

**VIOLIN ▼ BOOK ONE**

# **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000 FOR STRINGS**

**A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD**

**MICHAEL ALLEN • ROBERT GILLESPIE • PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES  
ARRANGEMENTS BY JOHN HIGGINS**



**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 2000* 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.

**T**he string family includes the violin, viola, violoncello, and the double bass. The violin dates back to the 16th century. The early ancestors of the violin 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.

Gasparo da Salo, an Italian instrument maker, developed the present day violin during the 16th century. Da Salo and Nicolo Amati are credited with establishing the design of today's violin, which has survived with only a few minor changes. Antonio Stradivari, and the Guarneri and Guadagnini families were famous instrument makers from the 17th and 18th centuries, and their violins are still in use today.

HISTORY OF THE VIOLIN

Nearly every composer has written music for the violin, including Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig van Beethoven, and Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky. Famous violin performers include Midori, Isaac Stern, Stéphane Grapelli, Itzhak Perlman, Jascha Heifetz, Joshua Bell, and Mark O'Connor.

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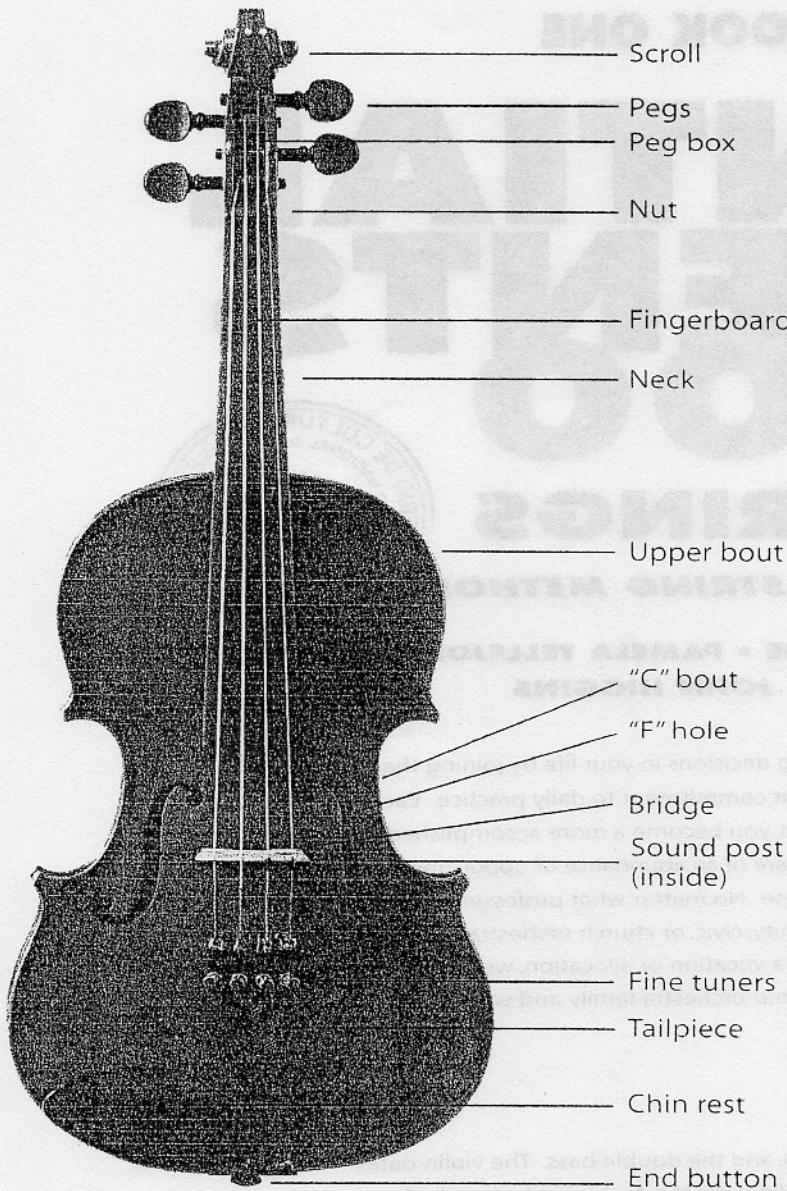
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## THE VIOLIN



### Take Special Care

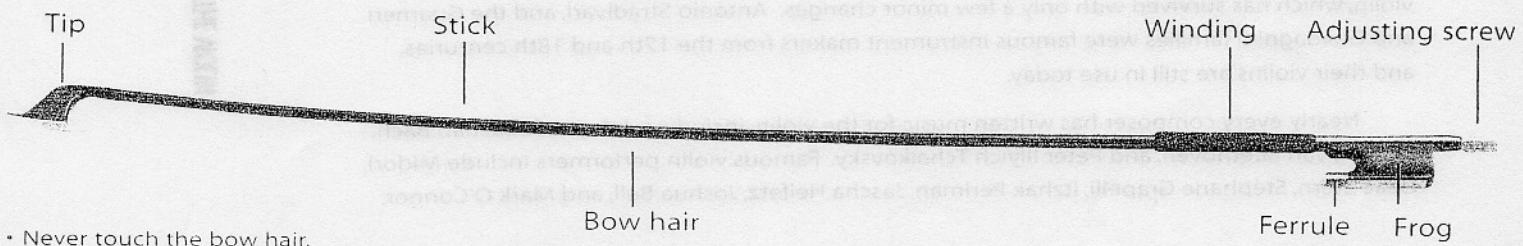
String instruments are delicate. Follow your teacher's guidelines in caring for your instrument, and it will last forever.

- 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.
- Place a cloth over the top of the violin before closing the case.

### Accessories

- Rosin
- Shoulder rest
- Soft cloth
- Extra set of strings

## THE BOW



- Never touch the bow hair.
- Keep the bow in your case until directed by your teacher.

## 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 for your teacher and classmates.

Many violin players begin by playing their instrument in guitar position. As you learn the basics, your teacher will help you change to shoulder position.

### Guitar Position

**Step 1** Place the instrument case flat on the floor with the handle facing you. Open the case and lift the instrument up by the neck. Identify all parts of the violin.

**Step 2** Cradle the violin under your right arm. Raise the scroll to shoulder height. Be sure the back of the violin is flat against your stomach.

**Step 3** Identify the letter names of each string: G (lowest pitch), D, A, E.

**Step 4** Raise your right thumb over the strings while continuing to hold the instrument. Pluck the strings as directed by your teacher. Plucking the strings is called *pizzicato*, and is abbreviated *pizz.*

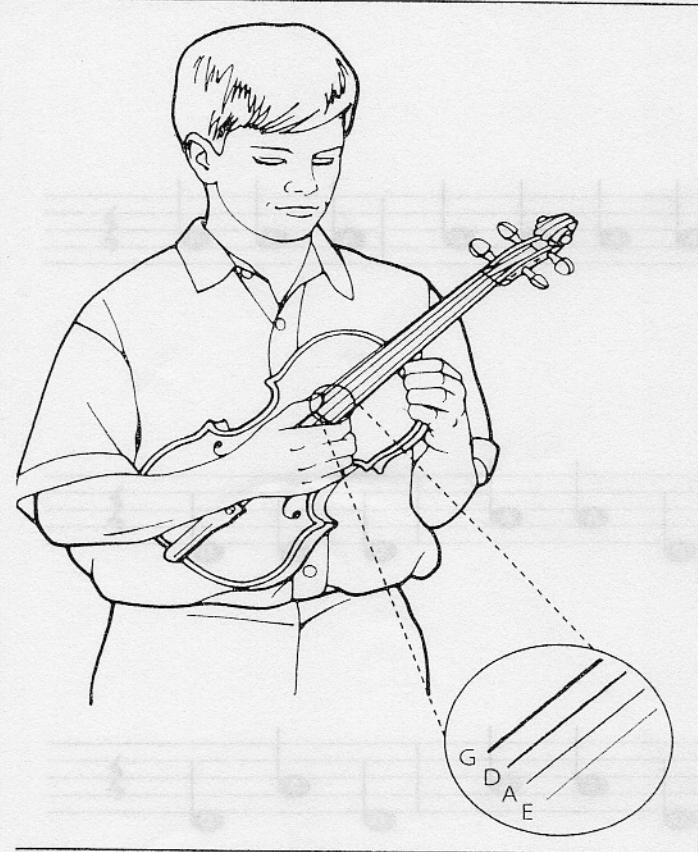
### Shoulder Position

**Step 1** (Standing) – Stand with feet about a shoulder's width apart. (Sitting) – Sit on the front part of the chair.

**Step 2** Turn your left foot to the 10 o'clock position. Slide your right foot back. Adjust your position to place more weight on your left foot.

**Step 3** Hold your instrument at eye level parallel to the floor. Curve your left hand around the upper bout. Find the end button with your right hand.

**Step 4** Bring the instrument down to your shoulder. The end button should be near the middle of your neck. Turn your head slightly to the left, and place your jaw on the chin rest. Be sure the scroll does not point toward the floor.



Guitar Position

Shoulder Position

**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**

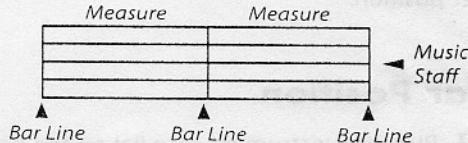
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

**Bar Lines**

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

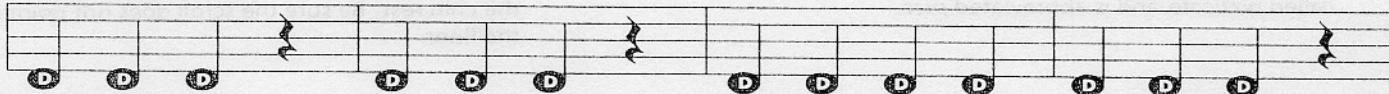
**Measures**

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"**

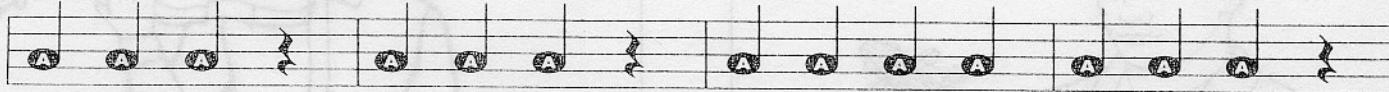
Pizzicato (pizz.) → Pluck the strings  
0 → Open string

D

**3. LET'S PLAY "OPEN A"**

pizz.  
0

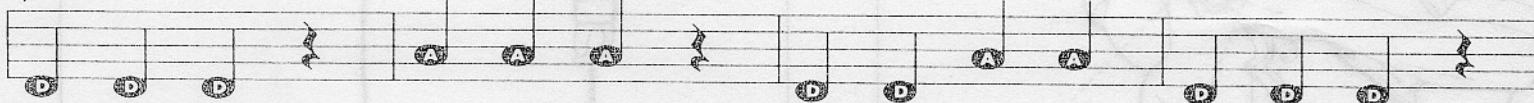
A



Keep a steady beat.

**4. TWO'S A TEAM**

pizz.

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

pizz.



**Treble Clef**

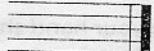
Clefs indicate a set of note names.

THEORY

**Time Signature (Meter)**

**4** 4 beats per measure  
**4**  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  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.

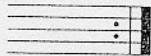
**1. JUMPING JACKS** Identify the clef and time signature before playing.

pizz.

Double Bar /

**2. MIX 'EM UP**

pizz.

**Repeat Sign**

Go back to the beginning and play the music again.

THEORY

**Counting**

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

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

**3. COUNT CAREFULLY** Keep a steady beat when playing or resting.

pizz.

Repeat sign /

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

**4. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** Write in the counting before you play.

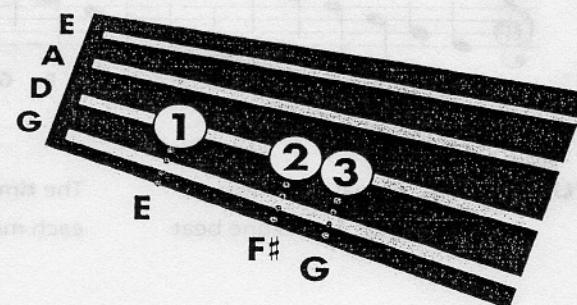
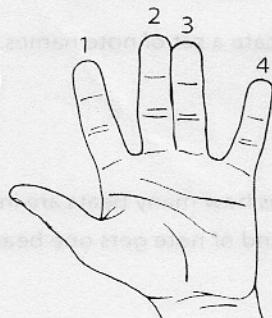
pizz.

# SHAPING THE LEFT HAND

## D STRING NOTES

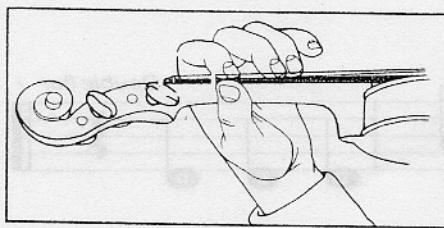
**Step 1** Shape your left hand as shown.  
Be certain your palm faces you.

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

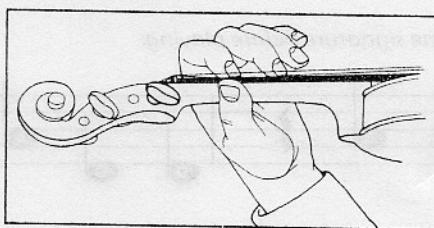


**Step 2** Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Place your fingers on the D string, keeping your hand shaped as shown below. Be sure your first finger forms a square with the fingerboard, and your wrist is relaxed and straight.

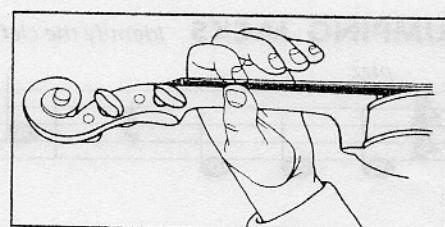
**G** is played with 3 fingers  
on the D string.



**F#** is played with 2 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.

**G**

pizz. 3

## 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)

**F#**

pizz. 2

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

## 12. LIFT OFF

**G** pizz. 3

2

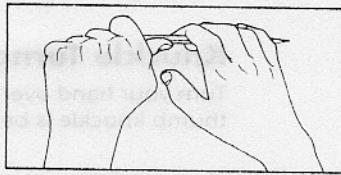
✓ Is your left hand shaped as shown in the diagrams above?

# SHAPING THE RIGHT HAND

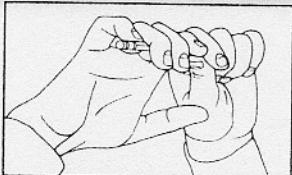
## BOW BUILDER ONE

### Pencil Hold

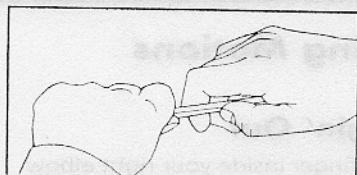
**Step 1** Hold a pencil in your left hand at eye level.



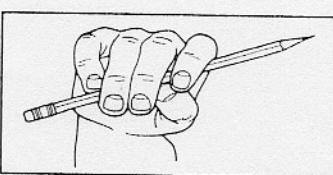
**Step 2** Hang your right fingers over the top of the pencil, as shown.



**Step 3** Place your right 4th finger on top of the pencil.



**Step 4** Touch the tip of your right thumb to the pencil just opposite your 2nd finger. The curve of your thumb will form an oval with the finger.



**Step 5** Lean your right hand so the first finger rests on top of the pencil between the 1st and 2nd joints. Keep your fingers relaxed. Remove your left hand from the pencil. Practice shaping your hand on the pencil until it feels natural to you.

★ Practice BOW BUILDER ONE daily.

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

pizz.

A musical staff in treble clef and common time. It contains six notes: two G's, two F's, one G, one E, and one G. The notes are followed by a repeat sign and a colon.

### 4. LET'S READ "E"

pizz. |

A musical staff in treble clef and common time. It contains six notes all labeled 'E'. The notes are followed by a repeat sign and a colon.

### 5. WALKING SONG

pizz. 3

2

1

A musical staff in treble clef and common time. It contains nine notes: three G's, three F's, two E's, and one G. Below the staff, a count is provided: Count: 1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 &amp; 4 &amp; 1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 &amp; 4 &amp; 1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 &amp; 4 &amp; 1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 &amp; 4 &amp;.

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

pizz.



A musical staff in treble clef and common time. It contains eight notes: two G's, two F's, two E's, and two D's. The notes are followed by a repeat sign and a colon.

## BOW BUILDER TWO

## **Pencil Hold Exercises**

## I'm Outta Here

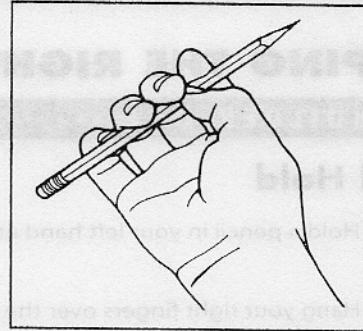
Wave good-bye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

## **Thumb Flexers**

Flex your thumb in and out.

## **Finger Taps**

Tap your first finger. Then tap your fourth finger.



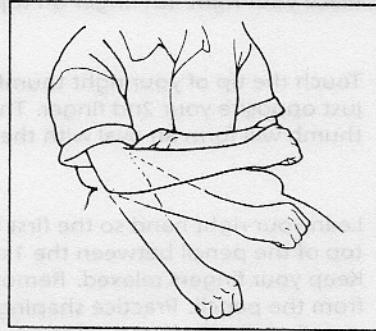
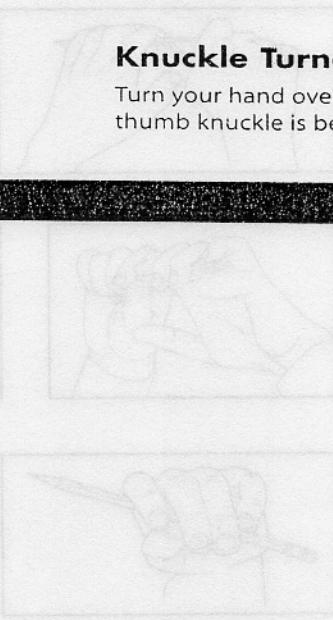
## *Knuckle Turnovers*

# BOW BUILDER THREE

## Bowing Motions

## **Swingin' Out**

Put one finger inside your right elbow and swing your arm, as shown.



Swingin' Out

## **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**

2122-3

## Slavic Folk Song

## 19. ROLLING ALONG

pizz.

*pizz.*

Go to next line. /

This image shows two measures of musical notation for a string bass. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 11 starts with a quarter note (A) followed by an eighth note (B), then a half note (D), another half note (E), and a quarter note (F#). Measure 12 begins with a quarter note (G), followed by an eighth note (A), a half note (C), and a quarter note (D). The music is written in common time (indicated by the '4' at the top left). The instruction "pizz." is placed above the staff, and "Go to next line. /" is at the end of the second measure.

Go to next line ↵



## WORKOUTS

9

Place your instrument in shoulder position as shown on page 3. Then practice the following exercises with your left hand.

### Finger Taps

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

### Pull Aways

Pull your left hand away from the side of the neck, while keeping the thumb and fingers on the instrument.

### Strummin' Along

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



Strummin' Along

## 20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

pizz. 3                    0

Keep fingers down when you see this bracket.

Welsh Folk Song

## 21. SEMINOLE CHANT

pizz.

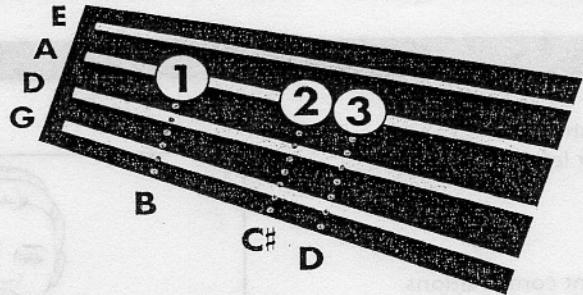
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

## 22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – LIGHTLY ROW

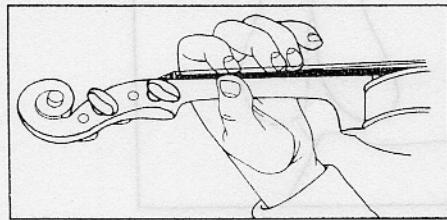
pizz. 0                    2                    3                    1

Prepare F# before playing.

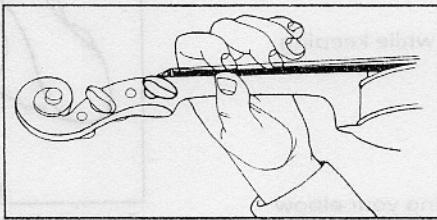
## A STRING NOTES



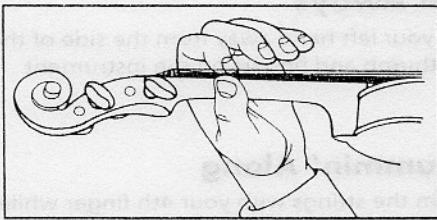
**D** is played with 3 fingers on the A string.



**C#** is played with 2 fingers on the A string.



**B** is played with 1 finger on the A string.



### Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

### 23. LET'S READ "D"

**D**

pizz. 3

4/4 time signature, treble clef, dynamic pizz. 3.

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

**C#**

pizz. 2

4/4 time signature, treble clef, dynamic pizz. 2. Note: Play all C#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

### 25. TAKE OFF

4/4 time signature, treble clef, dynamic pizz. 3.

### 26. CARIBBEAN ISLAND

4/4 time signature, treble clef, dynamic pizz. 3.

Practice BOW BUILDERS ONE, TWO, and THREE daily.

## 7. OLYMPIC HIGH JUMP

pizz.

## 8. LET'S READ "B"

pizz. 1

## 9. HALF WAY DOWN

pizz. 3

2

1

0

## 10. RIGHT BACK UP

pizz. 0

1

2

3

## 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.

## THEORY

11. DOWN THE D SCALE *Remember to memorize the note names.*

pizz. 3

2

1

0

3

2

1

0

## 32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - UP THE D SCALE

## BOW BUILDER FOUR

### On The Bow (Early Bow Hold)

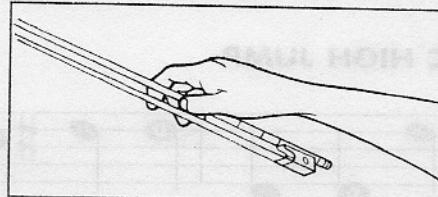
**Step 1** Identify all parts of the bow (see page 2). Hold the bow in your left hand near the tip with the frog pointing to the right.

**Step 2** Put your right thumb and 2nd finger on the bow stick near the middle of the bow.

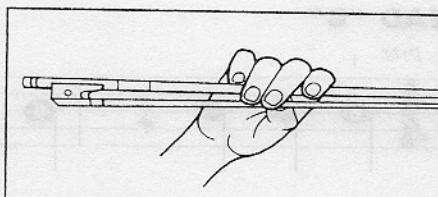
**Step 3** Shape your right hand on the bow stick, as shown.

**Step 4** Turn your right hand over, and be sure your thumb and fingers are curved.

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



Balancing The Bow



Early Bow Hold

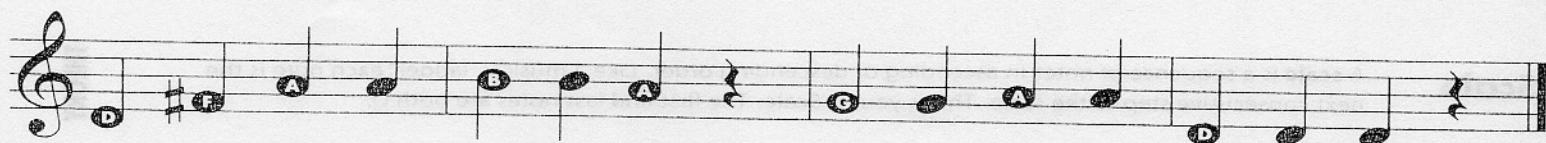


#### Alert

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

### 33. SONG FOR CHRISTINE

pizz.

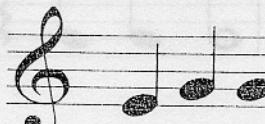


### 34. NATALIE'S ROSE Remember to count.

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

*pizz.*

Israeli Folk Song

## BOW BUILDER FIVE

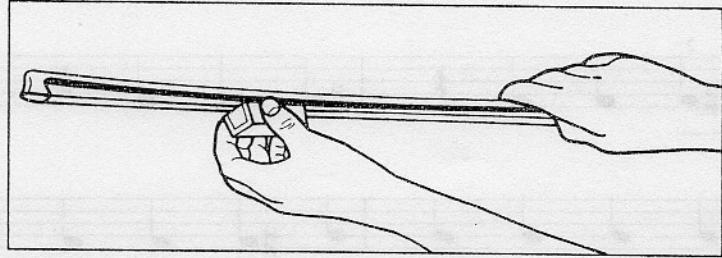
### Shadow Bowing

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 at the balance point.

**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?

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

## THEORY



## 40. CAROLINA BREEZE

*pizz.*

3 2 1 0 3 2 1 2 3  
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

## 41. JINGLE BELLS

*pizz.*

J. S. Pierpont

## 42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

*pizz.*

American Folk Song

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.

### 3. A MOZART MELODY

*pizz.* 0 0 1 0 3 2 1 0

Adapted by W. A. Mozart

### 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."

### 4. MATTHEW'S MARCH

*pizz.* 3 2 3 0 3 1

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

### 5. CHRISTOPHER'S TUNE

*pizz.* 0 2 1 3 1 3

### 6. 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:

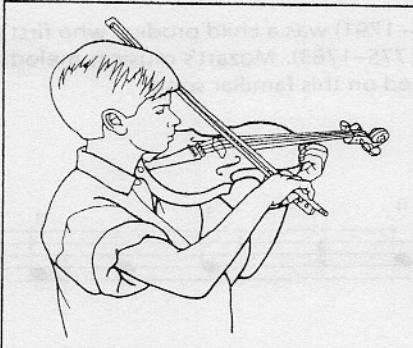
*pizz.*

## BOW BUILDER SIX

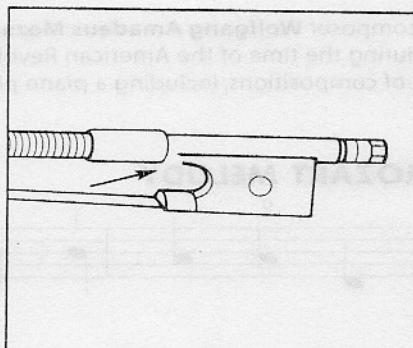
### Let's Bow!



Early Bow Hold



Regular Bow Hold



Thumb Placement

**Step 1** Hold the instrument with your left hand on the upper bout as illustrated.

**Step 2** Hold the bow at the balance point (Early Bow Hold). Your right elbow should be slightly lower than your hand.

Your teacher will suggest when to begin moving your bow hand toward the frog, as shown in the Regular Bow Hold illustration. The tip of your thumb will move to the place on the stick where it touches the frog.

### Listening Skills

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

#### 47. BOW ON THE D STRING

*arco* → Play with the bow on the string.

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) and common time (4/4). It consists of two measures of eighth notes. Above each note is a vertical stroke (V) indicating the direction of the bow. The first measure starts with a vertical stroke pointing down, followed by a vertical stroke pointing up. The second measure starts with a vertical stroke pointing up, followed by a vertical stroke pointing down.

A continuation of the musical staff from the previous section. It consists of two more measures of eighth notes. The first measure starts with a vertical stroke pointing down, followed by a vertical stroke pointing up. The second measure starts with a vertical stroke pointing up, followed by a vertical stroke pointing down.

#### 48. BOW ON THE A STRING

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) and common time (4/4). It consists of two measures of eighth notes. Above each note is a vertical stroke (V) indicating the direction of the bow. The first measure starts with a vertical stroke pointing down, followed by a vertical stroke pointing up. The second measure starts with a vertical stroke pointing up, followed by a vertical stroke pointing down.

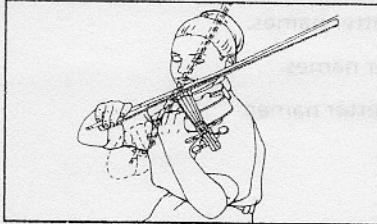
A continuation of the musical staff from the previous section. It consists of two more measures of eighth notes. The first measure starts with a vertical stroke pointing down, followed by a vertical stroke pointing up. The second measure starts with a vertical stroke pointing up, followed by a vertical stroke pointing down.

## WORKOUTS

## String Levels

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

- **Raise** your arm to play **lower**-pitched strings.
  - **Lower** your arm to play **higher**-pitched strings.



Raise arm = lower string

Lower arm = higher string

## **9. RAISE AND LOWER**

## O. TEETER TOTTER

## 1. MIRROR IMAGE

A musical score for a single melodic line. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains six measures of music, each consisting of a quarter note followed by a half note. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It also contains six measures of music, each consisting of a quarter note followed by a half note. The notes are black with stems pointing to the right. Measure numbers 1 through 6 are written above the top staff, and measure numbers 1 through 6 are written below the bottom staff.

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

## **2. A STRAND OF D 'N' A**

A musical score for string instruments, likely violin or cello. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and vertical 'V' markings above the notes. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It also features eighth-note patterns and vertical 'V' markings. After the second staff, the text ', Bow Lift' is written above the staff.

### **3. 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:

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The first measure shows a teacher's part consisting of four eighth notes. The second measure shows a student's part enclosed in parentheses, also consisting of four eighth notes. The third measure shows a teacher's part, and the fourth measure shows a student's part. The fifth measure shows a teacher's part, and the sixth measure shows a student's part.

### **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

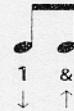
**61. ELEVATOR UP**

Music from 100%  
most a world 2011

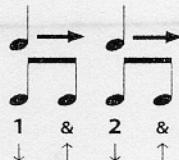
**62. DOWN THE D MAJOR SCALE**
**63. SCALE SIMULATOR** *Remember to count.*
**64. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THE D MAJOR SCALE**
**Special Violin Exercise**

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

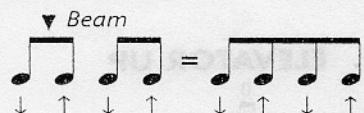
**65. LET'S READ "C#" - Review**

**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

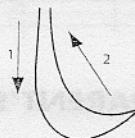
### $\frac{2}{4}$ Time Signature



= 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.



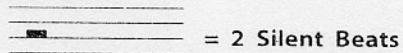
THEORY

## 76. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - FOR PETE'S SAKE

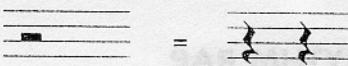
Moderato

**Half Note**

1 &amp; 2 &amp;

**Half Rest**

1 &amp; 2 &amp;



1 &amp; 2 &amp;

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

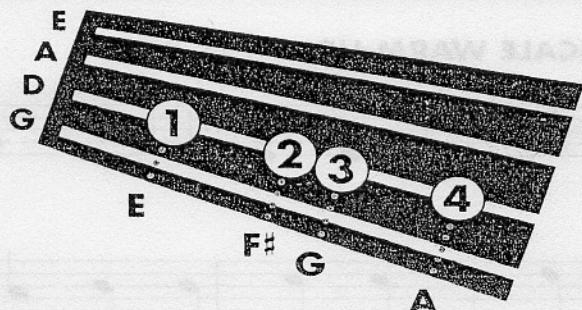
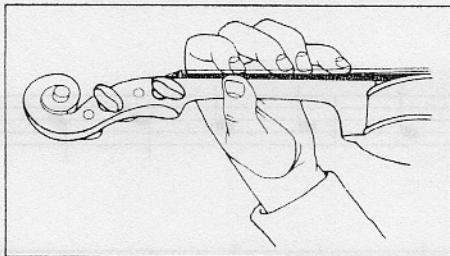
**82. TEXAS TWO-STRING**

Holding your violin in shoulder position, *pizz.* this exercise with your left hand 4th finger.  
4+ = 4th finger *pizz.*

(etc.)

**4TH FINGER**

Your **4th finger** is often used to match the pitch of the next highest open string, creating a smoother tone and fewer changes between strings for bowing.

**33. FOUR BY FOUR**
**34. 4TH FINGER MARATHON**
**35. 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

**B6. 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

## 88. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round

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

Moderato

French Folk Song

## 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. BILE 'EM CABBAGE DOWN – Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

American Fiddle Tune

5 → Measure Number

## PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

### '0. ENGLISH ROUND

Andante

### '1. 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

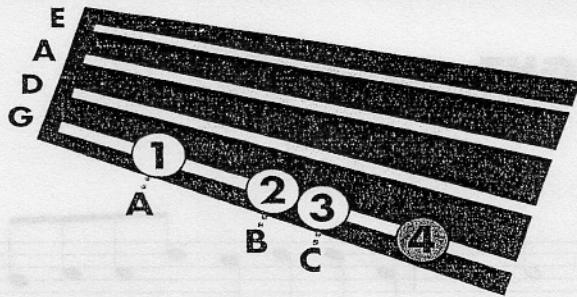
### '2. CAN-CAN – Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

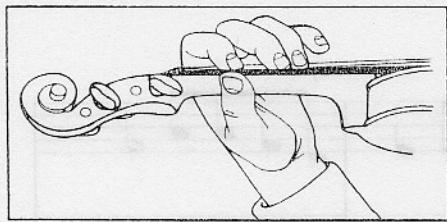
Jacques Offenbach  
Arr. John Higgins

✓ What were the strong points of your performance?

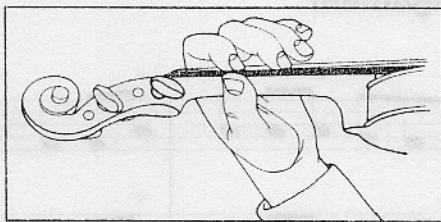
## G STRING NOTES



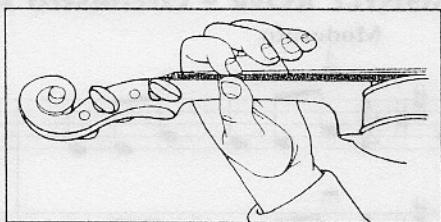
**C** is played with 3 fingers on the G string.



**B** is played with 2 fingers on the G string.



**A** is played with 1 finger on the G string.



### Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

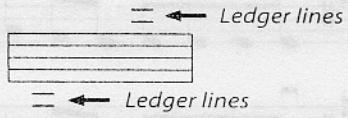
## THEORY

### New Key Signature G MAJOR



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

### Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music staff higher or lower.

### 93. LET'S READ "G"

**G**

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of five lines and four spaces. The first note is a quarter note on the second line, followed by a half note on the fourth space, another half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the third line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, and a half note on the fourth space.

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

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

**C**

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of five lines and four spaces. The first note is a quarter note on the second line, followed by a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the third line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, and a half note on the fourth space.

### 95. LET'S READ "B"

**B**

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of five lines and four spaces. The first note is a quarter note on the second line, followed by a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the third line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, and a half note on the fourth space.

### 96. LET'S READ "A"

**A**

A musical staff in G major with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of five lines and four spaces. The first note is a quarter note on the second line, followed by a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the third line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth space, a quarter note on the second line, and a half note on the fourth space.

**97. WALKING AROUND** Name the notes before you play.

Musical staff in G major, common time. Notes are quarter notes. The first note is labeled '3' above it, followed by '2', '1', '0', a blank space with a comma, and a dash '-' below the staff.

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

Musical staff in G major, common time. It shows a continuous sequence of quarter notes starting from G and ending at G, with a break in the staff.

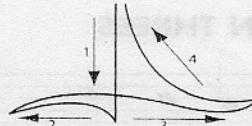
**99. FOURTH FINGER D**

4 → 4th finger on G string = Open D pitch.

Musical staff in G major, common time. It contains two measures of eighth-note patterns. The fourth note of the second measure is labeled '4' above it.

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

**Conducting**



Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

THEORY

**100. LOW DOWN**

Musical staff in G major, common time. It contains two measures of eighth-note patterns. The fourth note of the second measure is labeled '4' above it.

**101. BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP**

Moderato

Musical staff in G major, common time. It contains two measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The first measure has dynamics 'V' and '4'. The second measure has dynamics '4', '0', and 'V'.

**102. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THIS OLD MAN**

Moderato

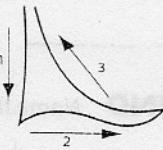
Musical staff in G major, common time. It contains two measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The first measure has dynamics '4', '4', 'V', '0', and '0'. The second measure has dynamics '4' and 'V'.

American Folk Song

**Time Signature (Meter)**

**3** = 3 beats per measure  
**4** =  or  gets one beat

## Conducting



Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.

### Dotted Half Note

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

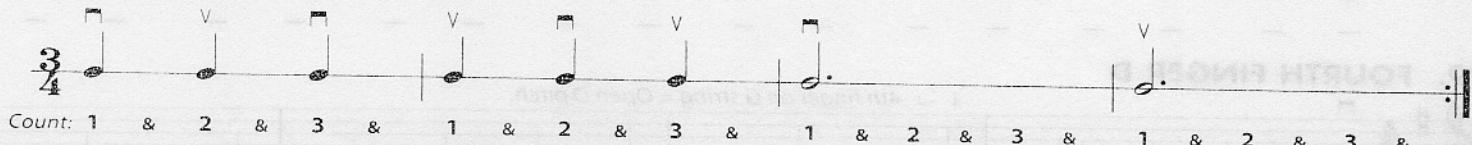
 Dot

A dot adds half the value of the note.

 =   
 2 beats + 1 beat = 3 beats

### 103. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.



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

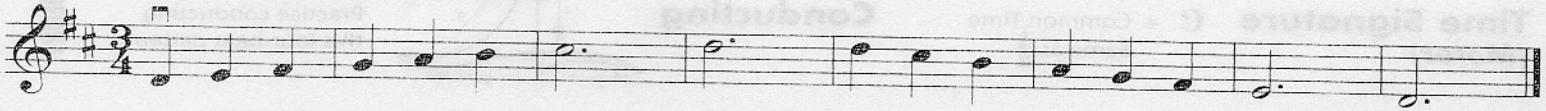
### 104. COUNTING THREES



Slow Bow

Slow Bow

### 105. D MAJOR SCALE IN THREES



### 106. FRENCH FOLK SONG

Moderato

French Folk Song







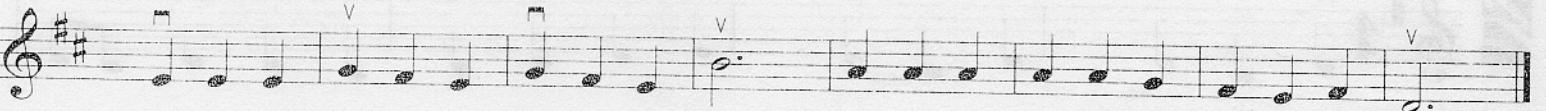
### 107. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - SAILOR'S SONG

Allegro

English Sea Song

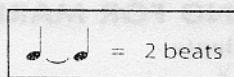


△ Write in the correct time signature before you begin.



**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.

**08. 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.

**09. STOP AND GO**
**10. SLURRING ALONG**
**11. 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**

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is labeled 'Upbeat' with a triangle symbol and 'V'. It consists of six measures: a single note, a quarter note, a eighth-note triplet, a eighth-note triplet, a eighth-note triplet, and a eighth-note triplet. The bottom staff is labeled 'Where is beat 4? /' and contains six measures. The first measure has a single note. The second measure has a eighth-note triplet. The third measure has a single note. The fourth measure has a eighth-note triplet. The fifth measure has a eighth-note triplet. The sixth measure has a eighth-note triplet.

HISTORY

**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.

THEORY

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

Moderato

Fine 4 Caribbean Folk Song

4 D.C. al Fine

## **118. FIROLIRALERA – Orchestra Arrangement**

## Allegro

Mexican Folk Song  
Arr. John Higgins

Mexican Folk Song  
Arr. John Higgins

A      Upbeats

B      Upbeats

A

B

A

B

A

B

A

B

A

B

A

B


**SKILL BUILDERS - G Major**

119.



*S歌*  
Sing  
Sing along  
Sing along  
Sing along  
Sing along  
Sing along

119.

Sheet music for exercise 119 in G major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

120.

120.

Sheet music for exercise 120 in G major, 3/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

121.

121.

Sheet music for exercise 121 in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A 'V' symbol is above the first note of the second measure.

122.

122.

Sheet music for exercise 122 in G major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A '4' symbol is above the last note of the first measure.

123.

123.

Sheet music for exercise 123 in G major, 3/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A 'V' symbol is above the first note of the second measure. A 'Slur three' instruction is below the first measure.

124.

124.

Sheet music for exercise 124 in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

**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

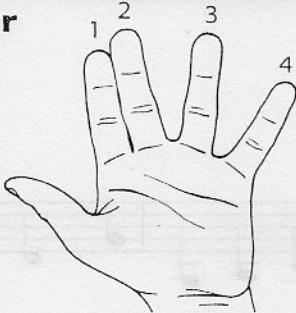
Sheet music for 'Jingli Nona' in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1, 2, and 3 are indicated above the staff. A '4' symbol is above the first note of the second measure. A bracket under the first measure is labeled '1.'. A bracket under the second measure is labeled '2.'. A question mark and a triangle symbol are at the end of the third measure. The text 'Where is beat 4?' is at the bottom right.

## NEW FINGER PATTERN

### Low 2nd Finger

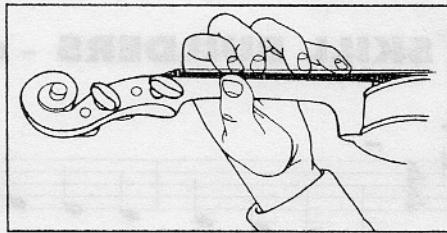
#### Step 1

Shape your left hand as shown. Be certain your palm faces you. Notice your 2nd finger lightly touches your 1st finger.



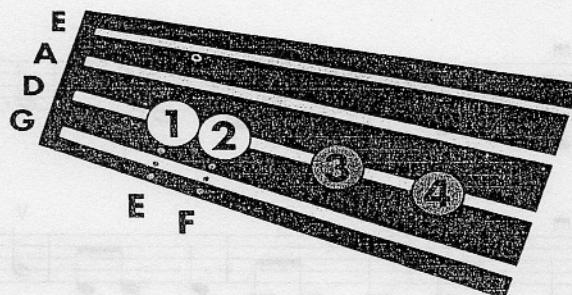
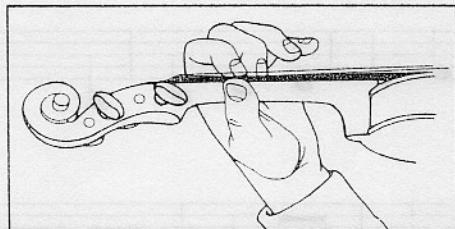
#### Step 2

Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Your 1st and 2nd fingers touch. There is a space between your 2nd and 3rd fingers, and between your 3rd and 4th fingers.



### F

is played with low 2nd finger 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)

↓ ~ Low 2nd finger

**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'

1/2 step

1/2 step

Whole step

Whole step

### 128. SPY GUY

### 129. MINOR DETAILS

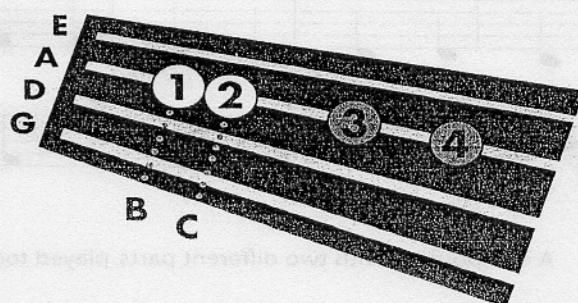
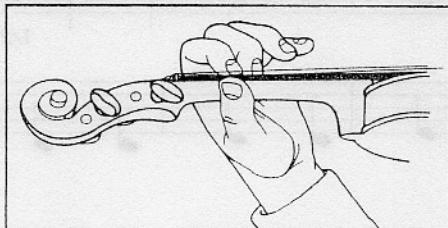
## NEW FINGER PATTERN

### Low 2nd Finger On The A String

Shape your left hand on the A string as shown.

**C**

is played with  
low 2nd finger  
on the A string.



### Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

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

**C**

### 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

## Key Signature C MAJOR



All notes are naturals.

### 135. C MAJOR SCALE - Round

#### Duet

A composition with two different parts, played together.

### 136. SPLIT DECISION - Duet

### 137. OAK HOLLOW

Moderato

### 138. A-TISKET, A-TASKET

Allegro

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 low second finger (C♯) and high second finger (F♯).

## 40. BINGO

Allegro

18th Century English Game Song

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

Variation 2 – make up your own variation

## 143. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY – THE BIRTHDAY SONG

Moderato

Now play the line again and create your own rhythm.

## Special Violin 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. Viola and cello 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.

### 144. LET'S READ "C" - Review

### 145. LET'S READ "F" - Review

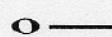
### 146. LET'S READ "E" - Review

### 147. LET'S READ "D" - Review

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

### 149. C MAJOR SCALE

**Whole Note**

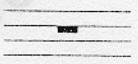
 = 4 Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

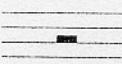
**Whole Rest**

= A Whole Measure  
of Silent Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

**Whole Rest**

hangs from  
a staff line.

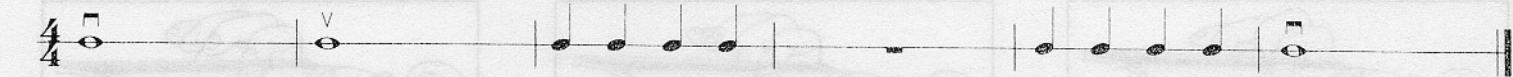
**Half Rest**

sits on a  
staff line.

THEORY

**150. RHYTHM RAP**

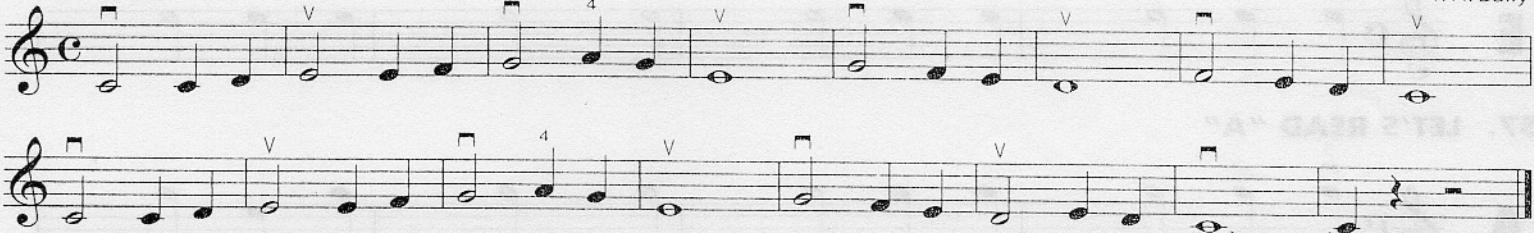
Shadow bow and count before playing.



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

**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.

THEORY

**153. C MAJOR SCALE AND ARPEGGIO**

Arpeggio

**154. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS**

Violin

Viola

Cello

Bass

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Bs.

All

**155. MONDAY'S MELODY**

Moderato

Traditional Folk Song

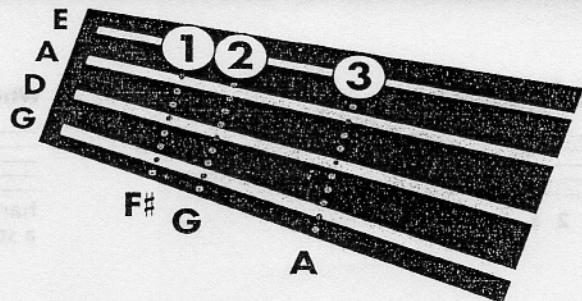


Fine

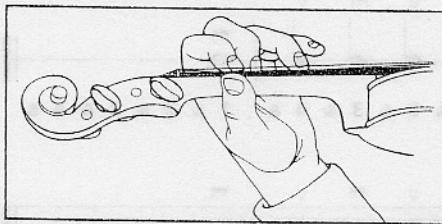
D.C. al Fine



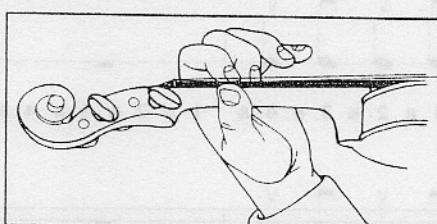
## E STRING NOTES



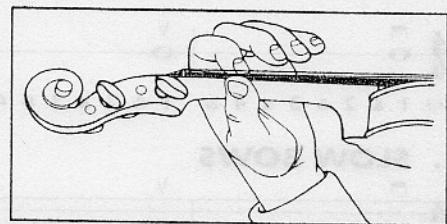
**A** is played with 3 fingers  
on the E string.



**G** is played with 2 fingers  
on the E string.



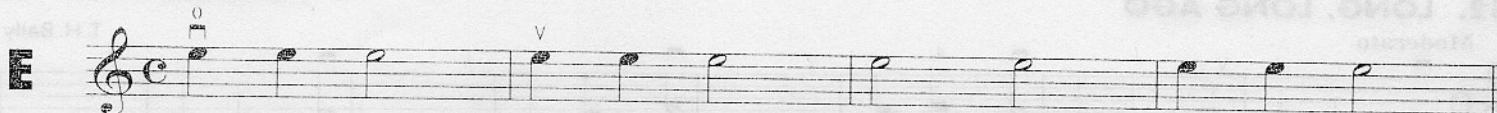
**F#** is played with 1 finger  
on the E string.



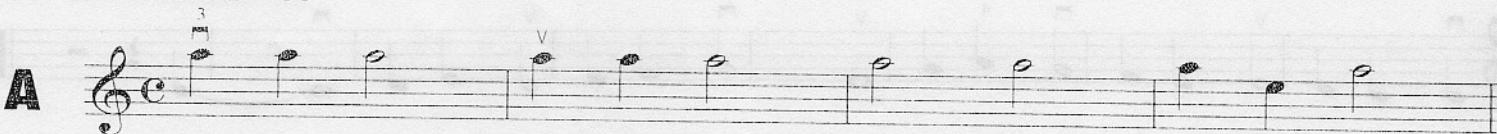
## **Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

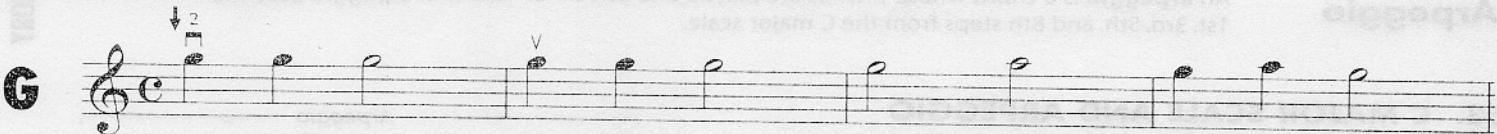
### 156. LET'S READ "E"



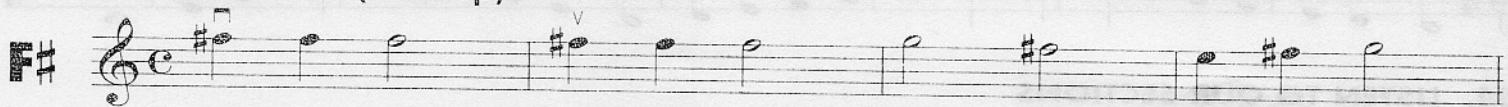
### 157. LET'S READ "A"



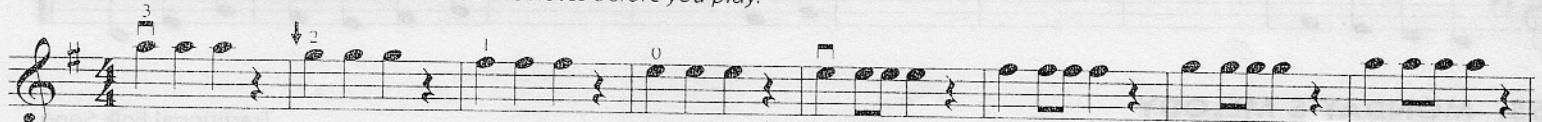
### 158. LET'S READ "G"



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



## **160. MOVING ALONG** Name the notes before you play.



## 161. G MAJOR SCALE



**62. SHEPHERD'S HEY**

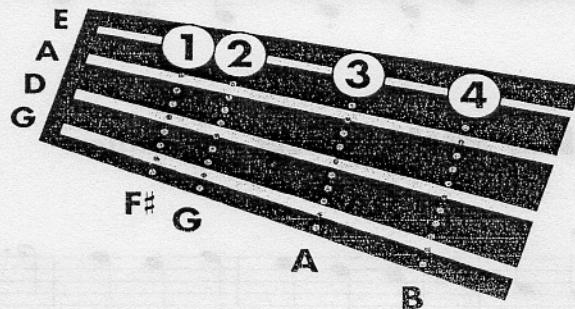
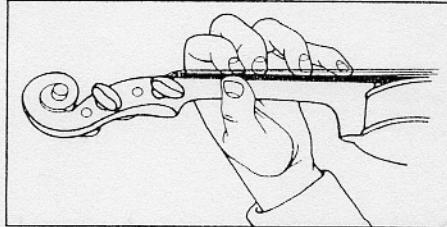
Moderato

English Folk Song

**63. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN**

Allegro

American Folk Song

**NEW NOTE****B**is played with  
4 fingers on  
the E string.**Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

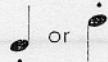
**164. LET'S READ "B"**
**165. ICE SKATING**

Moderato

**166. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ACADEMIC FESTIVAL OVERTURE THEME**

Moderato

Johannes Brahms

**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

**E** **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.

**74. HOOKED ON D MAJOR**
**75. WALTZING BOWS**
**76. 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)

**p** (piano)

Play loudly. Add more weight to the bow.

Play softly. Remove weight from the bow.

**181. FORTE AND PIANO**
**182. SURPRISE SYMPHONY THEME**

Andante

Franz Josef Haydn

**SKILL BUILDERS - Scales and Arpeggios**

Add your own dynamics to any of the lines below.

**183. D MAJOR**
**184. G MAJOR**
**185. G MAJOR**
**186. C MAJOR**
**187. C MAJOR** (Lower Octave – viola and cello)

## PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

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

Allegro

American Folk Song  
Arr. Michael Allen

Musical score for Cripple Creek, page 188. It shows two staves, A and B, in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. Staff A starts with a forte dynamic (f) and contains vertical bar lines labeled 'V' above them. Staff B also starts with a forte dynamic (f). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Continuation of the musical score for Cripple Creek, page 188. It shows two staves, A and B, continuing from the previous page. Staff A has vertical bar lines labeled 'V'. Staff B has vertical bar lines labeled 'V'.

**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.

HISTORY

### 189. TEKELE LOMERIA – Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

Kenyan Warrior Song  
Arr. John Higgins

Musical score for Tekele Lomeria, page 189. It shows two staves, A and B, in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Staff A starts with a forte dynamic (f) and contains vertical bar lines labeled 'V'. Staff B also starts with a forte dynamic (f). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Continuation of the musical score for Tekele Lomeria, page 189. It shows two staves, A and B, continuing from the previous page. Staff A has dynamics p, f, p, f. Staff B has dynamics p, f, p, f.

# 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

A

B

A

B

10 V

A

B

p 4 V

A

B

f 4 V

A

B

19 0 V V p 4 V

A

B

4

A

B

4

# 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. 1 – Solo

Moderato

Sheet music for Minuet No. 1 Solo, featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic of *p*. Measures 6-8 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 9 is marked with a box containing the number 9. Measures 10-12 show more eighth-note patterns. Measure 13 begins with a dynamic of *f*. Measures 14-16 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 17 is marked with a box containing the number 17. Measures 18-21 conclude the solo section.

Johann Sebastian Bach  
Arr. John Higgins

#### Piano Accompaniment

Moderato

Sheet music for Minuet No. 1 Piano Accompaniment, featuring two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of *mf*. Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic of *p*. Measures 6-8 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 9 is marked with a box containing the number 9. Measures 10-12 show more eighth-note patterns. Measure 13 begins with a dynamic of *f*. Measures 14-16 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 17 is marked with a box containing the number 17. Measures 18-21 conclude the piano accompaniment section.

## **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).

# **VIOLIN FINGERING CHART**

**E STRING**

Finger	Note
1	F#
2	G
3	A
4	B

**A STRING**

Finger	Note
1	B
2	C
2	C#
3	D
4	E

**D STRING**

Finger	Note
1	E
2	F
2	F#
3	G
4	A

**G STRING**

Finger	Note
1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D


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