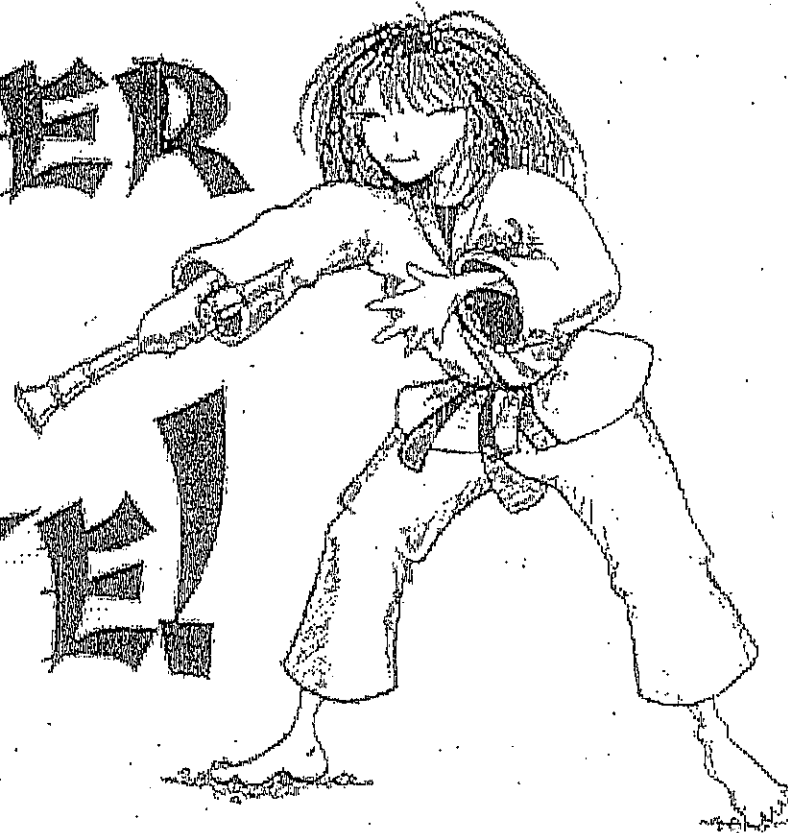


# RECORDER KARATE!



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

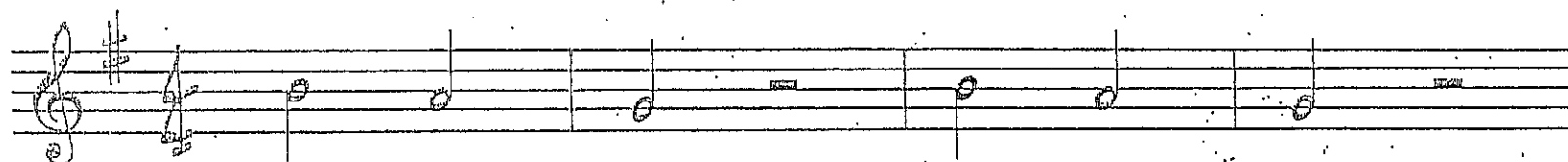
TEACHER \_\_\_\_\_

# 1 - White Belt Hot Cross Buns

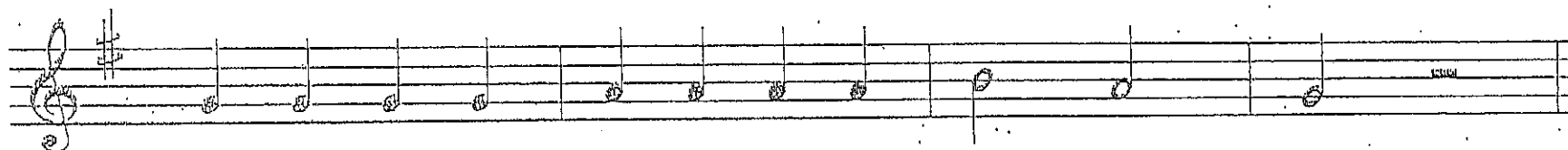
Pitches: GAB

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Traditional

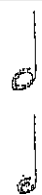


Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!



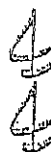
One a pen - ny, two a pen - ny, hot cross buns!

New things to learn for the White Belt song:

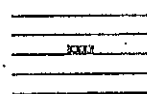


half note = 2 beats

quarter note = 1 beat



time signature =  
4 beats in each  
measure



half rest =  
2 beats of  
silence

new  
notes:

G

A

B



counting:

1			
1	2	3	4

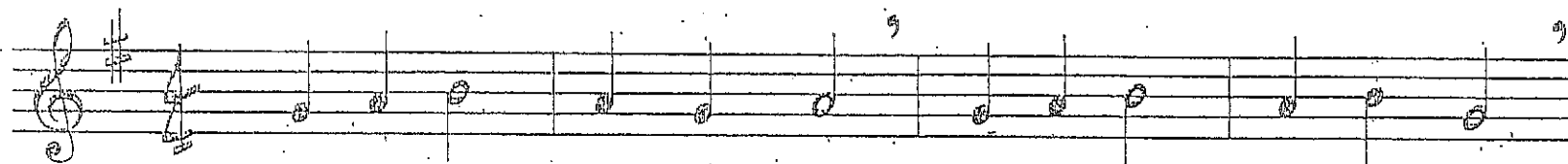
# 2 - Yellow Belt

## Gently Sleep

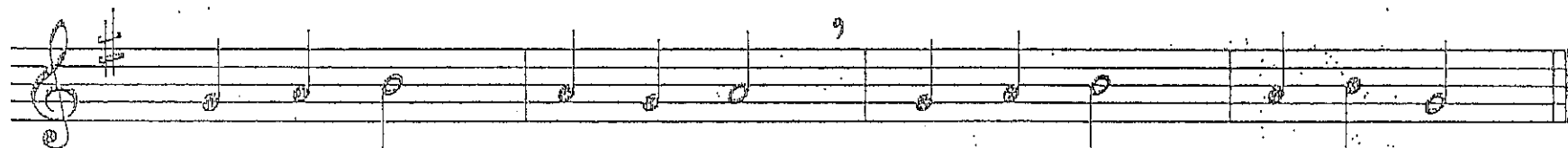
Pitches: GAB

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Traditional  
lyrics by Barb Philipak



Gent-ly sleep, my sweet child. Gent-ly sleep, with that smile.



Gent-ly sleep, lit-tle one. Gent-ly sleep, day is done.

New thing to learn for the Yellow Belt song:

⁹ breath mark When you see this symbol, take a breath.  
Try only to take a breath every two measures.

# 3 - Orange Belt

## Merrily We Roll Along

Pitches: GAB

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording:

Traditional.

The image shows two staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp, F#). The first staff contains the melody for the first line of the song, with lyrics 'Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long.' The second staff contains the melody for the second line, with lyrics 'Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, o'er the deep blue sea.' The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, accessible style suitable for a children's song.

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

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

# 4 - Green Belt It's Raining

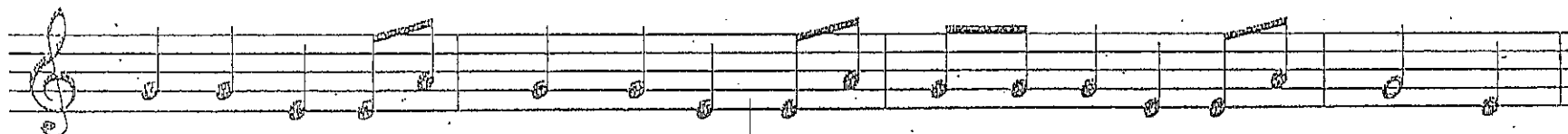
Pitches: E GA

7 beats introduction  
on recording

Traditional



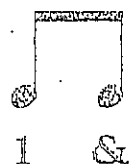
It's rain - ing, it's pour - ing, the old man is snor - ing.



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:

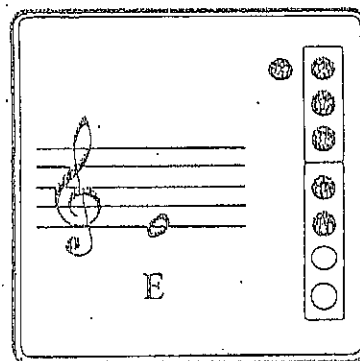
new rhythm:



two eighth notes =  
1 beat

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

new  
note:



counting:

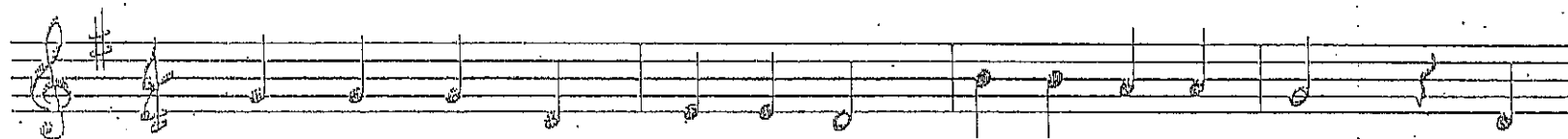
o							
o				o			
o		o		o		o	
o or o				o or o			
1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&

# 5 - Purple Belt

## Old MacDonald Had A Farm

4 measures (16 beats) introduction  
on recording

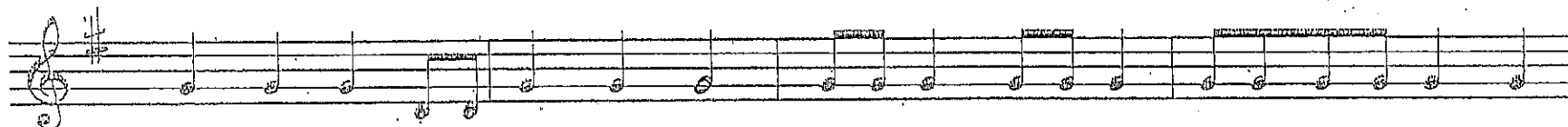
Traditional



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

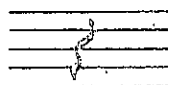


chick chick here. And a chick chick there. Here a chick, there a chick. Ev'-ry-where a chick chick.



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

New things to learn for the Purple Belt song:

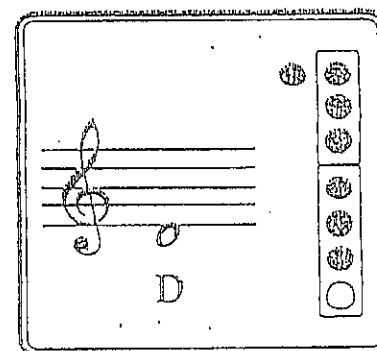


quarter rest = 1 beat of silence



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:



# 6 - Blue Belt

Pitches: GABC'D'

## When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction  
on recording

Traditional

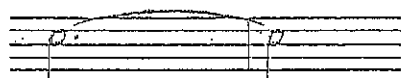
Oh, when the saints — go march - ing , in, — oh, when the

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: whole note = 4 beats

new  
notes:

C'

D'

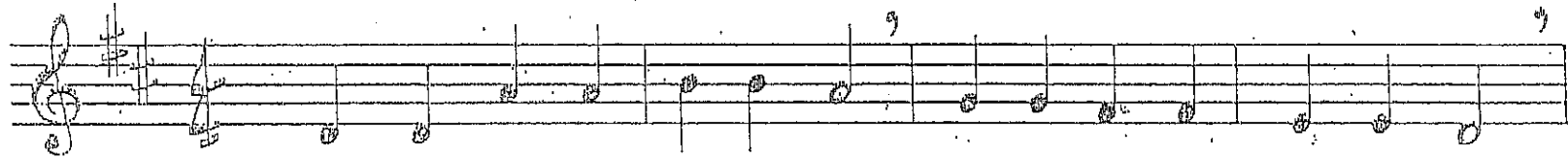
# 7 - Red Belt

Pitches: DEF#GAB

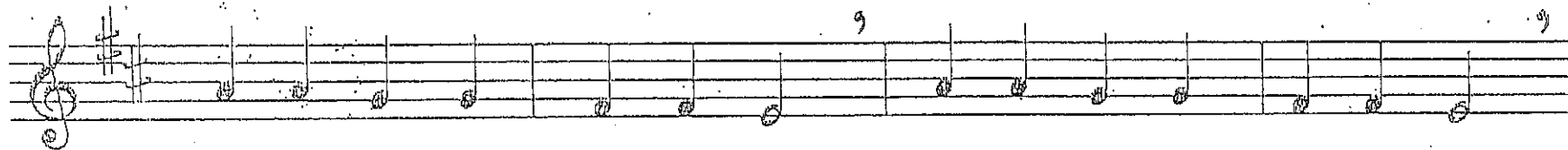
## Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

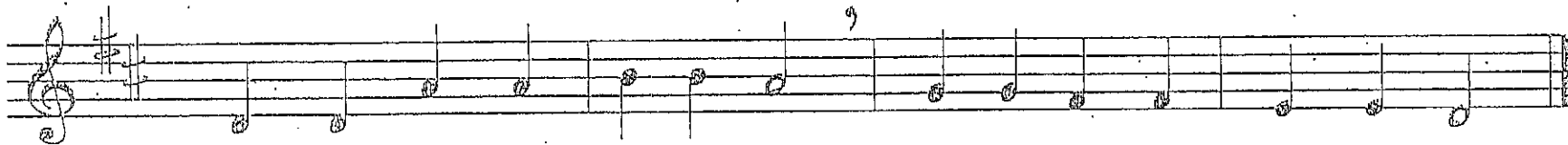
Traditional



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



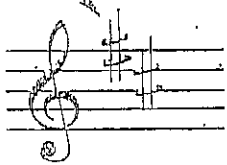
Up a - bove the world so high, like a dia - mond in the sky!



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

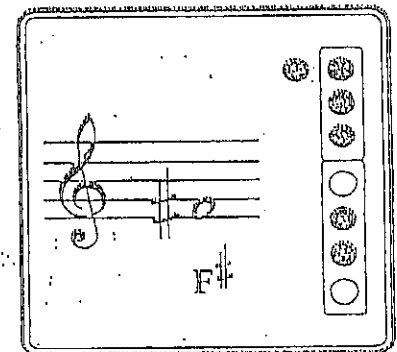
New things to learn for the Red Belt song:

key signature



These sharps (F#), 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

Pitches: DE GAB D'

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— 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.



$$1 + 1/2 = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ beats}$$









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.

3  
4

		
		
		
1	2	3

counting:

# 9 - Black Belt Ode To Joy

Pitches: D G A B C' D'

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven



# 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.

