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ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS®

for Strings



A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD

BY

**MICHAEL ALLEN
ROBERT GILLESPIE
PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES**

**ARRANGEMENTS BY
JOHN HIGGINS**

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CELLO ▼ BOOK ONE

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR STRINGS

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CONGRATULATIONS! You have made one of the most rewarding decisions in your life by joining the orchestra. The key to succeeding with *Essential Elements for Strings* is your commitment to daily practice. Each time you learn a new note, count a new rhythm, or play a melody with a friend, you become a more accomplished musician. As you continue to develop your skills, you will become increasingly aware of an abundance of opportunities that are available in the future. Musicians can teach, perform, conduct, or compose. No matter what profession you choose there are always opportunities available to you. You can play in community, civic, or church orchestras, attend concerts, and become a supporter of the arts. Whether you choose music as a vocation or avocation, we hope it will become an important part of your life. We are thrilled to welcome you to our orchestra family and wish you the very best for a lifetime of musical success.

The string family includes the violin, viola, violoncello, and the double bass. The early ancestors of the string family were the Arabian rebab and rebec, popular during the 14th–16th centuries. During the 1500s, there were two types of viols: the viola da gamba, played on the knee, and the viola da braccia, played on the shoulder.

The sound of the violoncello, called 'cello' for short, is pitched an octave below the viola. The cello has a warm tone and is capable of playing a wide range of dynamics. It is often referred to as the tenor of the orchestra. Antonio Stradivari, and the Guarneri and Guadagnini families were famous instrument makers from the 17th and 18th centuries, and their cellos are still in use today.

Nearly every composer has written music for the cello, including Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig van Beethoven, and Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky. Famous cello performers include Janos Starker, Leonard Rose, Pablo Casals, and Yo Yo Ma.

HISTORY OF THE CELLO

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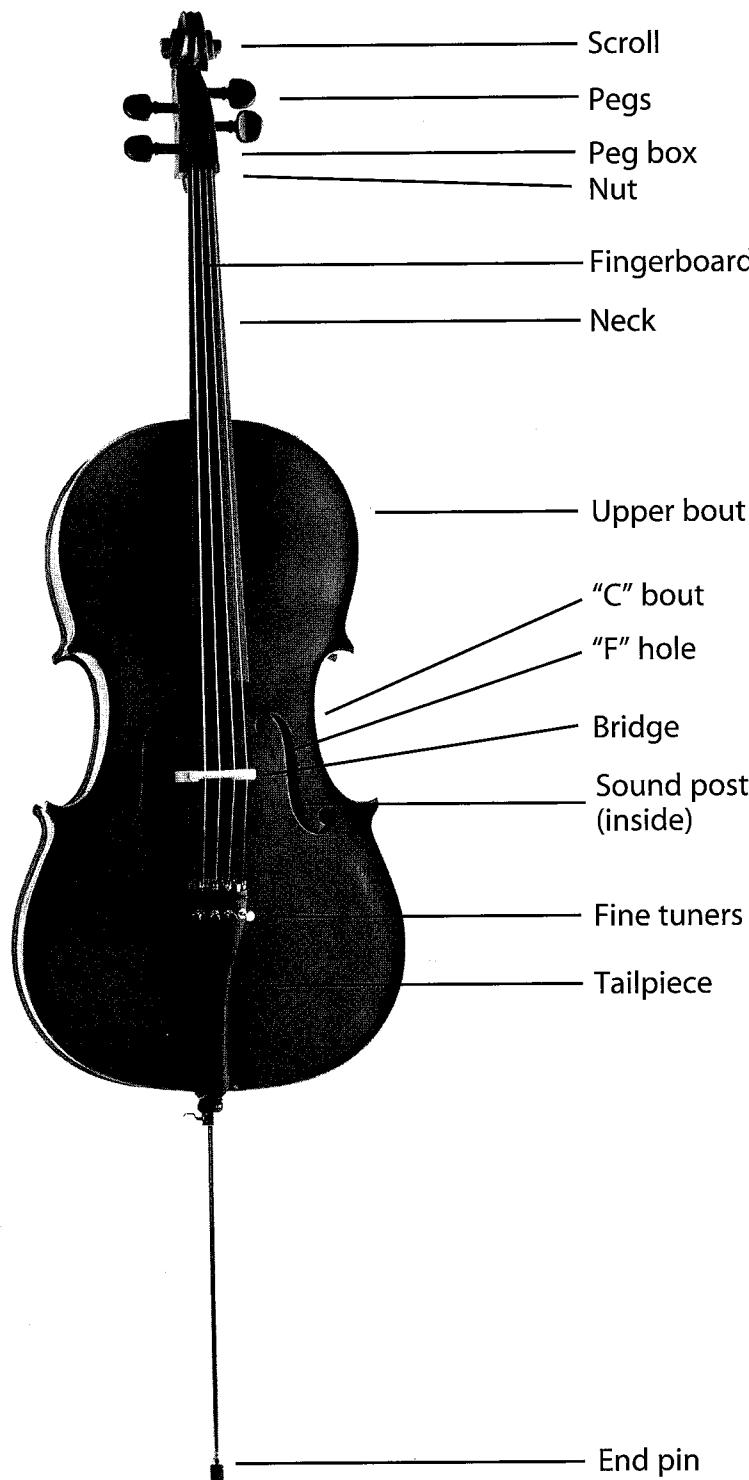
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**HAL•LEONARD®
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7777 W. Bluemound Rd. P.O. Box 13819 Milwaukee, WI 53213

THE CELLO



Take Special Care

String instruments are delicate. Follow your teacher's guidelines in caring for your instrument, and it will last forever.

- Follow your teacher's instructions when removing the instrument from the case.
- Protect your instrument from heat, cold, and quick changes in temperature.
- Always wipe off the instrument with a soft dry cloth. Be sure to remove all fingerprints and rosin.

Accessories

- Rosin
- Soft cloth
- Rock stop

THE BOW

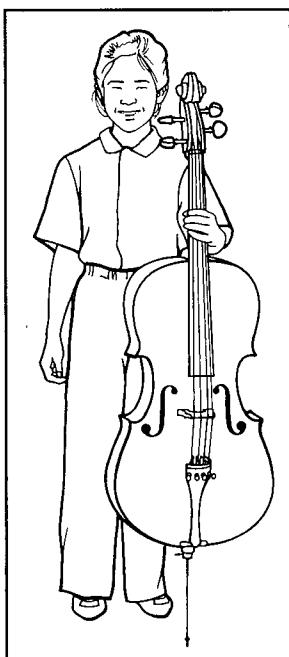


- Never touch the bow hair.

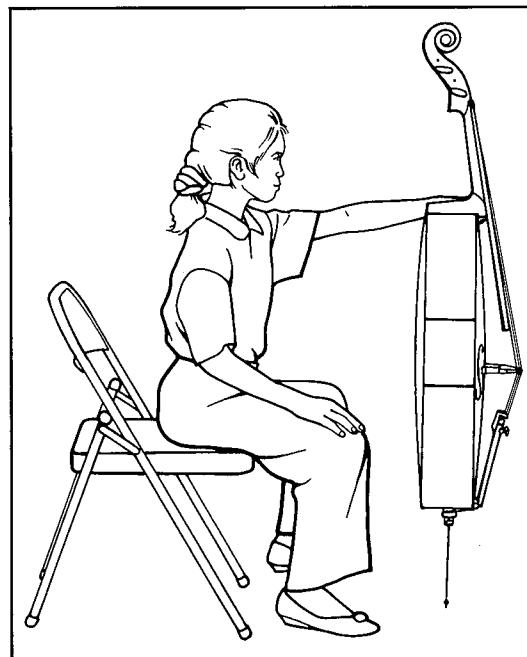
HOLDING YOUR INSTRUMENT

The best way to learn to play your instrument is to practice one skill at a time. Repeat each step until you are comfortable demonstrating it for your teacher and classmates.

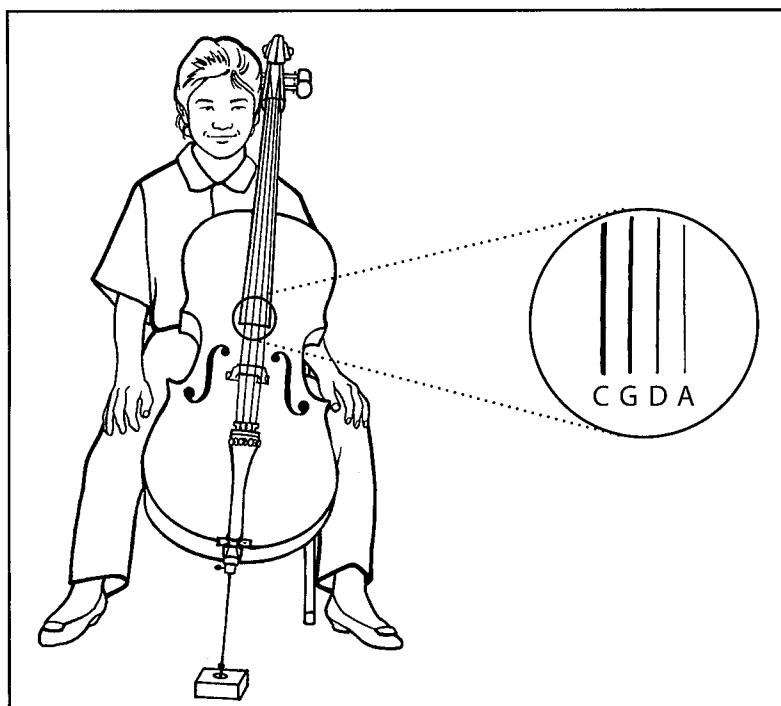
- Step 1** Remove the bow from the case and put it in a safe place. Open the case and remove the cello. Identify all parts of the cello.
- Step 2** Adjust the length of the end pin so that the scroll of the cello is near your nose when standing.
- Step 3** Sit on the front half of your chair with your feet positioned underneath your knees. Place the end pin directly in front of you one arm's length away.
- Step 4** Lean the cello slightly to the left and allow the instrument to rest against your chest. The 'C' peg should be near your head behind your left ear, and both knees should touch the cello just below the 'C' bout. It may be necessary to readjust the length or position of the end pin. Identify the letter names of each string: C (lowest pitch), G, D, A. Raise your right index finger over the strings and pluck them as directed by your teacher. Plucking the strings is called *pizzicato*, and is abbreviated *pizz*.



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

THEORY

Beat = The Pulse of Music

The **beat** in music should be very steady, just like your pulse.

Quarter Note  = 1 Beat of Sound

Notes tell us how high or low to play, and how long to play.

Quarter Rest  = 1 Beat of Silence

Rests tell us to count silent beats.

Music Staff

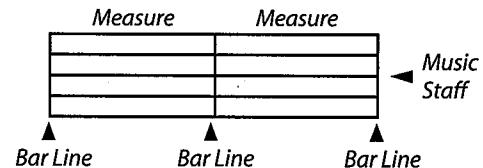
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

Bar Lines

Bar lines divide the music staff into **measures**.

Measures

The **measures** on this page have four beats each.

**1. TUNING TRACK** *Wait quietly for your teacher to tune your instrument.***2. LET'S PLAY "OPEN D"**

*Pizzicato (pizz.) ↗ Pluck the strings
0 ↗ Open string*

Guitar tablature for the "Open D" tuning exercise. It shows a staff with five horizontal lines. The first line (top) has a large letter 'D' with a box around it. The next four lines each have a small circle with a 'D' inside. There are vertical tick marks on the lines indicating where to pluck. The tab is divided into four measures by bar lines. The first measure has three ticks on the top line. The second measure has three ticks on the top line. The third measure has four ticks on the top line. The fourth measure has three ticks on the top line.

3. LET'S PLAY "OPEN A"


Guitar tablature for the "Open A" tuning exercise. It shows a staff with five horizontal lines. The first line (top) has a large letter 'A' with a box around it. The next four lines each have a small circle with an 'A' inside. There are vertical tick marks on the lines indicating where to pluck. The tab is divided into four measures by bar lines. The first measure has three ticks on the top line. The second measure has three ticks on the top line. The third measure has four ticks on the top line. The fourth measure has three ticks on the top line.

Keep a steady beat.

4. TWO'S A TEAM

pizz.



Guitar tablature for the "Two's a Team" exercise. It shows a staff with five horizontal lines. The first line (top) has a small circle with a 'D' inside. The next four lines each have a small circle with an 'A' inside. There are vertical tick marks on the lines indicating where to pluck. The tab is divided into four measures by bar lines. The first measure has three ticks on the top line. The second measure has three ticks on the top line. The third measure has four ticks on the top line. The fourth measure has three ticks on the top line.

5. AT PIERROT'S DOOR *The melody is on your CD.*

pizz.



Guitar tablature for the "At Pierrot's Door" melody. It shows a staff with five horizontal lines. The first line (top) has a small circle with a 'D' inside. The next four lines each have a small circle with an 'A' inside. There are vertical tick marks on the lines indicating where to pluck. The tab is divided into four measures by bar lines. The first measure has three ticks on the top line. The second measure has three ticks on the top line. The third measure has four ticks on the top line. The fourth measure has three ticks on the top line.

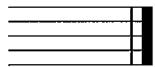
Bass Clef

Clefs indicate a set of note names.

**Time Signature
(Meter)**

4 4 beats per measure
4 ♩ or ♪ gets one beat

The **time signature** tells us how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note gets one beat.

Double Bar

A **double bar** indicates the end of a piece of music.

6. JUMPING JACKS Identify the clef and time signature before playing.

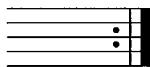
pizz.

Music staff for Exercise 6 in Bass Clef and 4/4 time. The notes are labeled with letters: D, D, D, ♩, A, A, A, ♩, D, D, A, A, D, D, D, ♩. The staff ends with a double bar line.

7. MIX 'EM UP

pizz.

Music staff for Exercise 7 in Bass Clef and 4/4 time. The notes are labeled with letters: A, D, D, ♩, A, D, A, D, A, D, D, D, D, D, D, ♩. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Repeat Sign

Go back to the beginning and play the music again.

Counting

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &
Tap ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

One beat = Tap toe down on the number and up on "&." Always count when playing or resting.

8. COUNT CAREFULLY Keep a steady beat when playing or resting.

pizz.

Music staff for Exercise 8 in Bass Clef and 4/4 time. The notes are labeled with letters: D, D, D, ♩, A, A, A, ♩, D, D, A, A, D, D, D, ♩. The staff ends with a repeat sign.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

9. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Write in the counting before you play.

pizz.

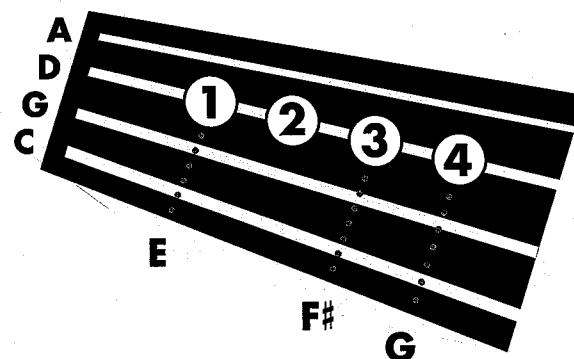
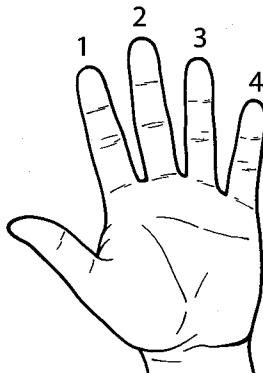
Music staff for Exercise 9 in Bass Clef and 4/4 time. The notes are labeled with letters: A, A, A, ♩, D, D, D, ♩, A, D, A, D, A, D, A, ♩. The staff ends with a repeat sign.

SHAPING THE LEFT HAND

D STRING NOTES

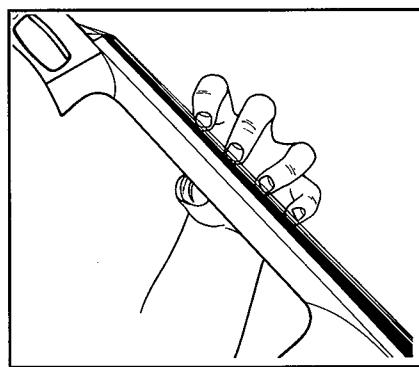
Step 1 Shape your left hand as shown.
Be certain your palm faces you.

- 0 = Open string
- 1 = 1st finger
- 2 = 2nd finger
- 3 = 3rd finger
- 4 = 4th finger

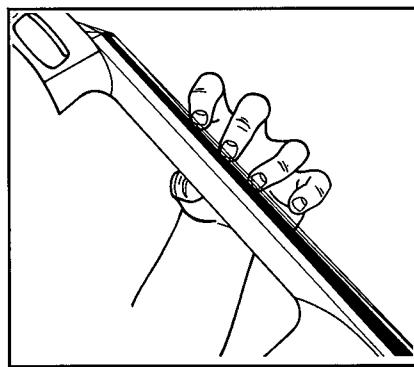


Step 2 Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Place your fingers on the D string, keeping your hand shaped as shown below. Be sure your thumb is behind the second finger and slightly bent.

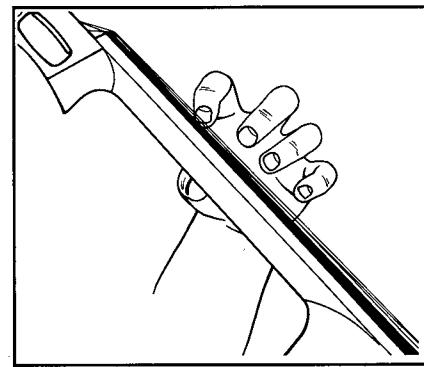
G is played with 4 fingers
on the D string.



F# is played with 3 fingers
on the D string.



E is played with 1 finger
on the D string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

10. LET'S READ "G"

Start memorizing the note names.

pizz. 4

THEORY

Sharp #

A **sharp** raises the sound of notes and remains in effect for the entire measure. Notes without sharps are called **natural** notes.

11. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp)

pizz. 3

△ Play all F#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

12. LIFT OFF

pizz. 4

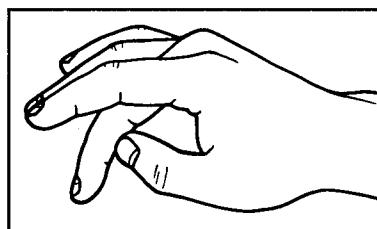
✓ Is your left hand shaped as shown in the diagrams above?

SHAPING THE RIGHT HAND

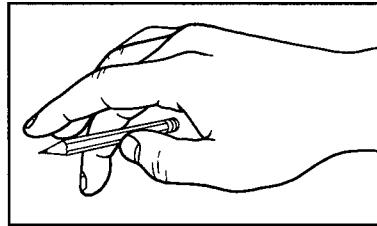
BOW BUILDER ONE

Pencil Hold

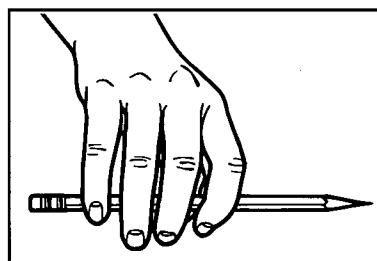
Step 1 Hold a pencil in your left hand about waist level.



Step 2 Place the tip of your right thumb between the first and second joints of your second finger.



Step 3 Place the pencil between your thumb and second finger, while keeping your thumb gently curved.



Step 4 The pencil should touch your first three fingers between the first and second joints, and touch the fourth finger at the first joint, as shown.

Step 5 Remove your left hand from the pencil. Keep your fingers relaxed. Practice shaping your hand on the pencil until it feels natural to you.

★ Practice BOW BUILDER ONE daily.

13. ON THE TRAIL Say or sing the note names before you play.

pizz.

14. LET'S READ "E"

pizz. 1

15. WALKING SONG

pizz.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

16. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Draw the missing symbols where they belong before you play:

Bass Clef **4/4** **||**

pizz.

BOW BUILDER TWO**Pencil Hold Exercises****I'm Outta Here**

Wave good-bye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

Thumb Flexers

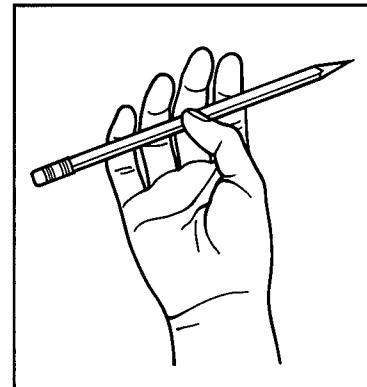
Flex your thumb in and out.

Finger Taps

Tap your first finger. Then tap your fourth finger.

Knuckle Turnovers

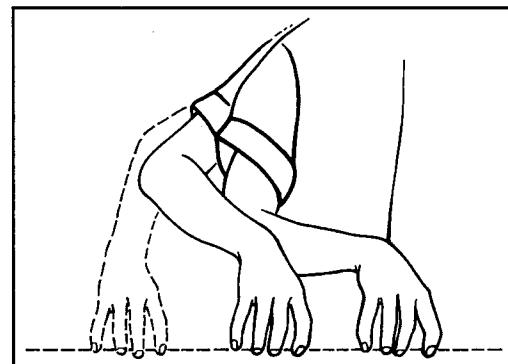
Turn your hand over and be sure your thumb knuckle is bent, as shown.



Knuckle Turnovers

BOW BUILDER THREE**Bowing Motions****Elbow Energy**

- Swing your right elbow away from your body.
- Open your right forearm, as shown.
- Close your right forearm.
- Swing your elbow back toward your body.



Elbow Energy

17. HOP SCOTCH

pizz.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

HISTORY

Folk songs have been an important part of cultures for centuries and have been passed on from generation to generation. Folk song melodies help define the sound of a culture or region. This folk song comes from the Slavic region of eastern Europe.

18. MORNING DANCE

pizz. 4

3 0

1

Slavic Folk Song

19. ROLLING ALONG

pizz.

Go to next line. ▶

WORKOUTS

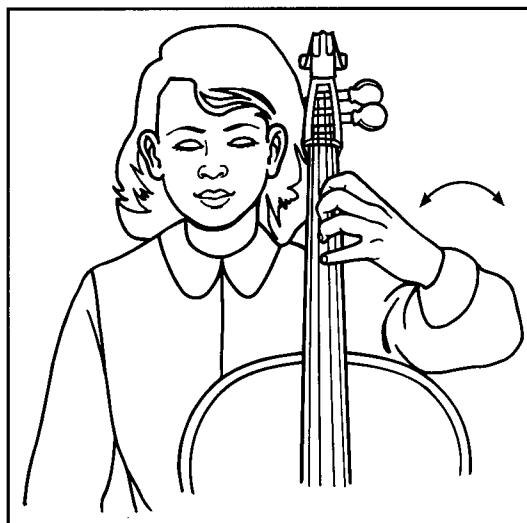
Practice the following exercises with your left hand.

Finger Taps

Tap fingertips on any string. Practice in different combinations of fingers.

Strummin' Along

Strum the strings with your 4th finger while swinging your elbow, as shown.



Strummin' Along

20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Welsh Folk Song

pizz. 4 0

$\frac{4}{4}$

Keep fingers down when you see this bracket.

21. SEMINOLE CHANT

pizz.

A bass clef staff with a 4:4 time signature. It features a single vertical bar line. The notes are: G (open circle), E (filled circle), G (open circle), E (filled circle), G (open circle), F (filled circle), E (filled circle), D (open circle), E (filled circle). There are two slurs: one from the first G to the second E, and another from the third G to the fourth E.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – LIGHTLY ROW

pizza

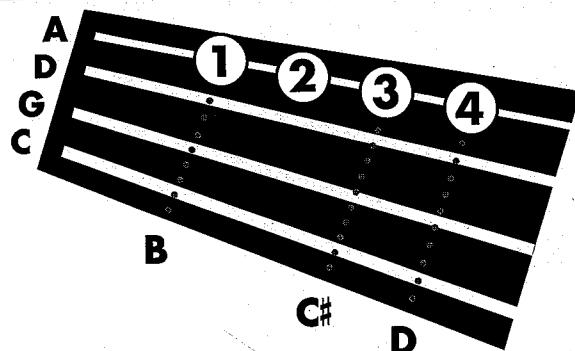
pizz. 0 3 4 1

Prepared E[#] before playing

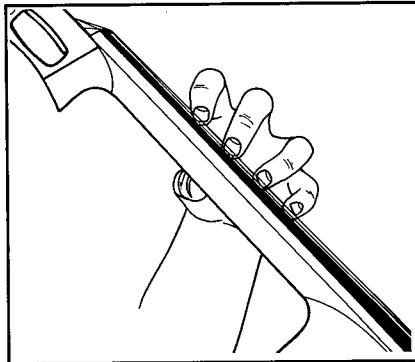
△ Prepare F# before playing.

A musical staff in bass clef with five vertical stems. The first stem has a note labeled 'A' at the top. The second stem has a note labeled 'F' at the top. The third stem has a note labeled 'G' at the top. The fourth stem has a note labeled 'E' at the top. The fifth stem has a note labeled 'D' at the top. The sixth stem has a note labeled 'F' at the top. The seventh stem has a note labeled 'A' at the top. The eighth stem has a note labeled 'D' at the top. Each note is connected by a horizontal line to the next note, forming a continuous melody.

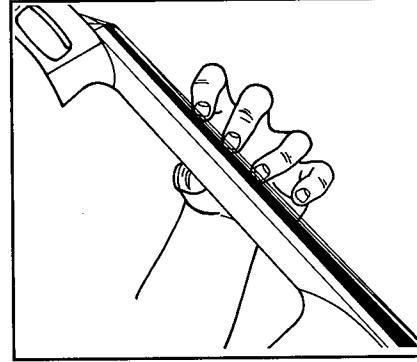
A STRING NOTES



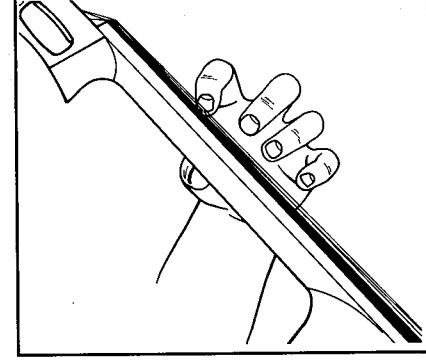
D is played with 4 fingers on the A string.



C# is played with 3 fingers on the A string.



B is played with 1 finger on the A string.



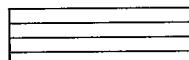
Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

Ledger Lines

— ← Ledger lines



— ← Ledger lines

Ledger lines extend the music staff higher or lower.

23. LET'S READ "D"

pizz. 4

24. LET'S READ "C#" (C-sharp)

pizz. 3

△ Play all C#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

25. TAKE OFF

pizz. 4

26. CARIBBEAN ISLAND

pizz. 4



Practice BOW BUILDERS ONE, TWO, and THREE daily.

27. OLYMPIC HIGH JUMP

pizz.

28. LET'S READ "B"

pizz. 1

29. HALF WAY DOWN

pizz. 4

30. RIGHT BACK UP

pizz. 0

Scale

A **scale** is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder", each note is the next consecutive step of the scale. This is your D Scale. The first and last notes are both D.

HISTORY

31. DOWN THE D SCALE

Remember to memorize the note names.

pizz. 4

4 3 1 0

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – UP THE D SCALE

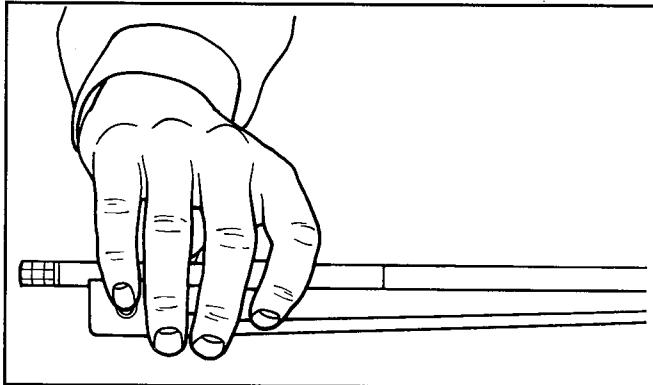
pizz. 0 1 3 4

0 1 3 4

BOW BUILDER FOUR**On The Bow**

Step 1 Identify all parts of the bow (see page 2). Hold the bow in your left hand near the tip with the frog pointing to the right.

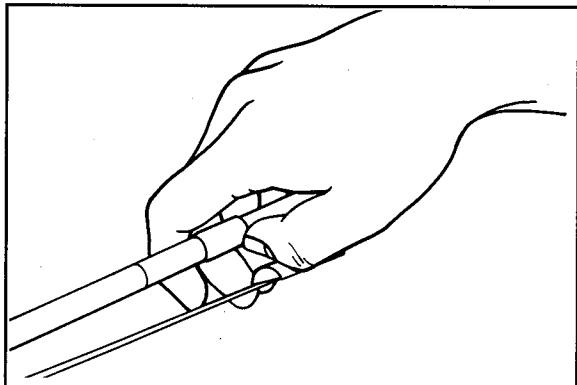
Step 2 Place the bow between your right thumb and second finger. The tip of your thumb will contact the stick next to the frog, and your second finger will extend to the ferrule.



Step 3 Shape the remaining fingers on the bow stick, as shown.

Step 4 Turn your right hand over, and be sure your thumb is curved.

Step 5 Hold the bow and repeat the exercises on page 8.



Alert Do not place your bow on the instrument until instructed to do so by your teacher.

33. SONG FOR CHRISTINE

pizz.

34. NATALIE'S ROSE Remember to count.

pizz.

35. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY How many words can you create by drawing notes on the staff below?

Example **E G G**

Folk songs often tell stories. This **Israeli folk song** describes a game played with a dreidel, a small table-top spinning toy that has been enjoyed by families for centuries. The game is especially popular in December around the time of Hanukkah.

36. DREIDEL

Israeli Folk Song

pizz.

BOW BUILDER FIVE

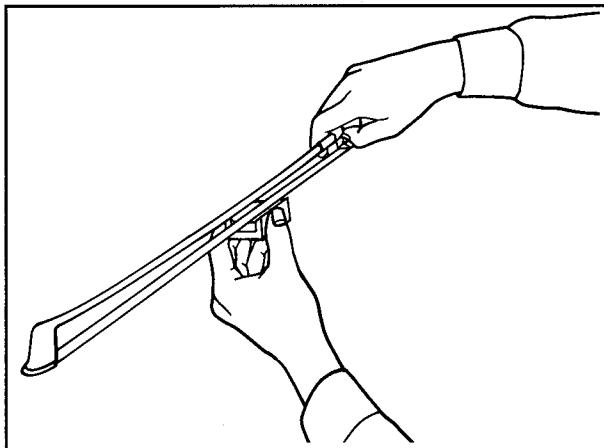
Shadow Bowing

Shadow Bowing is bowing without the instrument.

Step 1 Tighten the bow hair as instructed by your teacher.

Step 2 Place the rosin in your left hand. Hold the bow in your right hand.

Step 3 Shadow bow by slowly moving the bow back and forth on the rosin. Be sure to move the bow, not the rosin.



Down Bow □ Move the bow away from your body (to the right).

Up Bow V Move the bow toward your body (to the left).

37. ROSIN RAP #1

Bow these exercises on the rosin.

38. ROSIN RAP #2

39. ROSIN RAP #3

✓ Is your bow hand shaped as shown in the diagram above?

THEORY

Review these notes. Write the letter names in the spaces below.



40. CAROLINA BREEZE

pizz.

Bass Clef **4/4**

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

41. JINGLE BELLS

J. S. Pierpont

pizz.

Bass Clef **4/4**

0 0 1

1

0

3

1

0

4 3 0 4 1

42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

American Folk Song

pizz.

Bass Clef **4/4**

0 1

1

0

4

4, 0, 1, 1, 0, 4

4, 0, 1, 1, 0, 4

4, 0, 1, 0, 4



Practice BOW BUILDER FIVE daily.

Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who first performed in concert at age 6. He lived during the time of the American Revolution (1775–1783). Mozart's music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote hundreds of compositions, including a piano piece based on this familiar song.

HISTORY

43. A MOZART MELODY

Adapted by W. A. Mozart

pizz. 0 0 1 0 4 3 1 0

0

0 1 0 4 3 1 0

Key Signature
D MAJOR



A **key signature** tells us what notes to play with sharps and flats throughout the entire piece. Play all F's as F♯ (F-sharp) and all C's as C♯ (C-sharp) when you see this key signature, which is called "D Major."

THEORY

44. MATTHEW'S MARCH

pizz. 4 3 4 0 4 1

△ Play F♯'s and C♯'s when you see this key signature.

4 3 1 0 0

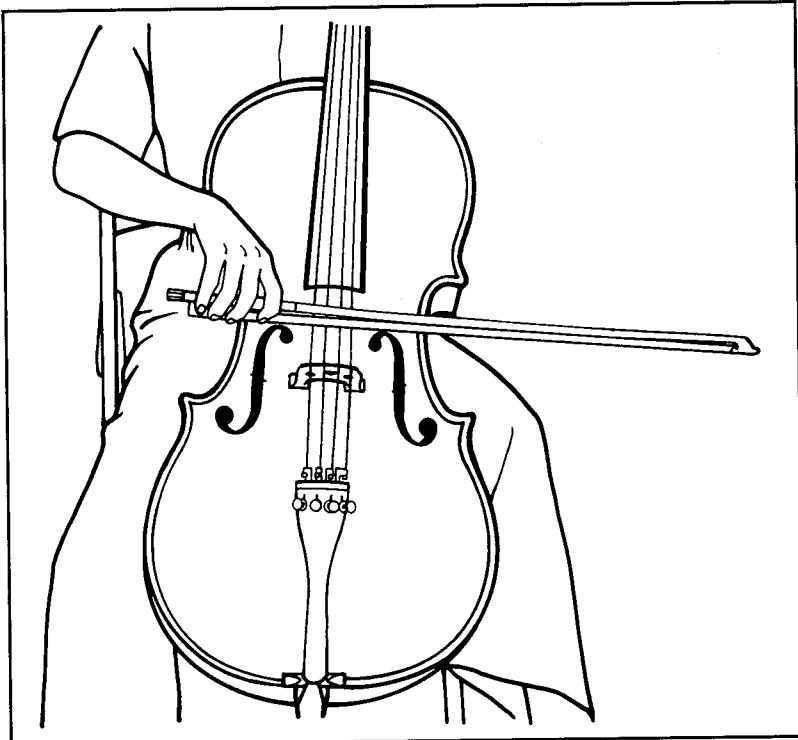
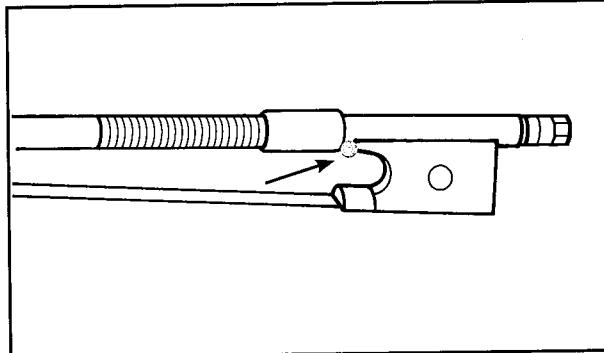
45. CHRISTOPHER'S TUNE

pizz. 0 3 1 4 1 4

0

46. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY Play the notes below. Then compose your own music for the last two measures using the notes you have learned with this rhythm:

pizz.

BOW BUILDER SIX**Let's Bow!***Bow Hold**Thumb Placement***Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully. Your tone should be smooth and even.

47. BOW ON THE D STRING

Play with the bow on the string.

arco

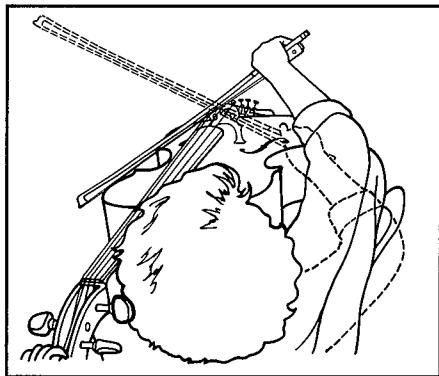
48. BOW ON THE A STRING

WORKOUTS

String Levels

Your arm moves when bowing on different strings.
Memorize these guidelines:

- Move your arm **forward** and **up** to play **higher-pitched** strings.
- Move your arm **back** and **down** to play **lower-pitched** strings.



Raise arm = higher string

Lower arm = lower string

49. RAISE AND LOWER

Lower your arm.

Raise your arm.

50. TEETER TOTTER

51. MIRROR IMAGE

Bow Lift, Lift the bow and return to its starting point.

52. A STRAND OF D 'N' A

Bow Lift

53. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – OLYMPIC CHALLENGE

BOW BUILDER SEVEN

Combining Both Hands

Using notes from the D major scale, echo what your teacher plays.

Example A:

Example B:

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Congratulations! You are now ready to practice like an advanced player by combining left and right hand skills while reading music. When learning a new line of music, follow these steps for success:

Step 1 Tap your toe and say or sing the letter names.

Step 2 Play *pizz.* and say or sing the letter names.

Step 3 Shadow bow and say or sing the letter names.

Step 4 Bow and play as written.

54. BOWING "G"

55. BACK AND FORTH

56. DOWN AND UP

57. TRIBAL LAMENT

58. BOWING "D"

59. LITTLE STEPS

60. ELEVATOR DOWN

61. ELEVATOR UP

Bass clef, $\#^2$, $4/4$. Notes: 0, 1, V, 3, 4.

62. DOWN THE D MAJOR SCALE

Bass clef, $\#^2$, $4/4$. Notes: 4, 3, V, 1, 0.

63. SCALE SIMULATOR *Remember to count.*

Bass clef, $\#^2$, $4/4$. Notes: 0, V, 1, 0.

64. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE D MAJOR SCALE

Bass clef, $\#^2$, $4/4$. Notes: 0, V, 1, 0.

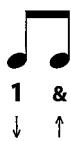
Special Cello Exercise

While the basses learn a new note, draw the bar lines in the music below. Then write in the counting.

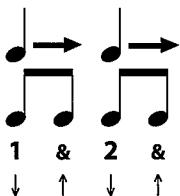
Bass clef, $\#^2$, $4/4$. Notes: 0, V, 1, 0.

65. LET'S READ "C#" – Review

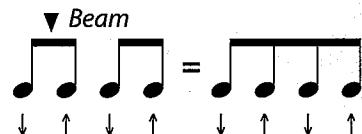
Bass clef, $\#^2$, $4/4$. Notes: 3, V, 4.

Eighth Notes

Each Eighth Note = $\frac{1}{2}$ Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat



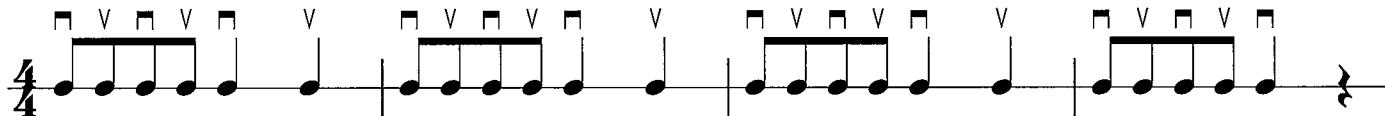
Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



Tap your toe down on the number and up on the "&".

66. RHYTHM RAP

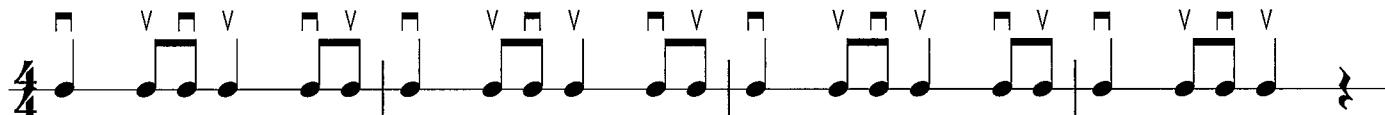
Shadow bow and count before playing.



Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

67. PEPPERONI PIZZA**68. RHYTHM RAP**

Shadow bow and count before playing.



Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

69. D MAJOR SCALE UP**Tempo Markings**

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.
Allegro – Fast tempo **Moderato** – Medium tempo **Andante** – Slower, walking tempo

70. HOT CROSS BUNS

Moderato

**71. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE**

Andante



French Folk Song

72. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

73. BUCKEYE SALUTE

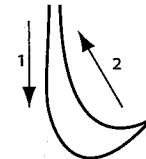
Moderato

2 Time Signature

 = 2 beats per measure
 = Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



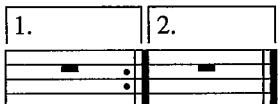
THEORY

74. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

75. TWO BY TWO

1st & 2nd Endings

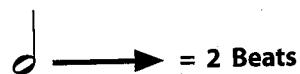


Play the 1st ending the 1st time through. Then, repeat the same section of music, skip the 1st ending, and play the 2nd ending.

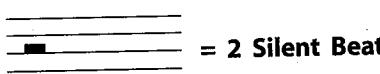
THEORY

76. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - FOR PETE'S SAKE

Moderato

Half Note

1 & 2 &

Half Rest

1 & 2 &

**77. RHYTHM RAP***Shadow bow and count before playing.*

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

78. AT PIERROT'S DOOR

Moderato

French Folk Song

79. THE HALF COUNTS
80. GRANDPARENT'S DAY

Andante

American Folk Song

Repeat Signs

Repeat the section of music enclosed by the **repeat signs**.
(If 1st and 2nd endings are used, they are played as usual—
but go back only to the first repeat sign, not to the beginning.)

81. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

Moderato

American Folk Song

82. TEXAS TWO-STRING*Pizz. this exercise with your left hand 4th finger.*

4+ = 4th finger pizz.

83. FOUR BY FOUR

84. 4TH FINGER MARATHON

85. HIGH FLYING

German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) was one of the world's greatest composers. He was completely deaf by 1802. Although he could not hear music like we do, he could "hear" it in his mind. The theme of his final *Symphony No. 9* is called "Ode To Joy," and was written to the text of a poem by Friedrich von Schiller. "Ode To Joy" was featured in concerts celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990.

HISTORY

86. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – ODE TO JOY

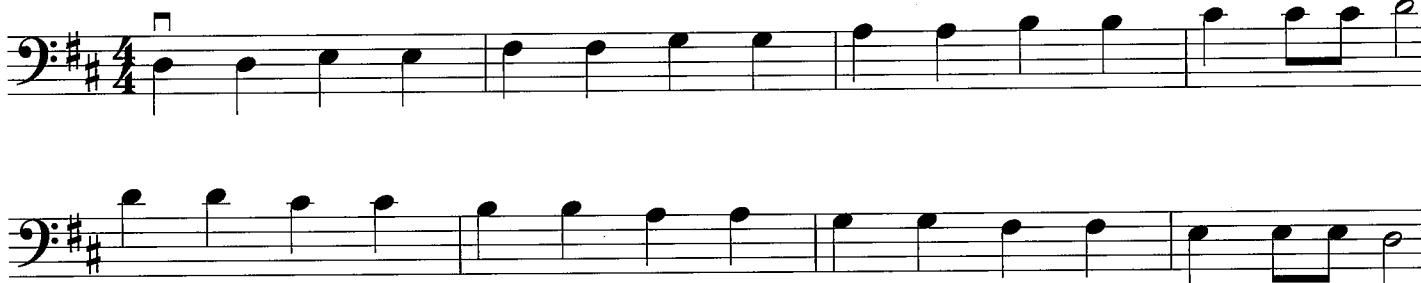
Moderato

Ludwig van Beethoven

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

 Good performers are on time with their instruments and music ready, dressed appropriately, and know their music well.

87. SCALE WARM-UP



The musical notation consists of two staves of bass clef, 4/4 time, and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff shows a continuous sequence of eighth notes starting from the second space. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

88. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round

(When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

Moderato

French Folk Song



The musical notation consists of two staves of bass clef, 2/4 time, and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff (Group A) starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff (Group B) starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Measure numbers ① and ② are indicated above the staves, with ② marking the beginning of Group B's entry.

THEORY

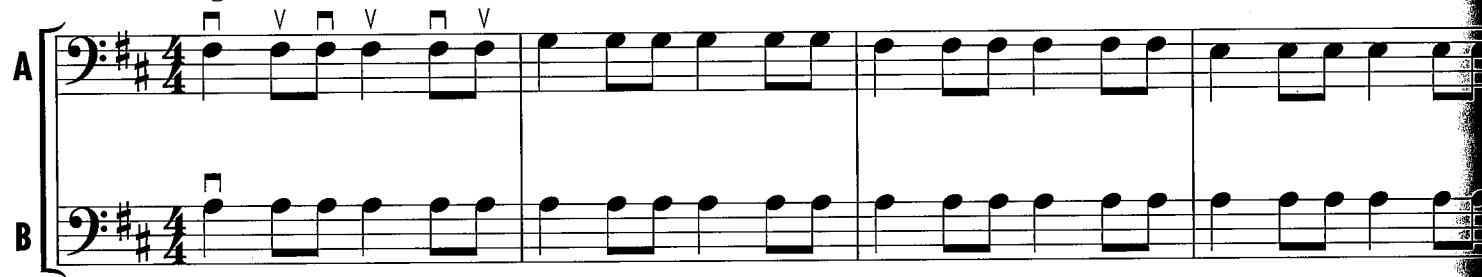
Chord, Harmony

Two or more pitches sounding at the same time form a **chord** or **harmony**.
Throughout this book, **A** = Melody and **B** = Harmony.

89. BOIL 'EM CABBAGE DOWN – Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

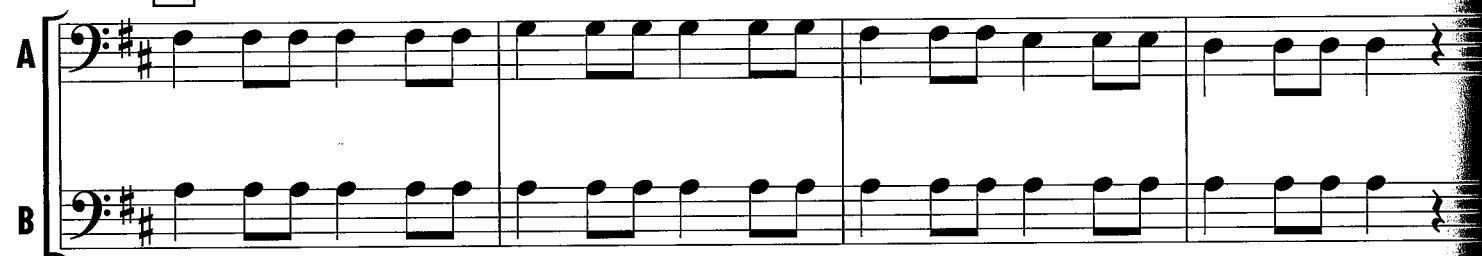
American Fiddle Tu



The musical notation consists of two staves of bass clef, 4/4 time, and a key signature of one sharp. Staff A starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Staff B starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The notation uses vertical stems and horizontal bar lines to indicate pitch and rhythm.

5

Measure Number



The musical notation consists of two staves of bass clef, 4/4 time, and a key signature of one sharp. Staff A starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Staff B starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The notation uses vertical stems and horizontal bar lines to indicate pitch and rhythm. Measure number 5 is indicated above the staves.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

90. ENGLISH ROUND

Andante

91. LIGHTLY ROW – Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

French composer **Jacques Offenbach** (1819–1880) was the originator of the **operetta** and played the cello. An **operetta** is a form of entertainment that combines several of the fine arts together: vocal and instrumental music, drama, dance, and visual arts. One of his most famous pieces is the "Can-Can" dance from *Orpheus And The Underworld*. This popular work was written in 1858, just three years before the start of the American Civil War (1861–1865).

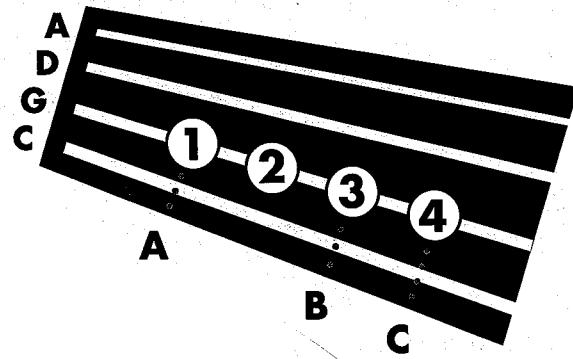
HISTORY

92. CAN-CAN – Orchestra Arrangement

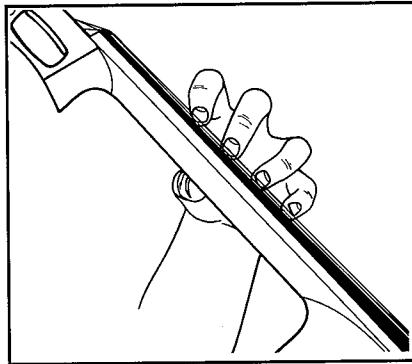
Allegro

Jacques Offenbach
Arr. John Higgins

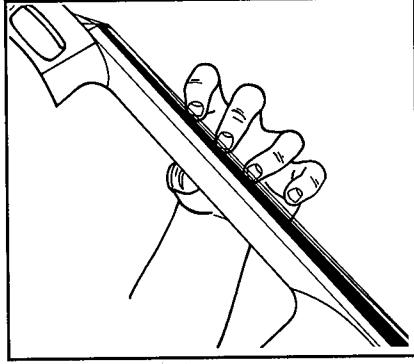
What were the strong points of your performance?

G STRING NOTES

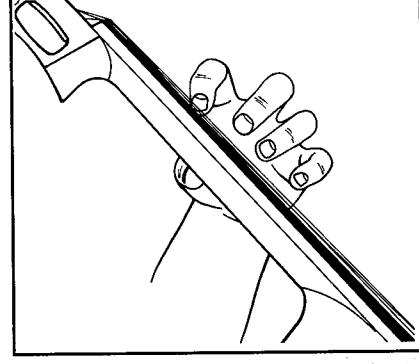
C is played with 4 fingers on the G string.



B is played with 3 fingers on the G string.



A is played with 1 finger on the G string.

**Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY**Key Signature
G MAJOR**

Play all F's as F# (F-sharp) and all C's as Cnatural.

93. LET'S READ "G"

G 

△ Play F#'s and Cnatural's in this key signature.

94. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)

C 

95. LET'S READ "B"

B 

96. LET'S READ "A"

A 

97. WALKING AROUND Name the notes before you play.

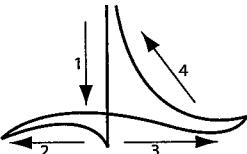
98. G MAJOR SCALE Write the note names before you play.

99. FOURTH FINGER D (*for violins and violas*)

A musical score consisting of two staves, both in bass clef and 4/4 time. The top staff has a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. This pattern repeats three more times. The bottom staff also begins with a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. This pattern repeats twice. The music concludes with a final eighth note on the first staff and a dash on the second staff.

Time Signature (Meter) C = Common Time
Same as $\frac{4}{4}$

Conducting



Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

THEORY

100. LOW DOWN

101. BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP

Moderato

Moderato

V

Bass clef, key of C major (two sharps). Measure 1: Bassoon plays eighth notes. Measure 2: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for bassoon part, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (F) and consists of six eighth-note pairs. The second staff begins with a forte dynamic (F), followed by a measure of eighth-note pairs, a single eighth note, and another measure of eighth-note pairs.

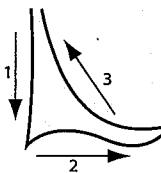
102. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THIS OLD MAN

Moderato

American Folk Song

Time Signature (Meter) **3** = 3 beats per measure
4 = $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ gets one beat

Conducting



Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.

Dotted Half Note

= 3 Beats of Sound
 1 & 2 & 3 &
 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

Dot

A dot adds half the value of the note.

=

2 beats + 1 beat = 3 beats

103. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

104. COUNTING THREES

105. D MAJOR SCALE IN THREES

106. FRENCH FOLK SONG

Moderato

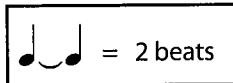
107. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - SAILOR'S SONG

Allegro

△ Write in the correct time signature before you begin.

Tie

A **tie** is a curved line that connects notes of the **same** pitch.
Play a single note for the combined counts of the tied notes.

**108. FIT TO BE TIED**
Slur

A **slur** is a curved line that connects two or more **different** pitches.
Play slurred notes together in the same bow stroke.

109. STOP AND GO
110. SLURRING ALONG
111. SMOOTH SAILING
112. D MAJOR SLURS
113. CROSSING STRINGS
114. GLIDING BOWS
115. UPSIDE DOWN

Upbeat

A note (or notes) that appears before the first full measure is called an **upbeat** (or **pickup**).
The remaining beats are found in the last measure.

116. SONG FOR MARIA

Andante

Latin American music combines the folk music from South and Central America, the Caribbean Islands, African, Spanish, and Portuguese cultures. Melodies often feature a lively accompaniment by drums, maracas, and claves. Latin American styles have become part of jazz, classical, and rock music.

D.C. al Fine

Play until you see the **D.C. al Fine**. Then go back to the beginning and play until you see **Fine** (fee'-nay). **D.C.** is the abbreviation for **Da Capo**, the Italian term for "return to the beginning." **Fine** is the Italian word for "the finish."

117. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

Caribbean Folk Song

D.C. al Fine

118. FIROLIRALERA – Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

Mexican Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins


SKILL BUILDERS - G Major
119.
120.
121.
122.
123.

▼ Slur three

124.

Far Eastern music comes from Malaysia, Indonesia, China and other areas. Historians believe the first orchestras, known as **gamelans**, existed in this region as early as the 1st century B.C. Today's gamelans include rebabs (spiked fiddles), gongs, xylophones, and a wide variety of percussion instruments.

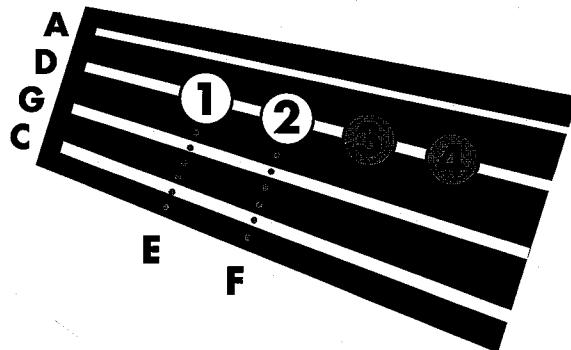
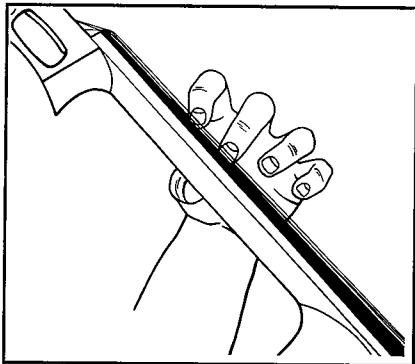
HISTORY
125. JINGLI NONA**Allegro**

Far Eastern Folk Song

Where is beat 4? □

SECOND FINGER ON THE D STRING

F
is played with
2 fingers on
the D string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

Natural



A **natural** sign cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

126. LET'S READ "F" (F-natural)

F

THEORY

Half Step

A **half step** is the smallest distance between two notes.

Whole Step

A **whole step** is two half steps combined.

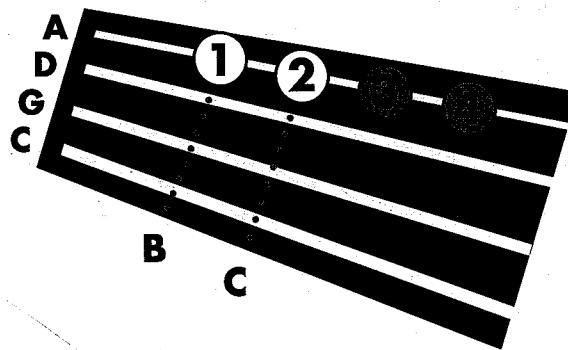
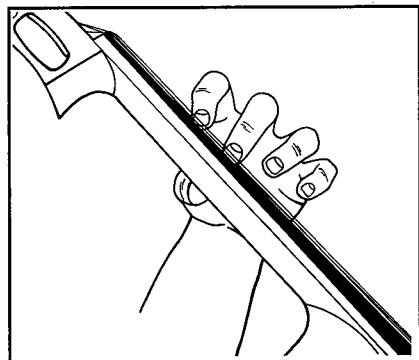
127. HALF-STEPPIN' AND WHOLE STEPPIN'

128. SPY GUY

129. MINOR DETAILS

SECOND FINGER ON THE A STRING

C
is played with
2 fingers on
the A string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

130. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)

131. HALF STEP AND WHOLE STEP REVIEW

Chromatics

Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats, and naturals. A chromatic pattern is two or more notes in a sequence of half steps.

THEORY

132. CHROMATIC MOVES

133. THE STETSON SPECIAL

134. BLUEBIRD'S SONG

Allegro

Texas Folk Song

THEORY**Key Signature
C MAJOR**

All notes are naturals.

135. C MAJOR SCALE – Round

① □ ② 1/2 step 2 1/2 2

Duet A composition with two different parts, played together.

136. SPLIT DECISION – Duet

A B

137. OAK HOLLOW

Moderato

138. A-TISKET, A-TASKET

Allegro

HISTORY

In the second half of the 1800s many composers tried to express the spirit of their own country by writing music with a distinct national flavor. Listen to the music of Russian composers such as Borodin, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov. They often used folk songs and dance rhythms to convey their nationalism. Describe the sounds you hear.

139. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – RUSSIAN FOLK TUNE

Andante

Russian Folk Song



Alert: This page mixes finger patterns. Watch for second finger (C) and third finger (F#).

140. BINGO

18th Century English Game Song

Allegro

The musical score consists of two staves of bassoon music. The top staff starts with a dynamic 'V' and a measure in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff begins with a dynamic 'V' and a measure in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It includes eighth-note patterns and a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 10 and 11 are indicated by a double bar line with repeat dots.

Where is beat 2? △

English composer **Thomas Tallis** (1505–1585) served as royal court composer during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth I. Composers and artists during this era wanted to recreate the artistic and scientific glories of ancient Greece and Rome. The great artist Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel during Tallis' lifetime. **Rounds** and **canons** were popular forms of music during the early 16th century. Divide into groups, and play or sing the *Tallis Canon* as a 4-part round.

HISTORY

141. TALLIS CANON – Round

Moderato

Thomas Tallis

Theme and Variations

Theme and Variations is a musical form where a theme, or melody, is followed by different versions of the same theme.

THEORY

142. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR SONG

Moderato

Moderato

Variation 1

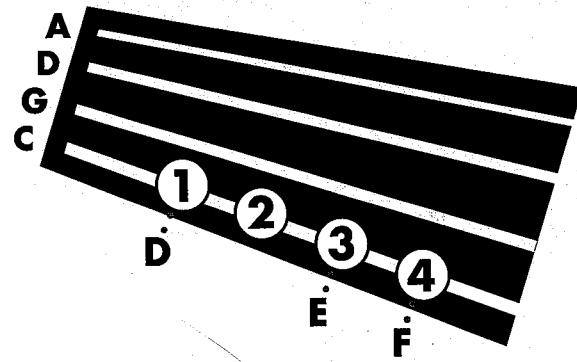
Variation 2 – make up your own variation

143. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY – THE BIRTHDAY SONG

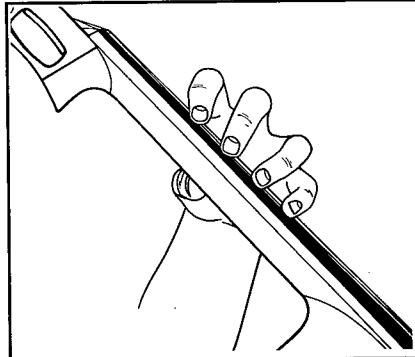
Moderato

Now play the line again and create your own rhythm.

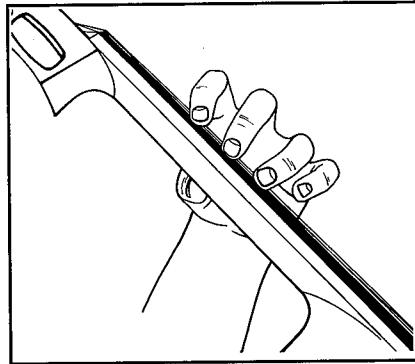
C STRING NOTES



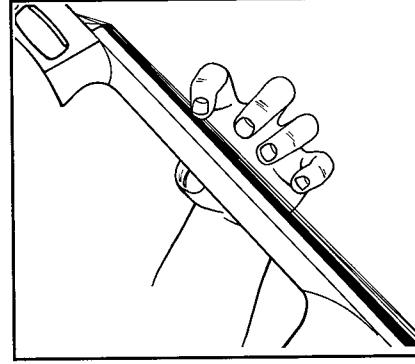
F is played with 4 fingers
on the C string.



E is played with 3 fingers
on the C string.



D is played with 1 finger
on the C string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

144. LET'S READ "C"

145. LET'S READ "F"

146. LET'S READ "E"

The musical score consists of a single staff in bass clef (F) and common time (indicated by 'c'). The key signature is E major (one sharp). The measure starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a half note. The next measure begins with a half note, followed by a quarter note, then a eighth note. The third measure starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note, then a eighth note. The fourth measure starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note, then a eighth note.

147. LET'S READ "D"

A musical staff with a bass clef, a key signature of D major (one sharp), and a common time signature. The staff has ten vertical stems. Above the staff, there are numerical values: 1, V, 0, 1, 3, and 4. Below the staff, there are six pairs of stems, each pair consisting of a solid stem and a dashed stem.

148. SIDE BY SIDE Name the notes before you play.

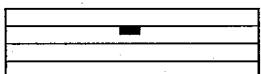
149. C MAJOR SCALE

A musical staff in 9/4 time, starting with a bass clef. The staff consists of nine vertical lines representing measures. Each measure contains a single quarter note, creating a continuous sequence of nine quarter notes across the staff.

Whole Note

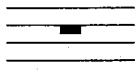
 = 4 Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest

= A Whole Measure
of Silent Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest

hangs from
a staff line.

Half Rest

sits on a
staff line.

150. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

151. SLOW BOWS
152. LONG, LONG AGO

Moderato

T. H. Baily

Arpeggio

An arpeggio is a chord whose pitches are played one at a time. Your first arpeggio uses the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 8th steps from the C major scale.

153. C MAJOR SCALE AND ARPEGGIO
154. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

Violin Viola Cello Bass Vln. Vla. Vcl. Bs. All

155. MONDAY'S MELODY

Moderato

Traditional Folk Song

Fine

D.C. al Fine

Special Cello Exercise

Write the note names below. Then, write stories using as many note names as possible. Share your work with orchestra friends.

Note Names: — — — — — — — — — — — —

— — — — — — — — — — — —

Team Work

Great musicians give encouragement to their fellow performers. Violin and bass players will now learn new challenging notes. The success of your orchestra depends on everyone's talent and patience. Play your best as these sections advance their musical technique.

Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

156. LET'S READ "E" - Review

157. LET'S READ "A" - Review

158. LET'S READ "G" - Review

159. LET'S READ "F♯" (F-sharp) - Review

160. MOVING ALONG

Name the notes before you play.

161. G MAJOR SCALE

162. SHEPHERD'S HEY

Moderato

English Folk Song

Musical notation for Shepherd's Hey, a bassoon piece in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of a single line of notes on a bass staff.

163. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN

Allegro

American Folk Song

Musical notation for Big Rock Candy Mountain, a bassoon piece in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The first system includes a dynamic marking 'v' above the staff and a first ending bracket labeled '1.'

2.

Continuation of the musical notation for Big Rock Candy Mountain, showing the second ending of the piece.

Continuation of the musical notation for Big Rock Candy Mountain, showing the continuation of the piece.

Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

164. LET'S READ "B" - Review

Musical notation for Let's Read 'B' - Review, a bassoon piece in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of a single line of notes on a bass staff.

165. ICE SKATING

Moderato

Musical notation for Ice Skating, a bassoon piece in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first system includes a dynamic marking 'v' above the staff.

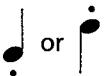
Continuation of the musical notation for Ice Skating, showing the continuation of the piece.

166. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ACADEMIC FESTIVAL OVERTURE THEME

Moderato

Johannes Brahms

Musical notation for the Academic Festival Overture Theme by Johannes Brahms, a bassoon piece in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The music begins with a bass clef and a dynamic marking 'v' above the staff.

Staccato

Staccato notes are marked with a dot above or below the note. A staccato note is played with a stopped bow stroke. Listen for a space between staccato notes.

167. PLAY STACCATO
168. ARKANSAS TRAVELER

Allegro

Southern American Folk Song

**SKILL BUILDERS - G Major****169.**
170.
171.
172.
173.

Hooked Bowing

Hooked bowing is two or more notes played in the same direction with a stop between each note.

174. HOOKED ON D MAJOR
175. WALTZING BOWS
176. POP GOES THE WEASEL

Allegro

American Folk Song


SKILL BUILDERS - C Major
177.
178.
179.
180.

Dynamics

Dynamics tell us what volume to play or sing.

f (forte)

Play loudly. Add more weight to the bow.

p (piano)

Play softly. Remove weight from the bow.

181. FORTE AND PIANO

182. SURPRISE SYMPHONY THEME

Andante

Franz Josef Haydn

The musical score consists of three staves of bassoon music. The top staff is in common time, bass clef, and dynamic *p*. Measure 5 starts with a forte dynamic *f*, followed by a piano dynamic *p*. Measures 9 and 13 also feature forte dynamics *f*. Measure 13 concludes with a dynamic *f*.



SKILL BUILDERS – Scales and Arpeggios

Add your own dynamics to any of the lines below.

183. D MAJOR

Musical score for exercise 183 in D major. The score consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a forte dynamic (F) and ends with a half note. The second staff starts with a forte dynamic (F) and ends with a half note. The key signature is one sharp, indicating D major.

184. G MAJOR

A musical score for bassoon, page 104, in G major. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The music features eighth-note patterns and rests.

185. G MAJOR (*Upper Octave – violin*)

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Violin, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It features eighth-note patterns and includes a dynamic marking 'V' above the notes. The bottom staff is for the Cello, starting with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It features eighth-note patterns and includes a dynamic marking 'V' above the notes.

186. C MAJOR

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a treble clef and includes measures 1 through 8. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-4 show eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 5-7 continue the eighth-note pairs. Measure 8 ends with a half note. The bottom staff is also in common time ('C') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a bass clef and includes measures 9 through 16. Measures 9-11 show eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 12-14 continue the eighth-note pairs. Measure 15 ends with a half note. Measure 16 concludes with a half note and a fermata over the bass clef.

187. C MAJOR

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

188. CRIPPLE CREEK – Orchestra Arrangement (A = Melody and B = Harmony)

Allegro

American Folk Song
Arr. Michael Allen

Africa is a large continent made up of many nations, and African folk music is as diverse as its many cultures. This folk song is from Kenya. The words describe warriors as they prepare for battle. Listen to examples of African folk music and describe the sound.

189. TEKELE LOMERIA – Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

Kenyan Warrior Song
Arr. John Higgins

HISTORY

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

HISTORY

Italian composer **Gioachino Rossini** (1792–1868) wrote some of the world's favorite operas. "William Tell" was Rossini's last opera, and its popular theme is still heard on television.

190. WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE – Orchestra Arrangement

Gioachino Rossini
Arr. John Higgins

Allegro

Fine 9

D.C. al Fine

191. ROCKIN' STRINGS – Orchestra Arrangement

John Higgins

Moderato

1. 2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

192. SIMPLE GIFTS - Orchestra Arrangement

Shaker Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

Andante

The musical score consists of six systems of music, each containing two staves labeled A and B. The music is in 4/4 time and uses a key signature of one sharp. The bass clef is used for staff A, and the soprano clef is used for staff B. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests. Dynamic markings include *f*, *p*, and *v*. Measure numbers 10 and 19 are marked above the staves.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

A solo is a composition written for one player, often with piano accompaniment. This solo was written by **Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685–1750). You and a piano accompanist can perform for the orchestra, your school, your family, and at other occasions. When you have learned the piece well, try memorizing it. Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music.

193. MINUET NO. 2 – Solo

Johann Sebastian Bach
Arr. John Higgins

Moderato

9

17

f

p

s

Piano Accompaniment

Moderato

9

17

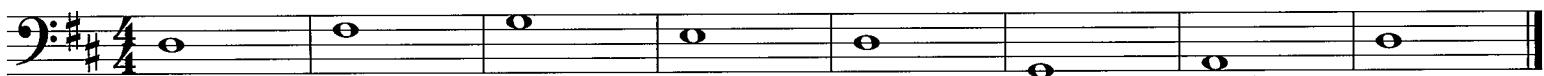
f

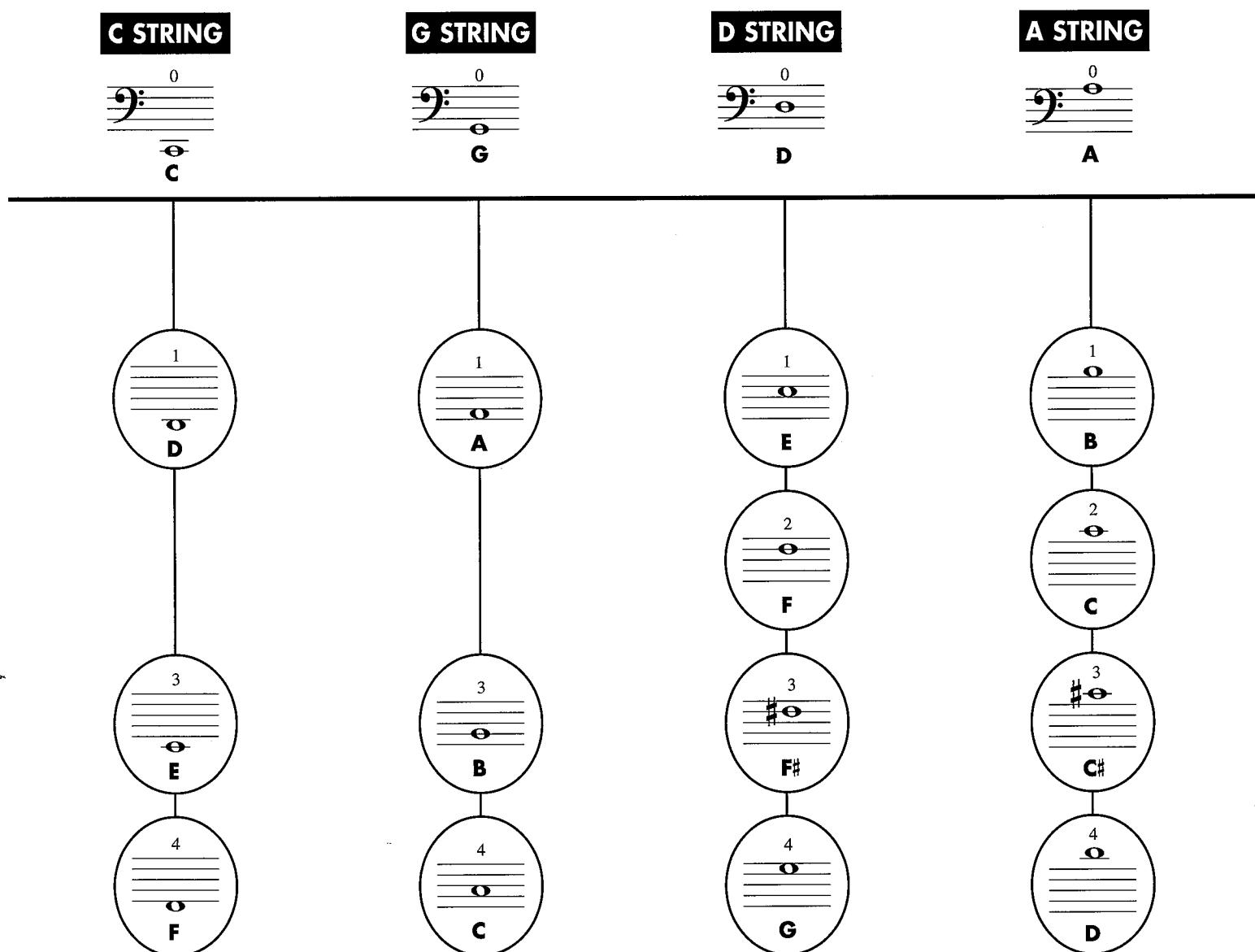
p

s

Improvisation

Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own music as you play.

194. RHYTHM JAM Using the following notes, improvise your own rhythms.**195. INSTANT MELODY** Using the following notes, improvise your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).

CELLO FINGERING CHART


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