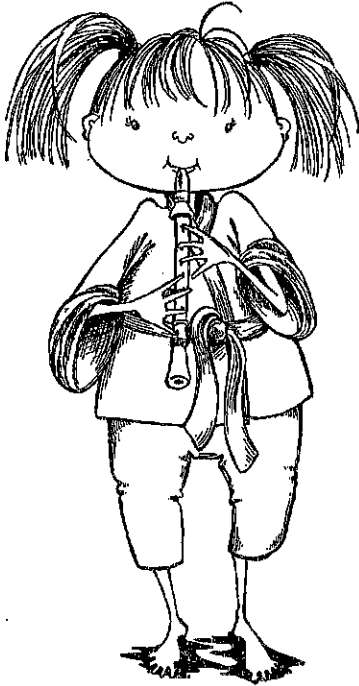


# Recorder Karate



# 1



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 \_\_\_\_\_

# Steps to Earn a Belt

- ✓ Each new piece introduces a new note, new rhythm or a new musical term. Check the bottom of the page for new information.
- ✓ Look for the new notes, rhythm, or musical term in the piece of music.
- ✓ Clap and count the rhythm using syllables (1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & etc.)
- ✓ Clap and speak the note names (B-A-G, etc.) in rhythm.
- ✓ “Chinger” (finger the notes with the recorder on your chin) and say or sing the note names in rhythm.
- ✓ Play the notes in rhythm. Start slow and increase in speed later.
- ✓ Play for your belt ONLY after you have learned the piece.
- ✓ I use the following grading rubric. You must get a 5, 4 or 3 to earn your belt.

Grade	Description
5	Plays with very few mistakes and good tone & rhythm
4	Plays with a few mistakes in pitches or rhythm
3	Plays with several mistakes in pitches or rhythm
2	Plays with many mistakes in pitches or rhythm
1	Plays with many mistakes in pitches or rhythm, poor tone, many starts and stops, and/or seems very unsure of fingerings.

# 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.

Diagram showing the fingering for note C. The note C is on the first line of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows all holes covered (black circles) except for the thumbhole (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note D. The note D is on the second line of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows all holes covered (black circles) except for the thumbhole (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note E. The note E is on the second space of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows all holes covered (black circles) except for the thumbhole (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note F. The note F is on the third line of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows all holes covered (black circles) except for the thumbhole (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note F#. The note F# is on the third space of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows all holes covered (black circles) except for the thumbhole (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note G. The note G is on the third space of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows the first three holes covered (black circles) and the last three holes open (white circles), with the thumbhole open (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note A. The note A is on the fourth line of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows the first three holes covered (black circles) and the last three holes open (white circles), with the thumbhole open (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note B. The note B is on the fourth space of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows the first three holes covered (black circles) and the last three holes open (white circles), with the thumbhole open (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note C'. The note C' is on the first line of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows the first three holes covered (black circles) and the last three holes open (white circles), with the thumbhole open (white circle).

Diagram showing the fingering for note D'. The note D' is on the second line of the treble clef. The fingering chart shows the first three holes covered (black circles) and the last three holes open (white circles), with the thumbhole open (white circle).

Pitches: GAB

# 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

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:

’ **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

Traditional

Musical notation for the introduction, consisting of two measures in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a treble clef staff. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter).

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

Musical notation for the main melody, consisting of two measures in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a treble clef staff. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter).

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

# 4 - Green Belt

Pitches: E GA

## It's Raining

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:**

4 4

counting:  
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:** D



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:** 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

Pitches: DE GAB D'

## 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— 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.

**3 4**

			
			
			
1	2	3	

**counting:**

# 9 - Black Belt

Pitches: D GABC'D'

# Ode To Joy

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

The image displays four staves of musical notation for the introduction of 'Ode To Joy'. The first staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues with quarter notes on B4, A4, G4, and F#4. The third staff features a quarter note on E4, followed by quarter notes on D4, C4, and B3. The fourth staff concludes with a quarter note on A3, a quarter note on G3, and a final quarter note on F#3. The notation includes stems, beams, and a fermata over the final note.