

**D** **C** **B $\flat$**  We say **B flat** but the music says **flat B**.

## Looking Down

CD #1 Tracks 1 (faster), 21 (slower), 42 (solos)

Intro: 4 measures (no repeats or intros on solos)

This is a new measure, so we have to use a flat sign the first time the note B $\flat$  happens.

The flat sign on the first note applies not only to that note, but every time that note comes in the same measure. All the notes in this measure are B $\flat$ .

Notice the repeat sign (go back to the beginning and play the line again)

## Looking Up

CD #1 Tracks 2 (faster), 22 (slower), 42 (solos)

Intro: 4 measures (no repeats or intros on solos)

The alto recorder is a **transposing instrument** in F. That means that the note C on the alto recorder is really an F on the piano. That's why your notes are not the same as instruments like flutes and trombones, which are **concert pitch** or **non-transposing** instruments.

## Try for Three

CD #1 Tracks 2 (faster), 23 (slower), 43 (solos)

Intro: 4 measures (no repeats or intros on solos)

This song starts with a **mi re do** pattern. A song is in the **Key of B $\flat$**  when do is B $\flat$ .

A **key signature** indicates which notes are flat or sharp throughout a piece. Our first songs are all in the **Key of B $\flat$**  which has two flats. The first flat is B $\flat$ , and means that all B's are automatically flat in this line, without putting a flat sign in front of each note. The other flat is E $\flat$ , a note we will learn in Lesson 3.

## Good to be Home

CD #1 Tracks 4 (faster), 24 (slower), 44 (solos)

Intro: 4 measures (no repeats or intros on solos)

In the **Key of B $\flat$** , the note B $\flat$  feels like "home".