

# 1 - White Belt Hot Cross Buns

Pitches: GAB

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Traditional

Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns!

New things to learn for the White Belt song:

	half note = 2 beats		time signature = 4 beats in each measure		half rest = 2 beats of silence
	quarter note = 1 beat				

new  
notes:

G

A

B

counting: 1 2 3 4

2 – Yellow Belt  
**Au Clair de la Lune**  
 (In the Light of the Moon)

Pitches: G A B

2-measure (8 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional French Folk Song



Au clair de la Lu - ne, Mon a - mi Pier - rot;  
 (In the light of the moon, stands my friend Pier - rot);



Prê - te - moi ta plu - me, Pour éc - rire un mot  
 (Ask - ing for a pen too... write a lit - tle note).

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



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



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.)

1 &

**new note:**

E

**counting:**

counting: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

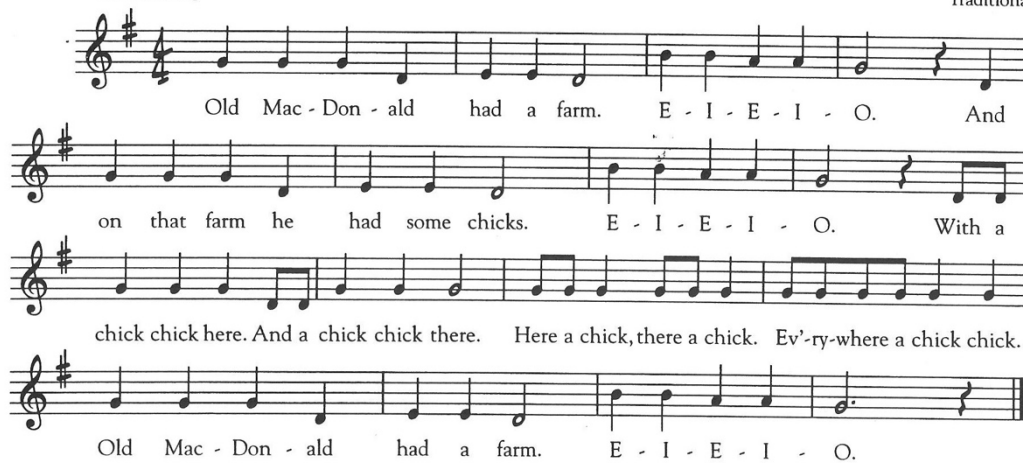
# 5 - Purple Belt

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.

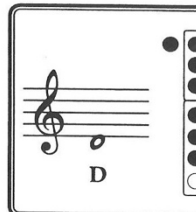
### New things to learn for the Purple Belt song:



**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:



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.

**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:**

F#

# 8 - Brown Belt

Pitches: DE G A B 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 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'D'

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

The musical notation consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains 8 measures of music: four quarter notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) followed by four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4). The second staff continues with four quarter notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) followed by four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4). The third staff continues with four quarter notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) followed by four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4). The fourth staff continues with four quarter notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) followed by four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4), ending with a double bar line.