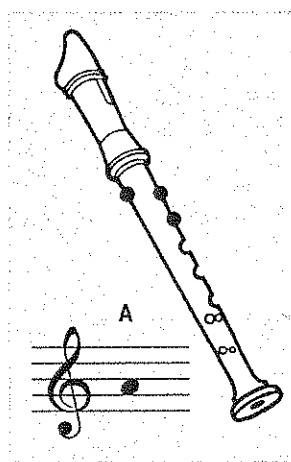
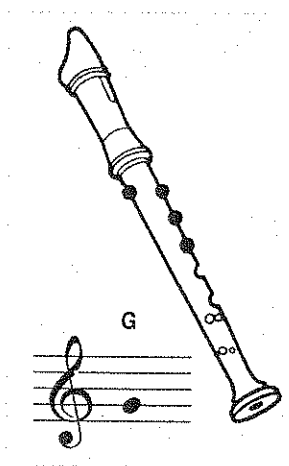


A **breath mark** (,) tells you to take a breath (inhale) before going to the next note.



Clap the rhythm of each pattern before you play it. Remember to play softly and tongue gently.



5

6

7

A half note (♩) lasts 2 times as long as a quarter note (♫) and gets 2 beats.
 A half rest (—) gets 2 beats of silence.

8

9

* go to next line

Your teeth and tongue should never touch the mouthpiece.

CD: 1
8 beats

Pierrot

French
Words by SB

⑩

In the shin - ing moon - light Pier - rot stands at night;
Ask - ing for a pen - cil, Ask - ing for a light.

Merrily We Roll Along

Traditional

⑪

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long;
Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, on the deep blue sea.

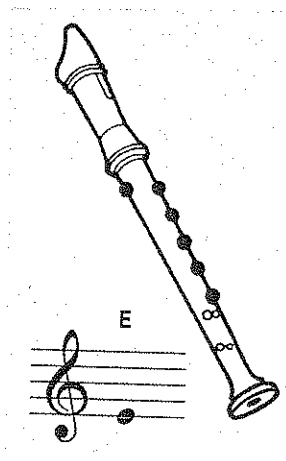
Lullaby

Welsh
Words by SB

⑫

Go to sleep, lull - a - by, Go to sleep, do not cry;
Go to sleep, have no fear, Go to sleep, ba - by dear.

Use the "cushions" (pads) of your fingers to cover the recorder holes.



CD: 2
16 beats

On The Yangtze

Chinese
Words by SB

13

Yang - tze riv - er tide, Riv - er wide and free,
Mov - ing, ____ flow - ing, ____ On - ward to the sea.

If the first measure of a piece does not have the total number of beats shown by the top number of the meter signature, and does not begin on the first beat, it is called an **incomplete measure**. The beats needed to make the measure complete are found in the last measure of the piece.

When The Train Comes Along

American

14

When the train comes a - long, When the train comes a -
long, I will meet you at the sta - tion, When the train comes a - long.

Use the pitches you have learned to improvise a 2-measure introduction to No. 13.

A **dotted half note** (♩.) lasts 3 times as long as a quarter note (♩) and gets 3 beats. A dot after a note gets half the value of that note and makes it longer.

For example: ♩. = 3
2+1

Mother Earth

Native American Indian
Words by GS

⑮

Moth - er Earth, home of all crea - tures,
land and sea. Moon af - ter moon, oh
may we be one with thee.

A **repeat sign** (||) means that you go back to the beginning and play the music again.
The **repeat signs** (||:|:) mean that you must repeat the music that is written between the double dotted bar lines.

CD: 3
16 beats

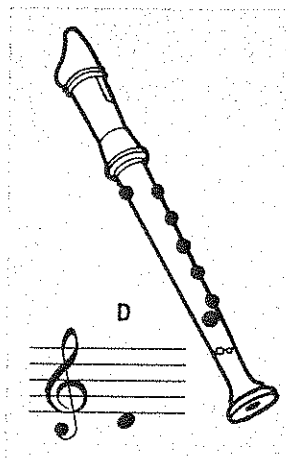
Village Drums

African
Words by GS

⑮

Lis - ten, chil - dren, to the drum - ming, stead - y the sound.
From the jun - gle to the vil - lage, hunt - ers a - bound.
Bring - ing food for young and old, feast - ing is near.
Af - ter man - y days and nights, hunt - ers ap - pear.
Talk - ing drums are sound - ing and the mes - sage is clear.

Your right thumb should be directly behind the fifth hole to balance the recorder. Keep your other fingers slightly above the holes.

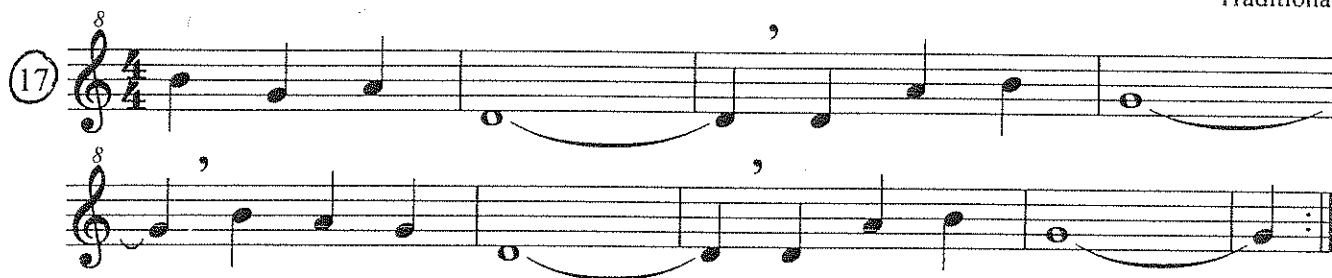


A tie (—) is a curved line which connects notes of the same pitch. They are played as one note, and held for the total value of the connected notes.

CD: 4
16 beats

Westminster Chimes

Traditional



In $\frac{3}{4}$ meter the top number (3) tells that there are 3 beats in each measure. The bottom number (4) tells that a quarter note (♩) gets 1 beat.

Cajun Stew

Creole
Words by GS

17

 Musical notation for measures 17 and 18 of 'Cajun Stew'. Measure 17 is marked with a circled '17'. Both measures are in 3/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes and half notes, with ties connecting notes across the bar line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

1. You get the fish - ing pole, I'll get the bait.
2. Cat - fish are plen - ti - ful, craw - dads are too.

We'll meet down riv - er, and please don't be late.
Mom says she needs them to make Ca - jun stew.

To play low notes, tongue gently, blow very softly, and cover the holes completely.

A whole note (○) lasts 4 times as long as a quarter note (♩) and gets 4 beats.
 A whole rest (—) gets 4 beats of silence.

Jolly Old Saint Nicholas

(Duet)

Christmas Song

CD: 5
16 beats

Recorder 1

(20)

Recorder 2

Rec. 1

Rec. 2

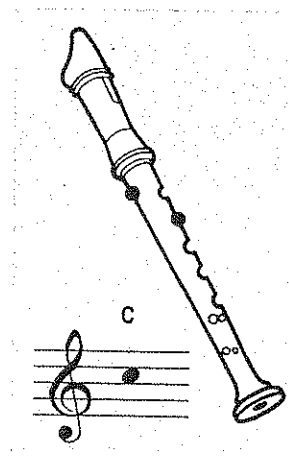
Rec. 1

Rec. 2

Rec. 1

Rec. 2

A duet is a piece written for two performers. One performer plays or sings the first part, and the other performer plays or sings the second part. Learn both duet parts.



CD: 6
16 beats

Corn Song

Native American Indian
Words by GS

(21)

Plant - ing yel - low corn, Maize up - on the fields,
Tend - ing pa - tient - ly, as the sea - son yields.
Sun a - bove, earth be - low, nour - ish rip - ened grain,
From the ground stalks ap - pear, strong from sum - mer rain.
Corn, corn, source of life, har - vest time is here,
Dance, sing, of - fer praise for this har - vest year.

In $\frac{2}{4}$ meter the top number (2) tells that there are 2 beats in each measure. The bottom number (4) tells that a quarter note (♩) gets 1 beat.

Flowers

French
Words by SB

(22)

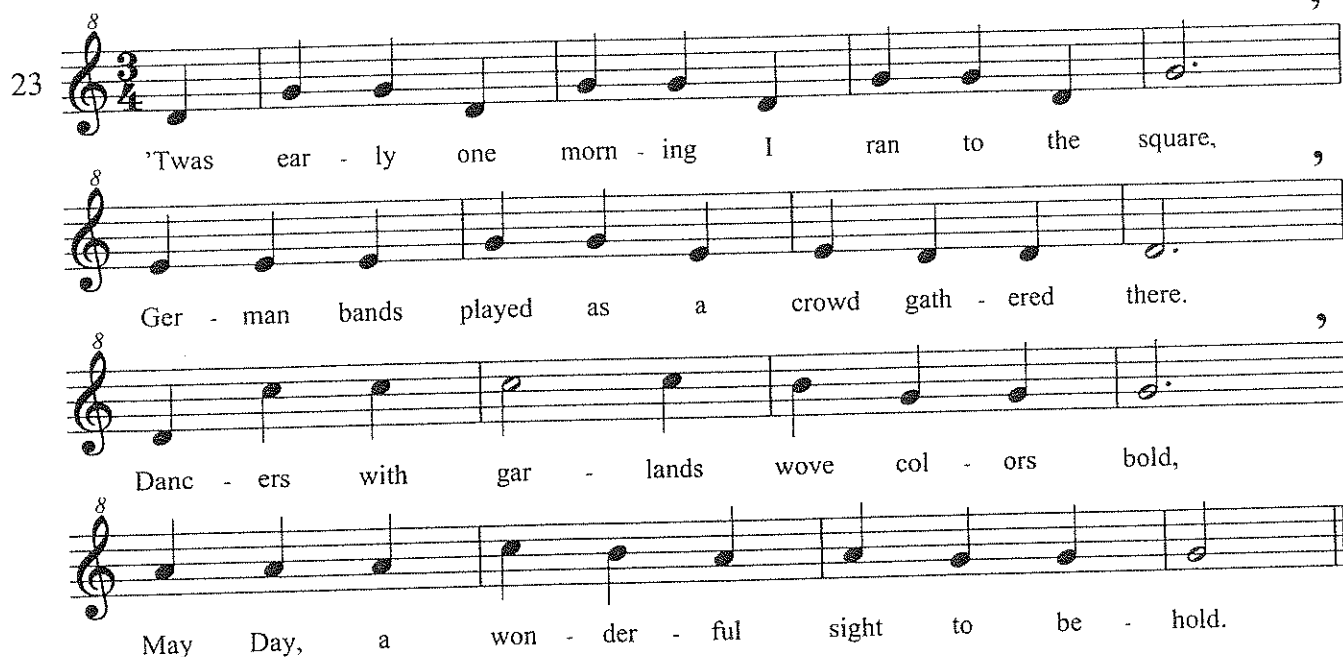
We all know, Flow - ers grow,
Af - ter win - ter's cold winds blow.

When moving from B to C, make sure the first finger comes up exactly as the second finger comes down.

CD: 7
12 beats

May Day

German
Words by GS

23 

Da Capo (D.C.) - from the beginning

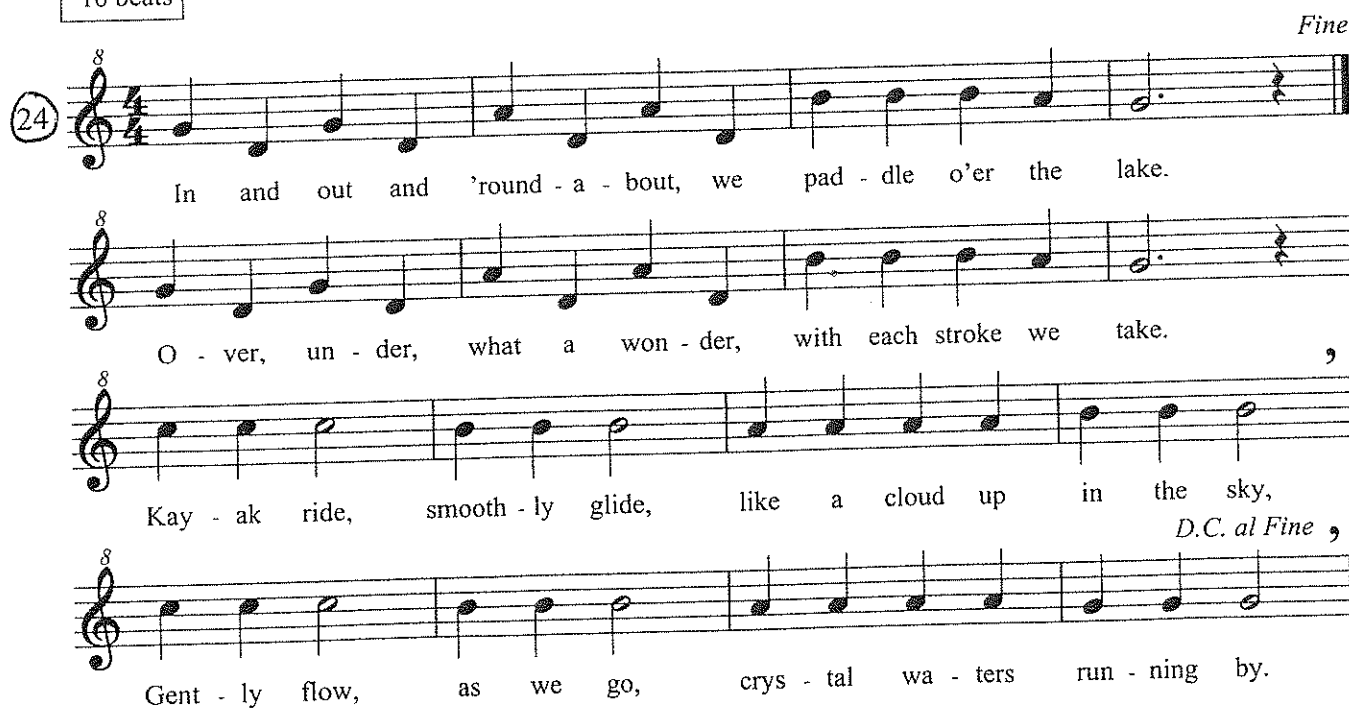
al Fine - to the end

D.C. al Fine - go back to the beginning of the piece and play to the measure marked Fine.

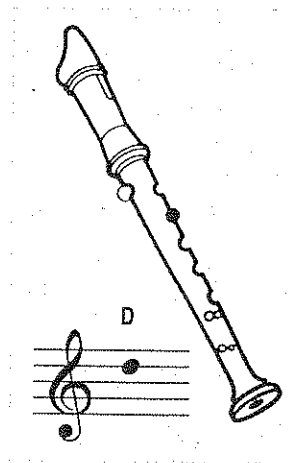
CD: 8
16 beats

Kayak Ride

Inuit
Words by GS

(24) 

Remember to start each note with a silent "daah" sound, called tonguing.



CD: 9
8 beats
repeated

Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

American

(25)

Go tell Aunt Rhodie, Go tell Aunt Rhodie, Go tell Aunt Rhodie Her old gray goose is dead.

CD: 10
13 beats
repeated

When The Saints Go Marching In

American

(26)

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.

Create a percussion accompaniment for No. 26.