

# Fun Songs

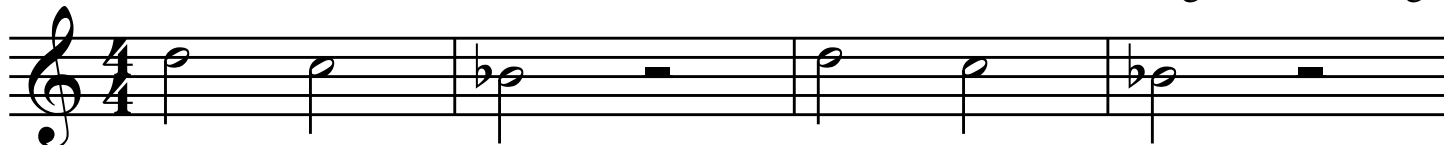
Flute  
Oboe

\_\_\_\_\_ Class

\_\_\_\_\_ First and Last Name

## 1. Hot Cross Buns

English Folk Song



BREATH MARK: A suggested place to take a breath



IMPORTANT RULE: The flat applies to all B's in this measure

## 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.)



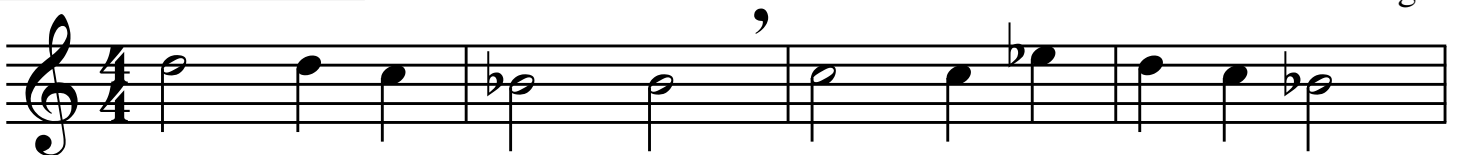
5. Lightly Row

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 sharped for the entire song.



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  $\frac{4}{4}$



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,  $2 + 1 = 3$



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. Musette

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



*Fine*

Where does this song end?

*D.S. al Fine*

D.S. (DAL SEGNO) AL FINE: Go back to the sign  $\text{S}$  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 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is characterized by long, sweeping lines with many slurs and ties, creating a slow and expressive feel.

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 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is more rhythmic and energetic than the first piece, featuring a mix of eighth and quarter notes.

15. Alouette

French-Canadian Folk Song

*p* ACCENT: Play the note stronger, with more emphasis

The musical notation consists of three staves in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is lively and features many eighth notes. It includes dynamic markings of *p* and *f*, as well as accent marks (>) over several notes.

16. Dreydl, Dreydl

Hanukkah Song

*rit.*

The musical notation consists of two staves in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is simple and consists of quarter notes. The second staff ends with a *rit.* marking and a repeat sign.

RITARDANDO: Gradually slow down the tempo

17. Good King Wenceslas

Traditional Carol



18. Jingle Bells

James Lord Pierpont (1822-1893)



*mf* MEZZO FORTE: Play medium loud when music is marked *mf* for "mezzo forte."



19. Jolly Old St. Nicholas

Traditional Carol



*f* NEW NOTE: This is the highest note we have learned so far.



*p*

*f*

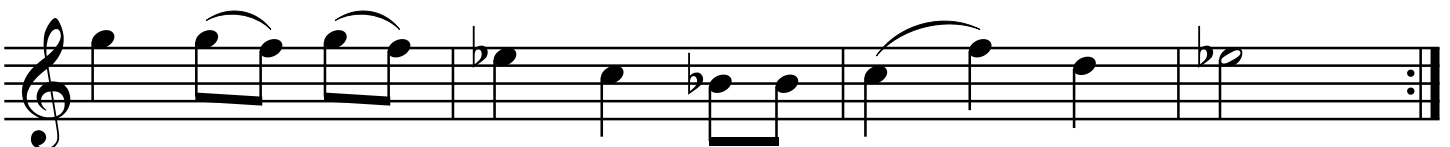
1ST AND 2ND ENDINGS: Play the first ending the first time. Then repeat to the beginning. Play the second ending the second time (by skipping over the first ending).

20. We Wish You A Merry Christmas

English Carol



TIME SIGNATURE: Three quarter notes per measure (or the mathematical equivalent)



21. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1771)

Musical score for 'Twinkle Twinkle Little Star' in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff starts with a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and ends with a dynamic marking of *p*. The music is a simple melody of eighth and quarter notes.

Did you notice the dynamics?

22. London Bridge

Traditional

Musical score for 'London Bridge' in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The music is a simple melody of quarter and eighth notes.

*mp* MEZZO PIANO: Play medium soft when music is marked *mp* for "mezzo piano."

How many breaths did you take for this song?

23. Camptown Races

Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)

Musical score for 'Camptown Races' in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The music is a simple melody of quarter and eighth notes.

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

24. Skip to My Lou

American Partner-Stealing Dance

Musical score for 'Skip to My Lou' in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The music is a simple melody of quarter and eighth notes.

NEW NOTE: Circle the lowest note in this song.

25. On the Bridge at Avignon

French Folk Song

Musical notation for 'On the Bridge at Avignon' in G minor, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The melody is simple and consists of quarter and eighth notes. A comma is placed above the first measure of the second staff.

26. Chiapañecas (Mexican Clapping Song)

Mexican Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Chiapañecas (Mexican Clapping Song)' in G minor, 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is simple and consists of quarter and eighth notes. There are accents (>) above the eighth notes in the final two measures of each staff. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed at the beginning of the second staff.

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

Traditional

Musical notation for 'This Old Man (Knick-Knack Patty-Whack)' in G minor, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The melody is simple and consists of quarter and eighth notes. The dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *f* are placed below the first, third, and fifth measures of the first staff, respectively. The text 'Isn't this the Barney song?' is written below the third measure of the first staff. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

28. Frère Jacques (Brother John)

Try this song as a round!

French Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Frère Jacques (Brother John)' in G minor, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The melody is simple and consists of quarter and eighth notes. The dynamic markings *f* and *p* are placed below the first and third measures of the first staff, respectively. The piece ends with a repeat sign.



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 piece consists of two staves. The first staff contains the first eight measures, and the second staff contains the final four measures, ending with a repeat sign. A 'TENUTO' marking is placed above the first measure of the second staff, with the instruction 'TENUTO: Play full value' written below it.

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 piece is written across three staves. The first staff contains the first six measures, the second staff contains the next six measures, and the third staff contains the final four measures, ending with a repeat sign.

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 piece is written across three staves. The first staff contains the first six measures, the second staff contains the next six measures, and the third staff contains the final four measures. A 'div.' marking is placed above the first measure of the first staff. The second staff ends with a repeat sign. The third staff has a 'v' marking above the first measure and a 'z' marking above the second measure.

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

Musical notation for 'Yankee Doodle' in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is presented on two staves.

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

NEW NOTE: Watch for this flat note in a new key signature.

Traditional

Musical notation for 'B.I.N.G.O.' in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece includes dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*, and accents (>). A note with a flat accidental is highlighted. A text box explains: "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 notation spans three staves.

38. Kum Ba Yah

Spiritual

Musical notation for 'Kum Ba Yah' in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is presented on two staves with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

39. Oh, Susana

Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)

Musical notation for 'Oh, Susana' in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is presented on four staves.

How fast can you play this song?

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, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The melody features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. A first ending bracket is present above the final two measures of the piece.

41. Aloha 'Oe (Farewell to Thee)

Queen Lili'uokalani of Hawaii (1838-1917)

Musical score for 'Aloha 'Oe (Farewell to Thee)' in common time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The second staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by a mix of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes beamed together. A first ending bracket is present above the final two measures of the piece. The text 'Where is beat 4?' is written below the third staff.

42. Michael Row the Boat Ashore

Spiritual

Musical score for 'Michael Row the Boat Ashore' in common time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The melody features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes beamed together. A first ending bracket is present above the final two measures of the piece.

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

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

*mf* DIMINUENDO: Start strong and decrease gradually softer

*mp* *p*

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.*

45. Simple Gifts

What is the key signature?

Joseph Brackett Jr. (1797-1882)

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

Traditional

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

47. Home on the Range

Daniel E. Kelley (1843-1905)

Musical notation for 'Home on the Range' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking and ends with a *p* marking. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff begins with a *f* dynamic marking and ends with a *mf* marking. The fourth staff concludes the piece.

48. My Grandfather's Clock

Use a metronome.

Henry Clay Work (1832-1884)

Musical notation for 'My Grandfather's Clock' in common time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking and ends with a *p* marking. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a *f* marking. The third staff begins with a *p* dynamic marking and ends with a *mf* marking. The fourth staff concludes the piece.

49. Bicycle Built for Two (Daisy Bell)

Harry Dacre (1860-1922)

Musical score for 'Bicycle Built for Two' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff begins with *p* and ends with *mf*. The third staff begins with *p* and ends with *mf*. The fourth staff begins with *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, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff features a slur over the final measures.

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, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins 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 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* and includes the instruction "NEW NOTE: Is it flat, natural, or sharp?". The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and includes a dynamic marking of *f*. 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 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

54. The Bunny Hop

Ray Anthony / Leonard Auletti

Musical notation for "The Bunny Hop". It consists of one staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). 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 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). 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 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

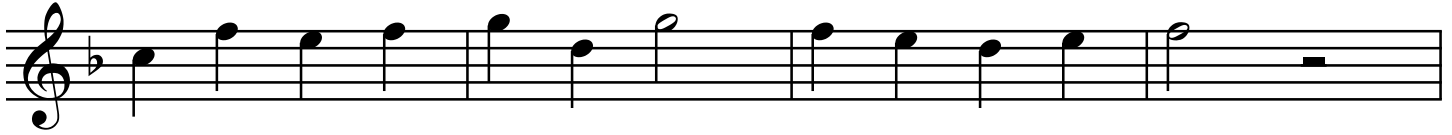


57. Aura Lee

George R. Poulton (1828-1867)



What's the key signature for this song?



Courtesy accidentals are usually offered once as a reminder.

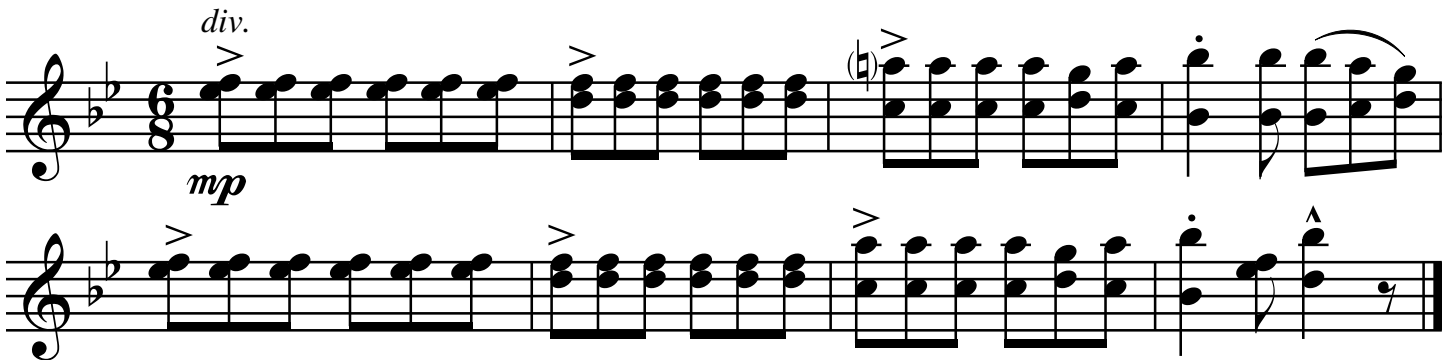


NEW NOTE: This is the high octave of the low note you already know!



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 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The melody is a simple, rhythmic sequence of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a repeat sign. The instruction 'Try this song as a round!' is written above the second staff.

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 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features several accents (>) over notes. The second staff continues the piece, with a forte (*f*) dynamic indicated. 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 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is a simple, rhythmic sequence of quarter and eighth notes.

63. Concert Bb Major Scale

The musical notation for the 'Concert Bb Major Scale' consists of a single staff in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It shows an ascending scale from B-flat to B-flat an octave higher, followed by a descending scale back to B-flat.

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.