

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



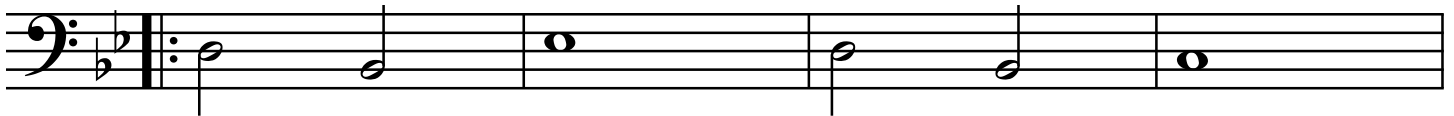
10. Shepherd's Hey

English Folk Song



INTERNAL REPEAT: Repeat only the music between the signs.

Fine



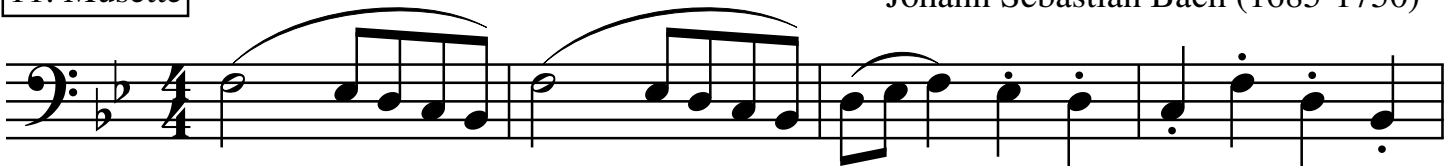
D.C. al Fine



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

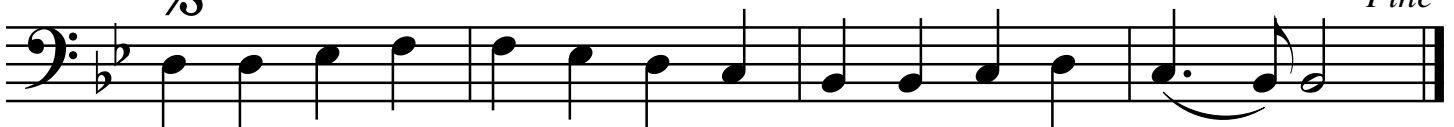
Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)



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

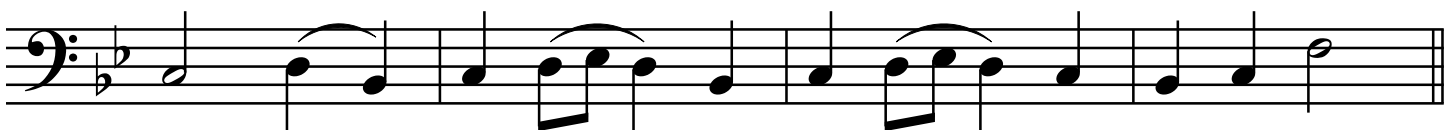


Fine



Where does this song end?

D.S. al Fine



D.S. (DAL SEGNO) AL FINE: Go back to the sign $\text{\textcircled{S}}$ and play until Fine.

13. Largo from New World Symphony

Antonin Dvorák (1841-1904)

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music features a slow, melodic line with long notes and some ties.

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

14. Olympics Theme

Leo Arnaud (1904-1991)

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music is a rhythmic, march-like theme with eighth and quarter notes.

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

15. Alouette

French-Canadian Folk Song

Three staves of musical notation in bass clef, 2/4 time, and B-flat major. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and accent (>) markings over several notes. The third staff ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music is a lively folk song with eighth and sixteenth notes.

ACCENT: Play the note stronger, with more emphasis

16. Dreydl, Dreydl

Hanukkah Song

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The second staff includes a ritardando (*rit.*) marking. The music is a simple, rhythmic Hanukkah song with quarter and eighth notes.

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 notation for Twinkle Twinkle Little Star, consisting of three staves of music in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. 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 notation for London Bridge, consisting of two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff ends 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."

f How many breaths did you take for this song?

23. Camptown Races

Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)

Musical notation for Camptown Races, consisting of two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff ends 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 notation for Skip to My Lou, consisting of two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff ends 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

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a comma above the first measure. The piece ends with a double bar line.

26. Chiapañecas (Mexican Clapping Song)

Mexican Folk Song

Four staves of musical notation in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. The melody features eighth and quarter notes with accents (>) above several notes. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

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

Traditional

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The melody includes quarter and eighth notes. Dynamics include forte (*f*), piano (*p*), and mezzo-forte (*f*). A text annotation reads "Isn't this the Barney song?". The piece ends with a double bar line.

28. Frère Jacques (Brother John)

Try this song as a round!

French Folk Song

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The melody consists of quarter notes with slurs. Dynamics alternate between forte (*f*) and piano (*p*). The piece 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 bass clef, 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff contains the main melody with a 'TENUTO' instruction. The second staff continues the melody with a repeat sign at the end.

TENUTO: Play full value

30. My Country 'Tis of Thee (America)

British National Anthem

Musical notation for 'My Country 'Tis of Thee (America)' in bass clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The notation is spread across three staves, featuring various melodic lines and phrasing.

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

Johann Strauss, Jr. (1825-1899)

Musical notation for 'Blue Danube Waltz' in bass clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The notation is spread across three staves, including a 'div.' instruction and a 'DIVISI' instruction. The first staff has a 'div.' instruction above it. The second staff has a 'DIVISI' instruction above it. The third staff has a 'DIVISI' instruction above it.

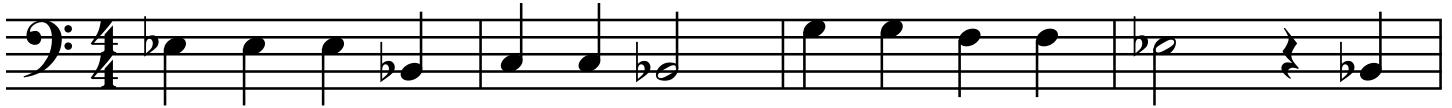
div.

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

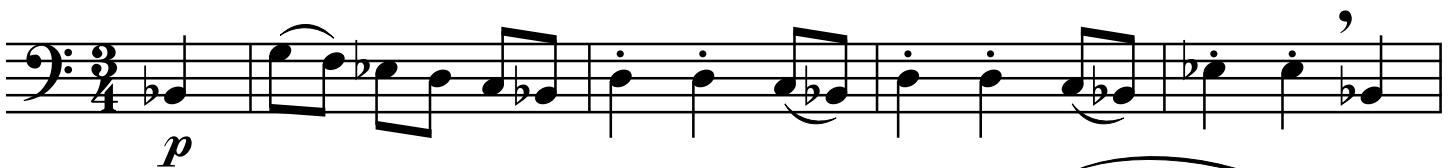
Czech Folk Song



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 flat note in a new key signature.

The first system shows the beginning of the piece in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second system continues the melody, featuring a new key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) starting with a flat note on the second staff.

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 piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The first system is marked *mf*. The second system features a series of eighth notes with accents (>) and includes a courtesy accidental (a flat) on a note. The third system continues with more accented notes and is marked *f*. The fourth system concludes the piece with a repeat sign and is marked *mf*.

38. Kum Ba Yah

Spiritual

The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features a melody with many slurs and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

39. Oh, Susana

Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)

The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It consists of four systems of musical notation, featuring a melody with various note values and rests.

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 bass clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The melody features 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 bass clef, common time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* and ends with *f*. The second staff ends with a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff ends with a dynamic marking of *f*. The melody is characterized by long, sweeping lines and includes a fermata over the final note.

Where is beat 4?

42. Michael Row the Boat Ashore

Spiritual

Musical score for 'Michael Row the Boat Ashore' in bass clef, common time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody features a syncopated rhythm with accents and phrasing slurs.

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 'Oh My Darling, Clementine' in bass clef, 3/4 time, 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 folk song.

47. Home on the Range

Daniel E. Kelley (1843-1905)

Musical notation for 'Home on the Range' in bass clef, 3/4 time, 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 bass clef, common time, 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 bass clef, 3/4 time, key of 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, with a crescendo hairpin connecting the two dynamics.

50. William Tell

Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868)

Musical score for 'William Tell' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a *f* dynamic. The second staff continues the piece and ends with a fermata over the final note.

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 bass clef, 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff continues the piece and ends with a fermata over the final note.

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 of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). 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 *f* marking. 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 of music in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The music features a simple, rhythmic melody with some slurs and accents.

54. The Bunny Hop

Ray Anthony / Leonard Auletti

Musical notation for "The Bunny Hop". It consists of one staff of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by a bouncy, rhythmic melody with many slurs and accents.

55. The Hokey Pokey

Participation Dance

Musical notation for "The Hokey Pokey". It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a repetitive, rhythmic melody with many slurs and accents, typical of 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 of music in bass clef, common time (C), with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a repetitive, rhythmic melody with many slurs and accents, characteristic of a repetitive song.

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.

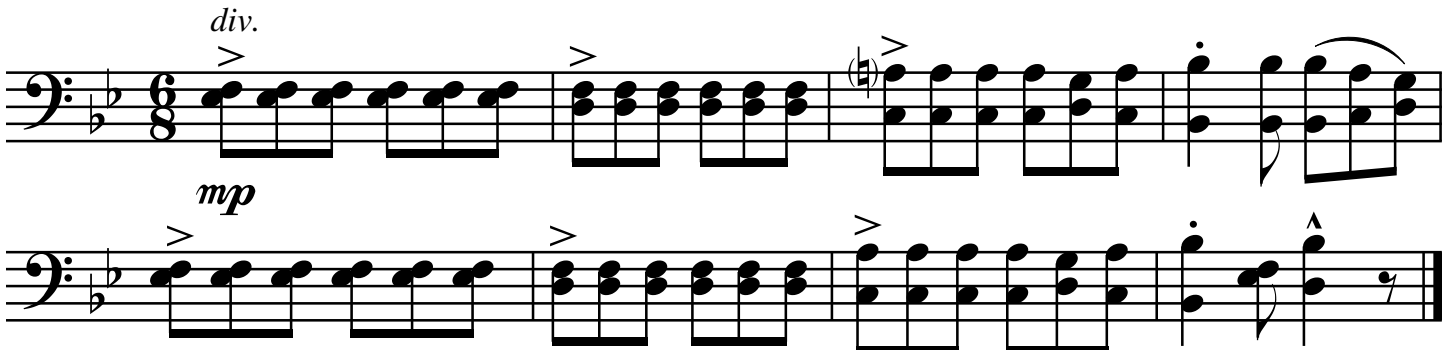


NEW NOTE: This is the high octave of the low note you already know!



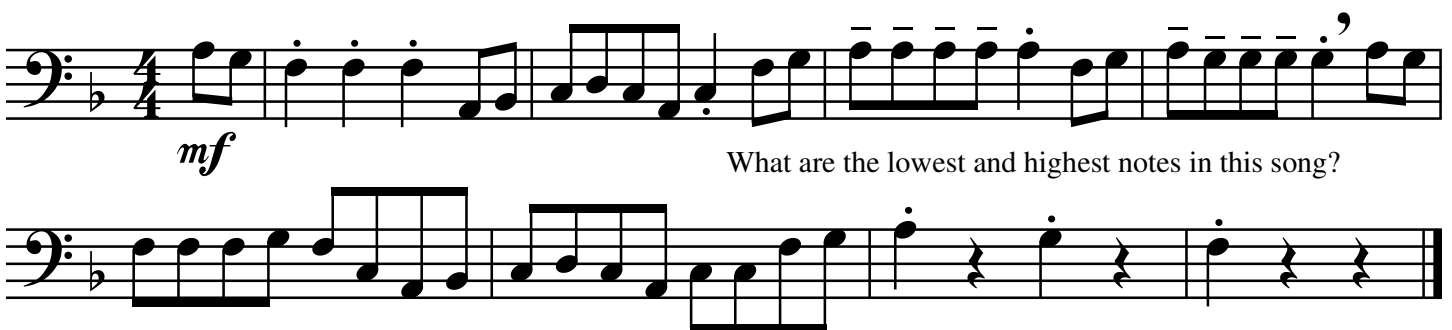
58. Chopsticks (The Celebrated Chop Waltz)

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)

mp

Try this song as a round!

The musical notation for 'Kookaburra' consists of two staves in bass clef, 4/4 time, and 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.

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

Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)

mf *f*

mf *f*

MARCATO: The note is played somewhat louder or more forcefully than a note with a regular accent mark.

The musical notation for 'The Can-Can' consists of two staves in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The piece is characterized by its energetic, syncopated rhythm. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes several accent (>) and marcato (>) markings. The second staff continues the piece, featuring a forte (*f*) dynamic and a final accent (^) on the last note.

62. Judas Maccabeus (Thine Be the Glory)

George Frederick Handel (1685-1759)

The musical notation for 'Judas Maccabeus' consists of two staves in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. The melody is a simple, dignified sequence of quarter and eighth notes, typical of Handel's style.

63. Concert Bb Major Scale

The musical notation for the 'Concert Bb Major Scale' consists of a single staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. It shows the ascending and descending scale of the instrument.

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.