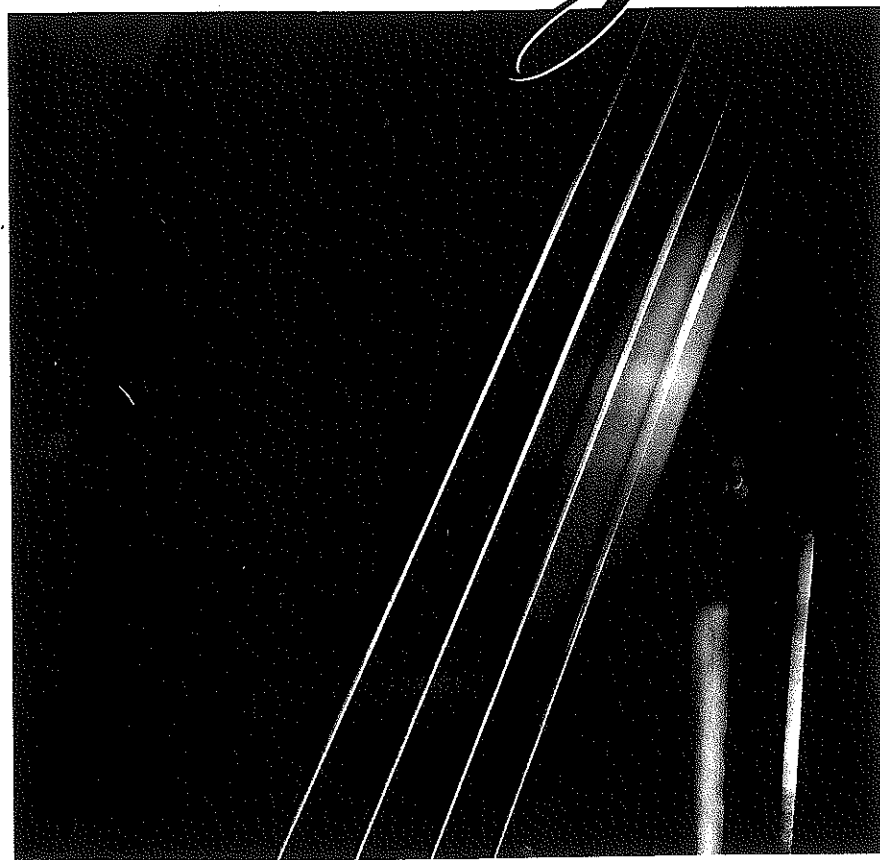


Online Resources Included

Book 1 Viola

# ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS®

*for Strings*



**A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD**

**BY**

**MICHAEL ALLEN**

**ROBERT GILLESPIE**

**PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES**

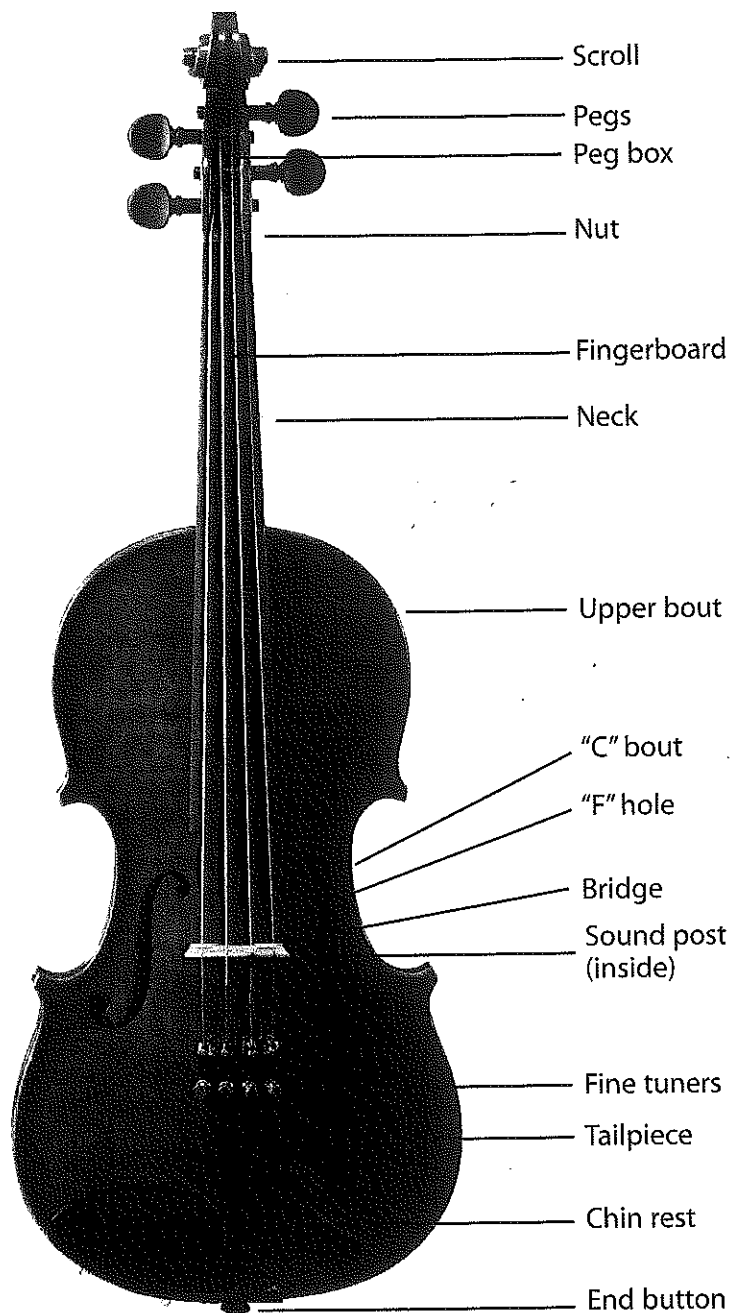
**ARRANGEMENTS BY**

**JOHN HIGGINS**

 **HAL•LEONARD®**  
CORPORATION

Fully compatible with  
Essential Elements 2000

## THE VIOLA



### Take Special Care

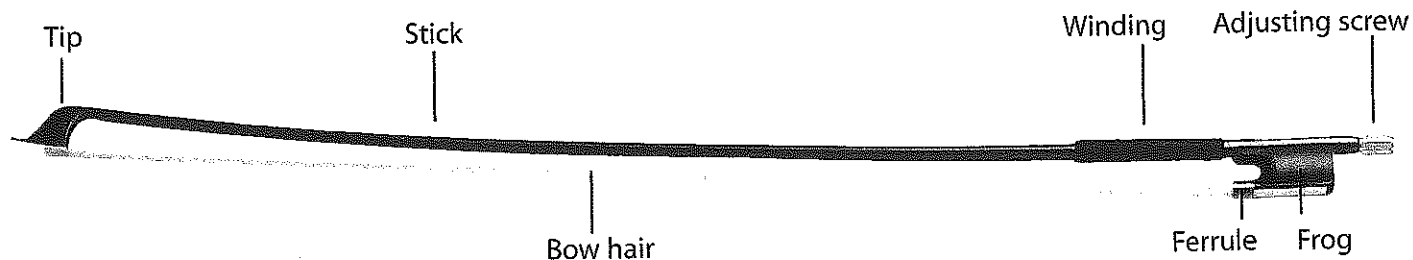
String instruments are delicate. Follow your teacher's guidelines in caring for your instrument, and it will last forever.

- 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.
- Place a cloth over the top of the viola before closing the case.

### Accessories

- Rosin
- Shoulder rest
- Soft cloth
- Extra set of strings

## THE BOW



- Never touch the bow hair.
- Keep the bow in your case until directed by your teacher.

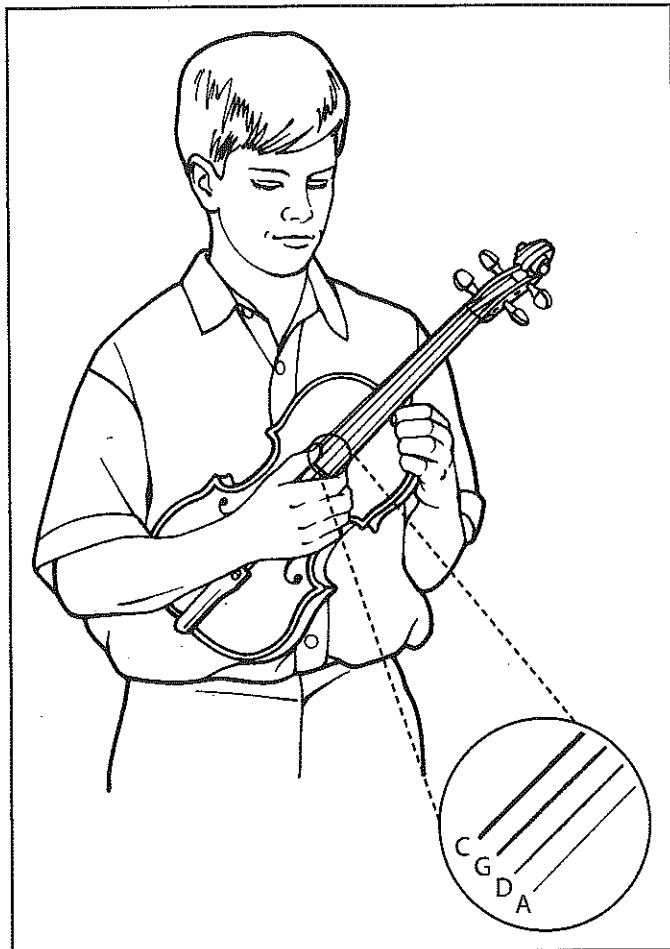
# HOLDING YOUR INSTRUMENT

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.

Many viola players begin by playing their instrument in guitar position. As you learn the basics, your teacher will help you change to shoulder position.

## Guitar Position

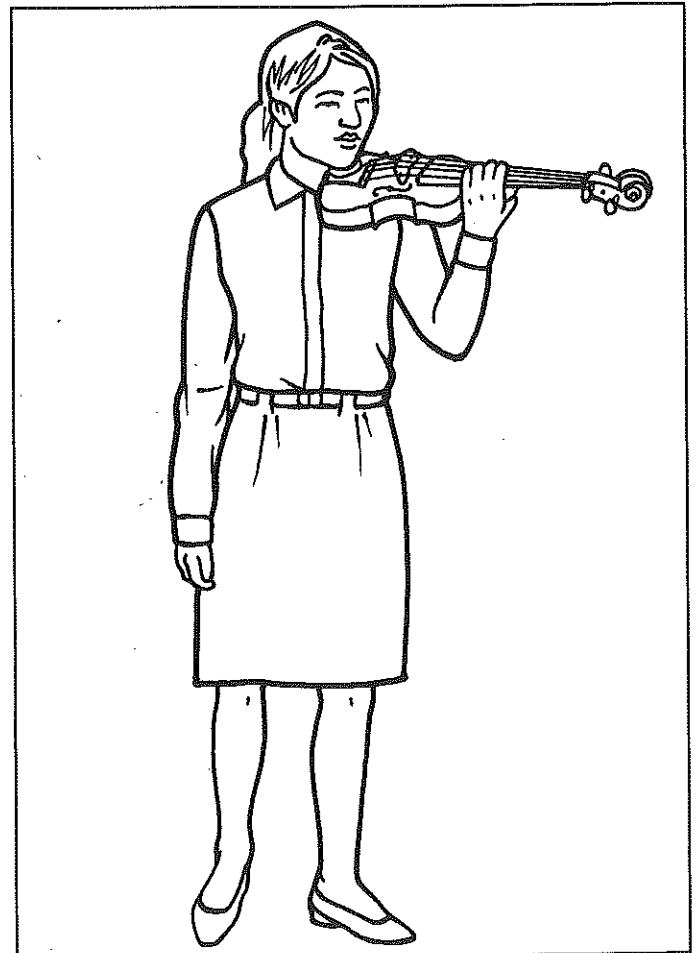
- Step 1** Place the instrument case flat on the floor with the handle facing you. Open the case and lift the instrument up by the neck. Identify all parts of the viola.
- Step 2** Cradle the viola under your right arm. Raise the scroll to shoulder height. Be sure the back of the viola is flat against your stomach.
- Step 3** Identify the letter names of each string: C (lowest pitch), G, D, A.
- Step 4** Raise your right thumb over the strings while continuing to hold the instrument. Pluck the strings as directed by your teacher. Plucking the strings is called *pizzicato*, and is abbreviated *pizz.*



Guitar Position

## Shoulder Position

- Step 1** (*Standing*) – Stand with feet about a shoulder's width apart. (*Sitting*) – Sit on the front part of the chair.
- Step 2** Turn your left foot to the 10 o'clock position. Slide your right foot back. Adjust your position to place more weight on your left foot.
- Step 3** Hold your instrument at eye level parallel to the floor. Curve your left hand around the upper bout. Find the end button with your right hand.
- Step 4** Bring the instrument down to your shoulder. The end button should be near the middle of your neck. Turn your head slightly to the left, and place your jaw on the chin rest. Be sure the scroll does not point toward the floor.



Shoulder Position

## 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

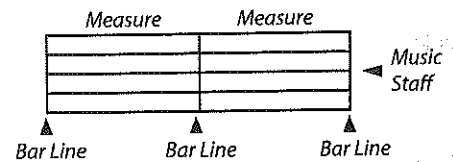
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

## 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



### 3. LET'S PLAY "OPEN A"

*pizz.*

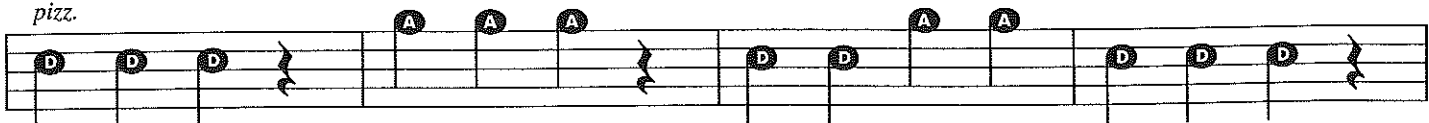
0



*Keep a steady beat.*

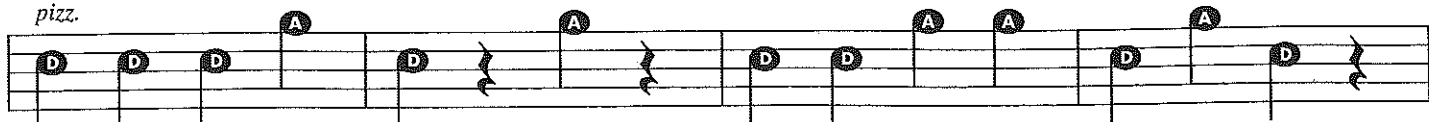
### 4. TWO'S A TEAM

*pizz.*

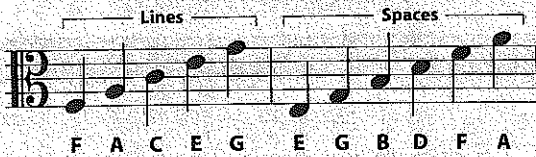


### 5. AT PIERROT'S DOOR *The melody is on your CD.*

*pizz.*



**Alto Clef**



Clefs indicate a set of note names.

**Time Signature (Meter)**

**4** 4 beats per measure  
**4** ♩ or { gets one beat

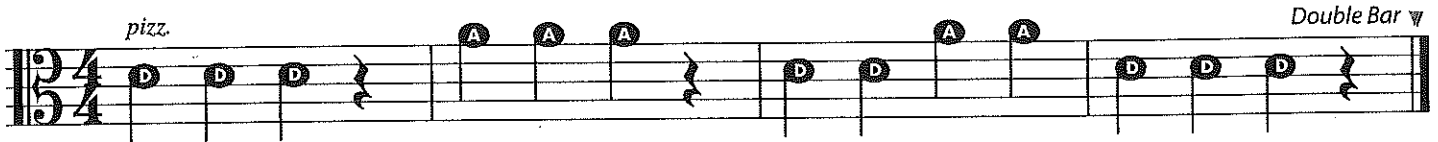
The **time signature** tells us how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note gets one beat.

**Double Bar**

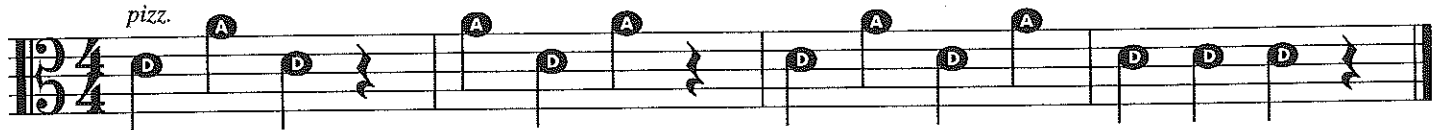


A **double bar** indicates the end of a piece of music.

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



**7. MIX 'EM UP**



**Repeat Sign**



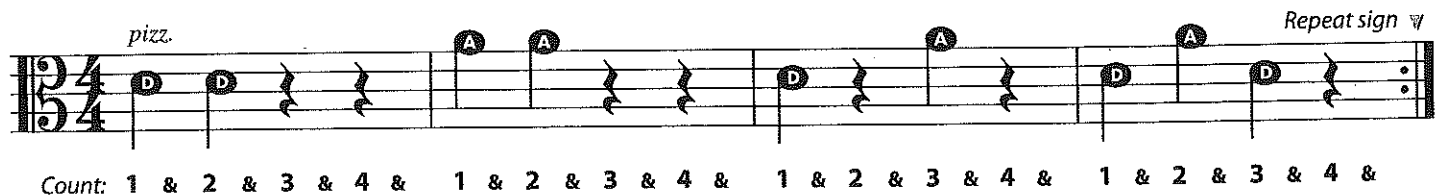
Go back to the beginning and play the music again.

**Counting**

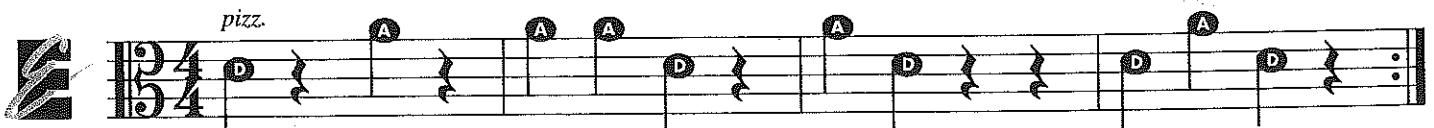
Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &  
 Tap ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

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.



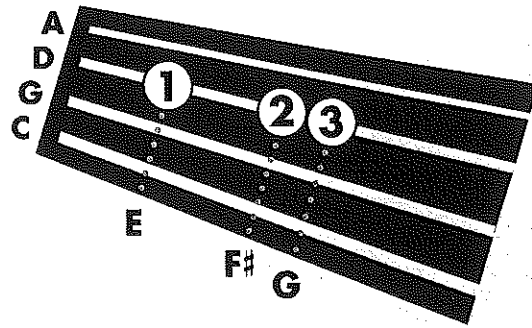
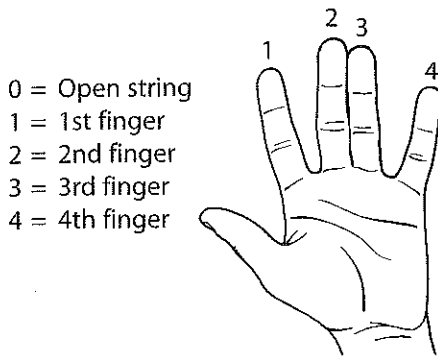
**9. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** Write in the counting before you play.



# SHAPING THE LEFT HAND

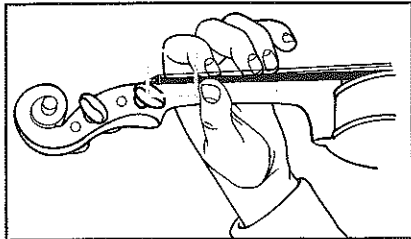
## D STRING NOTES

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

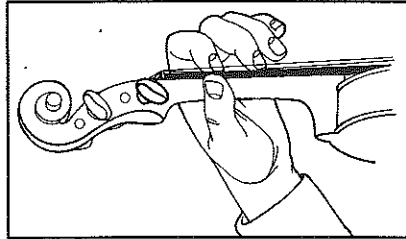


**Step 2** Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Place your fingers on the D string, keeping your hand shaped as shown below.  
Be sure your first finger forms a square with the fingerboard, and your wrist is relaxed and straight.

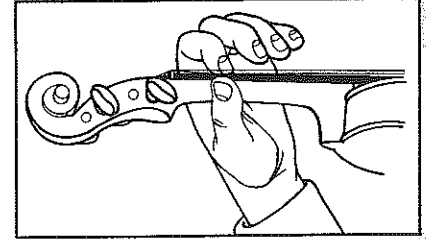
**G** is played with 3 fingers  
on the D string.



**F#** is played with 2 fingers  
on the D string.

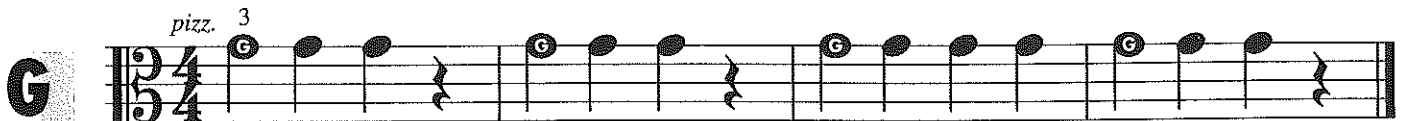


**E** is played with 1 finger  
on the D string.



**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)



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

### 12. LIFT OFF



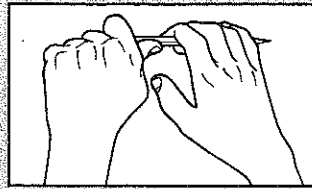
✓ Is your left hand shaped as shown in the diagrams above?

# SHAPING THE RIGHT HAND

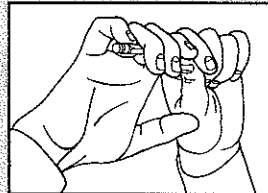
## BOW BUILDER ONE

### Pencil Hold

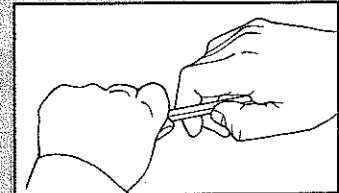
**Step 1** Hold a pencil in your left hand at eye level.



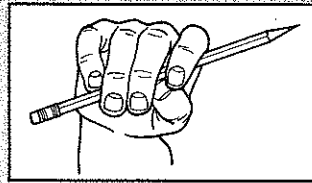
**Step 2** Hang your right fingers over the top of the pencil, as shown.



**Step 3** Place your right 4th finger on top of the pencil.



**Step 4** Touch the tip of your right thumb to the pencil just opposite your 2nd finger. The curve of your thumb will form an oval with the finger.



**Step 5** Lean your right hand so the first finger rests on top of the pencil between the 1st and 2nd joints. Keep your fingers relaxed. Remove your left hand from the pencil. 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"

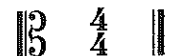
*pizz.* 1

### 15. WALKING SONG

*pizz.* 3 2 1

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:*



*pizz.*

## BOW BUILDER TWO

### Pencil Hold Exercises

#### I'm Outta Here

Wave good-bye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

#### Thumb Flexers

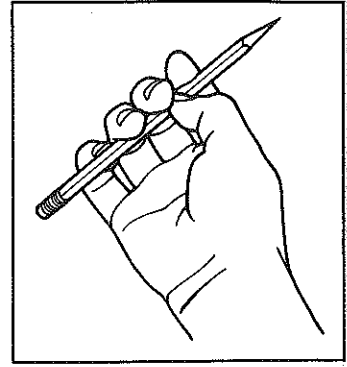
Flex your thumb in and out.

#### 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.



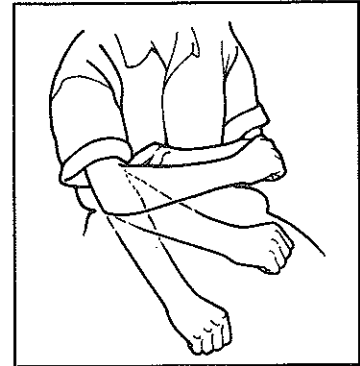
Knuckle Turnovers

## BOW BUILDER THREE

### Bowing Motions

#### Swingin' Out

Put one finger inside your right elbow and swing your arm, as shown.



Swingin' Out

### 17. HOP SCOTCH

*pizz.*

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.* 3 2 0 1

Slavic Folk Song

### 19. ROLLING ALONG

*pizz.*

Go to next line. ▽



# WORKOUTS

Place your instrument in shoulder position as shown on page 3. Then practice the following exercises with your left hand.

## Finger Taps

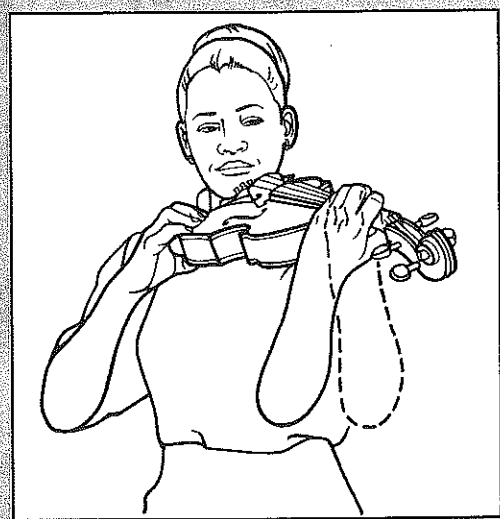
Tap fingertips on any string. Practice in different combinations of fingers.

## Pull Aways

Pull your left hand away from the side of the neck, while keeping the thumb and fingers on the instrument.

## Strummin' Along

Strum the strings with your 4th finger while swinging your elbow under the viola, as shown.



Strummin' Along

### 20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Welsh Folk Song

*pizz.* 3 0

▲ Keep fingers down when you see this bracket.

### 21. SEMINOLE CHANT

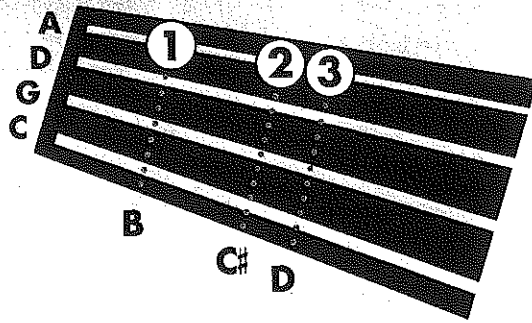
*pizz.*

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

### 22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - LIGHTLY ROW

*pizz.* 0 2 3 1

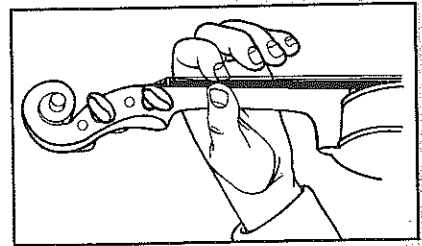
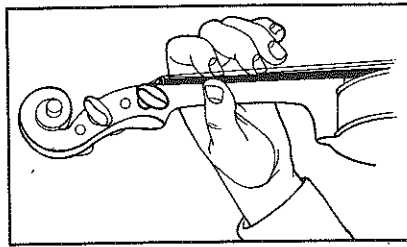
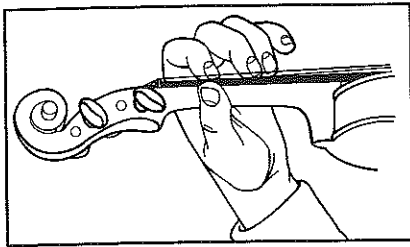
▲ Prepare F# before playing.



**D** is played with 3 fingers on the A string.

**C#** is played with 2 fingers on the A string.

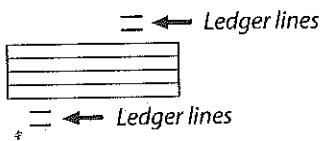
**B** is played with 1 finger on the A string.



**Listening Skills** Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

**THEORY**

**Ledger Lines**



Ledger lines extend the music staff higher or lower.

**23. LET'S READ "D"**

**D** *pizz.* 3

Musical notation for exercise 23, showing a sequence of notes D on the A string. The notes are marked with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) and a 3 (triple). The notes are on the A string, and the first note is marked with a D.

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

**C#** *pizz.* 2

Musical notation for exercise 24, showing a sequence of notes C# on the A string. The notes are marked with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) and a 2 (triple). The notes are on the A string, and the first note is marked with a C#.

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

**25. TAKE OFF**

*pizz.* 3 2

Musical notation for exercise 25, showing a sequence of notes D and C# on the A string. The notes are marked with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) and a 3 (triple). The notes are on the A string, and the first note is marked with a D.

**26. CARIBBEAN ISLAND**

*pizz.* 3 2 0

Musical notation for exercise 26, showing a sequence of notes D, C#, and D on the A string. The notes are marked with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) and a 3 (triple). The notes are on the A string, and the first note is marked with a D.

## 27. OLYMPIC HIGH JUMP

pizz.

## 28. LET'S READ "B"

**B** pizz. 1

## 29. HALF WAY DOWN

pizz. 3 2 1 0

## 30. RIGHT BACK UP

pizz. 0 1 2 3

### Scale

A **scale** is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each note is the next consecutive step of the scale: This is your D Scale. The first and last notes are both D.

THEORY

## 31. DOWN THE D SCALE *Remember to memorize the note names.*

pizz. 3 2 1 0

## 32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - UP THE D SCALE

pizz. 0 1 2 3



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

*pizz.*

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

THEORY

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Below the staff are seven dashed lines for writing letter names.

### 40. CAROLINA BREEZE

Musical notation for 'CAROLINA BREEZE' in 3/4 time, marked *pizz.*. The melody is on a single staff with fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3. The count is: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

### 41. JINGLE BELLS

J. S. Pierpont

Musical notation for 'JINGLE BELLS' in 3/4 time, marked *pizz.*. The piece is written in three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated: 2, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 1.

### 42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

American Folk Song

Musical notation for 'OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM' in 3/4 time, marked *pizz.*. The piece is written in three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated: 3, 0, 1, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 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

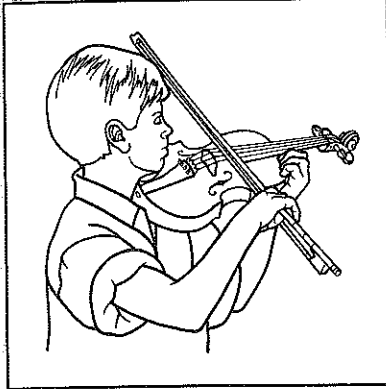
△ Play F#'s and C#'s when you see this key signature.

### 45. CHRISTOPHER'S TUNE

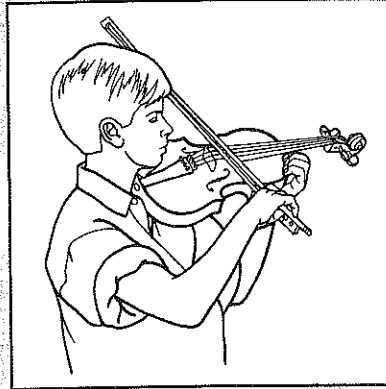
### 46. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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

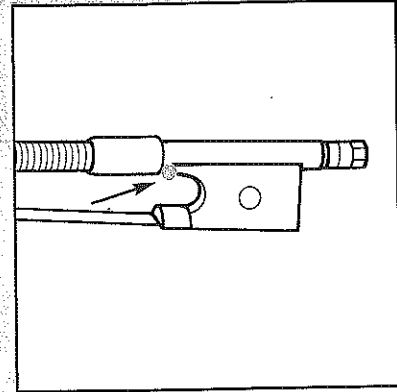
## Let's Bow!



Early Bow Hold



Regular Bow Hold



Thumb Placement

**Step 1** Hold the instrument with your left hand on the upper bout as illustrated.

**Step 2** Hold the bow at the balance point (Early Bow Hold). Your right elbow should be slightly lower than your hand.

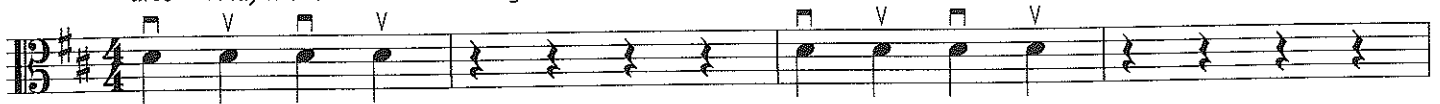
Your teacher will suggest when to begin moving your bow hand toward the frog, as shown in the Regular Bow Hold illustration. The tip of your thumb will move to the place on the stick where it touches the frog.

## Listening Skills

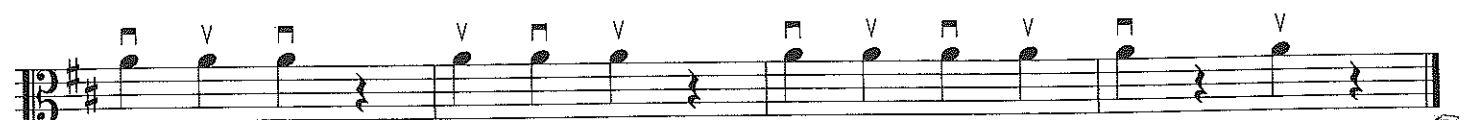
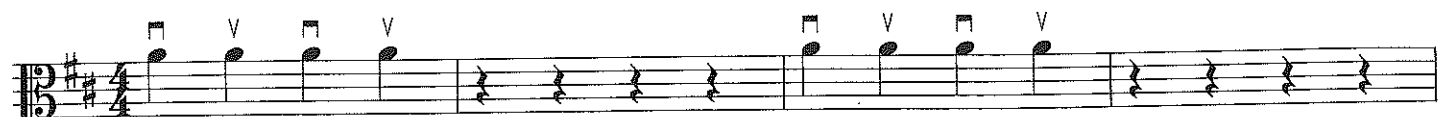
Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully. Your tone should be smooth and even.

## 47. BOW ON THE D STRING

*arco* ◀ Play with the bow on the string.



## 48. BOW ON THE A STRING



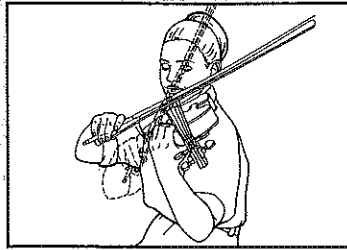


# WORKOUTS

## String Levels

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

- **Raise** your arm to play **lower**-pitched strings.
- **Lower** your arm to play **higher**-pitched strings.



Raise arm = lower string  
Lower arm = higher string

### 49. RAISE AND LOWER

### 50. TEETER TOTTER

### 51. MIRROR IMAGE

**Bow Lift** ↷ Lift the bow and return to its starting point.

### 52. A STRAND OF D 'N' A

### 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 B:

## 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

### Special Viola Exercise

While the basses learn a new note, draw the bar lines in the music below. Then write in the counting.

### 65. LET'S READ "C#" - Review

**Eighth Notes**

**THEORY**

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.

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

**67. PEPPERONI PIZZA**

**68. 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 &

**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

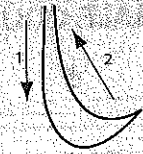
Moderato

### 2/4 Time Signature

$\frac{2}{4}$  = 2 beats per measure  
 $\frac{2}{4}$  = 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



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

---  $\triangle$  1st time       $\triangle$  2nd time

THEORY

### 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 → Slow Bow → Slow Bow →

## 79. THE HALF COUNTS

## 80. GRANDPARENT'S DAY

Andante

American Folk Song

THEORY

### 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

Holding your viola in shoulder position, *pizz.* this exercise with your left hand 4th finger.  
4+ = 4th finger *pizz.*  
(etc.)



# PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

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

## 87. SCALE WARM-UP

Musical notation for Scale Warm-up, measures 1-8. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4.

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

French Folk Song

Moderato

Musical notation for Frère Jacques, measures 1-8. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. There are two starting points: ① at the beginning and ② at the start of the second measure. There are also markings for 4 and V (breath mark) above the notes.

### 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

Musical notation for Bile 'em Cabbage Down, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody (A) consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The harmony (B) consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. There are markings for V (breath mark) above the notes.

5 ← Measure Number

Musical notation for Bile 'em Cabbage Down, measures 5-8. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody (A) consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The harmony (B) consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. There are markings for V (breath mark) above the notes.



# PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

## 90. ENGLISH ROUND

Andante

Musical notation for the first system of 'English Round'. It features a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music begins with a first ending bracket (1) and a second ending bracket (2). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

## 91. LIGHTLY ROW - Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

Musical notation for the first system of 'Lightly Row'. It consists of two staves, A and B, in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music includes first and second endings, marked with '4' and 'V' (volta). The melody is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes.

French composer **Jacques Offenbach** (1819–1880) was the originator of the **operetta** and played the cello. An **operetta** 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

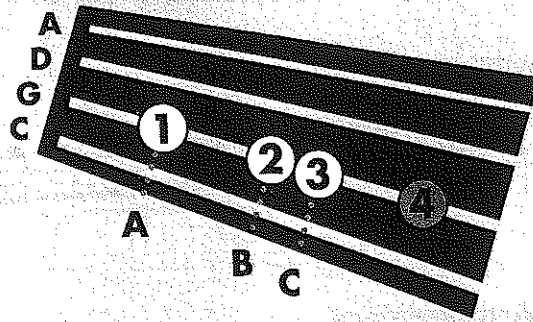
Allegro

Jacques Offenbach  
Arr. John Higgins

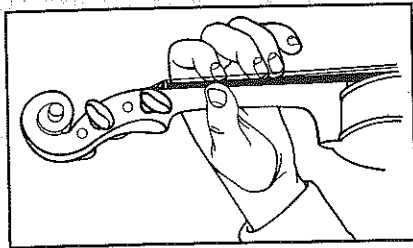
Musical notation for the first system of 'Can-Can'. It consists of two staves, A and B, in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music includes a first ending marked with '9'. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, typical of the Can-Can dance.

What were the strong points of your performance?

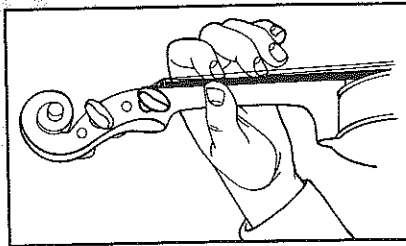
**G STRING NOTES**



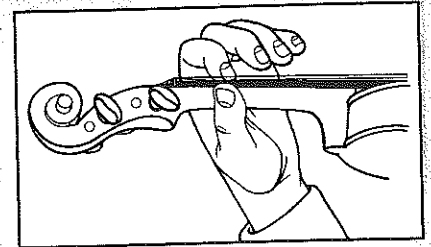
**C** is played with 3 fingers on the G string.



**B** is played with 2 fingers on the G string.



**A** is played with 1 finger on the G 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"**



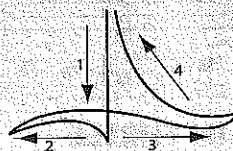
**97. WALKING AROUND** Name the notes before you play.

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

**99. FOURTH FINGER D**

**Time Signature** (Meter) C = Common Time 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

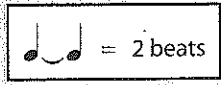
American Folk Song



### 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.



### 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.

### 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

Musical notation for "Song for Maria" in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece is in Andante. The notation consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a pickup note (upbeat) marked with a 'V' above it. The second staff has a pickup note marked with a triangle and the word "Upbeat". A measure with a '4' above it is marked with a downward-pointing triangle and the text "Where is beat 4?".

**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

Caribbean Folk Song

Musical notation for "Banana Boat Song" in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece is in Moderato. The notation consists of two staves. The first staff ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine". The second staff begins with a double bar line and the word "D.C. al Fine".

### 118. FIROLIRALERA - Orchestra Arrangement

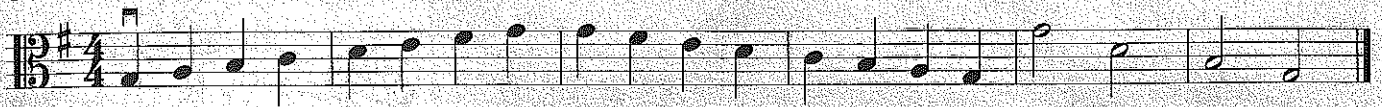
Allegro

Mexican Folk Song  
Arr. John Higgins

Musical notation for "Firoliralera - Orchestra Arrangement" in 3/4 time, key of D major. The piece is in Allegro. The notation consists of three systems of two staves (A and B). The first system has "Upbeats" marked with brackets under the first two measures. The second system has a pickup note marked with a '0' above it. The third system has a pickup note marked with a triangle and the word "Tie" above it. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word "Tie" below it.

# SKILL BUILDERS - G Major

119.



120.



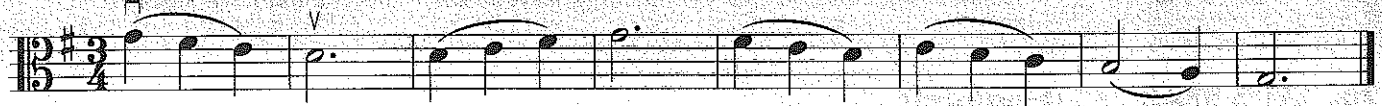
121.



122.



123.



124.



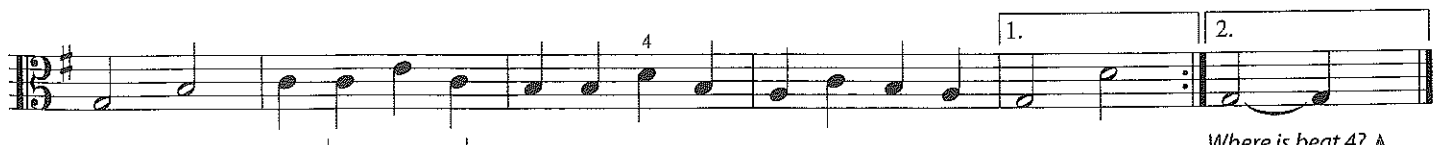
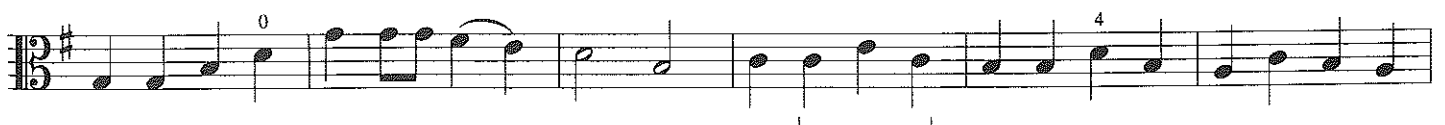
Far Eastern music comes from Malaysia, Indonesia, China and other areas. Historians believe the first orchestras, known as **gamelans**, existed in this region as early as the 1st century B.C. Today's gamelans include rebabs (spiked fiddles), gongs, xylophones, and a wide variety of percussion instruments.

HISTORY

## 125. JINGLI NONA

Allegro

Far Eastern Folk Song



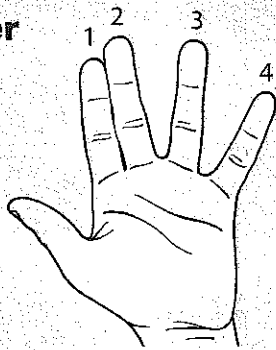
Where is beat 4? Δ

**NEW FINGER PATTERN**

**Low 2nd Finger**

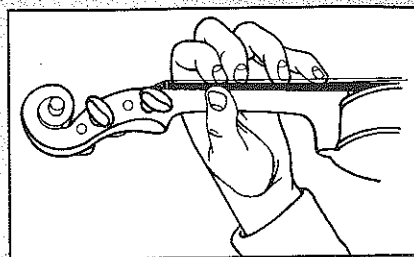
**Step 1**

Shape your left hand as shown. Be certain your palm faces you. Notice your 2nd finger lightly touches your 1st finger.



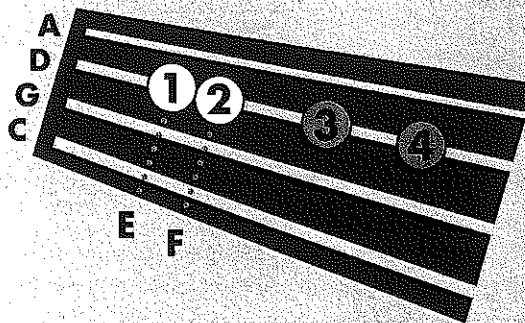
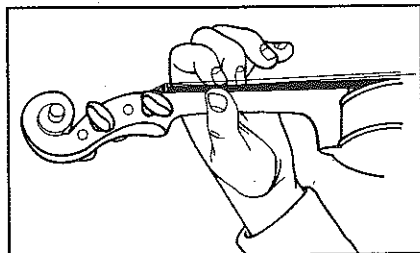
**Step 2**

Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Your 1st and 2nd fingers touch. There is a space between your 2nd and 3rd fingers, and between your 3rd and 4th fingers.



**F**

is played with low 2nd finger on the D string.



**Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

**THEORY**

**Natural**



A natural sign cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

**126. LET'S READ "F" (F-natural)**

**F**



**THEORY**

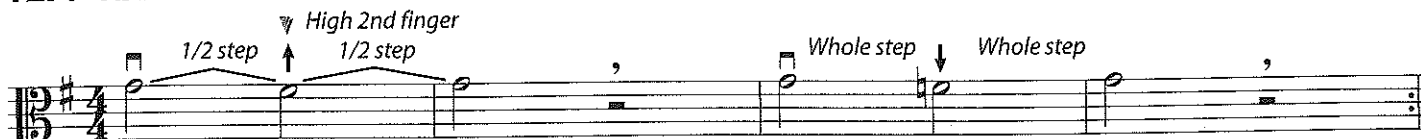
**Half Step**

A half step is the smallest distance between two notes.

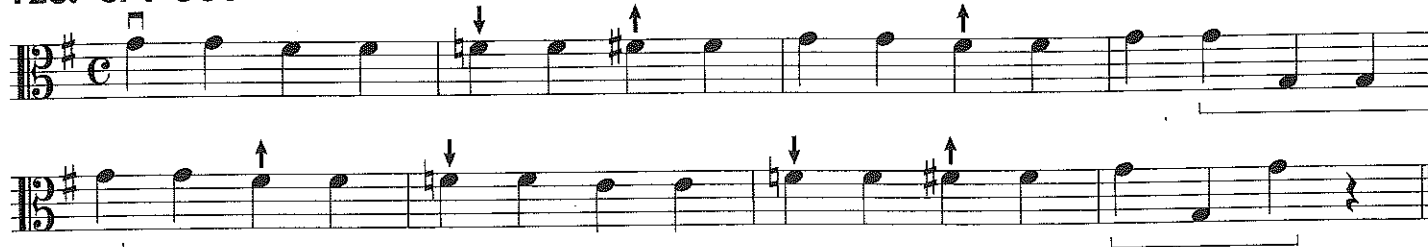
**Whole Step**

A whole step is two half steps combined.

**127. HALF-STEPPIN' AND WHOLE STEPPIN'**



**128. SPY GUY**



**129. MINOR DETAILS**



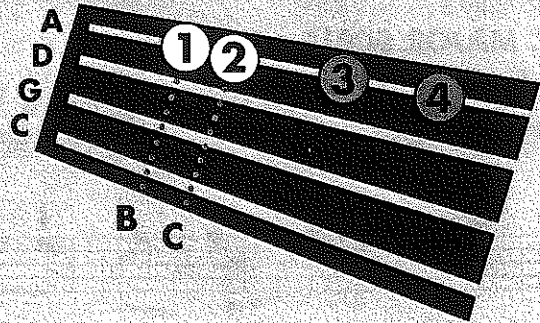
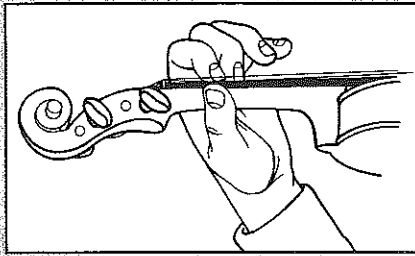


# NEW FINGER PATTERN

## Low 2nd Finger On The A String

Shape your left hand on the A string as shown.

**C** is played with low 2nd finger on the A string.



### 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.

### 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. Watch for low second finger (C $\sharp$ ) and high second finger (F $\sharp$ ).

## 140. BINGO

18th Century English Game Song

**Allegro**

Where is beat 2? ▲

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

## 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

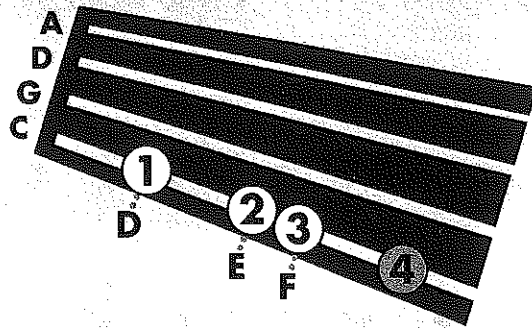
**Moderato**

Variation 2 – make up your own variation

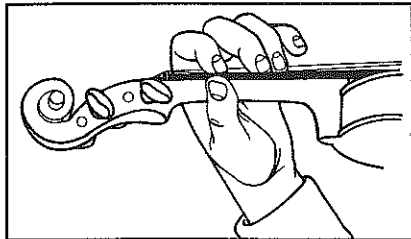
## 143. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY - THE BIRTHDAY SONG

**Moderato**

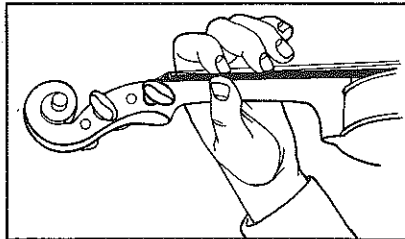
Now play the line again and create your own rhythm.



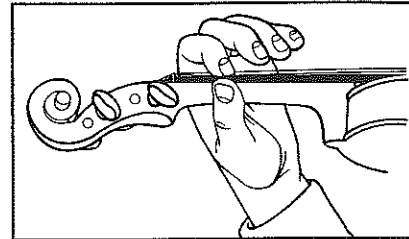
**F** is played with 3 fingers on the C string.



**E** is played with 2 fingers on the C string.



**D** is played with 1 finger on the C string.



### Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

#### 144. LET'S READ "C"



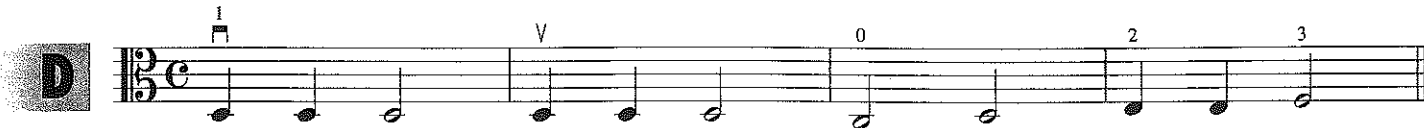
#### 145. LET'S READ "F"



#### 146. LET'S READ "E"



#### 147. LET'S READ "D"



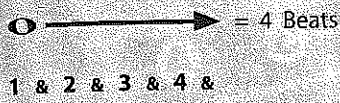
#### 148. SIDE BY SIDE *Name the notes before you play.*



#### 149. C MAJOR SCALE



## Whole Note

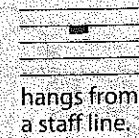


## Whole Rest



A Whole Measure  
of Silent Beats

## Whole Rest



## Half Rest



THEORY

### 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

4 ◀ 4th finger on C string = open G pitch

## 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.

THEORY

### 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

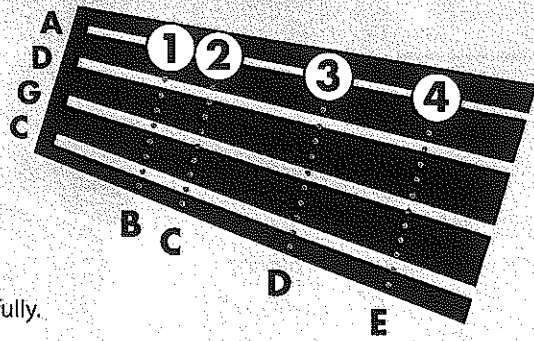
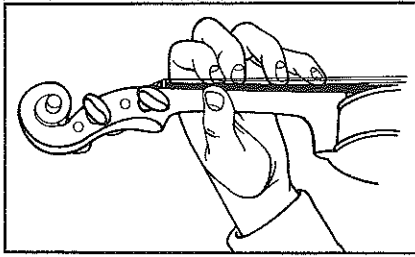
Fine

D.C. al Fine

## NEW NOTE

**E**

is played with  
4 fingers on  
the A string.

**Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

**156. LET'S READ "E"**

**E**

**Special Viola 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. Violin and bass 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.

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

### 162. SHEPHERD'S HEY

Moderato

English Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Shepherd's Hey' in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The piece features a series of eighth notes with four-measure rests (marked '4') interspersed throughout the melody.

### 163. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN

Allegro

American Folk Song

First system of musical notation for 'Big Rock Candy Mountain' in bass clef, key of D major, and common time (C). It includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a four-measure rest (marked '4') with a 'V' symbol above it.

Second system of musical notation for 'Big Rock Candy Mountain', featuring a second ending bracket labeled '2.' and a four-measure rest (marked '4').

Third system of musical notation for 'Big Rock Candy Mountain', including a 'V' symbol above a four-measure rest (marked '4') and another four-measure rest (marked '4').

### Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

### 164. LET'S READ "B" - Review

Musical notation for 'Let's Read "B" - Review' in bass clef, key of D major, and 2/4 time. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth notes.

### 165. ICE SKATING

Moderato

First system of musical notation for 'Ice Skating' in bass clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. It begins with a 'V' symbol above the first note.

Second system of musical notation for 'Ice Skating', featuring four-measure rests (marked '4') interspersed in the melody.

### 166. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ACADEMIC FESTIVAL OVERTURE THEME

Moderato

Johannes Brahms

Musical notation for 'Essential Elements Quiz - Academic Festival Overture Theme' in bass clef, key of D major, and 2/4 time. It starts with a 'V' symbol above the first note.

**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.



# Hooked Bowing



Hooked bowing is two or more notes played in the same direction with a stop between each note.

## 174. HOOKED ON D MAJOR

## 175. WALTZING BOWS

## 176. POP GOES THE WEASEL

Allegro American Folk Song

# SKILL BUILDERS - C Major

177.

178.

179.

180.

**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**

# 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 arranged for two parts: A (Melody) and B (Harmony). Both parts are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tempo is Allegro. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system shows the initial four measures, with the melody and harmony parts starting on a whole note D4. The second system shows the next four measures, with the melody part featuring eighth-note patterns and the harmony part providing a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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 3/4 time, key of D major. The score is arranged for two parts: A (Melody) and B (Harmony). Both parts are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tempo is Moderato. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system shows the initial four measures, with the melody part starting on a quarter note D4 and the harmony part on a quarter note D4. The second system shows the next four measures, with the melody part featuring eighth-note patterns and the harmony part providing a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



# PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

## 192. SIMPLE GIFTS - Orchestra Arrangement

Shaker Folk Song  
Arr. John Higgins

Andante

First system of musical notation for 'Simple Gifts'. It consists of two staves, A and B, in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The first staff (A) begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) starting in the second measure. The second staff (B) starts with a quarter note, followed by eighth notes and quarter notes, also marked *f*. Both staves feature several slurs and accents.

Second system of musical notation. The first staff (A) continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, marked *f*. The second staff (B) features quarter notes and eighth notes, with a dynamic marking of *f* at the beginning. Slurs and accents are present throughout.

10

Third system of musical notation, starting at measure 10. The first staff (A) has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and features quarter notes and eighth notes. The second staff (B) also has a dynamic marking of *p* and features quarter notes and eighth notes. Slurs and accents are present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The first staff (A) has a dynamic marking of *f* and features eighth notes and quarter notes. The second staff (B) has a dynamic marking of *f* and features quarter notes and eighth notes. Slurs and accents are present.

19

Fifth system of musical notation, starting at measure 19. The first staff (A) has a dynamic marking of *p* and features eighth notes and quarter notes. The second staff (B) has a dynamic marking of *p* and features quarter notes and eighth notes. Slurs and accents are present.

Sixth system of musical notation. The first staff (A) features eighth notes and quarter notes. The second staff (B) features quarter notes and eighth notes. Slurs and accents are present.

# 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. MINUET IN C – Solo

Johann Sebastian Bach  
Arr. John Higgins

Moderato

*f/p*

*p*

*f*

*p*

*f*

### Piano Accompaniment

Moderato

*f/p*

*p*

*f*

*p*

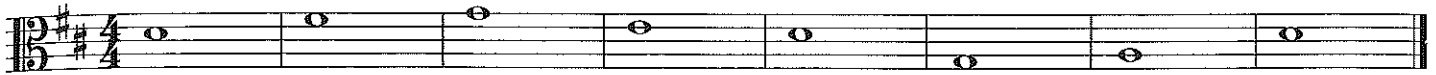
*f*

# Improvisation

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

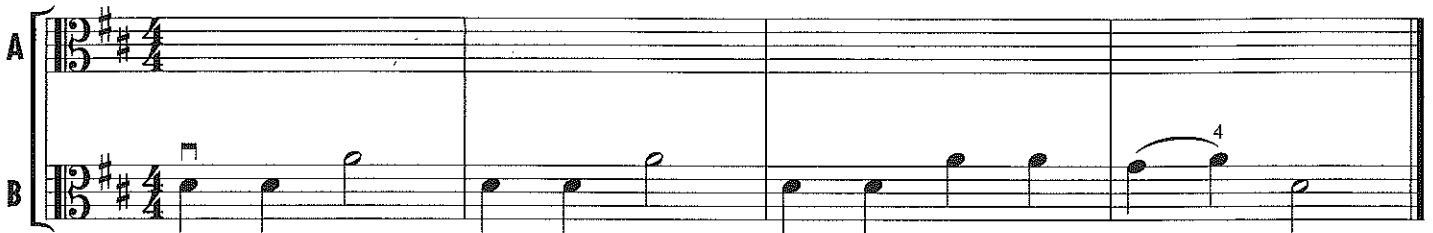
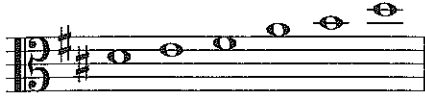
## 194. RHYTHM JAM

Using the following notes, improvise your own rhythms.



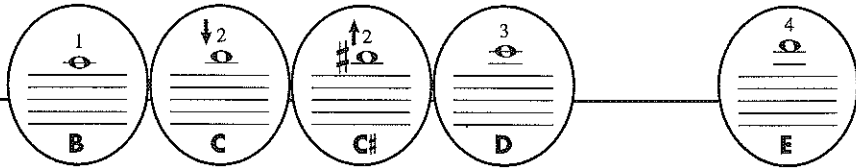
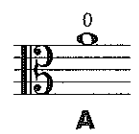
## 195. INSTANT MELODY

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

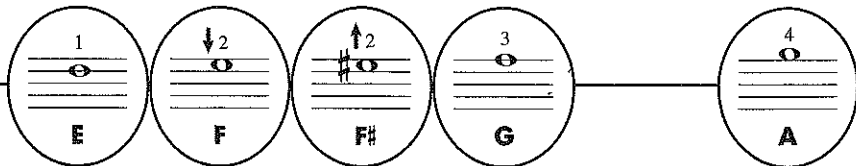
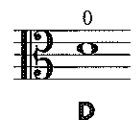


# VIOLA FINGERING CHART

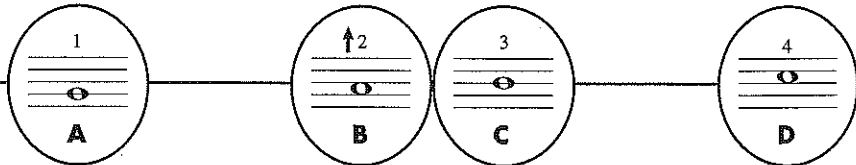
### A STRING



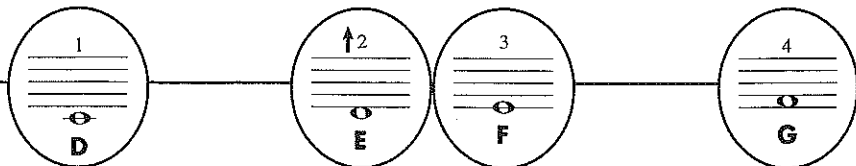
### D STRING



### G STRING



### C STRING



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