

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>

Pitches: GAB

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:

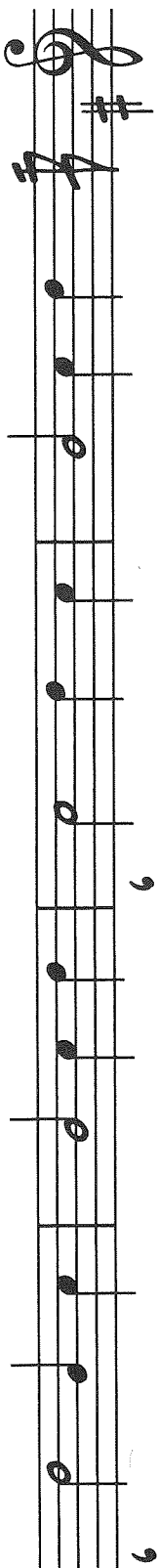
0			
1			
2			
3			
4			

Pitches: GAB

2 - Yellow Belt

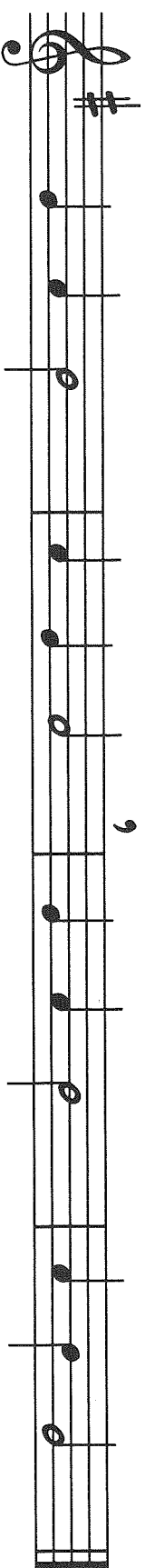
Gently Sleep

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, 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.

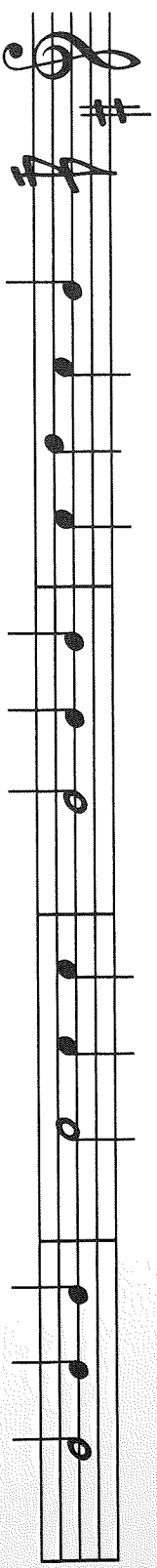
3 - Orange Belt

Pitches: GAB

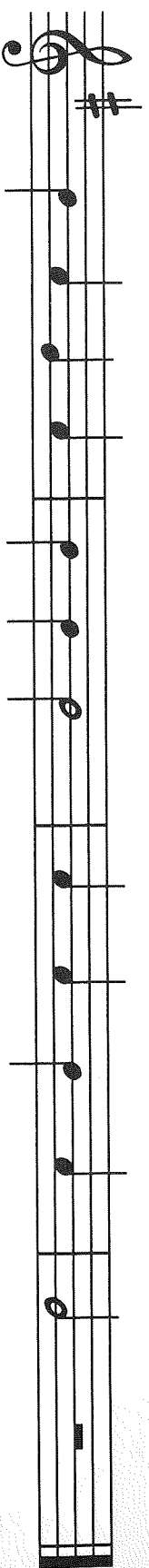
Merrily We Roll Along

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional



Musical notation for the first staff of the song. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The lyrics 'Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long.' are written below the staff.



Musical notation for the second staff of the song. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The lyrics 'Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, o'er the deep blue sea.' are written below the staff.

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:

E

counting:

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
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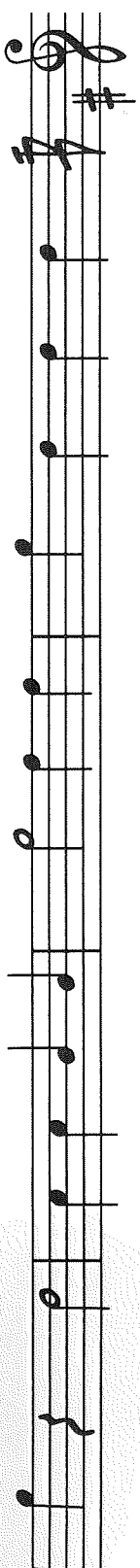
5 - Purple Belt

Pitches: DE GAB

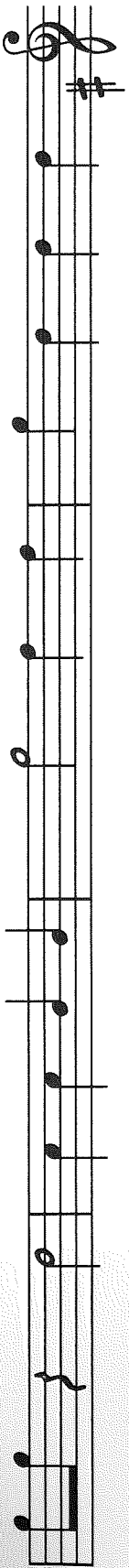
Old MacDonald Had A Farm

4 measures (16 beats) introduction
on recording

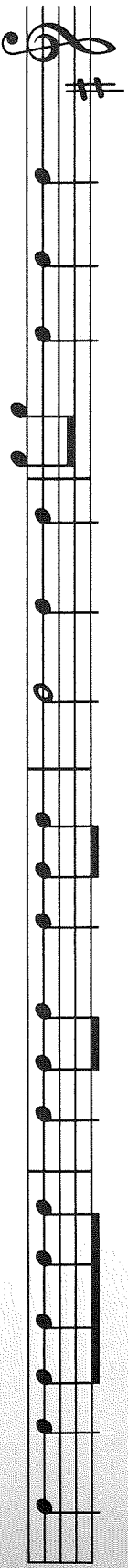
Traditional



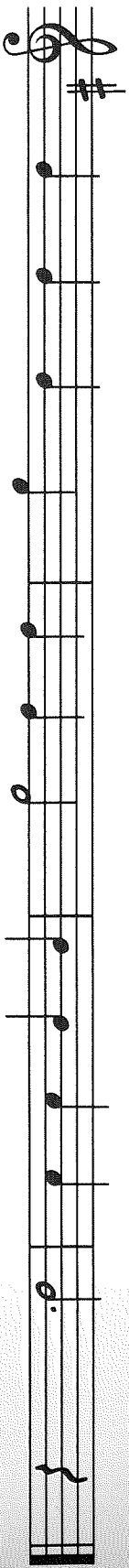
Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O. And



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:

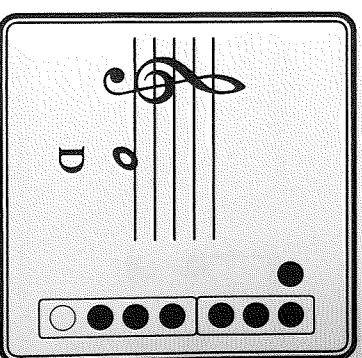


quarter rest = 1 beat of silence



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

Pitches: GABC'D'

When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional

Oh, when the saints go march - ing in, Oh, I want to be in that num - ber, when the saints go march - ing in.

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'

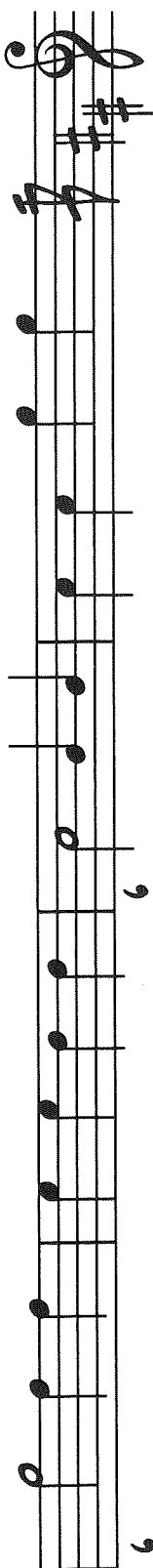
D'

7 - Red Belt Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

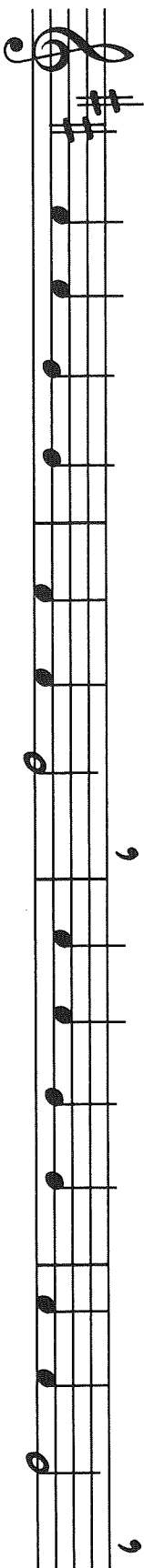
Pitches: DEF[#]GAB

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

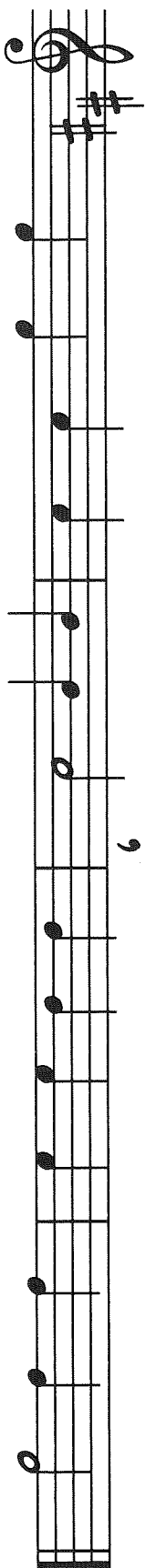
Traditional



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

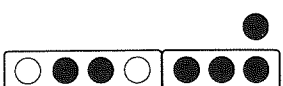


These sharps (#), when placed at the beginning of a line, are for all C's and F's in the song. This is called a **key signature**. However, since there are no C's in this song, you only have to remember to play every F in this song as F#.

new
note:



F#



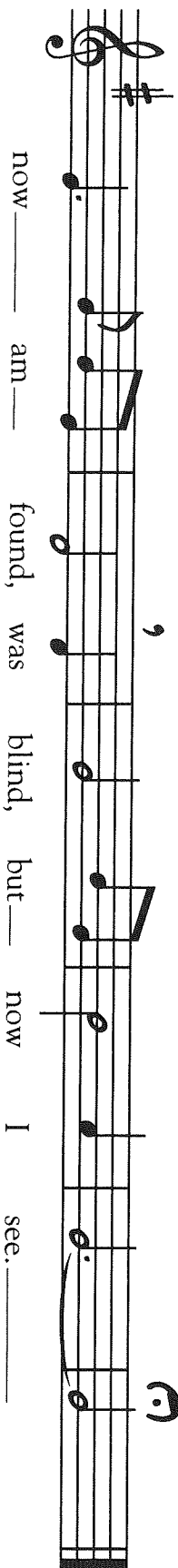
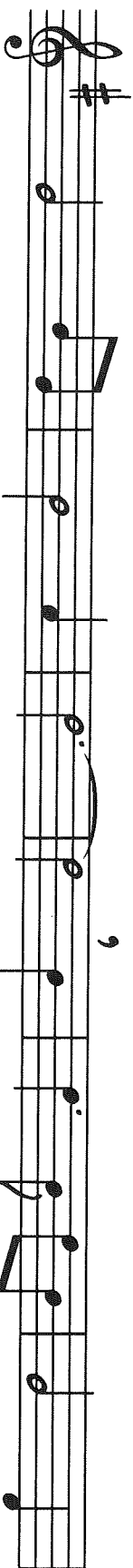
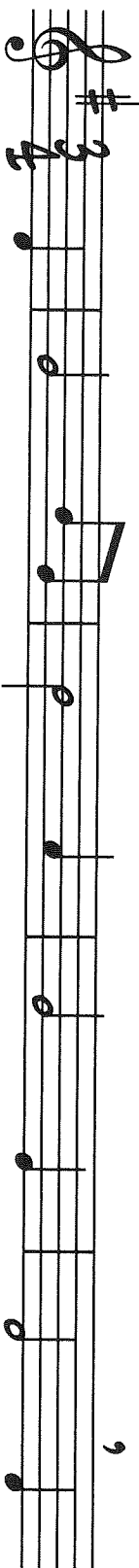
8 - Brown Belt

Pitches: DE GAB D'

5 beats introduction
on recording

Amazing Grace

Traditional



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

counting:

3
4

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'. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The first staff ends with a double bar line. The second and third staves end with a fermata. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line.