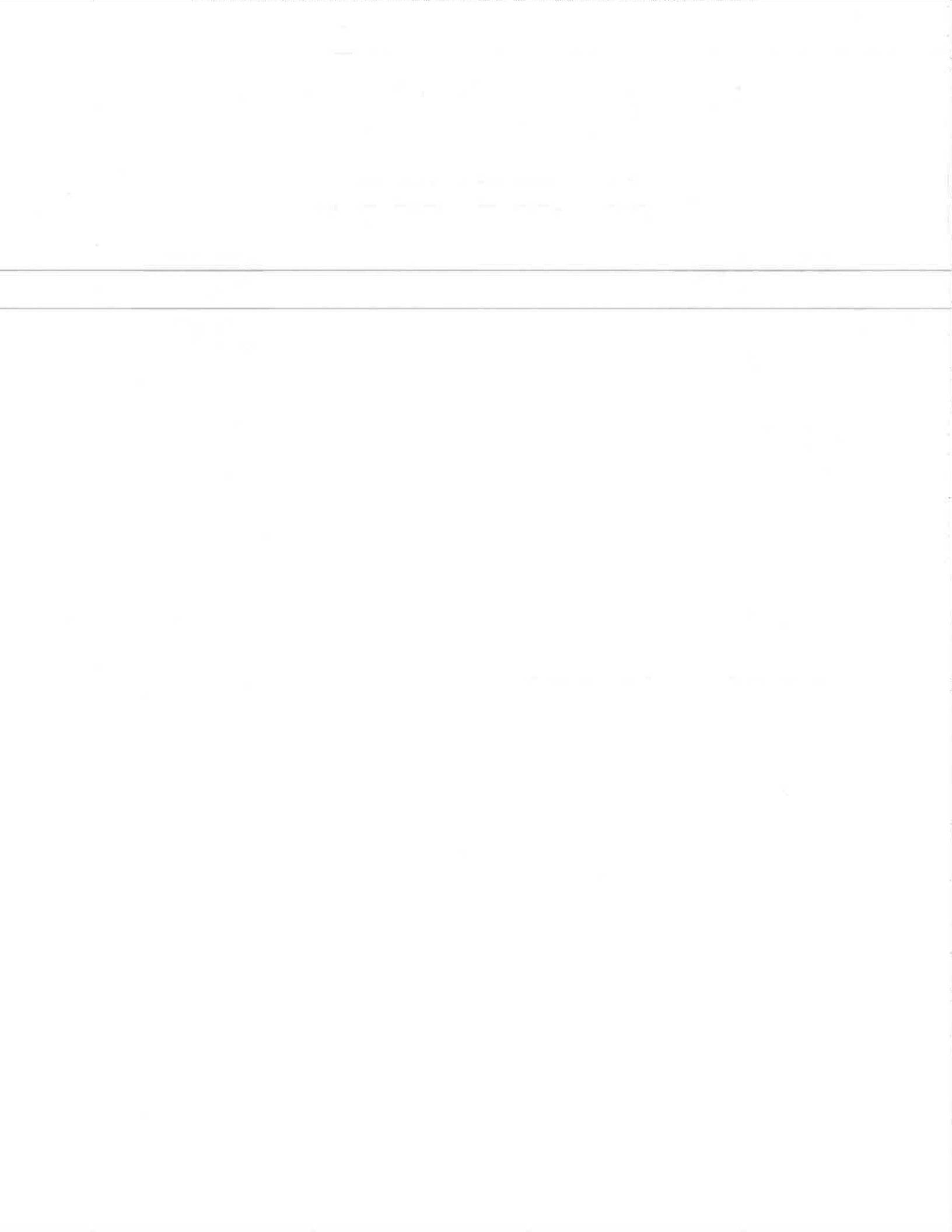


Recorder Karate



White -	Hot Cross Buns	GAB
Yellow -	Gently Sleep	GAB
Orange -	Merrily We Roll Along	GAB
Green -	It's Raining	E GA
Purple -	Old MacDonald Had A Farm	DE GAB
Blue -	When The Saints Go Marching In	GABC'D'
Red -	Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star	DEF#GAB
Brown -	Amazing Grace	DE GAB D'
Black -	Ode To Joy	D GABC'D'

Name _____ Class _____



1 - White Belt

Hot Cross Buns

2 measures (8 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional

Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!

One a pen - ny, two a pen - ny, hot cross buns!

New things to learn for the White Belt song:

half note = 2 beats

quarter note = 1 beat

time signature = 4 beats in each measure

half rest = 2 beats of silence

new notes:

G

A

B

counting:

1 2 3 4

2 - Yellow Belt

Gently Sleep

2 measures (8 beats) introduction.
on recording

Gent - ly sleep, my sweet child.

Traditional
lyrics by Barb Philipak

Gent - ly sleep, with that smile.

Gent - ly sleep, day is done.

New thing to learn for the Yellow Belt song:

’ **breath mark** When you see this symbol, take a breath.
Try only to take a breath every two measures.

Pitches: GAB

3 - Orange Belt

Merrily We Roll Along

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Musical notation for the introduction, consisting of two measures in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, then B4, and ends on A4. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter).

Traditional

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long.

Musical notation for the first line of lyrics, consisting of two measures in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, then B4, and ends on A4. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter).

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, o'er the deep blue sea.

4 - Green Belt

It's Raining

Pitches: E GA

7 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional

It's rain - ing, it's pour - ing, the old man is snor - ing.

Went to bed and he bumped his head and he could - n't get up in the morn - ing.

New things to learn for the Green Belt song:

new rhythm:

two eighth notes = 1 beat
(Each single eighth note gets 1/2 beat.)

E

new note:

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

counting:

4 4

5 - Purple Belt

Old MacDonald Had A Farm

4 measures (16 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional

Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O. And

on that farm he had some chicks. E - I - E - I - O. With a

chick chick here. And a chick chick there. Here a chick, there a chick. Ev'ry-where a chick chick.

Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O.

New things to learn for the Purple Belt song:

quarter rest = 1 beat of silence

dotted half note = 3 beats
(A dot after a note gets half the value of that note and makes it that much longer.)

new note:

Pitches: GABC'D'

6 - Blue Belt

When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional

Oh, when the saints go march - ing in, oh, when the
 saints go march - ing in. Oh, I want to be in that
 num - ber, when the saints go march - ing in.

New things to learn for the Blue Belt song:

A **tie** is a curved line which connects notes of the same pitch.
 Only the first note is played and then it is held for the total value of
 the connected notes.

1 2 3 - 1 2 1 2 3 4 - 1

new rhythm: **o** whole note = 4 beats

C'

D'

new
notes:

Pitches: DEF#GAB

7 - Red Belt

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

Twin - kle, twin - kle lit - tle star, how I won - der what you are.

Up a - bove the world so high, like a dia - mond in the sky!

Twin - kle, twin - kle lit - tle star, how I won - der what you are.

New things to learn for the Red Belt song:

key signature

These sharps (#), when placed at the beginning of a line, are for all C's and F's in the song. This is called a **key signature**. However, since there are no C's in this song, you only have to remember to play every F in this song as F#.

new
note:

8 - Brown Belt

Amazing Grace

5 beats introduction on recording

Traditional

A - maz - ing - grace, how sweet the sound, that
 saved a wretch like me. I once was lost, but
 now I am found, was blind, but now I see.

New things to learn for the Brown Belt song:

new rhythms:

single eighth note = 1/2 beat
 Until now, you have seen two eighth notes joined together with a beam ().
 Together, two eighth notes = 1 beat.

dotted quarter note = 1 1/2 beats
 Again, the dot adds half the value of that note and makes it longer.

A **fermata** placed above a note means that the note is held a little longer than its usual count.

time signature The top number tells us that there are only three beats in each measure.

1 2 3

counting:

Pitches: D GABC'D'

9 - Black Belt

Ode To Joy

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2 measures of music. The first measure contains a whole note chord of D4, G4, and A4. The second measure contains a half note D4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note A4.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 8 measures of music. The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 8 measures of music. The melody continues with quarter notes: C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C5, followed by a half note D4.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 8 measures of music. The melody continues with quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

RECORDER FINGERING CHART

The hole that is outside the box indicates the thumbhole on the back of the recorder.
When the circle is black, cover that hole with the correct finger.

The diagram shows ten boxes, each representing a different note on the recorder. Each box contains a five-line staff with a treble clef and a single note. To the left of the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing the recorder's finger holes. A small circle to the left of the bottom hole indicates the thumbhole. In each diagram, the circles are either white (open) or black (covered) to show the correct fingering for that note. The notes shown are G, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G#.

JOLLY OLD ST. NICHOLAS

Don't you tell a sin-gle soul what I'm going to say.
 Christ-mas Eve is com-ing soon, now you dear old man,
 Whis-per what you'll bring to me tell me if you can.

The musical notation consists of four staves. The first staff is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The second staff is in G major. The third staff is in G major. The fourth staff is in G major. Fingerings are indicated by black dots on the notes. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Handwritten text: "High E" and "Hole" with arrows pointing to specific holes in the fingering chart.