



Volkstanz

England

4/5

♩ = 96 Einzähler: C

Musical notation for measures 1-3. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Hand-drawn symbols of a hand with fingers spread are placed above the notes in measures 2 and 3. Measure 3 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A handwritten asterisk **)* is placed below the end of the first line.

Musical notation for measures 4-5. Measure 4 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Hand-drawn symbols of a hand with fingers spread are placed above the notes in measures 4 and 5. Measure 5 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 6-8. Measure 6 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Hand-drawn symbols of a hand with fingers spread are placed above the notes in measures 6 and 8. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A handwritten double asterisk ***)* is placed below the end of the second line.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking *p* is placed below the first measure. Measure 10 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 11-13. Measure 11 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Measure 13 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 14-15. Measure 14 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Hand-drawn symbols of a hand with fingers spread are placed above the notes in measures 14 and 15. Measure 15 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A handwritten double asterisk ***)* is placed below the end of the third line.

**)* mit den Füßen stampfen

***)* Wiederholungen ad lib. – CD ohne Wiederholungen



Salibonani

Simbabwe

Flöte

Trommel

3

6

Sa - li - bo - na - ni, sa - li - bo - na - ni!_

Sa - li - bo - na - ni, sa - li - bo - na - ni! Sa - li-, sa - li-,

sa - li - bo - na - ni! Sa - li-, sa - li-, sa - li - bo - na - ni!

UE 35270

Trompeten-Stück für Wolfgang

Leopold Mozart
(1719–1787)

Flöte 1

Flöte 2

4

8

11

f

f

p

f

f

p

p

f

f

p

p

The musical score is written for two flutes in common time. The first system (measures 1-3) shows Flöte 1 starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and Flöte 2 entering in the third measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system (measures 4-7) features a dynamic shift to piano (*p*) in the fourth measure, with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the fifth measure. The third system (measures 8-10) shows alternating dynamics of forte (*f*) and piano (*p*) in measures 8, 9, and 10. The fourth system (measures 11-13) returns to piano (*p*) dynamics in measures 11 and 12, with a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 13. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 13.



Texas Boogie



Einzähler: $\frac{4}{4}$ x x x x | x x x x

James Rae

18/19

Gleichmäßig vorwärts gehen ♩ = 120 (♩ = $\overset{3}{\text{♩}}$)

Flöte 1

4

mf

Flöte 2

4

mf

9

14

zur Coda ⊕

f

f

19



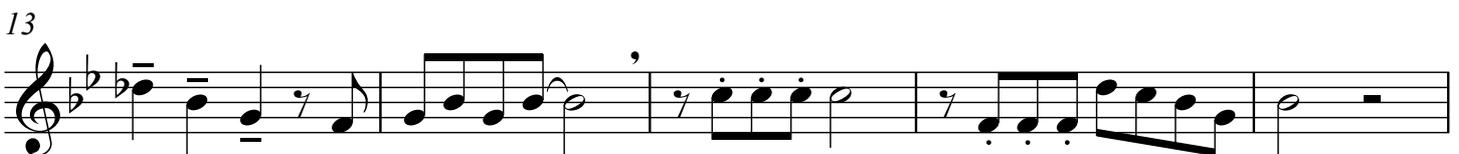
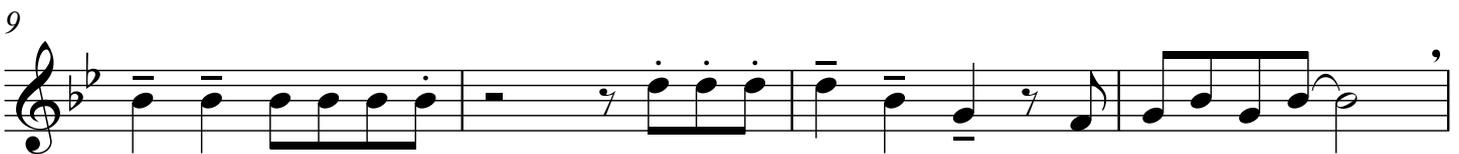
Disco Fever



Maria Augustin

22/23

♩ = 112 Einzähler: 4/4





Königlicher Marsch des Löwen

aus „Der Karneval der Tiere“

Camille Saint-Saëns
(1835–1921)
arr. Barbara Dobretsberger

Allegro non troppo

Flöte 1

Flöte 2

4/4

4

f

§

9

f

f

ff

Fine

14

ff

19

mf

mf

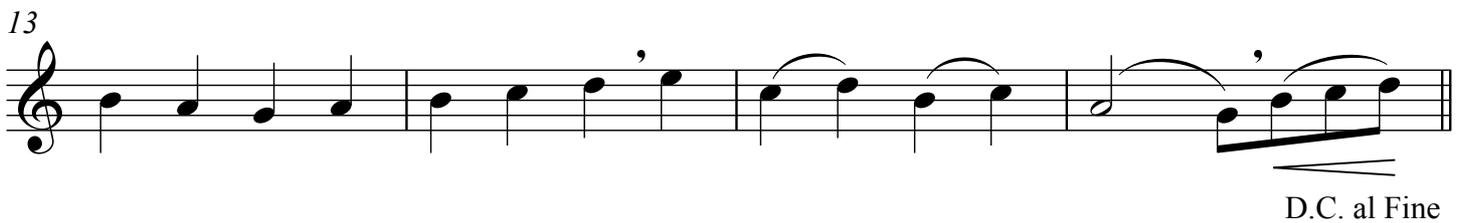
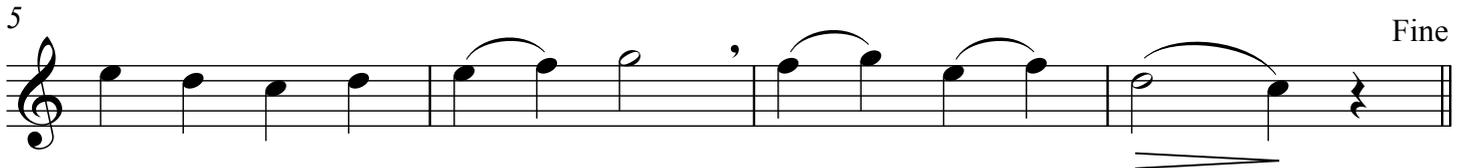


Trällerliedchen

aus „Album für die Jugend“

Robert Schumann
(1810–1856)

Nicht schnell



Ernteliedchen

aus „Album für die Jugend“

Robert Schumann

Mit fröhlichem Ausdruck





B-Dur

7

13

19

25



Beobachte:
 Was machen Arme und Daumen?
 Was machen Oberkörper und Kopf?



Die Katze und die Maus

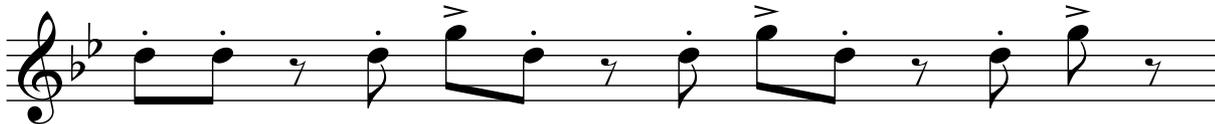
48/49 Eine Geschichte aus „1001 Nacht“

Fereshteh Rahbari

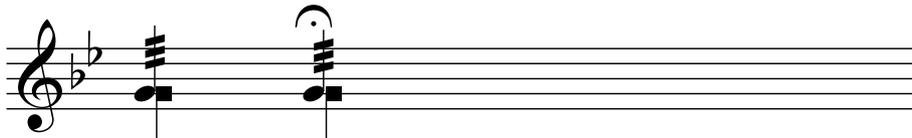
Eine Katze ging einst in der Nacht auf Raub aus,



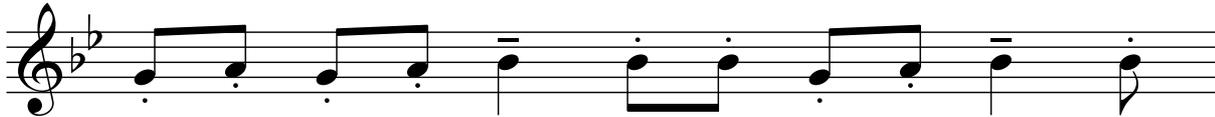
lief aber die ganze Nacht in der Wiese umher, ohne etwas zu finden.



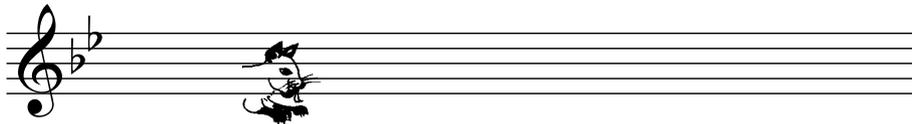
Da es heftig regnete und es sie sehr fror,



suchte sie einen trockenen Zufluchtsort und schlich auf ein Loch zu.



Als sie nahe daran war, roch sie eine Maus darin.



Als aber die Maus die Nähe der Katze merkte, verstopfte sie die Öffnung des Loches mit Erde.



aus „Sinfonie mit dem Paukenschlag, 2. Satz“

Joseph Haydn

Andante

mf

5

9 *p*

13 *ff*

17 *p*

21

aus „Kaiserquartett“

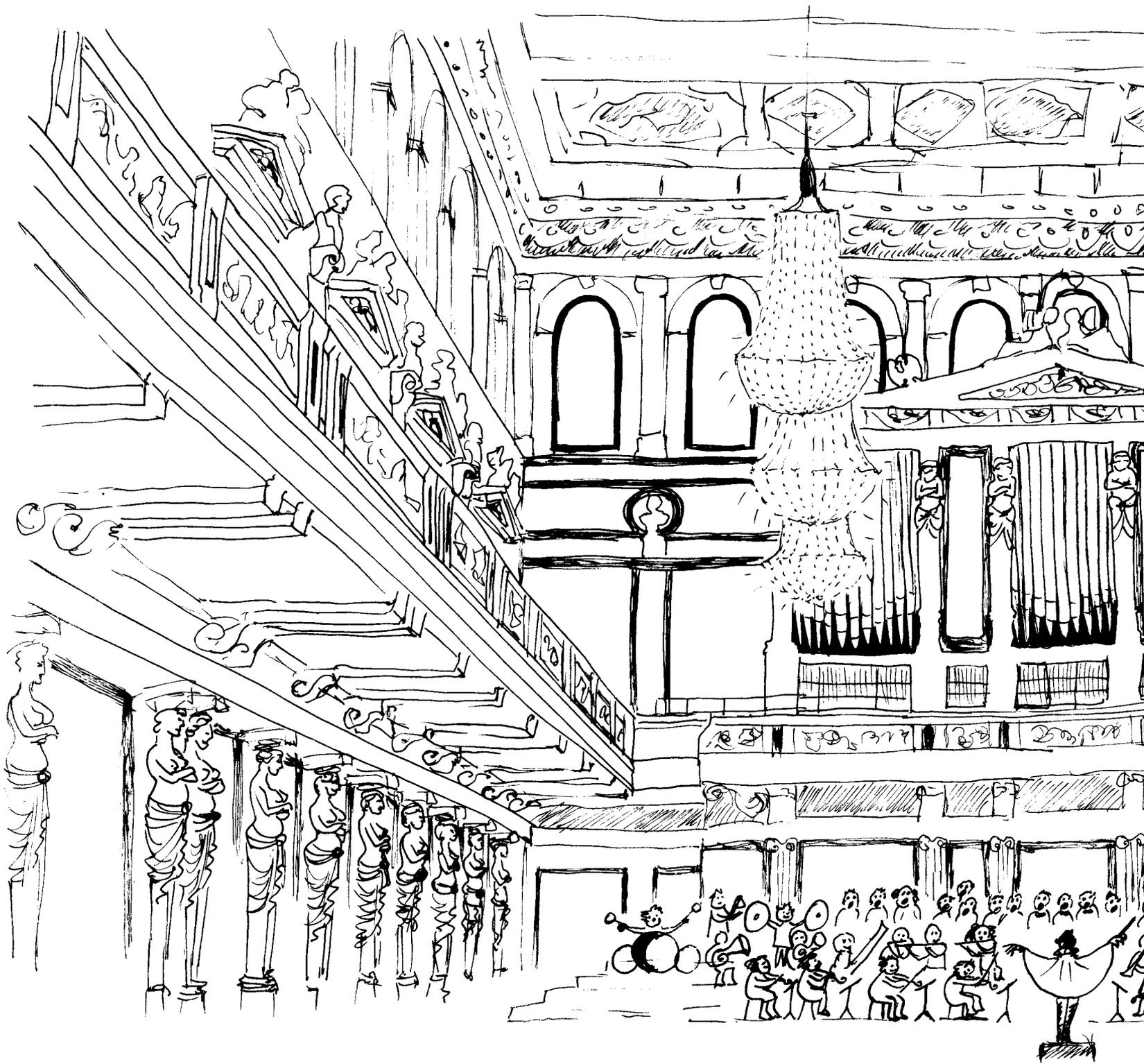
Joseph Haydn

Poco adagio, cantabile

mf dolce

6

11 *f* *p*



Radetzky-Marsch



Einzähler: $\text{C} \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$

Johann Strauß (Vater)

63/64

$\text{♩} = 126$



5

