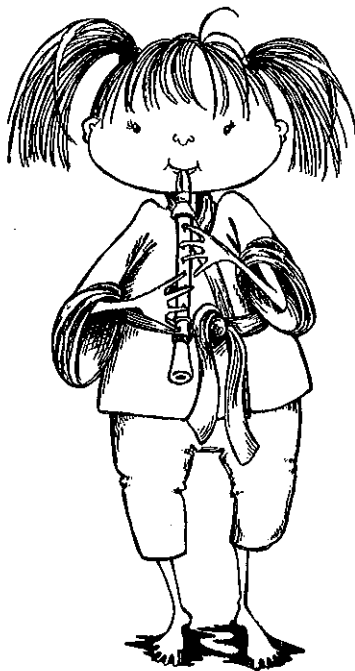


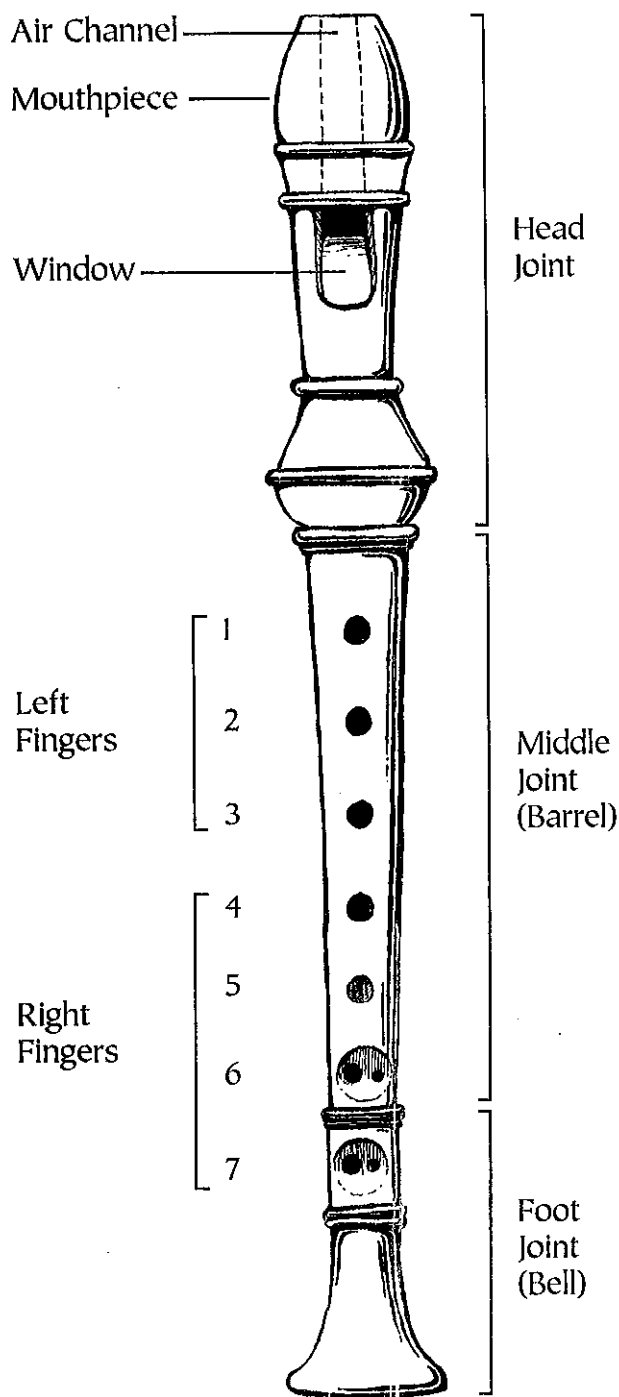
# Recorder Karate



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 To Hold The Recorder



- All recorders have a thumb hole in the back and seven holes down the front. Some recorders have double holes on the bottom two holes.

- The left hand is placed at the top of the recorder, which is by the mouthpiece. The left hand covers the thumb hole in the back of the recorder and the first three holes. The pinkie finger of the left hand is never used and should be held away from the recorder.

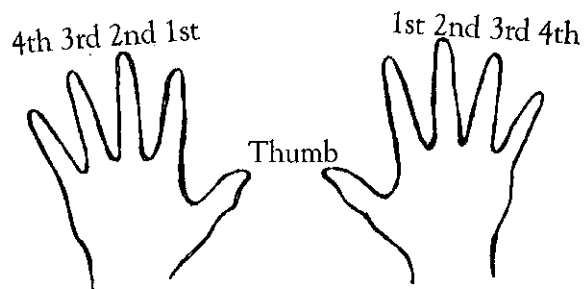
- The right hand is placed at the bottom of the recorder. The right thumb is used to balance the recorder and is placed between the 4th and 5th holes on the back. The right hand fingers cover the four holes near the bottom of the recorder.

- Cover the holes completely with the flat, fleshy pad of your fingers, NOT the fingertips.

- Fingers should be slightly curved.

- Fingers that are not being used to cover holes should be held a little distance above their holes so they are ready to quickly play the next note.

- Hold your recorder at a 45-degree angle. Your elbows should be slightly away from your body. Make sure to sit up straight!



# How To Play The Recorder

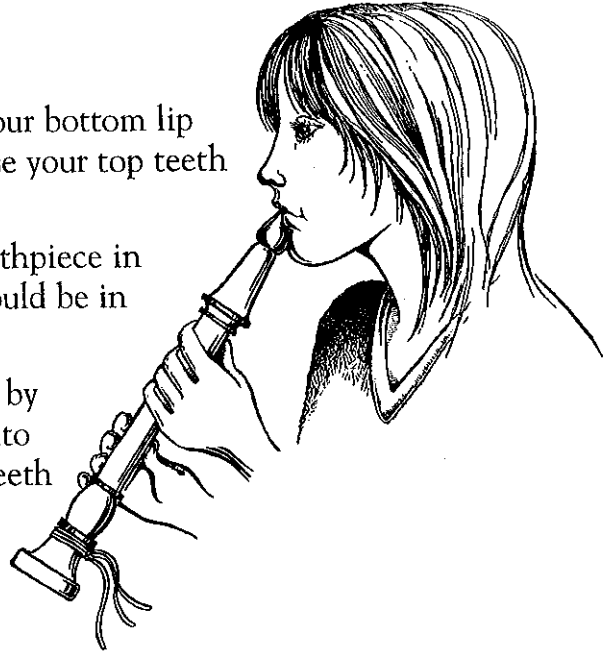
## How To Place The Recorder In Your Mouth

- Place the mouthpiece of the recorder on your bottom lip and in front of your bottom teeth. Do NOT close your top teeth down on to the mouthpiece.

- Make sure not to put too much of the mouthpiece in your mouth. Only the tip of the mouthpiece should be in your mouth.

- Press down very gently with your upper lip by whispering “mmm.” This will put your mouth into the correct position. Be careful not to let your teeth or your tongue touch the mouthpiece.

- Make sure that your lips stay firm around the mouthpiece. Don't open and close your mouth on each note. This will avoid air leaks.



## Breath/Air Pressure

- Blow softly but with a steady air stream. Little air is required. Blowing too hard produces an obnoxious noise.

## Use The “Steamy Window Trick”

- Blow on your hand as if you are steaming up the car window without someone near you hearing. (You don't want them to hear you blow.) The air should be warm and should not be heard. Blow this same way into your recorder.

- As you blow into the recorder, start the breath by whispering “tu.” This is called “tonguing” and your teacher will explain more about this in the future.

## Two Main Causes For Squeaks

- If you squeak, you may be blowing too hard. Try to blow with a very steady air stream.

- Another common reason for squeaks is that your fingers may not be covering the holes completely. Remember: **Leaks Cause Squeaks.** Keep trying!

### Practice Directions:

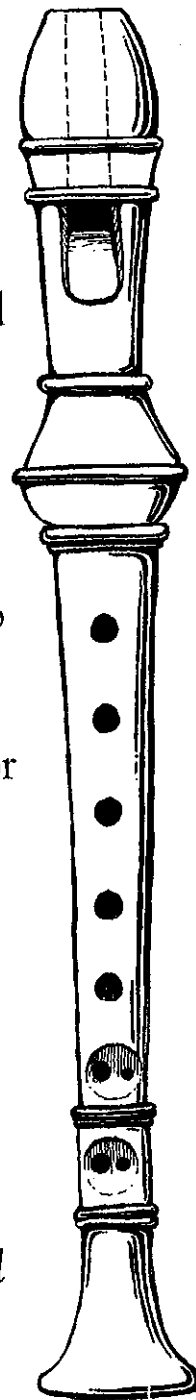
1. Clap and count the rhythm (use 1–2–3–4 or rhythm syllables such as “ta” and “ti-ti”).
2. Clap and speak the letter names in rhythm.
3. Finger the notes and speak or sing the letter names in rhythm.
4. Play the notes in rhythm. Start slow and increase in speed later.

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# How To Care For Your Recorder

1. Label your recorder and the case with a permanent marker. That way, if you leave it somewhere, it can be returned to you.
2. After playing, wipe the moisture from the inside of your recorder with a small piece of cotton cloth tied onto a cleaning rod. Do NOT use tissue or paper towel because these will fall to pieces inside your recorder and would be very difficult to remove.
3. Clean the mouthpiece of your recorder with an old toothbrush or a pipe cleaner. It is important to keep the mouthpiece clean.
4. Plastic recorders can be washed in the dishwasher or in warm, soapy water once in a while.
5. If your recorder is hard to take apart or put back together, you may use a little joint grease or petroleum jelly on the joints.
6. Keep your recorder in its case when you are not playing it.

*NOTE: If you are playing a wooden recorder, it will need to be cared for in different ways. Talk to your teacher before doing anything to a wooden recorder.*



Pitches: GAB

# 1 - White Belt 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 beats in each measure

half rest = 2 beats of silence

G

A

B

counting:

new notes:





Pitches: E GA

# 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.

The image shows two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the melody for the first line of the song, and the second staff contains the melody for the second line. The lyrics are written below the notes.

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:**

# 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.

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.

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:

Pitches: GABC'D'

## 6 - Blue Belt

# 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

new notes:

C'

D'

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.

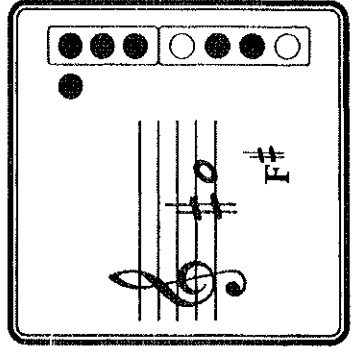
### New things to learn for the Red Belt song:

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:



Pitches: DE GAB D'

# 8 - Brown Belt Amazing Grace

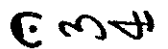
5 beats introduction  
on recording

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.

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

1 2 3

3 4

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' by Ludwig van Beethoven. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff shows the initial two measures, which are marked as an introduction on a recording. The notation consists of a sequence of notes: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), and D5 (quarter). The second staff continues the melody with a dotted quarter note D5, followed by an eighth note C5, and then a quarter note B4. The third staff continues with a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The fourth staff concludes the introduction with a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3.