

1 - White Belt

Pitches: AB

Hot Cross Buns

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

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:

1	2	3	4

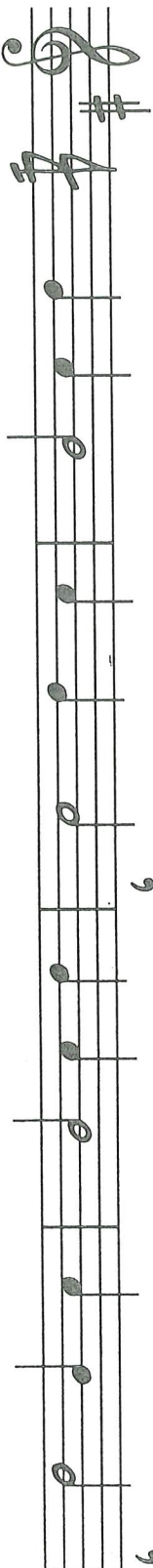
Pitches: GAB

2 - Yellow Belt

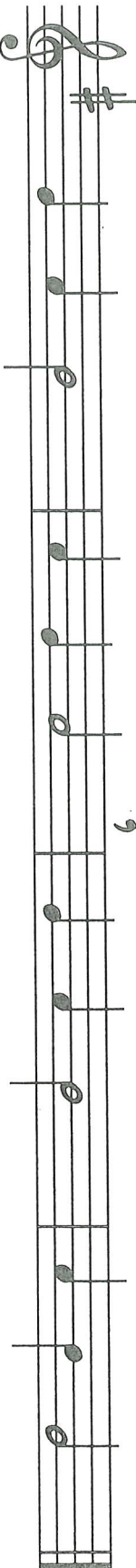
Gently Sleep

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

Merrily We Roll Along

Pitches: GAB

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

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:

E

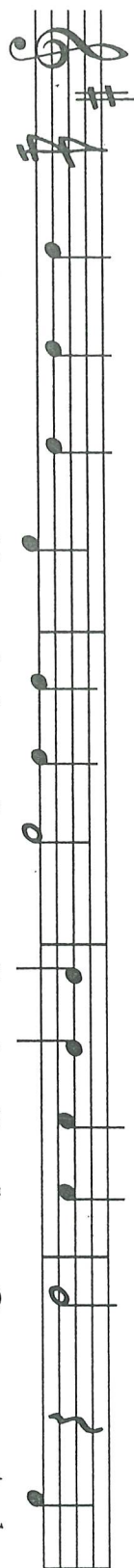
5 - Purple Belt

Pitches: D1 AB

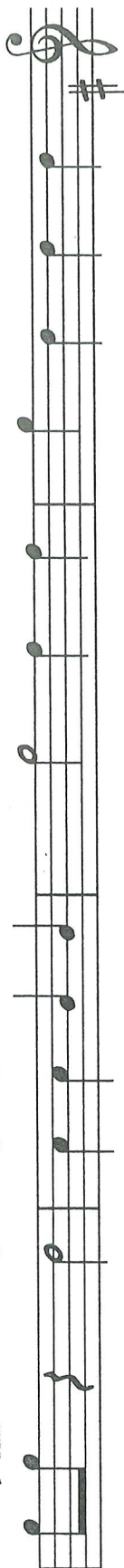
Old MacDonald Had A Farm

4 measures (16 beats) introduction
on recording

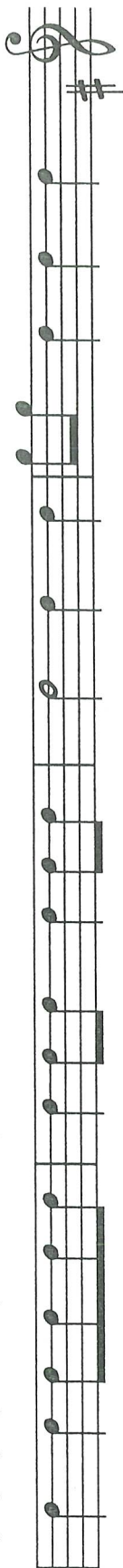
Traditional



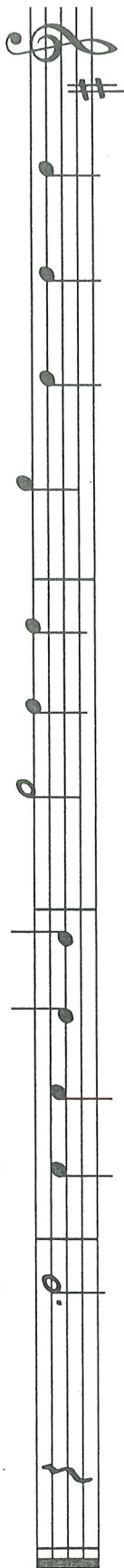
Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O. And



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

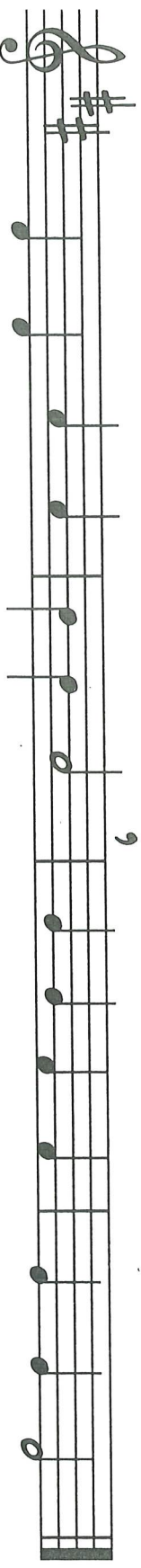
Traditional



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



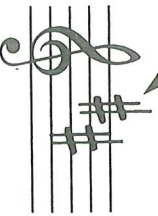
Up a - bove the world so high, like a dia - mond in the sky!



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

Pitches: DE GAB D'

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 = $1 \frac{1}{2}$ beats
Again, the dot adds half the value of that note
and makes it longer.

$1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ beats

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.

counting:

Ode To Joy

Pitches: D GABC'D'

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

The image displays four staves of musical notation, likely for a piece in D major (one sharp, F#). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. This is followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F#5. The staff ends with a quarter note G5, a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note E5.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Continues the melody with a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The staff ends with a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Continues the melody with a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note E3. This is followed by a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a quarter note B2. The staff ends with a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, and a quarter note F#2.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a half note F#2, followed by a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. This is followed by a quarter note C3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note E3. The staff ends with a quarter note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note A3.