

MUSIC MAESTRO PRIMARY

UNIT 3.4 – Spring Term 2 – Recorder Lessons

UNIT OVERVIEW

In this unit of work, pupils will continue to learn to play the recorder. They will study the notes C and D using the correct finger placement on the instrument. . They will play single-line melodies in whole class and smaller groups. They will learn rehearsal techniques, how to look after a recorder and how to hold it properly. They will learn that a dotted minim has a count of 3 beats and recognise this in musical notation.

LINKS TO PRIOR LEARNING

Pupils have encountered formal staff notation in unit 3.1 and learnt the notes G,A and B on the recorder in unit 3.3. They have covered note values of crotchets, quavers, minims and semi-breves. They have learnt the placing of notes on the treble clef from middle C to top F.

ESSENTIAL LEARNING SUMMARY

Lesson	Learning Intention/Activity	What will be known and remembered	Revisited vocabulary	New vocabulary
1	<p>RECAP Revisit the note cards for CDE. FACE and EGBDF to check recall. Revisit the note values of minims, crotchets and quavers.</p> <p>LEARN Give each child a recorder. Highlight the hygiene rules around not sharing with others, and the importance of washing the mouthpiece after use. Show the pupils to hold the recorder at a slight angle from the mouth, away from the body. Remind the pupils of the finger positions learnt in unit 3.3 for the notes G, A and B.</p> <p>Tell the pupils we will next be learning to play a C. Show this on the note chart. Use the thumb to cover the back hole and then cover the 2nd hole down with the middle finger. Once they have managed this, get them to blow quietly and with control,</p> <p>When ready, attempt to play the first two rehearsal pieces. You can do this as a class and/or in small groups. Reiterate to pupils that when rehearsing, it is best to take things slowly until you are more confident.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know the parts of a recorder ✓ Know how to play the note C ✓ Read notation and play on the recorder 	Crotchet Minim Quaver Semibreve Repeat lines	Dotted minim

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	<p>For the second piece, you will notice that there are 3 beats in each bar. Up until now, we have had music with 4 beats. Note that there is a minim with a dot next to it. This is called a dotted minim and is worth 3 counts. When we add a dot to a note, we add half its value on. So for example, a dotted semibreve is worth 6 counts (4+2) and a dotted crotched is worth 1 ½ counts (1 + ½)</p> <p>When secure, use the backing tacks for track 1 and track 2 as accompaniment. Make sure you count 3 or 4 beats before you begin (depending on which it is), as the backing track has a short introduction. Note that on the music, there are two double lines with a colon at the end of the line. This tells the performer to repeat the music again.</p> <p>REVIEW Give advice to your partner how to hold and look after a recorder.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p>RECAP Where do you put your fingers to play G/A/B/C?</p> <p>LEARN Lesson two is a mirror of lesson 1, with the exception that pupils are learning the notes D, rather than C.</p> <p>Use the following resources: Recorder rehearsal Note chart Track 3 backing Track 4 backing</p> <p>When this is secure, help the pupils to navigate through track 5 on the recorder rehearsal sheet, entitled 'Workout!'. This is trickier as it contains all the notes we have learnt so far. Help the pupils to practice bar by bar. Ask the pupils to describe what they see in each bar, and see if they can suggest ways to improve their playing when they</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know the parts of a recorder ✓ Know how to play the note D ✓ Read notation and play on the recorder 	<p>Crotchet Minim Quaver Semibreve Repeat lines Dotted minim</p>	

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	<p>practice. We don't need to be able to play the whole piece perfectly by the end of this lesson. We will progress in lesson 3.</p> <p>REVIEW What happens when we add a dot to a note? Explain good rehearsal techniques</p>			
3	<p>RECAP Where do you put your fingers to play C?</p> <p>LEARN Lesson three is an opportunity to revisit content from lessons 1 and 2. This is important, as pupils will need to be ready to apply all learning into more demanding music.</p> <p>Use the following resources: Recorder rehearsal Note chart Track 1 Track 2 Track 3 backing Track 4 backing</p> <p>Once you have replayed tracks 1-4, move onto further rehearsal of track 5, 'Workout'. Where ready, add the backing track and play along.</p> <p>REVIEW What are you finding most challenging about playing the recorder?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know the parts of a recorder ✓ Know how to play the notes G, A, B, C and D ✓ Read notation and play on the recorder 	Crotchet Minim Quaver Semibreve Repeat lines Dotted minim	
4	<p>RECAP Where do you put your fingers to play G, A, B, C and D?</p> <p>LEARN In this lesson, we are going to take all three of the notes learnt so far and place them into a performance of music containing all five.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know the parts of a recorder ✓ Know how to play the notes G, A, B, C and D ✓ Read notation and play on the recorder 	Crotchet Minim Quaver Semibreve Repeat lines Dotted minim	

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5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know the parts of a recorder ✓ Know how to play the notes G, A, B, C and D ✓ Read notation and play on the recorder 	Crotchet Minim Quaver Semibreve Repeat lines Dotted minim	
6	<p>ASSESSMENT:</p> <p>Know the parts of a recorder</p> <p>Know how to play the notes G, A, B, C and D</p> <p>Read notation and play on the recorder</p>	Exceeded	Secured	Below

**What does this assessment information tell me about the impact of the curriculum?
 What do I need to do next as a result?**

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UNIT GLOSSARY

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Crotchet	A note worth 1 count.
Minim	A note worth 2 counts.
Quaver	A note worth half a count. Two quavers equal 1 count
Semibreve	A note worth 4 counts.
Stave	5 lines, equally apart, upon which musical notes are placed
Treble Clef	A symbol to show where to place notes on a stave. The treble clef is sometimes called the G Clef as it centres on the G line.
Ledger line	An extra line added above or below the stave
Repeat lines	A double line with a colon which signifies that a section of music should be played again.