

Recorder Karate

Song List

3rd Degree

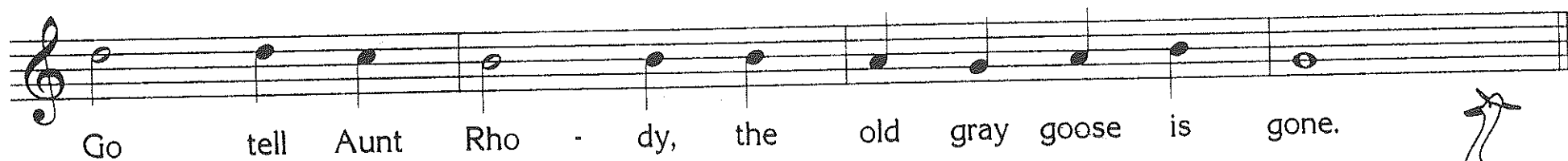
1. (white) Go Tell Aunt Rhody
2. (yellow) Rockin' Recorders
3. (orange) Chi Chi Cha Cha
4. (green) It's Raining
5. (purple) Old MacDonald . . .
6. (blue) When the Saints . . .
7. (red) Twinkle, Twinkle . . .
8. (brown) Amazing Grace
9. (black) Ode to Joy

White Belt - 3rd Degree



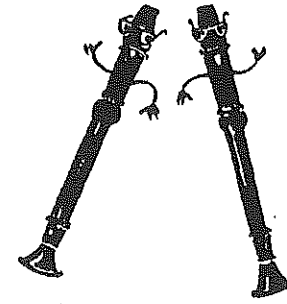
GO TELL AUNT RHODY

American Folk Tune



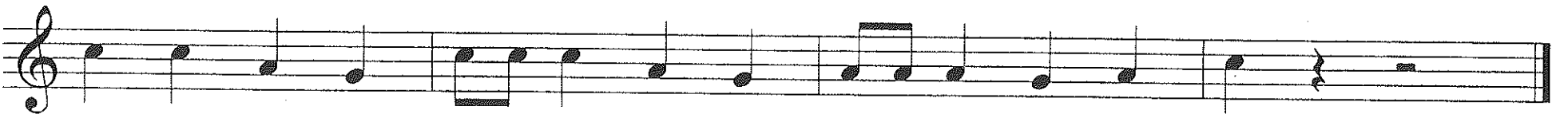
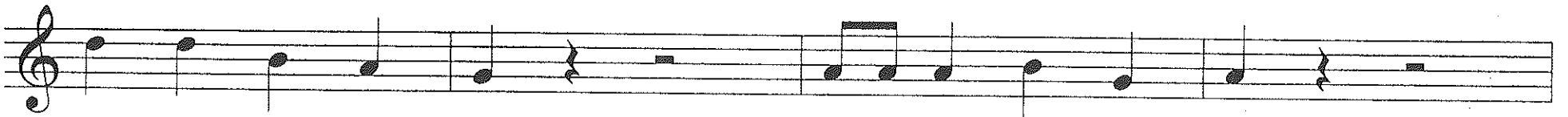
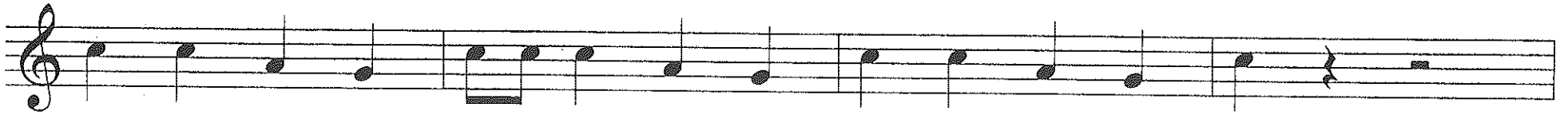
Yellow Belt - 3rd Degree

ROCKIN' RECORDERS



Medium Rock Tempo

Ed Sueta

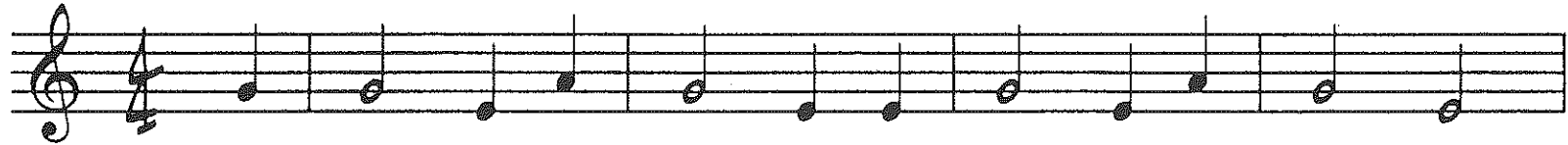


Green Belt - 3rd Degree

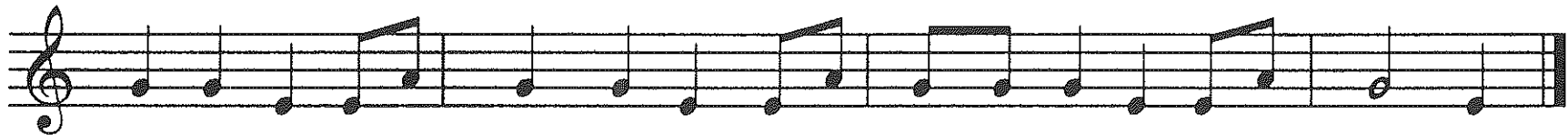
It's Raining

7 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional



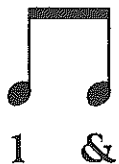
It's rain - ing, it's pour - ing, the old man is snor - ing.



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:

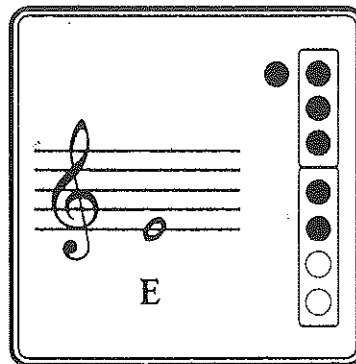
new rhythm:



two eighth notes =
1 beat

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

new
note:



counting:

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

Purple Belt - 3rd Degree

Old MacDonald Had A Farm

4 measures (16 beats) introduction
on recording

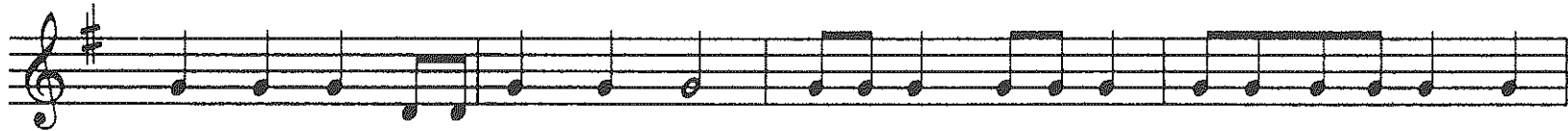
Traditional



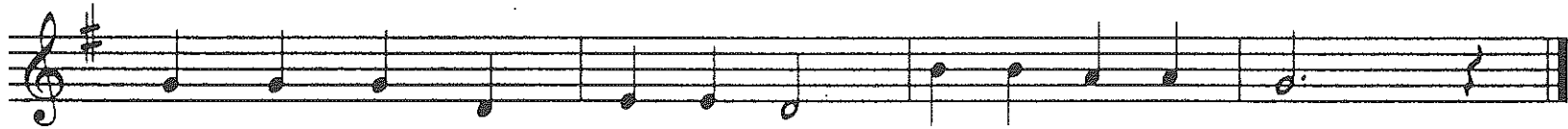
Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O. And



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:

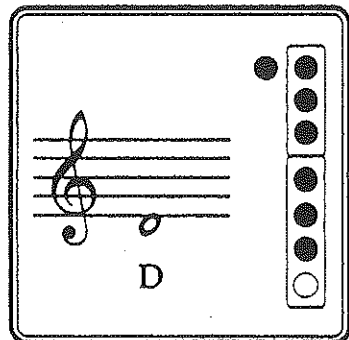


quarter rest = 1 beat of silence



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:



Blue Belt - 3rd Degree

When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction
on recording


Traditional

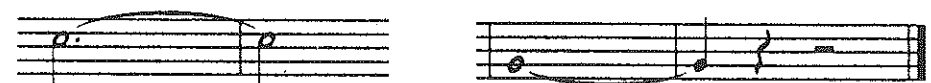
Oh, when the saints _____ go march - ing in, _____ oh, when the

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'

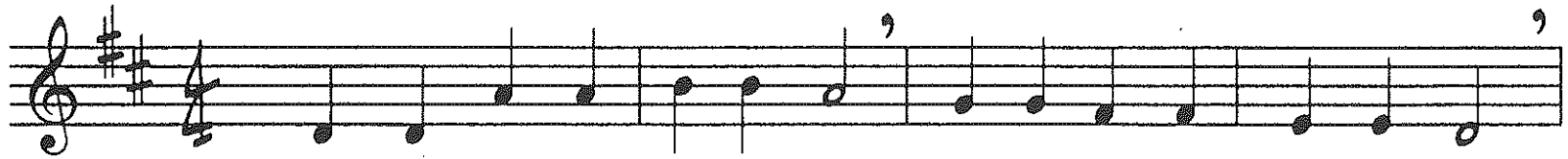
D'

Red Belt - 3rd Degree

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

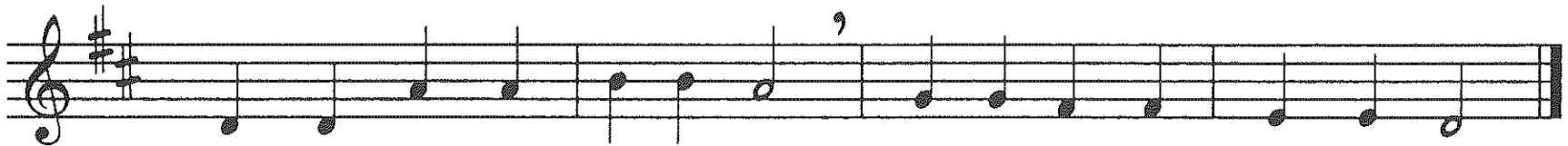
Traditional



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



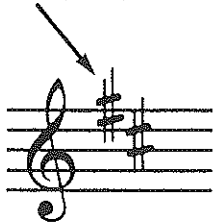
Up a - bove the world so high, like a dia - mond in the sky!



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

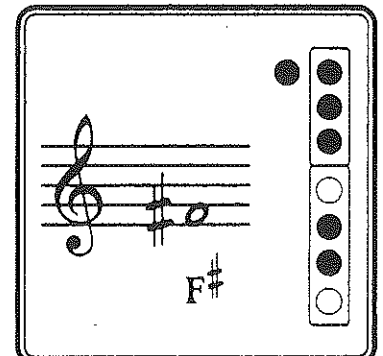
New things to learn for the Red Belt song:

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:



Brown Belt - 3rd Degree

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.

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

3
4

1	2	3

counting:

Black Belt - 3rd Degree

Ode To Joy

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

The musical notation consists of four staves of music in D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a sharp sign for F#, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on D4 and proceeds through a series of eighth and quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The second staff continues the melody with D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The third staff continues with D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The fourth staff continues with D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The notation includes various note values such as quarter, eighth, and dotted notes, and rests.