

**Capistrano Unified School
District**

4th Grade

Beginning Strings

-Cello-

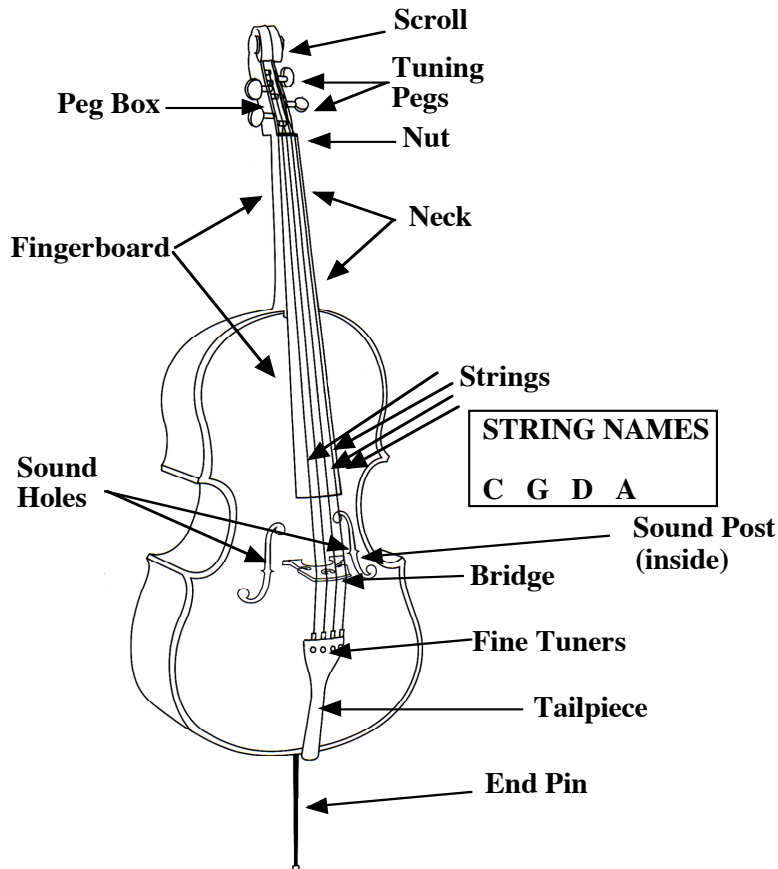


With input and materials from: Kerry Arakawa, Scott Arakawa, Steve Benefield, Michelle Brunton, Penni Buff, Chad Cunningham, Lisa Gray, Andrea Howard, Ann Ludwig, Barbara Scholl, Rob Stirling, Maryann Tucker, and Kory Wentzel.

Name: _____ **School:** _____

Classroom Teacher: _____

Parts of the Cello



Taking Care of Your Cello

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

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

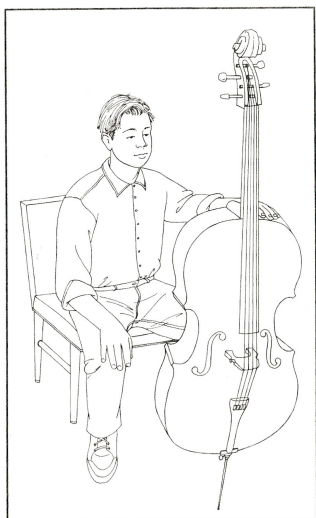
Always take the bow out first. Before taking your cello out, take the bow out of the pocket of the case.

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

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

Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.

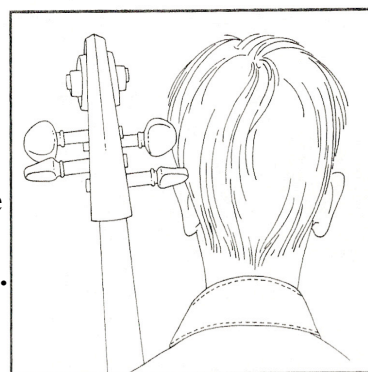
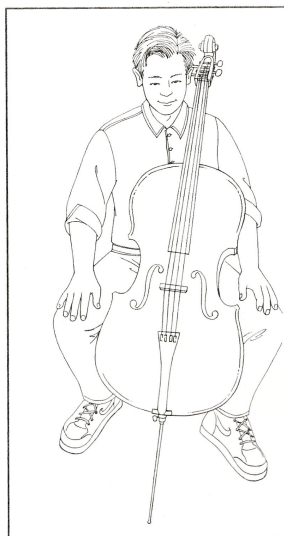
Make sure your bridge is lined up correctly and standing straight at all times. If it gets out of place, ask your teacher to fix it for you.



Lesson One: Getting Started

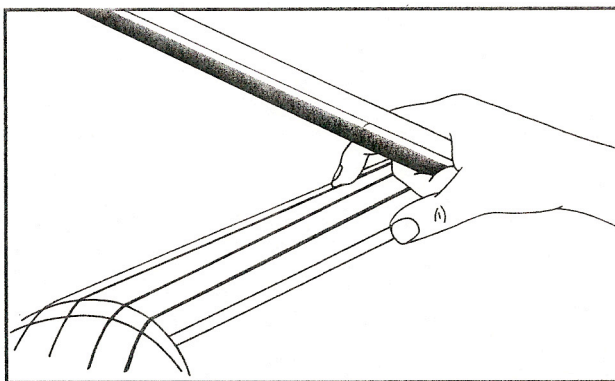
Holding your Cello

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

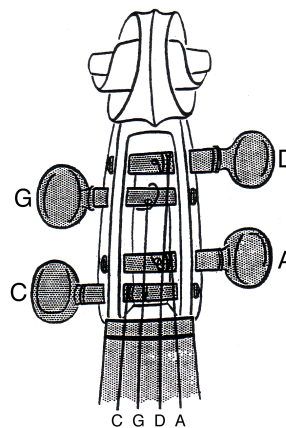


Pizzicato Position

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

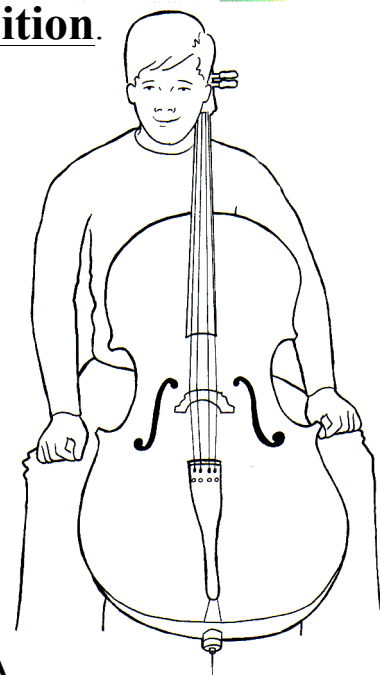


The Cello has four open strings.
 They are named from lowest to highest,
 left to right, and thick to thin. This sentence
 will help you remember which order they are in:
Cats Get Dogs Angry.



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

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



1. Rock House

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

2 Rock Hound

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

3. Rock Tango

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

4. The Twist

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

5. Lazy Afternoon

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

6. Skip to My Lou

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

7. Mary Had a Little Lamb

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

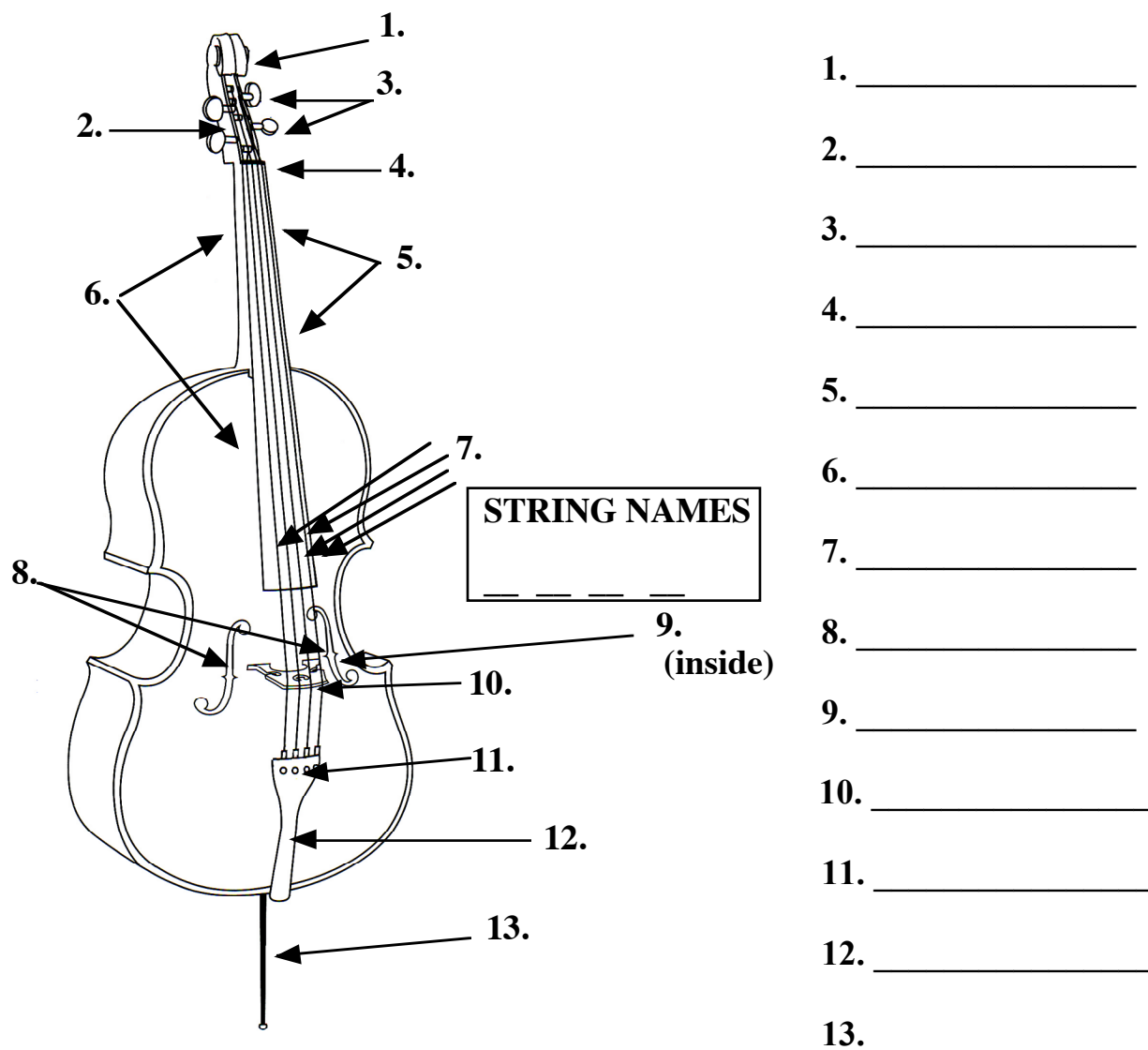
D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

8. Cycle of Strings








♪ = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ A A A A D D D D G G G G C C C C
C C C C G G G G D D D D A A A A ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪

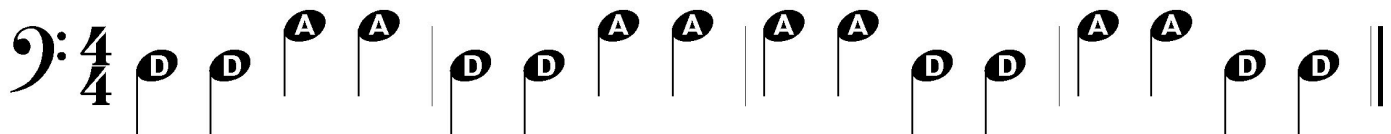
*Pencil Fun- Do You Remember the Parts of the Cello?



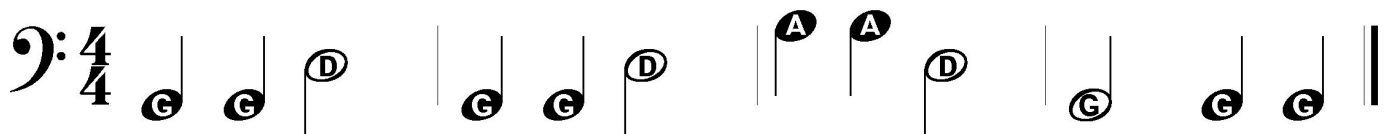
Lesson Two: Reading Music (Open Strings)

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

9. Teeter Totter



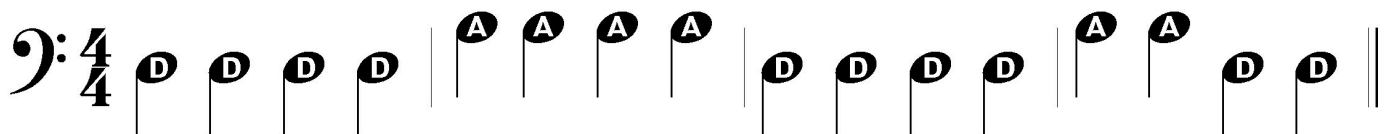
10. Bullfrog



11. Kangaroo



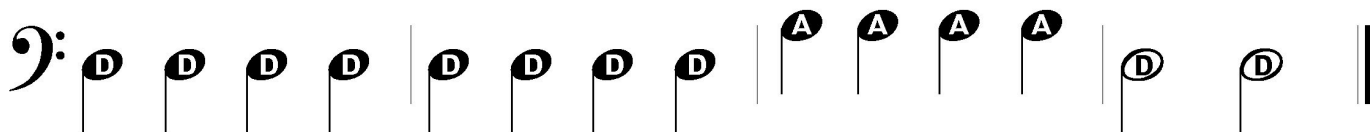
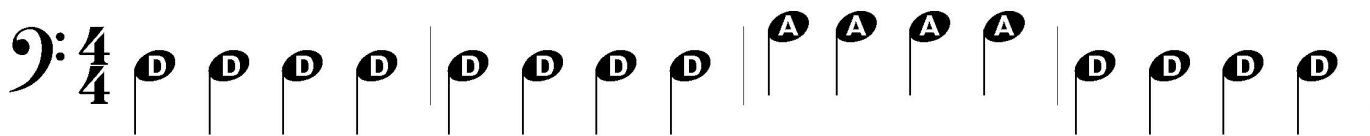
12. Skip to my Lou



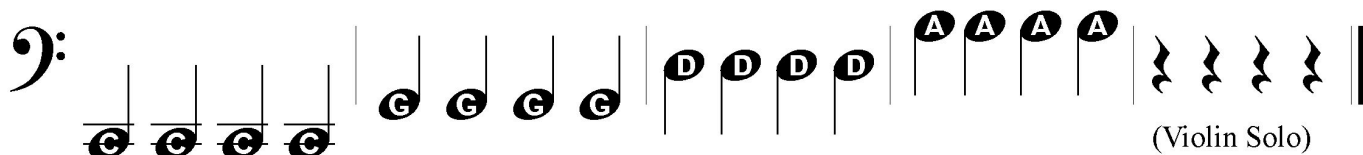
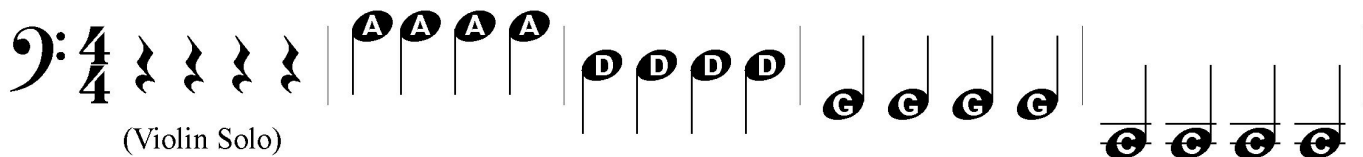
Lesson Three: More Open Strings



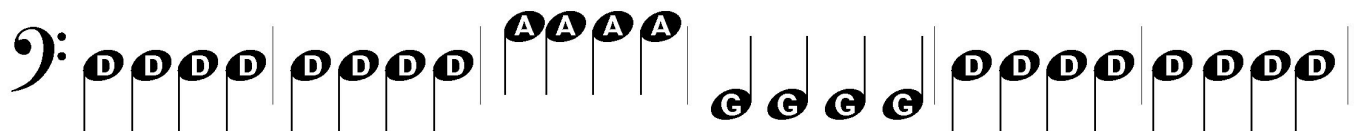
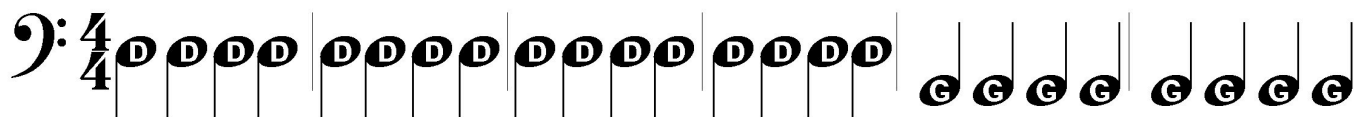
13. Mary Had a Little Lamb



14. Cycle of Strings

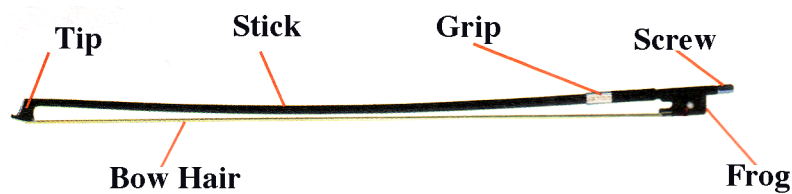


15. Open String Blues

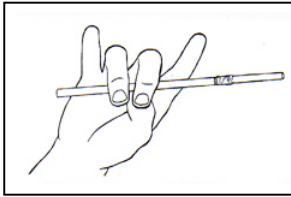


Lesson Four: Using the Bow

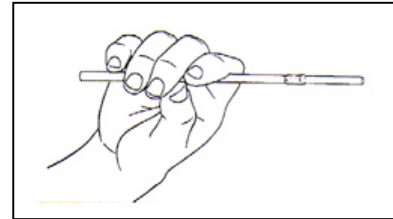
Parts of the bow



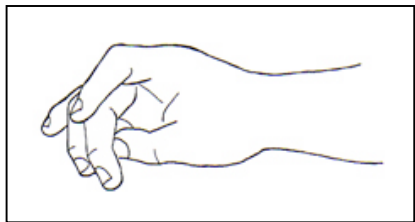
Steps to a good bowgrip.....



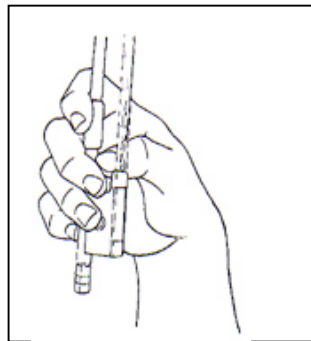
1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



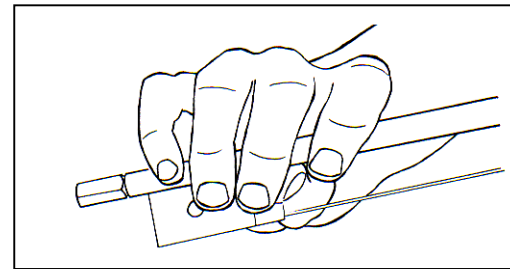
2. Thumb touches where frog meets the



3. Check for bow hand circle



4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.



5. Little finger sits on the side of the stick



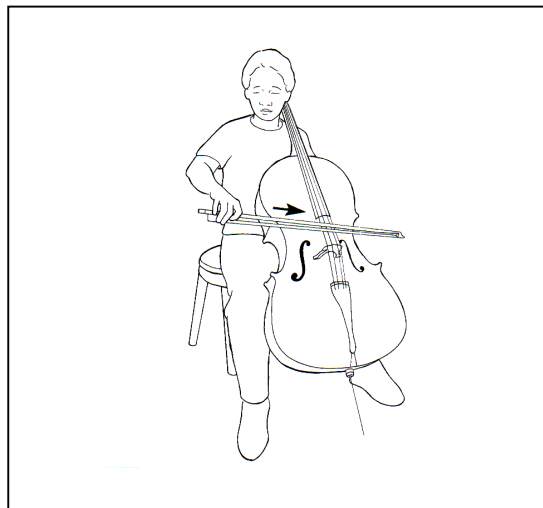
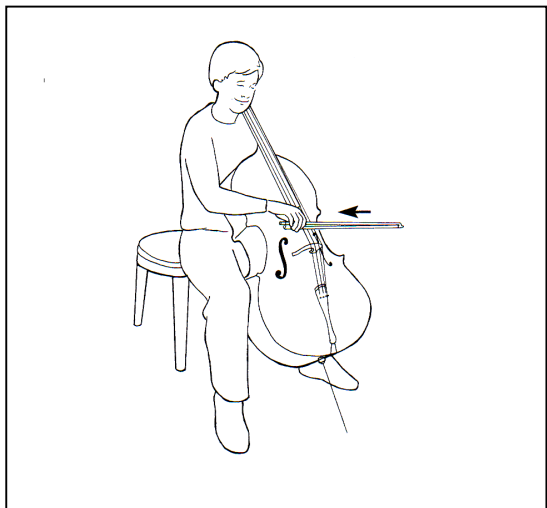
At first, play in this area of your bow

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



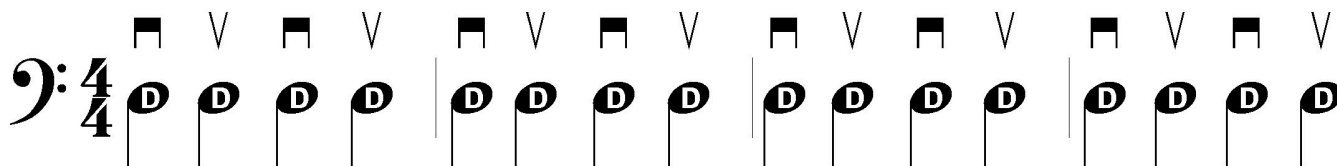
■ = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

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

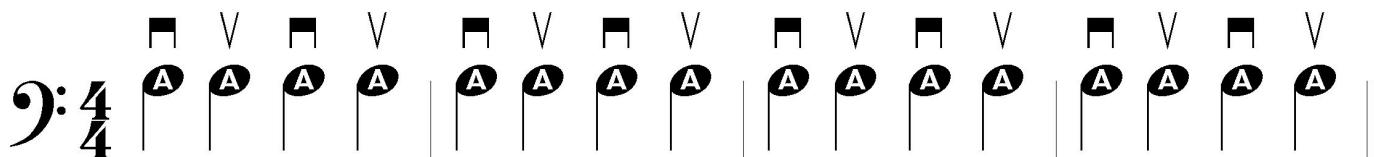


****The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

16. Bowing on “D”

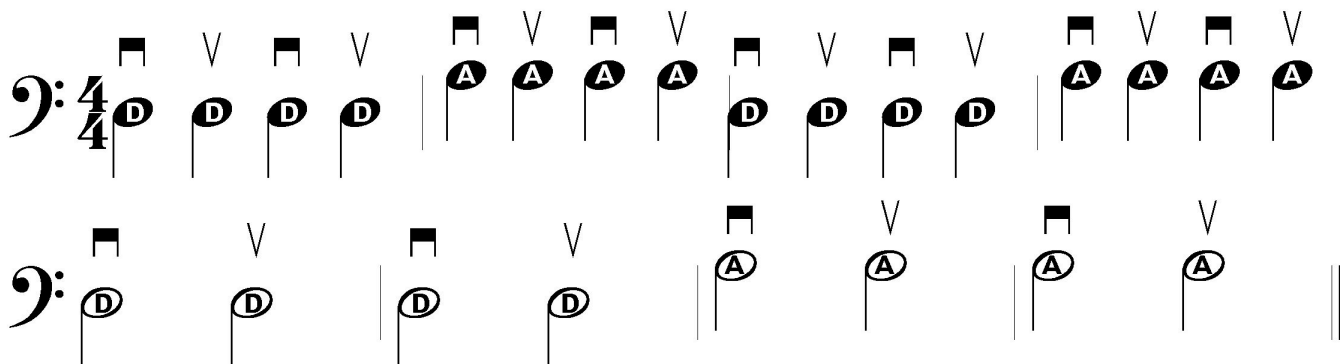


17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String



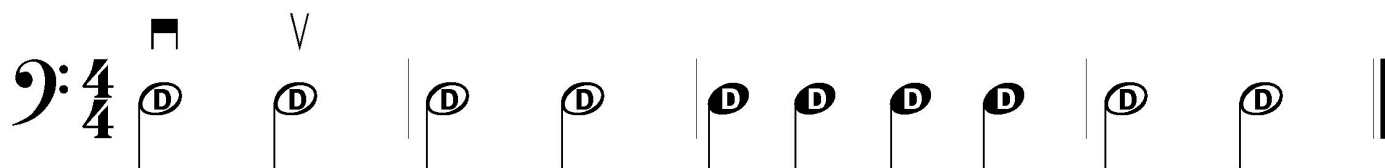
18. Alternate “DNA” - Tilt the bow from the D String to the A String

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.

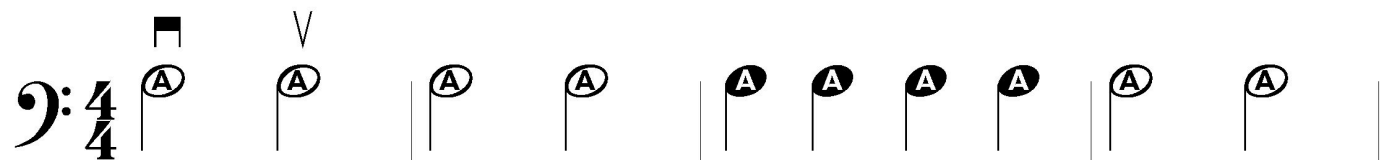


Bowing on Open Strings Review

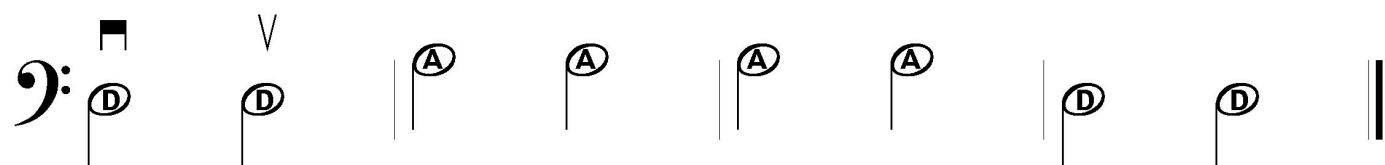
19. "D" Smooth One



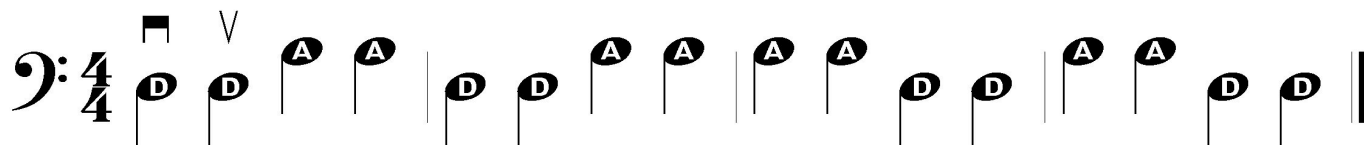
20. Smooth "A"



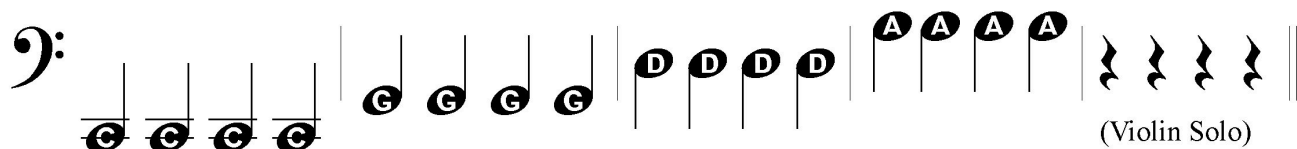
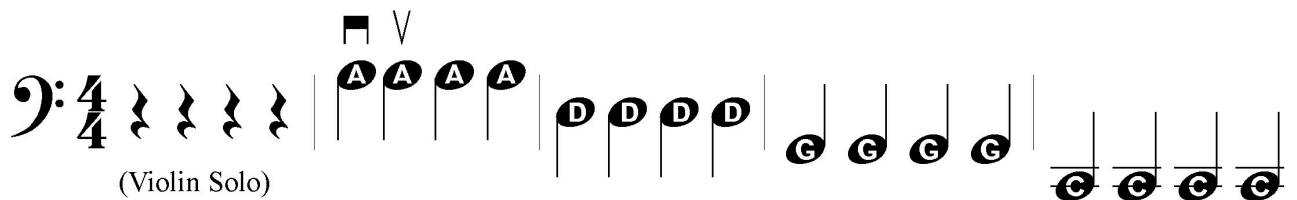
21. D N A

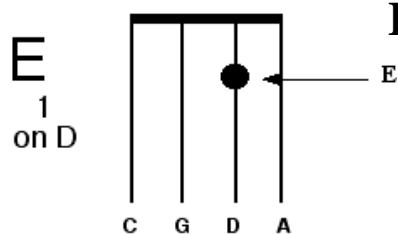


22. Teeter Totter



23. Cycle of Strings Encore



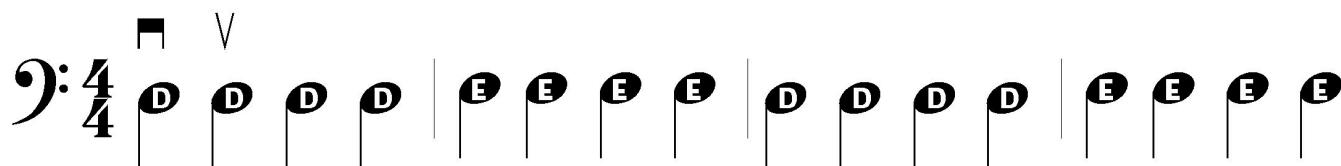


Lesson Five: “E” on the D String

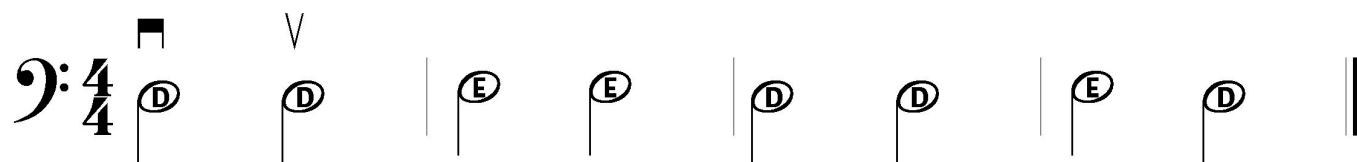
To play “E” on the D string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the D string.



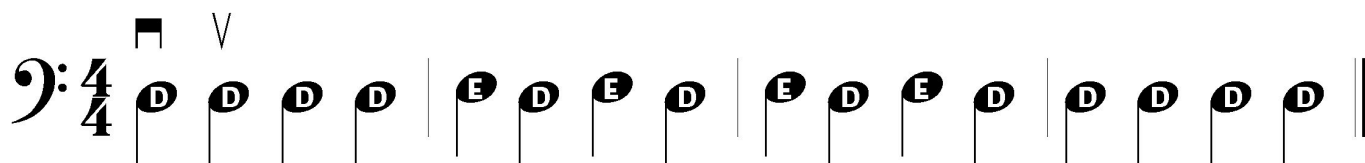
24. A Bumpy Road



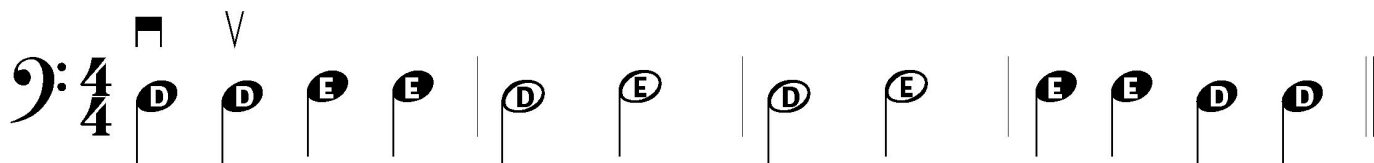
25. Smooth Sailin’



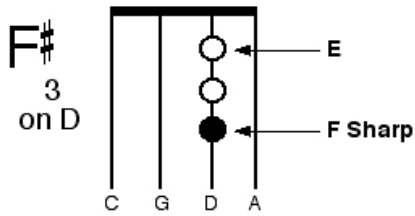
26. Back and Forth



27. Two Note Jive



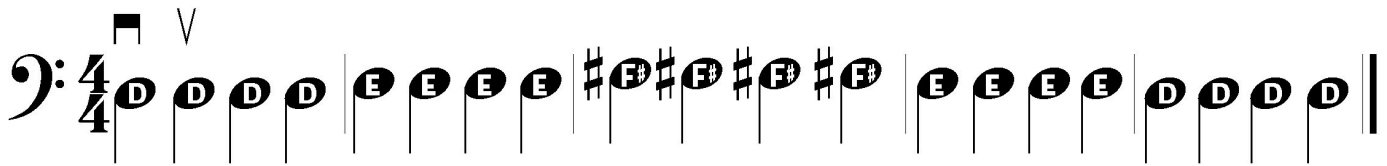
Lesson Six: F# on the D String



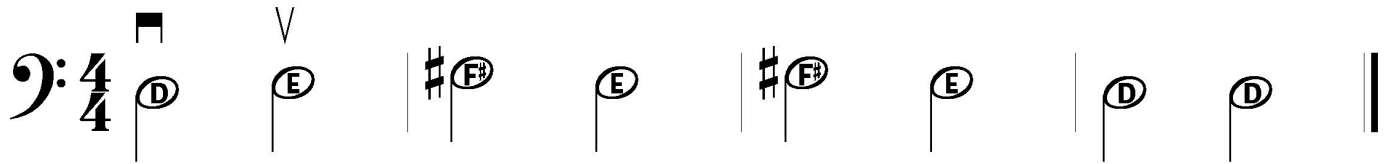
To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your third finger on the second stripe on the D string.

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


28. Three Note Hill

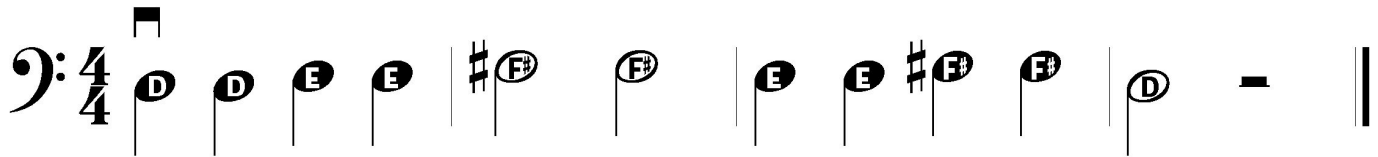


29. Up and Down



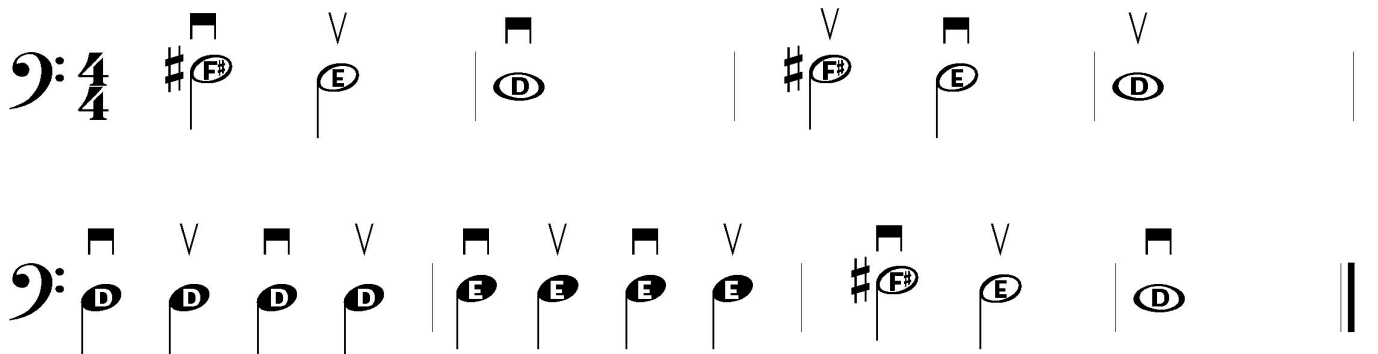
30. Fast and Slow

 = half rest (2 beats of silence)



31. Hot Cross Buns

 = whole note (receives 4 beats)



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

34. Claire de Lune

Bass clef, 4/4 time. The first line contains four measures: D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); D4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); and D4 (half). The second line contains four measures: D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); D4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); and D4 (half). Bow lifts are indicated by 'V' above the first measure of each line. The piece ends with a comma and a double bar line.

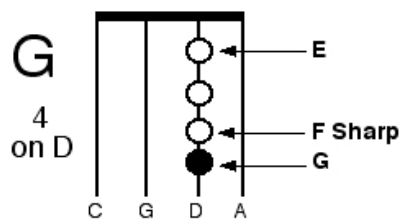
35. Lune de Claire

Bass clef, 4/4 time. The first line contains four measures: F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); F#4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); and F#4 (half). The second line contains four measures: F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); F#4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); and F#4 (half). Bow lifts are indicated by 'V' above the first measure of each line. The piece ends with a comma and a double bar line.

36. The Reapers

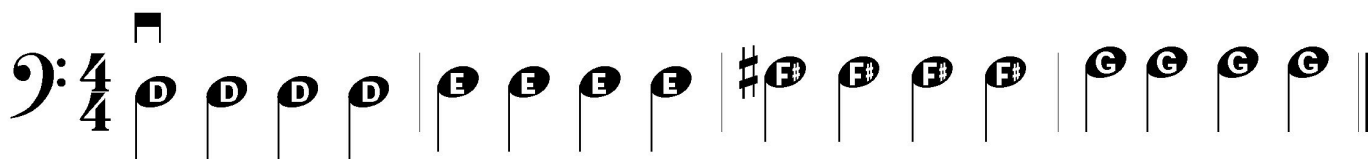
Bass clef, 4/4 time. The first line contains four measures: F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter); E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); and F#4 (half). The second line contains four measures: F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter); E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter); and D4 (half). Bow lifts are indicated by 'V' above the first measure of each line. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Lesson 7: New Note "G"

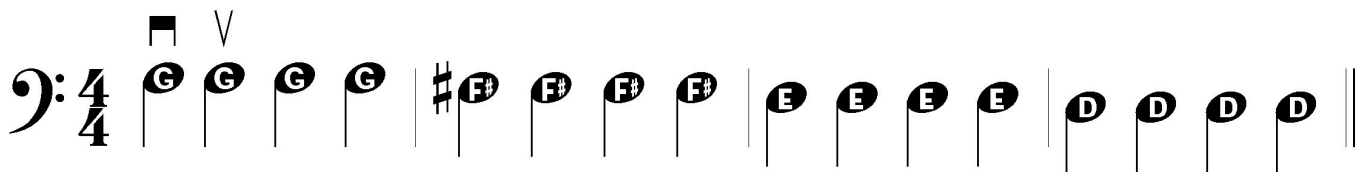


To play G, press the tip of your fourth finger (pinkie finger) on the third stripe. Keep your first three fingers down on the first two stripes on the D String.
KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN

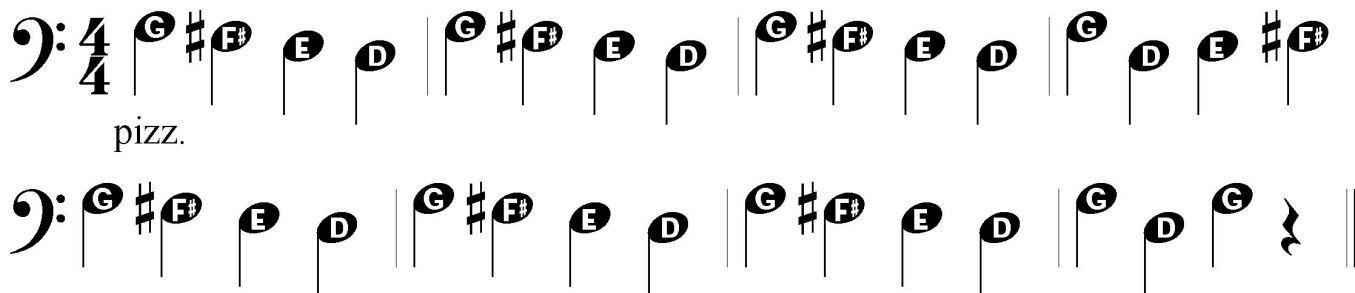
37. Going Up the D String



38. Going Down the D String

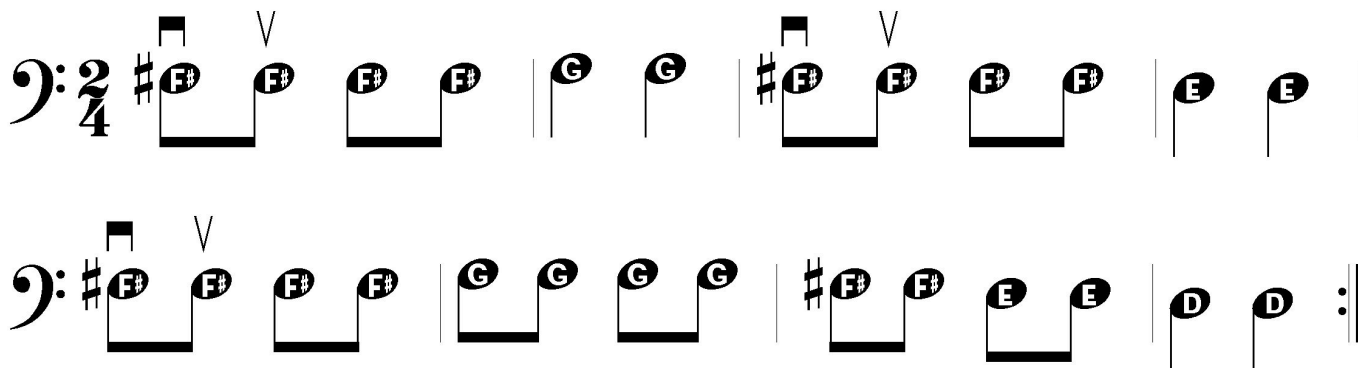


39. Pizzicato March



40. Bile Them Cabbage Down

$\text{||} = \text{repeat sign}$



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#

4 on the D String

A

1 on the D String

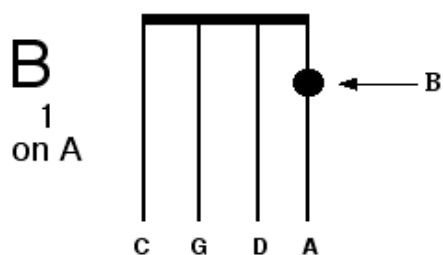
D

Open A String

G

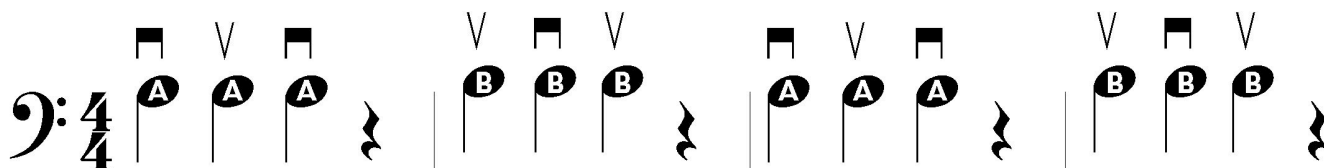
3 on D String

Lesson 8: New Note “B”

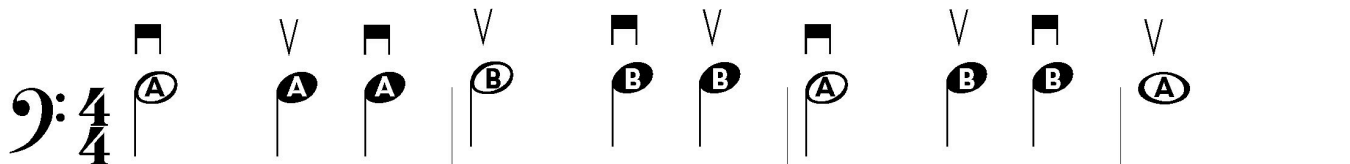


B is played with one finger on the first stripe on the A String

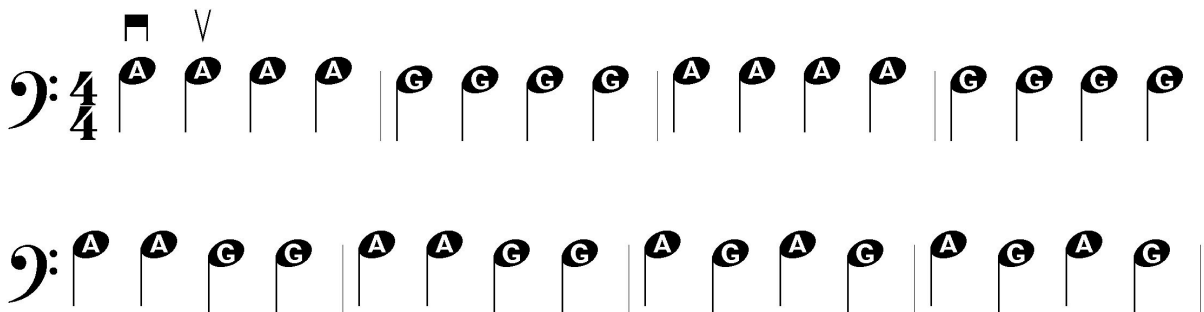
43. New Note B



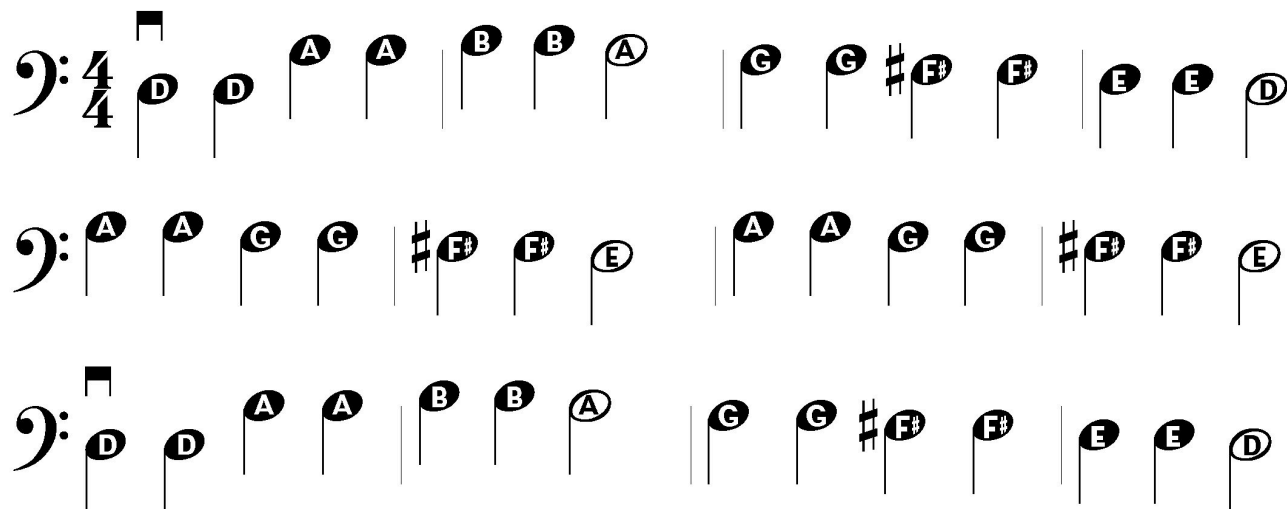
44. The Tortoise and the Hare



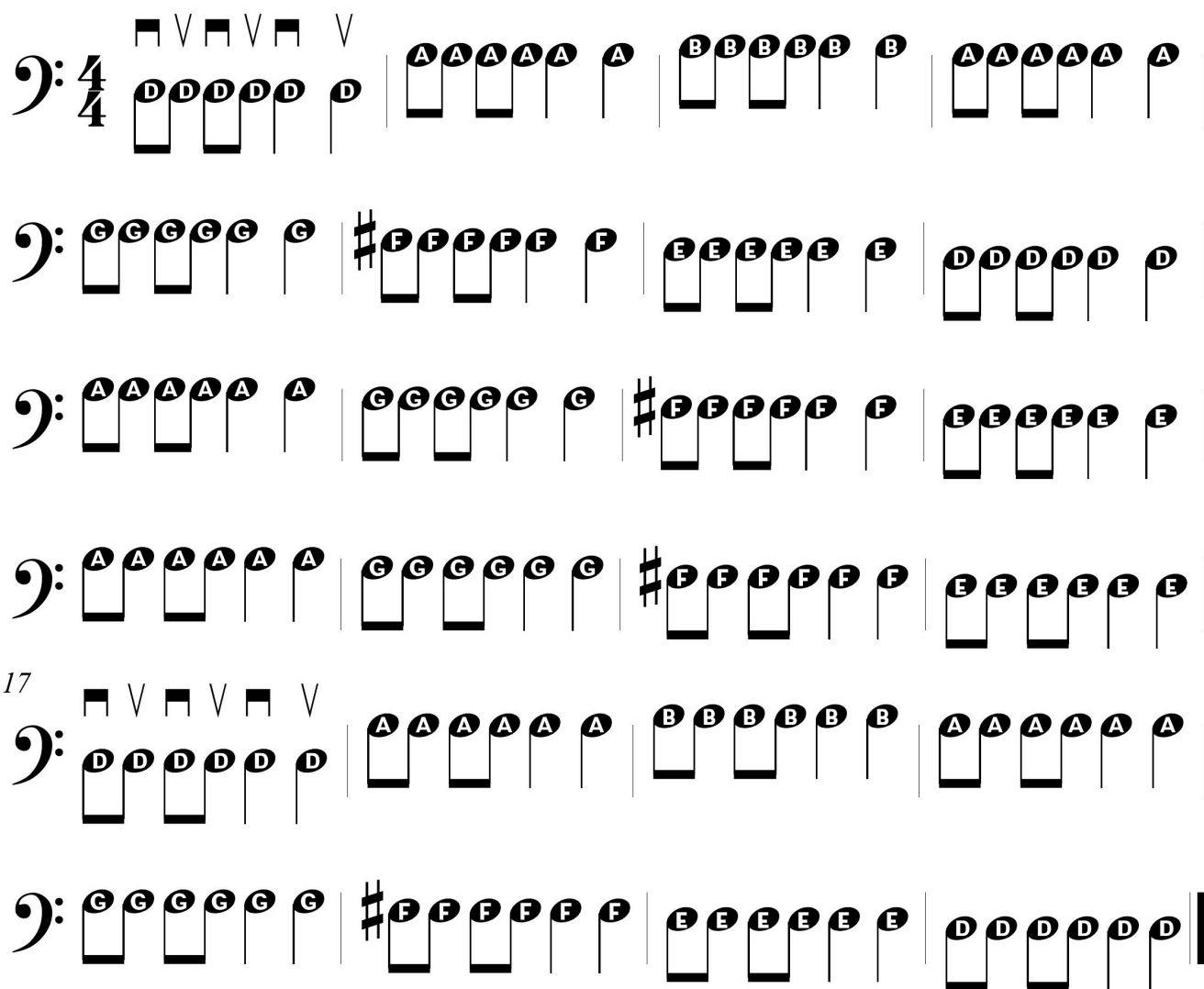
45. Crossing Over



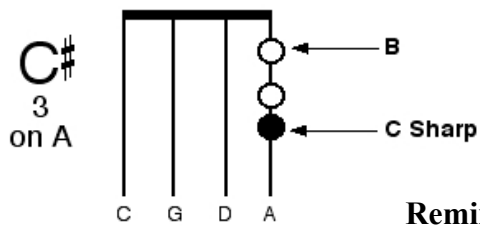
✓ 46. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star



✓ 47. Twinkle (Variation)



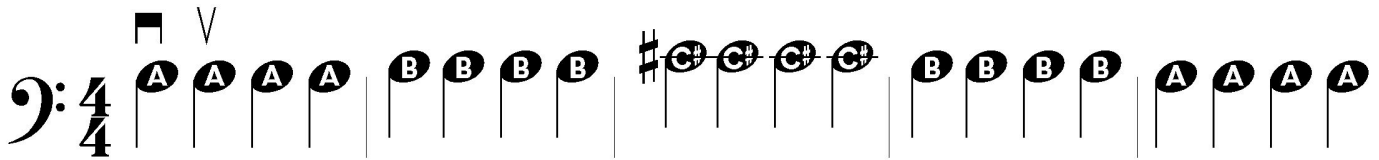
Lesson 9: C# on the A String



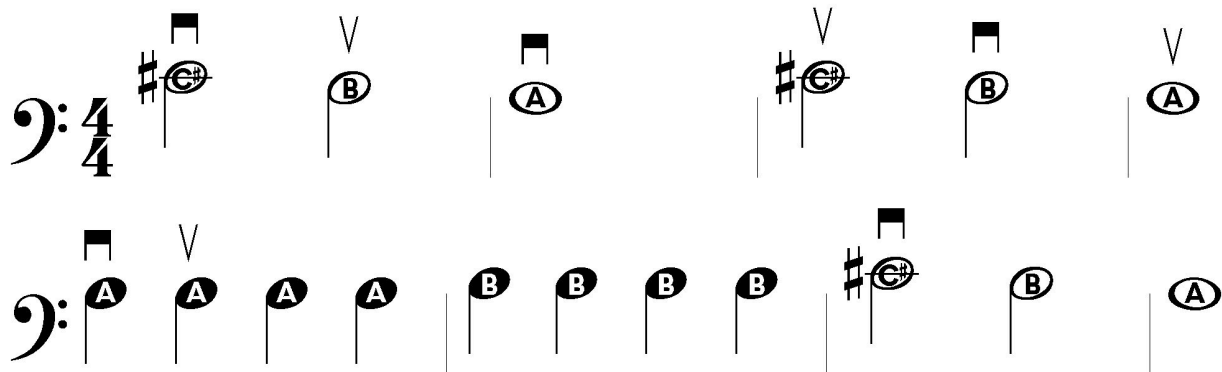
To play C-Sharp, press the tip of your third finger on the second stripe on the A string.

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

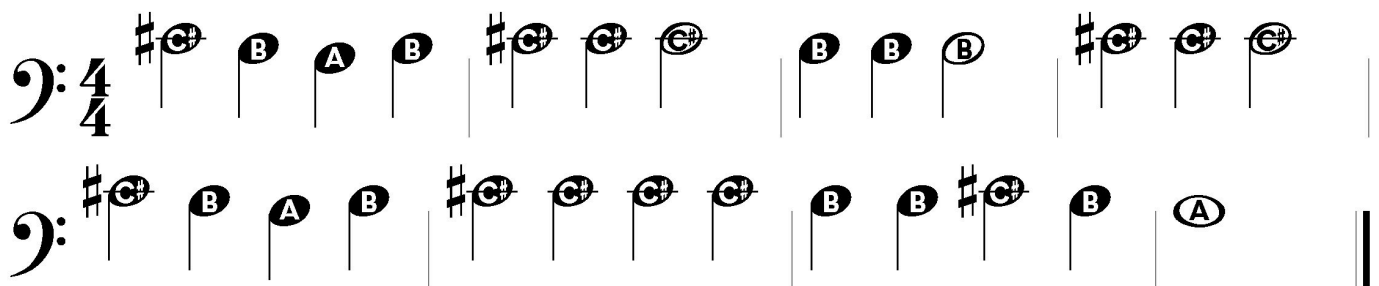
48. Up and Down the Hill



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

Four staves of musical notation in bass clef, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The first staff begins with a 'V' marking above the first measure. The second and third staves also begin with a 'V' marking above the first measure. The fourth staff begins with a 'V' marking above the first measure. The notation is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with repeat signs (double bar lines) appearing at the end of the first and third staves.

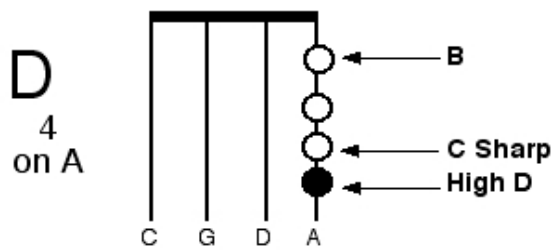
52. Claire de Lune

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The first staff begins with a 'V' marking above the first measure. The second staff begins with a 'V' marking above the first measure. The notation is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with repeat signs (double bar lines) appearing at the end of the first and second staves.

:|| = Repeat Sign

Go back to the beginning
and play again

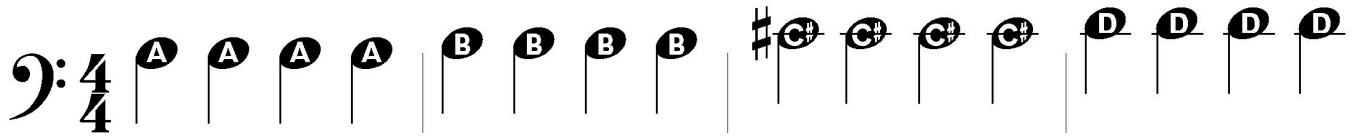
Lesson 10: High D on the A String



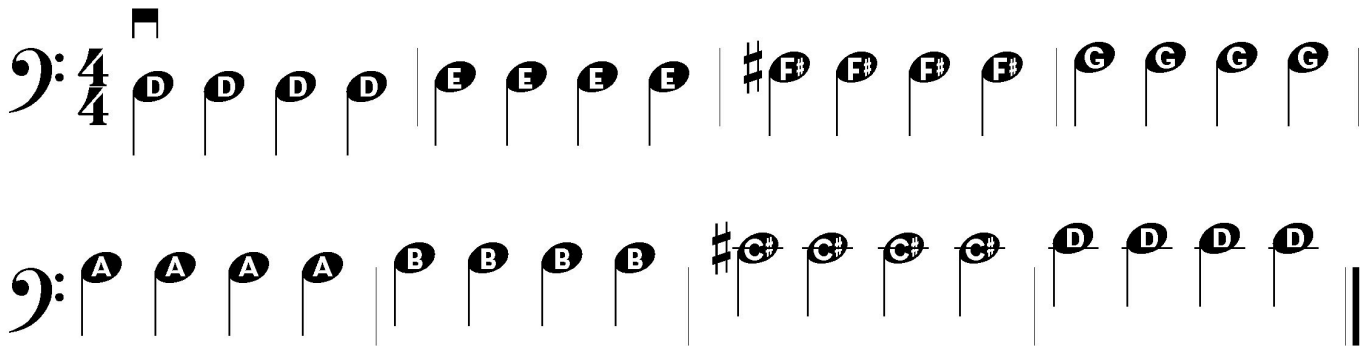
To play High D, press the tip of your fourth finger (pinkie) on the third stripe on the A string.

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

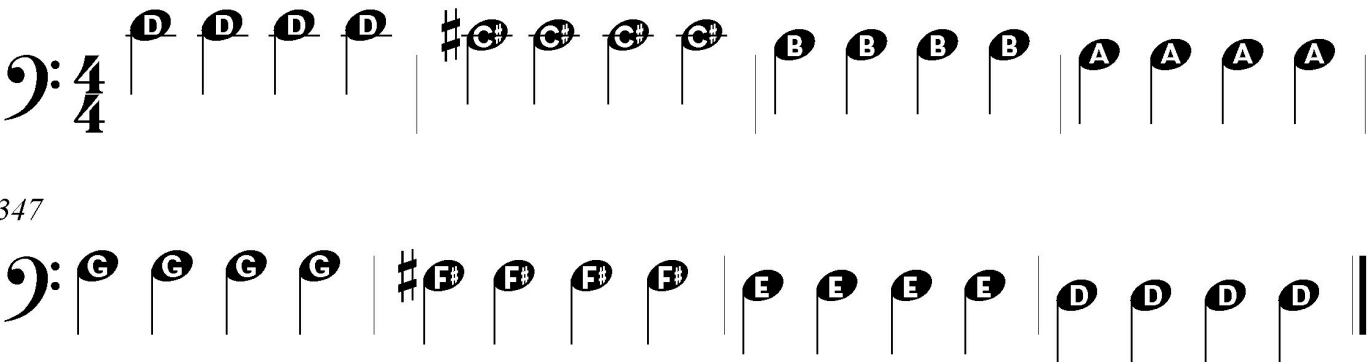
53. Up the A string



54. Climbing the D Scale



55. Descending



347



✓ 56. French Folk Song

56. French Folk Song

3/4

Notes: D, D, D, C#, C#, C#, B, C#, D, A.

Notes: G, G, G, F#, F#, F#, E, E, E, D.

Notes: D, E, F#, D, E, F#, D, E, F#, G.

Notes: E, F#, G, E, F#, G, E, F#, G, A.

Notes: 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

Diagram showing string positions and fingerings:

- 1st finger
- 3rd finger
- 4th finger

Name the Strings

Boxes for string names:

✓ 58. Tuneful Tune

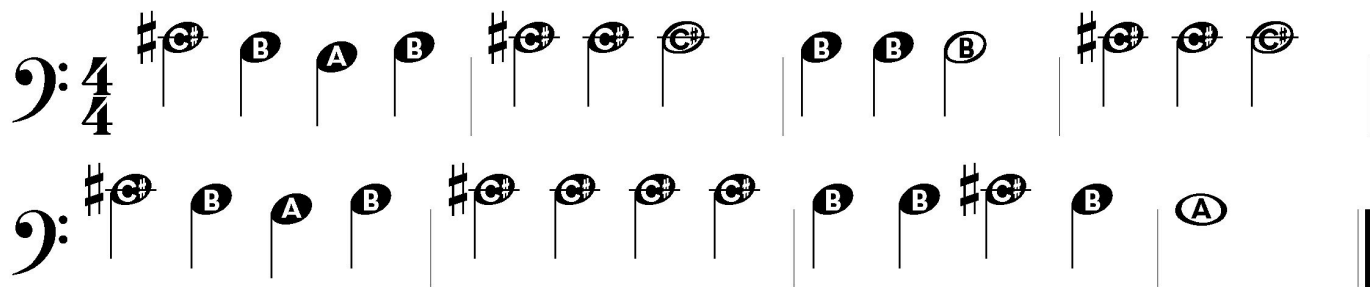
✓ 59. Ode to Joy

The image displays four staves of musical notation for the bass line of the song 'The Rose Tree'. Each staff begins with a bass clef. The notation uses a simplified system where notes are represented by black circles with stems, and accidentals (sharps and naturals) are indicated by letters and symbols above the notes. Vertical bar lines divide the music into measures. The first staff contains two measures, the second and third staves each contain two measures, and the fourth staff contains two measures. The notes are as follows:

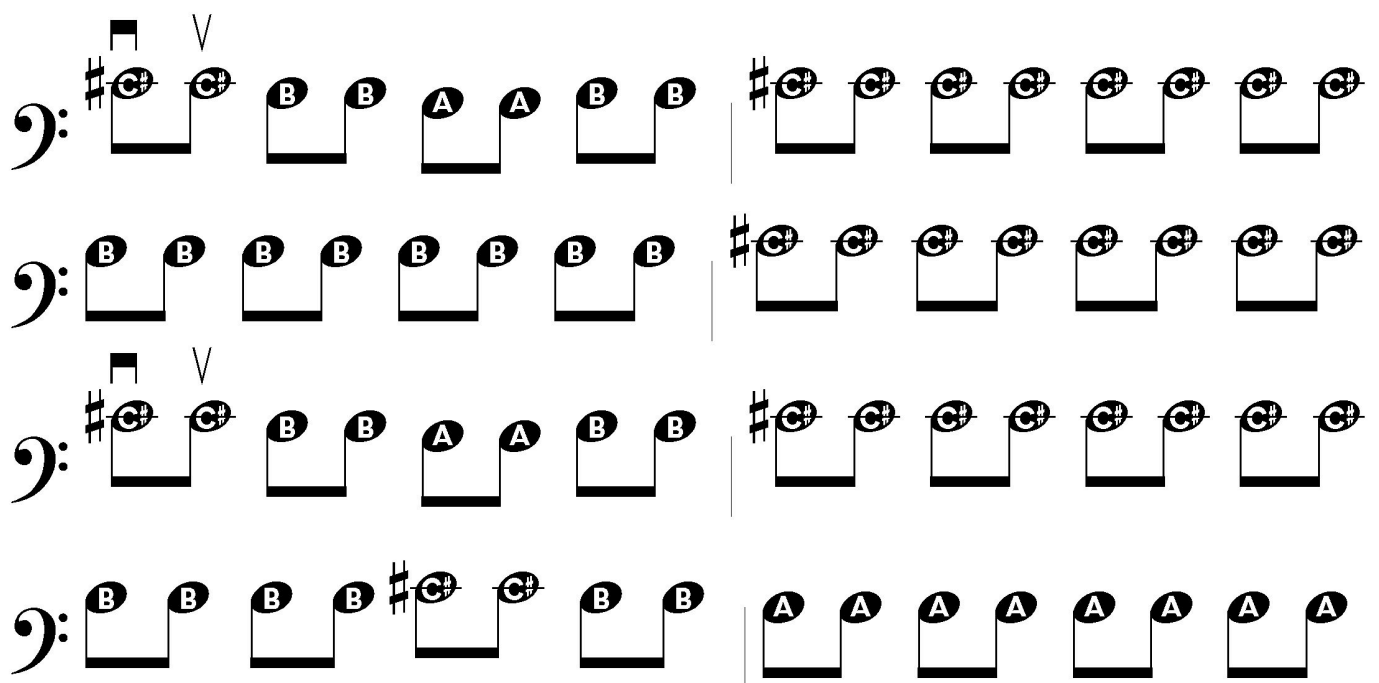
- Staff 1: Measure 1 (F#, F#, G, A), Measure 2 (A, G, F#, E), Measure 3 (D, D, E, F#), Measure 4 (F#., E, E).
- Staff 2: Measure 1 (F#, F#, G, A), Measure 2 (A, G, F#, E), Measure 3 (D, D, E, F#), Measure 4 (E., D, D).
- Staff 3: Measure 1 (E, E, F#, D), Measure 2 (E, F#, G, F#, D), Measure 3 (E, F#, G, F#, E), Measure 4 (D, E, A).
- Staff 4: Measure 1 (F#, F#, G, A), Measure 2 (A, G, F#, E), Measure 3 (D, D, E, F#), Measure 4 (E., D, D).

Honor 4th Grade String Songs

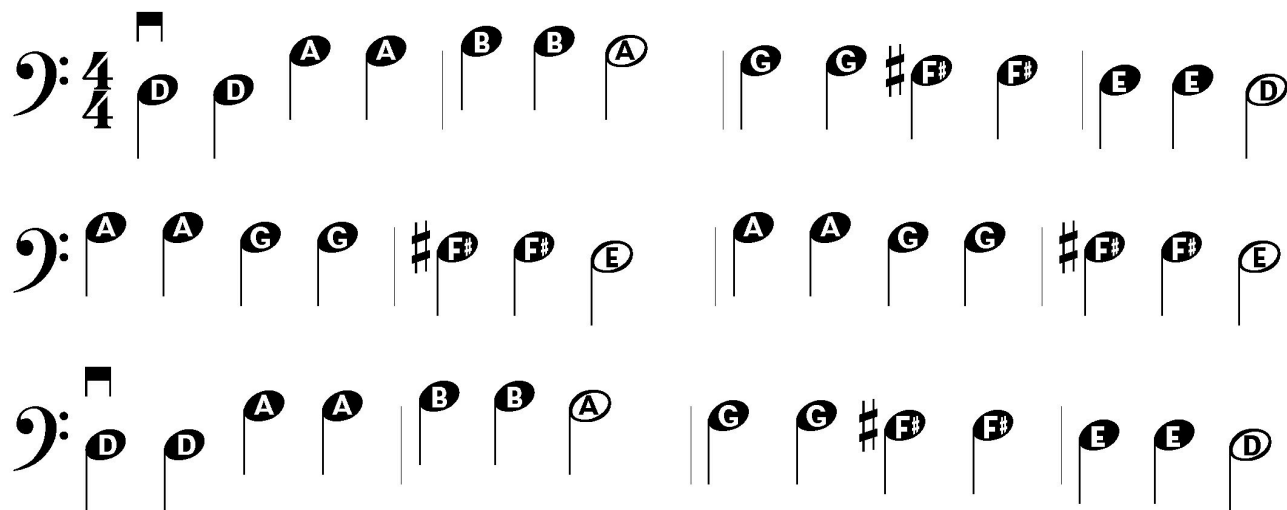
60. Mary on the A String



61. Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)



62. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star



63. Twinkle Variation

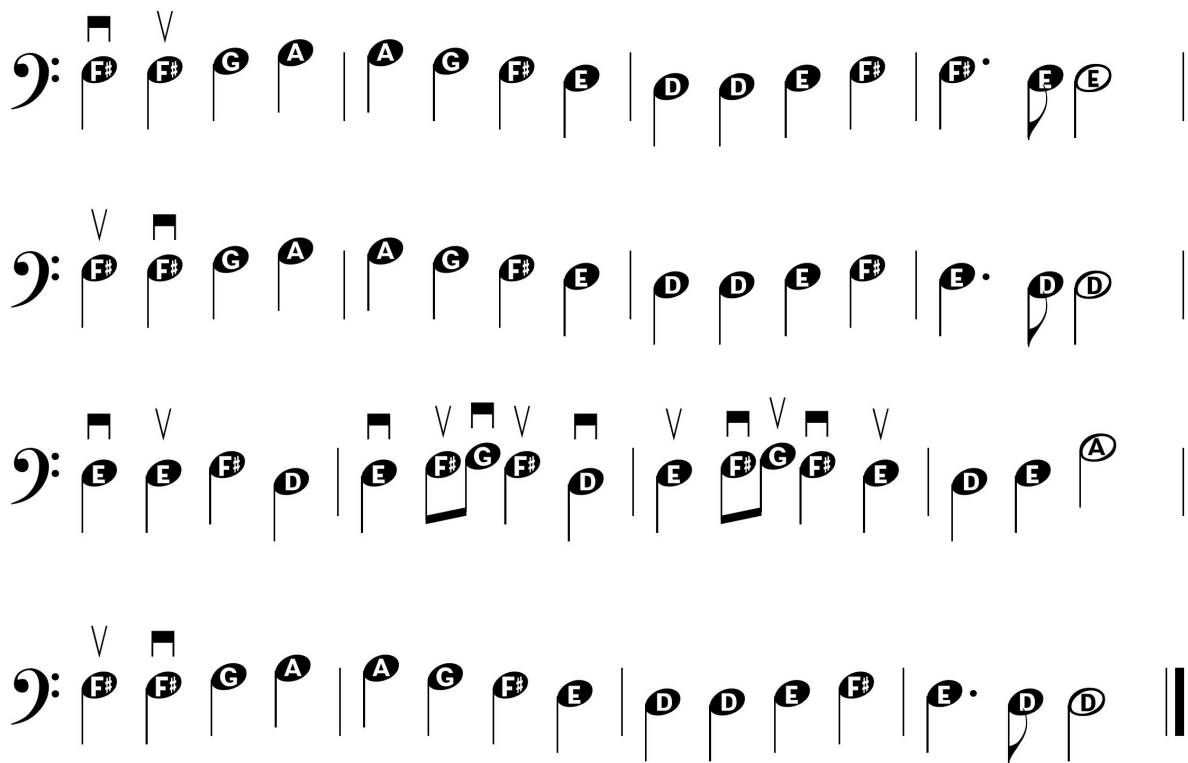
System 1 (Measures 1-16):
 Staff 1: D D D D D D | A A A A A A | B B B B B B | A A A A A A
 Staff 2: G G G G G G | F# F# F# F# F# F# | E E E E E E | D D D D D D
 Staff 3: A A A A A A | G G G G G G | F# F# F# F# F# F# | E E E E E E
 Staff 4: A A A A A A | G G G G G G | F# F# F# F# F# F# | E E E E E E

System 2 (Measures 17-24):
 Staff 1: D D D D D D | A A A A A A | B B B B B B | A A A A A A
 Staff 2: G G G G G G | F# F# F# F# F# F# | E E E E E E | D D D D D D
 Staff 3: A A A A A A | G G G G G G | F# F# F# F# F# F# | E E E E E E
 Staff 4: G G G G G G | F# F# F# F# F# F# | E E E E E E | D D D D D D

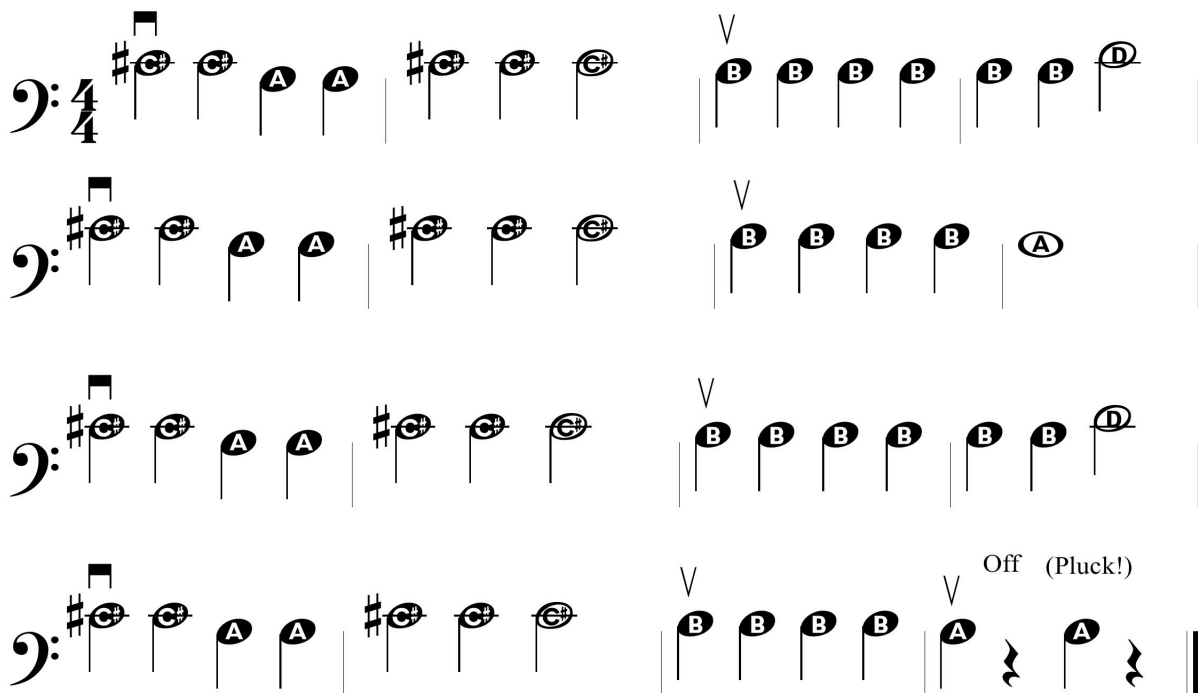
64. French Folk Song

Staff 1: D D D | C# C# C# | B C# D | A.
 Staff 2: G G G | F# F# F# | E E E | D.
 Staff 3: D E F# | D E F# | D E F# | G.
 Staff 4: E F# G | E F# G | E F# G | A.
 Staff 5: D C# B | A G F# | E D E | D.

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



1



2



3



4

String Instrument Word Search



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

arco
bridge
end button
measure
quarter rest
shoulder pad
tuning pegs

barline
cello
fine tuners
melody
repeat sign
sound holes
up bow

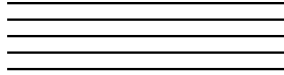
bass clef
chin rest
fingerboard
neck
rhythm
tailpiece
viola

bow
double bar
frog
notes
rosin
tempo
violin

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

Reading Music

Staff



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

Bass Clef



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

Time Signature

$\frac{4}{4}$

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

Rhythm Chart



Whole note = 4 beats



Half note = 2 beats



Quarter note = 1 beat

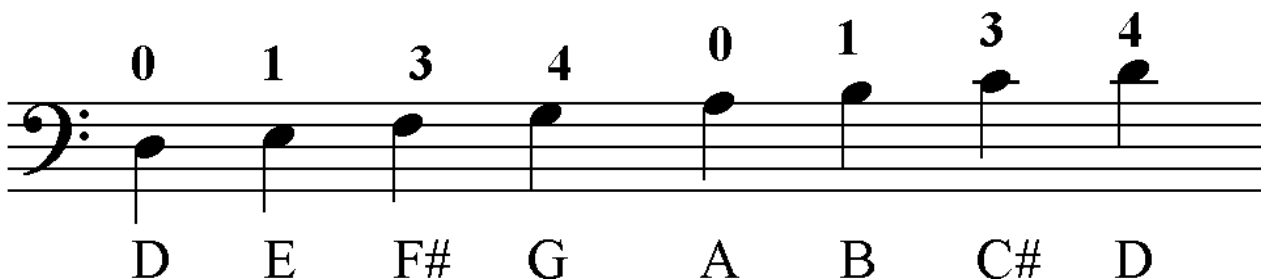


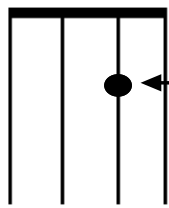
Eighth note = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

4 Steps to Success

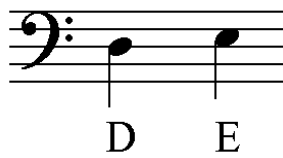
1. Count and clap the rhythms.
2. Clap and sing the note names.
3. Sing note names and shadow bow.
4. Play.

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart





E on the D String



E is located on the third space.

Open D is located on the third line.



67. First Finger March



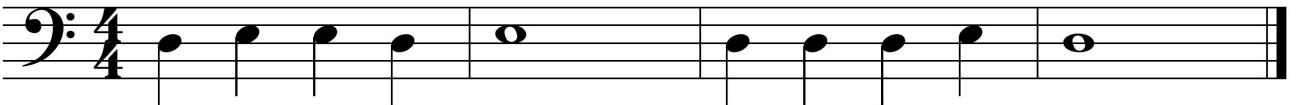
68. Flash-E First



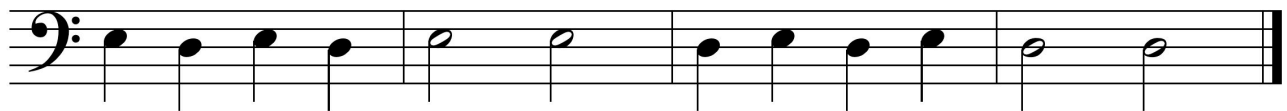
69. Mix Em Up



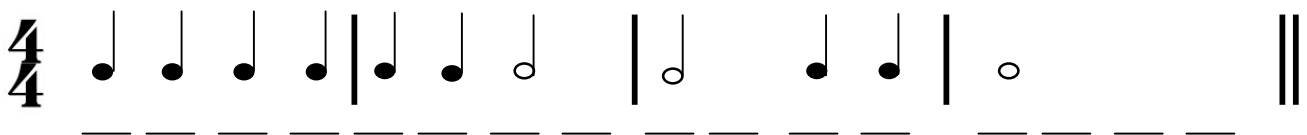
70. ED Takes a Stroll



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



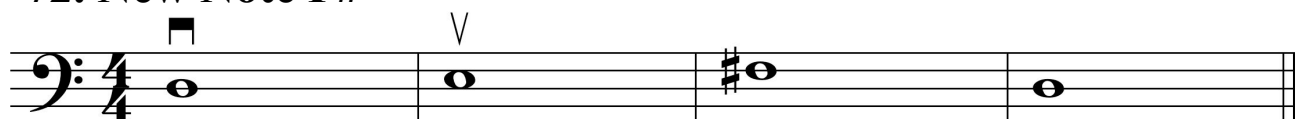

0 1 3

D E F[#]



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

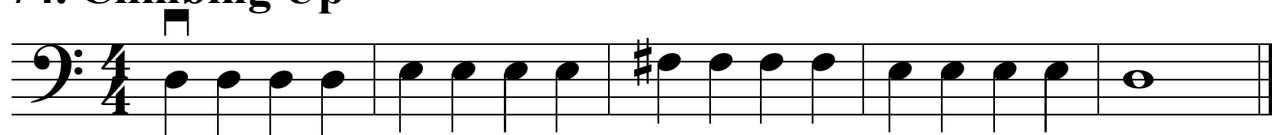
72. New Note F[#]



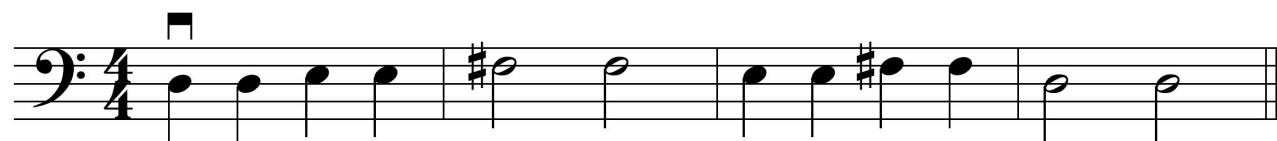
73. Let's Read F[#]



74. Climbing Up

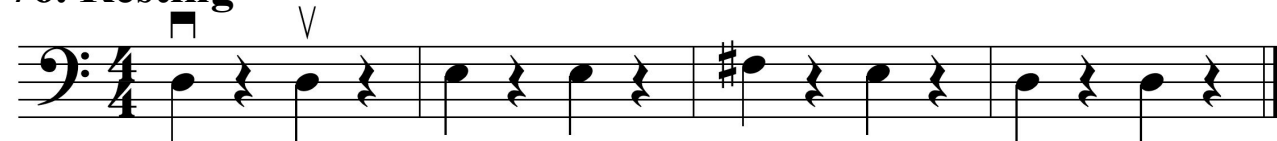


75. Black and White



⏏ = 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

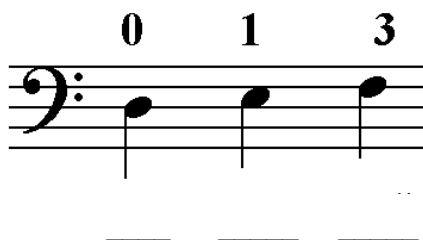


81. Lune de Claire

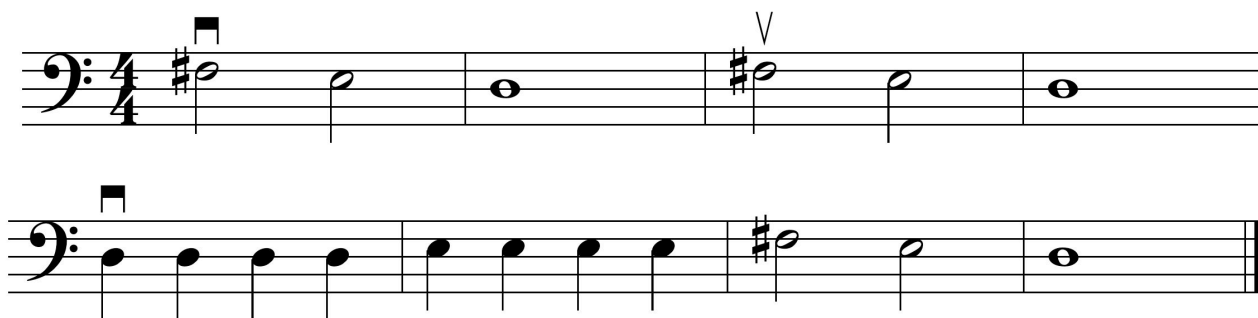


More F[#] Tunes

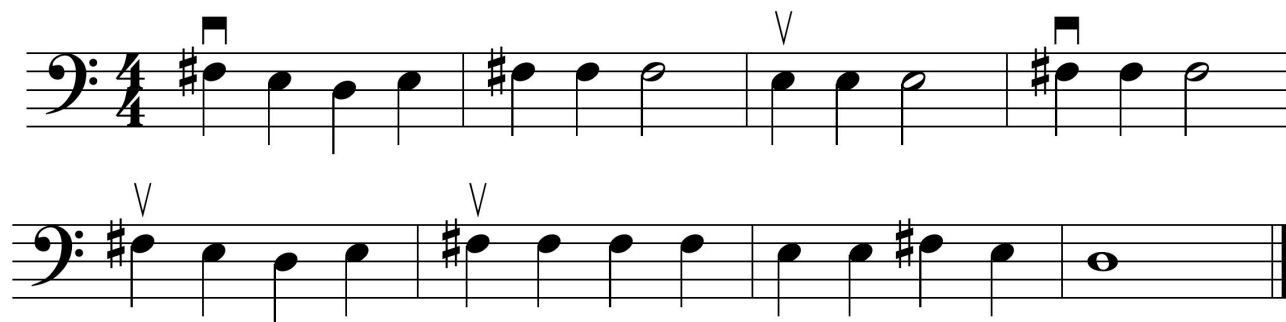
82. Write the note names on the lines below



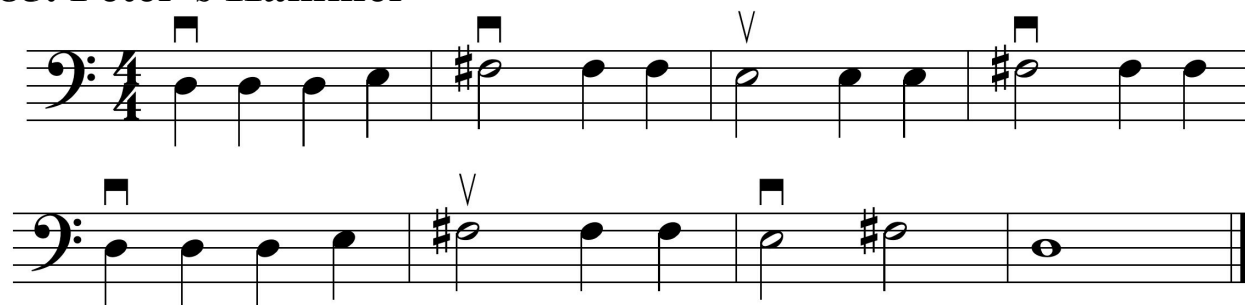
83. Name That Tune _____



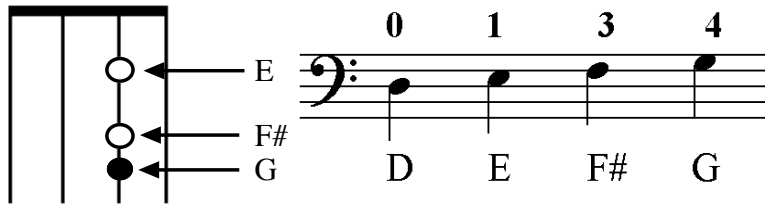
84. Name That Tune _____



85. Peter's Hammer



G on the D String



G is located on the fourth space.

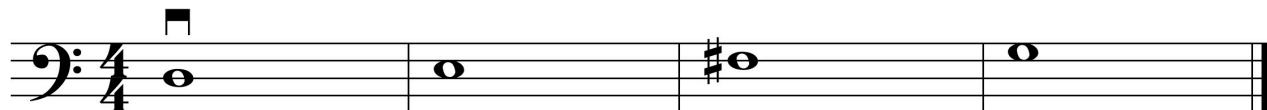
F# is located on the fourth line.

E is located on the third space.

Open D is located on the third line.



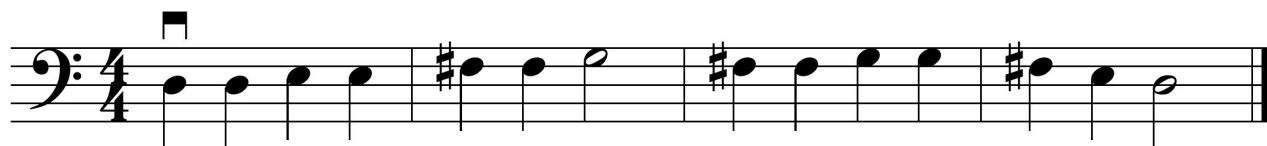
86. Three Plus G



87. Going Up and Down



88. Go, Go, Go



89. Grasshoppers



90. Norwegian Folk Song



91. Pizzicato March



G Tunes



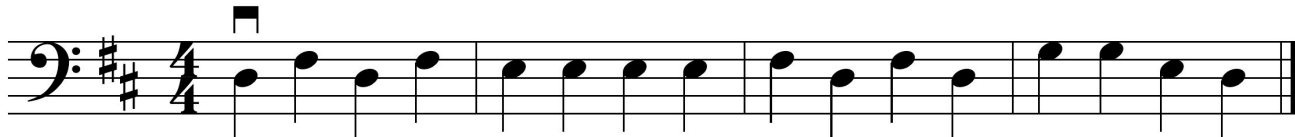
KEY SIGNATURE



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



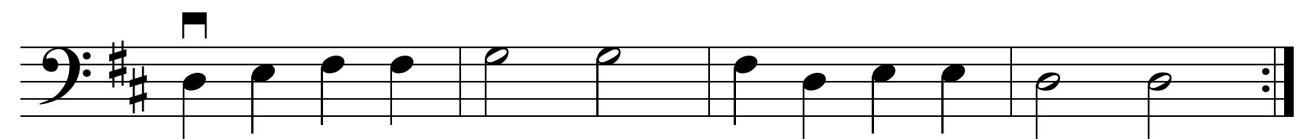
92. Cockroaches



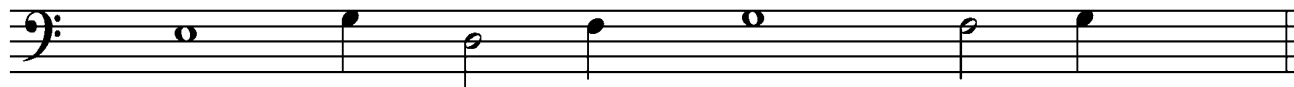
93. Speed Bump



94. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

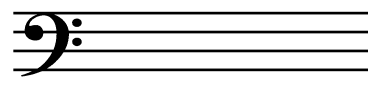
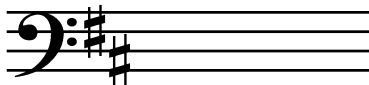
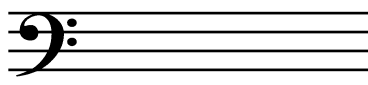


95. Write the correct note letter name under each note

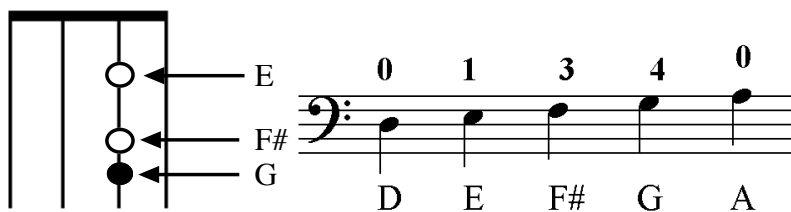


1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

96. Draw four E quarter notes 2. Draw four F[#] quarter notes 3. Draw two G half notes



Crossing Strings: New Note A



A is located on the fifth line.

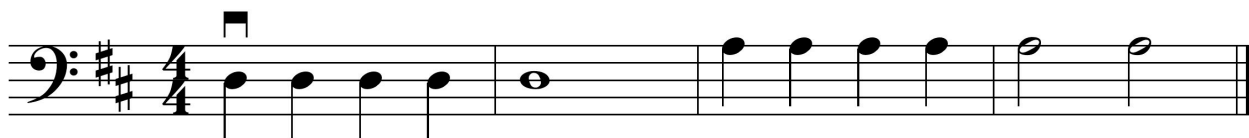
G is located on the fourth space.

F# is located on the fourth line.

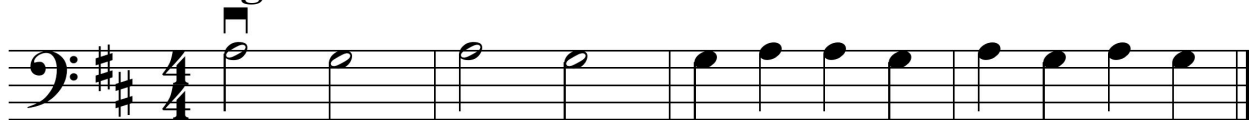
E is located on the third space.

Open D is located on the third line.

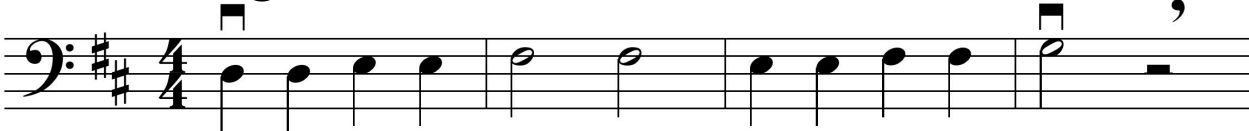
97. More DNA



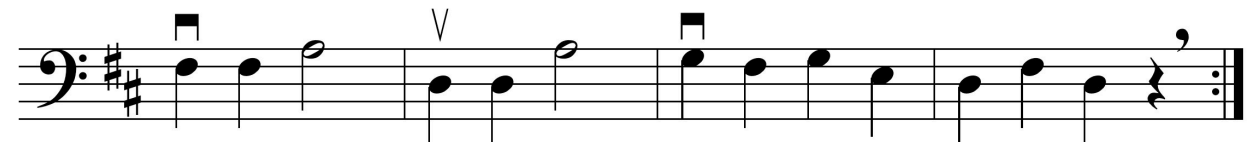
98. Crossing Over



99. Climbing to A



100. Merry Dance



A Tunes



101. Jingle Bells



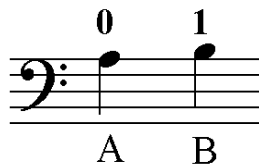
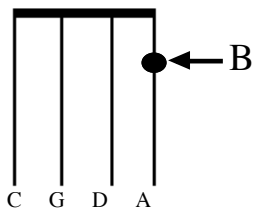
102. Skipping Around



103. Lightly Row



B on the A String

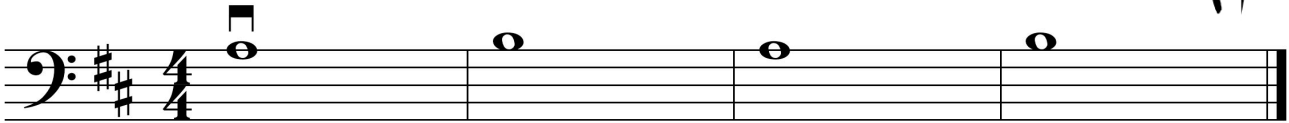


B is located on top of the music staff.

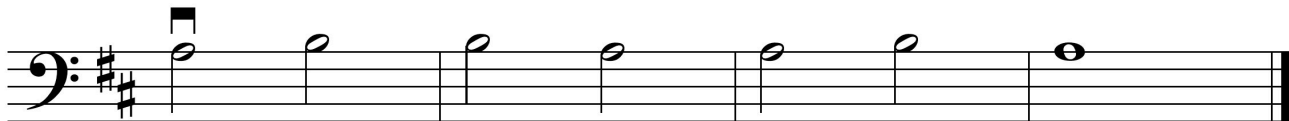
Open A is located on the fifth line.



104. A to B



105. Apples and Bananas

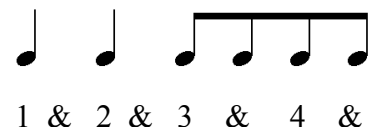


106. Old MacDonald

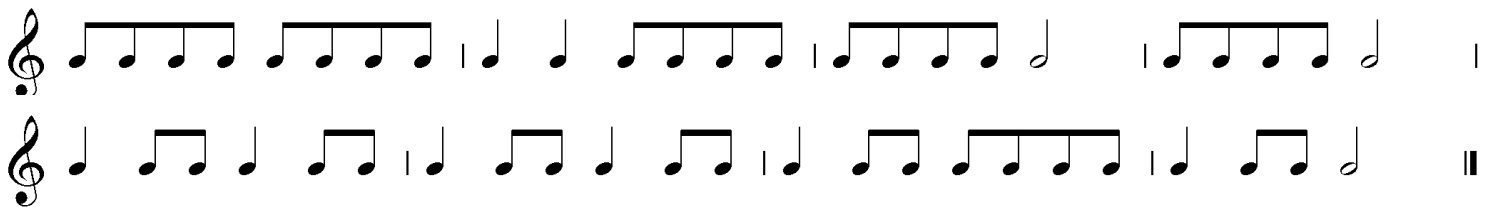


= Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.

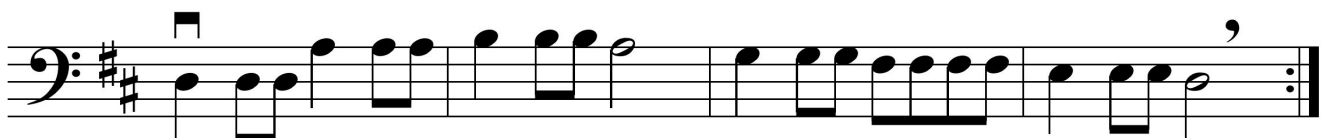
Ex:



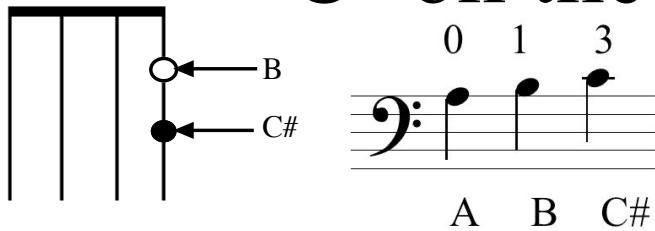
4. Count and Clap



107. Baa Baa Black Sheep



C[#] on the A String



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

108. My A-B-C-'s



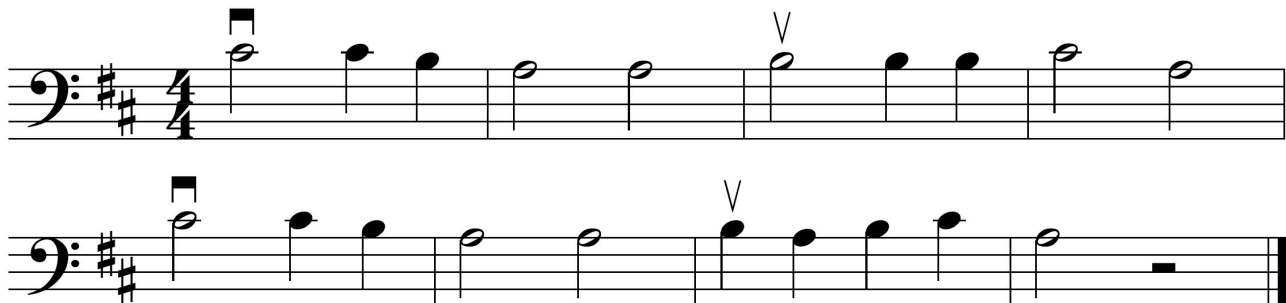
109. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries



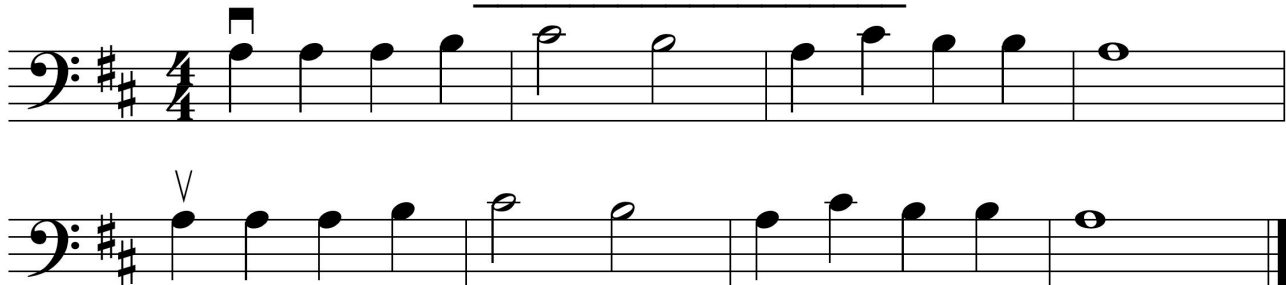
110. Merry Go Round

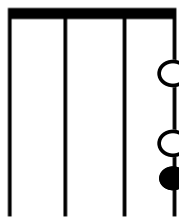


111. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

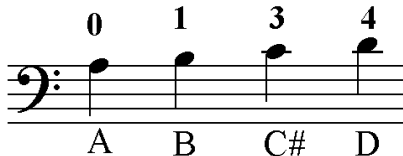


112. Name That Tune



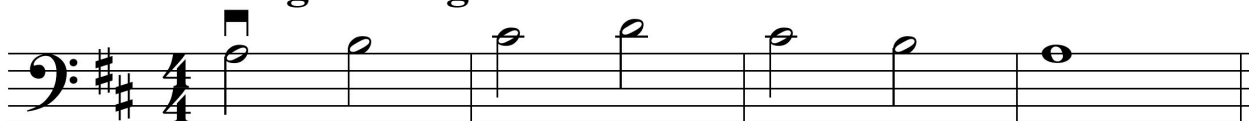


D on the A String

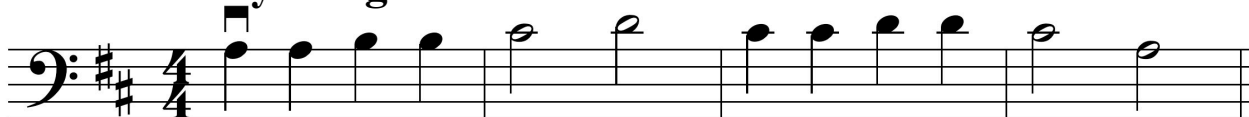


D is located on top of the first ledger line.
C# is located on the first ledger line.
B is located on top of the music staff.
Open A is located on the fifth line.

113. Reaching for High D



114. Donkey Song



115. Rockin' on the A String



116. D Major Scale and Arpeggio



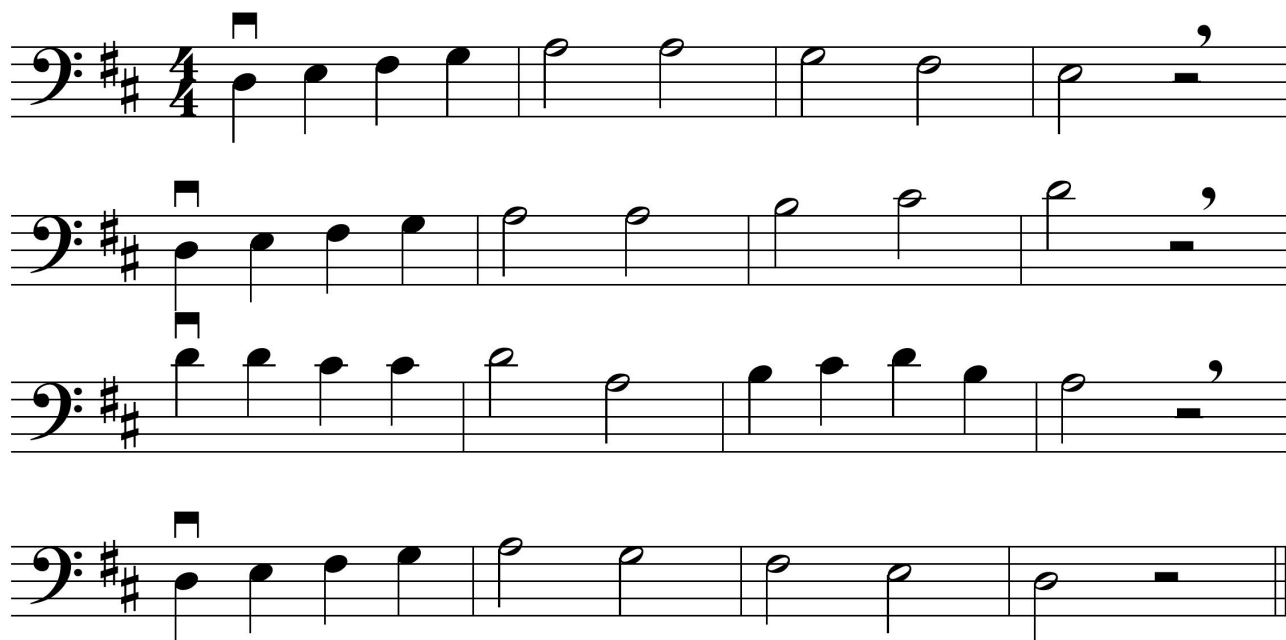
D Tunes



A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.



117. School March



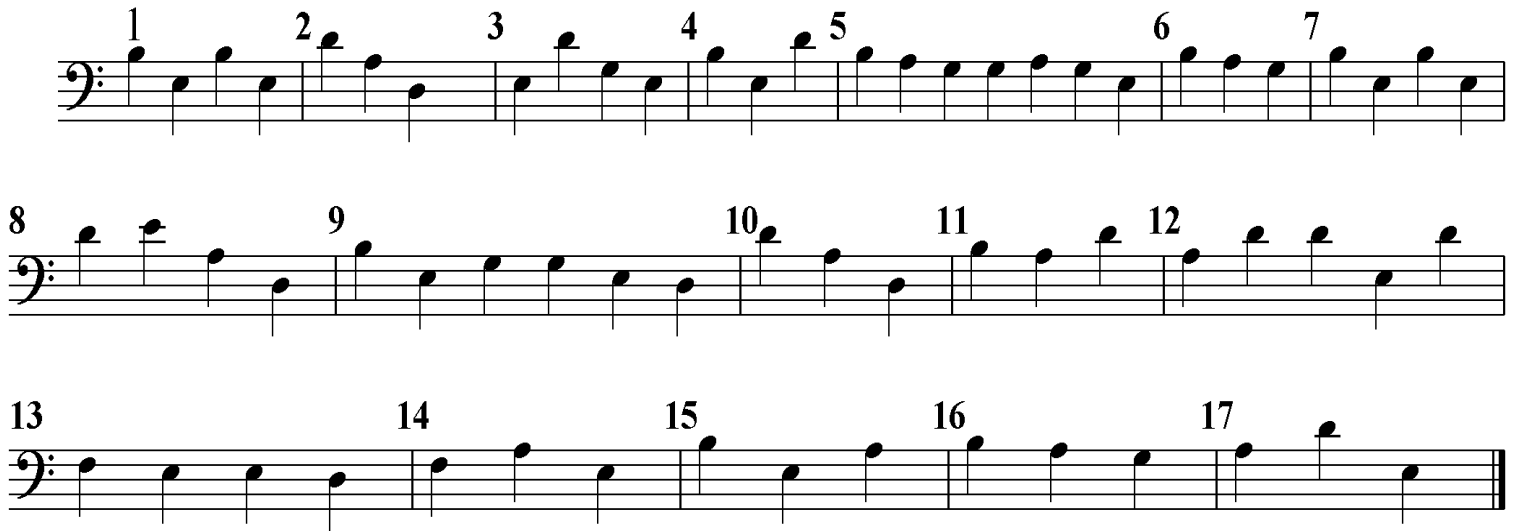
118. Bohemian Folk Song



119. Scotland's Burning



Complete the Story



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 (#, ♮, ♭): 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.

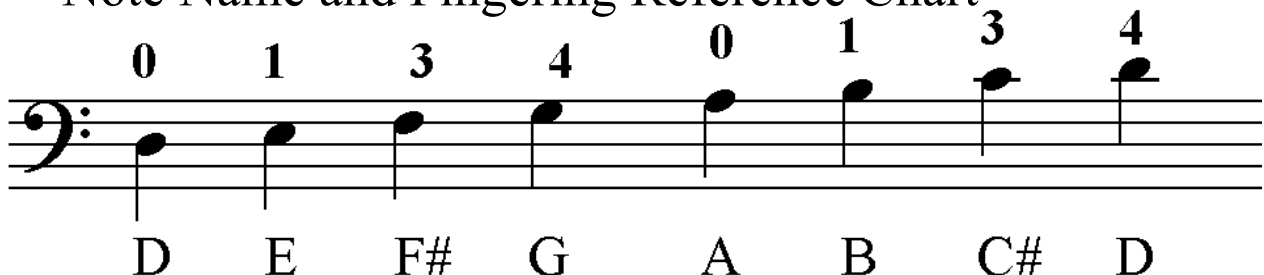
Staff: 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

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.

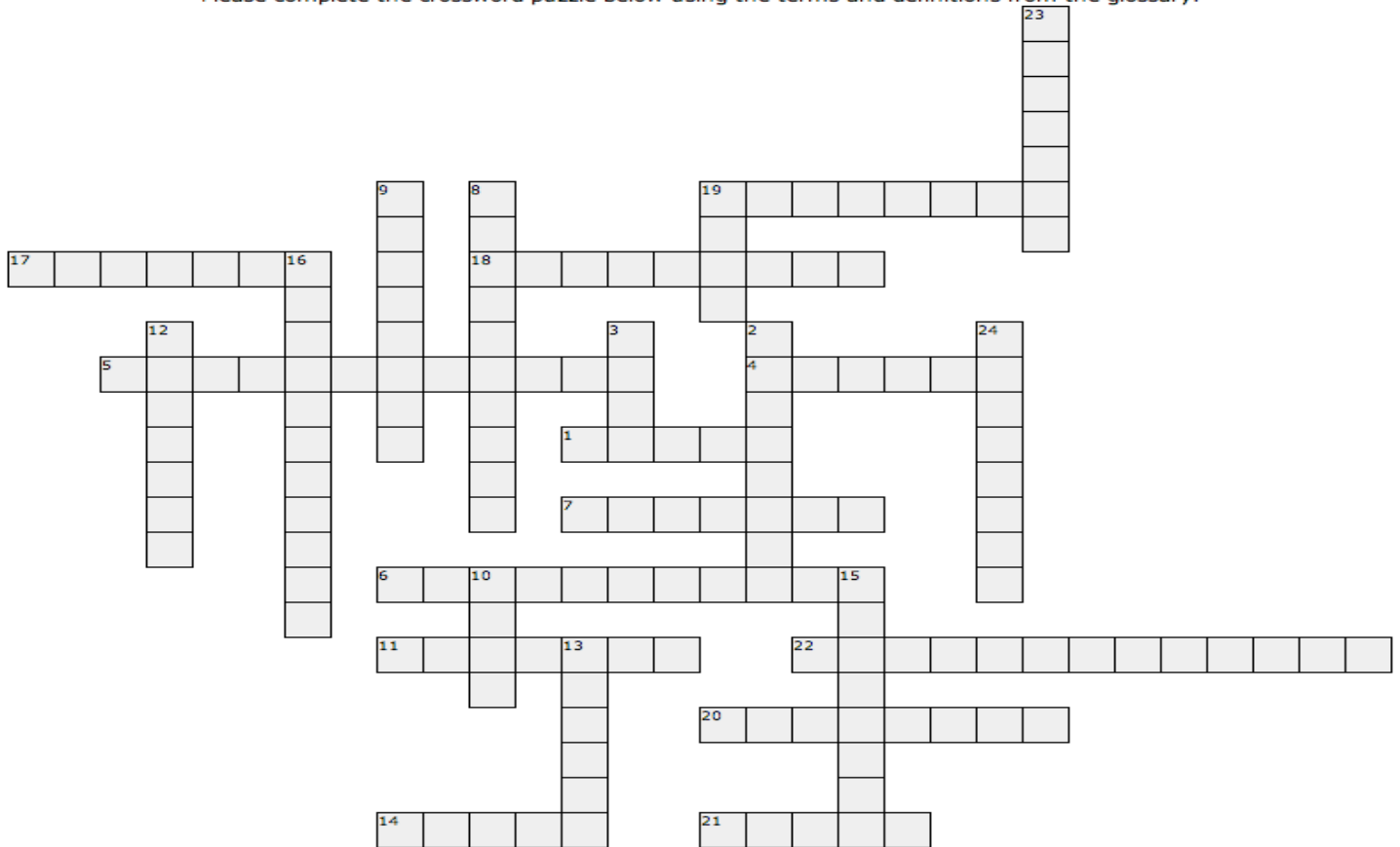
Up bow: moving bow toward frog; push.

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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

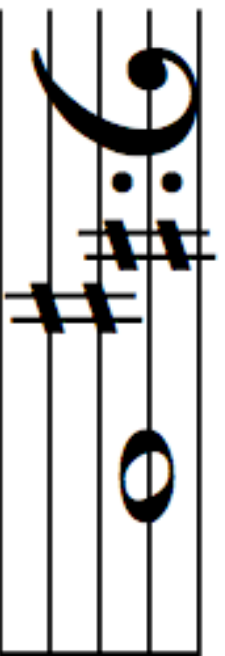
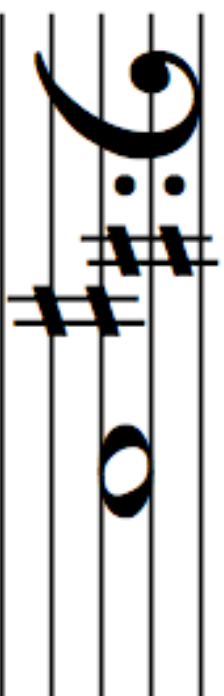
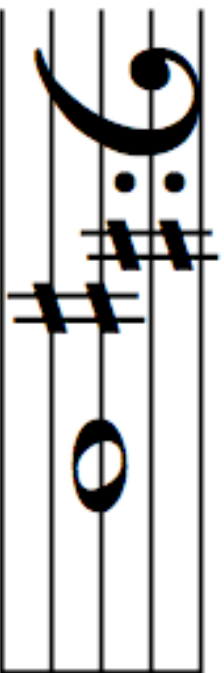


Across:

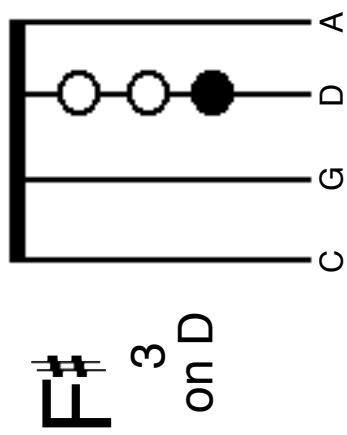
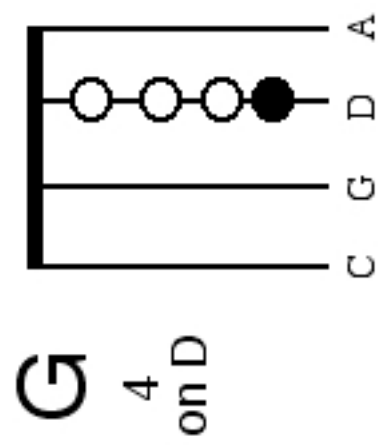
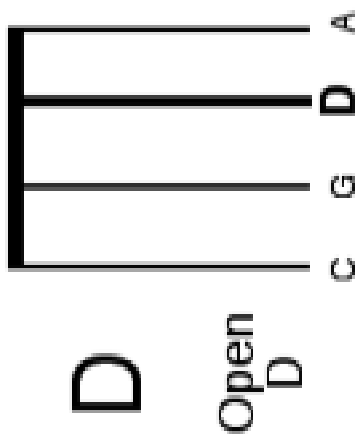
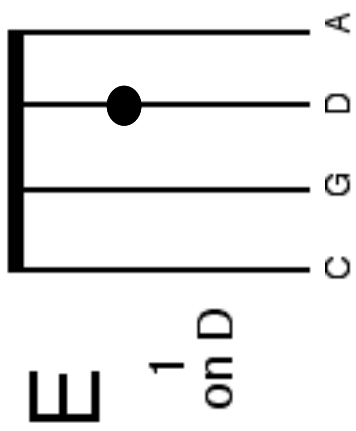
1. 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music
4. play with smooth bow strokes
5. identifies notes that are raised or lowered (2 words)
6. extend the staff with small lines written above or below (2 words)
7. lift the bow from the string and return to the frog in a circular motion (2 words)
11. shake 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)

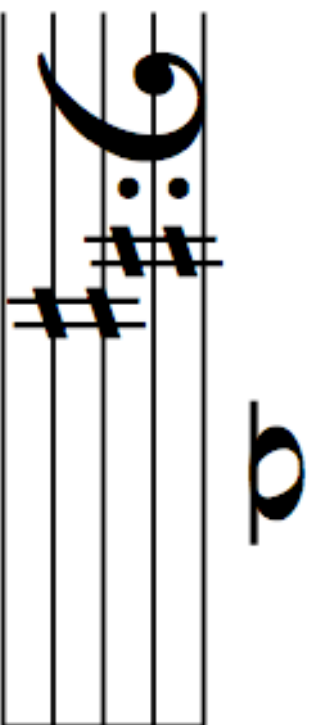
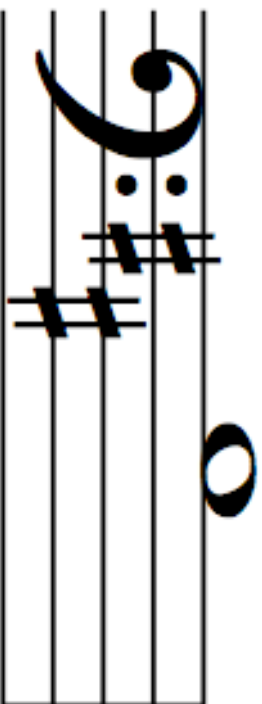
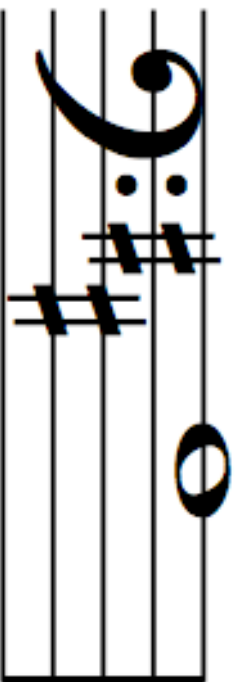
Down:

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)



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.

