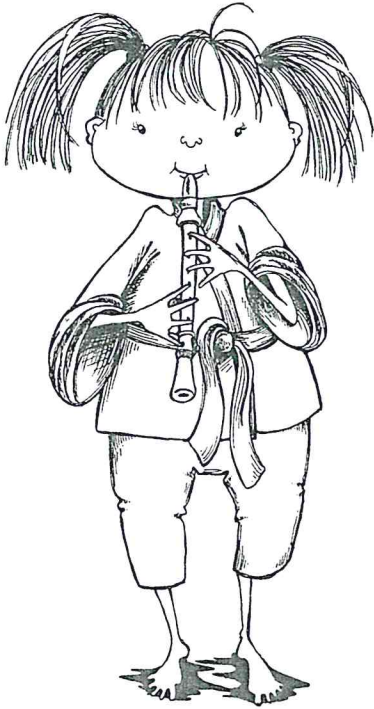


# Recorder Karate



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'

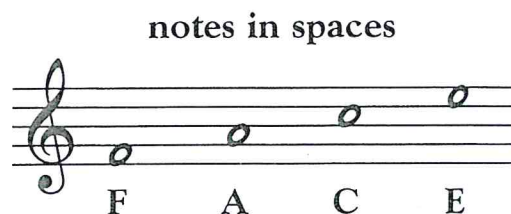
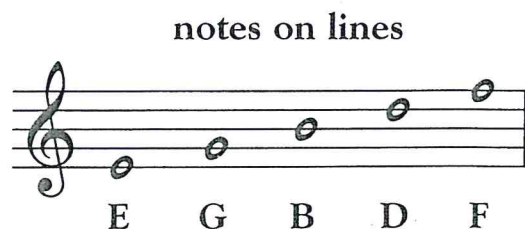
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

# How We Name The Notes

Music is written on a **staff** made up of five lines. Notes are written on these lines or in the spaces between them. They can also be written in the spaces below and above these lines.

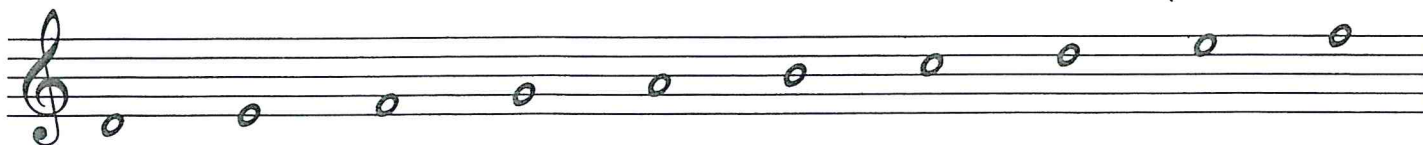
Notes are given names based on the letters of the alphabet from A through G.

Each staff begins with a **clef**. Music for different instruments is written in different clefs. The recorder you are playing uses the **treble** clef. Here are the names of the notes of the staff in treble clef:










It may help you to remember the notes on the lines by remembering the sentence **Every Good Boy Does Fine**. The notes in the spaces spell out the word **FACE**.

Here are the notes on the treble clef that we will use in our recorder music. Fill in their names under the notes.





# How We Count Music

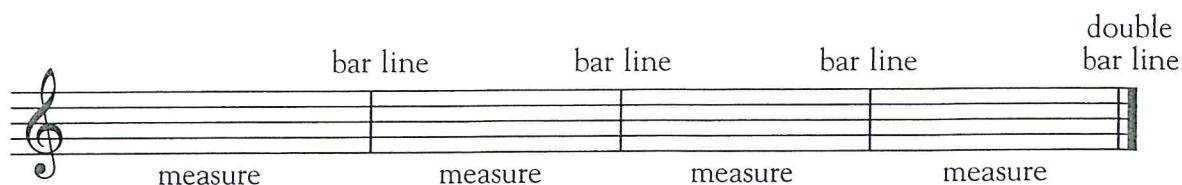
Below are some of the notes we use in music. Each note has a name and a value or length. Here are their American names and values in 4/4 time:

quarter note		(ta)	1 beat
eighth note		(ti)	1/2 beat
eighth note pair		(ti-ti)	1 beat
dotted quarter note		(ta-ee)	1 1/2 beats
half note		(two-oo)	2 beats
dotted half note		(three-ee-ee)	3 beats
whole note		(fo-o-o-or)	4 beats

A rest is a silence. For every note, there is a rest of equal value. Here are some rests we will use in our music:

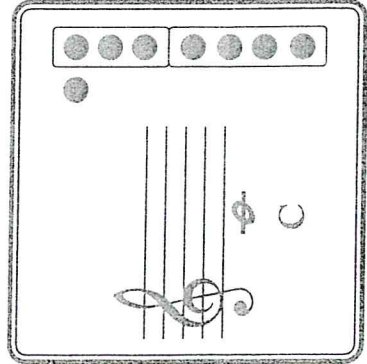
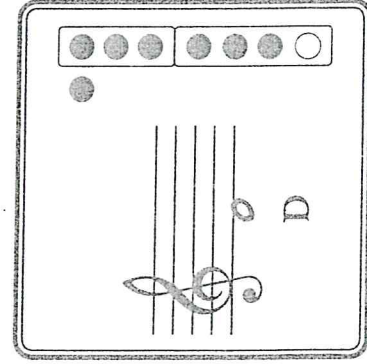
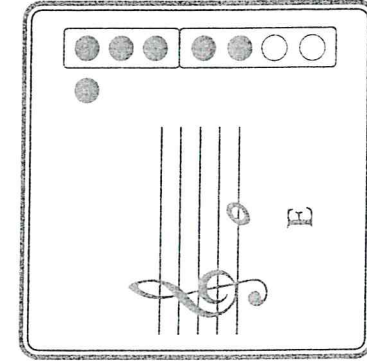
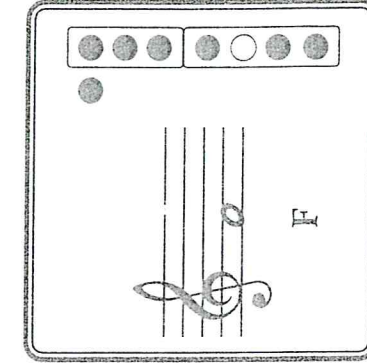
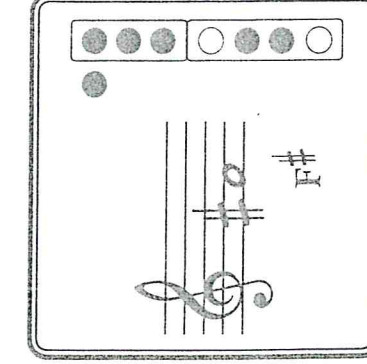
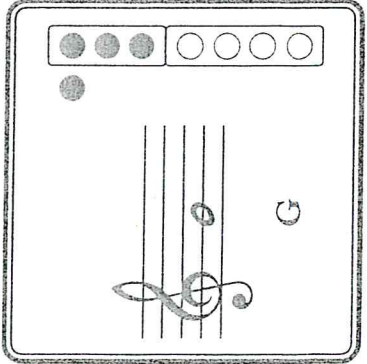
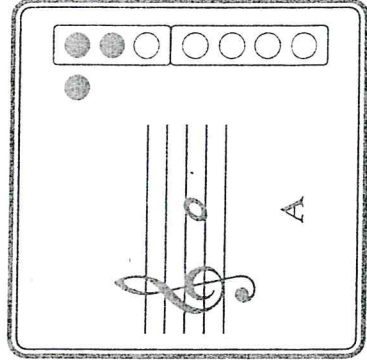
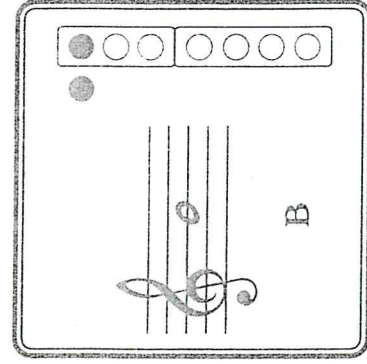
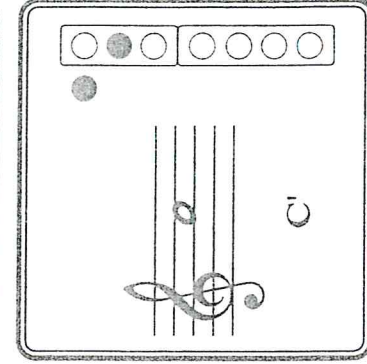
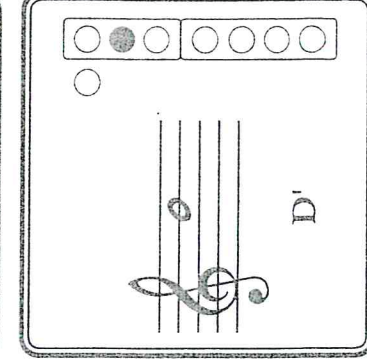
quarter rest		(sh)	1 beat
half rest		(re-est)	2 beats

Music is written so that we read it from left to right and top to bottom, just as we read a book. Our music is divided into sections called **measures** or **bars**. Measures are separated by **bar lines**. A **double bar line** is placed at the end of a song.



# 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.

 <p>C</p>	 <p>D</p>	 <p>E</p>	 <p>F</p>	 <p>F#</p>
 <p>G</p>	 <p>A</p>	 <p>B</p>	 <p>C'</p>	 <p>D'</p>



# I - White Belt

Pitches: GAB

## Hot Cross Buns

2 measures (8 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional

Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!  
 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 = 4/4**  
 4 beats in each measure

**half rest = 2 beats of silence**

**new notes:** G, A, B

**counting:** 1 2 3 4

# 2 - Yellow Belt

Pitches: GAB

## Gently Sleep

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, 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

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

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:**  
E

**counting:**  
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

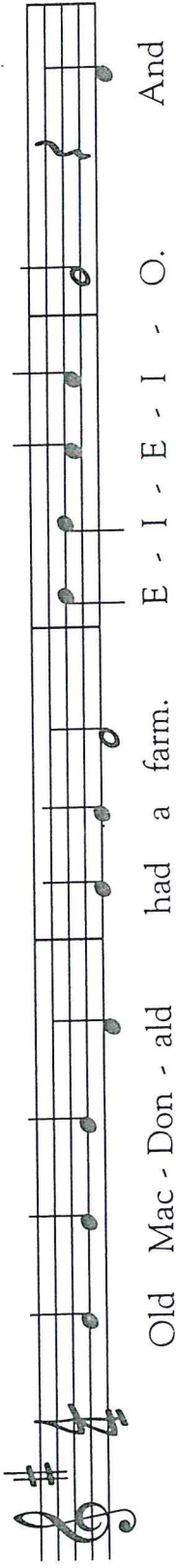


# 5 - Purple Belt

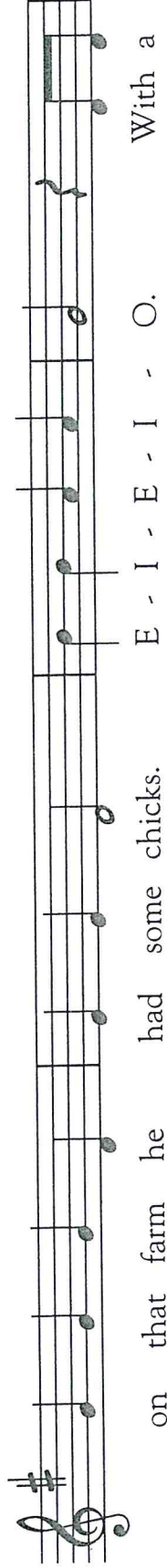
## Old MacDonald Had A Farm

4 measures (16 beats) introduction  
on recording

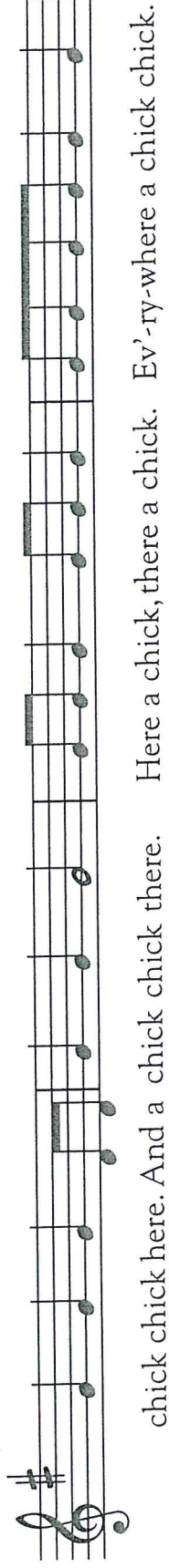
Traditional



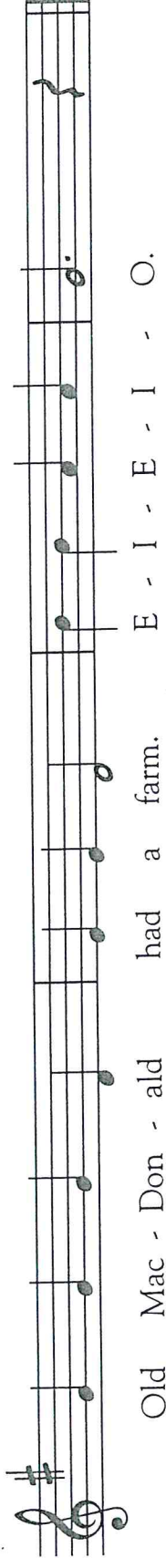
Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O. And



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.

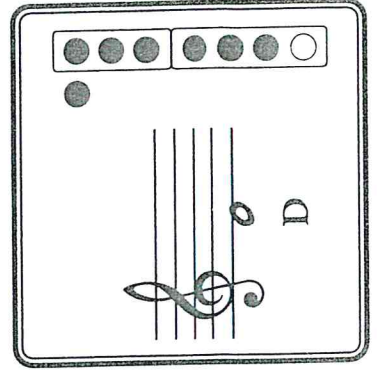
New things to learn for the Purple Belt song:



**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:

# 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

**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 (#), 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.

$1 + 1/2 = 1 \frac{1}{2}$  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.

counting: 1 2 3



# 9 - Black Belt Ode To Joy

Pitches: D GABC'D'

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 the key signature (one sharp, F#) and the treble clef. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The second staff continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The third staff continues with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. The fourth staff concludes with a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. The notation includes stems, beams, and a final bar line.