

**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.

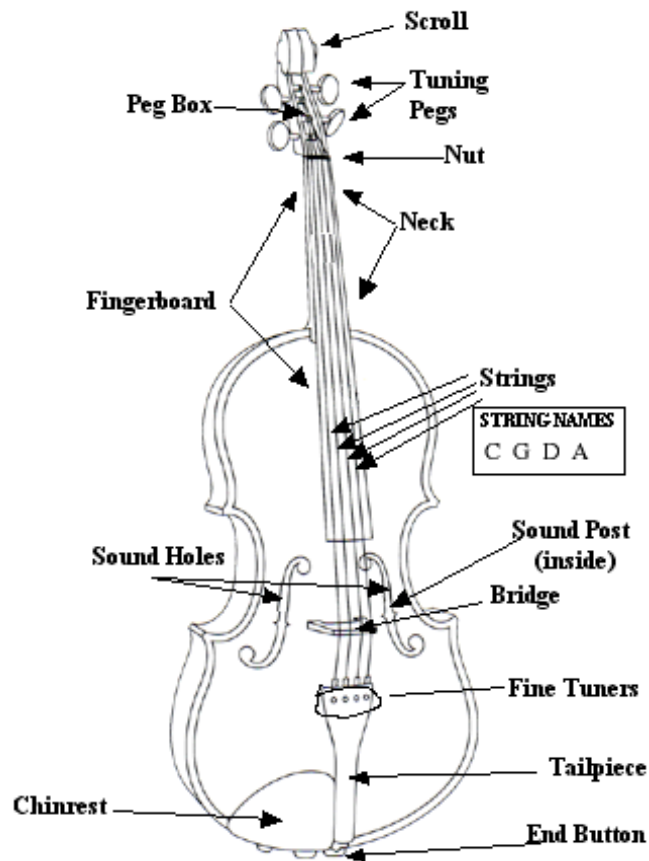
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

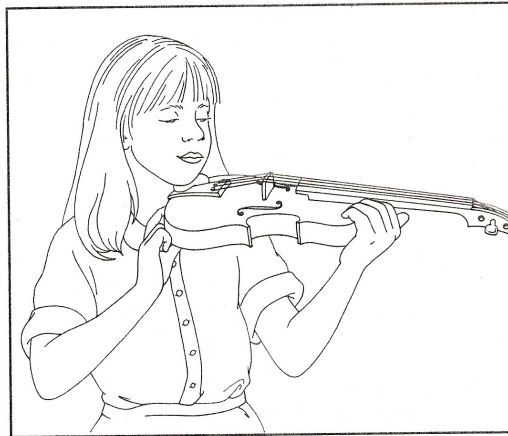
**Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.**

**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.

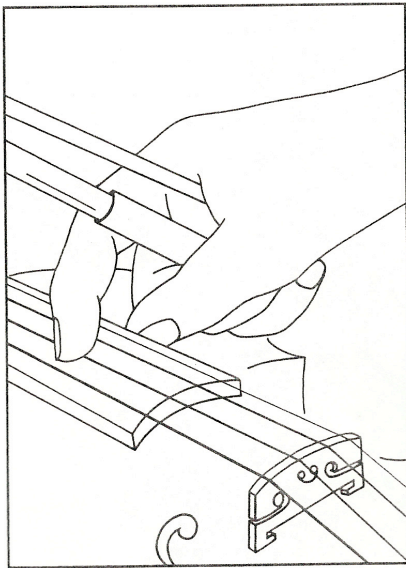
# Lesson One: Getting Started

## 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.

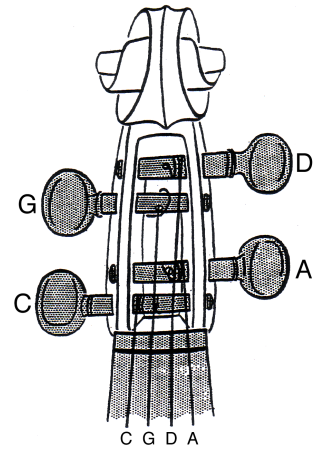


## Pizzicato Position



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

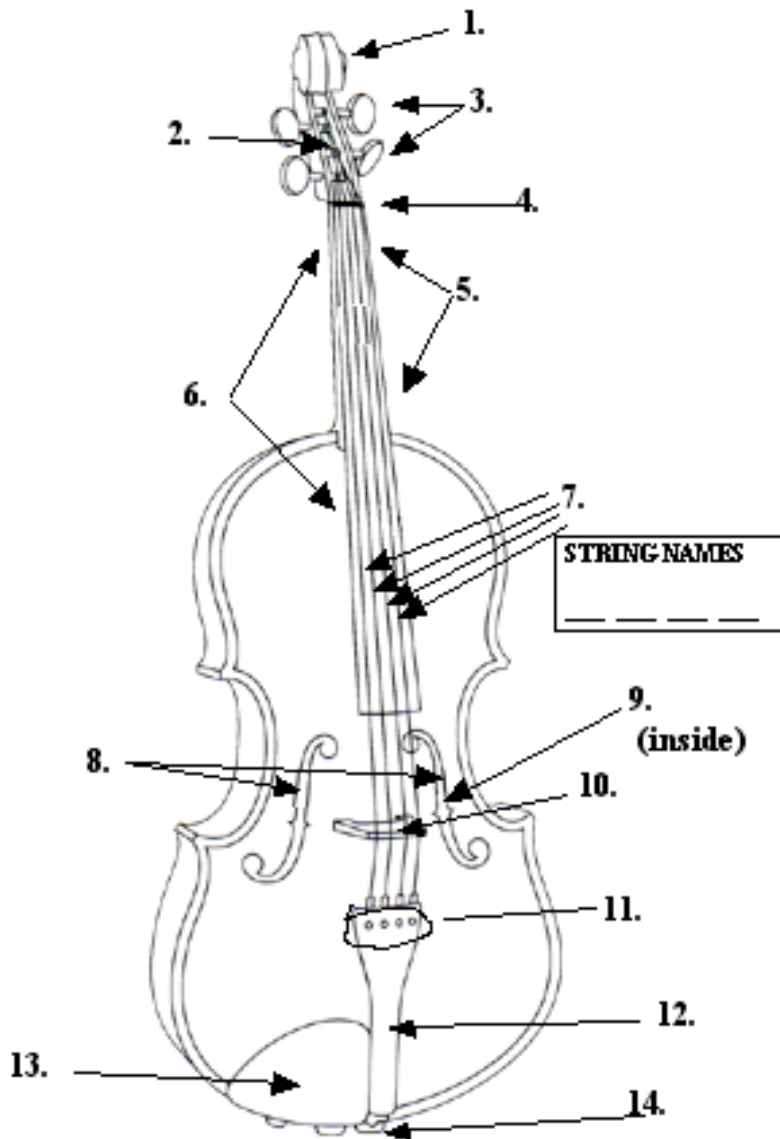
D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

## 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: Reading Music (Open Strings)

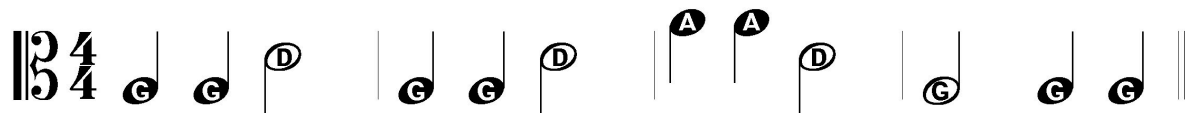
**Music Symbols**

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



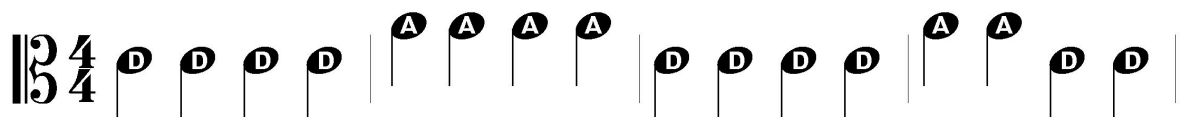
### 10. Bullfrog



### 11. Kangaroo



### 12. Skip to my Lou



# Lesson Three: More Open Strings



## 13. Mary Had a Little Lamb

3/4 D D D D | D D D D | A A A A | D D D D |

3 D D D D | D D D D | A A A A | D D |

## 14. Cycle of Strings

3/4 ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ | A A A A | D D D D | G G G G | C C C C |

(Violin Solo)

3 C C C C | G G G G | D D D D | A A A A | ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ |

(Violin Solo)

## 15. Open String Blues

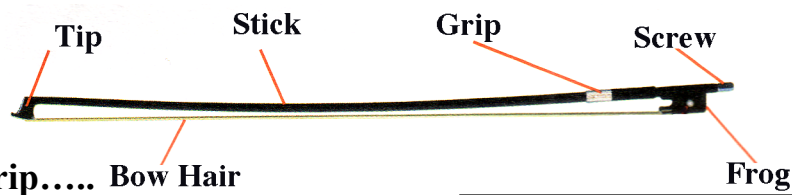
3/4 D D D D | D D D D | D D D D | D D D D | G G G G | G G G G |

3 D D D D | D D D D | A A A A | G G G G | D D D D | D D D D |

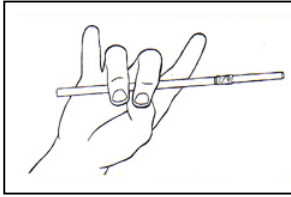


# Lesson Four: Using the Bow

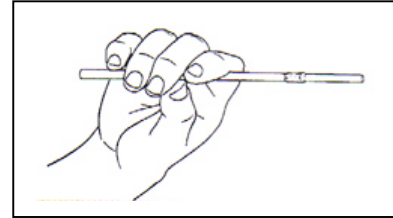
## Parts of the bow



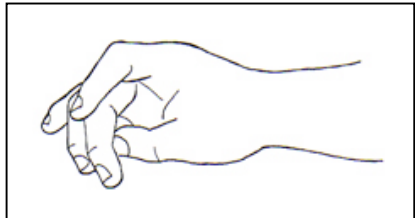
## Steps to a good bowgrip.....



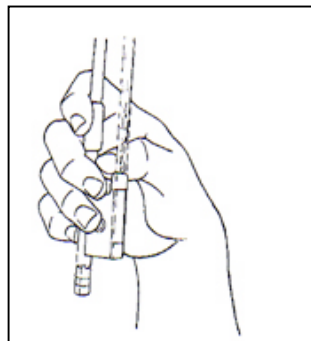
**1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick**



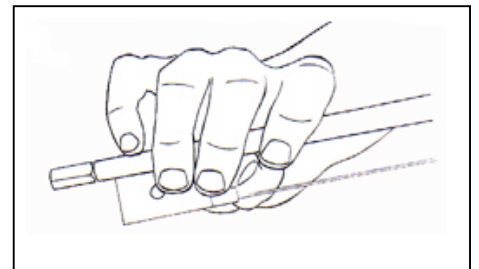
**2. Thumb touches where frog meets the**



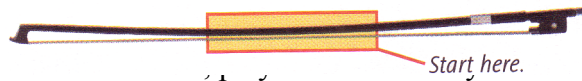
**3. Check for bow hand circle**



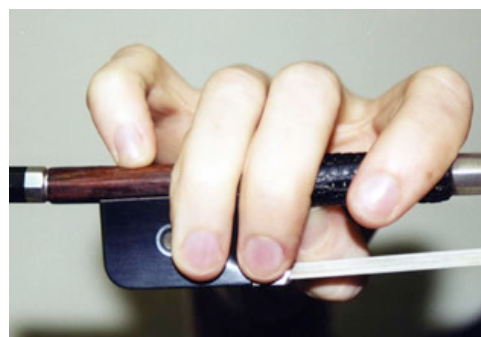
**4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.sits on top of the stick**




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

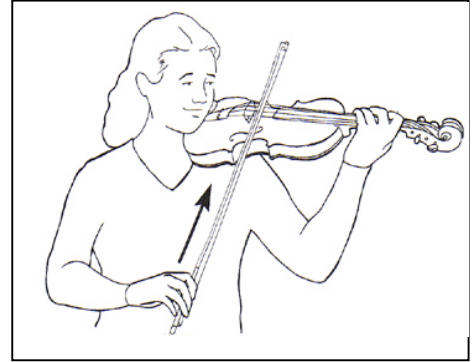
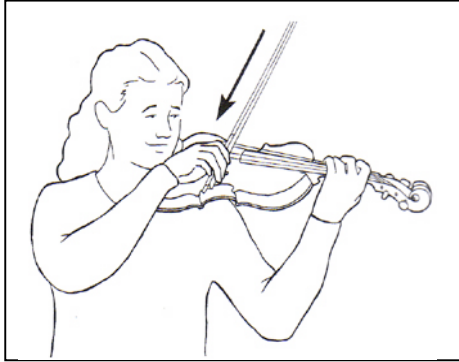


- Place your bow on the D string, halfway between the bridge and the fingerboard.
- Angle the bow so it is parallel with the bridge (your wrist should be bent upwards.)
- Pull the bow so it remains parallel to the bridge until you reach the tip. (You should need to bend your wrist the other way.)
- Move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



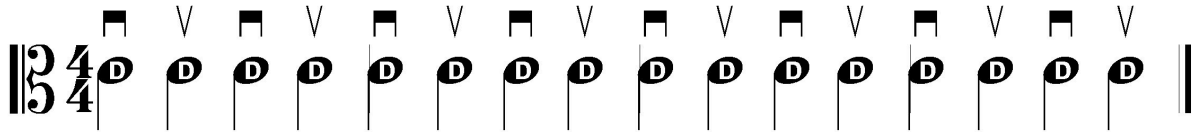
 = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

 = Up Bow (Push Bow from tip to frog)

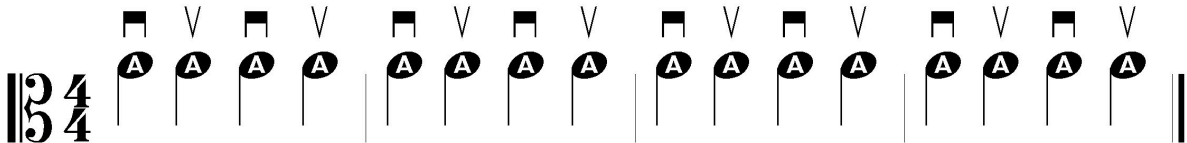


**\*\*The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

### 16. Bowing on “D”

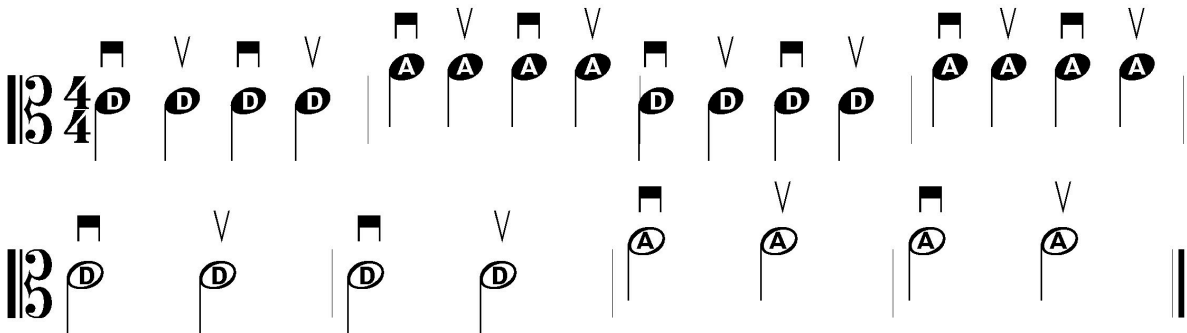


### 17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String



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

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.



# More Bowing on Open Strings

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.

## 19. "D" Smooth One

3/4  $\square$   $\vee$   
D D D D D D D D D D

## 20. Smooth "A"

3/4  $\square$   $\vee$   
A A A A A A A A A A

## 21. D N A

3/4  $\square$   $\vee$   
D A A A A D D

## 22. Teeter Totter

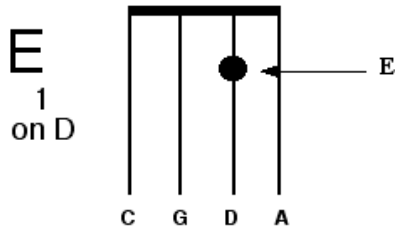
3/4  $\square$   $\vee$   
D A A D A A D A A D

## 23. Cycle of Strings Encore

3/4  $\square$   $\vee$   
(Violin Solo) A A A A D D D D G G G G

3/4 G G G G D D D D A A A A (Violin Solo)

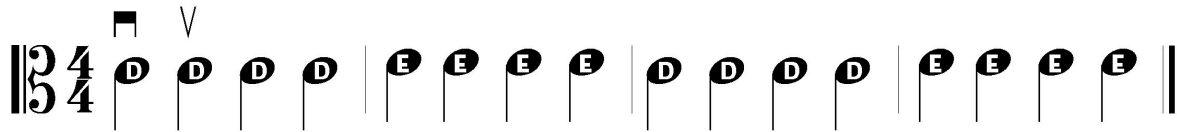
## Lesson Five: "E" on the D String



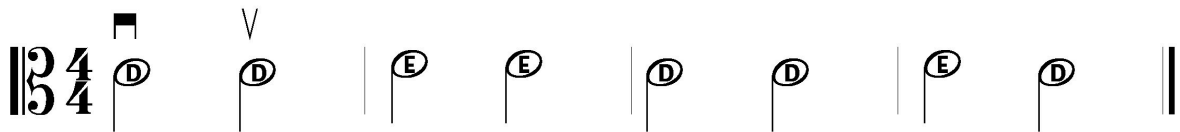
To play "E" on the D string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the D string.



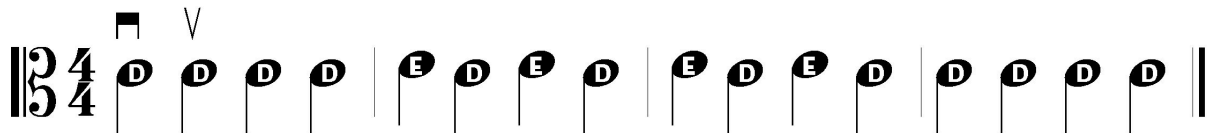
### 24. A Bumpy Road



### 25. Smooth Sailin'



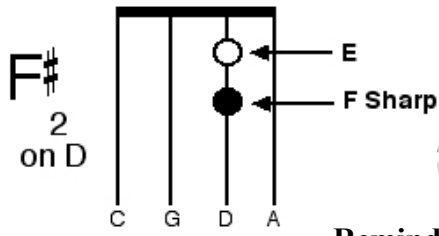
### 26. Back and Forth



### 27. Two Note Jive



# Lesson Six: 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 on the first stripe.

## 28. Three Note Hill

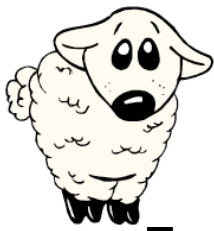
## 29. Up and Down

## 30. Fast and Slow

= half rest (2 beats of silence)


## 31. Hot Cross Buns

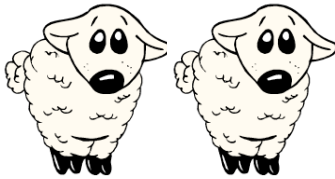
= whole note (receives 4 beats)



### 32. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody consists of two lines of music. The first line starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter). The second line continues with: F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (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 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody consists of four lines of music, each featuring eighth notes. The first line notes are: F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter). The second line notes are: E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter). The third line notes are: F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter). The fourth line notes are: E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter).

**' = 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'. The first staff is in 3/4 time and the second in 3/8 time. The notes are: D, D, D, E, F#, E, D, F#, E, E, D. Bow lifts (V) are placed above the first D, the first E, and the first F# in each staff. A bow lift symbol (') is placed above the final D in the first staff.

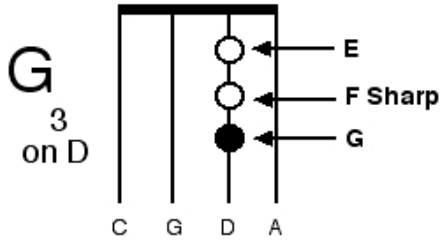
**35. Lune de Claire**

Two staves of musical notation for 'Lune de Claire'. The first staff is in 3/4 time and the second in 3/8 time. The notes are: F#, F#, F#, E, D, E, F#, D, E, E, F#. Bow lifts (V) are placed above the first F#, the first E, and the first F# in each staff. A bow lift symbol (') is placed above the final F# in the first staff.

**36. The Reapers**

Two staves of musical notation for 'The Reapers'. The first staff is in 3/4 time and the second in 3/8 time. The notes are: F#, F#, F#, E, D, D, D, E, E, D, E, F#. Bow lifts (V) are placed above the first F#, the first E, and the first F# in each staff. A bow lift symbol (') is placed above the final F# in the first staff.

# Lesson 7: New Note "G"



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

## 37. Going Up the D String

## 38. Going Down the D String

## 39. Pizzicato March

## 40. Bile Them Cabbage Down

= repeat sign

Go back to beginning and play again



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

### 41. Jingle Bells

### 42. Note Review

Match the note with the finger numbers

- |    |                   |
|----|-------------------|
| E  | Open D String     |
| F# | 3 on the D String |
| A  | 1 on the D string |
| D  | Open A String     |
| G  | 2 on D String     |

## Lesson 8: New Note “B”

**B**  
1  
on A

B is played with one finger on the first stripe on the A String

### 43. New Note B

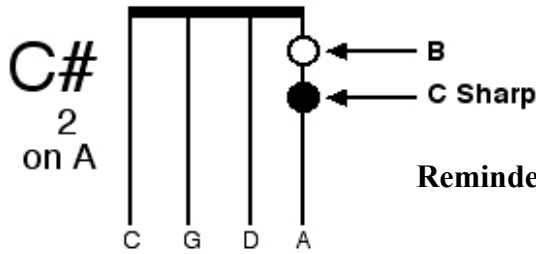
### 44. The Tortoise and the Hare

### 45. Crossing Over

✓ 46. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

✓ 47. Twinkle (Variation)

## Lesson 9: 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.

### 48. Up and Down the Hill

### 49. Hot Cross Buns on the A String

### ✓ 50. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the A String

✓ 51. Mary Double on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary Double on the A String' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves. The first two staves are the first system, and the last two are the second system. The first staff of each system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure of each system contains a quarter rest followed by a quarter note with a 'V' above it. The notes in the first system are: F# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter). The second system of notes is: F# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter). The second staff of each system contains a bass clef and notes: B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter). The third staff of each system contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure of each system contains a quarter rest followed by a quarter note with a 'V' above it. The notes in the first system are: F# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter). The second system of notes is: F# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter), C# (quarter). The fourth staff of each system contains a bass clef and notes: B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter). The second system of notes is: A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter).

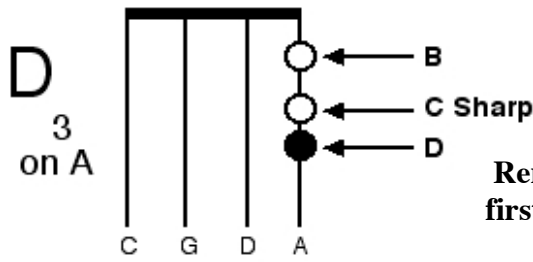
52. Claire de Lune

∥ = Repeat Sign

Musical notation for 'Claire de Lune' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: A (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), F# (quarter), C# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter). The piece ends with a repeat sign (∥) and a comma (,).

Go back to the beginning  
and play again

# Lesson 10: High D on the A String



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.

## 53. Up the A string

## 54. Climbing the D Scale

## 55. Descending



## ✓ 56. French Folk Song

3/4

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

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

1st finger

2nd finger

3rd finger

Name the Strings

✓ 58. Tuneful Tune

Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves. The first two staves are in 3/4 time, and the last two are in 3/4 time. The notes are:   
 Staff 1: #C4, C4, A4, A4 | #C4, C4, C4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 |   
 Staff 2: #C4, C4, A4, A4 | #C4, C4, C4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 |   
 Staff 3: #C4, C4, A4, A4 | #C4, C4, C4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 |   
 Staff 4: #C4, C4, A4, A4 | #C4, C4, C4 | B4, B4, B4, B4 | A4 (Off Pluck!), A4 (Off Pluck!) |

✓ 59. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves. 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 |



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

## 60. Mary on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary on the A String' in 3/4 time. The piece is written for three staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The second and third staves have bass clefs. The notes are: Staff 1: #C2, B, A, B, #C2, C2, C2, B, B, B, #C2, C2, C2. Staff 2: #C2, B, A, B, #C2, C2, C2, C2, B, B, #C2, B, A. Staff 3: #C2, B, A, B, #C2, C2, C2, C2, B, B, #C2, B, A.

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

Musical notation for 'Mary Doubles- (1<sup>st</sup> Variation)' in 3/4 time. The piece is written for three staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The second and third staves have bass clefs. The notes are: Staff 1: #C2, C2, B, B, A, A, B, B, #C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2. Staff 2: B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B, #C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2. Staff 3: #C2, C2, B, B, A, A, B, B, #C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2, C2. Staff 4: B, B, B, B, #C2, C2, B, B, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A.

## 62. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star' in 3/4 time. The piece is written for three staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The second and third staves have bass clefs. The notes are: Staff 1: D, D, A, A, B, B, A, G, G, #F#, F#, E, E, D. Staff 2: A, A, G, G, #F#, F#, E, A, A, G, G, #F#, F#, E. Staff 3: D, D, A, A, B, B, A, G, G, #F#, F#, E, E, D.

### 63. Twinkle Variation





### 64. French Folk Song

### 65. Ode to Joy




### 66. 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

## 67. 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

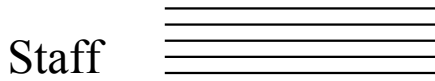
barline  
cello  
fine tuners  
melody  
repeat sign  
sound holes  
up bow

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



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

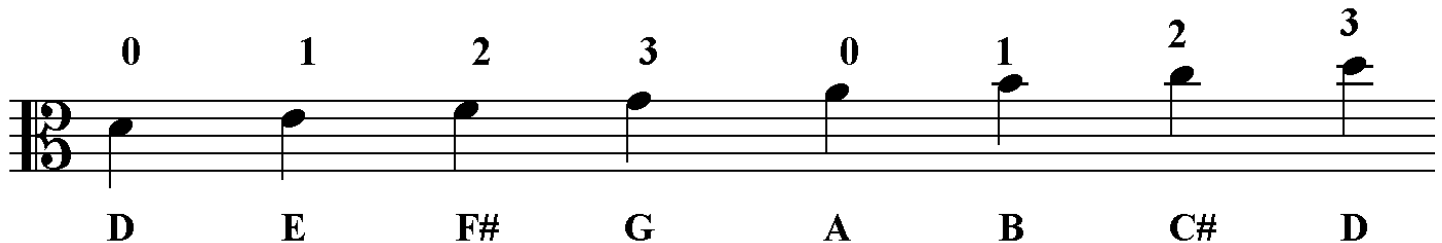


Eighth note =  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat

## 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



A musical staff with an alto clef (C-clef on the third line) and a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains eight notes: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, and D. Above each note is a number indicating the finger to use: 0 for the first note (D), 1 for E, 2 for F#, 3 for G, 0 for A, 1 for B, 2 for C#, and 3 for the final D.

Note	Fingering
D	0
E	1
F#	2
G	3
A	0
B	1
C#	2
D	3

# E on the D String

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



## 67. First Finger March

## 68. Flash-E First

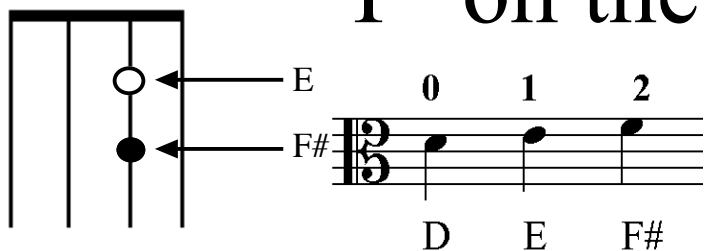
## 69. Mix Em Up

## 70. ED Takes a Stroll

## 71. Diz-E-Dog

There are four counts in each measure. Write each count in the correct space. Start each measure with count one. Don't forget that half notes receive two counts and whole notes receive four counts!

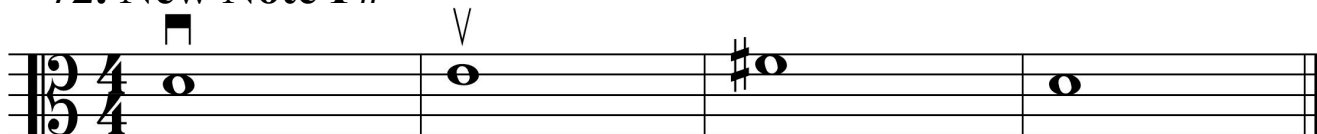
# F# on the D String



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



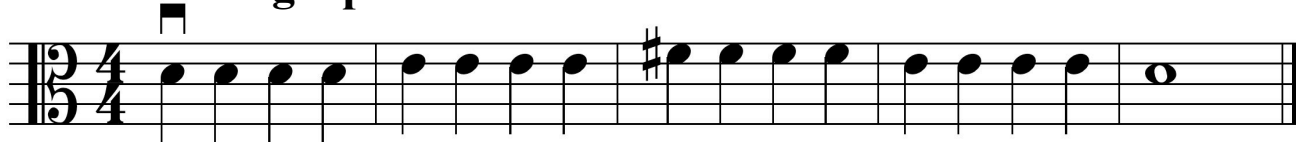
## 72. New Note F#



## 73. Let's Read F#



## 74. Climbing Up



## 75. Black and White



z = A Quarter Rest is one beat of silence.

## 76. Resting



## 77. Walking Song





# F# Tunes

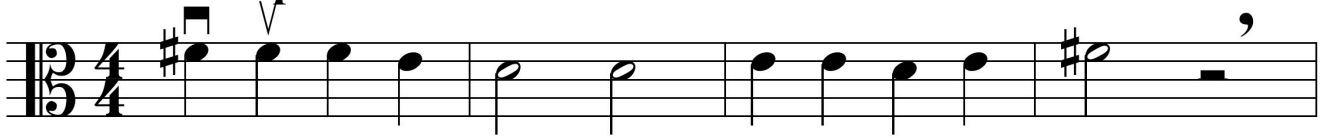


**Bow Lift**

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



## 78. The Reapers



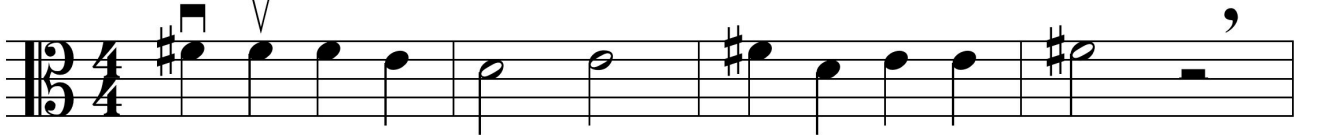
## 79. Skip-A-Long



## 80. Claire de Lune



## 81. Lune de Claire



# More F# Tunes

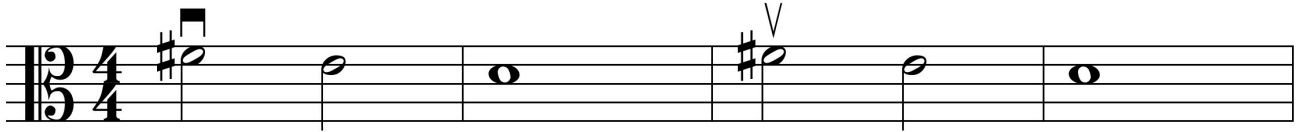


82. Write the note names on the lines below.



\_\_\_\_\_

83. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_



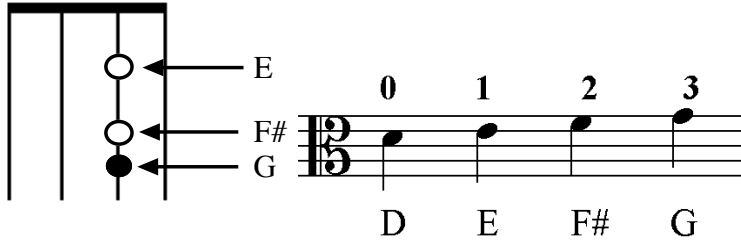
84. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_



85. Peter's Hammer



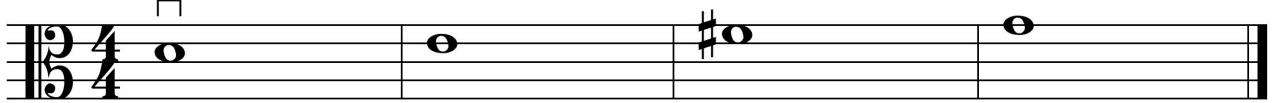
# G on the D String



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.



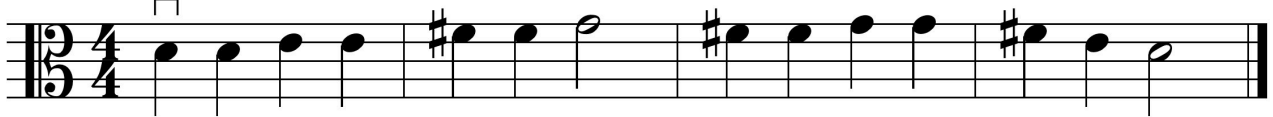
## 86. Three Plus G



## 87. Going Up and Down



## 88. Go, Go, Go



## 89. Grasshoppers



## 90. Norwegian Folk Song



## 91. 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.



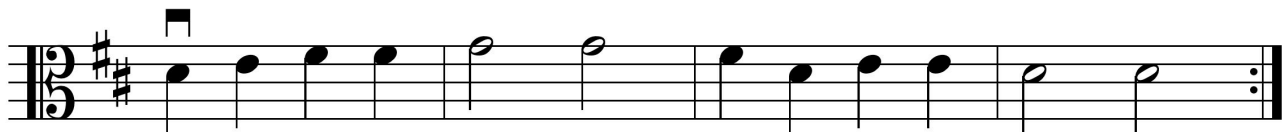
### 92. Cockroaches



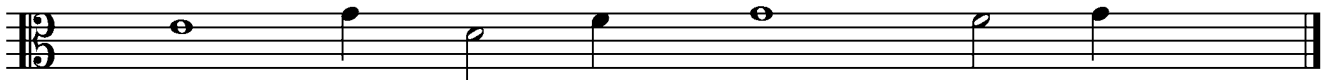
### 93. Speed Bump



### 94. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

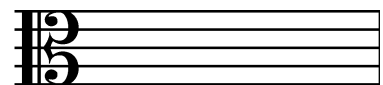
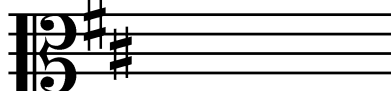
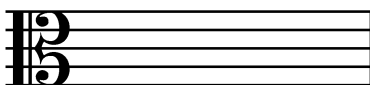


### 95. Write the correct note letter name under each note



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

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



# Crossing Strings: New Note A



E 0 1 2 3 0  
F# D E F# G A  
G

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.

## 97. More DNA

## 98. Crossing Over

## 99. Climbing to A

## 100. Merry Dance

# A Tunes



## 101. Jingle Bells

Sheet music for "Jingle Bells" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the end. There are two 'v' marks above the second and fifth measures of the first staff, indicating bowing directions. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar note values. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

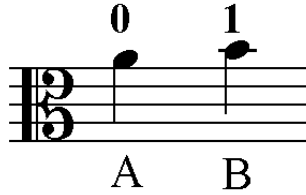
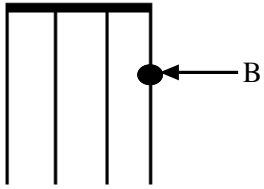
## 102. Skipping Around

Sheet music for "Skipping Around" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music is written on a single staff. It 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, ending with a double bar line.

## 103. Lightly Row

Sheet music for "Lightly Row" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, with a repeat sign at the end. There are 'v' marks above the second, fifth, and eighth measures of the first staff, indicating bowing directions. The second and third staves continue the melody. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

# B on the A String

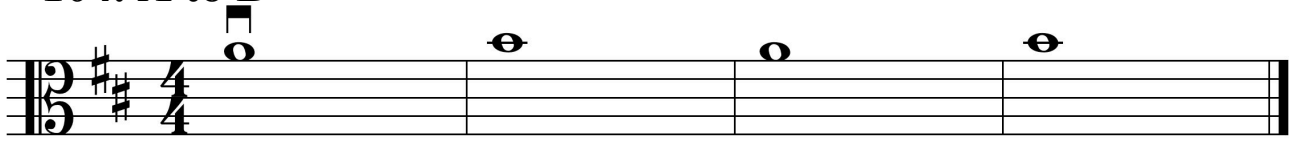


B is located on the first ledger line.

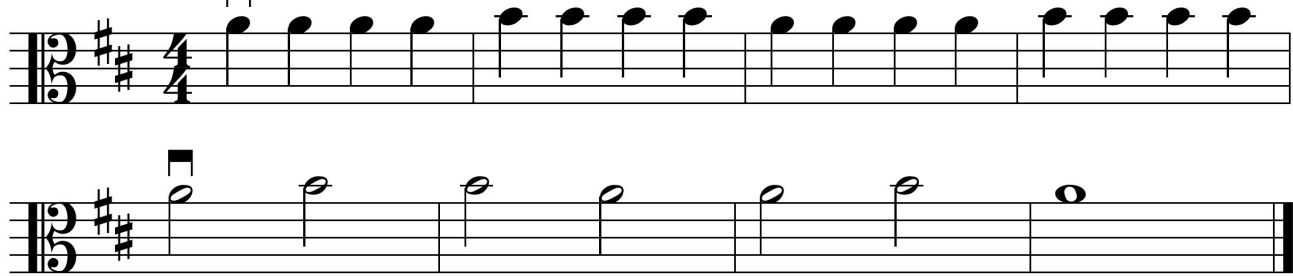
Open A is located on top of the music staff.



## 104. A to B





## 105. Apples and Bananas



## 106. Old MacDonald

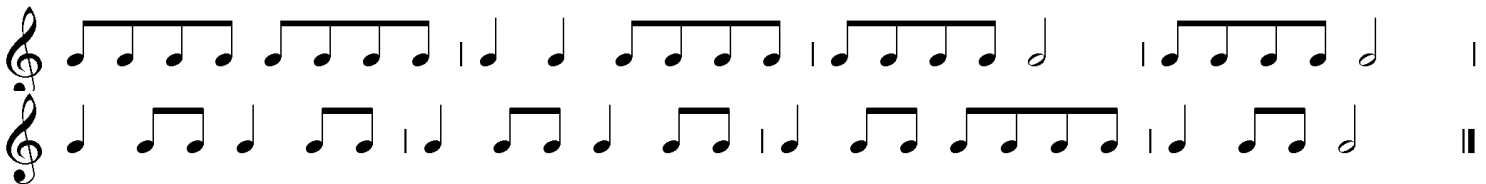


 = Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.

Ex: 

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &      1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

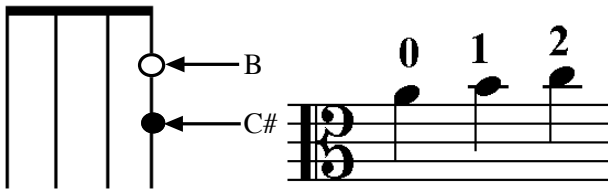
## 4. Count and Clap



## 107. Baa Baa Black Sheep



# C# on the A String



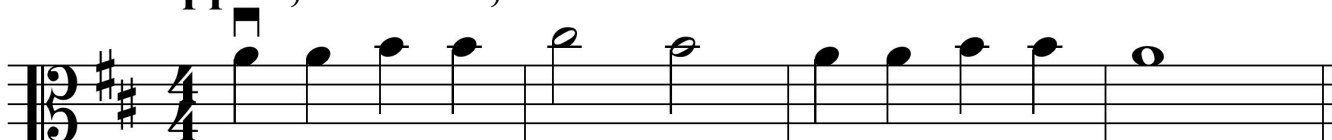
C# is located on top of the first ledger line.  
 B is located on the first ledger line.  
 Open A is located on top of the music staff.



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



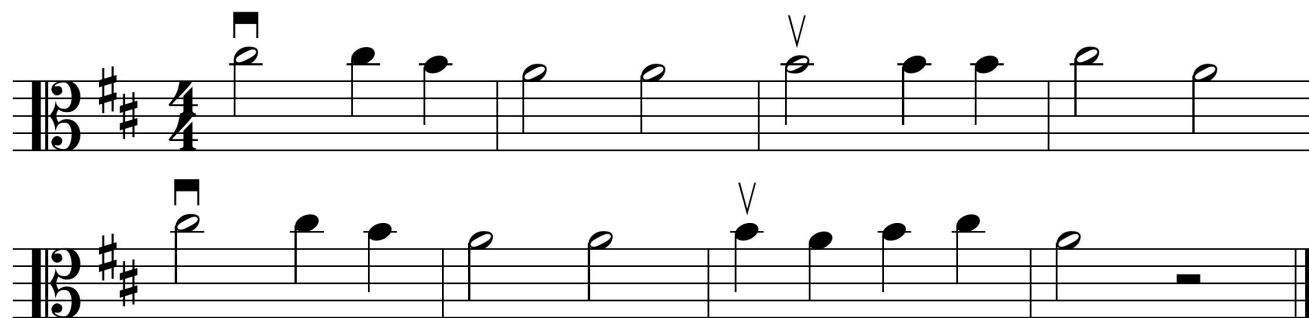
## 109. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries



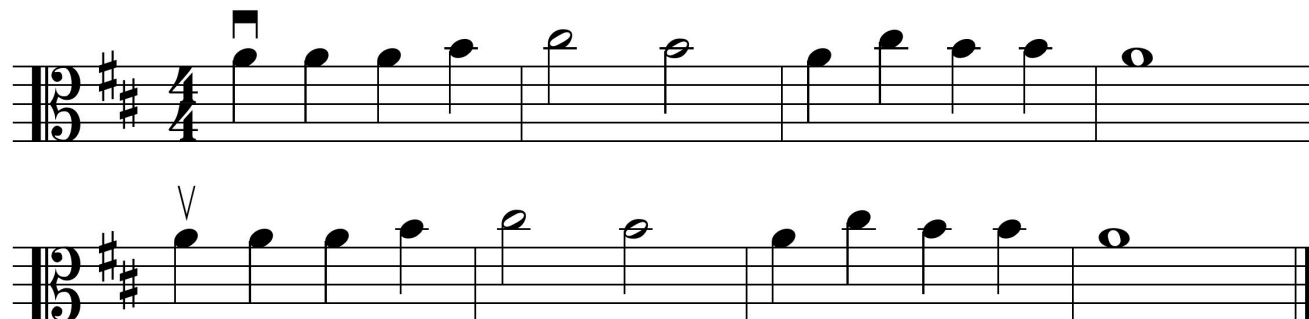
## 110. Merry Go Round



## 111. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie



## 112. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_





# D on the A String



A diagram of the violin's A string is shown on the left, with arrows pointing to the open string (labeled 'A'), the first fret (labeled 'B'), the third fret (labeled 'C#'), and the fourth fret (labeled 'D'). To the right, a musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) shows the notes A, B, C#, and D. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 0 for A, 1 for B, 3 for C#, and 4 for D.

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.

## 113. Reaching for High D

Musical notation for exercise 113, 'Reaching for High D'. It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret), followed by a series of descending notes: C# (3rd fret), B (1st fret), A (open), G (2nd fret), F# (1st fret), E (open), D (4th fret), and finally a whole note D (4th fret).

## 114. Donkey Song

Musical notation for exercise 114, 'Donkey Song'. It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret), followed by a series of descending notes: C# (3rd fret), B (1st fret), A (open), G (2nd fret), F# (1st fret), E (open), D (4th fret), and finally a whole note D (4th fret).

## 115. Rockin' on the A String

Musical notation for exercise 115, 'Rockin' on the A String'. It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret), followed by a series of descending notes: C# (3rd fret), B (1st fret), A (open), G (2nd fret), F# (1st fret), E (open), D (4th fret), and finally a whole note D (4th fret).

## 116. D Major Scale and Arpeggio

Musical notation for exercise 116, 'D Major Scale and Arpeggio'. It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The exercise consists of five staves of music. The first staff shows the D major scale ascending: A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret), E (open), F# (1st fret), G (2nd fret), A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret). The second staff shows the D major scale descending: D (4th fret), C# (3rd fret), B (1st fret), A (open), G (2nd fret), F# (1st fret), E (open), D (4th fret). The third staff shows the D major arpeggio ascending: A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret), E (open), F# (1st fret), G (2nd fret), A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret). The fourth staff shows the D major arpeggio descending: D (4th fret), C# (3rd fret), B (1st fret), A (open), G (2nd fret), F# (1st fret), E (open), D (4th fret). The fifth staff shows the D major arpeggio ascending: A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret), E (open), F# (1st fret), G (2nd fret), A (open), B (1st fret), C# (3rd fret), D (4th fret).

# D Tunes



A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.



## 117. School March

## 118. Bohemian Folk Song

## 119. Scotland's Burning

# Complete the Story

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17

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.

# Glossary of Terms

**Accidentals (#, ♮, b):** 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.

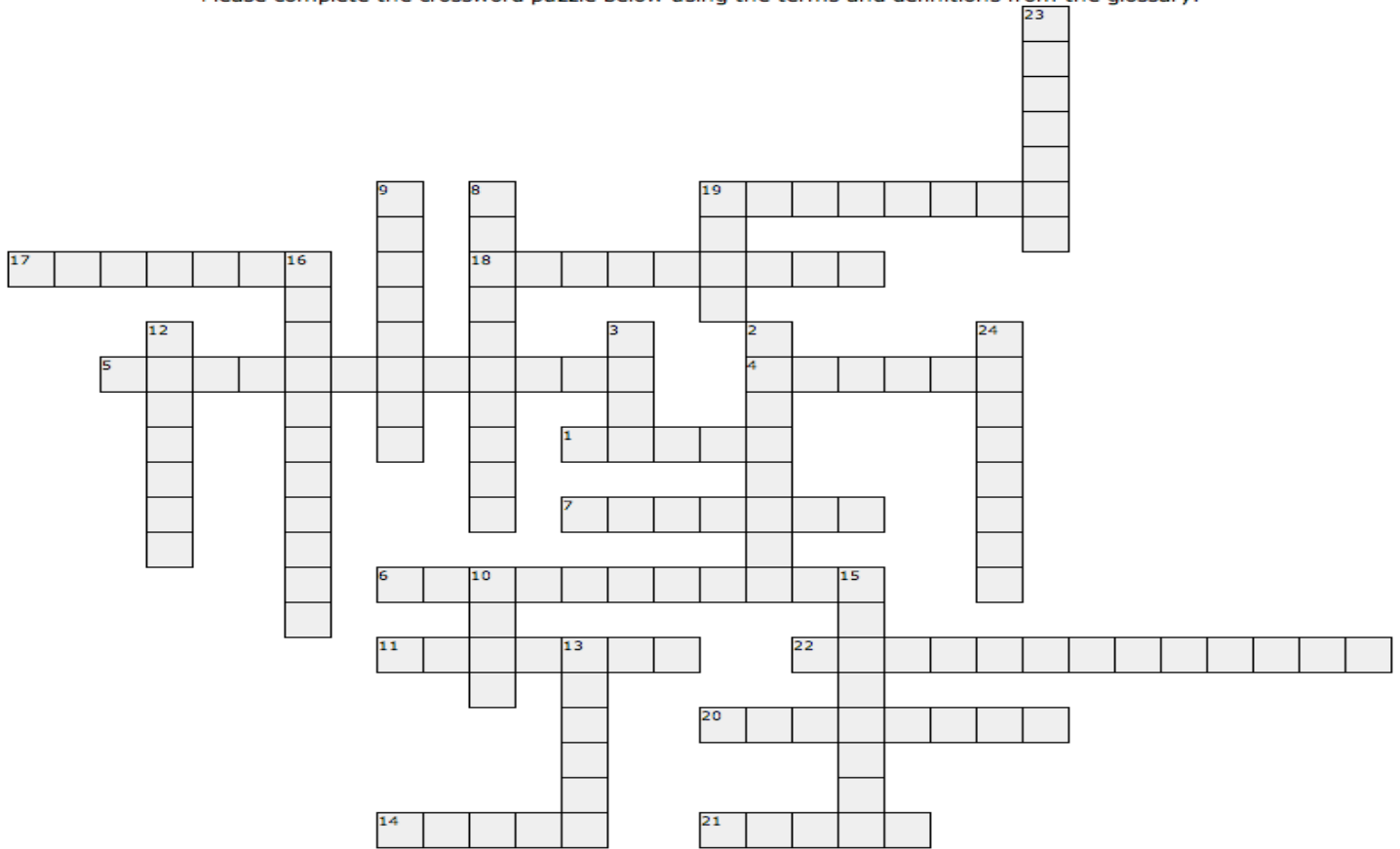
## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are placed on the lines of the staff, and the fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3) are indicated above each note.

Note	Fingering
D	0
E	1
F#	2
G	3
A	0
B	1
C#	2
D	3

# Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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



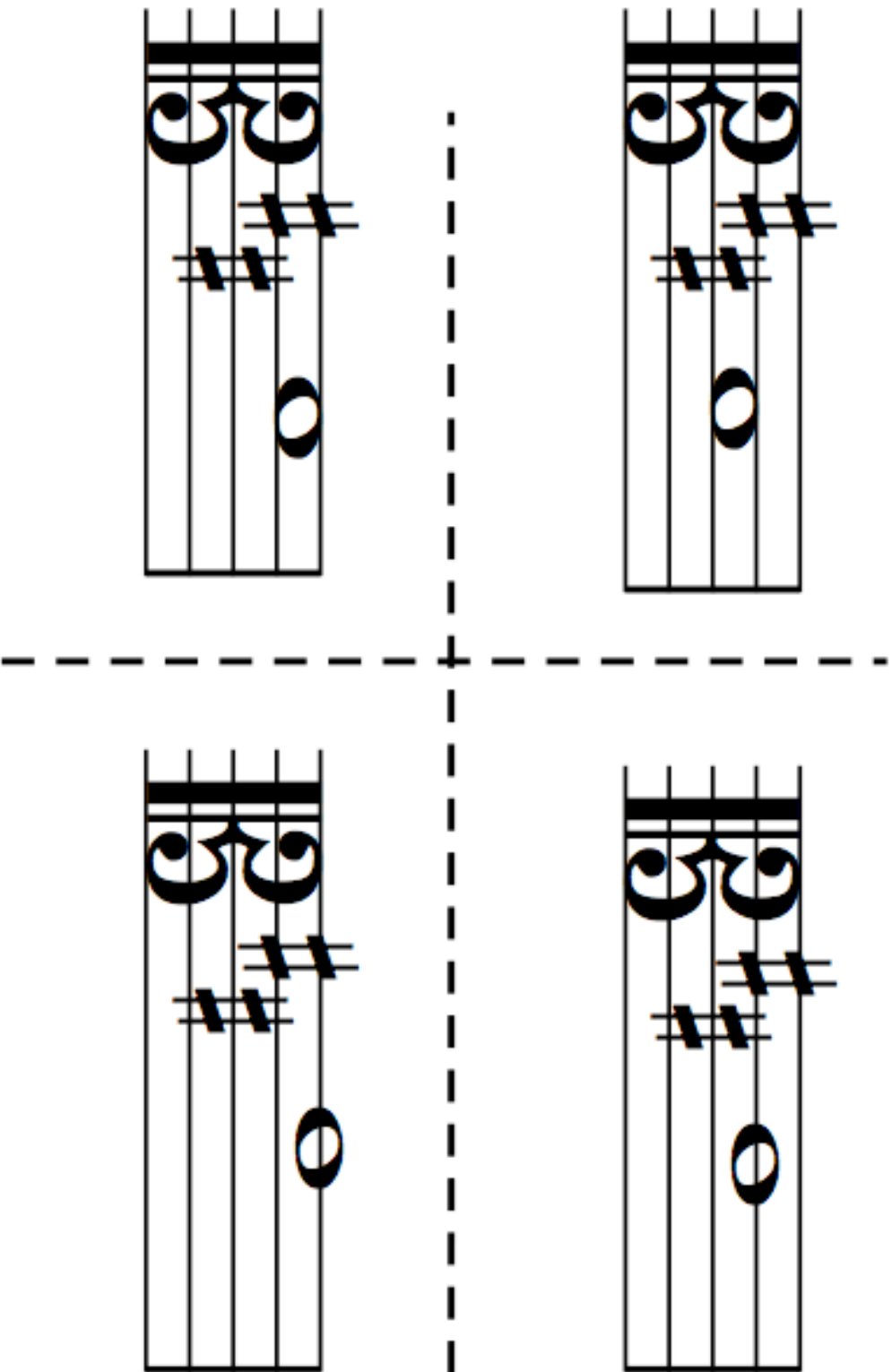
## Across:

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:

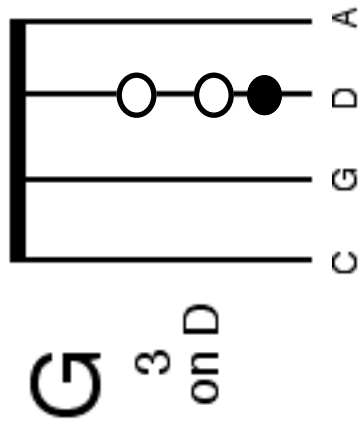
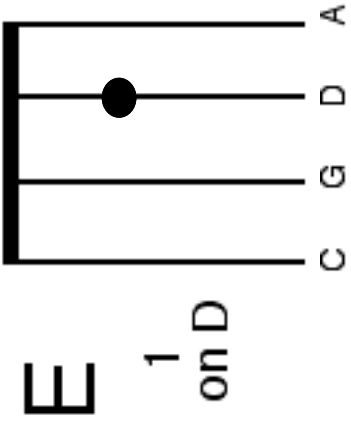
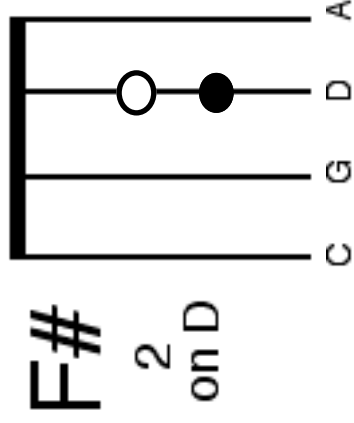
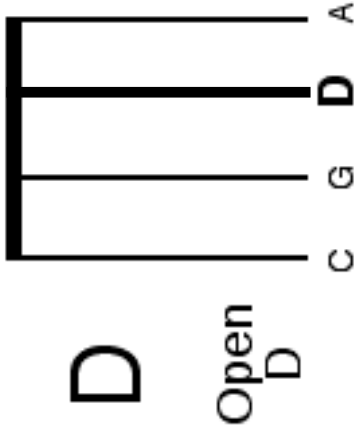
2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
3. the pulse of the music
8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard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



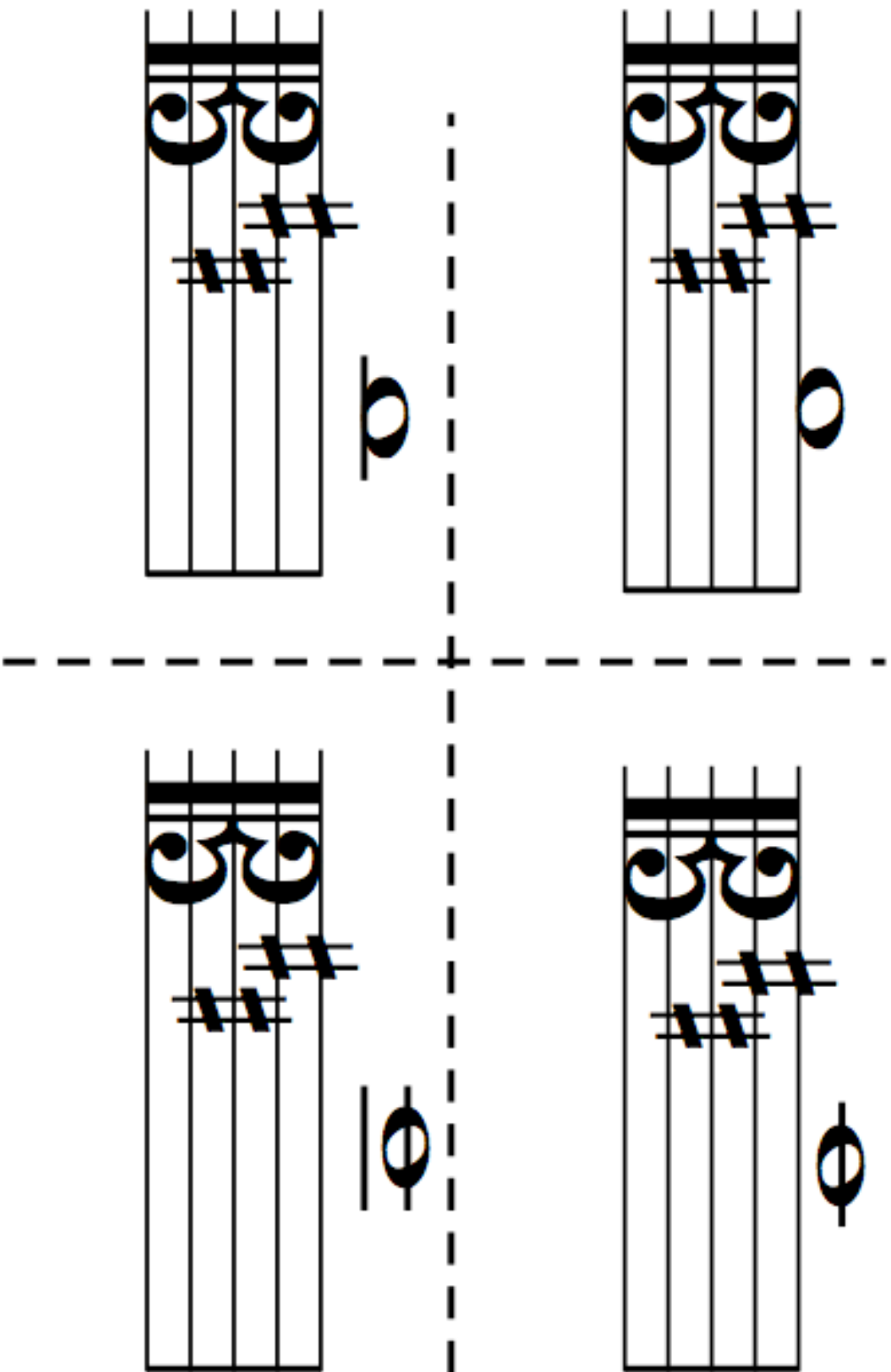


Flashcards for the D String Notes

Cut out and use to practice your note names.







Flashcards for the A String Notes

Cut out and use to practice your note names.

