



Beginning Strings

-Viola-

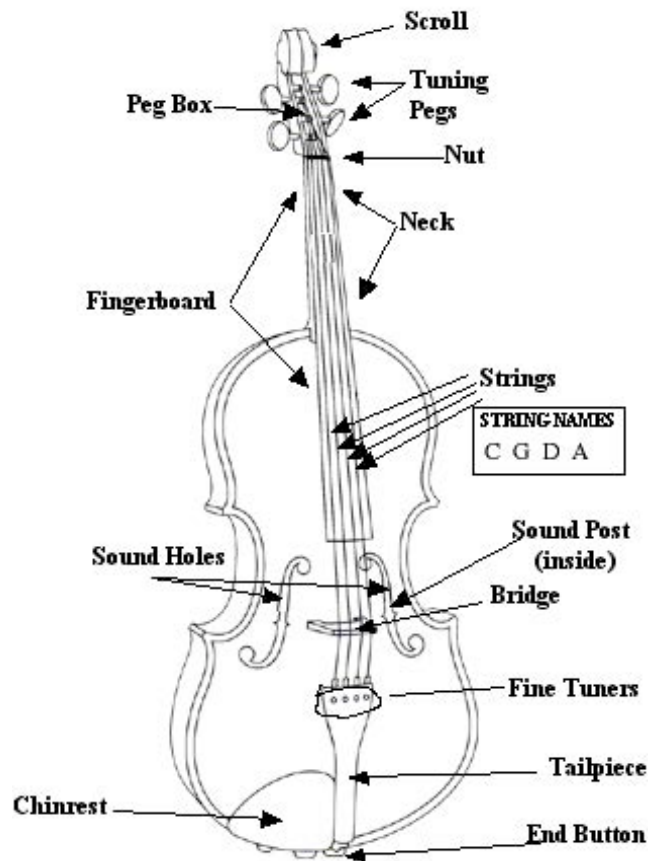


Name: _____

School: _____

Classroom Teacher: _____

Parts of the Viola



Taking Care of Your Viola

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.

Never push down the case lid to make it close all the way. Before closing and latching it, check for things that may be out of place inside. (Be sure, for example, to remove your shoulder pad before putting your instrument away)

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.

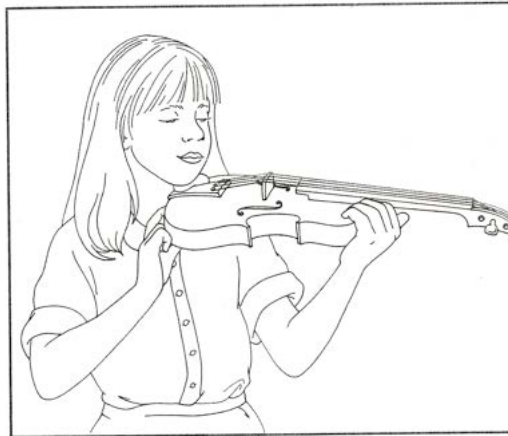
Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.

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.

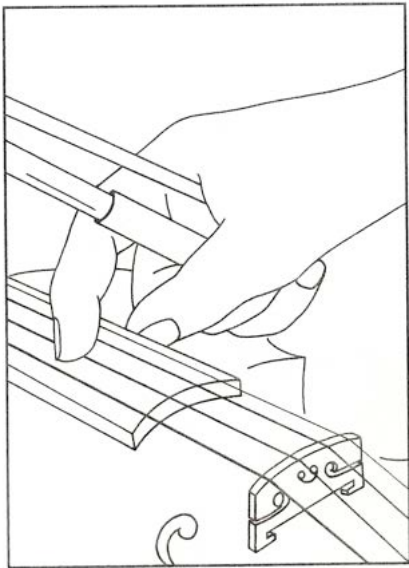
Lesson One: Getting Started

Holding your Viola

1. Make sure your shoulder rest is placed on on your viola correctly
2. Stand or sit “tall” keeping your head facing forward
3. Holding the viola parallel to the floor by the right upper shoulder and guiding it with your right hand, bring it toward you at an angle to your left
4. As you bring the viola toward you, place the end button close to your throat. Turn your head slightly to the left and tuck the edge (the bump) of your chin rest under your jaw to the left of your chin.
5. If your position is correct, you should feel relaxed and comfortable-able to easily move your head up and down and side to side. Your shoulder rest should allow you to hold your viola with no help from your hands.

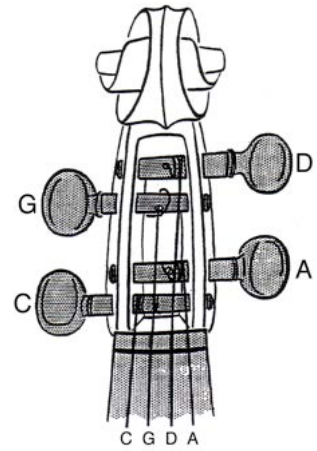


Pizzicato Position



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

The Viola 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 viola in playing position.

1. Stand or sit tall.
2. Instrument rests on left collar bone and shoulder
3. Jaw drops comfortably onto the chinrest (heavy head)
4. Left hand rests on the shoulder of the viola
5. Place left elbow directly beneath wrist/shoulder line



1. Rock House

DDDD DDDD DDDD DDDD

2 Rock Hound

AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA

3. Rock Tango

DDAA DDAA AADD AADD

4. The Twist

GGDD GGDD AADD GGGG

5. Lazy Afternoon

GGDD AADD GGDD AAGG

6. Skip to My Lou

DDDD AAAA DDDD AADD

7. Mary Had a Little Lamb

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

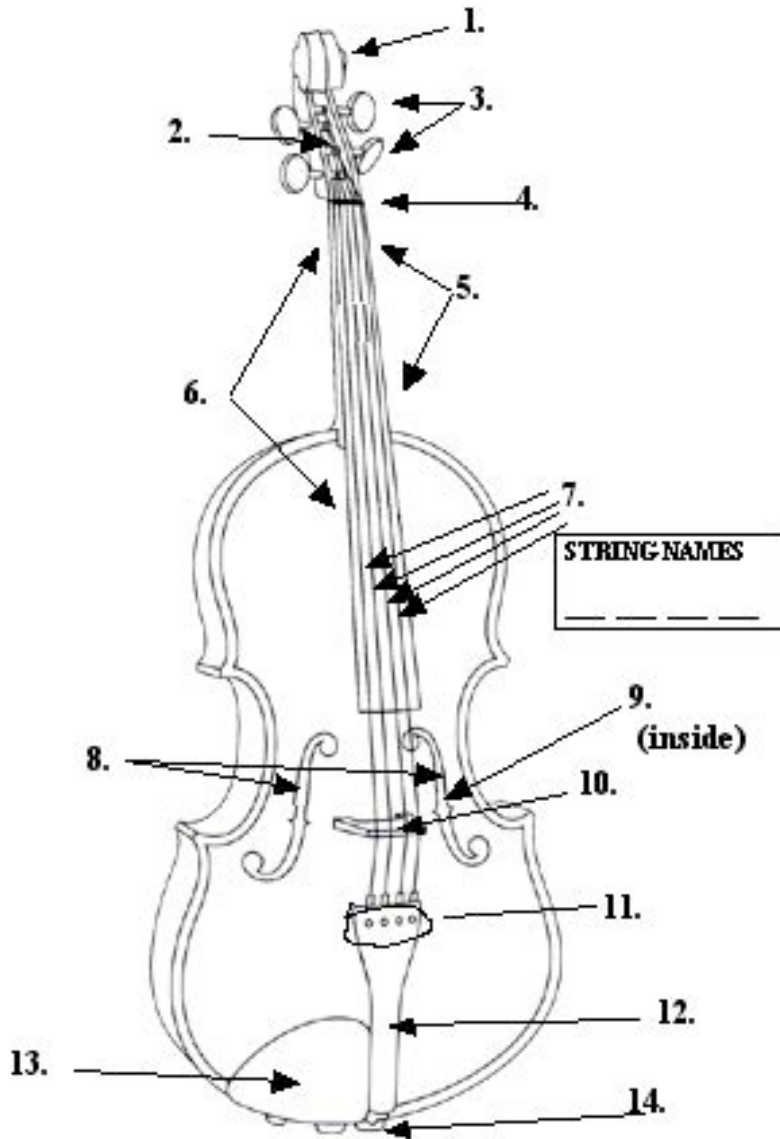
D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

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 Viola?



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

Lesson Two: Reading Music (Open Strings)

Music Symbols

<p> = Alto 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> ← 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



10. Bullfrog



11. Kangaroo



12. Skip to my Lou



Lesson Three: More Open Strings



13. Mary Had a Little Lamb

3/4 D D D D | D D D D | A A A A | D D D D |

3 D D D D | D D D D | A A A A | D D |

14. Cycle of Strings

3/4 (Violin Solo) A A A A | D D D D | G G G G | C C C C |

3 C C C C | G G G G | D D D D | A A A A | (Violin Solo)

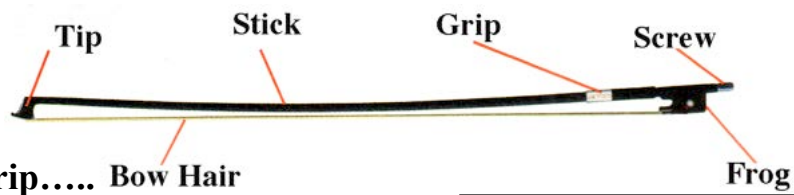
15. Open String Blues

3/4 D D D D | D D D D | D D D D | D D D D | G G G G | G G G G |

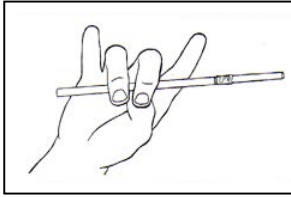
3 D D D D | D D D D | A A A A | G G G G | D D D D | D D D D |

Lesson Four: Using the Bow

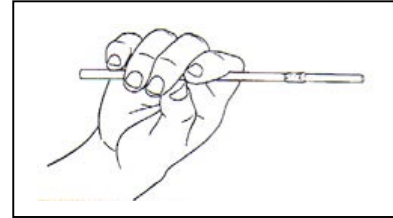
Parts of the bow



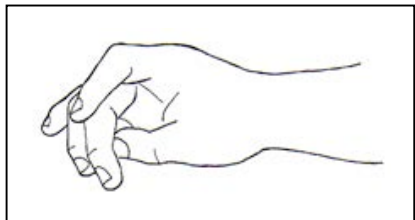
Steps to a good bowgrip.....



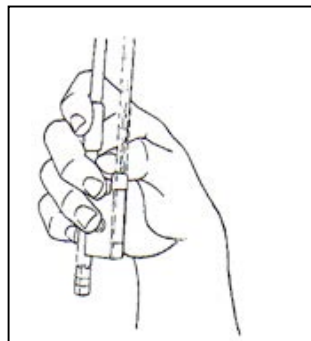
1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



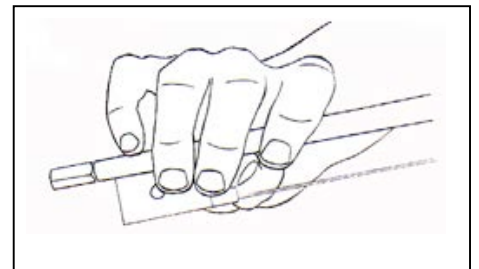
2. Thumb touches where frog meets the



3. Check for bow hand circle



4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.sits on top of the stick



5. Little finger (pinkie) sits on top of the stick

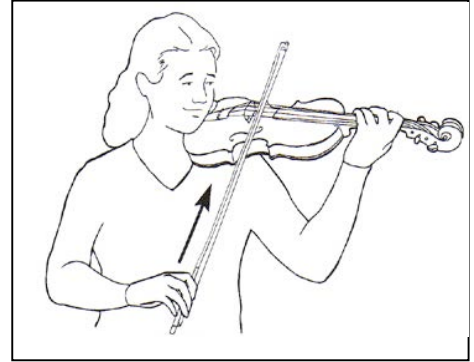
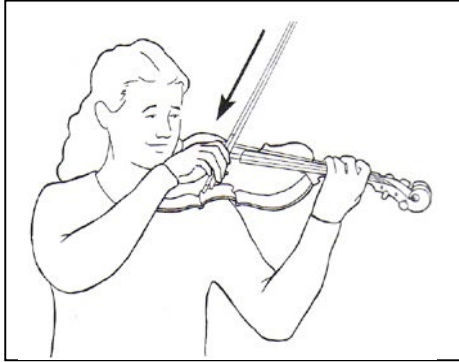


- Place your bow on the D string, halfway between the bridge and the fingerboard.
- Angle the bow so it is parallel with the bridge (your wrist should be bent upwards.)
- Pull the bow so it remains parallel to the bridge until you reach the tip. (You should need to bend your wrist the other way.)
- Move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

3/4 $\begin{matrix} \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} \\ \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} \end{matrix}$

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

3/4 $\begin{matrix} \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} \\ \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} \end{matrix}$

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

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.

3/4 $\begin{matrix} \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} \\ \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} \end{matrix}$

3/4 $\begin{matrix} \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} & \text{▣} & \text{∨} \\ \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{D} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} & \text{A} \end{matrix}$

More Bowing on Open Strings

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.

19. "D" Smooth One

Musical notation for exercise 19, "D" Smooth One, in 3/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of D notes with various bowing patterns, including a square bowing symbol and a 'V' above the first two notes.

20. Smooth "A"

Musical notation for exercise 20, Smooth "A", in 3/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of A notes with various bowing patterns, including a square bowing symbol and a 'V' above the first two notes.

21. D N A

Musical notation for exercise 21, D N A, in 3/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of D and A notes with various bowing patterns, including a square bowing symbol and a 'V' above the first two notes.

22. Teeter Totter

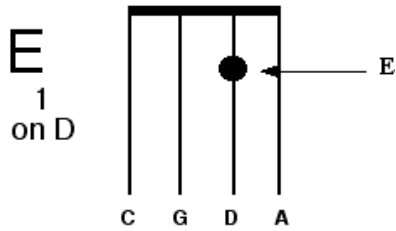
Musical notation for exercise 22, Teeter Totter, in 3/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of A and D notes with various bowing patterns, including a square bowing symbol and a 'V' above the first two notes.

23. Cycle of Strings Encore

Musical notation for exercise 23, Cycle of Strings Encore, first line, in 3/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of A, D, and G notes with various bowing patterns, including a square bowing symbol and a 'V' above the first two notes. The first measure is marked "(Violin Solo)".

Musical notation for exercise 23, Cycle of Strings Encore, second line, in 3/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of G, D, and A notes with various bowing patterns, including a square bowing symbol. The last measure is marked "(Violin Solo)".

Lesson Five: "E" on the D String



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



24. A Bumpy Road

3/4 \square V D D D D E E E E D D D D E E E E

25. Smooth Sailin'

3/4 \square V D D E E D D E D

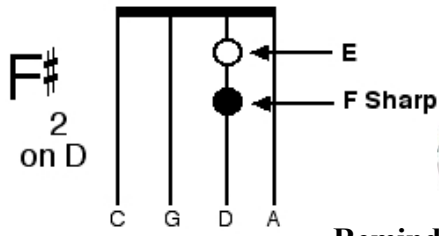
26. Back and Forth

3/4 \square V D D D D E D E D E D E D D D D D

27. Two Note Jive

3/4 \square V D D E E D E D E E E D D

Lesson Six: F# on the D String



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

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe.

28. Three Note Hill

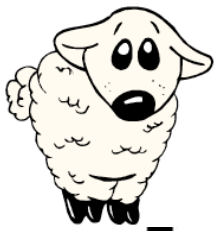
29. Up and Down

30. Fast and Slow

■ = half rest (2 beats of silence)


31. Hot Cross Buns

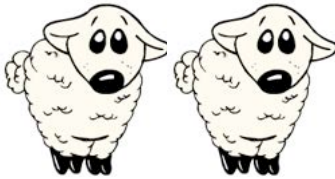
○ = whole note (receives 4 beats)



32. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody consists of two lines of music. The first line starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter). The second line continues with: F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (half).

 = Eighth notes
 Each eighth note receives 1/2 of a count
 Two eighth notes beamed together = 1 count



33. Mary Doubles

Musical notation for "Mary Doubles" in 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody consists of four lines of music, each featuring eighth notes. The notes are: F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter); F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter); F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter); F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter); E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter); F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter); D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter).

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

34. Claire de Lune

Two staves of musical notation for 'Claire de Lune'. The first staff is in 3/4 time and the second is in 3/8 time. Both staves show a sequence of notes: D, D, D, E, F#, E, D, F#, E, E, D. Bow lifts (V) are indicated above the first D, the second D, the F#, and the second E in both staves. A bow lift symbol (') is placed at the end of the first staff.

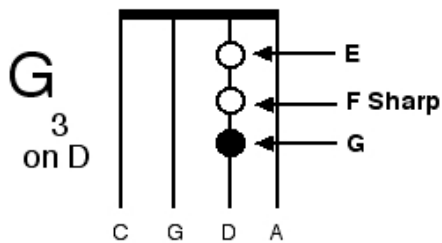
35. Lune de Claire

Two staves of musical notation for 'Lune de Claire'. The first staff is in 3/4 time and the second is in 3/8 time. Both staves show a sequence of notes: F#, F#, F#, E, D, E, F#, D, E, E, F#. Bow lifts (V) are indicated above the first F#, the second F#, and the D in both staves. A bow lift symbol (') is placed at the end of the first staff.

36. The Reapers

Two staves of musical notation for 'The Reapers'. The first staff is in 3/4 time and the second is in 3/8 time. Both staves show a sequence of notes: F#, F#, F#, E, D, D, D, E, E, D, E, F#. Bow lifts (V) are indicated above the first F#, the second F#, and the first E in both staves. A bow lift symbol (') is placed at the end of the first staff.

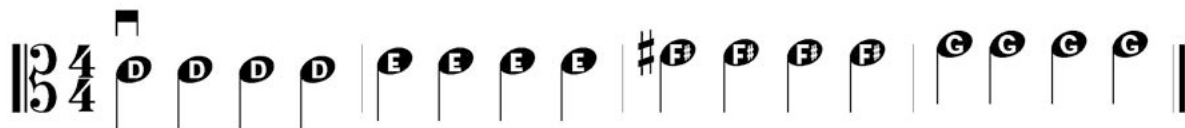
Lesson 7: New Note "G"



To play G, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe.

Reminder: Keep your first two fingers down on the first two stripes on the D String
KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN

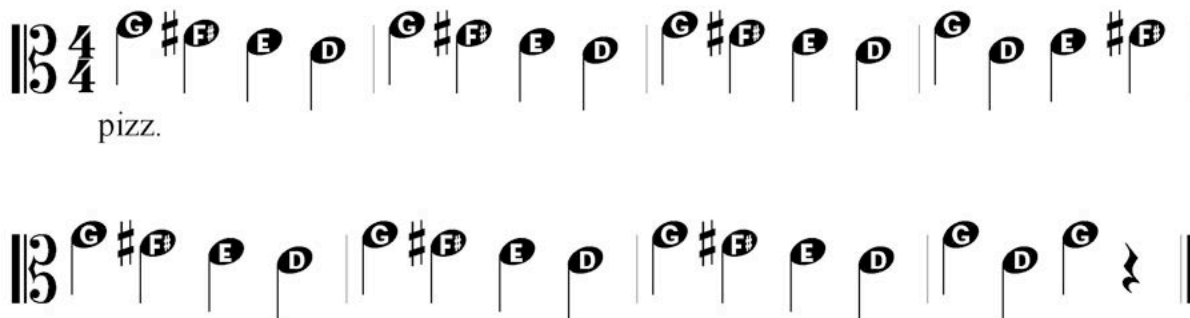
37. Going Up the D String



38. Going Down the D String

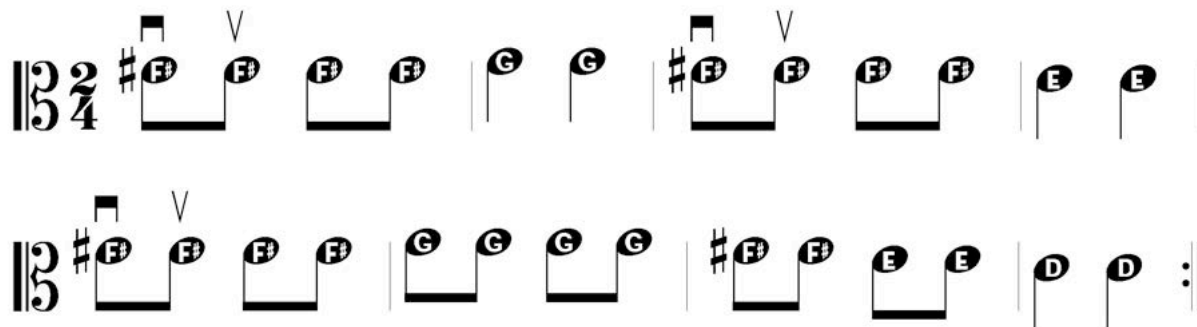


39. Pizzicato March



40. Bile Them Cabbage Down

$\text{||} = \text{repeat sign}$



Go back to beginning and play again

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

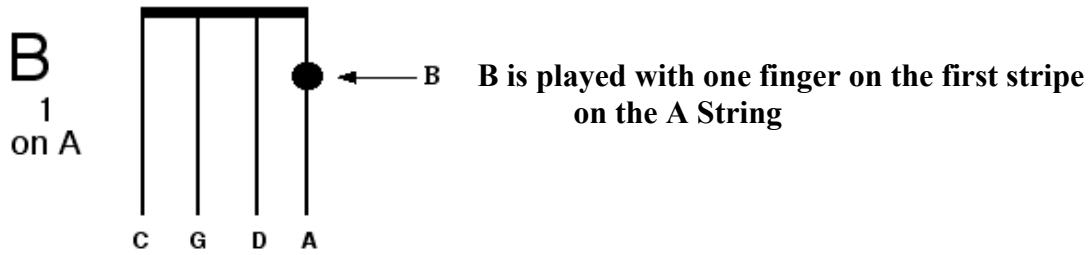
41. Jingle Bells

42. Note Review

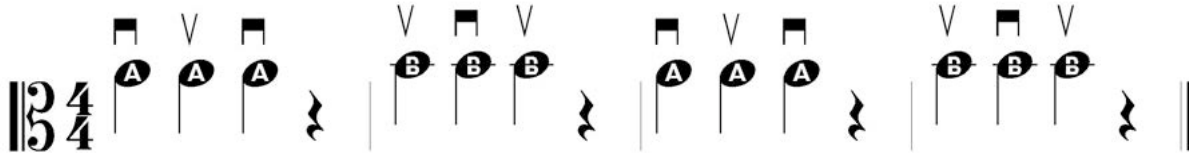
Match the note with the finger numbers

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>E</p> <p>F#</p> <p>A</p> <p>D</p> <p>G</p> | <p>Open D String</p> <p>3 on the D String</p> <p>1 on the D string</p> <p>Open A String</p> <p>2 on D String</p> |
|---|--|

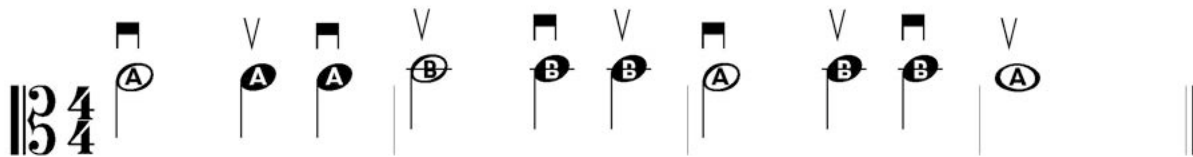
Lesson 8: New Note “B”



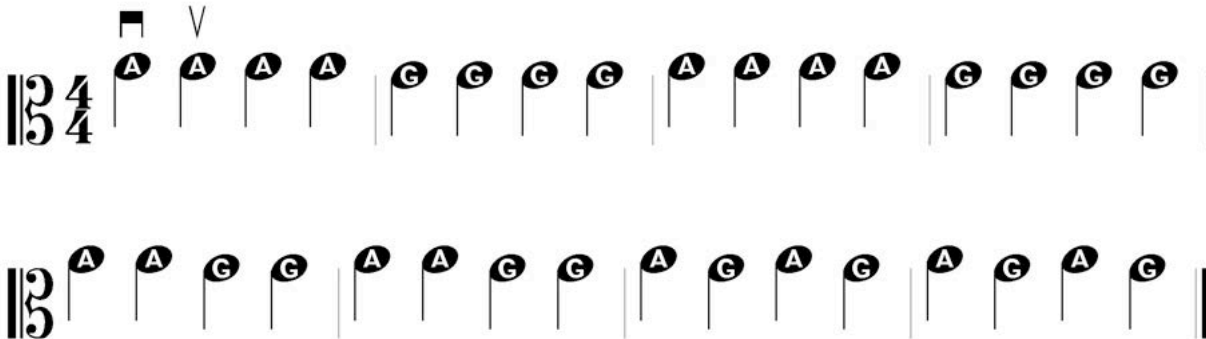
43. New Note B



44. The Tortoise and the Hare



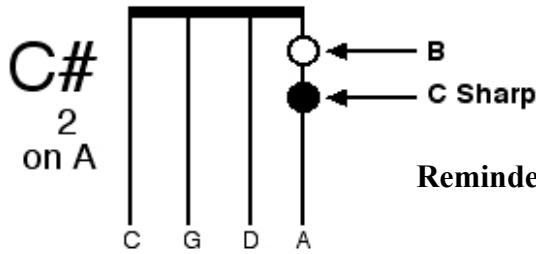
45. Crossing Over



✓ 46. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

✓ 47. Twinkle (Variation)

Lesson 9: C# on the A String



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

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe.

48. Up and Down the Hill

3/4

A A A A B B B B #C# C# C# C# B B B B A A A A

49. Hot Cross Buns on the A String

3/4

#C# B A #C# B A

A A A A B B B B #C# B A

✓ 50. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the A String

3/4

#C# B A B #C# C# C# B B B #C# C# C#

#C# B A B #C# C# C# C# B B #C# B A

✓ 51. Mary Double on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary Double on the A String' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves. The first and third staves begin with a 'V' (vibrato) marking above the first note. The notes are: Staff 1: #C2, C2, B, B, A, A, B, B; Staff 2: B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B; Staff 3: #C2, C2, B, B, A, A, B, B; Staff 4: B, B, B, B, #C2, C2, B, B, A, A, A, A, A, A. The notation includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a repeat sign at the end of the piece.

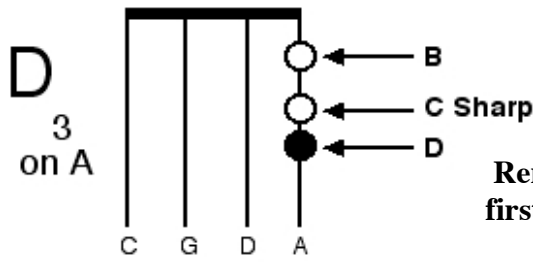
52. Claire de Lune

:|| = Repeat Sign

Musical notation for 'Claire de Lune' in 3/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of notes: A, A, A, B, #C2, B, A, #C2, B, B, A. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a comma.

Go back to the beginning
and play again

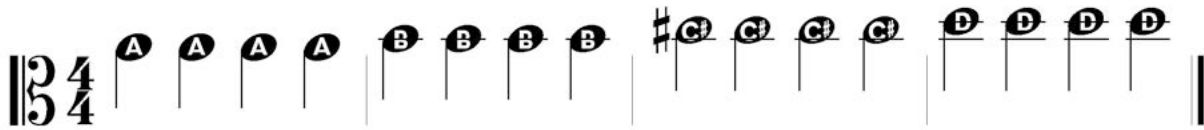
Lesson 10: High D on the A String



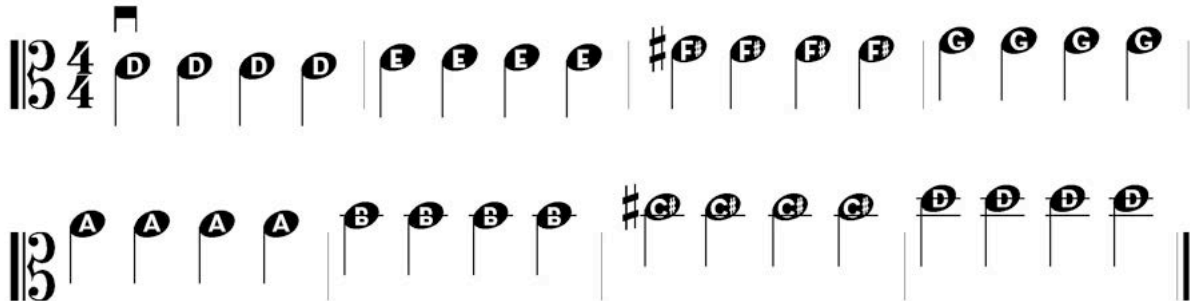
To play High D, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the A string.

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

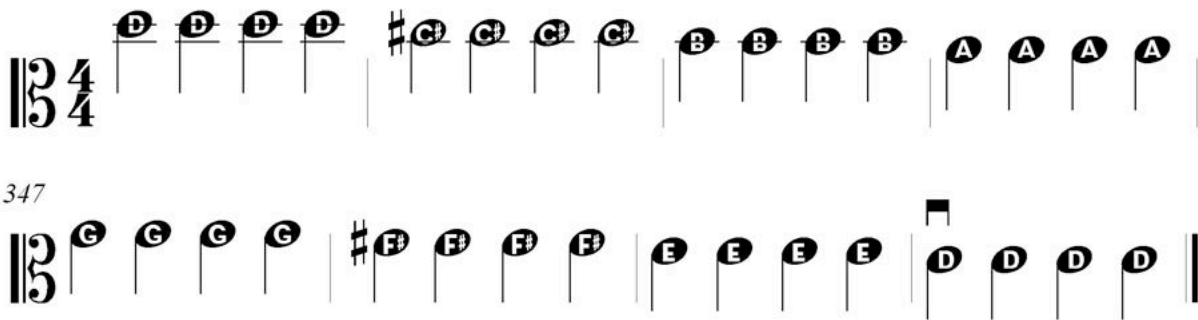
53. Up the A string



54. Climbing the D Scale



55. Descending





✓ 56. French Folk Song

1 1

3/4

D D D #C C C B #C D A.

G G G #F F F E E E D.

D E #F D E #F D E #F G.

E #F G E #F G E #F G A.

D #C B A G #F E D E D.

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

1st finger

2nd finger

3rd finger

Name the Strings

✓ 58. Tuneful Tune

Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves. The first staff is in 3/4 time and features a melody with notes: C#4, C#4, A4, A4, C#4, C#4, C#4. The second staff is in 3/4 time and features a bass line with notes: B3, B3, B3, B3, B3, B3, D4. The third staff is in 3/4 time and features a melody with notes: C#4, C#4, A4, A4, C#4, C#4, C#4. The fourth staff is in 3/4 time and features a bass line with notes: B3, B3, B3, B3, A3, A3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

✓ 59. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves. The first staff is in 3/4 time and features a melody with notes: F#3, F#3, G3, A3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, D3, E3, F#3, F#3, E3, E3. The second staff is in 3/4 time and features a bass line with notes: F#3, F#3, G3, A3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, D3, E3, F#3, E3, D3, D3. The third staff is in 3/4 time and features a melody with notes: E3, E3, F#3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, F#3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, E3, A3. The fourth staff is in 3/4 time and features a bass line with notes: F#3, F#3, G3, A3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, D3, E3, F#3, E3, D3, D3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

60. Mary on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary on the A String' in 3/4 time. The piece is written for two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature, while the second staff begins with a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the first staff consists of quarter notes: F#4, B3, A3, B3, F#4, C#5, C#5, C#5, B3, B3, B3, F#4, C#5, C#5, C#5. The accompaniment in the second staff consists of quarter notes: F#4, B3, A3, B3, F#4, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, B3, B3, F#4, B3, A3.

61. Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)

Musical notation for 'Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)' in 3/4 time. The piece is written for four staves. The first and third staves begin with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature, while the second and fourth staves begin with a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first and third staves feature a melody with a 'V' (trill) over the first two notes (F#4, C#5). The second and fourth staves provide accompaniment. The first staff melody is: F#4, C#5, B3, B3, A3, A3, B3, B3, F#4, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5. The second staff accompaniment is: B3, B3, B3, B3, B3, B3, B3, B3, F#4, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5. The third staff melody is: F#4, C#5, B3, B3, A3, A3, B3, B3, F#4, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5, C#5. The fourth staff accompaniment is: B3, B3, B3, B3, F#4, C#5, B3, B3, A3, A3, A3, A3, A3, A3, A3, A3.

62. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star' in 3/4 time. The piece is written for three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature, while the second and third staves begin with a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff melody is: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4. The second and third staves provide accompaniment. The second staff accompaniment is: A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4. The third staff accompaniment is: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4.

63. Twinkle Variation

The musical notation for 'Twinkle Variation' is written in 3/4 time and consists of six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature, followed by a 3/4 time signature. It includes sixteenth notes with 'V' markings above them, and quarter notes with letter labels (A, B, G, F, E, D). The subsequent staves continue the melody with similar note values and letter labels, including a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

64. French Folk Song

The musical notation for 'French Folk Song' is written in 3/4 time and consists of five staves. It begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes quarter notes with letter labels (D, G, F, E, B, A) and various accidentals (sharps and naturals). The piece concludes with a double bar line on the fifth staff.

65. Ode to Joy





Musical notation for "Ode to Joy" in bass clef, 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: F#4, F#4, G4, A4 | A4, G4, F#4, E4 | D4, D4, E4, F#4 | F#4, E4, E4. Staff 2: F#4, F#4, G4, A4 | A4, G4, F#4, E4 | D4, D4, E4, F#4 | E4, D4, D4. Staff 3: E4, E4, F#4, D4 | E4, F#4, G4, F#4 | D4, E4, F#4, G4 | F#4, E4, D4, E4, A4. Staff 4: F#4, F#4, G4, A4 | A4, G4, F#4, E4 | D4, D4, E4, F#4 | E4, D4, D4.

66. Tuneful Tune




Musical notation for "Tuneful Tune" in bass clef, 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | C#4, C#4, C#4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, B4, D4. Staff 2: C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | C#4, C#4, C#4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | A4. Staff 3: C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | C#4, C#4, C#4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, B4. Staff 4: C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | C#4, C#4, C#4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | A4, A4. The final notes are marked "Off (Pluck!)".

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

67. 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

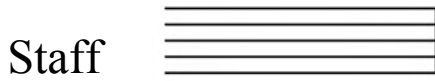
	1
	2
	3
	4

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.

Alto Clef



The alto clef is located at the beginning of every staff and tells us this music is for viola and other medium pitched instruments.

Time Signature

4
4

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



Whole note = 4 beats



Half note = 2 beats



Quarter note = 1 beat

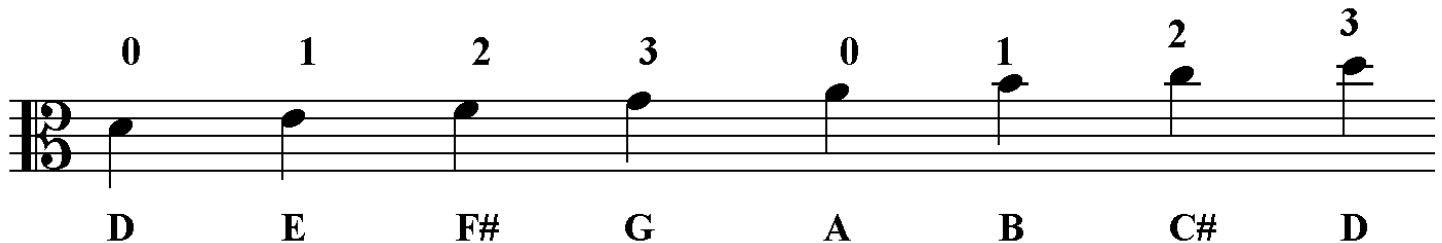


Eighth note = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

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



A musical staff with an alto clef (C-clef on the third line) showing the notes D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, and D. Above each note is a number indicating the finger to use: 0 for the thumb, 1 for the index finger, 2 for the middle finger, and 3 for the ring finger.

Note	Fingering
D	0
E	1
F#	2
G	3
A	0
B	1
C#	2
D	3

F# on the D String

Diagram showing the D string with finger positions for E (0), F# (1), and D (2).

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



72. New Note F#

73. Let's Read F#

74. Climbing Up

75. Black and White



z = A Quarter Rest is one beat of silence.

76. Resting

77. Walking Song

F# Tunes

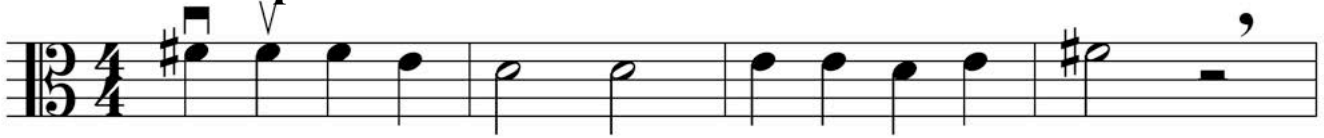


Bow Lift

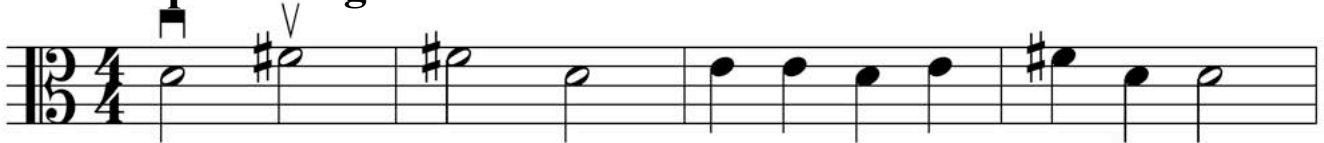
Lift bow off of the string
and reset at the frog.



78. The Reapers



79. Skip-A-Long



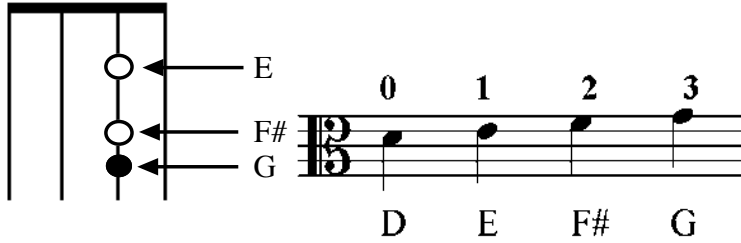
80. Claire de Lune



81. Lune de Claire



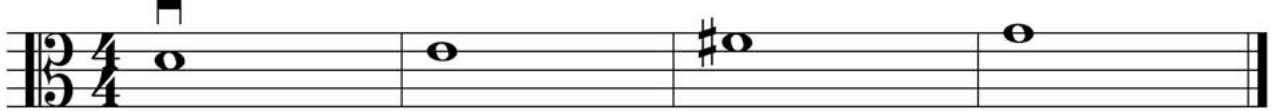
G on the D String



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



86. Three Plus G



87. Going Up and Down



88. Go, Go, Go



89. Grasshoppers



90. Norwegian Folk Song



91. 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.



92. Cockroaches



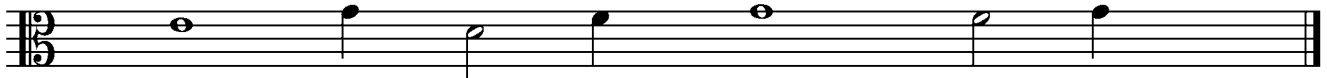
93. Speed Bump



94. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

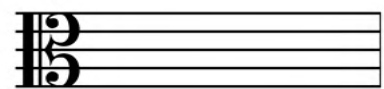
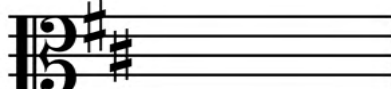


95. Write the correct note letter name under each note



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

96. Draw four E quarter notes 2. Draw four F[#] quarter notes 3. Draw two G half notes



Crossing Strings: New Note A



E 0 1 2 3 0
F# D E F# G A
G

A is located on top of the music staff.

G is located on the fifth line.

F# is located on the fourth space.

E is located on the fourth line.

Open D is located on the third space.

97. More DNA

98. Crossing Over

99. Climbing to A

100. Merry Dance

A Tunes



101. Jingle Bells

Sheet music for "Jingle Bells" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the end. There are two 'V' markings above the notes in the second and fourth measures of the first staff.

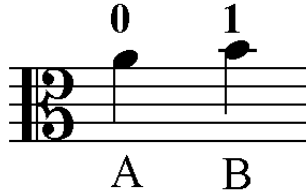
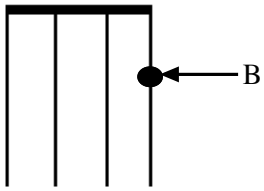
102. Skipping Around

Sheet music for "Skipping Around" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music is written on one staff. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the end.

103. Lightly Row

Sheet music for "Lightly Row" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the end. There are 'V' markings above the notes in the second, fourth, and sixth measures of the first staff.

B on the A String

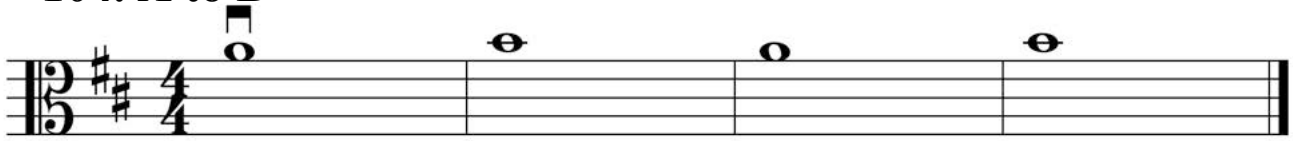


B is located on the first ledger line.

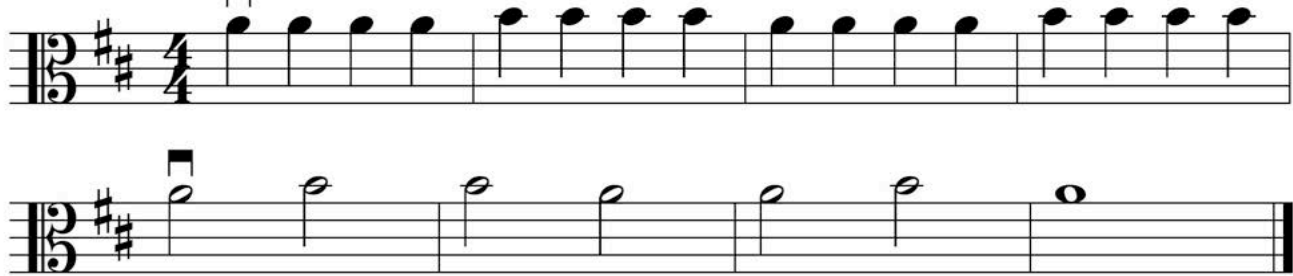
Open A is located on top of the music staff.



104. A to B




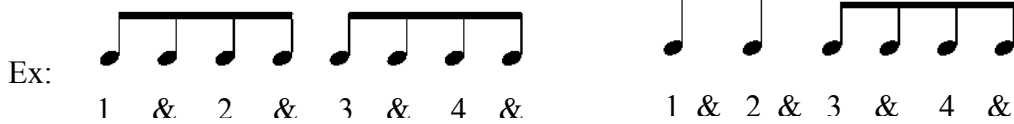
105. Apples and Bananas



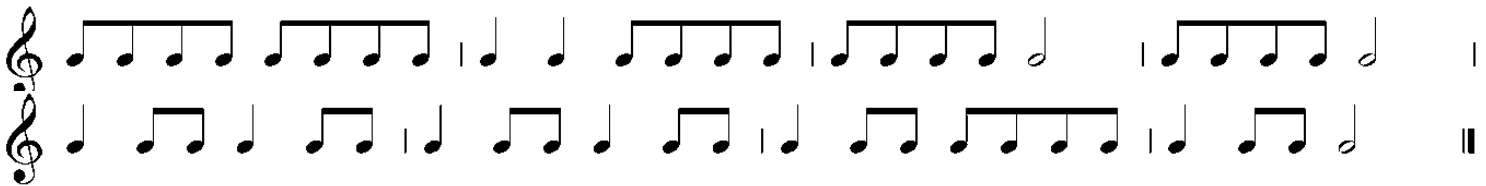
106. Old MacDonald



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



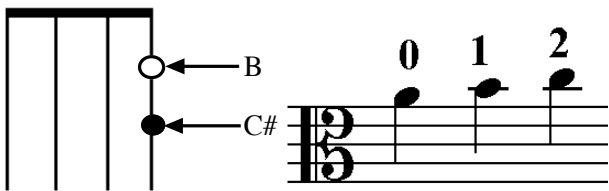
4. Count and Clap



107. Baa Baa Black Sheep



C# on the A String



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



108. My A-B-C-'s



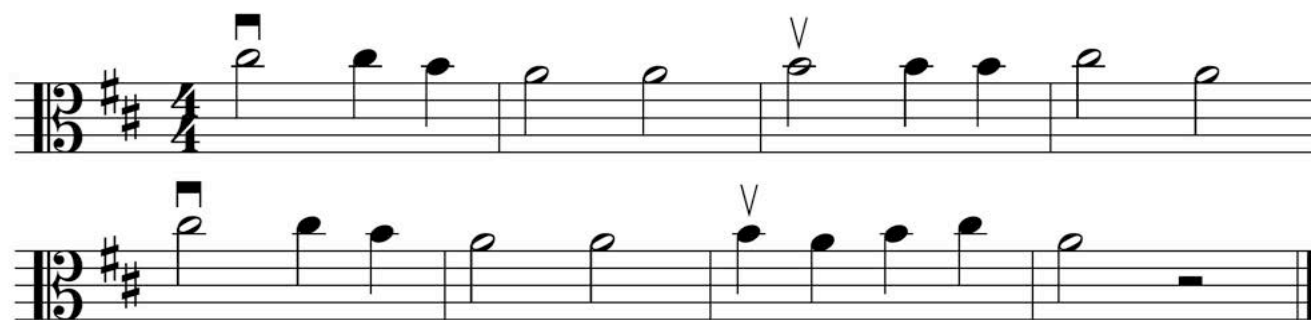
109. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries



110. Merry Go Round



111. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie



112. Name That Tune _____



D on the A String



B
C#
D

0 1 3 4

A B C# D

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

113. Reaching for High D

114. Donkey Song

115. Rockin' on the A String

116. D Major Scale and Arpeggio

D Tunes



A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.



117. School March

118. Bohemian Folk Song

119. Scotland's Burning

Complete the Story

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17

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.

Glossary of Terms

Accidentals (#, ♮, b): 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.

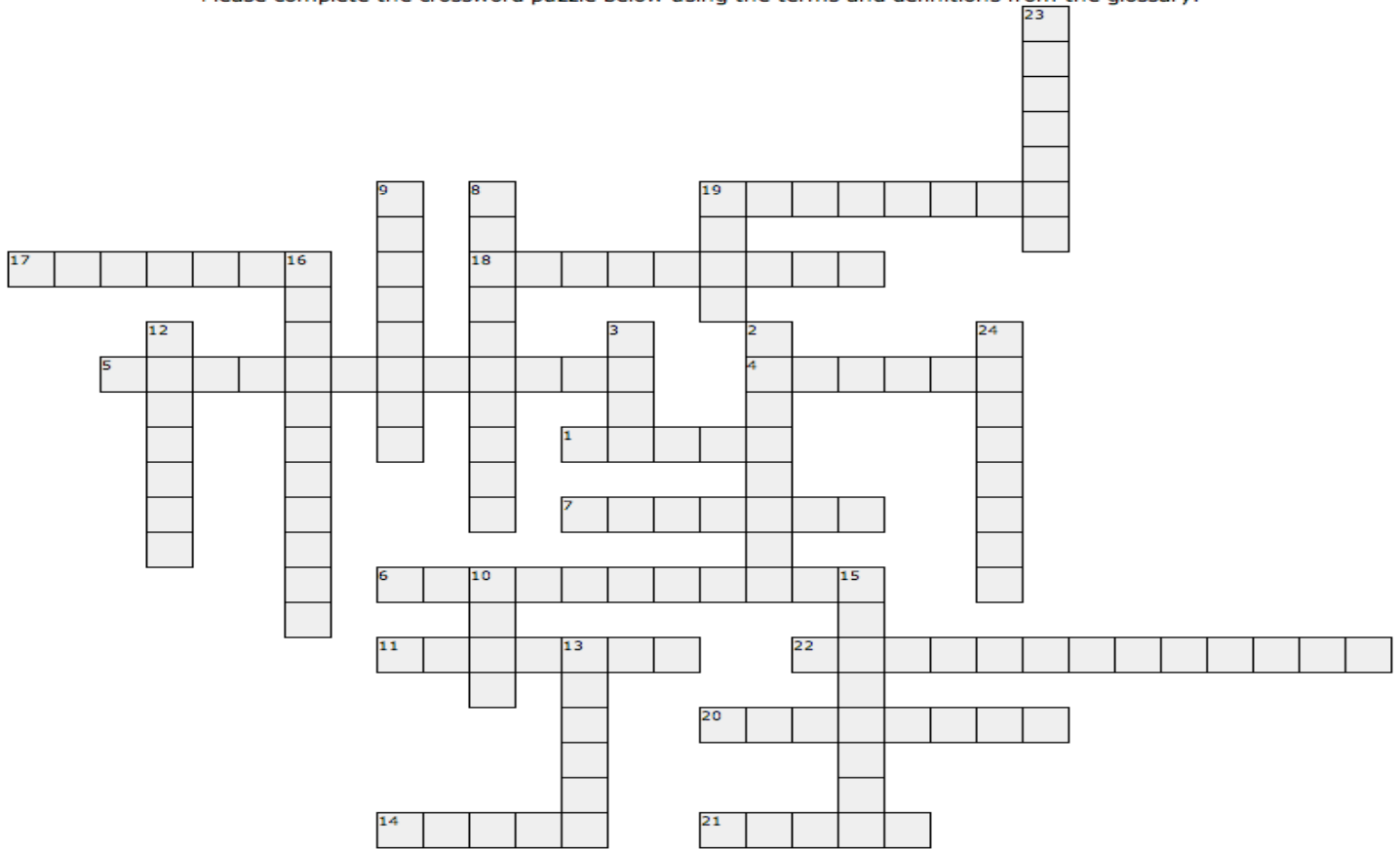
Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are placed on the lines of the staff, and the fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3) are indicated above each note.

Note	Fingering
D	0
E	1
F#	2
G	3
A	0
B	1
C#	2
D	3

Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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

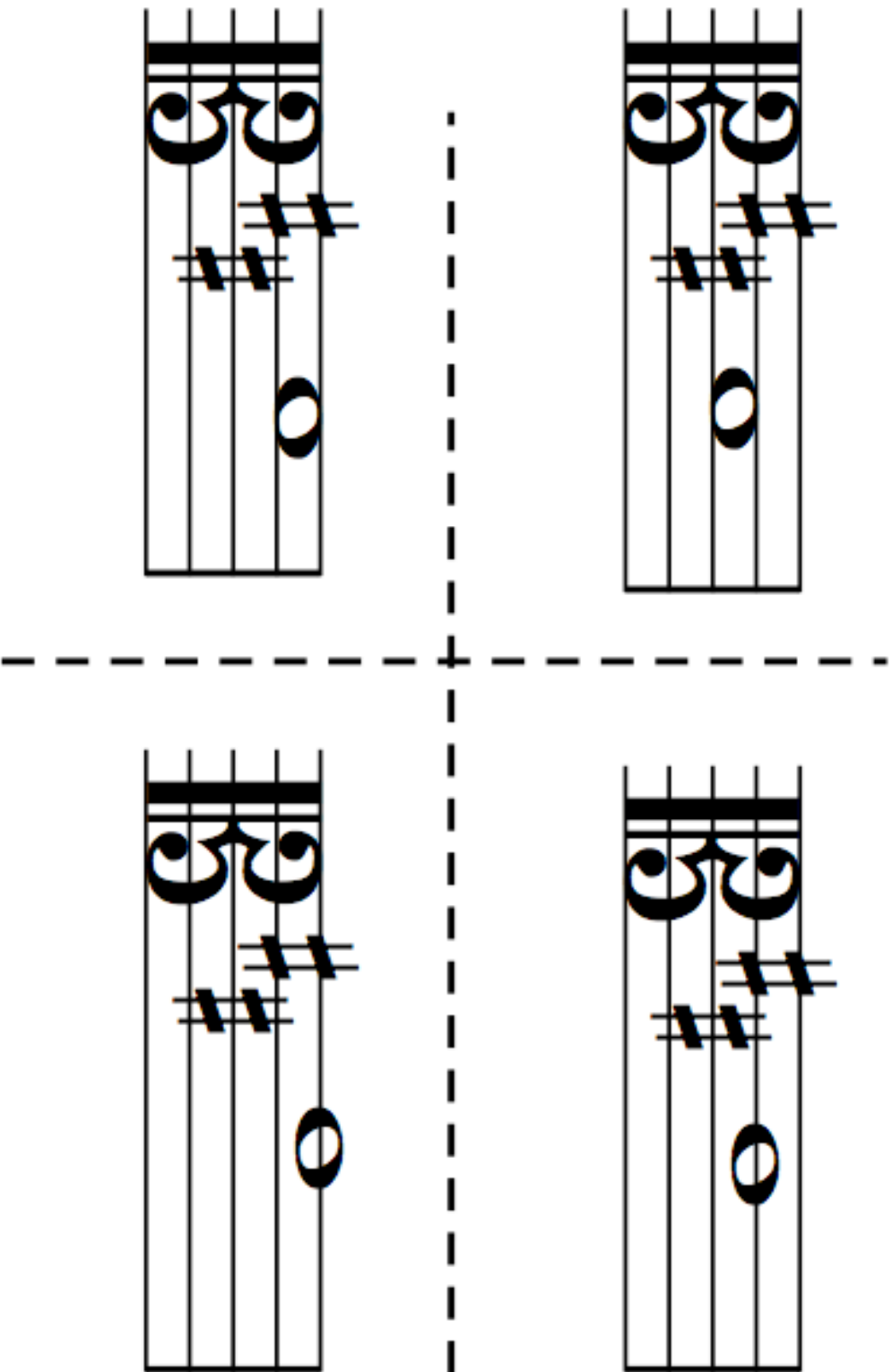


Across:

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)

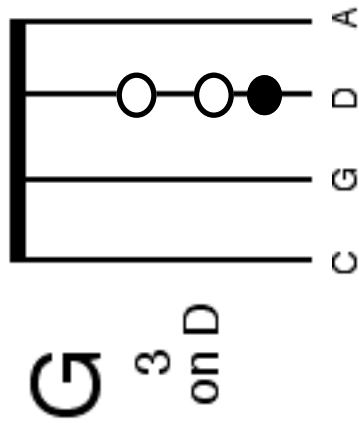
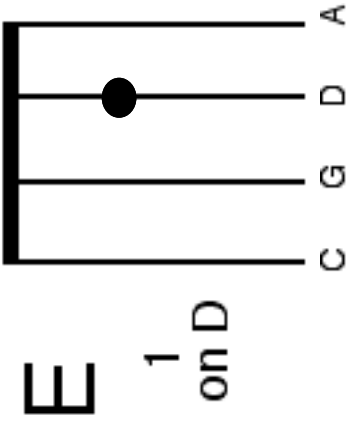
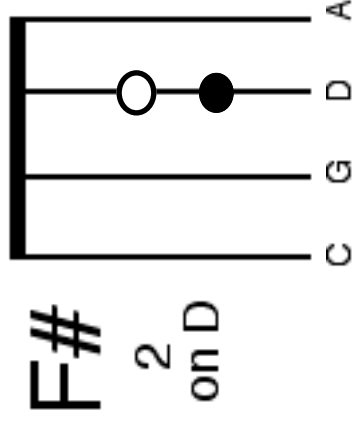
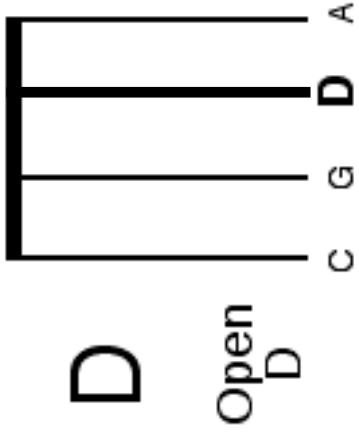
Down:

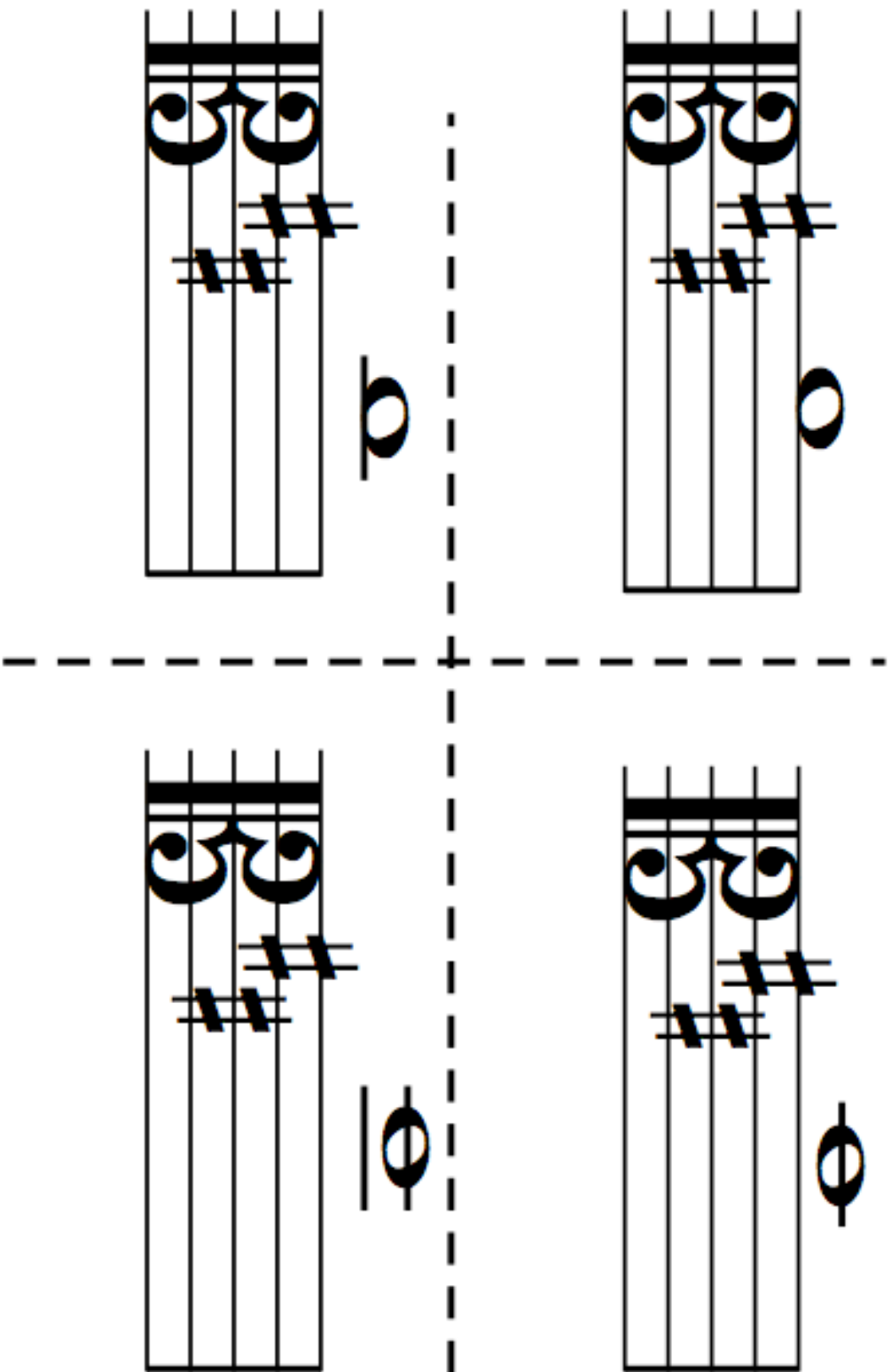
2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
3. the pulse of the music
8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard (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)



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.

