



## Introduction

This book is a teacher's/parents aide for teaching Scots song and language and to help develop knowledge of cultural heritage in primary school aged children during the 2020 Covid-19 Lockdown.

It has been designed so that teachers and parents of levels of musical ability can use it, and also taught in the style that Scots songs have been taught and passed on for hundreds of years.

## Background

For a long time, and especially in the Scottish traveller tradition, Scots songs, stories and tunes have been passed on through the oral tradition, where they are learned purely through hearing them, often from mother to daughter, father to son. This is still recognised by many academics as one of the most authentic and successful ways of teaching Scots Song.

*Oral tradition and oral lore is cultural material and traditions transmitted orally from one generation to another.*

- Jan Vansina

One of the issues that has occurred (and been welcomed) using this method is that many different versions of songs have appeared in our society and culture, with little way of knowing which one is the original. This has not been seen as a drawback however, and whilst there are types/genres of songs which are seen to be regional, in many cases, there are regional versions of certain songs. The differences can be in the language used, melodic differences and in some cases, the stories and outcomes of the plot in each song can be different.

Many songs are a cultural record and history of life in Scotland, whether they be about working life and conditions (both ballads and industry songs), battles and conflicts (ballads and lyrical songs), political unrest or even simple love songs can give an insight into what life was like in Scotland in the past. This makes Scots songs a fantastic source of information and activity for many class topics and projects.

## What's included

Each song in this booklet has a worksheet, teachers and parents information/answer page, accompanying tracks and suggested further activities and reading/listening. Within it, I have also tried to include a wide selection of different types and genres of Scots song, which are suitable for as many different age groups as possible.

The songs have been presented as a worksheet with comprehensive questions to be answered. The questions directly relate to the song, it's history or author/composer and are intended to help the children understand the meaning of the song as well as broaden their knowledge of Scots language, history and culture. There is a subject and age reference suggestion at the top of each page to help quickly and easily identify which songs would be most useful and relevant for your children

There is an accompanying information page to each worksheet, with facts about the songs and a little background information. I have also included suggestions for further reading and listening, though these are selected and not exhaustive.

## **How to Use – The Song Sheets**

There are two ways to approach teaching the songs in this booklet. Before learning each song, you could start by reading out and discussing the info given for the song on the answer/info page, so as to give a little background knowledge prior to hearing the song. This will help prepare your child for answering some of the questions as not all of them are based on lyrics or information given within the song. Also means they have to retain the information longer and remembering it to transcribe will ensure further retention. The other alternative is to encourage your children to research the answers themselves on the internet.

All of the songs have a further task or suggested activity for your child to do on the answer page, as well as additional extra worksheets relevant to some songs.

## **How to Use – Learning the Song**

On the accompanying tracks, the song has been sung through in its entirety and then on the following track has been broken down into segments which are repeated (track numbers can be found on song answer pages).

The songs have been broken down so that those who are not comfortable with singing can play the recording and the children can listen and learn from it. On the parts tracks, the songs are sung in a call and response format, with each line repeated twice so that children can listen to it and then repeat it back, along with Amy singing it. Once this has been done, singing along with the full track is encouraged.

It is not necessary for you to use the tracks when teaching the songs, you're very welcome to learn the songs first yourselves and teach them but I would still thoroughly advise teaching the songs in the call and response method which has been indicated above.

## **Thanks**

Youth Music Initiative, Creative Scotland  
Clare Hoare, Cultural Coordinator, Education, Stirling Council  
Kenny Bates, Music Development Officer, Stirling Council  
The Tolbooth, Stirling Council  
Stirling Council  
Carolyn Paterson  
Isla Lord

**SONG:**

**Short Songs**

Traditional

Listen to the full track. How many times do you sing each song?

Woo'd an married an aa  
Kissed an carried awa  
An is no the bride weel aff  
Bride that's woo'd an married

X .....

Adam an Eve cam doon ma sleeve,  
Tae fetch me in some gundy o  
Wid ye believe that Adam an Eve  
Said there's nane till Monday o?

X .....

Hielan man, hielan man  
Whaur were ye born?  
Up amang the Hielans, man?  
Or doon amang the corn?

X .....

Whose yowes are these?  
Whose yowes are these?  
They're aa Jackie Corn's I can tell them by their horns  
An I foond them in the meenisters gairden

X .....

**TO DO:**

1) Can you write the English Translations for the following words?

Weel aff _____	Yowe _____	Whaur _____
Gundy _____	Amang _____	Wid _____
Meenister _____	Doon _____	Nane _____

2) Can you write a brief description about each song?

Woo'd an Married \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Adam an Eve \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Hielan Man \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Whose Yowes are These? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## SONG:

## Short Songs

Traditional

## AGE GROUP:

Nursery +

(NB – sometimes Woo'd an married too tricky for pupils below P3 age)

## TYPE:

Children's Songs & Rhymes

## TRACK(S):

1. Whole song
2. Repeat of song lines

## INFO:

- **Woo'd an Married** an aa is a song from Shetland and is about how happy and content a young girl is at getting married. This song can be sung as a round/cannon
- **Adam an Eve** is a finger or tickling nonsense song/game from Scotland.
- **Hielan Man Hielan Man** is a little scots street song, learned from the singing of Anne Neilson, a prolific Scots singer and teacher.
- **Whose Yowes are These** is the scots translation of an English traditional song about Tups.
- Together, these four songs work to make a little set of dance songs which can be sung together.

## ANSWERS:

- 1)    Well off                      Sheep                      Where  
      Toffee                      Among                      Would  
      Minister                      Down                      None

- 2) This song is from Shetland and is about a wedding and how happy the bride is

This song is about Adam and Eve coming down a sleeve to fetch some toffee/sweeties, but is then told there is none until Monday

This song is asking where a highland man was born, up in the highlands or in the lowlands where the corn grows

This song is about asking who the sheep belong to and someone saying they know they belong to Jackie Corns because of the way their horns look and they found them in the garden of the minister

## FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Make up actions for the songs to help with remembering the lyrics. This is especially useful for young children,
- Try singing the first song as a round either together (or can be done with the tracks). When one person finishes a line, the next person starts the song from the beginning.

**SONG:**

**Tramps and Hawkers**

Traditional

1) Oh come aa ye tramps an Hawkers an ye gaitherers o bla  
That tramps the country roon an roon come listen yin an aa  
I'll tell tae ye a rovin tale o sights that I hae seen  
Far up intae the snowy north an sooth by Gretna Green

2) I hae seen the high Ben Nevis a-towerin tae the moon  
I've been by Crieff an Callander an roon by bonnie Doune  
An by the Nethy's Silvry tides an places ill tae ken  
Far up intae the Snowy North lies Urquhart's bonnie glen

3) Aftimes I've launched intae mysel when I'm trugin on the road  
Wi a bag o bla upon my back, my face as broon's a toad  
Wi lumps o cakes an tattie scones an cheese an braxy ham  
Nae thinkin whaur I'm coming frae or whaur I'm gaun tae gang

4) I'm happy in the Summer time beneath the bricht blue sky  
Nae thinkin in the mornin, at nicht whaur I'm tae lie  
Barns or byres or onywhere or oot amang the hay  
An gin the Weather does permit I'm happy everyday

5) I've done my share o humphin wi my stuff along the wey  
I've helped a buckie trawler pu the herrin ower the side  
I've helped tae build the mighty brig that spans across the Forth  
An wi mony the Angus fairmers rig I've plooded the Bonnie Earth

6) I'm often doon by Gallowa or doon about Stranraer  
My business leads me onywhere I travel near an far  
I've got a rovin notion there's nothin whit I loss  
An aa my day's my daily fare an what'll pay my doss

7) Oh loch Katrine an Loch Lomond hae all been seen by me  
The Dee, the Don, the Deveron that runs intae the Sea  
Dunrobin Castle by the way I nearly hid forgot  
An any rickles o cairn marks the hoose o John o' Groats

8) I think I'll gang tae Paddy's land I'm makin up my mind  
Fer Scotland's greatly altered noo I canna raise the win  
Bit I will trust in providence, if providence proves true  
An I will sing o Erin's Isle when I get back tae you

**TO DO:**

1) List all the towns and places named in this song

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2) Name all the waters named in this song (rivers, lochs etc)

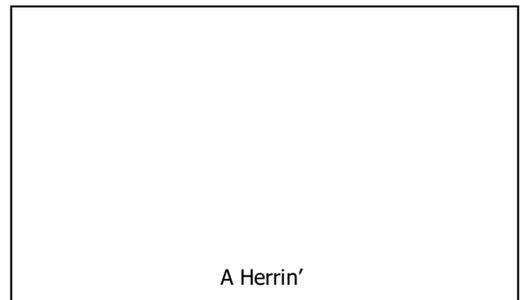
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3) A herrin is \_\_\_\_\_ It looks like this:

Herrin were very popular as they were plentiful and  
were very good for you. A nickname they had was

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4) What is the most northerly place/town mentioned in this song? \_\_\_\_\_

5) What is the most southernly place/town mentioned in this song? \_\_\_\_\_

6) What country is he talking about in the last verse? \_\_\_\_\_

**SONG:** **Tramps an Hawkers**

Traditional

**AGE GROUP:** Primary 4/5+ **TYPE:** Traveller/ Bothy Ballad

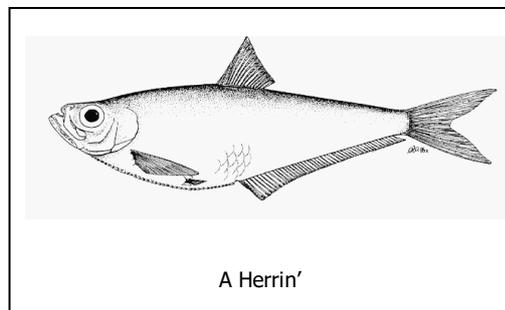
**TRACK(S):** 3. Whole song  
4. Repeat of song lines

**INFO:**

- This song is about the freedom of being a traveller and the some places in Scotland that their lifestyle choice has taken them
- It comes from the singing of Jimmy McBeath (1894-1972) who was a singer from Aberdeenshire and who worked on a farm.
- This song celebrates Scotland and the traveller way of life and talks about the variety of culture throughout Scotland

**ANSWERS:**

- 1) Gretna Green, Crieff, Callander, Doune, Ben Nevis, Angus, Buckie, Gallowa, Stranraer John o' Groats, Paddys Land (Ireland)
- 2) Nethy, The Forth, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, the Dee, the Don, the Deveron
- 3) A Herring  
A Silver Darling
- 4) John o' Groats
- 5) Stranraer
- 6) Ireland



**SUGGESTED READING/LISTENING**

- BOOK The Scottish Folk Singer (Buchan)
- CD Play Live (Old Blind Dogs)

**FURTHER ACTIVITIES**

- Complete Worksheet 1 and fill out the place names that are missing
- Research Jimmy McBeath and find out more about his life and songs

**SONG:**

**Bonnie George Campbell**

Traditional

Hie upon hielans an laigh upon Tay  
Bonnie George Campbell rade oot on a day  
Sadled an bridled sae gallant rade he  
Hame cam his guid horse but niver cam he

Doon cam his mither dear greetin fu sair  
An oot cam his bonnie wife rivin her hair  
My meadows lie green an my corn is unshorn  
My barn is tae bigg an my baby's unborn

Saddled an booted an bridled rade he  
A plume in his helmet a sword at his knee  
But toom cam the saddle aa bluidy tae see  
Oh hame cam his guid horse but niver cam he

*Repeat Verse 1*

**TO DO:**

1) What type of Scots song is this? \_\_\_\_\_

2) Please can you write a definition of this type of song? \_\_\_\_\_

3) Please translate the following statements:

Doon cam his mither dear = \_\_\_\_\_

Greetin fu sair = \_\_\_\_\_

An oot cam his bonnie wife = \_\_\_\_\_

Rivin her hair = \_\_\_\_\_

My meadows lie green = \_\_\_\_\_

My corn is unshorn = \_\_\_\_\_

My barn is tae bigg = \_\_\_\_\_

3) Who do you think Bonnie George Campbell is? (Please circle the correct answer)

a Farmer

a Model

a Knight

a Footballer

a Jockey

**SONG:** **Bonnie George Campbell**

Traditional

**AGE GROUP:** Primary 4+ **TYPE:** Ballad/ Historical

**TRACK(S):** 5. Whole song  
6. Repeat of song lines

**INFO:**

- This song is the one of the shortest, if not the shortest of the Scottish Ballads
- Ballads are songs which tell stories, often coming from historic epic poems written to chronicle important events like battles and weddings, but often just as a way to preserve stories.
- This is said to be a lament for one of two cousins, Archibald or James Campbell who died at the battle of Glenlivet, October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1594.
- In this song, Bonnie George Campbell readies himself for battle and rides out ready to fight. His horse comes home without him, to the dismay and grief of his mother and pregnant wife who are now forlorn about how they will manage without him. The horses saddle is covered in blood and it is a mystery about how he died.

**ANSWERS:**

- 1) This song is a Ballad
- 2) A ballad is the name given to a song that tells a story
- 3) Down came his dear mother  
Crying very Loudly  
And out came his pretty wife  
Pulling at her hair  
My fields are un-ploughed  
My corn has not been harvested  
My barn has not yet been built
- 4) A Knight

**FURTHER ACTIVITIES**

- Can you write an extra verse or two, or write a story about this ballad to continue or add to the story?

# SONG: **The Barnyards o Delgaty**

Traditional

1. As I cam in by Turra mairket,  
Turra Mairket for tae fee  
I fell in wi a wealthy fairmer,  
O the Barnyards o Delgaty

4. Meg McPherson maks my brose  
An her an me we canna gree  
First a mote and syne a knot  
An aye the ither jilp o' bree

cho. *Lintin addie toorin addie*  
*Lintin addie too rin ae*  
*Lintin lowrin lowrin lowrin,*  
*The barnyards o Delgaty*

5. Fan I gang tae the kirk on Sunday  
Mony's the bonnie lass I see  
Sittin by her Faithers side  
An winkin ower the pews at me

2. He promised me the ae best pair  
That wis in the kintra roon  
But fan I gaed hame tae the barnyards  
There wis naethin there but skin and bone

6. Oh I can drink an no get drunk  
An I can fecht an no be slain  
An I can meet wi anither lad's lass  
An aye be welcome tae my ain

3. Its lang Jean Scott she maks my bed  
Ye can see the marks upons my shins  
Fer she's the coorse ill-trickit jaud  
That fills my bed wi prickly whins

7. My caunle noo it is brunt oot  
Its lowe is fairly on the wane  
Sae fare thee weel tae the barnyards  
Ye'll niver catch me here again

## TO DO:

1) This song is a bothy ballad and it is called this because

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2) Please complete the following Sentences: (Circle the correct answer)

Turra is a nickname for the town of **Turradale** **Turriff** **Turnacre** **Turnaston**

It can be found in the **North West** **North East** **South East** **South West**

The Turra market it mentions is also known as a feein **Fair** **Festival** **Fandango** **Fiesta**

3) What is a pair (sometimes known as a pairie) and what were they used for?

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4) Link the Scots word up with its correct English meaning

Kintra      Coorse      Naethin      Brunt      Lowe      Niver      Kirk

Never      Church      Flame      Country      Coarse      Nothing      Burnt

**SONG:** **The Barnyards o Delgaty**

Traditional

**AGE GROUP:** Primary 4+ **TYPE:** Bothy Ballad/ Broad Scots

**TRACK(S):** 7. Whole song  
8. Repeat of song lines

**INFO:**

- Bothy ballads are songs sung by farm labourers in the North east of Scotland, especially around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Bothys were stone houses on farms where unmarried men slept.
- Turra is the town of Turriff, a town in Aberdeenshire and Delgaty is the farm name.
- A fee is contract of work between farm workers and farmers, for a year or six months
- A feen fair is a festival where you would get work, they were usually held twice a year in some North East Scottish towns.

**ANSWERS:**

1) A ballad is a song that tells a story and a bothy is where these songs would be made up. A bothy is a a stone house on the farm where the unmarried male farm workers would live

2) Turra is a nickname for the town of **Turriff**

It can be found in the **North East**

The Turra market it mentions is also known as a feen **Fair**

3) A pairie is a pair of horses and they were used for pulling the plough to plough the fields

4) Kintra Coorse Naethin Brunt Lowe Niver Kirk  
Never Church Flame Country Coarse Nothing Burnt

**SUGGESTED READING/LISTENING**

- BOOK Bothy Ballads Songs and Ballads (Ord)
- BOOK Songs of Scotland (Paterson)

**FURTHER ACTIVITIES**

- Using online Scots language dictionaries, research more of the words in the song.
- Listen to versions of this song on youtube

**SONG:**

**Ae Fond Kiss**

Robert Burns

1) Ae Fond Kiss an then we sever  
Ae fareweel an then forever!  
Deep in heart wrung tears I'll pledge thee  
Warring sighs an groans I'll wage thee

4) Had we never loved sae kindly  
Had we never loved sae blindly  
Never met – or never parted  
We had ne'er been broken haired

2) Who shall say that fortune grieves him  
While the star o hope she leaves him?  
Me nae cheerfu twinkle lights me  
Dark despair around benights me

5) Fare-thee-weel thou first an fairest!  
Fare-thee-weel thou best an dearest!  
Thine be ilka joy an treasure  
Peace, enjoyment love an pleasure!

3) I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy  
Naethin could resist my Nancy!  
But tae see her was tae love her  
Love but her an love forever

6) Ae Fond Kiss an then we sever  
Ae fareweel alas forever!  
Deep in heart wrung tears I'll pledge thee  
Warring sighs an groans I'll wage thee

1a) This song was written in a letter to and about whom? \_\_\_\_\_

1a) Can you write the nicknames Robert Burns used for them both in his letters?

\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

2) Can you match up the Scots Words with their English translation?

Naethin      Ae      Ilka      Parted      Ne'er      Sae      Thine      Fareweel

Yours      Nothing      Farewell      So      Every      One      Never      Parted

3) Can you the explain the following phrases? (Can you write what they mean)

- Ae Fond kiss an then we sever, Ae fareweel, alas forever!

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Who shall say that fortune grieves him while the star of hope she leaves him?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**SONG:**

**Ae Fond Kiss**

Robert Burns

**AGE GROUP:**

Primary 5 +

**TYPE:**

Burns

**TRACK(S):**

- 9. Whole Song
- 10. Repeat of Song Lines

**INFO:**

- This song was written by Robert Burns in a letter on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1791
- It was written for Mrs Agnes (Nancy) Maclehose with whom he had a platonic friendship, which in time grew to be a love affair. They got to know each other when she wrote to him expressing her admiration of his writing.
- The pair only met twice in the seven year period that they both lived in Edinburgh, and conducted their whole relationship through letter writing.
- Burn's gave Nancy the nickname *Clarinda* and himself *Sylvander*, which were the they used in their letters to each other.
- Burns promised to marry Nancy when her (horrid) husband died and she was free.
- However, in 1791, after seven years of knowing each other, the letter Burns wrote Nancy was his goodbye letter, as she had decided to return to her husband who lived in Jamaica.
- The tune he used for this song is an existing tune called *Rory Dall's Port*.
- The original letter is kept in the National Gallery of Scotland in the Watson Autograph collection.

**ANSWERS:**

1) Agnes Maclehose

2) Sylvander

Clarinda

3) Naethin

Ae

Ilka

Ne'er

Sae

Thine

Fareweel

Yours

Nothing

Farewell

So

Every

One

Never

4) One fond kiss and then we part, one farewell, unfortunately forever!

Who dares to (can) say that he is unlucky when he had been left with a little bit of hope from the one he loves?

**FURTHER ACTIVITIES**

- You can view the original letter on the National Library of Scotland website.
- Read more about Robert Burns on the NLS page <https://digital.nls.uk/robert-burns/> for further literary information about the bard.

# SONG: My Last Fareweel Tae Stirling

Trad

1) Nae Lark in transport mounts the sky  
Nor leaves with early plaintive cry  
But I maun bid my last goodbye  
My last fareweel tae Stirling, o

cho. *Though far awa my hairts wi you  
Oor youthful oors upon wings they flew  
But I will bid my last adieu  
My last fareweel tae Stirling, o*

2) Nae mair I'll meet you in the dark  
Nor gang wi you tae the Kings park  
Nor raise the hare oot frae their flap  
When I gang far frae Stirling, o

3) Nae mair I'll wander through the glen  
Nor disturb the roost o the pheasant hen  
Nor chase the coneys tae their den  
When I gang far frae Stirling, o

cho. *Though far awa...*

4) Noo fare thee weel my Jeannie, dear  
Fer you I'll shed a bitter tear  
But I hope you'll find some ither, dear  
When I am far frae Stirling, o

5) Then fare thee weel fer I am bound  
Fer twenty years tae Van Dieman's Land  
Bit speak o me an what I've done  
When I gang far frae Stirling, o

cho. *Though far awa...*

## TO DO:

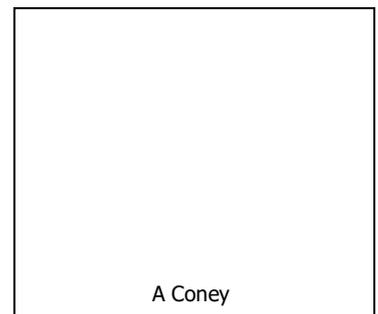
1) This song is traditional which means that \_\_\_\_\_

2) The man in this song is being \_\_\_\_\_ because he  
was convicted for \_\_\_\_\_

3) A coney is the scots word for a \_\_\_\_\_

It looks like this:

4) Van Dieman's Land is the old name for \_\_\_\_\_



5) Who do you think Jeannie is and why? \_\_\_\_\_

6) How long is he being sent away for? \_\_\_\_\_

**SONG:** **My Last Fareweel Tae Stirling**

Trad

**AGE GROUP:** Primary 4+

**TYPE:** Local

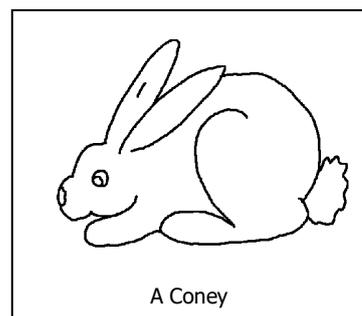
**TRACK(S):** 11. Whole song  
12. Repeat of song lines

**INFO:**

- This is a song is a transportation ballad.
- Transportation is a punishment where people were sent to far away countries to carry out manual labour with no pay.
- This was a popular method of punishment as it was cheaper to pay the prisoners sea fayre and get rid of them than to keep them in the already over populated prisons and jails.
- Many songs were written about men and women who had to leave Scotland for breaking the law, and their heartbreak about it
- This man has been caught poaching and is being sent to Van Dieman's Land for twenty years (Van Dieman's land is the old name for the island of Tasmania off the South coast of Australia).
- Poaching is when people unlawfully hunt, catch and steal animals from land that does not belong to them.

**ANSWERS:**

- 1) It is an old song, and has been sung for a long time, but we do not know who has written it.
- 2) Transported            Poaching (hunting and stealing animals)
- 3) A Rabbit
- 4) Tasmania, an Island off the Australian Coast
- 5) Jeannie is his girlfriend or fiancé\*. Probably not his wife as otherwise he wouldn't be able to tell her to find another dear if they were married.
- 6) He is being sent away for twenty years



**SUGGESTED READING/LISTENING**

- BOOK            Folk Songs and Ballads of Scotland (MacColl)
- BOOK            Come Gie's A Sang (Douglas)

**FURTHER ACTIVITIES**

- Complete Worksheet 3 and complete the names of the animal translations from Scots to English

**SONG:**

**Auld Lang Syne**

Robert Burns

1) Should auld acquaintance be forgot  
An never brought tae mind?  
Should auld acquaintance be forgot  
An days o lang syne?

cho. *Fer auld lang syne, my jo,  
Fer auld lang syne  
We'll tak a cup o kindness yet  
Fer auld lang syne*

2) An surely you'll be your pint stoop!  
An surely I'll be mine!  
An we'll tak a cup o kindness yet  
Fer auld lang syne

cho. *Fer auld lang...*

3) We twa hae rin about the braes  
An pu'd the gowans fine

Bit we've wandered mony's a weary fit  
Sin auld lang syne

cho. *Fer auld lang...*

4) We twa hae paidl'd in the burn  
Frae mornin sun 'til dine  
Bit seas between us braid hae roar'd  
Sin auld lang syne

cho. *Fer auld lang...*

5) An here's a hand my trusty fiere!  
An gie's a hand o thine!  
An we'll tak a richt guid willie-waught  
Fer auld lang syne

cho. *Fer auld lang...*

**TO DO:**

1a) What do the following words mean?

Auld = \_\_\_\_\_ Lang = \_\_\_\_\_ Syne = \_\_\_\_\_

1b) So all together 'Auld Lang Syne' means

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What does "An here's a hand my trusty fiere, an gies a hand o thine" mean?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3) What does paidl'd mean? (circle the correct meaning)

To get burned by something                      To paddle in water                      To Pay for something

4) What in your own words is this song about? (You can write sentences or write bullet points)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## SONG:

## Auld Lang Syne

Robert Burns

**AGE GROUP:** Primary 1+ (Though P1-3 chorus only) **TYPE:** Robert Burns/ Broad Scots

**TRACK(S):** 13. Whole song  
14. Repeat of song lines

## INFO:

- This song was published in 1788. The first verse and chorus were part of another old song which Robert Burns wrote more verses for.
- When first written, Burns chose a tune for it (the one featured on the tracks, but it was changed over the years to a similar, livelier one – either by accident or on purpose.
- We sing it traditionally at Hogmanay (New Year) to celebrate the year that has passed, and remember friends and times past.
- Auld is pronounced either like “*all*” with a d, or “*owled*” rather than old. Watch also for z sound on syne. Encourage pupils to pronounce each word separately, paying particular attention to the “s” in syne, so that it doesn’t sound like “*old langs ine*” which can sometimes happen

## ANSWERS:

1a) Auld = Old Lang = Long Syne = Ago

b) A long time ago or The days that have gone by

2) Here’s my hand, my trusted friend, and give me your hand too

3) To paddle in water

4) This song is about

- Friendship
- Remembering people and times past
- Being together and celebrating people and times past
- Making toasts

## SUGGESTED READING/LISTENING

- BOOK Songs From the North East (Campbell)
- BOOK Songs of Scotland (Paterson)

## FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Complete Worksheet 2. Find the words in the wordsearch and write a translation for each.
- Research and listen to versions of the more well known tune for this song.