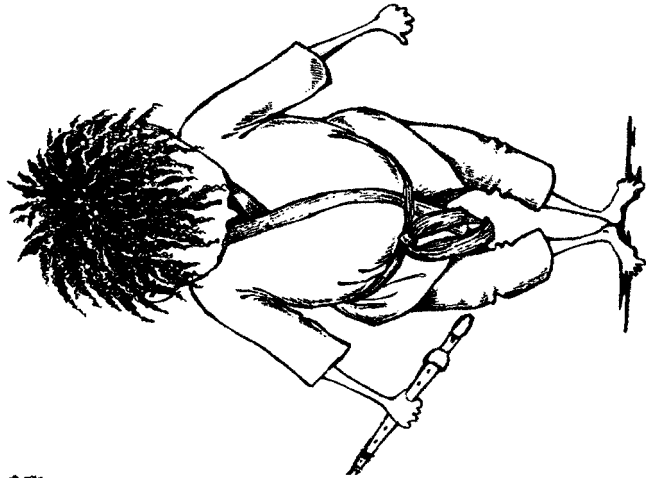
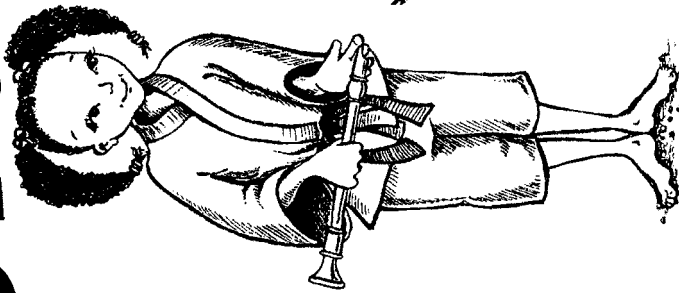


# Recorder Karate



**A Highly Motivational Method For Young Players by Barb Philipak**

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

# Recorder Karate

**White** Hot Cross Buns

GAB

**Yellow** Gently Sleep

GAB

**Orange** Merrily We Roll Along

GAB

**Green** Lucy Locket

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 GABD'

**Black** Ode To Joy

D GABC'D'

# 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

Recorder fingering chart for note C. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note C on the first line. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'C'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first three keys are closed (black dots), and the last four keys are open (white circles). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note D. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note D on the second line. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'D'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first four keys are closed (black dots), and the last two keys are open (white circles). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note E. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note E on the third line. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'E'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first five keys are closed (black dots), and the last two keys are open (white circles). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note F. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note F on the fourth line. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'F'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first five keys are closed (black dots), and the last two keys are open (white circles). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note F sharp. The chart shows a treble clef with a sharp sign and a quarter note F sharp on the fourth line. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'F sharp'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first three keys are closed (black dots), the fourth key is open (white circle), and the last three keys are closed (black dots). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note G. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note G on the second space. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'G'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first three keys are closed (black dots), and the last three keys are open (white circles). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note A. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note A on the third space. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'A'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first four keys are closed (black dots), and the last two keys are open (white circles). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note B natural. The chart shows a treble clef with a flat sign and a quarter note B natural on the fourth space. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'B nat'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first four keys are closed (black dots), the fifth key is open (white circle), and the last two keys are closed (black dots). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note B. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note B on the fourth space. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'B'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first key is closed (black dot), and the other five keys are open (white circles). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note C prime. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note C prime on the first line. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'C prime'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first key is open (white circle), and the other five keys are closed (black dots). A black dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note D prime. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note D prime on the second line. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'D prime'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: the first key is open (white circle), and the other five keys are closed (black dots). A white dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

Recorder fingering chart for note E prime. The chart shows a treble clef with a quarter note E prime on the third line. Below the staff is a box with the letter 'E prime'. Underneath is a diagram of the recorder keys: all six keys are closed (black dots). A white dot on the left indicates the left hand's position.

# 1 - 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

G

A

B

new notes:

counting:

1 2 3 4

Pitches: GAB

## 2 - Yellow Belt

# Gently Sleep

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eight quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and F#4. A breath mark (an apostrophe) is placed above the first measure. The lyrics 'Gent - ly sleep, my sweet child.' are written below the staff.

Traditional  
lyrics by Barb Philipak

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

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eight quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and F#4. A breath mark (an apostrophe) is placed above the first measure. The lyrics 'Gent - ly sleep, lit - tle one. Gent - ly sleep, day is done.' are written below the staff.

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

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 Lucy Locket

Traditional

Recorder

Lu cy Lock et lost her pock et; Kit ty Fi sher found it. Not a pen ny was there in it, on ly rib bon 'round it!

Recorder

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:**



Pitches: DE GAB

# 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

# 6 - Blue Belt


Pitches: GABC'D'

# When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction  
on recording

Traditional

## 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'

new notes:

D'

Pitches: DEF#GAB

## 7 - Red Belt

# Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

2 measures (8 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional

Musical notation for the first line of the song, including a 2-measure introduction and the first line of the melody.

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

Musical notation for the second line of the song, including the second line of the melody.

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

Musical notation for the third line of the song, including the third line of the melody.

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

Musical notation showing a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

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:

Musical notation showing a new note, F#, on a staff.

Pitches: DE GAB D'

# 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 - 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:

Pitches: D GABC'D'

# 9 - Black Belt

## Ode To Joy

Ludwig van Beethoven

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

The image displays four staves of musical notation for the introduction of 'Ode To Joy'. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of a sequence of notes: the first staff contains a whole note G4, followed by a dotted quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a whole note G4. The second staff contains a dotted quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a whole note G4. The third staff contains a dotted quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a whole note G4. The fourth staff contains a dotted quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a whole note G4.