

# Music play

Revised Grade 4 Student Book  
by Denise Gagné

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Printed in Canada

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ISBN Number: 1-894096-36-3

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# 1. Wake Me! Shake Me!

Traditional

*moderato*

Wake me! Shake me! Don't let me sleep too late! I'm gon - na  
get up bright and ear-ly in the morn-ing, I'm gon-na swing on the gold-en gate.

Welcome to Musicplay! There won't be time to sleep in your music classes. You'll be too busy singing, playing games, playing instruments and learning about music. Let's begin with the staff.

**The Staff:** Music is written on a 5 line staff. Notes can be placed on lines or in spaces. The lines and spaces are numbered from the bottom to the top. At the beginning of a staff, a clef is given. The *treble clef* circles the note G, and is used for treble, or higher notes. A high pitch is shown by placing a note high on the staff. A low pitch is shown by placing the note lower on the staff.

A diagram of a treble clef staff. The lines are numbered 1 to 5 from bottom to top. The notes E, G, B, D, F are placed on lines 1 through 5 respectively. Below the staff, the notes F, A, C, E are placed in the spaces between lines 1 through 4 respectively.

# 2. Hey Lidee

Traditional

*Chorus:*

Hey li - dee li - dee li - dee. Hey li - dee li - dee low. —

Hey li - dee li - dee li - dee. Hey li - dee li - dee low. —

*Verse:*

I know a girl. Her name is Shel - ly. Hey li - dee li - dee low. —

She laughs like a bowl of jel - ly. Hey li - dee li - dee low. —

2. I know a girl. Her name is Stacy. Hey lidee lidee low. She likes clothes that look all lacy.....
3. I know a boy. His name is Jesse. Hey lidee lidee low. His desk always looks so messy.....

# 43. Music is the Language of the World

*Swing*  
*Chorus:* Bob Schneider



Mu-sic is the lan - guage of the world. The u-ni-ver-sal lan - guage for  
ev-'ry boy and girl. Oh, mu-sic is the lan - guage of the world. The  
u - ni - ver - sal lan - guage for ev - 'ry boy and girl. *Verse:* Now when you  
go to the Car-ib - be - an and hear that is - land beat,  
When you feel that rhy - thm, you've just got to move your feet. So you  
get up and start danc - ing, mo - vin' all a - cross the floor.  
When the band keeps play - in', you've got to dance some more.

## *Chorus*

Now when you go to South America and hear that salsa beat,  
When you feel that rhythm, you've just got to move your feet.  
So you get up and start dancing, movin' all across the floor.  
When the band keeps playin', you've got to dance some more.

## *Chorus*

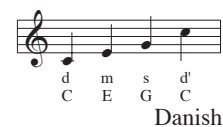
Now when you go to Nashville and you hear that country beat,  
When you feel that rhythm, you've just got to move your feet.  
So you get up and start dancing, movin' all across the floor.  
When the band keeps playin', you've got to dance some more.

## *Chorus 3x*

### *Coda:*

I said, the universal language for ev'ry boy and,  
Music is the language!

## 44. Clock Round



1.  
Big clocks tick so slow - ly, tick, tock, tick, tock.

2.  
Lit - tle clocks tick fast - er, tick - a tock - a, tick - a tock - a.

3.  
Watch - es on your wrist tick fast - er, tick - a tock - a, tick - a tock - a, tick - a tock - a, tick.

## 45. Toc Toc Toc



Toc, toc, toc. Qui est là? Par - le, par - le, par - le moi.

## 46. Forty Below

Canadian Folk Song

Oh, my grand - pa came west in the eight - ies, To the  
prai - ries where grain grows like grass. But the Wheat Board and freight rates got  
Grand - pa, And so Grand - pa went east se - cond class.

*Chorus: Oh, it's forty below in the winter, And it's twenty below in the fall;  
And it rises to zero in the spring time, And we don't have no summer at all.*

It was raining and hailing this morning On the corner of Portage and Main.  
Now it's noon and the basements are flooded, And the dust storms are starting again.

*Chorus*

Come and pay for my fare if you love me, And I'll hasten to bid you adieu;  
And farewell to your Red River Valley, And its natives all shiv'ring and blue.

*Chorus*

The form of *Forty Below* is verse, chorus, verse, chorus, verse, chorus.

# Staccato and Legato

Composers can indicate in the music if they want notes to be played or sung detached, connected or emphasized.

**Staccato** means to play the note in a detached style. It is shown by placing a dot over or under the note. Find and circle the staccato notes in *Kookaburra*. When you sing, “Ha! Ha! Ha!” lightly separate each note.

**Legato** means to smoothly connect the notes. It is shown by placing a curved line over a group of notes. Find the legato notes in songs 12 and 34.

**Accent** means to emphasize the note. Find and draw a square around the accented notes in *Kookaburra*.

## 47. Kookaburra

Australia

Kook-a - bur - ra sits in the old gum tree. — Mer - ry, mer - ry king of the  
 Kook-a - bur - ra sits in the old gum tree. — Eat - ing all the gum drops —  
 Kook-a - bur - ra sits in the old gum tree. — Count - ing all the mon - keys —  
 Kook-a - bur - ra sits on the elec - tric wire, — tears — in his eyes and his

bush is he. Laugh! Kook - a - bur - ra Laugh! Kook - a - bur - ra  
 he can see. Wait! Kook - a - bur - ra Wait! Kook - a - bur - ra  
 he can see. Stop! Kook - a - bur - ra Stop! Kook - a - bur - ra  
 pants on fire. Ouch! Kook - a - bur - ra Ouch! Kook - a - bur - ra

Gay your life must be. Ha! Ha! Ha!  
 Leave some there for me. Ha! Ha! Ha!  
 That's not a mon - key, that's me! Ha! Ha! Ha!  
 Hot your tail must be! Ha! Ha! Ha!

See the following web site for information on about 100 Australian folk songs - words, sheet music and sound files: <http://www.folkstream.com>

## 48. Didgeridoo

The didgeridoo may be the world’s oldest wind instrument. Studies of rock art in northern Australia have found pictures of the didgeridoo that are 1500 years old.



## 101. Woodwind Family

The members of the woodwind family (except the saxophone) were once made of wood. Air or wind is blown through a tube. When the holes in the tube are open, the air travels a short distance so the sound is high. When the player closes the holes in the tube, the air travels farther so the sound is lower. To play the flute, air is blown across the tone hole. The clarinet and saxophone have a thin piece of cane, called a reed, that is fastened to a mouthpiece. When air is blown into the mouthpiece, the reed vibrates and makes sound. The oboe and bassoon have a double reed - two pieces of cane that are tied together.



flute



clarinet



saxophone



oboe

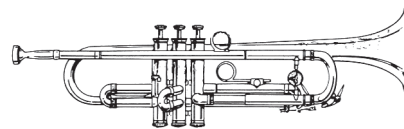
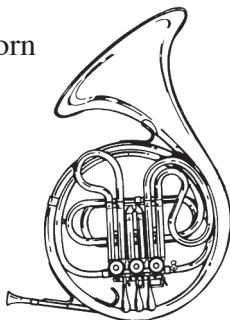


bassoon

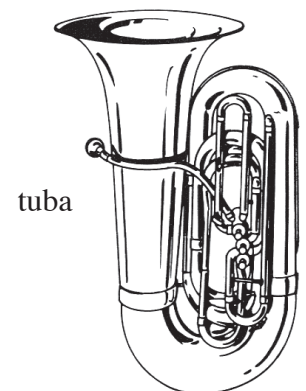
## 102. Brass Family

The members of the brass family are all made of brass. The player buzzes his lips to create sound. The mouthpiece focuses the sound, and the instrument makes it louder and clearer. The trumpet, French horn, and tuba have valves to open up different lengths of tubing to produce different pitches. The trombone has a slide. The player moves the slide out and in to make the pitches lower and higher.

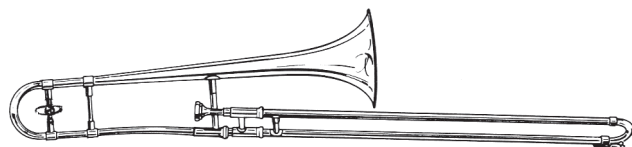
French horn



trumpet



tuba



trombone

# Glossary

**accent** emphasize a note or chord

**adagio** slow

**allegro** lively and quick

**andante** slow, at a walking pace

**bar** the distance between two bar lines

**bar line** a line that divides music into bars or measures

**beat** the pulse felt in music

**bow** a slender rod with horsehair stretched on it

**brass family** includes the trumpet, cornet, French horn, trombone, and tuba

**canon** voices sing the same melody but enter at different times

**chorus** the part of the song that repeats after each verse

**crescendo** gradually getting louder

**common time** ( *c* ) another name for  $\frac{4}{4}$

**da capo** go back to the beginning

**decrescendo** or **diminuendo** gradually softer

**double reed** two pieces of cane, tied together, used to make sound in the oboe and bassoon

**dynamics** loudness and softness of music

**fermata** a symbol (  $\frown$  ) that means to hold or pause

**fine** the end

**form** how you organize music

**forte** ( *f* ) loud

**fortissimo** ( *ff* ) ver loud

**largo** very slow and broad

**lento** slowly

**lullaby** a song to put babies to sleep

**legato** smoothly connect the notes

**major** a scale with whole and half steps arranged wwhwwwh. Music in a major key has a happy sound.

**measure** the distance between two bar lines

**mezzo forte** ( *mf* ) medium loud

**mezzo piano** ( *mp* ) medium soft

**minor** a scale with whole and half steps arranged whwwhww. Music in a minor key has a sad sound.

**moderato** medium speed

**orchestra** a large instrumental group which usually includes the woodwind, string, percussion, and brass families

**percussion family** a group of instruments that are hit or shaken to make sound

**piano** ( *p* ) soft

**pianissimo** ( *pp* ) very soft

**pitch** pitch tells us how high or low the note is

**presto** very quickly

**prestissimo** as fast as you can go

**reed** small piece of cane, that is attached to the mouthpiece of a woodwind instrument

**rondo form** ABACA or ABACADA ending in A

**rhythm** combinations of longer and shorter sounds and silences

**solfa** a way of naming notes that singers use. The major scale using solfa would be do re mi fa so la ti do

**staff** five lines upon which music is written

**staccato** play or sing the note in a detached style

**string family** includes the violin, viola, cello, and double bass

**tempo** tempo tells us how fast or slow the music should be played

**tie** (  $\text{J} \text{---} \text{J}$  ) joins two or more notes together and hold for the value of all the notes









**timbre** the sound of a voice or instrument

**verse** the section of a song in which the melody repeats but the words change

**vivace** fast and lively

**woodwind family** includes the flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, and saxophone

## Rhythm Names used in this book:

	ta	quarter note
	ta-m	dotted quarter note
	titi	eighth notes
	tikatika (tiritiri)	sixteenth notes
	ti-tika	eighth-sixteenth
	too-oo	half note
	three-ee-ee or too-oo-m	dotted half note
	fo-o-o-our	whole note