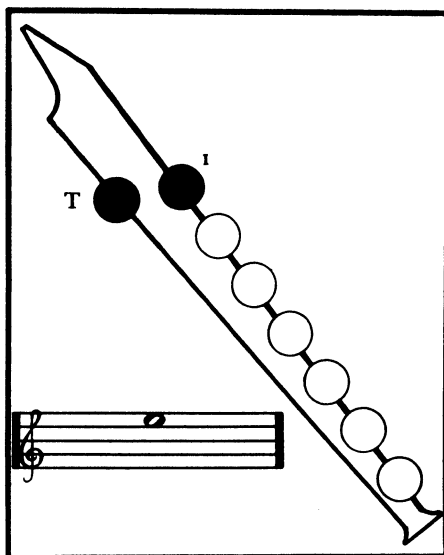


THE TREBLE RECORDER

THE FIRST NOTE

1. Put your LEFT thumb on the hole at the back. Feel, but don't look, to find out whether the hole is covered.
2. Put your LEFT first finger on the top hole. Feel, don't look.
3. Use your breath just strongly enough to make a clear note, not more.
4. Cover the holes with the pads of your fingers, not the tips.

The letter name of the note you have just played is E.



The Note E

Any note, whatever its shape or size, which has its body in the top space of the staff, is an E.

The black notes (♩) are one beat long, the others (♪) are two beats long. If you think of the black notes as one pennyworth of music, the others are two pennyworth.

Play each note separately—stop playing for a very little time between notes. Now go on to Exercise 1.

NOTE E

1

2

3

4

Four musical staves, numbered 1 to 4, each in 4/4 time. Each staff contains a sequence of notes on the first line of the treble clef (the note E). Staff 1: Four black quarter notes (♩) followed by four white half notes (♪). Staff 2: Four white half notes (♪) followed by four black quarter notes (♩). Staff 3: Two white half notes (♪) followed by four black quarter notes (♩). Staff 4: Four black quarter notes (♩) followed by two white half notes (♪). Each staff ends with a double bar line (||).

The figures $\frac{4}{4}$ are called the time-signature, because they show the time in which the music is to be played.

The top figure 4 shows the number of beats in a bar, and the bottom one shows their length.

Each bar is marked off by a bar-line (|).

The double bar-line (||) shows the end of a tune, or of an important part of a tune.

POUR DANSER LE RIGAUDON

79

Musical score for 'POUR DANSER LE RIGAUDON' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat. The score consists of six staves of music. The first five staves are marked with a fermata (') at the end of each line. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

BUFFALO GALS

80

Musical score for 'BUFFALO GALS' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat. The score consists of four staves of music. Each of the four staves is marked with a fermata (') at the end of the line.

FOLK-SONG

81

Musical score for 'FOLK-SONG' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat. The score consists of two staves of music. Each of the two staves is marked with a fermata (') at the end of the line.

TONGUING

Single-tonguing, the kind you already know, is difficult to keep up in fast passages, so other tonguings have been found.

When notes that have to be played fast are in even groups (2, 4, 8, etc.) double-tonguing should be used. Say t-k-t-k- instead of t-t-t-t-.



When the notes are in groups of three or six, use triple tonguing—t-k-d-t-k-d-.

All tonguing needs regular practice, and the important thing is that you should practise slowly enough to keep time.

Here is a group of pieces to help you to practise tonguing.

144 **WHERE DO YOU COME FROM?**

Musical score for 'WHERE DO YOU COME FROM?' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with various tonguing markings, including slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

The next tune contains some triplets ( or ).

Triplet quavers are played in the time of two quavers.

145 **ARLEQUIN TIENT SA BOUTIQUE** French Song

Musical score for 'ARLEQUIN TIENT SA BOUTIQUE' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The music features quarter and eighth notes, with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a slur) and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line.