

Capistrano Unified School District

4th Grade Beginning Strings -Violin-



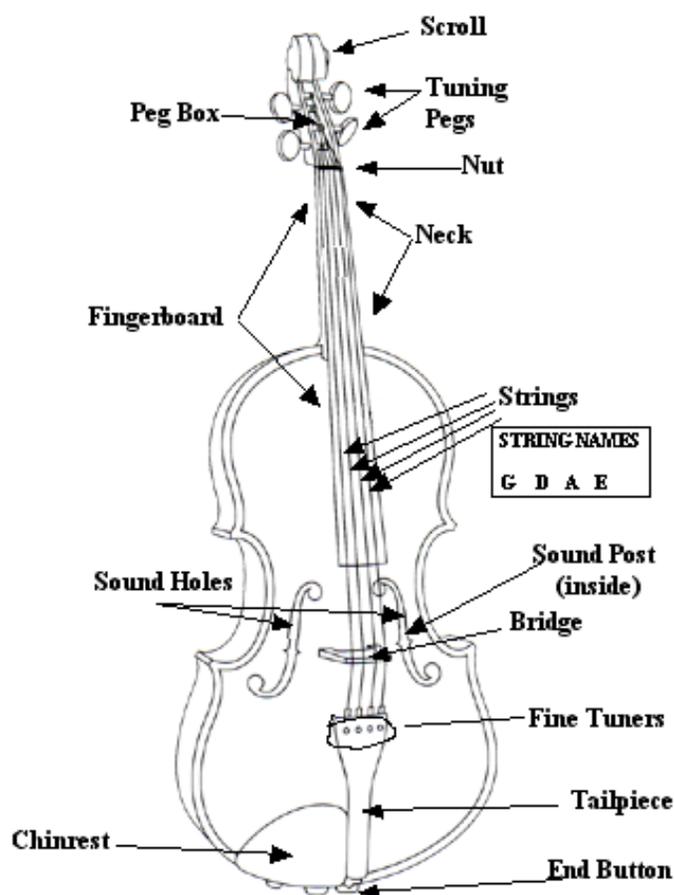
With input and materials from: Kerry Arakawa, Scott Arakawa, Steve Benefield, Michelle Brunton, Penni Buff, Chad Cunningham, Lisa Gray, Andrea Howard, Ann Ludwig, Barbara Scholl, Rob Stirling, Maryann Tucker, and Kory Wentzel.

Name: _____

School: _____

Classroom Teacher: _____

Parts of the Violin



Taking Care of Your Violin

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

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

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

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

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

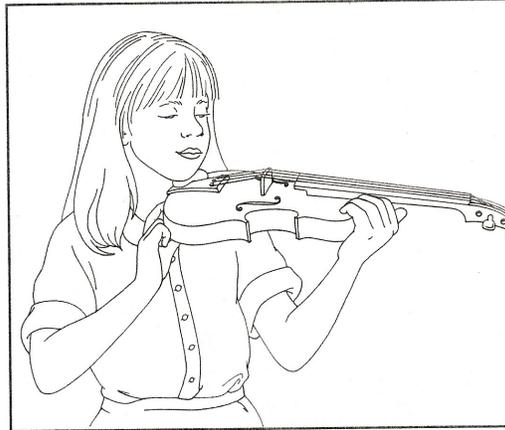
Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.

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

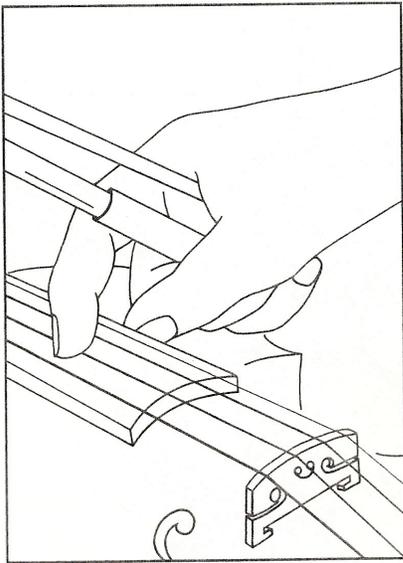
Lesson One: Getting Started

Holding your Violin

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



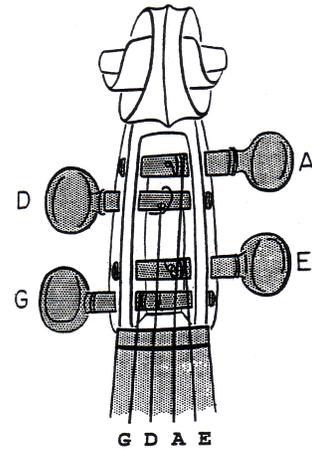
Pizzicato Position



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

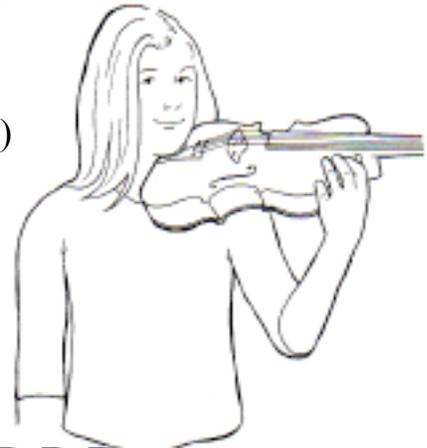
The Violin has four open strings.
They are named from lowest to highest,
left to right, and thick to thin. This sentence
will help you remember which order they are in:

Good Dogs Always Eat.



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

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



1. Rock House

DDDD DDDD DDDD DDDD

2 Rock Hound

AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA

3. Rock Tango

DDAA DDAA AADD AADD

4. The Twist

GGDD GGDD AADD GGGG

5. Lazy Afternoon

GGDD AADD GGDD AAGG

6. Skip to My Lou

DDDD AAAA DDDD AADD

7. Mary Had a Little Lamb

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

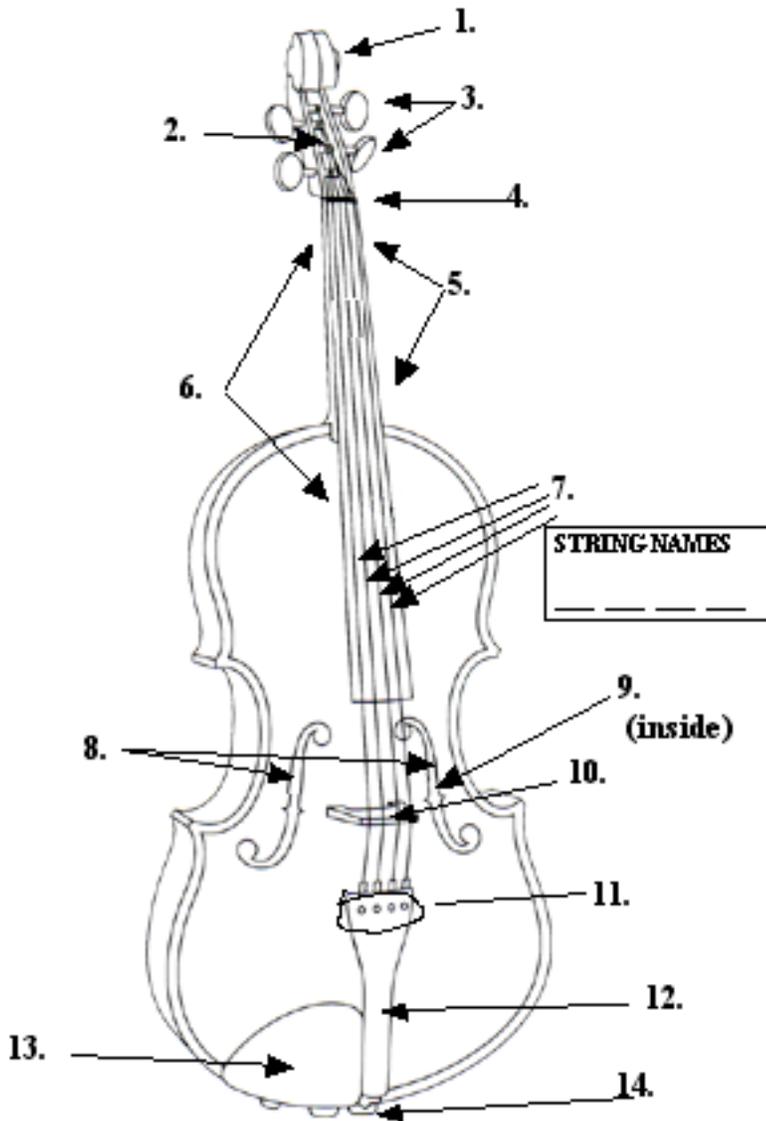
D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

8. Cycle of Strings

♪ = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

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

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



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

Lesson Two: 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.

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.

Rests are used in music to indicate silence.

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

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

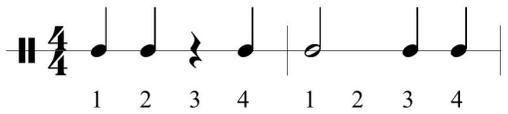
3. Write the count below the rests.

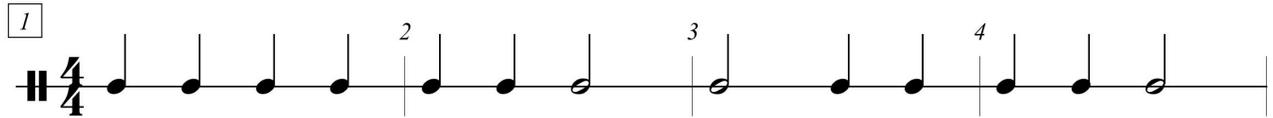
4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.

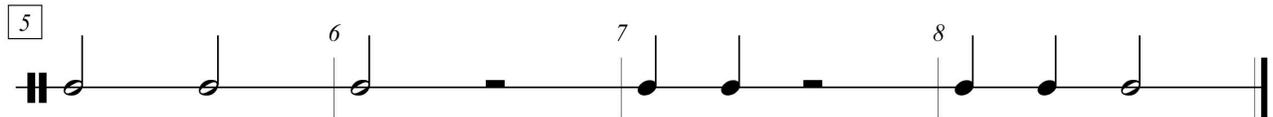
Rhythm Clap and Count #1

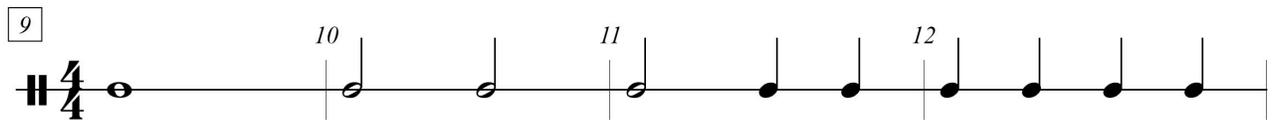
Write the count below the notes and rests.

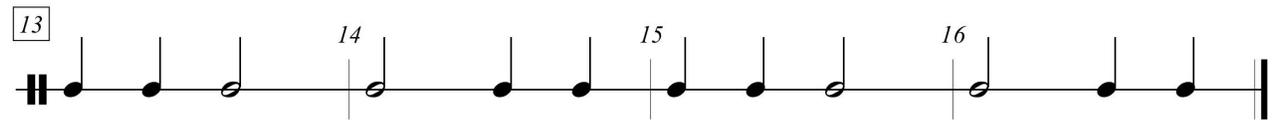
Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.

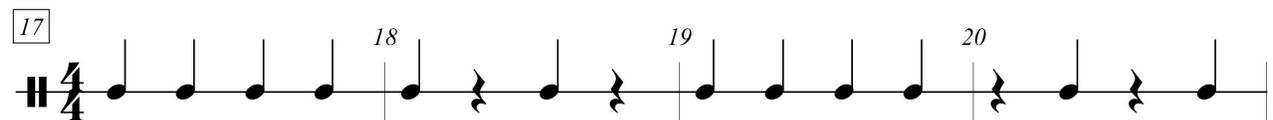
Example 

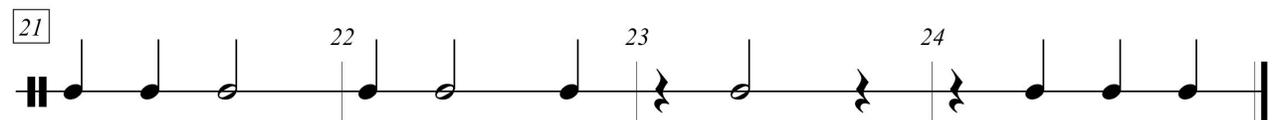
1 

5 

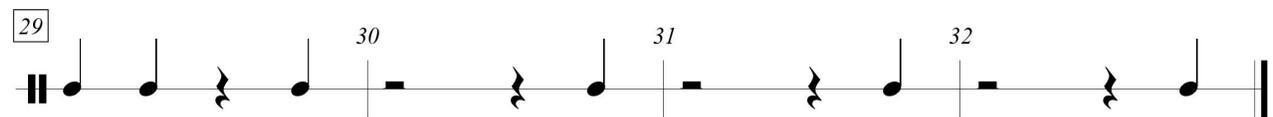
9 

13 

17 

21 

25 

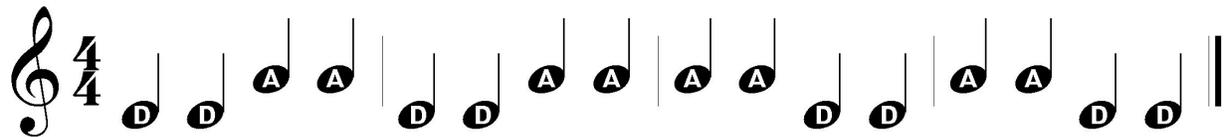
29 

Lesson Three: Open Strings

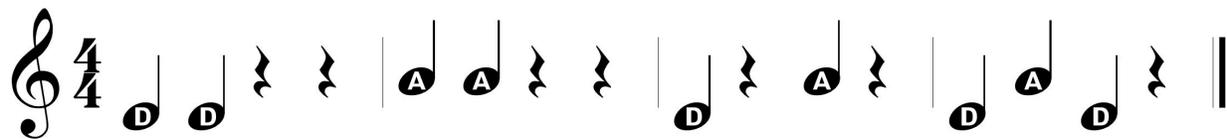
Music Symbols

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

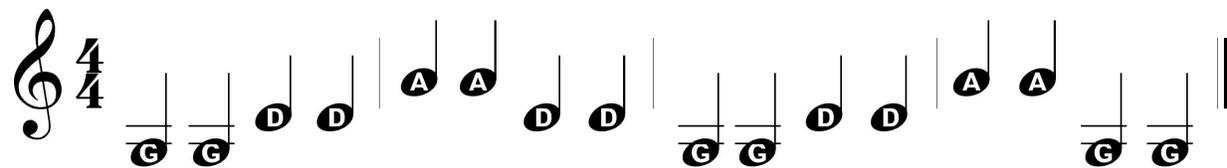
9. Teeter Totter



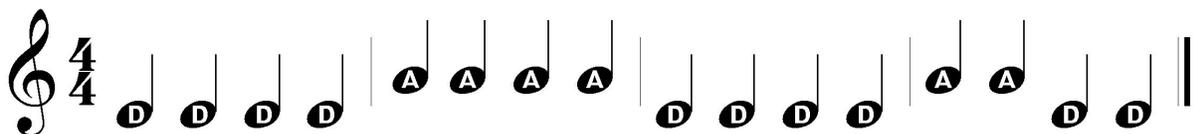
10. Bullfrog



11. Crossing the Strings



12. Skip to My Lou





13. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for the first staff of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, D4, D4, D4, D4.

Musical notation for the second staff of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, D4, D4.

14. Cycle of Strings

Musical notation for the first staff of "Cycle of Strings" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: E4, E4, E4, E4, A4, A4, A4, A4, D4, D4, D4, D4. Below the staff, there are four quarter notes: G3, G3, G3, G3, labeled "(Viola and Cello Solo)".

Musical notation for the second staff of "Cycle of Strings" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: A4, A4, A4, A4, E4, E4, E4, E4. Below the staff, there are four quarter notes: G3, G3, G3, G3, labeled "(Viola and Cello Solo)".

15. Open String Blues

Musical notation for the first staff of "Open String Blues" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3.

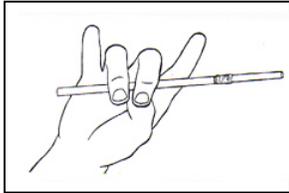
Musical notation for the second staff of "Open String Blues" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G3, G3, G3, G3, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4.

Lesson Four: Using the Bow

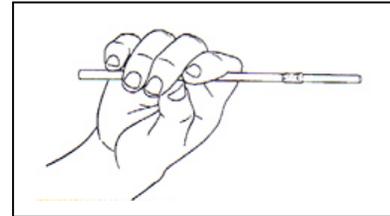
Parts of the bow



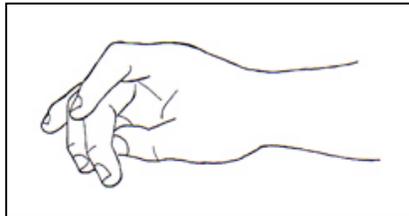
Steps to a good bow hold.....



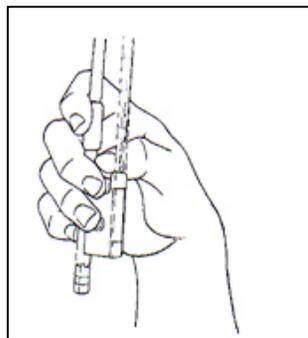
1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



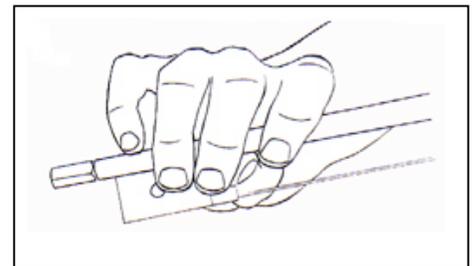
2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



3. Check for bow hand circle



4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.

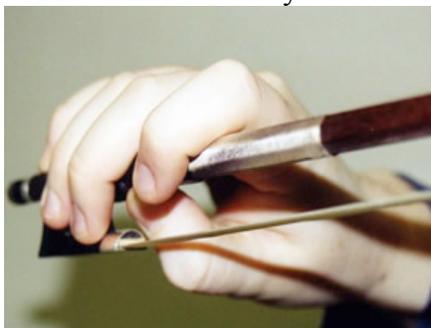


5. Little finger (pinkie) sits on top of the stick



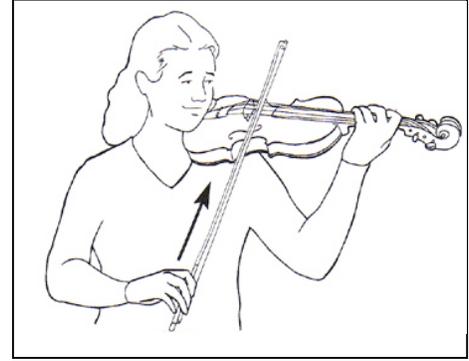
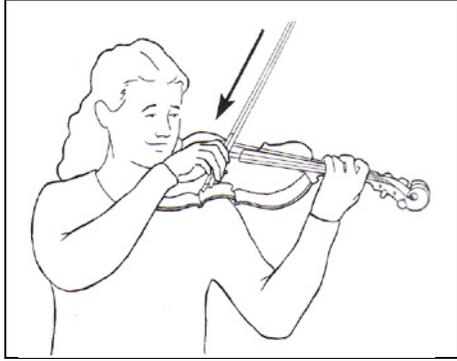
At first, play in this area of your bow

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



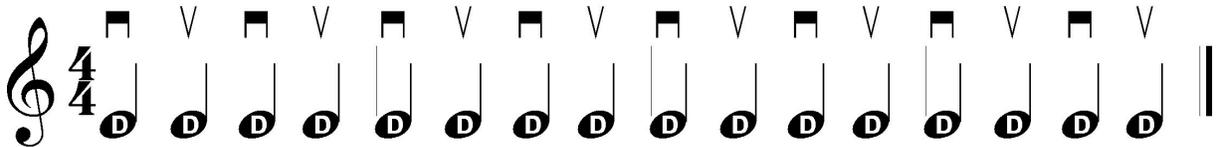
▣ = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

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

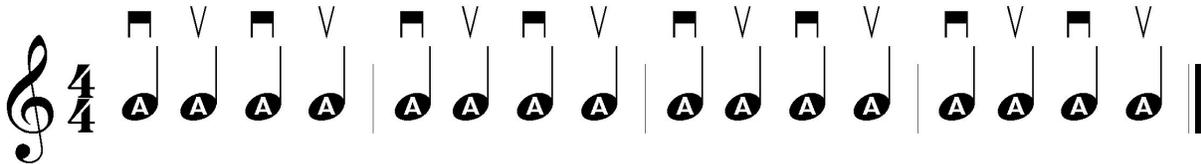


****The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

16. Bowing on “D”

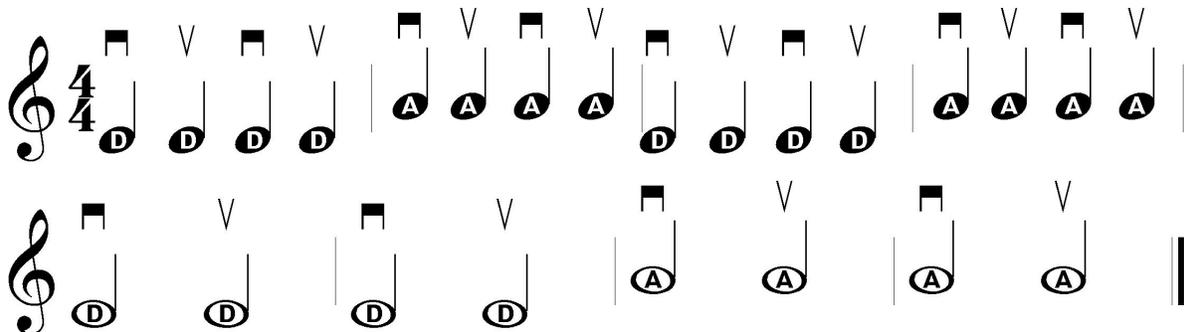


17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String



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

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.



Bowing on Open Strings Review

19. "D" Smooth One

Musical notation for exercise 19, "D" Smooth One, in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a sequence of D notes: a square bowing symbol above a D note, a 'V' above a D note, two groups of two eighth notes, two groups of four eighth notes, and two groups of two eighth notes. The notes are circled.

20. Smooth "A"

Musical notation for exercise 20, Smooth "A", in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a sequence of A notes: a square bowing symbol above an A note, a 'V' above an A note, two groups of two eighth notes, two groups of four eighth notes, and two groups of two eighth notes. The notes are circled.

21. D N A

Musical notation for exercise 21, D N A, in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: a square bowing symbol above a D note, a 'V' above a D note, two groups of two eighth notes (A notes), two groups of two eighth notes (A notes), and two groups of two eighth notes (D notes). The notes are circled.

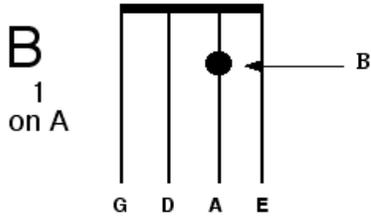
22. Teeter Totter

Musical notation for exercise 22, Teeter Totter, in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: a square bowing symbol above a D note, a 'V' above a D note, and then alternating eighth notes: D, A, D, A. The notes are circled.

23. Cycle of Strings Encore

Musical notation for exercise 23, Cycle of Strings Encore, in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of two staves. The top staff is labeled "(Viola and Cello Solo)" and the bottom staff is labeled "(Violin Solo)". The top staff starts with a square bowing symbol above an E note, followed by a 'V' above an E note, then a sequence of A notes (two groups of two eighth notes), D notes (two groups of two eighth notes), and G notes (two groups of two eighth notes). The bottom staff starts with a sequence of G notes (two groups of two eighth notes), D notes (two groups of two eighth notes), A notes (two groups of two eighth notes), and E notes (two groups of two eighth notes). The notes are circled.

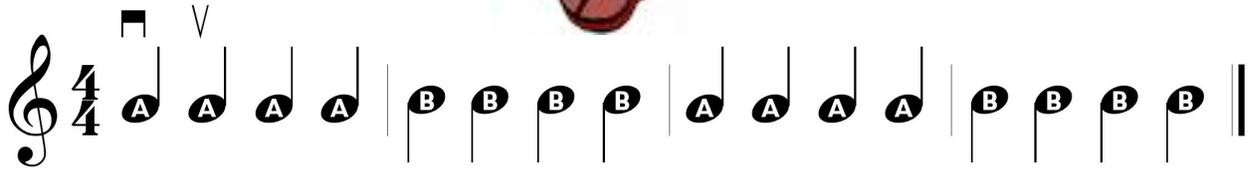
Lesson Five: "B" on the A String



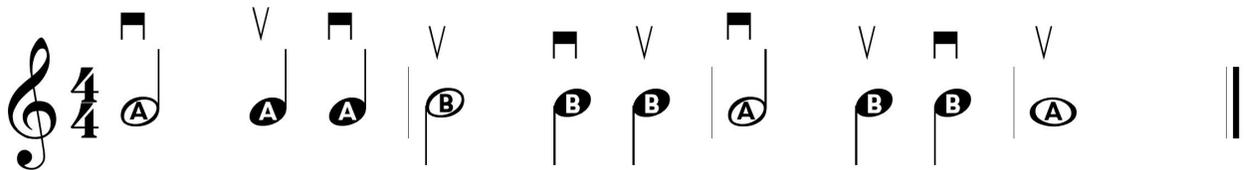
To play "B" on the A string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the A string.



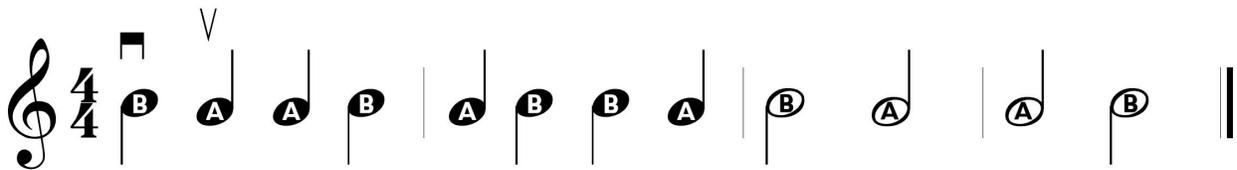
24. A to B



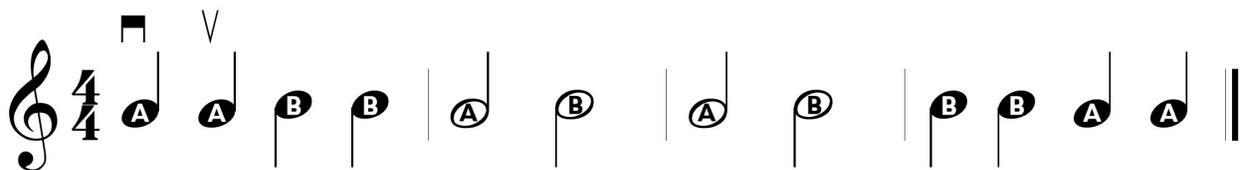
25. Smooth Sailin'



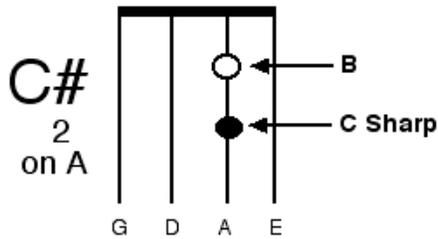
26. Back and Forth



27. Two Note Jive



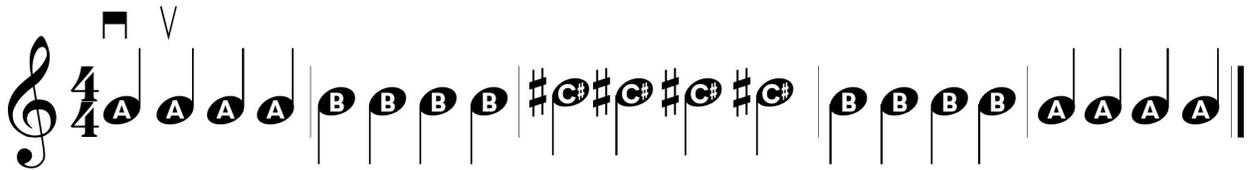
Lesson Six: C# on the A String



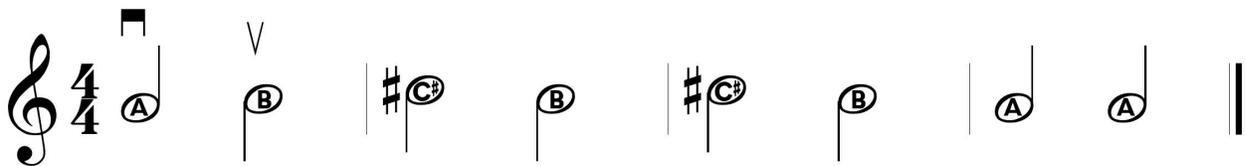
To play C-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the A string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe.

28. Three Note Hill

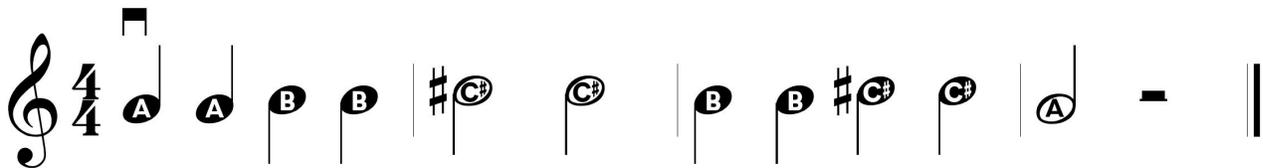


29. Up and Down



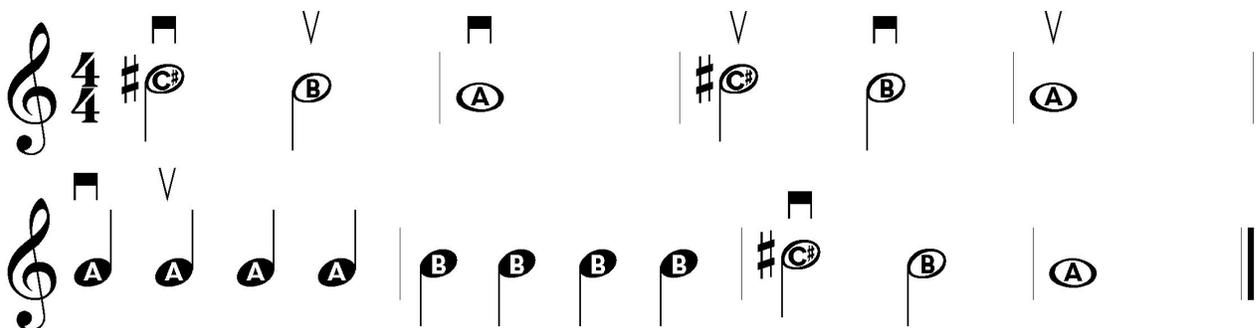
30. Fast and Slow

■ = half rest (2 beats of silence)



31. Hot Cross Buns

○ = whole note (receives 4 beats)

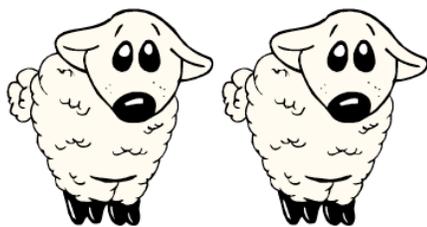




✓ 32. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the remaining four measures. 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), B (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), A (half).

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



✓ 33. Mary Doubles

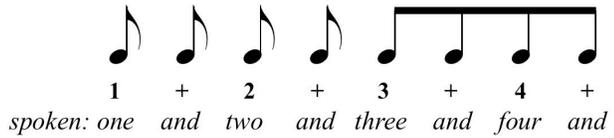
Musical notation for "Mary Doubles" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains the first four measures, the second and third staves contain the next four measures, and the fourth staff contains the final four measures. The notes are: C# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter).

Eighth Note Rhythms

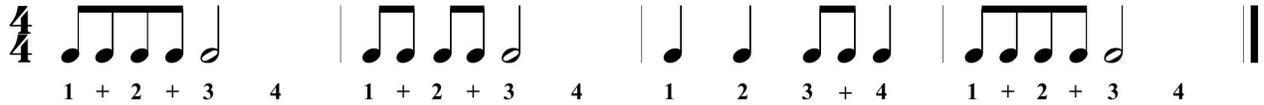
The rhythmic value of an **eighth notes** is one half of a beat. Eighth notes may be written with a **flag** or a **beam**. If an eighth note appears by itself, it will have a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, they will often be **beamed** together.



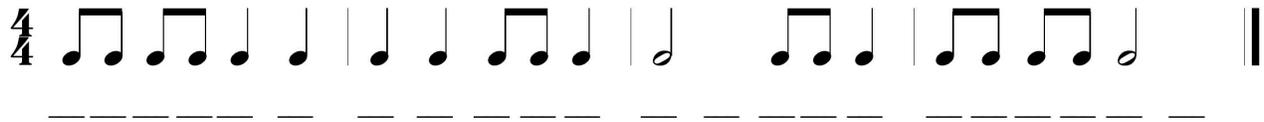
Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

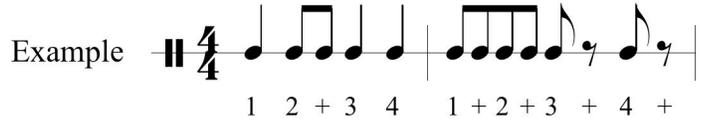


2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

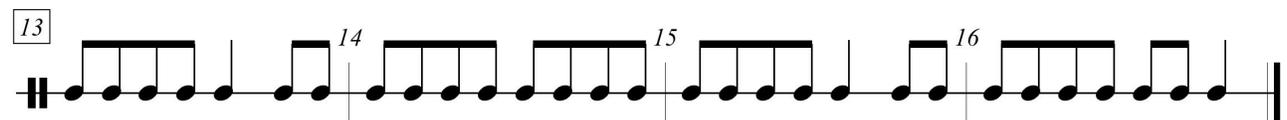
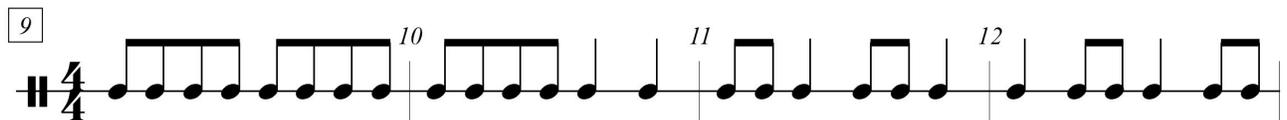
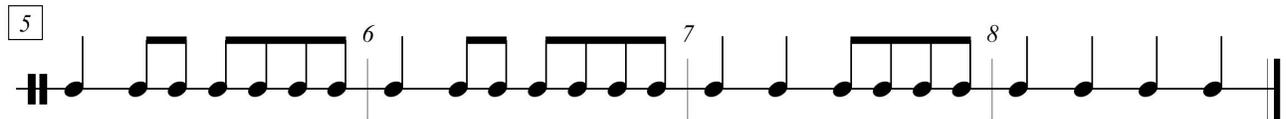
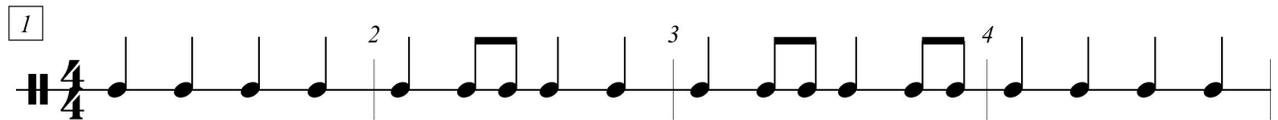


Eighth Note Clap and Count

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

Two staves of musical notation for 'Claire de Lune' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter with bow lift), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The second staff contains four measures: C#5 (quarter with bow lift), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter with bow lift). The third staff contains four measures: A4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter with bow lift), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The fourth staff contains four measures: A4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter with bow lift), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.

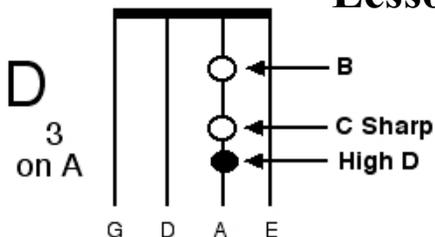
35. Lune de Claire

Two staves of musical notation for 'Lune de Claire' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: C#5 (quarter with bow lift), C#5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The second staff contains four measures: A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter with bow lift), A4 (quarter). The third staff contains four measures: C#5 (quarter with bow lift), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The fourth staff contains four measures: C#5 (quarter with bow lift), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.

36. The Reapers

Two staves of musical notation for 'The Reapers' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: C#5 (quarter with bow lift), C#5 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The second staff contains four measures: A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The third staff contains four measures: B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The fourth staff contains four measures: C#5 (quarter with bow lift), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.

Lesson 7: New Note "High D"

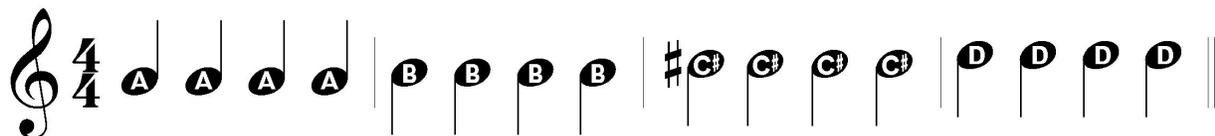


To play High D, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the A String.

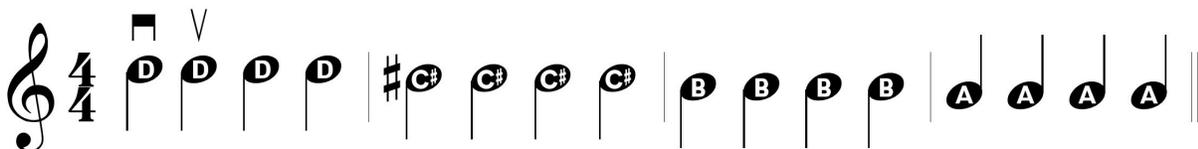
Keep your first two fingers down on the first two stripes on the A String.

KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN

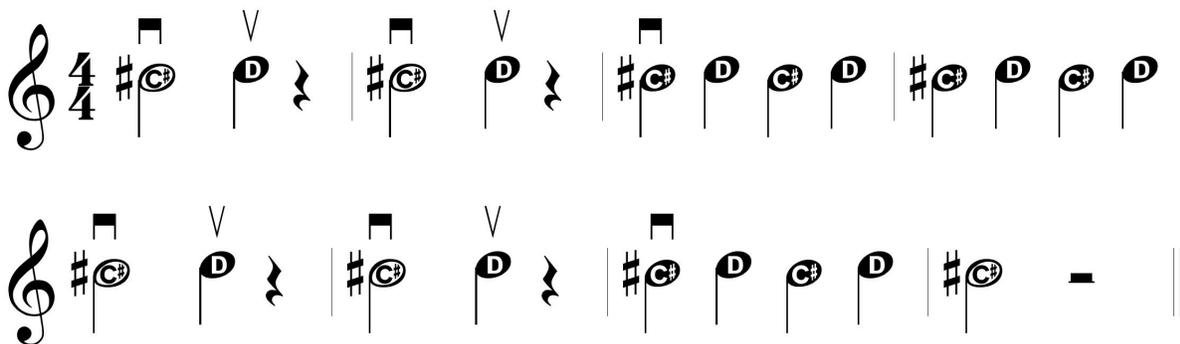
37. Going Up the A String



38. Going Down the A String

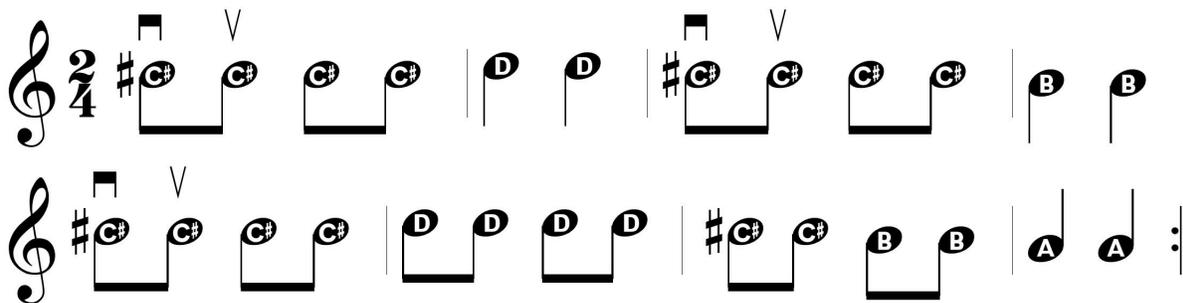


39. Shark Week



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

2 on A string

C#

3 on the A string

A

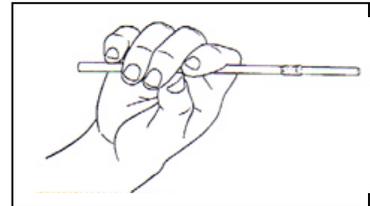
1 on the A string

D

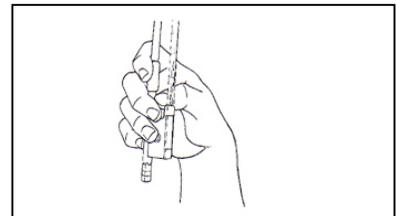
open A string

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

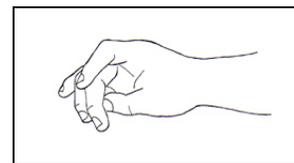
_____ Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



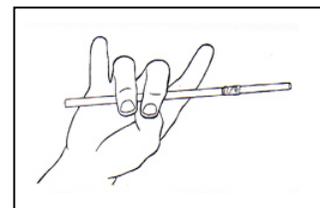
_____ Wrap your fingers around the stick



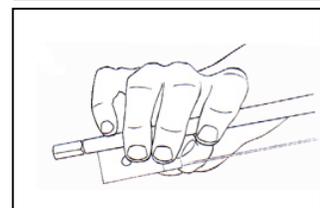
_____ Check for bow hand circle



_____ Middle fingers curve over the bow stick

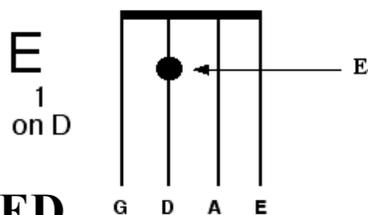


_____ Little finger (pinkie) sits on top of stick



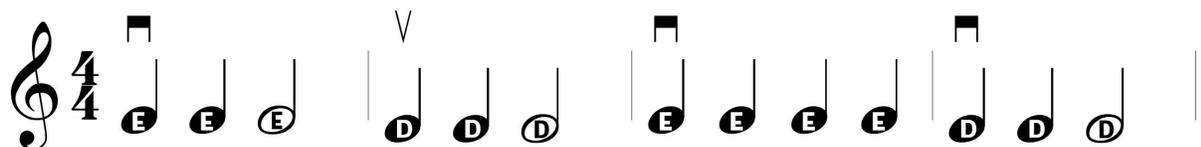
*****Lessons 5, 6, and 7 have been using the notes on the A-String.
All of Lessons 8 and 9 are on the D-String.**

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

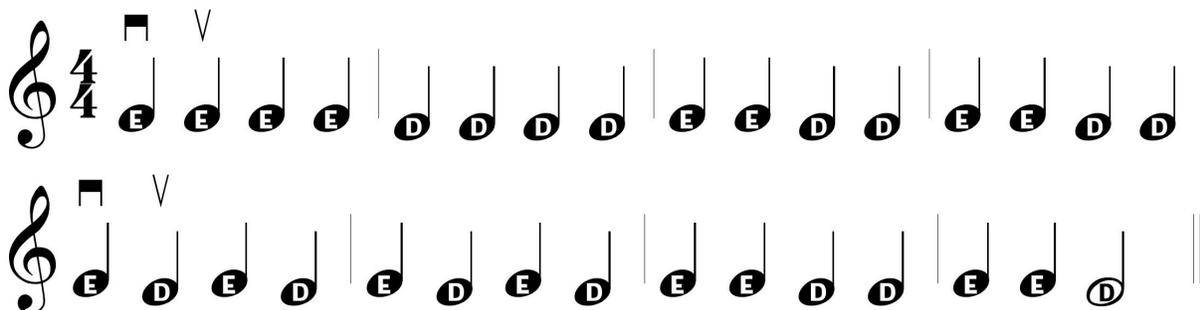


To play "E" on the D string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the D string.

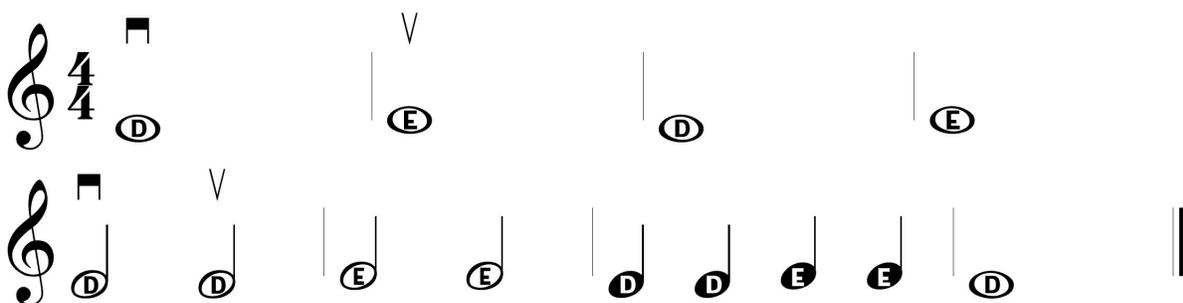
43. ED



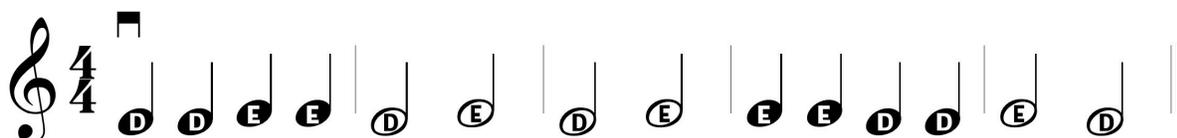
44. First Finger Workout



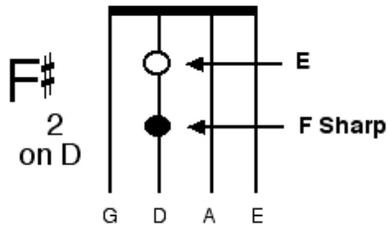
45. Accelerator



46. Two By Two



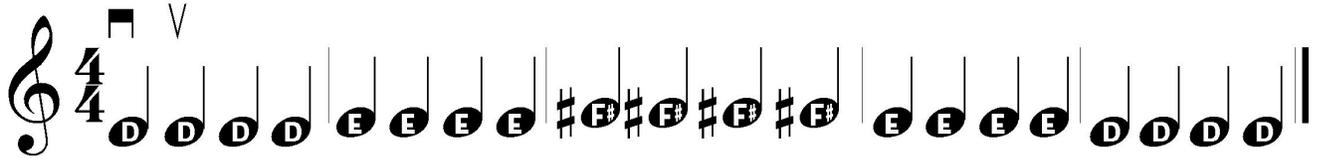
Lesson 9: F# on the D String



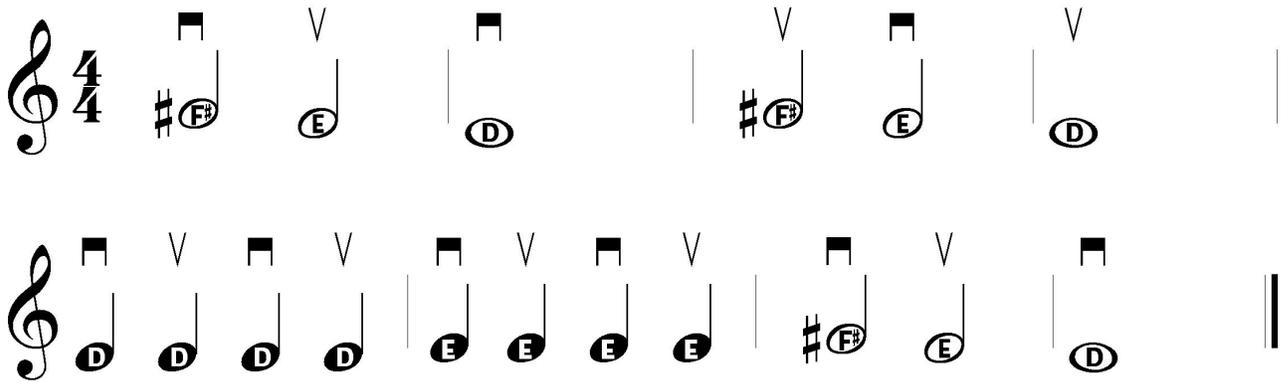
To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the D string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger down on the first stripe.

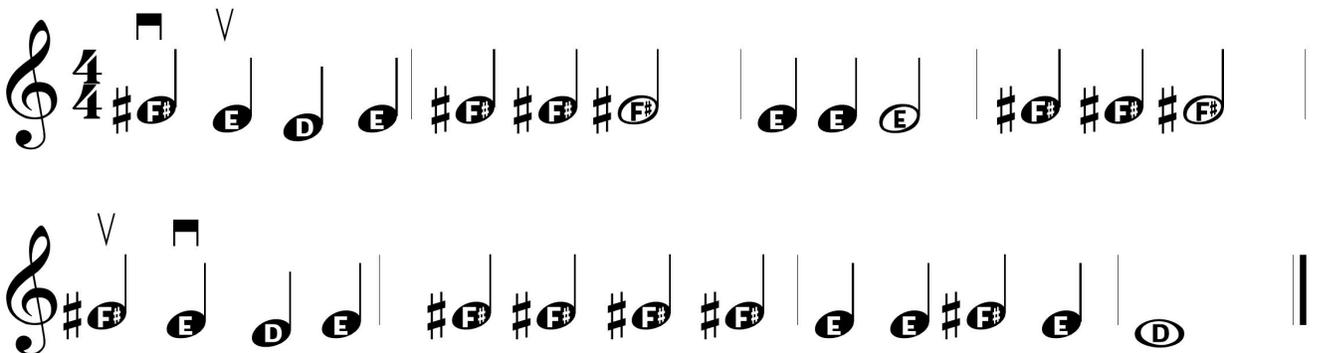
47. Up and Down



48. Hot Cross Buns on the D String



49. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the D String



50. Mary Double on the D String

Musical notation for 'Mary Double on the D String' in 4/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains the notes: F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter). The second staff contains: E (quarter), E (quarter). The third staff contains: F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter). The fourth staff contains: E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

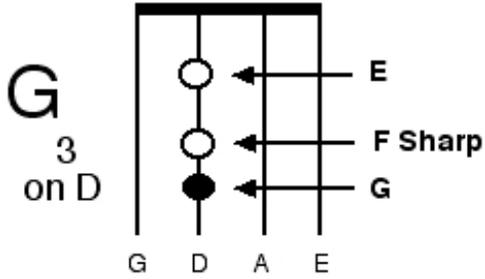
51. Claire de Lune on the D String

|| = Repeat Sign

Musical notation for 'Claire de Lune on the D String' in 4/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of a single staff of music. The notes are: D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter). The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final D note.

Go back to the beginning and play again

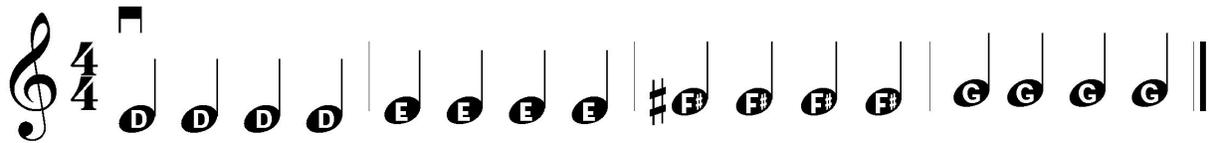
Lesson 10: G on the D String



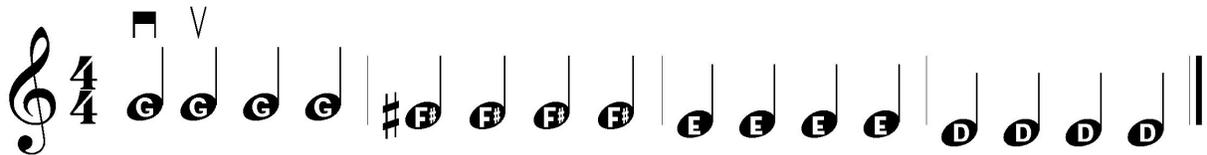
To play G, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the D string.

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

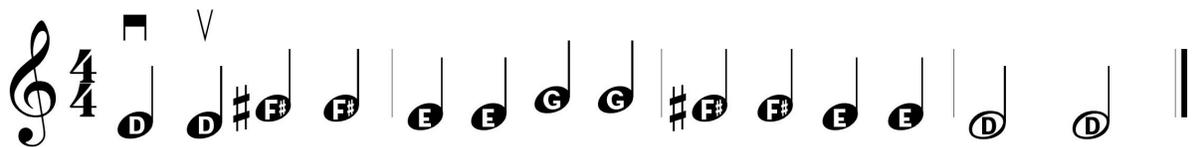
52. Up the D string



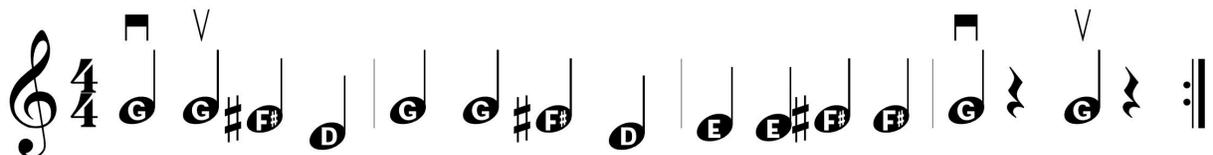
53. Down the D String



54. Skipping Along the D String

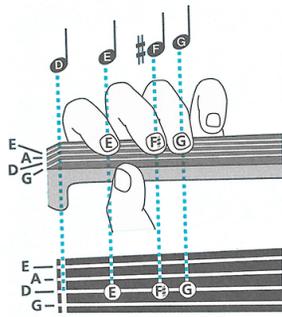


55. Jolly Fellows

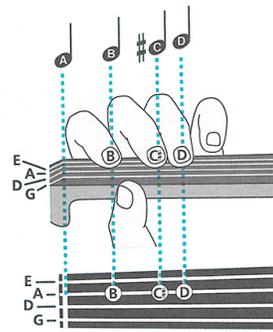


Lesson 11: Crossing Strings

Notes on the D String



Notes on the A String



56. Crossing Over

Musical notation for exercise 56, 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a square symbol and a 'V' above the first note. The notes are: A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4. The second staff contains: A4, A4, G4, G4, A4, A4, G4, G4, A4, G4, A4, G4, A4, G4, A4, G4.

57. Climbing the D Scale (Ascending)

Musical notation for exercise 57, 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a square symbol. The notes are: D4, D4, D4, D4, E4, E4, E4, E4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, G4, G4, G4, G4. The second staff contains: A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, C#4, C#4, C#4, C#4, D4, D4, D4, D4.

58. Going Down the D Scale (Descending)

Musical notation for exercise 58, 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a square symbol and a 'V' above the first note. The notes are: D4, D4, D4, D4, C#4, C#4, C#4, C#4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4. The second staff contains: G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4.

✓ 59. Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a key with one sharp (F#), which is D major. The notes are: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4. The second staff continues the melody: A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4. The third staff concludes the piece: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4.

✓ 60. Twinkle (Variation)

Musical notation for 'Twinkle (Variation)' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Above the first few notes are 'V' markings. The melody is written in a key with one sharp (F#), which is D major. The notes are: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. The second staff continues: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4. The third staff continues: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. The fourth staff continues: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. The fifth staff continues: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. The sixth staff concludes: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4.



✓ 61. French Folk Song

Musical notation for a French Folk Song in 3/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of five lines of music, each with four measures. The notes are as follows:

- Line 1: D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), A4 (half).
- Line 2: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).
- Line 3: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (half).
- Line 4: E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (half).
- Line 5: D4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).

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

1st finger
2nd finger
3rd finger

Name the Strings

High E: play your open E String

✓ 63. Tuneful Tune



✓ 63. Tuneful Tune

✓ 64. Ode to Joy

✓ 64. Ode to Joy

Honor 4th Grade String Songs

65. Mary on the A String

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

66. Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)

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

67. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

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

68. Twinkle Variation

Musical score for "Twinkle Variation" in 4/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Above the first few notes are three 'V' symbols. The notes are: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. The second staff contains: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4. The third staff contains: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. The fourth staff contains: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Above the first few notes are three 'V' symbols. The notes are: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. The sixth staff contains: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4.

69. French Folk Song

Musical score for "French Folk Song" in 3/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: D4, D4, D4, C#4, C#4, C#4, B4, C#4, D4, A4. The second staff contains: G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, D4. The third staff contains: D4, E4, F#4, D4, E4, F#4, D4, E4, F#4, G4. The fourth staff contains: E4, F#4, G4, E4, F#4, G4, E4, F#4, G4, A4. The fifth staff contains: D4, C#4, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, E4, D4.

70. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: F#4, F#4, G4, A4 | A4, G4, F#4, E4 | D4, D4, E4, F#4 | F#4, E4, E4. Staff 2: F#4, F#4, G4, A4 | A4, G4, F#4, E4 | D4, D4, E4, F#4 | E4, D4, D4. Staff 3: E4, E4, F#4, D4 | E4, F#4, G4, F#4 | D4, E4, F#4, G4, F#4, E4 | D4, E4, A4. Staff 4: F#4, F#4, G4, A4 | A4, G4, F#4, E4 | D4, D4, E4, F#4 | E4, D4, D4. There are 'V' marks above the first note of each staff and above the first note of the second and fourth staves.

71. Tuneful Tune

Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: #C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | #C#4, C#4, E4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, D4. Staff 2: #C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | #C#4, C#4, E4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | A4. Staff 3: #C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | #C#4, C#4, E4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, D4. Staff 4: #C#4, C#4, A4, A4 | #C#4, C#4, E4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | A4, Off (Pluck!), A4. There are 'V' marks above the first note of each staff.

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

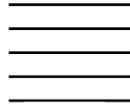
String Instrument Word Search



- | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| alto clef | arco | barline | bass clef | bow | bow grip |
| bow lift | bridge | cello | chin rest | double bar | down bar |
| down bow | end button | fine tuners | fingerboard | frog | half note |
| half rest | measure | melody | neck | notes | pizzicato |
| quarter note | quarter rest | repeat sign | rhythm | rosin | scroll |
| sharp | shoulder pad | sound holes | tailpiece | tempo | time signature |
| treble clef | tuning pegs | up bow | viola | violin | whole note |
| whole rest | | | | | |

Reading Music

Staff



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

Treble Clef



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

Time Signature

4
4

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

Rhythm Chart



Whole note = 4 beats



Half note = 2 beats



Quarter note = 1 beat

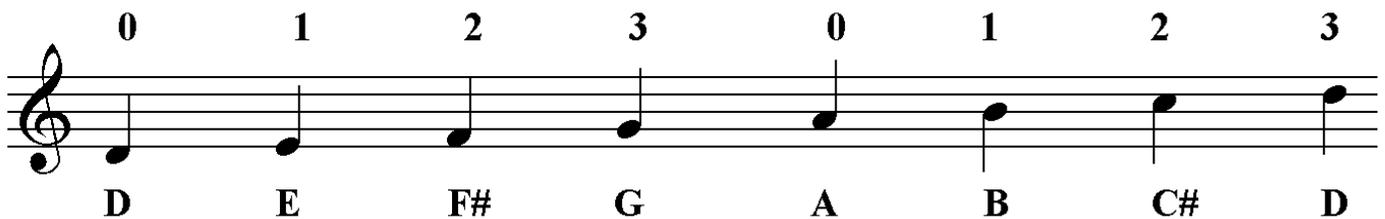


Eighth note = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

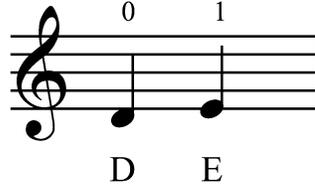
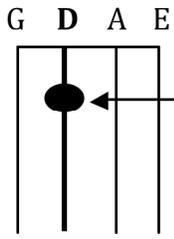
4 Steps to Success

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

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



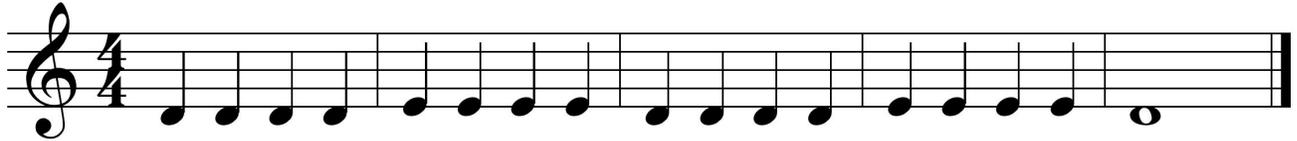
E on the D String



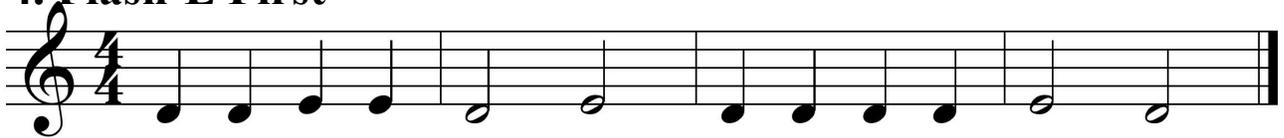
E is located on the first line.
Open D is located below the staff.



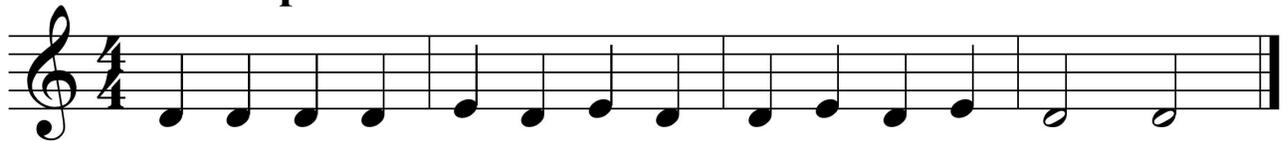
73. First Finger March



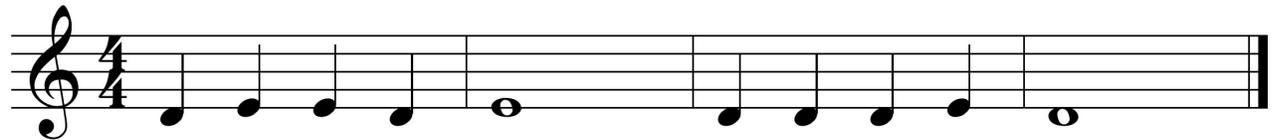
74. Flash-E First



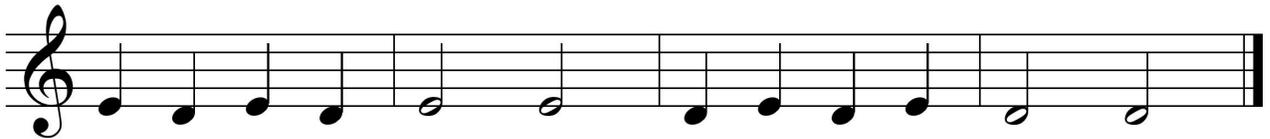
75. Mix Em Up



76. ED Takes a Stroll



77. Diz-E-Dog



There are four counts in each measure. Write each count in the correct space. Start each measure with count one.

4/4

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. It contains four measures, each with a vertical bar line. The notes are: Measure 1: four quarter notes on the first line; Measure 2: two quarter notes on the first line and two quarter notes on the first line; Measure 3: one quarter note on the first line, one quarter note on the first line, and two quarter notes on the first line; Measure 4: one half note on the first line and one half note on the first line. Below the staff are four dashed lines for writing counts.

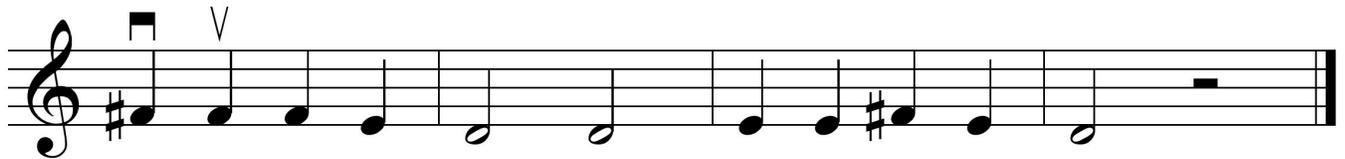
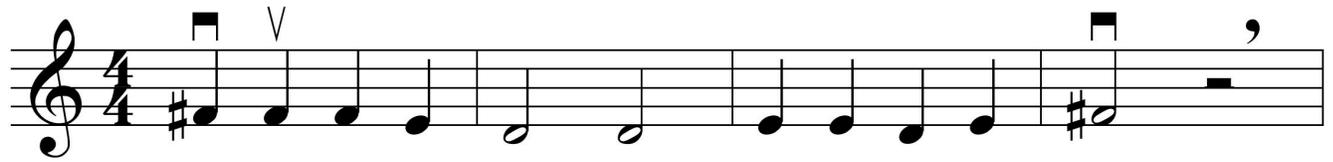
F# Tunes



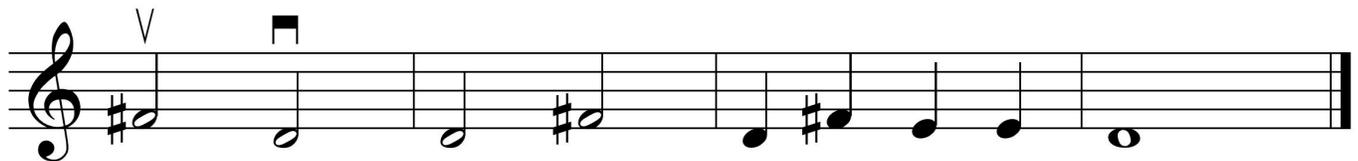
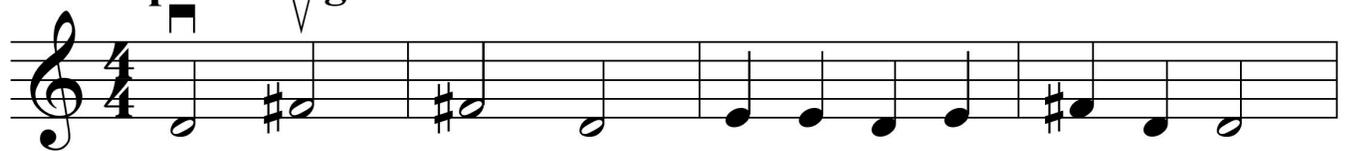
⌣ Bow Lift Lift bow off of the string and reset at the frog.



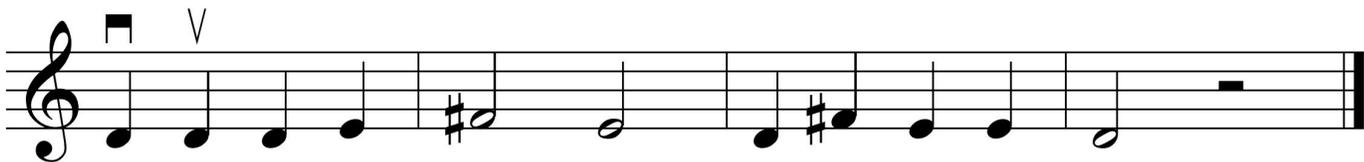
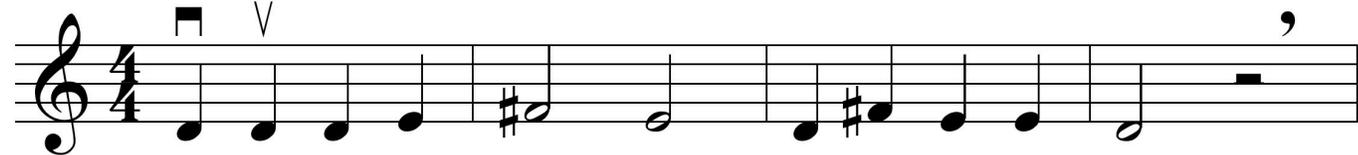
84. The Reapers



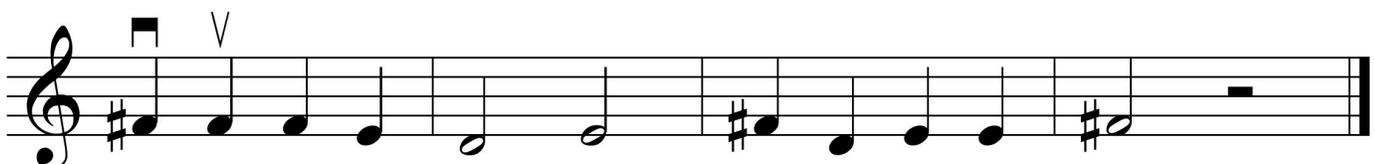
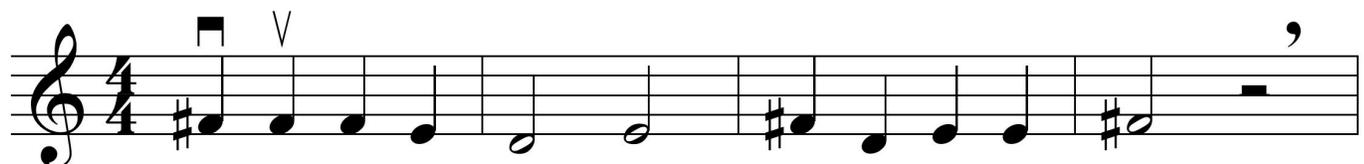
85. Skip-A-Long



86. Claire de Lune

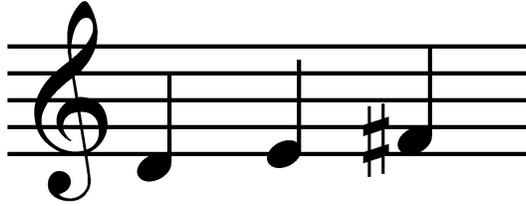


87. Lune de Claire



More F# Tunes

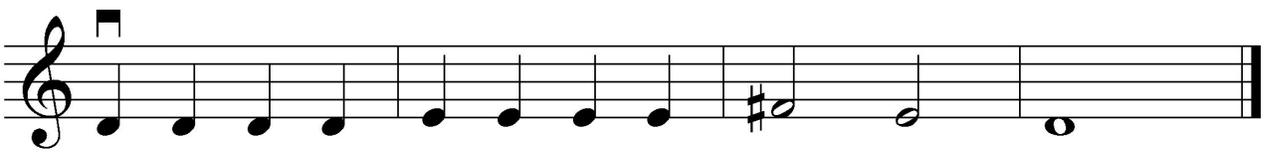
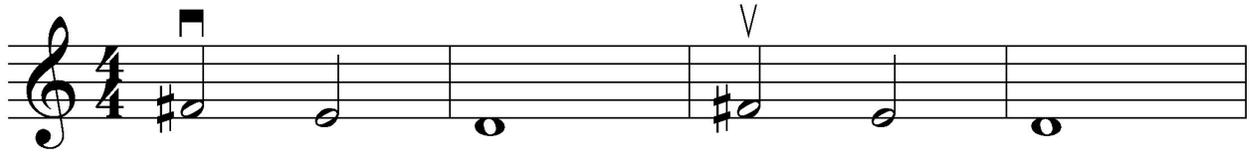
88. Write the note names on the lines below.



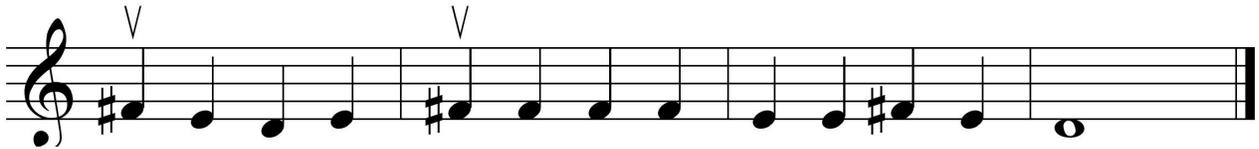
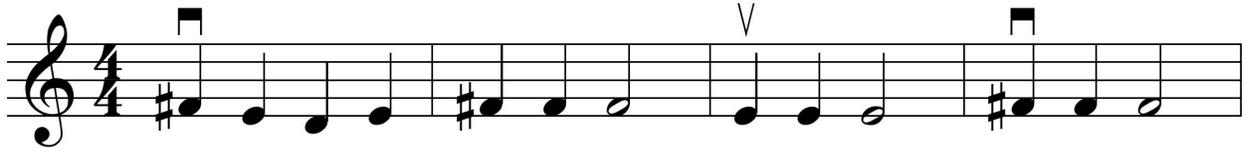
— — —



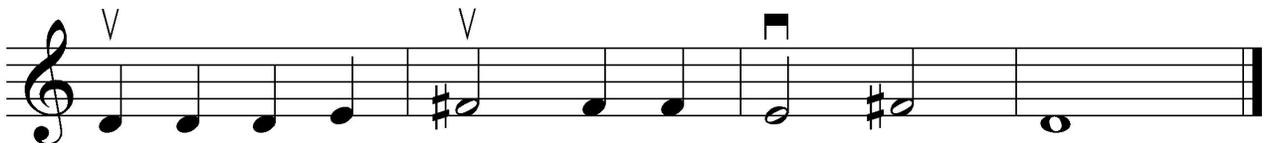
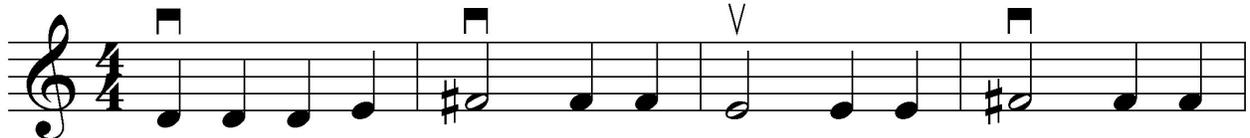
89. Name That Tune _____



90. Name That Tune _____

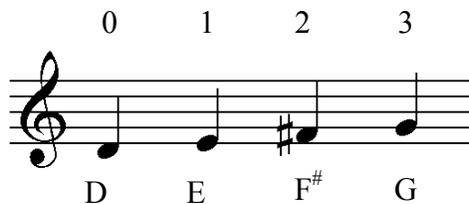
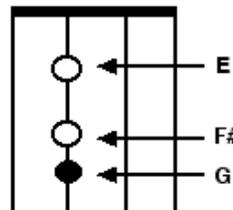


91. Peter's Hammer



G D A E

G on the D String



G is located on the second line.

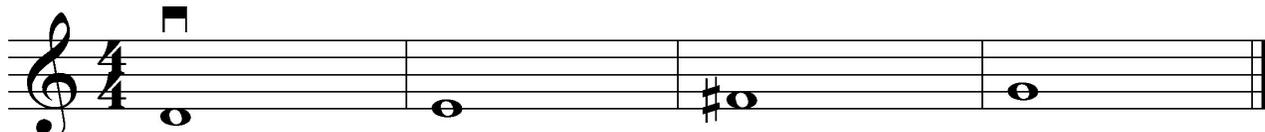
F# is located on the first space.

E is located on the first line.

Open D is located below the staff.



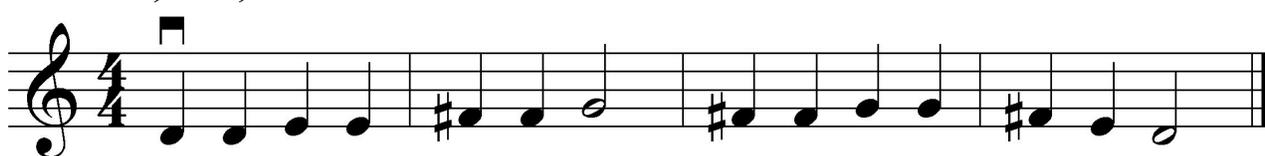
92. Three Plus G



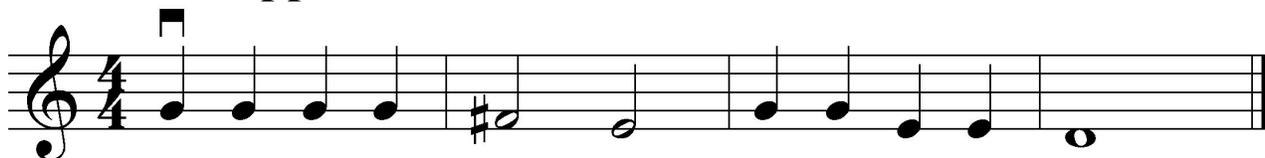
93. Going Up and Down



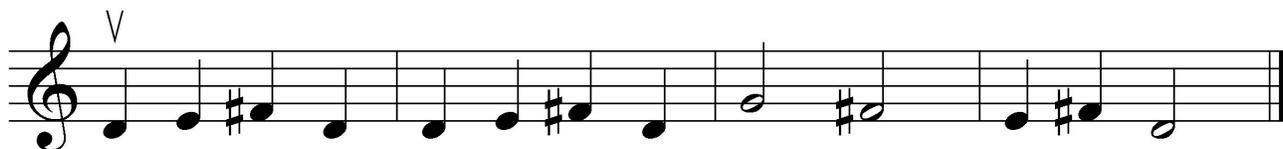
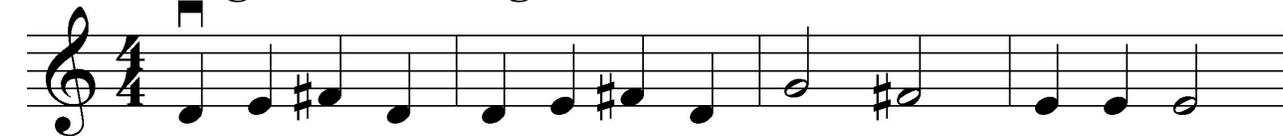
94. Go, Go, Go



95. Grasshoppers



96. Norwegian Folk Song



97. Pizzicato March



G Tunes

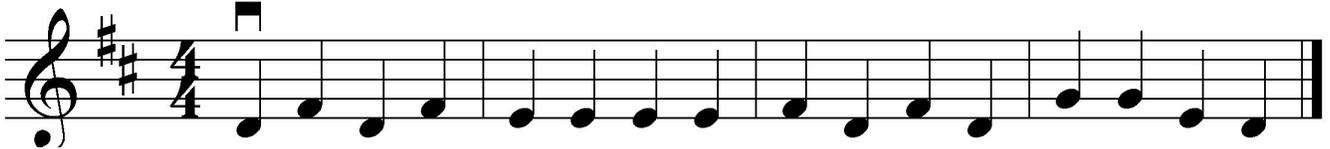


KEY SIGNATURE

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.



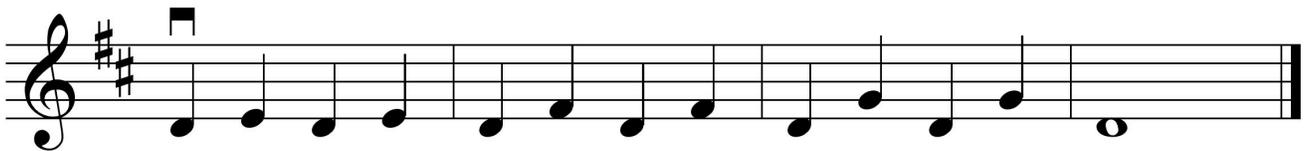

98. Cockroaches



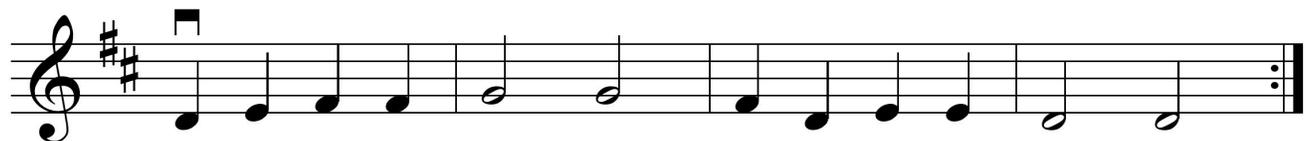
99. Speed Bump



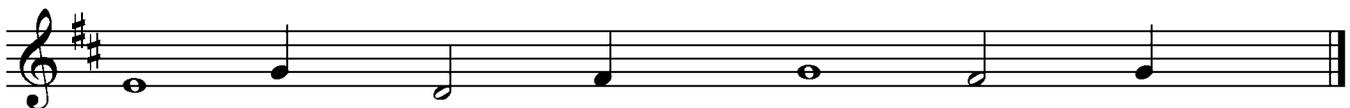
(Lift)
,



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

G D A E

0 1 2 3 0

D E F# G A

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



103. More DNA

104. Crossing Over

105. Climbing to A

106. Merry Dance

A Tunes



107. Jingle Bells

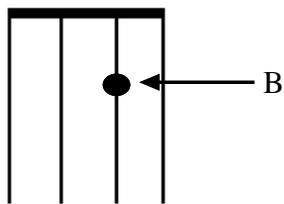
Musical notation for "Jingle Bells" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style with quarter and eighth notes. There are several fermatas (V-shaped symbols) placed above the notes in the first, third, and fourth staves, indicating where to hold the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

108. Skipping Around

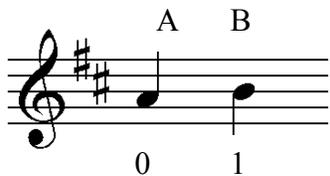
Musical notation for "Skipping Around" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of a single staff of music. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style with quarter and eighth notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

109. Lightly Row

Musical notation for "Lightly Row" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style with quarter and eighth notes. There are several fermatas (V-shaped symbols) placed above the notes in the first, second, third, and fourth staves, indicating where to hold the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.



B on the A String

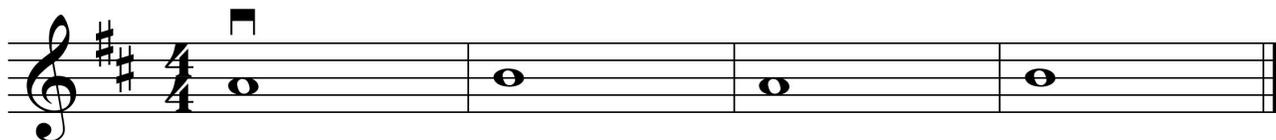


B is located on the third line.

Open A is located on the second space.



110. A to B



111. Apples and Bananas



112. Old MacDonald

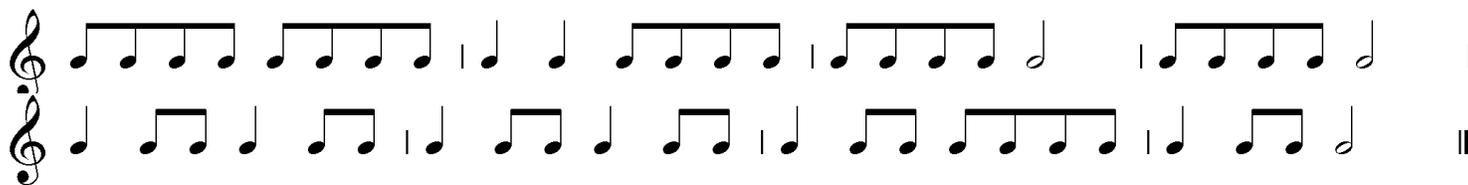


 = Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.

Ex:          

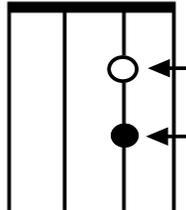
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

4. Count and Clap



113. Baa Baa Black Sheep





C# on the A String

B ←
C# ←

A B C#

0 1 2

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



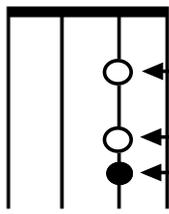
114. My A-B-C-'s

115. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries

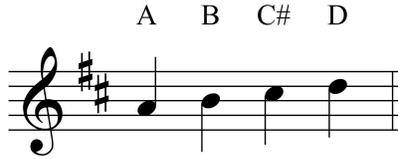
116. Merry Go Round

117. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

118. Name That Tune _____



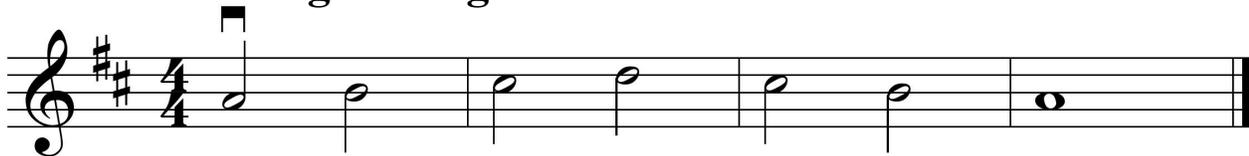
D on the A String



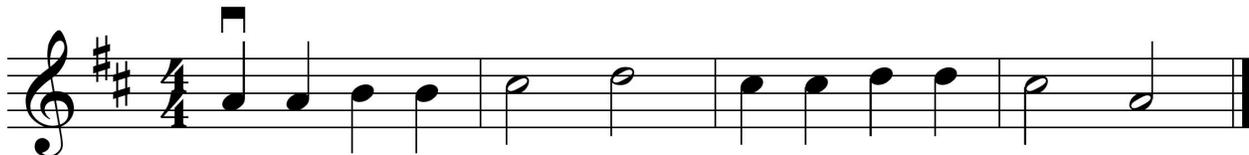
D is located on the fourth line.
C# is located on the third space.
B is located on the third line.
Open A is located on the second space.



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

124. Bohemian Folk Song

125. Scotland's Burning

126. Camptown Races

Musical score for 'Camptown Races' in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The melody is written in treble clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a quarter rest. The second staff continues with quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a quarter rest. The third staff continues with quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a quarter rest. The fourth staff concludes with quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a quarter rest. There are several 'V' markings above the notes, indicating vibrato or a specific performance technique. The piece ends with a double bar line.

127. Can Can

Musical score for 'Can Can' in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The melody is written in treble clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a quarter rest. The second staff continues with quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a quarter rest. The third staff continues with quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a quarter rest. The fourth staff concludes with quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a quarter rest. There are several 'V' markings above the notes, indicating vibrato or a specific performance technique. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Hoedown

VIOLIN

1

1 2 3 4

5

5 6 7 8

9

9 10 11 12

13

13 14 15 16

17

17 18 19 20

21

21 22 23 24

25

25 26 27 28

29

29 30 31 32 +

Honor Songs

Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for the song "Mary Had a Little Lamb". It consists of two staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

Mary Doubles

Musical notation for the song "Mary Doubles". It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, and the subsequent three staves contain the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Musical notation for the song "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star". It consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, the second staff contains the next four measures, and the third staff contains the final four measures, ending with a double bar line.

Twinkle Variation



Musical score for "Twinkle Variation" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The piece consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes. The subsequent staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, ending with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

French Folk Song



Musical score for "French Folk Song" in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The piece consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with a dotted quarter note at the end of the first staff. The subsequent staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, ending with a double bar line on the fifth staff.

Ode to Joy

Musical score for "Ode to Joy" in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is a single melodic line. The second and fourth staves include a square symbol above the first measure and a 'V' symbol above the second measure. The third staff includes a square symbol above the first measure, a 'V' above the second, and a series of square and 'V' symbols above the remaining measures, indicating specific performance techniques.

Tuneful Tune

Musical score for "Tuneful Tune" in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff includes a square symbol above the first measure and a 'V' above the second. The second and third staves include a square symbol above the first measure and a 'V' above the second. The fourth staff includes a square symbol above the first measure, a 'V' above the second, and a 'V off (pluck)' above the final measure, indicating a plucked-off note.

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.

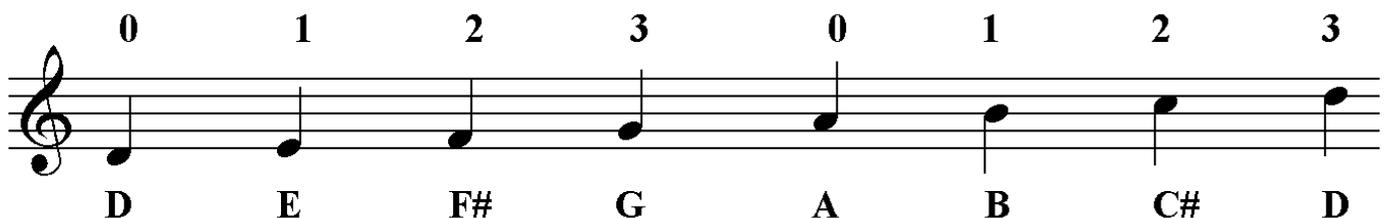
Staff: 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

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.

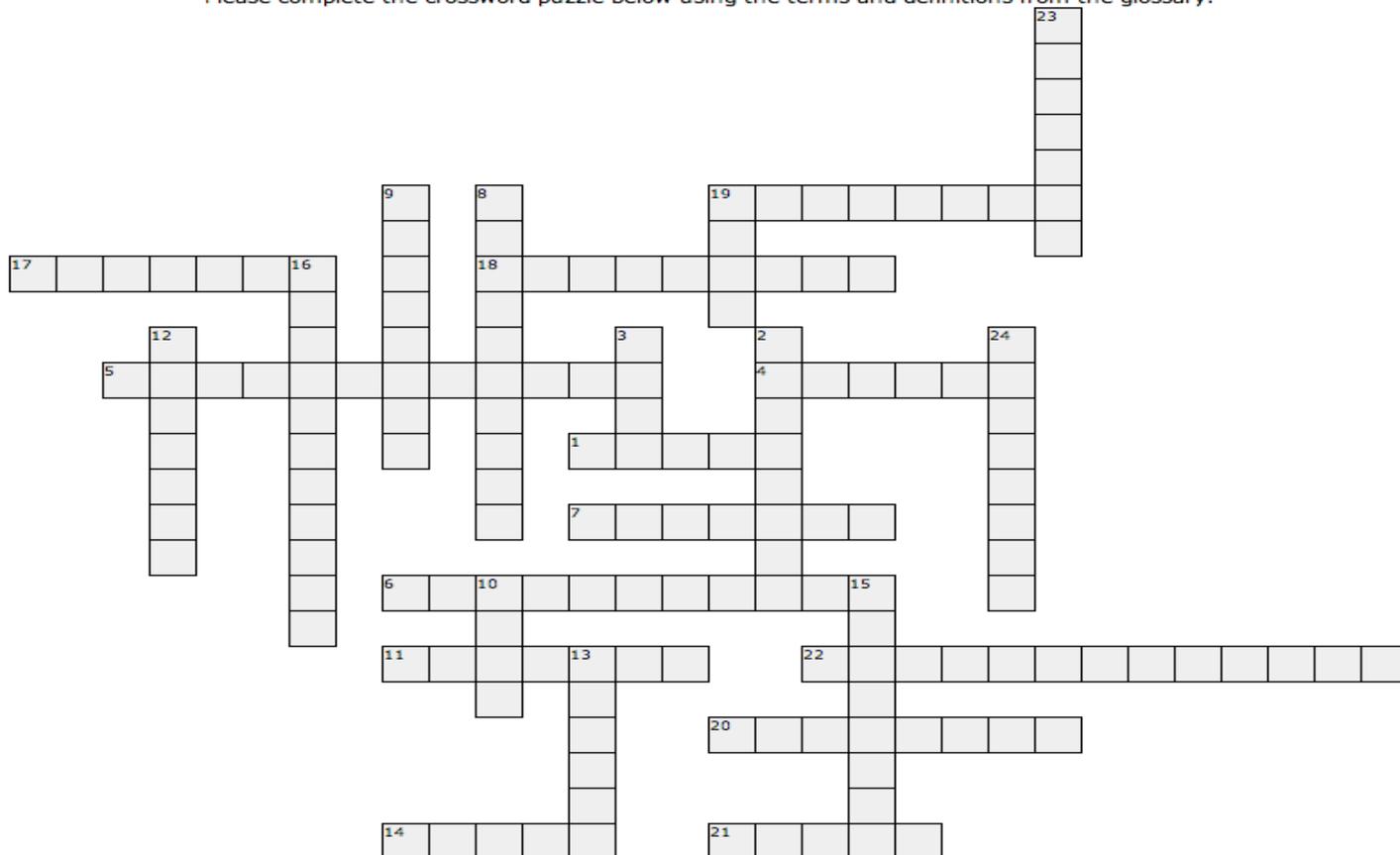
Up bow: moving bow toward frog; push.

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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



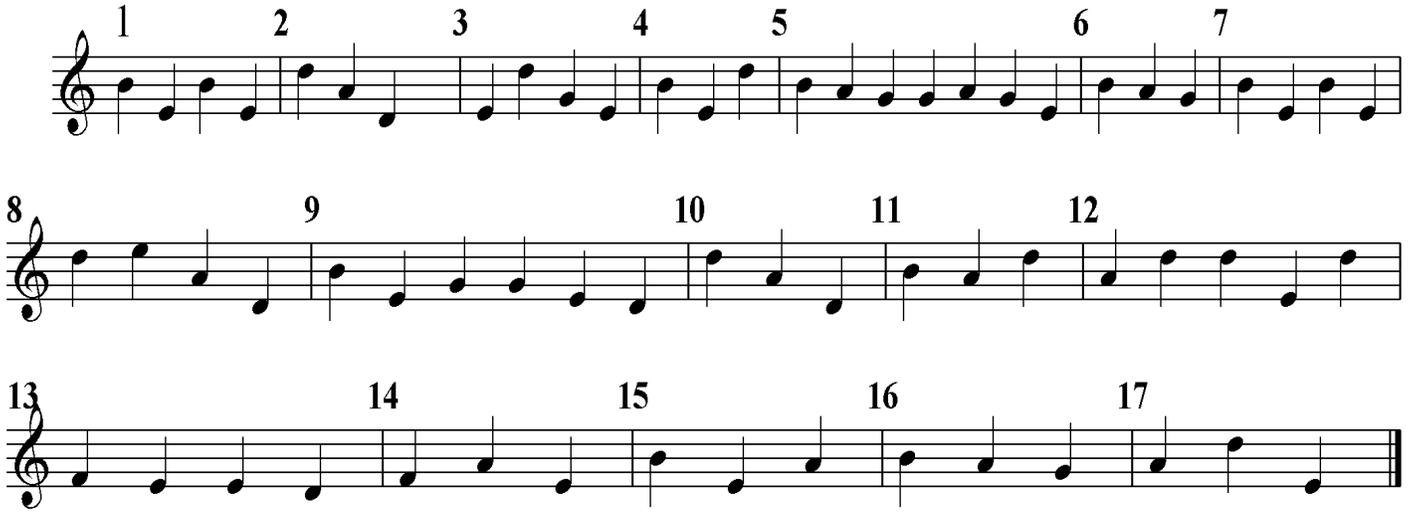
Across:

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:

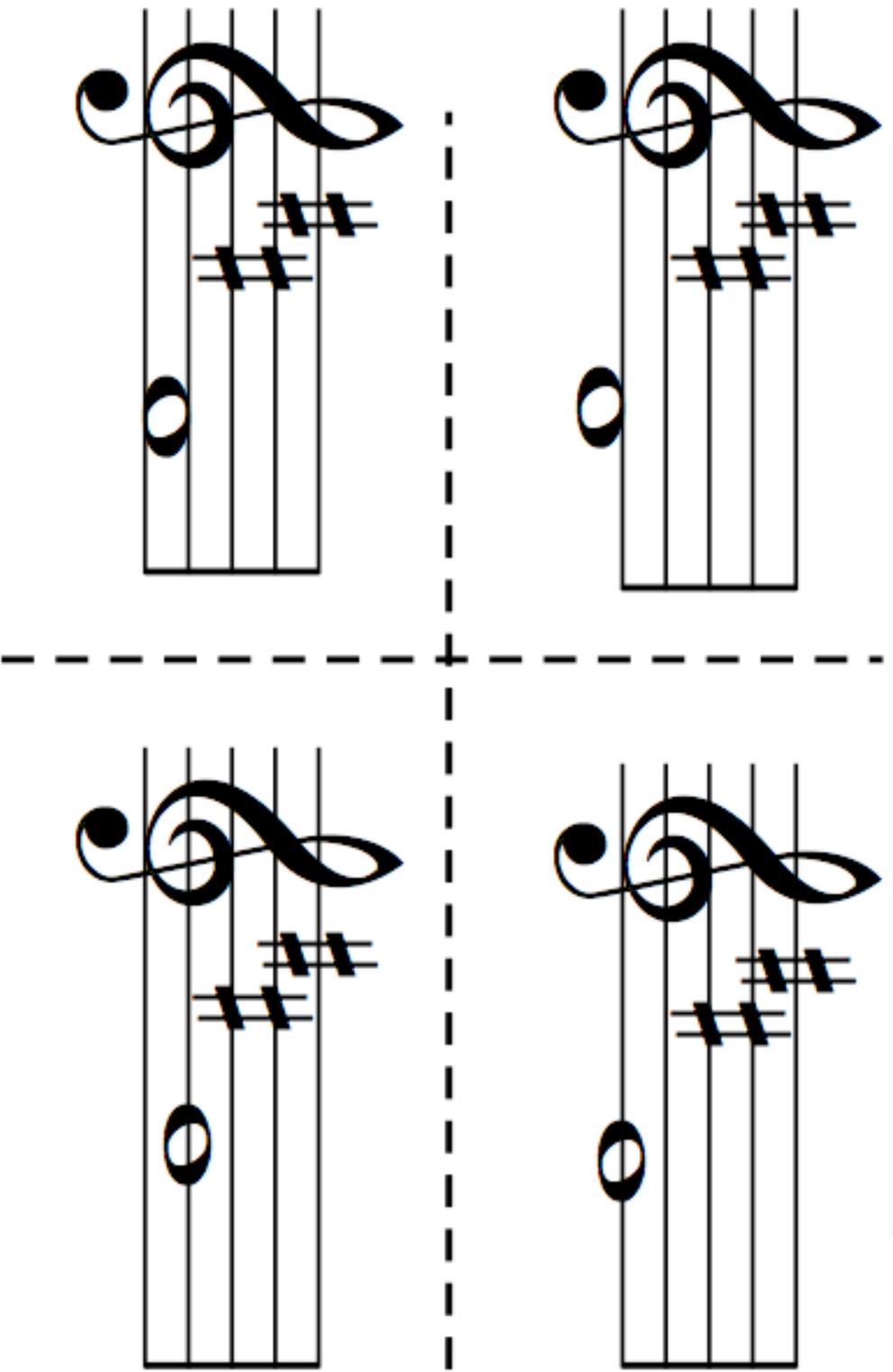
2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
3. the pulse of the music
8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard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



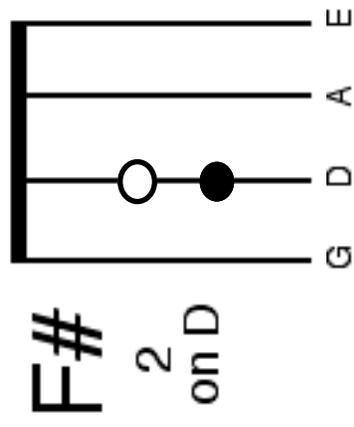
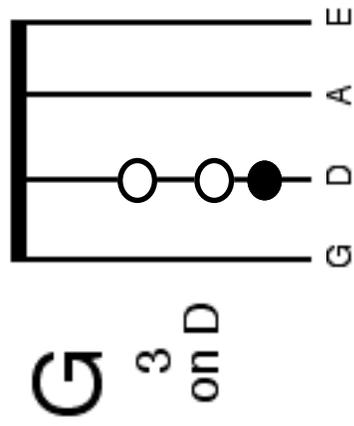
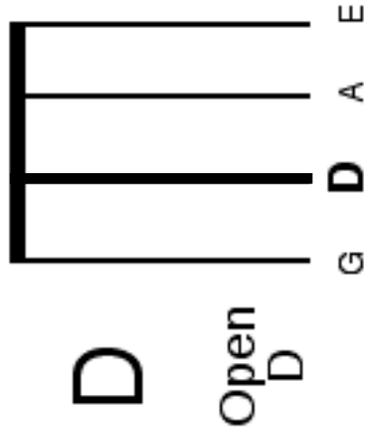
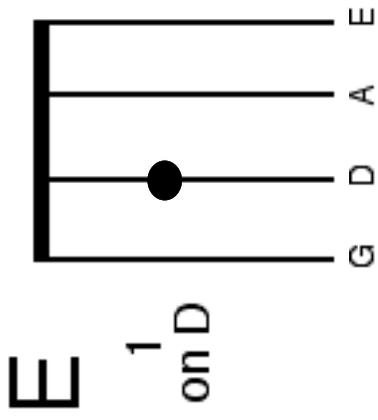
Each group of notes spells a word. Use the words to fill in the blanks in the following story. The number "1" group spells the word for the number "1" blank, the number "2" group spells the word for the number "2" blank, and so on.

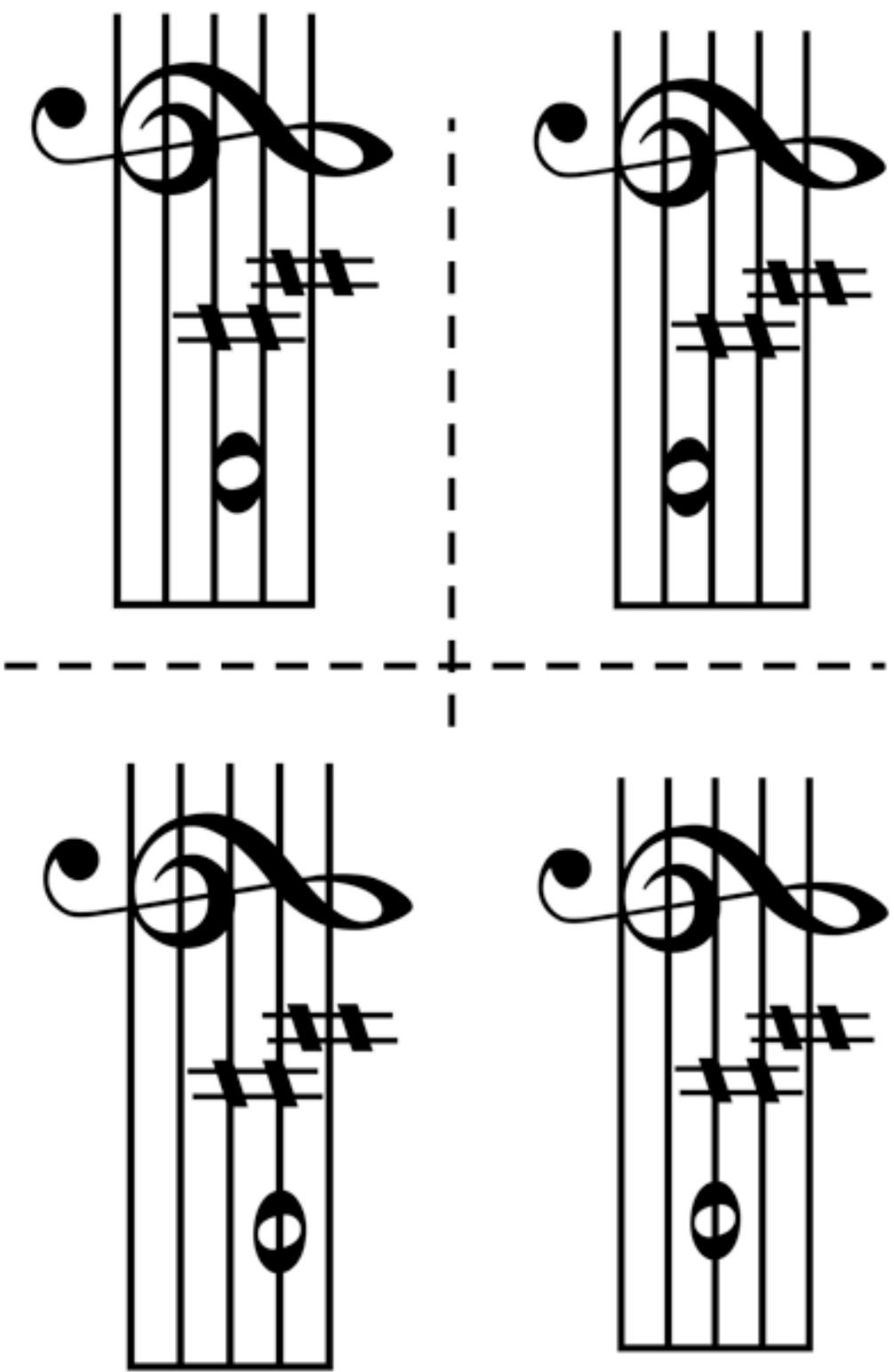
_____ (1) and her mom and _____ (2) were moving into a new home at the _____ (3) of town. It was their last night in the old house. Everything was moved out except a _____ (4), some _____ (5), and a sleeping _____ (6). _____ (7) said, "It sure is _____ (8) around here." She _____ (9) to have a party 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.

