

Grade 6- Recorder Karate

White Belt: Old Blue

Yellow Belt: Oh When the Saints

Orange Belt: New World Symphony

Green Belt: Lavender's Blue

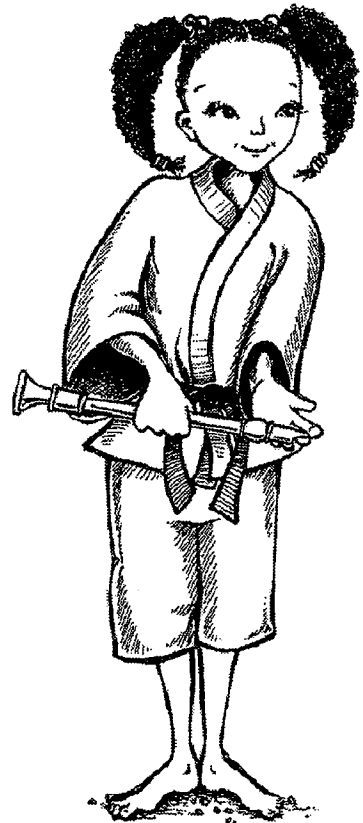
Purple Belt: Home on the Range

Blue Belt: Yoda's Theme

Red Belt: For He's a Jolly Good Fellow

Brown Belt: Mocking Bird

Black Belt: Toreador



Grade 6 - Recorder Belts

White Belt

Old Blue

4 bar intro

I had a dog and his name was Blue. I had a dog and his name was Blue. I had a dog and his name was blue and I bet you five dol-lars he's a good dog too. Here Blue, you good dog you.

Yellow Belt

Oh When The Saints

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

Orange Belt

New World Symphony

by Anton Dvorak

2 bar intro



Green Belt

There is a new note to learn at the bottom of the page. This sign tells you that it is a sharp note.



Lavender's blue



You can find out more about sharp notes below.

English



There is a sharp sign next to the treble clef. It is called the key signature. Find out more below.



Home on the range Purple Belt



This cowboy tune was written in Kansas, America in 1860. It was a favorite of President Roosevelt.

American



Key signatures

When you see a sharp sign at the beginning of a tune, it is called a key signature.

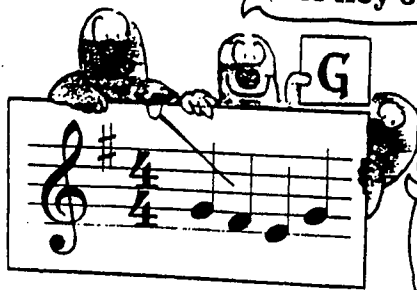
It means that you play an F# whenever you see a note written on an F space or line.

This note is an F#.

A tune with an F# in the key signature is said to be in the key of G.



Tunes without any sharp signs in the key signature are in the key of C.



This key signature saves having a sharp sign written for every F#.



You can find out more about keys on page 32.

Blue Belt

YODA'S THEME

By
JOHN WILLIAMS

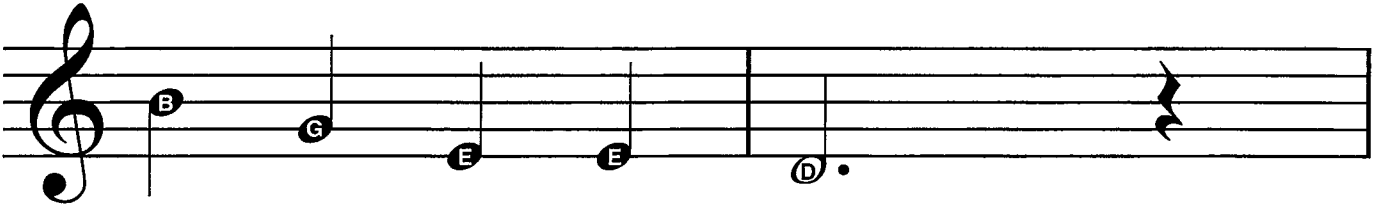
Moderately

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes E4 and C4. The second measure contains a half note A4 and a dotted half note F#4. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first measure. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat sign.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody continues with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes E4 and C4. The second measure contains a dotted quarter note B4 and an eighth note A4. The third measure contains a dotted half note A4. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat sign.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody continues with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes E4 and C4. The second measure contains a half note B4. The third measure contains a half note A4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note F4. The fifth measure contains a quarter note D4. The sixth measure contains a quarter note F4. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat sign.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody continues with a half note E4. The second measure contains a dotted half note G4. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat sign.



This tune is in $\frac{6}{8}$ time. Find out more below.



For he's a jolly good fellow Red Belt



This is an English tune based on a French song.

English/French



$\frac{6}{8}$ time

In $\frac{6}{8}$ time there are six eighth notes to each bar. They are usually written in two groups of three.



Count three beats before you play the anacrusis.



Don't forget to play F# all the way through this tune.



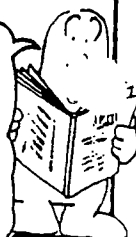
Make the first and fourth beat slightly stronger to help keep the rhythm.



Pauses

A pause sign means you play, or hold, the note for a little longer than normal.

Pauses are often used in songs between verses and chorus.

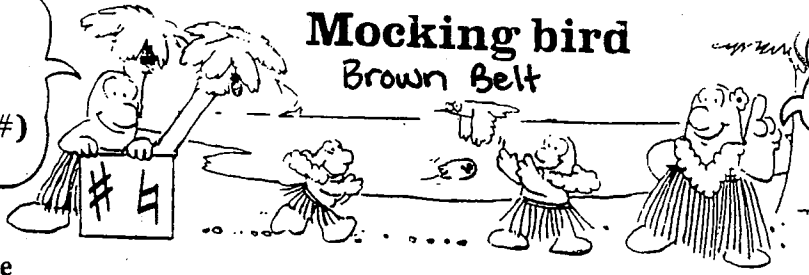


This tune has both C natural (♮) and C sharp (#) in it.

Mocking bird

Brown Belt

When these signs aren't in the key signature they are called accidentals (see page 76).



Andante

Haitian

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a dotted quarter note A4 with a sharp sign (#), and a quarter note B4. The rest of the staff contains eighth notes: C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, and a final half note G4. The dynamic marking *mp* is written below the staff. A checkmark is at the end of the staff.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with a half note G4, a dotted quarter note A4 with a sharp sign (#), and a quarter note B4. The rest of the staff contains eighth notes: C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, and a final half note G4. A checkmark is at the end of the staff.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, and a final half note G4. A checkmark is at the end of the staff.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, and a final half note G4. A checkmark is at the end of the staff.

This tune is from the opera "Carmen" which is set in Spain. A toreador is a bullfighter.

Toreador Black Belt

Bizet was a French composer. He lived from 1838 to 1875.

With a strong beat

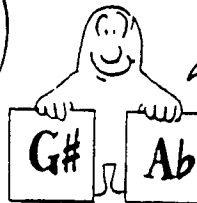
Bizet



Here are five more notes to play.

With these three notes, you cover one of the two holes of the double holes.

Don't forget that sharps also have a "flat" name.



Make sure you leave one hole open.

