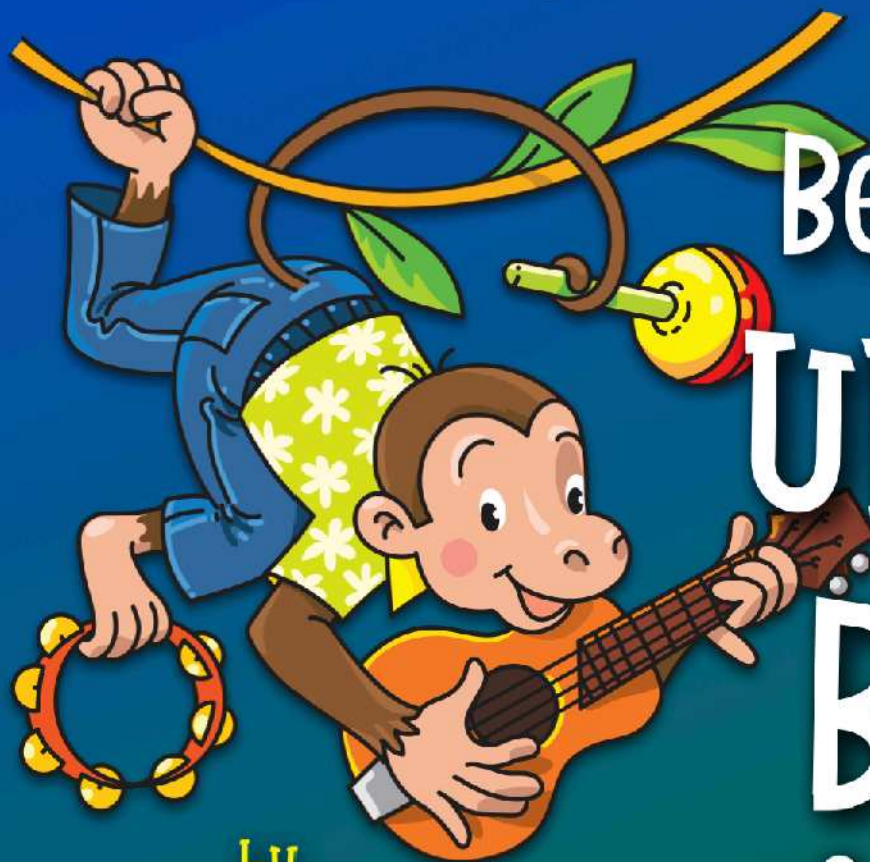


UKULELE

Children's Music Workshop™
presents the

Best Beginning UKulele Book for Kids



by
Larry E. Newman

featuring

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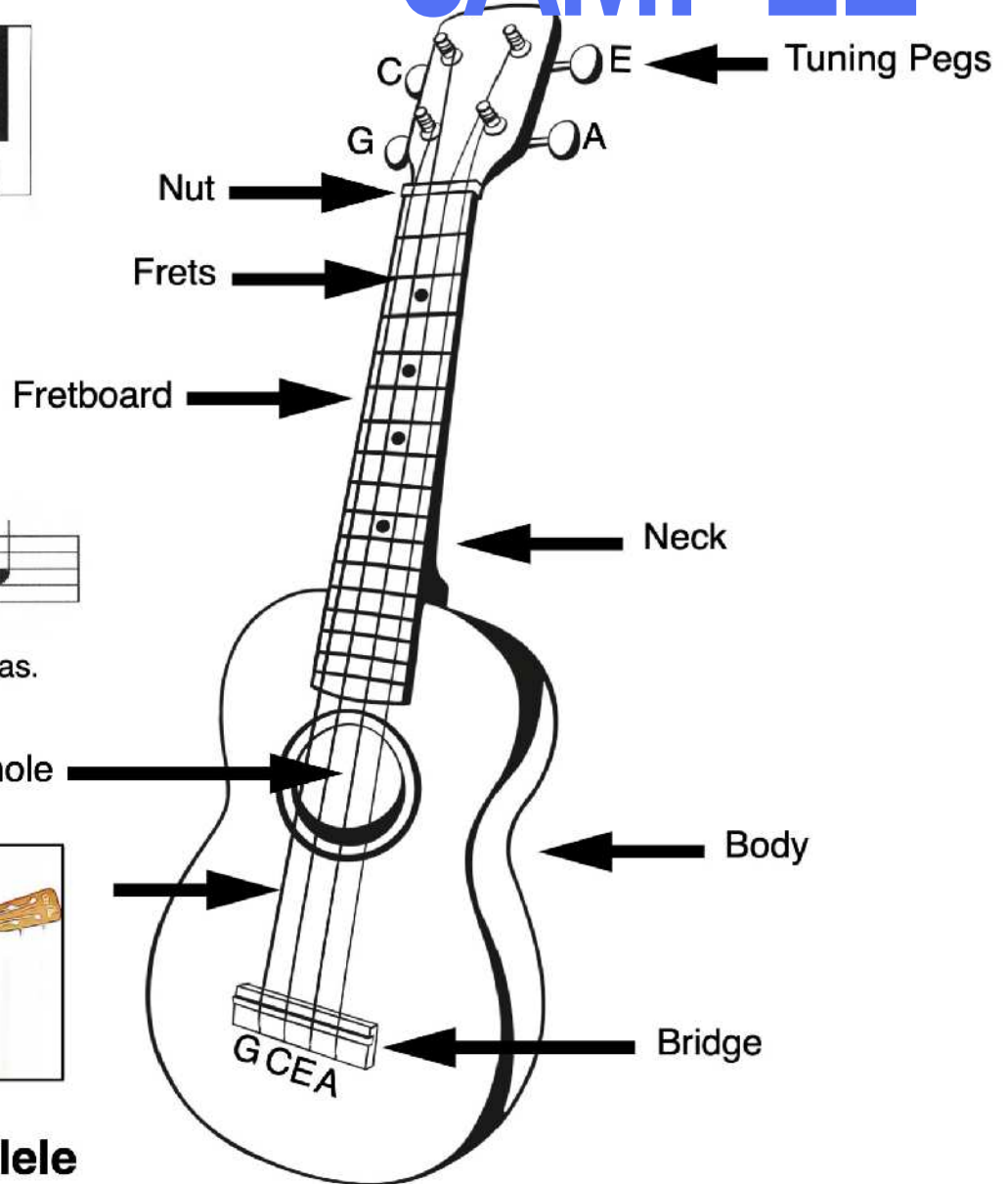
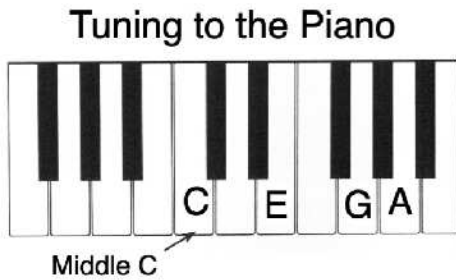
CHILDREN'S
MUSIC
WORKSHOP™

Name _____

Grade and Room Number _____

The Best Beginning Ukulele Book for Kids

SAMPLE



Holding the Ukulele

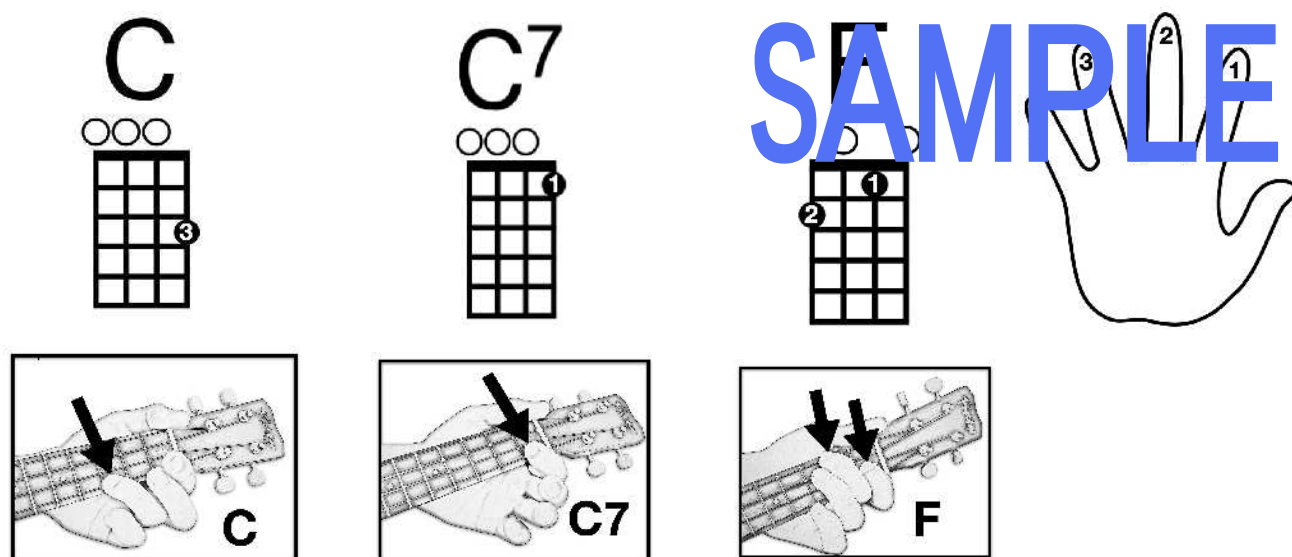
Squeeze the body of the ukulele between your right forearm and your body with the strings and the sound hole facing away from you.

Keep it in place by lightly pushing it against the bottom of your rib cage.

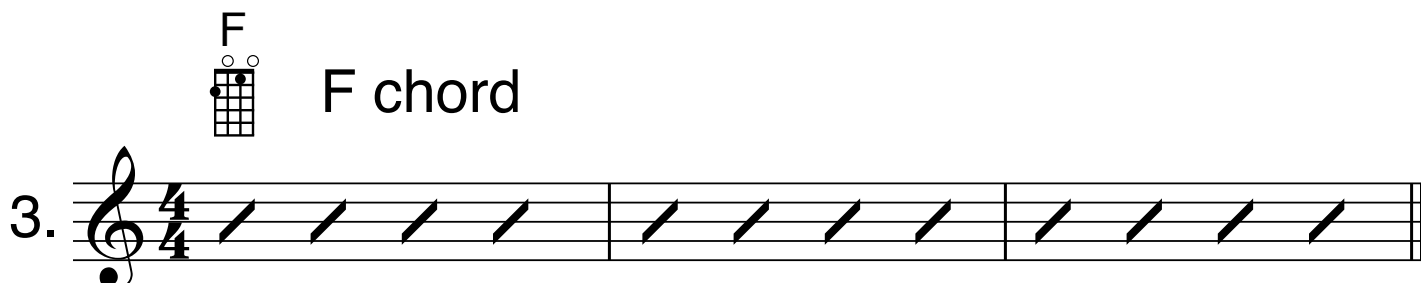
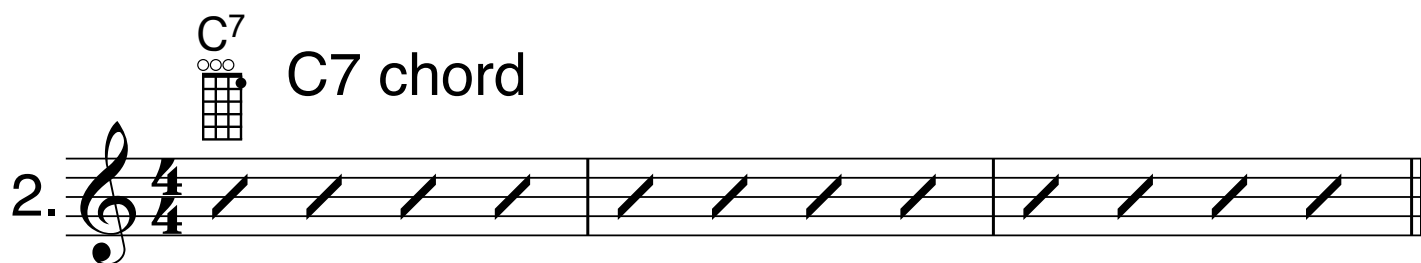
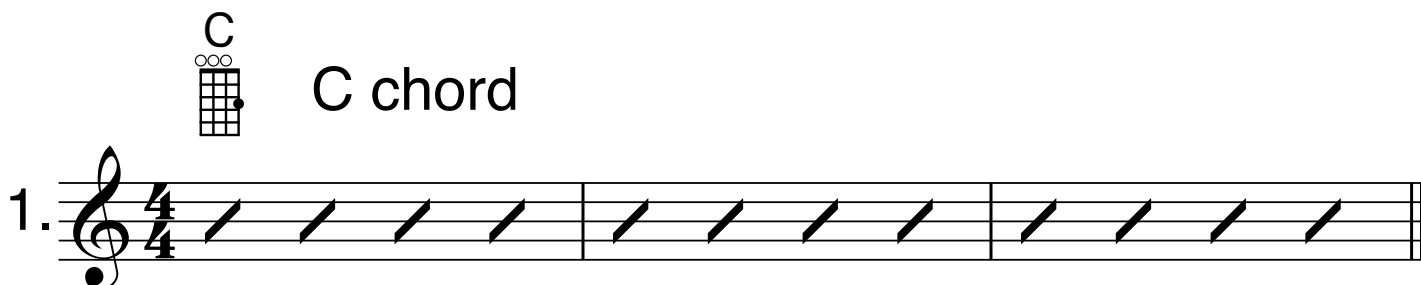
With your forearm gently squeezing the ukulele to keep it close to your body, your wrist then becomes free to strum.

Your left hand thumb should be on the center back neck of the ukulele so that you are “pinching” the neck with your finger and thumb when you fret a note.

Learning to Play Chords



Chords are produced by playing more than one string at the same time.
 The dots show which strings to push at which frets.
 The numbers on the dots indicate which fingers to use.
 Strum all four strings for each slash in the measure.



Strummin' & Thumbin'

3

Brush your thumb down across all the strings using one strum for each slash.
When you bring your hand back up, be careful not to touch the strings.
Count the beats as you play each bar. Work for a nice steady beat.
1 - 2 - 3 - 4, 1 - 2 - 3 - 4, etc.

C Strummin' **C**

Each box of music is called a **measure**.

4.

C7 Strummin' **C7**

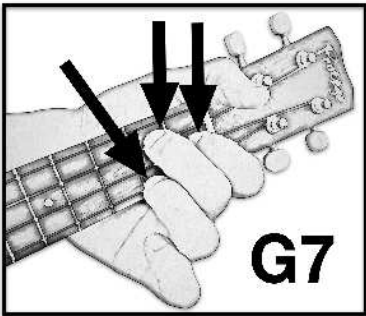
SAMPLE

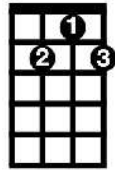
5.

F Strummin' **F**

6.

Strummin' **G7**

 **G7**



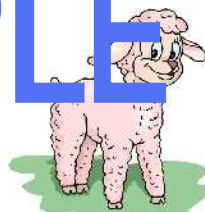
7. 



4 Mary Had a Little Lamb

Everyone knows this famous song. Practice using your thumb to brush the chords while you sing the words to Mary Had a Little Lamb.

SAMPLE



8.

Mar - y had a lit - tle lamb. Lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb.

Mar - y had a lit - tle lamb, fleece was white as snow.

Using your thumb is the easiest way to play your ukulele, but using your first finger to strum the notes is the standard method for strumming. Curl the first finger of your right hand while making a relaxed fist. Then, use the tip of your finger to strum downward.

Skip to My Lou



9.

Lost my part - ner, what'll I do?__ Lost my part - ner, what'll I do?__

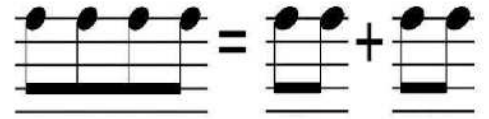
Lost my part - ner, what'll I do? Skip to my Lou my darl - in.

Now let's use both our first finger and our thumb to strum.
 On the down stroke, use the thumb.
 On the up stroke use your finger.
 Notice the special symbols for DOWN and UP.

We call the quarter notes "Ta".
 We call the eighth notes "Ti Ti".

These are two eighth notes.
 Together they get one count.

QUARTER
NOTES
Get 1
count



SAMPLE

10. **C**

Ta Ta Ti - Ti Ta

11. **F**

Ta Ti - Ti Ta Ta

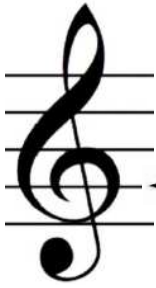
12. **G7**

Ta Ti - Ti Ti - Ti - Ti - Ti

13. **C**

Ti - Ti Ta Ti - Ti Ta

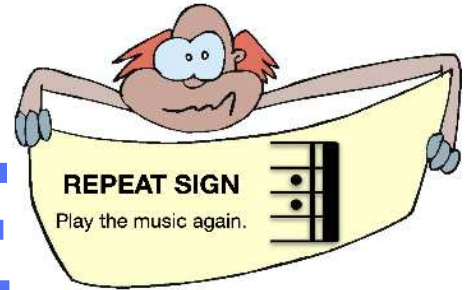
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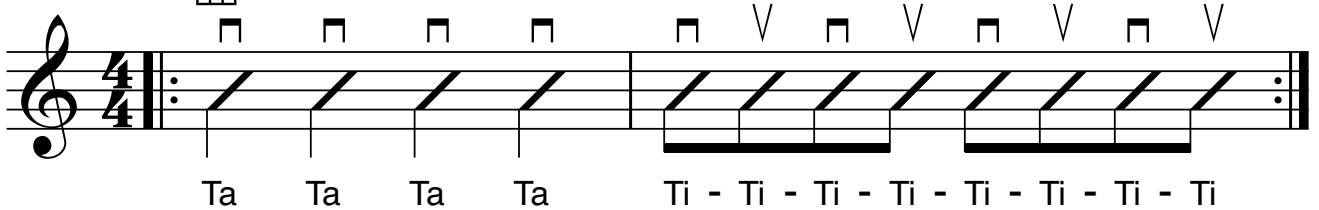
A **CLEF SIGN** tells us the names of the notes on the staff. Ukulele music uses a **TREBLE CLEF**. The big curly part circles the second line of the staff which indicates that it is the **G** line.



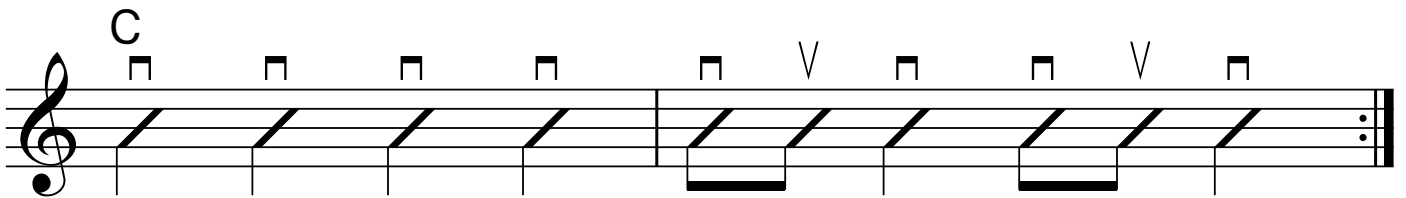
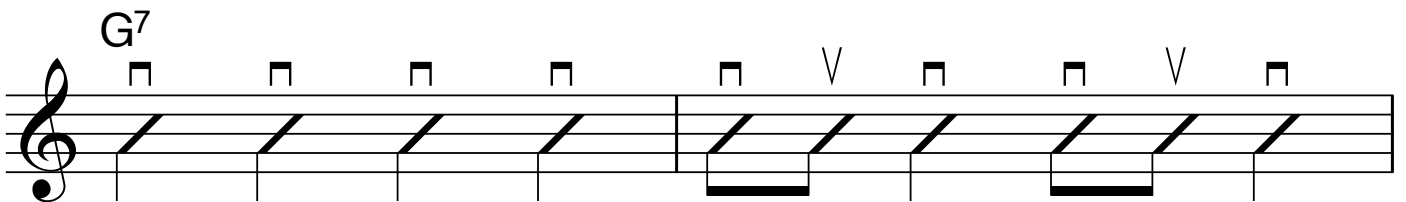
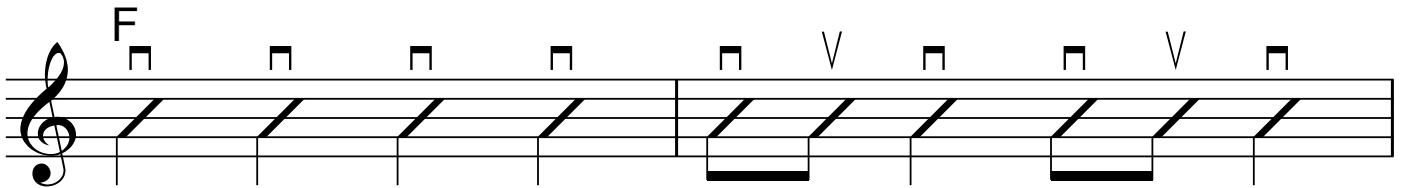
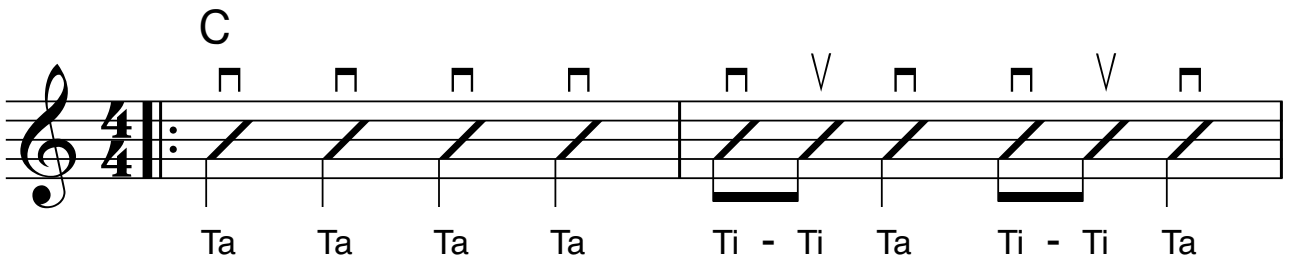
SAMPLE



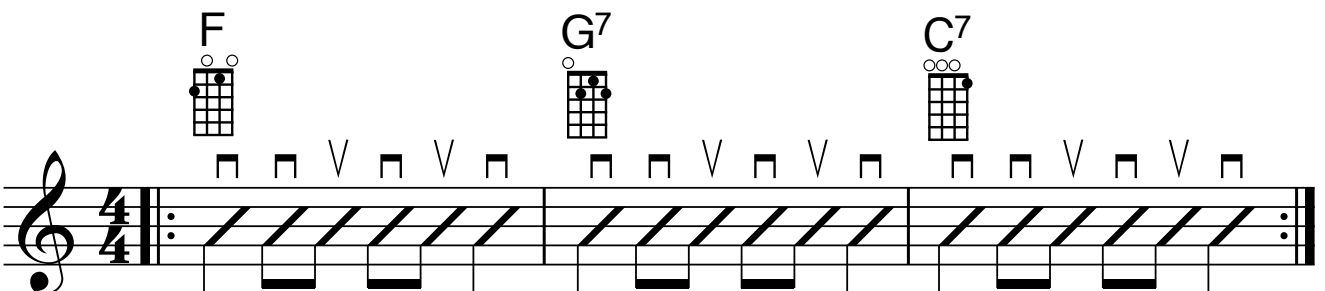
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15.

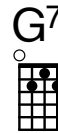
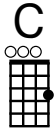


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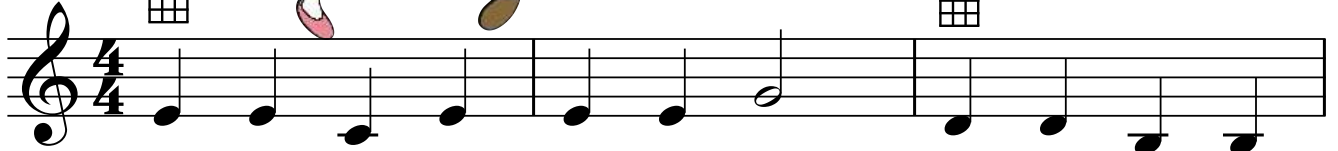


Skip to My Lou

Using the **G7** chord



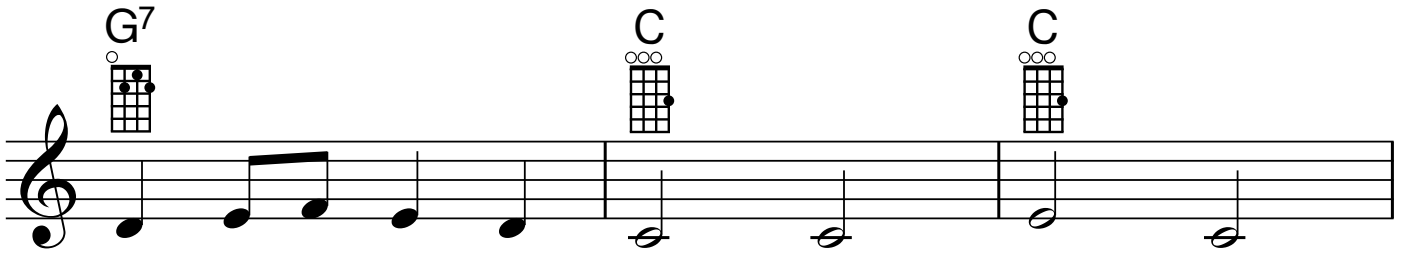
17.



Lost my part- ner, what'll I do? Lost my part- ner,



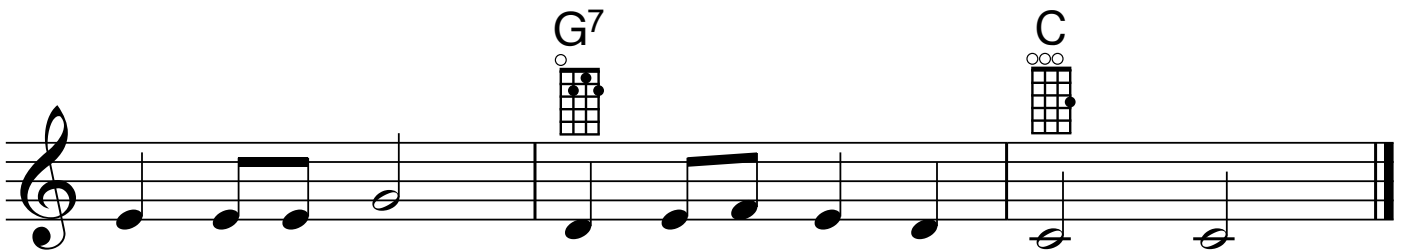
what'll I do? Lost my part - ner, what'll I do?



Skip to my Lou, my dar - lin. Skip, skip,



skip to my Lou. Skip, skip, skip to my Lou. Skip, skip,

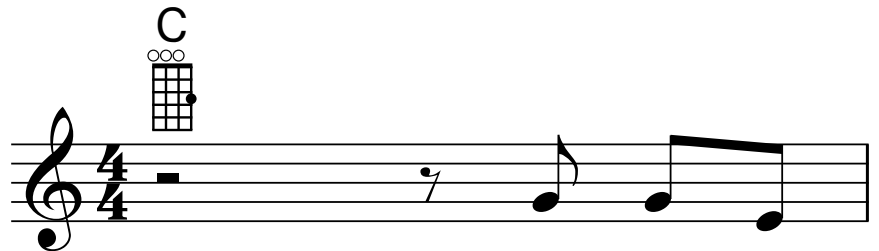


skip to my Lou. Skip to my Lou my dar - lin.

He's Got the Whole World in His Hands

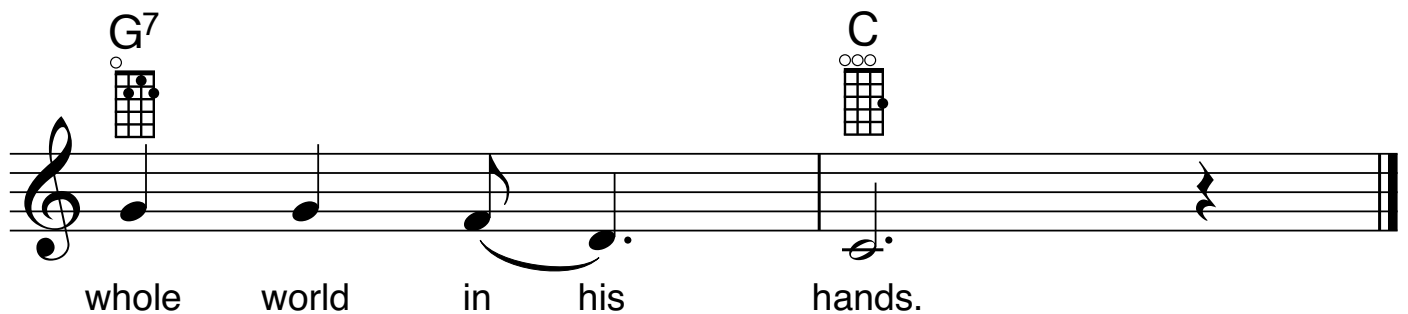
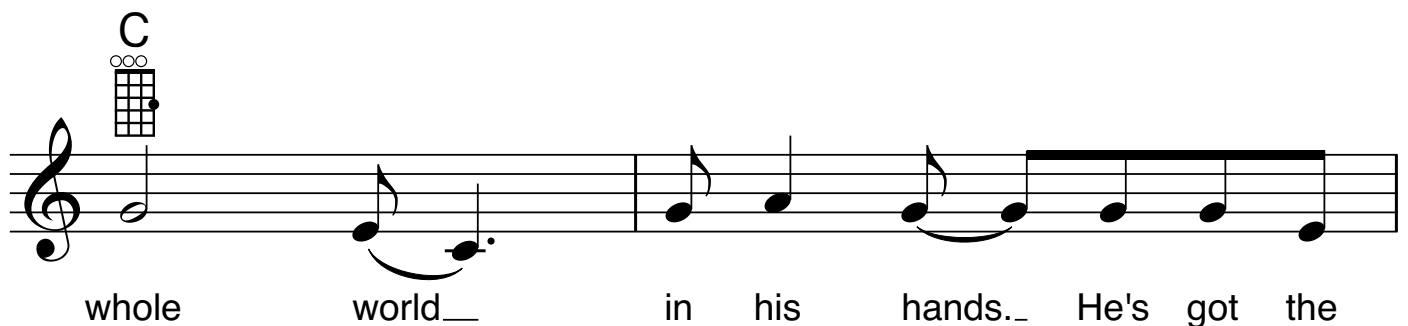
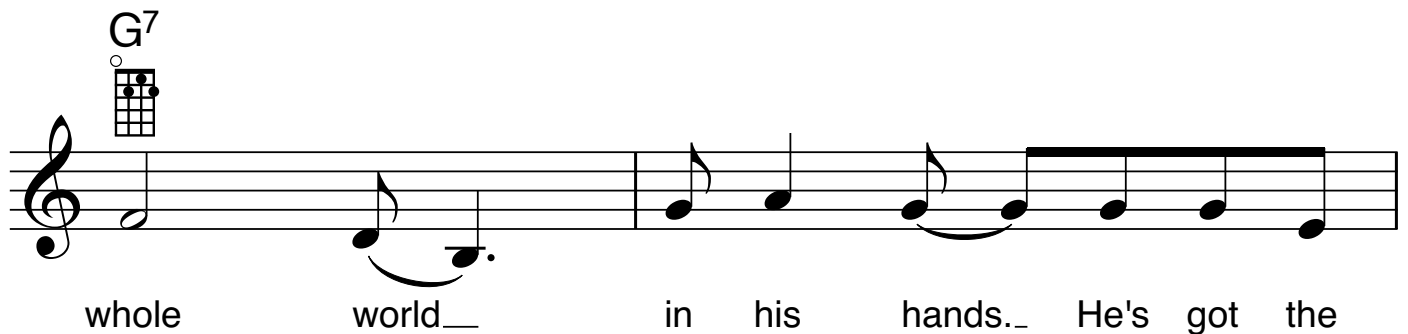
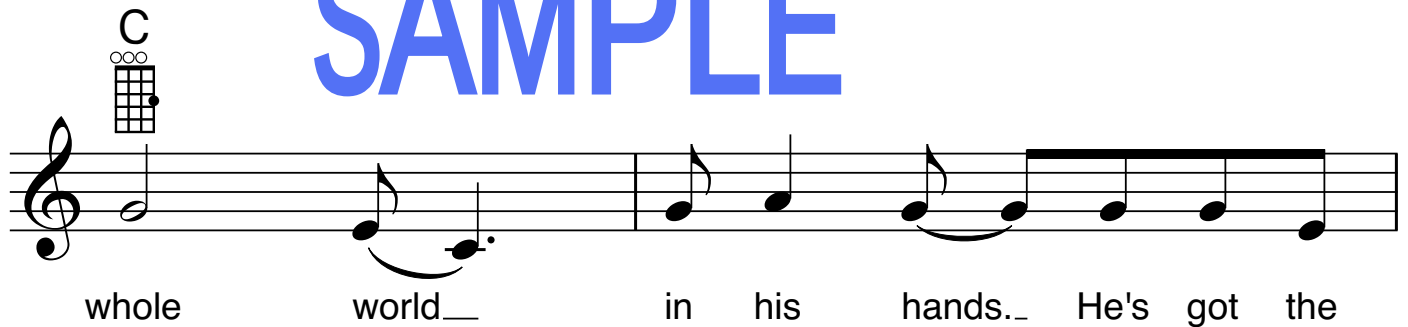


18.



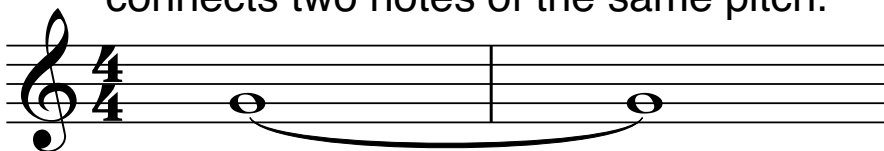
He's got the

SAMPLE



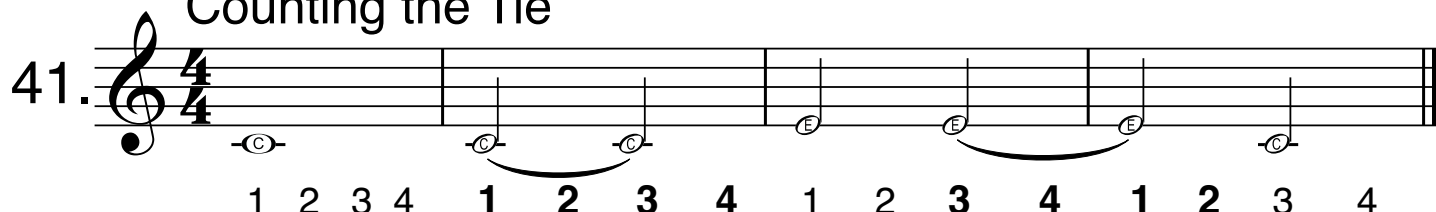
Learning About the Tie

A "tie" is a curved line that connects two notes of the same pitch.

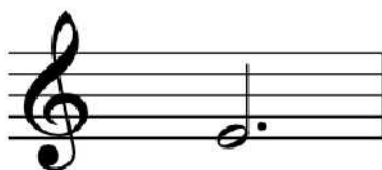


Hold the note for the combined value of the two notes.

Counting the Tie

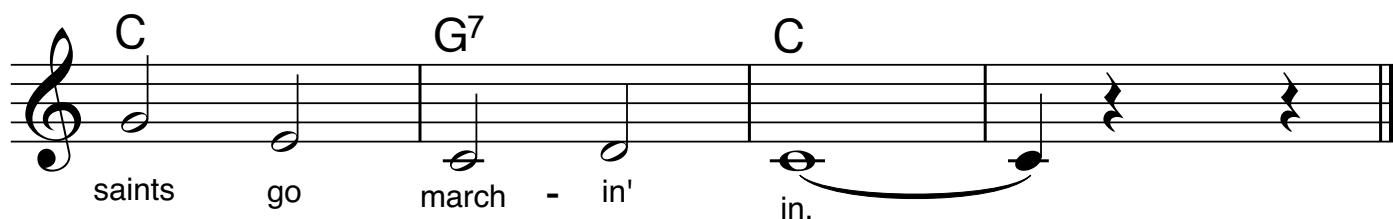
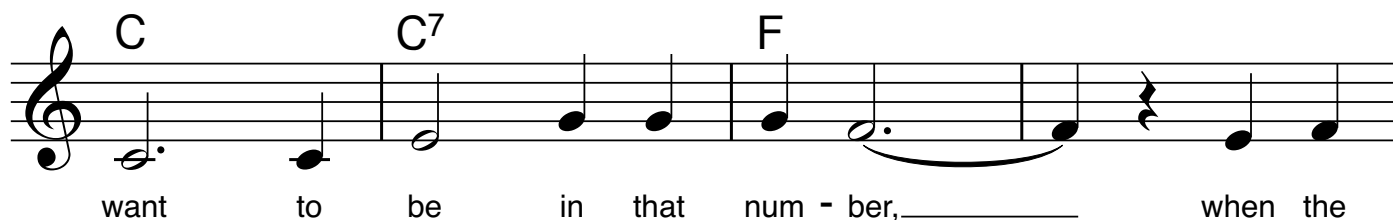
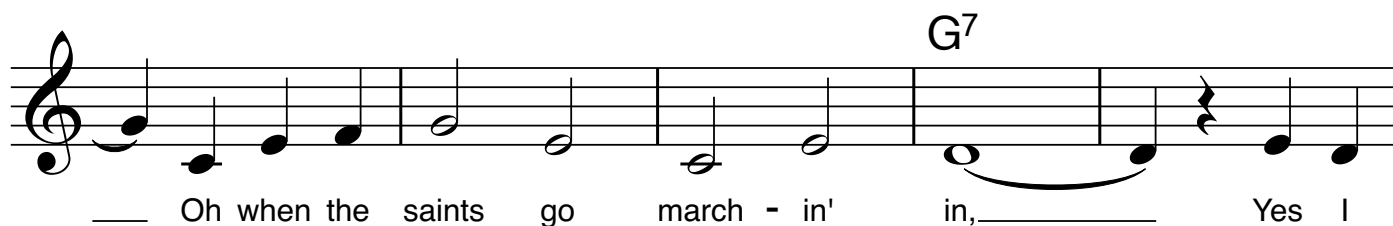


The Dotted Half Note

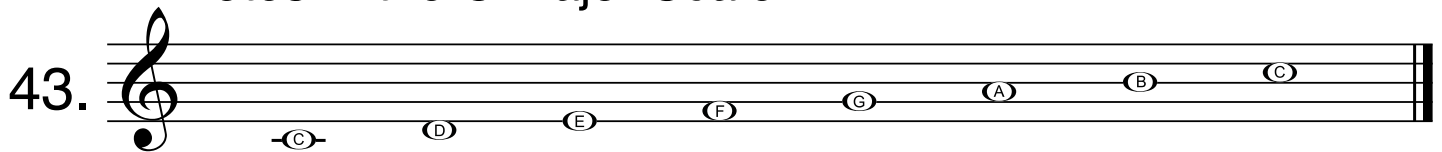
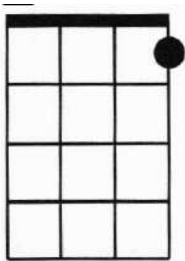


The dotted half note gets three counts.

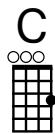
When the Saints Go Marchin' In



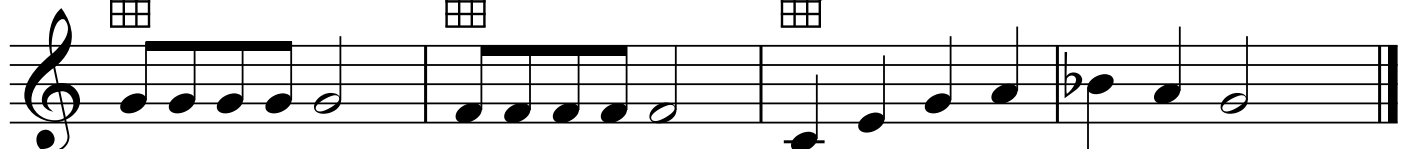
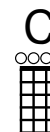
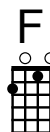
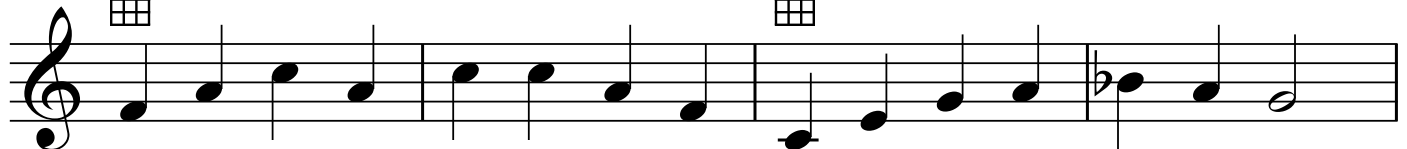
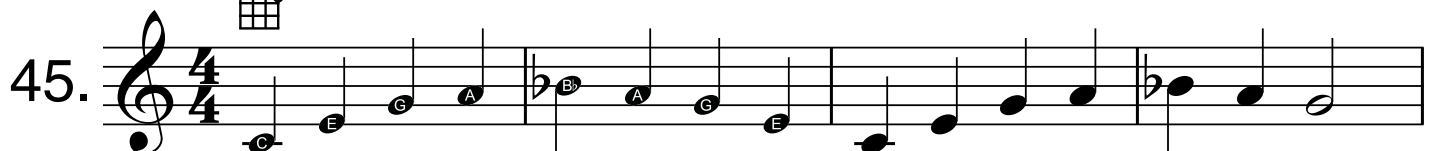
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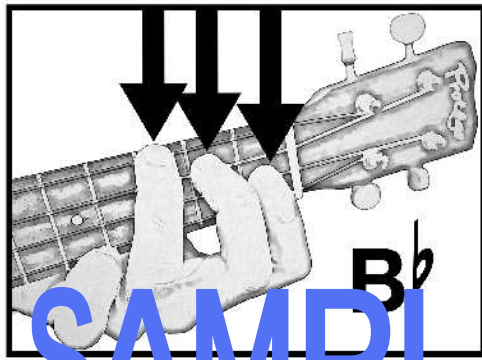
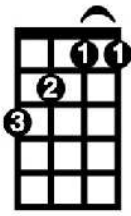
Notes in the **C** Major Scale**C** Major Scale - Up and Down**B** 1st finger - 1st fret

SAMPLE



Blues Dues



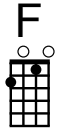
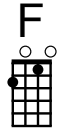
B $\flat$ 

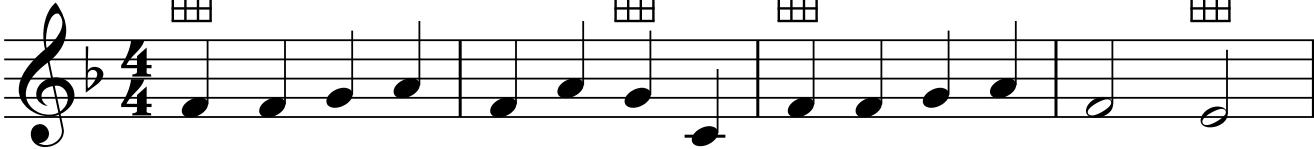
Key Signature

A "key signature" changes certain notes throughout a piece of music. When you see a flat in the key signature, play all the "B"s as "B flats".

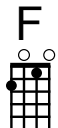
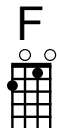


Yankee Doodle

46.    

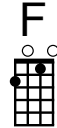


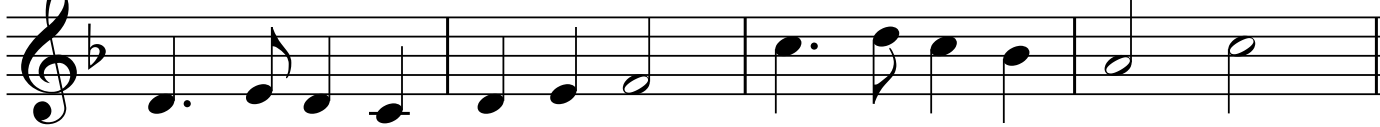
Yan-ke-ee doo-dle went to town a rid-ing on a pon-y,

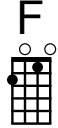
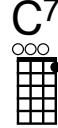
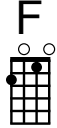


Stuck a fea-ther in his had and called it Mac-a-ron-i.



Yank-ee doo-dle keep it up, Yank-ee doo-de dan-dy,



Mind the mus-ic and the step and with the girls be han-dy.

Old MacDonald Had a Farm

More Farm Animals

And on his farm he had some cows. (moo)

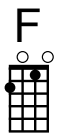
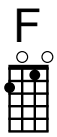
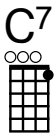
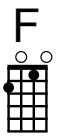
And on his farm he had some pigs. (oink)

And on his farm he had a duck. (quack)

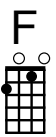
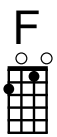
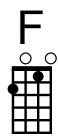
And on his farm he had a horse. (neh)

And on his farm he had some chickens. (cluck)

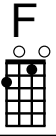


47.     

Old Mac-Don-ald had a farm, Ee i ee i oh. And

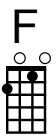
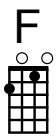
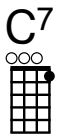
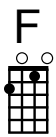
    

on his farm he had some cows, Ee i ee i oh. With a



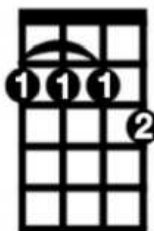
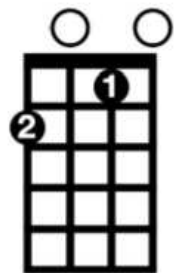
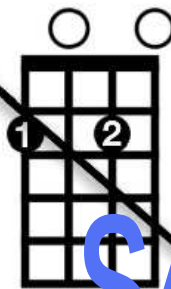
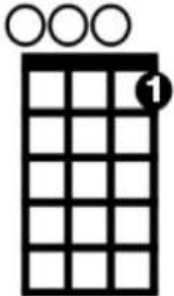
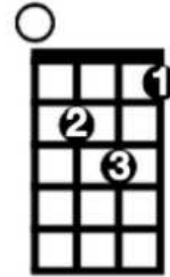
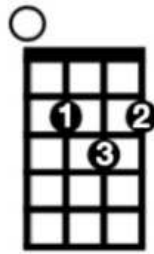
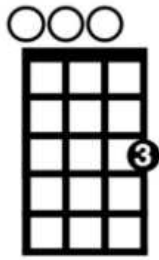
moo moo here and a moo moo there.

Here a moo, there a moo, ev - ry where a moo moo

Old Mac-Don - ald had a farm. Ee i ee i oh.

Chord Review



Match the Chords

C

F

G

Bb

Dm

Gm

Am

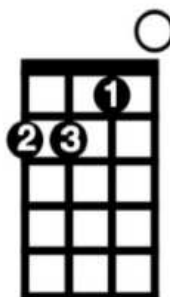
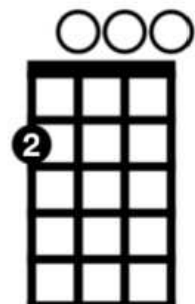
A7

C7

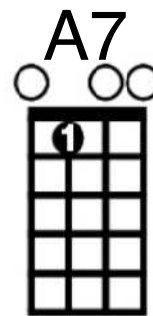
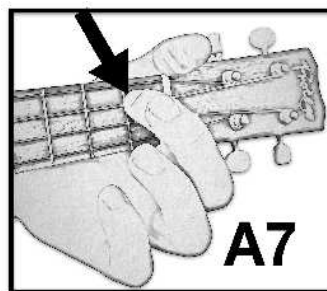
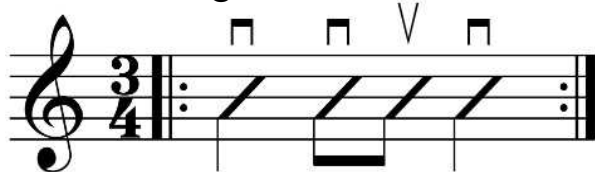
D7 (Hawaiian)

D7 (Barre)

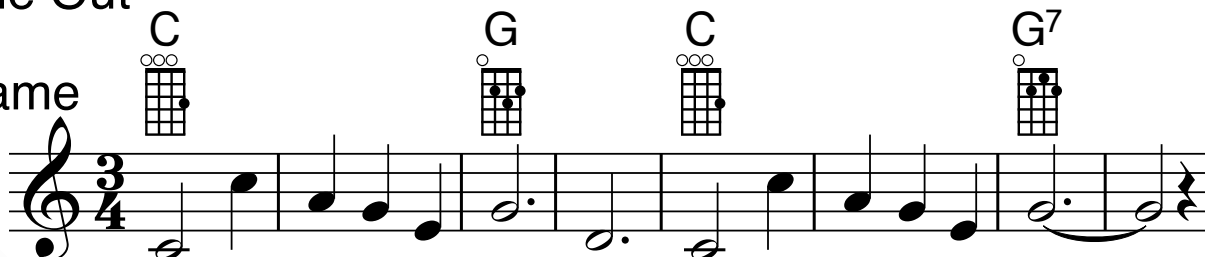
G7



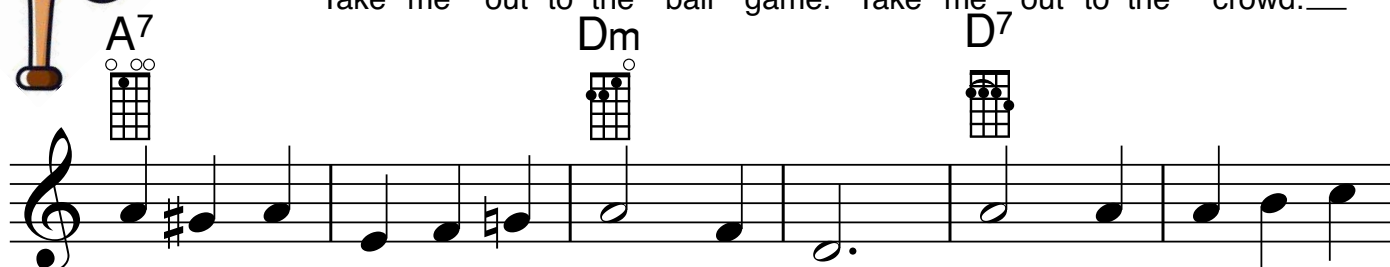
Strumming Pattern

Take Me Out
to the
Ball Game

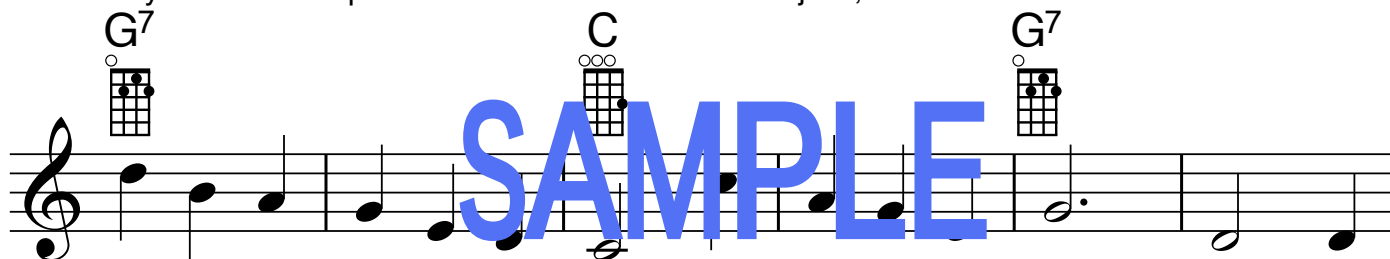
56.



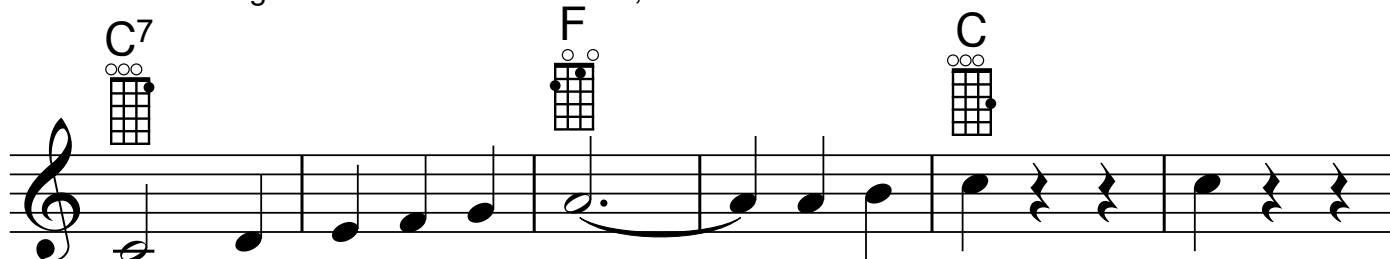
Take me out to the ball game. Take me out to the crowd.____



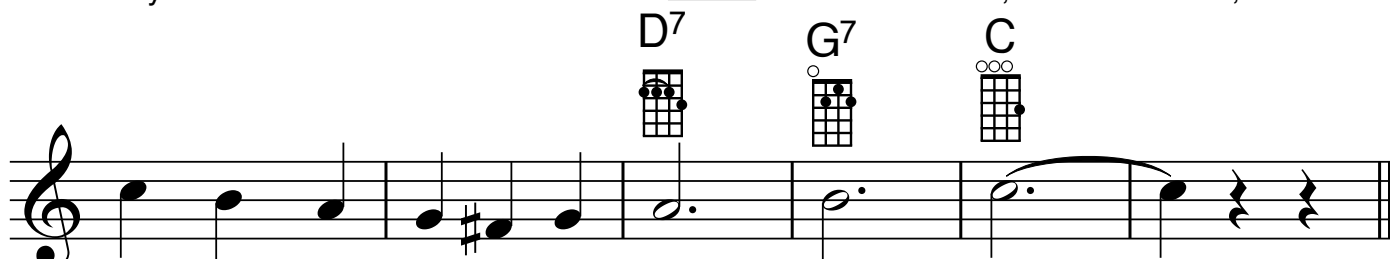
Buy me some pea-nuts and crack - er jack, I don't care if I



nev - er get back. So it's root, root root for the home team. If



they don't win it's a shame.____ For it's one, two,

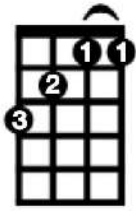


three strikes you're out at the old ball game.

Moveable Chords

33

B $\flat$



You know how to play the B $\flat$ chord (on left).

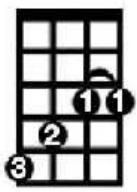
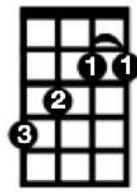
By simply sliding your fingers down one fret, you can play a B chord using the same fingers.

Slide down one more fret and you will make the C chord (fingered differently than usual).

We use moveable chords to easily and quickly slide to different chords.

B

C



Swinging Up and Down (Version #1)

57.

C B $\flat$

C Swing up, here we go. B $\flat$ Swing down, here we go.

C B $\flat$ C

Swing up, here we go, swing-ing up and down.

SAMPLE

Latin Fun

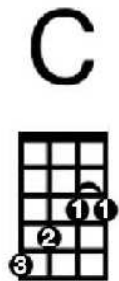
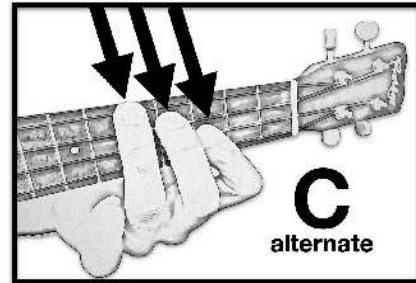
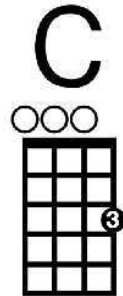
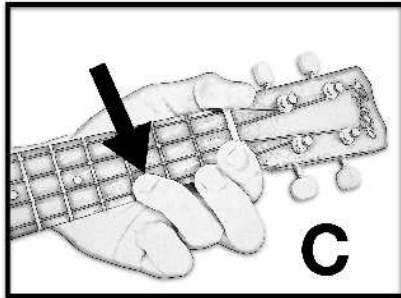
58.

C B $\flat$ C B $\flat$

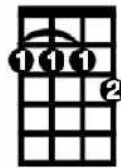
C B $\flat$ C C

34 Working on Your Sound

Now that you know there are two ways to finger the C chord, let's work on matching the sounds to create the best chord possible. Listen attentively to the sound of each fingering. Which sounds best? Can you match them to sound alike?



D⁷



E_b⁷



E⁷



By using the D7 chord fingering which you already learned, you can slide to E_b and E7 chords.

Swinging Up and Down (Version #2)



59. **SAMPLE**

SAMPLE

Until now, this ukulele method has not included how to read tab (short for "tablature"). We have been learning to read traditional music notation with the treble clef staff since this relates to other instruments and provides a good musical foundation. Let's learn a little about ukulele tab now.

Tab is a kind of diagram with numbers on four lines to show you where to put certain fingers (the numbers) on certain strings (the four lines). The lines of the tab from bottom to top are the strings on your ukulele (**G - C - E - A**).

Try reading the music below with the tab and with the regular notation.

69.

70.

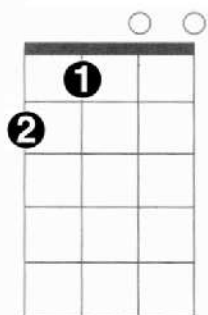
71.

72.

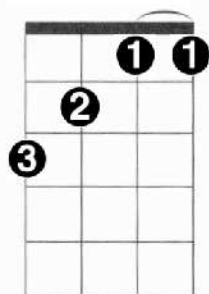
Major Chords

49

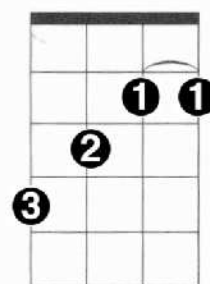
A



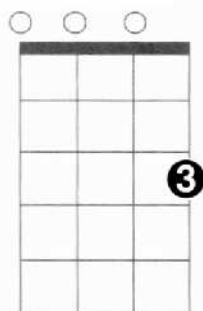
A#/Bb



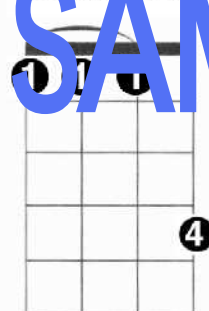
B



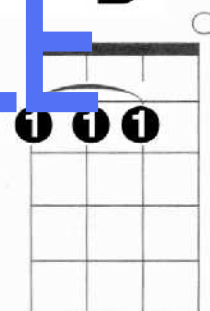
C



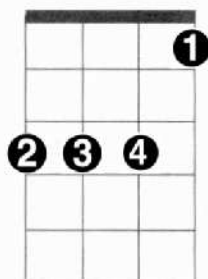
C#/Db



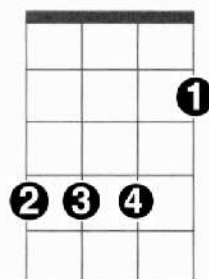
D



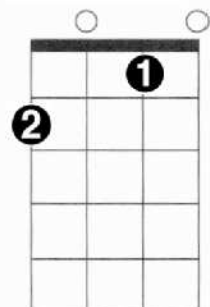
D#/Eb



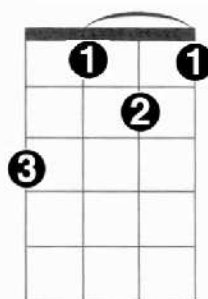
E



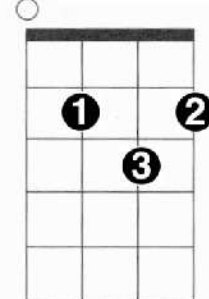
F



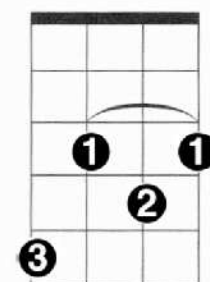
F#/Gb



G

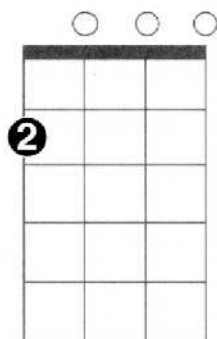


G#/Ab

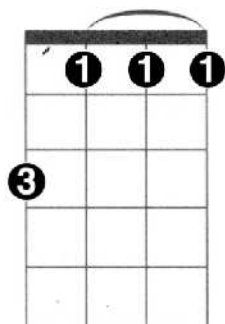


Minor Chords

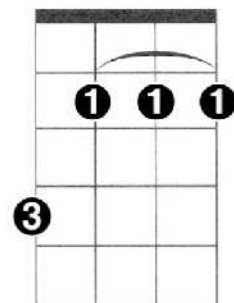
Am



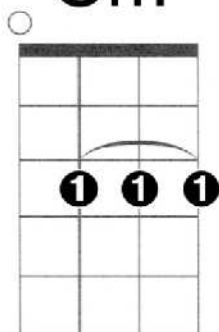
A#m/Bbm



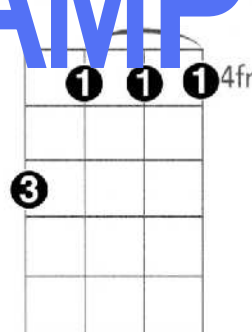
Bm



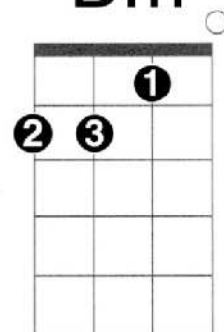
Cm



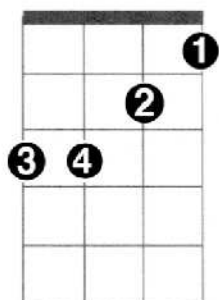
C#m/Dbm



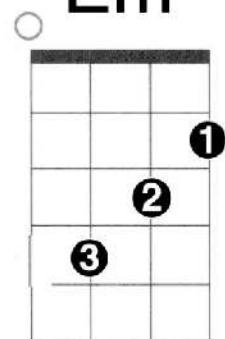
Dm



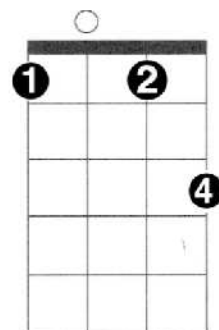
D#m/Ebm



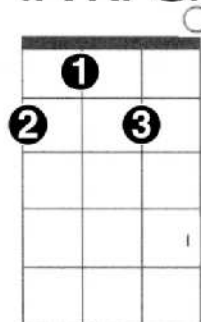
Em



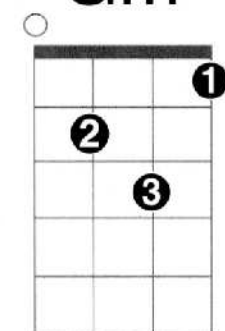
Fm



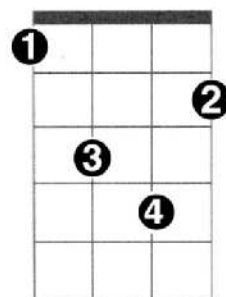
F#m/Gbm



Gm



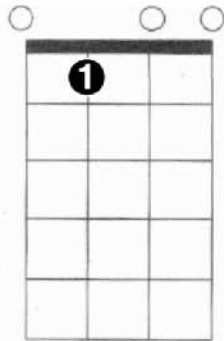
G#m/Abm



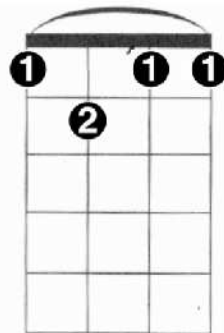
Seventh Chords

51

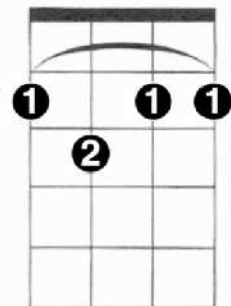
A7



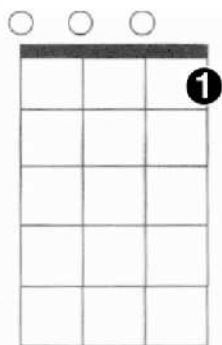
A#7/Bb7



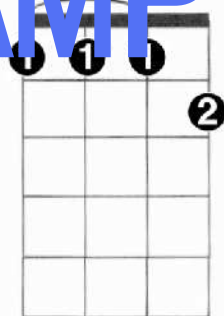
B7



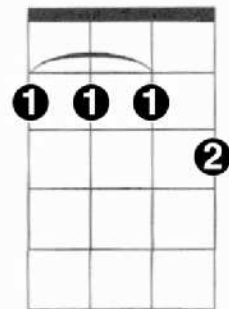
C7



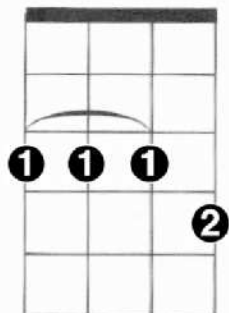
C#7/Db7



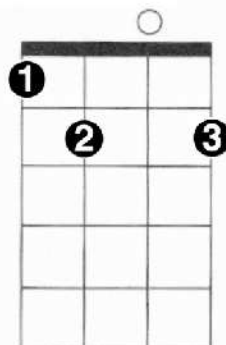
D7



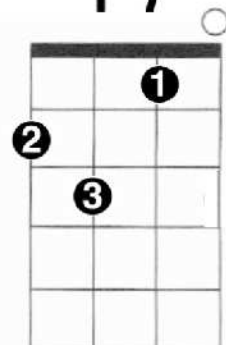
D#7/Eb7



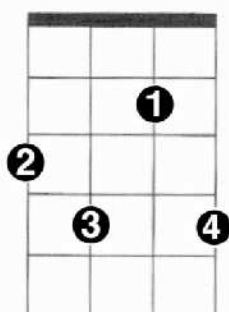
E7



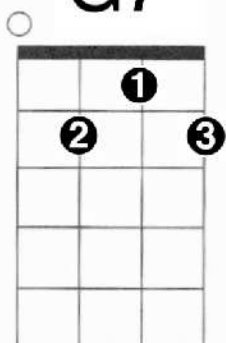
F7



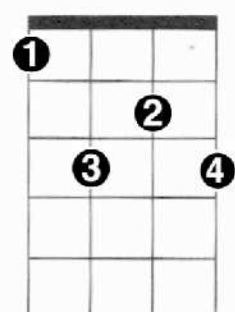
F#7/Gb7

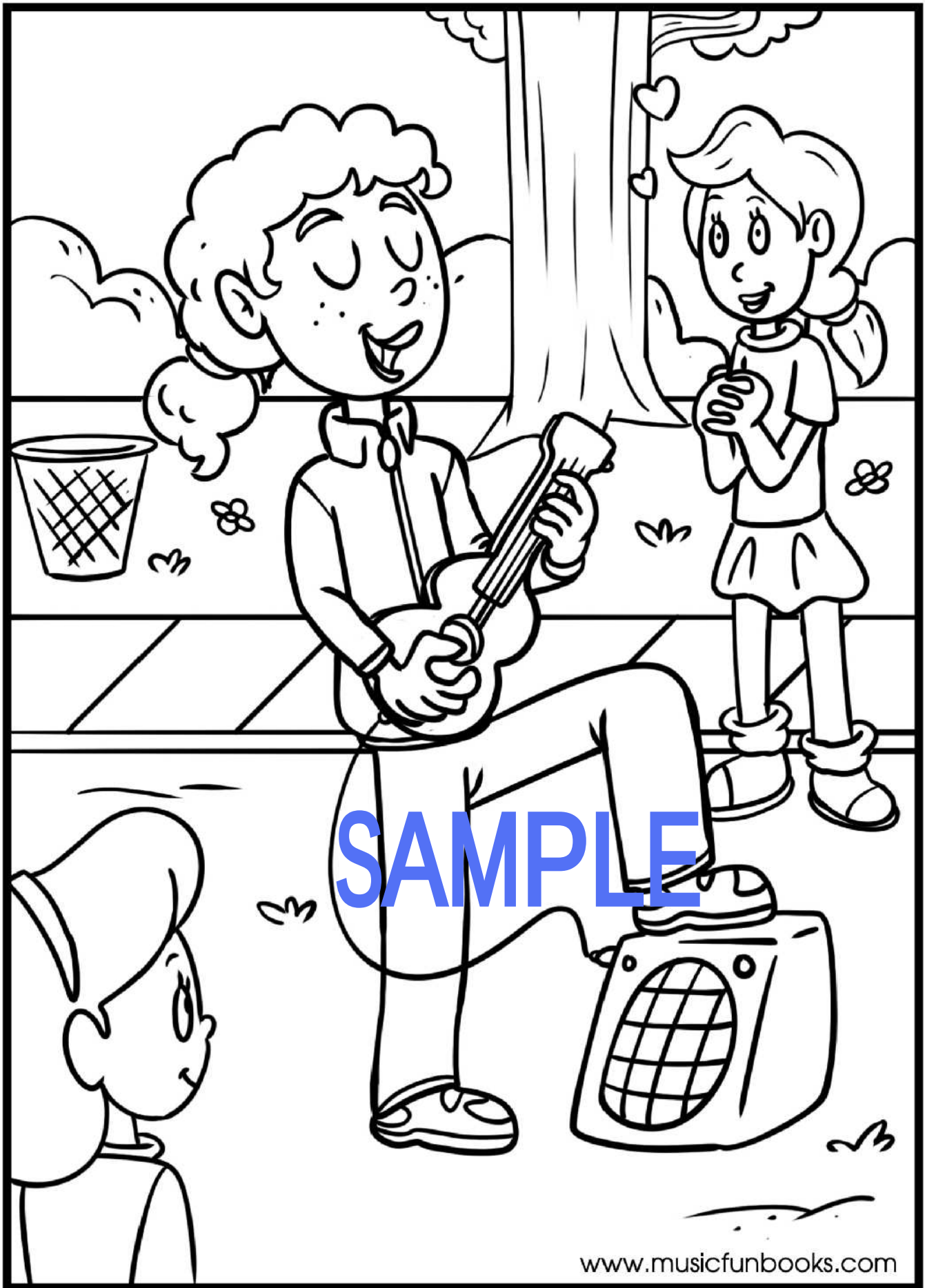


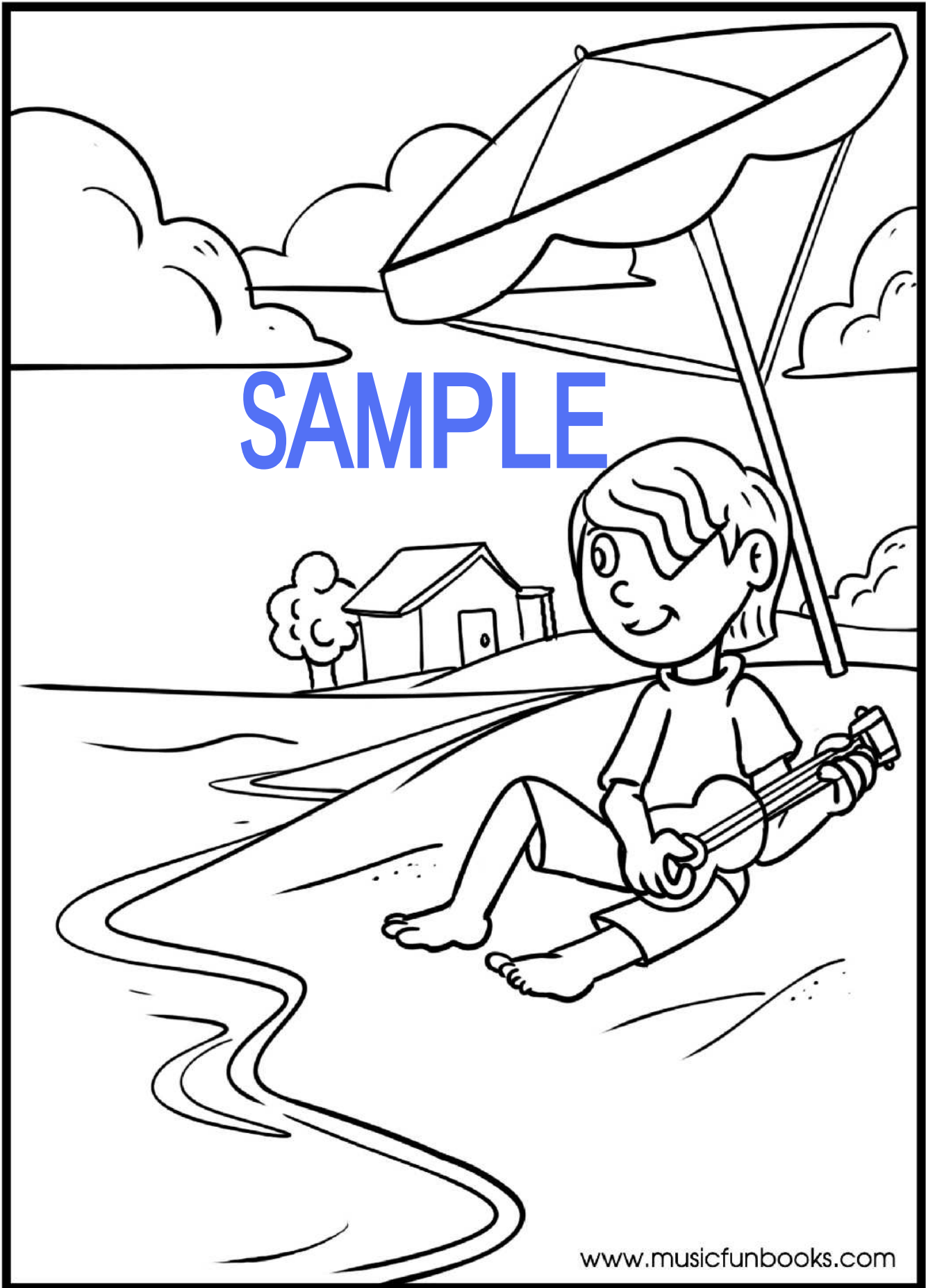
G7



G#7/Ab7









SAMPLE

