

# **Capistrano Unified School District**

## **4<sup>th</sup> 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.

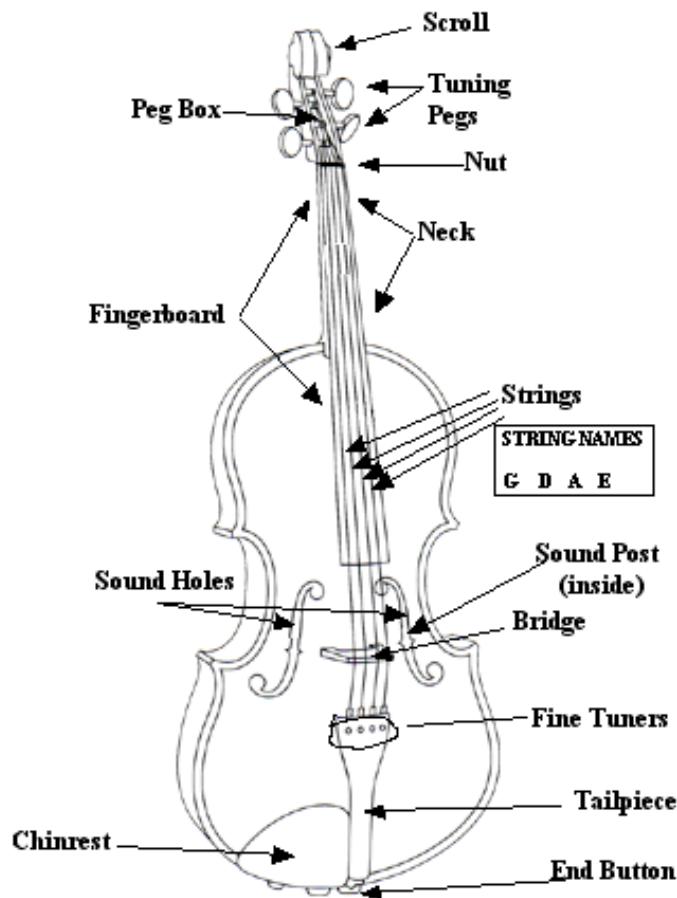
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

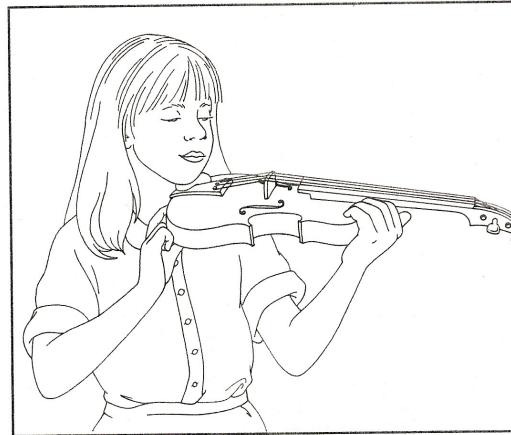
**Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.**

**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.

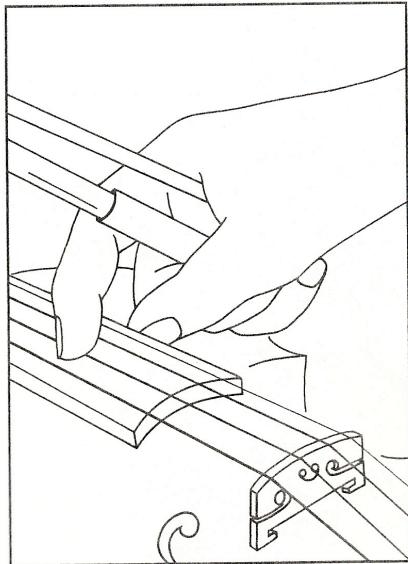
# Lesson One: Getting Started

## 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.**

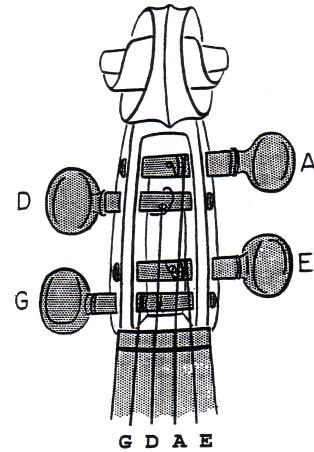


## Pizzicato Position



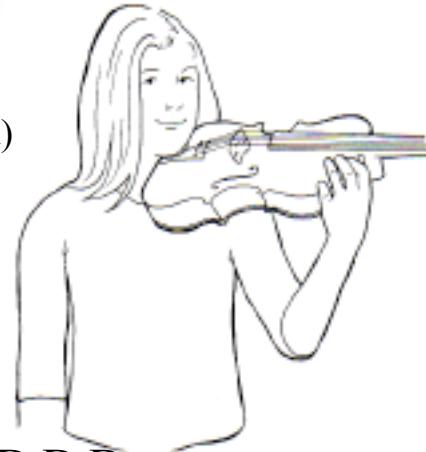
- 1. Place the tip of your right thumb on the side of the fingerboard (near the corner)**
- 2. Extend your first finger and pluck the string about 2-3 inches over the end of the fingerboard.**
- 3. Keep your thumb anchored on the side of the fingerboard**
- 4. For the best sound, make the string vibrate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

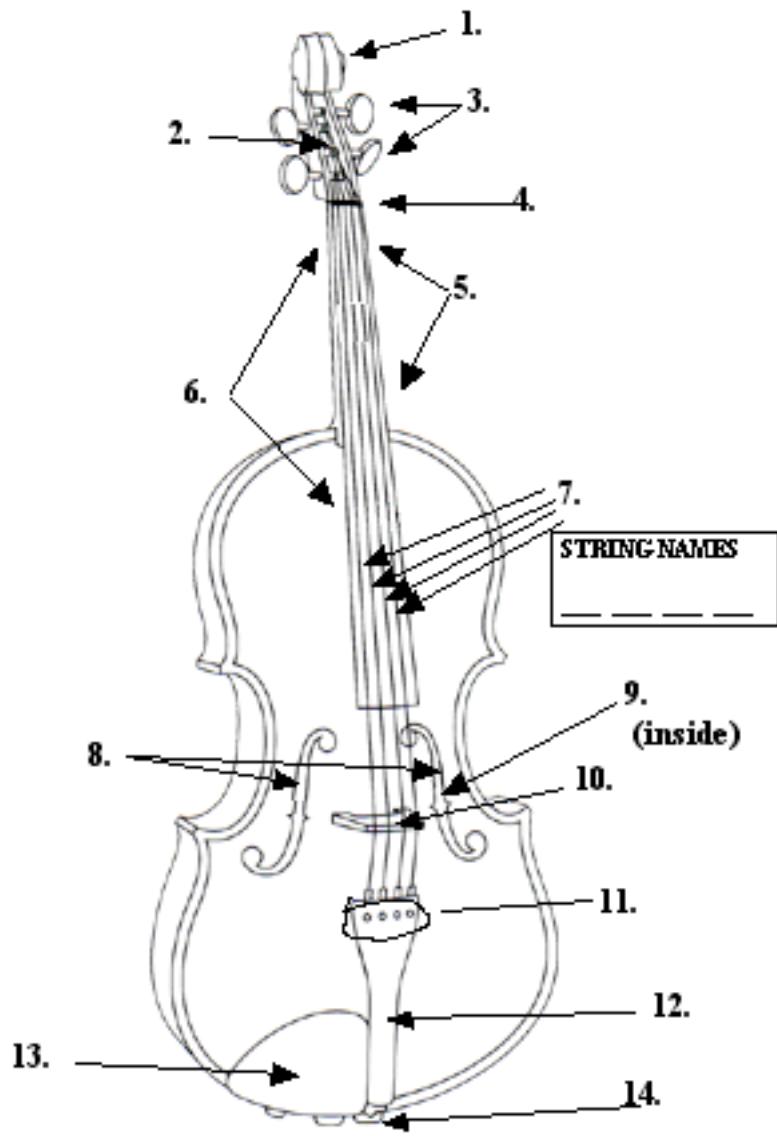
D D D D    D D D D    A A A A    D D D D

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

## 8. Cycle of Strings

E E E E    A A A A    D D D D    G G G G     = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)  
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.



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

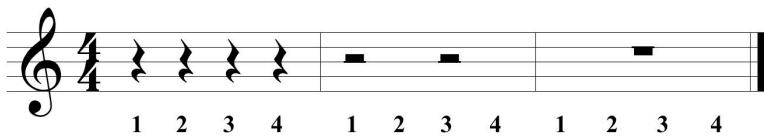
1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

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

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a woodwind or brass instrument. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a '4/4' in the top left corner) and features a melody of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in common time and provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the page.

**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.

A musical staff with a 4/4 time signature. It consists of six measures. Measures 1 through 3 are grouped by a solid vertical bar line, and measures 4 through 6 are grouped by a dashed vertical bar line. Each measure contains four eighth notes arranged in a specific chord pattern. The notes are grouped by vertical stems.

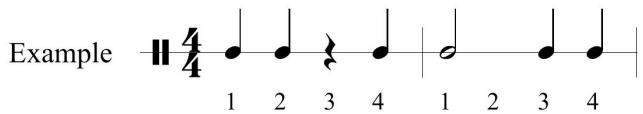
4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.

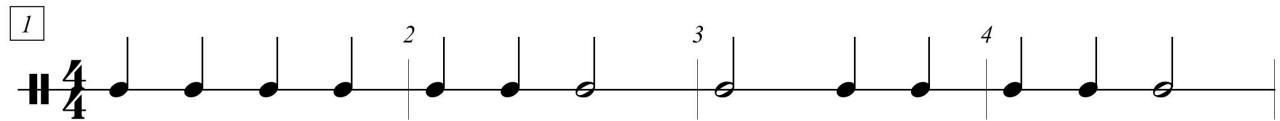
A musical score for a single instrument, likely a recorder or flute. The score consists of six measures. Measure 1: A dotted half note followed by a quarter note, with a short vertical dash indicating a fermata. Measure 2: A eighth note tied to another eighth note, followed by a quarter note. Measure 3: A half note followed by a short vertical dash. Measure 4: A half note followed by a short vertical dash. Measure 5: A eighth note tied to another eighth note, followed by a quarter note. Measure 6: A eighth note tied to another eighth note, followed by a quarter note.

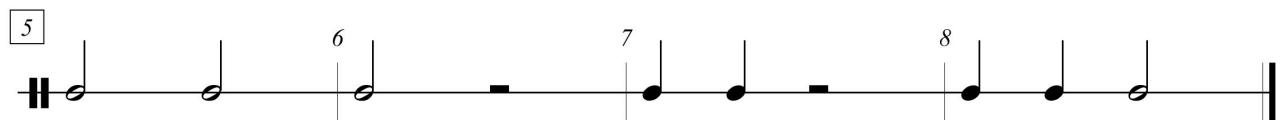
# Rhythm Clap and Count #1

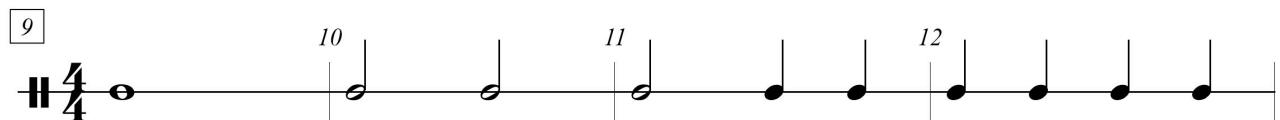
Write the count below the notes and rests.

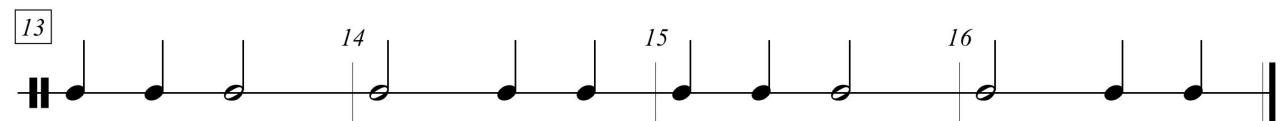
Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.

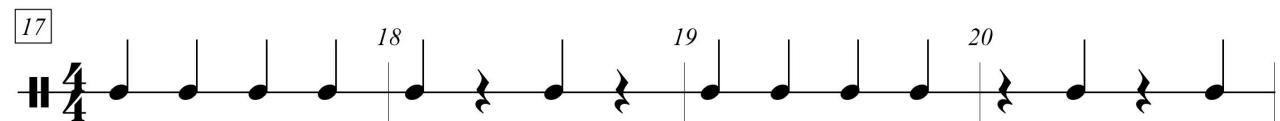
Example 

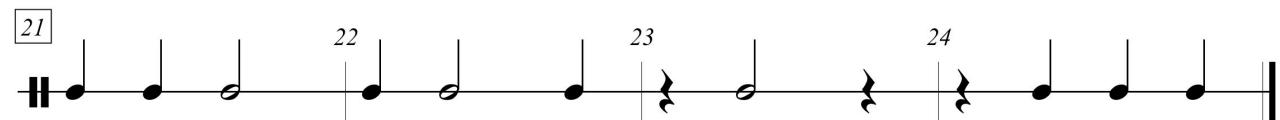
1 

5 

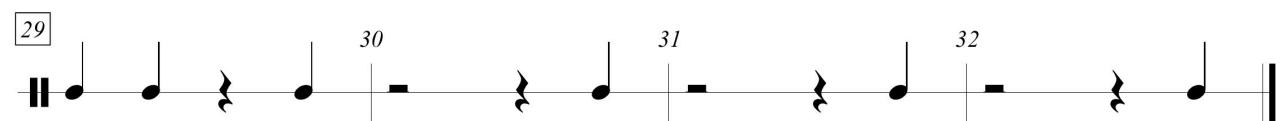
9 

13 

17 

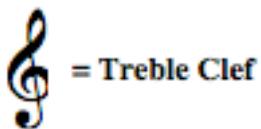
21 

25 

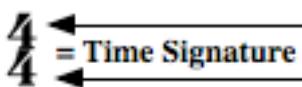
29 

## Lesson Three: Open Strings

### Music Symbols



= Treble Clef



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)

♪ = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

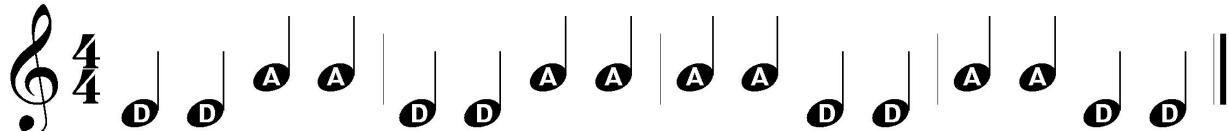
— = Half Rest (two beats of silence)

○ = Whole Note (receives four beats)

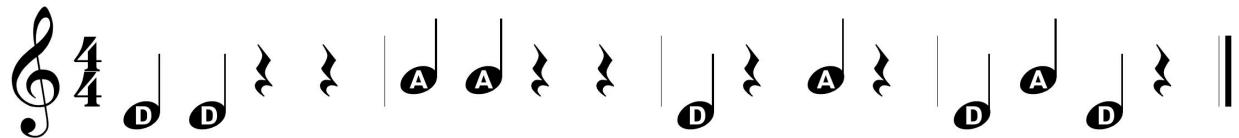
♩ = Half Note (receives two beats)

♪ = Quarter Note (receives one beat)

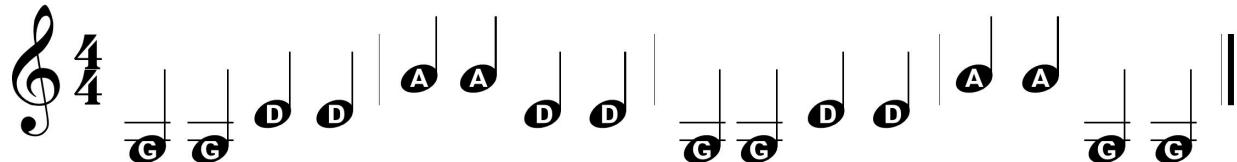
### 9. Teeter Totter



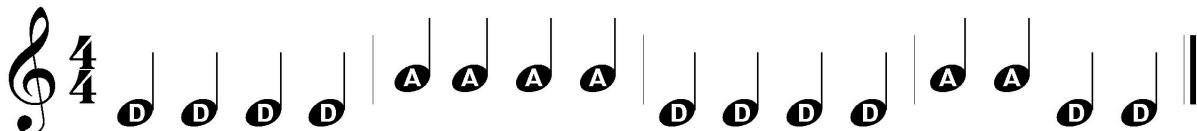
### 10. Bullfrog



### 11. Crossing the Strings



### 12. Skip to My Lou





### 13. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' in treble clef and 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music.

Continuation of musical notation for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' in treble clef and 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music.

### 14. Cycle of Strings

Musical notation for 'Cycle of Strings' in treble clef and 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music. The first staff has notes E, E, E, E, A, A, A, A, D, D, D, D, (G), (G), (G), (G). The second staff has notes (Viola and Cello Solo).

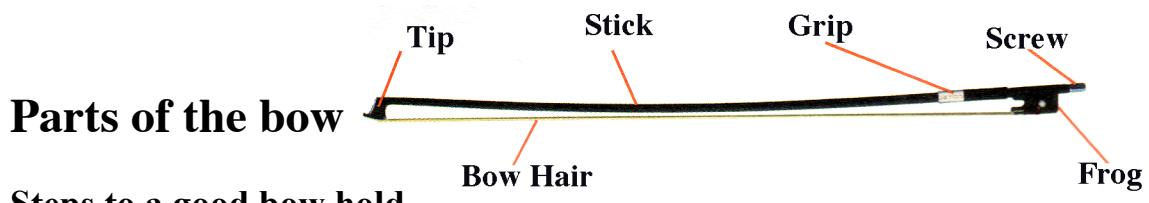
Continuation of musical notation for 'Cycle of Strings' in treble clef and 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music. The first staff has notes (Viola and Cello Solo), (G), (G), (G), (G). The second staff has notes D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, E, E, E, E.

### 15. Open String Blues

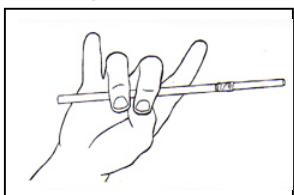
Musical notation for 'Open String Blues' in treble clef and 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music. The first staff has notes D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D. The second staff has notes G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G.

Continuation of musical notation for 'Open String Blues' in treble clef and 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music. The first staff has notes D, D, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, G, G, G, G. The second staff has notes D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D.

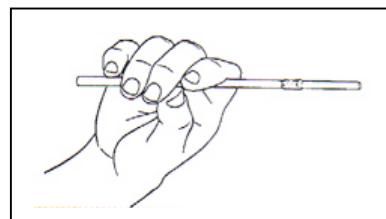
## Lesson Four: Using the Bow



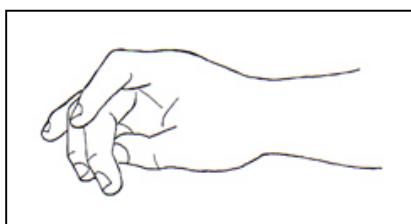
Steps to a good bow hold.....



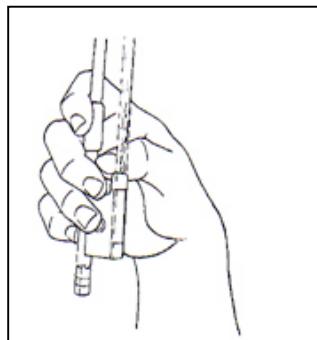
1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



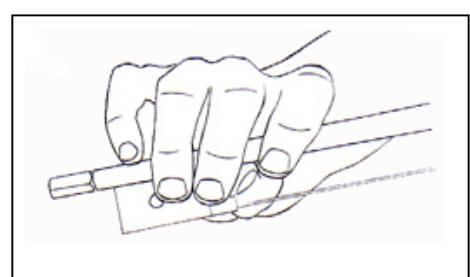
2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



3. Check for bow hand circle



4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.



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

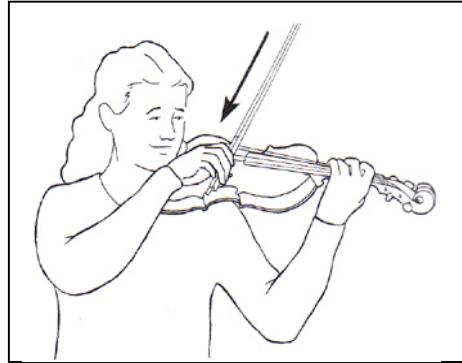


At first, play in this area of your bow

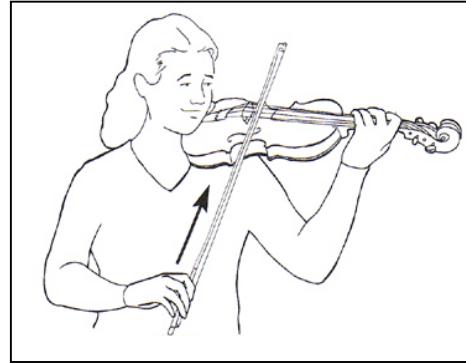
- a. Place your bow on the D string, halfway between the bridge and the fingerboard.
- b. Angle the bow so it is parallel with the bridge (your wrist should be bent upwards.)
- c. Pull the bow so it remains parallel to the bridge until you reach the tip. (You should need to bend your wrist the other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

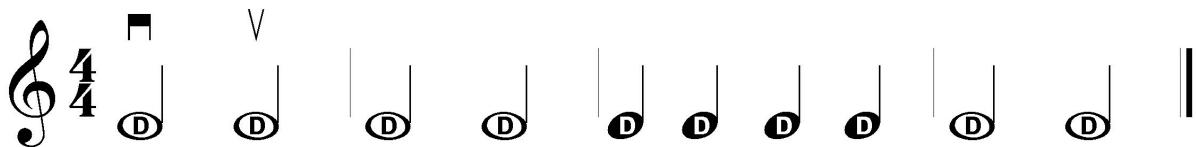
## 17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String

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

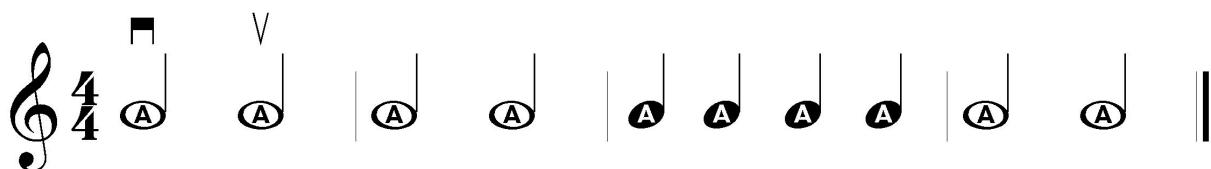
Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.

## Bowing on Open Strings Review

### 19. “D” Smooth One



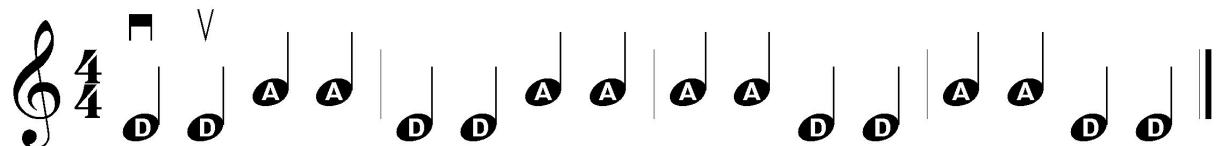
### 20. Smooth “A”



### 21. D N A



### 22. Teeter Totter

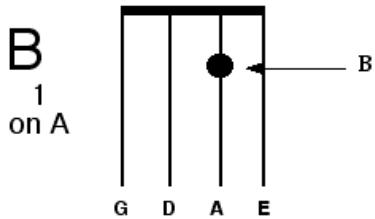


### 23. Cycle of Strings Encore

(Viola and Cello Solo)

(Violin Solo)

## Lesson Five: “B” on the A String



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



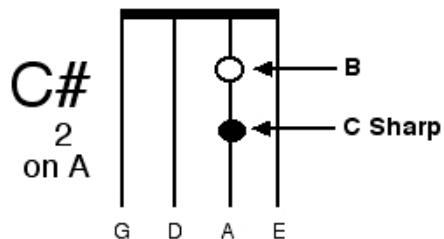
### 24. A to B

### 25. Smooth Sailin’

### 26. Back and Forth

### 27. Two Note Jive

## Lesson Six: C# on the A String



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

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe.

### 28. Three Note Hill

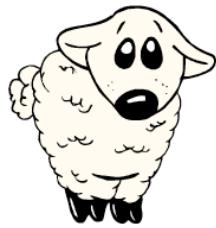
### 29. Up and Down

### 30. Fast and Slow

■ = half rest (2 beats of silence)

### 31. Hot Cross Buns

■ = whole note (receives 4 beats)

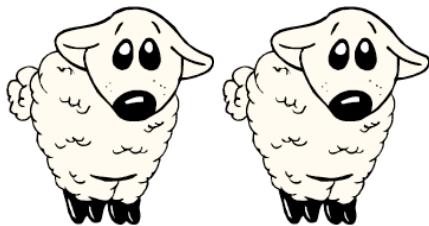


## ✓ 32. Mary Had a Little Lamb



= Eighth notes

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



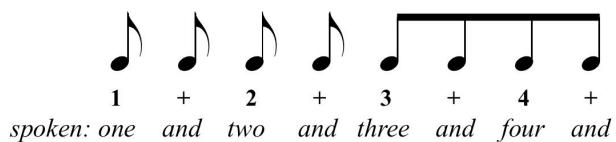
## ✓ 33. Mary Doubles

# Eighth Note Rhythms

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

Example

Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.

1

5

9

13

**' = Bow Lift**

(lift the bow off the string and reset it at the frog)

### 34. Claire de Lune

Musical notation for 'Claire de Lune' in 4/4 time. The first measure starts with a note 'A' followed by a bow lift (indicated by a vertical line with a dot). The next notes are 'A', 'A', 'B'. The second measure starts with a note 'C#' followed by a bow lift, then 'B'. The third measure starts with a note 'A' followed by a bow lift, then 'C#', 'B', 'B'. The fourth measure starts with a note 'A' followed by a bow lift.

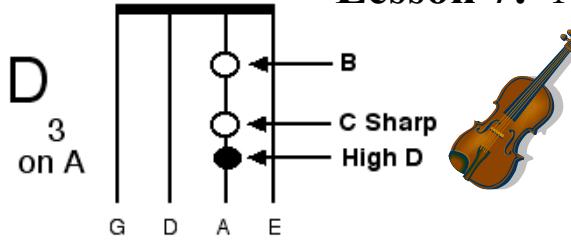
### 35. Lune de Claire

Musical notation for 'Lune de Claire' in 4/4 time. The first measure starts with a note 'C#' followed by a bow lift, then 'C#', 'C#', 'B'. The second measure starts with a note 'A' followed by a bow lift, then 'B'. The third measure starts with a note 'C#' followed by a bow lift, then 'A', 'B', 'B'. The fourth measure starts with a note 'C#' followed by a bow lift.

### 36. The Reapers

Musical notation for 'The Reapers' in 4/4 time. The first measure starts with a note 'C#' followed by a bow lift, then 'C#', 'C#', 'B'. The second measure starts with a note 'A', 'A', 'A'. The third measure starts with a note 'B', 'B', 'A' followed by a bow lift. The fourth measure starts with a note 'C#' followed by a bow lift.

## 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

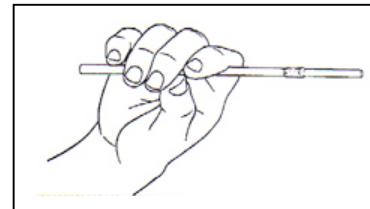
open A string

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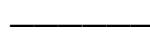
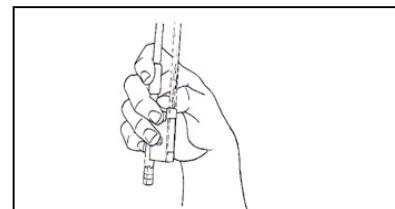
## 42. Place a number (1-5) in the blanks to put the 5 steps to a good bow grip in order.



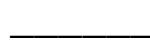
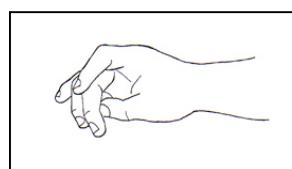
Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



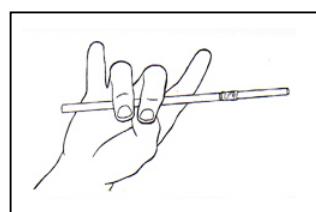
Wrap your fingers around the stick



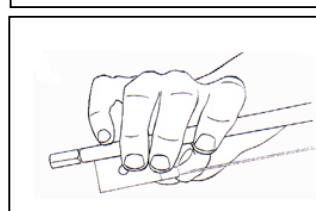
Check for bow hand circle



Middle fingers curve over the bow stick

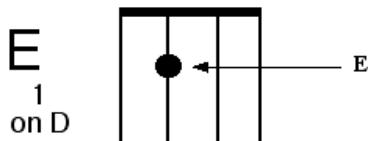


Little finger (pinkie) sits on top of stick



\*\*\*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.

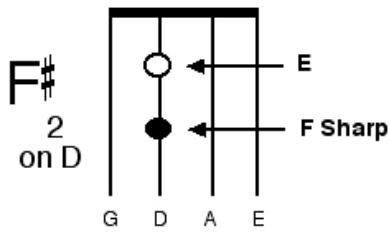
### 43. ED

### 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

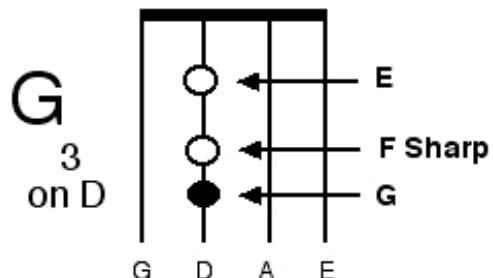
The musical notation consists of four staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff starts with a sharp sign over the first note. The second staff starts with a sharp sign over the first note. The third staff starts with a sharp sign over the first note. The fourth staff starts with a sharp sign over the first note.

## 51. Claire de Lune on the D String      :|| = Repeat Sign

The musical notation shows a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) followed by a double bar line with a prime symbol (') at the end.

Go back to the  
beginning and play again

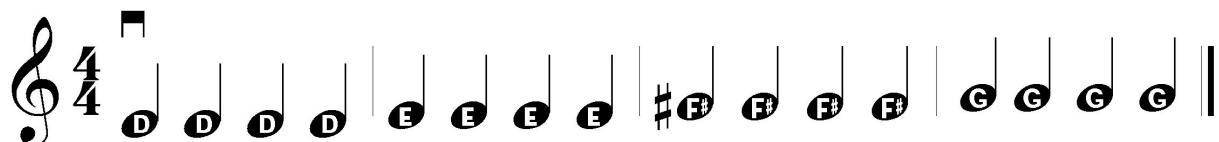
## Lesson 10: G on the D String



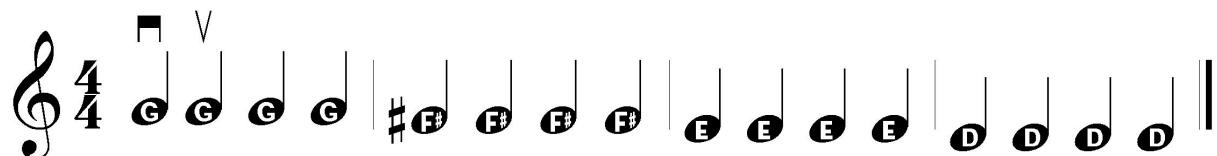
To play G, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the D string.

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

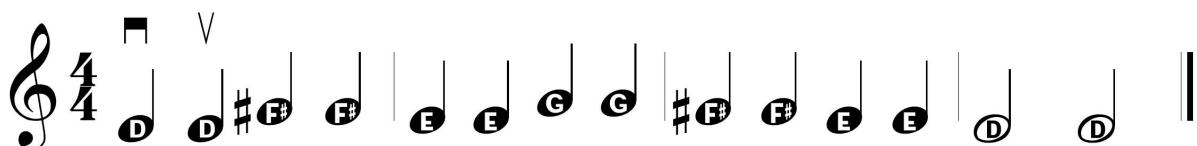
### 52. Up the D string



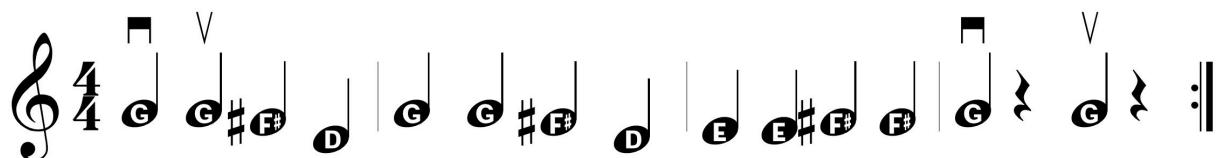
### 53. Down the D String



### 54. Skipping Along the D String

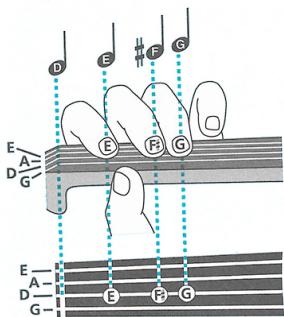


### 55. Jolly Fellows

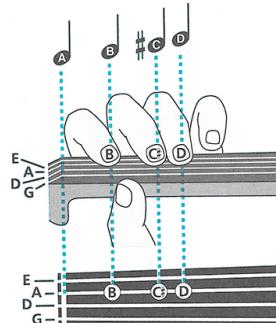


# Lesson 11: Crossing Strings

## Notes on the D String



## Notes on the A String



### 56. Crossing Over

### 57. Climbing the D Scale (Ascending)

### 58. Going Down the D Scale (Descending)

## ✓ 59. Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

The image displays three staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a '4' indicating 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a note 'D', followed by two 'D's, two 'A's, one 'B', one 'B', and one 'A'. The second staff starts with a note 'A', followed by two 'A's, two 'G's, one '#F', one '#F', and one 'E'. The third staff starts with a note 'D', followed by two 'D's, two 'A's, one 'B', one 'B', and one 'A'. All notes are represented by vertical stems with black heads, and the letter labels are placed inside or near the heads.

## ✓ 60. Twinkle (Variation)

A six-line musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (4/4). The staff contains six measures of music. Each measure begins with a vertical bar line. The first measure consists of eighth notes: D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note D. The second measure consists of eighth notes: A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note A. The third measure consists of eighth notes: B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note B. The fourth measure consists of eighth notes: A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note A. The fifth measure consists of eighth notes: G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note G. The sixth measure consists of eighth notes: F# (sharp symbol), F, F, F, F, F, F, F, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note F. The seventh measure consists of eighth notes: E, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note E. The eighth measure consists of eighth notes: D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note D. The ninth measure consists of eighth notes: A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note A. The tenth measure consists of eighth notes: G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note G. The eleventh measure consists of eighth notes: G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note G. The twelfth measure consists of eighth notes: F# (sharp symbol), F, F, F, F, F, F, F, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note F. The thirteenth measure consists of eighth notes: E, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note E. The fourteenth measure consists of eighth notes: E, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note E. The fifteenth measure consists of eighth notes: D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note D. The sixteenth measure consists of eighth notes: A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note A. The seventeenth measure consists of eighth notes: G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note G. The eighteenth measure consists of eighth notes: F# (sharp symbol), F, F, F, F, F, F, F, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note F. The nineteenth measure consists of eighth notes: E, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note E. The twentieth measure consists of eighth notes: D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, followed by a vertical bar line and a single note D.



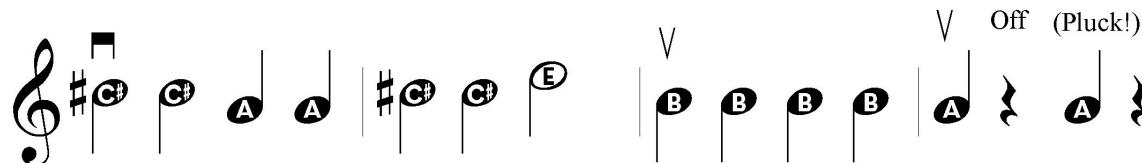
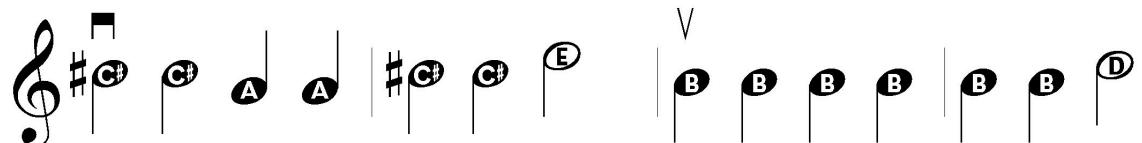
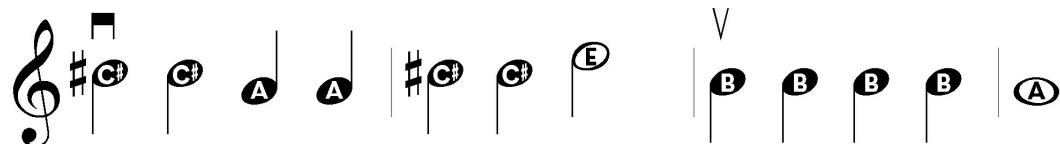
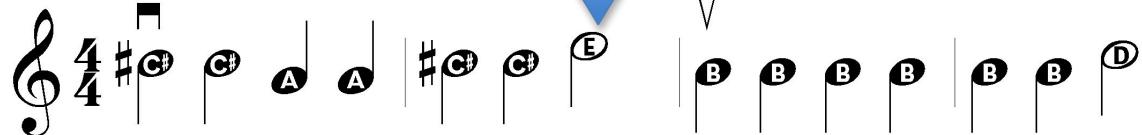
## ✓ 61. French Folk Song

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

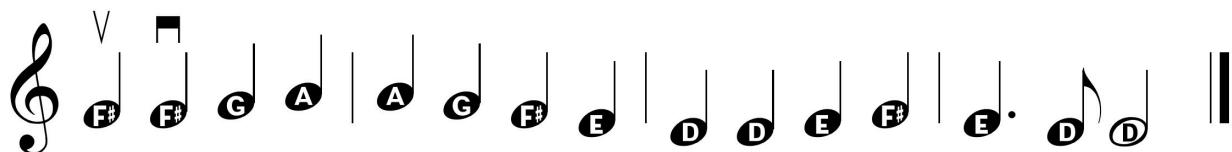
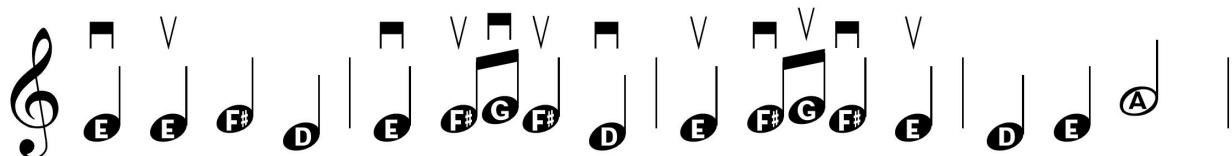
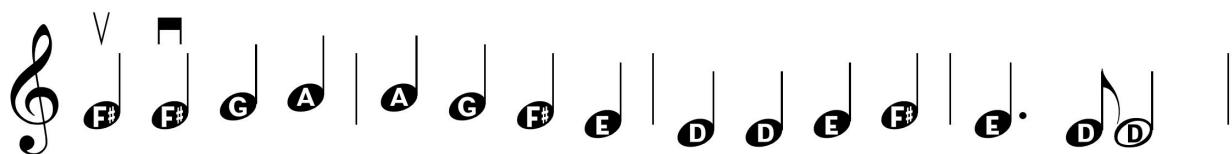
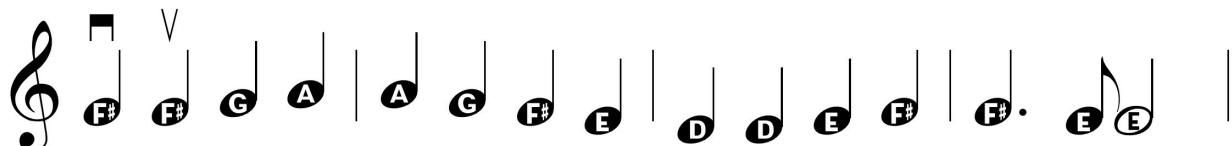
Name the Strings

**High E:** play your open E String

✓ **63. Tuneful Tune**



✓ **64. Ode to Joy**



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

## **65. Mary on the A String**

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains four measures. The first measure has notes B, A, B, C♯. The second measure has notes C♯, C♯, C♯, C♯. The third measure has notes B, B, B, B. The fourth measure has notes C♯, C♯, C♯, C♯. The bottom staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains four measures. The first measure has notes C♯, B, A, B. The second measure has notes C♯, C♯, C♯, C♯. The third measure has notes B, B, C♯, B. The fourth measure has notes A, blank, blank, blank.

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

A musical score for four staves of treble clef, 2/4 time, and G major. The first staff starts with a forte dynamic (V) and a C#-B#-C# pattern. The second staff continues the B-B-B-B pattern. The third staff starts with a V and a C#-B#-C# pattern. The fourth staff ends with a series of eighth-note A's.

## **67. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star**

The image shows three staves of musical notation in G major, 4/4 time. The top staff begins with a quarter note D, followed by eighth notes A, A, B, B, and A. The middle staff begins with a quarter note A, followed by eighth notes G, G, F# (sharp), F# (sharp), and E. The bottom staff begins with a quarter note D, followed by eighth notes A, A, B, B, and A. All notes are black with white centers, and stems extend upwards.

## 68. Twinkle Variation

Musical score for Twinkle Variation, 4 staves of 4/4 time with treble clef. The score consists of six measures per staff, with each measure containing two eighth notes. The notes are labeled with letters (D, A, B, E) corresponding to specific fingerings or notes in a piano roll. The first staff starts with D, followed by a group of two eighth notes (D), then A, followed by a group of two eighth notes (A), then B, followed by a group of two eighth notes (B), and finally A. The second staff starts with G, followed by a group of two eighth notes (G), then F, followed by a group of two eighth notes (F), then E, followed by a group of two eighth notes (E), and finally D. The third staff starts with A, followed by a group of two eighth notes (A), then G, followed by a group of two eighth notes (G), then F, followed by a group of two eighth notes (F), and finally E. The fourth staff starts with A, followed by a group of two eighth notes (A), then G, followed by a group of two eighth notes (G), then F, followed by a group of two eighth notes (F), and finally E. The fifth staff starts with D, followed by a group of two eighth notes (D), then A, followed by a group of two eighth notes (A), then B, followed by a group of two eighth notes (B), and finally A. The sixth staff starts with G, followed by a group of two eighth notes (G), then F, followed by a group of two eighth notes (F), then E, followed by a group of two eighth notes (E), and finally D.

## 69. French Folk Song

Musical score for French Folk Song, 5 staves of 3/4 time with treble clef. The score consists of five measures per staff, with each measure containing one note. The notes are labeled with letters (D, G, B, E, A, C, F, B, E, A, D, G, B, E, A, C, F, B, E, A, D, G, B, E, A, C, F, B, E, A, D). The first staff starts with D, followed by G, then G, then a rest. The second staff starts with G, followed by F, then F, then a rest. The third staff starts with D, followed by E, then F, then a rest. The fourth staff starts with E, followed by F, then G, then a rest. The fifth staff starts with D, followed by C, then B, then A, then G, then F, then B, then E, then A, then D.

## 70. Ode to Joy

A musical score consisting of four staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The first staff ends with a vertical bar line and a repeat sign. The second staff begins with a repeat sign. The third staff ends with a vertical bar line and a repeat sign. The fourth staff begins with a repeat sign. The notes are labeled with letters representing musical pitches: F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, and F. The first staff has notes F#, F#, G, A, A, G, F#, E, D, D, E, F#, F#. The second staff has notes F#, F#, G, A, A, G, F#, E, D, D, E, F#, E. The third staff has notes E, E, F#, D, E, F#, G, F#, F#, D, E, F#, G, F#, E, D, E, A. The fourth staff has notes F#, F#, G, A, A, G, F#, E, D, D, E, F#, F#, E, D, D.

## 71. Tuneful Tune

## Some Basic Rhythmic Fundamentals

### Note Values

Quarter Note  = one beat

Half Note  = two beats

Dotted Half Note  = three beats

Whole Note  = four beats

### Rest Values

Quarter Rest  = one beat

Half Rest  = two beats

Whole Rest  = four beats

## 72. Quiz

1. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

2. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

3. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

4. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

5. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

6. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

7. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

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

 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

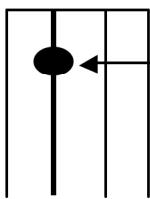
1. Count and clap the rhythms.
2. Clap and sing the note names.
3. Sing note names and shadow bow.
4. Play.

## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart

0      1      2      3      0      1      2      3

D      E      F#      G      A      B      C#      D

G D A E



# E on the D String

E is located on the first line.

Open D is located below the staff.



## 73. First Finger March

## 74. Flash-E First

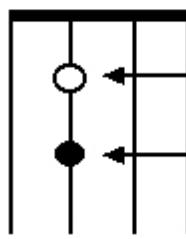
## 75. Mix Em Up

## 76. ED Takes a Stroll

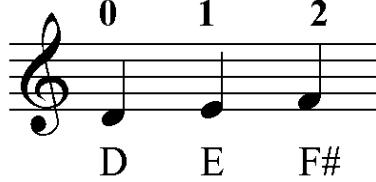
## 77. Diz-E-Dog

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

G D A E



# F<sup>#</sup> 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



♩ = 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

Musical notation for 'The Reapers': Treble clef, 4/4 time, F# key signature. The first measure starts with a sixteenth note, followed by a eighth note, two sixteenth notes, a quarter note, two sixteenth notes, a eighth note, two sixteenth notes, and a sixteenth note. A vertical line with a square at the top indicates a bow lift. The second measure starts with a eighth note, followed by two sixteenth notes, a quarter note, two sixteenth notes, a eighth note, two sixteenth notes, and a sixteenth note. A vertical line with a square at the top indicates a bow lift.

## 85. Skip-A-Long

Musical notation for 'Skip-A-Long': Treble clef, 4/4 time, F# key signature. The first measure starts with a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a quarter note. A vertical line with a square at the top indicates a bow lift. The second measure starts with a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a quarter note.

## 86. Claire de Lune

Musical notation for 'Claire de Lune': Treble clef, 4/4 time, F# key signature. The first measure starts with a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a quarter note. A vertical line with a square at the top indicates a bow lift. The second measure starts with a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a quarter note.

## 87. Lune de Claire

Musical notation for 'Lune de Claire': Treble clef, 4/4 time, F# key signature. The first measure starts with a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a quarter note. A vertical line with a square at the top indicates a bow lift. The second measure starts with a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a quarter note.

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

88. Write the note names on the lines below.

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines. A treble clef is positioned at the top left. There are four solid black notes: one on the second line, one on the third line, one on the fourth line, and one on the fifth line. Below the staff are three short horizontal dashed lines for writing note names.



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

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It shows two measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a eighth note, a half note, and another eighth note. The second measure has a half note followed by a quarter note and a eighth note. Measure endings are indicated by vertical lines with a 'V' above them.

A continuation of the musical staff from the previous image, showing the remaining measures of the tune. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes, maintaining the G major key signature and 4/4 time.

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

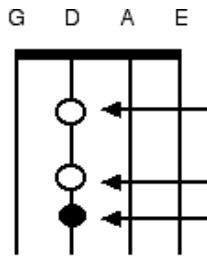
A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It shows two measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a eighth note, a half note, and another eighth note. The second measure has a half note followed by a quarter note and a eighth note. Measure endings are indicated by vertical lines with a 'V' above them.

A continuation of the musical staff from the previous image, showing the remaining measures of the tune. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes, maintaining the G major key signature and 4/4 time.

91. Peter's Hammer

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It shows two measures. The first measure has a quarter note followed by a eighth note, a half note, and another eighth note. The second measure has a half note followed by a quarter note and a eighth note. Measure endings are indicated by vertical lines with a 'V' above them.

A continuation of the musical staff from the previous image, showing the remaining measures of the tune. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes, maintaining the G major key signature and 4/4 time.



# 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<sup>#</sup>'s and all C's as C<sup>#</sup>'s. The **key signature** is always located at the beginning of each line. You will notice that there are no longer any sharps located in the songs.



### 98. Cockroaches

### 99. Speed Bump

(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<sup>#</sup> 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<sup>#</sup> 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

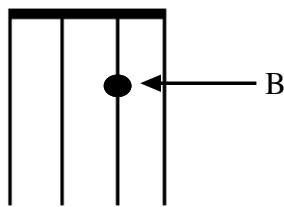
A musical score consisting of four staves, each in treble clef and A major (two sharps). The time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (three vertical dashes) followed by a half note. The second staff begins with a forte dynamic followed by an eighth note. The third staff begins with a forte dynamic followed by a half note. The fourth staff begins with a forte dynamic followed by an eighth note.

## 108. Skipping Around

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time (indicated by a '4'). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a common time (indicated by a '4'). Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic (F) and contains six eighth notes. Measure 12 begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then continues with six eighth notes. The score concludes with a final measure consisting of a single eighth note followed by a dash.

## 109. Lightly Row

A musical score for four staves of treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major. The score consists of four identical measures. Each measure starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a sixteenth note. The second measure ends with a fermata over the eighth note. The third measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note, and a sixteenth note. The fourth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note, and a sixteenth note. The score is set against a background of vertical grid lines.



# B on the A String

A      B  
0      1

**B** is located on the third line.

**Open A** is located on the second space.



## 110. A to B

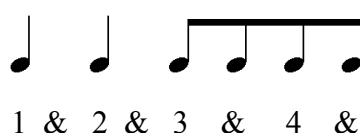
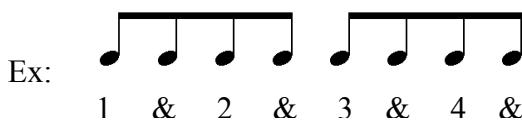
## 111. Apples and Bananas

## 112. Old MacDonald



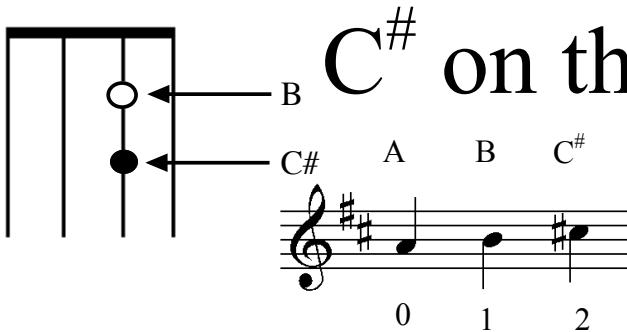
= Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.

Ex:



## 4. Count and Clap

## 113. Baa Baa Black Sheep



C<sup>#</sup> is located on the third space.  
B is located on the third line.  
Open A is located on the second space.



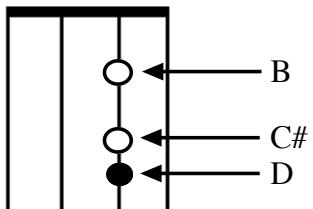
### 114. My A-B-C-'s

### 115. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries

### 116. Merry Go Round

### 117. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

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



# D on the A String

A    B    C#    D

**D** is located on the fourth line.  
**C<sup>#</sup>** 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

Musical notation for 'School March' in G major, 4/4 time. The notation is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure ends with a repeat sign (two vertical bars connected by a horizontal bar) and a breve rest. The notes include quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

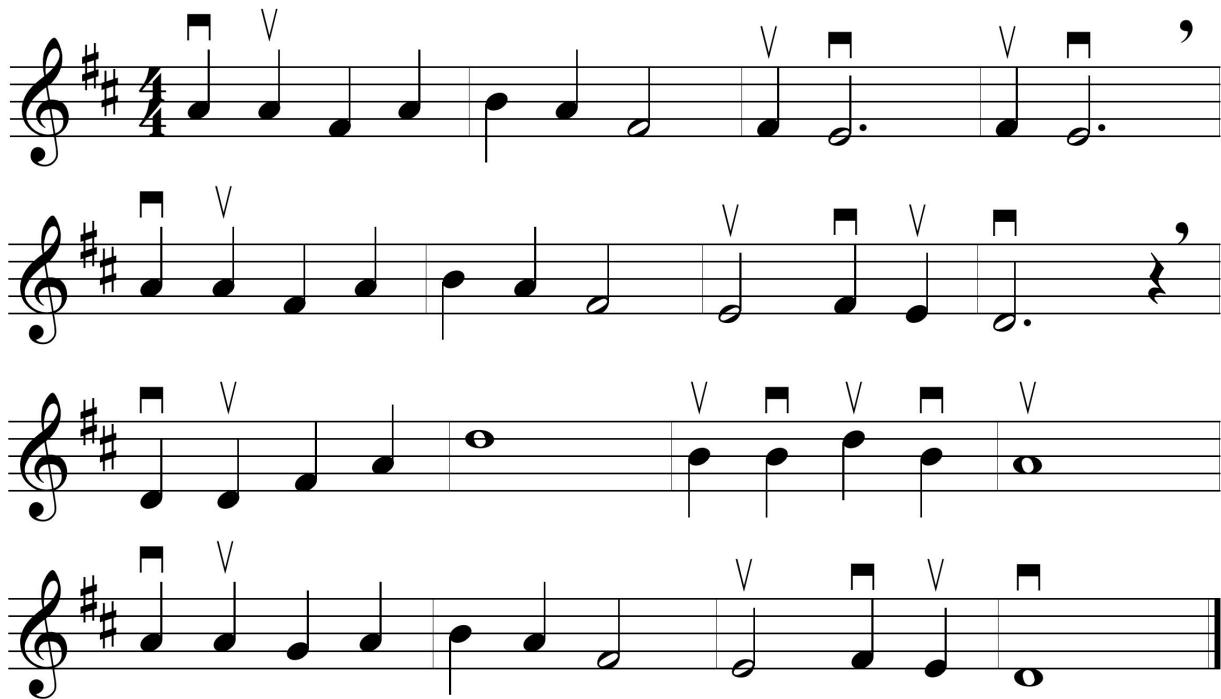
## 124. Bohemian Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Bohemian Folk Song' in G major, 4/4 time. The notation is divided into two measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure ends with a repeat sign and a breve rest. The notes include quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

## 125. Scotland's Burning

Musical notation for 'Scotland's Burning' in G major, 4/4 time. The notation is divided into three measures, labeled 1., 2., and 3. Each measure ends with a repeat sign and a breve rest. The notes include quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

## 126. Camptown Races



## 127. Can Can



# Hoedown

VIOLIN

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for violin. The key signature is two sharps (F major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music is divided into measures numbered 1 through 32. Measures 1-4 show a simple bass line with eighth-note chords. Measures 5-8 begin a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 9-12 continue this pattern. Measures 13-16 show a variation of the sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 17-20 show another variation. Measures 21-24 show a return to the original sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 25-28 show a final variation. Measures 29-32 conclude the piece with a bass line and a final note marked with a plus sign (+).

# Honor Songs

## Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in G major (two sharps) and common time (4/4). The first two measures show a simple melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third measure begins with a sixteenth note followed by a dotted half note.

## Mary Doubles

Musical notation for "Mary Doubles" in G major (two sharps) and common time (4/4). The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff shows a steady eighth-note pattern. The second staff introduces sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff concludes with a sixteenth-note pattern.

## Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Musical notation for "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star" in G major (one sharp) and common time (4/4). The notation is divided into three staves. The first staff features eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff concludes with a sixteenth-note pattern.

## Twinkle Variation



A musical score for 'Twinkle Variation' consisting of six staves of music. The key signature is two sharps (F major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music features eighth-note patterns, primarily eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note chords.

## French Folk Song



A musical score for 'French Folk Song' consisting of five staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (G major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music consists of quarter notes and half notes.

## Ode to Joy

Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. The music consists of four staves of notes. The first staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff begins with a sixteenth note followed by eighth notes. The third staff features eighth notes with vertical strokes above them. The fourth staff continues the eighth-note pattern from the first staff.

## Tuneful Tune

Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. The music is divided into four measures. The first measure contains eighth notes. The second measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by eighth notes. The third measure has eighth notes. The fourth measure ends with a sixteenth note followed by a fermata and the instruction 'off (pluck)'.

# Glossary of Terms

**Accidentals** ( $\sharp$ ,  $\flat$ ,  $\natural$ ): 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.

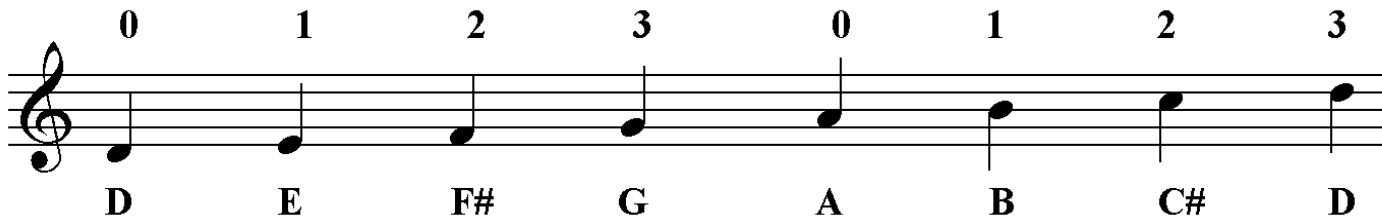
**Staff:** 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

**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.

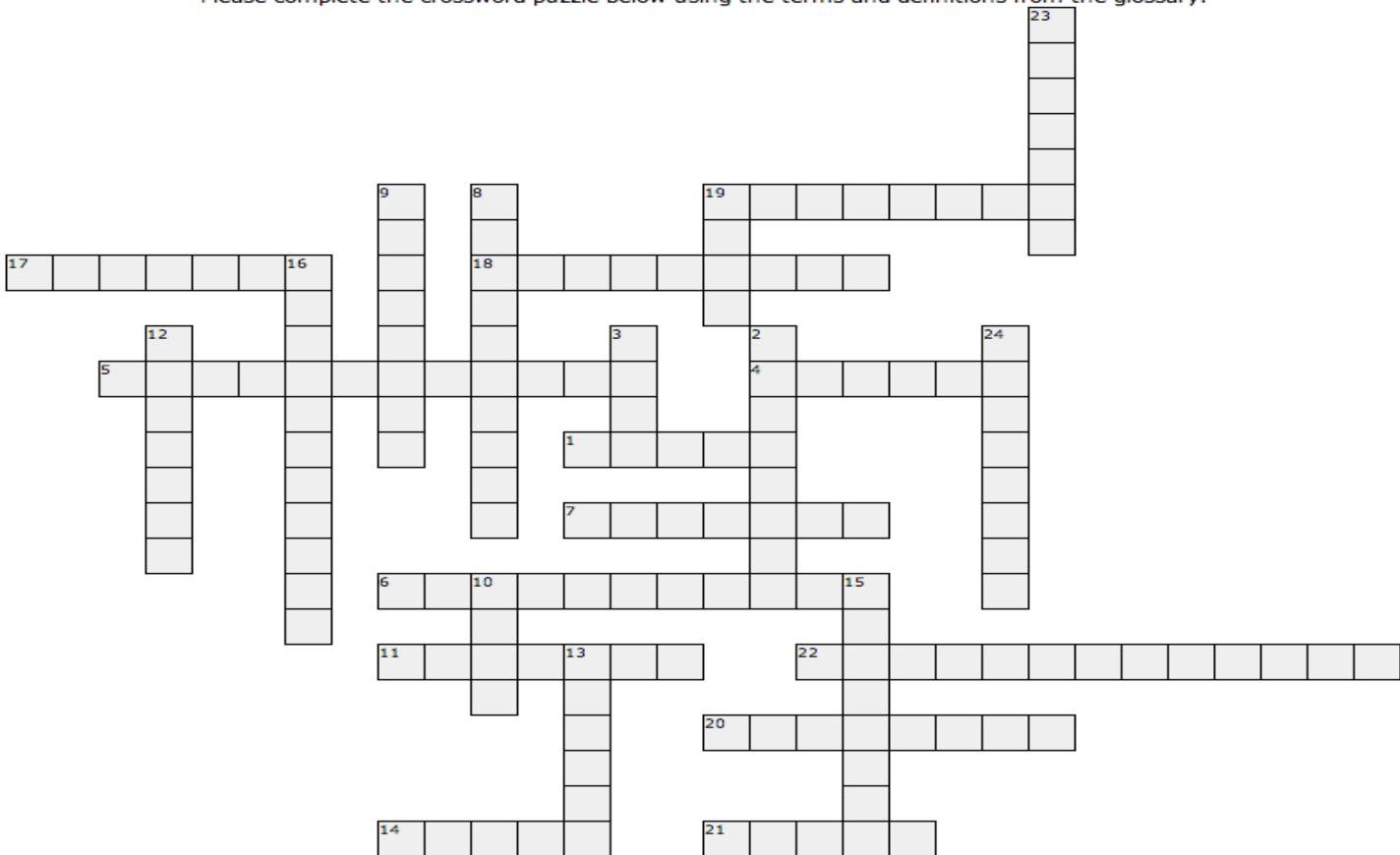
**Up bow:** moving bow toward frog; push.

## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



## Glossary Crossword Puzzle

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



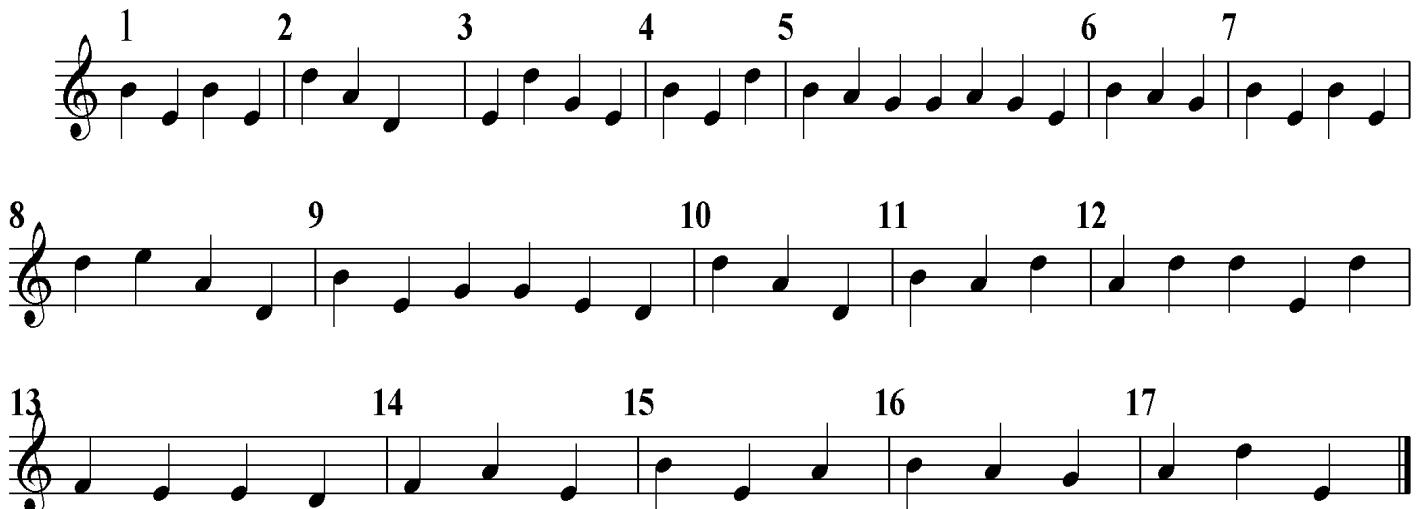
**Across:**

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)

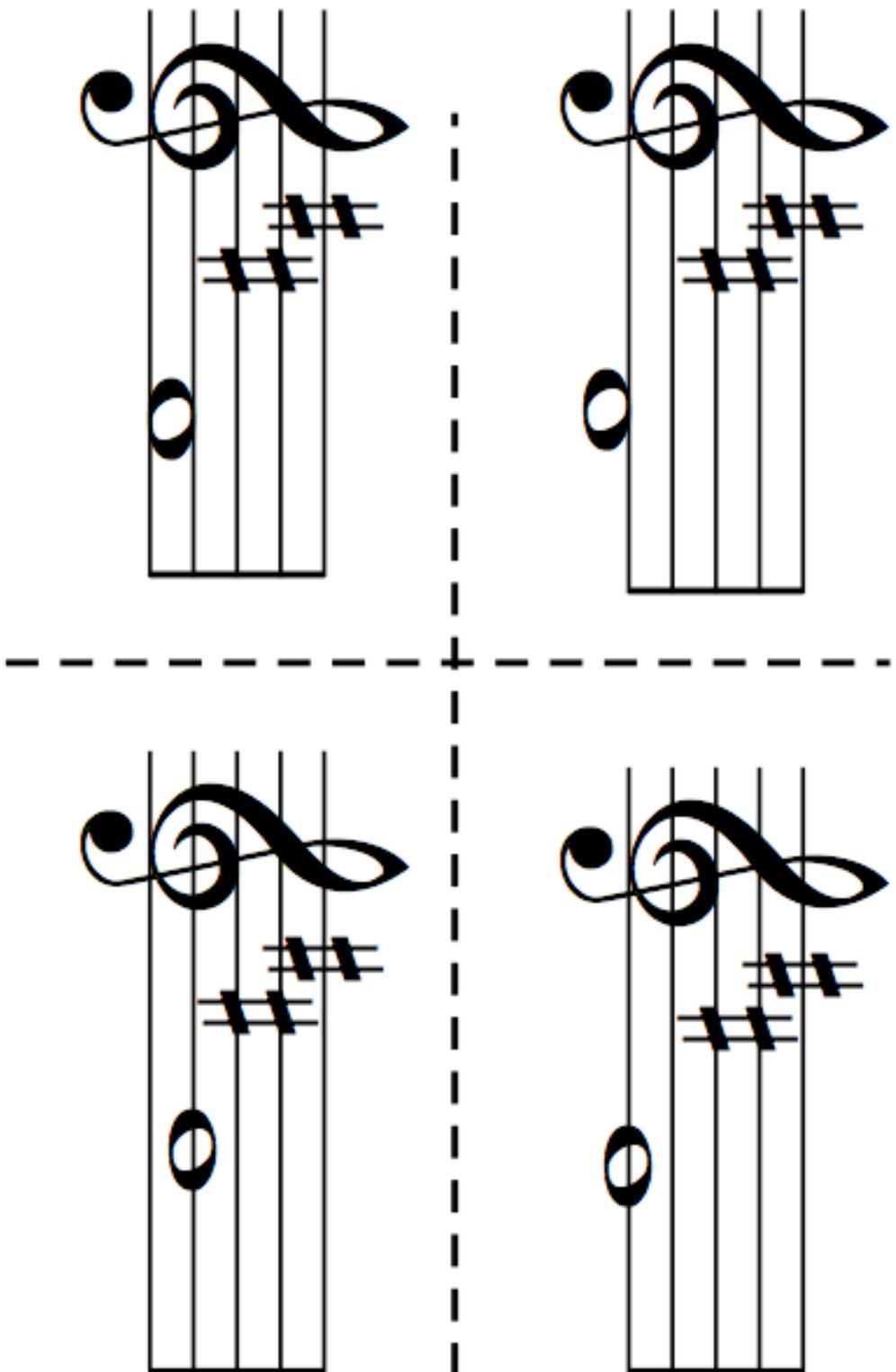
# Complete the Story

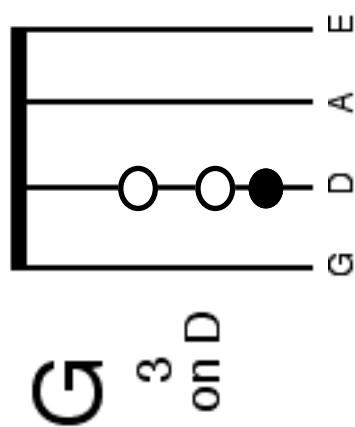
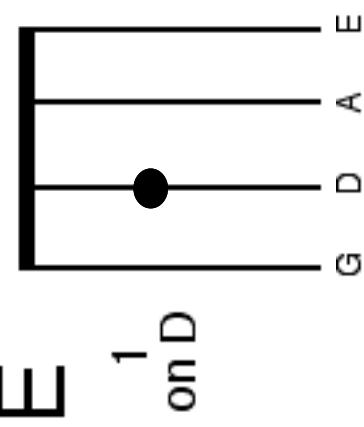
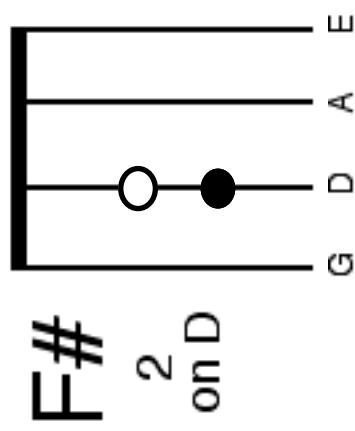
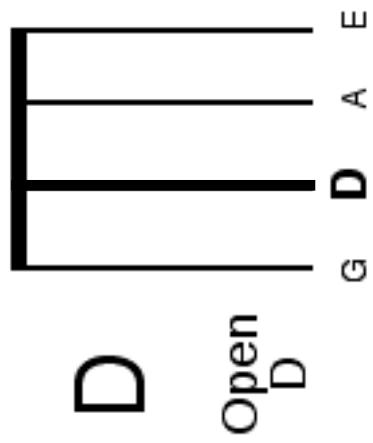


Each group of notes spells a word. Use the words to fill in the blanks in the following story. The number "1" group spells the word for the number "1" blank, the number "2" group spells the word for the number "2" blank, and so on.

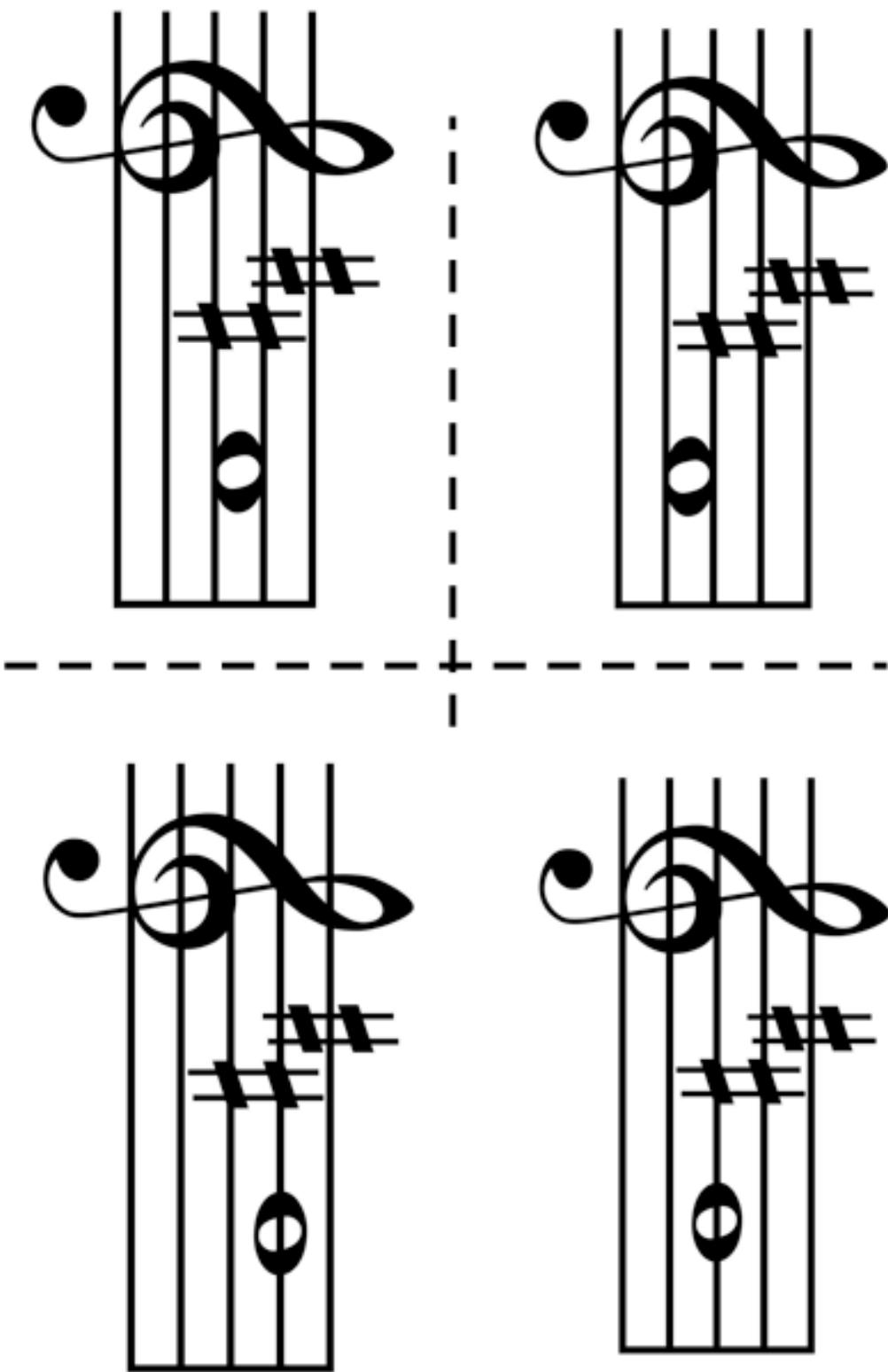
\_\_\_\_\_ (1) and her mom and \_\_\_\_\_ (2) were moving into a new home at the \_\_\_\_\_ (3) of town. It was their last night in the old house. Everything was moved out except a \_\_\_\_\_ (4), some \_\_\_\_\_ (5), and a sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ (6). \_\_\_\_\_ (7) said, "It sure is \_\_\_\_\_ (8) around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

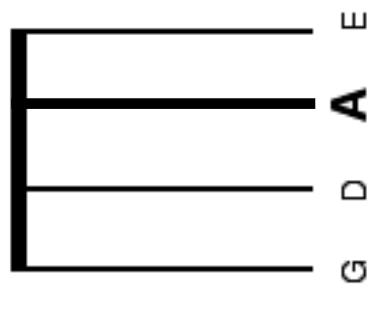
Flashcards for the D String Notes  
Cut out and use to practice your note names.



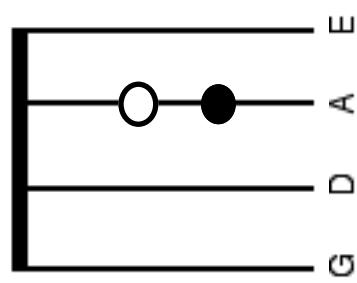


Flashcards for the A String Notes  
Cut out and use to practice your note names.

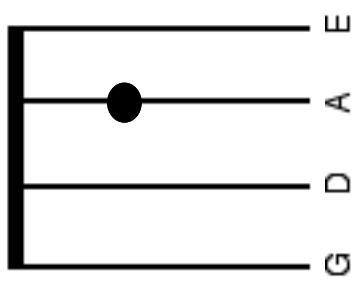




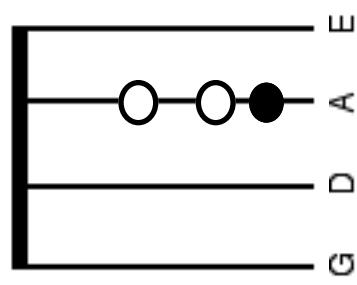
**A**  
Open  
<sub>A</sub>



**C#**  
<sup>2</sup>  
on <sub>A</sub>



**B**  
<sup>1</sup>  
on <sub>A</sub>



**D**  
<sup>3</sup>  
on <sub>A</sub>