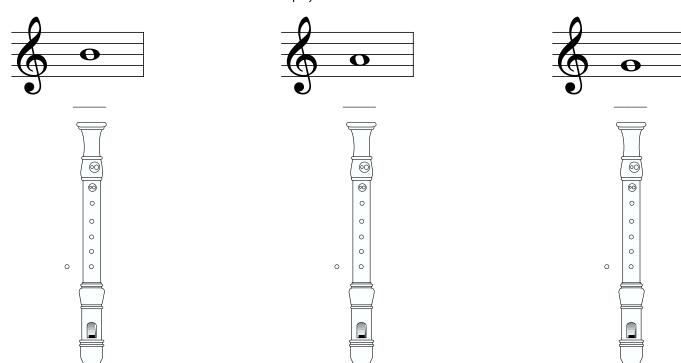
pen - ny

ADVANTAGE

THEORY

Fingering

Name the note and color the holes that are covered to play the notes indicated.



Matching Game

Draw a line to connect the symbol with its name.



Whole Note

Quarter Note

Half Note

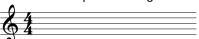
More Matching

Draw a line to connect the musical example to its name. Music is divided into these.



Double bar line

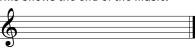
This tells you there are four beats in each measure and a quarter note gets one beat.



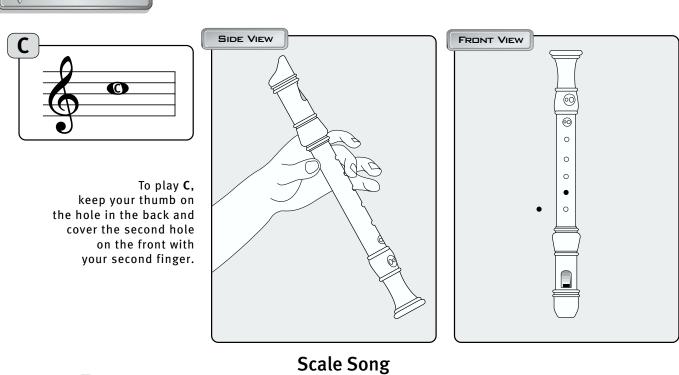
Measures

This shows the end of the music.

Time Signature



NOTES



Do Ti La Sol, Down the scale and back a - gain.



Composing Fun

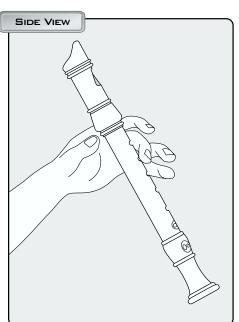
Finish this song by adding a friend's name in measures one and two. To complete the melody, add one note that you have learned in measures four and eight. Add your name as the composer.

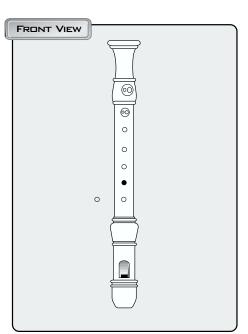




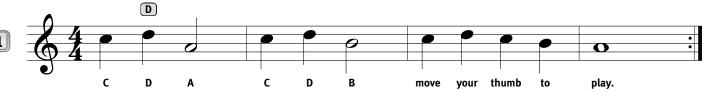


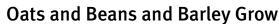
To play **D**, lift your thumb off the hole in the back and cover the second hole on the front with your second finger.





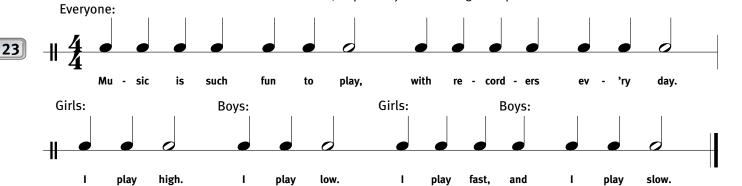
A Minor Mood









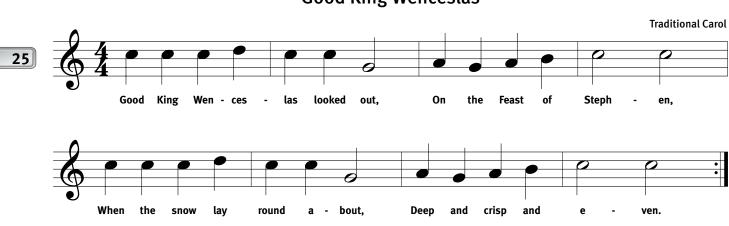


YRS1

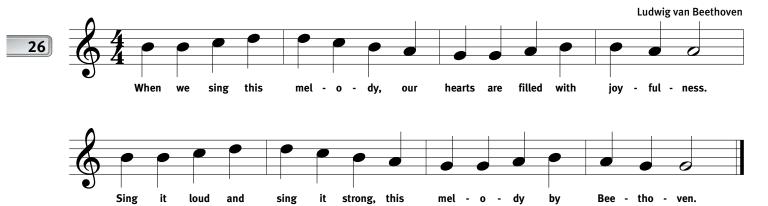




Good King Wenceslas











in

our

ADVANTAGE

and

MEET THE INSTRUMENTS

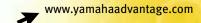
and

The **FLUTE**, which is made of metal, is a member of the woodwind family and plays the high notes in band and orchestra music.

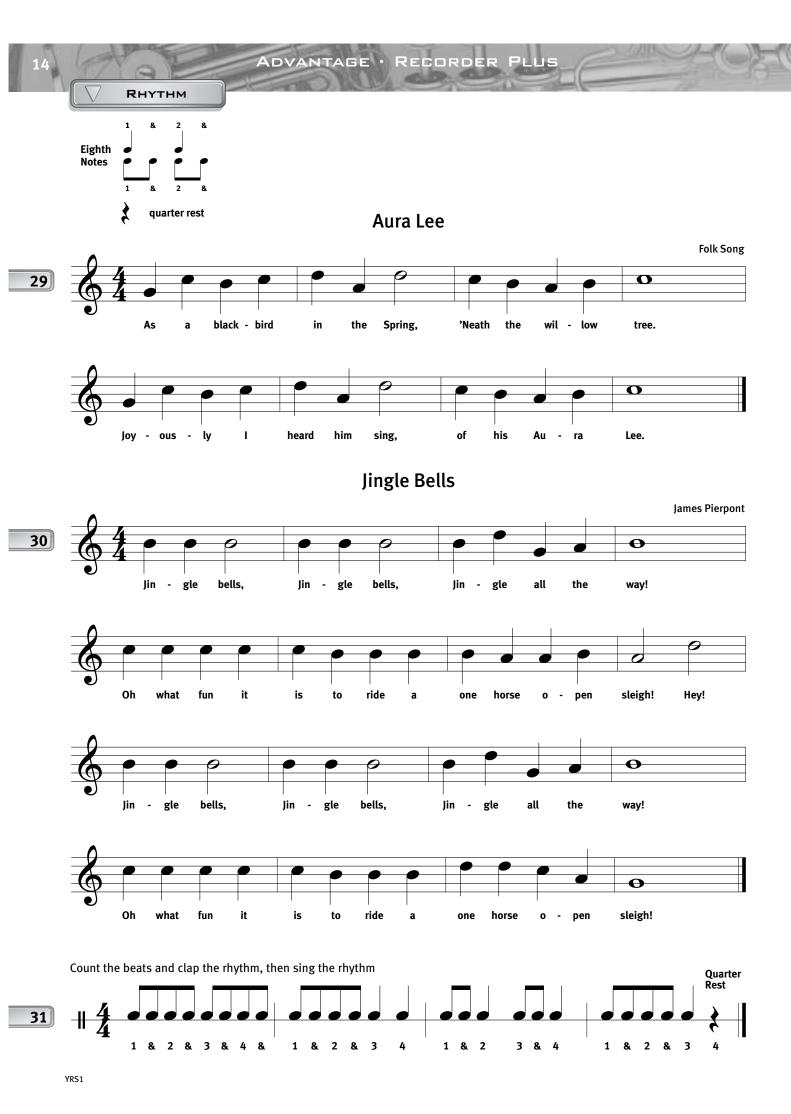
The flute is played by blowing across the open hole in the , s. mouthpiece, much like you might blow across the top of a bottle to make a sound.

The air that goes into the instrument vibrates to produce the flute sound.

To play sounds (notes) that are higher or lower, you release or depress the keys.



28









Tempo: Slow, Moderately



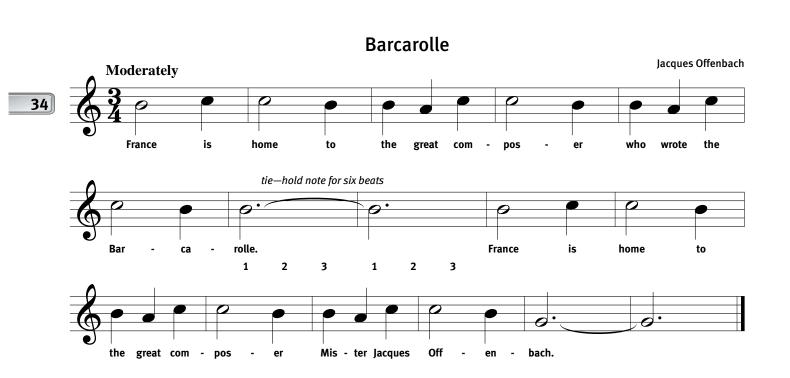




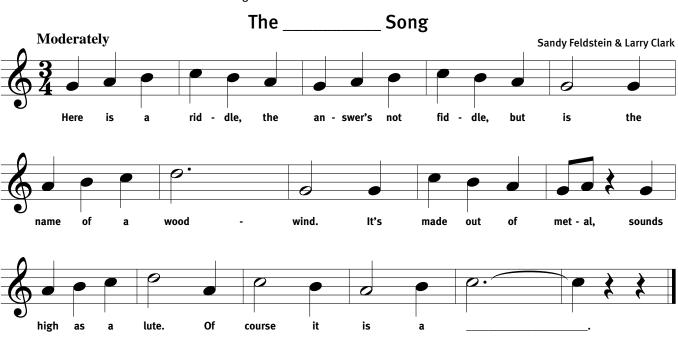
Compare this version of Jingle Bells to the one on pg. 14.



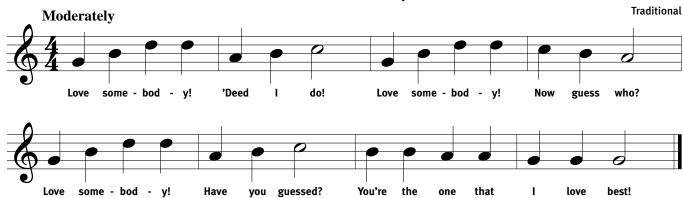




Solve the riddle and fill in the name of the song.



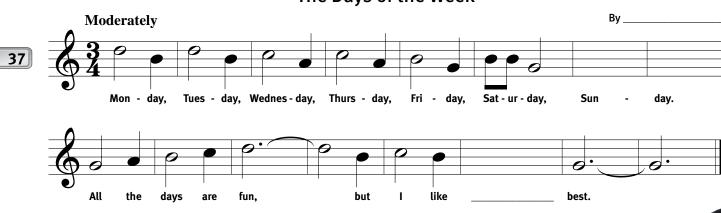




Fill in the name of your favorite day of the week.

Write your name as the composer.

The Days of the Week



ADVANTAGE

ates The **CLARINET**, which is made of wood, is a member of the woodwind family. The clarinet is played by blowing across a reed made of wood (cane), which is attached to the mouthpiece. The reed vibrates and sends the vibrations through the instrument to produce the clarinet sound. To play sounds (notes) that are higher or lower, you release or depress the keys.

YRS1

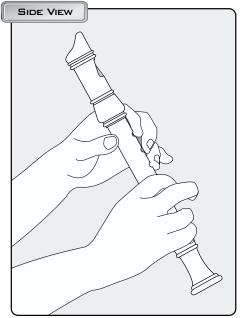
38

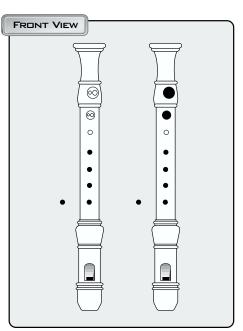
ADVANTAGE · RECORDER PLUS

NOTES



To play **F**, you add the right hand. There are two fingerings for **F**. Just adding the first finger of the right hand is okay; but if you also add your third and fourth fingers, the note will sound more in tune.





Skipping to and from **F** requires movement of fingers in both hands. Practice this exercise slowly before playing *Goodbye*, *Old Paint*.





Goodbye, Old Paint







Chey - enne.

ľm

leav - in'

Chey

- enne.

leav - in'

bye,

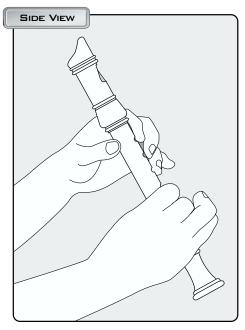
Old

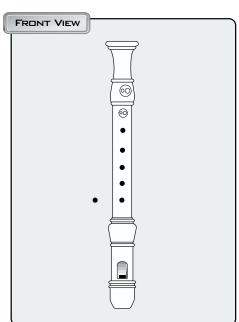
Paint,

NOTES



To play **E**, keep your left hand down and add fingers one and two of your right hand.



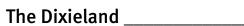


Be sure your fingers completely cover the holes.

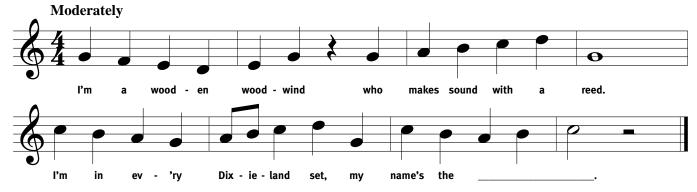




Solve the riddle and fill in the name of the song.

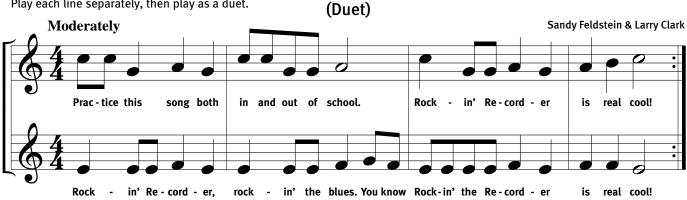






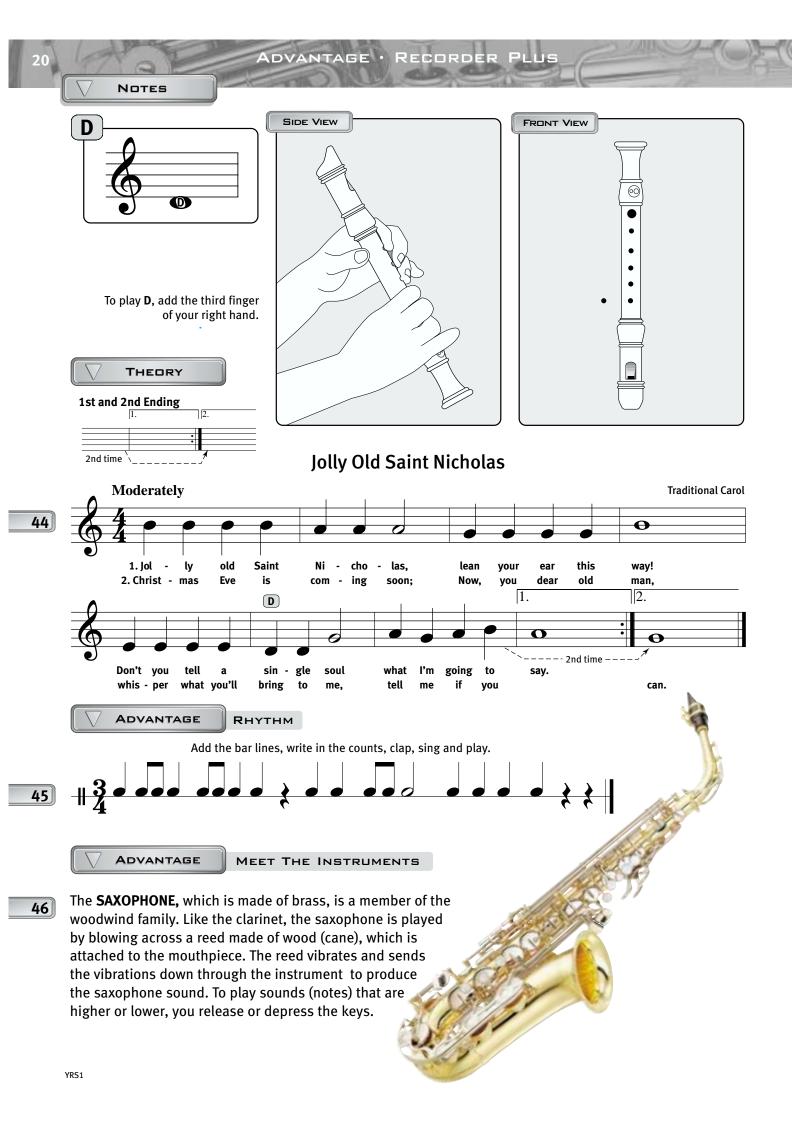


Rockin' Recorder



YRS1

43







sings this lul - la - by to-night,

ba - by

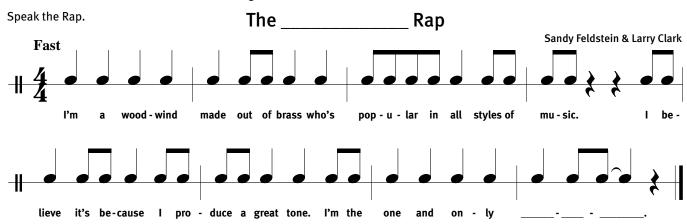
sleep.

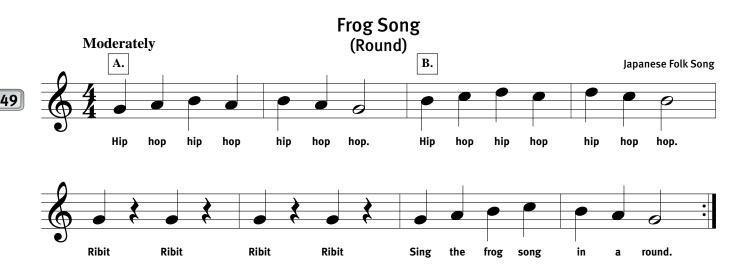
MUSICIANSHIP

Tempo: Fast

Solve the riddle and fill in the name of the song.

moth-er holds you ver - y tight, she





YRS1

50

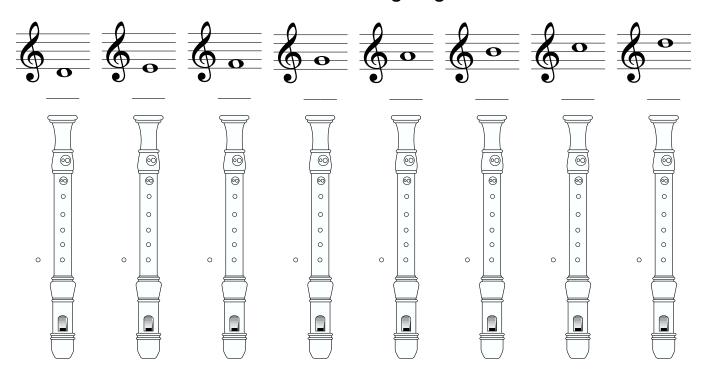
51

ADVANTAGE · RECORDER PLUS

ADVANTAGE

THEORY

Name the Notes and Draw the Fingerings



Adding Bar Lines

Add the bar lines, write in the counts, clap, sing and play.



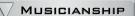


ADVANTAGE

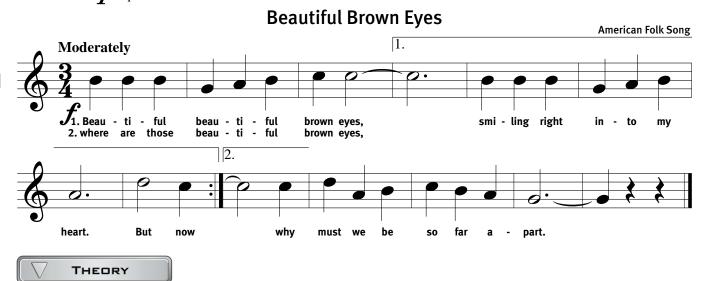
MEET THE INSTRUMENTS

The **TRUMPET**, which is made of brass, is a member of the brass family. It is played by buzzing the lips in the mouthpiece. The vibration of the lips sends vibrations into the instrument to produce the trumpet sound. To play sounds (notes) that are higher or lower, you release or depress the valves.



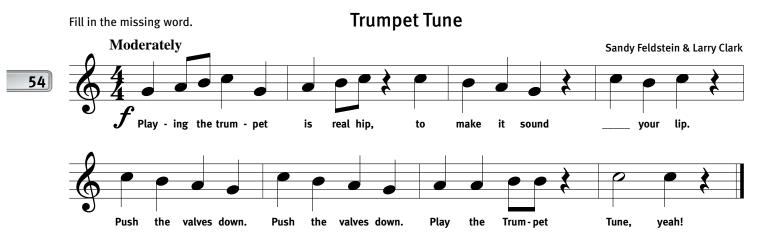


Dynamics: \mathbf{f} - forte loud \mathbf{p} - piano soft



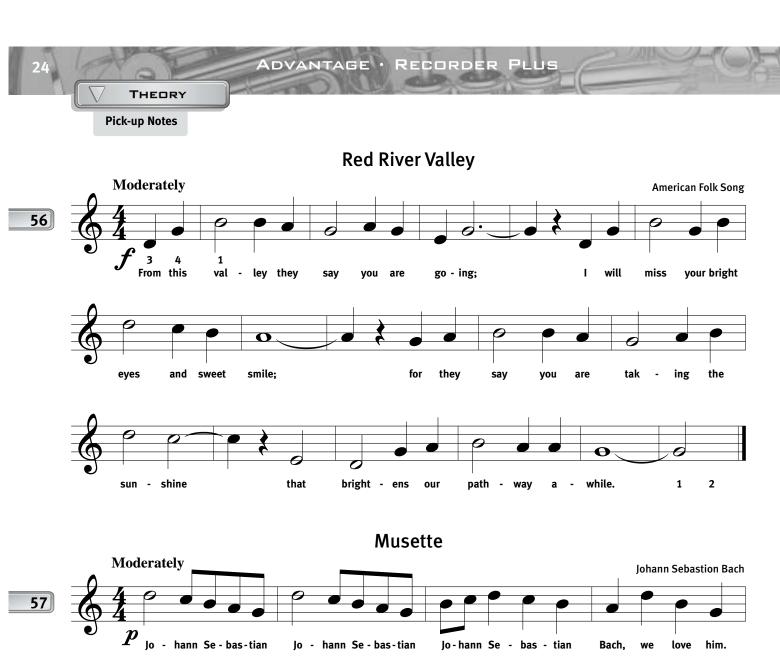
1st and 2nd endings can be more than one measure long.

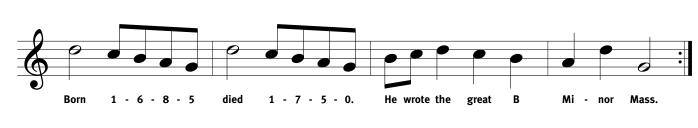






YRS1





ADVANTAGE MEET THE INSTRUMENTS

The **SNARE DRUM** is made of wood or metal. It has a drum head on both the top and bottom. It also has wire snares which lightly touch the bottom drum head. It is played by striking the top head of the drum with a stick. The head vibrates and sends the vibrations through the drum to the bottom head which also vibrates, causing the snares to vibrate which produces the snare drum sound.

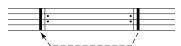




58



Repeat within piece

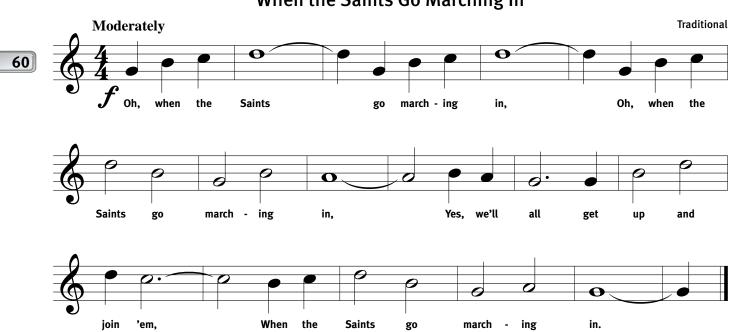


It's Raining, It's Pouring





When the Saints Go Marching In





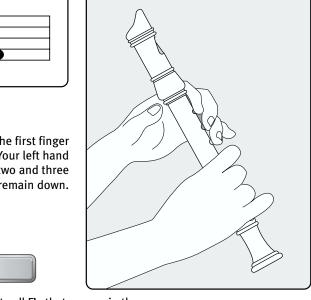
YRS1

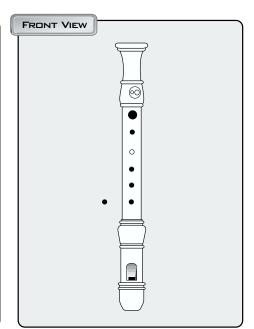
SIDE VIEW





To play **F**#, lift up the first finger of your right hand. Your left hand fingers and fingers two and three of your right hand remain down.





THEORY

The sharp sign (#) affects all F's that appear in the same measure.











ADVANTAGE

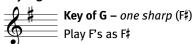
MEET THE INSTRUMENTS

64

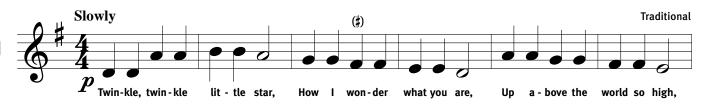
The **TROMBONE**, which is made of brass, is a member of the brass family. Like the trumpet, it is played by buzzing the lips in the mouthpiece. The vibration of the lips sends vibrations into the instrument to produce the trombone sound. To play sounds (notes) that are higher or lower, you move the slide in or out.



Key Signature



Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star





The Victor's March





Hail!

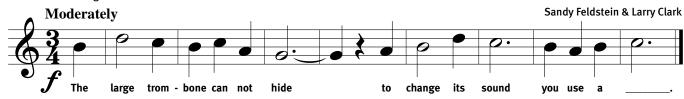
Trombone Time

champ - ions

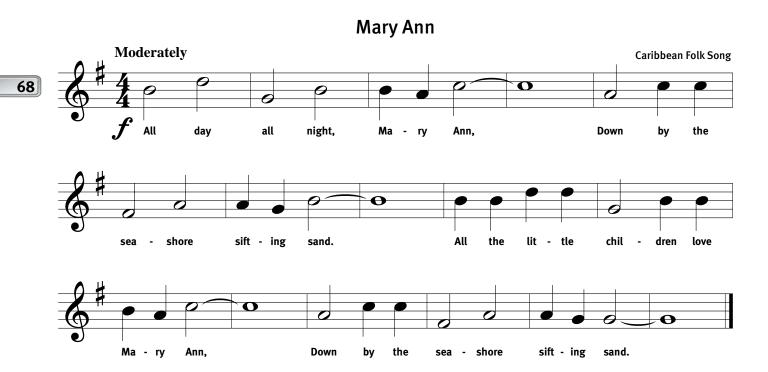
school.

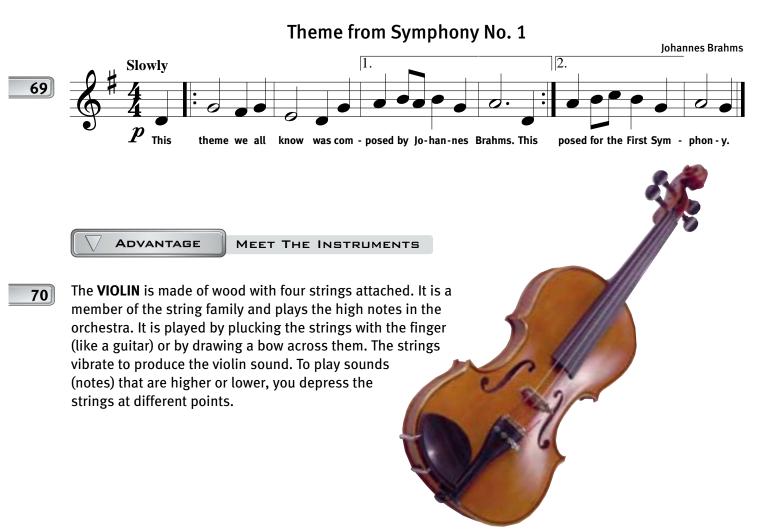
Yeah!

lead - ers



67





A Bicycle Built for Two





built

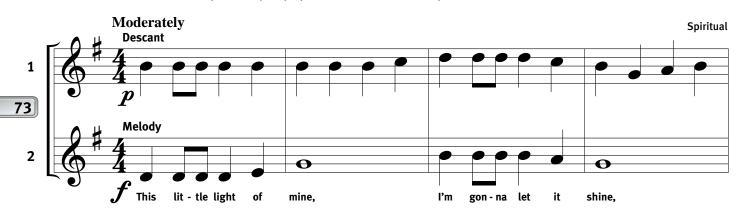
www.yamahaadvantage.com

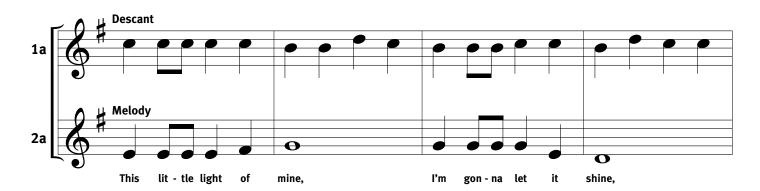
ADVANTAGE

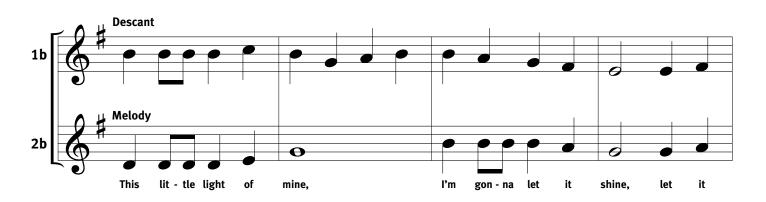
PERFORMANCE

This Little Light of Mine (Duet)

A DESCANT is a second melody or duet part played above the main melody.

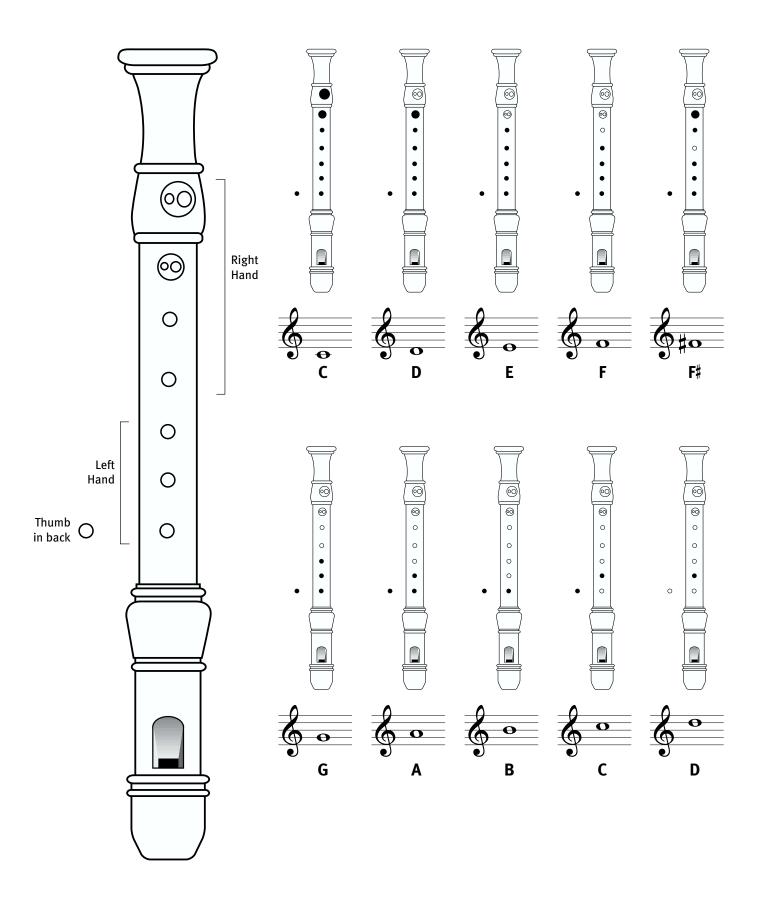








Fingering Chart



THE YAMAHA ADVANTAGE

Musicianship from Day One™

Certificate of Achievement

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