

1 - White Belt

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

4/4

counting:

o			
—			
o	—		
o	o	~	~
1	2	3	4

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

Merrily We Roll Along

Pitches: GAB

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

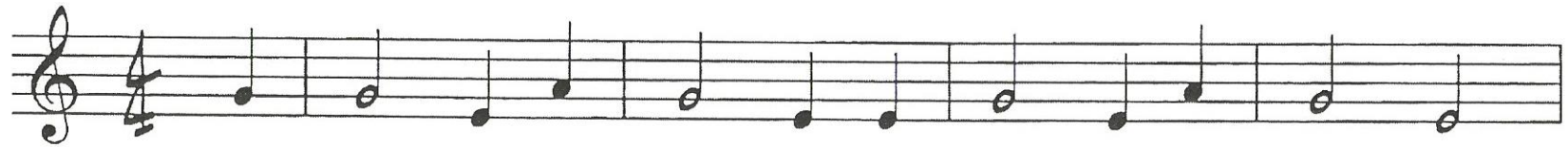


4 - Green Belt It's Raining

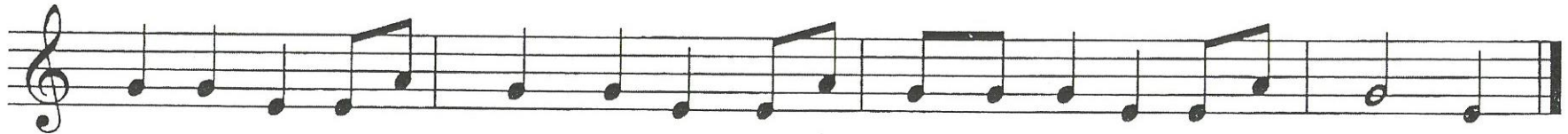
Pitches: E GA

7 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional



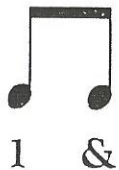
It's rain - ing, it's pour - ing, the old man is snor - ing.



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:

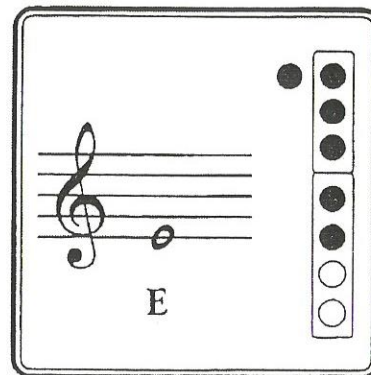
new rhythm:



two eighth notes =
1 beat

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

new
note:



counting:

Diagram illustrating counting patterns for the song, showing two 4/4 time signatures and a sequence of notes with corresponding counting.

4/4							
[Note]				[Note]			
[Note]	[Note]	[Note]	[Note]	[Note]	[Note]	[Note]	[Note]
[Notes]				or	[Notes]		
1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&

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

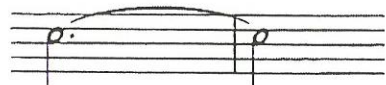
Oh, when the saints go march - ing in, oh, when the

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'

7 - Red Belt

Pitches: DEF[#]GAB

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

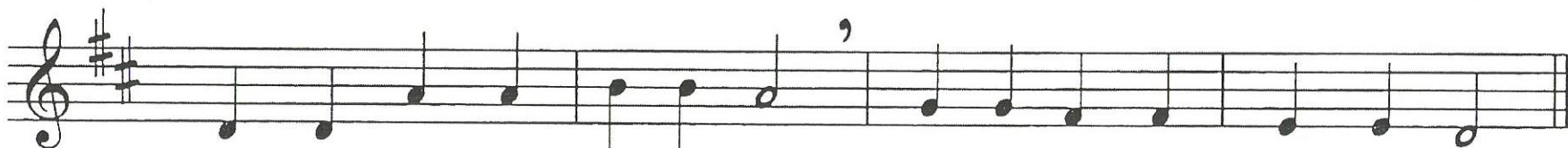
Traditional



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



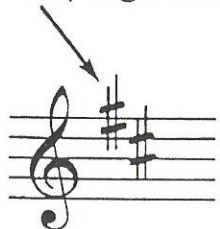
Up a - bove the world so high, like a dia - mond in the sky!



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

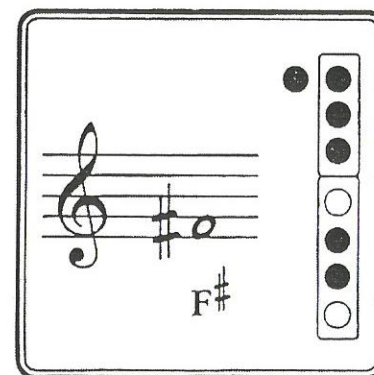
New things to learn for the Red Belt song:

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:



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.

3
4

		
		
		
1	2	3

counting:

9 - Black Belt

Ode To Joy

Pitches: D GABC'D'

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

