

Fun Songs

Alto Sax.

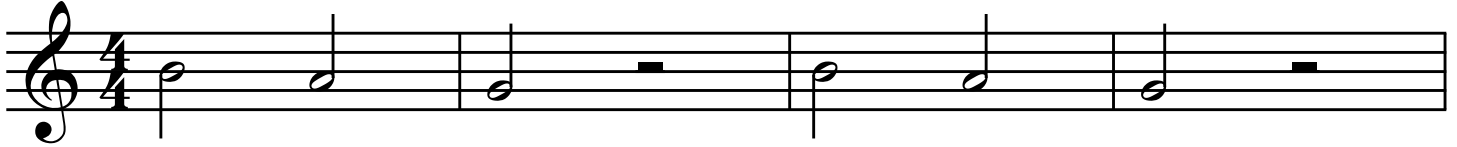
Bari Sax.

 Class

 First and Last Name

1. Hot Cross Buns

English Folk Song



BREATH MARK: A suggested place to take a breath



2. Bile Them Cabbage Down

American Fiddle Tune



PHRASING: Try playing fast enough for one breath per line.

REPEAT SIGN: Play the song again from the beginning.



3. Au Claire de la Lune

French Folk Song



Could this song be written with a repeat sign?



4. It's Raining, It's Pouring

Traditional



SLUR: Connects notes of different pitch.
(Tongue only the first note.)



5. Lightly Row

German Folk Song



6. Go Tell Aunt Rhode

American Folk Song



7. Sweetly Sings the Donkey

American Folk Song

KEY SIGNATURE: Indicates notes which are to be flatted or sharpened for the entire song (even if those notes do not appear).

The musical notation consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single line. The first staff contains the first two measures, the second staff contains the next two measures, and the third staff contains the final two measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

ROUND: Playing the same music beginning at different times.

8. Mary Had A Little Lamb

Lowell Mason (1792-1872)

COMMON TIME: C is the same as $\frac{4}{4}$

The musical notation consists of two staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single line. The first staff contains the first two measures, and the second staff contains the next two measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

9. When the Saints Go Marching In

Spiritual

PICK-UP NOTES: Notes that precede the first full measure

DOTTED HALF NOTE: A dot following a note increases its length by half its original value. Here, $2 + 1 = 3$

The musical notation consists of four staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff shows the first two measures with pick-up notes. The second staff shows the next two measures. The third staff shows the next two measures, including a dotted half note. The fourth staff shows the final two measures, including a tie between two notes, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

TIE: Joins two notes of the same pitch to make one long note. Here, $4 + 1 = 5$

*Where are beats 2, 3, 4?

10. Shepherd's Hey

English Folk Song

INTERNAL REPEAT: Repeat only the music between the signs. *Fine*

D.C. al Fine

D.C. (DA CAPO) AL FINE: Go back to the beginning and play until Fine (usually without repeats).

11. Minuet

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

STACCATO: Play the note 1/2 its normal length

12. Ode to Joy

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

DOTTED QUARTER NOTE: Receives 1 1/2 beats. Adding half the value to a quarter note makes $1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Where does this song end? *Fine*

D.S. al Fine

D.S. (DAL SEGNO) AL FINE: Go back to the sign % and play until Fine.

13. Largo from New World Symphony

Antonin Dvorák (1841-1904)

p DYNAMICS: Play soft when music is marked *p* for "piano."

The musical notation consists of two staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music features a slow, melodic line with long note values and slurs, characteristic of a Largo tempo.

14. Olympics Theme

Leo Arnaud (1904-1991)

f DYNAMICS: Play strong when music is marked *f* for "forte."

The musical notation consists of two staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music is a rhythmic, march-like theme with a steady eighth-note pattern.

15. Alouette

French-Canadian Folk Song

p *f*

p ACCENT: Play the note stronger, with more emphasis

f

The musical notation consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and an accent (>) marking. The third staff ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music is a lively folk song with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

16. Dreydl, Dreydl

Hanukkah Song

RITARDANDO: Gradually slow down the tempo

rit.

The musical notation consists of two staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff includes a Ritardando instruction. The second staff ends with a *rit.* marking and a repeat sign. The music is a simple, rhythmic Hanukkah song.

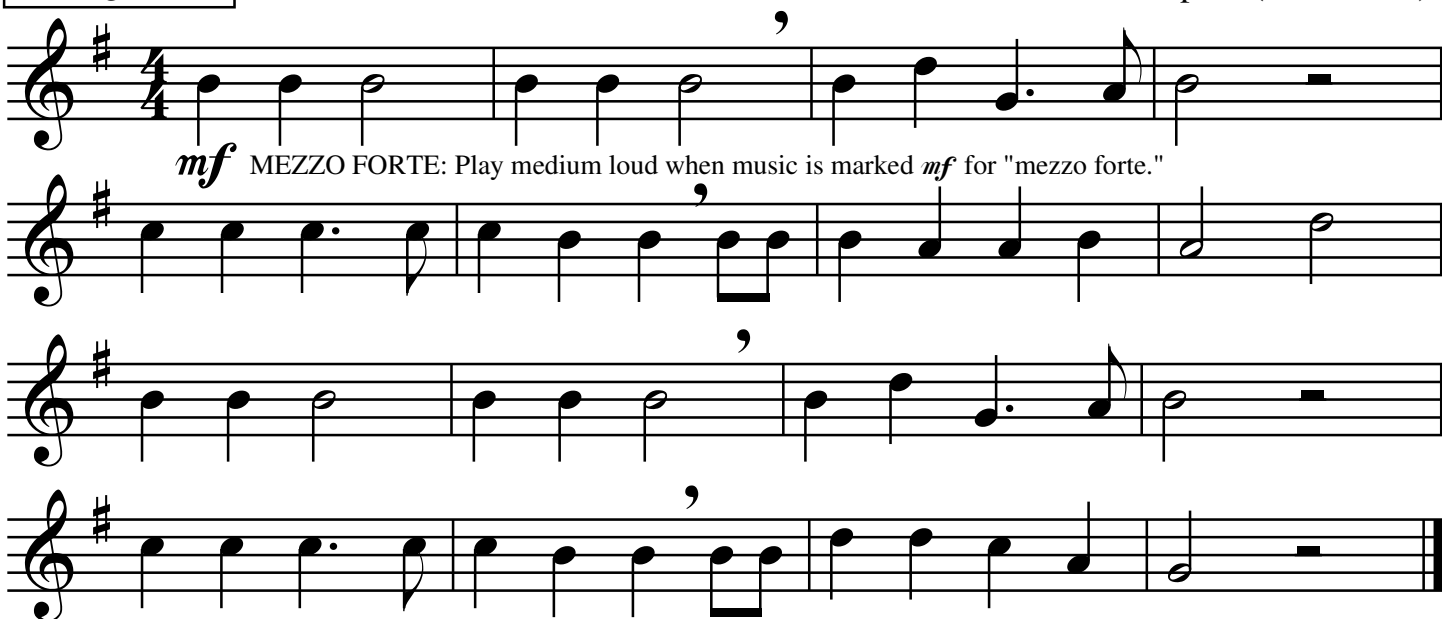
17. Good King Wenceslas

Traditional Carol



18. Jingle Bells

James Lord Pierpont (1822-1893)



19. Jolly Old St. Nicholas

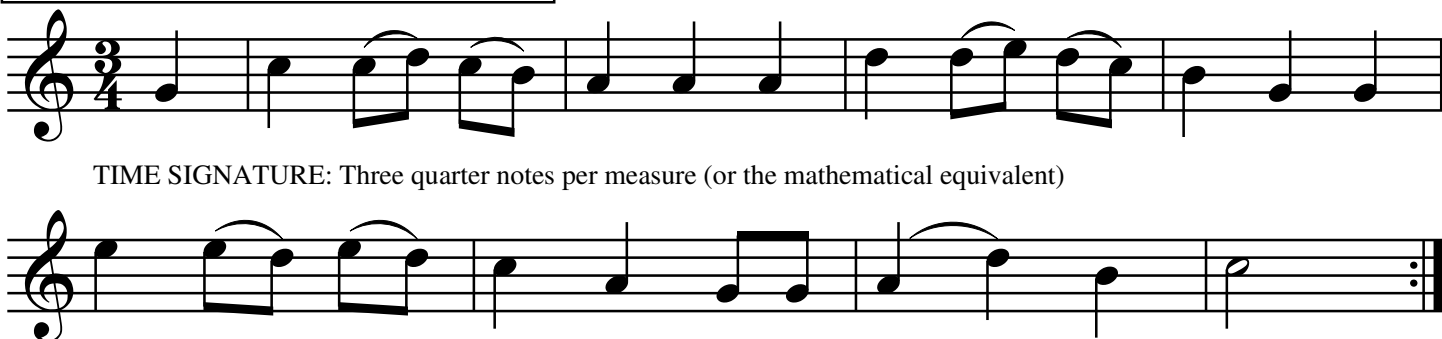
Traditional Carol



1ST AND 2ND ENDINGS: Play the first ending the first time. Then repeat to the beginning. Play the second ending the second time (by skipping over the first ending).

20. We Wish You A Merry Christmas

English Carol



21. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1771)

Three staves of musical notation for 'Twinkle Twinkle Little Star' in G major, C major, and G major. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff has dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. A comma is placed above the first measure of each staff. The text 'Did you notice the dynamics?' is written below the third staff.

22. London Bridge

Traditional

Two staves of musical notation for 'London Bridge' in G major, 4/4 time. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *mp*. Below the first staff is the text: *mp* MEZZO PIANO: Play medium soft when music is marked *mp* for "mezzo piano." The second staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. A comma is placed above the first measure of each staff. The text 'How many breaths did you take for this song?' is written below the second staff.

23. Camptown Races

Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)

Two staves of musical notation for 'Camptown Races' in G major, 4/4 time. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *mp*. Below the first staff is the text: PHRASING: Try playing fast enough for one breath per line. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. A comma is placed above the first measure of each staff.

24. Skip to My Lou

American Partner-Stealing Dance

Two staves of musical notation for 'Skip to My Lou' in G major, 4/4 time. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *mp*. Below the first staff is the text: NEW NOTE: Finally, this note is the F# in the key signature! The second staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. A comma is placed above the first measure of each staff.

25. On the Bridge at Avignon

French Folk Song

Musical notation for 'On the Bridge at Avignon' in G major, 4/4 time. The melody is written on two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a comma above the first measure. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

26. Chiapañecas (Mexican Clapping Song)

Mexican Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Chiapañecas (Mexican Clapping Song)' in G major, 3/4 time. The melody is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and quarter notes, with accents (>) above several notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed below the first staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

27. This Old Man (Knick-Knack Patty-Whack)

Traditional

Musical notation for 'This Old Man (Knick-Knack Patty-Whack)' in G major, 4/4 time. The melody is written on two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody features quarter and eighth notes, with dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. A comma is placed above the first measure. The text 'Isn't this the Barney song?' is written below the first staff. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

28. Frère Jacques (Brother John)

Try this song as a round!

French Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Frère Jacques (Brother John)' in G major, 4/4 time. The melody is written on two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes with slurs, and dynamic markings of *f* and *p* are placed below the notes. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

29. Shoo, Fly! Don't Bother Me!

American Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Shoo, Fly! Don't Bother Me!' in G major, 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with a dotted quarter note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes on D5, E5, and F#5, followed by quarter notes on G5, A5, and B5. A 'TENU TO: Play full value' instruction is placed above the second staff. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

30. My Country 'Tis of Thee (America)

British National Anthem

Musical notation for 'My Country 'Tis of Thee (America)' in G major, 3/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with quarter notes on G4, A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues with quarter notes on D5, E5, and F#5, followed by quarter notes on G5, A5, and B5. The third staff continues with quarter notes on C6, B5, A5, and G5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

31. Blue Danube Waltz (On the Beautiful Blue Danube)

Johann Strauss, Jr. (1825-1899)

Musical notation for 'Blue Danube Waltz (On the Beautiful Blue Danube)' in G major, 3/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with quarter notes on G4, A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues with quarter notes on D5, E5, and F#5, followed by quarter notes on G5, A5, and B5. The third staff continues with quarter notes on C6, B5, A5, and G5. A 'div.' instruction is placed above the first staff. The piece ends with a double bar line.

DIVISI: Divided section with some players playing the top notes while others play the bottom.

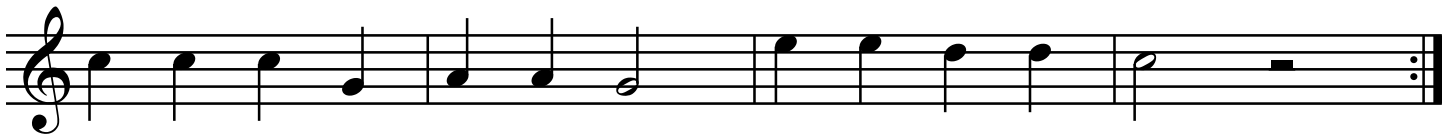
Where is beat 3?

32. Old MacDonald Had A Farm (E-I-E-I-O)

Traditional



PHRASING: Try playing fast enough for one breath per line.



33. Stodola Pumpa

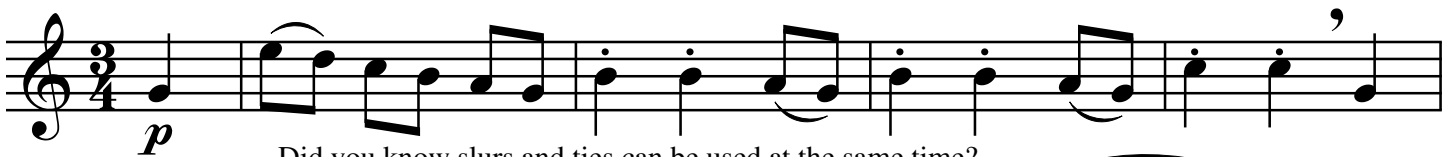
Czech Folk Song



ARTICULATIONS: Are you playing staccato, tenuto, and accents as indicated?

34. Bella Bimba

Italian Folk Song



Did you know slurs and ties can be used at the same time?



35. Rondo Alla Turca (from Piano Sonata No.11, K.331)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1771)



36. Yankee Doodle

State Anthem of Connecticut

NEW NOTE: Watch for this natural note in key signature with no sharps.

The first system shows the melody in 4/4 time. The second system highlights a specific note with a natural sign, accompanied by the instruction: "NEW NOTE: Watch for this natural note in key signature with no sharps."

37. B.I.N.G.O.

Traditional

COURTESY ACCIDENTAL: There are times when the composer wants to remind the player that an accidental is (or is not) in effect for a particular note.

The first system is marked *mf*. The second system features a series of notes with accents (>) and includes a note with a courtesy accidental (a natural sign) marked with a circled 'G'. The third system is marked *mf* and ends with a repeat sign.

38. Kum Ba Yah

Spiritual

The first system is marked *p*. The second system continues the melody with various phrasing slurs and accents.

39. Oh, Susana

How fast can you play this song?

Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)

The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of four systems of musical notation, featuring a lively melody with many eighth and sixteenth notes.

40. The Man on the Flying Trapeze

Gaston Lyle, arr. by Alfred Lee

Musical score for 'The Man on the Flying Trapeze' in 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm with various phrasing slurs and accents.

41. Aloha 'Oe (Farewell to Thee)

Queen Lili'uokalani of Hawaii (1838-1917)

Musical score for 'Aloha 'Oe (Farewell to Thee)' in common time. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* and ends with a *f* marking. The second staff ends with a *p* marking. The third staff ends with a *f* marking. The melody features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with phrasing slurs. A question mark is placed below the final measure of the third staff.

Where is beat 4?

42. Michael Row the Boat Ashore

Spiritual

Musical score for 'Michael Row the Boat Ashore' in common time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm with various phrasing slurs and accents.

SYNCOPIATION: A rhythm that puts an emphasis on a beat, or a subdivision of a beat, that is not usually emphasized.

43. Amazing Grace

American Folk-Hymn Tune c. 1779

p CRESCENDO: Start soft and increase gradually louder

The first staff of music is in 3/4 time, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a crescendo hairpin indicating a gradual increase in volume.

NEW NOTE: This is the high octave of the low note you already know!

mf *mp* *p*

The second staff continues the melody with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-piano (*mp*) and then a piano (*p*) dynamic. It includes a fermata over a note and a diminuendo hairpin.

DIMINUENDO: Start strong and decrease gradually softer

The third staff concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase, ending with a double bar line.

44. The Snake Charmer ("The Streets of Cairo" or "The Poor Little Country Maid")

Sol Bloom (1870-1949)

p FERMATA: Hold the note longer than usual. *rit.*

The first two staves of music are in 4/4 time, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff includes a fermata over a note and a ritardando (*rit.*) hairpin. The second staff continues the melody with a fermata over a note.

45. Simple Gifts

What is the key signature?

Joseph Brackett Jr. (1797-1882)

The four staves of music are in common time (C), featuring a simple, folk-like melody with various note values and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

46. Oh My Darling, Clementine (Found A Peanut)

Traditional

Musical notation for 'Oh My Darling, Clementine' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody is simple and characteristic of the folk song.

47. Home on the Range

Daniel E. Kelley (1843-1905)

Musical notation for 'Home on the Range' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff ends with a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody is a well-known folk tune.

48. My Grandfather's Clock

Use a metronome.

Henry Clay Work (1832-1884)

Musical notation for 'My Grandfather's Clock' in common time (C). The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and ends with a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff ends with a dynamic marking of *f*. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* and ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody is a well-known folk tune.

49. Bicycle Built for Two (Daisy Bell)

Harry Dacre (1860-1922)

Musical score for 'Bicycle Built for Two' in 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* and ends with *mf*. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* and ends with *mf*. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* and ends with *mf*, featuring a crescendo hairpin.

50. William Tell

Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868)

Musical score for 'William Tell' in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff continues the melody with a dynamic marking of *f*.

How fast can you play this song?

51. Here We Round the Mulberry Bush

Traditional

Musical score for 'Here We Round the Mulberry Bush' in 6/8 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff continues the melody with a dynamic marking of *mf*.

52. Let's Go Band!

Based on "Let's Go Blue!" by Albert Ahronheim

Musical notation for "Let's Go Band!". It consists of two staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and includes the instruction "NEW NOTE: Is it flat, natural, or sharp?". The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The piece concludes with the text "Let's Go Band!".

53. Minka Minka

Ukrainian Folk Song

Musical notation for "Minka Minka". It consists of two staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). An instruction reads: "IMPORTANT RULE: The sharp applies to all C's in this measure." The piece concludes with a double bar line.

54. The Bunny Hop

Ray Anthony / Leonard Aulletti

Musical notation for "The Bunny Hop". It consists of one staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

55. The Hokey Pokey

Participation Dance

Musical notation for "The Hokey Pokey". It consists of two staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

56. If You're Happy and You Know It (Clap Your Hands)

Repetitive Song

Musical notation for "If You're Happy and You Know It (Clap Your Hands)". It consists of two staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

57. Aura Lee

George R. Poulton (1828-1867)



What's the key signature for this song?



NEW NOTE: This is the high octave of the low note you already know!

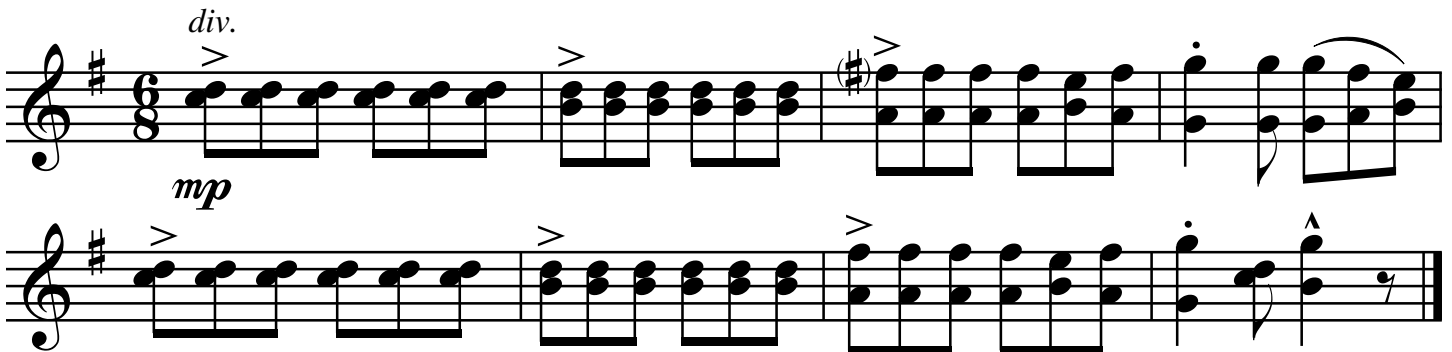


Courtesy accidentals are usually offered once as a reminder.



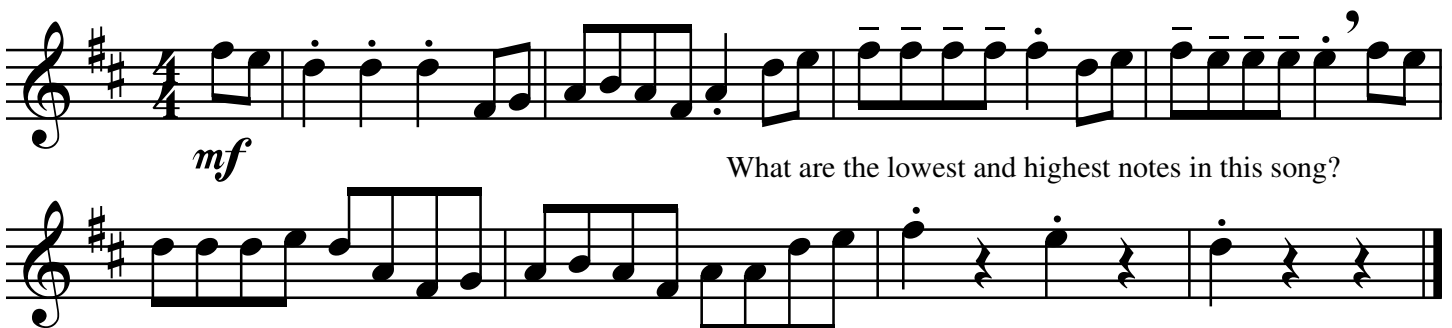
58. Chopsticks (The Celebrated Chop Waltz)

Euphemia Allen a.k.a. Arthur de Lulli (c. 1861-1949)



59. Turkey in the Straw

George Washington Dixon, Bob Farrell and George Nichols



What are the lowest and highest notes in this song?

60. Kookaburra

Marion Sinclair (c. 1895-1988)

The musical notation for 'Kookaburra' consists of two staves in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a repeat sign. The text 'Try this song as a round!' is centered between the two staves.

61. The Can-Can (from Orpheus in the Underworld)

Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)

The musical notation for 'The Can-Can' consists of two staves in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and features several accents (>) over notes. The second staff also starts with *mf* and includes a dynamic marking of *f* and an accent (^) over a note. Below the second staff, the text 'MARCATO: The note is played somewhat louder or more forcefully than a note with a regular accent mark.' is provided.

62. Judas Maccabeus (Thine Be the Glory)

George Frederick Handel (1685-1759)

The musical notation for 'Judas Maccabeus' consists of two staves in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a half note, followed by quarter and eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with quarter and eighth notes, ending with a repeat sign.

63. Concert Bb Major Scale

The musical notation for the 'Concert Bb Major Scale' is on a single staff in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (Bb). It shows an ascending scale of eighth notes followed by a descending scale of eighth notes, ending with a repeat sign.

SCALE: A scale is a sequence of notes in ascending and descending order. Like a "musical ladder," each step is the next consecutive note in the key. The interval between the lowest and highest note is an octave.