

Capistrano Unified School District

4th Grade Beginning Strings -Violin-



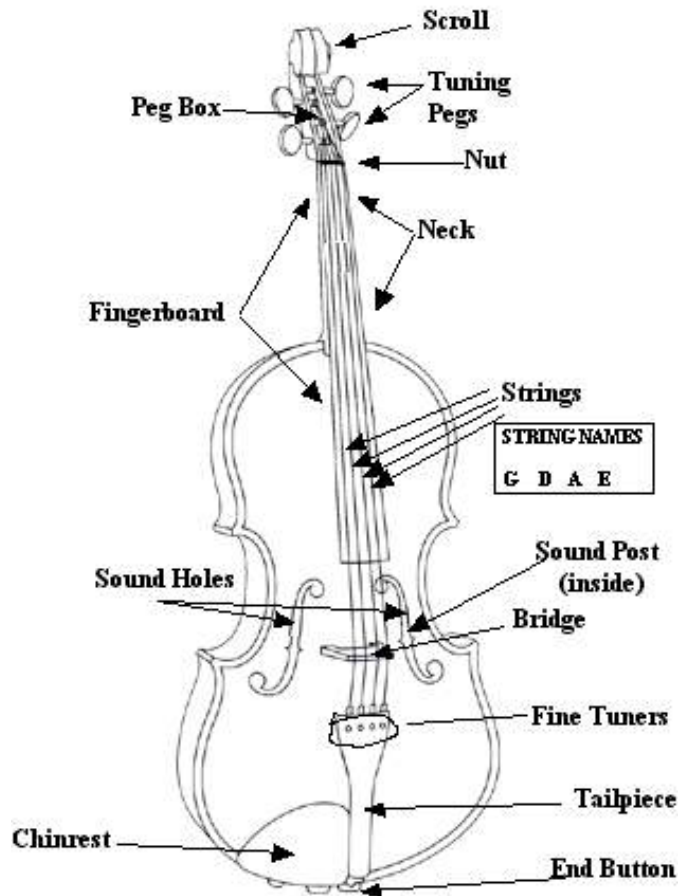
With input and materials from: Kerry Arakawa, Scott Arakawa, Steve Benefield, Michelle Brunton, Penni Buff, Chad Cunningham, Lisa Gray, Andrea Howard, Ann Ludwig, Barbara Scholl, Rob Stirling, Maryann Tucker, and Kory Wentzel.

Name: _____

School: _____

Classroom Teacher: _____

Parts of the Violin



Taking Care of Your Violin

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

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

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

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

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

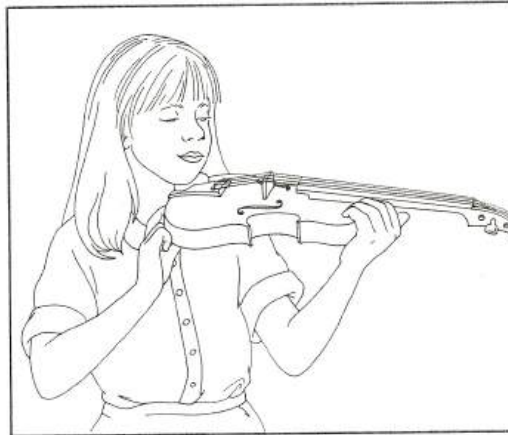
Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.

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

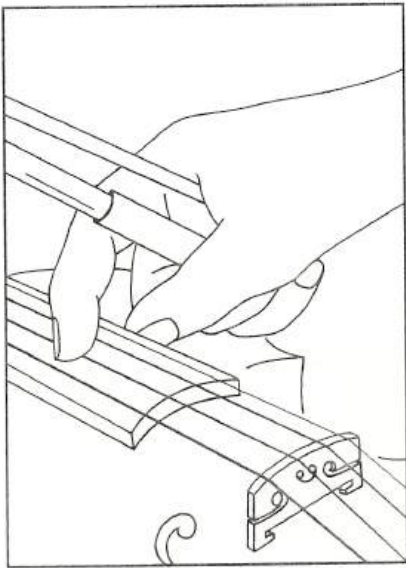
Lesson One: Getting Started

Holding your Violin

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



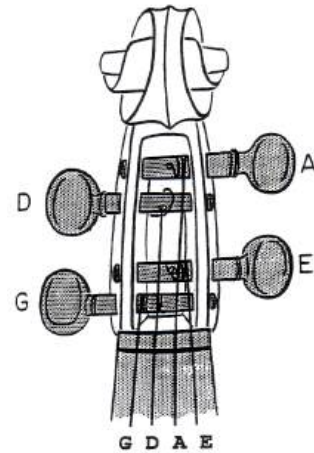
Pizzicato Position



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

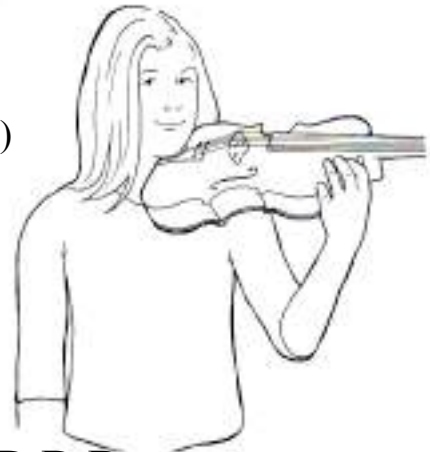
The Violin has four open strings.
They are named from lowest to highest,
left to right, and thick to thin. This sentence
will help you remember which order they are in:

Good Dogs Always Eat.



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

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



1. Rock House

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

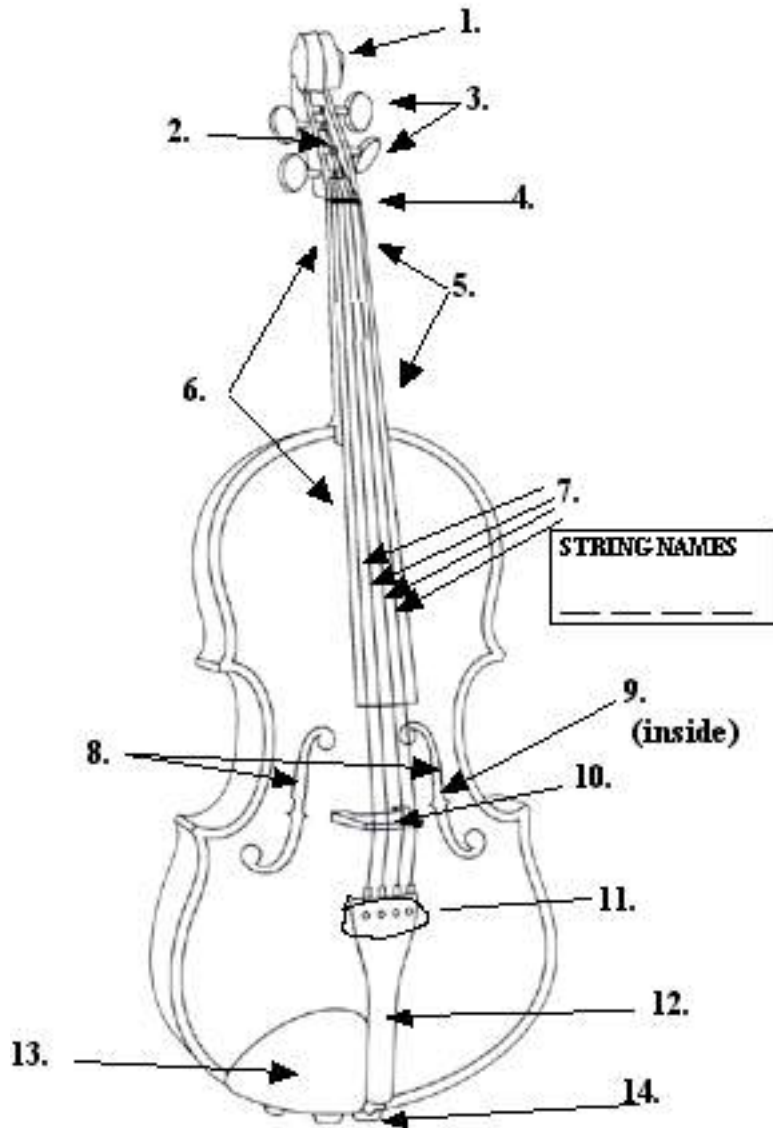
D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

8. Cycle of Strings

♪ = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

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

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



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

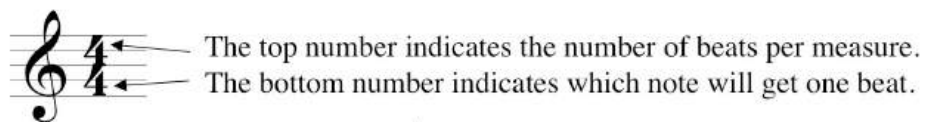
12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

Lesson Two: Whole, Half, and Quarter Note Rhythms

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



The top number indicates the number of beats per measure.

The bottom number indicates which note will get one beat.

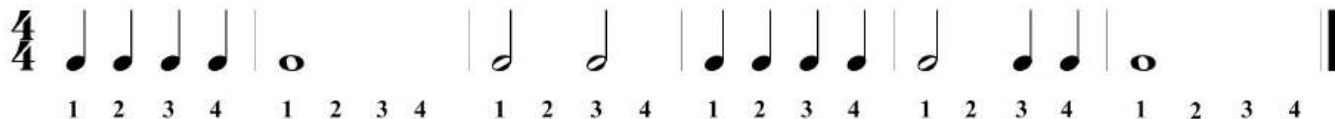
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time there are four beats in each measure.

A **quarter note** (♩) = 1 beat

A **half note** (♮) = 2 beats

A **whole note** (♩) = 4 beats

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



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

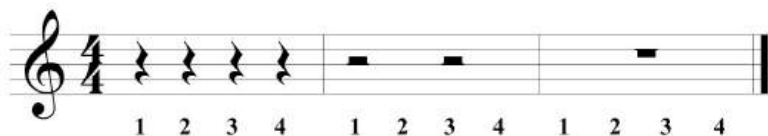


Rests are used in music to indicate silence.

A **quarter rest** (♩) = 1 beat

A **half rest** (♮) = 2 beats

A **whole rest** (♩) = 4 beats



3. Write the count below the rests.



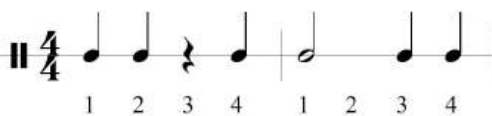
4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.



Rhythm Clap and Count #1

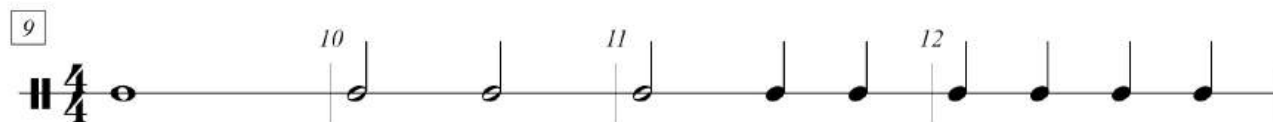
Write the count below the notes and rests.

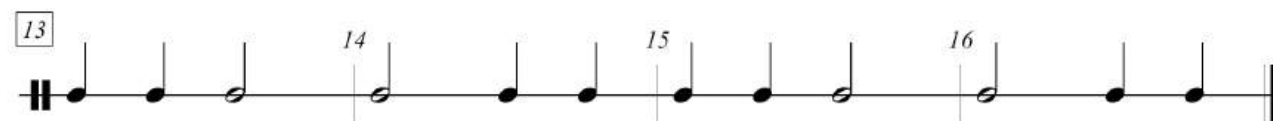
Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.

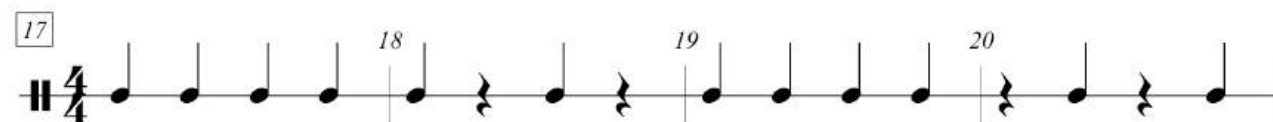
Example 

1 

5 

9 

13 

17 








21 

25 

29 

Lesson Three: Open Strings

Music Symbols

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

9. Teeter Totter

10. Bullfrog

11. Crossing the Strings

12. Skip to My Lou



13. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with notes D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D, D, D. The second staff shows the bass line with notes D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D.

14. Cycle of Strings

Musical notation for 'Cycle of Strings' in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with notes E, E, E, E, A, A, A, A, D, D, D, D, and a Viola and Cello Solo section with notes G, G, G, G. The second staff shows the bass line with notes G, G, G, G, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, and notes E, E, E, E.

15. Open String Blues

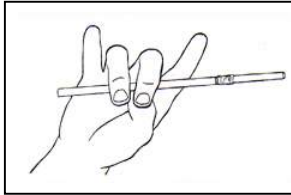
Musical notation for 'Open String Blues' in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with notes D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, and notes G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G. The second staff shows the bass line with notes D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, G, G, G, G, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D.

Lesson Four: Using the Bow

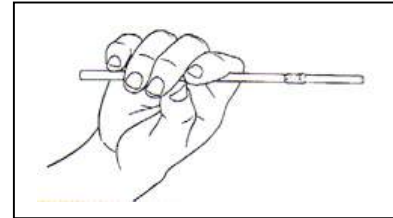
Parts of the bow



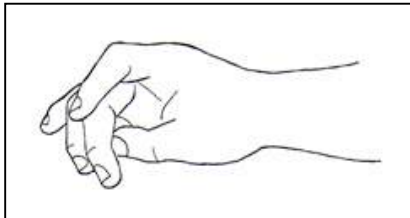
Steps to a good bow hold.....



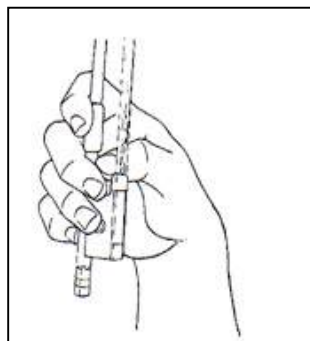
1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



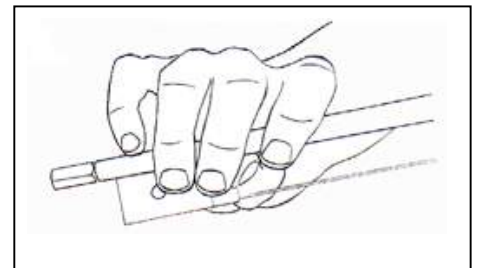
2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



3. Check for bow hand circle



4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.



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



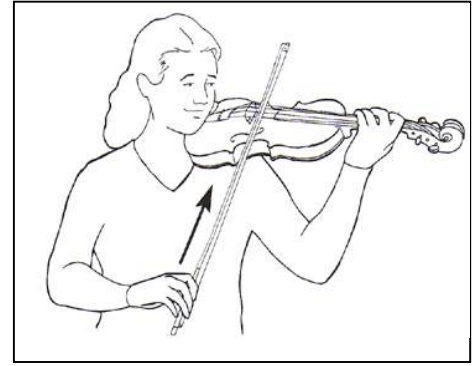
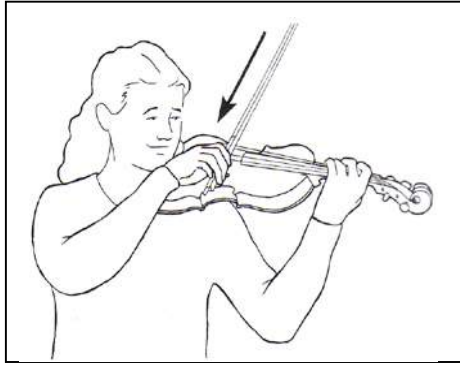
At first, play in this area of your bow

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



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

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



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

16. Bowing on “D”

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

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

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.

Bowing on Open Strings Review

19. "D" Smooth One

Musical notation for exercise 19, "D" Smooth One, in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a sequence of D notes: two white, two black, two white, two black, and two white. The first measure has a square bowing symbol above the D, and the second measure has a 'V' above the D. The piece ends with a double bar line.

20. Smooth "A"

Musical notation for exercise 20, Smooth "A", in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a sequence of A notes: two white, two black, two white, two black, and two white. The first measure has a square bowing symbol above the A, and the second measure has a 'V' above the A. The piece ends with a double bar line.

21. D N A

Musical notation for exercise 21, D N A, in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: A, A, A, A, D, D. The first measure has a square bowing symbol above the D, and the second measure has a 'V' above the D. The piece ends with a double bar line.

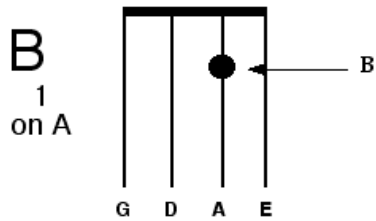
22. Teeter Totter

Musical notation for exercise 22, Teeter Totter, in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a sequence of notes: A, A, D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D, A, A, D, D. The first measure has a square bowing symbol above the D, and the second measure has a 'V' above the D. The piece ends with a double bar line.

23. Cycle of Strings Encore

Musical notation for exercise 23, Cycle of Strings Encore, in 4/4 time. The exercise is divided into two parts: (Viola and Cello Solo) and (Violin Solo). The top staff (Viola and Cello Solo) starts with a square bowing symbol above an E note, followed by a 'V' above an E note. The sequence of notes is: E, E, E, E, A, A, A, A, D, D, D, D, G, G, G, G, followed by four tremolos. The bottom staff (Violin Solo) starts with four tremolos, followed by G, G, G, G, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, E, E, E, E. The piece ends with a double bar line.

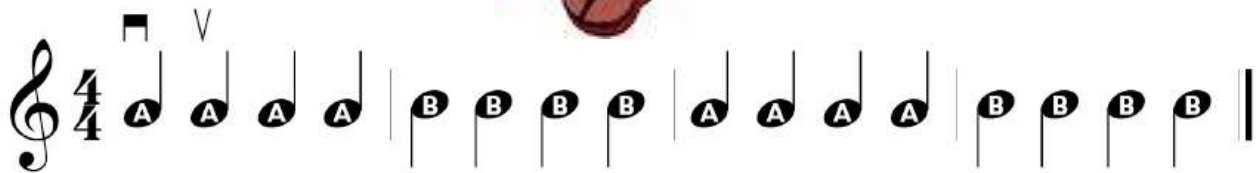
Lesson Five: "B" on the A String



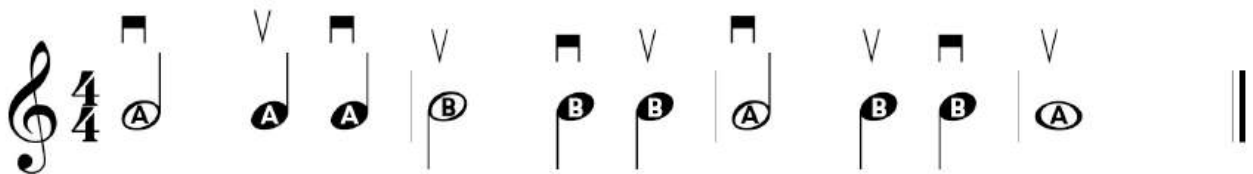
To play "B" on the A string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the A string.



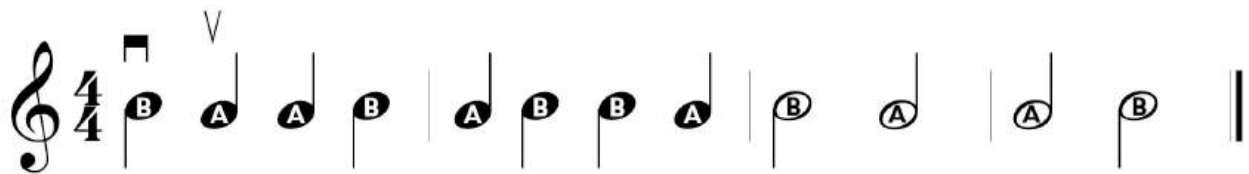
24. A to B



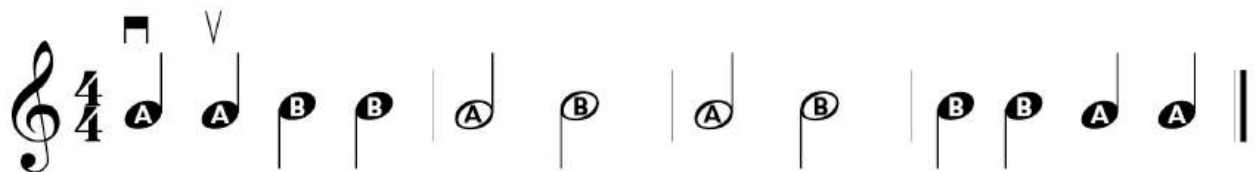
25. Smooth Sailin'



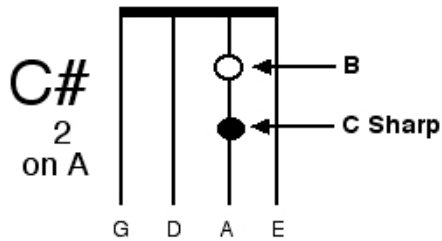
26. Back and Forth



27. Two Note Jive



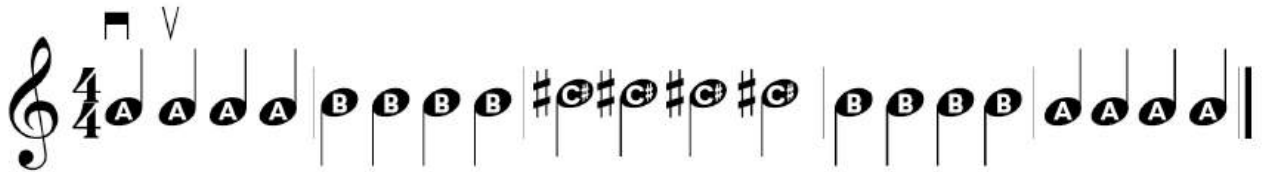
Lesson Six: C# on the A String



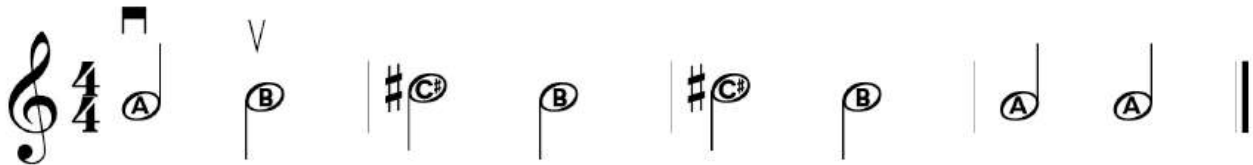
To play C-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the A string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe.

28. Three Note Hill

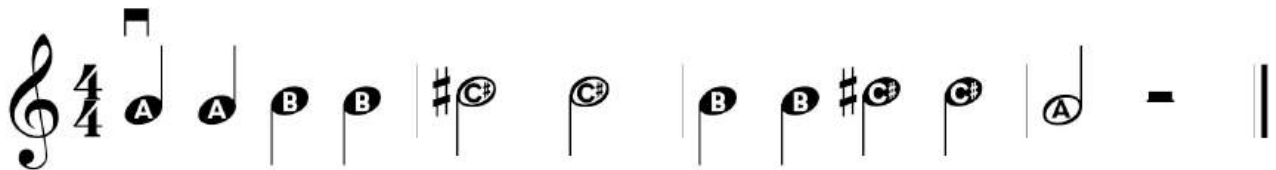


29. Up and Down



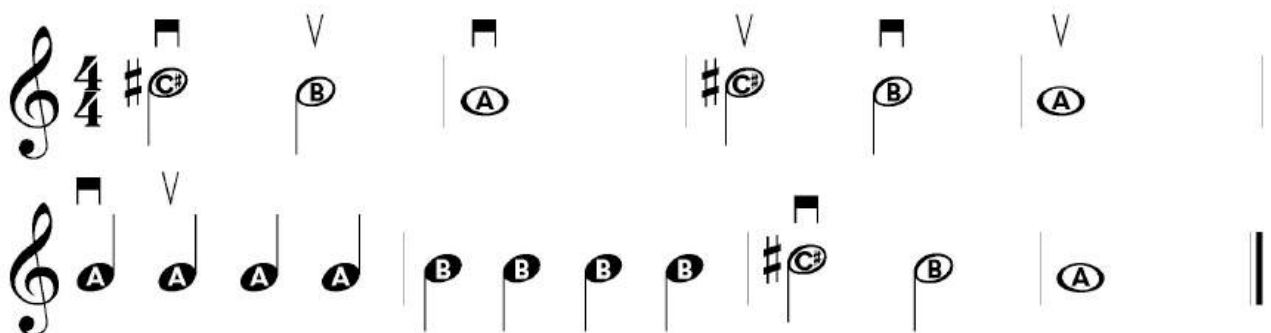
30. Fast and Slow

■ = half rest (2 beats of silence)



31. Hot Cross Buns

○ = whole note (receives 4 beats)






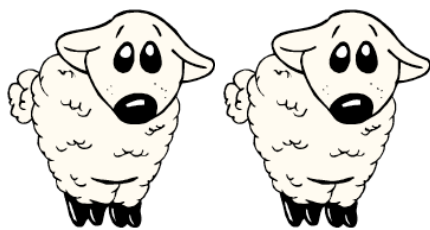
✓ 32. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 4/4 time, key of D major. The melody consists of quarter notes and half notes.

Staff 1: D4 (sharp), E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5 (sharp), C5, C5 | B4, B4, B4 | D5 (sharp), C5, C5 |

Staff 2: D5 (sharp), E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5 (sharp), C5, C5, C5 | B4, B4, D5 (sharp), B4 | A4 |

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



✓ 33. Mary Doubles

Musical notation for "Mary Doubles" in 4/4 time, key of D major. The melody features eighth notes, some beamed together, and some marked with a 'V' for accents.

Staff 1: D4 (sharp), E4 (V), F4, G4, A4, A4, B4, B4 | D5 (sharp), E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6 (sharp), C6 |

Staff 2: B5, B5, B5, B5, B5, B5, B5, B5 | D6 (sharp), E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7 (sharp), C7 |

Staff 3: D6 (sharp), E6 (V), F6, G6, A6, A6, B6, B6 | D7 (sharp), E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8 (sharp), C8 |

Staff 4: B7, B7, B7, B7, D8 (sharp), E8, F8, G8, A8, A8, A8, A8, A8, A8, A8, A8 |

Eighth Note Rhythms

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



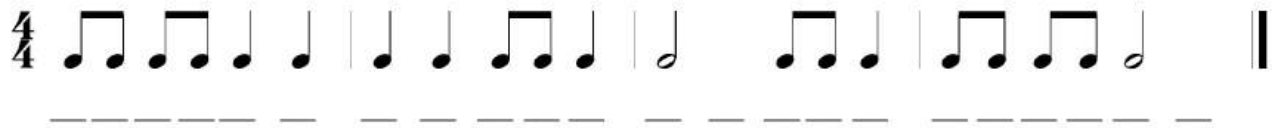
Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

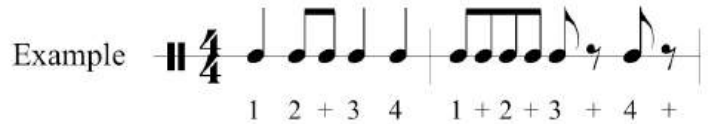


2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

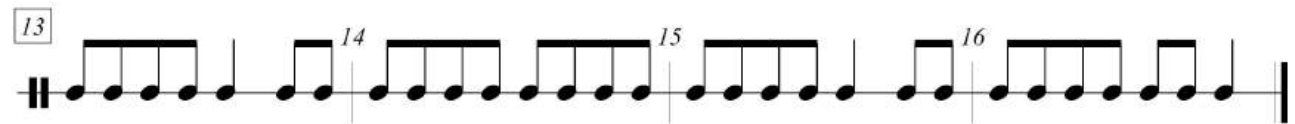
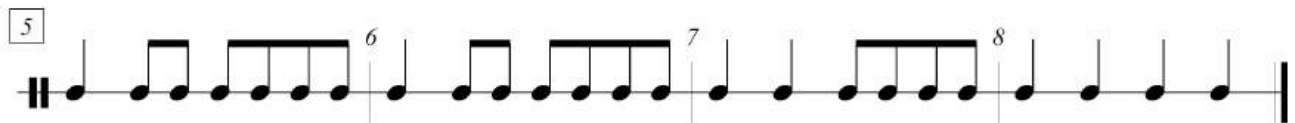
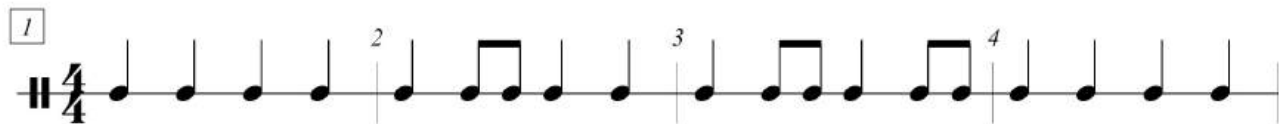


Eighth Note Clap and Count

Write the count below the notes and rests.



Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.



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

34. Claire de Lune

Two staves of musical notation for 'Claire de Lune' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: A4 quarter, A4 quarter with a bow lift (V), A4 quarter, B4 quarter; #C5 quarter, B4 quarter with a bow lift (V); A4 quarter, #C5 quarter with a bow lift (V), B4 quarter, B4 quarter; and A4 half with a bow lift (V). The second staff contains four measures: A4 quarter, A4 quarter with a bow lift (V), A4 quarter, B4 quarter; #C5 quarter, B4 quarter with a bow lift (V); A4 quarter, #C5 quarter with a bow lift (V), B4 quarter, B4 quarter; and A4 half. A comma is placed at the end of the first staff, and a double bar line is at the end of the second staff.

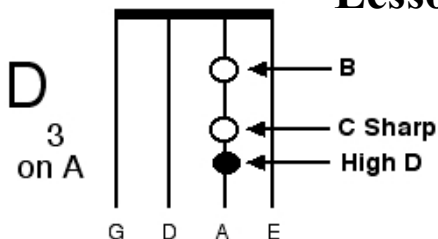
35. Lune de Claire

Two staves of musical notation for 'Lune de Claire' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: #C5 quarter, C5 quarter with a bow lift (V), C5 quarter, B4 quarter; A4 quarter, B4 quarter; C5 quarter with a bow lift (V), A4 quarter, B4 quarter, B4 quarter; and #C5 quarter with a bow lift (V). The second staff contains four measures: #C5 quarter, C5 quarter with a bow lift (V), C5 quarter, B4 quarter; A4 quarter, B4 quarter with a bow lift (V); C5 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter, B4 quarter; and #C5 quarter with a bow lift (V). A comma is placed at the end of the first staff, and a double bar line is at the end of the second staff.

36. The Reapers

Two staves of musical notation for 'The Reapers' in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: #C5 quarter, C5 quarter with a bow lift (V), C5 quarter, B4 quarter; A4 quarter, A4 quarter, A4 quarter; B4 quarter with a bow lift (V), B4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter; and #C5 quarter with a bow lift (V). The second staff contains four measures: #C5 quarter, C5 quarter with a bow lift (V), C5 quarter, B4 quarter; A4 quarter, A4 quarter; B4 quarter, B4 quarter, #C5 quarter, B4 quarter; and A4 quarter. A double bar line is at the end of the second staff.

Lesson 7: New Note "High D"



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

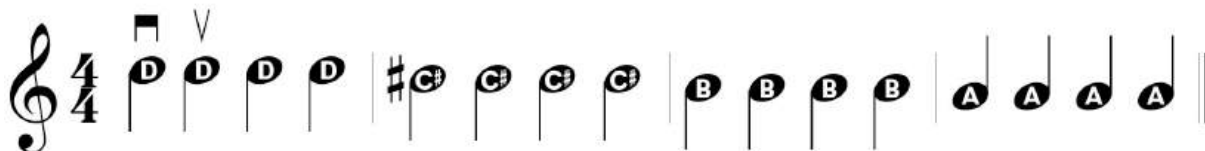
Keep your first two fingers down on the first two stripes on the A String.

KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN

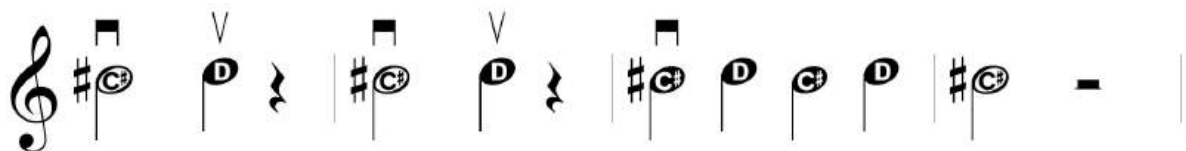
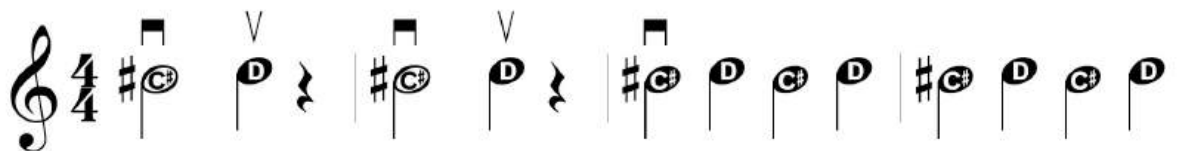
37. Going Up the A String



38. Going Down the A String

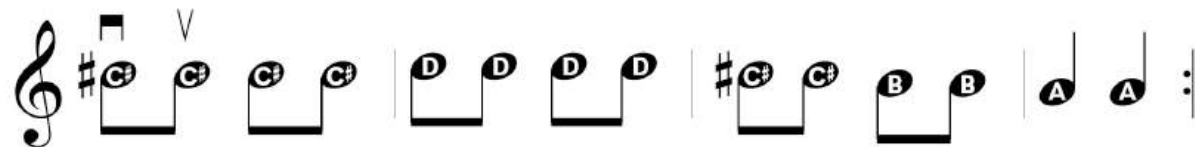
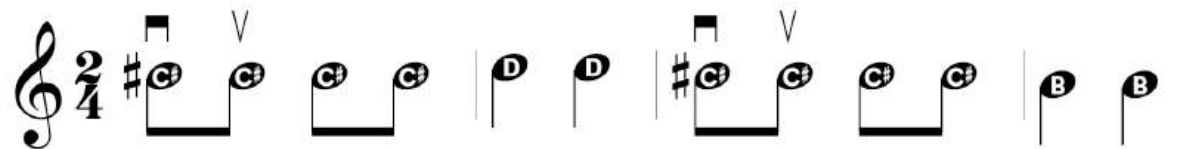


39. Shark Week



40. Bile Them Cabbage Down

|| = repeat sign



go back to beginning
and play again

41. A String Note Review

Match the note with the finger numbers

B

2 on A string

C#

3 on the A string

A

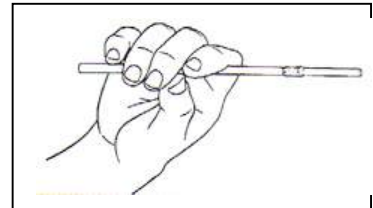
1 on the A string

D

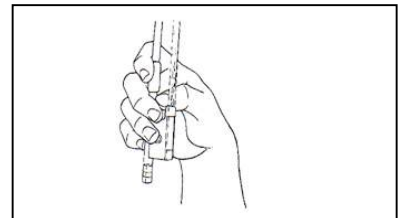
open A string

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

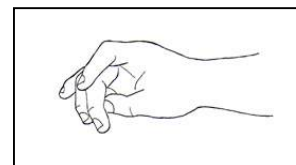
_____ Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



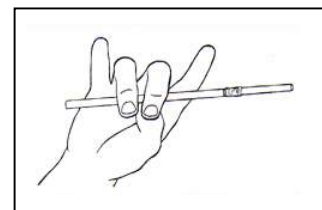
_____ Wrap your fingers around the stick



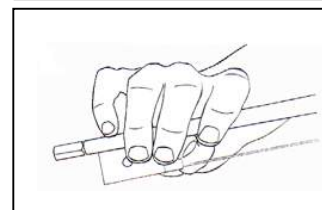
_____ Check for bow hand circle



_____ Middle fingers curve over the bow stick

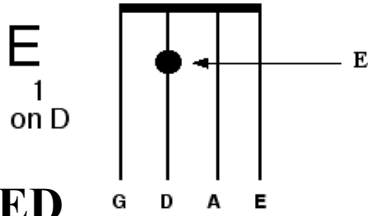


_____ Little finger (pinkie) sits on top of stick



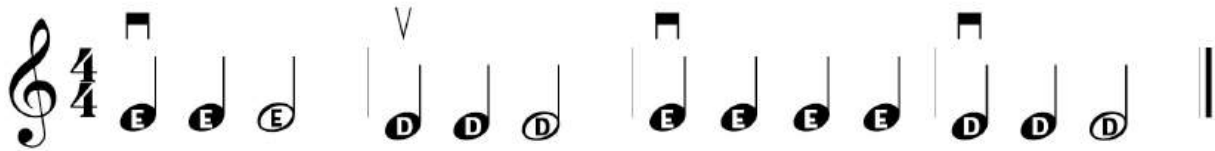
*****Lessons 5, 6, and 7 have been using the notes on the A-String.
All of Lessons 8 and 9 are on the D-String.**

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

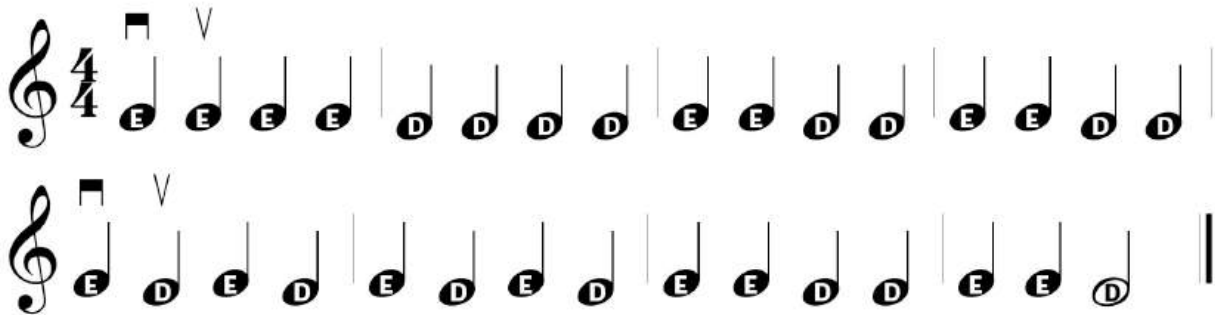


To play "E" on the D string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the D string.

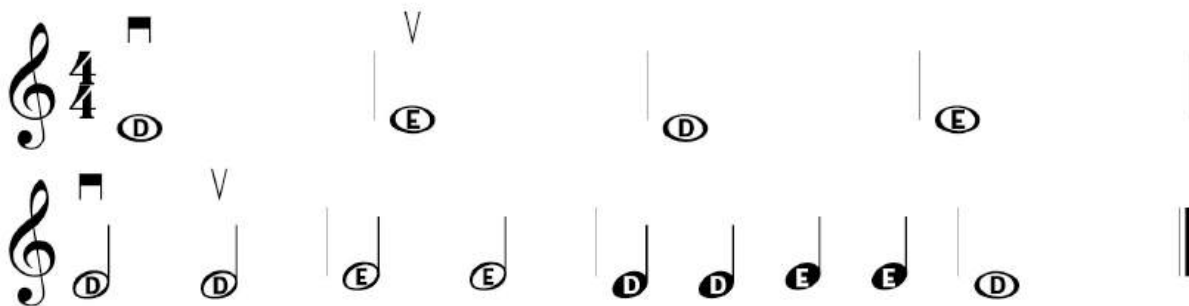
43. ED



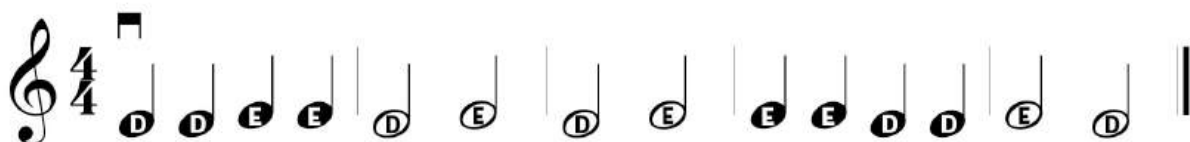
44. First Finger Workout



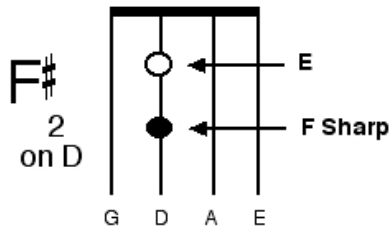
45. Accelerator



46. Two By Two



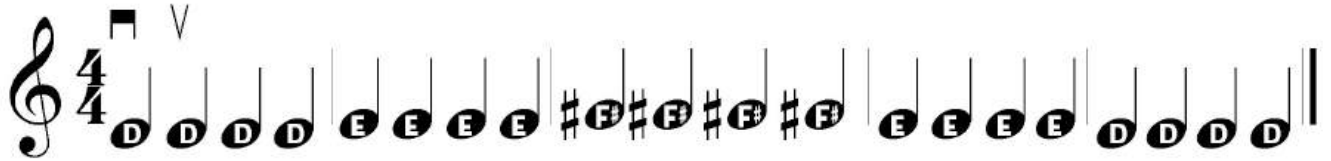
Lesson 9: F# on the D String



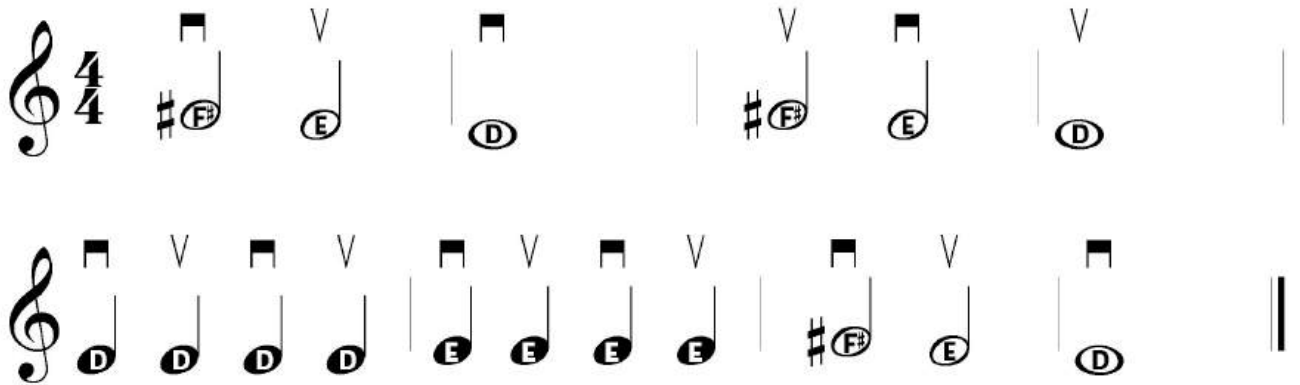
To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the D string.

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

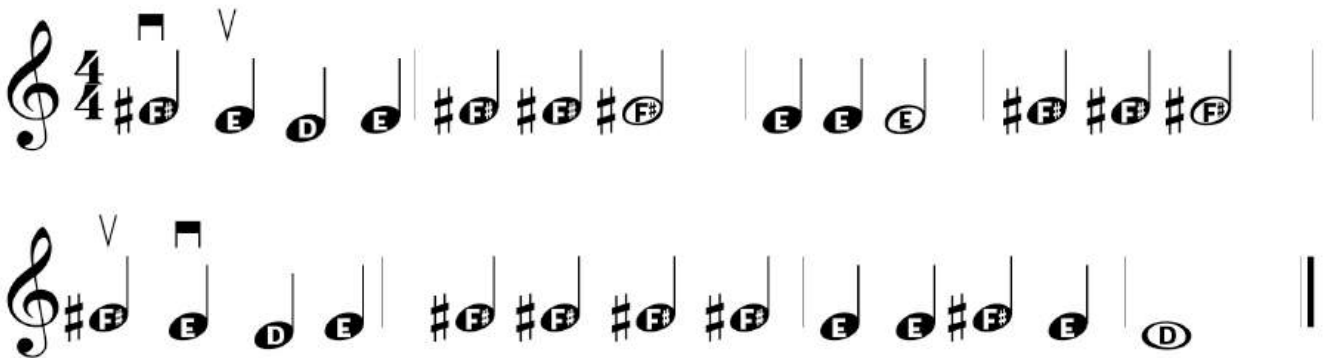
47. Up and Down



48. Hot Cross Buns on the D String



49. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the D String



50. Mary Double on the D String

Musical notation for 'Mary Double on the D String' in 4/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains the notes: F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4, D4, E4, E4. The second staff contains: E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. The third staff contains: F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4, D4, E4, E4. The fourth staff contains: E4, E4, E4, E4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

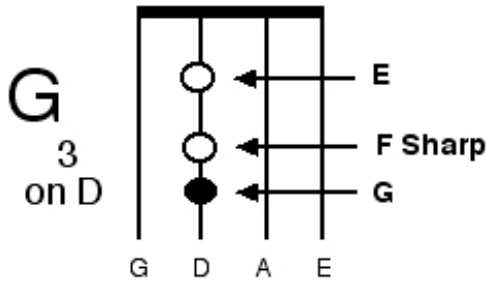
51. Claire de Lune on the D String

|| = Repeat Sign

Musical notation for 'Claire de Lune on the D String' in 4/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of a single staff of music. The notes are: D4, D4, D4, E4, F#4, E4, D4, F#4, E4, E4, D4. The piece concludes with a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) and a fermata over the final D4 note.

Go back to the beginning and play again

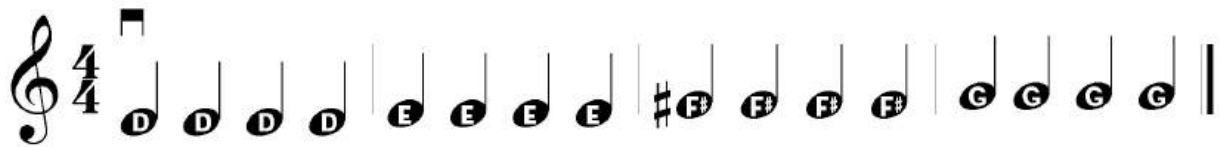
Lesson 10: G on the D String



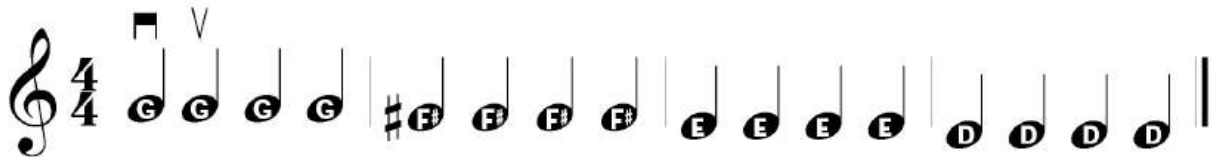
To play G, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the D string.

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

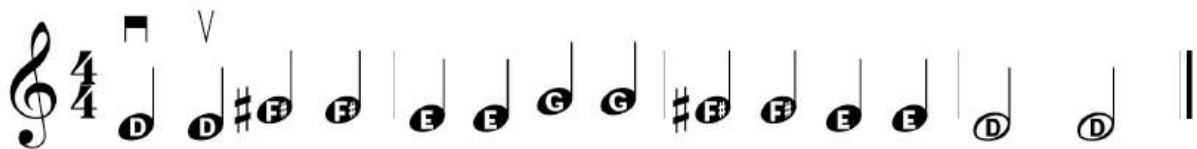
52. Up the D string



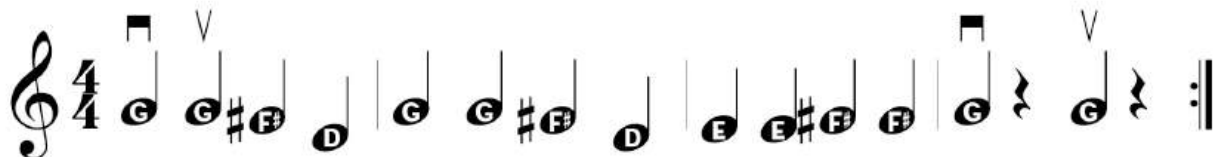
53. Down the D String



54. Skipping Along the D String

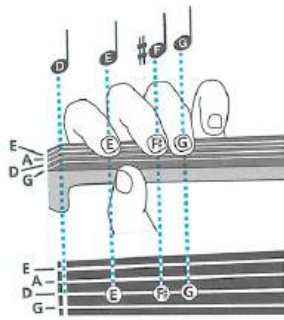


55. Jolly Fellows

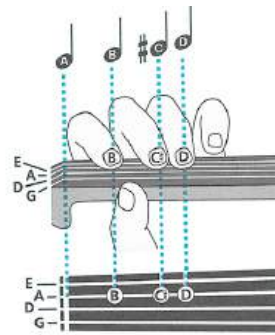


Lesson 11: Crossing Strings

Notes on the D String



Notes on the A String



56. Crossing Over

4/4

A A A A G G G G A A A A G G G G

A A G G A A G G A G A G A G A G

57. Climbing the D Scale (Ascending)

4/4

D D D D E E E E F# F# F# F# G G G G

A A A A B B B B C# C# C# C# D D D D

58. Going Down the D Scale (Descending)

4/4

D D D D C# C# C# C# B B B B A A A A

G G G G F# F# F# F# E E E E D D D D

✓ 59. Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The notes are labeled with letters: D, A, G, B, F, and E. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4. The second staff continues with: A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4. The third staff repeats the first staff's notes: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4.

✓ 60. Twinkle (Variation)

Musical notation for 'Twinkle (Variation)' in 4/4 time. The piece consists of six staves of music. The notes are labeled with letters: D, A, G, B, F, and E. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. The second staff continues with: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4. The third staff continues with: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. The fourth staff continues with: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. The fifth staff continues with: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. The sixth staff continues with: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4.



✓ 61. French Folk Song

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

1st finger

2nd finger

3rd finger

Name the Strings

High E: play your open E String

✓ 63. Tuneful Tune



✓ 63. Tuneful Tune

✓ 64. Ode to Joy

✓ 64. Ode to Joy

Honor 4th Grade String Songs

65. Mary on the A String

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

66. Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)

Musical notation for 'Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of four staves. The first and third staves begin with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: F# (quarter), G# (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter). The second and fourth staves continue with: B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), F# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter), G# (quarter). The first and third staves also have a 'V' marking above the first measure.

67. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

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

68. Twinkle Variation

Musical score for "Twinkle Variation" in 4/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Above the first three measures are three groups of notes, each with a 'V' above it, indicating vibrato. The notes are D, D, D, D, D, D, D. The first staff continues with a series of eighth notes: A, A, A, A, A, A, A, followed by B, B, B, B, B, B, B. The second staff starts with G, G, G, G, G, G, G, followed by F# (with a sharp sign), F, F, F, F, F, F, F, then E, E, E, E, E, E, E, and finally D, D, D, D, D, D, D. The third staff begins with A, A, A, A, A, A, A, followed by G, G, G, G, G, G, G, then F# (with a sharp sign), F, F, F, F, F, F, F, then E, E, E, E, E, E, E. The fourth staff starts with A, A, A, A, A, A, A, followed by G, G, G, G, G, G, G, then F# (with a sharp sign), F, F, F, F, F, F, F, then E, E, E, E, E, E, E. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Above the first three measures are three groups of notes, each with a 'V' above it, indicating vibrato. The notes are D, D, D, D, D, D, D. The fifth staff continues with a series of eighth notes: A, A, A, A, A, A, A, followed by B, B, B, B, B, B, B, then A, A, A, A, A, A, A. The sixth staff starts with G, G, G, G, G, G, G, followed by F# (with a sharp sign), F, F, F, F, F, F, F, then E, E, E, E, E, E, E, and finally D, D, D, D, D, D, D.

69. French Folk Song

Musical score for "French Folk Song" in 3/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are D, D, D, followed by F# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), B, F# (with a sharp sign), C# (with a sharp sign), D, and A. The second staff starts with G, G, G, followed by F# (with a sharp sign), F# (with a sharp sign), F# (with a sharp sign), E, E, E, and D. The third staff begins with D, E, F# (with a sharp sign), followed by D, E, F# (with a sharp sign), D, E, F# (with a sharp sign), D, E, F# (with a sharp sign), and G. The fourth staff starts with E, F# (with a sharp sign), G, followed by E, F# (with a sharp sign), G, E, F# (with a sharp sign), G, and A. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are D, F# (with a sharp sign), B, followed by A, G, F# (with a sharp sign), E, D, E, and D.

70. Ode to Joy





Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: F# (V), F# (V), G, A, A, G, F#, E, D, D, E, F#, F# (E), E (E). Staff 2: F# (V), F# (V), G, A, A, G, F#, E, D, D, E, F#, E (D), D (D). Staff 3: E (V), E (V), F#, D, E (V), F#, G, F#, D, E (V), F#, G, F#, E (V), D, E (A). Staff 4: F# (V), F# (V), G, A, A, G, F#, E, D, D, E, F#, E (D), D (D).

71. Tuneful Tune




Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: #C# (V), C#, A, A, #C# (V), C#, E, B, B, B, B, B, B, D. Staff 2: #C# (V), C#, A, A, #C# (V), C#, E, B, B, B, B, A. Staff 3: #C# (V), C#, A, A, #C# (V), C#, E, B, B, B, B, B, B, D. Staff 4: #C# (V), C#, A, A, #C# (V), C#, E, B, B, B, B, A (Off (Pluck!)), A (Off (Pluck!)).

Some Basic Rhythmic Fundamentals








Note Values

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

Rest Values

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

72. Quiz

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

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



1



2



3



4

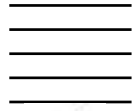
String Instrument Word Search



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

Reading Music

Staff



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

Treble Clef



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

Time Signature

4
4

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

Rhythm Chart



Whole note = 4 beats



Half note = 2 beats



Quarter note = 1 beat



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

4 Steps to Success

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

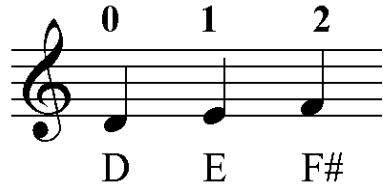
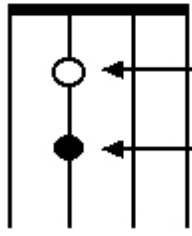
Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart

A musical staff in treble clef showing the first octave of notes. Above each note is a number indicating the finger used: 0 for the thumb, 1 for the index finger, 2 for the middle finger, and 3 for the ring finger. Below each note is its name: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, and D.

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

G D A E

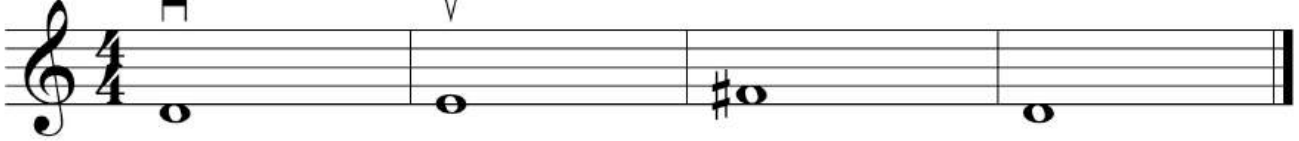
F# on the D String



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



78. New Note F#



79. Let's Read F#



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[#] Tunes

88. Write the note names on the lines below.



— — —



89. Name That Tune _____



90. Name That Tune _____

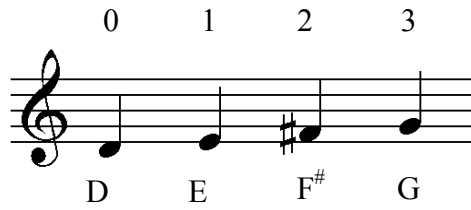
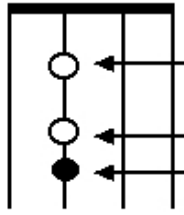


91. Peter's Hammer



G D A E

G on the D String



G is located on the second line.

F# is located on the first space.

E is located on the first line.

Open D is located below the staff.



92. Three Plus G



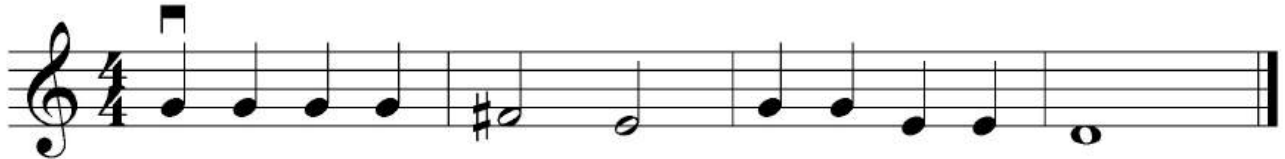
93. Going Up and Down



94. Go, Go, Go



95. Grasshoppers



96. Norwegian Folk Song



97. Pizzicato March




G Tunes



KEY SIGNATURE

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




98. Cockroaches



99. Speed Bump



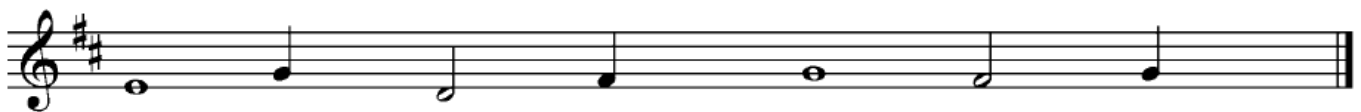
(Lift)
,



100. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

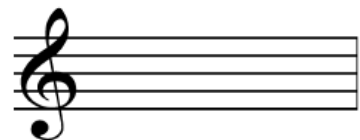
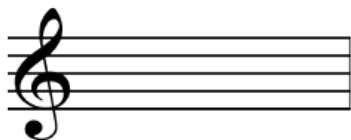


101. Write the correct note letter name under each note



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

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



Crossing Strings: New Note A

G D A E

0 1 2 3 0

D E F# G A

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



103. More DNA

104. Crossing Over

105. Climbing to A

106. Merry Dance

A Tunes



107. Jingle Bells

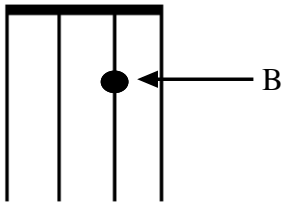
Sheet music for "Jingle Bells" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is written on the first staff, with a 'V' above the first measure and a comma above the eighth measure. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody, with a 'V' above the first measure and a comma above the eighth measure. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

108. Skipping Around

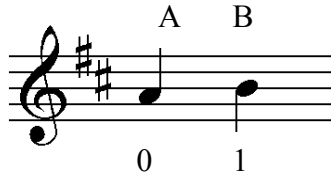
Sheet music for "Skipping Around" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of one staff of music. The melody is written on the staff, starting with a 'V' above the first measure and ending with a double bar line.

109. Lightly Row

Sheet music for "Lightly Row" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The melody is written on the first staff, with a 'V' above the first measure and a comma above the eighth measure. The second staff continues the melody, with a 'V' above the first measure. The third staff continues the melody, with a 'V' above the first measure. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.



B on the A String



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



110. A to B







111. Apples and Bananas

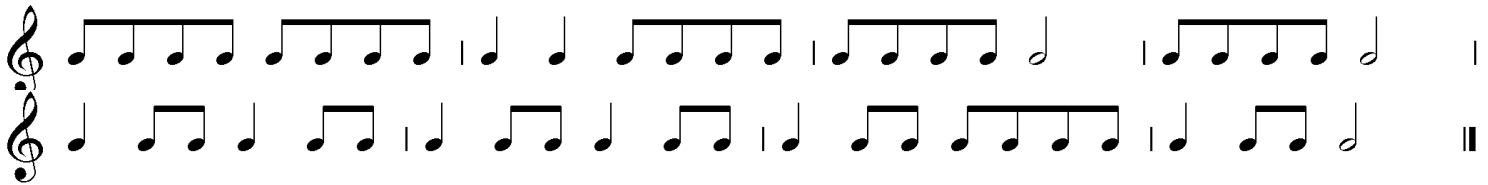


112. Old MacDonald



 = Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.
Ex:   
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

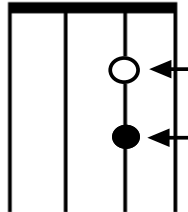
4. Count and Clap



113. Baa Baa Black Sheep




C# on the A String



B
C#

A B C#



0 1 2

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



114. My A-B-C-'s

Musical notation for 'My A-B-C-'s' in G major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3.

115. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries

Musical notation for 'Apples, Bananas, and Cherries' in G major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3.

116. Merry Go Round

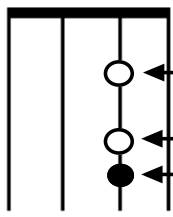
Musical notation for 'Merry Go Round' in G major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3.

117. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

Musical notation for 'Go Tell Aunt Rhodie' in G major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3. There are two staves of notation, with a 'V' (breath mark) above the second measure of each staff.

118. Name That Tune _____

Musical notation for 'Name That Tune' in G major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3. There are two staves of notation, with a 'V' (breath mark) above the first measure of the second staff.



D on the A String



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



119. Reaching for High D



120. Donkey Song



121. Rockin' on the A String



122. D Major Scale and Arpeggio



D Tunes



A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.



123. School March

124. Bohemian Folk Song

125. Scotland's Burning

126. Camptown Races

Musical score for 'Camptown Races' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, and D5. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes E5, F5, G5, and A5. The third staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes F4, E4, and D4. The fourth staff concludes the piece with quarter notes C4, B3, and A3, ending with a double bar line.

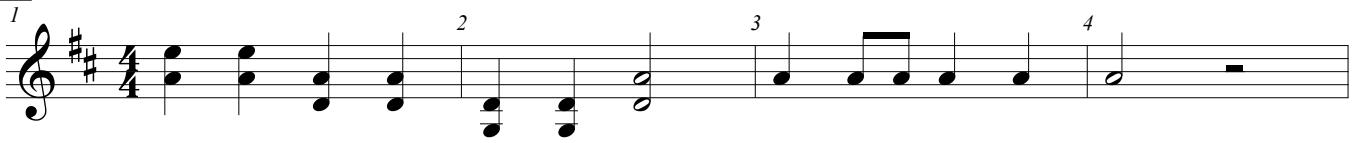
127. Can Can

Musical score for 'Can Can' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, and D5. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes E5, F5, G5, and A5. The third staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes F4, E4, and D4. The fourth staff concludes the piece with quarter notes C4, B3, and A3, ending with a double bar line.

Hoedown

VIOLIN

1



5



9



13



17



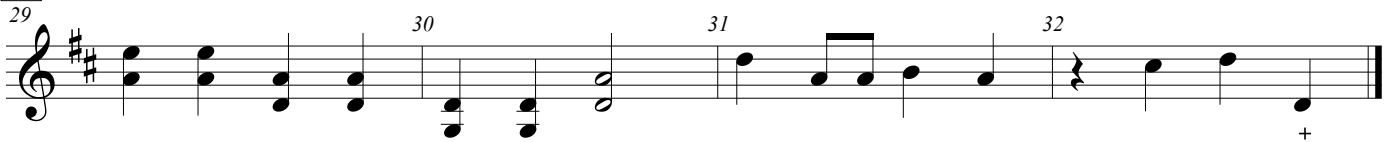
21



25

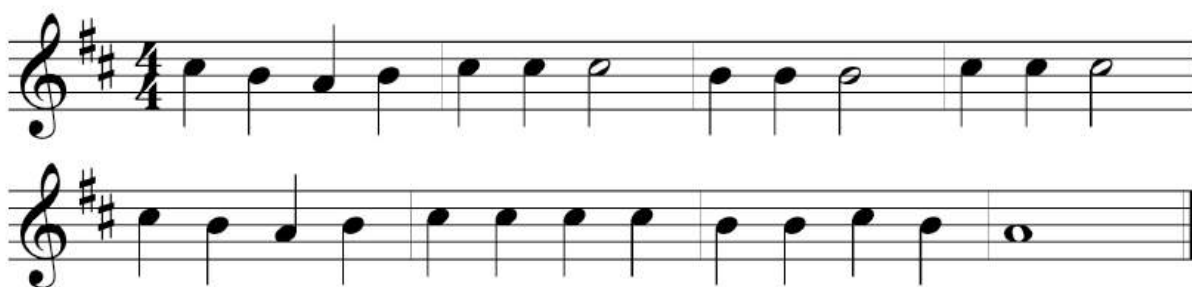


29



Honor Songs

Mary Had a Little Lamb



Mary Doubles



Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star



Twinkle Variation



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

French Folk Song



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

Ode to Joy

Musical score for "Ode to Joy" in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is a single melodic line. The second and fourth staves begin with a 'V' (vibrato) mark above the first note and a square box above the second note. The third staff features a series of 'V' marks above several notes, along with square boxes above some notes, indicating specific articulation or performance techniques.

Tuneful Tune

Musical score for "Tuneful Tune" in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves begin with a square box above the first note and a 'V' (vibrato) mark above the second note. The fourth staff includes a 'V' mark above the second note and the instruction "off (pluck)" above the final note, indicating a specific performance technique.

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.

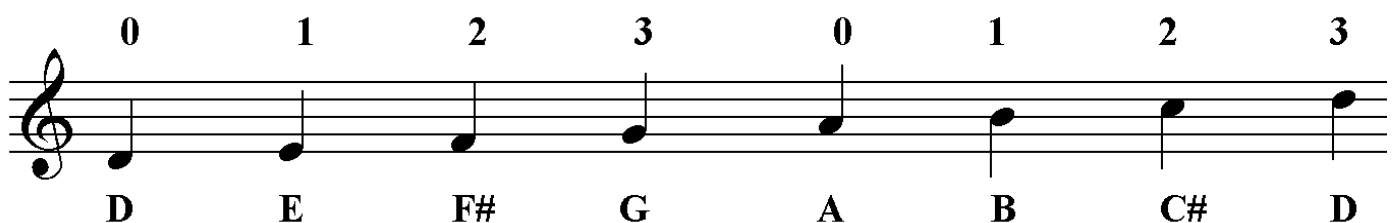
Staff: 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

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.

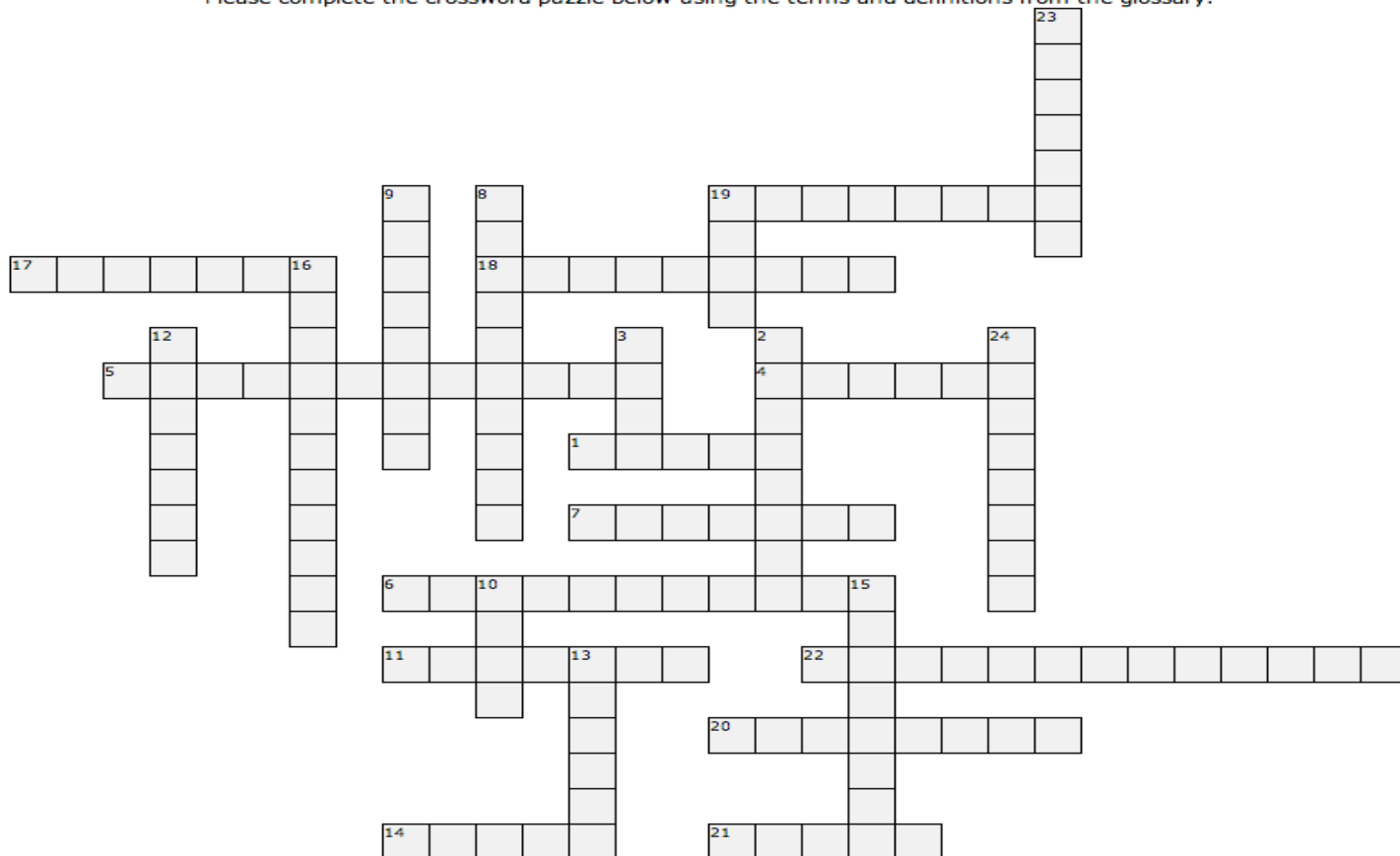
Up bow: moving bow toward frog; push.

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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



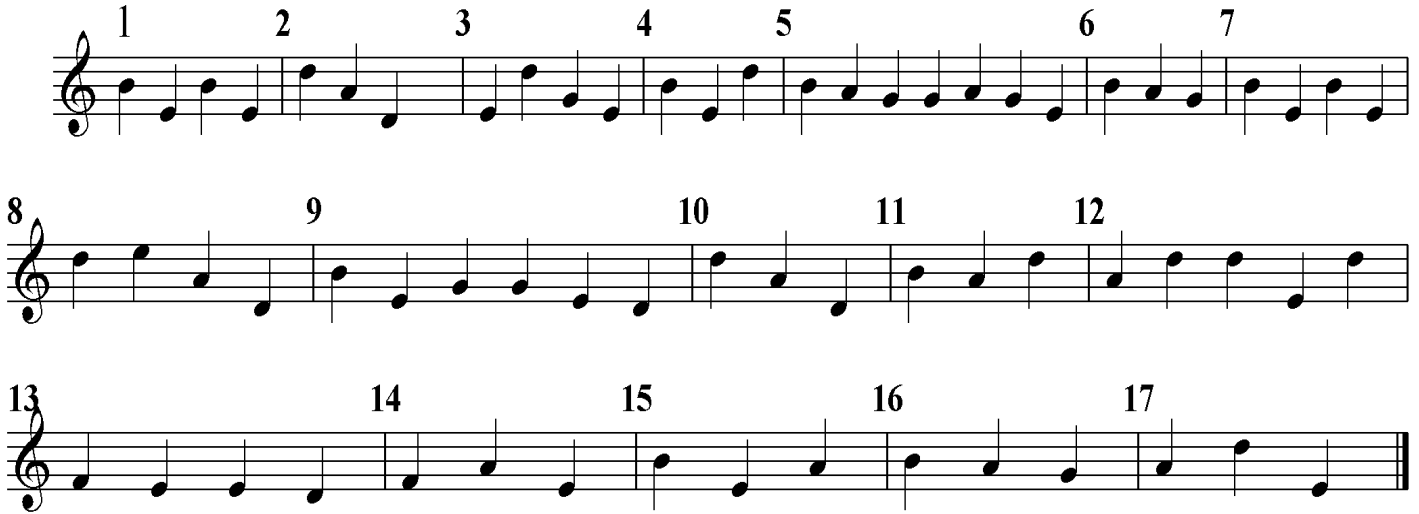
Across:

- 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:

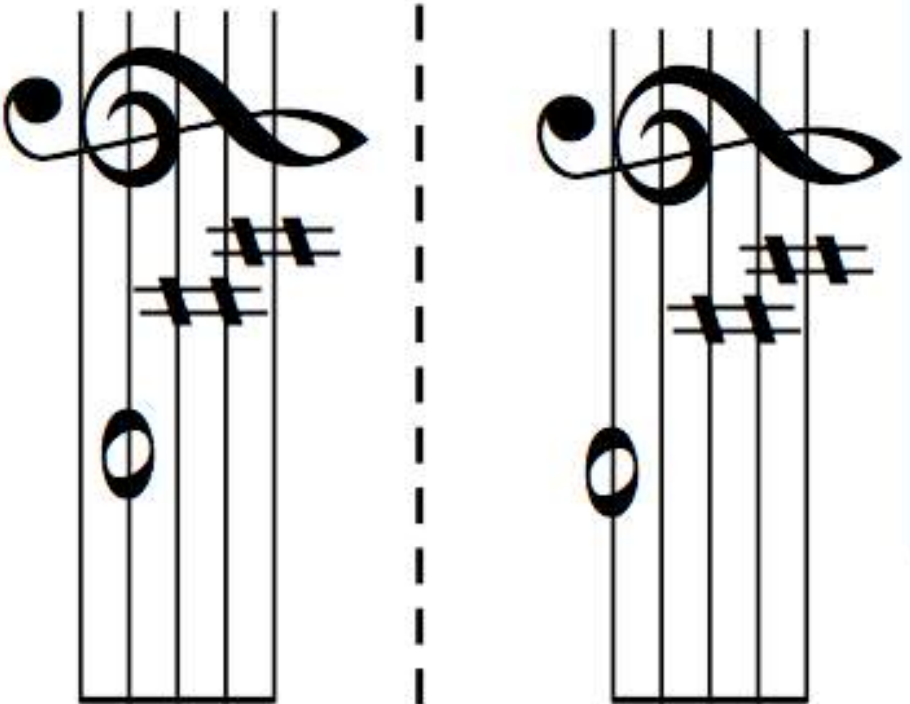
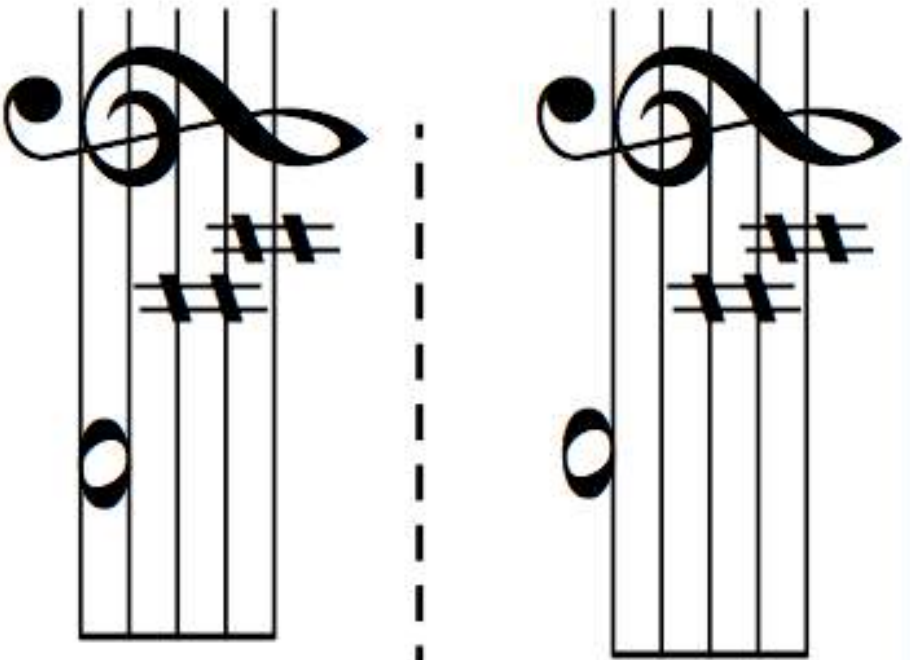
- 2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
- 3. the pulse of the music
- 8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
- 9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near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



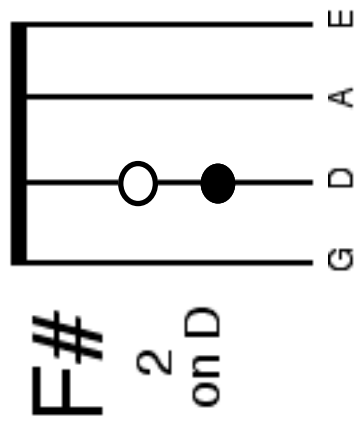
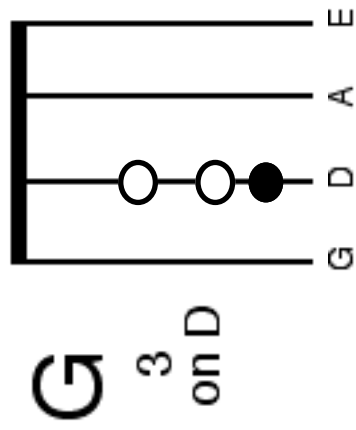
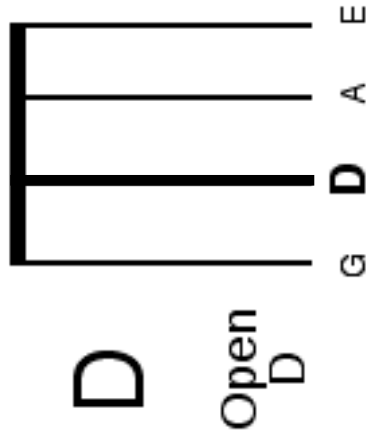
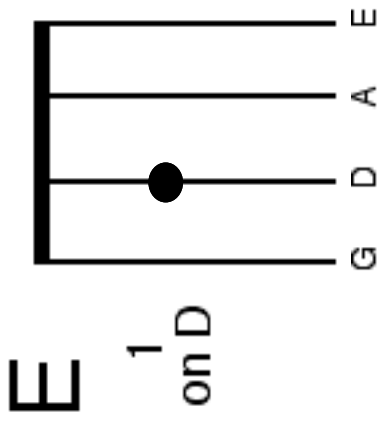
Each group of notes spells a word. Use the words to fill in the blanks in the following story. The number "1" group spells the word for the number "1" blank, the number "2" group spells the word for the number "2" blank, and so on.

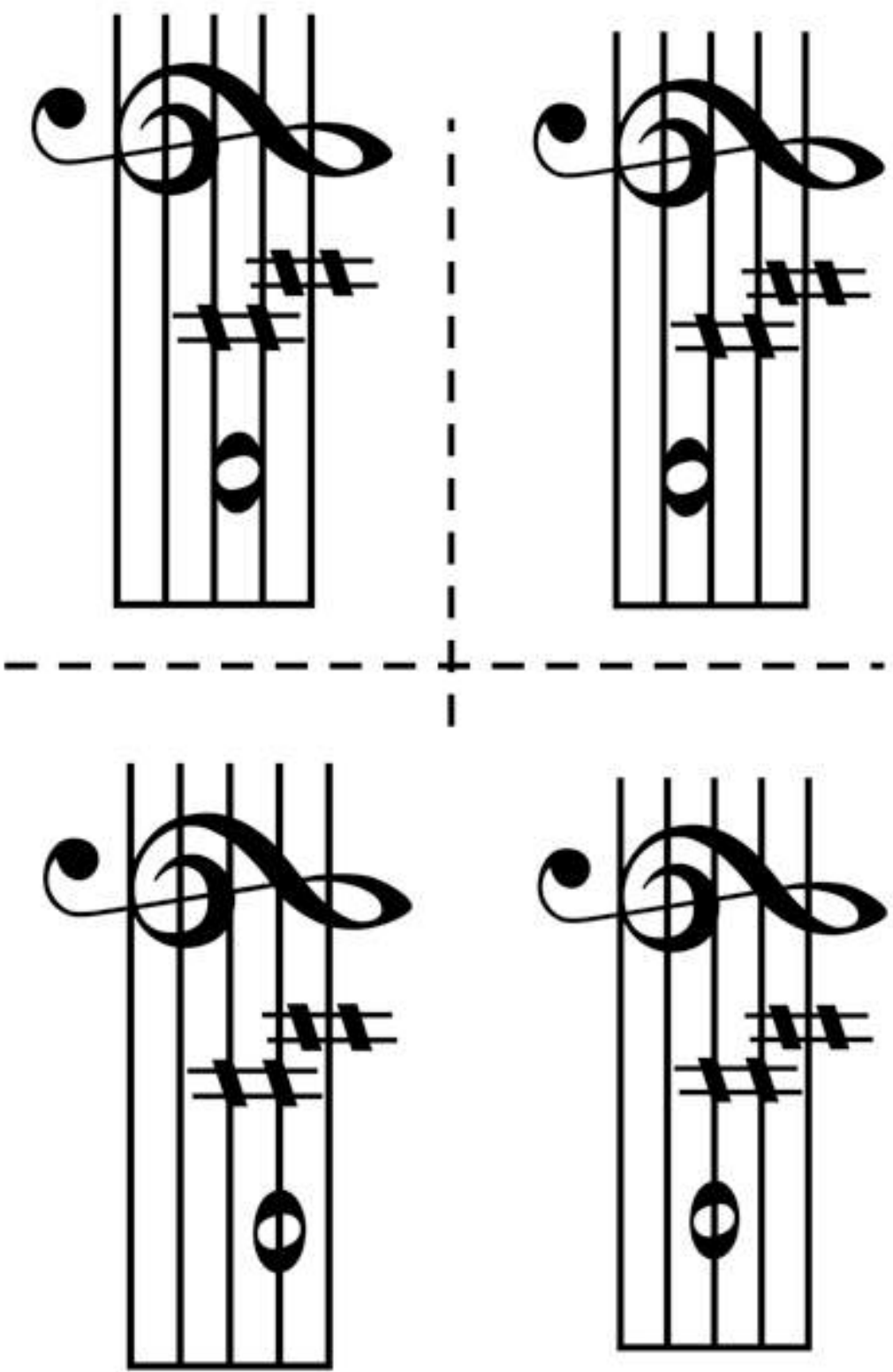
_____ (1) and her mom and _____ (2) were moving into a new home at the _____ (3) of town. It was their last night in the old house. Everything was moved out except a _____ (4), some _____ (5), and a sleeping _____ (6). _____ (7) said, "It sure is _____ (8) around here." She _____ (9) to have a party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

