

Worship Recorder

Perfect Praise, Inc.
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PerfectPraiseMusic.com



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By

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of

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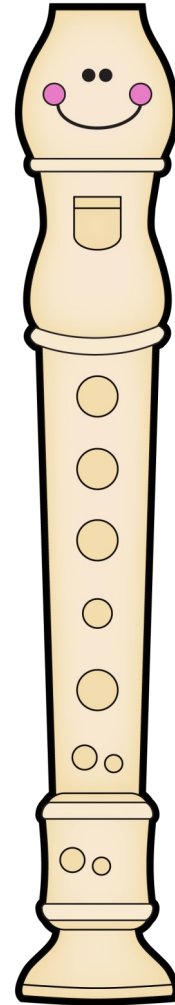
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*Praise Him with the timbrel and dance;
Praise Him with stringed instruments and flutes.
Psalm 150:4*

Table of Contents for Lessons

Welcome	7
Music Basics	8
Notes and Rests Values Chart	9
Music Systems Chart	10
Alphabet System Note Reading	11
Recorder Basics	12
Recorder Fingering Chart	13
Recorder Finger Numbers	15
Lesson 1	16
Lesson 2	17
Lesson 3	19
Lesson 4	21
Lesson 5	23
Lesson 6	25
Lesson 7	27
Lesson 8	29
Lesson 9	31
Lesson 10	34
Lesson 11	36
Lesson 12	38
Lesson 13	40
Lesson 14	44
Lesson 15	46
Lesson 16	49



The Lord is my strength and my shield;

My heart trusts in Him ...

and with my song I will praise Him.

Psalms 27:8

Table of Contents for Songs

The songs contained in **Worship Recorder** are part of
Perfect Praise Music's
Early Childhood Music® ~ Give Them the Best Start Piano Program.
Study each song to mastery!

<i>It's Fall</i>	26
<i>Jesus Is a Friend of Mine</i>	30
<i>Training Wheels</i>	33
<i>It's Music Time</i>	35
<i>Clouds</i>	39
<i>Jesus Jive</i>	41
<i>Roller Coaster</i>	42
<i>Boogie on C</i>	44
<i>Sand Dollar</i>	45
<i>Oh How I Love Jesus</i>	48
<i>My Months</i>	49
<i>Joyful, Joyful We Adore Thee</i>	50

*Sing to the Lord a new song
Play skillfully with a shout of joy!*

Psalm 33:3



PerfectPraiseMusic.com

Welcome to Worship Recorder

About Our Program

Perfect Praise Music loves to teach how to play music. We teach all kinds of music, but we especially specialize in worship music. The recorder is a fun instrument to teach because it doesn't require a large space or investment of purchasing an expensive band instrument, guitar or piano.

Our **Worship Recorder** Program consists of:

- **Worship Recorder** Book
- **Worship Recorder** Online Learning Course (including games)
- **Worship Recorder** Audio Tracks
- **Worship Recorder** Flashcards
- **Worship Recorder** Teacher Manual

You will find the full **Worship Recorder Program** on our website, **PerfectPraiseMusic.com**.

Why Worship Recorder?

Perfect Praise Music is all about training musicians to become worshipping musicians. We do that with our voices when we sing and with all types of instruments, including the recorders.

Praise the Lord with tambourines and dance.

Praise Him with stringed and wind instruments and flutes.

Psalm 150: 4

Some of the activities in our **Worship Recorder Program** are exercises, some are fun songs, and others are worship songs to God.

Playing to Proficiency

“Sing to Him a new song; Play skillfully with a shout of joy!”

Psalm 33:3

The Bible tells us to play our music skillfully, and that takes practice!

It is important to practice each activity to mastery before moving on to the next activity.

If you don't have a music teacher, contact Perfect Praise Music about becoming our virtual student. Email: Info@PerfectPraiseMusic.com for more information.

Beginning Music Basics

Learning to read music is like learning to speak a new language. It's amazing and awesome, but takes time.

There some basic music concepts to learn and for the rest of your life, you will be applying those concepts to perform any song in the world.

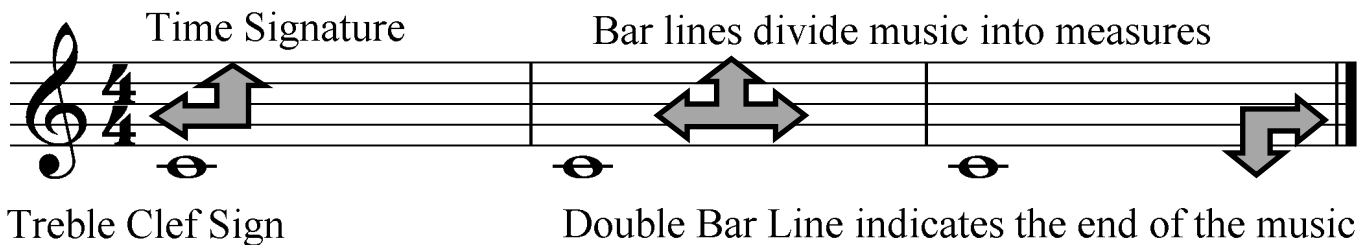
How incredible is that?

Also you will be learning abilities to use to worship the Lord, your ultimate purpose for being alive!

Below are a few of music's basic structures to memorize as you work through this program.

Get ready to study.

How Music Works



Treble Clef Sign: The treble clef sign indicates that the notes are going to be high and will follow the treble clef note reading structures.

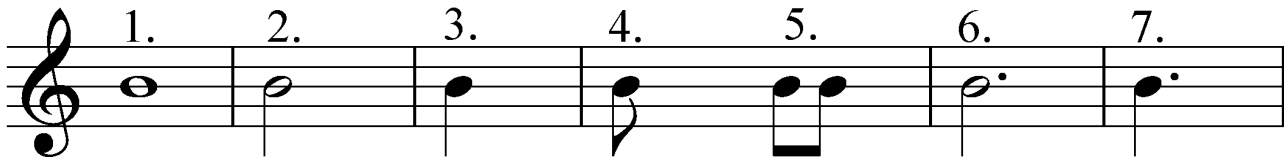
Time Signature: The time signature's top number tells us how many counts will be in each measure. The bottom number will remain a 4 for now, but may change in more advanced studies.

Measures: Music is divided into segments called measures. A measure is a measured area like you would measure a cup of sugar when making cookies.

Bar Lines: The bar lines divide the song into measures. A bar line is a short line going vertical.

A Double Bar Line indicates the end of the music, like the finish line in a race.

Note Values Chart

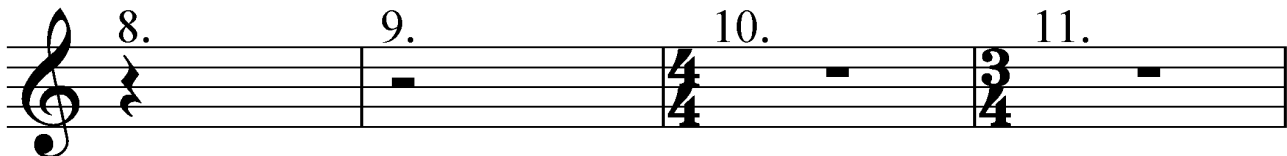


There are several different types of notes and rests that make up all the songs in the world. This chart introduces them. Use this chart as a reference point for later study.

- 1. Whole Note-** looks like a circle and gets 4 counts
- 2. Half Note-** a circle with a stem and gets two counts. The stem may go up or down.
- 3. Quarter Note-** a blacked-in circle with a stem. A quarter note receives one count.
- 4. Eighth Note-** a blacked-in circle, with a stem and flag. An eighth note gets 1/2 count.
- 5. Eighth Note Pair-** two eighth notes beamed together. They receive a total of one count.
- 6. Dotted Half Note-** a half note with an extension dot behind it, giving it three counts.
- 7. Dotted Quarter Note-** a quarter note with an extension dot behind it, giving it 1.5 counts.

Rest Values Chart

Rests are measured silence.



- 8. Quarter Rest-** looks like a Z and a C connected together. A quarter rest gets one count.
- 9. Half Rest-** a little box sitting on the third line of a staff. A half rest receives two counts.
- 10. & 11. Whole Rest-** looks like a box hanging down from the 4th line of the staff. A whole rest fills in a whole measure, so the top number of the time signature indicates how many counts a whole rest receives.

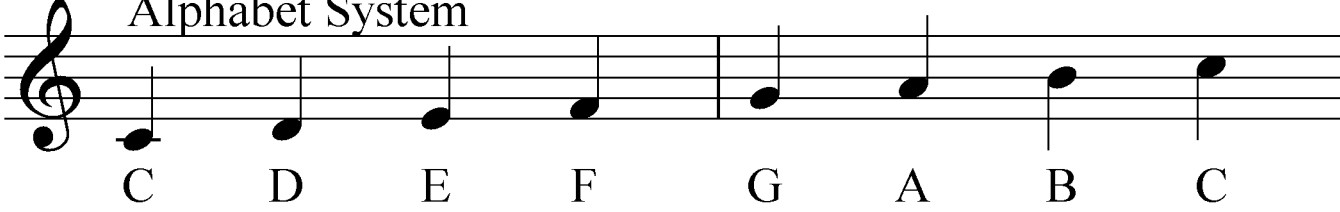
Music Systems

There are three music systems.


1. **The Alphabet System**– This system is widely used in music training for band instruments and piano in the USA and England. With the alphabet system, the letters of A, B, C, D, E, F and G are used for the names of each tone.
2. **The Solfege System**– The solfege system of music is used internationally for all types of music study. America and England are the two primary nations that don't teach the solfege music system, except as a signing language and in college level courses. The tones of the solfege system are *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti and high do*.
3. **The Number System**– The number system of music involves numbering the tones of the Major Scale for each key. So the notes would be called 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

For this **Worship Recorder Program**, we will use the Alphabet System primarily with the Solfege System in parenthesis following. e.g. C (*do*)

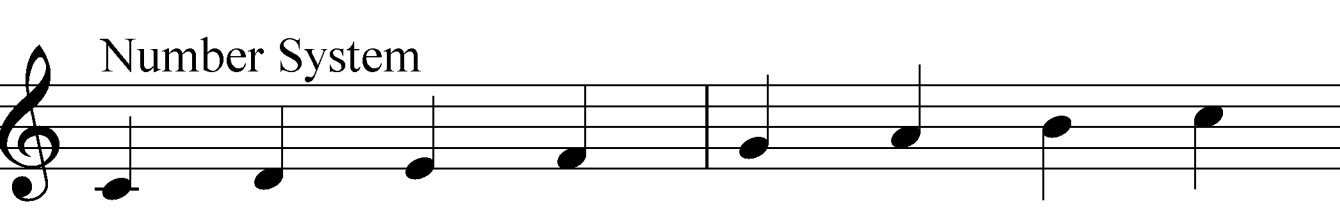
Alphabet System



Solfege System



Number System



Alphabetic Musical Staff

Music is written on lines and spaces called a staff.

Low notes are written for the bass clef staff, which looks like this.



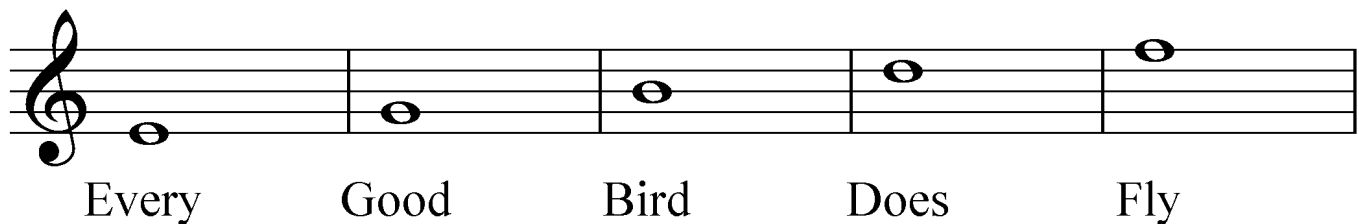
High notes are written on the treble clef staff, which looks like this. Our instrument, the soprano recorder, plays high notes so we will be reading the treble clef staff.



When using the Alphabet Music System, slogans work as training tools to teach note names.

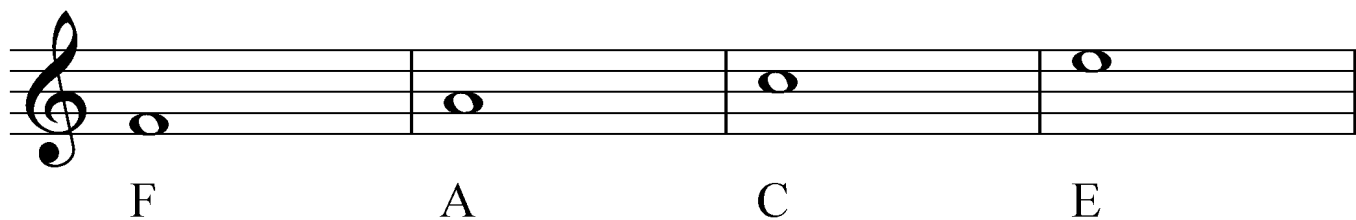
Line Note Slogan: *Every Good Bird Does Fly!*

Memorizing Tip: Good birds fly high and sit on the lines. The treble clef notes are high.

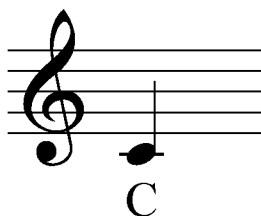


Space Note Slogan: *FACE*

Memorizing Tip: FACE rhymes with space and is the slogan for treble clef space notes.



Other Notes to Memorize: These two notes are off the music staff, so the slogans will not work. Memorize them also.

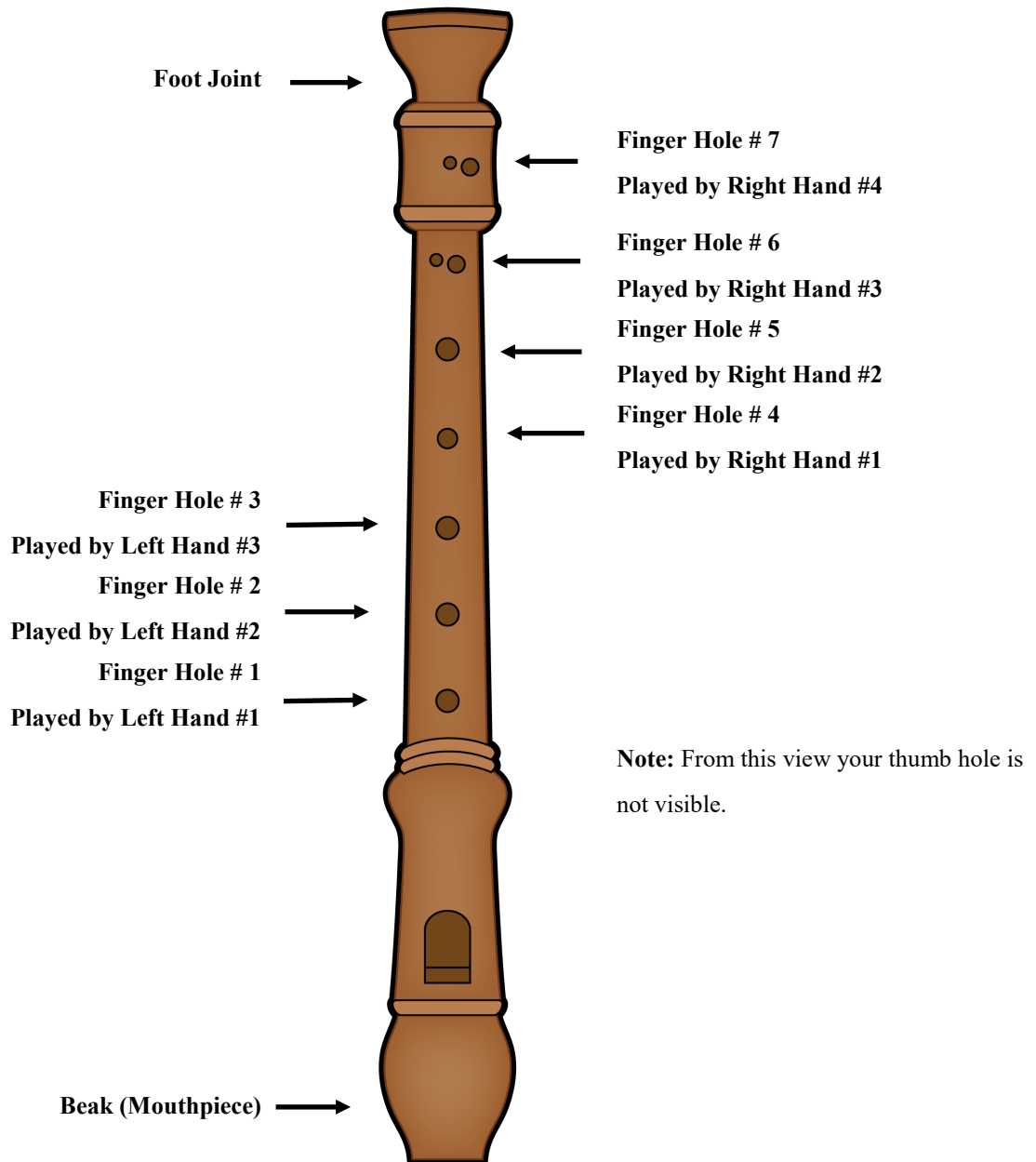


Recorder Basics

As we begin our study on the recorder, it's important to learn our way around the recorder and its parts. That will help ensure that we are able to communicate in this book and on our **Online Learning Worship Recorder Course**.

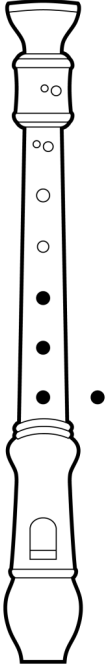
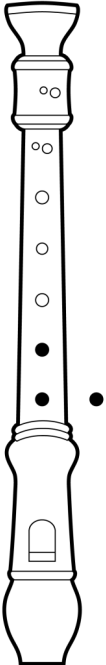
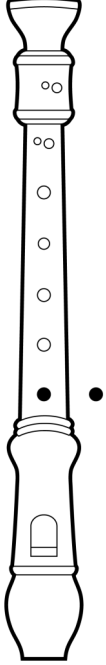
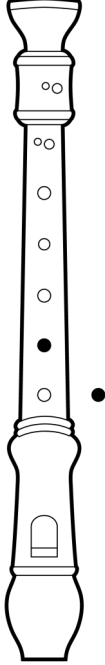
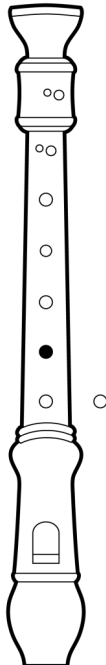





Note: All of our diagrams are viewed as if you are holding your recorder, ready to play.

Study this diagram and refer back to it when needed.



Recorder Finger Chart

This reference page contains your fingering chart for notes that you will study in this book. When the recorder hole is black, your fingers will tightly cover that hole. The back hole is shown to the right side of the diagram, and will be played by the left hand only.

G	A	B	High C	High D
Sol	La	Ti	Do	Re
				
				

Recorder Images licensed by Dancing Crayon Designs. © www.DancingCrayon.com

Your Recorder

In prior pages, we have covered lots of basic music structures. We are going to now dive in and start putting it all together, step-by-step.

Let's talk about your recorder.

Your recorder has three parts.

- The top part that you put in your mouth is called the **BEAK**.
- The middle part, with all the holes, is called the **TONE HOLES**.
- The bottom part is called the **FOOT JOINT**.



Cleaning Your Recorder:

Your recorder comes apart for easy cleaning when necessary. Rinse your recorder out periodically or wash with warm soap and water.

Some recorders come with a drying wand. Insert a small piece of cloth in the end to dry out your instrument, or just let it dry for a few hours or overnight.

Putting it Back Together:

It is very Important that after you have taken it apart to clean it, that you always be sure to press the parts of your recorder back together very tightly to have perfect pitch.

This is especially important if you are playing in a group as you all want to have unison sound.

Also be sure the foot joint is turned like the picture so your right hand #4 will be able to cover the hole.

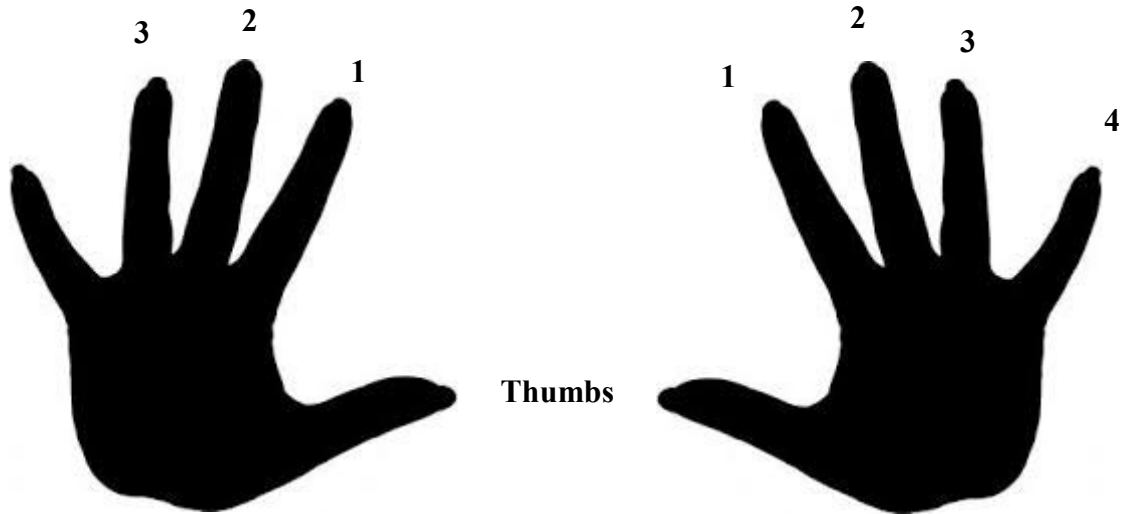


Recorder Finger Numbers

The study of finger numbers is important for musicians and varies by your instrument. This study indicates finger numbers for your recorder study.

Left Hand: You will use four fingers of your left hand. Your thumb is called **Thumb** on the **Recorder Fingering Chart** and doesn't have a number. Your Pointer is called number #1, Tall Man is #2 and Ring Man is #3. You will not use your left hand pinkie.

Right Hand: You will use four fingers of your right hand. Your Pointer is called number #1, Tall Man is #2, Ring Man is #3, and Pinkie is #4.



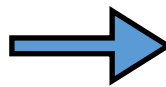
Left Hand

Right Hand

Holding Your Recorder:

Hold your recorder like this picture:

- Your left hand is at the top.
- Your left thumb covers the back hole.
- Left hand fingers #1, #2 and #3 cover the top three holes.
- Your right hand fingers #1, #2, #3 and #4 cover the lower holes.
- When not playing lower holes, your right hand will gently curve like a C with your thumb under the 4th hole.



This right hand position is incorrect:



Lesson 1

In today's lesson we will study:

- How to hold and blow your recorder
- How to get a good sound on your first note (by ear)

Blowing Your Recorder:

When blowing into your recorder, blow very gently, like you are blowing a feather from your hand. You may also hold a short piece of toilet paper about 10 inches away from your face and blow gently, maintaining a soft wave. Gentle blowing makes a pretty recorder sound, whereas blowing hard makes an ugly sound and may hurt other people's ears!

Placing Your Lips on Your Recorder:

Your top front teeth will gently rest on top of the beak. Your bottom teeth will not touch the recorder at any time. See the picture below.

Getting a Good Sound:

The first task when studying a wind instrument is to work really hard to get a good strong sound. *Leaks Makes Squeaks!* It takes lots of work to get a good sound on your recorder.

Let's Play a Note!

The first note we will learn is **B (Ti)**. In this lesson you will play it 'by ear' (without music).

Step One: Start by standing. Place your recorder with the beak's white section pointed to the ceiling and the foot joint on your belly button. (If your recorder doesn't have a white portion of the beak, then turn it so the majority of your holes are towards the floor, with the single hole facing up.)

Step Two: Put your left hand thumb over the only hole facing up, the back hole. Be sure to use your left hand!

Step Three: While still covering the thumb hole, turn the recorder over and use LH finger #1 to cover the top hole of the recorder.

Step Four: Place your lips on the beak as instructed above.

Step Five: Blow softly.

Home Play Assignment: Read all we have covered and practice daily, working to get a good sound on **B (Ti)**.



Lesson 2

In today's lesson we will study:

- How to play our note **B (Ti)** while reading music
- How to use a metronome
- How to breathe when playing your recorder

Metronome: A metronome is a ticking device that helps musicians keep a steady beat. Keeping a steady beat is very important for you to become a good musician. **You will need a metronome to practice with daily.**

- You may purchase a free-standing metronome from your local music store or school.
- You may download a free metronome app for your phone or device.



Metronome Tips:

- The louder the tick the better. Larger free-standing metronomes are usually preferred to small ones. Perfect Praise Music recommends a pendulum-style metronome for young children as the visual swinging pendulum sometimes helps students stay with it.
- When practicing with the recorder, set your metronome on 85, unless otherwise specified. Slower speeds will cause you to run out of breath more quickly. Your metronome symbol is MM. So MM85 indicates that you should practice that exercise at metronome 85.
- Music is orderly, follows rules, and consists of patterns. Feeling the beat, counting the rhythm and performing with order is important. Your metronome will help you keep a steady beat; it is your friend and is worth the time to learn to use it correctly.

Taking a Breath:

When playing a wind instrument, you have to take time to learn to breathe correctly and there is no better time than now.

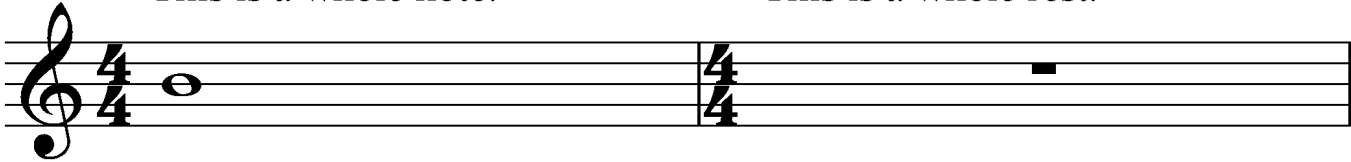
Taking a quick breath is accomplished by keeping the recorder in your mouth and quickly drawing in a breath *through your mouth.*

Breathing Tips:

- It's recommended that you drop your lower jaw and suck in a small breath, while your recorder continues to rest on your top teeth.
- Just a small breath works ... don't over breathe!

Music Note Reading:

This is a whole note. This is a whole rest.



The image shows two musical staves in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a single whole note (a large circle with a stem) on the middle line of the treble clef. The second staff contains a single whole rest (a horizontal bar) on the middle line of the treble clef. Both staves are divided into four measures by a vertical bar line.

A whole note gets 4 counts.

A whole rest fills in a whole measure

A whole rest fills in a whole measure. In our exercise today, the time signature is 4/4. There will be 4 counts in a measure, so the whole rest will get four counts.

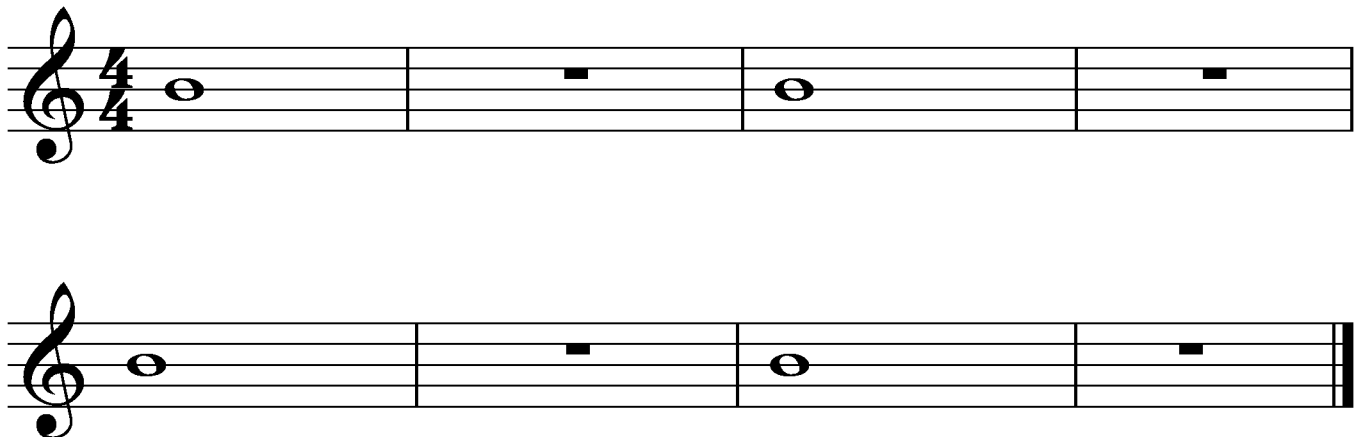
Let's Read Exercise 1:

- Before we jump into playing our first exercise, let's analyze it.
- We are reading a note we have been playing by ear, **B (Ti)**. Refer to the **Recorder Fingering Chart** on page 13.
- Between the notes we have a measure containing only a whole rest.
- You will play the whole note for 4 counts (ticks on the metronome) followed by resting for 4 counts (ticks on the metronome).
- During the whole rest, you will stop blowing, then take a small breath as needed and blow softly again.

Practice Tips:

- Practice this exercise until you get a really good sound and can stay with the metronome.
- Your metronome goal will be 85, but you may need to start without it until you can quickly and easily get a good sound. *Getting a good sound is more important than speed!*

Exercise 1:



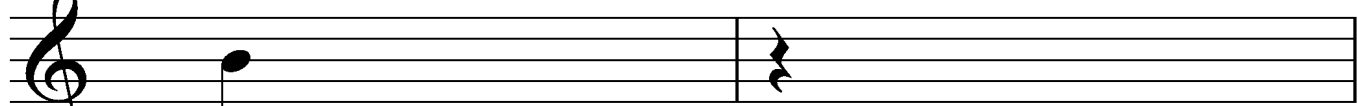
The image shows two musical staves in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a sequence of four measures: a whole note on the middle line, a whole rest, a whole note on the middle line, and a whole rest. The second staff contains the same sequence of four measures. Both staves are divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

Lesson 3

In today's lesson we will study:

- How to tongue between notes
- How to play quarter notes and quarter rests by ear
- How to play quarter notes and quarter rests by note

This is a quarter note. This is a quarter rest.



A quarter note gets one count or beat. A quarter rest gets one count.

The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef. The first half of the staff contains a quarter note (a solid black circle with a vertical stem) on the second line. The second half of the staff contains a quarter rest (a stylized 'Z' shape with a 'C' on top). A vertical line separates the two halves of the staff.

- A quarter note is a circle, blacked in with a stem. The stem can go up or down. It gets one count or tick on the metronome.
- A quarter rest looks like a Z and C connected and receives one count of silence.

Tonguing:

In today's lesson, now that you are getting a good sound on your recorder, we are going to start playing notes back-to-back. Between notes, you must 'tongue'.

Tonguing occurs when your tongue touches the recorder mouthpiece and breaks the flow of air, *without* taking a new breath.

Sounds complicated?

It's not when we start 'by ear.' (You may remember that means without music.) So let's try this.

Think '*Jingle Bells*'. Three notes. '*Jin-gle-bells*'.

Step One: Practice Tonguing by Speaking

Practice **without** your recorder by saying 'Tah! Tah! Tah!' while thinking *Jin-gle-bells*. Practice this several times. Be sure to put a strong 'T' sound at the beginning of each 'Tah!'

Step Two: Tonguing with Recorder by Ear

Let's tongue with your recorder, thinking *Jingle Bells* without music.

How to: Blow a soft **B (Ti)** while thinking *Jin-gle-bells*. 'Tah! Tah! Tah!'

Jin-gle-bells. 'Tah! Tah! Tah!' 3 notes, one breath.

Jin-gle-bells. 'Tah! Tah! Tah!'

Jin-gle-bells. 'Tah! Tah! Tah!'

Practice this several times.

Step Three: Tonguing with Recorder by Note

Now, let's tongue *Jingle Bells* with your recorder while reading your music.

Let's Read Exercise 2:

- Before we jump into playing this exercise, let's analyze it.
- Notice you have three quarter notes on **B (Ti)** followed by a quarter rest.
- The time signature is for 4/4 time providing 4 counts per measure. Each quarter note gets one count and the quarter rest gets one, adding up to 4.

Practice Tips:

- You will take one breath and play three quarter notes, thinking Tah, Tah, Tah!
- If you need a quick breath, you can take it at the quarter rest, but it's preferred that you play both measures with one breath.
- Your metronome goal will be 85, but you may need to start without it until you can quickly and easily get a good sound. *Getting a good sound is more important than speed!*
- Practice this exercise until you get a really good sound and can stay with the metronome.

Exercise 2:

Jin - gle bells! Tah! Tah! Tah!

Lesson 4

In today's lesson we will study:

- How to breathe with breath marks
- More exercises on playing **B (Ti)** while reading music
- How to play with an accompaniment background

Breath Marks:

Music for wind instruments contain breath marks, showing you when to breathe. A breath mark look like an apostrophe. When you see one, take a quick breath and come right back in.

Let's Read Exercise 3:

- Before you begin to practice this exercise, let's analyze it.
- Notice it contains only back-to-back **B (Ti)** whole notes.
- You will hold each note for 4 counts before you take a breath at the breath marks (see the arrows) and come right back in.

Practice Tips:

- Practice without the MM first, making sure that you breathe only at the breath marks.
- Remember *Leaks Makes Squeaks!* Squeeze your fingers tightly to completely cover the holes.
- Once you have this exercise going well, practice with your MM85.


Exercise 3:

The image shows two staves of musical notation for Exercise 3. The first staff is in 4/4 time and contains four measures, each with a whole note. The second staff also contains four measures, each with a whole note. Two blue arrows point down to the breath marks (apostrophes) above the notes in the second and fourth measures of the first staff.

“...Sing to the timbrel and harp and rejoice at the sound of the flute.”

Job 21:12

Practicing With Accompaniment:

Starting with this lesson, some of the exercises and songs will have accompaniment tracks available. Playing along with accompaniment is fun, and helpful, as it requires you to keep a steady beat while being guided by a band! The activities that have accompaniment tracks available will have this symbol. 

Once you have Exercise 4 mastered, you may enjoy practicing it with the accompaniment at MM85.

Let's Read Exercise 4:

- Now that you have tonguing and the note **B (Ti)** down, let's practice them together on this next exercise.
- You will notice that you have five quarter **B (Ti)** notes followed by 3 quarter rests.
- Notice the breath marks are not at the first quarter rest of measure 2, but after the third one. That is important as you will wait to take your breath until just before you come back in. This way your new breath will last longer.

Practice Tips:

- After tonguing the five quarter rests, with your top teeth still resting gently on the beak, take a small breath at the third quarter rest. Be careful not to suck in too much air; just a little will do.
- Getting a good sound is more important than speed, but once you have a good sound going, practice this exercise to MM85



Lesson 5

In today's lesson we will:

- Study a new note **A (La)**
- Learn about measure markers

Measure Markers:

Measure markers help you navigate when playing in groups or speaking about specific measures. In Exercise 6 below, notice the box with a 1 above the first measure. This indicates that it is measure 1. We will refer to it as Square 1. Square 5 on the second line indicates measure 5.

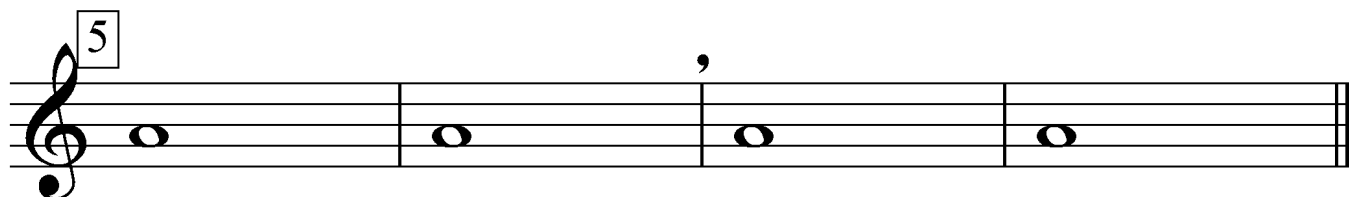
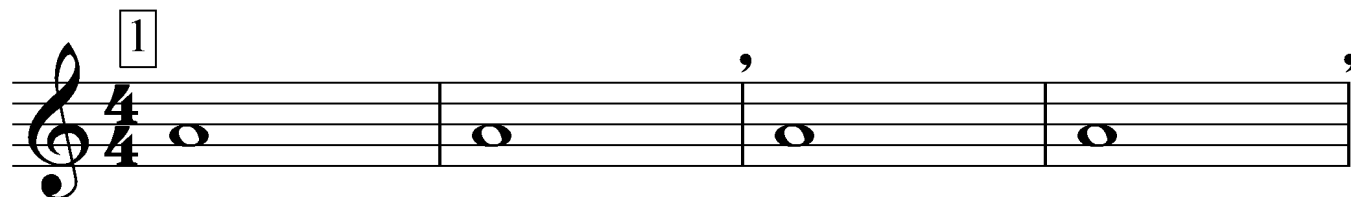
Let's Read Exercise 5:

- Remember *FACE?* **A (La)** is in the second space. Refer to the **Recorder Fingering Chart** on page 13.
- Always refer to your time signature first when working with a new song or exercise. Notice the time signature Exercise 5 is 4/4.
- This exercise has whole notes followed up by a breath mark just before measure 3. You have seen this pattern before, permitting you to focus on getting a good sound.

Practice Tips:

- Work to get a good sound 'by ear' before beginning to play by music.
- Then, practice it to proficiency at MM85.

Exercise 5:



I will praise the name of God with a Song.

Psalm 69:30

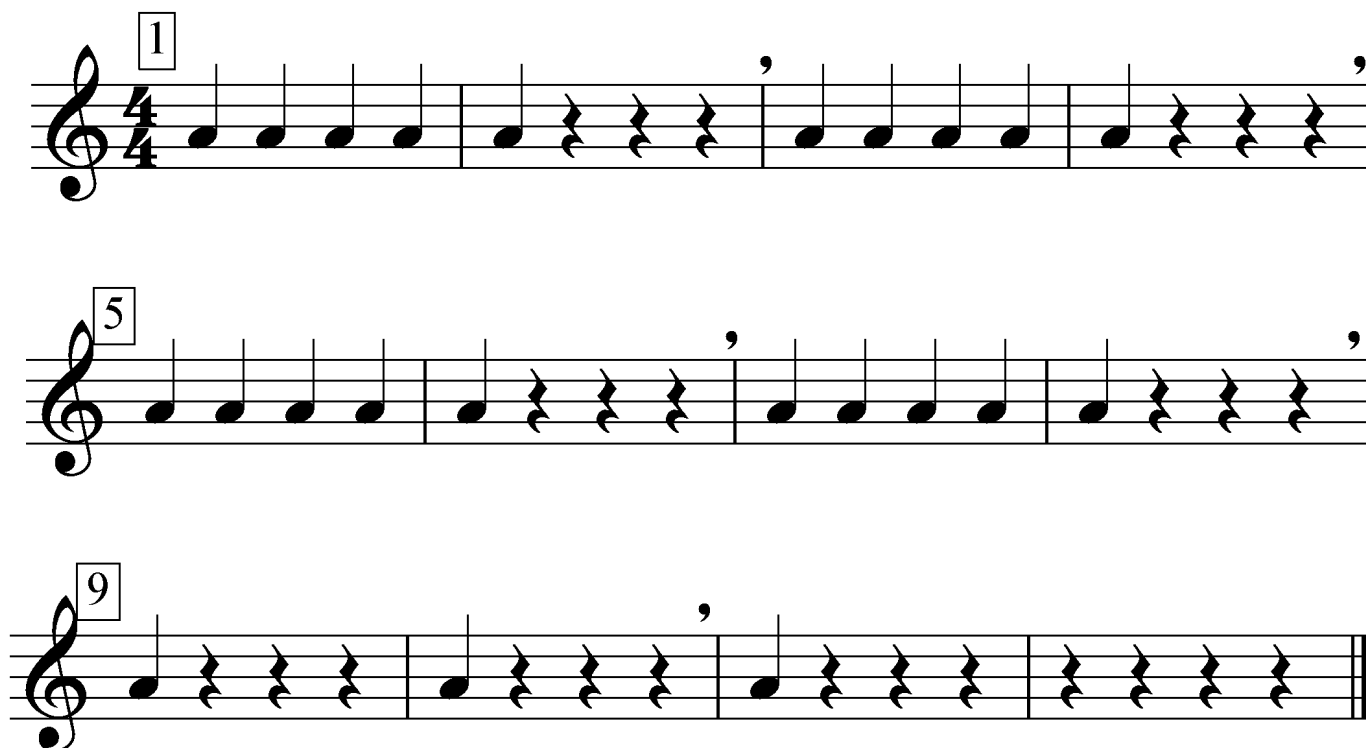
Let's Read Exercise 6:

- Exercise 6 is a familiar exercise with your new note A (*La*).
- Notice the breath marks are every two measures as before.

Practice Tips:

- Anytime you have a new note you need to practice it until you can get a good strong sound. Remember that *getting a good sound is more important than speed!*
- Practice **Exercise 6** slowly until you have a great sound
- Breath marks have been added to remind you to breathe just before coming in at the new measure.
- Practice this exercise at MM85.

Exercise 6:



The musical notation for Exercise 6 is presented in three staves, each in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a box containing the number '1'. The second staff begins with a box containing the number '5'. The third staff begins with a box containing the number '9'. Each staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with breath marks (apostrophes) placed at the beginning of the second and fourth measures of each staff.

*Praise Him with the timbrel and dance;
Praise Him with stringed instruments and flutes.
Psalm 150:4*

Lesson 6

In today's lesson we will:

- Learn how to tongue between two different notes
- Review and apply all the many things that you have learned so far
- Study a new song, *It's Fall*

Let's Read Exercise 7:

- We are going to play our two notes back-to-back in a new exercise.
- Train yourself to notice the time signature first when analyzing a song.
- Starting at the beginning, point and read the notes, B A B A etc.
- Notice the breath marks are the same as in prior exercises, every two measures.

Practice Tips:

- To play this exercise, you must stop the flow of air with your tongue while changing fingering between notes. This takes a little practice.
- Remember to breathe only at the breath marks.
- When taking a breath, try to not borrow a beat from the note on either side ... do it quickly.
- Practice this exercise to proficiency at MM85.

Exercise 7:

The image shows two musical staves for Exercise 7. The first staff is in 4/4 time and contains four measures of music. The first measure starts with a boxed '1' above the staff. The notes are B4, A4, B4, and A4. There are breath marks (apostrophes) after the second and fourth measures. The second staff is also in 4/4 time and contains four measures of music. The notes are B4, A4, B4, and A4. There is a breath mark after the second measure. The staff ends with a double bar line.

My heart is steadfast, O God. I will sing, I will sing praises.

Psalm 108:1

It's Fall

Let's Read It!

- *It's Fall* is our first song with our two notes!
- Starting at the beginning, point and read the notes: A B A B etc.
- Notice the breath marks, every two measures, are after a quarter rest.


Practice Tips:

- Tongue between each note without breathing to taking a breath.
- Breathe at the breath marks, just before coming in at the next measure.
- Practice this song to proficiency at MM85.


It's Fall

Words and Music by Denie Riggs


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Leaves are swirl - ing all a - round.



Leaves are fall - ing on the ground.



Pump - kins show their smil - ing face.



Au - tumn flow - ers in the vase.

Lesson 7

In today's lesson we will:

- Study a new note
- Review and apply all the many things that you have learned so far

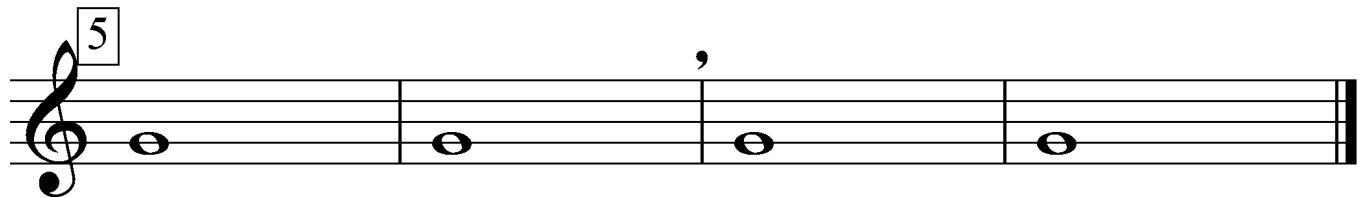
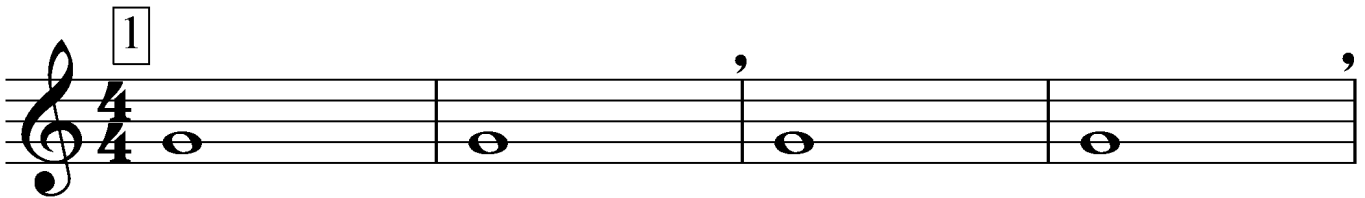
Let's Read Exercise 8:

- Today, let's learn a new note **G (Sol)**. Refer to your **Recorder Fingering Chart** on page 13.
- Notice the time signature, whole note patterns and breath marks are the same as in previous exercises. This is valuable, as it lets you focus on getting a good sound on your new note.
- Since this exercise only has one note, there is no need to read your notes aloud before you begin.

Practice Tips:

- Work to get a good sound on this new note. Remember, a good recorder performance always starts with a good sound. *Leaks Makes Squeaks!*
- Once you have a great sounding **G (Sol)**, practice taking breath as marks indicated.
- Master to proficiency at MM85.

Exercise 8:



With trumpets and the sound of horns, make a joyful noise before the King, our God.

Psalm 98:6

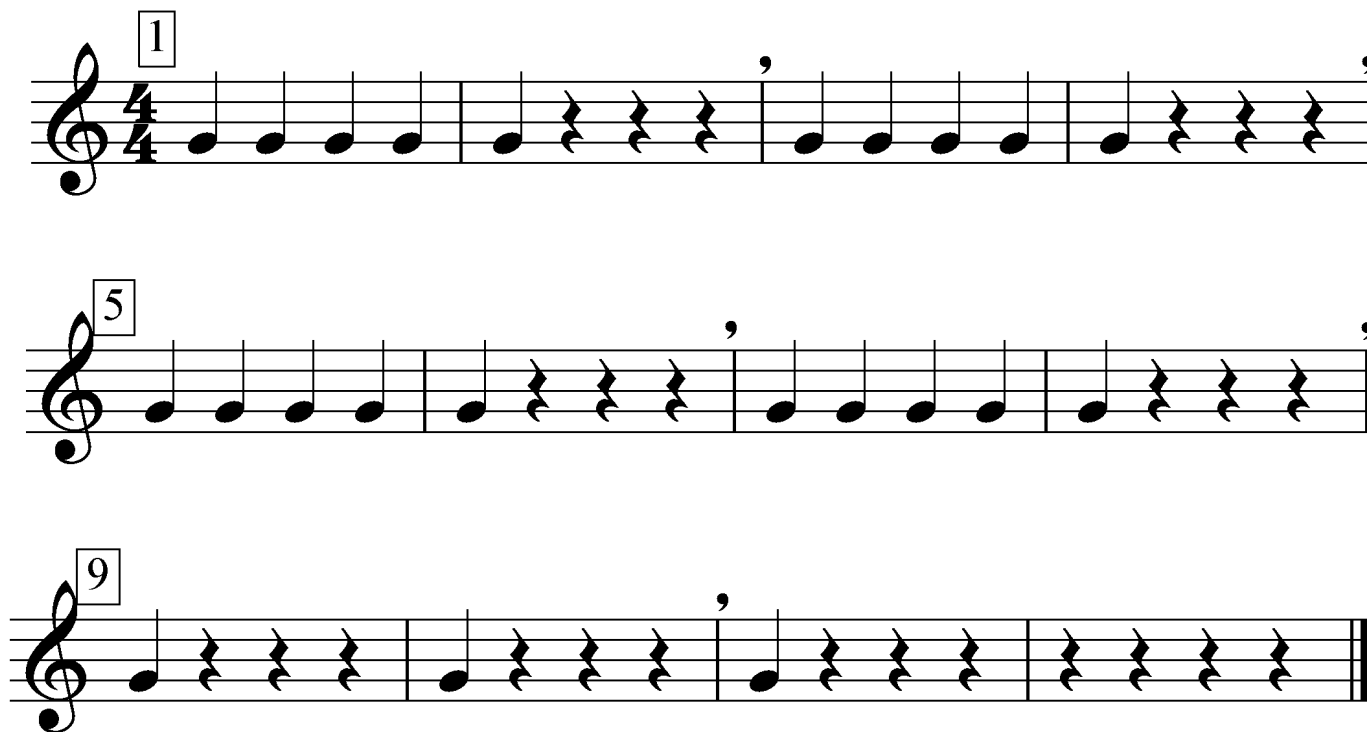
Let's Read Exercise 9:

- Exercise 9 is a familiar exercise with your new note. **G (Sol)**
- Notice the time signature, quarter note patterns and breath marks are the same as in previous exercises. This is valuable, as it lets you focus on your new note.
- Since this exercise only has one note, there is no need to read your notes aloud before you begin.

Practice Tips:

- Anytime you have a new note, you need to practice it until you can get a good strong sound. Practice Exercise 9 slowly until you do.
- Breath marks have been added to remind you to breathe just before coming in at the new measure.
- Practice this exercise at MM85.

Exercise 9:



*Praise Him with the timbrel and dance;
Praise Him with stringed instruments and flutes.
Psalm 150:4*

Lesson 8

In today's lesson we will:

- Analyze that notes step up or step down as an aid to sight reading
- Study how to change notes quickly

Stepping Up and Down: Music is literal. When music go up, notes will literally go higher on the music staff. When tones go down, they go down towards the bottom of the staff. Reading by patterns aids in your study.

Let's Read Exercise 10:

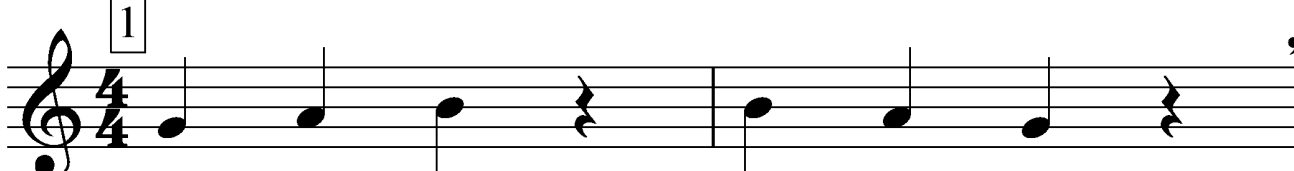
- Analyze your music first. Point and say the names: G A B etc.
- Notice the lyrics are helping you read by patterns, as they tell you what you are doing.

Practicing Tips:

- Think the words as you play to help train your mind on reading by patterns.


Exercise 10:

1




I step up. I step down.

3



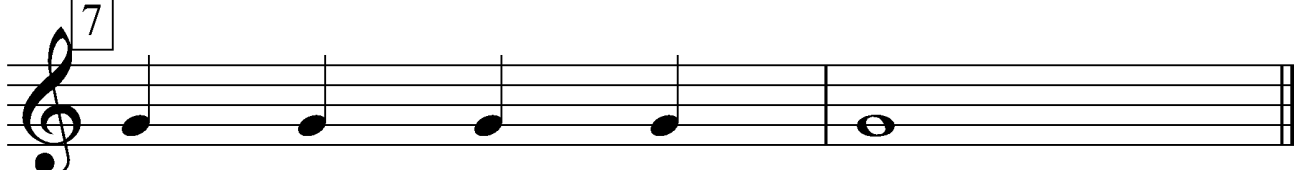
I step up. I step down.

5



I step up. I step down.

7



Now I stay the same.

Jesus is a Friend of Mine

Let's Read It!

- *Jesus is a Friend of Mine* is a Perfect Praise Music favorite.
- It's built on three notes B A G. Read the notes out loud before you begin to play. It will help you learn it quicker.
- Think about reading by patterns (stepping up, stepping down or staying the same) as you play.

Practice Tip:


- Do NOT write your note names in; memorize those note names instead!
- Practice this to perfection at MM85.

Jesus is a Friend of Mine

Words and Music by Denie Riggs

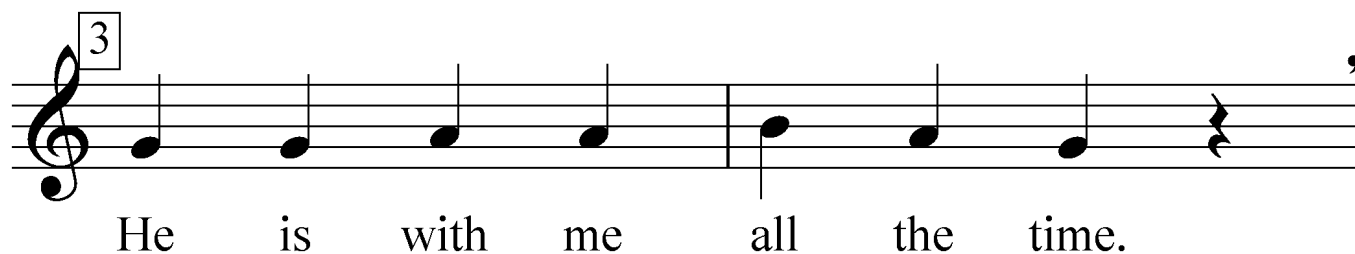
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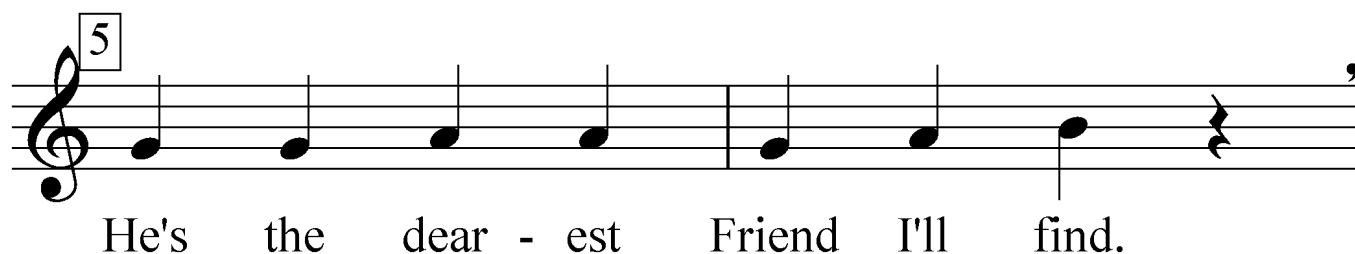
Je - sus is a Friend of mine.

3




He is with me all the time.

5



He's the dear - est Friend I'll find.

7



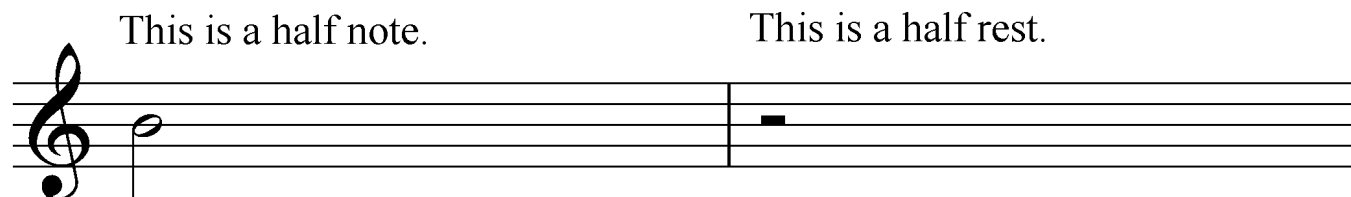
Je - sus is a Friend of mine.

Lesson 9

In today's lesson we will study:

- Half notes and half rests
- How to write in 'holds' on note values to aid in counting rhythm patterns
- A new song, *Training Wheels*, using all the notes and values studied thus far

Half Notes and Rests:

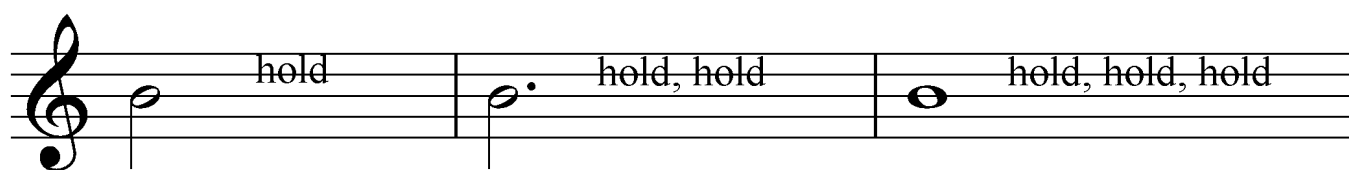


A half note sounds for two beats. A half rest gets two beats of silence.

A half note has a circle like the whole note and has a stem like the quarter note, but the half note is not blacked in. A half note gets 2 counts.

Writing in 'Holds':

When a new musician begins to study various note values, it is sometimes helpful to write in timing aids. Writing 'holds' beside various note types helps train your mind and fingers to hold the note for the correct number of beats.



Write one 'hold' less than the note value, as you will be striking on the first count of each note type and then holding down for additional counts.

- A half note gets two counts so write one 'hold' after the note.
- A dotted half note gets three counts so write two 'holds' after the note.
- A whole note gets four counts, so write three 'holds' after the note.

Let's Read Exercise 11:

- Lesson 8 has two activities, Exercise 11 and a new song, *Training Wheels*. Before you begin to practice this lesson's activities, write 'hold' (or it's shorthand H) by every half note, giving a visual aid to hold it for one extra count.
- Now write 'rest 2' above every half rest.
- Point and say your note names, saying 'hold' or 'rest 2'. e.g. 'B hold, A hold' etc.

Practice Tips:

- You have already prepared your activities for a great performance by writing in your 'holds' and rests. Think these words as you play.
- Breathe at the breath marks only, holding the half notes out for a full two counts.
- Practice slowly at first, then gradually speed up. Proficiency will be required at MM85.

Exercise 11:

The image shows four staves of musical notation in 4/4 time, each starting with a boxed number (1, 3, 5, 7) above the first measure. The notation includes half notes, half rests, and a final fermata on the last note of each staff.

The Lord is my strength and song.

Isaiah 12:2

Training Wheels

Let's Read It!

- *Training Wheels* has lots of half notes mixed with quarter notes. Write one 'hold' for half notes and 'rest 2' for half rests.
- Point and say the names of the notes saying 'hold' and 'rest 2'. This step will help you perform well on your recorder. Don't skip it!

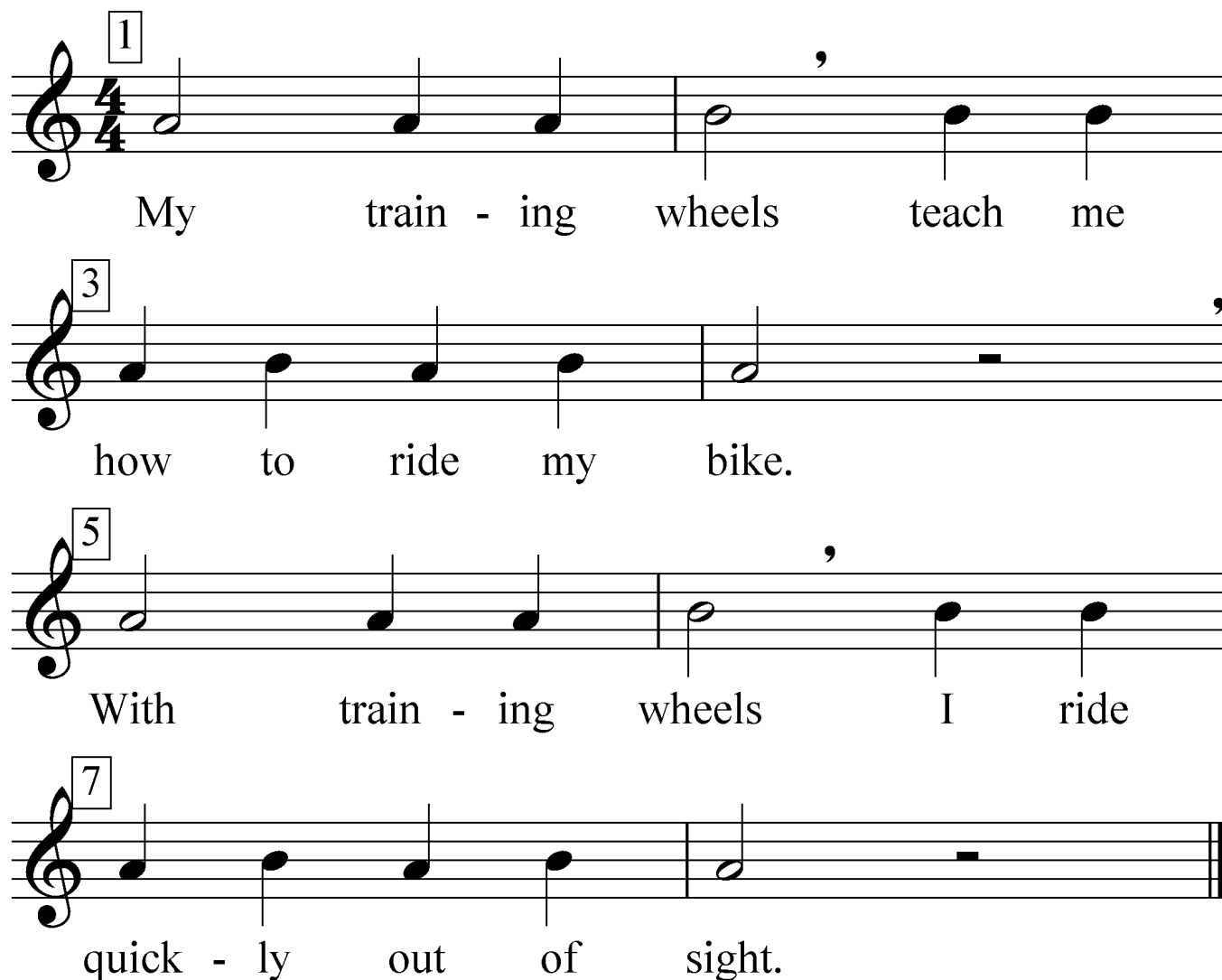
Teaching Tips:

- Notice that the breath marks don't always occur at the end of a measure. They can be placed in a more logical place for the sake of flow.
- Practice this song slowly until you have it mastered, then gradually increase the metronome speed to 85 for proficiency.

Training Wheels

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1
My train - ing wheels , teach me

3
how to ride my bike.

5
With train - ing wheels , I ride

7
quick - ly out of sight.

Lesson 10

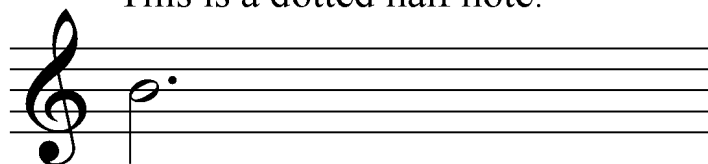
In today's lesson we will study:

- A new note value dotted half notes
- A new song that uses all the notes and values studied thus far

Today we will study the dotted half note.

A dotted half note gets three counts. That's because the extension dot after the half note increases the value by one count.

This is a dotted half note.



A dotted half note gets 3 counts.

Let's Read Exercise 12:

- Though Exercise 12 is a short exercise, it may be a little tricky because it has all of your note values mixed together.
- Write in your 'holds' and rests. Point and say each note.

Teaching Tips:

- The first line is totally different than the second line. Practice each line separately several times, before practicing them together.
- Practice it slowly then to proficiency at MM85.

Exercise 12:



Bless our God you people. Let the sound of His Praise be heard.

Psalm 66:8

It's Music Time

Let's Read It!

- Today's song, *It's Music Time*, is another Perfect Praise Music favorite.
- This song uses all the notes that we have studied to this point.
- Write your 'holds' in before you begin.
- Read your notes (saying 'holds') before you play.

Teaching Tips:

- Start slowly, breathing as necessary.
- When able, add the metronome, breathing at the breath marks.
- Practice to proficiency at MM85.

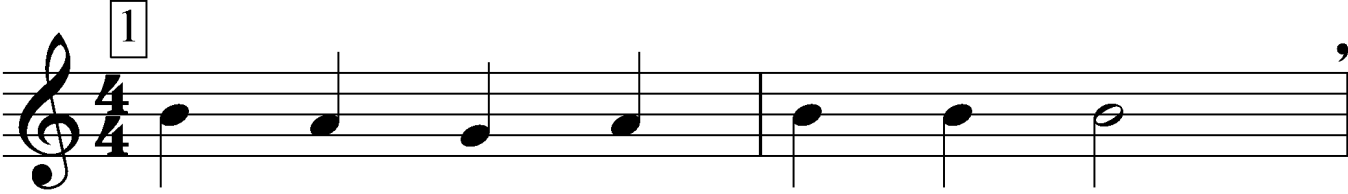
It's Music Time

Music Traditional

Words by Denie Riggs


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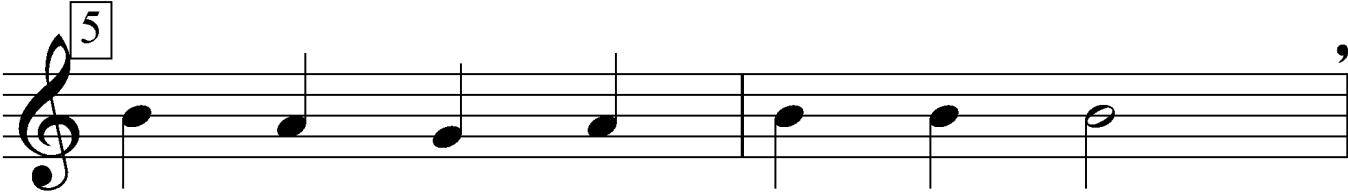
Toot your horn it's mu - sic time,

3



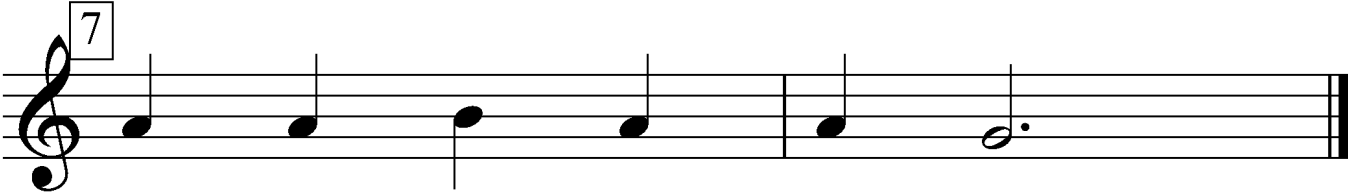
Mu - sic time Mu - sic time.

5



Toot your horn it's mu - sic time,

7



Let's all play to - geth - er.

Lesson 11

In today's lesson we will:

- Study a new note
- Practice one of the most challenging note exchanges

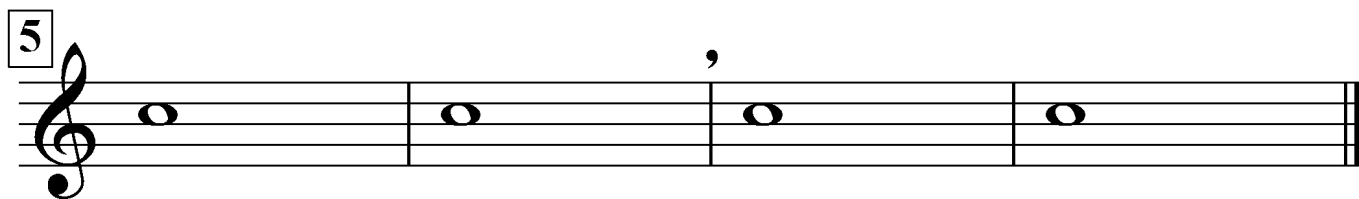
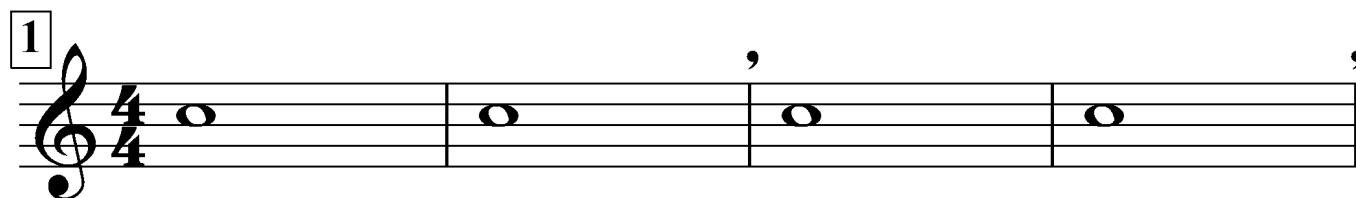
Let's Read Exercise 13:

- It's time for a new note. **High C (High Do)** See the **Recorder Fingering Chart** on page 13.
- This exercise contains only **High C (High Do)** in whole note patterns that you are familiar with. This helps you focus on getting a good sound on your new note.

Practice Tips:

- Just like in the other studies, work to get a good sound first. High C is very simple and it's generally easy to get a good tone.
- Breathe at the breath marks only.
- Practice to proficiency at MM85.

Exercise 13:



Lift up a song, play the tambourine, the melodious lyre and the harp.

Psalm 81:2

Let's Read Exercise 14:

- This exercise will get you moving between **High C (Do)** and **B (Ti)**.
- Write your 'holds' in before you begin.
- Read the note names for the first few lines.

Practice Tips:

- When moving between these two notes, you must stop the flow of air while you change the fingering. With lots of practice, you will soon be able to do it easily.
- Practice slowly until you can master the timing of it all, then speed up gradually to MM85.

Exercise 14:

1

3

5

7

9

11

Lesson 12

In today's lesson we will:

- Study a new time signature
- Play all of the notes you have learned thus far

New Time Signature:

Today, notice how the top number of your time signature is changed to 3. This indicates there will be 3 counts in each measure, totally changing the feel of the song.

Let's Read Exercise 15:

- Read all of the notes and rests out loud before practicing with your recorder.
- Think about the patterns.

Practicing Tips:

- Practice Squares 1 and 2 first, focusing on getting good sound. Then move on.
- Proficiency on this exercise will help you feel good about your note reading skills. MM85

Exercise 15:

1

Now I step up! Now I step up!

5

Now I step up! Now I walk down.

9

Now I step up! Now I step up!

13

Now I step up! Now I am done!

Clouds

Let's Read It!

- You will enjoy playing this new song, *Clouds*, using all your notes and note values.
- Write in your 'holds' if needed.
- Read the note names before performing it on your recorder.

Practice Tips:

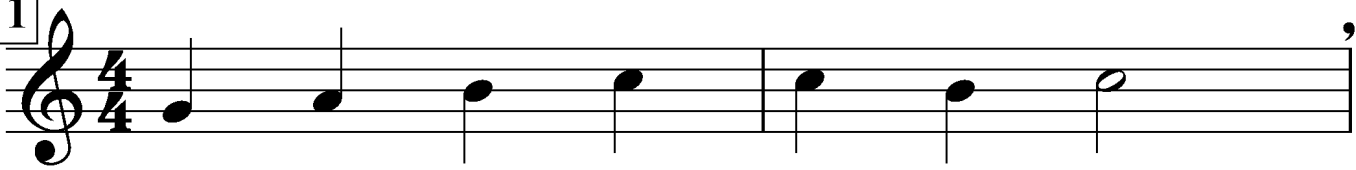
- Our time signature is 4/4, so the feel will return to that of most of your other exercises.
- Because the lyrics of a song are reflected in the tempo (speed), we are going to slow down to MM70.
- By slowing down the tempo, you will have to make your air last longer, but breathe only at the breath marks. Make it smooth and pretty.

Clouds

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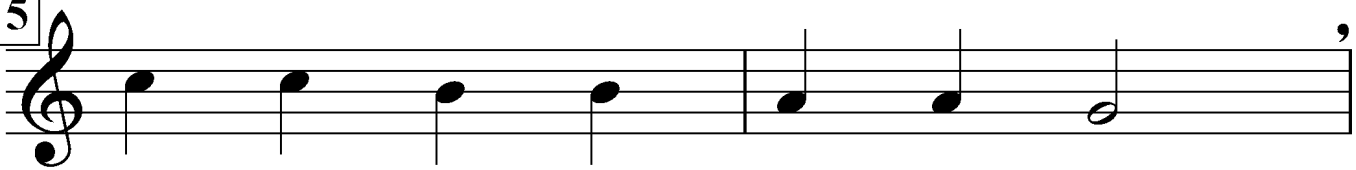
Clouds are float - ing in the sky.

3



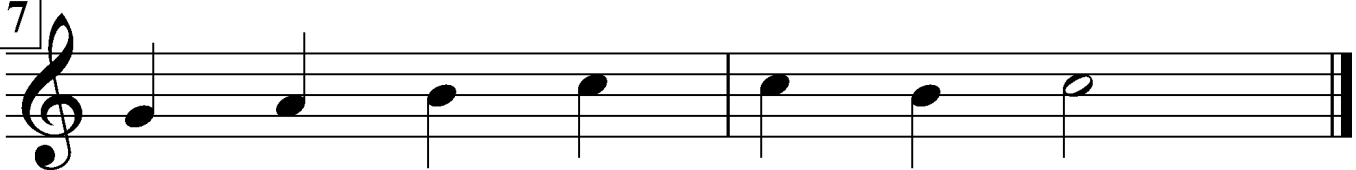
I watch them as they come by.

5



An - i - mals and friends I see.

7



They are smil - ing back at me.

Lesson 13

In today's lesson we will study:

- A new note

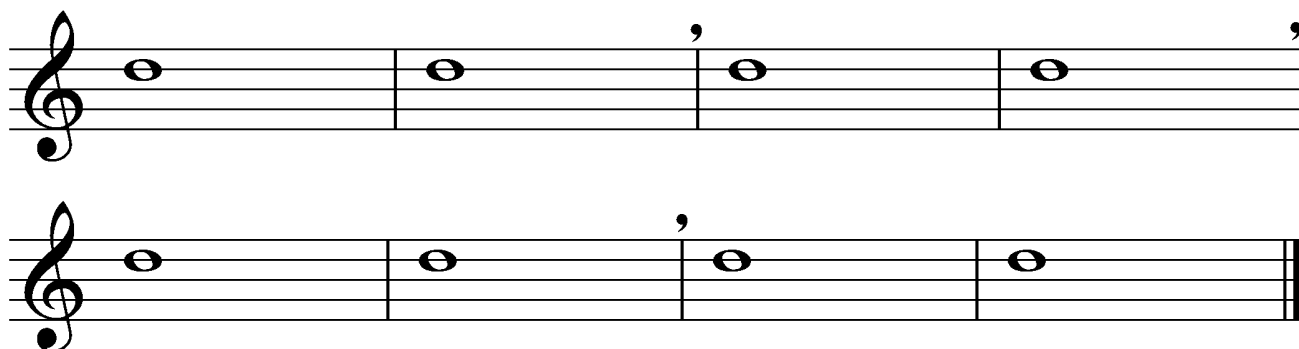
Let's Read Exercise 16:

- Today we will study a new note **High D (Re)**. Refer to your **Recorder Fingering Chart** on page 13.

Practice Tips:

- You are familiar with this exercise pattern. Work hard to get a good sound.

Exercise 16:



Let's Read Exercise 17: Exercise 17 gives your fingers a workout between **High C (Do)** and **D (Re)**.

Practice Tips: Squares 7 and 8 are the most difficult. Practice that line slowly, then at MM85.

Jesus Jive

Let's Read It!

- *Jesus Jive* uses all the notes that we have studied to this point.
- Read the note names before you practice with the recorder.

Practice Tips:

- Squares 6 and 7 are the most difficult and will need some extra practice time. MM85.


Jesus Jive

Words Traditional

Music by Denie Riggs


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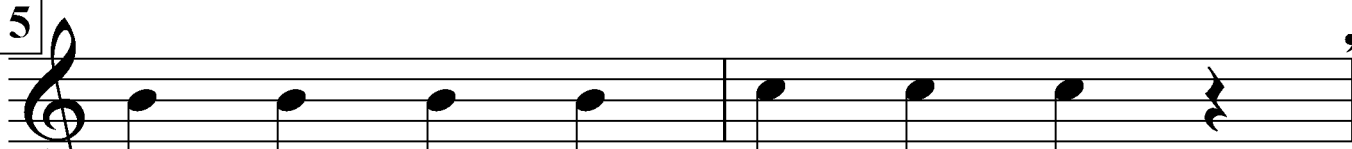
Je - sus loves me this I know.

3




For the Bi - ble tells me so.

5



Lit - tle ones to Him be - long.

7



They are weak but He is strong.

Make a joyful noise to the Lord, all the earth.

Break forth into joyous song and sing praises.

Psalm 98:4

Roller Coaster

Let's Read It!

- *Roller Coaster* gives you exercise in stepping up and down on your recorder.
- Write your 'holds' in and say them aloud, as you read your notes.

Practice Tips:


- Practice slowly at first and then speed up a little at a time.
- Fasten your seat belts ... and practice to proficiency at MM85.

Roller Coaster

Words and Music by Denie Riggs

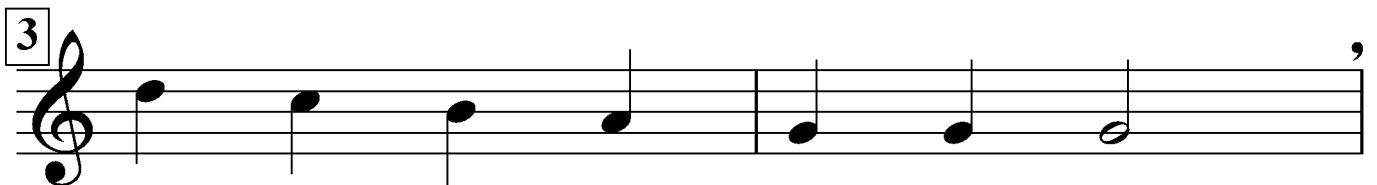
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1




Roll - er coast - er goes up high.

3




Now I fly back to the ground.

5



Up a - gain to touch the sky.

7



Up and down and 'round and 'round.

Lesson 14

In today's lesson we will study:

- Skipping between notes

Let's Read Exercise 18:

- The first step on this exercise is to read the music. Notice how the notes are skipping from space-to-space and line-to-line.
- Read the note names before you play on recorder.

Practice Tips:

- Since skipping is more difficult than stepping, begin by playing slowly at first, maintaining a good sound.
- In this exercise, Square 7 has the most difficult fingering. Practice it extra hard. MM85

Exercise 18:

1 2

Skip - ping, skip - ping hear the sound.

3 4

Skip - ping, skip - ping all a - round.

5 6

Skip - ping, skip - ping hear the sound.

7 8

Now I step back to the ground.

Boogie on C

Let's Read It!

- *Boogie on C* contains all the notes that you have learned. Watch out for the skips.
- Read the notes before you start! Enjoy!

Practice Tips:

- Take a quick breath at each breath mark.
- Work extra hard on measures 5, 7 and 12, where you skip from one note to another. MM85

Boogie on C

Music by Denie Riggs

Transposed Fa Boogie

Copyright 2003 by Denie Riggs

The musical score consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time, written in treble clef. Each staff begins with a measure number in a box: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1 (Measure 1): C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Staff 2 (Measure 3): C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Staff 3 (Measure 5): C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Staff 4 (Measure 7): C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Staff 5 (Measure 9): C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Staff 6 (Measure 11): C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

Sand Dollar

Let's Read It!

- A lot is going on with our new song, *Sand Dollar*.
- It contains both steps and skips. Can you tell if the notes are skipping up or down?
- Write 'holds' beside your half notes.
- Read the notes, saying your 'holds' aloud.

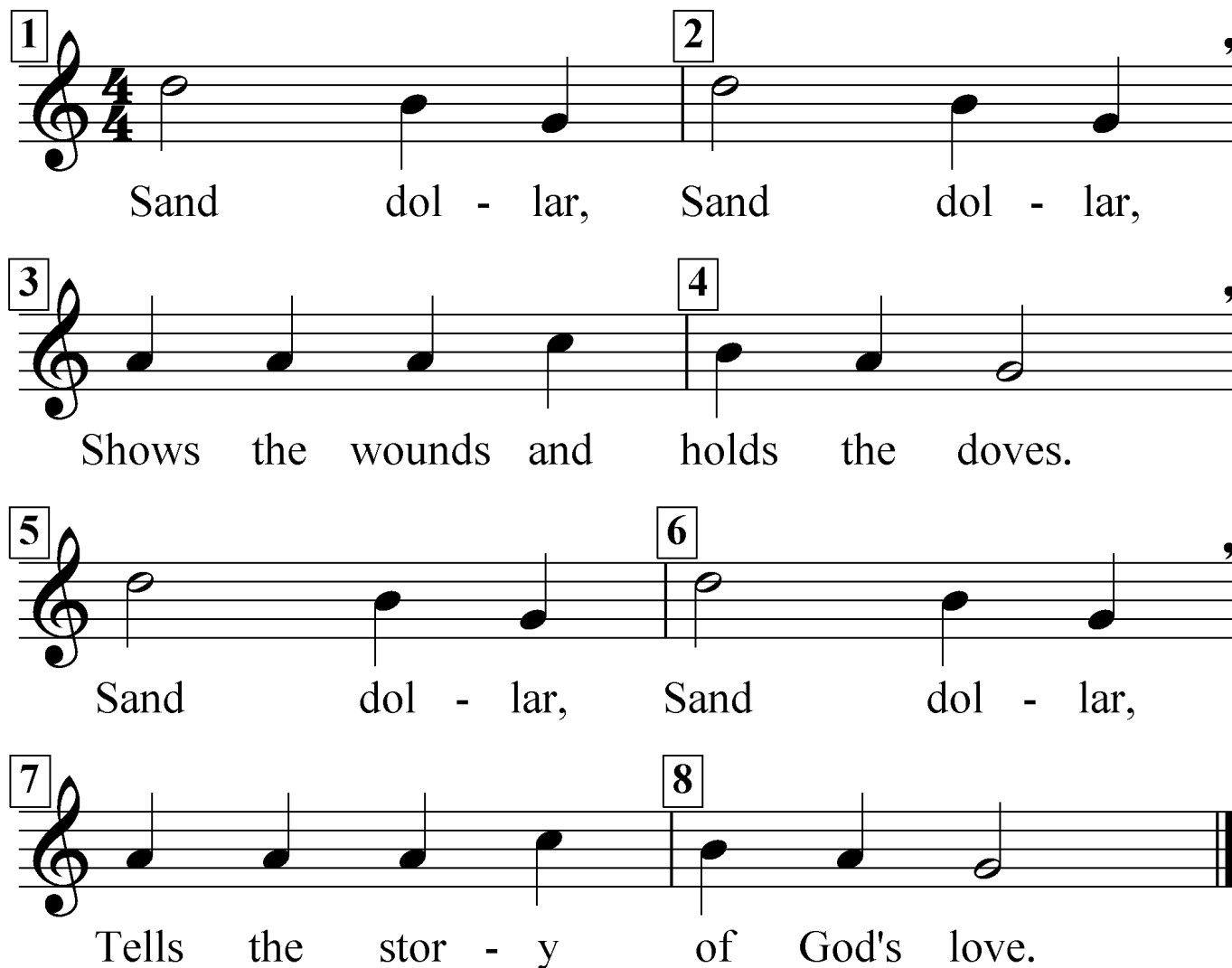
Practice Tips:

- This song has challenging parts, including the first measure.
- Practice it slowly at first and then gain speed to MM 85.

Sand Dollar

Words and Music by Denie Riggs

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1 Sand dol - lar, 2 Sand dol - lar,

3 Shows the wounds and 4 holds the doves.

5 Sand dol - lar, 6 Sand dol - lar,

7 Tells the stor - y 8 of God's love.

Lesson 15


In today's lesson we will study:

- A new note value, eighth notes
- Tied notes, what they are and how to play

Eighth Notes:

We have a new note value, the eighth notes. One eighth note receives $1/2$ of one count. Because of that, you will usually see them in pairs. The two together equal one count. The metronome ticks on the first of each pair.

One eighth note. Two eighth notes.

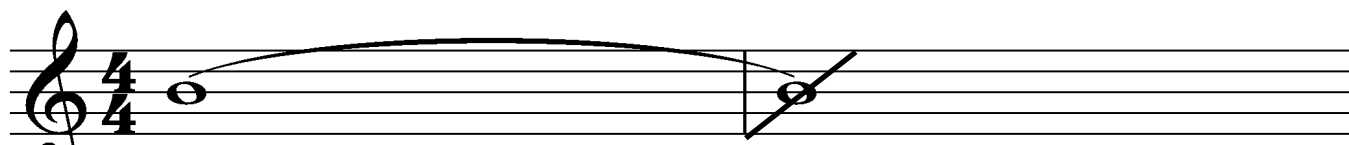


One eighth note get $1/2$ count. Two eighth notes equal one full count.

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff has a single eighth note on the first line. The second staff has two eighth notes on the first line, beamed together. Below the first staff is the text 'One eighth note get 1/2 count.' and below the second staff is 'Two eighth notes equal one full count.'

Tied Notes:

A tie is a curved line that joins two notes of the same letter name, sitting next to each other. A tied note combines the counts of the two notes, by adding the two note values together. You will not strike the second tied note but will hold it down for the combined total of the two.



4 counts plus 4 counts = 8 counts

The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a whole note on the first line, with '4 counts' written below it. A curved tie line connects this note to a second whole note on the first line in the second measure, which is crossed out with a diagonal line. Below the second measure is the text 'plus 4 counts = 8 counts'.

The tie can curve over like a rainbow or under like a smile. It is purely cosmetic. It depends on whether the stems are going up or down.

Question: How many counts will these tied notes get? (Add them together!)



The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. It starts with a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note on the first line, and then a quarter note on the first line. A curved tie line connects the dotted quarter note and the quarter note.

Answer _____

Let's Read Exercise 19:

- This exercise has a lot going on. Write in your 'holds' for Squares 4 and 6.
- Read your notes aloud.
- Notice the difference in the note types in Squares 1-4 versus Squares 5-8.

Practice Tips:

- Because of the varying note values, it's important to practice with your metronome.
- Practice the first 4 measures first to get the notes and a good sound before you move on.
- Remember the MM will tick on each quarter note, and will tick on the first of each eighth note pair.
- First, practice this exercise slowly. Then increase the tempo until you have it mastered at MM85.

Exercise 19:

1 I am play - ing quar - ter notes as

3 I step up I to D.

5 I am play - ing all eighth notes as

6 I play back I to G.

Oh How I Love Jesus

Let's Read It!

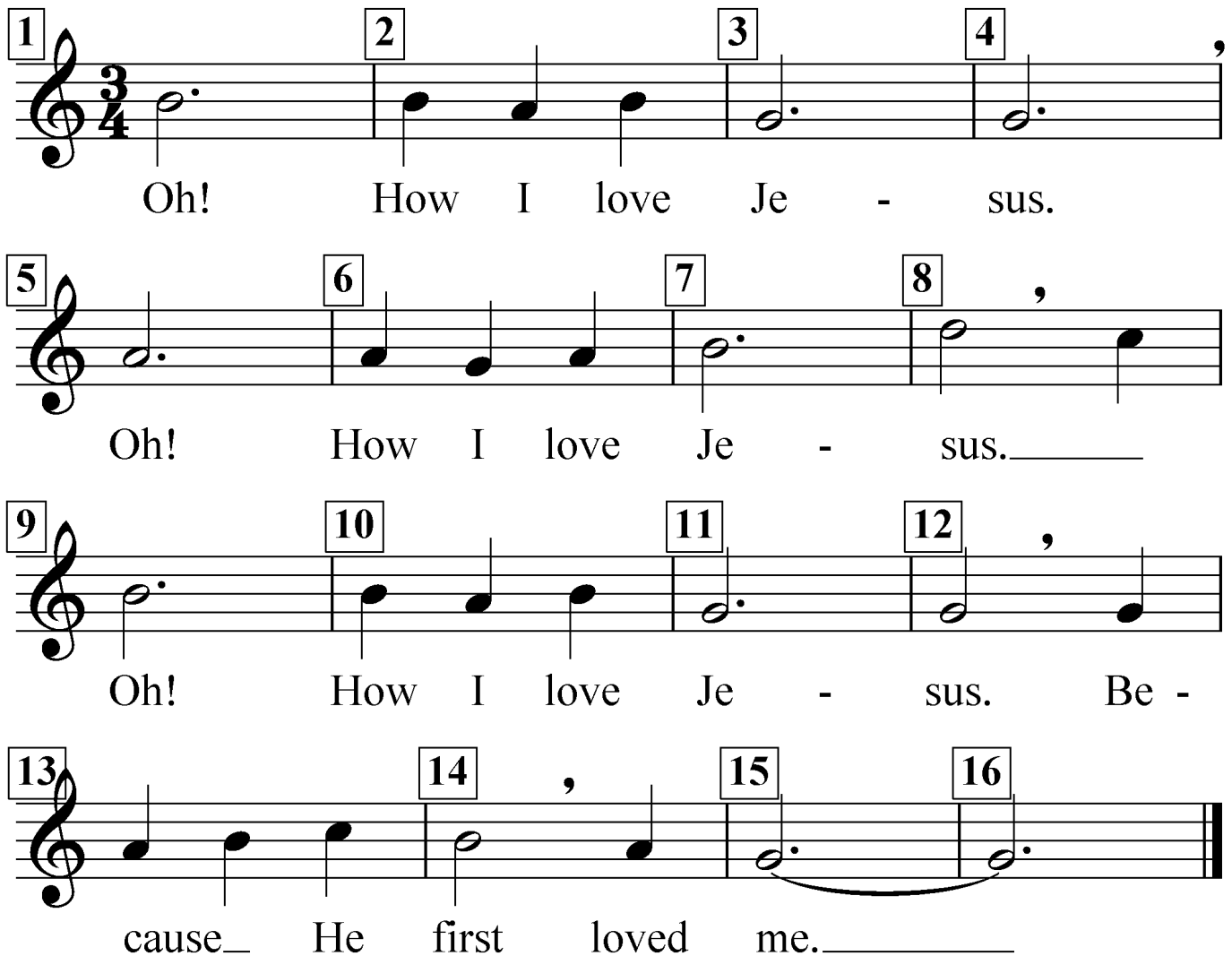
- Notice your breath mark has been moved in Square 12 so to not break up a word between syllables.
- This song has the 3/4 time signature, so it will have a different feel. Be sure to practice it with your metronome.
- Write your 'holds' to help your timing on this song. Then read your notes before playing.

Practice Tips:

- Squares 7, 8 and 9 may need additional practice.
- You will practice this to proficiency at MM75.

Oh How I Love Jesus

Words and Music Traditional



1 Oh! 2 How I love Je 3 - sus. 4 ,

5 Oh! 6 How I love Je 7 - sus. 8 ,

9 Oh! 10 How I love Je 11 - sus. 12 Be -

13 cause_ He 14 , first loved 15 me. 16

Lesson 16

In today's lesson we will study:

- How to play in an ensemble

Let's Read It!

- This song, *My Months*, contains eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Write your 'holds' in, then read the notes before you practice with your recorder.

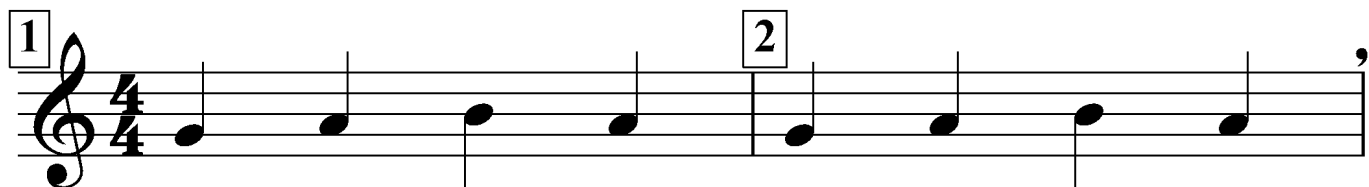
Practice Tips:

- Practice it slowly with your metronome, then increase speed gradually to master at MM85.

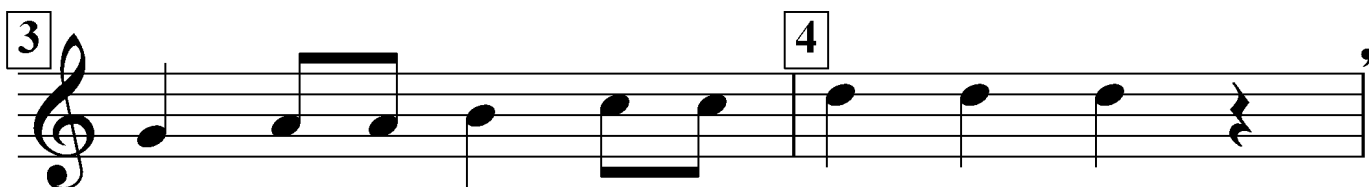
My Months

Words and Music by Denie Riggs

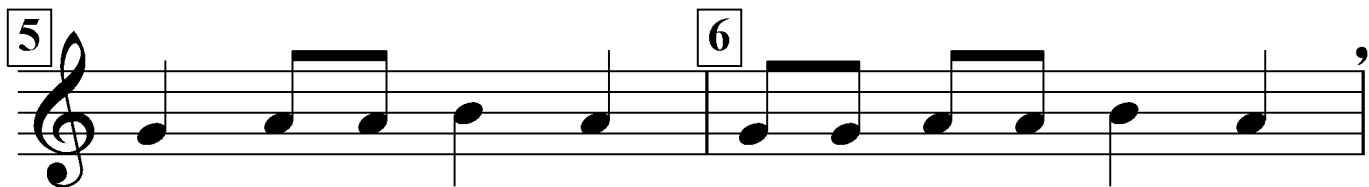
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1  2

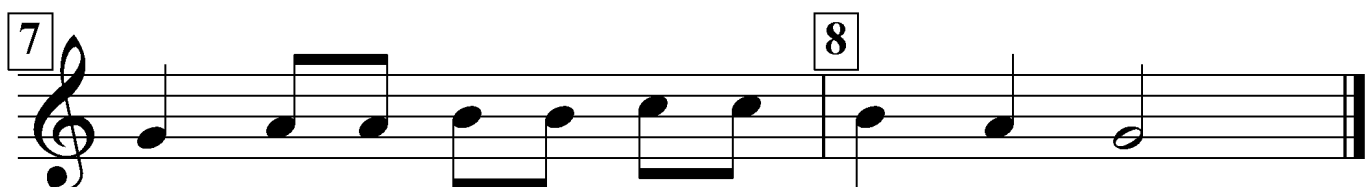
Jan - u - ar - y, Feb - ru - ar - y

3  4

March, Ap - ril, May, June and hot Ju - ly!

5  6

Au - gust, Sep - tem - ber, Oct - o - ber, Nov - em - ber,

7  8


Then in Dec - em - ber it is Christ - mas time.

Joyful, Joyful We Adore Thee (Part 1)

Lyrics by Henry Van Dyke

Music by Ludwig Van Beethoven

1 Joy-ful, joy-ful, we a-dore Thee, God of glo-ry,




Musical notation for measures 1-3 in 4/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 2 continues with quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 3 continues with quarter notes: A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G4.

4 Lord of love. 5 Hearts un-fold like flowers be-fore Thee,



Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 continues with quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 5 continues with quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 6 continues with quarter notes: A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G4.

7 Open-ing to the sun a-bove. 8 Melt the clouds of




Musical notation for measures 7-9. Measure 7 continues with quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 8 continues with quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 9 continues with quarter notes: A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G4.

10 sin and sad-ness, 11 Drive the dark of



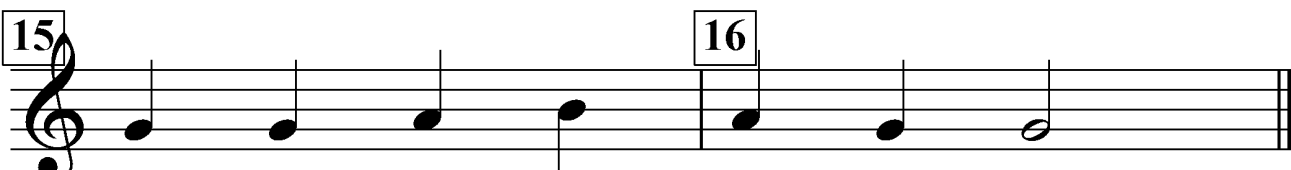
Musical notation for measures 10-11. Measure 10 continues with quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 11 continues with quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5.

12 doubt a-way. 13 Giv-er of im-mort-al glad-ness,



Musical notation for measures 12-14. Measure 12 continues with quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 13 continues with quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 14 continues with quarter notes: A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G4.

15 Fill us with the light of day.



Musical notation for measures 15-16. Measure 15 continues with quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 16 continues with quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5.

Joyful, Joyful We Adore Thee (Part 2)

Teaching Tips:

- Part 2 was made to be played as a duet with Part 1. They sound awesome together. MM75
- Part 2 does not contain the melody, so it cannot be played alone.
- Learn each part separately, then play with a friend!

Joyful, Joyful We Adore Thee

Lyrics by Henry Van Dyke

Music by Ludwig Van Beethoven

1 Joy-ful, joy-ful, we a-dore Thee, God of glo-ry,

4 Lord of love. Hearts un-fold like flowers be-fore Thee,

7 Open-ing to the sun a-bove.

11 Giv-er of im-

14 mort-al glad-ness, Fill us with the light of day.

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