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Method

VIOLA

SYLVAN D. WARD

A FOLLOW UP COURSE FOR INDIVIDUAL
OR LIKE-INSTRUMENT CLASS INSTRUCTION

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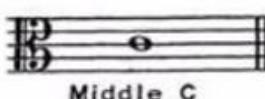
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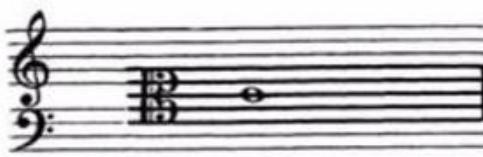
The Viola Clef (B)

Also known as the Alto or C Clef



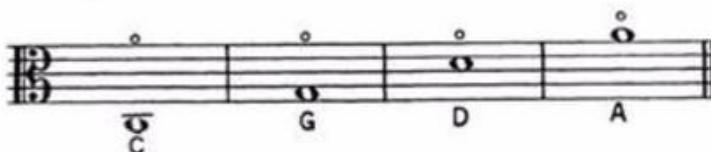
Middle C

You will notice that Middle C appears on the 3rd line in Viola Clef. The Clef is made by taking two lines from the Bass Clef and two lines from the Treble Clef, with Middle C serving as the center line thus:



THE VIOLA STRINGS

The strings are tuned in fifths, like the Violin, except that the highest string is A and the lowest is C (a fifth lower than the Violin).



FIRST POSITION NOTES AND FINGERING

Showing the same notes on the Violin in Treble Clef

Violin 	Viola C String notes

FINGER PLACEMENT

First Position on all Strings

Half Steps are indicated by brackets.

Scale Fun

Practice first separate bowing, then 2 in a bow, and finally 4 in a bow.

G Major

D Major

A Major

E Major

B Major

F# Major

C# Major

F Major

B♭ Major

This musical staff shows the B-flat major scale. It starts with a B-flat note, followed by a C note (with a fermata), a D note, an E note, a F note, a G note, an A note, and a B note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

E♭ Major

This musical staff shows the E-flat major scale. It starts with an E-flat note, followed by a G note (with a fermata), an A note, a B note, a C note, a D note, an E note, and a G note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

A♭ Major

This musical staff shows the A-flat major scale. It starts with an A-flat note, followed by a C note (with a fermata), a D note, an E note, a F note, a G note, an A note, and a C note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

D♭ Major

This musical staff shows the D-flat major scale. It starts with a D-flat note, followed by a G note (with a fermata), an A note, a B note, a C note, a D note, an E note, and a G note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

G♭ Major

This musical staff shows the G-flat major scale. It starts with a G-flat note, followed by a C note (with a fermata), a D note, an E note, a F note, a G note, an A note, and a C note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

C♭ Major

This musical staff shows the C-flat major scale. It starts with a C-note (with a fermata), followed by a D note, an E note, a F note, a G note, an A note, a B note, and a C note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

Melodic Minor Scales

A Minor

This musical staff shows the A minor melodic minor scale. It starts with an A note, followed by a B note (with a fermata), a C note, a D note, an E note, a F note, a G note, and an A note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

E Minor

This musical staff shows the E minor melodic minor scale. It starts with an E note, followed by a F note (with a fermata), a G note, an A note, a B note, a C note, a D note, and an E note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

B Minor

This musical staff shows the B minor melodic minor scale. It starts with a B note, followed by a C note (with a fermata), a D note, an E note, a F note, a G note, an A note, and a B note. The notes are separated by quarter note rests.

Scale Fun (Continued)

F# Minor

Musical staff for F# Minor scale. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Scale notes: A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4.

C# Minor

Musical staff for C# Minor scale. Key signature: one sharp (C#). Scale notes: G, A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G. Fingerings: 1, 1, 2, 3, 4.

G# Minor

Musical staff for G# Minor scale. Key signature: two sharps (G# and D#). Scale notes: E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D, E. Fingerings: 1, 1.

D# Minor

Musical staff for D# Minor scale. Key signature: three sharps (D#, A#, E#). Scale notes: B, C#, D#, E#, F#, G#, A, B. Fingerings: 1, 1, 2, 3, 4.

D Minor

Musical staff for D Minor scale. Key signature: one flat (B-flat). Scale notes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. Fingerings: 0, 0.

G Minor

Musical staff for G Minor scale. Key signature: one flat (B-flat). Scale notes: E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. Fingerings: 0, 0, (b), 4.

C Minor

Musical staff for C Minor scale. Key signature: one flat (B-flat). Scale notes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. Fingerings: 0, 0, 0, 0.

F Minor

Musical staff for F Minor scale. Key signature: two flats (F# and C#). Scale notes: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D. Fingerings: 0, 0, 4.

Bb Minor

Musical staff for Bb Minor scale. Key signature: one flat (B-flat). Scale notes: G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Fingerings: 0, 0, 0, 0.

Eb Minor

Musical staff for Eb Minor scale. Key signature: two flats (E-flat and B-flat). Scale notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Fingerings: 0, 0, 0, 0.

Intervals

Name notes before playing.

Practice pizzicato first, then with the bow.

Seconds

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (F) and consists of six eighth-note pairs. Measure 12 starts with a forte dynamic (F) and consists of six eighth-note pairs.

Thirds

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic (F) and consists of eighth-note pairs (one note up, one note down). Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic (F) and consists of eighth-note pairs.

A musical score for piano, featuring a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody consists of eighth-note patterns, with several sixteenth-note grace notes preceding the main notes. The dynamics include forte (f), piano (p), and very forte (ff). There are also several rests of varying lengths. The score is annotated with vertical 'V' marks above specific notes, likely indicating performance techniques or specific attack points.

A musical score for bassoon, page 10. The score consists of two systems of four measures each. Measure 11 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The notes are eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 12 begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The notes continue in eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The first measure of system 2 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The notes are eighth and sixteenth notes. The second measure of system 2 begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The notes continue in eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Fourths

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a common time signature, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of ten measures, labeled with measure numbers 1 through 10 above the staves. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (F) and a half note. Measures 2-4 show a repeating pattern of eighth notes. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic (b) and a half note. Measures 6-10 continue the rhythmic pattern established in the previous measures.

A musical score page showing the beginning of the first movement of Beethoven's Violin Concerto. The score consists of five staves. The top staff is for the Violin, the second for the Viola, the third for the Cello, the fourth for Double Bass, and the bottom staff is for the Flute. The key signature is D major (one sharp). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (F) in common time. Measure 2 begins with a half note on the violin. Measures 3-4 show a melodic line in the violin, with measure 4 ending on a half note. Measures 5-6 continue the melodic line in the violin. Measures 7-8 show a melodic line in the violin, with measure 8 ending on a half note. Measures 9-10 continue the melodic line in the violin.

Fifths

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in B-flat major and common time. The vocal line continues with eighth-note patterns, including a melodic line starting on B4. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

A musical score page showing two measures for a bassoon. The first measure starts with a forte dynamic (f) and consists of a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, and a half note. The second measure starts with a forte dynamic (f) and consists of a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, and a half note.

A musical score for bassoon, showing two measures. The first measure consists of four eighth-note pairs (two pairs per beat). The second measure consists of three eighth-note pairs followed by a single eighth note.

* Note that the 2nd finger must be drawn back a half step to play F natural after crossing over from B natural on the G String.

Intervals (Continued)

Practice three ways: frog, middle and point.

Sixths

Musical notation for sixths, three staves in B-flat major. The first staff uses eighth-note pairs. The second staff uses sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff uses eighth-note pairs.

Sevenths

Musical notation for sevenths, three staves in B-flat major. The first staff uses eighth-note pairs. The second staff uses sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff uses eighth-note pairs.

Octaves

Musical notation for octaves, three staves in B-flat major. The first staff uses eighth-note pairs. The second staff uses sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff uses eighth-note pairs.

Ninths

Musical notation for ninth intervals, three staves in B-flat major. The first staff uses eighth-note pairs. The second staff uses sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff uses eighth-note pairs.

Tenths

Musical notation for tenth intervals, three staves in B-flat major. The first staff uses eighth-note pairs. The second staff uses sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff uses eighth-note pairs.

Sailing Along

Etude No.1

Moderato

B_b 3
B_b 4

W.B.

Theme and Variation

Etude No. 2

Andante

pp

mp

lift

f

p

con moto

dim. and rall.

Detached Bowing Melody

Etude No. 3
Allegretto

Allegretto

Allegretto

Bassoon Part:

Measure 11: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (B, A) and (G, F#) in **B-flat major**. Dynamic: **ff**.

Measure 12: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (E, D) and (C, B) in **C major**. Dynamic: **mf**.

Measure 13: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (B, A) and (G, F#) in **B-flat major**. Dynamic: **ff**.

Measure 14: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (E, D) and (C, B) in **C major**. Measure begins with a bassoon solo entry.

Measure 15: Bassoon continues eighth-note pairs (E, D) and (C, B) in **C major**. Measure ends with a bassoon solo entry.

Measure 16: Bassoon continues eighth-note pairs (E, D) and (C, B) in **C major**.

Measure 17: Bassoon continues eighth-note pairs (E, D) and (C, B) in **C major**.

Measure 18: Bassoon continues eighth-note pairs (E, D) and (C, B) in **C major**.

Measure 19: Bassoon continues eighth-note pairs (E, D) and (C, B) in **C major**.

Measure 20: Bassoon continues eighth-note pairs (E, D) and (C, B) in **C major**.

Power in the Bow

Etude No. 4

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for bassoon. The key signature is B-flat major (two sharps). The time signature varies between common time and 2/4. The music includes several bowing techniques, indicated by the letter 'V' above the staff. One specific bowing instruction is 'etc.' followed by a 'V'. There are also slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like '4', '0', and 'rit' (ritardando) at the end of the piece.

* See this and other important bow strokes fully described in the "Instrumental Director's Hand Book" published by Rubank.

The Turn (\approx)

The Turn is a form used to represent a group of notes played before or after a note thus:

Example 1

If written above the note

It is played

Example 2

If written between two notes

It is played

If a sharp is written above the Turn \approx the highest note is raised.

If a sharp is written below the Turn \approx the lowest note is raised.

If a flat is written, the note would be lowered.

Example 3

Written

Played

Example 4

Written

Played

Shepherd's Tune

Dolce

Meno mosso

ten.

The Old Spinning Wheel Hums a Tune

Etude No. 5

Allegretto



Meno mosso



Tempo I



allargando



Note: Also practice the first three lines and last three lines with 8 notes in one bow.

Feathertouch

Etude No. 6

Moderato lightly

W.B. Pt.

1/2 Pos.

1/2 Pos.

1 4 1 3
or 4 3 4 2

rit.

Scherzo

Etude No. 7

Brightly V

M.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pos.....;

pizz.
3
2

The Positions

The positions present no particular problem. They simply represent a method used to extend the range of notes and make otherwise difficult music easy to read. For each consecutive position, the hand is merely moved up the fingerboard one scale degree. It may be either a half step or a whole step, depending upon the key signature or accidentals involved. For example, in the key of C major, the range of notes and fingering in the first, second and third positions would appear as follows:

A String D String G String C String

First Position Second Position Third Position

The treble clef (G) is also used in viola music to avoid having to read too many ledger lines in viola clef. The names of the lines and spaces in the treble clef are as follows:

Lines Spaces

The following notes in the viola clef would be written this way in treble clef:

The two clefs alternate frequently in viola solos and orchestra music, therefore a number of exercises in this book will be devoted to the transfer of these clefs so that the student may become familiar with their usage.

Second Position

On the "A" String

Name all notes before playing.

Shift the whole hand from first position to second position. (Simply move up a whole step).

Fretboard diagram showing the shift from first position to second position on the A string. It shows the notes from 0 to 4 in both positions, with a bracket indicating a half step between them.

Musical staff showing a sequence of notes across four positions: I Position, II Pos., I Pos., and II Pos. Arrows labeled "Shift" indicate the movement between positions.

Musical staff showing a sequence of notes across three positions: I Pos., II Pos., and I Pos. Arrows labeled "Shift" indicate the movement between positions.

Musical staff showing a sequence of notes across two positions: I Pos. and II Pos. Arrows labeled "Shift" indicate the movement between positions.

Musical staff showing a sequence of notes across three positions: I Pos., II Pos., and I Pos. Arrows labeled "Shift" indicate the movement between positions.

Musical staff showing a sequence of notes across two positions: I Pos. and II Pos. Arrows labeled "Shift" indicate the movement between positions.

Musical staff showing a sequence of notes across three positions: II, I, and II. Arrows labeled "Shift" indicate the movement between positions.

Note the key signature change.

Musical staff showing a sequence of notes across three positions: half step, half step, and I Pos. Arrows labeled "Shift" indicate the movement between positions.

Musical staff showing a sequence of notes across two positions: II and I. Arrows labeled "Shift" indicate the movement between positions.

Second Position on the D and A Strings

The image contains three staves of musical notation for violin. The first staff begins on the G string with a 'Shift' instruction above the first note. The second staff begins on the D string with fingerings 2, 2, 1, 4, 2, 2. The third staff begins on the A string with fingerings 2, 1, 1, 1.

F Major Scale

Can you point out the half steps in this scale?

The image shows a single staff of musical notation for violin in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The scale starts on the D string. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The text 'A String' is written below the staff.

Practice different bowings.

The image contains two staves of musical notation for violin in 2/8 time with a key signature of one sharp. The top staff shows a continuous series of eighth-note bowings. The bottom staff shows a similar pattern with a different bowing style.

Practice different bowings.

The image contains three staves of musical notation for violin in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The top staff shows a continuous series of sixteenth-note bowings. The middle staff shows a similar pattern. The bottom staff shows another variation of sixteenth-note bowings.

F Minor Scale

Point out the half steps.

The image shows a single staff of musical notation for violin in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The scale starts on the D string. Fingerings are indicated above the notes.

Second Position on the G, D, and A Strings

Shift
II Pos.

I

II

I

I

II

I

B Major Scale

II

2

II

Waltz in B Major

Also practice playing this piece in the Key of B♭ (2 flats).

1

2

3

Double Sharp

half step

B Minor Scale

Point out the half steps.

1
II Pos.

This staff shows the B minor scale in its first position. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notes are: B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B. The first and last notes are quarter notes, while the others are eighth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

1
II

This staff shows the B minor scale in its second position. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notes are: A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A. The first and last notes are eighth notes, and the others are sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

This staff shows the B minor scale in its third position. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notes are: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G. The first and last notes are eighth notes, and the others are sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

This staff shows the B minor scale in its fourth position. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notes are: F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#. The first and last notes are eighth notes, and the others are sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

B♭ Major Scale

Name the notes as you play.

1
II

This staff shows the B flat major scale in its first position. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and D♭). The notes are: B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B. The first and last notes are quarter notes, while the others are eighth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

1
II

This staff shows the B flat major scale in its second position. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and D♭). The notes are: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. The first and last notes are eighth notes, and the others are sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

This staff shows the B flat major scale in its third position. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and D♭). The notes are: G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The first and last notes are eighth notes, and the others are sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

This staff shows the B flat major scale in its fourth position. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and D♭). The notes are: F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The first and last notes are eighth notes, and the others are sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

This staff shows the B flat major scale in its fifth position. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and D♭). The notes are: E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. The first and last notes are eighth notes, and the others are sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

B♭ Minor Scale

Point out the half steps.

1
II

This staff shows the B flat minor scale in its first position. The key signature has three flats (B♭, D♭, and G♭). The notes are: B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B. The first and last notes are quarter notes, while the others are eighth notes. Measure numbers 1 and II are indicated above the staff.

Second Position on the C String

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a bassoon. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and has a bass clef. It features a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings: 0, 1, Shift 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a series of eighth notes with fingerings: 1, 1, 2, 3, 4. The middle staff is in common time (indicated by '4/4') and has a bass clef. It includes a measure with a bass clef and a '4' above it, followed by a measure with a bass clef and a '4' below it. Fingerings shown include: 2, 2, 3, 4, 1, 0, 2, 2, and a series of sixteenth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings: (3), (3), (3), 2, (3). The bottom staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and has a bass clef. It shows a measure starting with a bass clef and a '2' above it, followed by a measure starting with a bass clef and a '2' below it.

F Major Scale

A musical score for piano, page 2, system II. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a melodic line with various note heads and stems. The bottom staff shows harmonic information with Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) and other markings. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are present above the top staff.

F Minor Scale

A musical score for piano, page 2, showing measures 11 and 12. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 11 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 12 begins with a bass note and continues with a series of eighth-note chords in the treble clef, ending with a half note.

Second Position Melody

Be sure to play your half steps and whole steps correctly.

The image shows four staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a '4') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a bass clef and includes fingerings such as '1 3 2 4' and '2 3'. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The third staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Theme in F Major

Etude No. 8

Maestoso

Musical score for double bass, page 10, featuring ten staves of music. The score includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings (e.g., *poco ritard.*). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 2-3 show a transition with eighth-note patterns. Measures 4-5 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measures 6-7 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 concludes with a dynamic marking of *poco ritard.*

Third Position

Scales in Third Position

Be sure you know where the half steps are.

F Major

A musical score for F Major, Treble Clef, 2/4 time. The score consists of a single staff of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second measure begins with a half note followed by a series of eighth notes. This pattern of measures continues throughout the page, with each measure starting with a different note value (quarter note, half note, etc.) followed by a series of eighth notes.

GL Major

A musical score for G Major, 2nd ending. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The measure starts with a bass note B, followed by a bass note A, then a bass note G. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns on the treble clef staff, primarily using the notes A, B, C, D, E, and F#.

G Maier

A musical score for G Major, 2nd ending. The key signature has one sharp, and the time signature is common time (C). The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole note followed by a half note, then a series of eighth-note patterns. The second staff begins with a half note, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The music concludes with a final cadence.

G Minor

The image shows a page from a musical score for piano. The title "G Minor" is at the top left. The score consists of two staves. The left staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. The right staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measures 11 and 12 are shown, featuring various note heads, stems, and accidentals such as flats, sharps, and naturals.

St. Miner

A musical score for piano in F# Minor, featuring ten staves of music. The key signature is three sharps (F# Major). The score consists of ten measures of music, starting with a treble clef and ending with a bass clef. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is presented on a five-line staff system.

Practice in Shifting

Keep the finger on the string as long as possible when shifting.

1st and 2nd finger shifts.

Musical staff for bassoon. It consists of two lines labeled B2 and B4. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Fingerings indicate shifts from 1 to 2 at the beginning of each measure. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 2 and 3 start with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 4 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

Musical staff for bassoon. It consists of two lines labeled B2 and B4. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Fingerings indicate shifts from 1 to 2 at the beginning of each measure. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 2 and 3 start with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 4 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

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Musical staff for bassoon. It consists of two lines labeled B2 and B4. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Fingerings indicate shifts from 1 to 2 at the beginning of each measure. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 2 and 3 start with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 4 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

1st and 3rd finger shifts.

Musical staff for bassoon. It consists of two lines labeled B2 and B4. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Fingerings indicate shifts from 1 to 3 at the beginning of each measure. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 2 and 3 start with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 4 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

Musical staff for bassoon. It consists of two lines labeled B2 and B4. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Fingerings indicate shifts from 1 to 3 at the beginning of each measure. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 2 and 3 start with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 4 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

Musical staff for bassoon. It consists of two lines labeled B2 and B4. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Fingerings indicate shifts from 1 to 3 at the beginning of each measure. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 2 and 3 start with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 4 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

Musical staff for bassoon. It consists of two lines labeled B2 and B4. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Fingerings indicate shifts from 1 to 3 at the beginning of each measure. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 2 and 3 start with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 4 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

Shifting (Continued)

1st and 4th finger shifts.

Sheet music for shifting exercises using 1st and 4th fingers. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and consists of five staves of musical notation for a bowed instrument. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: '1' and '4' for the first exercise, '1' and '4' for the second, '1' and '4' for the third, '1' and '4' for the fourth, and '1' and '4' for the fifth. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests.

Shifting from one string to another.

Sheet music for shifting exercises between strings. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and consists of six staves of musical notation for a bowed instrument. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: '2' and '4' for the first exercise, '4' and '2' for the second, '3' and '2' for the third, '1' and '2' for the fourth, '1' and '2' for the fifth, and '1' and '3' for the sixth. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests.

Ricochet Bowing

Etude No. 9

Ricochet or Thrown Staccato applies to two or more staccato notes connected in one bow. The upper part of the bow is used. The bow is raised and thrown on the string so that it is allowed to rebound the exact number of notes needed.

Practice the exercise in different ways, as follows:

① 

② 

③ 













Merry Dance

Etude No. 10

Con spirito

Violin part with bowing and string indications:

- Staff 1:** "Near the frog" (indicated by a frog icon), "Middle of bow".
- Staff 2:** "scherzando" (indicated by a wavy line icon), "Repeat previous measure".
- Staff 3:** "III 4 2" (indicated by Roman numerals).
- Staff 4:** "Lento pesante" (indicated by a slow tempo icon), "accel." (accelerando).
- Staff 5:** "a tempo" (indicated by a tempo icon).
- Staff 6:** "Lento pesante" (indicated by a slow tempo icon), "accel." (accelerando).
- Staff 7:** "a tempo" (indicated by a tempo icon).

The Harmonic

The Harmonic is a flute-like tone which is obtained by stopping the string lightly with the fingers. Natural Harmonics appear in various places in the string. The most commonly used is the octave harmonic which divides the string exactly in half from nut to bridge. This is usually played with the 4th finger by stretching up one whole-step from third position. The Harmonic is indicated by a cipher along with the finger to be used ($\frac{1}{4}$).

A diagram of a guitar neck showing the first four frets. The strings are labeled from left to right as C String, G String, D String, and A String. Fret numbers 0, 1, 2, and 3 are indicated above each string. Finger placement is shown: the index finger (F) is on the 1st fret of the C string, the middle finger (M) is on the 0th fret of the G string, the ring finger (R) is on the 0th fret of the D string, and the pinky finger (P) is on the 0th fret of the A string. The 3rd fret is also marked on the A string.

Fretboard diagram for the C String, showing fingerings for notes from 0 to 4 across 12 frets. The diagram includes a 'III Pos.' label.

D String

D String

A String

Playful Harmonics

Etude No. 11

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a brass instrument. The key signature is B major (two sharps). The time signature varies between common time and 2/4. The music features various harmonic techniques indicated by circled numbers (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4) above or below the notes. Dynamic markings include *p*, *rall.*, *a tempo*, *agitato*, and *Lento*. Measure numbers I, II, and III are marked at different points. The first staff begins with a dynamic *p*.

Empire Builder

Etude No.12

Stately

ff

I.

II.

III.

a tempo

rit.

ff

III.

I.

III.

I.

II.

I.

ritard. III.

In Olden Times

Etude No. 13

Slowly, in Minuet style

V

pp

cresc.

diminuendo

I III Pos.

II III

dim.

Triplets Play a Tune

Etude No. 14

Allegro

III Pos.

I

III Pos.

I

III

I

III

I

Half Pos.

Arpeggi

Etude No. 15

(Broken Chords)

Practice:

Separate bowing.

Two in a bow.

Three in a bow.

Six in a bow.

Breakwater

Etude No. 16

Freely

The music consists of ten staves of sixteenth-note exercises for bassoon. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The first staff starts with two slurs, each containing five notes. Subsequent staves feature various slurs and grace note patterns. Fingerings include 'V', 'II', 'III', 'II', 'Half Pos.', 'I', '0', '2', '1', '3', '4', 'II', 'I', '3', '4', 'II', 'I', '2', '3', '4', 'II', 'III', '3', '2', '1', '3', '4', 'II', 'III', '3', '4', 'II', 'I', '3', '4', 'II', 'I', '2', '3', '4', 'II', 'III', '3', '1', '2', '4', '0', '2', '1', '2', '4', 'II', 'III', '1', '3', '2', '3', '4', 'II', 'III', '3', '1', '1', '2', '4', '0', '2', '1', '2', '4', 'II', 'III', '1/2 Pos.'

Concert Waltz

Allegro

p

cresc.

dim.

f

pizz.

arco

espressivo

ten.

III

* Pizzicato. Sweep the strings with the forefinger of the right hand without changing the position of the bow.

B-flat major, common time.

III Pos. I

III 1 III

..... I

ritard.

pizz. arco

pizz. arco

Vivo arco

pizz.

The Auto Race

Etude No. 17

Play slowly at first.

1 4 1 4 1 4 2 1 2 3 2 1 4 2

I Pos.

II I

II I

Introducing the Treble Clef (G)

Review page 17

The Treble clef is confined mostly to the A string and should present no special difficulty if the notes are carefully learned. The treble clef is no more necessary in viola music than an extra clef would be in violin music (except for the slight advantage of avoiding leger lines on high notes) but must be learned in order to read foreign editions which use the clef frequently.

These notes in Viola clef,

are written here in Treble clef.

By examining the two lines above, you will notice that the treble clef brings the notes down into the staff, thus eliminating the leger lines. Study the notes and fingering carefully so you will be able to recognize them, and be able to play them when you see the change of clef in studies and solos.

Here is a 2-octave scale showing how the treble clef connects with the viola clef.

You start in viola clef then change to treble and keep on ascending on the A string.

Now come down the scale — It works the same way.

Watch this one. You change to treble clef before you reach the A string.

Three Familiar Melodies

Name the notes before playing.

1

2

G Major Scale. (Point out half steps)

3

(Go back to $\frac{8}{8}$ and
end at "Fine")

Professor Alto, Meet Doctor Treble!

Etude No. 18

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for two voices: Alto (Bass clef) and Treble (G clef). The music is in common time and uses a key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and hand positions are marked below the staff.

- Staff 1:** Fingerings: 3, 0, 1, 4, 3, 4, 1. Position: III Pos. I. A dashed box labeled "Same as previous measures" covers the first six measures.
- Staff 2:** Fingerings: 2. Position: III.
- Staff 3:** Fingerings: 2. Position: I.
- Staff 4:** Fingerings: 2. Position: III.....
- Staff 5:** Fingerings: 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 3. Position: I, III.
- Staff 6:** Fingerings: 3, 0, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1. Position: I.
- Staff 7:** Fingerings: 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1. Position: III..... I.

D Major Scale



Remember Playing This Before?

Etude No. 19

Name the notes before playing.

Allegro

The etude consists of ten staves of sixteenth-note exercises. Fingerings are provided for each note. Measure numbers I, III, and I are marked under specific staves. A dynamic 'f' is shown at the beginning of the first staff. The key signature changes between G major (one sharp) and F# major (one sharp).

Syncopating Novelty

Etude No. 20

B $\frac{4}{4}$

p

B $\frac{4}{4}$

f

B $\frac{4}{4}$

ff

B $\frac{4}{4}$

pp

B $\frac{4}{4}$

f

B $\frac{4}{4}$

p

B $\frac{4}{4}$

f

B $\frac{4}{4}$

p

B $\frac{4}{4}$

mf

B $\frac{4}{4}$

pizz. 2

Intermezzo

Duet for Two Violas

Viola I

Allegrezza espressivo

S.D.W.

mf

slight rit.

p

cresc.

III Pos. I Pos.

Alla marcia. Faster

ff

ad libitum

cresc. and rallentando

a tempo

p

cresc.

Vigoroso

III Pos. I Pos. III

Intermezzo

Duet for Two Violas

Viola II

Allegro espressivo

S.D.W.

mf

slight rit.

cresc.

1/2 Pos.

p

f

ad libitum

cresc. and rallentando

a tempo

p

cresc.

Vigoroso

Rondo

Duet for Two Violas

Viola I

PLEYEL

Allegretto

p

1

fz

p dolce

fz

fz

s

un poco rit.

2

a tempo

p

dolce

3

fz

p

fz

cresc.

fp

cresc.

fp

cresc.

f

ff

Rondo

Duet for Two Violas

Viola II

Allegretto

PLEYEL

1

2 *a tempo*

un poco rit.

3

oresc. *fz*

oresc. *fz*

oresc. *fz*

fz

