

MORE NATURE SONGS

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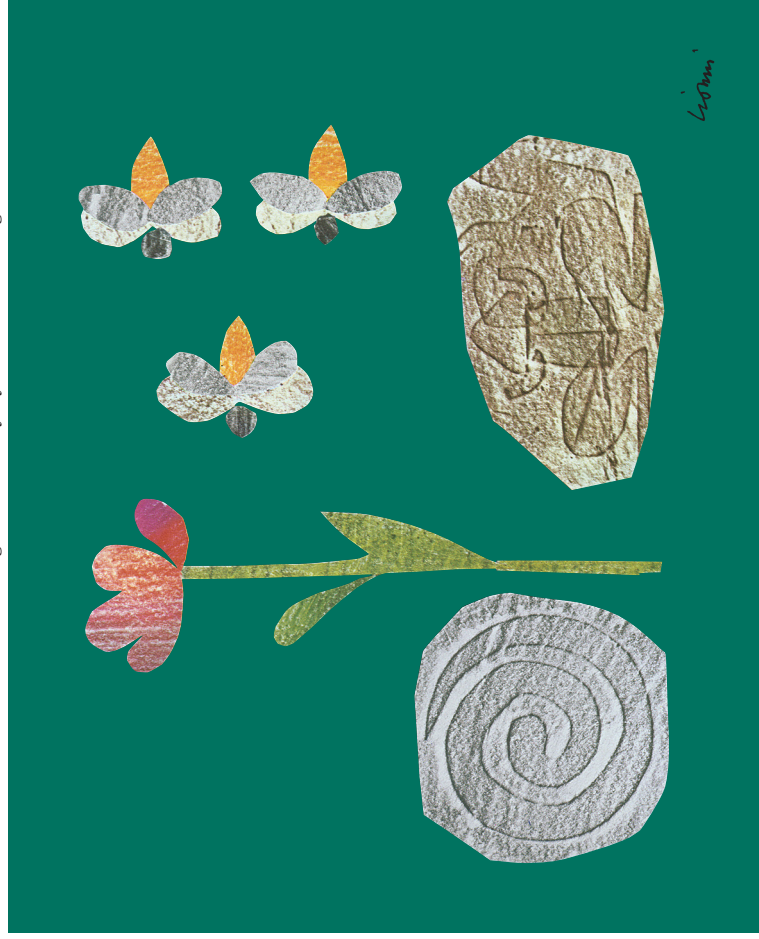
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Marais & Miranda More Nature Songs

from Ballads For The Age Of Science by Hy Zaret and Lou Singer



METAMORPHOSIS

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY METAMORPHOSIS
METAMORPHOSIS, METAMORPHOSIS
A CERTAIN KIND OF CHANGE IS WHAT IT IS
WHEN IT IS A METAMORPHOSIS

We have an egg, an egg that changes
Into a larva, the larva changes
Into a pupa, the pupa changes
And it's a butterfly at last

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY METAMORPHOSIS
METAMORPHOSIS, METAMORPHOSIS
A CERTAIN KIND OF CHANGE IS WHAT IT IS
WHEN IT IS A METAMORPHOSIS

We have an egg, an egg that changes
Into an embryo, that also changes
Into a tadpole, that also changes
And it's a frog, a frog, at last

THAT'S WHAT WE MEAN BY METAMORPHOSIS
METAMORPHOSIS, METAMORPHOSIS
A CERTAIN KIND OF CHANGE IS WHAT IT IS
WHEN IT IS A METAMORPHOSIS

HOW DOES A FROG BECOME A FROG

How does a frog become a frog / Squatting on a bump on a log-o
How does a frog become a frog / Instead of a big polliwog-o

How does a frog become a frog / Squatting on a bump on a log-o

the ovules in the flower into ripe seeds, then the seeds are scattered in many ways and start new plants growing.

There are four important sections in a flower (in a flower)
There are four important sections in a flower (in a flower)
The Calyx and Corolla, the Stamen and the Pistil
There are four important sections in a flower

THE FACE OF THE EARTH IS CHANGING

Changing... changing...
The face of the Earth is changing
Changing every day
Rivers flow and mountains grow
While others are wearing away
Changing... changing...
The face of the Earth is changing
Rivers flow and mountains grow
While others are wearing away

The earth is several billion years old. During that enormous period of time vast changes have occurred. Numerous earthquakes cracked the ground and lifted the land to form mountains. Other mountains formed as lava poured out of volcanoes. Whole continents slowly sank and were engulfed by the oceans. And other times, submerged land rose and became continental regions.

Rain, snow and wind eroded the mountains and created rivers valleys, lakes and plains. The debris was carried to the oceans and deposited as sand, mud or salts. New rocks formed under the sea as the sand and mud hardened, while the ocean slowly became salty.

These slow but sure changes are occurring right now.

REPEAT SONG

WHAT ARE THE PARTS OF A FLOWER

Q: What are the parts of a flower?

There are four important sections in a flower (in a flower)

There are four important sections in a flower (in a flower)

The Calyx and Corolla, the Stamen and the Pistil

There are four important sections in a flower

Oh, the Calyx is a section of the flower

It's the outer-leaf protection of the flower

The calyx is the section whose function is protection

Oh, the Calyx gives protection to the flower

The Corolla is the blossom of the flower

It provides the scent and color of the flower

The color and the scent do

Exactly what they're meant to:

Attract the birds and insects to the flower

There's a pollen-bearing organ in a flower (in a flower)

There's a pollen-bearing organ in a flower (in a flower)

It's time we were explainin'

The purpose of the Stamen

It's the pollen-bearing organ of the flower

Now the Pistil has the ovule for the seed

And the Stamen has the pollen that it needs

The Calyx and Corolla, the Stamen and the Pistil

Every section has a function, yes indeed!

Bees, butterflies and other animals wander from flower to flower in search of nectar. Pollen clings them and is carried by them from one flower to another. This pollen changes

How does a frog become a frog / Instead of a big polliwog-o

In the Spring the frogs had mated / The female's eggs were expelled

Then the male frog fertilized the eggs / And said "farewell"

Soon the eggs were tiny embryos / The embryos became polliwogs

They had gills, had gills until / They grew up into to frogs

That's how a frog becomes a frog / Squatting on a bump on a log-o

That's how a frog becomes a frog / Instead of a big polliwog-o

WHAT IS AN ANIMAL (WHAT IS A PLANT)

Did you know that there are tiny one celled living things called "protista" which have the qualities of both plants and animals? But all other living things are either animals or plants... animals or plants... animals or plants...

WHAT IS AN ANIMAL, WHAT IS A PLANT

WHAT CAN THE DIFFERENCE BE

IF YOU KNOW WHAT THE DIFFERENCE IS

WON'T YOU PLEASE TELL ME

A horse is a horse and a snake is a snake

A fish is a fish and a bee is a bee

They're all different from each other

But they're all... animals

A rose is a rose and a carrot is a carrot

An oak is an oak and the grass is the grass

They're all different from each other

But they're all... they're all plants

WHAT IS AN ANIMAL, WHAT IS A PLANT

WHAT CAN THE DIFFERENCE BE

**IF YOU KNOW WHAT THE DIFFERENCE IS
WON'T YOU PLEASE TELL ME**

Well, some of the differences are:... all animals feed on plants or other animals, but most plants make their food from carbon dioxide and water.

And... most animals are able to move about, while plants normally stay in one place.

And... the higher forms of animals have nervous systems and they respond quickly to changes around them. No plant has a nervous system and most of them respond slowly.

But... both animals and plants are Living Things.

WHAT IS AN ANIMAL WHAT IS A PLANT

WHAT CAN THE DIFFERENCE BE

**NOW I KNOW WHAT THE DIFFERENCE IS
THANKS FOR TELLING... THANKS FOR TELLING ME**

**BOBO THE BEAR
(The Hibernation Song)**

Bobo the bear was preparing for the Winter
Preparing for the Winter, when he would hibernate
Bobo the bear was preparing for the Winter
Preparing for the Winter, he ate and ate and ate...

Bobo looked to find a nook for sleeping
Found a nook where he curled up in the heap
While he slept his body needed feeding
His extra fat was used up while he was asleep

Winter sleep that we call "hibernation"
Helps to keep many animals alive
Bobo eats for his self-preservation
All through the Winter it helps him to survive

Did you ever hear a honey-bee go
Bzzz, bzzz, bzzz
As it gaily wanders to and fro
Bzzz, bzzz, bzzz

Did you ever hear a honey-bee go
Bzzz, bzzz, bzzz
As it gaily wanders to and fro
Bzzz, bzzz, bzzz

No matter where it's flying —
In a garden or a town
Four hundred times a second
Its wings go up and down... bzz, bzz... bzz, bzz, bzz, bzz, bzz,

The tiny wings, vibrating
Make a humming sound
And start the air waves rushing
To spread the sound around
Bzzz, bzzz

Did you ever hear a honey-bee go
Bzzz, bzzz, bzzz
As it gaily wanders to and fro
Bzzz, bzzz, bzzz

Honey-bees gather nectar and pollinate flowers and make honey. The honey is made in the "honey stomach", found only in the workers.

**Bzzzzzz hello, little honey-bee
Bzzzzzz 'bye, little honey-bee**

The Spring is filled with promise
The doors are opening
The seeds are being planted
The birds begin to sing
They're nesting and migrating
And foraging for food
For living things the Cycle
Of Life is now renewed

In Summer, days are longer
And sunshine fills the sky
The trees and flowers blossom
And young birds learn to fly
For animals, the summer's
The growing time of year
And people are so happy —
Vacation time is here

The Fall is filled with color
The leaves are filled with gold
The birds are turning southward
The nights are turning cold
Then Winter brings the snowflakes
To cover sleeping things
Until the world awakens
To greet another Spring

WHY DOES A BEE BZZZ

If someone should ever ask you, why does a bee bzzz? All you have to say
izzz...

Bobo the bear was emerging from the Winter
While he was busy sleeping, he'd lost a lot of weight
Bobo the bear was emerging from the Winter
Since he was very hungry, he ate and ate and ate

He ate and ate and ate and ate
and ate and ate and ate and ate
and ate and ate and ate and ate
and ate and ate and ate

SONG OF THE FOSSILS

The Fossils, the Fossils
We're talking of Fossils, —
What is a Fossil, its time that I knew
Some things I don't know
One thing I do know
I'm not a Fossil, and neither are you.
I'm not a Fossil, and neither are you.

The Fossils, the Fossils
We're talking of Fossils
What is a Fossil, I'm still asking you
Fossils are traces, time-preserved traces
Of plants and creatures that once lived and grew.

A Fossil is a preserved impression of an animal or plant that lived thousands, or millions, or billions of years ago.

How were Fossils formed? Sometimes, dead animals were buried in mud and sand under water. After many years, the mud or sand hardened into rock, with the Fossil shells or skeletons inside.

In other cases, footprints or imprints of leaves were filled in by mud and hardened into

rock.

Scientists can "read" the history of life on earth by careful study of the many different Fossils that have been found.

The Fossils, the Fossils
By "reading" the Fossils
Its just colossal what Science can do
Some things I don't know
One thing I do know
I'm not a Fossil, and neither are you
I'm not a Fossil, and neither are you

HOW DOES A COW MAKE MILK

How does a cow make milk, I wonder
How does a cow make milk
Every cow has a milky way
And, right now, I'm prepared to say...
A cow has glands and all those glands
Are chemical factories
Busily manufacturing
Lots of things she needs
She chews the grass and chews the grass
And swallows down her cud
The glands make juice that help produce
Muscle, bone and blood
And when the little calf is born
To help the happy mother
A certain gland gets active and

When the sunlight strikes the raindrops,
Strikes the raindrops 'way up high
Then the colors in the sunlight
Show a spectrum in the sky

By refraction and reflection
And dispersion of the light
Little raindrops make a rainbow
And it makes a lovely sight

A rainbow may be seen when the sun is low in the sky in back of you, while a cloud or mist appears in front of you... Sunlight enters the droplets of water in the cloud and is reflected from the back of the droplets towards your eyes. As the rays pass from air into water and out again, they are bent, or refracted... At the same time, colors in the white light are dispersed, or spread apart, into a spectrum... So, when the light reaches your eyes you see the separate colors of which the sunlight is composed.

By refraction and reflection
And dispersion of the light
Little raindrops make a rainbow
And it makes a lovely sight

LET'S WANDER THROUGH THE SEASONS

Let's wander through the Seasons
Beginning with the Spring
And see the lovely changes
The changing Seasons bring
We'll see the snow flakes falling
And hear the robin sing
As we observe the changes
The changing Seasons bring

The air that sunlight passes
Has Dust and Water Droplets
They break the light and scatter
The blue light that is in the sunlight

The Dust and Water Droplets in
The lower Atmosphere
Break up the light and scatter blue
The blue we see from here

The scattering of blue light
Shows sunlight in a new light
That's why the sky is blue-oo
And not the colors of the Rainbow.

At Sunset when the sunlight passes
Through more Atmosphere
The red light passes right on through
And red Sunsets appear

The reds are passing-through-light
But we still see the blue light
That's why the sky is blue-oo
And not the colors of the Rainbow

WHAT MAKES A RAINBOW

Did you ever see a rainbow
As it brightens up the sky
Did you ever stop to wonder
'Bout a rainbow's "how" and "why"

I've often wondered about it, but now I know:

That gland is called the "udder"
The udder manufactures milk
And when the calf is born
Squirt! Squirt! The little "squirt"
Turns the faucet on...
And when the calf is through with his
We get all the milk there is

EOHIPPIUS (The Evolution Of The Horse)

There once was an animal called "Eohippus"
What was Eohippus — the dawn-horse, of course
The size of a fox
Its front feet had four toes
Its hind feet had three toes
It fed upon leaves.

Eohippus lived about fifty million years ago and was well adapted to living in the swamp-like forests. It could hide from its enemies behind trees and in the shadows. Its teeth could chew the leaves of bushes and small trees. Then, as time went by... Eohippus changed!

A few "adaptations" and new situations —
It's now "Mesohippus", a collie-sized horse
It still ate the leaves

But each of its four feet
Now had only three toes
Its hoof had begun

That was about 38 million years ago. And, as more millions of years passed, we find that Mesohippus continued to evolve into a new variety of horse!

With some “variations” as well as “mutations”
It’s now “Merychippus”, a pony sized horse
Its teeth could chew grass.
Though each foot had three toes
The one in the middle
Was more like a hoof

Merychippus roamed the plains about 20 million years ago. Its greater speed and size, as well its ability to chew grass enabled it to survive. Then, as still more time went by, the horse became even bigger and its hooves became more like those of the modern horse, Equus.

It took along time, but in time Eohippus
Evolved into Equus, the modern day horse
The Fossils reveal
The documentation
And this is the end of
The tail of the horse

But not the end of the evolution of the horse.

THE CONSERVATION SONG

We have the mountains and the forests
And the rivers and the valleys
And the natural resources they contain
We have the natural resources
But the theme of my discourse is
Just how long will those resources all remain

Refrain

IF WE START A CONSERVATION

AND PRACTICE CONSERVATION
THERE’S NO DOUBT THAT IT WILL KEEP ARE NATION STRONG
IT’S MY EARNEST OBSERVATION
THAT THE ENTIRE POPULATION
JOIN THE CHORUS OF THE CONSERVATION SONG.

With scientific crop rotation
And the proper irrigation
We can stop our soil from washing down the drain
We can increase re-forestation
And reduce the conflagrations
That are burning up the trees that do remain.

REPEAT REFRAIN

We have to find the right solution
For the problem of pollution
That is poisoning the water and the air
And it’s appropriate to mention
That an ounce of flood-prevention
Would be worth a pound of after-flood repair

REPEAT REFRAIN

WHY IS THE SKY BLUE

Why, oh why, is the sky b-l-u-e... blue
I’ll t-r-y to supply the scientific point of view...

The Sun sends out the sunlight
The sunlight looks like one light
But Science says the sunlight
Has all the colors of the Rainbow