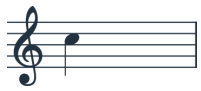
Soprano Recorder: C and D Above, E and D Below

For soprano (descant) recorder in C. Two new notes above B for the left hand, two below G with the right hand.

1 · FOUR NEW NOTES

Written notes (C4 = middle C), the next step after Handout 504. **Solid = covered; empty = open.** 0 = left thumb hole (back); 1–3 = left hand; 4–7 = right hand, top to bottom.

C5

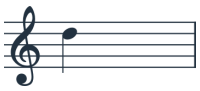


Space 3



cover 0 + 2

D5

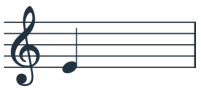


Line 4



cover 2

E4

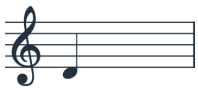


Line 1 (bottom line)



cover 0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5

D4



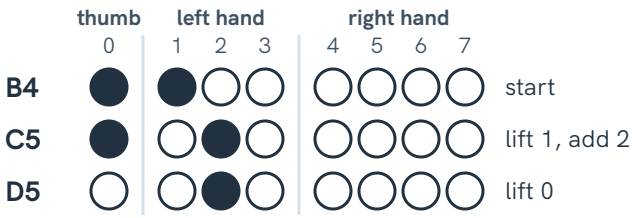
Space below the staff



cover 0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6

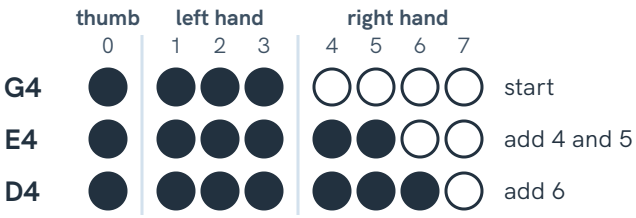
On many recorders hole 6 is two small holes: for low D, one finger covers both. Same fingerings on Baroque (English) and German recorders.

2 · LEFT HAND ONLY: B, C, D



B → C: lift 1, add 2: the thumb stays on. **C → D: lift 0**: the thumb comes off. Practice B–C slowly: if finger 2 lands before finger 1 lifts, an A sneaks in.

3 · RIGHT HAND JOINS: G, E, D



From G (0 1 2 3): **G → E: add 4 and 5**. **E → D: add 6** (both small holes). Low notes like gentle air and a soft "too." If one squeaks, check that every hole is sealed by flat finger pads.

4 · ONE OCTAVE HIGHER

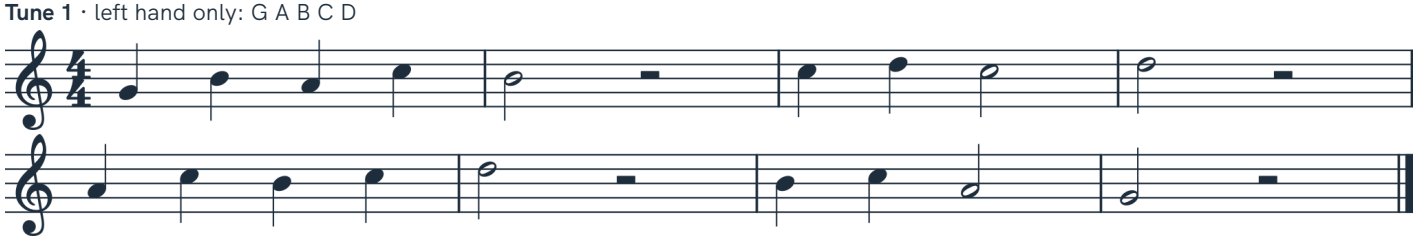
The soprano recorder sounds one octave (12 half steps) above the written note. Same letter name, higher octave.

You read → you hear				
C5 → C6	**D5** → D6	**E4** → E5	**D4** → D5

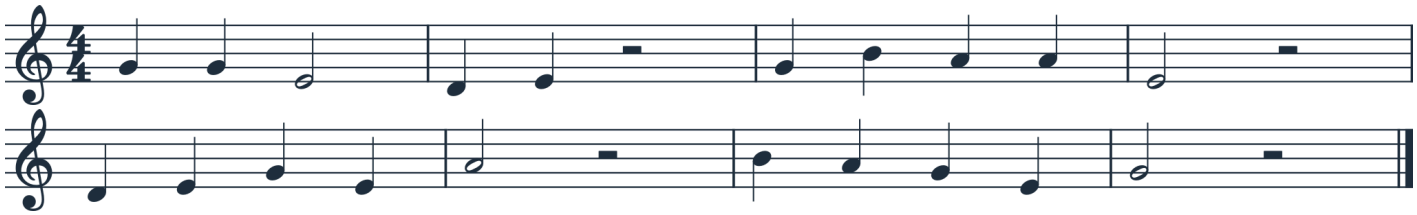
5 · TWO ORIGINAL TUNES

4/4 · quarter note = 60 BPM. Count **1-2-3-4** in every bar and breathe in the half rests (bars 2, 4, 6 and 8).

Tune 1 · left hand only: G A B C D



Tune 2 · both hands: D E G A B



Try it 1. Which move changes only the thumb? 2. Which two holes do you add from G to E? 3. You read D4: which D do you hear?

Answers: 1. C to D · 2. holes 4 and 5 · 3. D5, one octave higher

Piano at sounding pitch: one octave above the written notes · the four new notes, then the two tunes · quarter = 60 · each tune starts after four clicks. Pitch and rhythm model, not a recorder tone model. Scan or visit tissimo.co/worksheets/soprano-recorder-c-d-e-low-d#listen

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