

# The Recorder Resource Kit 2

Student Edition



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Themes & Variations

# The Recorder Resource Kit 2 Student Edition

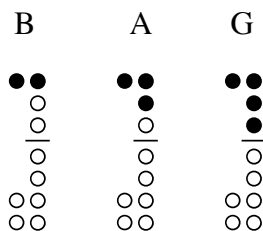
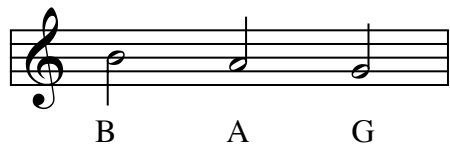
24 Songs for 2 part soprano recorder with optional transposed alto recorder

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## THEMES & VARIATIONS

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©2004 Printed in Canada Reprinted 2011  
ISBN : 1-894096-99-1



## 1. Review BAG

2 bar intro

Sop 1

Sop 2

Sop 1

Sop 2

## 2. Suogan

2 bar intro

Sop 1

Sop 2

Sop 1

Sop 2

*p* stands for piano which means “soft.”  
Play Suogan with a soft, beautiful tone.

# 5. Blueberry Hill

2 bar intro

Musical score for 'Blueberry Hill' featuring Soprano 1 and Soprano 2 parts. The score is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the score.

# 6. Old Brass Wagon

2 bar intro

Musical score for 'Old Brass Wagon' featuring Soprano 1 and Soprano 2 parts. The score is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the score.

Musical notation for the F# note, showing a treble clef, a sharp sign, and a note on the first line of the staff.

F#

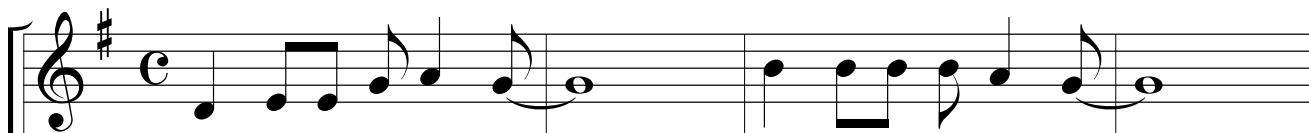
F#

Fingering diagram for the F# note, showing a vertical stack of five circles: the top three are solid black, the fourth is an open circle, and the bottom two are open circles.

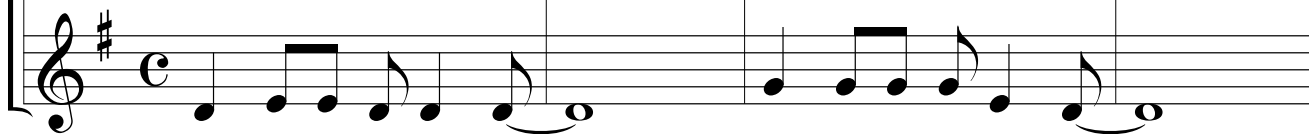
# 10. This Little Light of Mine

2 bar intro

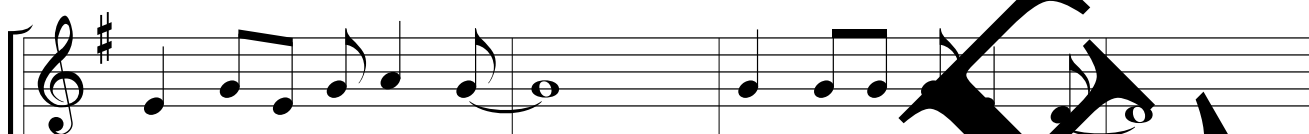
Sop 1



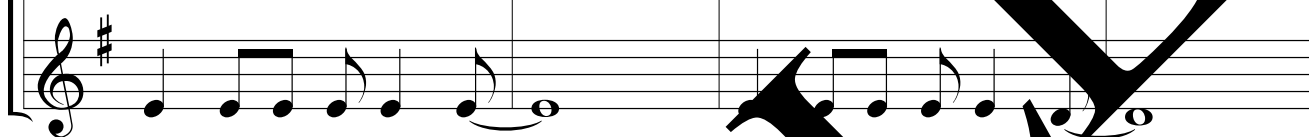
Sop 2




Sop 1



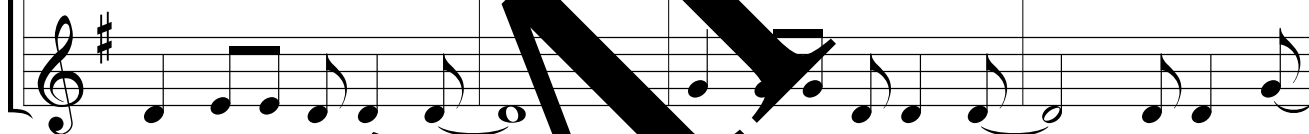
Sop 2



Sop 1




Sop 2




Sop 1

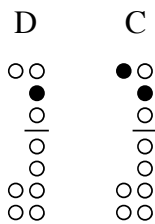
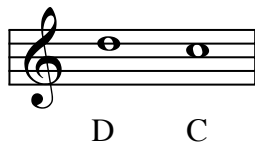


Sop 2



**SAMPLE**

Tie: This is a tie   
A tie means to hold the note for the value  
of all the notes that are tied.  
How many ties can you count in "This Little Light of Mine?"



## 11. Review C and D

2 bar intro

## 12. Good News

2 bar intro

*f* stands for forte which means “loud.” Remember that you should never play louder than your most beautiful tone.

The first note of “Good News” is a pickup note. Count three beats - 1, 2, 3, and then play the first note.

# 13. Ode to Joy

2 bar intro



## Ludwig van Beethoven 1770-1827

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in 1770. He grew up surrounded by music, as both his father and grandfather were local musicians. He became successful both as a pianist and as a composer. Beethoven began to go deaf in 1799 but he continued to write powerful pieces of music. Often his anger at his deafness showed in his music. At other times, another side of him showed in his flowing melodies. The “Ode to Joy” is from the fourth movement of Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony. Search on YouTube for a performance of this work.

# 14. Chopsticks

2 bar intro

First system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2. Both parts are in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The notes are quarter notes, each with a dot underneath, indicating a staccato articulation. The melody for both parts is: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Second system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2. The notes are quarter notes, each with a dot underneath, indicating a staccato articulation. The melody for both parts is: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Third system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2. The notes are quarter notes, each with a dot underneath, indicating a staccato articulation. The melody for both parts is: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Fourth system of musical notation for Sopranos 1 and 2. The notes are quarter notes, each with a dot underneath, indicating a staccato articulation. The melody for both parts is: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

**SAMPLE**

**Staccato:** A dot over or under a note means to play it staccato - in a detached style.



# 15. Waltz

4 bar intro

The musical score consists of four systems, each with two staves labeled 'Sop 1' and 'Sop 2'. The music is in 3/4 time. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a 4-bar introduction. The second system continues the melody. The third system shows a change in the vocal lines. The fourth system concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots.

**SAMPLE**



**Johann Strauss Jr. - The Waltz King  
1825-1899**

Johann Strauss Jr. came from a very musical family. His father, Johann Strauss Sr., the most popular and successful conductor and composer of dance music of his time, didn't want his son to become a musician. In spite of his father's protests, Johann Jr. studied music, and at age 19 conducted a program which included his own compositions, as well as his father's. Johann Strauss Jr. earned the title "The Waltz King" because he wrote so many waltzes. The waltz given above is "Roses From the South." Search on YouTube for a performance of this waltz.

F E D C

F E D C

### 16. Review FED

2 bar intro

### 17. The Scale

2 bar intro (repeats)

## 21. Birch Tree

3 bar intro

Sop 1

Sop 2

Sop 1

Sop 2

### **Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky** **1840-1893**



Tchaikovsky was the most famous Russian composer ever. His family was wealthy and he was given a good musical education from a French teacher. His father wanted him to become a government clerk but he decided to become a musician instead and studied composing at the Conservatory in St. Petersburg. He began teaching music at the Moscow Conservatory in 1866 and began to compose more seriously. People loved his music. A wealthy woman, Nadezhda von Meck, gave Tchaikovsky 6,000 rubles per year so he could give up teaching and spend all his time composing. She insisted that they never meet, though they exchanged letters for many years. Tchaikovsky died of the same disease that claimed his mother. While visiting St. Petersburg in 1893 during a cholera epidemic, Tchaikovsky ignored the warnings about drinking unboiled water. He died on Nov. 6, 1893.

Tchaikovsky used the Russian folk song “Birch Tree” in his Fourth Symphony. Search for and listen to a recording of this work on YouTube. Can you hear where he used this theme?

# 22. Surprise Symphony

2 bar intro (repeats)

**Franz Joseph Haydn**  
1732-1809

Haydn was a famous Austrian composer. He wrote many symphonies. He was famous for his sense of humor. He thought that his audiences were not paying enough attention to his music, so he put a loud crash during the slow movement of his Symphony No. 94. This symphony is now known as the “Surprise Symphony.” When you play the theme, the “crash” is the accented note. To **accent** < means to emphasize the note. Search for and listen to a performance of this work on YouTube.

(C#)

# TRANSPosed ALTO RECORDER

## 1. Review BAG

2 bar intro

Two staves of musical notation for 'Review BAG'. The first staff contains a 2-bar introduction: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note G4. The second staff contains the main melody: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a half note F3.

## 2. Suogan

2 bar intro

Two staves of musical notation for 'Suogan'. The first staff contains a 2-bar introduction: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a half note C4. The second staff contains the main melody: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a half note B2.

## 3. BAG Blues

2 bar intro

Two staves of musical notation for 'BAG Blues'. The first staff contains a 2-bar introduction: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a half note B2. The second staff contains the main melody: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a half note B2.

## 4. CED Blues

2 bar intro

Two staves of musical notation for 'CED Blues'. The first staff contains a 2-bar introduction: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a half note B2. The second staff contains the main melody: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a half note B2.

# TRANSPosed ALTO RECORDER

## 5. Blueberry Hill

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Blueberry Hill' in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains the first two bars of the two-bar introduction. The second staff contains the next two bars, ending with a repeat sign.

## 6. Old Brass Wagon

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Old Brass Wagon' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains the first two bars of the two-bar introduction. The second staff contains the next two bars, ending with a repeat sign.

## 7. Chatter With the Angels

1 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Chatter With the Angels' in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains the first bar of the one-bar introduction. The second and third staves contain the first two measures of the main melody. The fourth staff contains the final two measures of the piece, ending with a repeat sign.