

French Horn

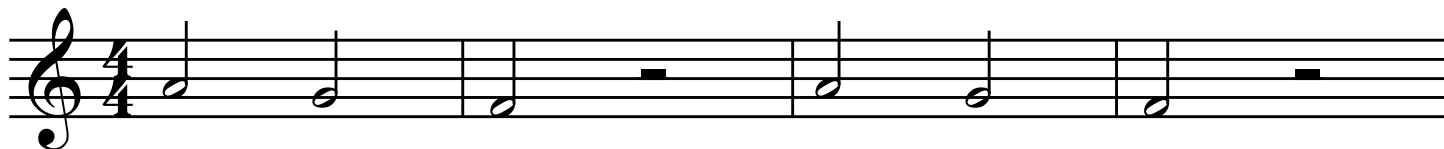
Fun Songs

_____ 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



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

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

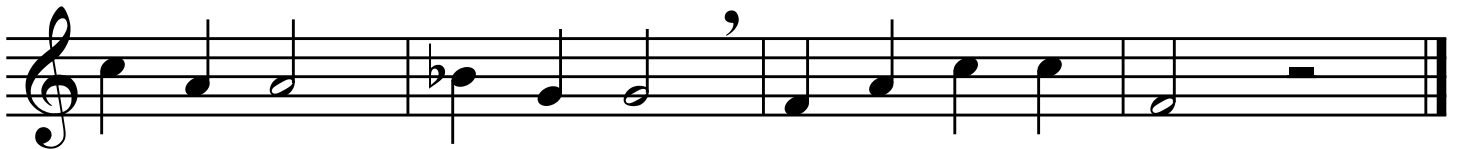
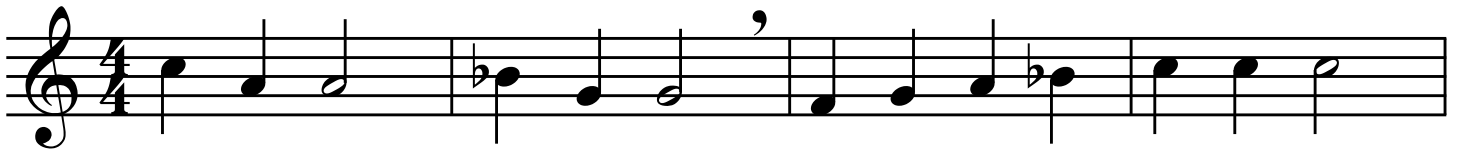


SLUR: Connects notes of different pitch.
(Tongue only the first note.)



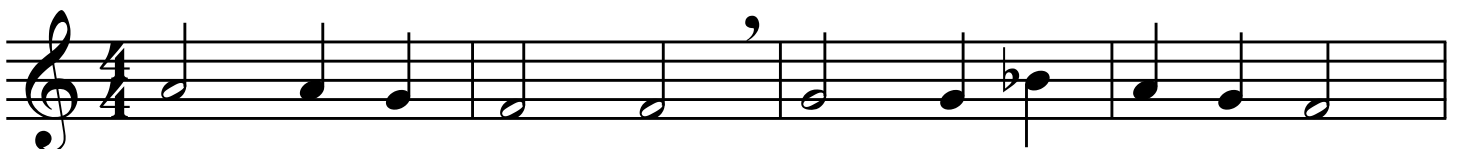
5. Lightly Row

German Folk Song



6. Go Tell Aunt Rhode

American Folk Song



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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)

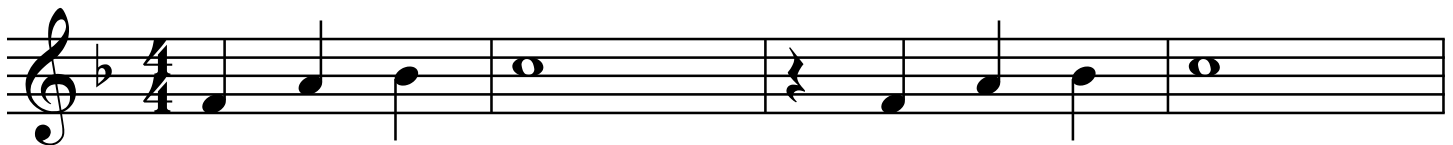


COMMON TIME: C is the same as $\frac{4}{4}$

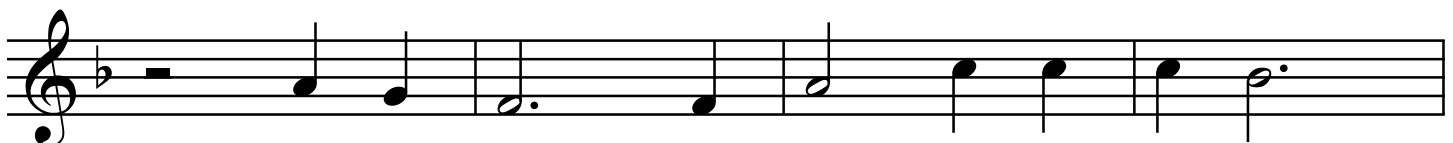


9. When the Saints Go Marching In

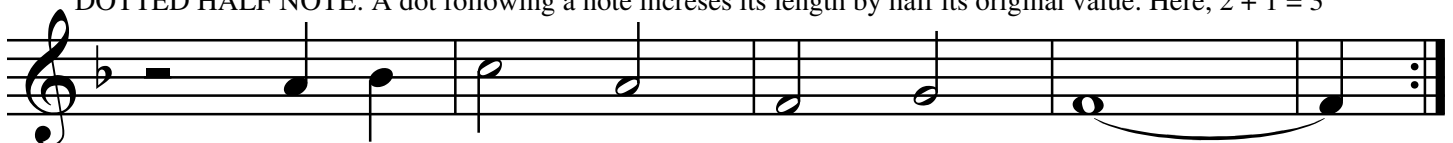
Spiritual



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

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)

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

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13. Largo from New World Symphony

Antonin Dvorák (1841-1904)

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

Musical notation for the first two staves of 'Largo from New World Symphony'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of quarter and eighth notes, some with slurs and ties. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and slurs.

14. Olympics Theme

Leo Arnaud (1904-1991)

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

Musical notation for the first two staves of 'Olympics Theme'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is a steady sequence of quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody with a similar rhythmic pattern.

15. Alouette

French-Canadian Folk Song

p *f*

ACCENT: Play the note stronger, with more emphasis

Musical notation for the first three staves of 'Alouette'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and quarter notes with slurs. The second staff includes accents (>) over several notes. The third staff continues the melody with slurs and accents.

16. Dreydl, Dreydl

Hanukkah Song

RITARDANDO: Gradually slow down the tempo

rit.

Musical notation for the first two staves of 'Dreydl, Dreydl'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The word 'rit.' is written below the final note.

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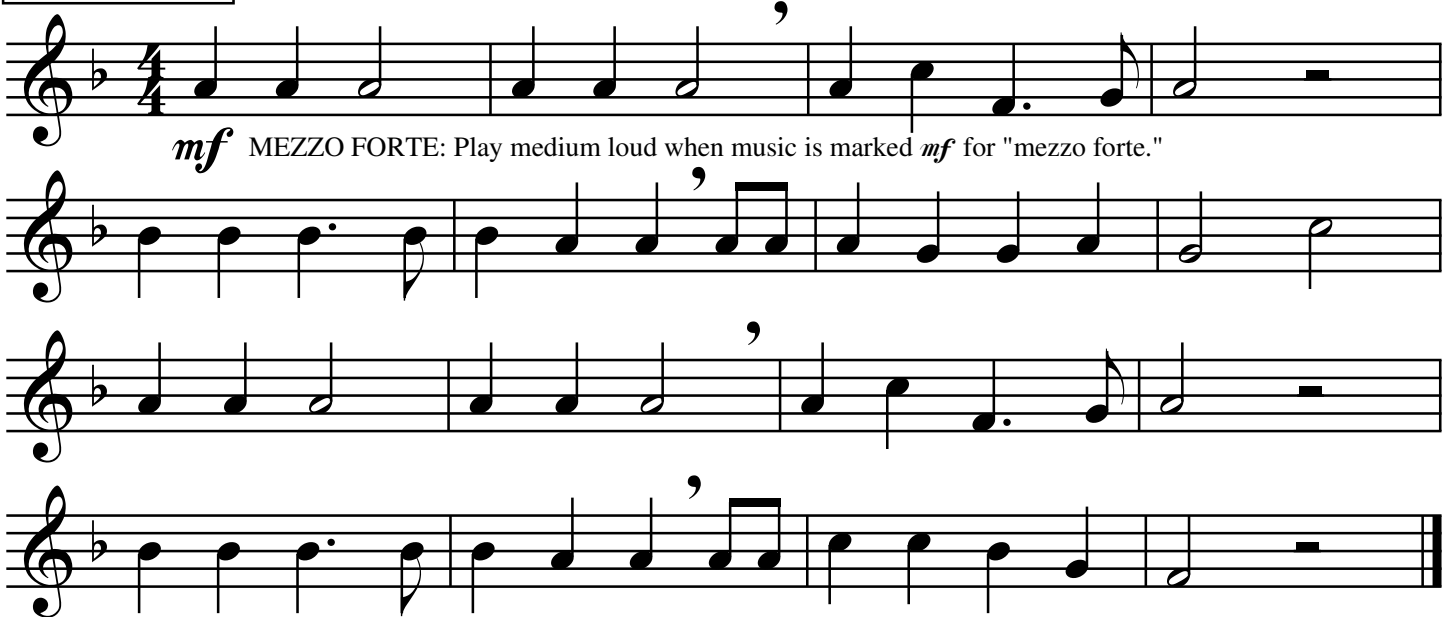
17. Good King Wenceslas

Traditional Carol



18. Jingle Bells

James Lord Pierpont (1822-1893)



19. Jolly Old St. Nicholas

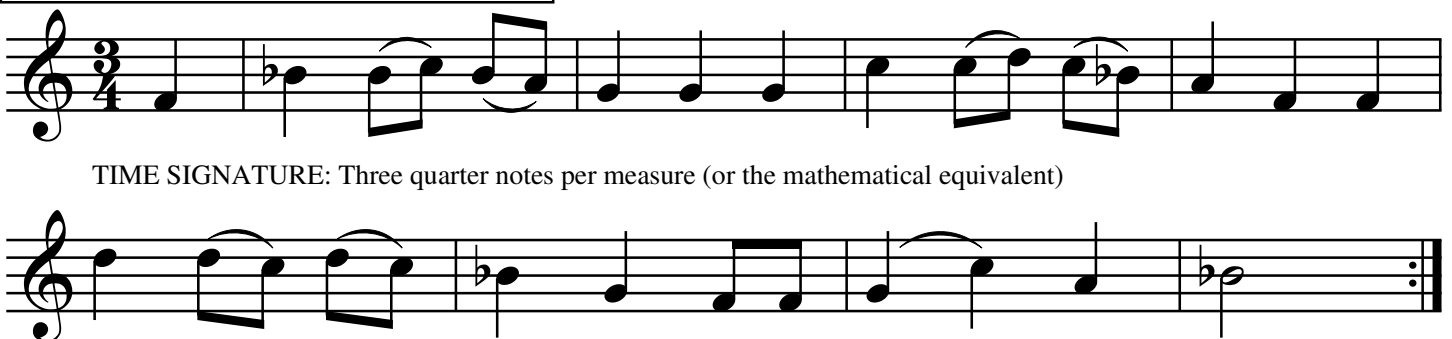
Traditional Carol



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)

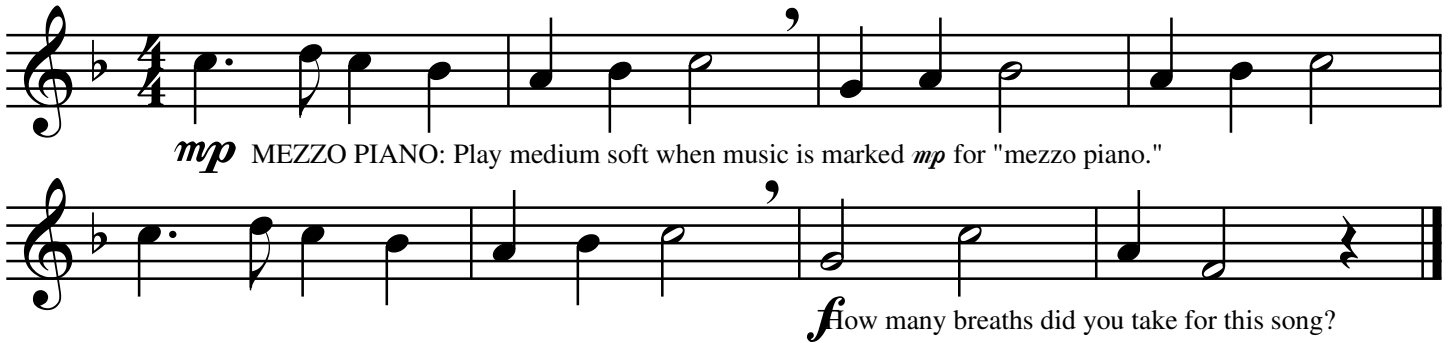


Musical notation for Twinkle Twinkle Little Star, featuring three staves of music in G major and common time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and ends with a dynamic marking of *p*. A breath mark is placed above the first measure of each staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Did you notice the dynamics?

22. London Bridge

Traditional

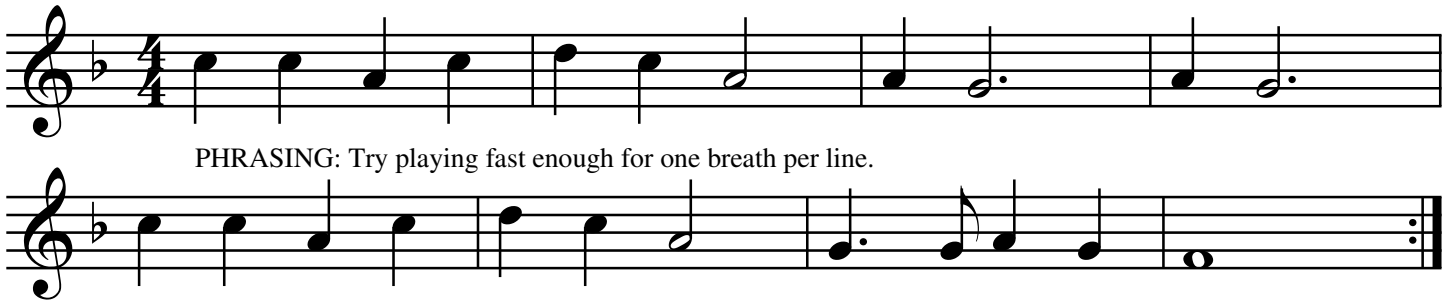


Musical notation for London Bridge, featuring two staves of music in G major and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo piano). Below the first staff, the text reads: *mp* MEZZO PIANO: Play medium soft when music is marked *mp* for "mezzo piano." The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). A breath mark is placed above the first measure of each staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

How many breaths did you take for this song?

23. Camptown Races

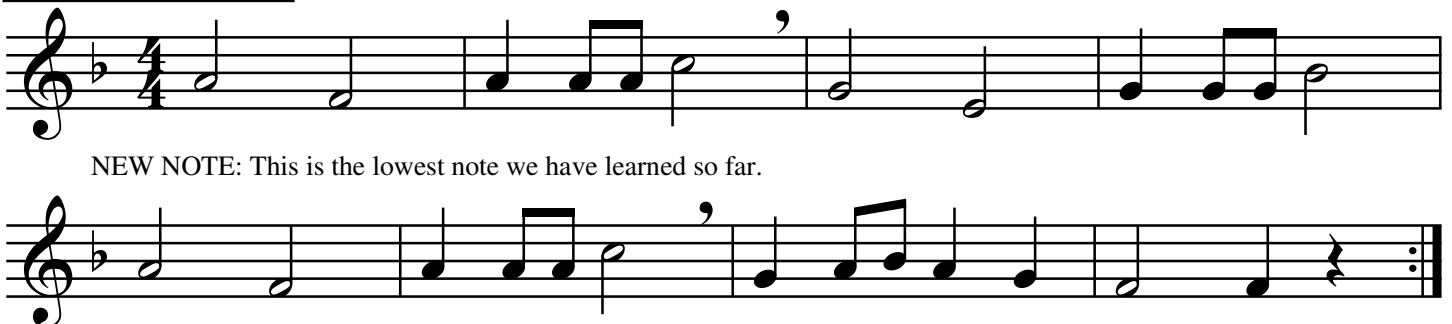
Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)



Musical notation for Camptown Races, featuring two staves of music in G major and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). Below the first staff, the text reads: PHRASING: Try playing fast enough for one breath per line. The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and ends with a double bar line.

24. Skip to My Lou

American Partner-Stealing Dance



Musical notation for Skip to My Lou, featuring two staves of music in G major and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). Below the first staff, the text reads: NEW NOTE: This is the lowest note we have learned so far. The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and ends with a double bar line.

25. On the Bridge at Avignon

French Folk Song

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

26. Chiapañecas (Mexican Clapping Song)

Mexican Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Chiapañecas (Mexican Clapping Song)' in G major, 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is rhythmic and includes clapping patterns indicated by 'x' marks. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Accents (>) are placed above several notes in the later staves.

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 piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff includes the text 'Isn't this the Barney song?' and features a piano (*p*) dynamic. 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 major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The melody is simple and rhythmic, featuring quarter and eighth notes. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and the second staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. 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 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff shows the melody with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth rest, and a quarter note followed by an eighth rest. The second staff shows a tenuto line with the instruction 'TENUTO: Play full value' above it.

30. My Country 'Tis of Thee (America)

British National Anthem

Musical notation for 'My Country 'Tis of Thee (America)' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The notation consists of three staves showing the melody and accompaniment.

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

Johann Strauss, Jr. (1825-1899)

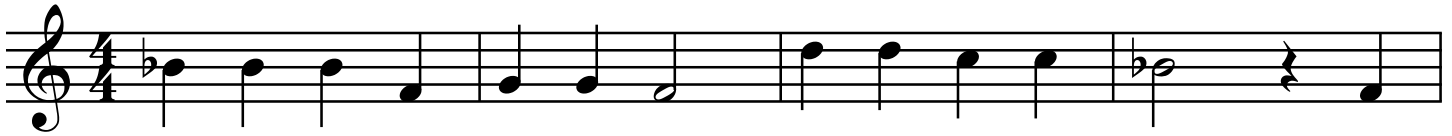
Musical notation for 'Blue Danube Waltz' in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The notation consists of three staves. The first staff has the instruction 'div.' above it. The second and third staves show a divided section with some players playing the top notes while others play the bottom.

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

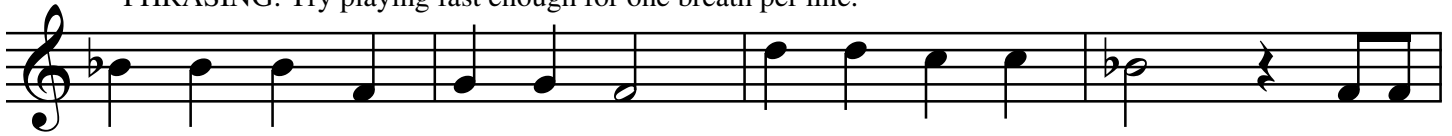
Where is beat 3?

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



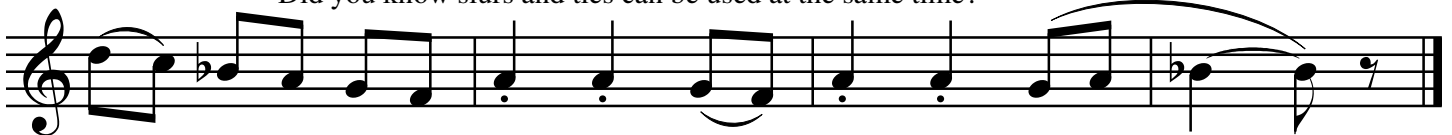
ARTICULATIONS: Are you playing staccato, tenuto, and accents as indicated?

34. Bella Bimba

Italian Folk Song

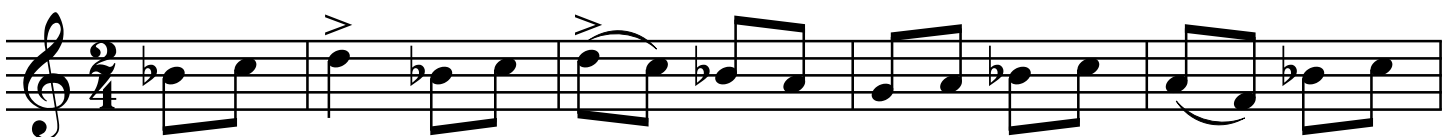


Did you know slurs and ties can be used at the same time?



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, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of two staves of music. The melody is simple and rhythmic, characteristic of the traditional tune.

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

NEW NOTE: Watch for this flat note in key signature with two flats.

Traditional

Musical notation for 'B.I.N.G.O.' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece is divided into three staves. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff features a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic and includes accents (>) over several notes. A 'COURTESY ACCIDENTAL' is shown as a flat symbol (b) over a note. The third staff ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a repeat sign. 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.'

38. Kum Ba Yah

Spiritual

Musical notation for 'Kum Ba Yah' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by long, flowing lines with many ties, typical of a spiritual.

39. Oh, Susana

How fast can you play this song?

Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)

Musical notation for 'Oh, Susana' in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune that is often played at a fast tempo.

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. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The melody features a mix of eighth and quarter notes 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, key of B-flat major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by a mix of quarter and eighth notes with phrasing slurs. A question mark is placed below the third staff with the text 'Where is beat 4?'.

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. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The melody features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with phrasing slurs and accents. The second staff continues the melody with a phrasing slur.

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 *mp* *p*

DIMINUENDO: Start strong and decrease gradually softer

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 the first piece, 'Oh My Darling, Clementine'. It consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). 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 the second piece, 'Home on the Range'. It consists of four staves of music in 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and ends with a *p* marking. The second staff ends with a *f* marking, and the third staff ends with a *mf* marking. The melody is a well-known folk tune.

48. My Grandfather's Clock

Use a metronome.

Henry Clay Work (1832-1884)

Musical notation for the third piece, 'My Grandfather's Clock'. It consists of four staves of music in common time (C), with a key signature of two flats. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and ends with a *p* marking. The second staff ends with a *f* marking, and the third staff ends with a *mf* marking. 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, B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff begins with a *p* dynamic and ends with a *mf* dynamic. The third staff begins with a *p* dynamic and ends with a *mf* dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a *p* dynamic and ends with a *mf* dynamic. A crescendo hairpin is shown between the third and fourth staves.

50. William Tell

Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868)

Musical score for 'William Tell' in 4/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a *f* dynamic. The second staff continues the melody with a *f* dynamic.

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, B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff continues the melody with a *mf* dynamic.

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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. The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a note with a flat sign. A text instruction "NEW NOTE: Is it flat, natural, or sharp?" is placed below the staff. The second staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes with the text "Let's Go Band!" and three 'x' marks on the staff.

53. Minka Minka

Ukrainian Folk Song

Musical notation for "Minka Minka". It consists of two staves in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is simple and repetitive, characteristic of a folk song.

54. The Bunny Hop

Ray Anthony / Leonard Aulletti

Musical notation for "The Bunny Hop". It consists of one staff in 4/4 time. The melody is bouncy and rhythmic, typical of a dance tune.

55. The Hokey Pokey

Participation Dance

Musical notation for "The Hokey Pokey". It consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The melody is highly rhythmic and repetitive, designed for a participation dance.

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

Repetitive Song

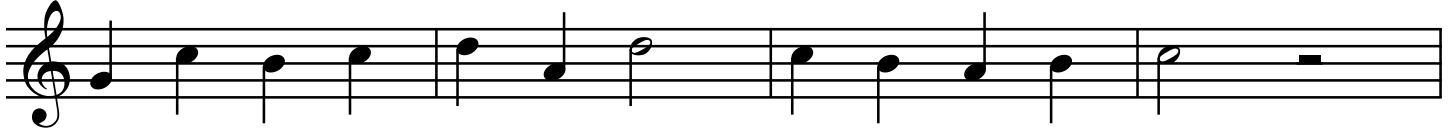
Musical notation for "If You're Happy and You Know It (Clap Your Hands)". It consists of two staves in 3/4 time. The melody is simple and repetitive, with a clear 3-beat structure.

57. Aura Lee

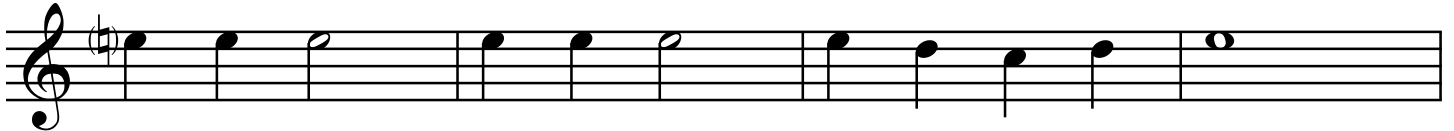
George R. Poulton (1828-1867)



What's the key signature for this song?



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

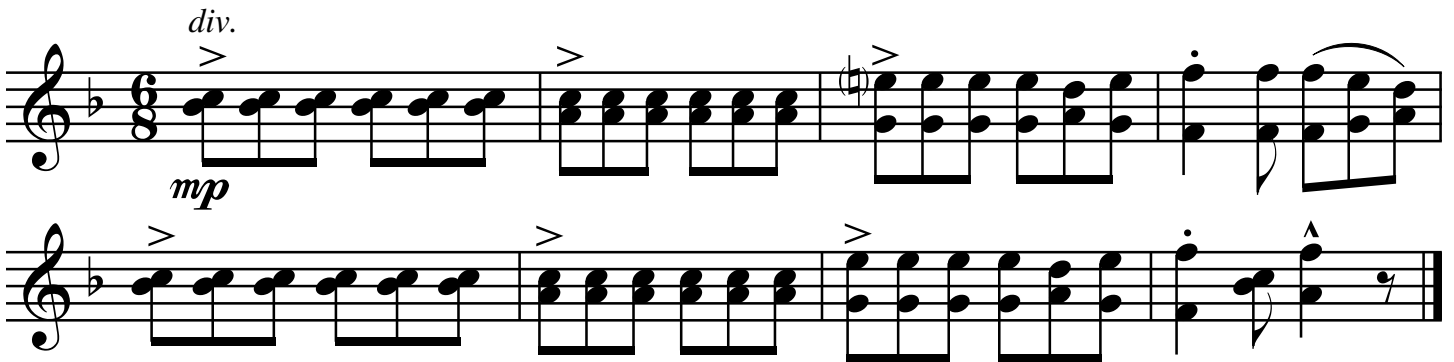


Courtesy accidentals are usually offered once as a reminder.



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)

Musical notation for 'Kookaburra' in 4/4 time, B-flat major. The first staff starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second staff includes the instruction 'Try this song as a round!' and ends with a repeat sign. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

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

Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)

Musical notation for 'The Can-Can' in 4/4 time, B-flat major. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes accents (>) over several notes. The second staff also starts with *mf* and includes accents, with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic marking at the end. Below the notation is the definition: MARCATO: The note is played somewhat louder or more forcefully than a note with a regular accent mark.

62. Judas Maccabeus (Thine Be the Glory)

George Frederick Handel (1685-1759)

Musical notation for 'Judas Maccabeus' in 4/4 time, B-flat major. The first staff features a melody with dotted rhythms and eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes.

63. Concert Bb Major Scale

Musical notation for the Concert B-flat Major Scale in 4/4 time. The scale is written on a single staff, ascending and then descending, 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.