

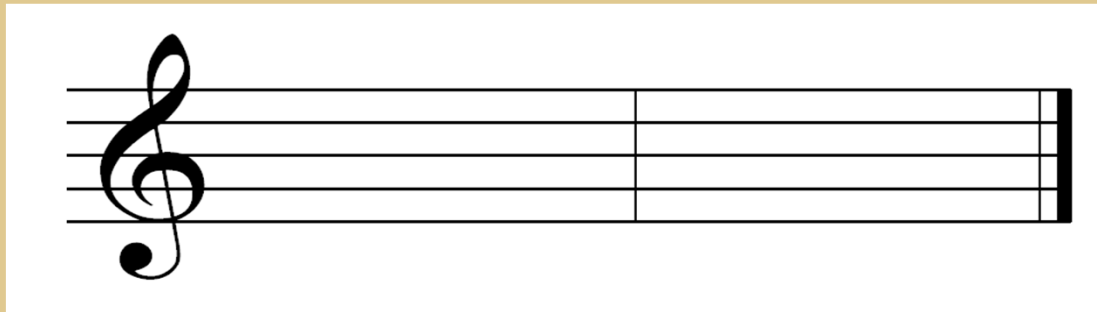
# Reading Music

- **Music is written on a staff consisting of five lines and four spaces.**
- **The treble clef is placed at the beginning of each staff which identifies the names of each line and space note. It is also called the G clef because the clef crosses the G line four times.**

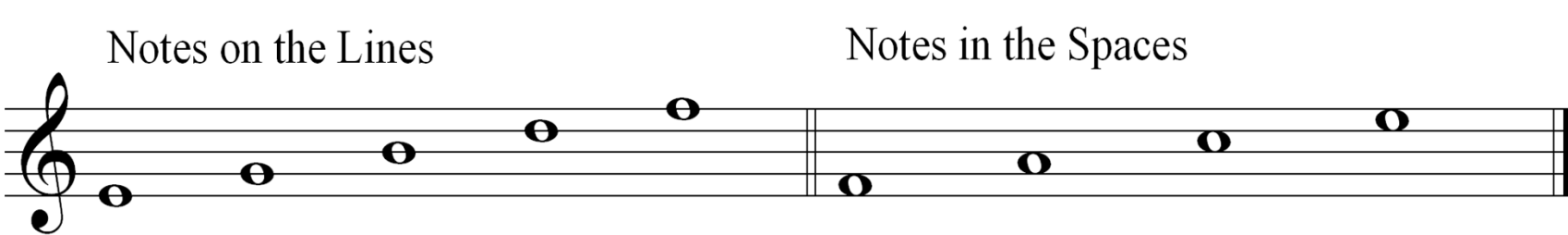
# Treble Clef Sign



# Treble Clef on a Staff



# Line and Space Notes



The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef. The staff is divided into two sections by a double bar line. The first section is labeled "Notes on the Lines" and contains five notes: E (first line), G (second space), B (third line), D (fourth space), and F (fifth line). The second section is labeled "Notes in the Spaces" and contains four notes: F (first space), A (second space), C (third space), and E (fourth space). Below each note is its corresponding letter name.

Notes on the Lines: E G B D F

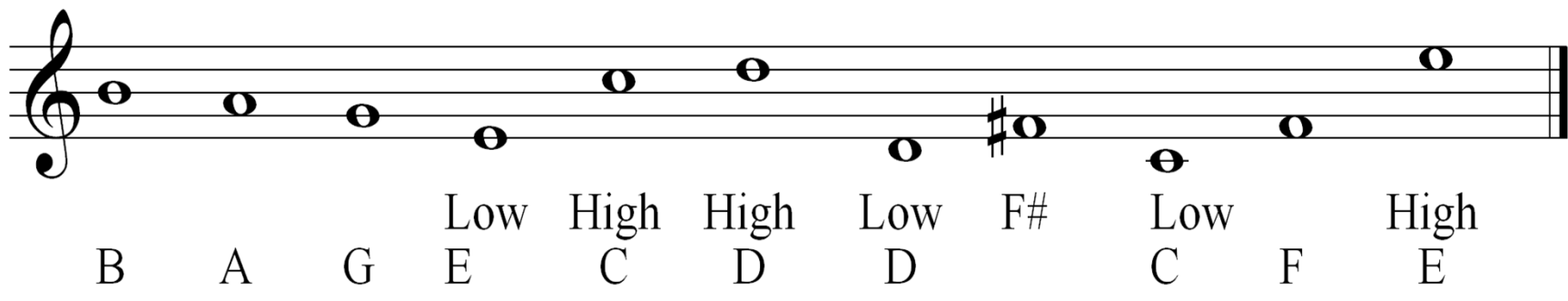
Notes in the Spaces: F A C E

Lines: **E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**oes **F**ine

Spaces: **F** **A** **C** **E**

The following pitches will be taught in this sequence.

Notice that there is a Low C, D & E and a High C, D, and E.



A musical staff in treble clef showing a sequence of eleven notes. The notes are: B (first space), A (first space), G (first space), Low E (first line), High C (second space), High D (second space), Low D (first line), F# (first space with sharp), Low C (first line), F (first space), and High E (second space). The notes are connected by a single horizontal line.

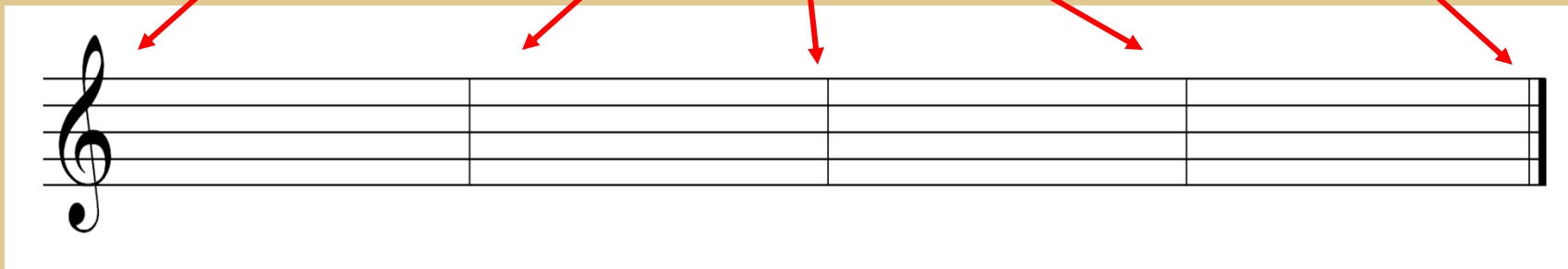
B	A	G	Low E	High C	High D	Low D	F#	Low C	F	High E
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Shown below is a **staff** with a **treble clef**. There are four measures. The **bar lines** divide the measures and the **double bar line** at the end indicates the end of a piece or section.

**Treble Clef**

**Bar Lines**

**Double  
Bar Line**



# Hand Position, Posture and Tone



# Hand Position, Posture and Tone

The four main recorder rules are:

**Left hand on top**  
**Cover holes completely**  
**Blow gently**  
**Think “duh”**





# Finger Placement, Posture and Tone Production.

*The left hand is on top.*

The right hand holds the bottom of the recorder. The left hand pinky will never be used. All four fingers of the right hand will be used to cover the bottom holes.



# Finger Placement, Posture and Tone Production.

## *Cover holes completely.*

Don't curl your fingers. Use the pads of the fingers to cover the holes. Excessive pressure is not necessary.



# Finger Placement, Posture and Tone Production.

***Blow gently.***

Blow warm air into the recorder.



# Finger Placement, Posture and Tone Production.

*Think “duh”.*

Place a small amount of the mouthpiece into your mouth. Blow gently. Begin each note with “duh” (known as articulating the note). Articulate a final note with a “d” to separate the tones. (duh...d)



# Finger Placement, Posture and Tone Production.

## *Posture.*

Sit up straight and keep your arms slightly away from the body.



**The parts of the recorder.**

