

Suzuki[®]



Cello School

Cello Part

Volume 1

Revised Edition



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INTRODUCTION

FOR THE STUDENT: This material is part of the worldwide Suzuki Method of teaching. Companion recordings should be used with these publications. In addition, there are piano accompaniment books that go along with this material.

FOR THE TEACHER: In order to be an effective Suzuki teacher, a great deal of ongoing education is required. Your national Suzuki association provides this for its membership. Teachers are encouraged to become members of their national Suzuki associations and maintain a teacher training schedule, in order to remain current, via institutes, short and long term programs. You are also encouraged to join the International Suzuki Association.

FOR THE PARENT: Credentials are essential for any teacher that you choose. We recommend you ask your teacher for his or her credentials, especially listing those relating to training in the Suzuki Method. The Suzuki Method experience should be a positive one, where there exists a wonderful, fostering relationship between child, parent and teacher. So choosing the right teacher is of the utmost importance.

In order to obtain more information about the Suzuki Method, please contact your country's Suzuki Association, the International Suzuki Association at 3-10-15 Fukashi, Matsumoto City 390, Japan, The Suzuki Association of the Americas, 1900 Folsom, #101, Boulder, Colorado 80302, or Summy-Birchard Inc., c/o Warner Bros. Publications, 15800 N.W. 48th Avenue, Miami, FL 33014, for current Associations' addresses.

Under the guidance of Dr. Suzuki since 1978, the editing of the Suzuki Cello School is a continuing cooperative effort of the Cello Committees from Talent Education Japan, the European Suzuki Association and the Suzuki Association of the Americas.

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Maestro Pablo Casals



学習と指導の目標

指導上の4つの要点

1. 子どもに、できるだけ毎日レコードを聞かせることによって音楽的感覚を向上させる。それは同時にによりはやり進歩をうながす。
2. トナリゼイション、つまり美しい音の指導を、教室や家庭においてかならず行なわれなければならない。
3. 不断の注意によって、正しい音程、正しい姿勢、正しい弓の持ち方ができるように。
4. 親も先生も、子どもが家庭でたのしくしっかり練習するように努力する。

以上の4つのポイントを徹底して行なうことによって、どの子どもも音楽的才能がよく育つことを、私は30年にわたる教育の経験からはっきりと確信するようになりました。

音楽の才能は生まれつきのものではなく、育てられるものなのです。それはちょうど、日本の子どもがだれでも日本語を話し、世界中の子どもが、みなそれぞれの母国語をじょうずに話しているのと同じように、音楽もその育て方にしただって、どの子どもにも育てられる能力であり、聞けばよく育ちます。

どうぞ子どものしあわせのために、この4つのポイントが、家庭や教室において十分成功するように指導を行なってください。

Four Essential Points for Teachers and Parents

1. Children should listen to the reference recordings every day at home to develop musical sensitivity. Rapid progress depends on this listening.
2. Tonalization, or the production of a beautiful tone, should be stressed in the lesson and at home.
3. Constant attention should be given to accurate intonation, correct posture, and the proper bow hold.
4. Parents and teachers should strive to motivate children so they will enjoy practicing correctly at home.

Through the experience I have gained in teaching young children for over thirty years, I am thoroughly convinced that musical ability can be fully cultivated in all children if the above four points are faithfully observed.

Musical ability is not an inborn talent but an ability that can be developed. All children who are properly trained can develop musical ability just as all children develop the ability to speak their mother tongue. For the happiness of children, I hope these four essential points will be carefully observed and put to continual use in the home and in the studio.

Shinichi Suzuki

The D-string Posture is fundamental and should be completely mastered.

Exercises for Proper D-String Posture

Use a short bow stroke.



Exercises for Changing Strings

Change string
quickly here.



Exercises for Quick Placement of Fingers



Place fingers 1,2,3,4 quickly and accurately during the rests.



When playing the 4th finger, keep all four fingers down on the string.

The First Position

The purpose of the following exercises is to play the notes accurately.
Press the string with the tip of finger.

D String 0 1 3 4 A String 0 1 3 4

- Play the 4th finger, keeping the 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers down on the string.
While playing the 4th finger, think and prepare for the next position of your finger.
Repeat on the A string.
- For half a year, at least, continue the practice of stopping the bow on the string after each note to get a clear sound.

A String 0 1 3

D Major Scale


While playing the upper half of the scale, the 1st and the 3rd fingers should remain on the string.
When you place the 3rd finger, place the 2nd down with it.

D 0 1 3 4 A 0 1 3 4

Important Instructions for Practice:

The fingering 0 4 requires very careful practice. Stop the bow after you play open A, and be sure to place the first, second, third, and fourth fingers in the proper position on the D string before you continue to play.

1 Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star Variations

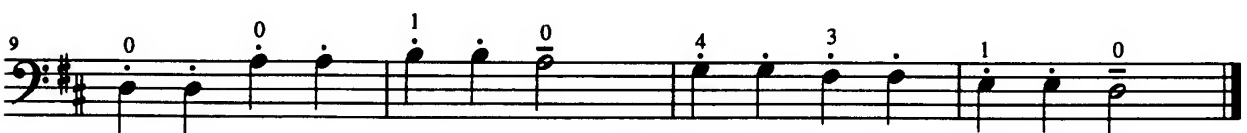
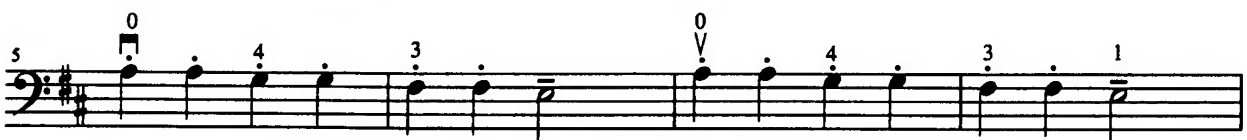
To play  stop the bow without pressure after each note.

Bow  smoothly.

S. Suzuki

A





2 French Folk Song

To develop the practice of tonalization

Moderato

Folk Song

1 *mf*

6

11

16

3 Lightly Row

Moderato

Folk Song

1 *mf*

5

9

13

3 Keep the 3rd finger down.

4 Song of the Wind

Moderato Folk Song

The musical score for 'Song of the Wind' is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure number '1' and a dynamic marking 'mf'. Above the first measure is a finger number '0'. The first staff ends with a measure number '4' and a finger number '0'. The second staff begins with a measure number '5' and a finger number '1' above the first measure. The second staff ends with a measure number '9' and a finger number '0'. The third staff begins with a measure number '10' and a finger number '0' above the first measure. The third staff ends with a measure number '14' and a finger number '0'. A bracket under the first staff is labeled 'Keep the 1st finger down.'.

mf

Keep the 1st finger down.

5 Go Tell Aunt Rhody

Moderato Folk Song

The musical score for 'Go Tell Aunt Rhody' is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure number '1' and a dynamic marking 'mf'. Above the first measure is a finger number '3'. The first staff ends with a measure number '4' and a finger number '0'. The second staff begins with a measure number '5' and a finger number '3' above the first measure. The second staff ends with a measure number '9' and a finger number '0'. The third staff begins with a measure number '9' and a finger number '3' above the first measure. The third staff ends with a measure number '14' and a finger number '0'.

mf

6 O Come, Little Children

Folk Song

Andante

Tonalization

This should be taught at each lesson.

Pluck the open string and listen to the sound of the vibrating string.

pizz.

Play tones with the same resonance with the bow.

arco

Questions teachers and parents must ask every day :

Are the pupils listening to the reference record at home every day ?

Has the tone improved ?

Is the intonation correct ?

Has the proper playing posture been acquired ?

Is the bow being held correctly ?

7 May Song

Allegro moderato

Folk Song

f

mf *p*

f (2nd time) *poco rit.*

8 Allegro

S. Suzuki

f

mf

dolce *rit.*

a tempo *f*

9 Perpetual Motion in D Major

Play this piece at the middle of the bow using a very short stroke.
Stop the bow after each note.
Play slowly at first and then gradually speed up the tempo.

S. Suzuki

Allegro

A

mf

Variation

After A, play B.

B

Procedure for practice:

etc.

Transpose all previous pieces to the key of G Major in preparation for "Long, Long Ago."

Tonalization

This should be taught at each lesson. Pupils should always strive for a more beautiful and resonant tone.



G Major Scale



Perpetual Motion in G Major

Allegro

S. Suzuki



Variation



10 Long, Long Ago

T. H. Bayly

Moderato

1 *mf*

5

9 *f* *mp*

13 *mf*

11 Allegretto

S. Suzuki

1 *mf*

4

8 *rit.*

12 *mf* *a tempo*

12 Andantino

S. Suzuki

mf

f

mf a tempo

rit.

meno mosso

Second-Finger Training (Preparatory Exercise for "Rigadoon")

* Lift third & fourth fingers together

13 Rigadoon

H. Purcell

Allegro

The musical score for '13 Rigadoon' is written on a single bass staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, and 29 indicated at the start of their respective lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). A 'V' symbol is used in measure 17. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 32.

Measure 1: *mf*, F#4 (1), G#4 (4), A4 (3), B4 (1), C5 (0), D5 (1), E5 (3), F#5 (0), G#5 (4), A5 (0).

Measure 5: F#4 (5), G#4 (4), A4 (3), B4 (1), C5 (0), D5 (1), E5 (3), F#5 (0), G#5 (4), A5 (0).

Measure 9: *f*, F#4 (1), G#4 (2*), A4 (4), B4 (2*), C5 (1), D5 (0), E5 (0), F#5 (4), G#5 (0), A5 (1).

Measure 13: F#4 (1), G#4 (2*), A4 (4), B4 (2*), C5 (1), D5 (0), E5 (0), F#5 (1), G#5 (3), A5 (4).

Measure 17: *mf*, F#4 (0), G#4 (1), A4 (2*), B4 (1), C5 (4), D5 (0), E5 (V), F#5 (1), G#5 (2), A5 (1), B5 (0), C6 (1), D6 (4).

Measure 21: F#4 (0), G#4 (1), A4 (2), B4 (1), C5 (0), D5 (4), E5 (1), F#5 (1), G#5 (3), A5 (4).

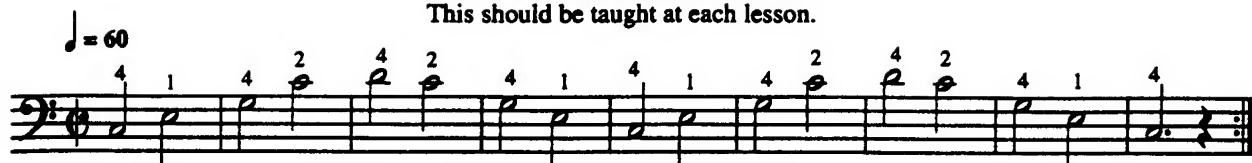
Measure 25: *f*, F#4 (4), G#4 (3), A4 (1), B4 (0), C5 (1), D5 (3), E5 (0), F#5 (4), G#5 (0).

Measure 29: F#4 (4), G#4 (3), A4 (1), B4 (0), C5 (1), D5 (3), E5 (0), F#5 (4), G#5 (0).

* See P. 17, second finger training, for preparatory exercise using 2nd finger.

Tonalization

This should be taught at each lesson.



C Major Scale

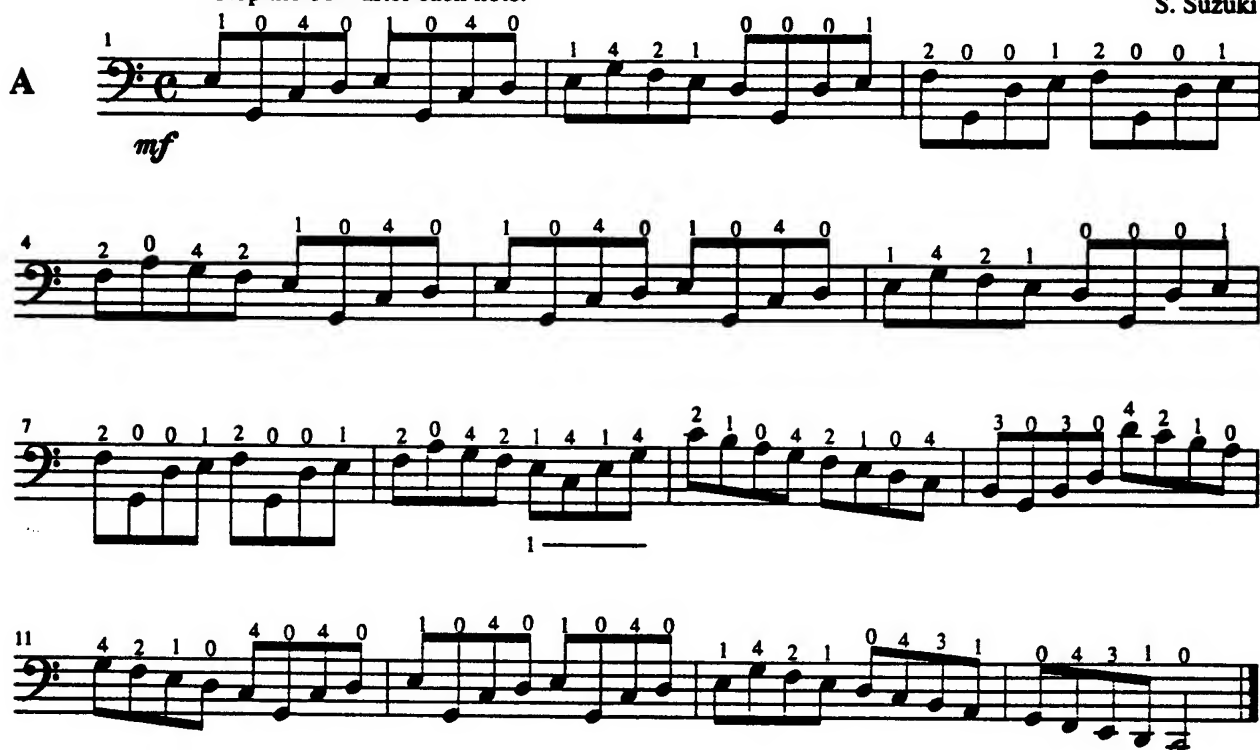
(Two Octaves)



14 Etude

Stop the bow after each note.

S. Suzuki



Variation



15 The Happy Farmer

Allegro giocoso

R. Schumann

1 0 4 1 4 4 2 0 2 0 4 1 2 0 0 2 1 4 0 1 3 1 0 V

5 0 V

9 2 1 0 2 1 0 4 0 0 4 1 4 2 0 2 0 4 1 V

13 2 0 0 2 1 4 0 1 0 3 4 V > > V

17 V

16 Minuet in C

Grazioso

J. S. Bach

1 4 V V 2 1 2 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 1 4

5 0 V V mf-p 4 2 1 0 4 2 1 0 1 4

9 0 V V mf 4 3 4 0 V 2 0 1 4

13 2 V V 2 1 0 4 3 1 0 4 3 4

17 2 V V 2 0 4 2 4 2 V 1 4 2 1 0

21 4 V V 4 0 1 2 1 4 2 1 0 1 4

(2nd time) poco rit.

17 Minuet No. 2

J. S. Bach

1 *f*

5

9 *f*

13

17 *p* *mf*

21

25 *f*

29 *p*

33 *f*

37



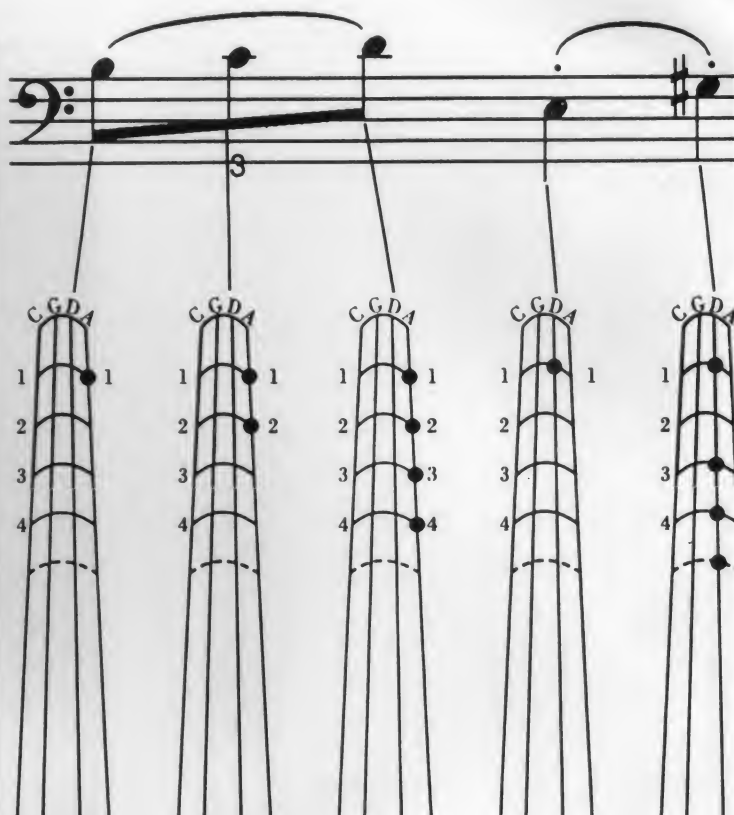
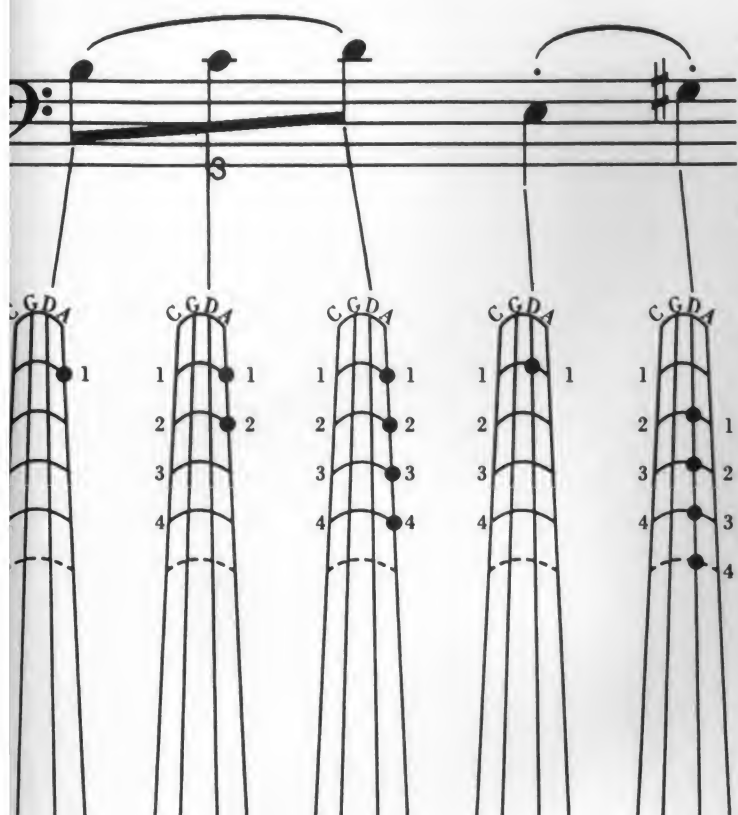
* Before playing this piece see diagrams and pictures on pages 22 & 23.

G# Exercise

A diagram of a cello neck showing fingerings for the G# exercise. The neck is labeled 'DA' at the top. Fingering positions are marked with dots and numbers: 0 (open), 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4# (indicated by a dashed line). Lines connect these positions to musical notation on both sides. The notation on the left shows a sequence of notes: G#1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2. The notation on the right shows a sequence of notes: G#1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2. The notes are written in bass clef on a five-line staff.

Closed First Position





Shift

Explanation

Move all fingers and thumb one-half step higher. (Keep thumb under 2).



Extension

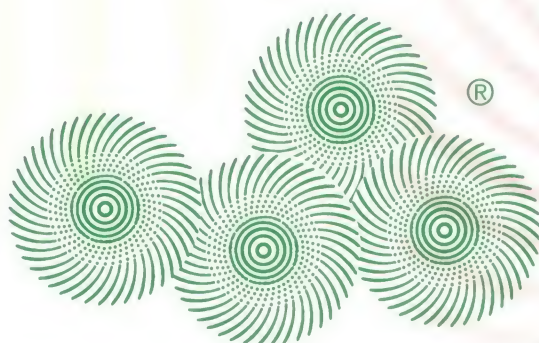
Explanation

Move 2, 3, 4 and thumb one-half step higher. (Keep thumb under 2). Bring elbow forward for extension.

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