



Beginning Strings

-Violin-

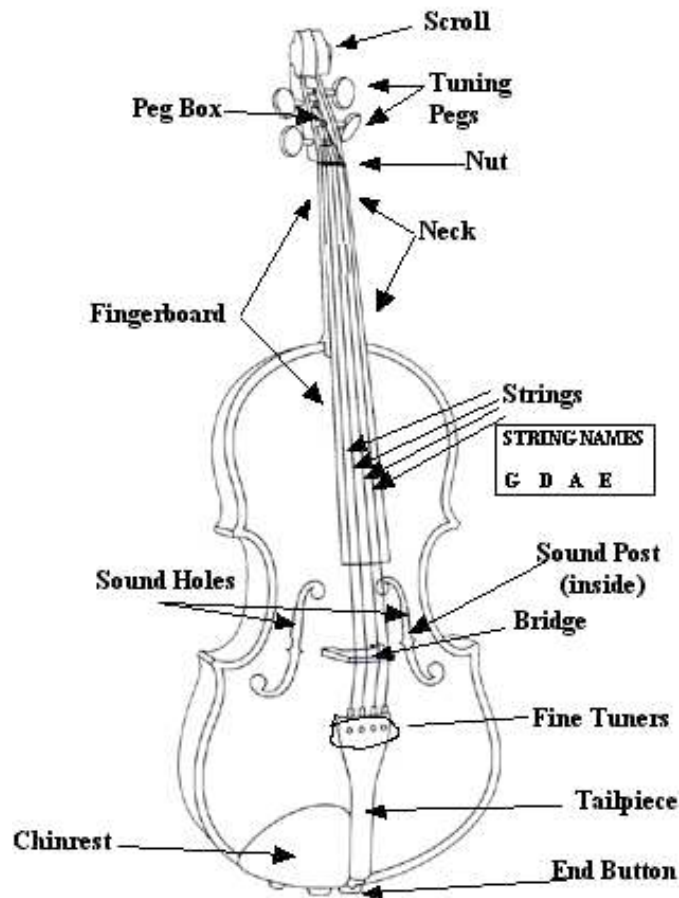


Name: _____

School: _____

Classroom Teacher: _____

Parts of the Violin



Taking Care of Your Violin

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.

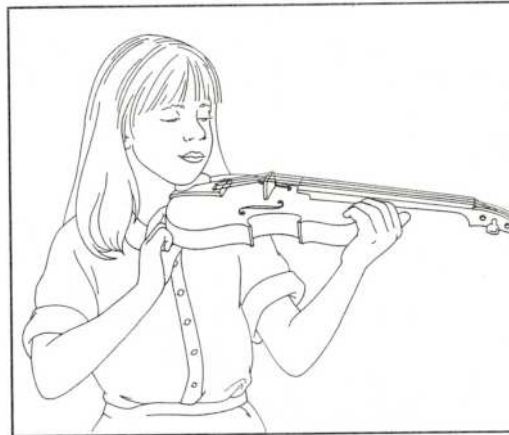
Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.

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.

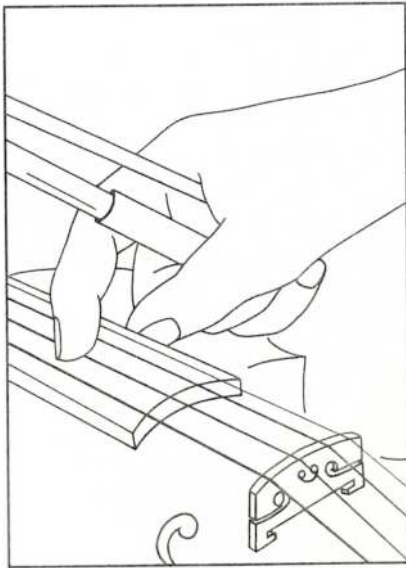
Lesson One: Getting Started

Holding your Violin

1. Make sure your shoulder rest is placed on on your violin correctly
2. Stand or sit “tall” keeping your head facing forward
3. Holding the violin 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 violin 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 violin with no help from your hands.

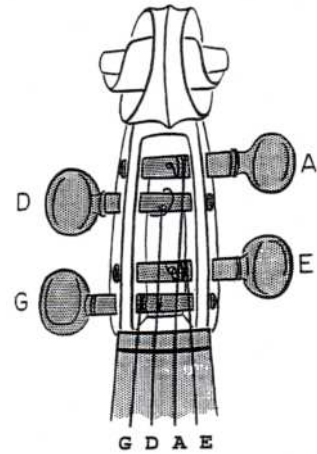


Pizzicato Position



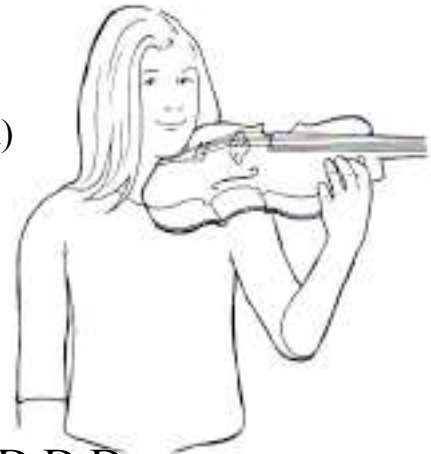
1. Place the tip of your right thumb on the side of the fingerboard (near the corner)
2. Extend your first finger and pluck the string about 2-3 inches over the end of the fingerboard.
3. Keep your thumb anchored on the side of the fingerboard
4. For the best sound, make the string vibrate as much as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

The Violin 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:
Good Dogs Always Eat.



Let's Review how to hold the violin 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 violin
5. Place left elbow directly beneath wrist/shoulder line



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

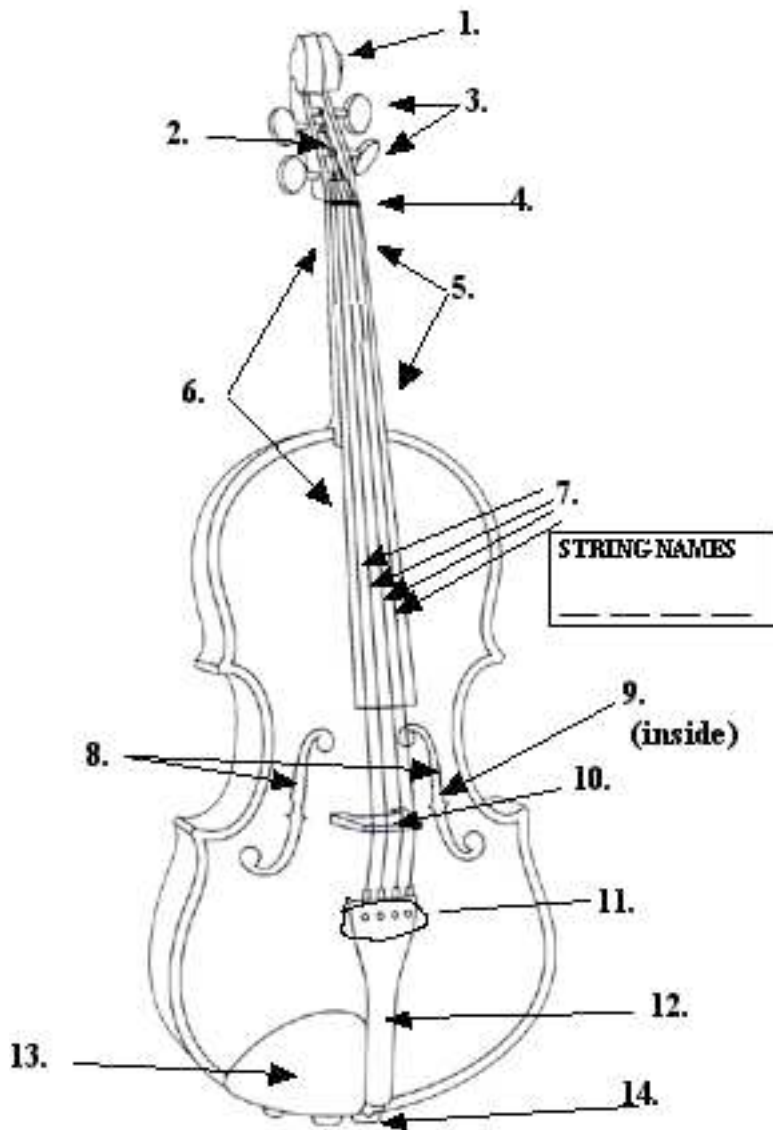
D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

8. Cycle of Strings

♪ = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

E E E E A A A A D D D D G G G G ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪
 ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ G G G G D D D D A A A A E E E E

*Pencil Fun- Do You Remember the Parts of the Violin?



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____








12. _____

13. _____

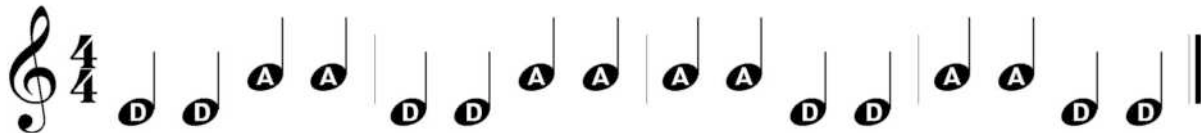
14. _____

Lesson Two: Reading Music (Open Strings)

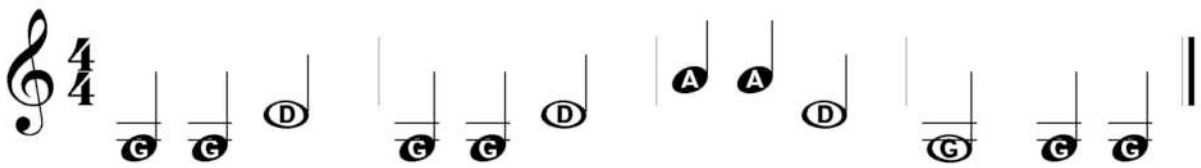
Music Symbols

 = Treble Clef	 = Time Signature	← how many beats in each measure
		← which note gets one beat
= Bar Line (divides the music into sections called "measures")		
= Double Bar (the end of the song)	 = Whole Note (receives four beats)	
 = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)	 = Half Note (receives two beats)	
 = Half Rest (two beats of silence)	 = Quarter Note (receives one beat)	

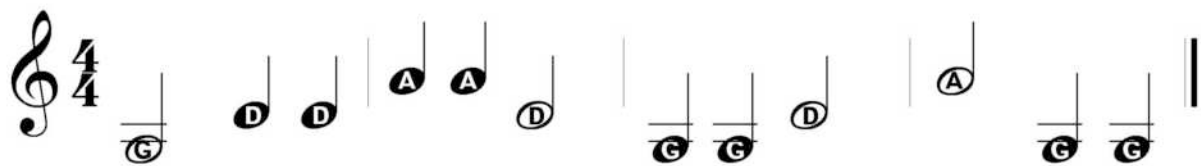
9. Teeter Totter



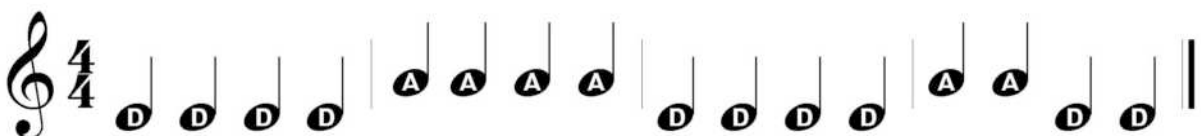
10. Bullfrog



11. Kangaroo



12. Skip to My Lou



Lesson Three: More Open Strings



13. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the melody: D4-D4-D4-D4 | D4-D4-D4-D4 | A4-A4-A4-A4 | D4-D4-D4-D4. The second staff contains the bass line: D3-D3-D3-D3 | D3-D3-D3-D3 | A3-A3-A3-A3 | D3-D3.

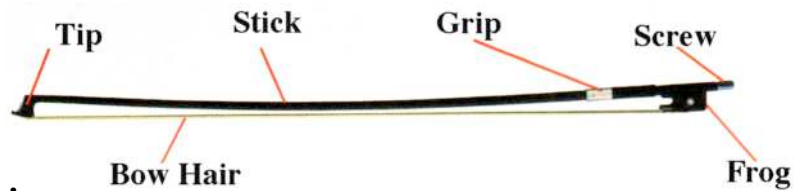
14. Cycle of Strings

Musical notation for 'Cycle of Strings' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the melody: E4-E4-E4-E4 | A4-A4-A4-A4 | D4-D4-D4-D4 | G3-G3-G3-G3. The second staff contains the bass line: G3-G3-G3-G3 | D4-D4-D4-D4 | A4-A4-A4-A4 | E4-E4-E4-E4. Both staves have "Viola and Cello Solo" written below them.

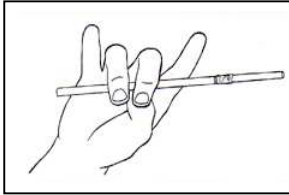
15. Open String Blues

Musical notation for 'Open String Blues' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the melody: D4-D4-D4-D4 | D4-D4-D4-D4 | D4-D4-D4-D4 | D4-D4-D4-D4 | G3-G3-G3-G3 | G3-G3-G3-G3. The second staff contains the bass line: D4-D4-D4-D4 | D4-D4-D4-D4 | A4-A4-A4-A4 | G3-G3-G3-G3 | D4-D4-D4-D4 | D4-D4-D4-D4.

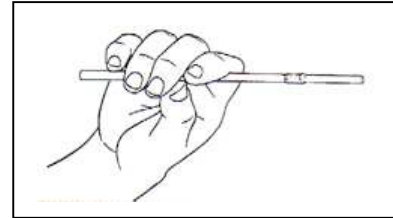
Parts of the bow



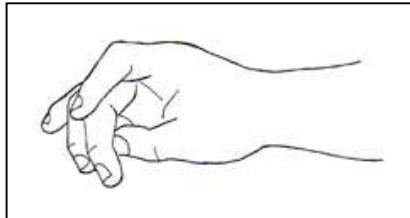
Steps to a good bowgrip.....



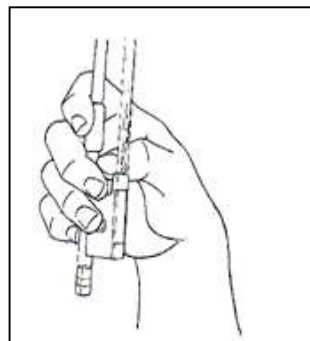
1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



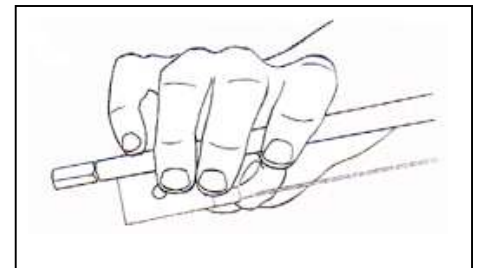
2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



3. Check for bow hand circle



4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.



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



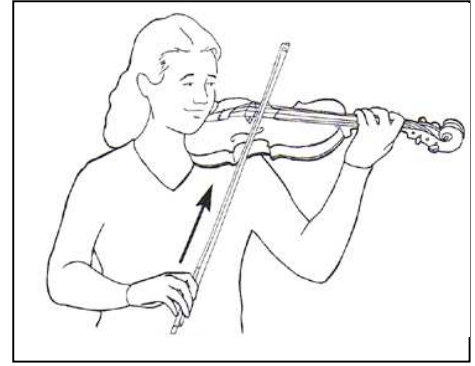
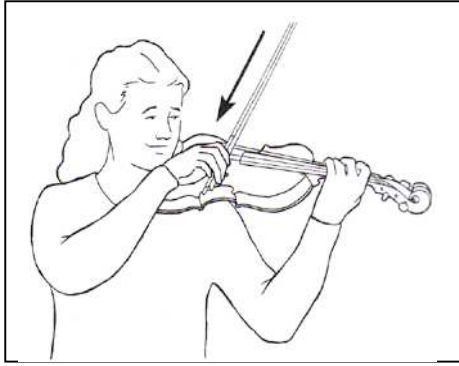
At first, play in this area of your bow

- 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



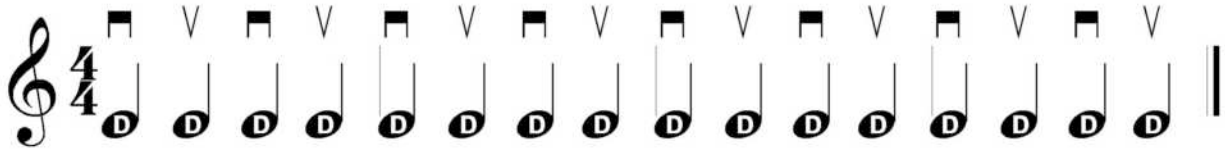
▣ = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

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

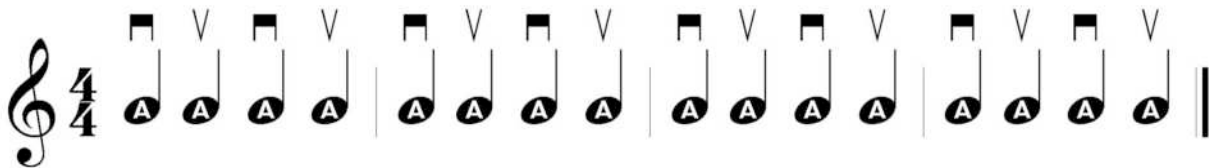


****The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

16. Bowing on “D”

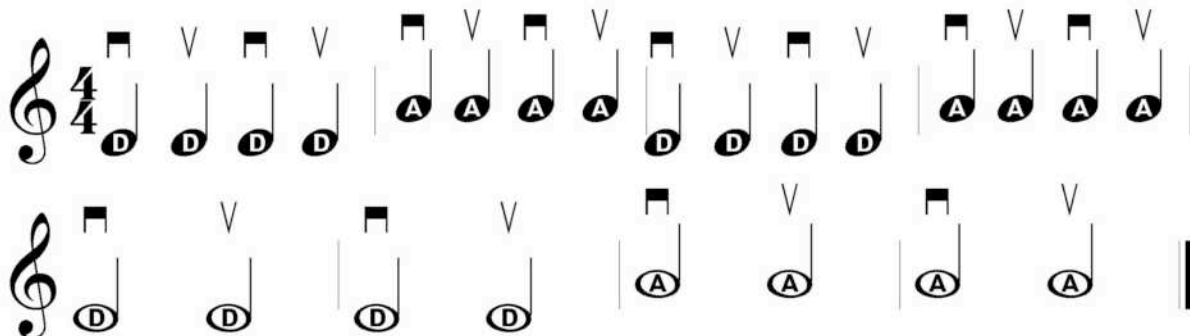


17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String



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, in 4/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of ten D notes. The first measure has a square bowing symbol above the first D. The second measure has a 'V' above the first D. The notes are: D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D.

20. Smooth "A"

Musical notation for exercise 20, Smooth "A", in 4/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of ten A notes. The first measure has a square bowing symbol above the first A. The second measure has a 'V' above the first A. The notes are: A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A.

21. D N A

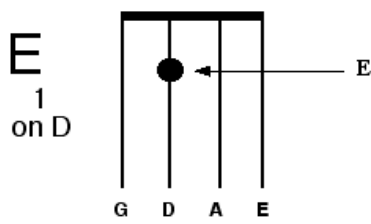
Musical notation for exercise 21, D N A, in 4/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of eight notes: D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D. The first measure has a square bowing symbol above the first D. The second measure has a 'V' above the first D.

22. Teeter Totter

Musical notation for exercise 22, Teeter Totter, in 4/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of sixteen notes: D, D, A, A, D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D, A, A, D, D. The first measure has a square bowing symbol above the first D. The second measure has a 'V' above the first D.

23. Cycle of Strings Encore

Musical notation for exercise 23, Cycle of Strings Encore, in 4/4 time. The notation is split into two staves. The top staff is labeled "(Viola and Cello Solo)" and the bottom staff is labeled "(Violin Solo)". The top staff notes are: E, E, E, E, A, A, A, A, D, D, D, D, G, G, G, G. The bottom staff notes are: G, G, G, G, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, E, E, E, E. The first measure of the top staff has a square bowing symbol above the first E. The second measure of the top staff has a 'V' above the first E.

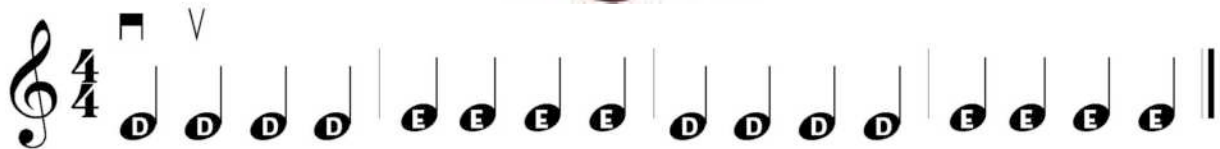


Lesson Five: "E" on the D String

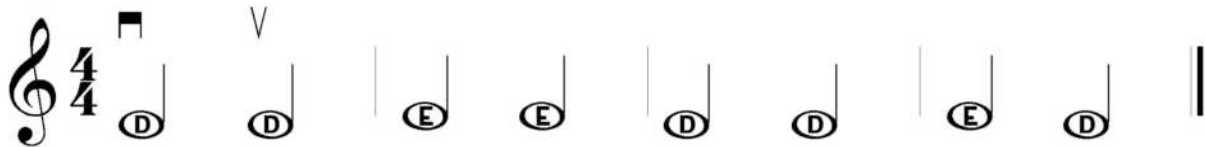
To play "E" on the D string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the D string.



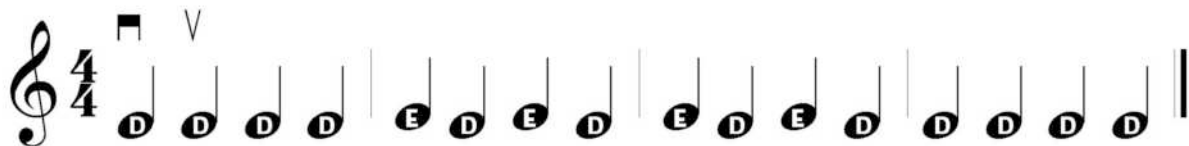
24. A Bumpy Road



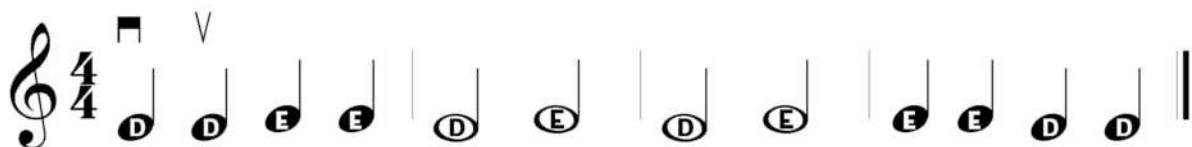
25. Smooth Sailing?



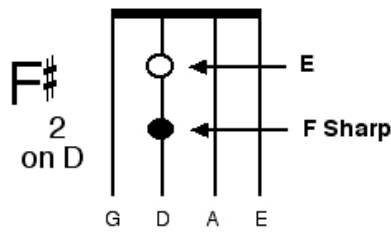
26. Back and Forth



27. Two Note Jive



Lesson Six: F# on the D String



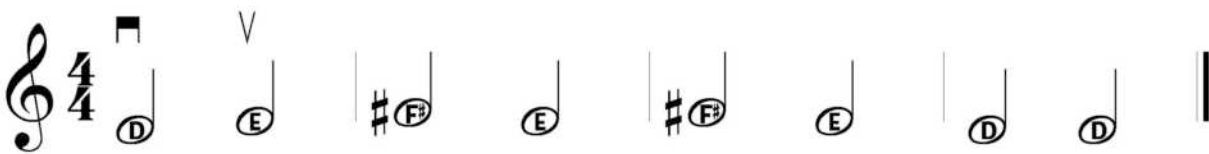
To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the D string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe.


28. Three Note Hill

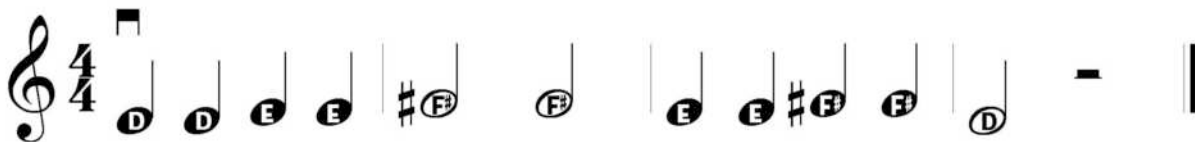


29. Up and Down




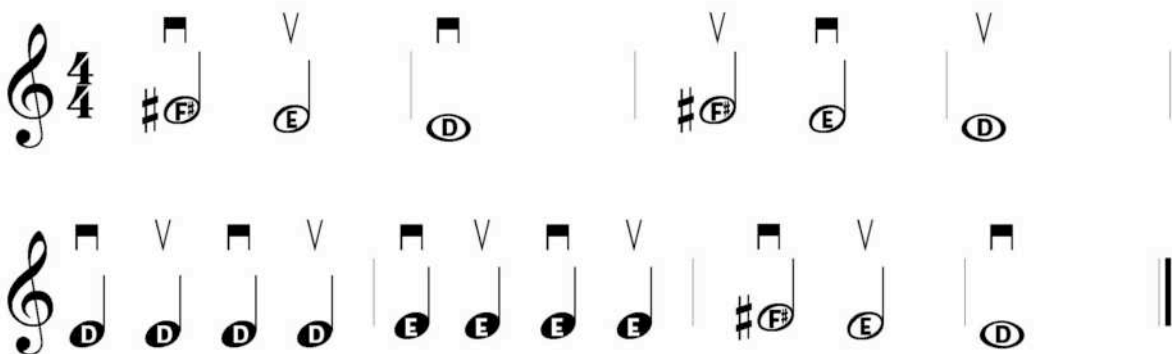
30. Fast and Slow

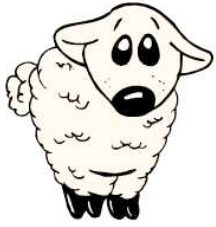
 = half rest (2 beats of silence)



31. Hot Cross Buns

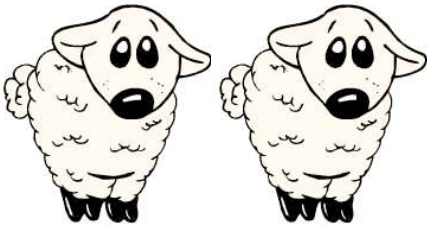
 = whole note (receives 4 beats)





32. Mary Had a Little Lamb

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



33. Mary Doubles

' = 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' in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, E4, F#4, E4, D4, F#4, E4, E4, and D4. Above the notes are square bowing symbols: a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the first four notes, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the fifth note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the sixth note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the seventh note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the eighth note, and a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the ninth note. A comma is placed above the final note. The second staff is identical to the first but ends with a double bar line.

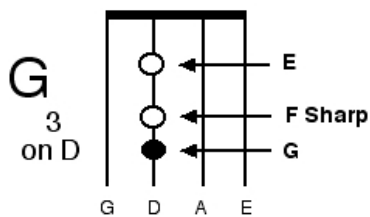
35. Lune de Claire

Two staves of musical notation for 'Lune de Claire' in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, D4, E4, F#4, D4, E4, E4, and F#4. Above the notes are square bowing symbols: a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the first note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the second note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the third note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the fourth note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the fifth note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the sixth note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the seventh note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the eighth note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the ninth note, and a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the tenth note. A comma is placed above the final note. The second staff is identical to the first but ends with a double bar line.

36. The Reapers

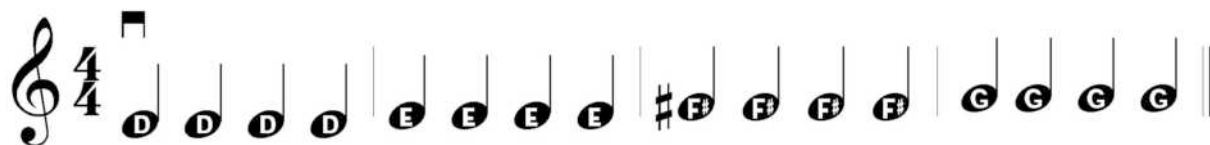
Two staves of musical notation for 'The Reapers' in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, D4, D4, D4, E4, E4, D4, E4, and F#4. Above the notes are square bowing symbols: a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the first note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the second note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the third note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the fourth note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the fifth note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the sixth note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the seventh note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the eighth note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the ninth note, a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the tenth note, a square with a vertical line (downbow) above the eleventh note, and a square with a vertical line (upbow) above the twelfth note. The second staff is identical to the first but ends with a double bar line.

Lesson 7: New Note "G"

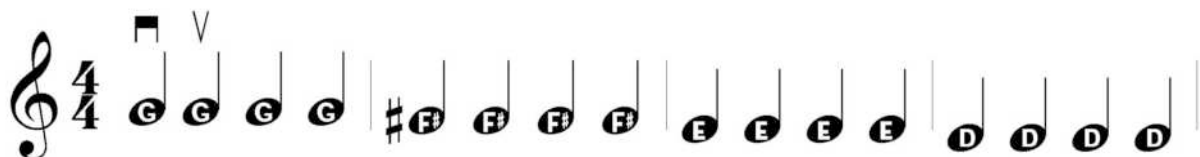


To play G, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe.
Keep your first two fingers down on the first two stripes on the D String.
KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN

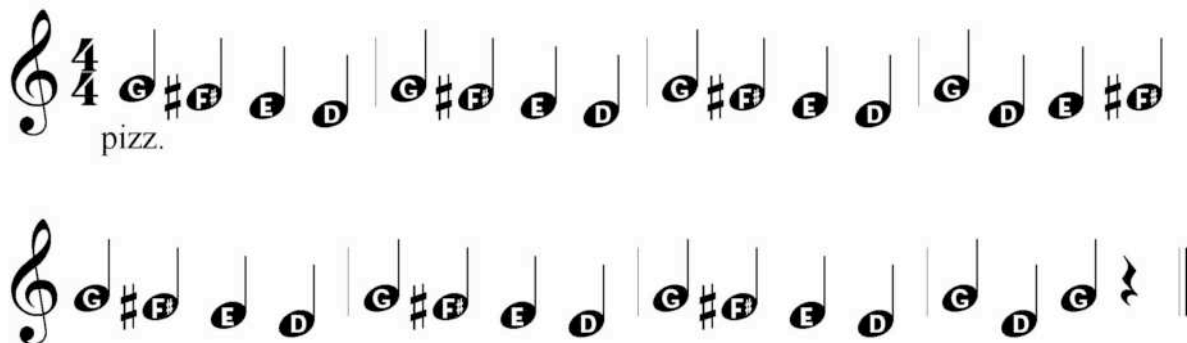
37. Going Up the D String



38. Going Down the D String

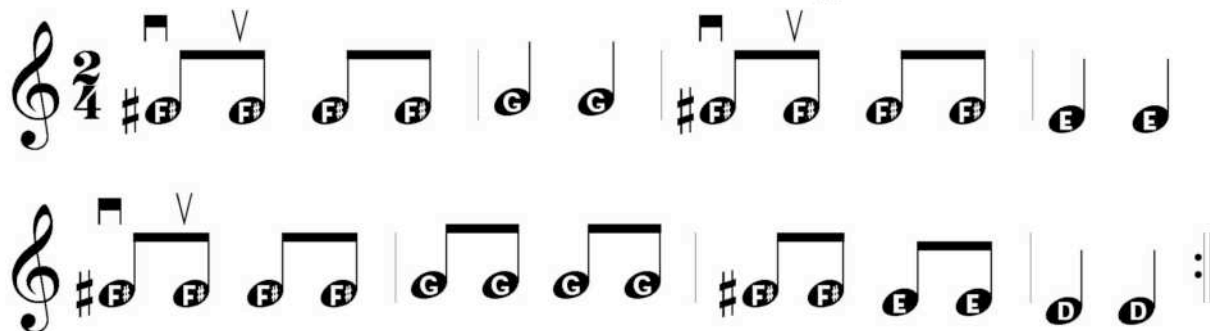


39. Pizzicato March



40. Bile Them Cabbage Down

: = 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

The musical score for 'Jingle Bells' is written in 4/4 time and consists of four staves. The notes and rests are as follows:

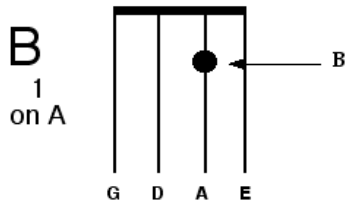
- Staff 1:** Four measures. Measure 1: quarter notes F# and F#. Measure 2: quarter notes F# and F#. Measure 3: quarter notes F# and A, quarter notes D and E. Measure 4: quarter note F# followed by a whole rest. A bow lift symbol (') is above the whole rest.
- Staff 2:** Four measures. Measure 1: quarter notes G, G, G, G. Measure 2: quarter notes G, F#, F#, F#. Measure 3: quarter notes F#, E, E, F#. Measure 4: quarter note E followed by a whole note A.
- Staff 3:** Four measures. Measure 1: quarter notes F# and F#. Measure 2: quarter notes F# and F#. Measure 3: quarter notes F# and A, quarter notes D and E. Measure 4: quarter note F# followed by a whole rest. A bow lift symbol (') is above the whole rest.
- Staff 4:** Four measures. Measure 1: quarter notes G, G, G, G. Measure 2: quarter notes G, F#, F#, F#. Measure 3: quarter notes A, A, G, E. Measure 4: quarter note D followed by a whole rest.

42. Note Review

Match the note with the finger numbers

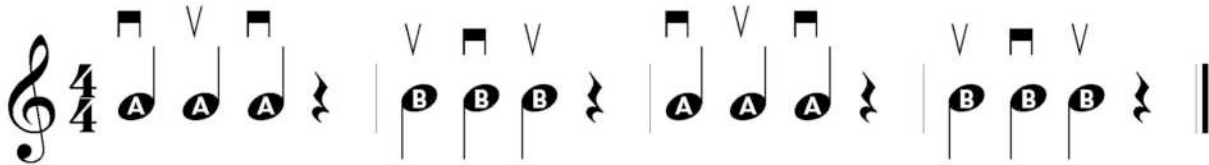
- | | |
|----|-------------------|
| E | open D string |
| F# | 3 on the D string |
| A | 1 on the D string |
| D | open A string |
| G | 2 on D string |

Lesson 8: New Note "B"

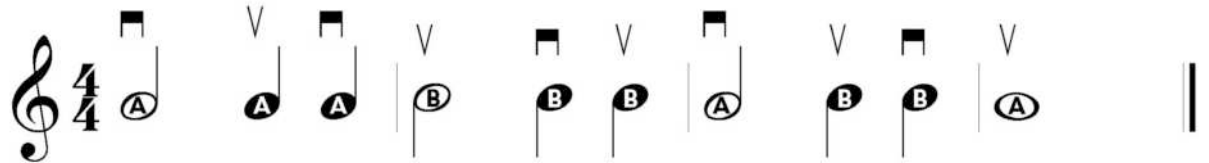


B is played with one finger on the first stripe on the A String

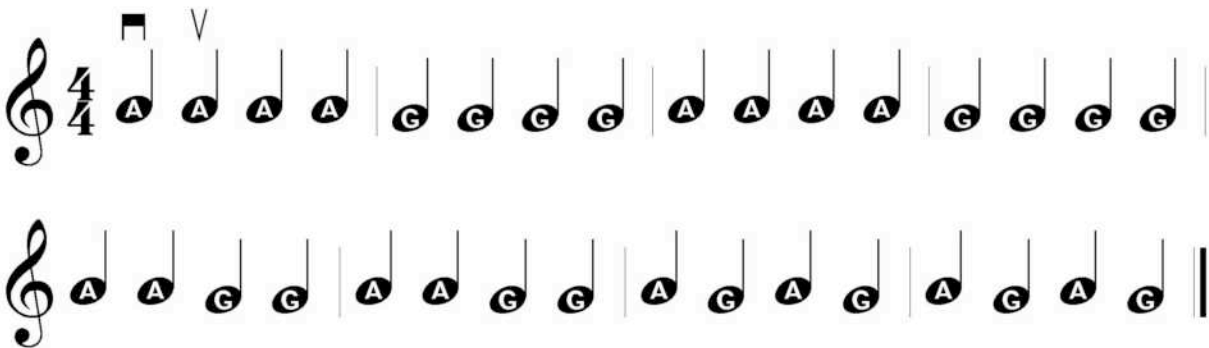
43. New Note B



44. The Tortoise and the Hare



45. Crossing Over



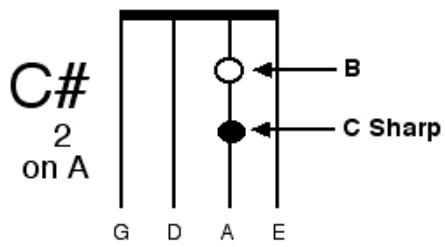
✓ 46. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle Twinkle Little Star' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of treble clef. The notes are: Staff 1: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4. Staff 2: A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4. Staff 3: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4.

✓ 47. Twinkle (Variation)

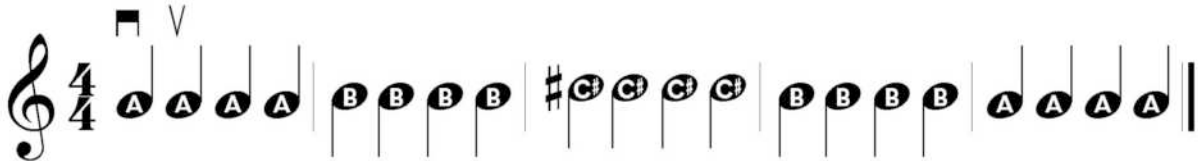
Musical notation for 'Twinkle (Variation)' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of six staves of treble clef. The notes are: Staff 1: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. Staff 2: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4. Staff 3: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. Staff 4: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. Staff 5: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. Staff 6: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4.

Lesson 9: C# on the A String

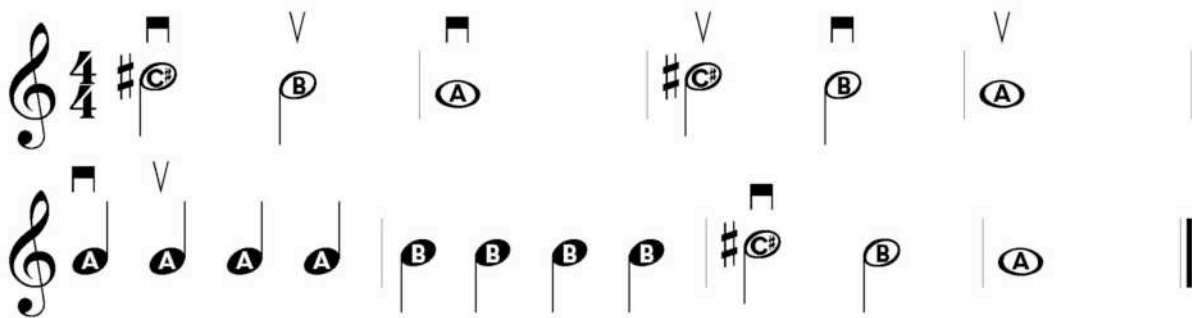


To play C-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the A string.
Reminder: Keep your first finger down on the first stripe.

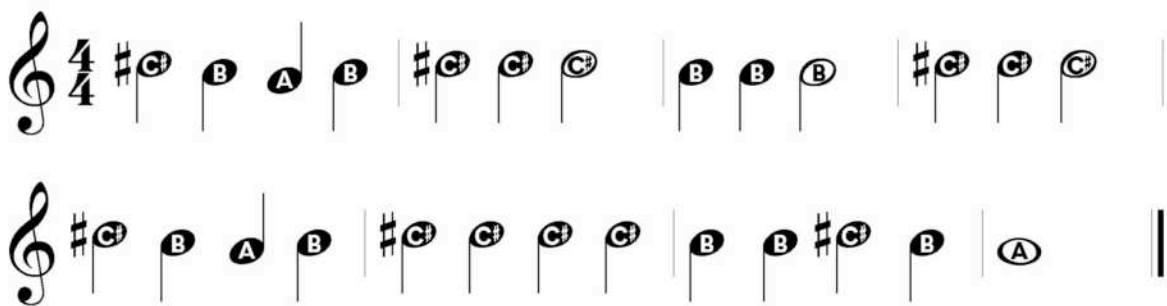
48. Up and Down the Hill



49. Hot Cross Buns on the A String



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



✓ 51. Mary Double on the A String

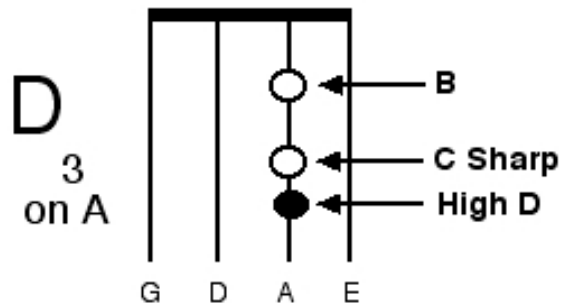
Musical notation for 'Mary Double on the A String' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves. The first three staves begin with a 'V' (vibrato) over the first note. The first staff contains the notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), followed by a repeat sign and a sequence of G4 (quarter) notes. The second staff contains: B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), followed by a repeat sign and a sequence of G4 (quarter) notes. The third staff is identical to the first. The fourth staff contains: B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), followed by a sequence of A4 (quarter) notes.

52. Claire de Lune on the A String :|| = Repeat Sign

Musical notation for 'Claire de Lune on the A String' in G major, 4/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), followed by a repeat sign and a fermata over the final G4 note.

Go back to the beginning and play again

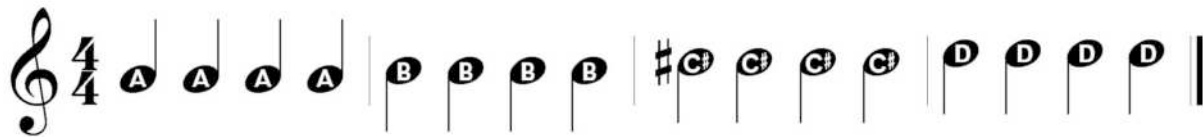
Lesson 10: High D on the A String



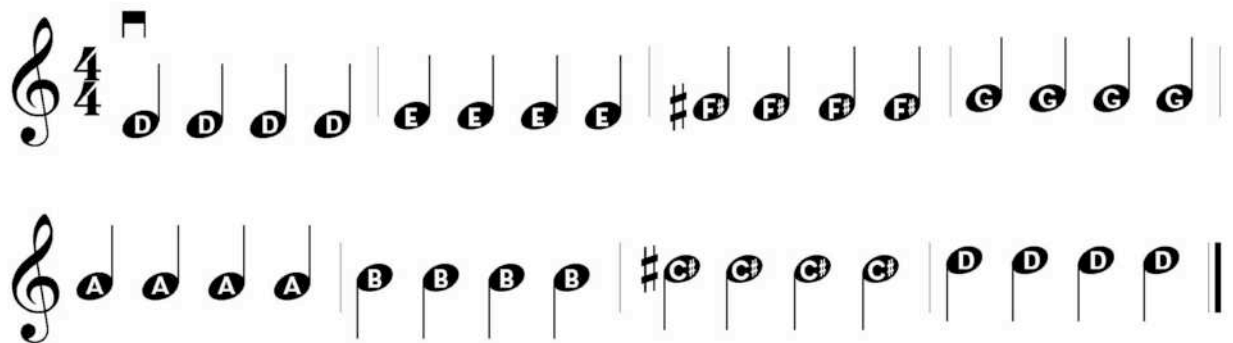
To play High D, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the A string.

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

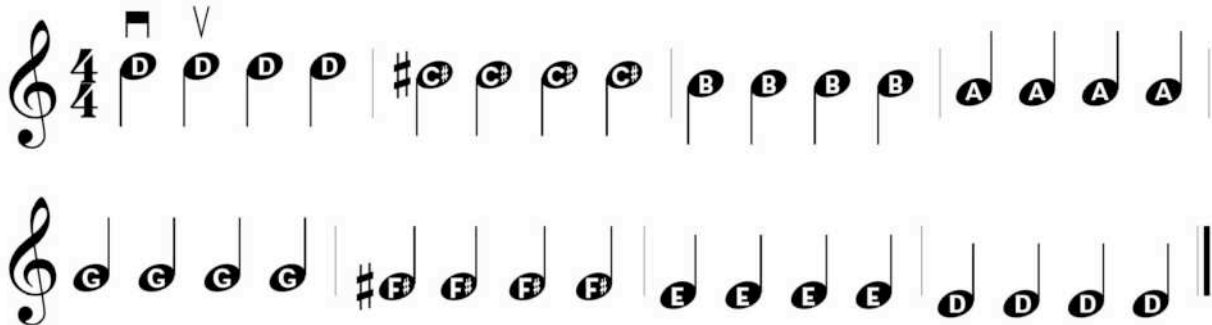
53. Up the A string



54. Climbing the D Scale



55. Descending





✓ 56. French Folk Song

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

Name the Strings

1st finger

2nd finger

3rd finger

High E: play your open E String

✓ 58. Tuneful Tune

Musical notation for exercise 58, 'Tuneful Tune'. The piece is in 4/4 time and G major. It consists of four staves. The first two staves show the melody with notes: G#2, G#2, A2, A2 | G#2, G#2, E3. The last two staves show the bass line with notes: B1, B1, B1, B1 | B1, B1, D2. The final measure of the fourth staff includes a pluck instruction: 'Off (Pluck!)' above an A2 note.

✓ 59. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for exercise 59, 'Ode to Joy'. The piece is in 4/4 time and C major. It consists of four staves. The first two staves show the melody with notes: F#1, F#1, G1, A1 | A1, G1, F#1, E1 | D1, D1, E1, F#1 | F#1, E1, E1. The last two staves show the bass line with notes: E1, E1, F#1, D1 | E1, F#1, G1, F#1 | D1, E1, F#1, G1 | E1, D1, E1, A1. The final measure of the fourth staff includes a pluck instruction: 'Off (Pluck!)' above an A1 note.

60. Mary on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary on the A String' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: F# (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), G# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), G# (quarter), C# (quarter). The second staff continues with: F# (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), G# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter).

61. Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)

Musical notation for 'Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of four staves. The first and third staves begin with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: F# (quarter), G# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), G# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter). The second and fourth staves continue with: B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), G# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter).

62. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: D (quarter), D (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter). The second staff continues with: A (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter). The third staff concludes with: D (quarter), D (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter).

63. Twinkle Variation

63. Twinkle Variation

4/4

Staff 1: \square V \square V \square V V
 D D D D D D D | A A A A A A | B B B B B B | A A A A A A

Staff 2: G G G G G G | \sharp F F F F F F | E E E E E E | D D D D D D

Staff 3: A A A A A A | G G G G G G | \sharp F F F F F F | E E E E E E

Staff 4: A A A A A A | G G G G G G | \sharp F F F F F F | E E E E E E

Staff 5: \square V \square V \square V V
 D D D D D D | A A A A A A | B B B B B B | A A A A A A

Staff 6: G G G G G G | \sharp F F F F F F | E E E E E E | D D D D D D

64. French Folk Song

64. French Folk Song

3/4

Staff 1: D D D | \sharp C \flat C \flat C \flat | B \sharp C \flat D | A.

Staff 2: G G G | \sharp F \flat F \flat F \flat | E E E | D.

Staff 3: D E \sharp F \flat | D E \sharp F \flat | D E \sharp F \flat | G.

Staff 4: E \sharp F \flat G | E \sharp F \flat G | E \sharp F \flat G | A.

Staff 5: D \sharp C \flat B | A G \sharp F \flat | E D E | D.

65. Ode to Joy





Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in treble clef, 4/4 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. The piece ends with a double bar line.

66. Tuneful Tune




Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: #C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | #C#4, C#4, E4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, D4. Staff 2: #C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | #C#4, C#4, E4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | A4. Staff 3: #C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | #C#4, C#4, E4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, D4. Staff 4: #C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | #C#4, C#4, E4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | A4, Off (Pluck!), A4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

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

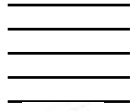
String Instrument Word Search



- | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 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

Staff



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

Treble Clef



The treble clef is located at the beginning of every staff and tells us this music is for violin and other high 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

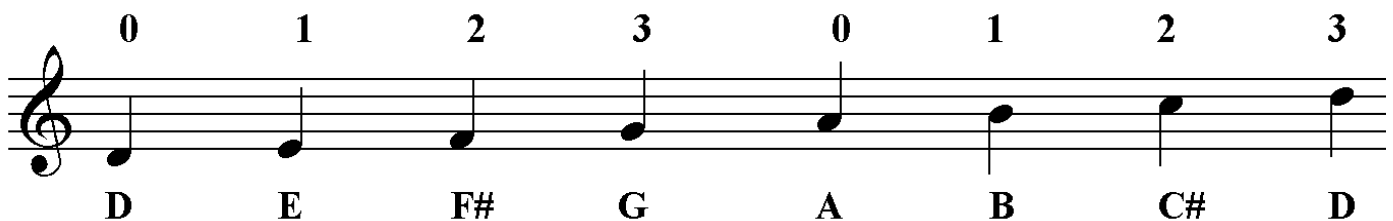


Eighth note = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

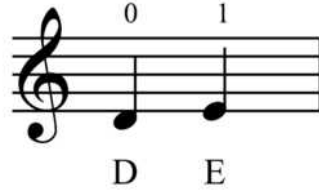
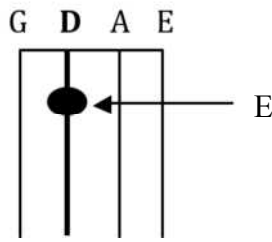
4 Steps to Success

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



E on the D String



E is located on the first line.

Open D is located below the staff.



67. First Finger March



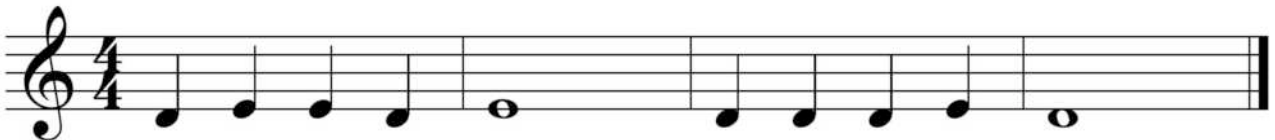
68. Flash-E First



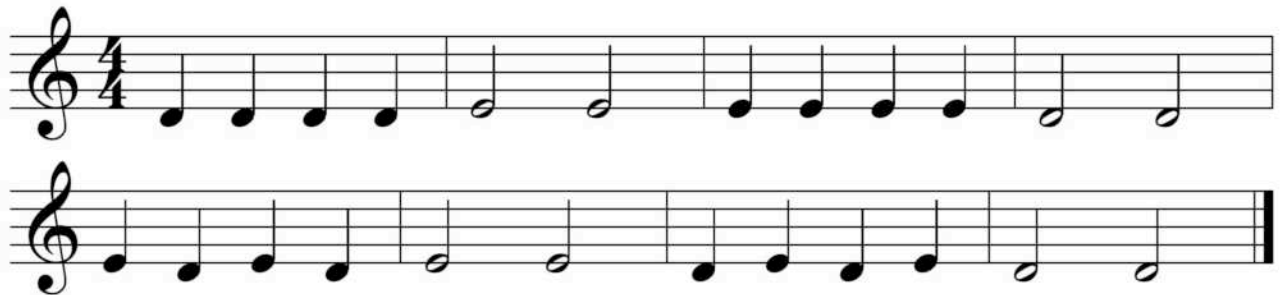
69. Mix Em Up



70. ED Takes a Stroll



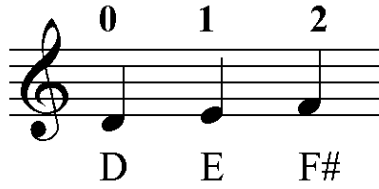
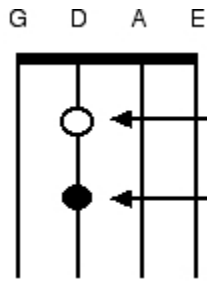
71. Diz-E-Dog



There are four counts in each measure. Write each count in the correct space. Start each measure with count one. Don't forget that half notes receive two counts and whole notes receive four counts!



F# on the D String



F# is located on the first space.
 E is located on the first line.
 Open D is located below the staff.



72. New Note F#



73. Let's Read F#




74. Climbing Up



75. Black and White



 = A Quarter Rest is one beat of silence.

76. Resting



77. Walking Song



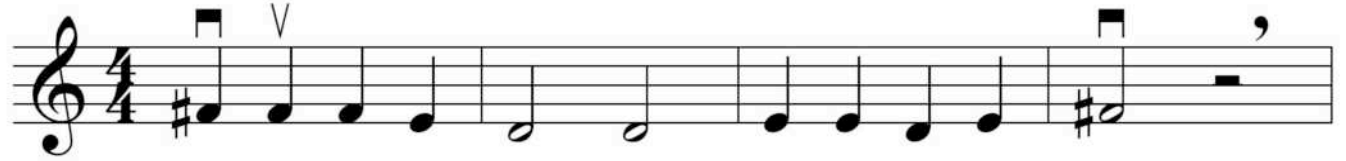
F# Tunes



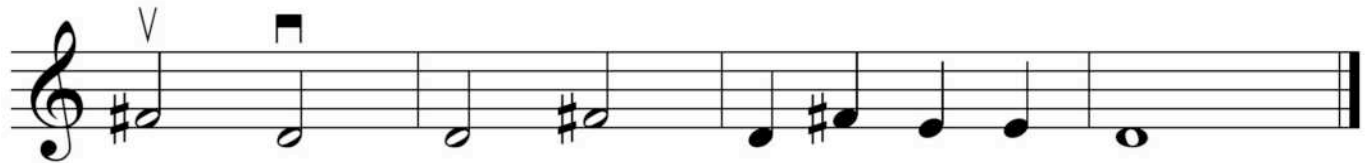
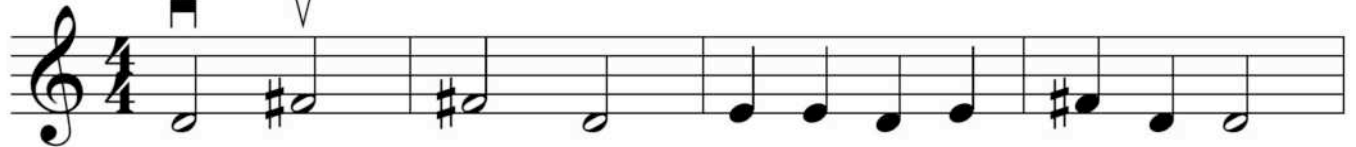
⌣ Bow Lift Lift bow off of the string and reset at the frog.



78. The Reapers



79. Skip-A-Long



80. Claire de Lune



81. Lune de Claire



More F# Tunes

82. Write the note names on the lines below.



83. Name That Tune _____



84. Name That Tune _____



85. Peter's Hammer



G D A E

G on the D String

Diagram showing the positions of G, F#, and E on the D string. The G is on the second line, F# is on the first space, and E is on the first line. A treble clef staff shows the notes D, E, F#, and G with fingerings 0, 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

G is located on the second line.
 F# is located on the first space.
 E is located on the first line.
 Open D is located below the staff.



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



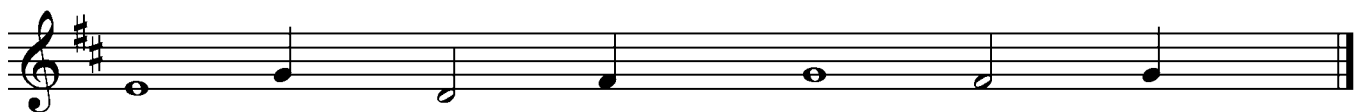
93. Speed Bump



94. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

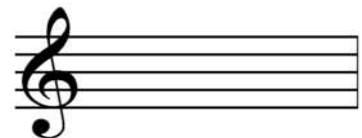
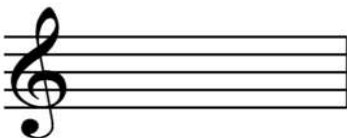


95. Write the correct note letter name under each note



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

G D A E

0 1 2 3 0

D E F# G A

A is located on the second space.
 G is located on the second line.
 F# is located on the first space.
 E is located on the first line.
 Open D is located below the staff.



97. More DNA

98. Crossing Over

99. Climbing to A

100. Merry Dance

A Tunes



101. Jingle Bells

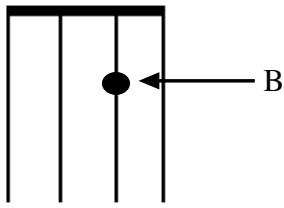
Musical notation for "Jingle Bells" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style characteristic of the original song. There are several accents (v) and dynamic markings (p) throughout the piece. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

102. Skipping Around

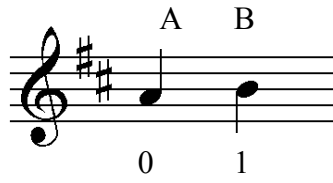
Musical notation for "Skipping Around" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of a single staff of music. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

103. Lightly Row

Musical notation for "Lightly Row" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style. There are several accents (v) and dynamic markings (p) throughout the piece. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



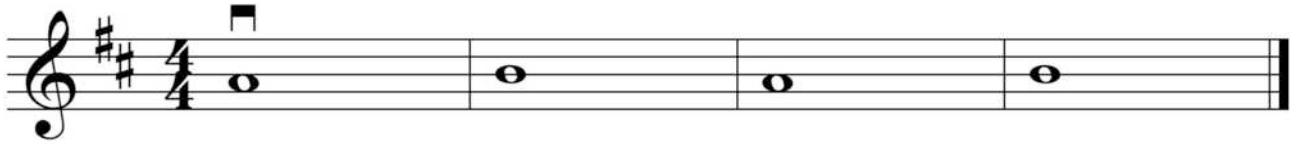
B on the A String



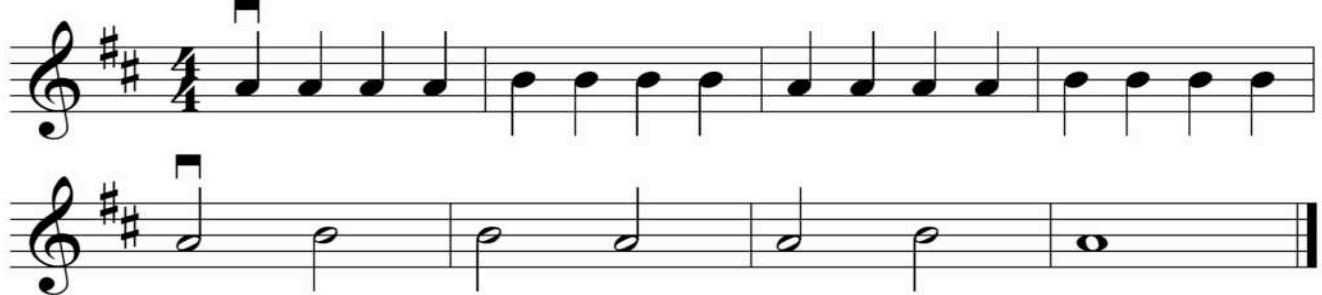
B is located on the third line.
Open A is located on the second space.



104. A to B






105. Apples and Bananas



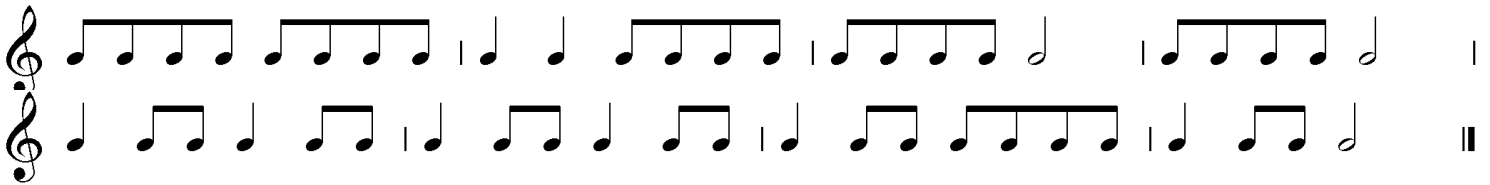
106. Old MacDonald



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

Ex:  

4. Count and Clap



107. Baa Baa Black Sheep



C# on the A String

B ← (third line)
 C# ← (third space)
 A (second space)
 B (third line)
 C# (third space)

0 1 2

C# is located on the third space.
 B is located on the third line.
 Open A is located on the second space.



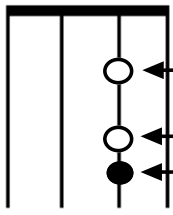
108. My A-B-C-'s

109. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries

110. Merry Go Round

111. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

112. Name That Tune _____



D on the A String



D is located on the fourth line.
C# is located on the third space.
B is located on the third line.
Open A is located on the second space.



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



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.

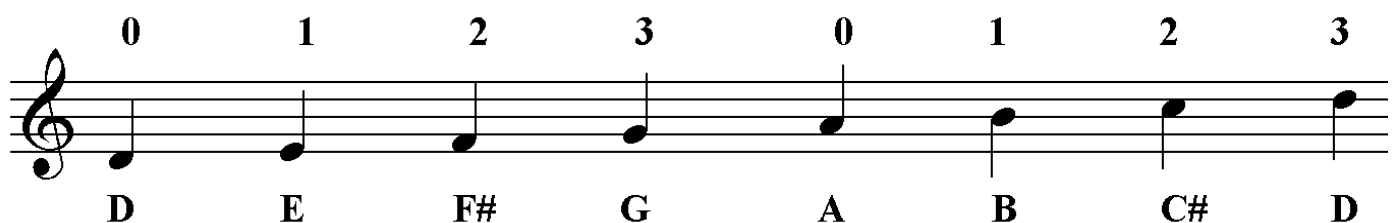
Staff: 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

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.

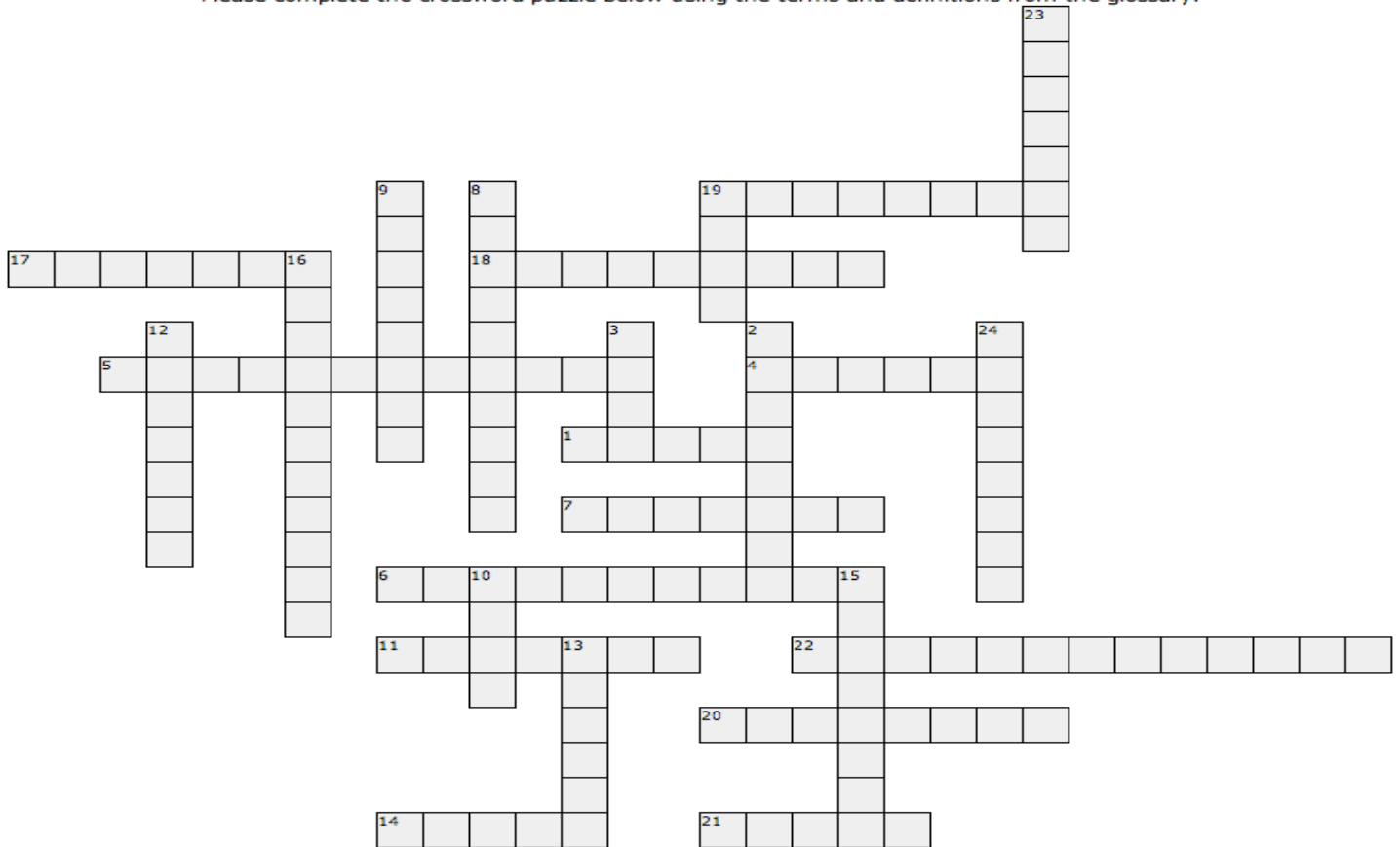
Up bow: moving bow toward frog; push.

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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

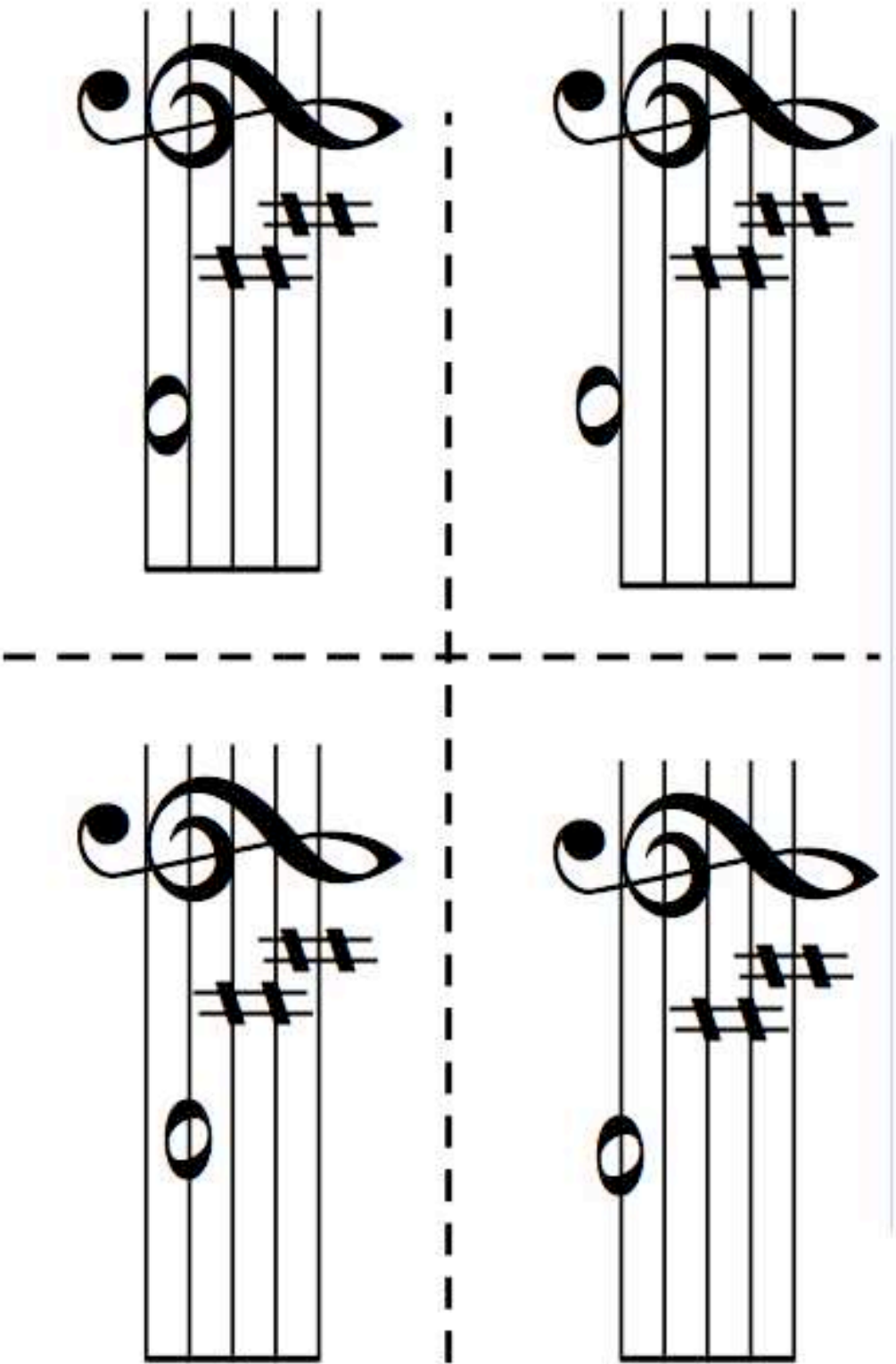


Across:

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)

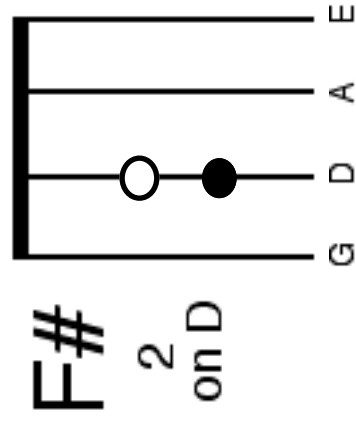
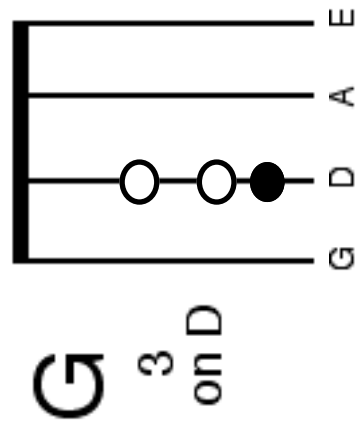
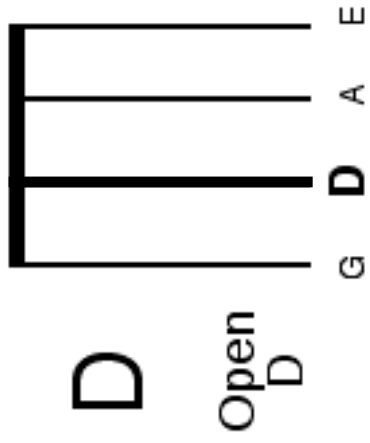
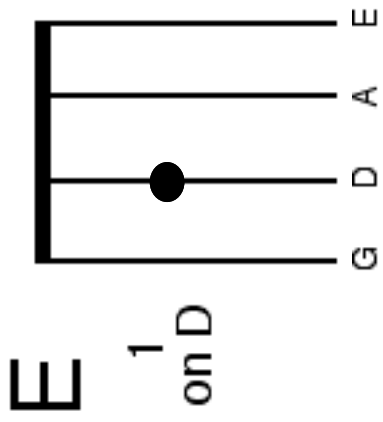
Down:

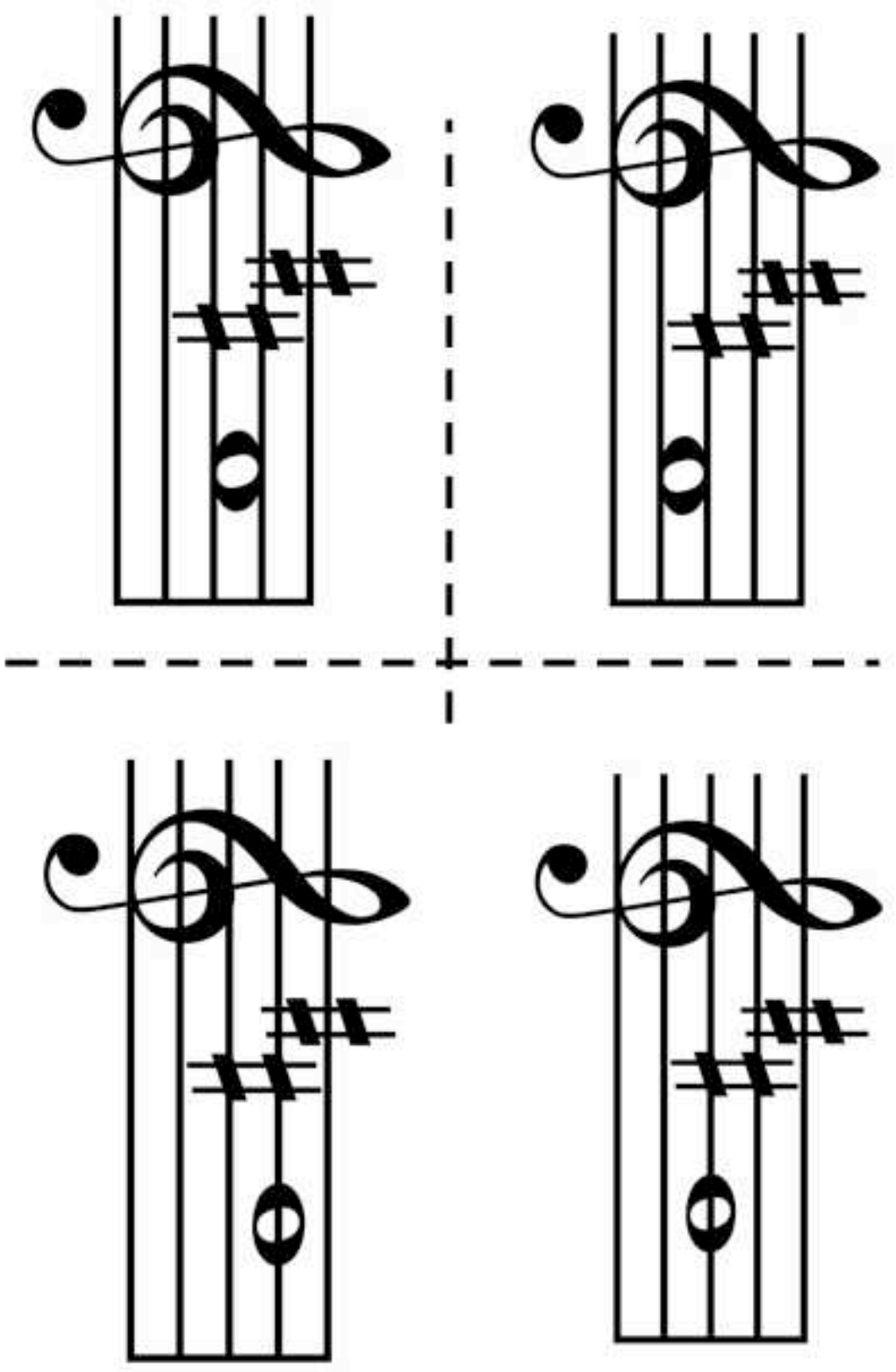
2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
3. the pulse of the music
8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard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

