



# Beginning Strings

## -Cello-



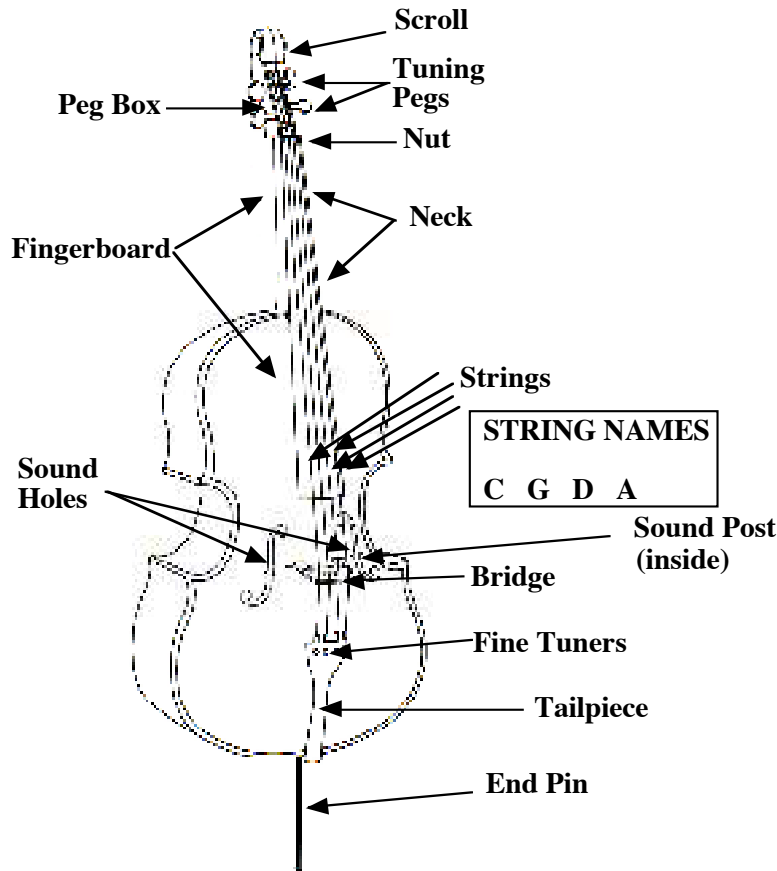
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Classroom Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_



## Parts of the Cello



## Taking Care of Your Cello

**Handle With Care!** Your instrument is made of breakable wooden parts, so repairs can be expensive and time consuming.

**Do not let anyone play your instrument** unless it is your teacher or an experienced player you trust.

**Always take the bow out first.** Before taking your cello out, take the bow out of the pocket of the case.

**Keep your instrument clean!** After playing, wipe off the rosin dust, smudges, fingerprints, etc., with a soft clean cloth. Always wash your hands before playing your instrument.

**Do not let your instrument get too hot or too cold.** If the temperature is uncomfortable for you, it is also bad for your instrument. For example, never leave your instrument in a car on a hot or cold day.

**Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.**

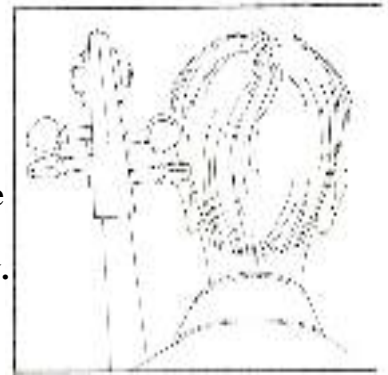
**Make sure your bridge is lined up correctly** and standing straight at all times. If it gets out of place, ask your teacher to fix it for you.

## Lesson One: Getting Started

### Holding your Cello

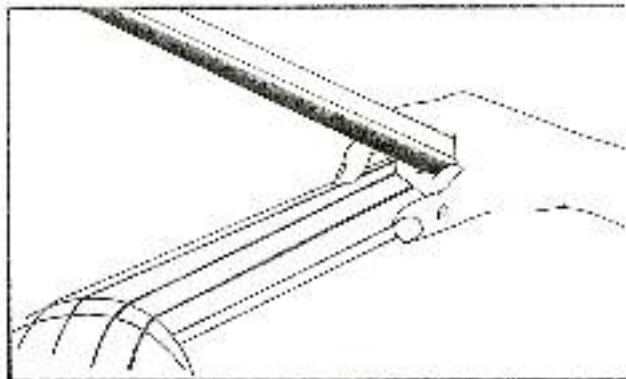


1. Pull the end pin out far enough to make the scroll of the cello at least as high as your chin when you are standing
2. Sit “tall” on the front edge of your chair with your knees bent and your left foot slightly forward. If you are sitting correctly, you can stand up quickly and easily.
3. While holding your cello straight up and down, and at arm’s length, center the end pin in front of you.
4. Bring your cello toward you so the upper edge touches the center of your chest. The lowest peg should be touching your head behind your left ear.
5. The inside of both knees touch the sides of your cello. Do not grip the cello with your knees.
6. If your position is correct, you should be feel relaxed and balanced in your chair and to be able to move side to side easily.

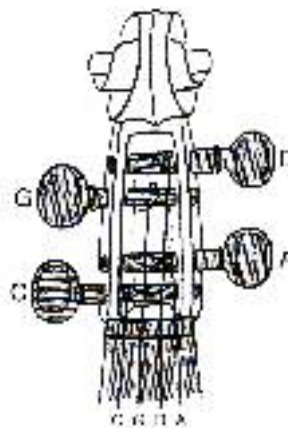


### Pizzicato Position

1. Place the tip of your right thumb on the side of the fingerboard (near the corner).
2. Extend your first finger over the fingerboard and pluck the string.
3. For the best sound, make the string vibrate as much as possible.

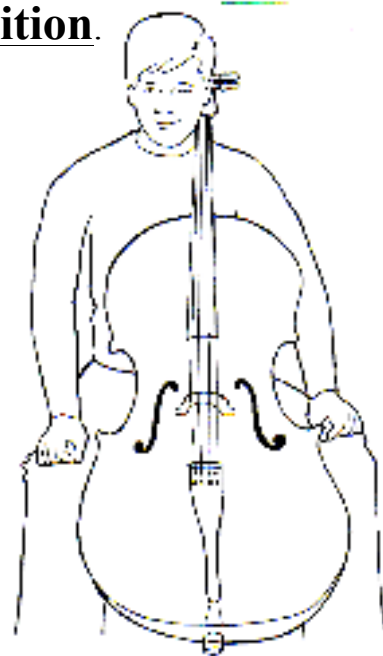


The Cello has four open strings.  
 They are named from lowest to highest,  
 left to right, and thick to thin. This sentence  
 will help you remember which order they are in:  
**Cats Get Dogs Angry.**



**Let's Review how to hold the cello in playing position.**

1. Sit tall.
2. Cello makes contact with the floor, knees, and chest
3. Check the end pin is out far enough so that the C-peg is behind your left ear
4. Give cello a hug to center it in your body
5. Left hand rests on left knee



**1. Rock House**

D D D D    D D D D    D D D D    D D D D

**2. Rock Hound**

A A A A    A A A A    A A A A    A A A A

**3. Rock Tango**

D D A A    D D A A    A A D D    A A D D

**4. The Twist**

G G D D    G G D D    A A D D    G G G G

**5. Lazy Afternoon**

G G D D    A A D D    G G D D    A A G G

**6. Skip to My Lou**


D D D D    A A A A    D D D D    A A D D




## 7. Mary Had a Little Lamb

D D D D D D D D A A A A D D D D

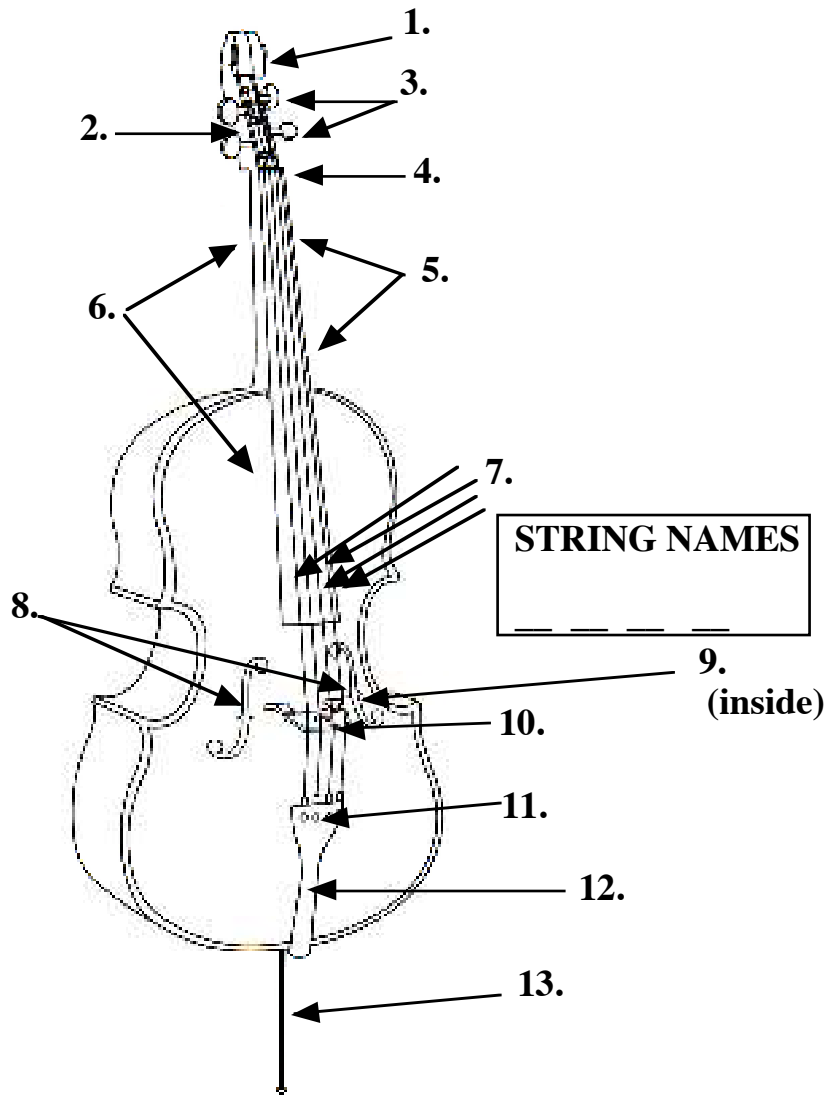
D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

## 8. Cycle of Strings

 = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

    A A A A D D D D G G G G C C C C  
C C C C G G G G D D D D A A A A    

## \*Pencil Fun- Do You Remember the Parts of the Cello?

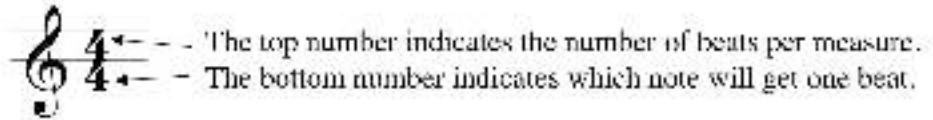


**STRING NAMES**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Two: Whole, Half, and Quarter Note Rhythms

Time signatures appear at the beginning of a piece of music. They are made up of two numbers.



The top number indicates the number of beats per measure.  
The bottom number indicates which note will get one beat.

In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time there are four beats in each measure.

- A quarter note (♩) = 1 beat
- A half note (♮) = 2 beats
- A whole note (♩) = 4 beats

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

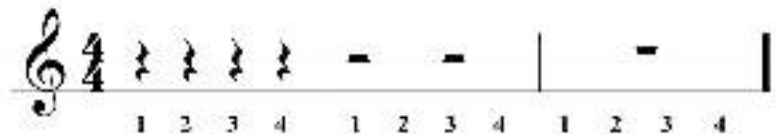


2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



Rests are used in music to indicate silence.

A quarter rest (♯) = 1 beat  
A half rest (▬) = 2 beats  
A whole rest (▬) = 4 beats



3. Write the count below the rests.




4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.



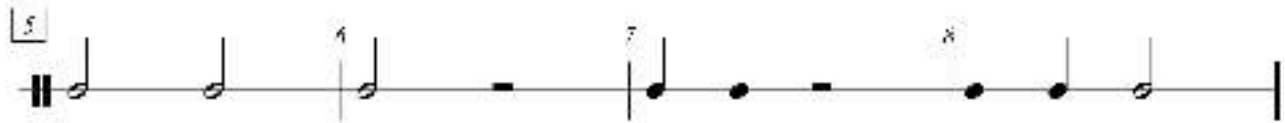
# Rhythm Clap and Count #1

Write the count below the notes and rests.

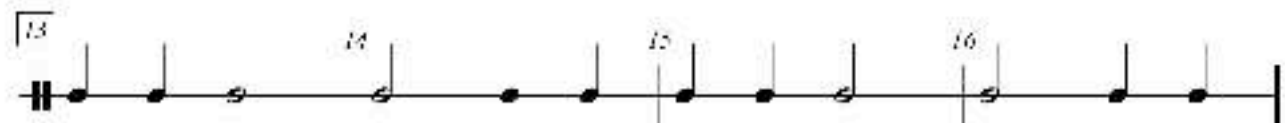
Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.

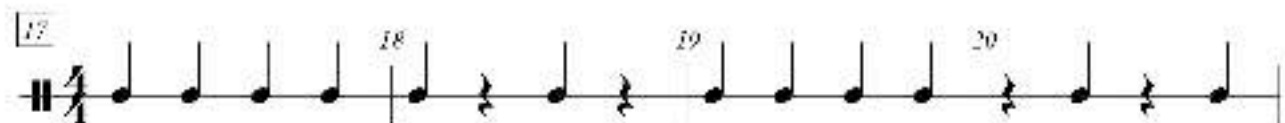
Example 

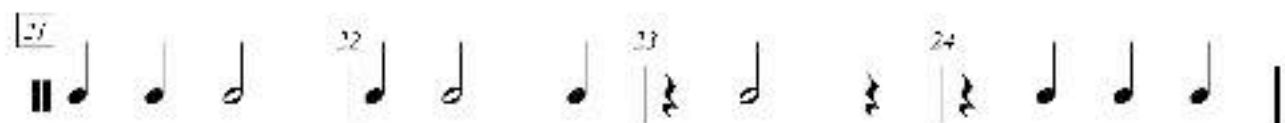
1 

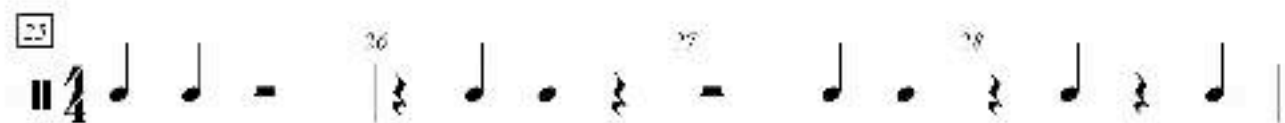
5 

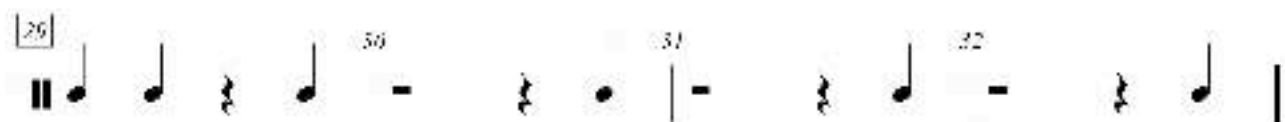
9 

13 

17 

21 


25 

29 



# Lesson Three: Open Strings

**Music Symbols**

<p> = Bass Clef</p> <p>  = Bar Line (divides the music into sections called "measures")</p> <p>   = Double Bar (the end of the song)</p> <p>⏏ = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)</p> <p>■ = Half Rest (two beats of silence)</p>	<p><math>\frac{4}{4}</math> = Time Signature</p> <p>← how many beats in each measure</p> <p>← which note gets one beat</p>	<p>○ = Whole Note (receives four beats)</p> <p>♩ = Half Note (receives two beats)</p> <p>♪ = Quarter Note (receives one beat)</p>
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## 9. Teeter Totter

Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: D, D, A, A, D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D, A, A, D, D.

## 10. Bullfrog

Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and quarter rests: D, D, quarter rest, quarter rest, A, A, quarter rest, quarter rest, D, quarter rest, A, quarter rest, D, A, D, quarter rest.

## 11. Crossing the Strings

Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: G, G, D, D, A, A, D, D, G, G, D, D, A, A, G, G.

## 12. Skip to my Lou

Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D, D, D, A, A, D, D.

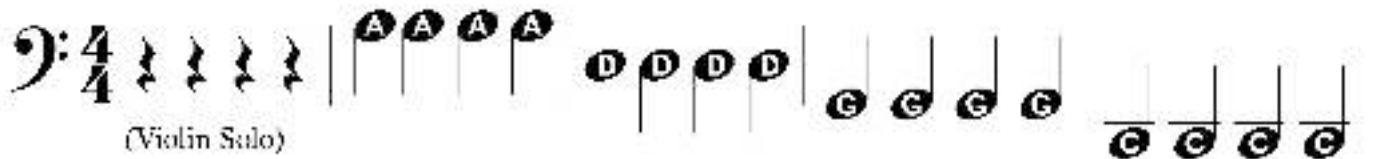
## Lesson Three: More Open Strings



### 13. Mary Had a Little Lamb



### 14. Cycle of Strings



### 15. Open String Blues

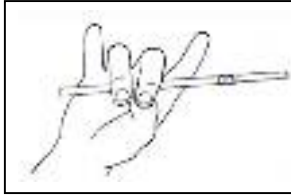


## Lesson Four: Using the Bow

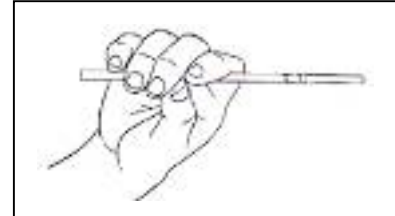
### Parts of the bow



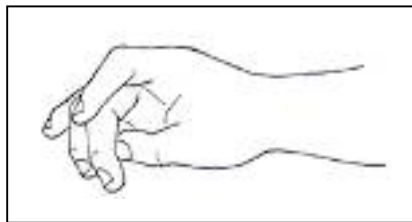
### Steps to a good bow hold.....



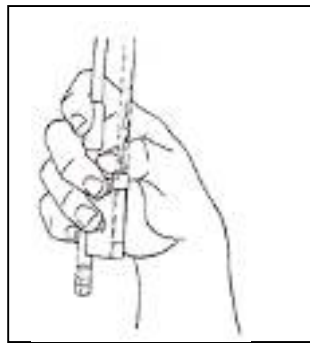
**1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick**



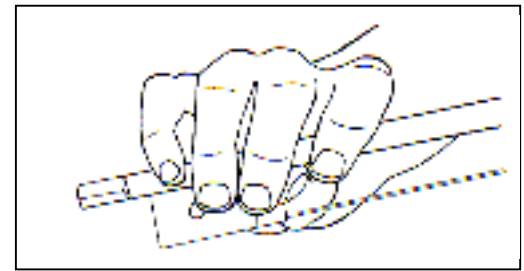
**2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick**



**3. Check for bow hand circle**



**4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.**



**5. Little finger sits on the side of the stick**



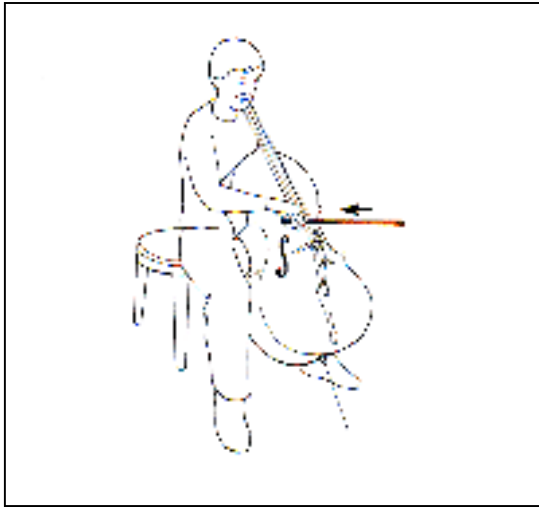
At first, play in this area of your bow

- Place your bow on the D string, halfway between the bridge and the fingerboard.
- Angle the bow so it is parallel with the bridge (your wrist should be bent upwards.)
- Pull the bow so it remains parallel to the bridge until you reach the tip. (You should need to bend your wrist the other way.)
- Move the bow and your wrist in the opposite direction.



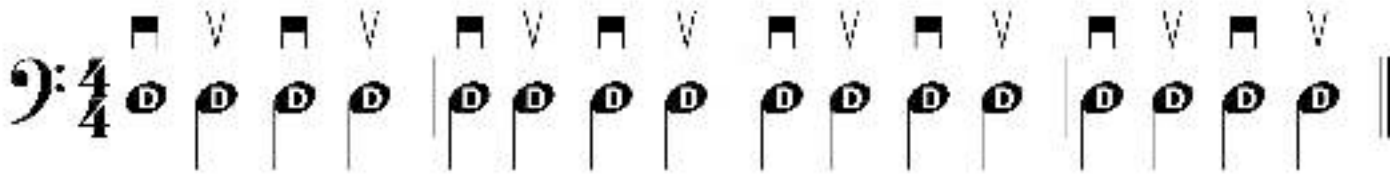
▣ = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

∨ = Up Bow (Push Bow from tip to frog)



**\*\*The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

### 16. Bowing on “D”

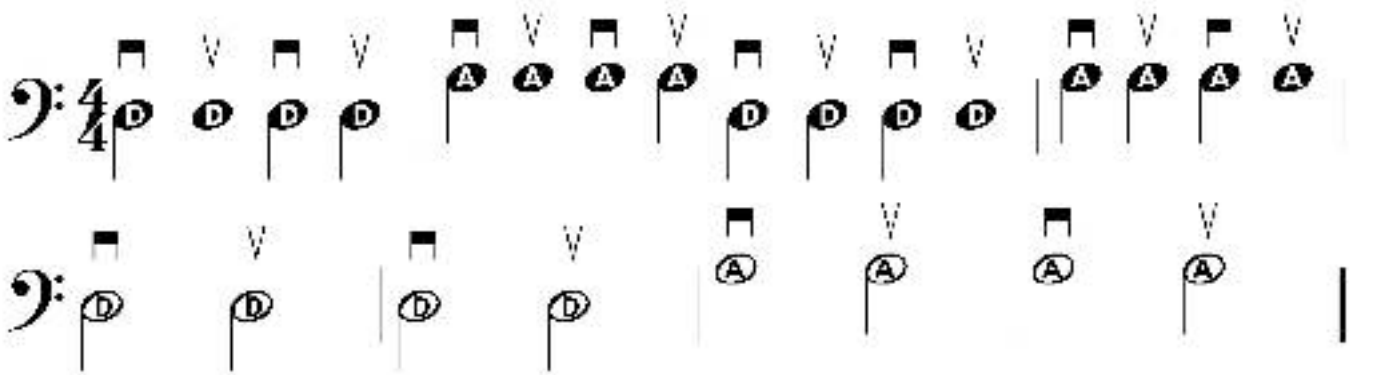


### 17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String



### 18. Alternate “DNA” - Tilt the bow from the D String to the A String

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.



# Bowing on Open Strings Review

## 19. "D" Smooth One

Musical notation for exercise 19: "D" Smooth One. Bass clef, 4/4 time. The exercise consists of ten measures of a single note, D2, on the open string. A square bowing symbol is placed above the first measure. A 'V' above the second measure indicates a violin solo. The notes are: D2, D2, D2, D2, D2, D2, D2, D2, D2, D2.

## 20. Smooth "A"

Musical notation for exercise 20: Smooth "A". Bass clef, 4/4 time. The exercise consists of ten measures of a single note, A2, on the open string. The notes are: A2, A2, A2, A2, A2, A2, A2, A2, A2, A2.

## 21. D N A

Musical notation for exercise 21: D N A. Bass clef, 4/4 time. The exercise consists of eight measures. The notes are: D2, D2, A2, A2, A2, A2, D2, D2.

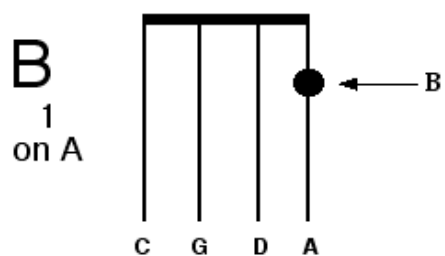
## 22. Teeter Totter

Musical notation for exercise 22: Teeter Totter. Bass clef, 4/4 time. The exercise consists of sixteen measures. The notes are: D2, D2, A2, A2, D2, D2, A2, A2, A2, A2, D2, D2, A2, A2, D2, D2.

## 23. Cycle of Strings Encore

Musical notation for exercise 23: Cycle of Strings Encore. Bass clef, 4/4 time. The exercise consists of sixteen measures. The notes are: A2, A2, A2, A2, D2, D2, D2, D2, G2, G2, G2, G2, C2, C2, C2, C2. There are four measures of rests at the beginning and end, with "(Violin Solo)" written below them.

## Lesson Five: "B" on the A String



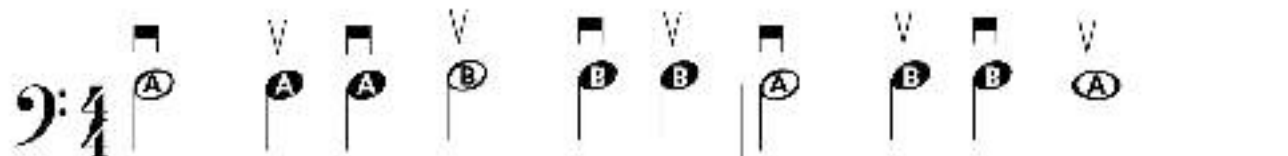
To play "B" on the A string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the A string.



### 24. A to B



### 25. Smooth Sailin'



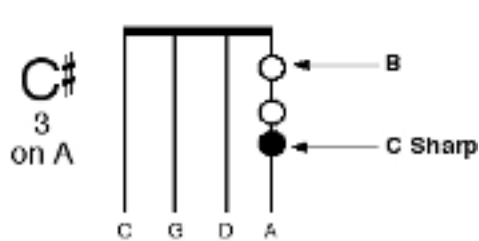
### 26. Back and Forth



### 27. Two Note Jive



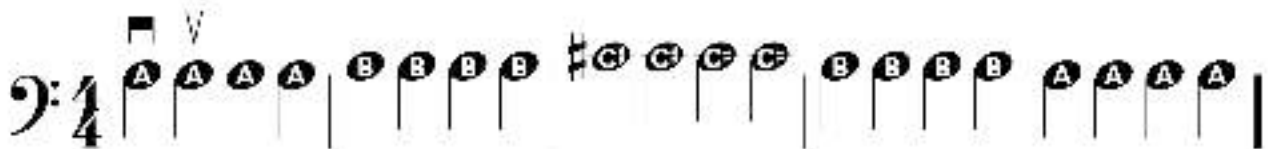
## Lesson Six: C# on the D String



To play C-Sharp, press the tip of your **THIRD** finger on the second stripe on the A string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe and your second finger in between the first and second stripes.


### 28. Three Note Hill



### 29. Up and Down



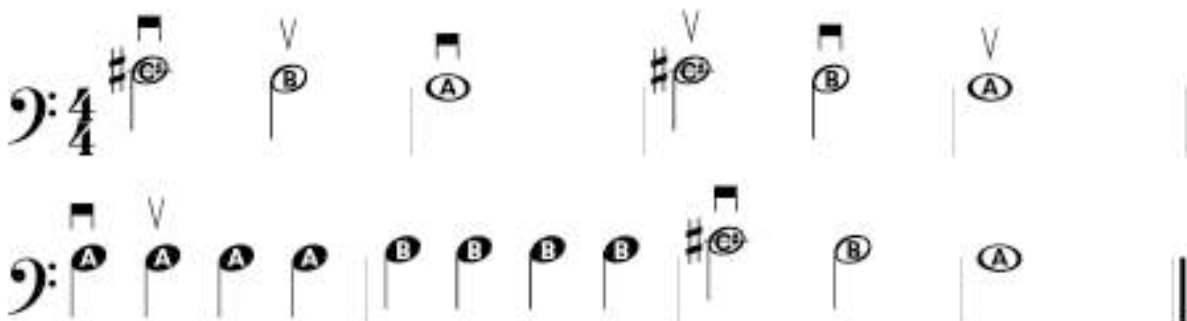
### 30. Fast and Slow

 = half rest (2 beats of silence)



### 31. Hot Cross Buns

 = whole note (receives 4 beats)





### ✓ 32. Mary Had a Little Lamb

4/4



= Eighth notes

Each eighth note receives 1/2 of a count

Two eighth notes beamed together = 1 count



### 33. Mary Doubles

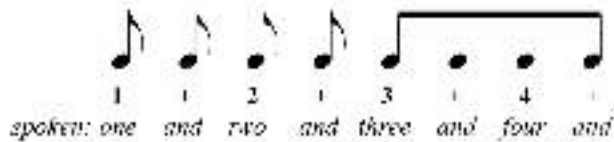


# Eighth Note Rhythms

The rhythmic value of an eighth notes is one half of a beat. Eighth notes may be written with a **flag** or a **beam**. If an eighth note appears by itself, it will have a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, they will often be **beamed** together.



Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

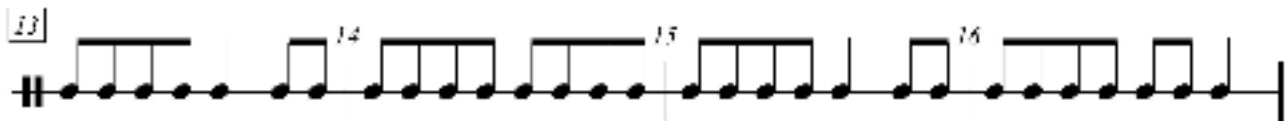
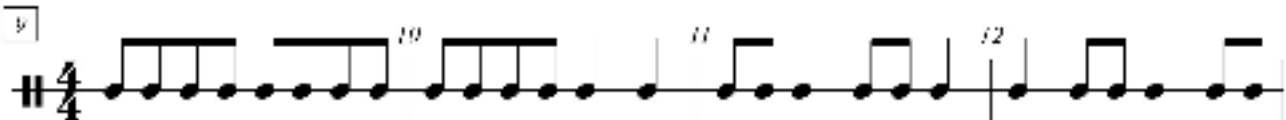
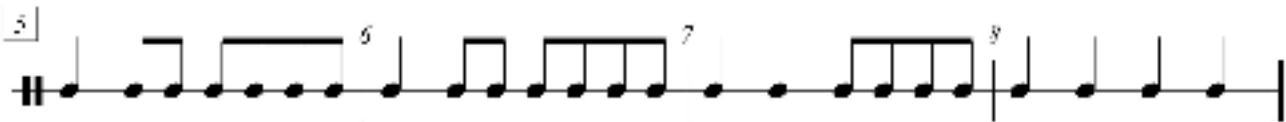


## Eighth Note Clap and Count

Write the count below the notes and rests.



Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.



**' = Bow Lift**  
 (lift the bow off the string and reset it at the frog)

**34. Claire de Lune**

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter). There are bow lift symbols (V) above the first A, the second A, the C#, and the final A. A comma is placed at the end of the first staff. The second staff is identical to the first. A double bar line is at the end of the second staff.

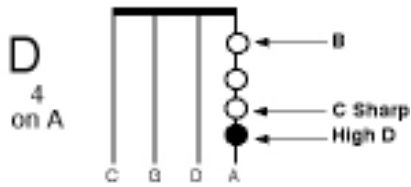
**35. Lune de Claire**

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: C# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter). There are bow lift symbols (V) above the first G#, the second G#, and the final C#. A comma is placed at the end of the first staff. The second staff is identical to the first. A double bar line is at the end of the second staff.

**36. The Reapers**

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter). There are bow lift symbols (V) above the first C#, the second C#, and the final C#. A comma is placed at the end of the first staff. The second staff is identical to the first. A double bar line is at the end of the second staff.

## Lesson 7: New Note “High D”



To play High D, press the tip of your fourth finger (pinkie) on the third stripe on the A string.

Reminder: Keep your first three fingers down on the first two stripes.

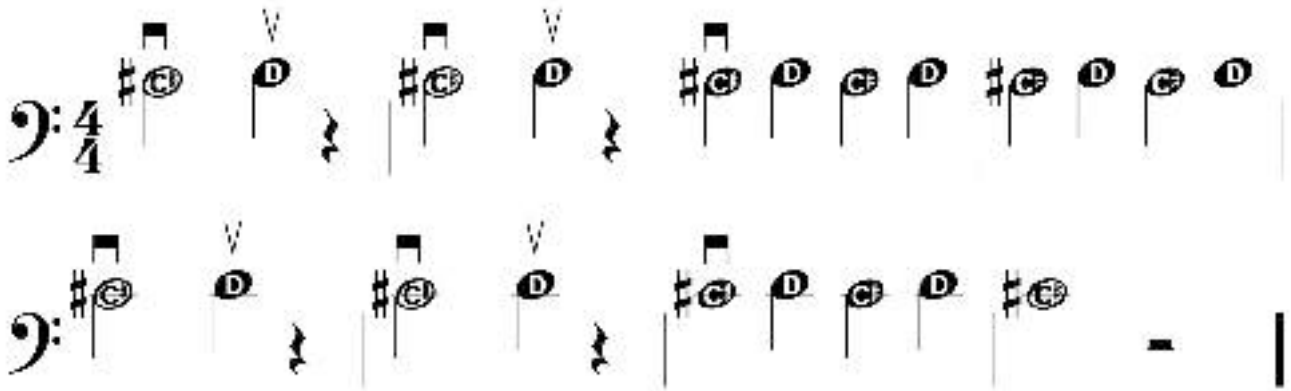
### 37. Going Up the A String



### 38. Going Down the A String

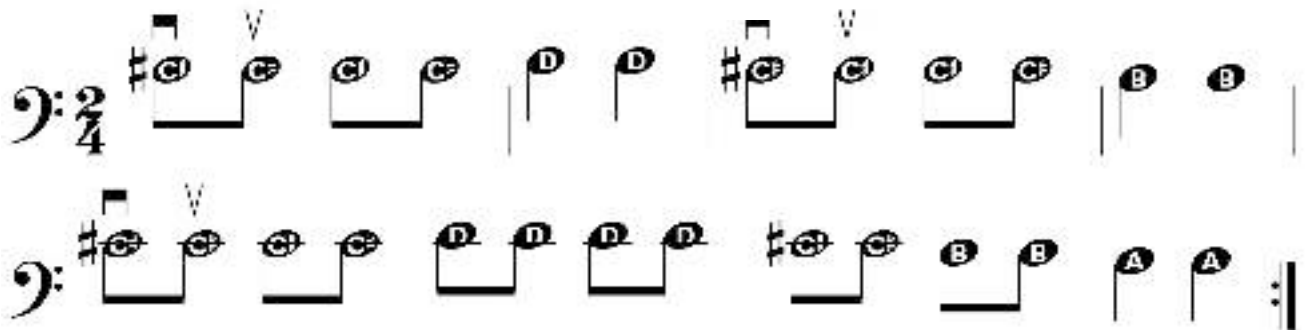


### 39. Shark Week



### 40. Bile Them Cabbage Down

|| = repeat sign



go back to beginning  
and play again

## 41. A String Note Review

Match the note with the finger numbers

**B**

**3 on A string**

**C#**

**4 on the A string**

**A**

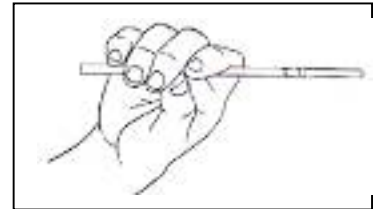
**1 on the A string**

**D**

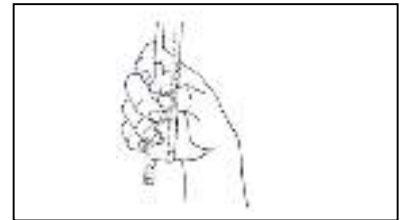
**open A string**

**42. Place a number (1-5) in the blanks to put the 5 steps to a good bow grip in order.**

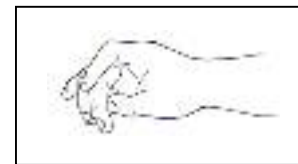
\_\_\_\_\_ Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



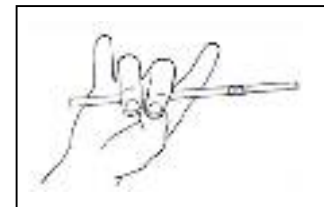
\_\_\_\_\_ Wrap your fingers around the stick



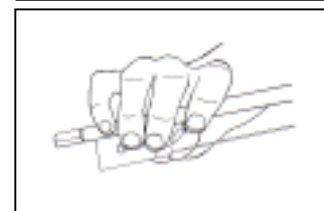
\_\_\_\_\_ Check for bow hand circle



\_\_\_\_\_ Middle fingers curve over the bow stick

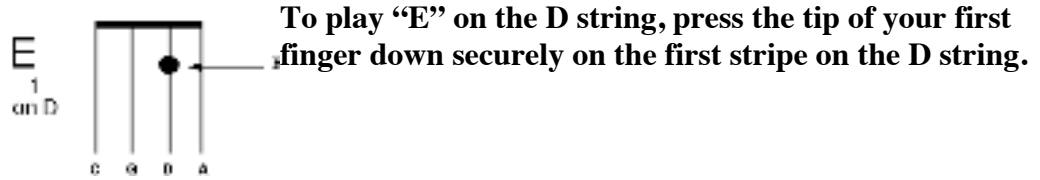


\_\_\_\_\_ Little finger (pinkie) sits on the side of stick



**\*\*\*Lessons 5, 6, and 7 have been using the notes on the A-String.  
All of Lessons 8 and 9 are on the D-String.**

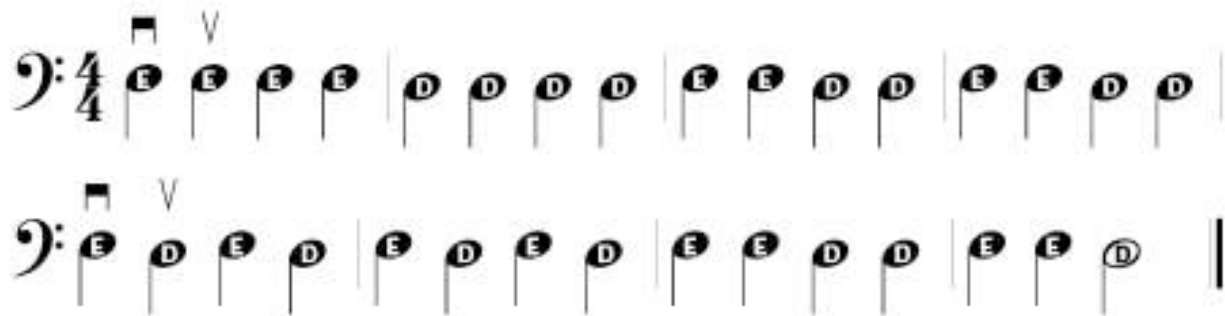
### Lesson 8: New Note "E" on the D String



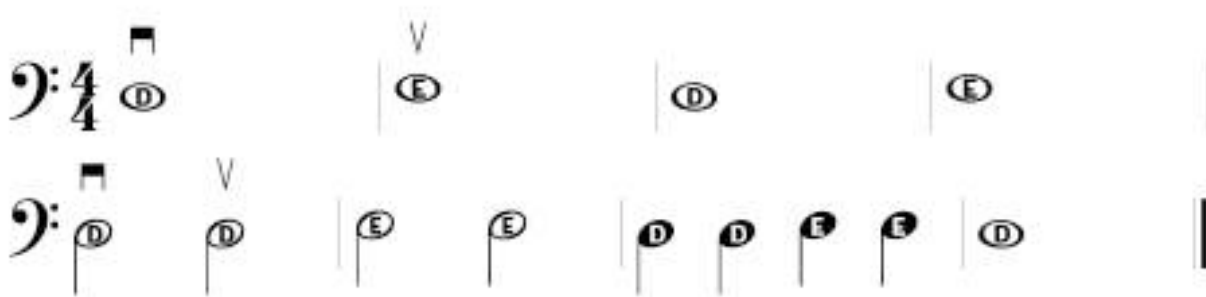
#### 43. ED



#### 44. First Finger Workout



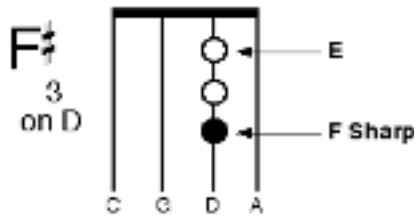
#### 45. Accelerator



#### 46. Two by Two



## Lesson 9: F# on the D String



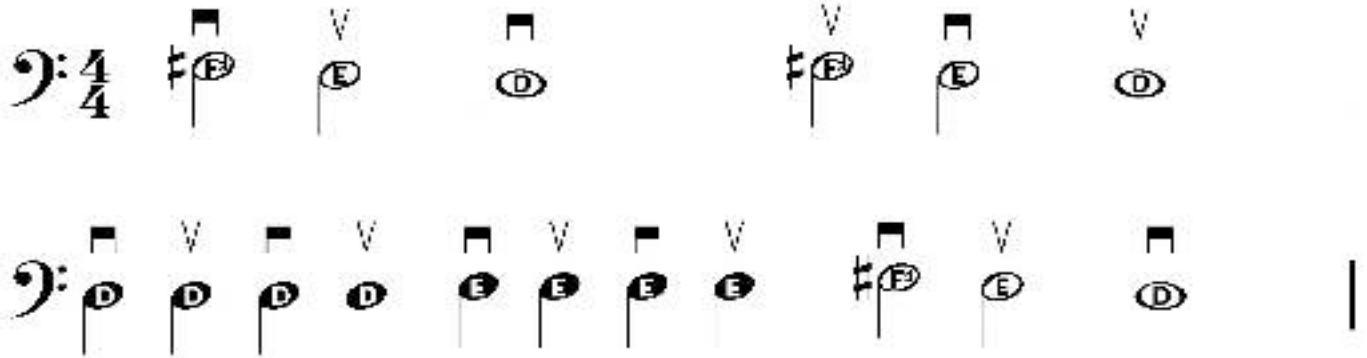
To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your third finger on the second stripe on the D string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe and your second finger in between the first and second stripes.

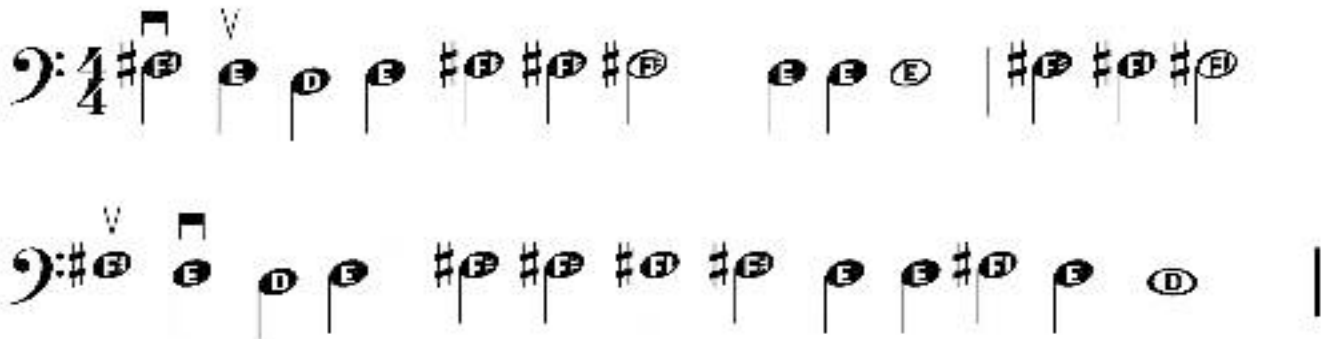
### 47. Up and Down



### 48. Hot Cross Buns on the D String



### 49. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the D String



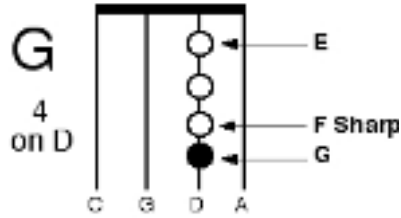
## 50. Mary Doubles on the D String

## 51. Claire de Lune

:| = Repeat Sign

Go back to the beginning  
and play again

## Lesson 10: G on the D String



To play G, press the tip of your fourth finger (pinkie finger) on the third stripe. Keep your first three fingers down on the first two stripes on the D String.  
**KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN**

### 52. Up the D string



### 53. Down the D String



### 54. Skipping Along the D String

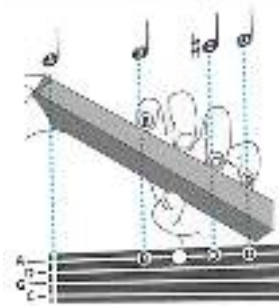
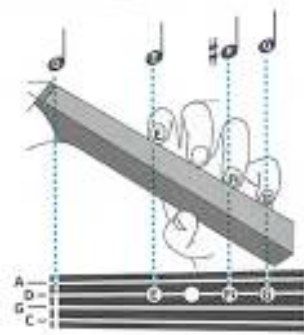


### 55. Jolly Fellows





## Lesson 11: Crossing Strings



### 56. Crossing Over

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a square and a 'V' above the first two notes. The notes are: A, A, A, A, G, G, G, G, A, A, A, A, G, G, G, G. The second staff contains the notes: A, A, G, G, A, A, G, G, A, G, A, G, A, G, A, G.

### 57. Ascending the D Scale

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff shows an ascending D scale: D, D, D, D, E, E, E, E, F# (with a sharp sign), F# (with a sharp sign), F# (with a sharp sign), F# (with a sharp sign), G, G, G, G. The second staff shows the descending D scale: A, A, A, A, B, B, B, B, C# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), D, D, D, D.

### 58. Descending

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a descending scale: D, D, D, D, C# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), B, B, B, B, A, A, A, A. The second staff is numbered '317' and shows the notes: G, G, G, G, F# (with a sharp sign), F# (with a sharp sign), F# (with a sharp sign), F# (with a sharp sign), E, E, E, E, D, D, D, D.

✓ 59. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

✓ 60. Twinkle (Variation)



✓ 61. French Folk Song

5-staff musical notation for a French Folk Song in 3/4 time. The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: D4, D4, D4, E4, E4, E4, D4, E4, D4, A4.
- Staff 2: G3, G3, G3, F#3, F#3, F#3, E3, E3, E3, D3.
- Staff 3: D3, E3, F#3, D3, E3, F#3, D3, E3, F#3, G3.
- Staff 4: E3, F#3, G3, E3, F#3, G3, E3, F#3, G3, A3.
- Staff 5: D3, C#3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, E2, D2.

62. Note Review- Write the note names for all the notes you have learned so far

Name the Strings

1st finger

3rd finger

4th finger

✓ 63. Tuneful Tune

Musical notation for exercise 63, "Tuneful Tune", in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notation consists of four staves. The first two staves show a sequence of notes: C#4, C#4, A4, A4, C#4, C#4, C#4, followed by a series of B4 notes. The third staff continues the B4 sequence. The fourth staff ends with an "Off (Pluck!)" instruction and a double bar line.

✓ 64. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for exercise 64, "Ode to Joy", in bass clef. The notation consists of four staves. The notes are: F#2, F#2, G2, A2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, D2, E2, F#2, F#2, E2, E2, E2, F#2, G2, F#2, D2, E2, E2, A2, F#2, F#2, G2, A2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, D2, E2, F#2, E2, D2, D2.

### 65. Mary on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary on the A String' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating a D major or B minor key. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The second staff continues with: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The final note 'A' is circled.

### 66. Mary Doubles- (1<sup>st</sup> Variation)

Musical notation for 'Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating a D major or B minor key. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The second staff continues with: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The third staff continues with: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The fourth staff continues with: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The final note 'A' is circled.

### 67. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating a D major or B minor key. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The second staff continues with: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The third staff continues with: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The final note 'D' is circled.

## 68. Twinkle Variation

## 69. French Folk Song

## 70. Ode to Joy





Musical notation for "Ode to Joy" in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff has notes F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> | A<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub> | D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub> | F<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>. The second staff has notes F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> | A<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub> | D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub> | E<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>. The third staff has notes E<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub> | E<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub> | D<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub> | D<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>. The fourth staff has notes F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> | A<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub> | D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>2</sub> | E<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>.

## 71. Tuneful Tune




Musical notation for "Tuneful Tune" in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff has notes C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> | C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup> | B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> | B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>. The second staff has notes C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> | C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup> | B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> | A<sub>2</sub>. The third staff has notes C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> | C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup> | B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> | B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>. The fourth staff has notes C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> | C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>#</sup> | B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> | A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>. The instruction "Off (Pluck!)" is written above the final notes.

# Some Basic Rhythmic Fundamentals








## Note Values

Quarter Note		= one beat
Half Note		= two beats
Dotted Half Note		= three beats
Whole Note		= four beats

## Rest Values

Quarter Rest		= one beat
Half Rest		= two beats
Whole Rest		= four beats

## 72. Quiz

1. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
2. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
3. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
4. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
5. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
6. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
7. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

Directions: Match each note to the number of beats it gets

	<b>1</b>
	<b>2</b>
	<b>3</b>
	<b>4</b>

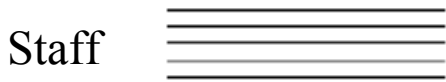


## String Instrument Word Search



- |              |              |             |             |            |                |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| alto clef    | arco         | barline     | bass clef   | bow        | bow grip       |
| bow lift     | bridge       | cello       | chin rest   | double bar | down bar       |
| down bow     | end button   | fine tuners | fingerboard | frog       | half note      |
| half rest    | measure      | melody      | neck        | notes      | pizzicato      |
| quarter note | quarter rest | repeat sign | rhythm      | rosin      | scroll         |
| sharp        | shoulder pad | sound holes | tailpiece   | tempo      | time signature |
| treble clef  | tuning pegs  | up bow      | viola       | violin     | whole note     |
| whole rest   |              |             |             |            |                |

# Reading Music



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

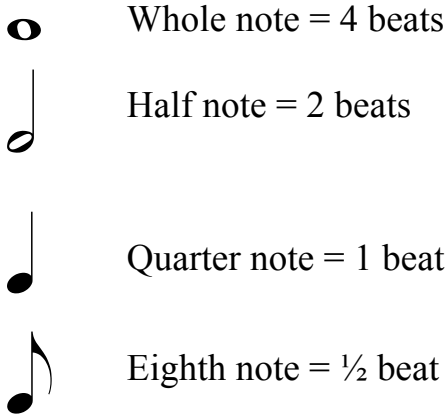


The bass clef is located at the beginning of every staff and tells us this music is for cello and other low pitched instruments.



The top number tells us how many beats are in each measure. The bottom number tells us which kind of note receives one beat.

## Rhythm Chart



## 4 Steps to Success

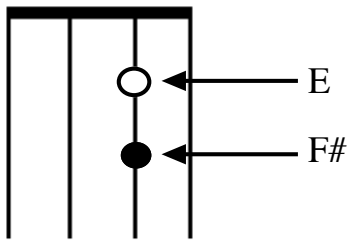
1. Count and clap the rhythms.
2. Clap and sing the note names.
3. Sing note names and shadow bow.
4. Play.

## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart





# F# on the D String



F# is located on the fourth line.  
 E is located on the third space.  
 Open D is located on the third line.



## 78. New Note F#



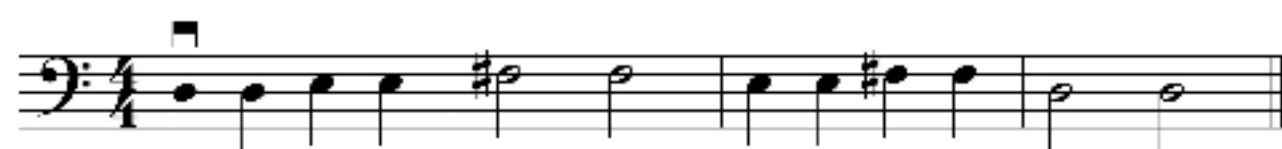
## 79. Let's Read F#




## 80. Climbing Up



## 81. Black and White



 = A Quarter Rest is one beat of silence.

## 82. Resting



## 83. Walking Song



# F# Tunes



’ Bow lift

Lift bow off of the string and reset at the frog.



## 84. The Reapers

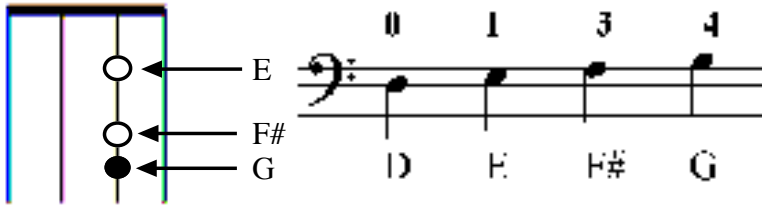
## 85. Skip-A-Long

## 86. Claire de Lune

## 87. Lune de Claire



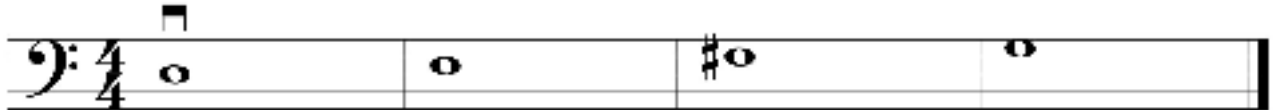
# G on the D String



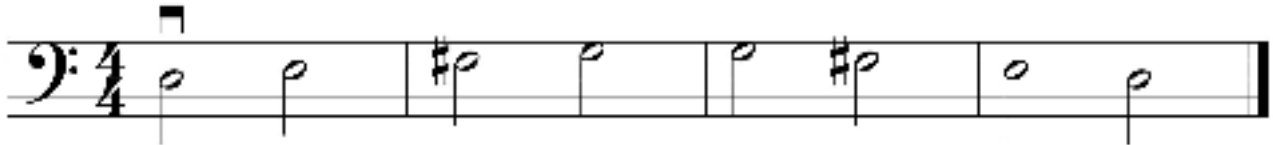
G is located on the fourth space.  
 F# is located on the fourth line.  
 E is located on the third space.  
 Open D is located on the third line.



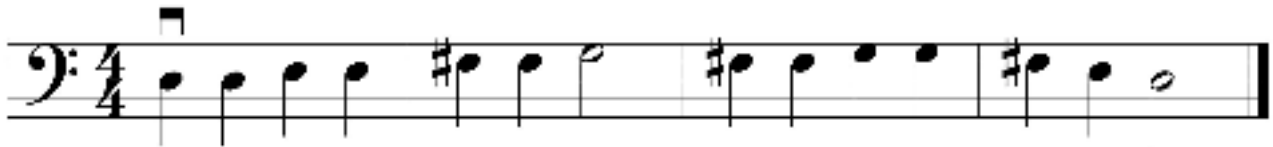
## 92. Three Plus G



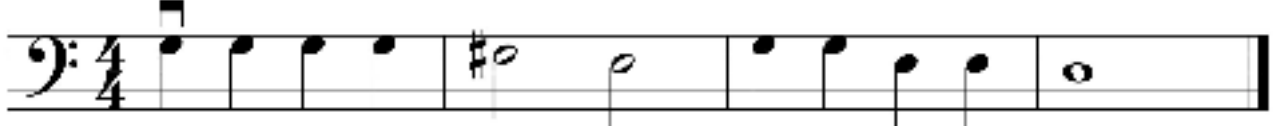
## 93. Going Up and Down



## 94. Go, Go, Go



## 95. Grasshoppers



## 96. Norwegian Folk Song



## 97. Pizzicato March

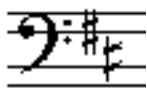


# G Tunes



## KEY SIGNATURE

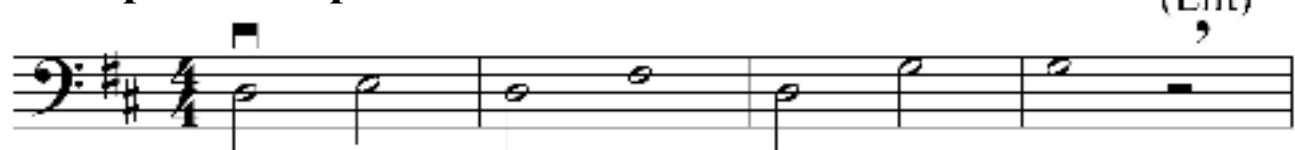
In this *key signature* you will play all F's as F#'s and all C's as C#'s. The *key signature* is always located at the beginning of each line. You will notice that there are no longer any sharps located in the songs.



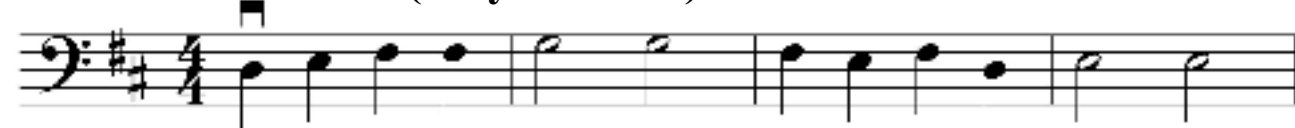
### 98. Cockroaches



### 99. Speed Bump



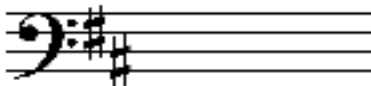
### 100. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)



### 101. Write the correct note letter name under each note



### 102. Draw four E quarter notes 2. Draw four F# quarter notes 3. Draw two G half notes





# Crossing Strings: New Note A



A is located on the fifth line.

G is located on the fourth space.

F# is located on the fourth line.

E is located on the third space.

Open D is located on the third line.

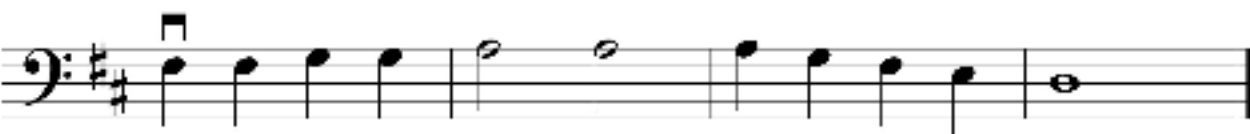
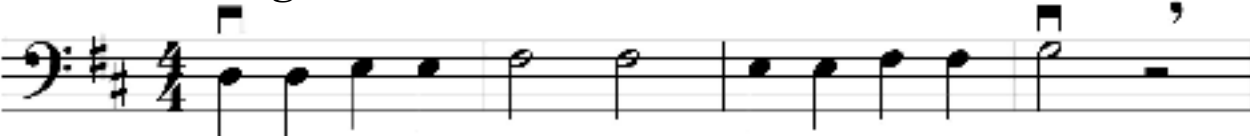
## 103. More DNA



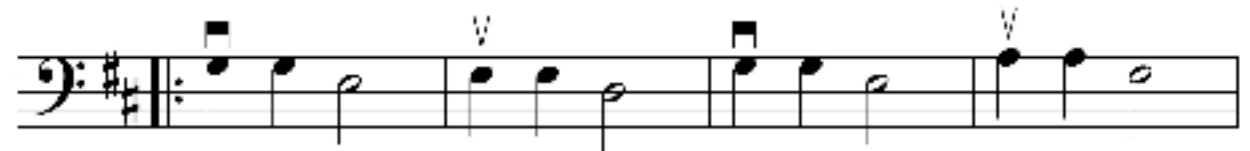
## 104. Crossing Over



## 105. Climbing to A



## 106. Merry Dance



# A Tunes



## 107. Jingle Bells

Musical notation for 'Jingle Bells' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major), which then changes to a bass clef. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style with quarter and eighth notes. There are several 'v' marks above the notes, likely indicating vibrato or a specific performance technique. The piece ends with a double bar line.

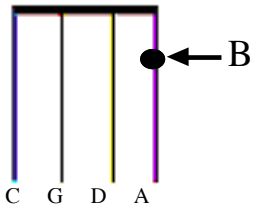
## 108. Skipping Around

Musical notation for 'Skipping Around' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of a single staff of music. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style with quarter and eighth notes. There are several 'v' marks above the notes, likely indicating vibrato or a specific performance technique. The piece ends with a double bar line.

## 109. Lightly Row

Musical notation for 'Lightly Row' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style with quarter and eighth notes. There are several 'v' marks above the notes, likely indicating vibrato or a specific performance technique. The piece ends with a double bar line.

# B on the A String



B is located on top of the music staff.  
Open A is located on the fifth line.



## 110. A to B

## 111. Apples and Bananas

## 112. Old MacDonald



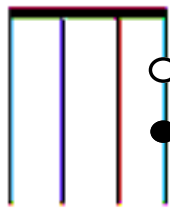
— = Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.

Ex: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &      1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

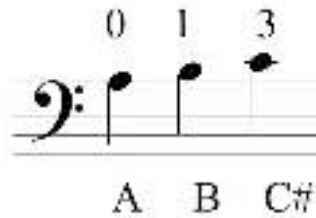
### 4. Count and Clap

## 113. Baa Baa Black Sheep

# C<sup>#</sup> on the A String



○ ← B  
● ← C<sup>#</sup>



C<sup>#</sup> is located on the first ledger line.  
B is located on top of the music staff.  
Open A is located on the fifth line.

## 114. My A-B-C-'s



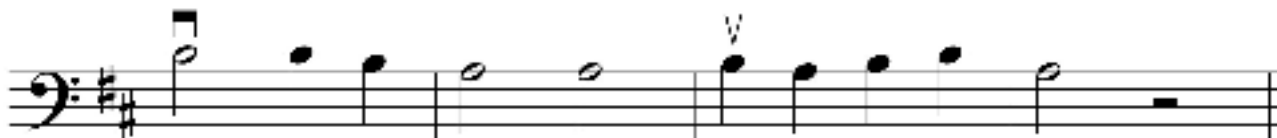
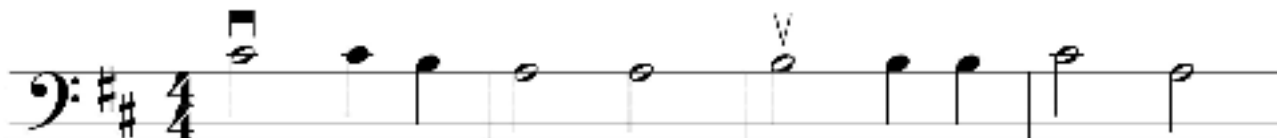
## 115. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries



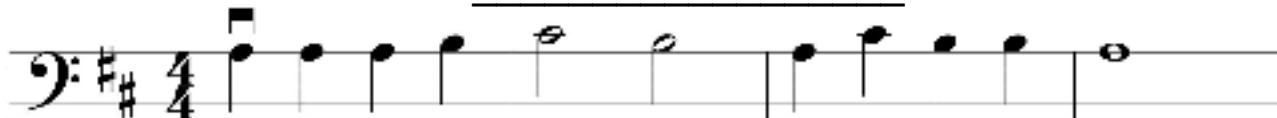
## 116. Merry Go Round



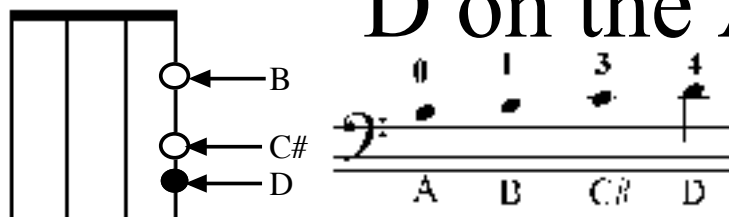
## 117. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie



## 118. Name That Tune



# D on the A String



The diagram shows the A string of a violin with three fingerings indicated by circles: B (top of the first ledger line), C# (first ledger line), and D (top of the music staff). To the right, a musical staff in bass clef shows the notes A, B, C#, and D with fingerings 1, 1, 3, and 4 respectively.

D is located on top of the first ledger line.  
C# is located on the first ledger line.  
B is located on top of the music staff.  
Open A is located on the fifth line.

## 119. Reaching for High D



Exercise 119: Reaching for High D. A single staff in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: A2, B2, C#3, D4, C#3, B2, A2.

## 120. Donkey Song



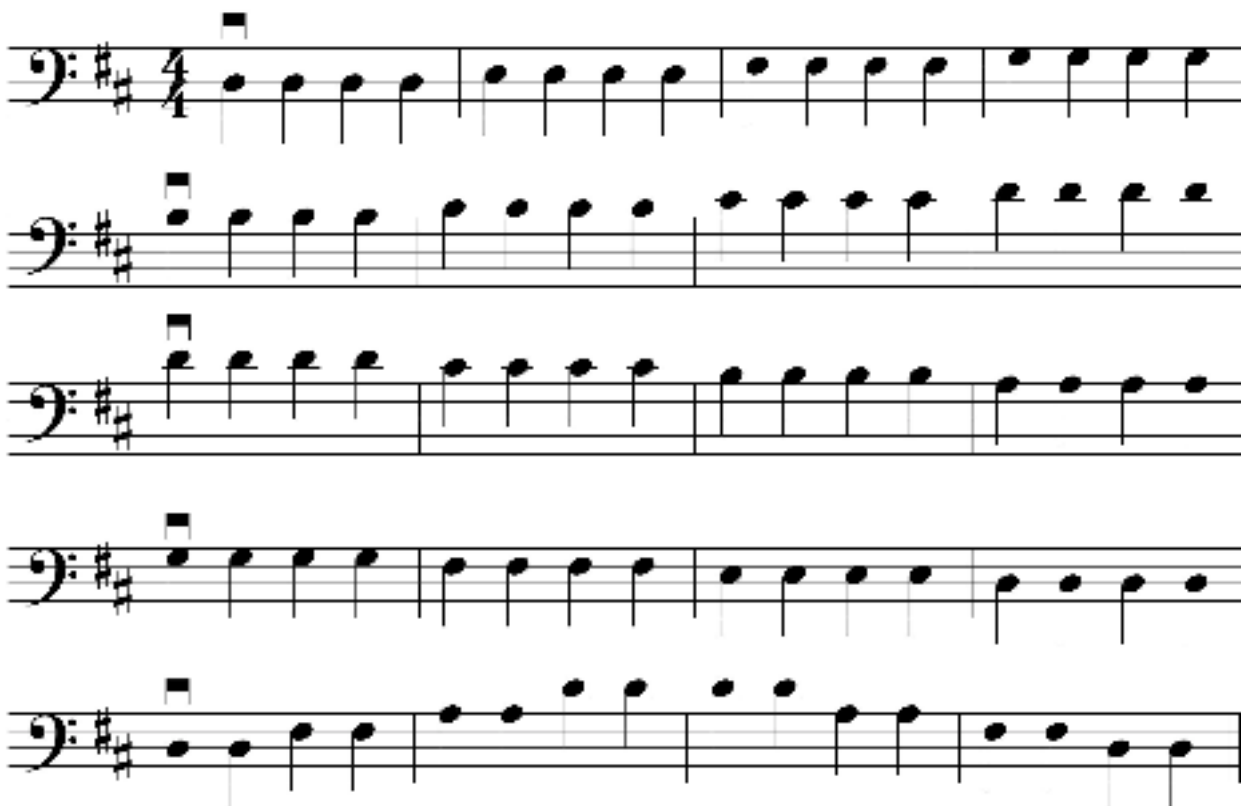
Exercise 120: Donkey Song. A single staff in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: A2, B2, C#3, D4, C#3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2.

## 121. Rockin' on the A String



Exercise 121: Rockin' on the A String. A single staff in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth notes: A2, B2, C#3, D4, C#3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2.

## 122. D Major Scale and Arpeggio



Exercise 122: D Major Scale and Arpeggio. Five staves in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The first staff shows the ascending D major scale (quarter notes). The second staff shows the descending D major scale (quarter notes). The third staff shows the ascending D major scale (quarter notes). The fourth staff shows the descending D major scale (quarter notes). The fifth staff shows the D major arpeggio (quarter notes).

# D Tunes



A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.

## 123. School March

Musical notation for 'School March' in bass clef, D major, 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a repeat sign. The melody is simple and rhythmic, typical of a school march.

## 124. Bohemian Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Bohemian Folk Song' in bass clef, D major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a repeat sign and includes a 'v' marking above a note. The second staff also has a 'v' marking above a note and ends with a repeat sign.

## 125. Scotland's Burning

Musical notation for 'Scotland's Burning' in bass clef, D major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '1.'. The second staff has a second ending bracket labeled '2.' and a third ending bracket labeled '3.', both leading to a final repeat sign.

## 126. Camptown Races

Musical score for 'Camptown Races' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes marked with a 'V' above them. The piece ends with a double bar line.

## 127. Can Can

Musical score for 'Can Can' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes marked with a 'V' above them. The piece ends with a double bar line.

# Hoedown

CELLO

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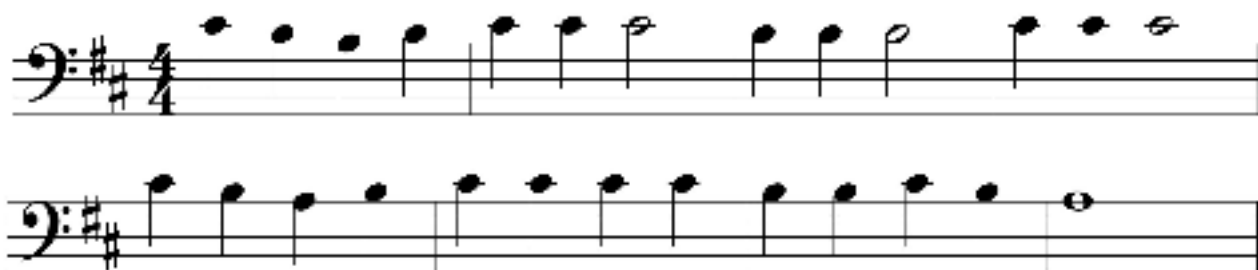
32

+



# Honor Songs

## Mary Had a Little Lamb



## Mary Doubles



## Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star



## Twinkle Variation

Musical score for "Twinkle Variation" in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns, often beamed together in groups of four or six, creating a rhythmic and melodic sequence typical of the "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" variation.

## French Folk Song

Musical score for "French Folk Song" in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The piece consists of five staves of music. The melody is a simple, ascending line of eighth notes, starting on a middle G and ending on a dotted half note G. The rhythm is consistent throughout, with a steady eighth-note pulse.

## Ode to Joy

Musical score for "Ode to Joy" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff shows the melody with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The second and fourth staves include a 'V' (pick) symbol above the first note of each measure. The third staff includes 'V' symbols above the first and third notes of each measure.

## Tuneful Tune

Musical score for "Tuneful Tune" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff shows the melody with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The second, third, and fourth staves include a 'V' (pick) symbol above the first note of each measure. The fourth staff includes the instruction "off (pluck)" above the final note.

# Glossary of Terms

**Accidentals (#, ♮, ♭):** sharp, natural, and flat symbols for altering pitch.

**Arco:** to play using the bow.

**Arpeggio:** notes of a chord played separately.

**Beat:** the pulse of the music.

**Bow lanes:** point of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard.

**Bow lift:** lift the bow from the string and return to the frog in a circular motion.

**Clef sign:** located at the beginning of each line of music, the clef sign defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument.

**Col legno:** or more precisely col legno battuto ([Italian](#) for "hit with the wood"), is an instruction to strike the string with the stick of the bow.

**Down bow:** moving bow toward tip; pull.

**Duet:** music in two parts.

**Fermata:** symbol indicating to hold a note longer.

**Key signature:** identifies notes that are raised or lowered.

**Ledger lines:** extend the staff with small lines written above or below.

**Legato:** play with smooth bow strokes.

**Measure:** the space between barlines.

**Octave:** a pitch that is eight notes higher or lower and both pitches have the same letter name.

**Pizzicato (*pizz.*):** pluck the string with the index finger of the right hand.

**Repeat sign:** go back and play a section of music again.

**Scale:** a set of eight notes in ascending or descending order that begins and ends on the same letter.

**Spiccato:** bowing technique for string instruments in which the bow bounces lightly upon the string.

**Staccato:** stopped bow stroke.

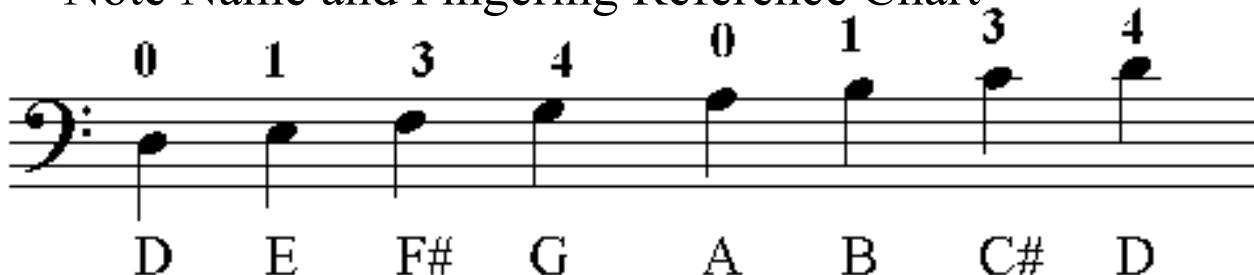
**Staff:** 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

**Time signature:** indicates how many beats are in a measure (top number) and what kind of note gets one beat (bottom number).

**Tremolo:** shake the bow back and forth rapidly as if trembling.

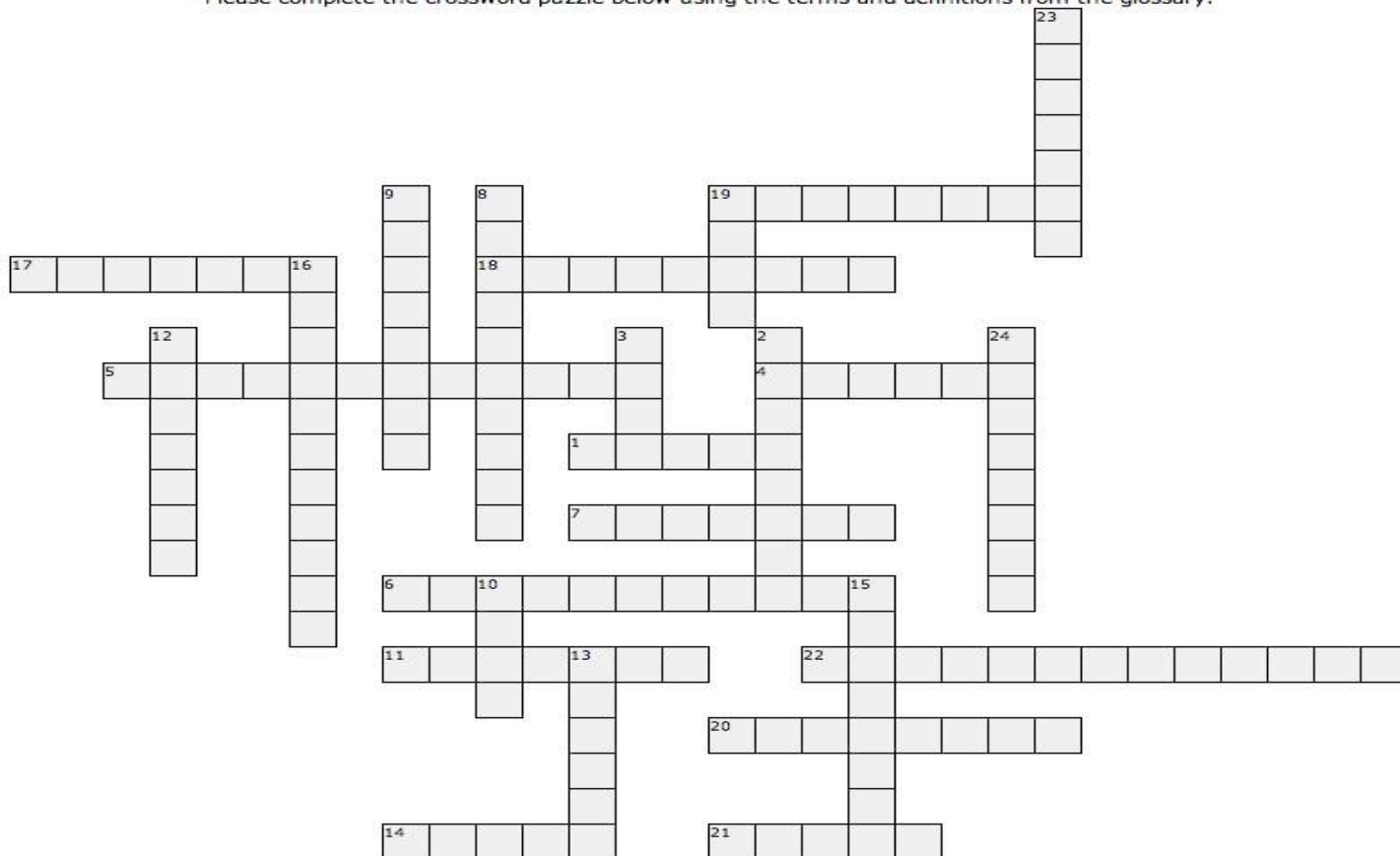
**Up bow:** moving bow toward frog; push.

## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



# Glossary Crossword Puzzle

Please complete the crossword puzzle below using the terms and definitions from the glossary.



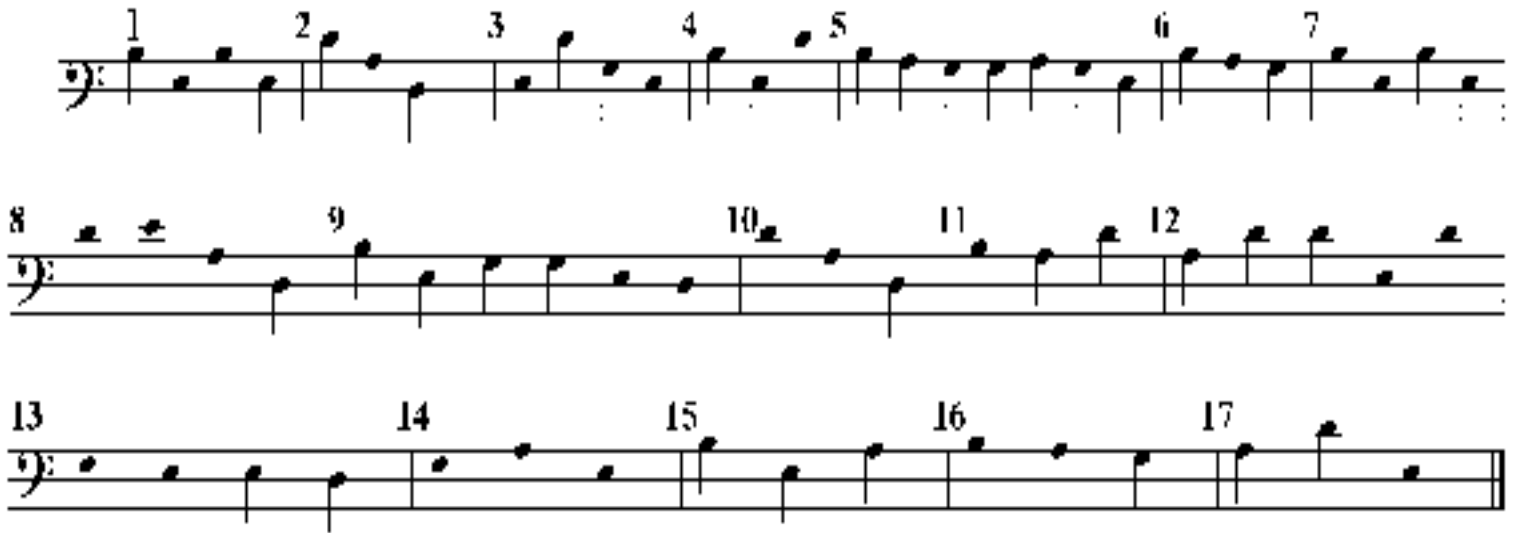
**Across:**

- 1. 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music
- 4. play with smooth bow strokes
- 5. identifies notes that are raised or lowered (2 words)
- 6. extend the staff with small lines written above or below (2 words)
- 7. lift the bow from the string and return to the frog in a circular motion (2 words)
- 11. shake the bow back and forth rapidly as if trembling
- 14. a set of eight notes in ascending or descending order that begins and ends on the same letter
- 17. symbol indicating to hold a note longer
- 18. pluck the string with the index finger of the right hand
- 19. notes of a chord played separately
- 20. stopped bow stroke
- 21. moving the bow toward frog; push (2 words)
- 22. indicates how many beats are in a measure (top number) and what kind of note receives one beat (bottom number) (2 words)

**Down:**

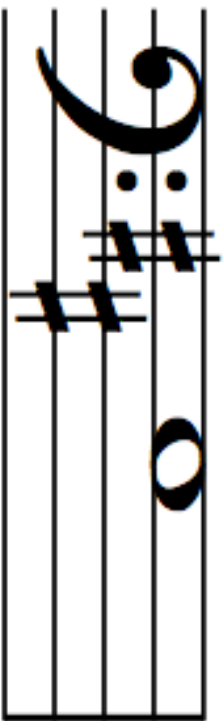
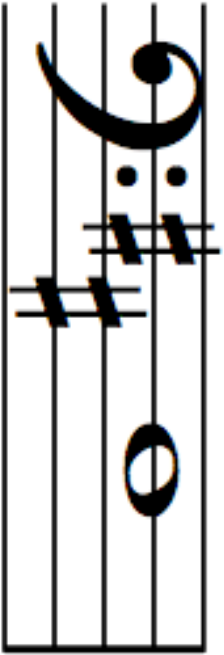
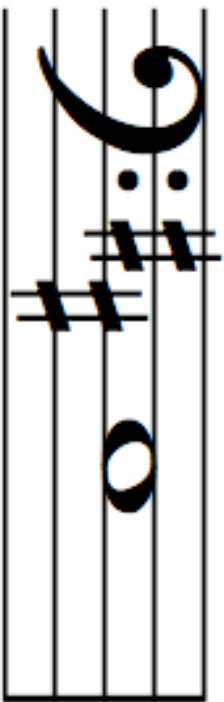
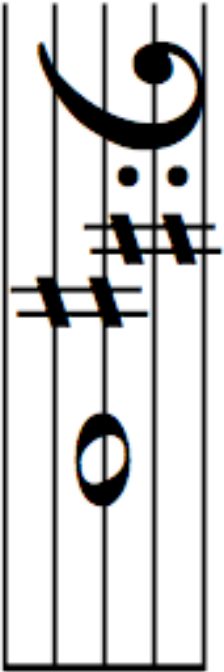
- 2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
- 3. the pulse of the music
- 8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
- 9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard (2 words)
- 10. music in two parts
- 12. the space between barlines
- 13. a pitch that is eight notes higher or lower and both pitches have the same letter name
- 15. bowing technique for string instruments in which the bow bounces lightly upon the string.
- 16. sharp, natural, and flat symbols for altering pitch
- 19. to play using the bow
- 23. moving bow toward tip; pull (2 words)
- 24. an instruction to strike the string with the stick of the bow (2 words)

# Complete the Story

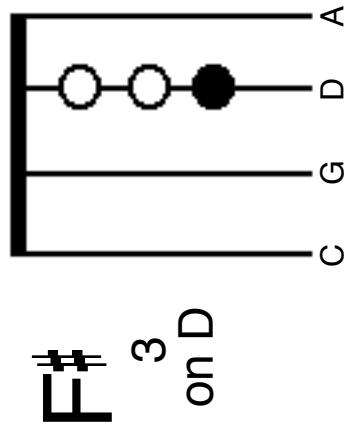
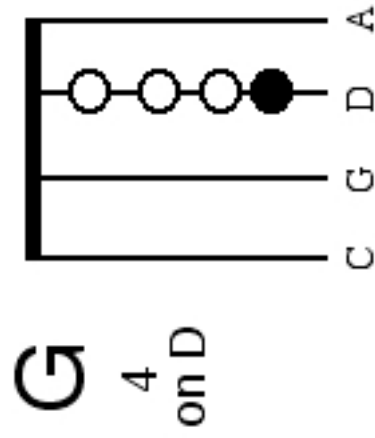
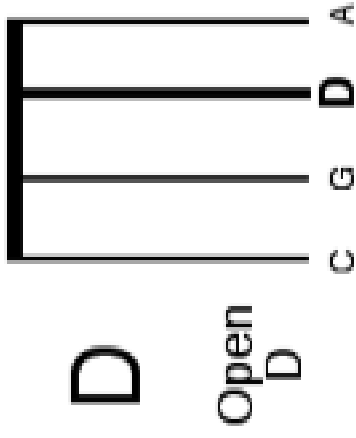
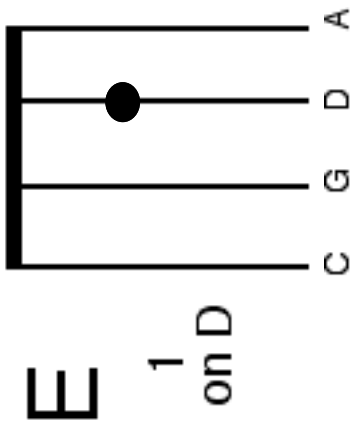


Each group of notes spells a word. Use the words to fill in the blanks in the following story. The number "1" group spells the word for the number "1" blank, the number "2" group spells the word for the number "2" blank, and so on.

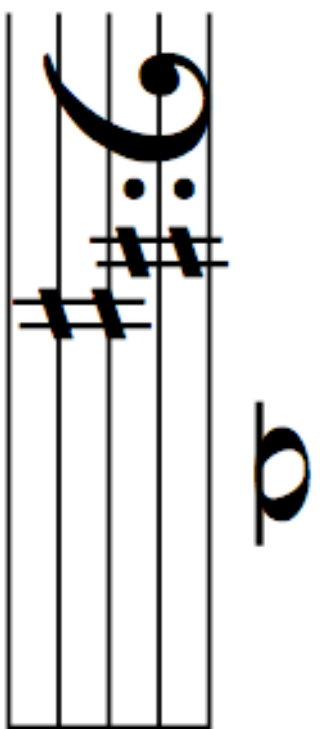
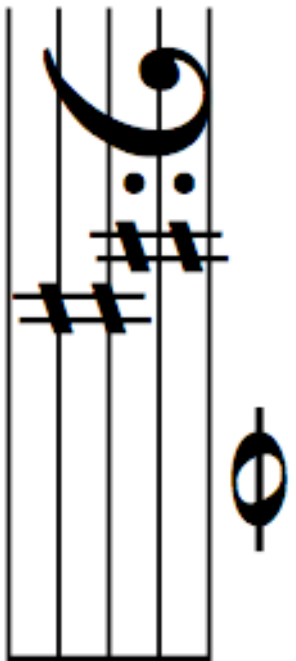
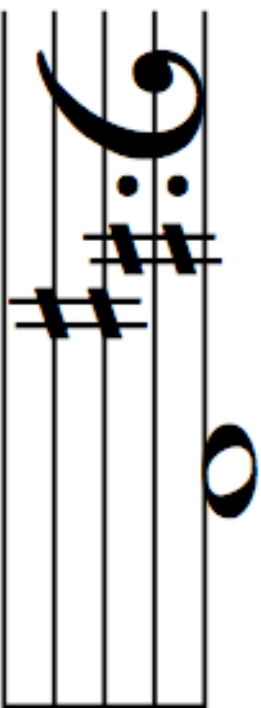
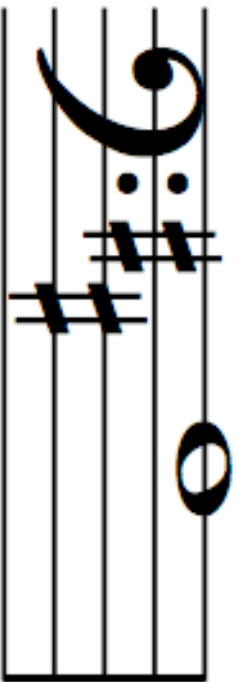
\_\_\_\_\_ (1) and her mom and \_\_\_\_\_ (2) were moving into a new home at the \_\_\_\_\_ (3) of town. It was their last night in the old house. Everything was moved out except a \_\_\_\_\_ (4), some \_\_\_\_\_ (5), and a sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ (6). \_\_\_\_\_ (7) said, "It sure is \_\_\_\_\_ (8) around here." She \_\_\_\_\_ (9) to have a party that last night, but \_\_\_\_\_ (10) said it was a \_\_\_\_\_ (11) time to have friends over, and, too it was late. Mom \_\_\_\_\_ (12) that there was no way she could \_\_\_\_\_ (13) anyone, so a party was out. Just then the door flew open. There were Ruthie, \_\_\_\_\_ (14) and \_\_\_\_\_ (15) standing in the doorway, yelling "Surprise!" Each carried a \_\_\_\_\_ (16) filled with goodies. They also brought paper plates and cups. There was even a jug of lemon \_\_\_\_\_ (17). What started out as a dull evening turned out to be a fun time for all.



Flashcards for the D String Notes  
Cut out and use to practice your note names.







Flashcards for the A String Notes  
Cut out and use to practice your note names.

