

**Capistrano Unified School  
District**

**4<sup>th</sup> Grade**

**Beginning Strings**

**-Viola-**



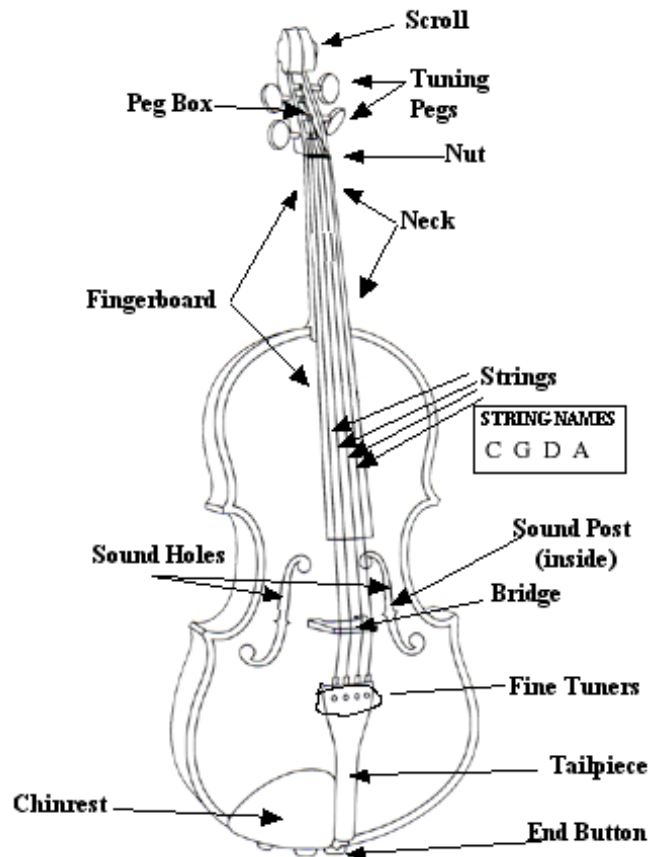
With input and materials from Kerry Arakawa, Scott Arakawa, Steve Benefield, Michelle Brunton, Penni Buff, Chad Cunningham, Lisa Gray, Andrea Howard, Ann Ludwig, Barbara Scholl, Rob Stirling, Maryann Tucker, and Kory Wentzel.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **School:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Classroom Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_



## Parts of the Viola



## Taking Care of Your Viola

**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.

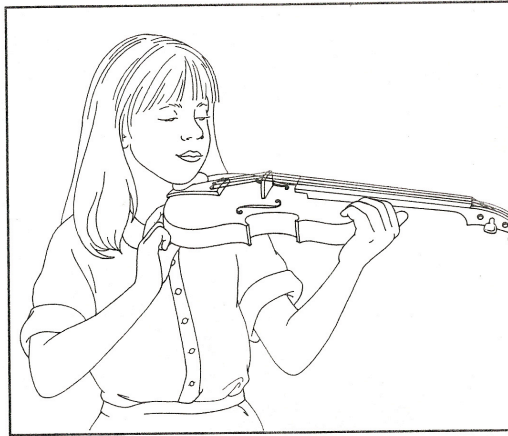
**Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.**

**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.

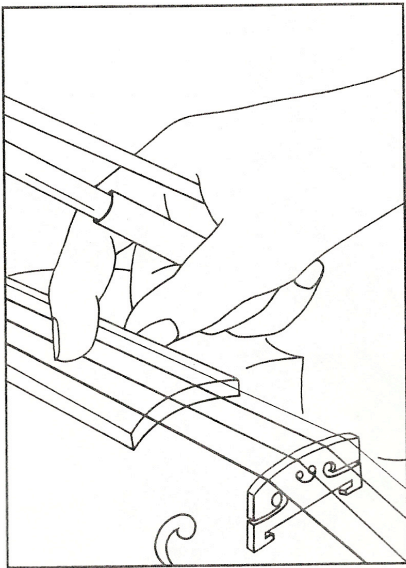
# Lesson One: Getting Started

## Holding your Viola

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



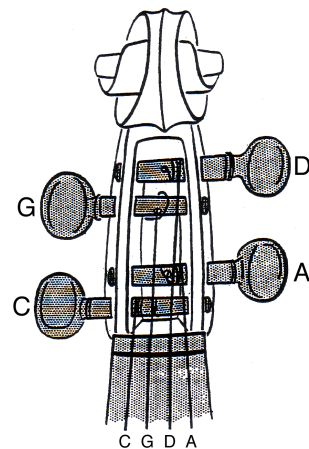
## Pizzicato Position



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 Viola 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 viola 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 viola
5. Place left elbow directly beneath wrist/shoulder line



### **1. Rock House**

D D D D   D D D D   D D D D   D D D D

### **2 Rock Hound**

A A A A   A A A A   A A A A   A A A A

### **3. Rock Tango**

D D A A   D D A A   A A D D   A A D D

### **4. The Twist**

G G D D   G G D D   A A D D   G G G G

### **5. Lazy Afternoon**

G G D D   A A D D   G G D D   A A G G

### **6. Skip to My Lou**

D D D D   A A A A   D D D D   A A D D

## 7. Mary Had a Little Lamb

D D D D   D D D D   A A A A   D D D D

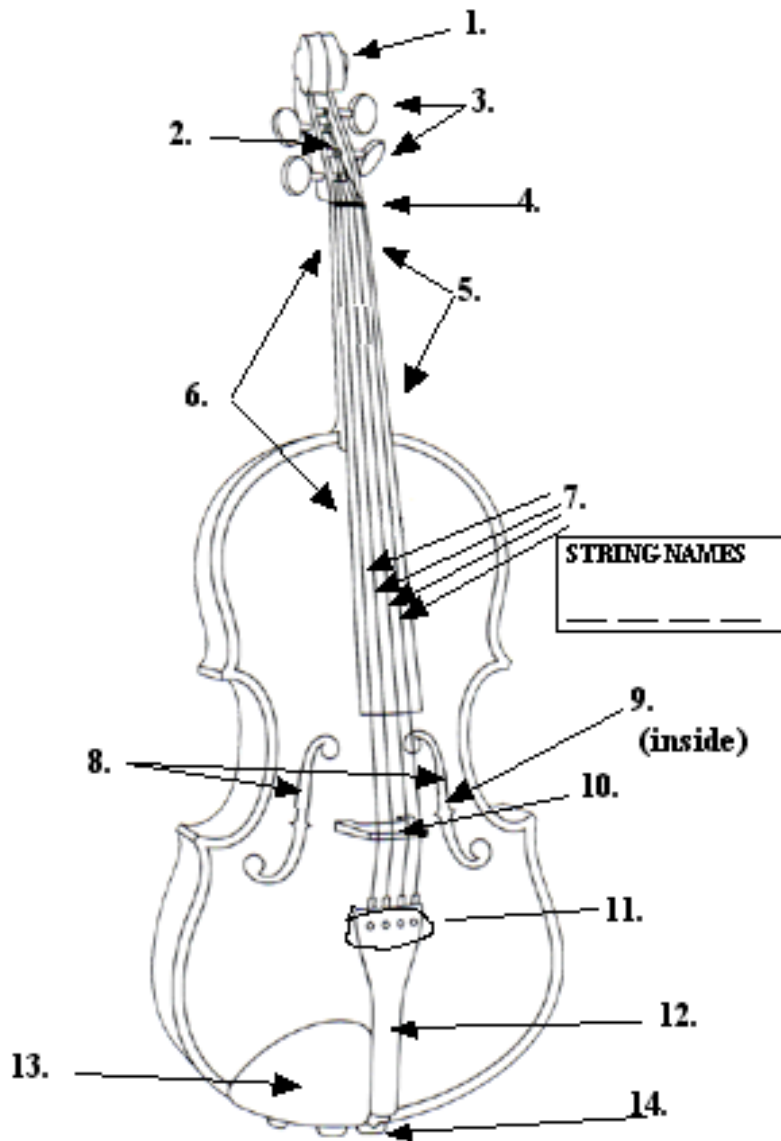
D D D D   D D D D   A A A A   D - D -

## 8. Cycle of Strings

⏏ : Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

⏏ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏   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 Viola?



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.

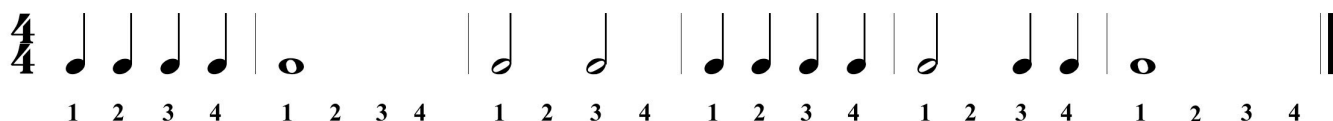
In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time there are four beats in each measure.

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.



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

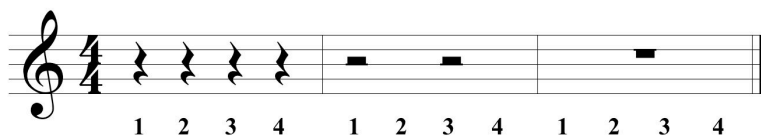


**Rests** are used in music to indicate silence.

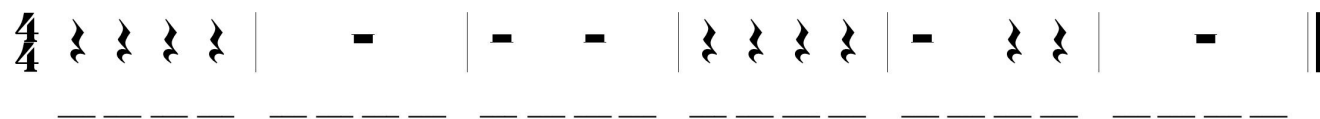
A **quarter rest** (⏏) = 1 beat

A **half rest** (■) = 2 beats

A **whole rest** (■) = 4 beats



3. Write the count below the rests.



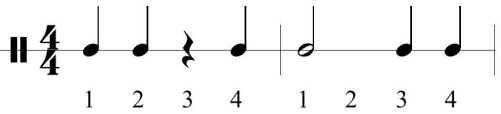
4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.




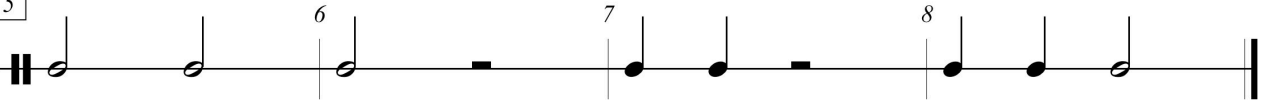
# Rhythm Clap and Count #1


Write the count below the notes and rests.

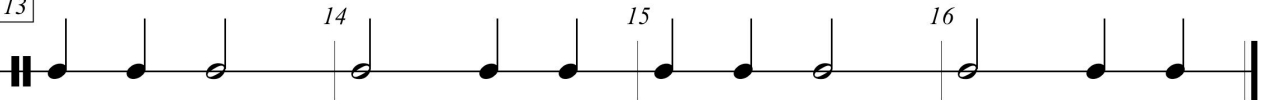
Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.

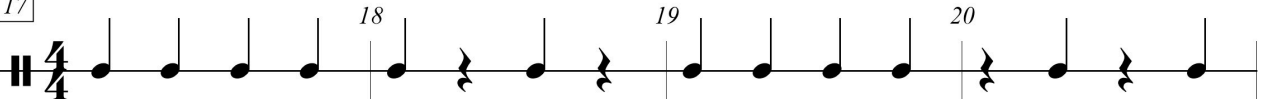
Example 

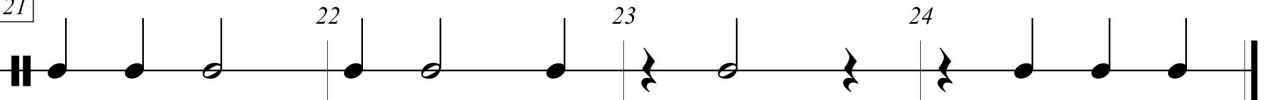
1 

5 

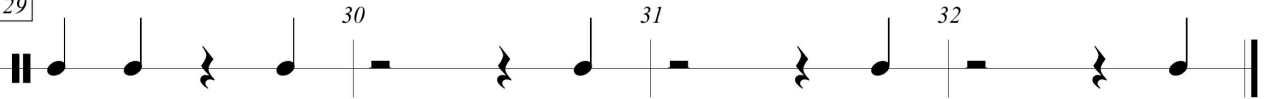
9 

13 








17 

21 

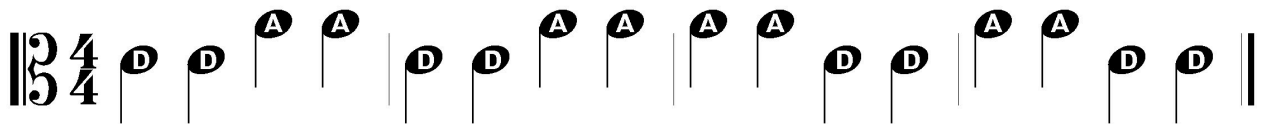
25 

29 

## Lesson Three: Open Strings

Music Symbols	
 = Alto Clef	 = Time Signature <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black; position: relative; margin: 0 5px;"> <span style="position: absolute; left: -5px; top: -5px;">←</span> <span style="position: absolute; right: -5px; top: -5px;">←</span> </div> <div>             how many beats in each measure              which note gets one beat           </div> </div>
= 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



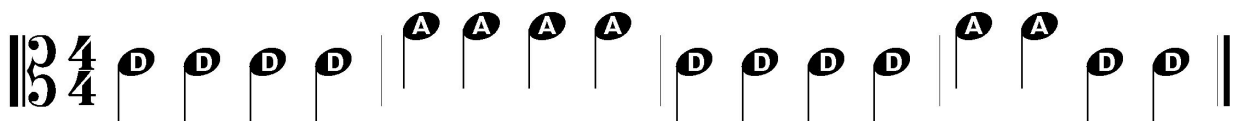
### 10. Bullfrog



### 11. Crossing the Strings



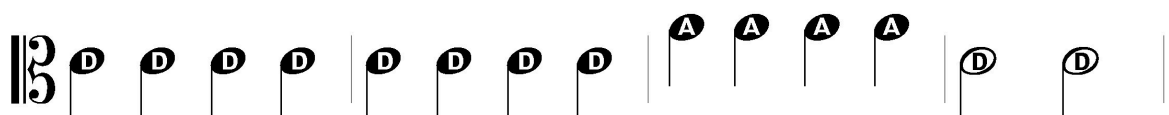
### 12. Skip to my Lou



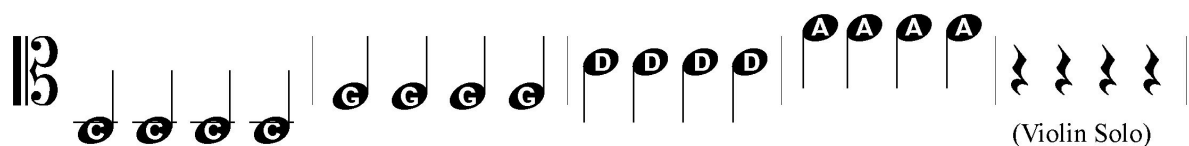
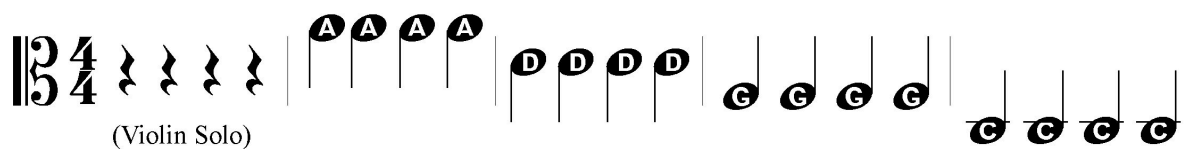
## Lesson Three: More Open Strings



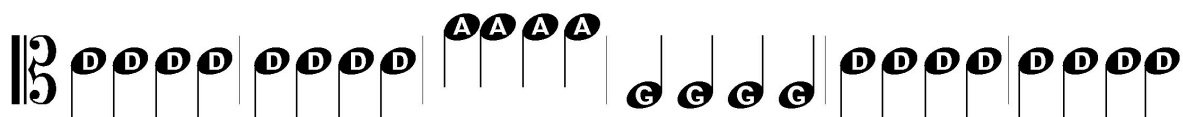
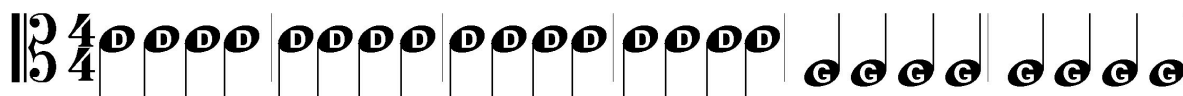
### 13. Mary Had a Little Lamb



### 14. Cycle of Strings

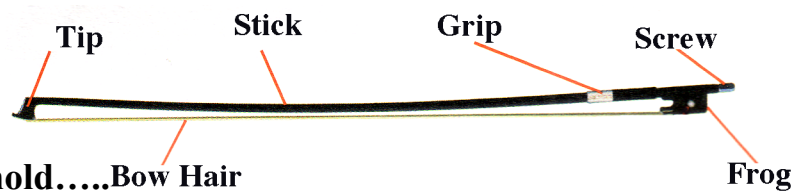


### 15. Open String Blues

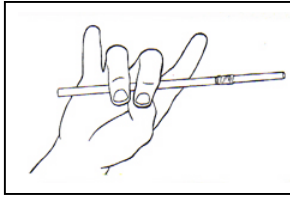


# Lesson Four: Using the Bow

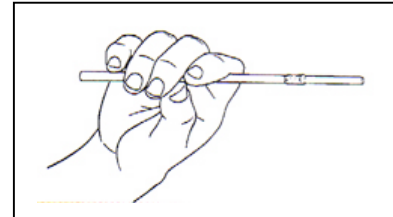
## Parts of the bow



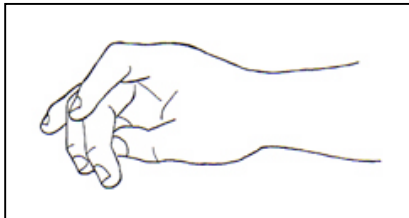
## Steps to a good bow hold.....Bow Hair



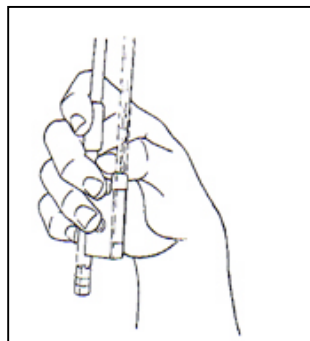
**1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick**



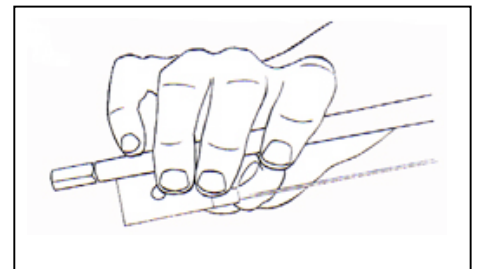
**2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick**



**3. Check for bow hand circle**

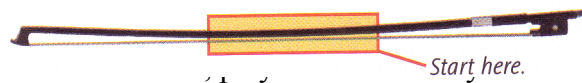


**4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.sits on top of the stick**



**5. Little finger (pinkie)**

**sits on top of the stick**

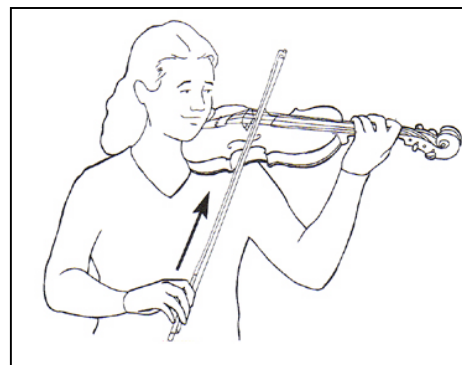
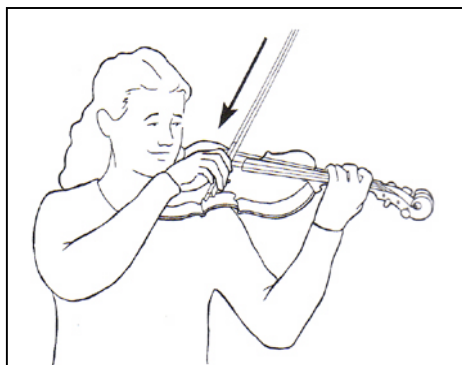


- Place your bow on the D string, halfway between the bridge and the fingerboard.
- Angle the bow so it is parallel with the bridge (your wrist should be bent upwards.)
- Pull the bow so it remains parallel to the bridge until you reach the tip. (You should need to bend your wrist the other way.)
- Move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



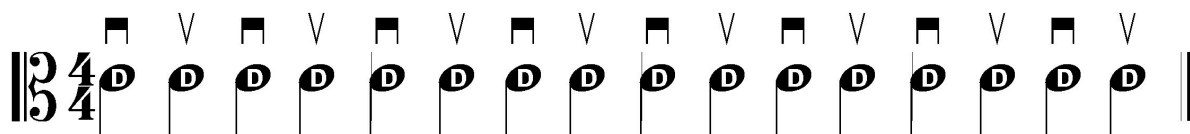
■ = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

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

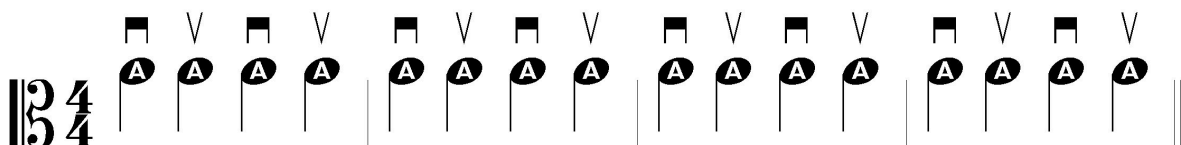


**\*\*The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

## 16. Bowing on “D”

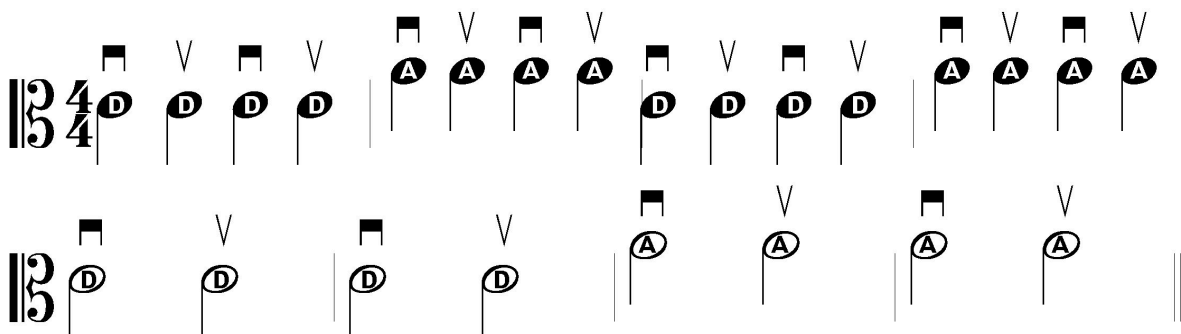


## 17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String



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

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.





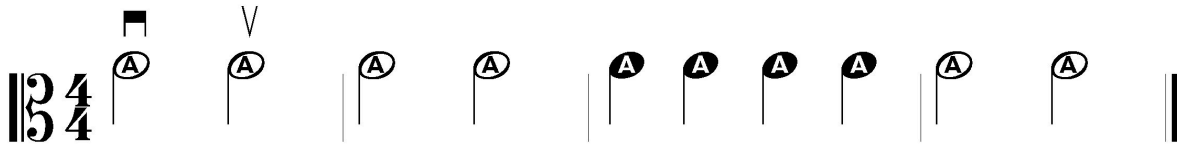
# Bowing on Open Strings Review

## Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.

## 19. “D” Smooth One



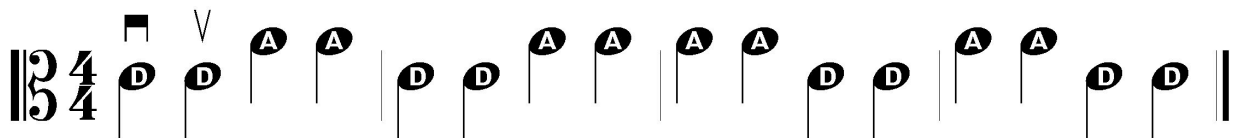
## 20. Smooth “A”



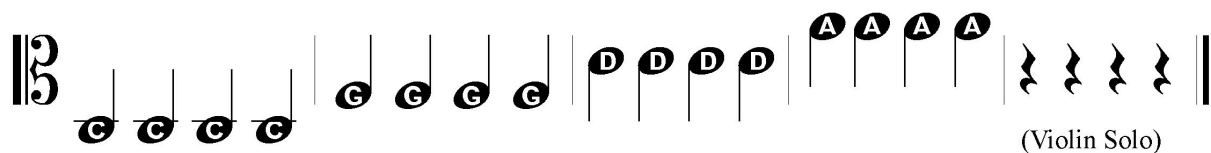
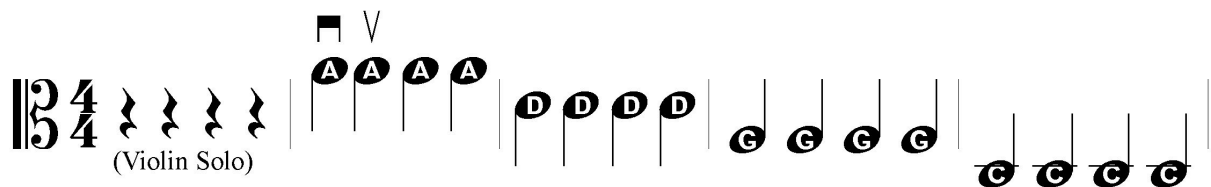
## 21. D N A



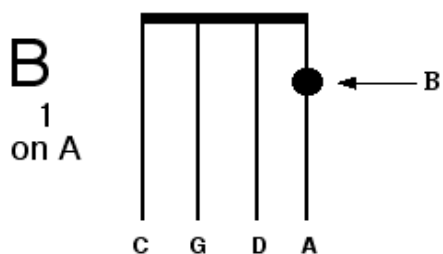
## 22. Teeter Totter



## 23. Cycle of Strings Encore



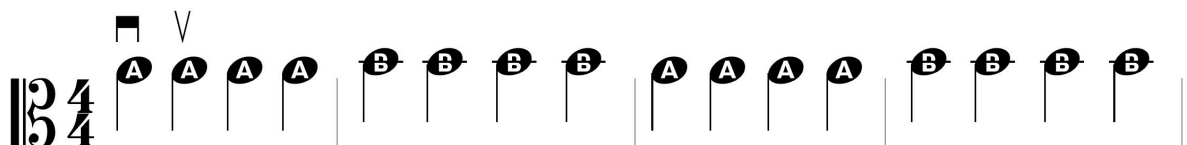
## Lesson Five: "B" on the A String



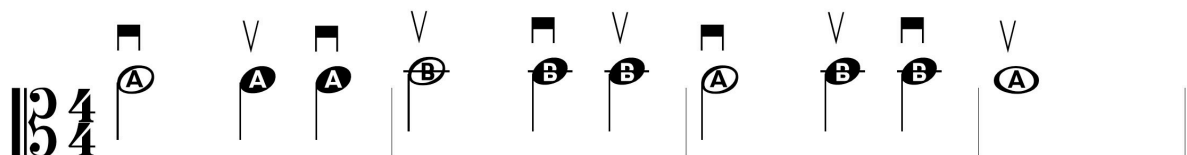
To play "B" on the A string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the A string.



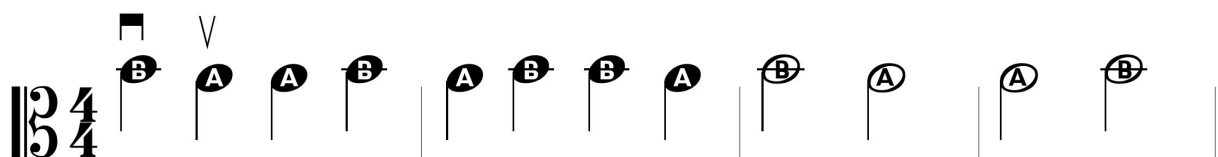
### 24. A to B



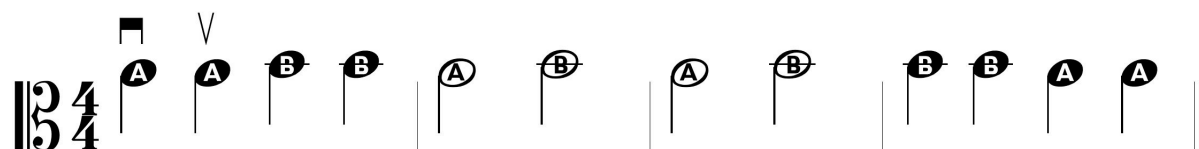
### 25. Smooth Sailin'



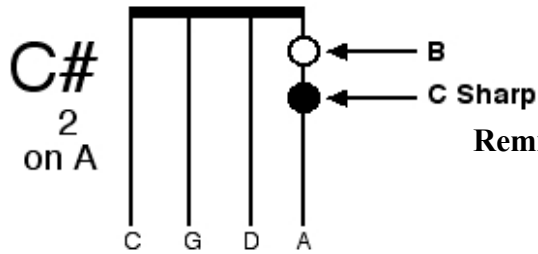
### 26. Back and Forth



### 27. Two Note Jive



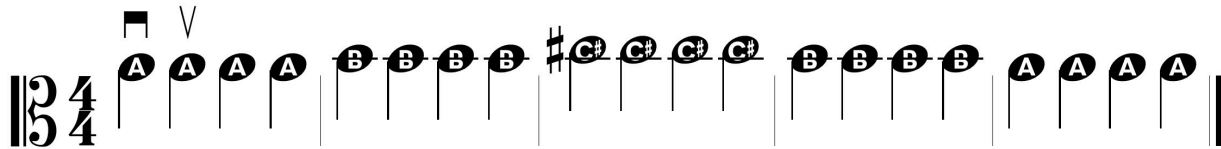
## Lesson Six: C# on the A String



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

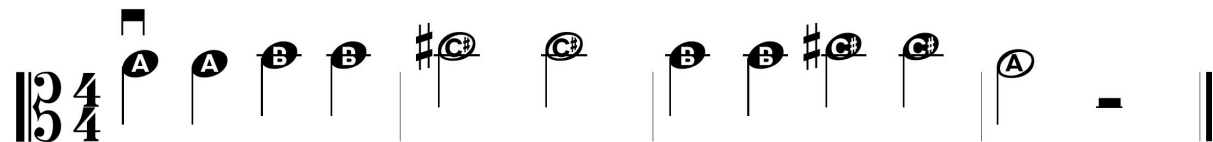


### 29. Up and Down



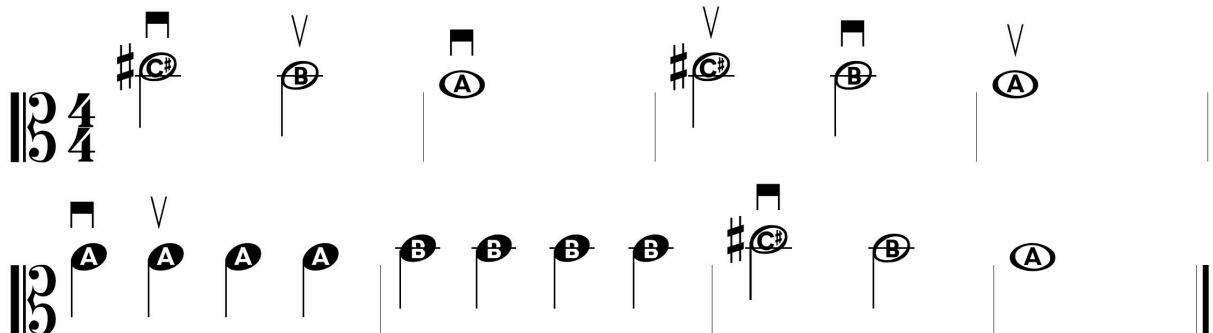
### 30. Fast and Slow

■ = half rest (2 beats of silence)



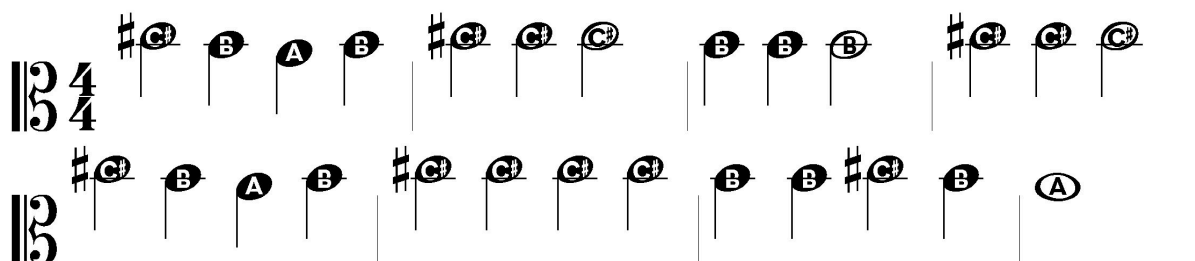
### 31. Hot Cross Buns

● = whole note (receives 4 beats)





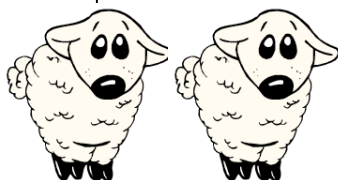
## ✓ 32. Mary Had a Little Lamb



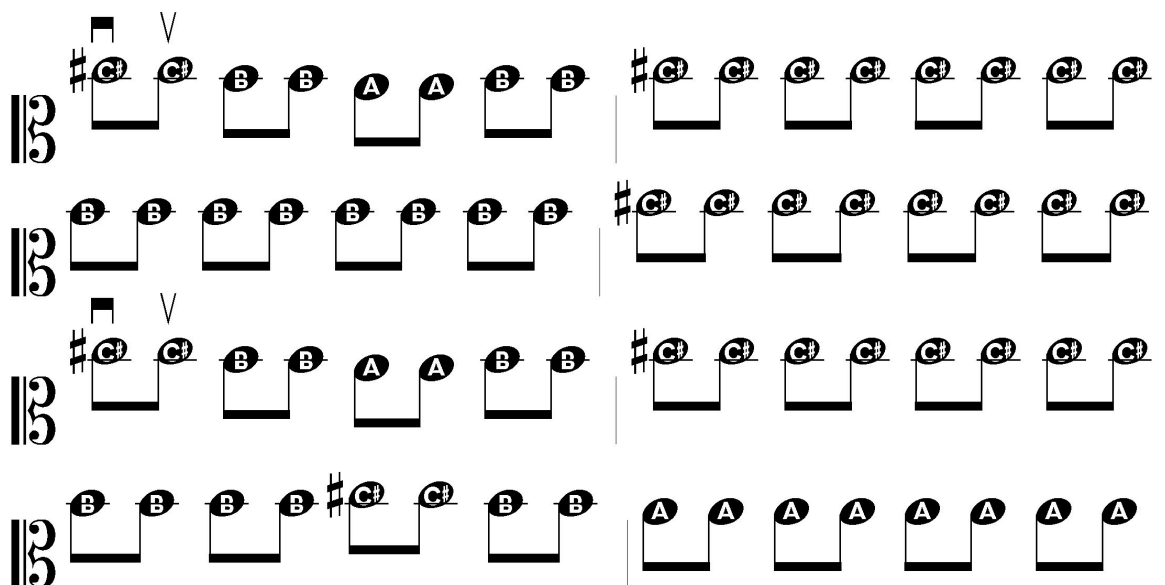
= Eighth notes

Each eighth note receives 1/2 of a count

Two eighth notes beamed together = 1 count



## 33. Mary Doubles

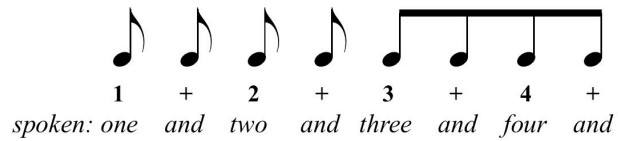


# Eighth Note Rhythms

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.



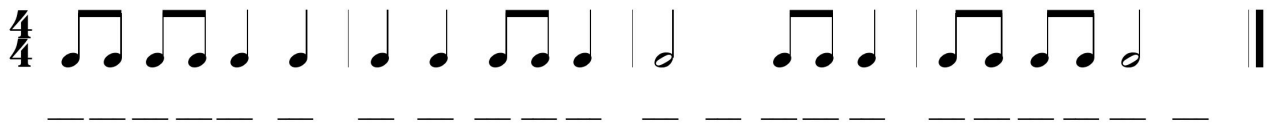
Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

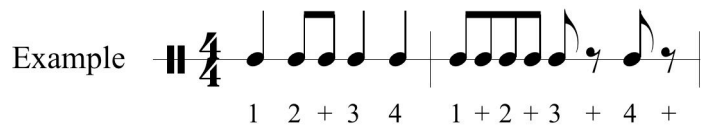


2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

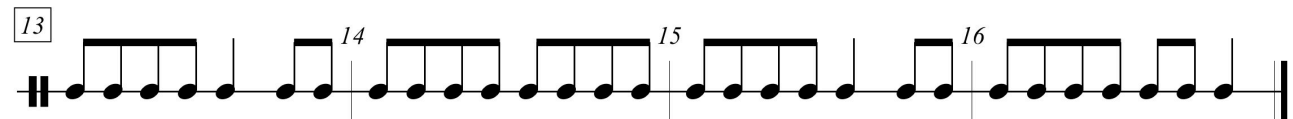
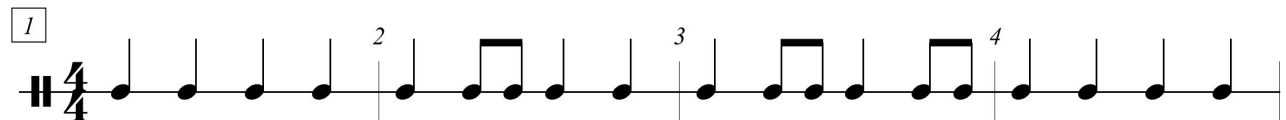


## Eighth Note Clap and Count

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 music in 3/4 time. The notation uses letter-based notes: A, B, C, and C#. A bow lift (indicated by a small square flag) occurs at the start of measures 1, 2, 3, and 4. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 4. The notes for each measure are: Measure 1 (A, A, B), Measure 2 (C#, B), Measure 3 (A, C#, B, B), and Measure 4 (A).

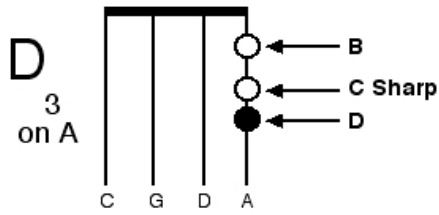
**35. Lune de Claire**

Two staves of music in 3/4 time. The notation uses letter-based notes: A, B, C, and C#. A bow lift (indicated by a small square flag) occurs at the start of measures 1, 2, 3, and 4. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 4. The notes for each measure are: Measure 1 (C#, C#, C#, B), Measure 2 (A, B), Measure 3 (C#, A, B, B), and Measure 4 (C#).

**36. The Reapers**

Two staves of music in 3/4 time. The notation uses letter-based notes: A, B, C, and C#. A bow lift (indicated by a small square flag) occurs at the start of measures 1, 2, 3, and 4. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 4. The notes for each measure are: Measure 1 (C#, C#, C#, B), Measure 2 (A, A, A), Measure 3 (B, B, A, B), and Measure 4 (C#).

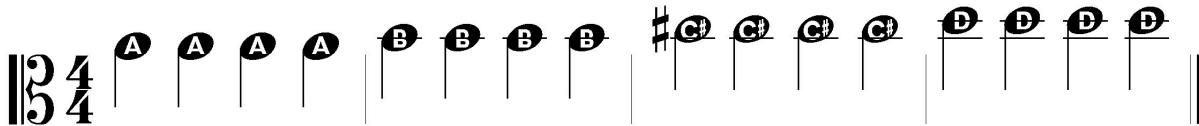
## Lesson 7: New Note “High D”



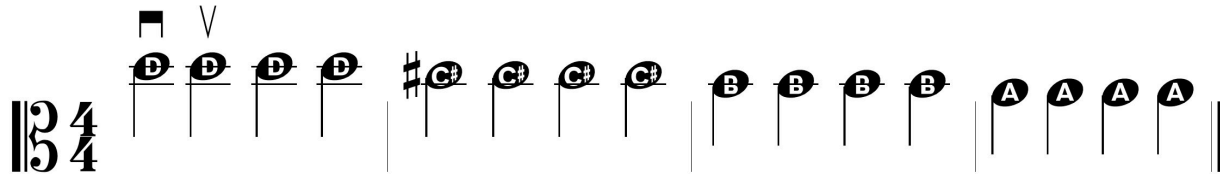
To play High D, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the A String.

Reminder: Keep your first two fingers down on the first two stripes on the A String  
**KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN**

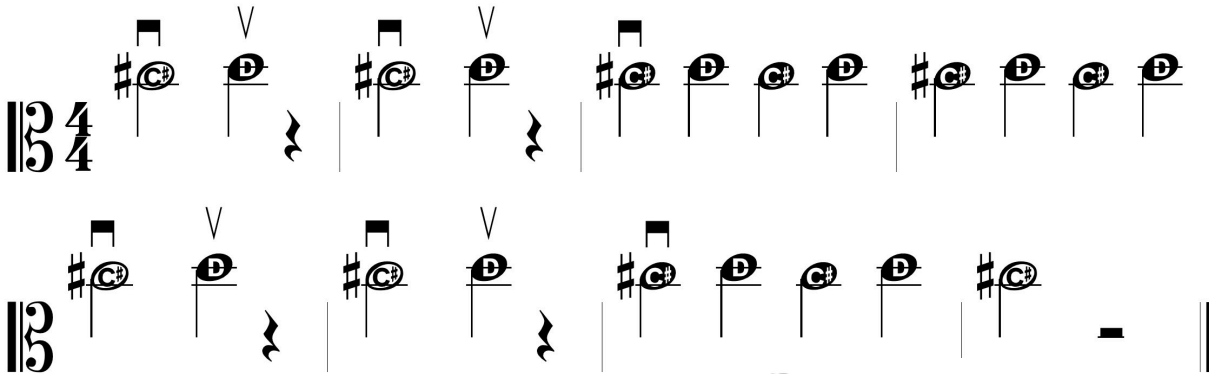
### 37. Going Up the A String



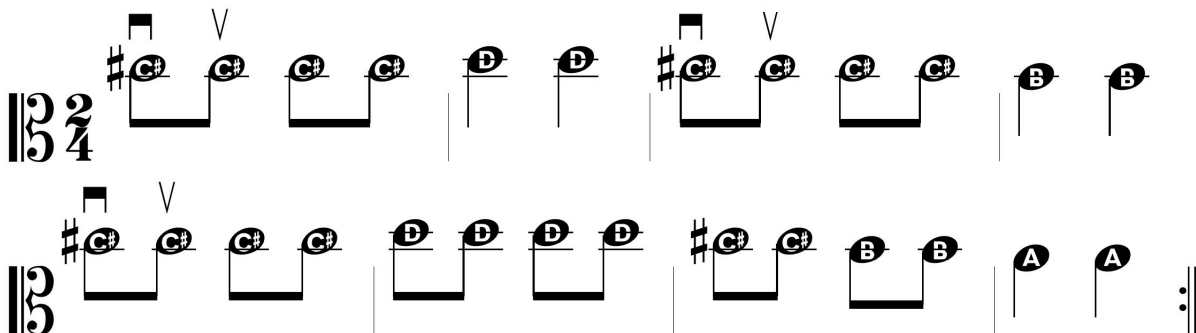
### 38. Going Down the A String



### 39. Shark Week



### 40. Bile Them Cabbage Down



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**

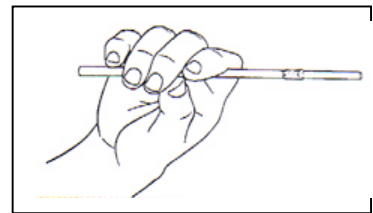
**D**

**open A string**

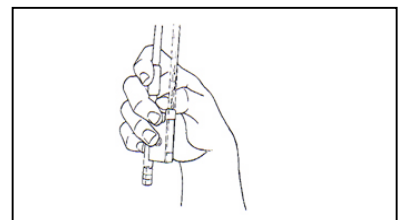
---

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

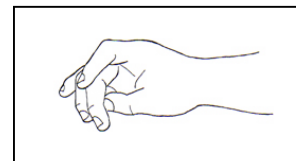
\_\_\_\_\_ Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



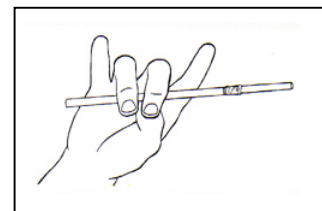
\_\_\_\_\_ Wrap your fingers around the stick



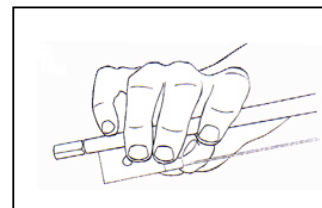
\_\_\_\_\_ Check for bow hand circle



\_\_\_\_\_ Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



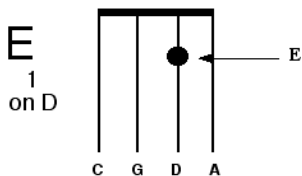
\_\_\_\_\_ Little finger (pinkie) sits on top of stick





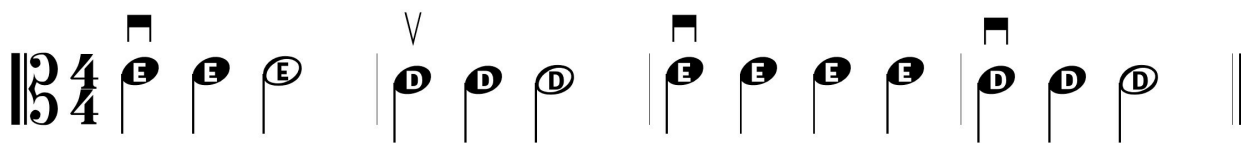
**\*\*\*Lessons 5, 6, and 7 have been using the notes on the A-String.  
All of Lessons 8 and 9 are on the D-String.**

## Lesson 8: New Note “E” on the D String

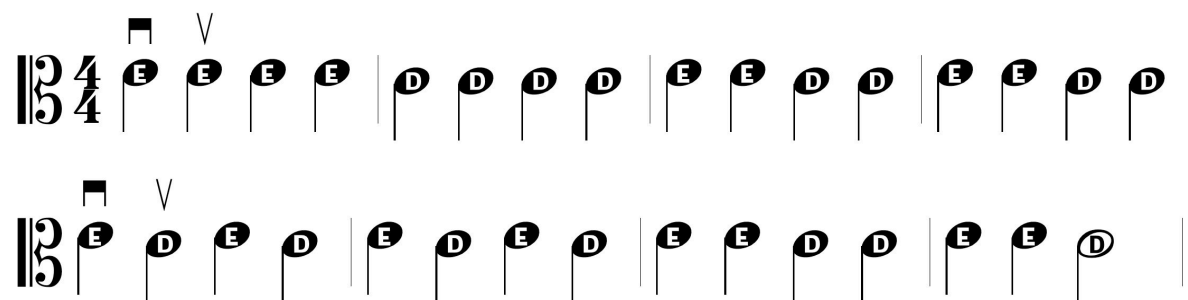


To play “E” on the D string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the D string.

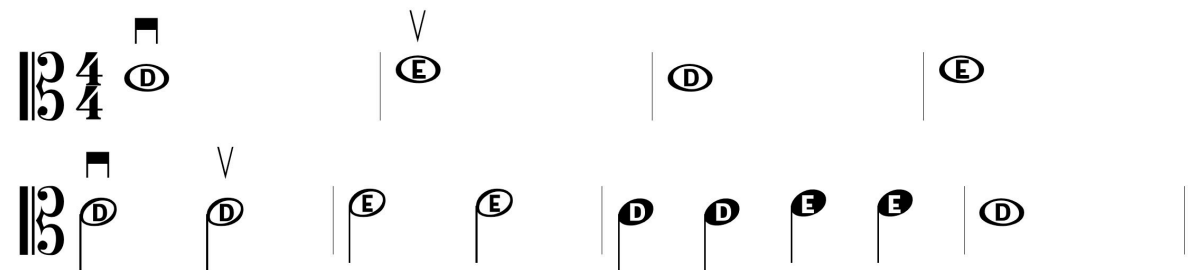
### 43. ED



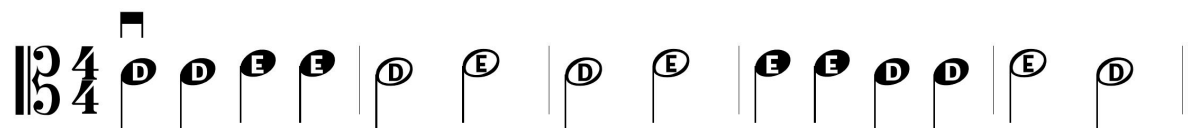
### 44. First Finger Workout



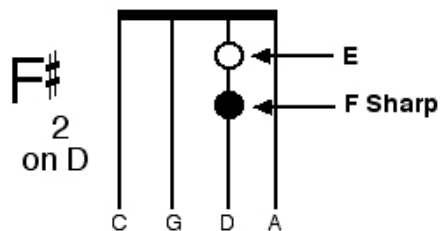
### 45. Accelerator



### 46. Two by Two



## Lesson 9: F# on the D String



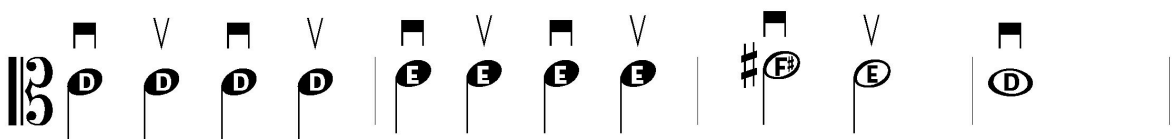
To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the D string.

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

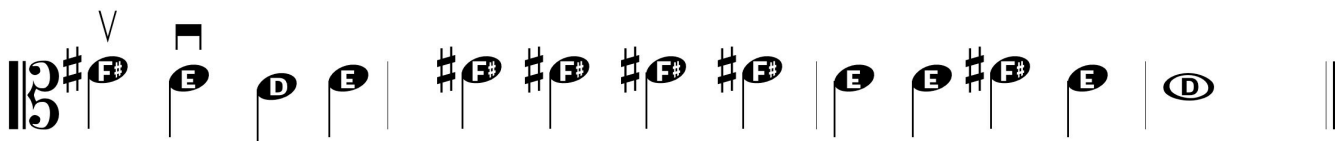
### 47. Up and Down



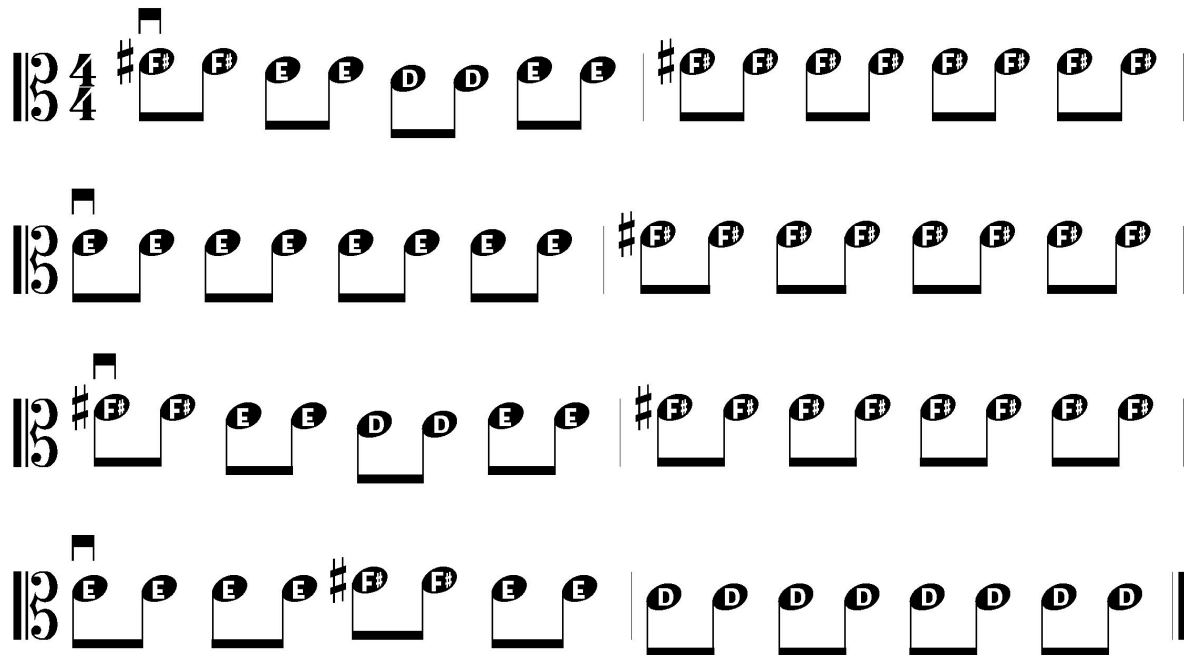
### 48. Hot Cross Buns on the D string



### 49. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the D String

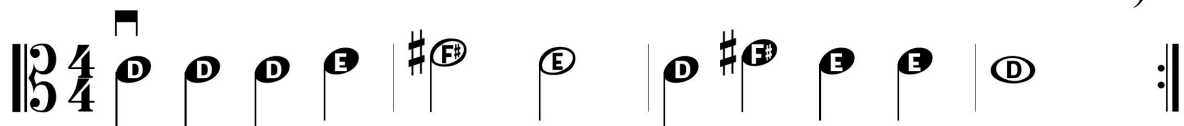


## 50. Mary Double on the D String



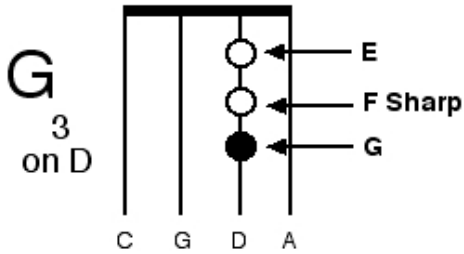
## 51. Claire de Lune

**:|| = Repeat Sign** ,



Go back to the beginning  
and play again

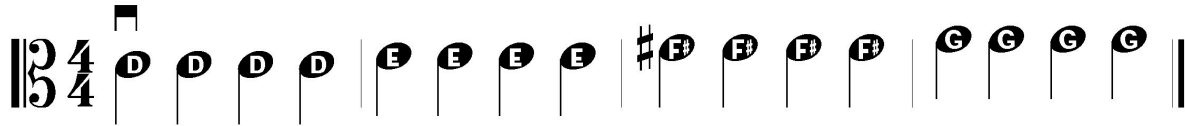
## Lesson 10: G on the D String



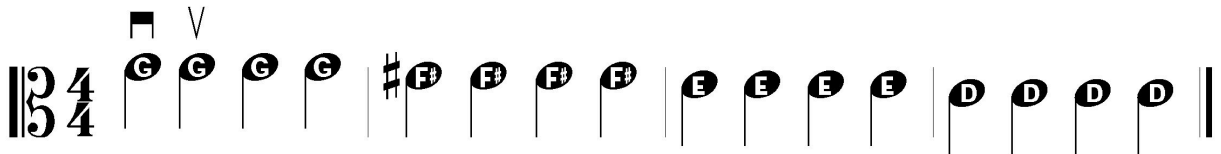
To play G, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe.

Reminder: Keep your first two fingers down on the first two stripes on the D String  
**KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN**

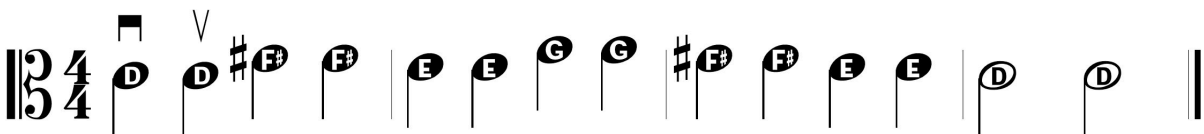
### 52. Up the D string



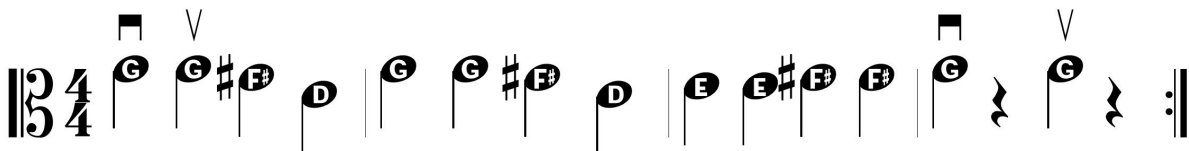
### 53. Down the D String



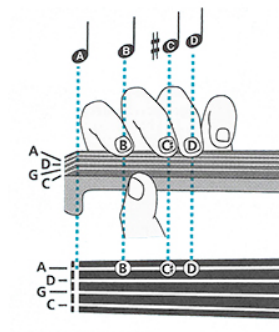
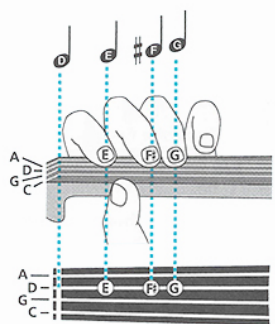
### 54. Skipping Along the D String



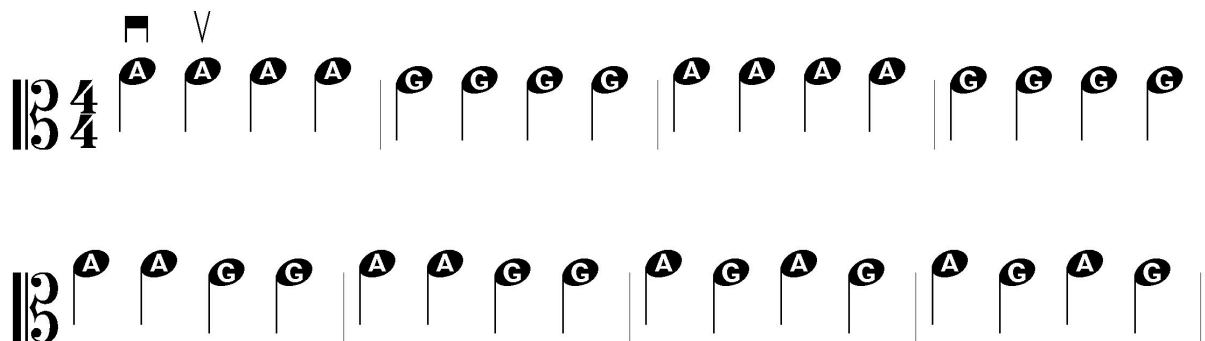
### 55. Jolly Fellows



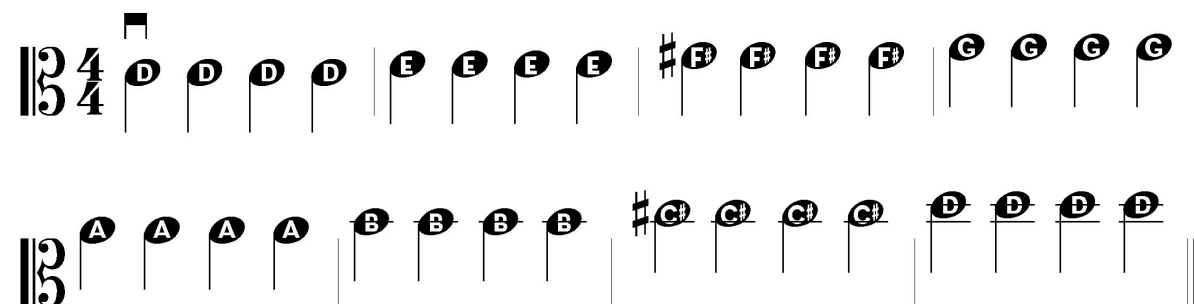
## Lesson 11: Crossing Strings



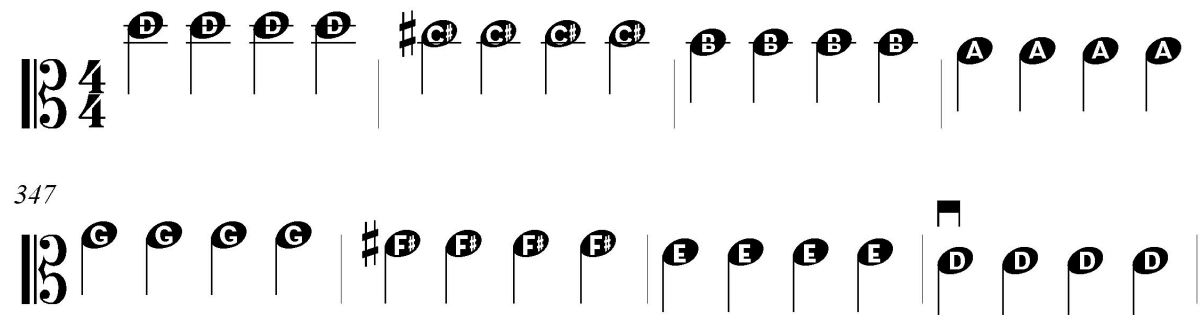
### 56. Crossing Over



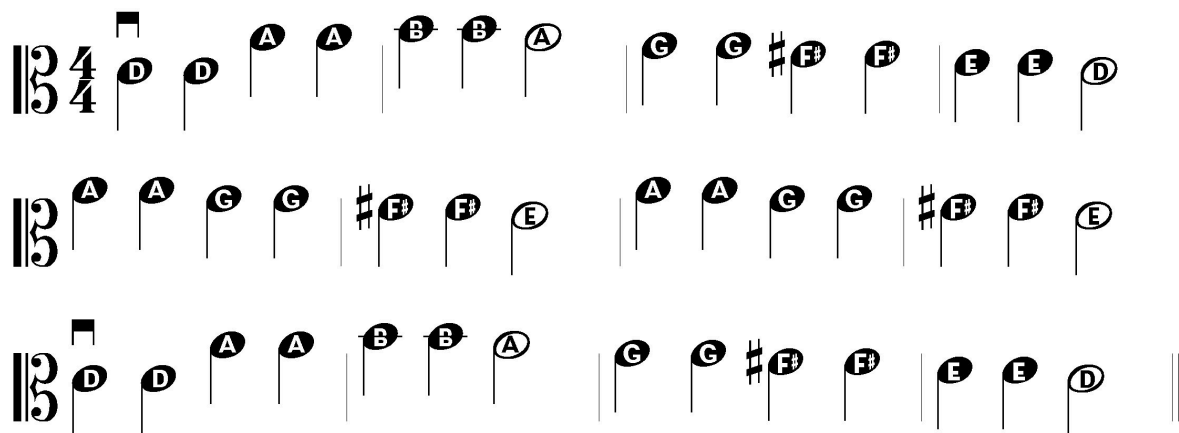
### 57. Ascending the D Scale



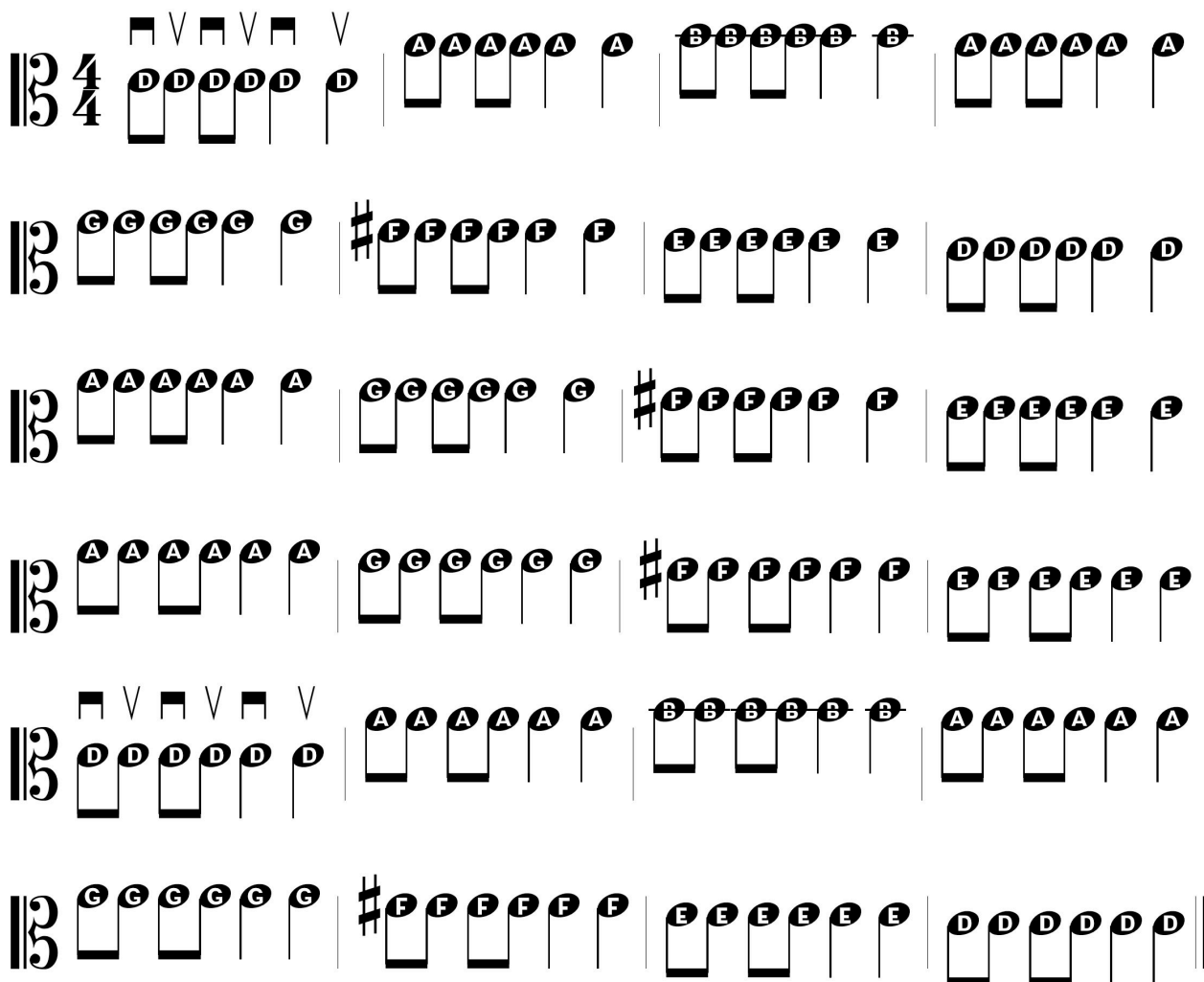
### 58. Descending



✓ 59. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star



✓ 60. Twinkle (Variation)





## ✓ 61. French Folk Song

3/4

D D D | G# G# G# | B G# D | A.

G G G | F# F# F# | E E E | D.

D E F# | D E F# | D E F# | G.

E F# G | E F# G | E F# G | A.

D G# B | A G F# | E D E | D.

## 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

--	--	--	--

## ✓ 63. Tuneful Tune

Musical notation for "Tuneful Tune" in 3/4 time. The melody consists of the notes C#, C#, A, A, C#, C#, C#. The bass line consists of the notes B, B, B, B, B, B, B. The piece is marked with a 'V' (Vibrato) and an 'Off (Pluck!)' instruction.

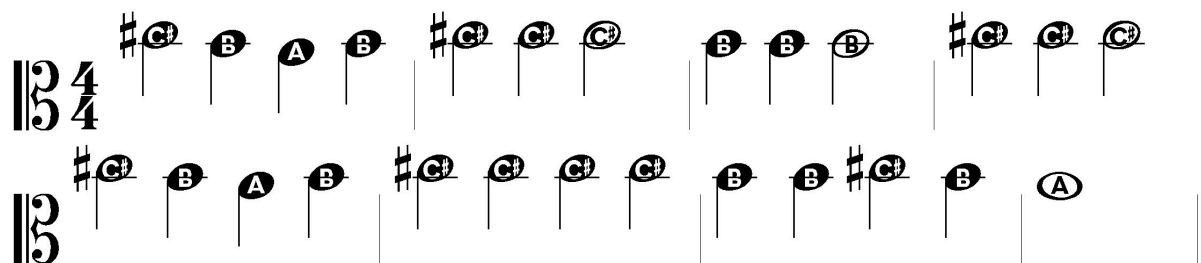
## ✓ 64. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for "Ode to Joy" in 3/4 time. The melody consists of the notes F#, F#, G, A, A, G, F#, E, D, D, E, F#, F#, E, E. The bass line consists of the notes D, D, E, F#, E, D, D. The piece is marked with a 'V' (Vibrato) and an 'Off (Pluck!)' instruction.

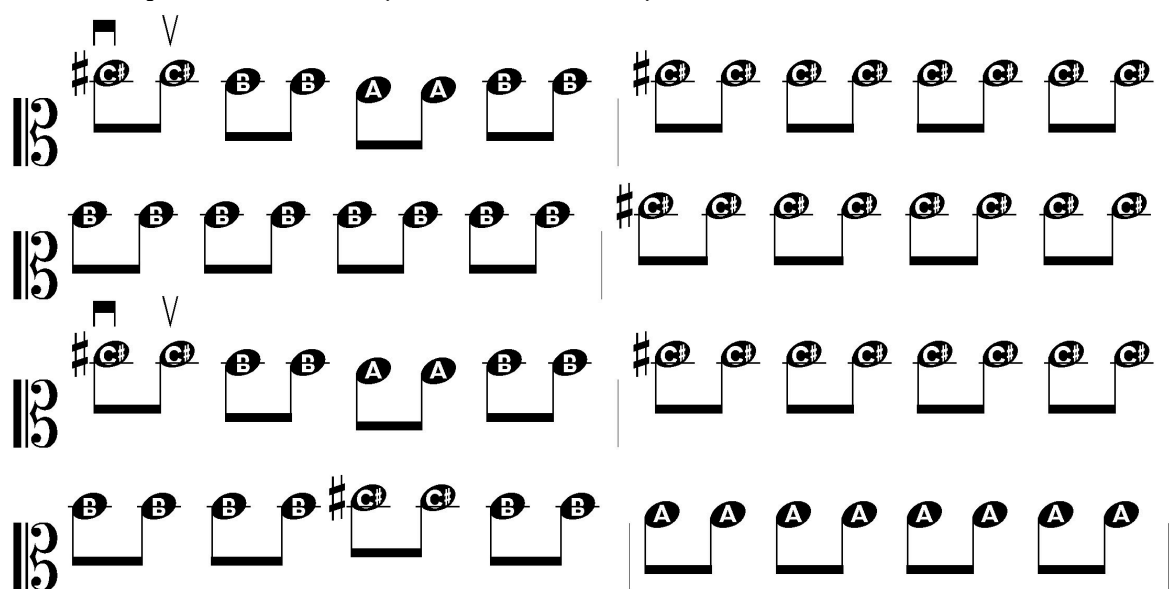


## Honor 4<sup>th</sup> Grade String Songs

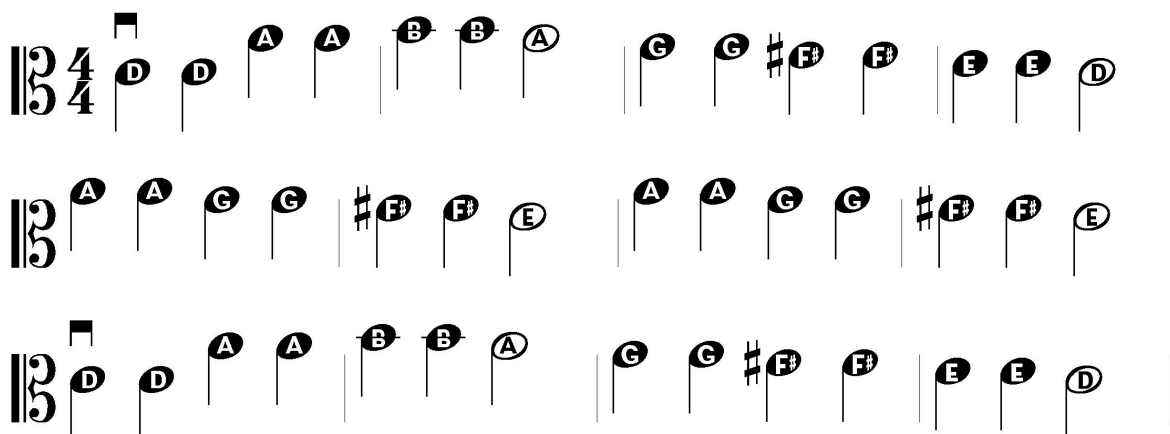
### 65. Mary on the A String



### 66. Mary Doubles- (1<sup>st</sup> Variation)



### 67. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star



## 68. Twinkle Variation

68. Twinkle Variation

Staff 1: 3/4 time signature. Notes: D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter).

Staff 2: Notes: G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter).

Staff 3: Notes: A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter).

Staff 4: Notes: A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter).

Staff 5: Notes: D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter).

Staff 6: Notes: G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter).

## 69. French Folk Song

69. French Folk Song

Staff 1: 3/4 time signature. Notes: D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), C# (quarter), D (quarter), A (half).

Staff 2: Notes: G (quarter), G (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (half).

Staff 3: Notes: D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), G (half).

Staff 4: Notes: E (quarter), F# (quarter), G (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), G (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), G (quarter), A (half).





Staff 5: Notes: D (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), D (half).

## 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

	<b>1</b>
	<b>2</b>
	<b>3</b>
	<b>4</b>

## 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

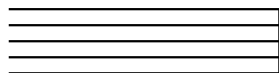
scroll

time signature

whole note

# Reading Music

Staff



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

Alto Clef



The alto clef is located at the beginning of every staff and tells us this music is for viola and other medium 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

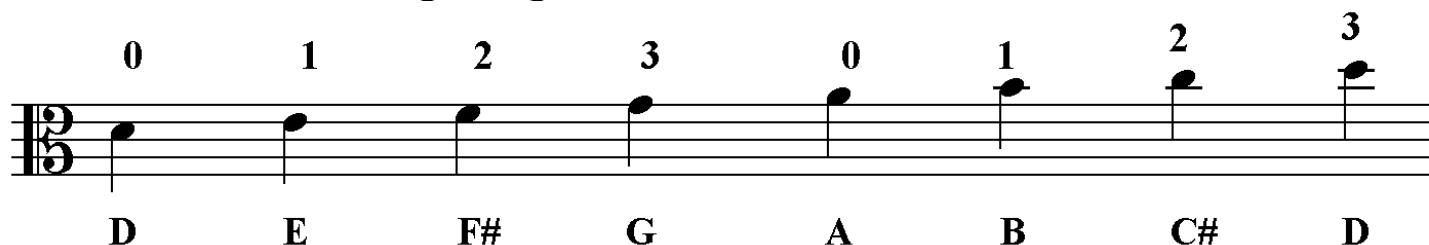


Eighth note =  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat

## 4 Steps to Success

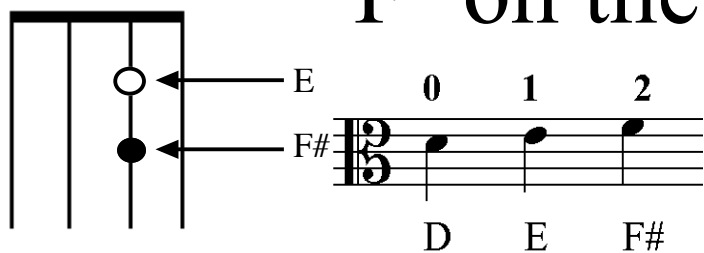
1. Count and clap the rhythms.
2. Clap and sing the note names.
3. Sing note names and shadow bow.
4. Play.

## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart





# F<sup>#</sup> on the D String



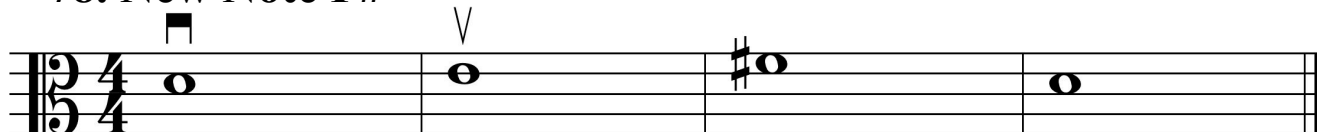
F<sup>#</sup> is located on the fourth space.

E is located on the fourth line.

Open D is located third space.



## 78. New Note F<sup>#</sup>



## 79. Let's Read F<sup>#</sup>



## 80. Climbing Up



## 81. Black and White



z = 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



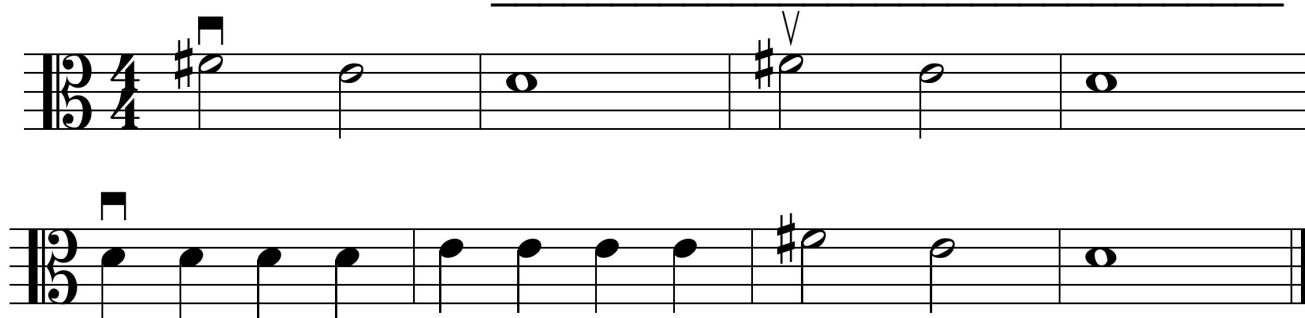
# More F<sup>#</sup> Tunes



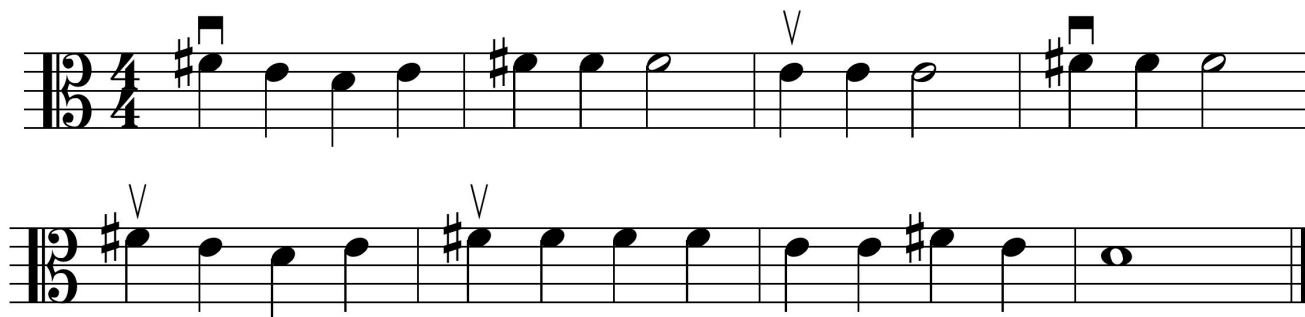
88. Write the note names on the lines below.



89. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_



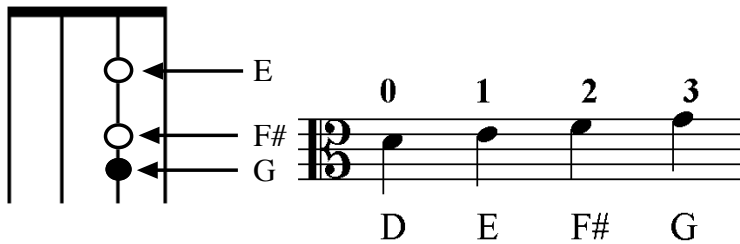
90. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_



91. Peter's Hammer



# G on the D String



G is located on the fifth line.

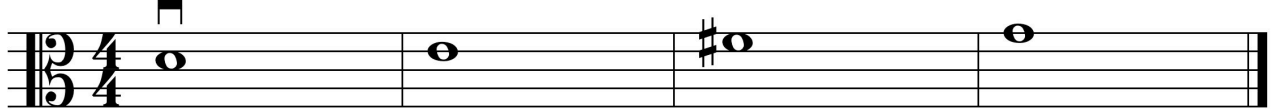
F# is located on the fourth space.

E is located on the fourth line.

Open D is located on the third space.



## 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<sup>#</sup>'s and all C's as C<sup>#</sup>'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.



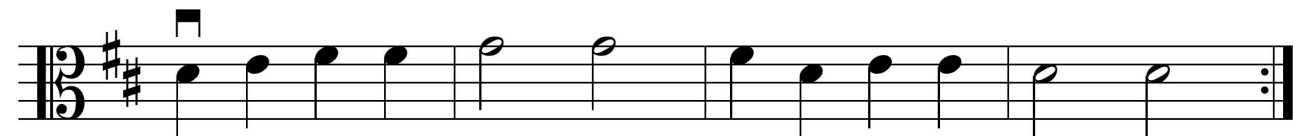
## 98. Cockroaches



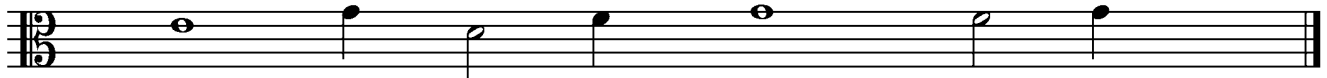
## 99. Speed Bump



## 100. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

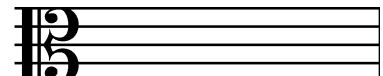
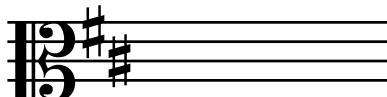
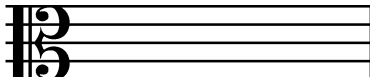


## 101. Write the correct note letter name under each note

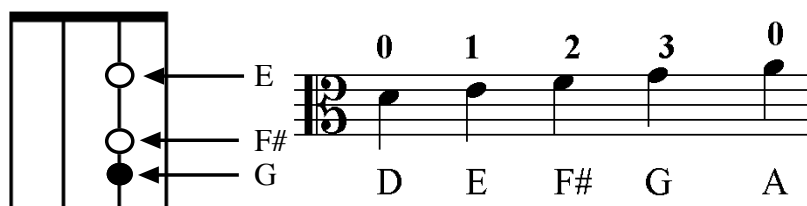


1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

## 102. Draw four E quarter notes 2. Draw four F<sup>#</sup> quarter notes 3. Draw two G half notes



# Crossing Strings: New Note A



A is located on top of the music staff.

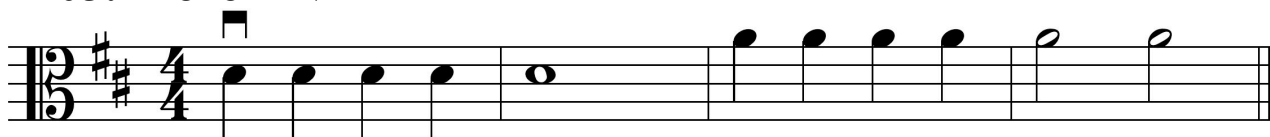
G is located on the fifth line.

F# is located on the fourth space.

E is located on the fourth line.

Open D is located on the third space.

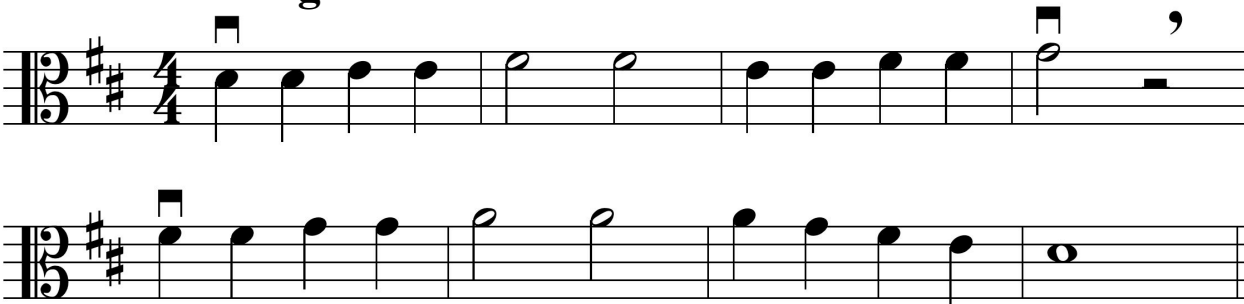
## 103. More DNA



## 104. Crossing Over



## 105. Climbing to A



## 106. Merry Dance



# A Tunes



## 107. Jingle Bells



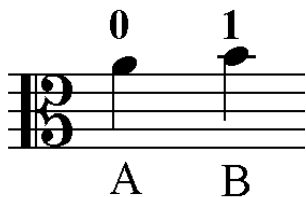
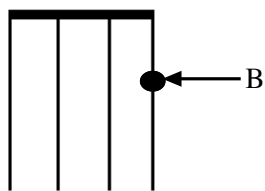
## 108. Skipping Around



## 109. Lightly Row



# B on the A String

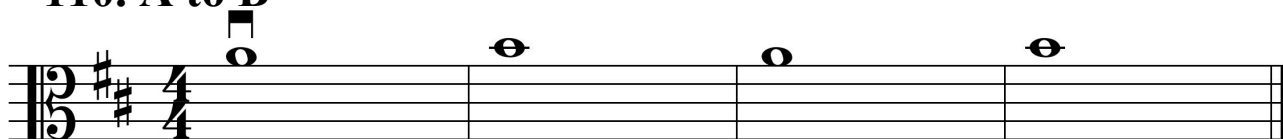


B is located on the first ledger line.

Open A is located on top of the music staff.



## 110. A to B



## 111. Apples and Bananas

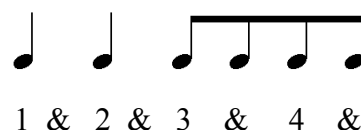


## 112. Old MacDonald

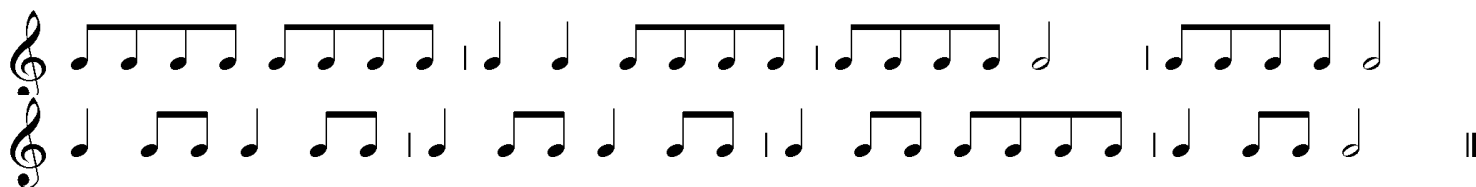


= Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.

Ex:



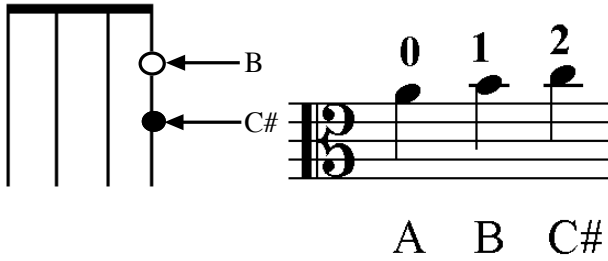
## 4. Count and Clap



## 113. Baa Baa Black Sheep



# C<sup>#</sup> on the A String



C<sup>#</sup> is located on top of the first ledger line.  
B is located on the first ledger line.  
Open A is located on top of the music staff.



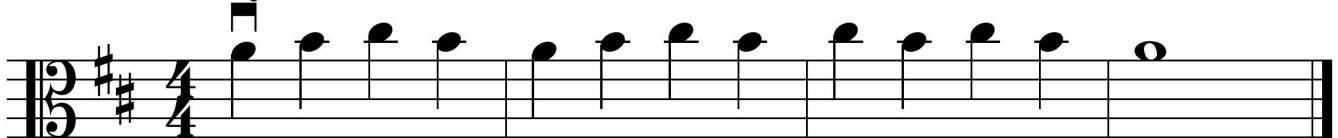
## 114. My A-B-C-'s



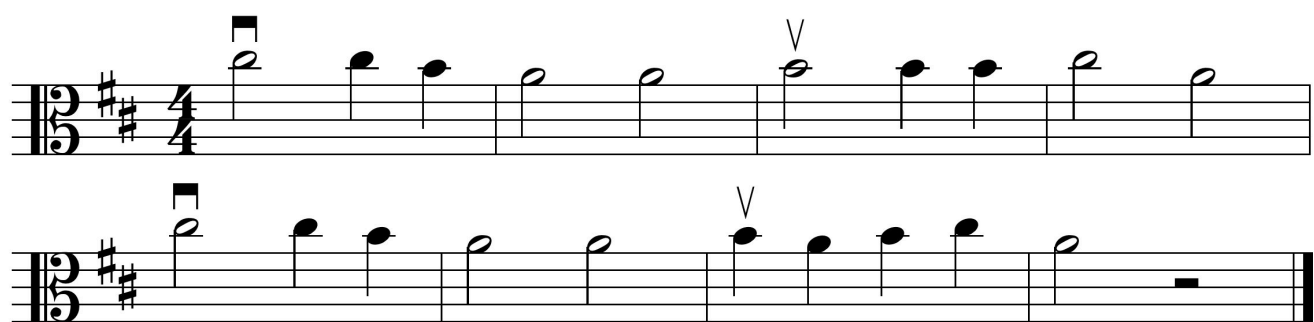
## 115. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries



## 116. Merry Go Round



## 117. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

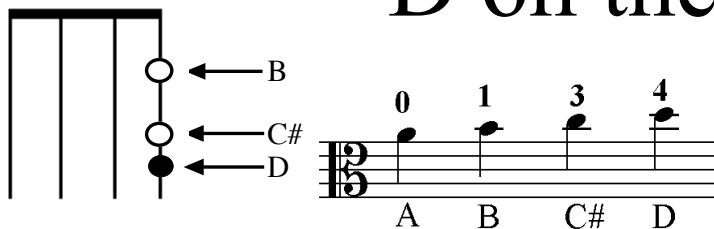


## 118. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_

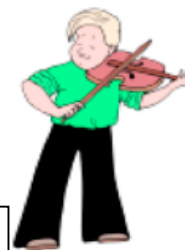




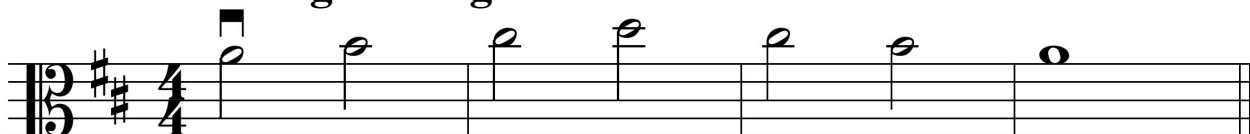
# D on the A String



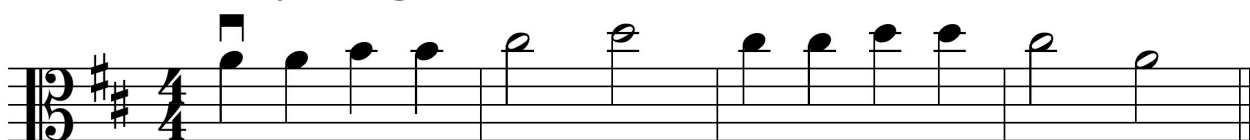
D is located on the second ledger line.  
 C# is located above the first ledger line.  
 B is located on the first ledger line.  
 Open A is located on top of the music staff.



## 119. Reaching for High D



## 120. Donkey Song



## 121. Rockin' on the A String



## 122. D Major Scale and Arpeggio



# D Tunes



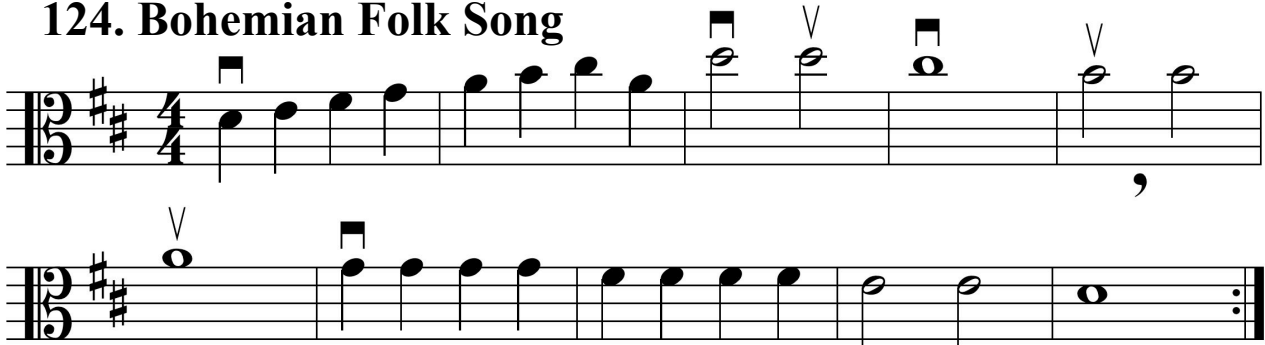
A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.



## 123. School March



## 124. Bohemian Folk Song



## 125. Scotland's Burning



## 126. Camptown Races



## 127. Can Can



# Hoedown

VIOLA

1



5



9



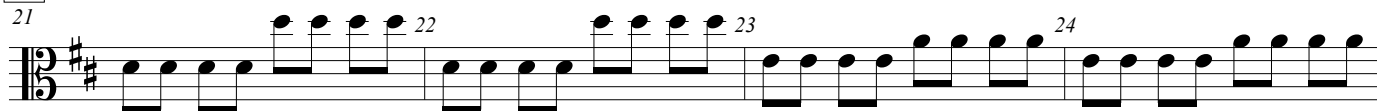
13



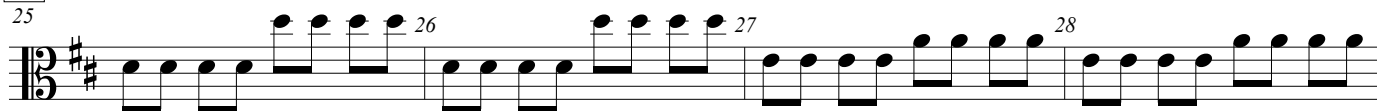
17



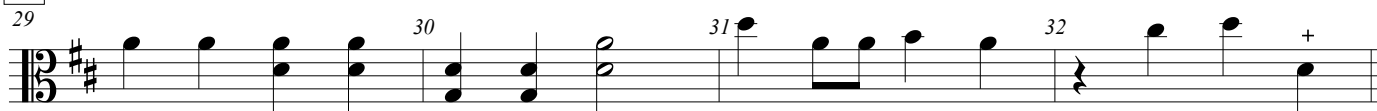
21



25

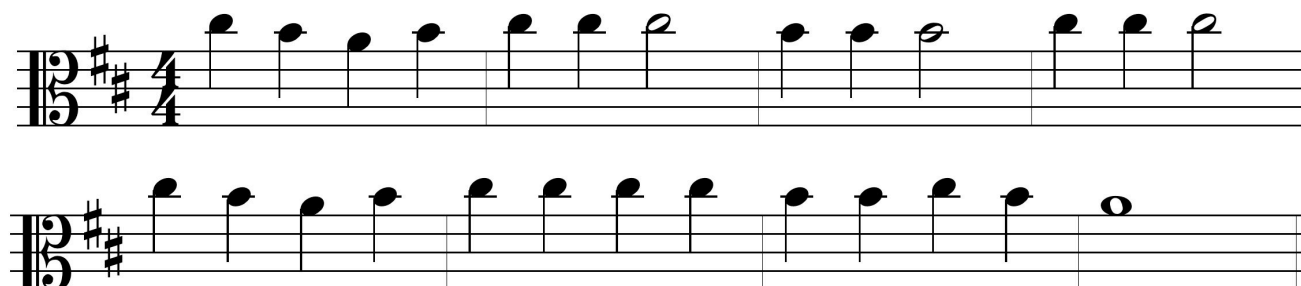


29



# Honor Songs

## Mary Had a Little Lamb



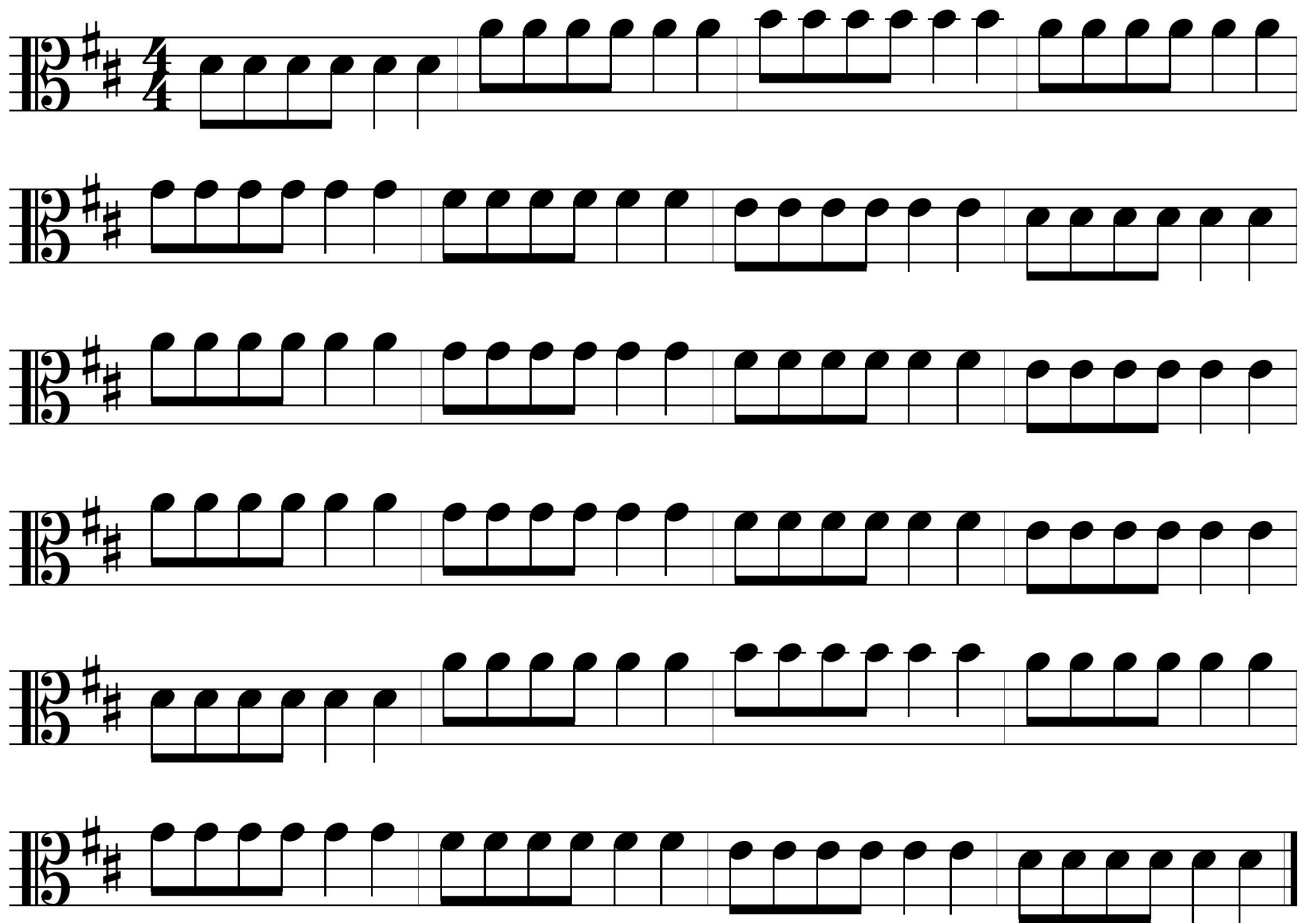
## Mary Doubles



## Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

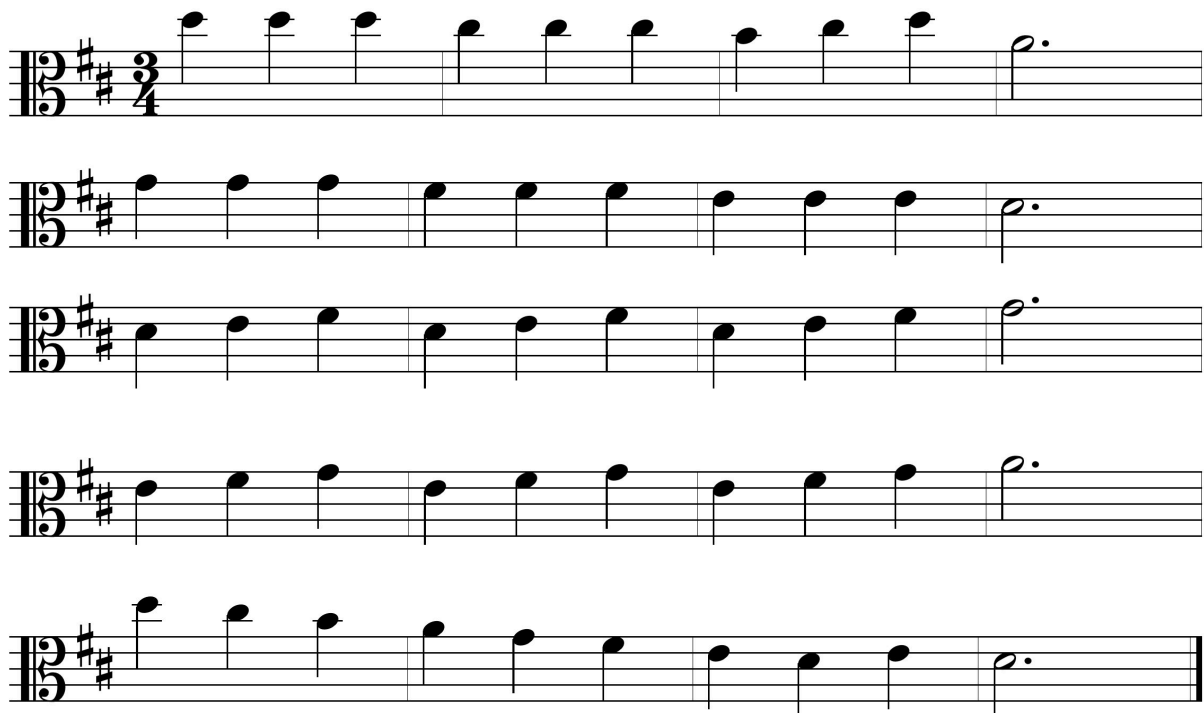


## Twinkle Variation



## French Folk Song

3



## Ode to Joy

Four staves of music for 'Ode to Joy' in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains a single melodic line. The second and fourth staves begin with a 'V' (accusato) mark above the first note. The third staff contains multiple 'V' marks above several notes, indicating a more rhythmic or accented passage. The piece concludes with a final note on the fourth staff.

## Tuneful Tune

Four staves of music for 'Tuneful Tune' in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a 'V' mark above the first note. The second and third staves also feature 'V' marks above the first notes of their respective lines. The fourth staff includes a 'V' mark above the first note and a 'pluck' instruction (written as 'off (pluck)') above the final note, which is a half note. The piece ends with a double bar line.

# 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.

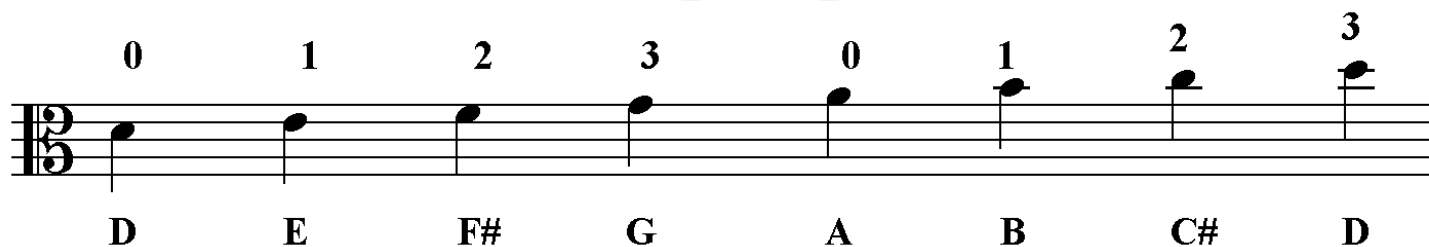
**Staff:** 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

**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.

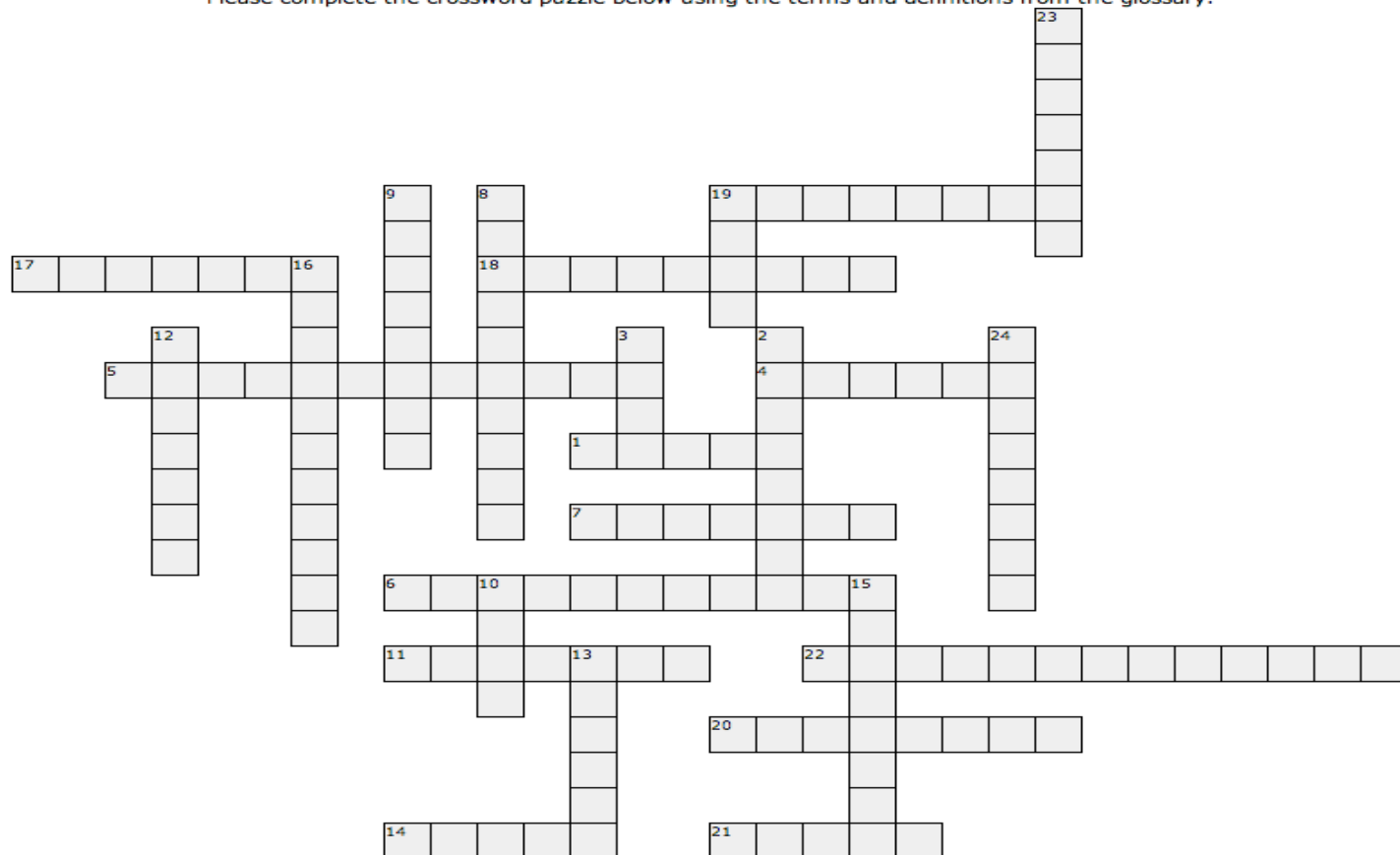
## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart





# Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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



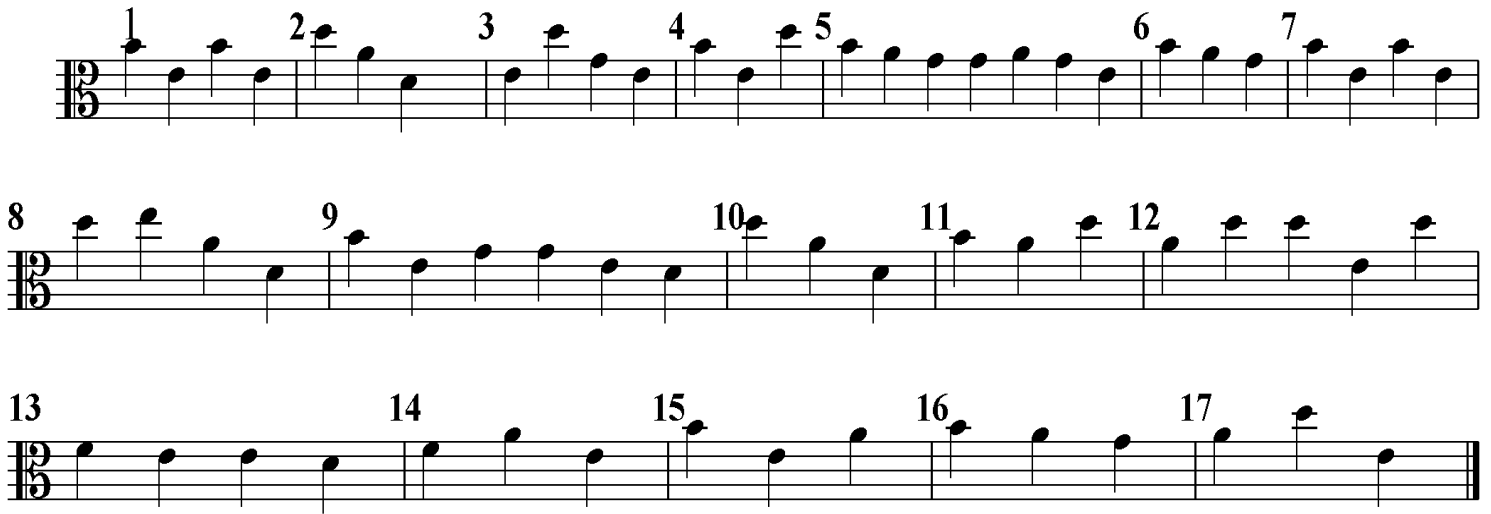
## Across:

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:

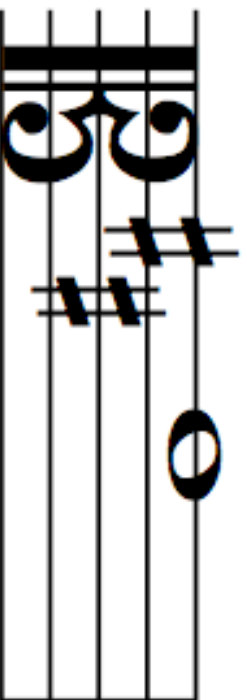
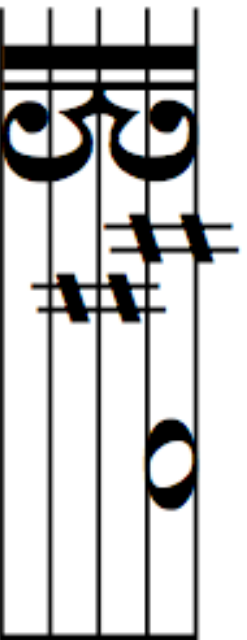
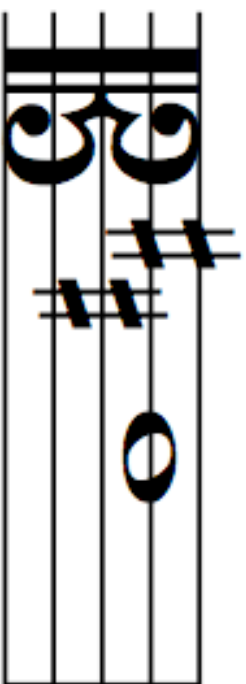
2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
3. the pulse of the music
8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard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

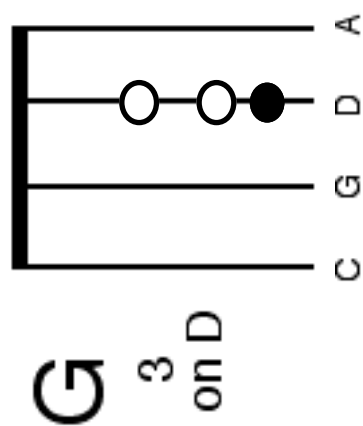
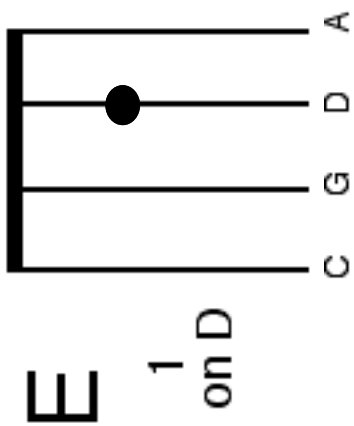
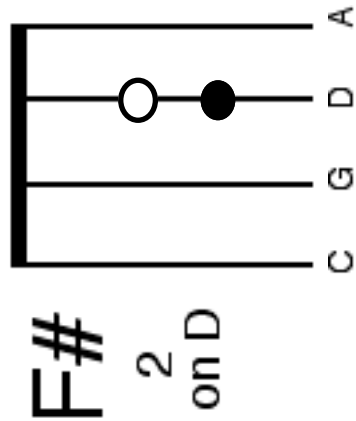
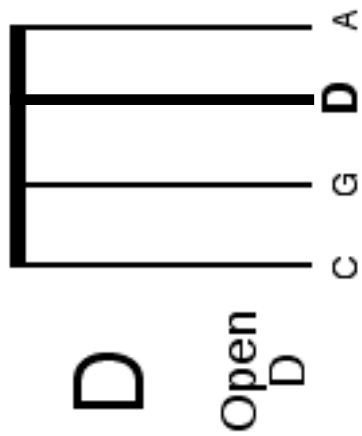


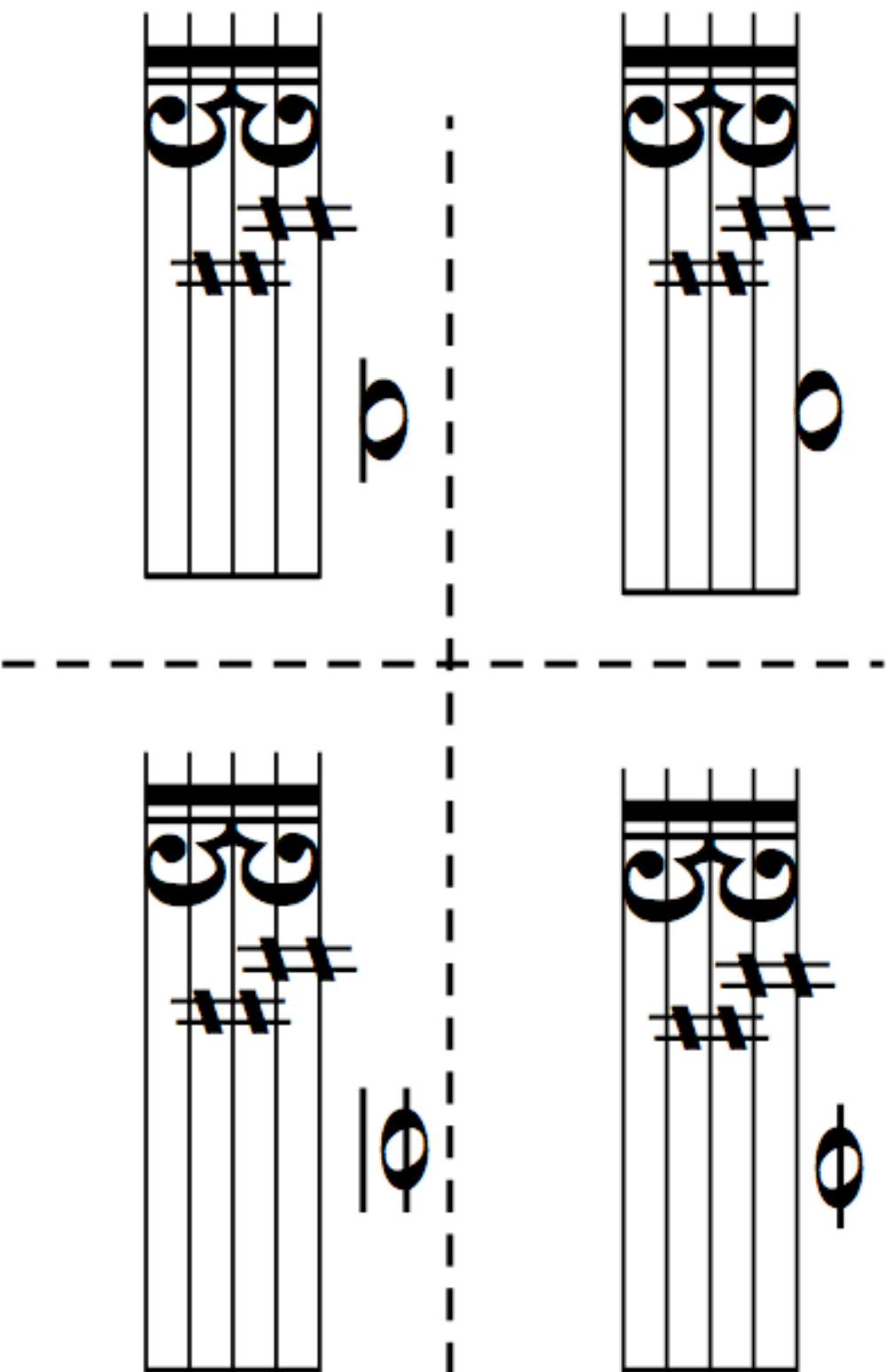
Each group of notes spells a word. Use the words to fill in the blanks in the following story. The number "1" group spells the word for the number "1" blank, the number "2" group spells the word for the number "2" blank, and so on.

\_\_\_\_\_ (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.

