

Recorder Karate Visuals

by Hillary Leverton

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.

Diagram for note B: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second line (B4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top two circles are black, and the bottom five are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the second and third circles. A small circle is positioned to the left of the top two circles, representing the thumbhole.

Diagram for note A: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the first space (A4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top three circles are black, and the bottom four are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the third and fourth circles. A small circle is positioned to the left of the top three circles, representing the thumbhole.

Diagram for note G: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the first line (G4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top four circles are black, and the bottom three are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the fourth and fifth circles. A small circle is positioned to the left of the top four circles, representing the thumbhole.

Diagram for note E: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the first space (E4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top five circles are black, and the bottom two are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the fifth and sixth circles. A small circle is positioned to the left of the top five circles, representing the thumbhole.

Diagram for note D: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second space (D4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top six circles are black, and the bottom one is white. A horizontal line is drawn between the sixth and seventh circles. A small circle is positioned to the left of the top six circles, representing the thumbhole.

Diagram for note C': A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second line (C5). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top two circles are black, and the bottom five are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the second and third circles. A small circle is positioned to the left of the top two circles, representing the thumbhole.

Diagram for note D': A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second space (D5). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top circle is white, and the bottom six are black. A horizontal line is drawn between the first and second circles. A small circle is positioned to the left of the top circle, representing the thumbhole.

Diagram for note F#: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second space (F#5). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top six circles are black, and the bottom one is white. A horizontal line is drawn between the sixth and seventh circles. A small circle is positioned to the left of the top six circles, representing the thumbhole.

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.

Diagram for note B: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second line (B4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top two circles are black, and the bottom five are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the second and third circles. A large, colorful letter 'B' is positioned to the left of the circles.

Diagram for note A: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the first space (A4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top two circles are black, and the bottom five are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the second and third circles. A large, colorful letter 'A' is positioned to the left of the circles.

Diagram for note G: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the first line (G4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top three circles are black, and the bottom four are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the third and fourth circles. A large, colorful letter 'G' is positioned to the left of the circles.

Diagram for note E: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the first space (E4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top four circles are black, and the bottom three are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the fourth and fifth circles. A large, colorful letter 'E' is positioned to the left of the circles.

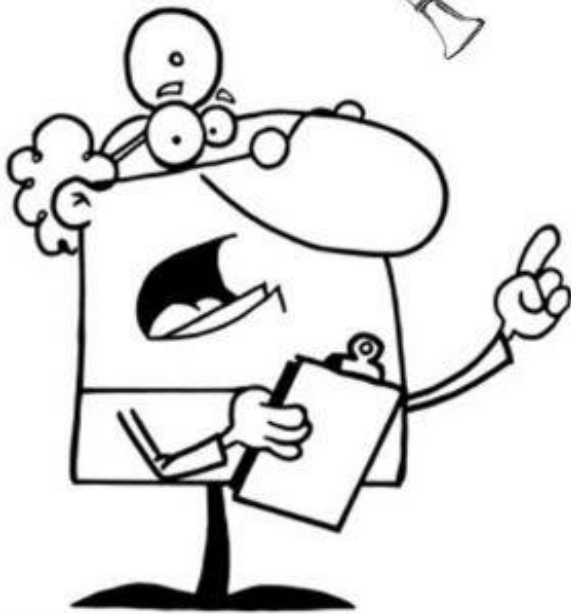
Diagram for note D: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second space (D4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top three circles are black, and the bottom four are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the third and fourth circles. A large, colorful letter 'D' is positioned to the left of the circles.

Diagram for note C': A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second line (C5). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top two circles are black, and the bottom five are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the second and third circles. A large, colorful letter 'C'' is positioned to the left of the circles.

Diagram for note D': A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second space (D5). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top two circles are white, and the bottom five are black. A horizontal line is drawn between the second and third circles. A large, colorful letter 'D'' is positioned to the left of the circles.

Diagram for note F#: A treble clef staff with a whole note on the second space (F#4). Below the staff is a vertical column of seven circles representing finger holes. The top four circles are black, and the bottom three are white. A horizontal line is drawn between the fourth and fifth circles. A large, colorful letter 'F#' is positioned to the left of the circles.

Recorder Doctors



Diagnose the Problem:

- Left hand not on top
- Fingers not flat
- Not covering holes enough
- Blowing too hard
- Not blowing hard enough
- Not using correct fingerings
- Too much on mouthpiece
- Not using tonguing

1 - White Belt

Metronome = 85

Hot Cross Buns

2 measures (8 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional

B A G B A G
Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!

G G G G A A A A B A G
One a pen - ny, two a pen - ny, hot cross buns!

New things to learn for the White Belt song:

half note = 2 beats time signature = 4/4 4/4 half rest = 2 beats of silence

quarter note = 1 beat 4/4

new notes:

G

A

B

4/4

counting:

o			
-			
o		-	
o	o	~	~
1	2	3	4

2 - YELLOW BELT

"Gently Sleep"

Metronome = 80

Traditional lyrics by Barb Philipak

2 measures (8 beats) introduction on recording

G A B A G A G A B A B G
 Gent - ly sleep, my sweet child. Gent - ly sleep, with that smile.

G A B A G A G A B A B G
 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

Metronome = 80

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

B A G A B B B A A A B B B
Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long.

B A G A B B B A A B A G
Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, o'er the deep blue sea.

4 - Green Belt It's Raining

Pitches: E GA

Metronome = 75

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.)

1 &

new note:

E

counting:

				or			
1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&

5 - Purple Belt

Pitches: DE GA

Metro =
80

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

When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction
on recording

Metro =
80

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

Metro = 80

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'

Metro =
85

Amazing Grace

Traditional

Introduction on recording

A - maz - ing - grace, how sweet the sound, that
 D G B G B A, G E D D
 saved a wretch like me. I once was lost, but
 G B G B A, D' B D' B D' B G D
 now am found; was blind, but now I see.
 E G G E D D G B G B A G

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.

$1 + 1/2 = 1 1/2$ 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:

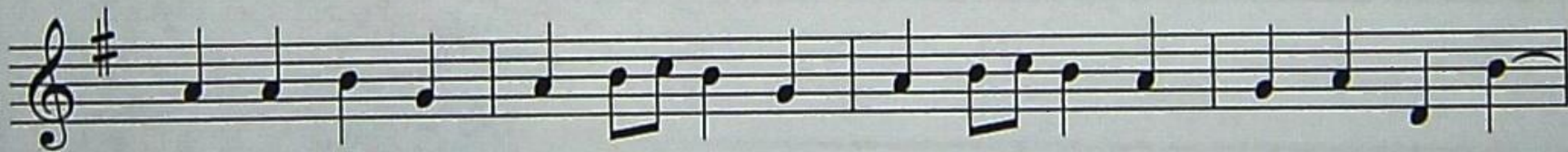
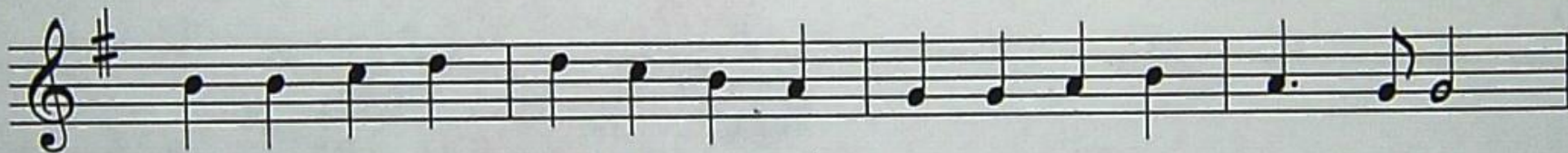
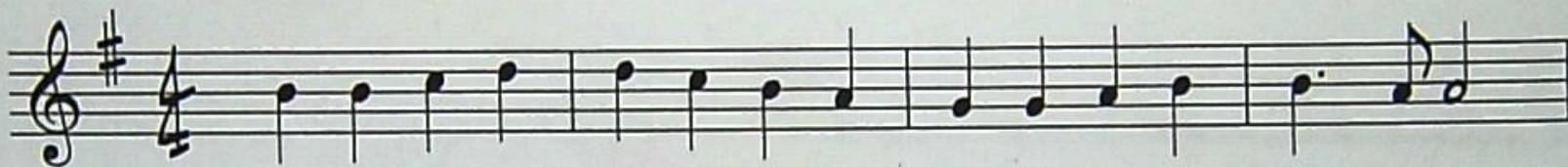
9 - Black Belt

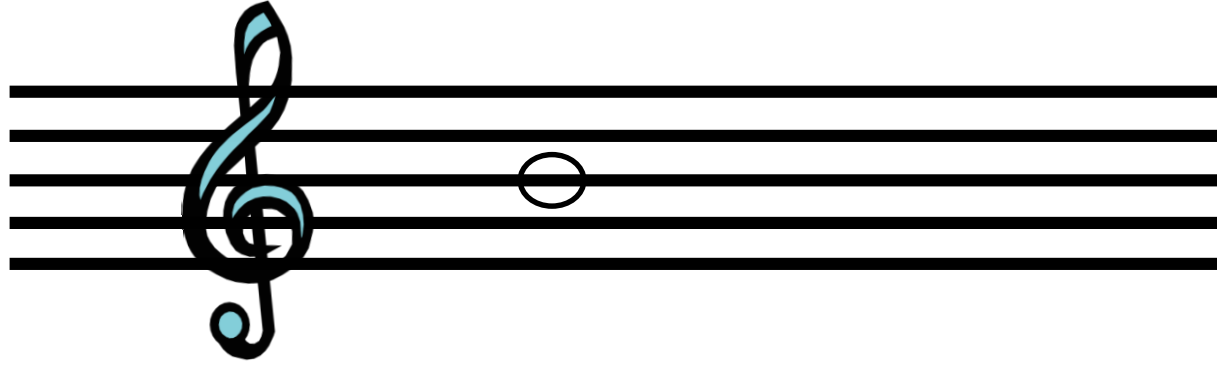
Ode To Joy

Pitches: D GABC'

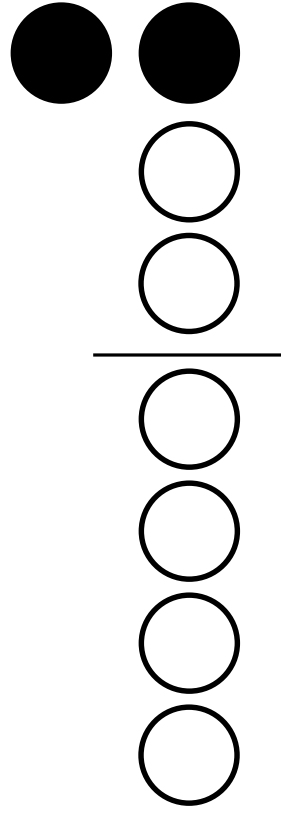
2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

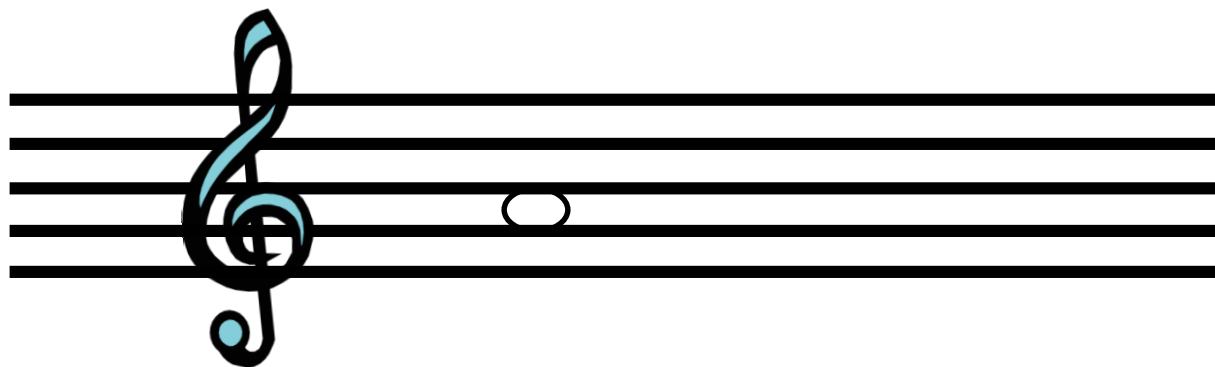
Ludwig van Beethoven



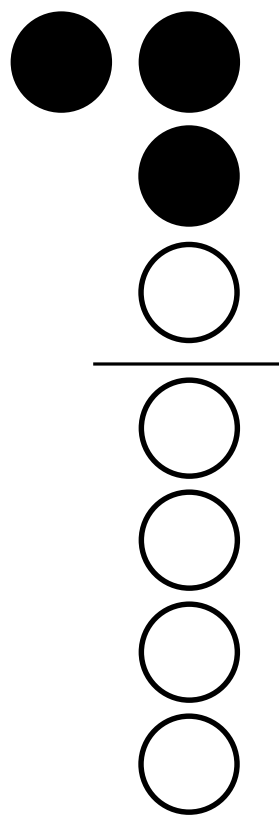


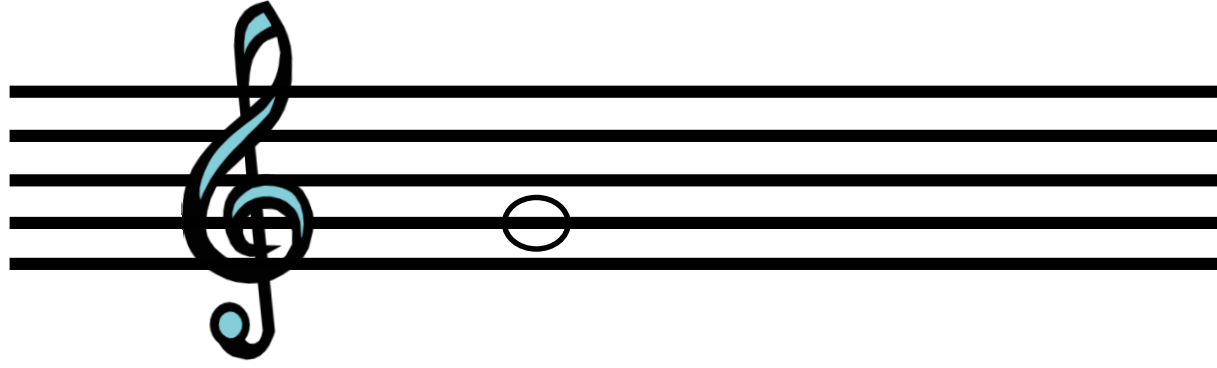
B



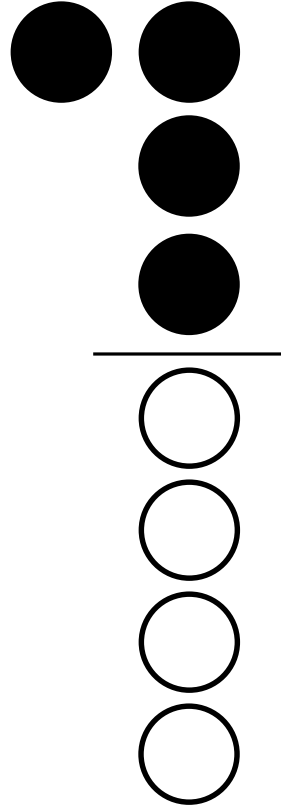


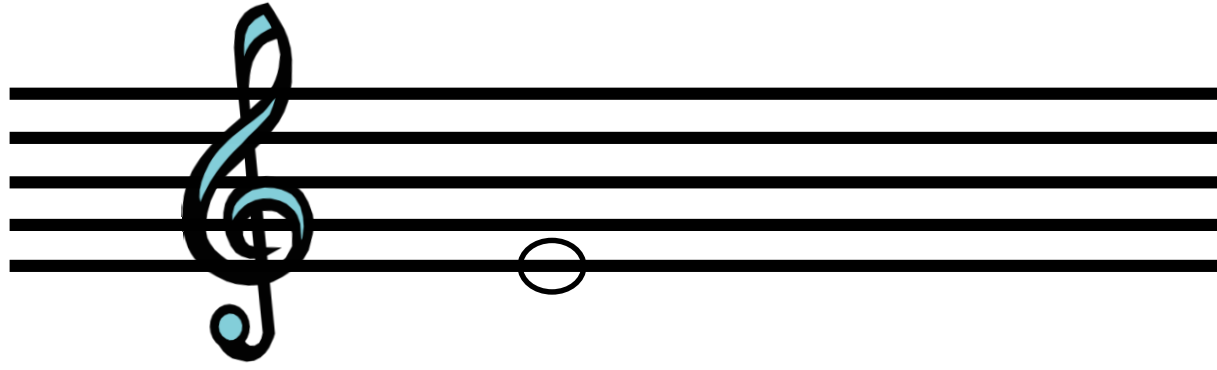
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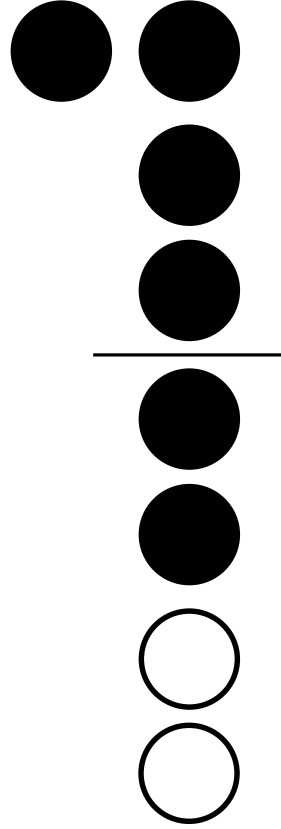


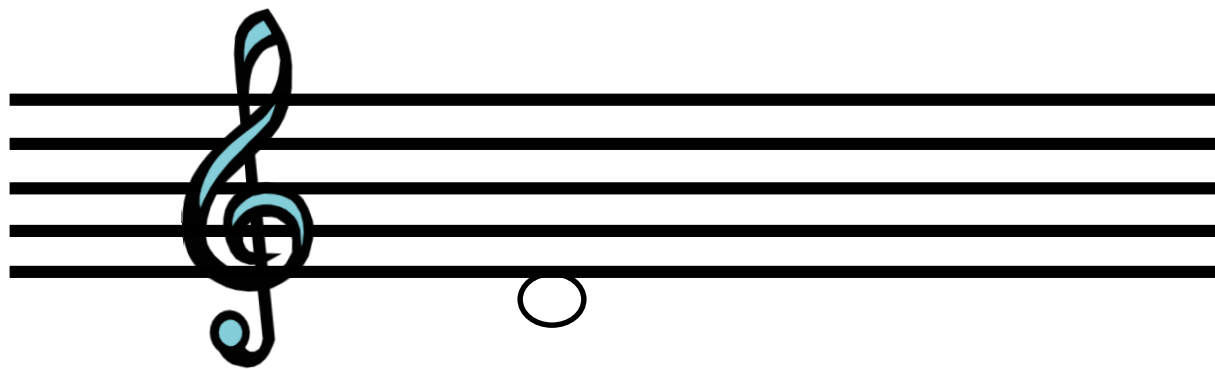
G



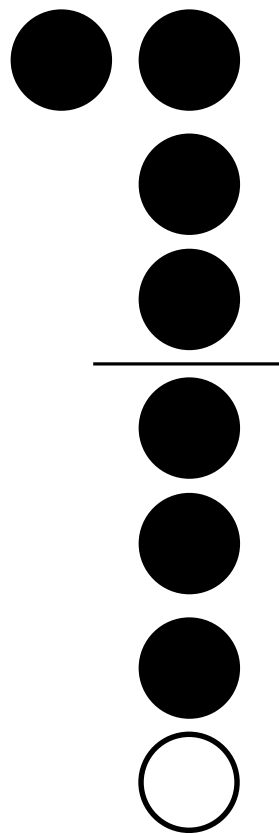


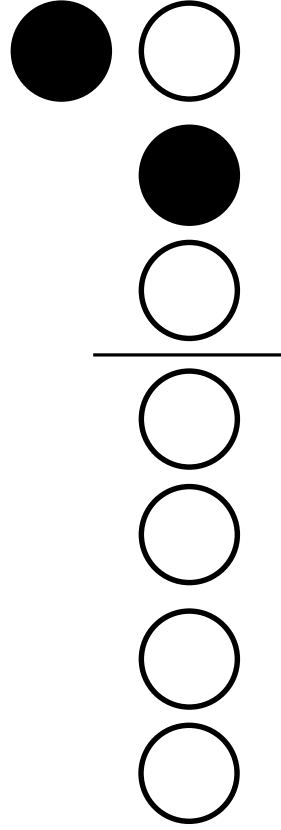
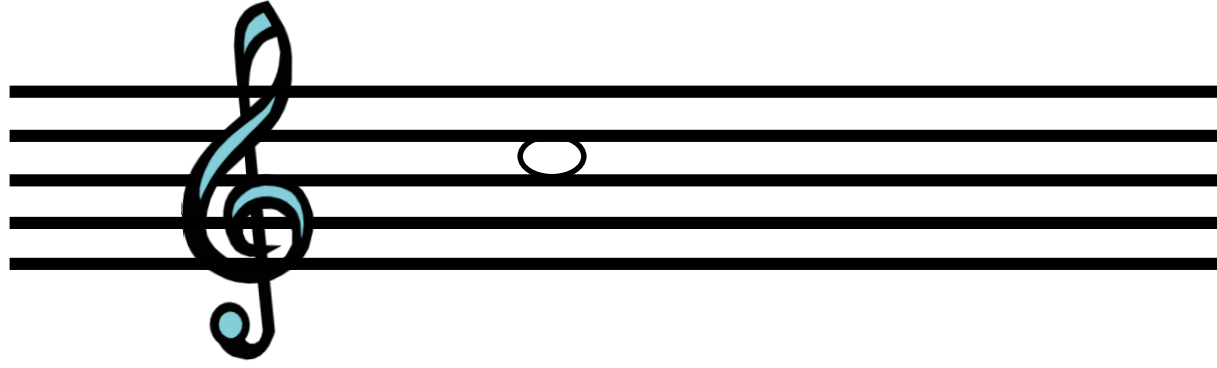
E

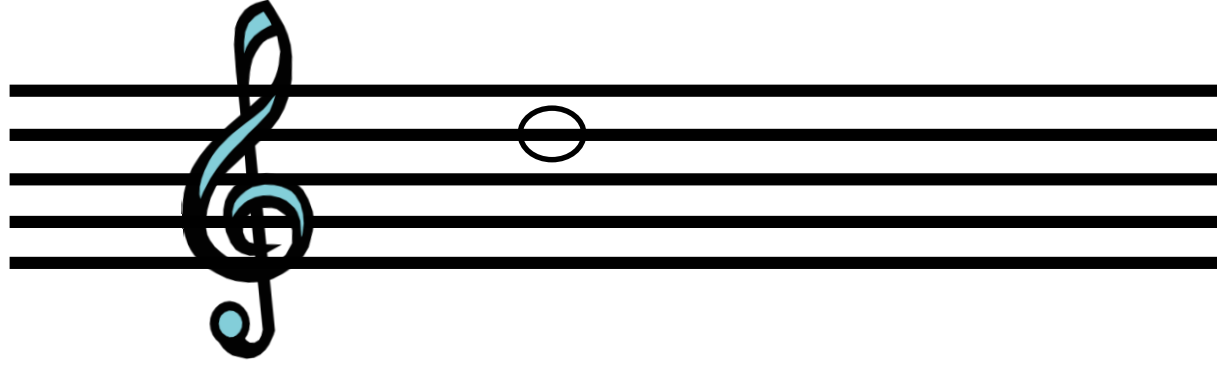




D







D'

