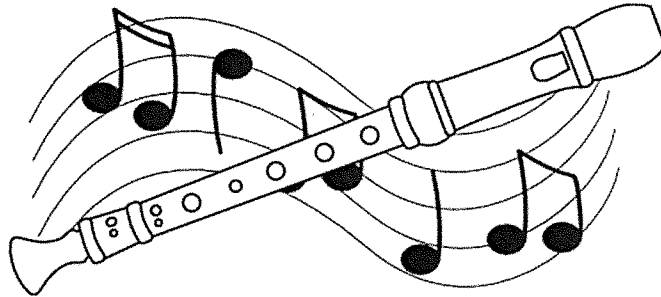


# 4<sup>ème</sup> ANNÉE

## LES CHANSONS POUR LES CEINTURES DE KARATÉ POUR LA FLÛTE À BEC



1. Blanche: Hot Cross Buns Variations (Choisissez 3)
2. Jaune: Engine, Engine
3. Or: Lecture à vue \*SEE MME CRAIGEN TO TEST FOR THIS SONG!
4. Orange: Promenons-nous dans le bois
5. Blanche & Verte: Amazing Grace
6. Verte: Ode to Joy
7. Verte Avancée: Il est Né
8. Turquoise: This Little Light of Mine
9. Blanche & Bleue: My Paddle's Keen and Bright
10. Bleue: Fermier dans son Pré
11. Rose: J'entends le Moulin
12. Rose Avancée: Chicken on the Fence Post
13. Blanche & Violette: Skip to my Lou
14. Violette: La Mélodie de Mozart
15. Brune: Les Trois Rois Mages
16. Rouge: La Mélodie Anonyme
17. Marron: Marche de Fiançailles (Wagner)
18. Grise: D Majeur
19. Grise & Noire: La Surprise Symphonie de Haydn (Partie 1)
20. Noire: La Danse du Mouchoir (Partie 1, ensuite Partie 2)

## HOW TO PRACTICE YOUR SONGS

1. Read the rhythm four times over to yourself **Slowly!**  
(for example: ta, ta, ti-ti, ta)
2. Clap and speak the rhythms.
3. Chin your recorder and finger the notes.
4. Repeat and finger the notes with the proper rhythms.
5. Try playing-Remember to have good posture, a gentle tone and to use your tongue.

HAVE FUN!

# 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.

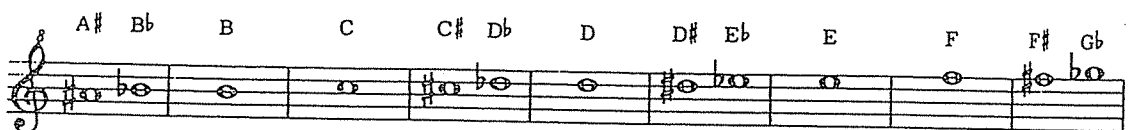
<p>C</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>E</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>F#</p>
<p>G</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>C'</p>	<p>D'</p>

# Fingering Chart for Soprano Recorder

## Baroque (English) Fingering

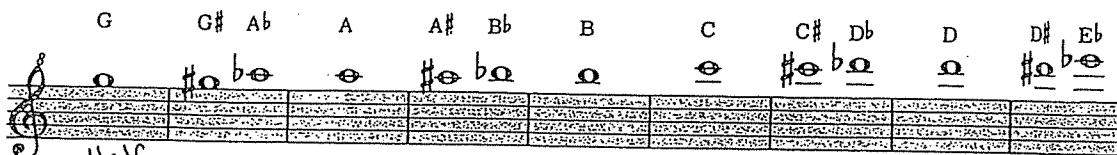


LEFT HAND	Thumb	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Finger 1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Finger 2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Finger 3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
RIGHT HAND	Finger 1	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Finger 2	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Finger 3	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
	Finger 4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Half    Half    Half



○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

○ open hole    ● closed hole    ● slightly opened thumb hole

*Unshaded areas indicate areas where the hole is not fully closed.*

# All About The Recorder

The recorder is a very old instrument. The recorder was popular during the 16th and 17th centuries. Many famous composers of that time including **Bach** and **Handel** wrote music for the recorder. The recorder is made in 5 different sizes. The smallest is a **descant** or **sopranino** recorder. The recorder that beginners usually play is the **soprano** recorder. There is also an **alto**, **tenor** and a **bass** recorder. These 5 recorders can play 5 part music, just like a choir can sing in 4 or 5 parts. A recorder choir is called a **consort**.

All the recorders have 8 holes. The LEFT hand covers the thumb hole at the back of the recorder and the first 3 holes. The RIGHT hand covers the 4 holes at the bottom of the recorder. (Some recorders have divided holes at the bottom) The first three notes are shown in the diagram below. When the circle is black, cover that hole with a finger.

Sound is made by blowing softly into the recorder mouthpiece. It is very easy to overblow the recorder and make a harsh ugly sound. Blowing softly and steadily makes the best sound. Each note should be started with the syllable 'doo' or 'too'. This is called **tonguing** the note. The air should be continuous, interrupted only briefly by the tongue when a new note is begun.

## How to Care For the Recorder



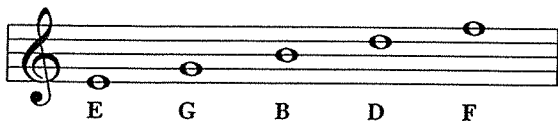
1. Recorders all look alike. Put your name on your recorder and on your case with a permanent marker. If you forget your recorder in the music room, your teacher will know it is yours.
2. Be careful not to bang the recorder against anything. Plastic can chip or crack.
3. Keep the mouthpiece clean. You can use a small brush or a pipe cleaner and water to wash out your mouthpiece.
4. Plastic recorders can be washed once in a while in warm, soapy water.
5. If your recorder is hard to put together you can put a little Vaseline on the joints. If the joints are clean, they shouldn't need anything.
6. Keep your recorder in it's case when you are not using it.
7. After playing, clean out the inside of your recorder with a narrow piece of cloth wound around the cleaning rod.

### Supplies needed to Care for the Recorder:

- \* A cleaning rod and a narrow piece of cloth
- \* A small mouthpiece brush or a pipe cleaner

# How Notes are Named

Music is written on a staff. The staff has 5 lines. Notes can be written on each the lines, or in the spaces between the lines.

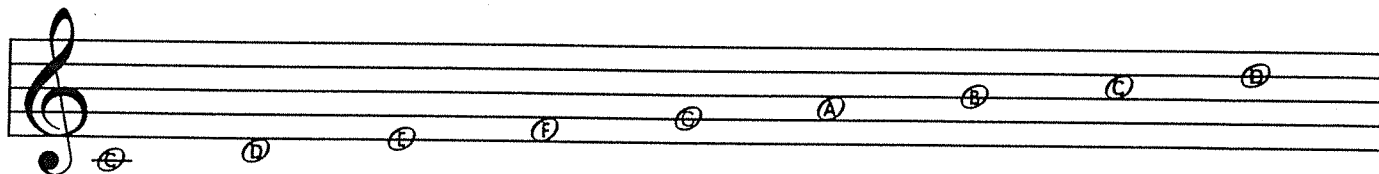


Notes on Lines



Notes in Spaces

There is a clef at the beginning of every staff. The clef used for the recorder is the treble clef. The treble clef circles the note G, and is sometimes called the G clef. The first seven letters of the alphabet, A-G, are used to name notes. Notes are named in order - A B C D E F G. After G is named, the letters are used again beginning with A.



**Practise Naming Notes:** Write the letter name of each note on the line below it. The first 2 notes are done for you.



# Ceinture Blanche: Hot Cross Buns Variations (Choisissez 2)

Arranged C. Cassils

Big Intro <sup>4</sup> 1. Original Theme

2. Topsy-Turvy (Inverted)

3. Three Out of Four Ain't Bad

4. Skip It

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que: \_\_\_\_\_

*diminish*

### 5. Calypso, Baby

Two staves of musical notation for '5. Calypso, Baby'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

### 6. Cool Jazz

Two staves of musical notation for '6. Cool Jazz'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody features eighth notes and quarter notes with a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

### 7. Hot Cross Cha Cha Cha

Two staves of musical notation for '7. Hot Cross Cha Cha Cha'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody includes eighth notes and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. Accents are placed under the eighth notes in both staves.

### 8. Mozart Buns

Two staves of musical notation for '8. Mozart Buns'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

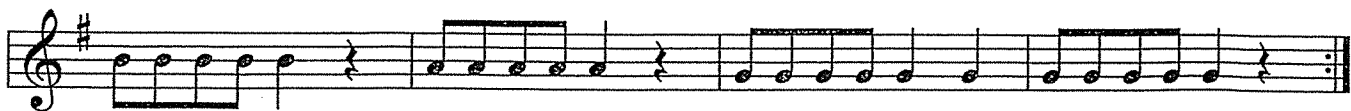
The original purchaser of this book may photocopy the recorder pages in this collection for the use of students in one school.



9. Waltz Shmaltz

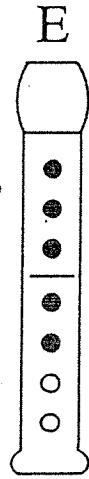


10. Rock It to the End, Dude



The original purchaser of this book may photocopy the recorder pages in this collection for the use of students in one school.

# Ceinture Jaune:



## Engine, Engine

Traditional

2

En - gine, en - gine num - ber nine. Go - ing down the  
rail - road line. If the train jumps off the track,  
will I get my mo - ney back?

The musical notation consists of three staves of music on a treble clef. The first staff has a circled '2' above it. The notes are simple quarter notes. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Ma Note:

/5

La Note de Mme Craigen:

/5

Pourquoi je me suis donné cette note? \_\_\_\_\_



**Ceinture Or:**

**Far Below the Sea \*Sight Reading;  
See Mme Craigen to play the song!**

# Ceinture Orange: Promenons-nous Dans le Bois

nel  
Arr. : Virginia K. Barteluk

Tonalité de sol (G)

♩ = 100

V/v.  
R/f.

SG/c.s.  
SM/m.s.

BX/x.b.

Prom' - nons - nous dans les bois, pen - dant que le loup n'y est pas.

V/v.  
R/f.

SG/c.s.  
SM/m.s.

BX/x.b.

Si le loup y'é - tait, il nous man - ge - rait.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Blanche & Verte: Amazing Grace

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 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.

Ma note: \_\_\_\_\_ /5

La note de Mme Craigen: \_\_\_\_\_ /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que : \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Ceinture Verte: Ode to Joy

2 mesures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

The image shows four staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first two measures of the introduction, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). The second staff continues with: C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (quarter). The third staff continues with: B2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F#2 (quarter), E2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter). The fourth staff concludes with: A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), F#1 (quarter), E1 (quarter), D1 (quarter), C1 (quarter), B0 (quarter), A0 (quarter).

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Verte Avancée: Il est Né

## 18. Il est né

2 bar intro

First system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The notation shows the first two bars of the piece, including a 2-bar introduction.

Second system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2, continuing the melody from the first system.

Third system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2. The word "Fine" is written below the staff in two locations, indicating the end of the piece.

Fourth system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2, continuing the melody.

Fifth system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2. The instruction "D.C. al Fine" is written at the end of the system.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Turquoise: This Little Light

2 bar intro

First system of musical notation for Soprano 1 (Sop 1) and Soprano 2 (Sop 2). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody for Sop 1 starts on G4 and moves up stepwise to D5, then descends. Sop 2 follows a similar pattern but stays lower, starting on E4 and ending on G4.

Second system of musical notation for Sop 1 and Sop 2. Sop 1 continues the melody from the first system, moving up to A5 and then down. Sop 2 continues its line, moving up to G4 and then down.

Third system of musical notation for Sop 1 and Sop 2. Sop 1 continues the melody, moving up to B5 and then down. Sop 2 continues its line, moving up to A4 and then down.

Fourth system of musical notation for Sop 1 and Sop 2. Sop 1 has a long note on D5, which is held over into the next system. Sop 2 continues its line, moving up to G4 and then down.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Ceinture Blanche & Bleue:

## My Paddle's Keen and Bright

Can/Sills

My pad - die's Keen and bright, flash-ing with sil - ver,

Fol - low the wild goose flight, dip, dip and swing.

NEW NOTE!  
High E

Half-hole  
thumb

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Bleue: Le Fermier dans son Pré

75  $\text{♩} = 112$  Game Song

Le fer-mier dans son pré. Le fer-mier dans son pré.

O - hé, O - hé, O - hé. Le fer-mier dans son pré.

New things to learn for the Blue Belt Song:  
 $\text{♩}$  time signature = 6 beats ( $\text{♩}$  eighth notes) in each measure

Ma note: /5

La note de Mime Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Rose: J'entends le Moulin

*mf* J'en - tends le mou - lin ti - que - ti - que ta - que,  
Mon père a fait ba - tir mai - son J'en - tends le mou - lin ta - que  
J'en - tends le mou - lin ta - que.

Mon père a fait ba - tir mai - son J'en - tends le mou - lin ta - que  
La fait ba - tir a trois pign - ons, J'en - tends le mou - lin ta - que.

*cresc*

La fait ba - tir a trois pign - ons, ti - que ti - que, ti - que ta - que  
Sont trois char - pen - tiers qui la font, ti - que ti - que, ti - que ta - que.

*mp* J'en - tends le mou - lin ti - que ti - que ta - que,  
J'en - tends le mou - lin ta - que.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

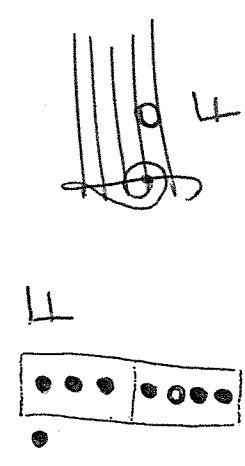
\_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Rose Avancée: Chicken on the Fence Post

**A** Chicken on the Fence Post

Chick - en on the fence post. can't dance Jo - sie. Chick - en on the fence post. can't dance Jo - sie. Ob, Miss Su - san Brown. Traditional, arr. Carol Kin

TAKE NOTE ! New Note-F (natural)



Ma note: /5  
La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Blanche & Violette:

## Skip to my Lou

82

Flies in the but - ter - milk, shoo, fly, shoo! Flies in the but - ter - milk, shoo, fly, shoo!

Flies in the but - ter - milk, shoo, fly, shoo! Skip to my Lou, my dar - ling.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

Take Note!. This song has a F#

F#

# Ceinture Violette: La Mélodie de Mozart

BRIGHT (BUT NOT TOO FAST)

W. A. Mozart

6 CLICKS

Ma note: /5

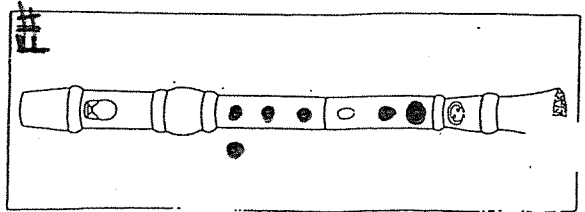
La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Brune: Les Trois Rois Mages

Intro  
partiment  
pack  
90

We three kings of Oriënt are. Bearing gifts we tra-verse a far. Field and foun-tain, and moun-tain, fol-low-ing yon-der star.



TAKE NOTE ! All F's in this song are F#s.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mime Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Rouge: La Mélodie Anonyme

The image shows three staves of handwritten musical notation. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs.

Ma note: /5

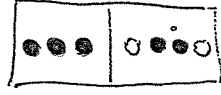
La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

What time signature is this song in? \_\_\_\_\_

What does that mean? \_\_\_\_\_

Il y a des F# dans cet chanson!





# Ceinture Marron: Marche de Fiançailles

Intro  
mezz

R. Wagner

things to know For: Maroon:



Sau-te is worth one beat.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# D Majeur

# Ceinture Grise:

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The scale is written in a sequence of eighth notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5, C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. A fermata is placed over the final D4 note. The word "Arpeggio" is written above the staff.

C#

A diagram of a guitar fretboard showing the fingering for the C# note on the first string, second fret. The strings are numbered 1 to 6 from left to right. The second fret on the first string is marked with a solid black dot, and the first fret on the first string is marked with an open circle. The other strings (2-6) are marked with open circles.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

# Ceinture Grise & Noire:

## La Surprise

2 bar intro (repeats)

Musical notation for the first system, featuring Soprano 1 and Soprano 2 parts. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The dynamics are marked *p* (piano).

Musical notation for the second system, featuring Soprano 1 and Soprano 2 parts. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) with accents on the final notes.

Musical notation for the third system, featuring Soprano 1 and Soprano 2 parts. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Musical notation for the fourth system, featuring Soprano 1 and Soprano 2 parts. The system ends with repeat signs.

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que

**Franz Joseph Haydn**  
1732-1809

Haydn was a famous Austrian composer. He wrote many symphonies. He was famous for his sense of humor. He thought that his audiences were not paying enough attention to his music, so he put a loud crash during the slow movement of his Symphony No. 94. This symphony is now known as the 'Surprise Symphony'. When you play the theme, the 'crash' is the accented note. To **accent** < means to emphasize the note.

Musical notation showing a treble clef with a sharp sign on the F line (C#) and a circle below it, indicating an accent. To the right is a vertical sequence of symbols: a solid circle, an open circle, and a series of four open circles.

# Ceinture Noire:

## La Danse du Mouchoir Partie 1 & 2

Partie 1 Moderato

Partie 2 English

Partie  
1 :

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

Part 1

2

Part 1

Part 2

Ma note: /5

La note de Mme Craigen: /5

Je me suis donné cette note parce que \_\_\_\_\_

Part 1

Part 2

Play all of part 1 for Mme Craigen then play all of part 2.