ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000

for Strings

A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD

BY

MICHAEL ALLEN
ROBERT GILLESPIE
PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES

ARRANGEMENTS BY
JOHN HIGGINS

HAL•LEONARD® CORPORATION
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 it 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.
Beat = The Pulse of Music

Quarter Note \( \downarrow \) = 1 Beat of Sound

Quarter Rest \( \downarrow \) = 1 Beat of Silence

Music Staff

Bar Lines

Measures

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

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

Rests tell us to count silent beats.

The music staff has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

Bar lines divide the music staff into 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.

   \[ 
   D \]

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

   pizz.

   \[ 
   D \]
6. JUMPING JACKS Identify the clef and time signature before playing.

7. MIX 'EM UP

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.

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

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#

\( \text{Play all F#s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.} \)

12. LIFT OFF

\( \text{Is your left hand shaped as shown in the diagrams above?} \)
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.

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

14. LET'S READ "E"

15. WALKING SONG

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.
Pencil Hold Exercises

I'm Outta Here
Wave goodbye 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.

Bowing Motions

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

17. HOP SCOTCH

\[ \text{pizz.} \]

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

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

\[ \text{pizz.} \]

19. ROLLING ALONG

\[ \text{pizz.} \]

Go to next line. ☞
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.

### 20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

![Sheet Music]

(count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &)

*Welsh Folk Song*

\[Keep\ \text{fingers}\ \text{down}\ \text{when}\ \text{you}\ \text{see}\ \text{this}\ \text{bracket.}.

### 21. SEMINOLE CHANT

![Sheet Music]

(count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &)

### 22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – LIGHTLY ROW

![Sheet Music]

\[Prepare\ F\#\ \text{before}\ \text{playing.}\]
Listening Skills  Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

23. LET'S READ "D"

D  
\[ \text{pizz. 3} \]

\[ \text{\textcopyright 2010} \]

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

C#  
\[ \text{pizz. 2} \]

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

25. TAKE OFF

\[ \text{pizz. 3} \]

26. CARIBBEAN ISLAND

\[ \text{pizz. 3} \]

△ Practice BOW BUILDERS ONE, TWO, and THREE daily.
27. OLYMPIC HIGH JUMP

28. LET'S READ "B"

29. HALF WAY DOWN

30. RIGHT BACK UP

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.

31. DOWN THE D SCALE
Remember to memorize the note names.

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - UP THE D SCALE
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.

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

33. SONG FOR CHRISTINE

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\( \begin{array}{c}
\text{\( D\)} \\
\text{\( \text{C} \)} \\
\text{\( \text{G} \)} \\
\text{\( \text{F} \)} \\
\text{\( \text{A} \)} \\
\end{array} \)} \end{align*}
\]

34. NATALIE’S ROSE Remember to count.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\( \begin{array}{c}
\text{\( D\)} \\
\text{\( \text{G} \)} \\
\text{\( \text{A} \)} \\
\text{\( \text{D} \)} \\
\text{\( \text{C} \)} \\
\end{array} \)} \end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\text{Example E G G}
\]
Folk songs often tell stories. This **Israeli folk song** describes a game played with a dreidel, a small tabletop spinning toy that has been enjoyed by families for centuries. The game is especially popular in December around the time of Hanukkah.

### 36. DREIDEL

[Music notation image]

**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** Move the bow toward your body (to the left).

### 37. ROSIN RAP #1

Bow these exercises on the rosin.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
\text{Down} & \text{Rest} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest} & \text{Down} & \text{Rest} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest} & \text{Down} & \text{Up} & \text{Down} & \text{Rest} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest}
\end{array}
\]

### 38. ROSIN RAP #2

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
\text{Down} & \text{Up} & \text{Down} & \text{Rest} & \text{Up} & \text{Down} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest} & \text{Down} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest} & \text{Rest} & \text{Down} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest} & \text{Rest}
\end{array}
\]

### 39. ROSIN RAP #3

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
\text{Down} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest} & \text{Rest} & \text{Down} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest} & \text{Rest} & \text{Down} & \text{Rest} & \text{Up} & \text{Rest} & \text{Down} & \text{Up} & \text{Down} & \text{Up}
\end{array}
\]

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

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

33. SONG FOR CHRISTINE

\(\text{pizz.}\)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{C} & \quad \text{D} & \quad \text{E} & \quad \text{F} & \quad \text{G} & \quad \text{A} & \quad \text{B} & \quad \text{C} \\
\text{D} & \quad \text{E} & \quad \text{F} & \quad \text{G} & \quad \text{A} & \quad \text{B} & \quad \text{C} & \quad \text{D} \\
\end{align*}
\]

34. NATALIE'S ROSE  Remember to count.

\(\text{pizz.}\)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{D} & \quad \text{E} & \quad \text{F} & \quad \text{G} & \quad \text{A} & \quad \text{B} & \quad \text{C} & \quad \text{D} \\
\text{D} & \quad \text{E} & \quad \text{F} & \quad \text{G} & \quad \text{A} & \quad \text{B} & \quad \text{C} & \quad \text{D} \\
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[\text{Example: } \text{E G G}\]
Folk songs often tell stories. This Israeli folk song describes a game played with a dreidel, a small tabletop spinning toy that has been enjoyed by families for centuries. The game is especially popular in December around the time of Hanukkah.

36. DREIDEI

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 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.

40. CAROLINA BREEZE

41. JINGLE BELLS

42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

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.

43. A MOZART MELODY

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.”

44. MATTHEW’S MARCH

△ Play F#’s and C#’s when you see this key signature.

45. CHRISTOPHER’S TUNE

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:
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.

```
\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{\textbf{D}} \\
\text{\textbf{D}} \\
\text{\textbf{D}} \\
\text{\textbf{D}} \\
\text{\textbf{D}} \\
\end{array}\]
```

---

**48. BOW ON THE A STRING**

```
\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{\textbf{A}} \\
\text{\textbf{A}} \\
\text{\textbf{A}} \\
\text{\textbf{A}} \\
\text{\textbf{A}} \\
\end{array}\]
```
**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.

**49. RAISE AND LOWER**

```
\[\text{Raise your arm.}\]
\[\text{Lower your arm.}\]
```

**50. TEETER TOTTER**

```
\[\text{Lift the bow and return to its starting point.}\]
```

**51. MIRROR IMAGE**

```
\[\text{Y Bow Lift}\]
```

**52. A STRAND OF D ‘N’ A**

````
\[\text{Y Bow Lift}\]
```

**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:**

```
\[\text{Teacher}\] \[\text{Student}\] \[\text{Teacher}\] \[\text{Student}\] \[\text{Teacher}\] \[\text{Student}\]
```

**Example B:**

```
\[\text{Teacher}\] \[\text{Student}\] \[\text{Teacher}\] \[\text{Student}\] \[\text{Teacher}\] \[\text{Student}\]
```
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

(Bow Lift)

58. BOWING "D"

59. LITTLE STEPS

60. ELEVATOR DOWN

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &
61. ELEVATOR UP

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 = ½ 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.

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

73. BUCKEYE SALUTE
Moderato

2/4 Time Signature

Conducting
Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.

74. RHYTHM RAP
Shadow bow and count before playing.

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

75. TWO BY TWO

1st & 2nd Endings
1. 2.

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

76. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – FOR PETE’S SAKE
Moderato

1st time

2nd time
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

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.
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.

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.

86. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – ODE TO JOY

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)

French Folk Song

89. BILE ‘EM CABBAGE DOWN – Orchestra Arrangement

American Fiddle Tune

Chord, Harmony

Two or more pitches sounding at the same time form a chord or harmony. Throughout this book, A = Melody and B = Harmony.
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).
New Key Signature
G MAJOR

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

Ledger Lines
Ledger lines extend the music staff higher or lower.

93. LET'S READ "G"

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

95. LET'S READ "B"

96. LET'S READ "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  
   4 = 4th finger on G string = Open D pitch.

Time Signature  C = Common Time  Conducting  
(Meter)  Same as \( \frac{4}{4} \)  Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

100. LOW DOWN

101. BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP
Moderato

102. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THIS OLD MAN
Moderato  American Folk Song
**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.
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.

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. SLURING ALONG

111. SMOOTH SAILING

112. D MAJOR SLURS

113. CROSSING STRINGS

114. GLIDING BOWS

115. UPSIDE DOWN
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 (feet-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

**118. FIROLIRALERA - Orchestra Arrangement**

*Allegro*

Mexican Folk Song

Arr. John Higgins
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.

**JINGLI NONA**

*Allegro*

Far Eastern Folk Song


**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)**

![F-natural notation]

**127. Half-Steppin' and Whole Steppin’**

![Half-Steppin' and Whole Steppin’ notation]

**128. Spy Guy**

![Spy Guy notation]

**129. Minor Details**

![Minor Details notation]
**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**

```
1/2 step 1/2 step  Whole step  Whole step
```

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

**132. CHROMATIC MOVES**

```
```

**133. THE STETSON SPECIAL**

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```

**134. BLUEBIRD'S SONG**

Allegro

```
Texas Folk Song
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
140. BINGO
Allegro

18th Century English Game Song

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.

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.

142. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR SONG
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.
Special Violin Exercise
Write the note names below. Then, write stories using as many note names as possible. Share your work with orchestra friends.

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
150. RHYTHM RAP
Shadow bow and count before playing.

151. SLOW BOWS
Slow Bow

152. LONG, LONG AGO
Moderato

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

D.C. al Fine
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
162. SHEPHERD'S HEY
Moderato

163. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN
Allegro

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 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. 4th finger on A string = open E pitch

173.
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

American Folk Song

177. SKILL BUILDERS – C Major

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

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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)
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

Kenyan Warrior Song
Arr. John Higgins
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

191. ROCKIN' STRINGS – Orchestra Arrangement

John Higgins
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

Johann Sebastian Bach
Arr. John Higgins

Piano Accompaniment

Moderato
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.

A

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

A

VIOLIN FINGERING CHART

E STRING

A STRING

D STRING

G STRING
**Definitions (pg.)**

- Allegro 20
- Alto Clef 5 (viola)
- Andante 20
- Arco 16
- Arpeggio 37
- Bar Lines 4
- Bass Clef 5 (cello & bass)
- Beat 4
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