

Online Resources Included

Book 1 Double Bass

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®]

for Strings



A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD

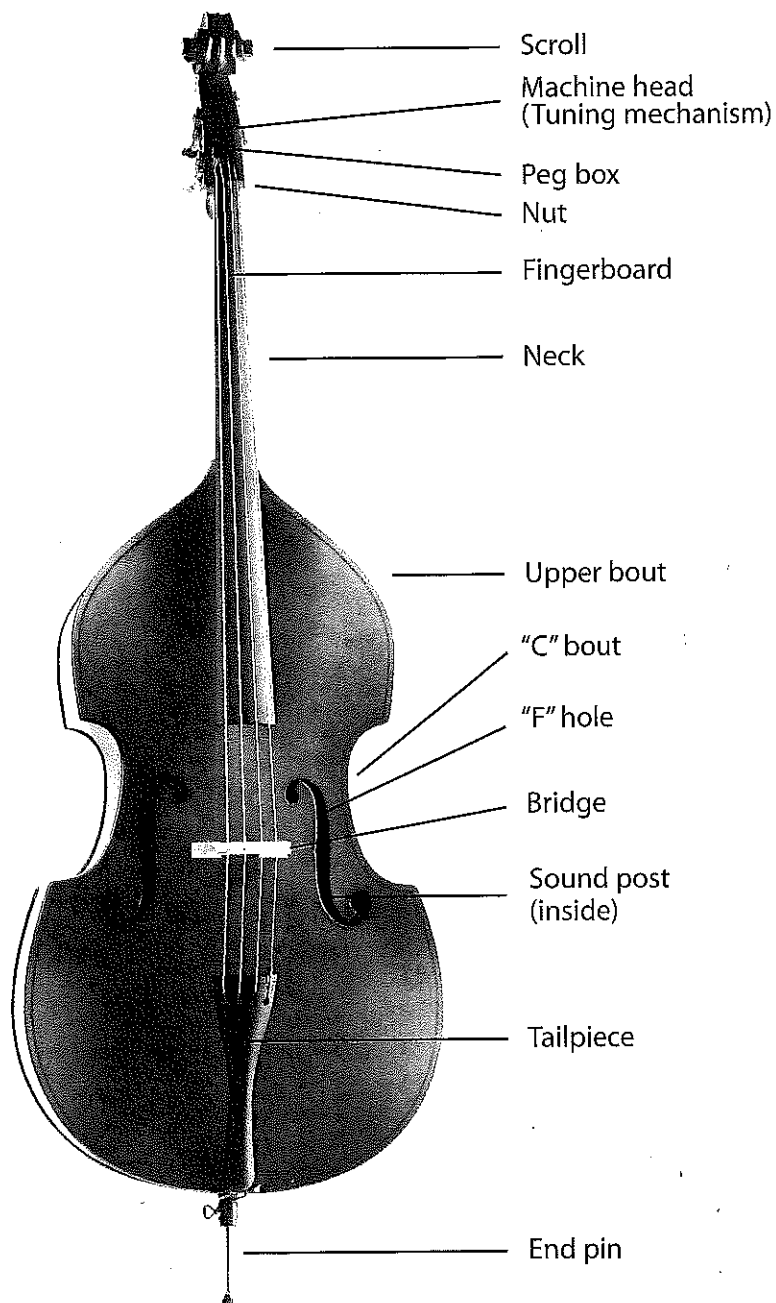
BY
MICHAEL ALLEN
ROBERT GILLESPIE
PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES

ARRANGEMENTS BY
JOHN HIGGINS

 **HAL•LEONARD[®]**
CORPORATION

Fully compatible with
Essential Elements 2000

THE DOUBLE BASS



Take Special Care

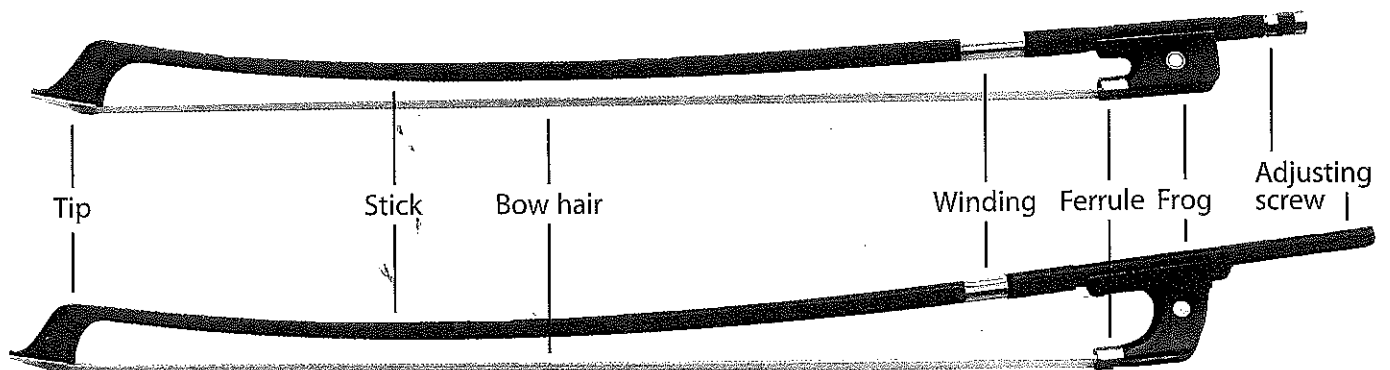
String instruments are delicate. Follow your teacher's guidelines in caring for your instrument, and it will last forever.

- Follow your teacher's instructions when removing the instrument from the case.
- Protect your instrument from heat, cold, and quick changes in temperature.
- Always wipe off the instrument with a soft dry cloth. Be sure to remove all fingerprints and rosin.

Accessories

- Rosin
- Soft cloth
- Stool (optional)

THE BOW



- Never touch the bow hair.

HOLDING YOUR INSTRUMENT

The best way to learn to play your instrument is to practice one skill at a time. Repeat each step until you are comfortable demonstrating it for your teacher and classmates.

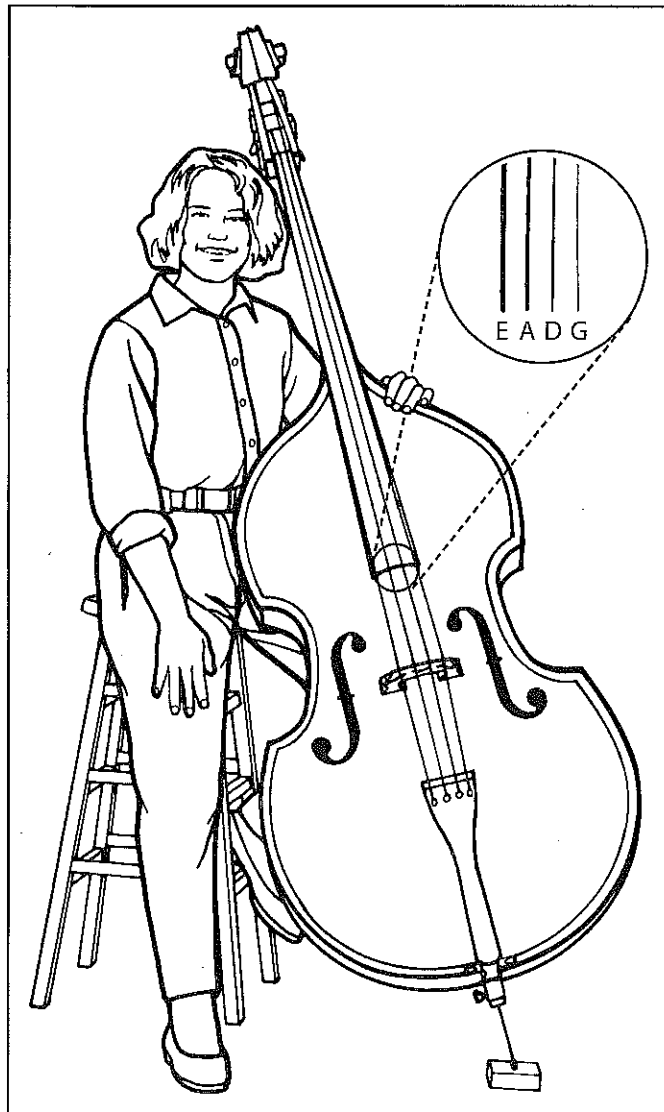
Holding The Double Bass (sitting)

Step 1 Remove the bow from the case and put it in a safe place. Open the case and remove the bass. Identify all parts of the bass.

Step 2 Adjust the length of the end pin so that the nut of the bass is near the top of your forehead when standing.

Step 3 Sit squarely on the front half of the stool with your right foot on the floor and your left foot on a rung of the stool. Place the end pin in front of your left foot about one arm's length away.

Step 4 Rotate the bass slightly to the right and lean the bass toward your body so that the upper bout rests against the left side of your stomach. Identify the letter names of each string: E (lowest pitch), A, D, G. Raise your right index finger over the strings and pluck them as directed by your teacher. Plucking the strings is called *pizzicato*, and is abbreviated *pizz*.



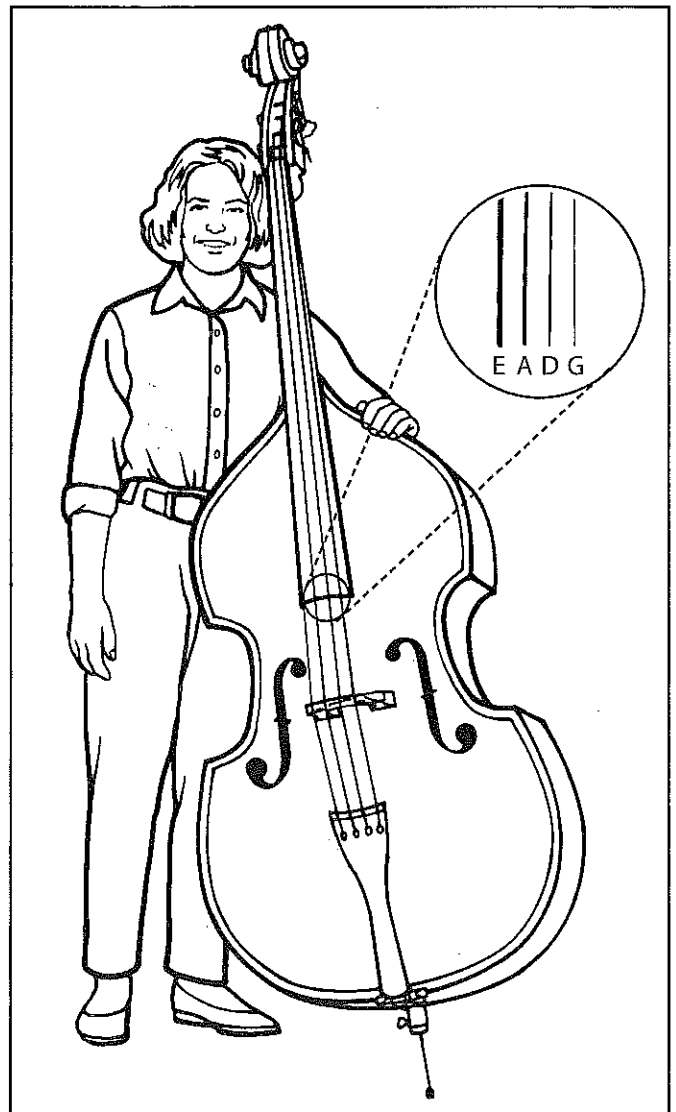
Holding The Double Bass (standing)

Step 1 Remove the bow from the case and put it in a safe place. Open the case and remove the bass. Identify all parts of the bass.

Step 2 Adjust the length of the end pin so that the nut of the bass is near the top of your forehead when standing.

Step 3 Place the end pin in front of your left foot about one arm's length away. Place your left foot slightly forward.

Step 4 Rotate the bass slightly to the right and lean the bass toward your body so that the upper bout rests against the left side of your stomach. Identify the letter names of each string: E (lowest pitch), A, D, G. Raise your right index finger over the strings and pluck them as directed by your teacher. Plucking the strings is called *pizzicato*, and is abbreviated *pizz*.



Beat = The Pulse of Music

The **beat** in music should be very steady, just like your pulse.

Quarter Note ♩ = 1 Beat of Sound

Notes tell us how high or low to play, and how long to play.

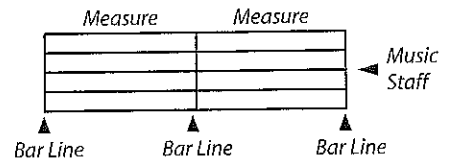
Quarter Rest { = 1 Beat of Silence

Rests tell us to count silent beats.

Music Staff The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

Bar Lines **Bar lines** divide the music staff into **measures**.

Measures The **measures** on this page have four beats each.



1. TUNING TRACK Wait quietly for your teacher to tune your instrument.

2. LET'S PLAY "OPEN D"

Pizzicato (pizz.) ↪ Pluck the strings

0 ↪ Open string

D

3. LET'S PLAY "OPEN A"

pizz.

0

A

Keep a steady beat.

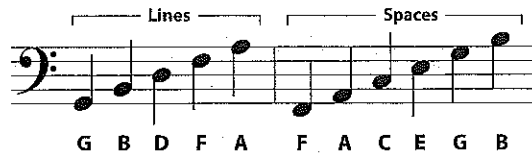
4. TWO'S A TEAM

pizz.

5. AT PIERROT'S DOOR The melody is on your CD.

pizz.

Bass Clef



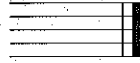
Clefs indicate a set of note names.

Time Signature (Meter)

4 4 beats per measure
4 ♩ or ♪ gets one beat

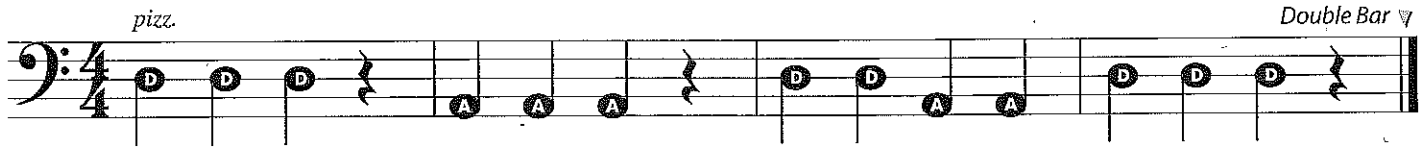
The **time signature** tells us how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note gets one beat.

Double Bar

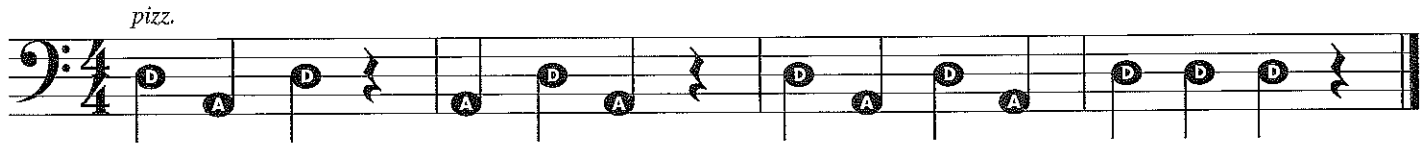


A **double bar** indicates the end of a piece of music.

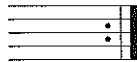
6. JUMPING JACKS *Identify the clef and time signature before playing.*



7. MIX 'EM UP



Repeat Sign



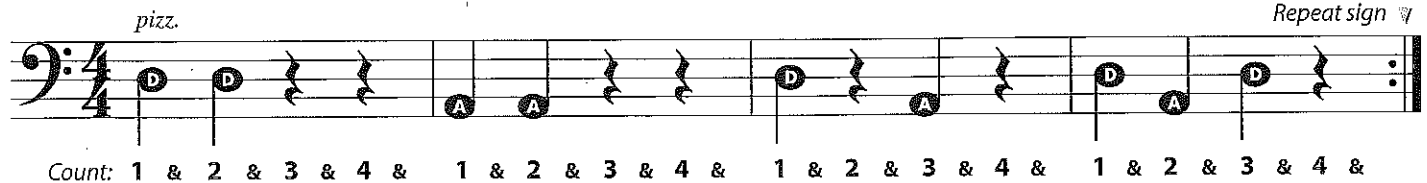
Go back to the beginning and play the music again.

Counting

Count	1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
Tap	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑

One beat = Tap toe down on the number and up on "&." Always count when playing or resting.

8. COUNT CAREFULLY *Keep a steady beat when playing or resting.*



9. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Write in the counting before you play.*

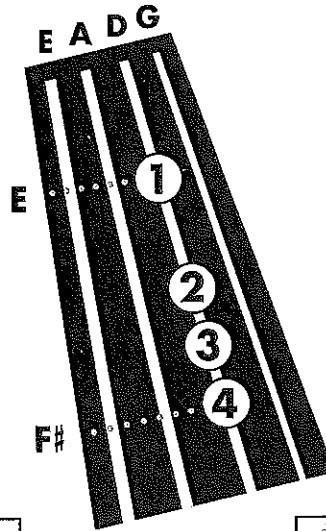
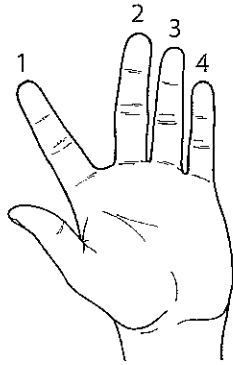


SHAPING THE LEFT HAND

D STRING NOTES

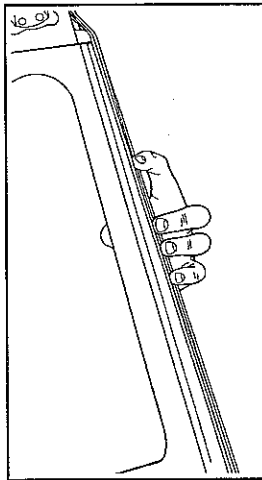
Step 1 Shape your left hand as shown.
Be certain your palm faces you.

0 = Open string
1 = 1st finger
2 = 2nd finger
3 = 3rd finger
4 = 4th finger

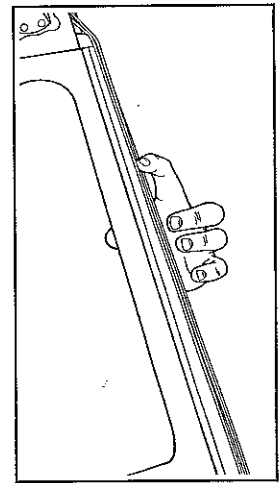


Step 2 Bring your left hand to the fingerboard. Place your fingers on the D string, keeping your hand shaped as shown. Be sure your thumb is behind the second finger and slightly bent.

F#
is played with 4 fingers on the D string.



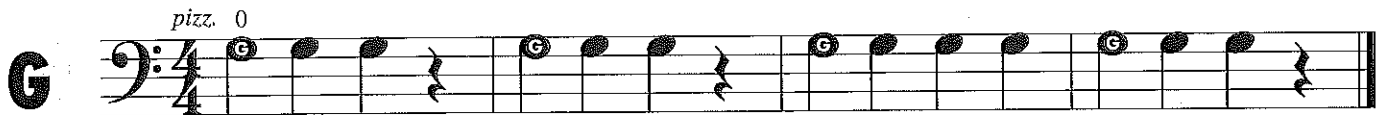
E
is played with 1 finger on the D string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

10. LET'S READ "G" Start memorizing the note names.



THEORY

Sharp #

A **sharp** raises the sound of notes and remains in effect for the entire measure. Notes without sharps are called **natural** notes.

11. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp)



△ Play all F#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

12. LIFT OFF



△ Keep fingers down when you see this bracket.

✓ Is your left hand shaped as shown in the diagrams above?

SHAPING THE RIGHT HAND

BOW BUILDER ONE

Pencil Hold

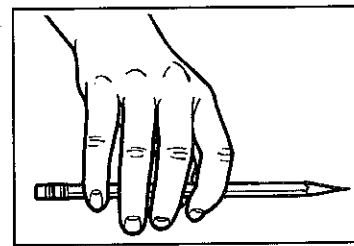
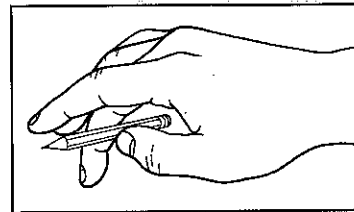
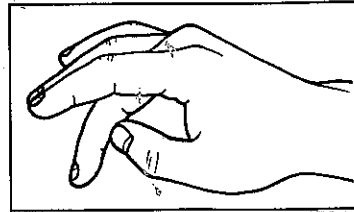
Step 1 Hold a pencil in your left hand about waist level.

Step 2 Place the tip of your right thumb between the first and second joints of your second finger.

Step 3 Place the pencil between your thumb and second finger, while keeping your thumb gently curved.

Step 4 The pencil should touch your first three fingers between the first and second joints, and touch the fourth finger at the first joint, as shown.

Step 5 Remove your left hand from the pencil. Keep your fingers relaxed. Practice shaping your hand on the pencil until it feels natural to you.



★ Practice BOW BUILDER ONE daily.

13. ON THE TRAIL *Say or sing the note names before you play.*

pizz.

14. LET'S READ "E"

pizz. 1

15. WALKING SONG

pizz. 0 4 1 4 1 4 0

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

16. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Draw the missing symbols where they belong before you play:*

B $\frac{4}{4}$ ||

pizz.

BOW BUILDER TWO

Pencil Hold Exercises (French Bow Only)

I'm Outta Here

Wave good-bye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

Thumb Flexers

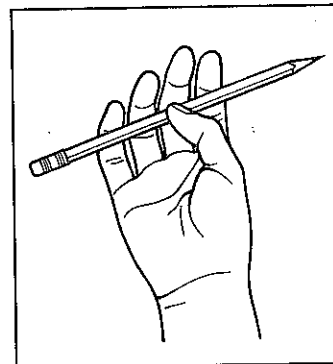
Flex your thumb in and out.

Finger Taps

Tap your first finger. Then tap your fourth finger.

Knuckle Turnovers

Turn your hand over and be sure your thumb knuckle is bent, as shown.



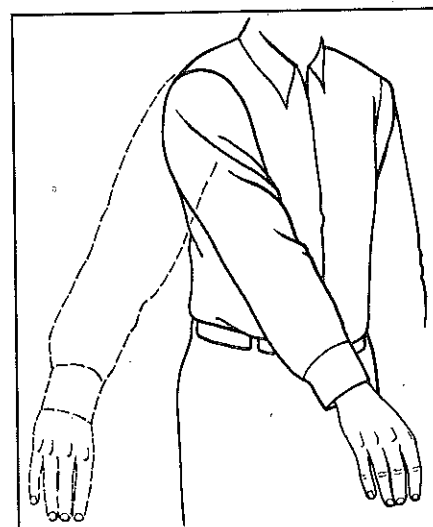
Knuckle Turnovers

BOW BUILDER THREE

Bowing Motions

The Pendulum (French and German Bow)

Let your arm hang down to your side. While keeping your elbow straight, swing your arm back and forth like a pendulum.



The Pendulum

17. HOP SCOTCH

pizz. 0 4 1 4

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

HISTORY

Folk songs have been an important part of cultures for centuries and have been passed on from generation to generation. Folk song melodies help define the sound of a culture or region. This folk song comes from the Slavic region of eastern Europe.

18. MORNING DANCE

pizz. 0 4 0 1

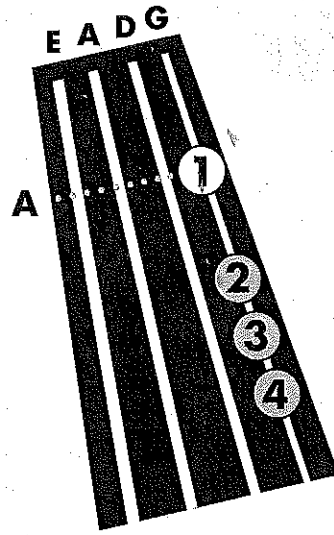
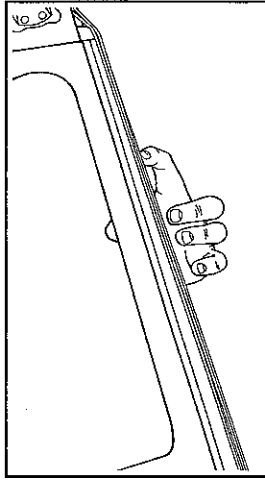
Slavic Folk Song

19. ROLLING ALONG

pizz.

Go to next line. 7

A
is played with
1 finger on
the G string.



20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Welsh Folk Song

pizz. 0 1 0 1 4

Musical notation for 'Good King Wenceslas' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notes are G, A, G, D, E, D, E, F# (with a sharp sign), G. The notation includes fingerings (0, 1, 0, 1, 4) and a repeat sign at the end.

21. SEMINOLE CHANT

pizz. 0 1 4 0

Musical notation for 'Seminole Chant' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notes are G, F, G, F, G, F# (with a sharp sign), E, D, E. The notation includes fingerings (0, 1, 4, 0) and a repeat sign at the end.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

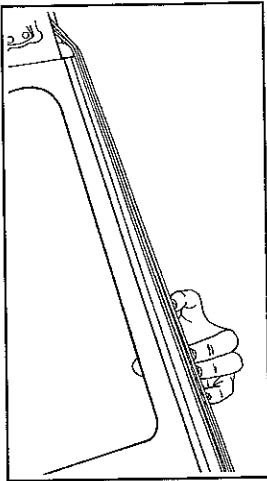
22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - LIGHTLY ROW

pizz. 1 4 0 1

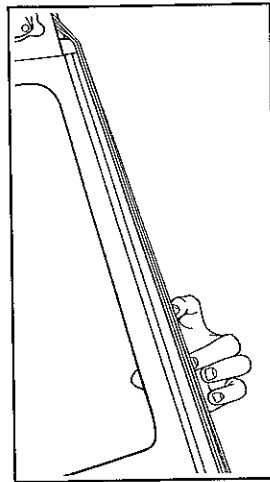
Musical notation for 'Essential Elements Quiz - Lightly Row' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notes are A, F# (with a sharp sign), G, E, D, E, F# (with a sharp sign), G, A. The notation includes fingerings (1, 4, 0, 1) and a repeat sign at the end.

G STRING NOTES

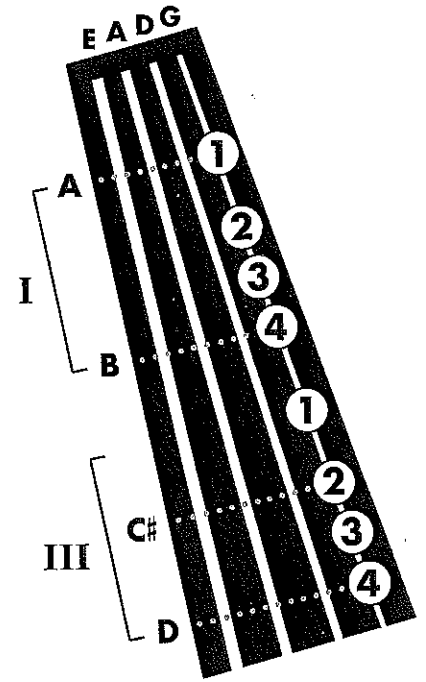
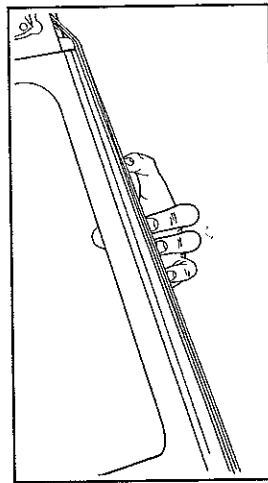
D is played with 4 fingers on the G string in third position (III).



C# is played with 2 fingers on the G string in third position (III).



B is played with 4 fingers on the G string in first position (I).

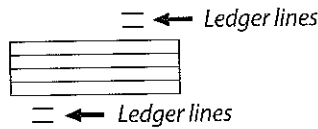


Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music staff higher or lower.

23. LET'S READ "D"

pizz. 4

D III

24. LET'S READ "C#" (C-sharp)

pizz. 2

C# III

▲ Play all C#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

25. TAKE OFF

pizz. 4 2

III

26. CARIBBEAN ISLAND

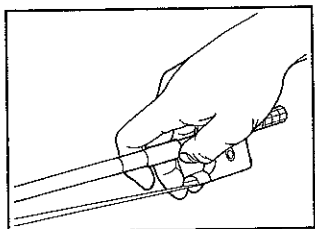
pizz. 4 2 0

III

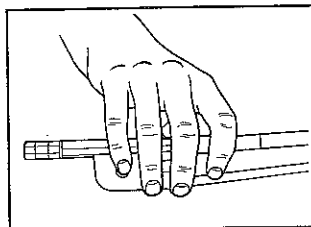
BOW BUILDER FOUR

On The Bow (French)

- Step 1** Identify all parts of the bow (see page 2). Hold the bow in your left hand near the tip with the frog pointing to the right.
- Step 2** Place the bow between your right thumb and second finger. The tip of your thumb will contact the stick next to the frog, and your second finger will extend to the ferrule.
- Step 3** Shape the remaining fingers on the bow stick as shown.
- Step 4** Turn your right hand over, and be sure your thumb is curved.
- Step 5** Hold the bow and repeat the exercises on page 8.



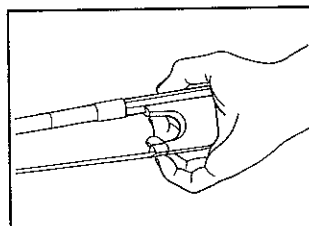
French Bow



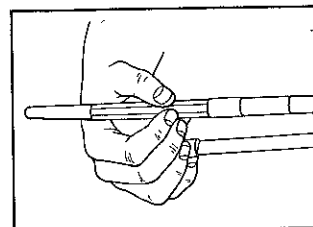
French Bow

On The Bow (German)

- Step 1** Identify all parts of the bow (see page 2). Hold the bow in your left hand near the tip with the frog pointing to the right.
- Step 2** Place the frog in your right hand at the base joints of your fingers.
- Step 3** Put your thumb on top of the bow while the tips of the first and second fingers touch the side of the stick and frog.
- Step 4** Hook your fourth finger underneath the frog touching the ferrule. Allow the third finger to curve and relax.



German Bow



German Bow



Alert Do not place your bow on the instrument until instructed to do so by your teacher.

33. SONG FOR CHRISTINE

pizz. 4 2 -4 1 0 4 0 1

III I

34. NATALIE'S ROSE Remember to count.

pizz. 0 1 0 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 1 4 0 1

III

35. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY How many words can you create by drawing notes on the staff below?



Example E G G

Folk songs often tell stories. This **Israeli folk song** describes a game played with a dreidel, a small table-top spinning toy that has been enjoyed by families for centuries. The game is especially popular in December around the time of Hanukkah.

36. DREIDEL

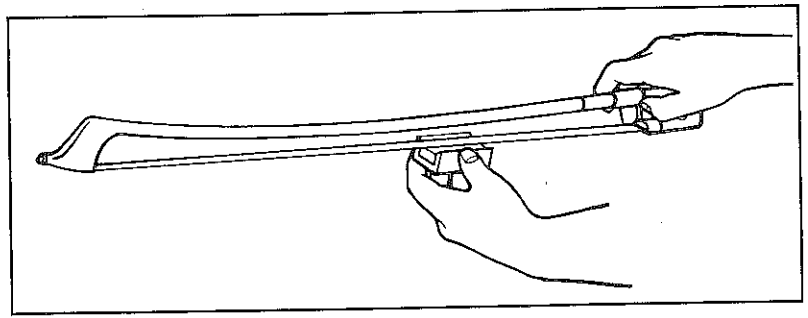
Israeli Folk Song

BOW BUILDER FIVE

Shadow Bowing

Shadow Bowing is bowing without the instrument.

- Step 1** Tighten the bow hair as instructed by your teacher.
- Step 2** Place the rosin in your left hand. Hold the bow in your right hand.
- Step 3** Shadow bow by slowly moving the bow back and forth on the rosin. Be sure to move the bow, not the rosin.



- Down Bow** □ Move the bow away from your body (to the right).
- Up Bow** ∇ Move the bow toward your body (to the left).

37. ROSIN RAP #1 *Bow these exercises on the rosin.*

38. ROSIN RAP #2

39. ROSIN RAP #3

✓ Is your bow hand shaped as shown in the diagram above?

Review these notes. Write the letter names in the spaces below.

40. CAROLINA BREEZE

pizz. 0 4 1 0 0 4 1 4 0

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

41. JINGLE BELLS

J. S. Pierpont

pizz. 4

42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

American Folk Song

pizz. 0 0 1 0 4 1 0

Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who first performed in concert at age 6. He lived during the time of the American Revolution (1775–1783). Mozart’s music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote hundreds of compositions, including a piano piece based on this familiar song.

43. A MOZART MELODY

Adapted by W. A. Mozart

Key Signature D MAJOR



A **key signature** tells us what notes to play with sharps and flats throughout the entire piece. Play all F's as F# (F-sharp) and all C's as C# (C-sharp) when you see this key signature, which is called "D Major."

44. MATTHEW'S MARCH

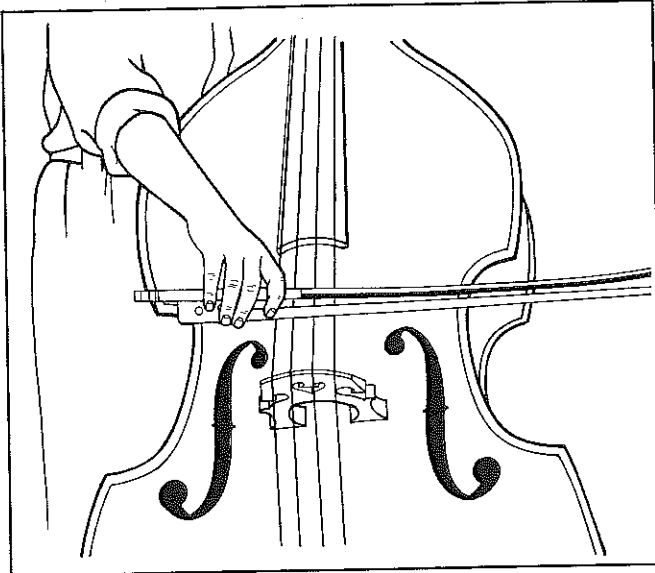
Play F#s and C#s when you see this key signature.

45. CHRISTOPHER'S TUNE

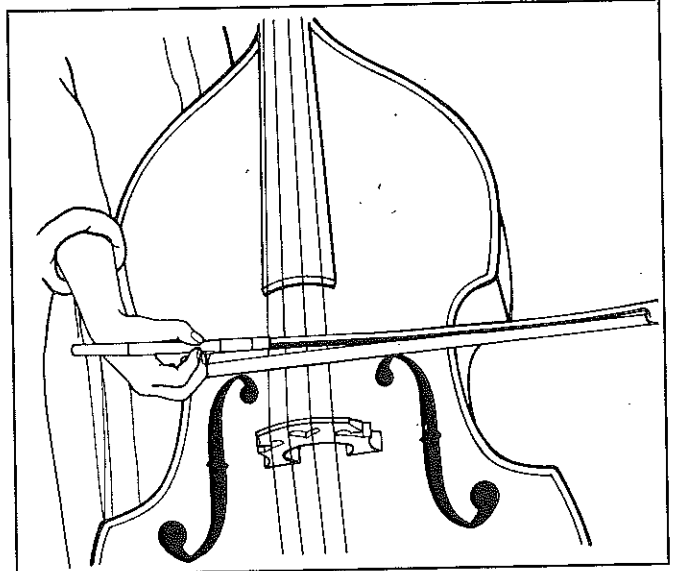
46. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Play the notes below. Then compose your own music for the last two measures using the notes you have learned with this rhythm:

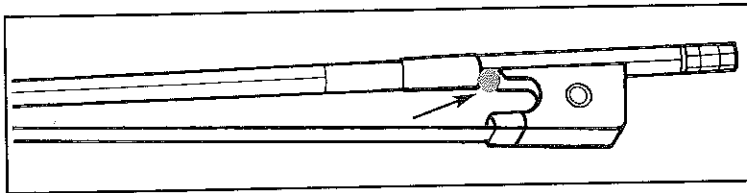
Let's Bow!



French Bow Hold



German Bow Hold



Thumb Placement (French)

Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully. Your tone should be smooth and even.

47. BOW ON THE D STRING

▽ Play with the bow on the string.

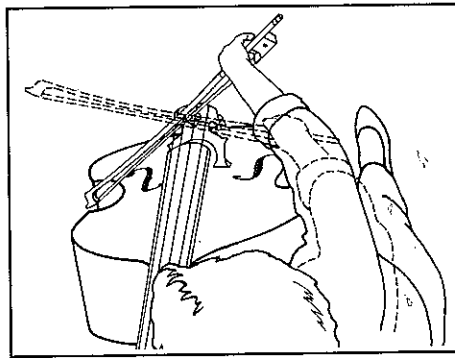
arco

48. BOW ON THE A STRING

String Levels

Your arm moves when bowing on different strings. Memorize these guidelines:

- Move your arm **forward** and **up** to play **higher**-pitched strings.
- Move your arm **back** and **down** to play **lower**-pitched strings.



Raise arm = higher string
Lower arm = lower string

49. RAISE AND LOWER

49. RAISE AND LOWER

Raise your arm. *Lower your arm.*

50. TEETER TOTTER

50. TEETER TOTTER

51. MIRROR IMAGE

51. MIRROR IMAGE

Bow Lift ∩ Lift the bow and return to its starting point.

52. A STRAND OF D 'N' A

52. A STRAND OF D 'N' A

Bow Lift

53. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – OLYMPIC CHALLENGE

53. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – OLYMPIC CHALLENGE

BOW BUILDER SEVEN

Combining Both Hands

Using notes from the D major scale, echo what your teacher plays.

Example A:

Example A:

Teacher Student Teacher Student Teacher Student

Example B:

Example B:

Teacher Student Teacher Student Teacher Student

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Congratulations! You are now ready to practice like an advanced player by combining left and right hand skills while reading music. When learning a new line of music, follow these steps for success:

- Step 1** Tap your toe and say or sing the letter names.
- Step 2** Play *pizz.* and say or sing the letter names.
- Step 3** Shadow bow and say or sing the letter names.
- Step 4** Bow and play as written.

54. BOWING "G"

55. BACK AND FORTH

56. DOWN AND UP

57. TRIBAL LAMENT

58. BOWING "D"

59. LITTLE STEPS

60. ELEVATOR DOWN

61. ELEVATOR UP

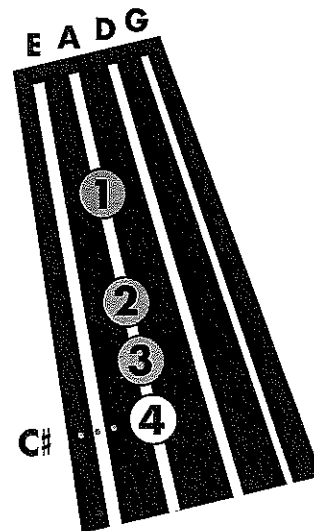
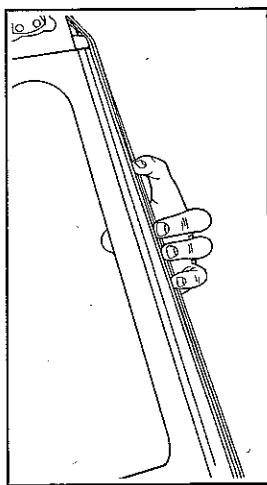
62. DOWN THE D MAJOR SCALE

63. SCALE SIMULATOR *Remember to count.*

64. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THE D MAJOR SCALE

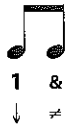
C#

is played with 4 fingers on the A string.

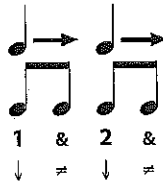


65. LET'S READ "C#"

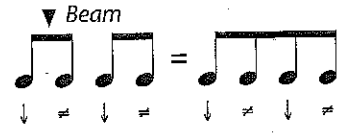
Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = 1/2 Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat



Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



Tap your toe down on the number and up on the "&".

66. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

67. PEPPERONI PIZZA

68. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

69. D MAJOR SCALE UP

Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.

Allegro – Fast tempo **Moderato** – Medium tempo **Andante** – Slower, walking tempo

70. HOT CROSS BUNS

Moderato

71. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

Andante

French Folk Song

72. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

73. BUCKEYE SALUTE

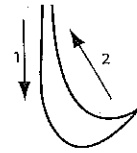
Moderato

2/4 Time Signature

= 2 beats per measure
 = Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



THEORY

74. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 &

75. TWO BY TWO

1st & 2nd Endings

1.	2.

Play the 1st ending the 1st time through. Then, repeat the same section of music, skip the 1st ending, and play the 2nd ending.

THEORY

76. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - FOR PETE'S SAKE

Moderato

III I

1. 2.

△ 1st time △ 2nd time

Half Note

= 2 Beats
1 & 2 &

Half Rest

= 2 Silent Beats
1 & 2 &

77. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

78. AT PIERROT'S DOOR

Moderato

French Folk Song

Slow Bow

79. THE HALF COUNTS

III I

80. GRANDPARENT'S DAY

Andante

American Folk Song

Repeat Signs

Repeat the section of music enclosed by the **repeat signs**.
(If 1st and 2nd endings are used, they are played as usual—
but go back only to the first repeat sign, not to the beginning.)

81. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

Moderato

American Folk Song

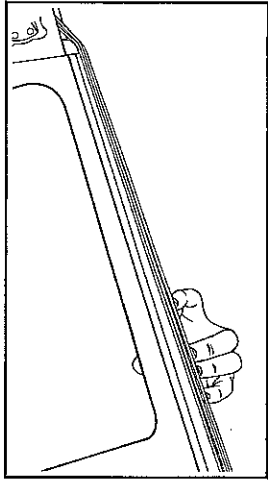
82. TEXAS TWO-STRING

Pizz. this exercise with your left hand 4th finger.

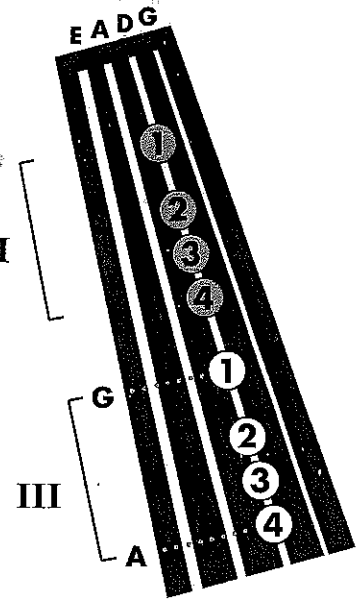
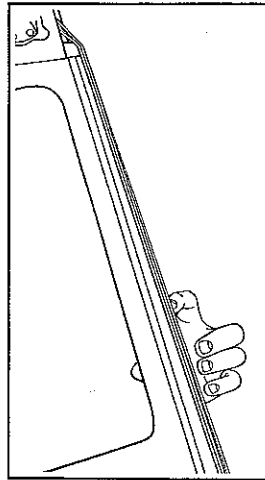
4+ = 4th finger pizz.

(etc.)

A is played with 4 fingers on the D string in third position (III).



G is played with 1 finger on the D string in third position (III).



83. FOUR BY FOUR

84. 4TH FINGER MARATHON

85. HIGH FLYING

German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) was one of the world's greatest composers. He was completely deaf by 1802. Although he could not hear music like we do, he could "hear" it in his mind. The theme of his final *Symphony No. 9* is called "Ode To Joy," and was written to the text of a poem by Friedrich von Schiller. "Ode To Joy" was featured in concerts celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990.

HISTORY

86. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ODE TO JOY

Moderato

Ludwig van Beethoven

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

★ Good performers are on time with their instruments and music ready, dressed appropriately, and know their music well.

87. SCALE WARM-UP

88. FRÈRE JACQUES - Round (When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

Moderato French Folk Song

THEORY

Chord, Harmony

Two or more pitches sounding at the same time form a **chord** or **harmony**. Throughout this book, **A** = Melody and **B** = Harmony.

89. BILE 'EM CABBAGE DOWN - Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro American Fiddle Tune

5 ← Measure Number

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

90. ENGLISH ROUND

Andante

91. LIGHTLY ROW - Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

French composer **Jacques Offenbach** (1819–1880) was the originator of the **opерetta** and played the cello. An **opерetta** is a form of entertainment that combines several of the fine arts together: vocal and instrumental music, drama, dance, and visual arts. One of his most famous pieces is the “Can-Can” dance from *Orpheus And The Underworld*. This popular work was written in 1858, just three years before the start of the American Civil War (1861–1865).

HISTORY

92. CAN-CAN - Orchestra Arrangement

Jacques Offenbach
Arr. John Higgins

Allegro

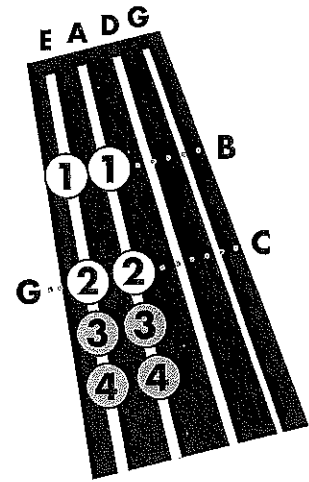
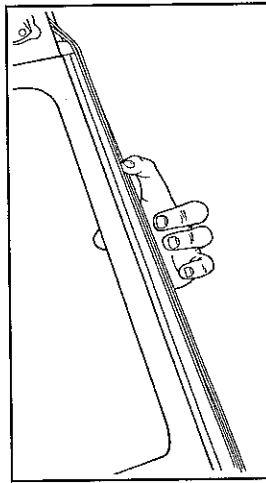
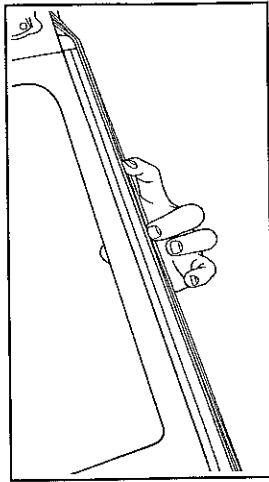
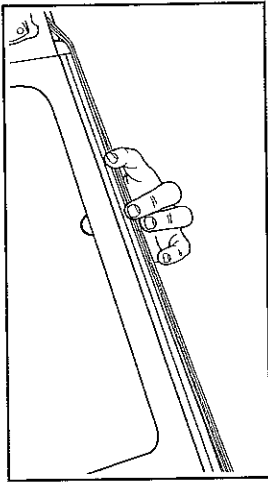
What were the strong points of your performance?

E AND A STRING NOTES

G is played with 2 fingers on the E string.

C is played with 2 fingers on the A string.

B is played with 1 finger on the A string.

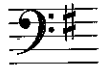


Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

Key Signature G MAJOR



Play all F's as F# (F-sharp) and all C's as C# (C-natural).

93. LET'S READ "G"



△ Play F#'s and C#'s in this key signature.

94. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)



95. LET'S READ "B"



96. LET'S READ "A"



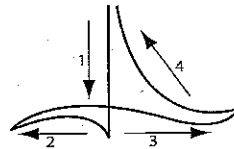
97. WALKING AROUND Name the notes before you play.

98. G MAJOR SCALE Write the note names before you play.

99. FOURTH FINGER D (for violins and violas)

Time Signature C = Common Time
(Meter) Same as $\frac{4}{4}$

Conducting



Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

THEORY

100. LOW DOWN

101. BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP

Moderato

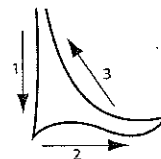
102. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THIS OLD MAN

Moderato

American Folk Song

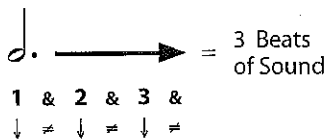
Time Signature (Meter) $\frac{3}{4}$ = 3 beats per measure
 $\frac{4}{4}$ = ♩ or ζ gets one beat

Conducting



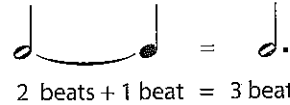
Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.

Dotted Half Note



♩. ◀ Dot

A dot adds half the value of the note.



103. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

104. COUNTING THREES

105. D MAJOR SCALE IN THREES

New Position - II¹/₂ (Second and a half position - first finger on B.)

106. FRENCH FOLK SONG

Moderato

French Folk Song

107. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - SAILOR'S SONG

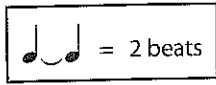
Allegro

English Sea Song

Tie



A **tie** is a curved line that connects notes of the **same** pitch. Play a single note for the combined counts of the tied notes.



THEORY

108. FIT TO BE TIED



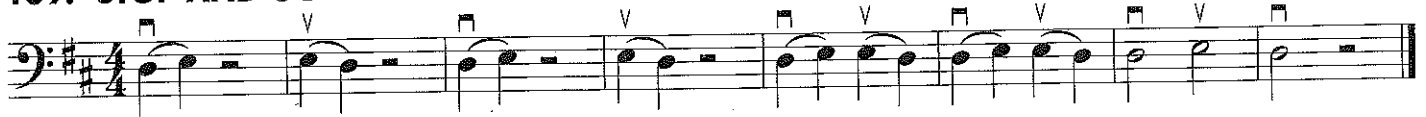
Slur



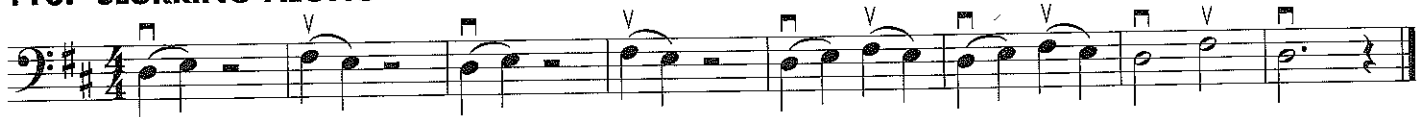
A **slur** is a curved line that connects two or more **different** pitches. Play slurred notes together in the same bow stroke.

THEORY

109. STOP AND GO



110. SLURRING ALONG



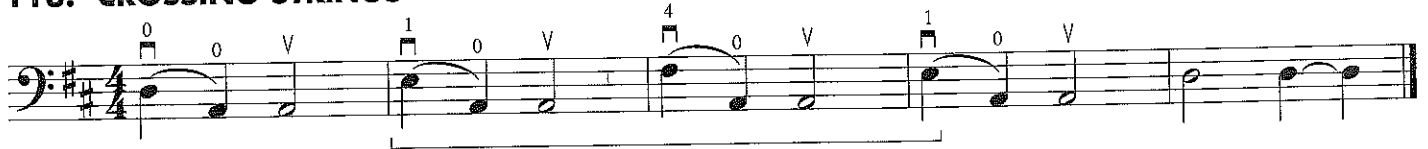
111. SMOOTH SAILING



112. D MAJOR SLURS



113. CROSSING STRINGS



114. GLIDING BOWS



115. UPSIDE DOWN



Upbeat

A note (or notes) that appears before the first full measure is called an **upbeat** (or **pickup**). The remaining beats are found in the last measure.

116. SONG FOR MARIA

Andante

Latin American music combines the folk music from South and Central America, the Caribbean Islands, African, Spanish, and Portuguese cultures. Melodies often feature a lively accompaniment by drums, maracas, and claves. Latin American styles have become part of jazz, classical, and rock music.

D.C. al Fine

Play until you see the **D.C. al Fine**. Then go back to the beginning and play until you see **Fine** (*fee'- nay*). **D.C.** is the abbreviation for **Da Capo**, the Italian term for "return to the beginning." **Fine** is the Italian word for "the finish."

117. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

118. FIROLIRALERA - Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

Mexican Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

SKILL BUILDERS - G Major

119.

120.

121.

122.

123.

124.

Far Eastern music comes from Malaysia, Indonesia, China and other areas. Historians believe the first orchestras, known as **gamelans**, existed in this region as early as the 1st century B.C. Today's gamelans include rebabs (spiked fiddles), gongs, xylophones, and a wide variety of percussion instruments.

HISTORY

125. JINGLI NONA

Allegro

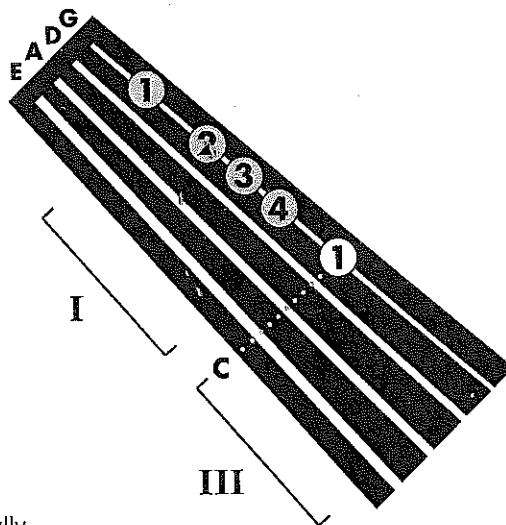
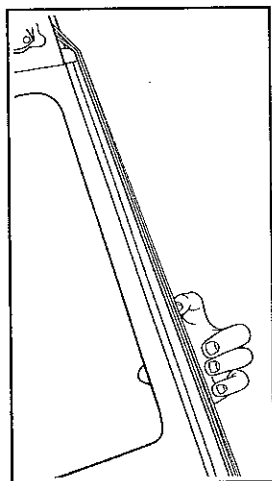
Far Eastern Folk Song

Where is beat 4? ▲

C NATURAL IN THIRD POSITION

C

is played with 1 finger on the G string in third position (III).



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

130. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)

C

131. HALF STEP AND WHOLE STEP REVIEW

Chromatics

Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats, and naturals. A chromatic pattern is two or more notes in a sequence of half steps.

THEORY

132. CHROMATIC MOVES

133. THE STETSON SPECIAL

134. BLUEBIRD'S SONG

Allegro

Texas Folk Song

Key Signature C MAJOR



All notes are naturals.

New Position - II

(Second finger on B, fourth finger on C.)

135. C MAJOR SCALE - Round

Duet

A composition with two different parts, played together.

136. SPLIT DECISION - Duet

137. OAK HOLLOW

Moderato

138. A-TISKET, A-TASKET

Allegro

In the second half of the 1800s many composers tried to express the spirit of their own country by writing music with a distinct national flavor. Listen to the music of Russian composers such as Borodin, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov. They often used folk songs and dance rhythms to convey their nationalism. Describe the sounds you hear.

139. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - RUSSIAN FOLK TUNE

Andante

Russian Folk Song



Alert: This page mixes finger patterns. (For violins, violas, and cellos.)

140. BINGO

Allegro

18th Century English Game Song

I II

Where is beat 2? Δ

English composer **Thomas Tallis** (1505–1585) served as royal court composer during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth I. Composers and artists during this era wanted to recreate the artistic and scientific glories of ancient Greece and Rome. The great artist Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel during Tallis' lifetime. **Rounds** and **canons** were popular forms of music during the early 16th century. Divide into groups, and play or sing the *Tallis Canon* as a 4-part round.

HISTORY

141. TALLIS CANON - Round

Moderato

Thomas Tallis

I II I III

Theme and Variations

Theme and Variations is a musical form where a theme, or melody, is followed by different versions of the same theme.

THEORY

142. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR SONG

Moderato

III I III I III

Variation 1

I III I

III I III I

Variation 2 – make up your own variation

143. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY - THE BIRTHDAY SONG

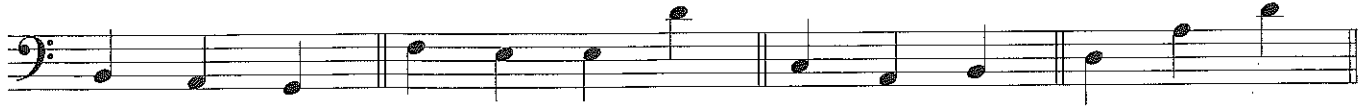
Moderato

III I II I

Now play the line again and create your own rhythm.

Special Double Bass Exercise

Write the note names below. Then, write stories using as many note names as possible. Share your work with orchestra friends.



Note
Names: — — — — — — — — — —



Team Work

Great musicians give encouragement to their fellow performers. Viola and cello players will now learn new challenging notes. The success of your orchestra depends on everyone's talent and patience. Play your best as these sections advance their musical technique.

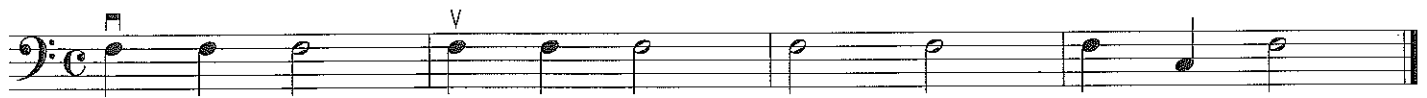
Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

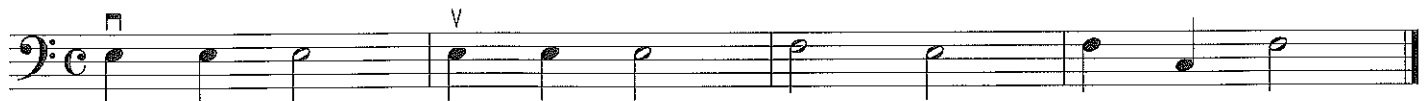
144. LET'S READ "C" - Review



145. LET'S READ "F" - Review



146. LET'S READ "E" - Review



147. LET'S READ "D" - Review




148. SIDE BY SIDE *Name the notes before you play.*




149. C MAJOR SCALE



Whole Note

 = 4 Beats
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &


Whole Rest

 = A Whole Measure of Silent Beats
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest

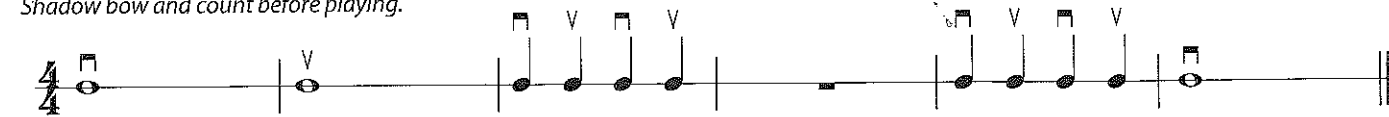

hangs from a staff line.

Half Rest



sits on a staff line.

150. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.


Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

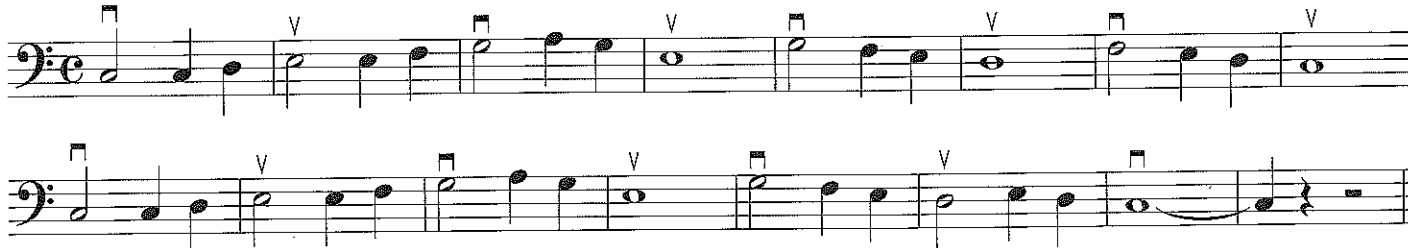
151. SLOW BOWS


Slow Bow → Slow Bow → Slow Bow →

152. LONG, LONG AGO

Moderato

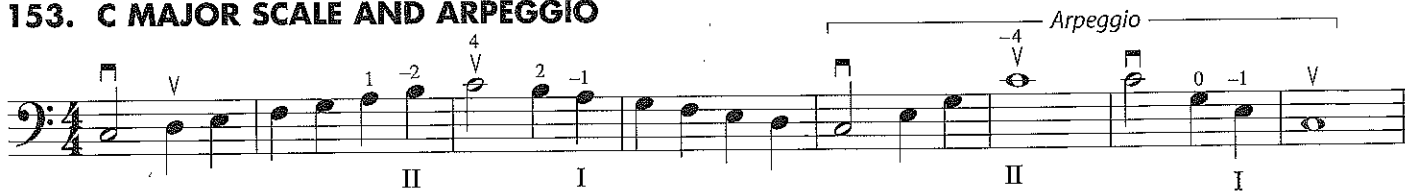
T. H. Baily



Arpeggio

An **arpeggio** is a chord whose pitches are played one at a time. Your first arpeggio uses the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 8th steps from the C major scale.

153. C MAJOR SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

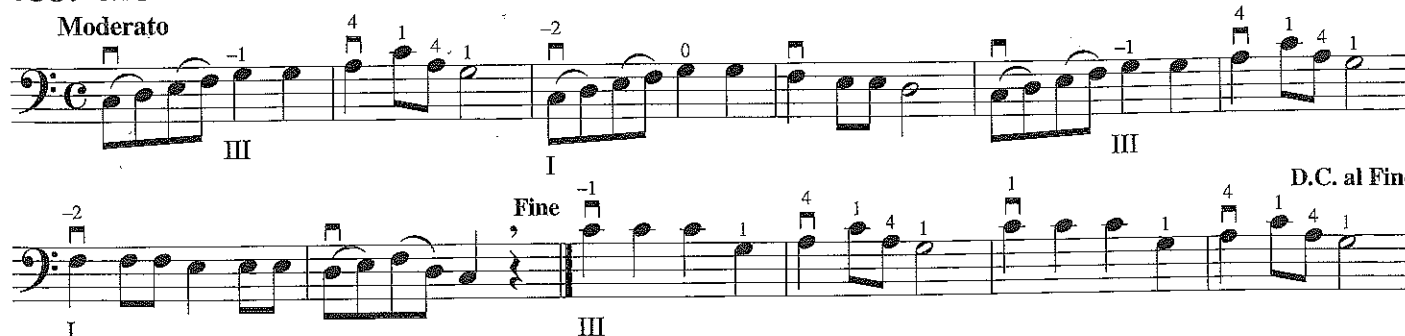

Arpeggio

154. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

Violin Viola Cello Bass Vln. Vla. Vcl. Bs. All

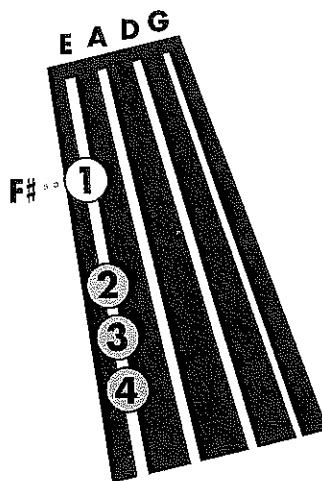
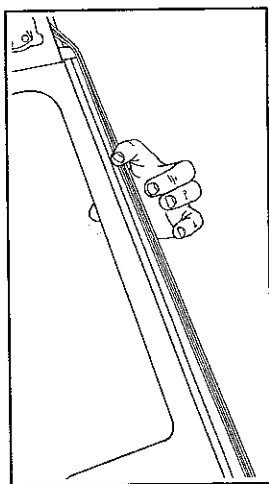

155. MONDAY'S MELODY

Traditional Folk Song

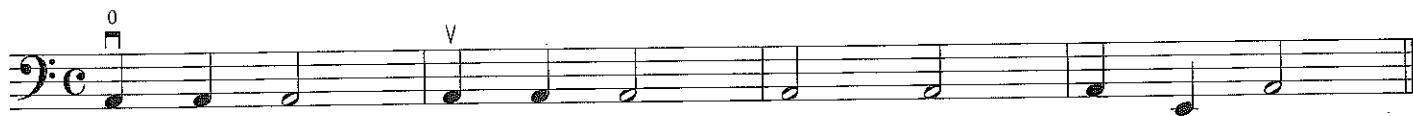
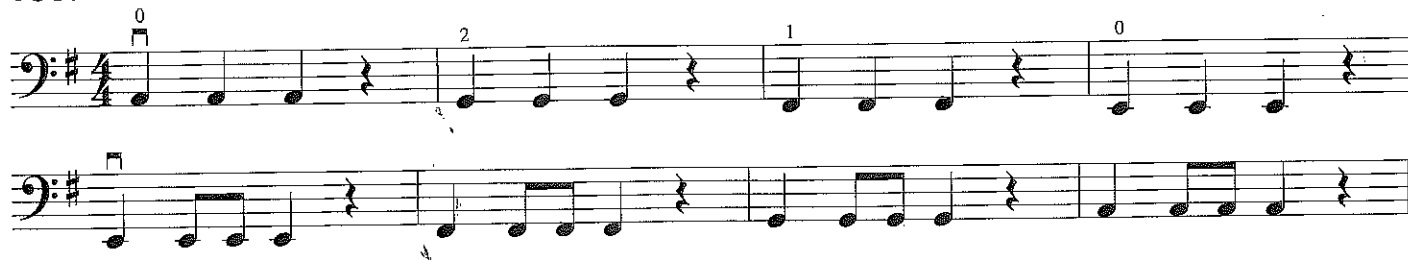
Moderato

Fine D.C. al Fine

F#

is played with
1 finger on
the E string.

**Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

156. LET'S READ "E"**157. LET'S READ "A" - Review****158. LET'S READ "G" - Review****159. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp)****160. MOVING ALONG** *Name the notes before you play.***161. G MAJOR SCALE**

162. SHEPHERD'S HEY

Moderato

English Folk Song



163. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN

Allegro

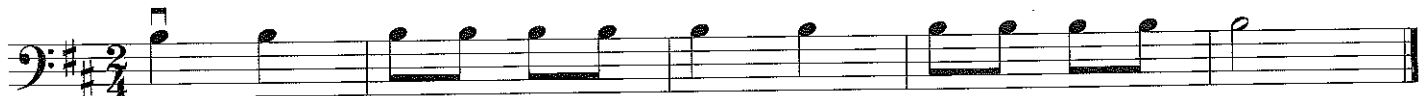
American Folk Song



Listening Skills

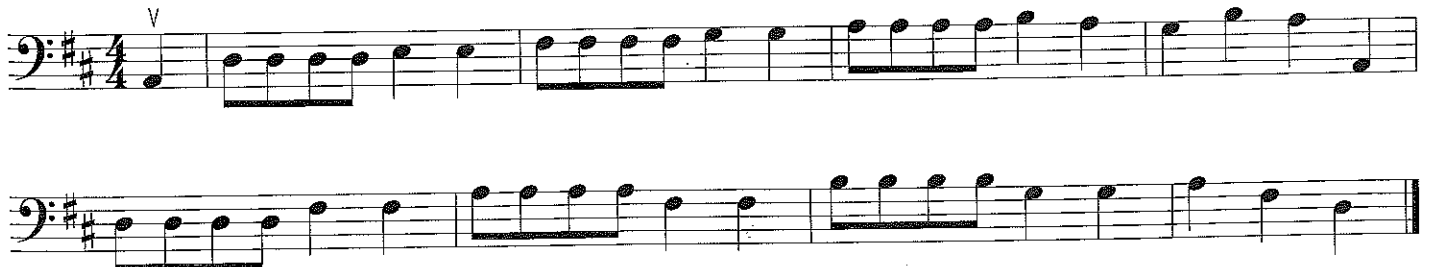
Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

164. LET'S READ "B" - Review



165. ICE SKATING

Moderato



166. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ACADEMIC FESTIVAL OVERTURE THEME

Moderato

Johannes Brahms



Staccato

Staccato notes are marked with a dot above or below the note. A staccato note is played with a stopped bow stroke. Listen for a space between staccato notes.

167. PLAY STACCATO
168. ARKANSAS TRAVELER

Allegro

Southern American Folk Song

**SKILL BUILDERS - G Major**

169.

170.

171.

172.

173.

Dynamics

Dynamics tell us what volume to play or sing.

f (*forte*)

Play loudly. Add more weight to the bow.

p (*piano*)

Play softly. Remove weight from the bow.

181. FORTE AND PIANO
182. SURPRISE SYMPHONY THEME

Andante

Franz Josef Haydn

**SKILL BUILDERS – Scales and Arpeggios**

Add your own dynamics to any of the lines below.

183. D MAJOR
184. G MAJOR
185. G MAJOR (Upper Octave – violin)
186. C MAJOR
187. C MAJOR (Lower Octave – viola and cello)

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

188. CRIPPLE CREEK - Orchestra Arrangement (A = Melody and B = Harmony)

Allegro

American Folk Song
Arr. Michael Allen

Musical score for 'Cripple Creek' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the first four measures. The upper staff (A) contains the melody with fingerings: -4, -1, V, -4, -1, V. The lower staff (B) contains the harmony with fingerings: V, V, V, V, V. Dynamics include *f* and *f* III. The second system shows measures 5-8 with similar notation.

Africa is a large continent made up of many nations, and African folk music is as diverse as its many cultures. This folk song is from Kenya. The words describe warriors as they prepare for battle. Listen to examples of African folk music and describe the sound.

HISTORY

189. TEKELE LOMERIA - Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

Kenyan Warrior Song
Arr. John Higgins

Musical score for 'Tekele Lomeria' in common time, key of C major. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the first four measures. The upper staff (A) contains the melody with fingerings: 4, 1, 4, 1, 0, -2, -1, 4, 1, -2, 0, 1, 2, 0. The lower staff (B) contains the harmony with fingerings: V, V, V, V. Dynamics include *f*, *f* III, *f*, *f*, *p*, *p*, *f*, *f*. The second system shows measures 5-8 with dynamics: *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

HISTORY

Italian composer **Gioachino Rossini** (1792–1868) wrote some of the world's favorite operas. "William Tell" was Rossini's last opera, and its popular theme is still heard on television.

190. WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE - Orchestra Arrangement

Gioachino Rossini
Arr. John Higgins

Allegro

Measures 1-12. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *p*. Performance markings: *Allegro*, *Fine*, *D.C. al Fine*. Fingerings and bowings are indicated above the notes.

191. ROCKIN' STRINGS - Orchestra Arrangement

John Higgins

Moderato

Measures 1-4. Dynamics: *f*. Performance markings: *Moderato*. Fingerings and bowings are indicated above the notes.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

192. SIMPLE GIFTS - Orchestra Arrangement

Shaker Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

Andante

The score is written for two bass staves, A and B, in a key of two sharps (D major) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The music begins with a rest in staff A and a quarter note in staff B. The first system (measures 1-4) features a melody in staff A starting on a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes, and a bass line in staff B starting on a quarter note. Dynamics include *f* in both staves. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody in staff A and the bass line in staff B, with dynamics *f* and *f* III. The third system (measures 9-12) shows a change in dynamics to *p* in staff A, with a measure rest in staff B. The fourth system (measures 13-16) returns to *f* in both staves. The fifth system (measures 17-20) features a melody in staff A and a bass line in staff B, with dynamics *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 10 and 19 are boxed in the score.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

A solo is a composition written for one player, often with piano accompaniment. This solo was written by **Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685–1750). You and a piano accompanist can perform for the orchestra, your school, your family, and at other occasions. When you have learned the piece well, try memorizing it. Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music.

193. MARCH IN D – Solo

Johann Sebastian Bach

Arr. John Higgins

Moderato

The solo part consists of five staves of music in bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (D major) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is Moderato. The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes several measures with piano (*p*) dynamics. Fingering numbers are indicated throughout, including 4, -1, and 9. The piece concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Piano Accompaniment

Moderato

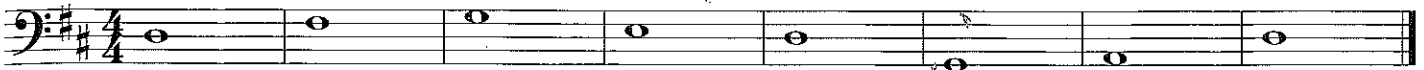
The piano accompaniment consists of four staves of music in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (D major) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is Moderato. The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes several measures with piano (*p*) dynamics. Fingering numbers 9 and 17 are indicated. The piece concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Improvisation

Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own music as you play.

194. RHYTHM JAM

Using the following notes, improvise your own rhythms.

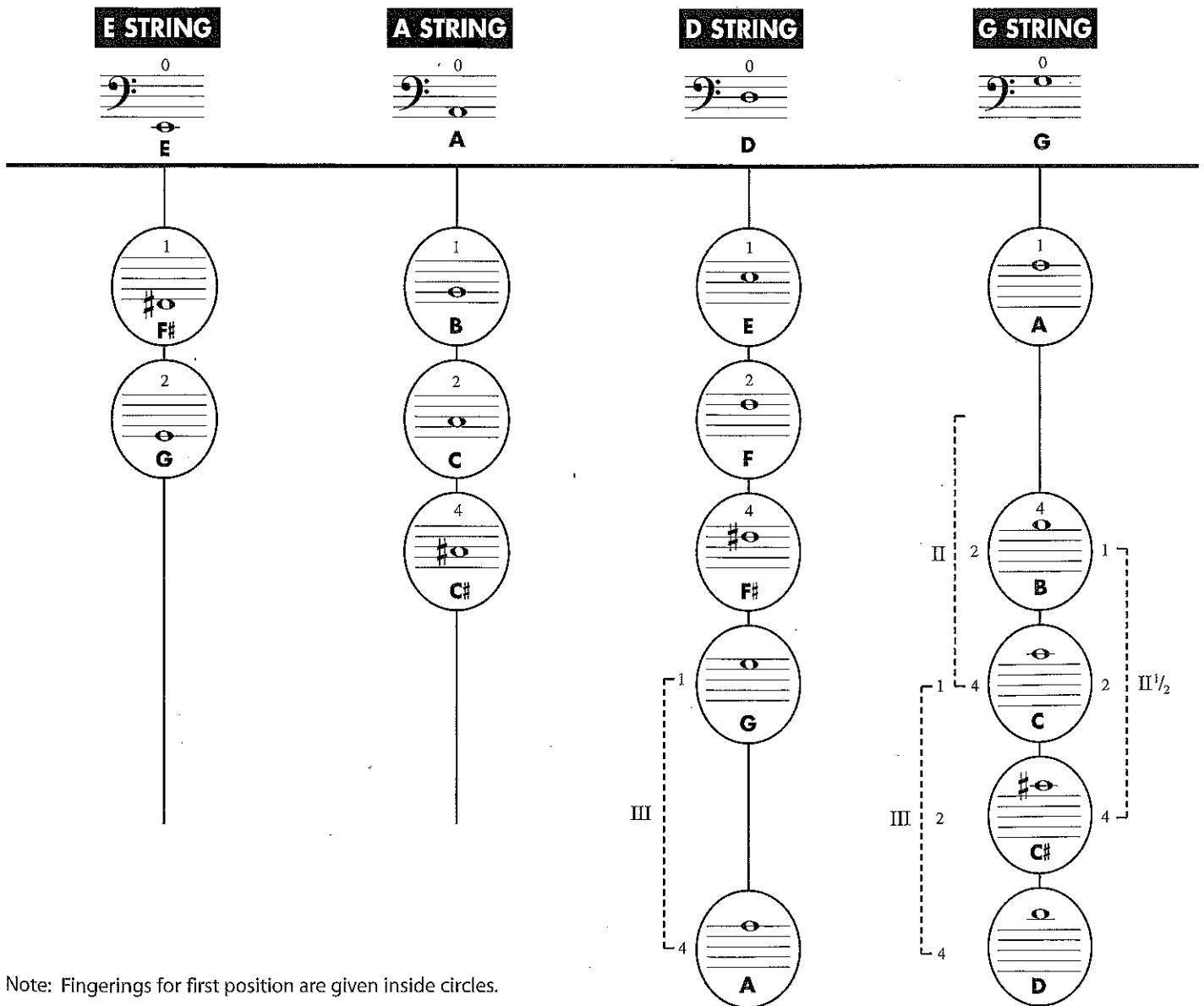


195. INSTANT MELODY

Using the following notes, improvise your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).



DOUBLE BASS FINGERING CHART



Note: Fingerings for first position are given inside circles.


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