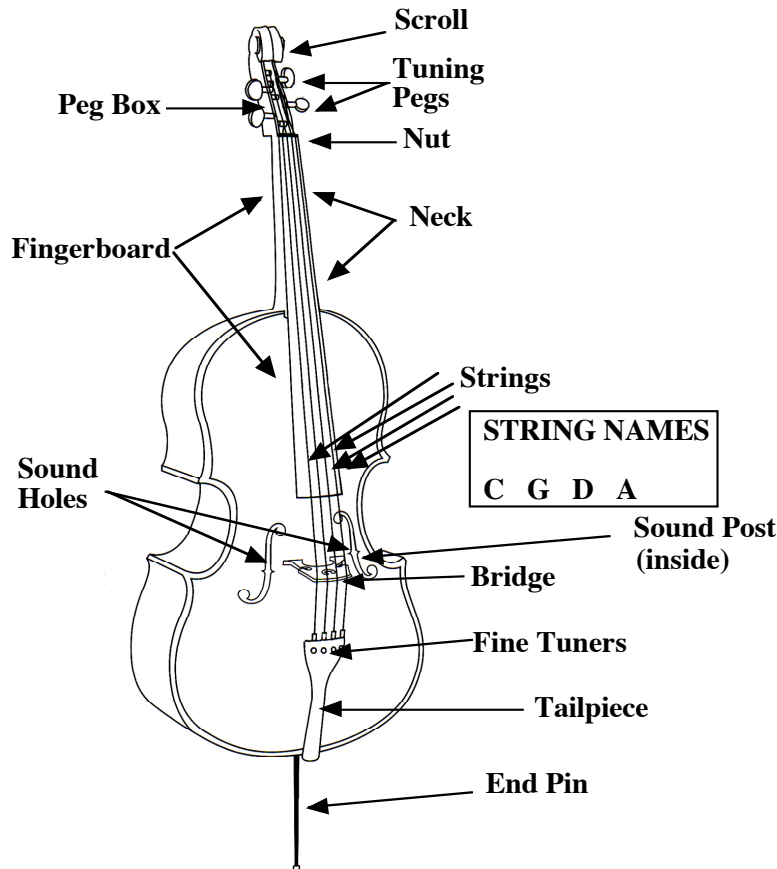


Beginning Strings

-Cello-



Parts of the Cello



Taking Care of Your Cello

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

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

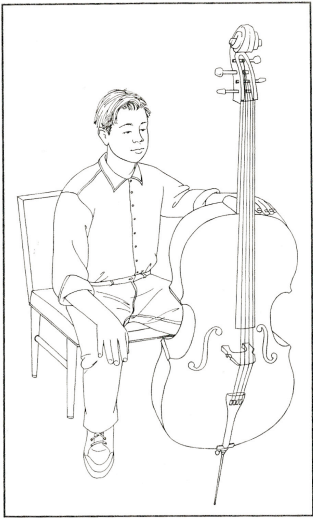
Always take the bow out first. Before taking your cello out, take the bow out of the pocket of the case.

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

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

Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.

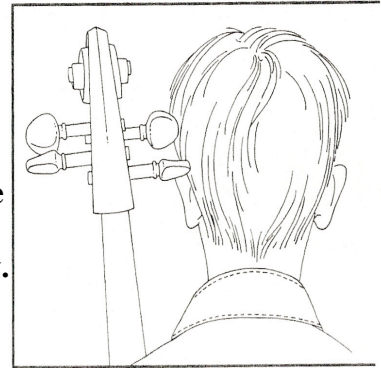
Make sure your bridge is lined up correctly and standing straight at all times. If it gets out of place, ask your teacher to fix it for you.



Lesson One: Getting Started

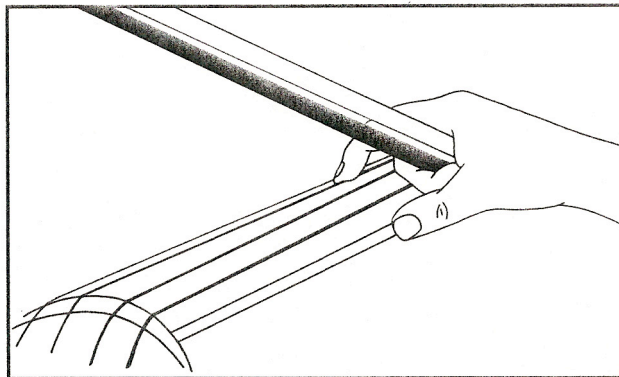
Holding your Cello

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

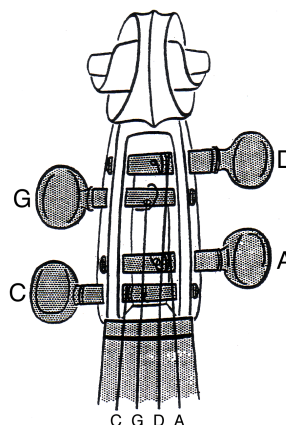


Pizzicato Position

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

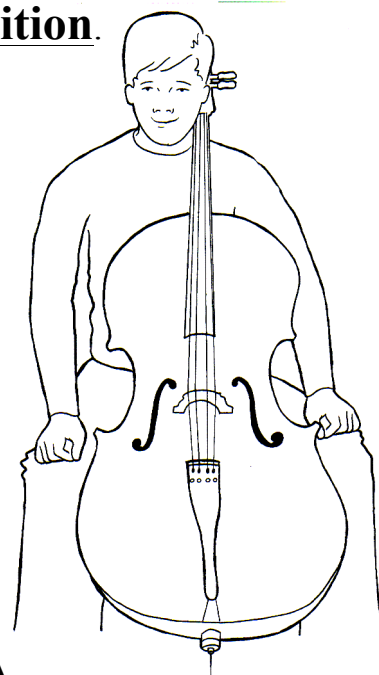


The Cello has four open strings.
 They are named from lowest to highest,
 left to right, and thick to thin. This sentence
 will help you remember which order they are in:
Cats Get Dogs Angry.



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

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



1. Rock House

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

2. Rock Hound

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

3. Rock Tango

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

4. The Twist

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

5. Lazy Afternoon

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

6. Skip to My Lou

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

7. Mary Had a Little Lamb

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

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

8. Cycle of Strings

⏏ = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

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

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

STRING NAMES

_ _ _ _

Lesson Two: Whole, Half, and Quarter Note Rhythms

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



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

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

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

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

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

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

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ |

Rests are used in music to indicate silence.

- A **quarter rest** (⏏) = 1 beat
- A **half rest** (▬) = 2 beats
- A **whole rest** (▬) = 4 beats

3. Write the count below the rests.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ▬ | ▬ ▬ | ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ▬ ⏏ ⏏ | ▬ |

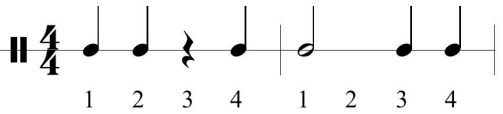
4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.

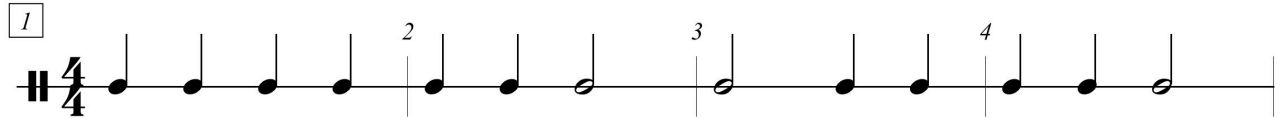
$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ▬ | ⏏ ⏏ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ▬ | ▬ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ⏏ | ⏏ ♩ ♩ |

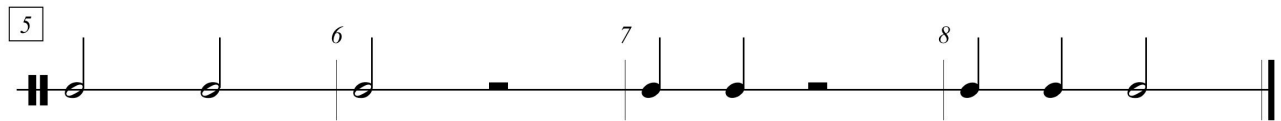
Rhythm Clap and Count #1

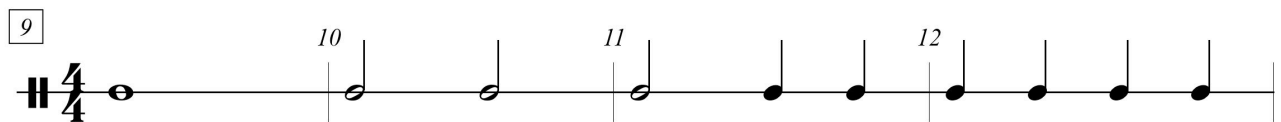
Write the count below the notes and rests.

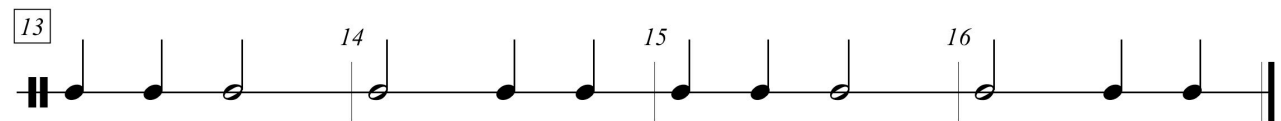
Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.

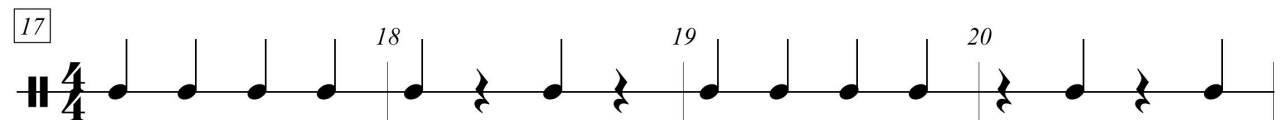
Example 

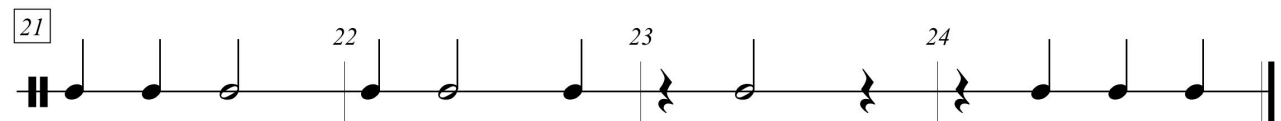
1 

5 

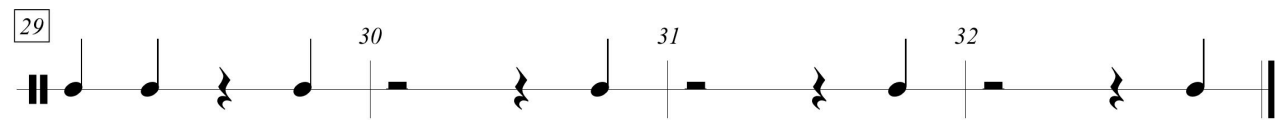
9 

13 

17 


21 

25 

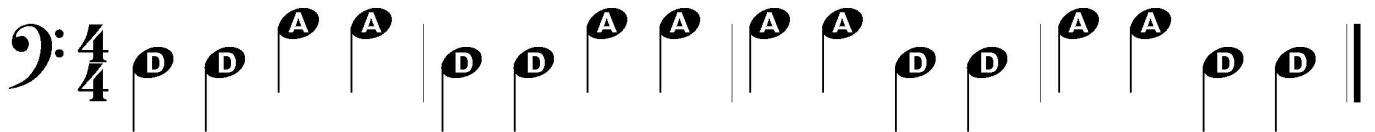
29 

Lesson Three: Open Strings

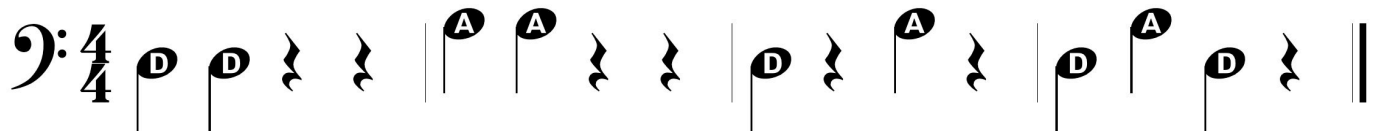
Music Symbols

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



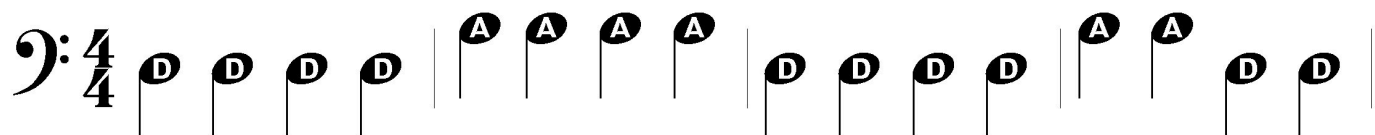
10. Bullfrog



11. Crossing the Strings



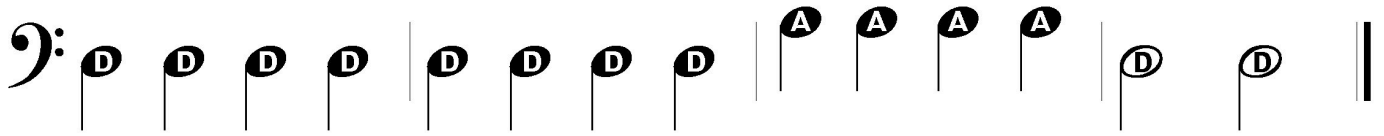
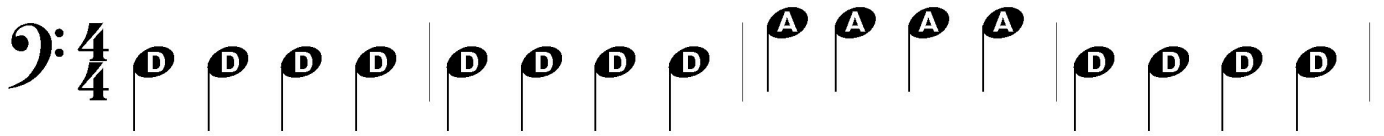
12. Skip to my Lou



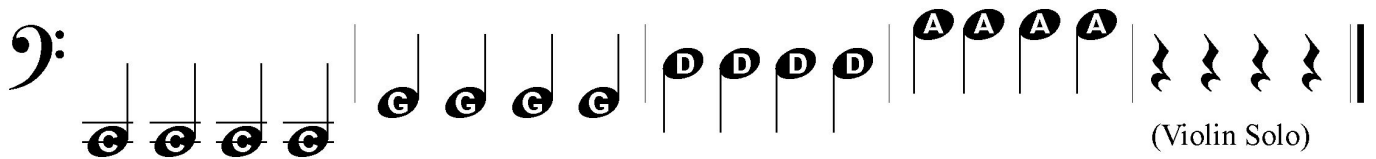
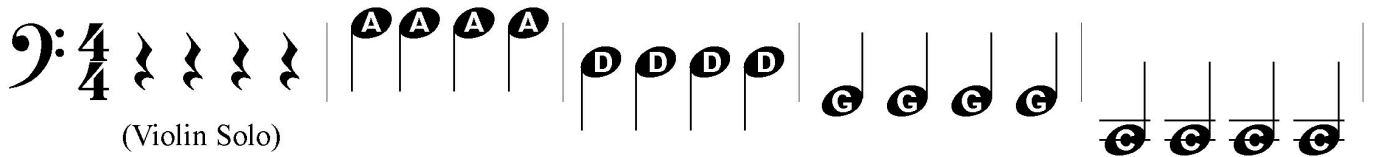
Lesson Three: More Open Strings



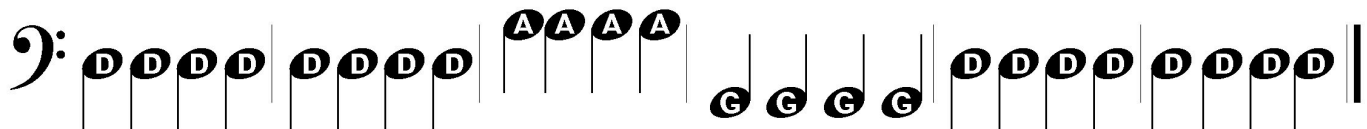
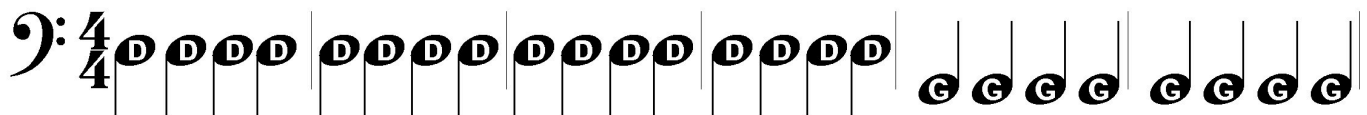
13. Mary Had a Little Lamb



14. Cycle of Strings

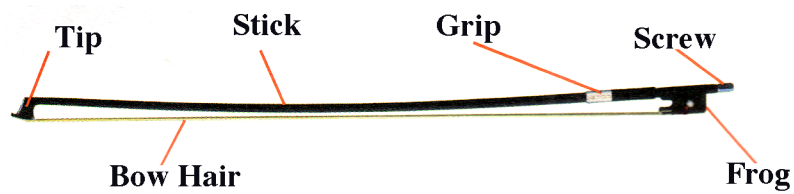


15. Open String Blues

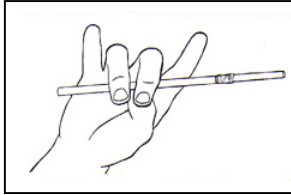


Lesson Four: Using the Bow

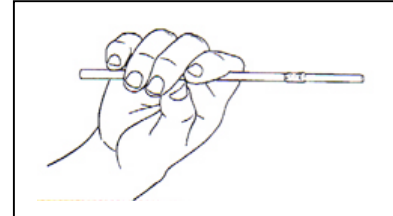
Parts of the bow



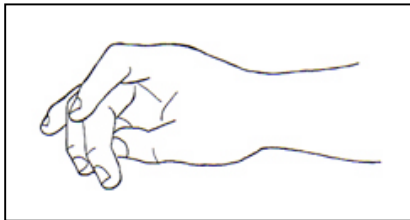
Steps to a good bow hold.....



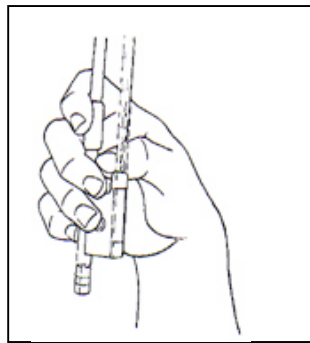
1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



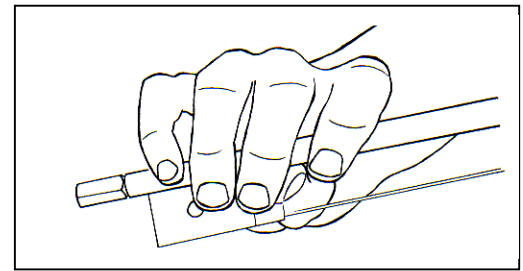
2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



3. Check for bow hand circle



4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.



5. Little finger sits on the side of the stick



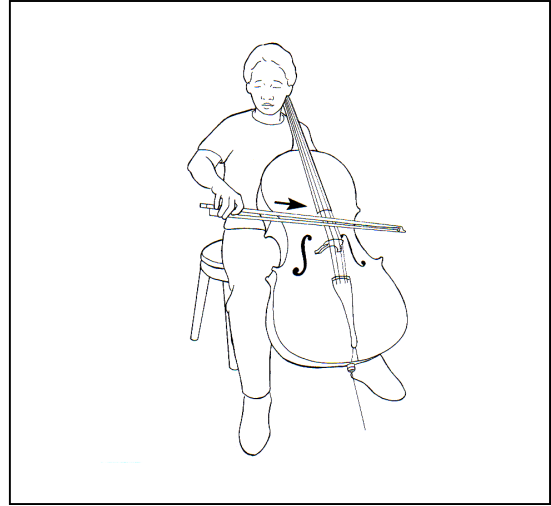
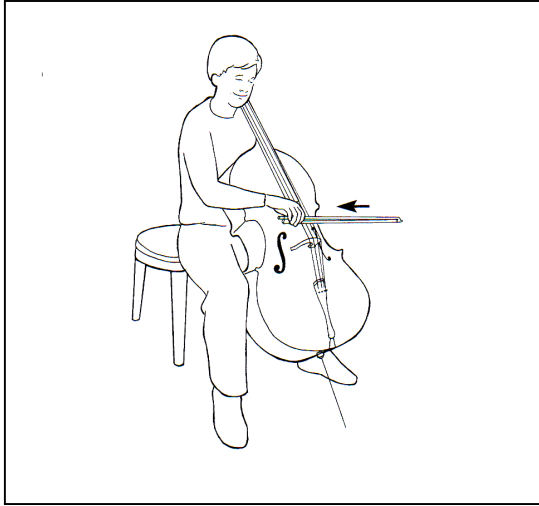
At first, play in this area of your bow

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



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

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



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

16. Bowing on “D”

Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. A sequence of 16 notes on the D string. The notes are grouped in four measures of four notes each. Above each note is a square symbol (▣) for a down bow and a V symbol (∨) for an up bow, alternating every note.

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

Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. A sequence of 16 notes on the A string. The notes are grouped in four measures of four notes each. Above each note is a square symbol (▣) for a down bow and a V symbol (∨) for an up bow, alternating every note.

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

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.

Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. A sequence of 16 notes alternating between the D and A strings. The notes are grouped in two lines: the first line has four measures of four notes each, and the second line has four notes. Above each note is a square symbol (▣) for a down bow and a V symbol (∨) for an up bow, alternating every note.

Bowing on Open Strings Review

19. "D" Smooth One

Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a square bowing symbol over a D note, followed by a 'V' symbol over another D note. The exercise consists of a sequence of D notes: two quarter notes, two quarter notes, four eighth notes, and two quarter notes.

20. Smooth "A"

Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a square bowing symbol over an A note, followed by a 'V' symbol over another A note. The exercise consists of a sequence of A notes: two quarter notes, two quarter notes, four eighth notes, and two quarter notes.

21. D N A

Bass clef. Starts with a square bowing symbol over a D note, followed by a 'V' symbol over another D note. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: two quarter notes (D, D), two quarter notes (A, A), two quarter notes (A, A), and two quarter notes (D, D).

22. Teeter Totter

Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a square bowing symbol over a D note, followed by a 'V' symbol over another D note. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: two quarter notes (D, D), two quarter notes (A, A), two quarter notes (D, D), two quarter notes (A, A), two quarter notes (A, A), two quarter notes (D, D), two quarter notes (A, A), and two quarter notes (D, D).

23. Cycle of Strings Encore

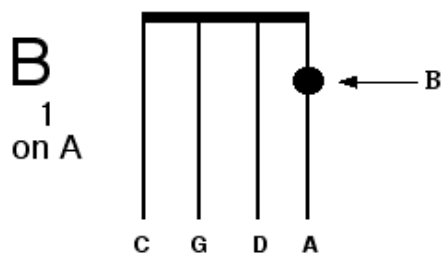
Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with four quarter rests. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: four quarter notes (A, A, A, A), four quarter notes (D, D, D, D), four quarter notes (G, G, G, G), and four quarter notes (G, G, G, G).

(Violin Solo)

Bass clef. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: four quarter notes (G, G, G, G), four quarter notes (D, D, D, D), four quarter notes (A, A, A, A), and four quarter rests.

(Violin Solo)

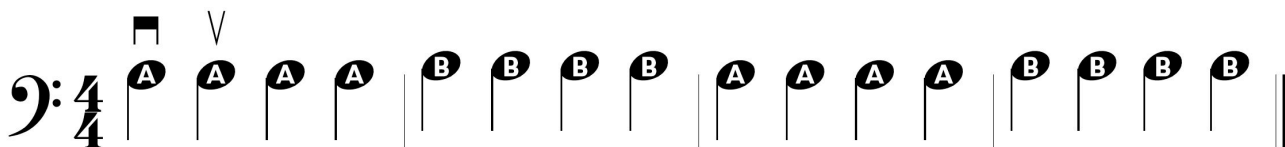
Lesson Five: "B" on the A String



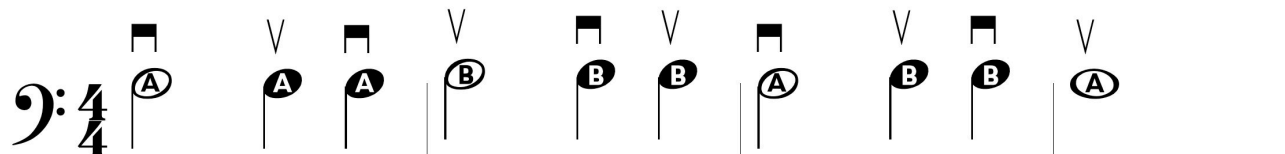
To play "B" on the A string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the A string.



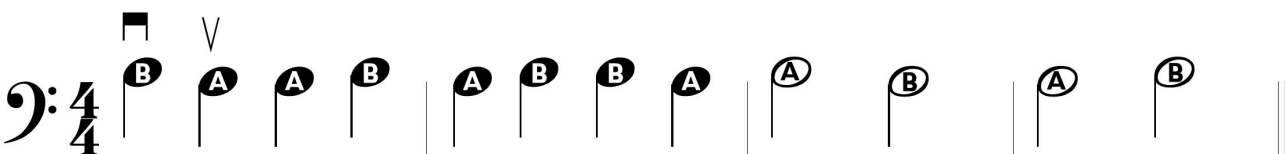
24. A to B



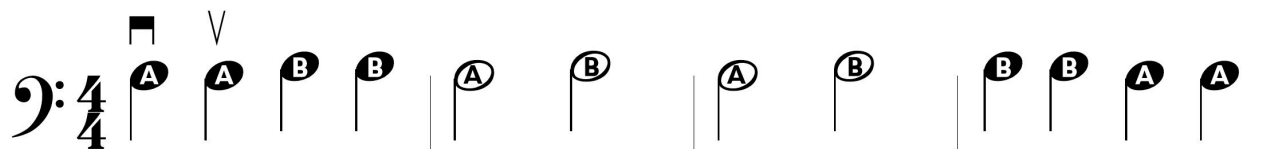
25. Smooth Sailin'



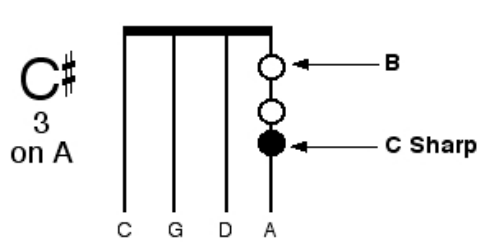
26. Back and Forth



27. Two Note Jive



Lesson Six: C# on the A String



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

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


28. Three Note Hill

Musical notation for exercise 28 in 4/4 time. It consists of four measures. The first measure has a quarter rest followed by four quarter notes: A, A, A, A. The second measure has four quarter notes: B, B, B, B. The third measure has four quarter notes: C#, C#, C#, C#. The fourth measure has four quarter notes: B, B, B, B, followed by a double bar line.

29. Up and Down

Musical notation for exercise 29 in 4/4 time. It consists of four measures. The first measure has a quarter rest followed by a quarter note A. The second measure has a quarter rest followed by a quarter note B. The third measure has a quarter rest followed by a quarter note C#. The fourth measure has a quarter rest followed by a quarter note B, then a quarter rest followed by a quarter note A, and finally a quarter rest followed by a quarter note A. A double bar line is at the end.

30. Fast and Slow

 = half rest (2 beats of silence)

Musical notation for exercise 30 in 4/4 time. It consists of four measures. The first measure has a quarter rest followed by quarter notes A, A, B, B. The second measure has a quarter rest followed by quarter notes C#, C#. The third measure has a quarter rest followed by quarter notes B, B, C#, C#. The fourth measure has a quarter rest followed by a quarter note A, then a half rest, and finally a double bar line.

31. Hot Cross Buns


 = whole note (receives 4 beats)

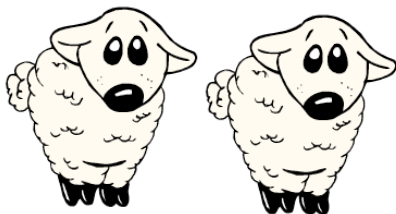
Musical notation for exercise 31 in 4/4 time. It consists of two lines of four measures each. The first line: Measure 1 has a quarter rest followed by a whole note C#. Measure 2 has a quarter rest followed by a whole note B. Measure 3 has a quarter rest followed by a whole note A. Measure 4 has a quarter rest followed by a whole note C#. The second line: Measure 1 has a quarter rest followed by quarter notes A, A, B, B. Measure 2 has a quarter rest followed by quarter notes B, B, B, B. Measure 3 has a quarter rest followed by quarter notes C#, C#, B. Measure 4 has a quarter rest followed by a whole note A. A double bar line is at the end.



✓ 32. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The notes are: $\sharp C$, B, A, B, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, B, B, B, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, B, A.

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



33. Mary Doubles

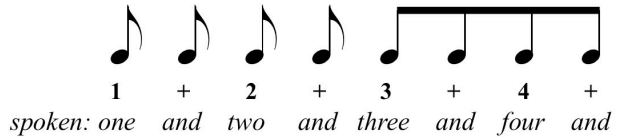
Four staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The notes are: $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, B, B, A, A, B, B, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, B, B, A, A, B, B, $\sharp C$, $\sharp C$, B, B, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A.

Eighth Note Rhythms

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



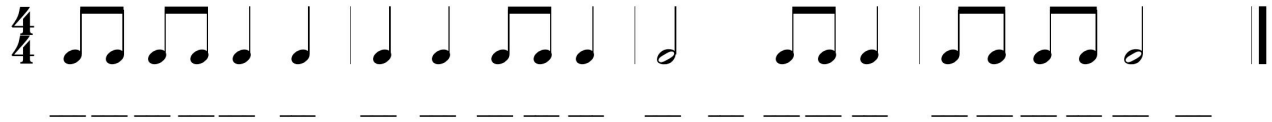
Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

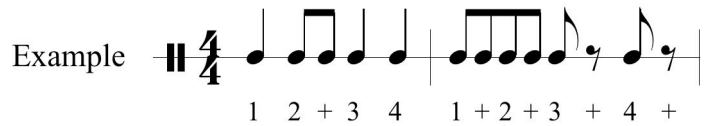


2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

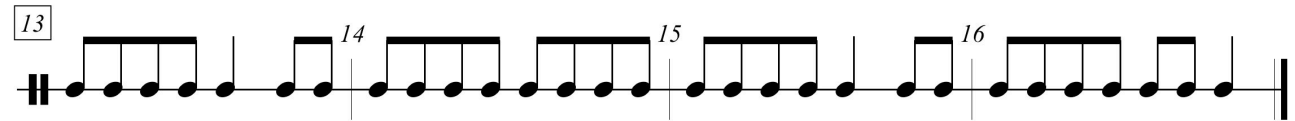
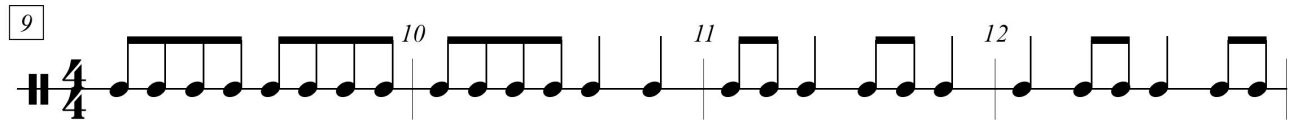
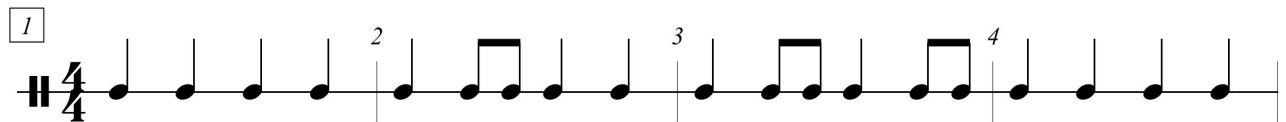


Eighth Note Clap and Count

Write the count below the notes and rests.



Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.



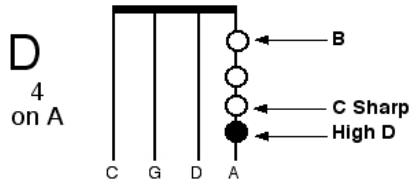
' = Bow Lift
 (lift the bow off the string and reset it at the frog)

34. Claire de Lune

35. Lune de Claire

36. The Reapers

Lesson 7: New Note "High D"



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

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

37. Going Up the A String

38. Going Down the A String

39. Shark Week

40. Bile Them Cabbage Down

|| = repeat sign

go back to beginning and play again

41. A String Note Review

Match the note with the finger numbers

B

3 on A string

C#

4 on the A string

A

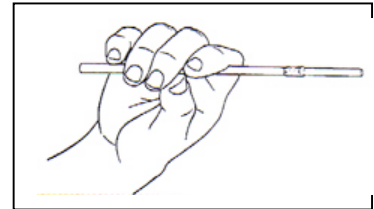
1 on the A string

D

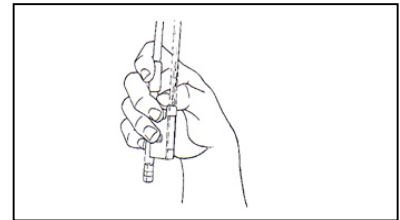
open A string

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

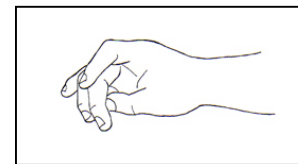
_____ Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



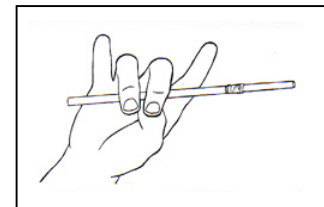
_____ Wrap your fingers around the stick



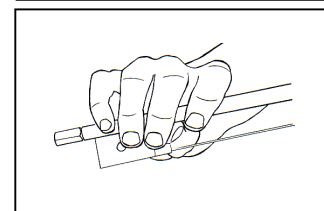
_____ Check for bow hand circle



_____ Middle fingers curve over the bow stick

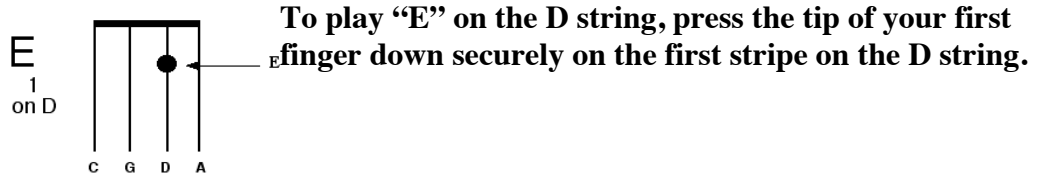


_____ Little finger (pinkie) sits on the side of stick

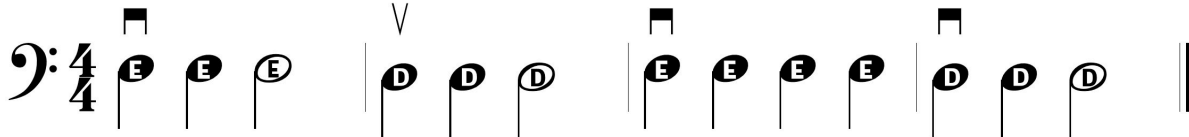


*****Lessons 5, 6, and 7 have been using the notes on the A-String.
All of Lessons 8 and 9 are on the D-String.**

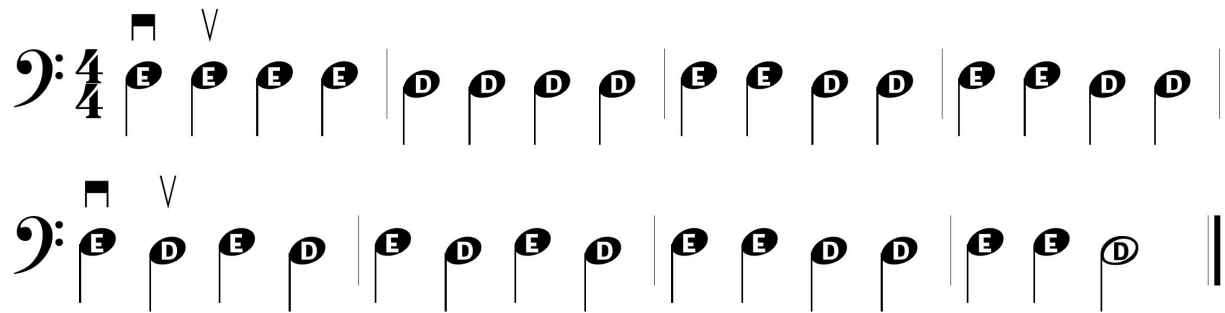
Lesson 8: New Note "E" on the D String



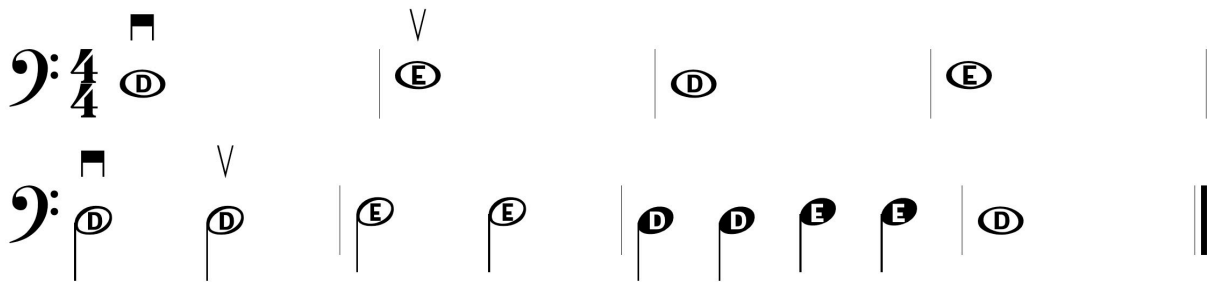
43. ED



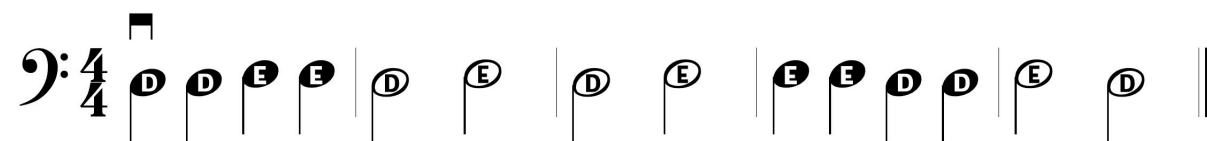
44. First Finger Workout



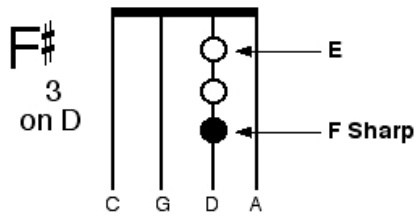
45. Accelerator



46. Two by Two



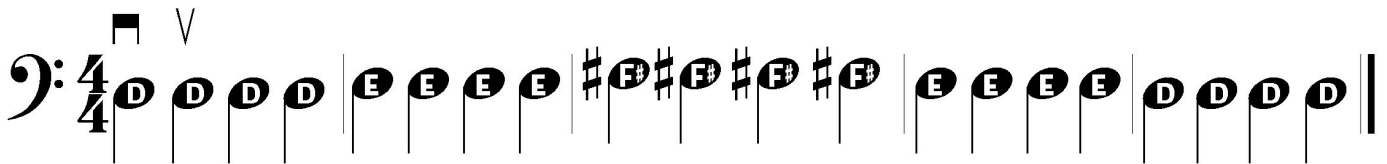
Lesson 9: F# on the D String



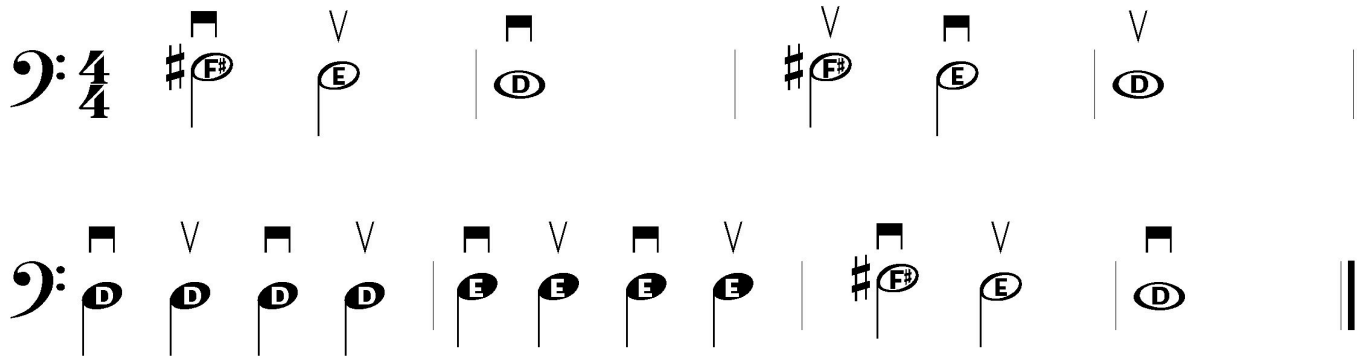
To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your third finger on the second stripe on the D string.

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

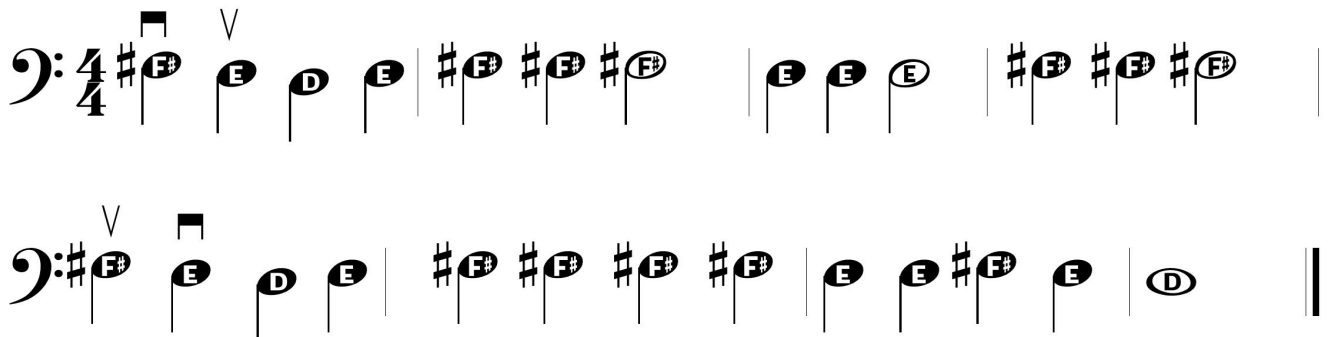
47. Up and Down



48. Hot Cross Buns on the D String



49. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the D String



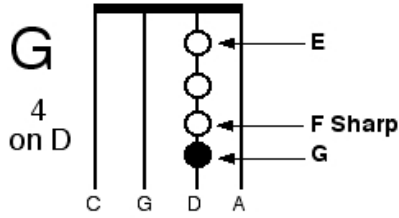
50. Mary Doubles on the D String

51. Claire de Lune

|| = Repeat Sign

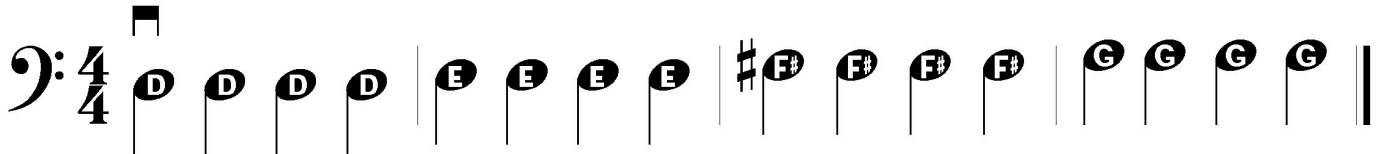
Go back to the beginning
and play again

Lesson 10: G on the D String

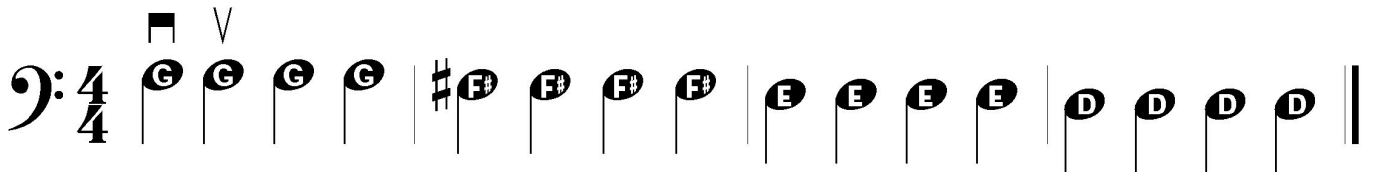


To play G, press the tip of your fourth finger (pinkie finger) on the third stripe. Keep your first three fingers down on the first two stripes on the D String.
KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN

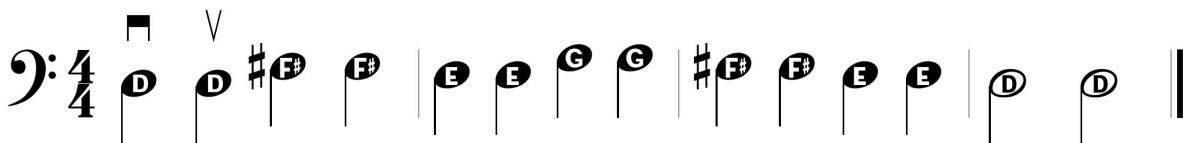
52. Up the D string



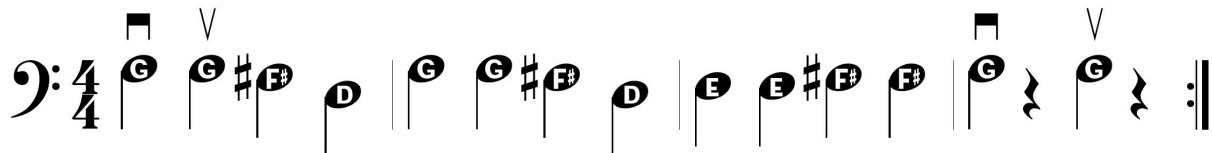
53. Down the D String



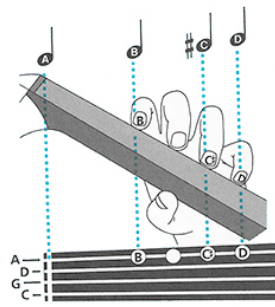
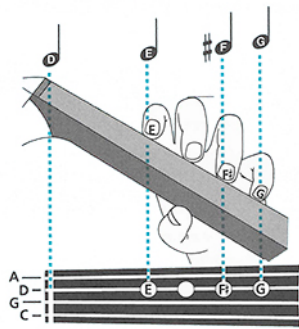
54. Skipping Along the D String



55. Jolly Fellows



Lesson 11: Crossing Strings



56. Crossing Over

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

57. Ascending the D Scale

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a square symbol above the first note. The notes are: D, D, D, D, E, E, E, E, F#, F#, F#, F#, G, G, G, G. The second staff contains: A, A, A, A, B, B, B, B, C#, C#, C#, C#, D, D, D, D.

58. Descending

Two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains: D, D, D, D, C#, C#, C#, C#, B, B, B, B, A, A, A, A. The second staff contains: G, G, G, G, F#, F#, F#, F#, E, E, E, E, D, D, D, D.

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✓ 59. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

✓ 60. Twinkle (Variation)



✓ 61. French Folk Song

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

1st finger

3rd finger

4th finger

Name the Strings

✓ 63. Tuneful Tune

Exercise 63, 'Tuneful Tune', is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It consists of four staves. The first two staves show a sequence of notes: C#4, C#4, A4, A4, C#4, C#4, C#4. The third and fourth staves show a sequence of notes: B3, B3, B3, B3, B3, B3, D4. The fourth staff includes a pluck instruction 'Off (Pluck!)' above the final notes.

✓ 64. Ode to Joy

Exercise 64, 'Ode to Joy', is written in bass clef. It consists of four staves. The notes are: F#3, F#3, G3, A3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, D3, E3, F#3, F#3, E3, E3, F#3, G3, F#3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, E3, A3, F#3, F#3, G3, A3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, D3, E3, F#3, E3, D3, D3.

Honor 4th Grade String Songs

65. Mary on the A String

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

66. Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)

Musical notation for 'Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)' in 4/4 time. The piece is written in two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: C# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter). The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: C# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter). The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter).

67. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

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

68. Twinkle Variation





69. French Folk Song

70. Ode to Joy




71. Tuneful Tune

Some Basic Rhythmic Fundamentals








Note Values

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

Rest Values

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

72. Quiz

1. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
2. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
3. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
4. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
5. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
6. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
7. A  _____ receives _____ beats.

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



1



2



3



4

String Instrument Word Search



alto clef
bow lift
down bow
half rest
quarter note
sharp
treble clef
whole rest

arco
bridge
end button
measure
quarter rest
shoulder pad
tuning pegs

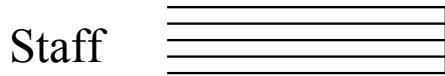
barline
cello
fine tuners
melody
repeat sign
sound holes
up bow

bass clef
chin rest
fingerboard
neck
rhythm
tailpiece
viola

bow
double bar
frog
notes
rosin
tempo
violin

bow grip
down bar
half note
pizzicato
scroll
time signature
whole note

Reading Music



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

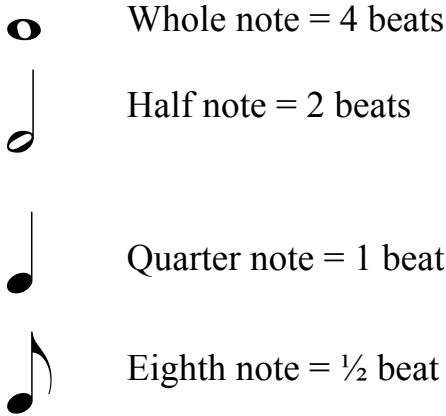


The bass clef is located at the beginning of every staff and tells us this music is for cello and other low pitched instruments.



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

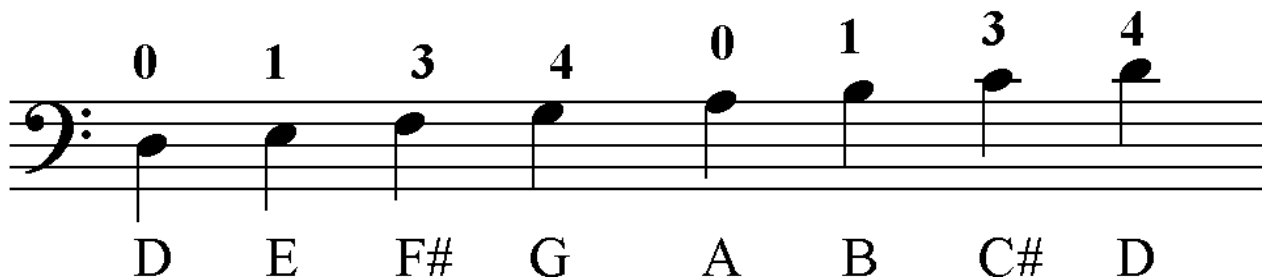
Rhythm Chart



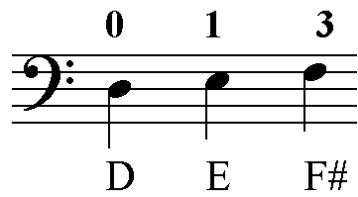
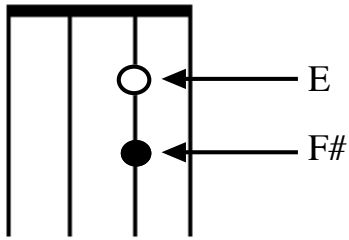
4 Steps to Success

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

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



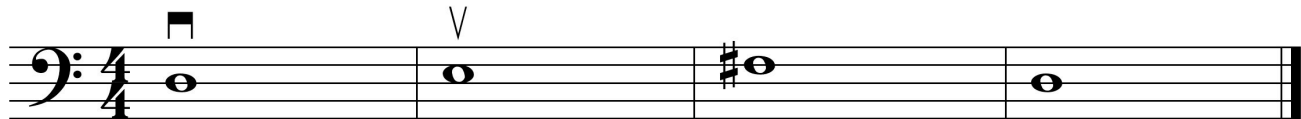
F# on the D String



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



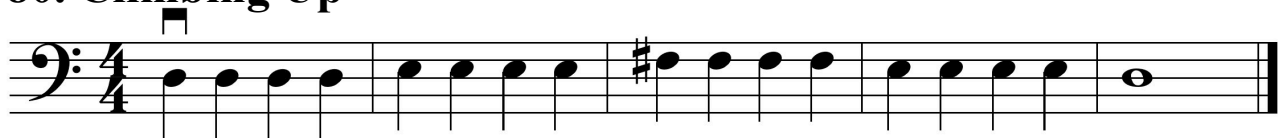
78. New Note F#



79. Let's Read F#



80. Climbing Up

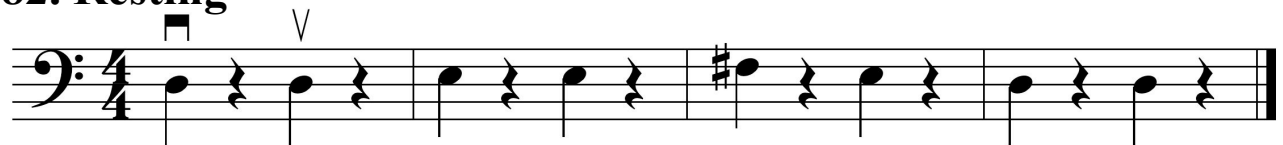


81. Black and White



⏸ = A Quarter Rest is one beat of silence.

82. Resting



83. Walking Song



F# Tunes



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



84. The Reapers



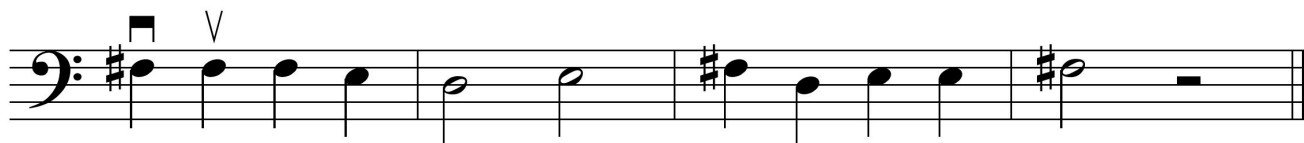
85. Skip-A-Long



86. Claire de Lune



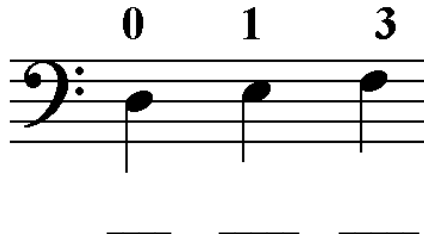
87. Lune de Claire



More F# Tunes

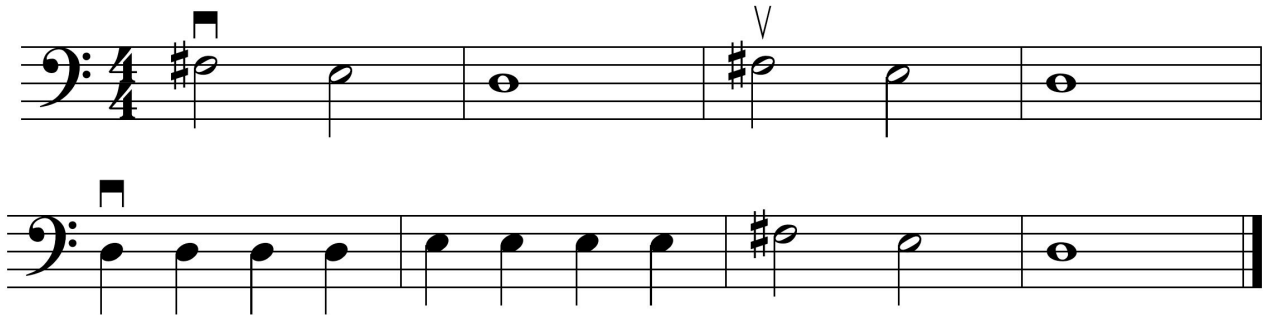
88. Write the note names on the lines below

0 1 3

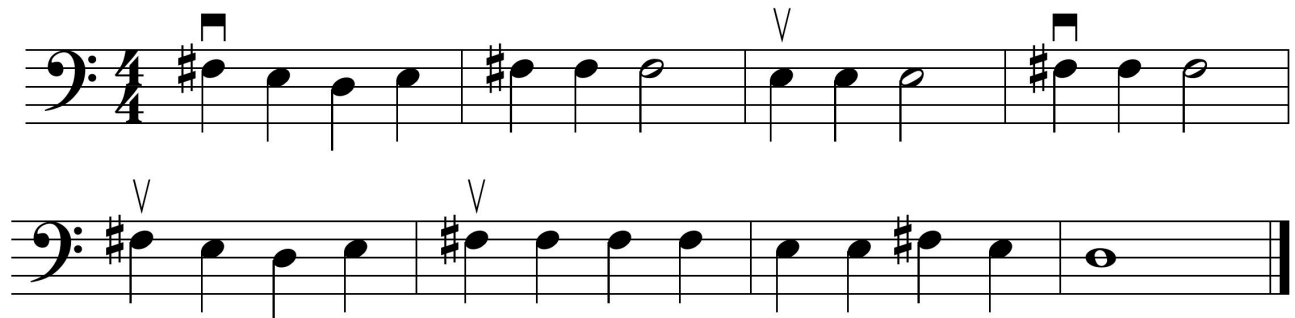




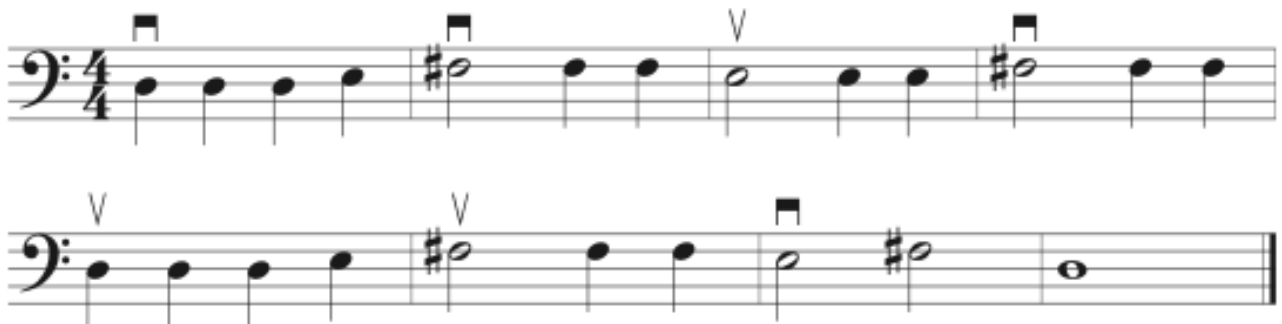
89. Name That Tune _____



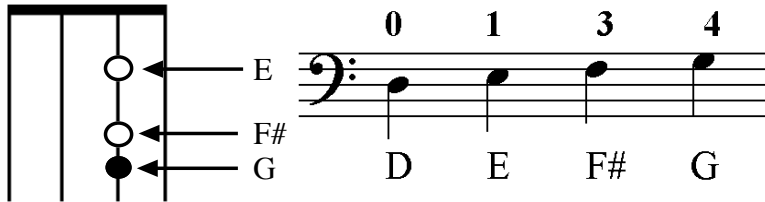
90. Name That Tune _____



91. Peter's Hammer



G on the D String



G is located on the fourth space.

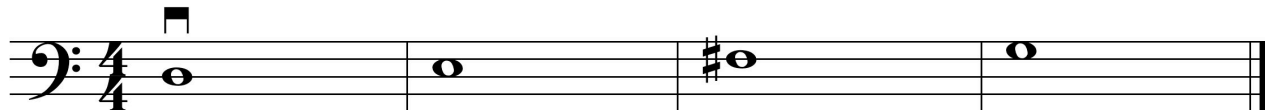
F# is located on the fourth line.

E is located on the third space.

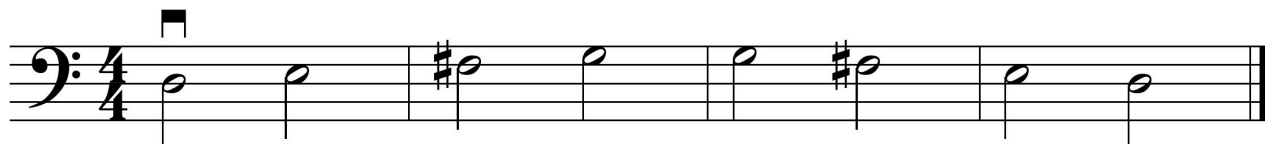
Open D is located on the third line.



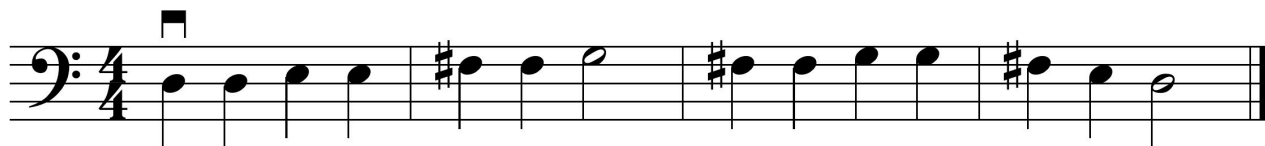
92. Three Plus G



93. Going Up and Down



94. Go, Go, Go



95. Grasshoppers



96. Norwegian Folk Song



97. Pizzicato March



G Tunes



KEY SIGNATURE



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



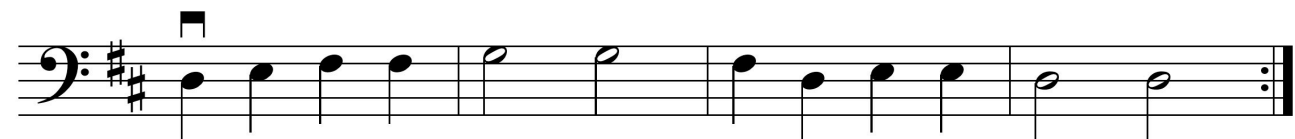
98. Cockroaches



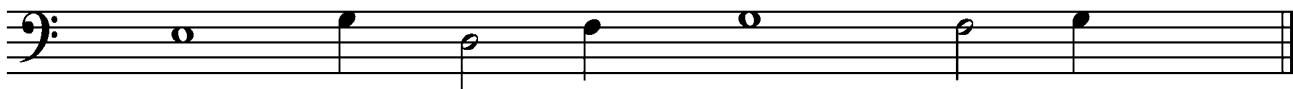
99. Speed Bump



100. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

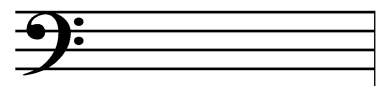
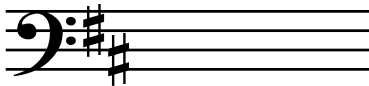
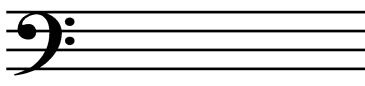


101. Write the correct note letter name under each note



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

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



Crossing Strings: New Note A



Diagram showing string positions for E, F#, and G. The musical staff shows notes D, E, F#, G, A with fingerings 0, 1, 3, 4, 0.

A is located on the fifth line.

G is located on the fourth space.

F# is located on the fourth line.

E is located on the third space.

Open D is located on the third line.

103. More DNA

104. Crossing Over

105. Climbing to A

106. Merry Dance

A Tunes



107. Jingle Bells

Sheet music for "Jingle Bells" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in bass clef. The music features a simple, rhythmic pattern of eighth and quarter notes. There are several dynamic markings, including accents (marked with a small square) and a hairpin (marked with a 'V'). The piece ends with a double bar line.

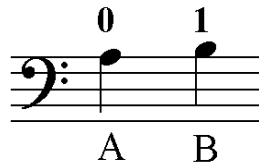
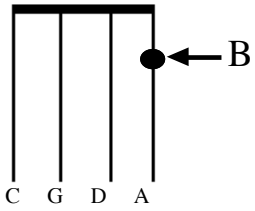
108. Skipping Around

Sheet music for "Skipping Around" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of one staff of music. The melody is written in bass clef. The music features a simple, rhythmic pattern of eighth and quarter notes. There is an accent marking (marked with a small square) at the beginning. The piece ends with a double bar line.

109. Lightly Row

Sheet music for "Lightly Row" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in bass clef. The music features a simple, rhythmic pattern of eighth and quarter notes. There are several dynamic markings, including accents (marked with a small square) and hairpins (marked with a 'V'). The piece ends with a double bar line.

B on the A String

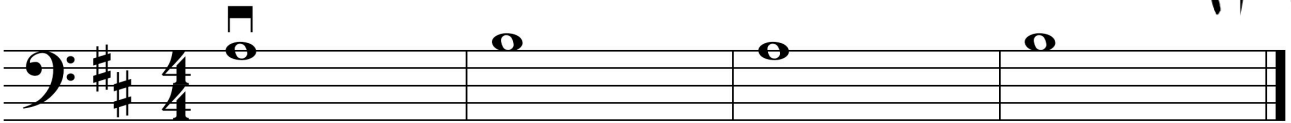


B is located on top of the music staff.

Open A is located on the fifth line.



110. A to B




111. Apples and Bananas



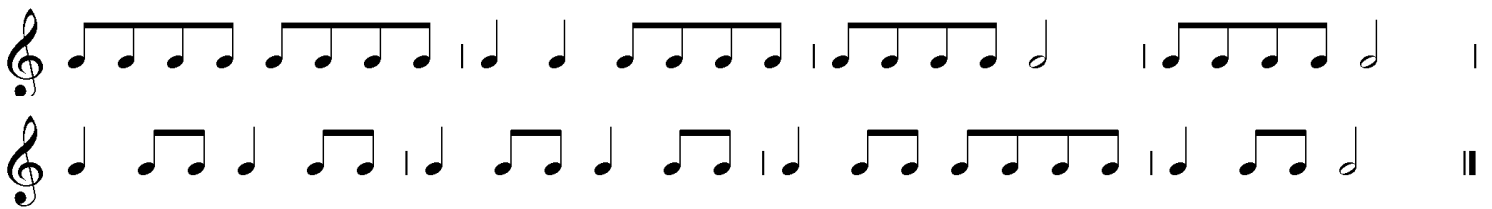
112. Old MacDonald



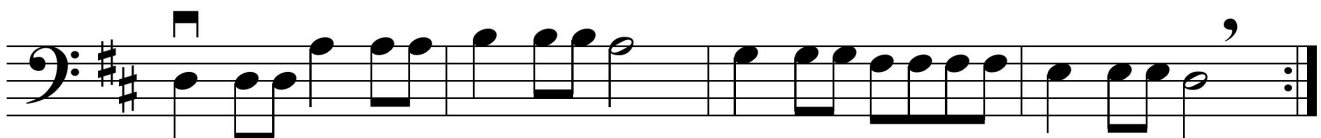
 = Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.



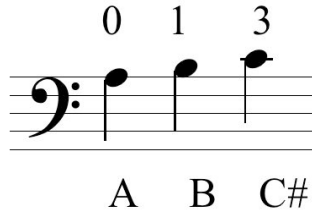
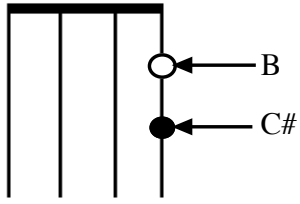
4. Count and Clap



113. Baa Baa Black Sheep



C[#] on the A String



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

114. My A-B-C-'s



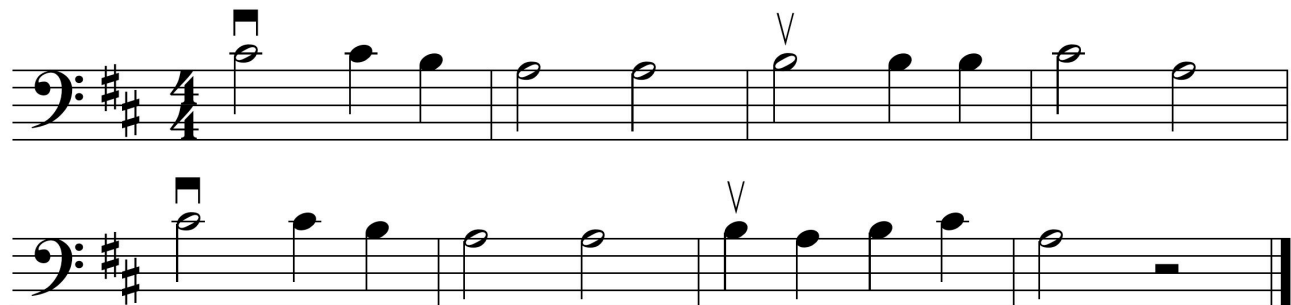
115. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries



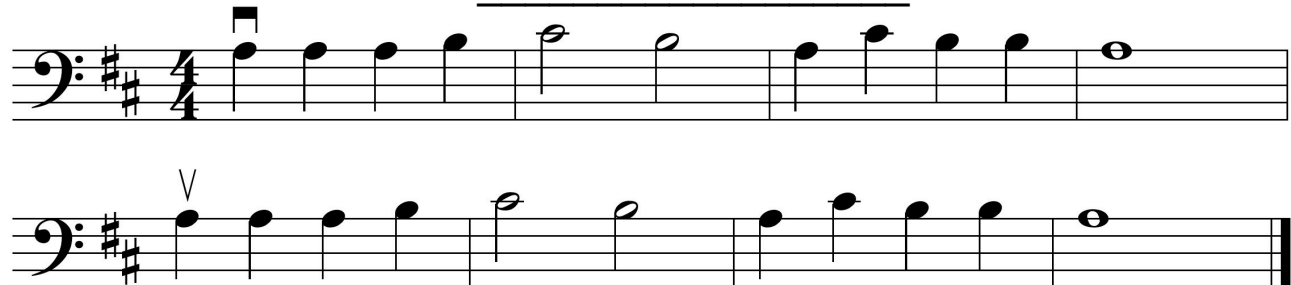
116. Merry Go Round



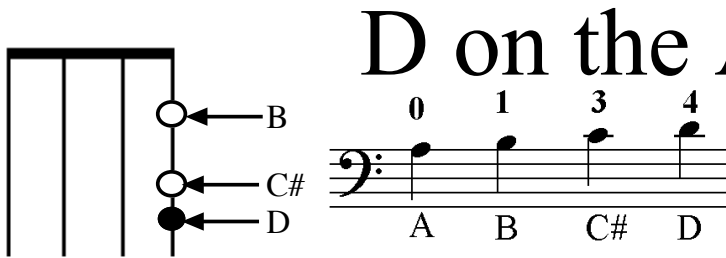
117. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie



118. Name That Tune



D on the A String




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

119. Reaching for High D

120. Donkey Song

121. Rockin' on the A String

122. D Major Scale and Arpeggio

D Tunes



A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.



123. School March

Musical notation for 'School March' in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The melody is simple and rhythmic, with a repeat sign at the end of the fourth staff.

124. Bohemian Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Bohemian Folk Song' in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The melody is more complex than the first piece, featuring some grace notes (v) and a repeat sign at the end of the second staff.

125. Scotland's Burning

Musical notation for 'Scotland's Burning' in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The melody is simple and rhythmic, with first, second, and third endings marked with '1.', '2.', and '3.' respectively.

126. Camptown Races

Musical score for 'Camptown Races' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The piece features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. There are several 'V' markings above the notes, likely indicating vibrato or a specific performance technique. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

127. Can Can

Musical score for 'Can Can' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The piece features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. There are several 'V' markings above the notes, likely indicating vibrato or a specific performance technique. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Hoedown

CELLO

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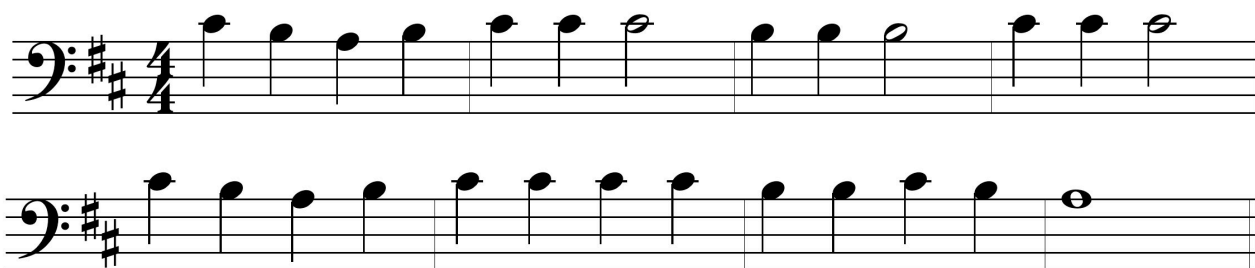
31

32

+

Honor Songs

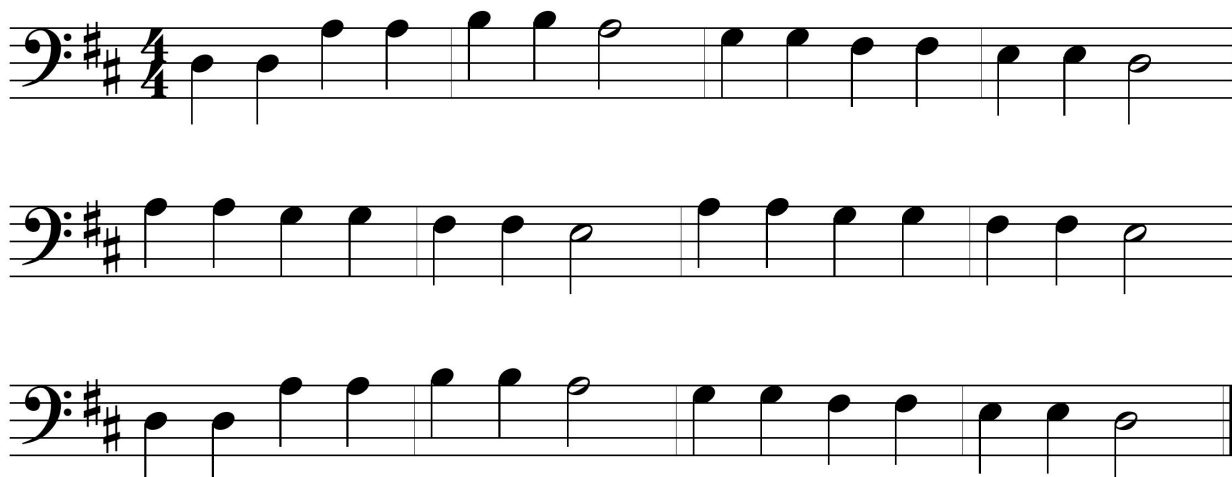
Mary Had a Little Lamb



Mary Doubles



Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star



Twinkle Variation

Musical score for "Twinkle Variation" in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of six staves of music. The melody is a variation of the "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" tune, featuring eighth-note patterns and slurs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth staff.

French Folk Song

Musical score for "French Folk Song" in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The piece consists of five staves of music. The melody is a simple folk tune with quarter notes and a final dotted half note. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth staff.

Ode to Joy

Musical score for "Ode to Joy" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is a simple melody. The second and fourth staves include "V" (pluck) and square (finger) markings above notes. The third staff includes "V" and square markings above notes, with some notes beamed together.

Tuneful Tune

Musical score for "Tuneful Tune" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is a simple melody. The second, third, and fourth staves include "V" (pluck) and square (finger) markings above notes. The fourth staff includes "off (pluck)" markings above notes.

Glossary of Terms

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

Arco: to play using the bow.

Arpeggio: notes of a chord played separately.

Beat: the pulse of the music.

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

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

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

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

Down bow: moving bow toward tip; pull.

Duet: music in two parts.

Fermata: symbol indicating to hold a note longer.

Key signature: identifies notes that are raised or lowered.

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

Legato: play with smooth bow strokes.

Measure: the space between barlines.

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

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

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

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

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

Staccato: stopped bow stroke.

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

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

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

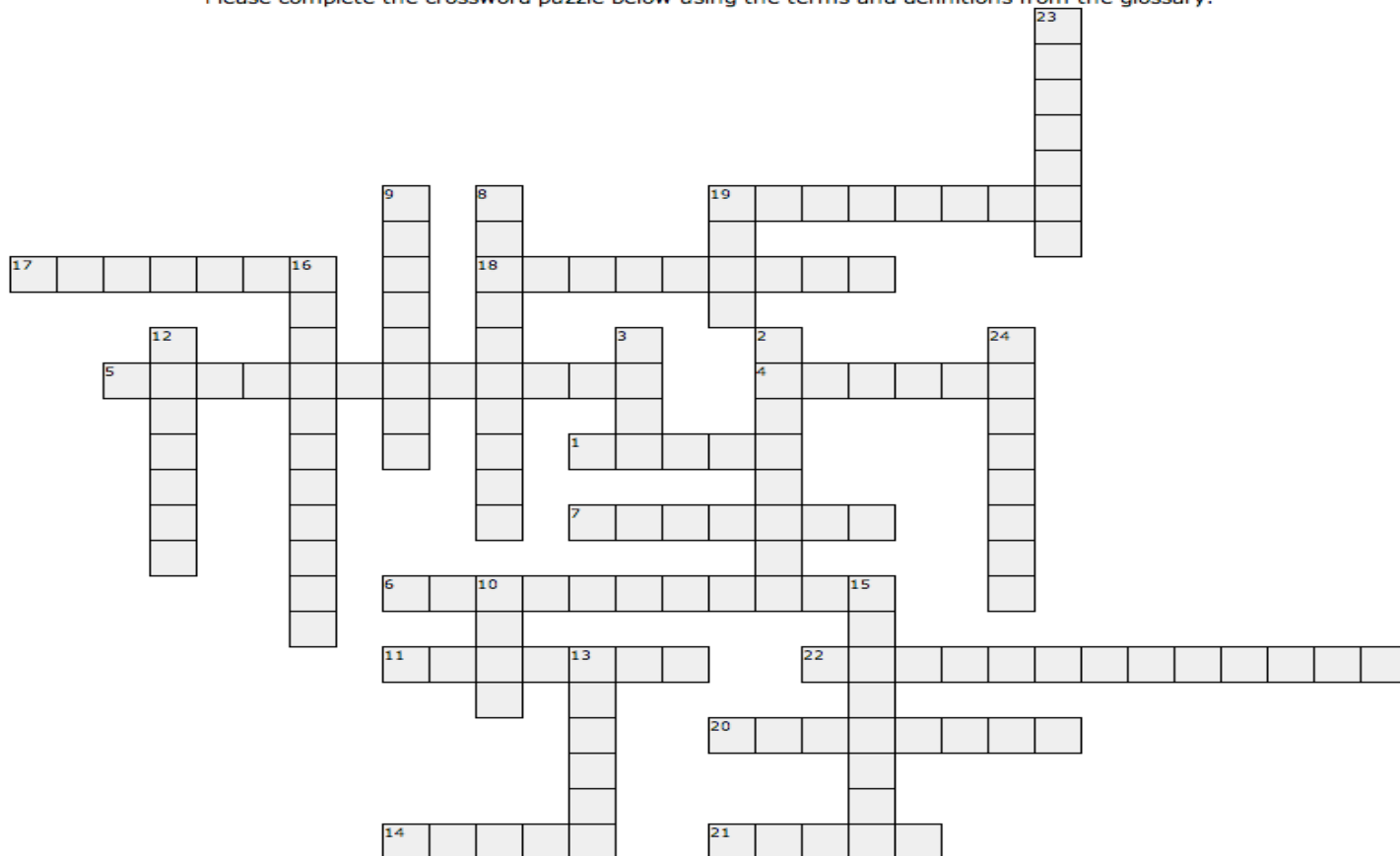
Up bow: moving bow toward frog; push.

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart

D E F# G A B C# D

Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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



Across:

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

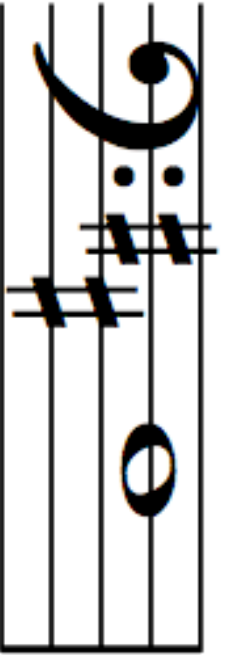
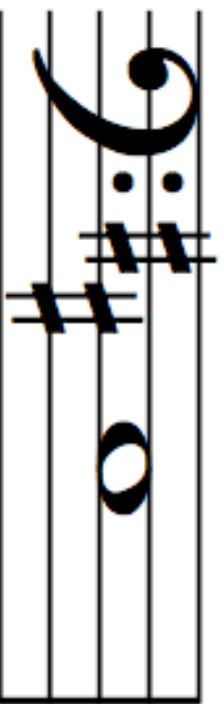
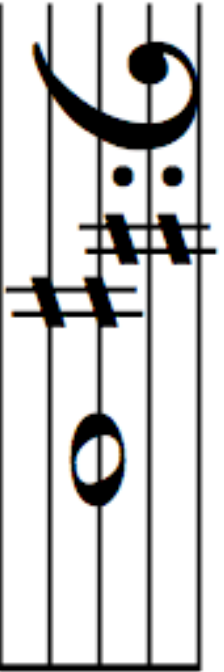
Down:

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

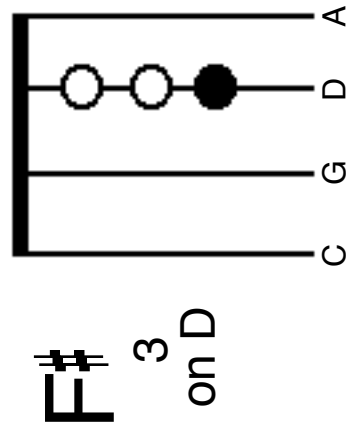
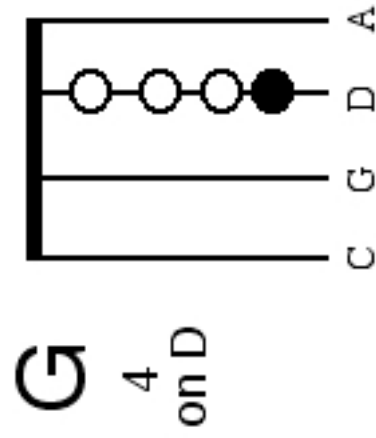
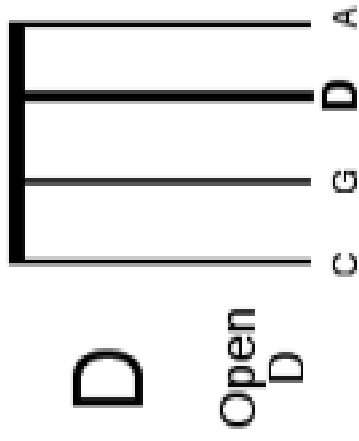
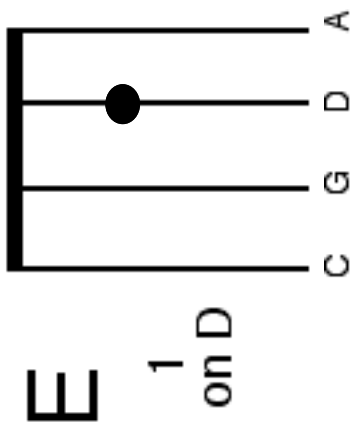
Complete the Story

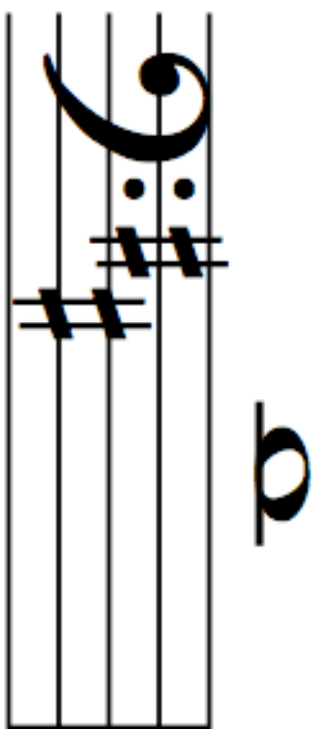
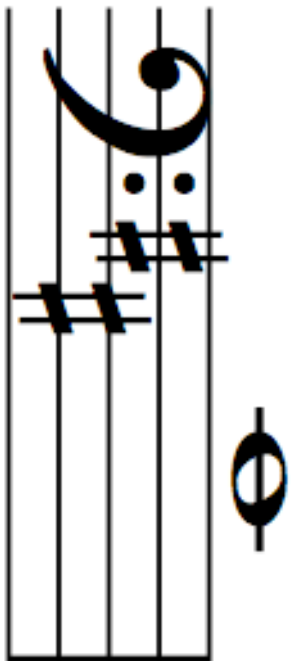
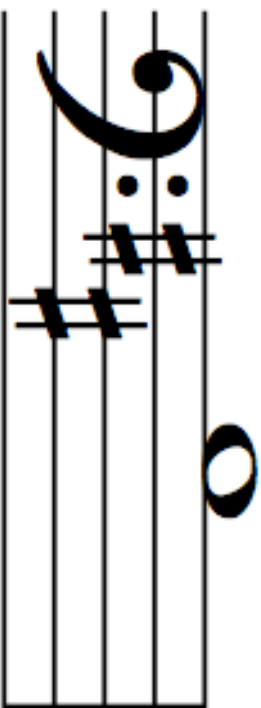
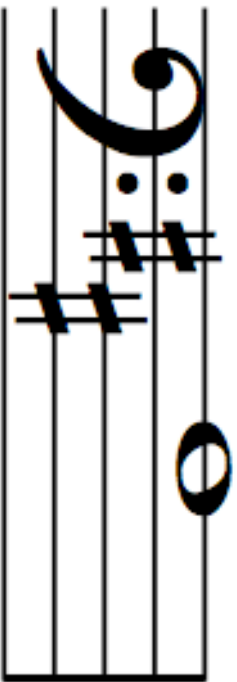
Each group of notes spells a word. Use the words to fill in the blanks in the following story. The number "1" group spells the word for the number "1" blank, the number "2" group spells the word for the number "2" blank, and so on.

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



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





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

