

I - White Belt

Pitches: GAB

Hot Cross Buns

2 measures (8 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional

The introduction consists of two measures of music in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note G (labeled 'G') and a half rest. The second measure contains a quarter note G (labeled 'G'), a quarter note A (labeled 'A'), a quarter note B (labeled 'B'), and a quarter note G (labeled 'G').

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

time signature = 4 beats in each measure

quarter note = 1 beat

half rest = 2 beats of silence

new notes:

G

A

B

counting:

○				
—				
♪	♪	—		
♪	♪	♪	♪	
1	2	3	4	

3 - Orange Belt

Pitches: GAB

Merrily We Roll Along

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Musical notation for the introduction, consisting of two measures (8 beats) in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter). Above the notes are the letters B, A, G, A, B, A, G, A.

Traditional

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long.

Musical notation for the traditional melody, consisting of two measures (8 beats) in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter). Above the notes are the letters B, A, G, A, B, A, G, A.

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

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:

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:

Pitches: GABC'D'

6 - Blue Belt

When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional

Oh, when the saints go marching in, oh, when the saints go marching in.

Oh, I want to be in that num-ber, when the saints go marching 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

new rhythm: whole note = 4 beats

C'

D'

new notes:

Pitches: DEF#GAB

7 - Red Belt

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

2 measures (8 beats) introduction on recording

Musical notation for the introduction of 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star'. It consists of two measures of music in G major (one sharp) on a treble clef staff. The notes are D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4. Above the notes are the letters D, E, F#, G, A, B, A, G. To the right of the staff, the word 'Traditional' is written above the notes D, E, and G.

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

Musical notation for the first line of the song. It consists of two measures of music in G major on a treble clef staff. The notes are A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Above the notes are the letters A, B, A, G, F#, E, D, C. Below the staff, the lyrics 'Twin - kle, twin - kle lit - tle star, how I won - der what you are.' are written.

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

Musical notation for the second line of the song. It consists of two measures of music in G major on a treble clef staff. The notes are A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Above the notes are the letters A, B, A, G, F#, E, D, C. Below the staff, the lyrics 'Up a - bove the world so high, like a dia - mond in the sky!' are written.

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.

A diagram showing the key signature on a treble clef staff. An arrow points to the first sharp (F#) on the staff, which is placed on the first line.

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:

A diagram showing the new note (F#) on a treble clef staff. The note is placed on the first line, and the sharp symbol (#) is placed to its right.

A box containing a musical staff with a treble clef and a sharp sign (#) on the first line. Below the staff is a set of six buttons, with the first one being a different color than the others.

8 - Brown Belt

Pitches: DE GAB D'

Amazing Grace

5 beats introduction
on recording

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:

1 2 3

9 - Black Belt Ode To Joy

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

The musical score is written on four staves in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notes for the first four measures are: Measure 1: B4, B4, C5, C5; Measure 2: B4, B4, D5, D5; Measure 3: A4, A4, B4, B4; Measure 4: G4, G4, A4, A4. The second staff continues the melody: Measure 5: A4, A4, G4, G4; Measure 6: A4, A4, B4, B4; Measure 7: C5, C5, B4, B4; Measure 8: A4, A4, G4, G4. The third staff shows a rhythmic accompaniment: Measure 5: A4, B4, C5, C5; Measure 6: A4, B4, C5, C5; Measure 7: A4, B4, C5, C5; Measure 8: A4, B4, C5, C5. The fourth staff shows a rhythmic accompaniment: Measure 5: B4, C5, D5, D5; Measure 6: B4, C5, D5, D5; Measure 7: B4, C5, D5, D5; Measure 8: B4, C5, D5, D5. The notes are placed on the lines of the staves, and the melody is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic.