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ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000 PLUS DVD *for Strings*



A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD

BY
MICHAEL ALLEN
ROBERT GILLESPIE
PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES

ARRANGEMENTS BY
JOHN HIGGINS

Blended M.S.

 **HAL LEONARD®**
CORPORATION

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000 FOR STRINGS

A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD

**MICHAEL ALLEN • ROBERT GILLESPIE • PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES
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CONGRATULATIONS! You have made one of the most rewarding decisions in your life by joining the orchestra. The key to succeeding with *Essential Elements for Strings 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.

The string family includes the violin, viola, violoncello, and the double bass. The early ancestors of the string family were the Arabian rebab and rebec, popular during the 14th–16th centuries. The viola is the oldest of the modern string instruments, and the word “viola” was used to describe many different string instruments until the 18th century. Today’s violas look like violins, though they are larger and longer.

The sound of the viola includes notes lower than the violin and has a particular mellow quality that is darker and richer. The viola is often referred to as the alto voice of the orchestra. Antonio Stradivari, and the Guarneri and Guadagnini families were famous instrument makers from the 17th and 18th centuries, and their violas are still in use today.

Many important composers have been violists, including Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Paul Hindemith. Other composers known for their viola compositions include Hector Berlioz, Ernest Bloch, and Bela Bartok. Famous viola performers include Walter Trampler, Lionel Tertis, Donald McGinnis, and William Primrose.

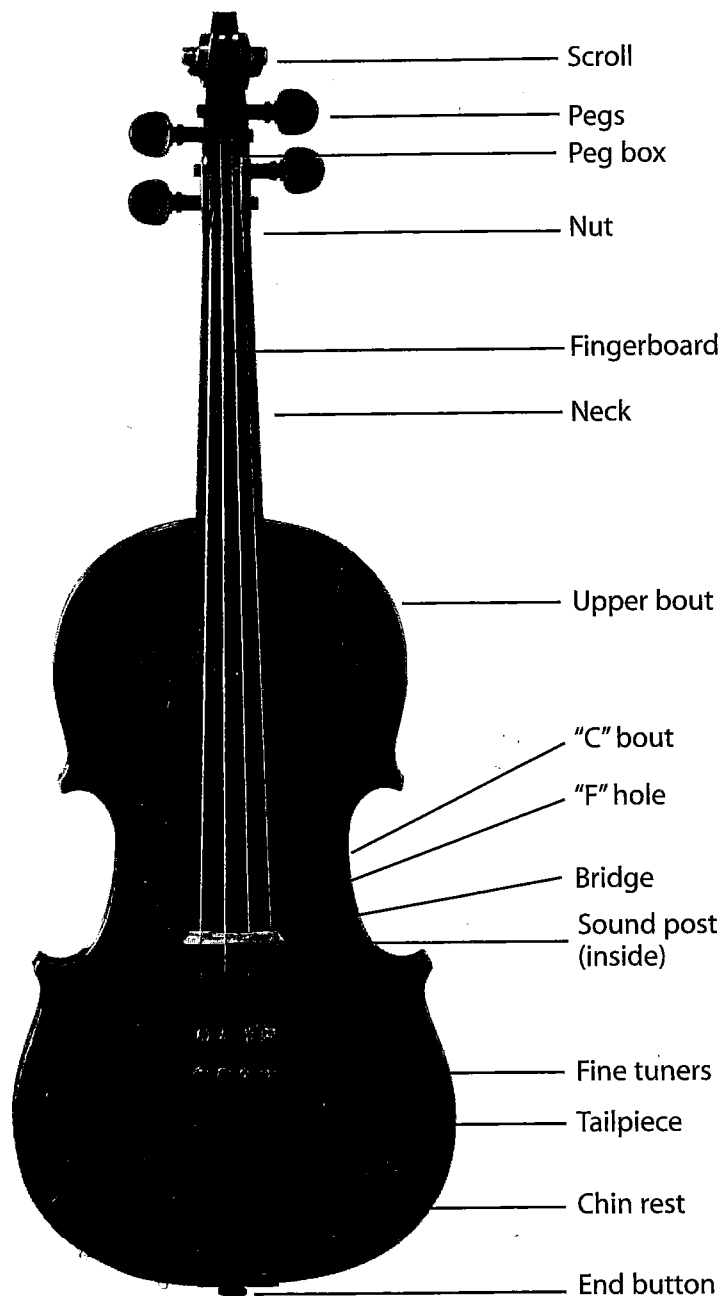
HISTORY OF THE VIOLA

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7777 W. BLUEMOUND RD., P.O. BOX 13819 MILWAUKEE, WI 53213

THE VIOLA



Take Special Care

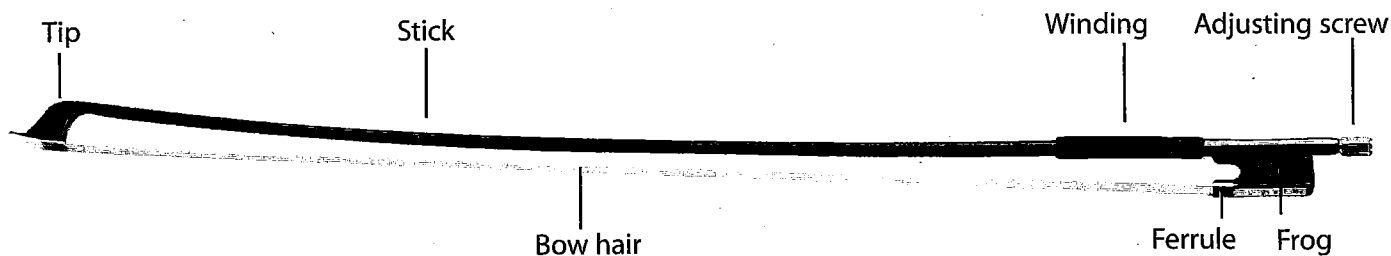
String instruments are delicate. Follow your teacher's guidelines in caring for your instrument, and it will last forever.

- 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 viola 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.

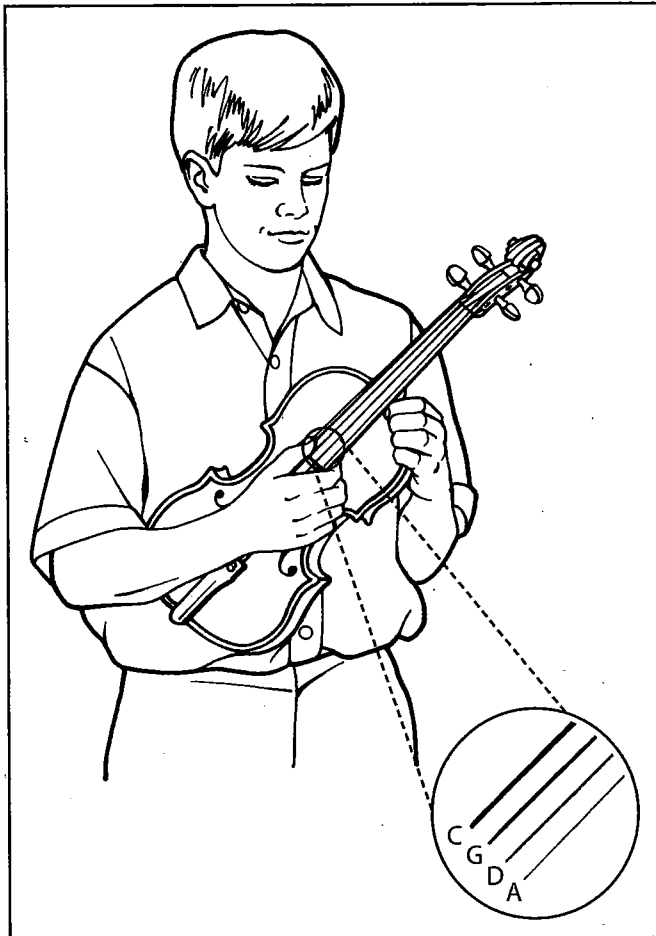
HOLDING YOUR INSTRUMENT

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 viola 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

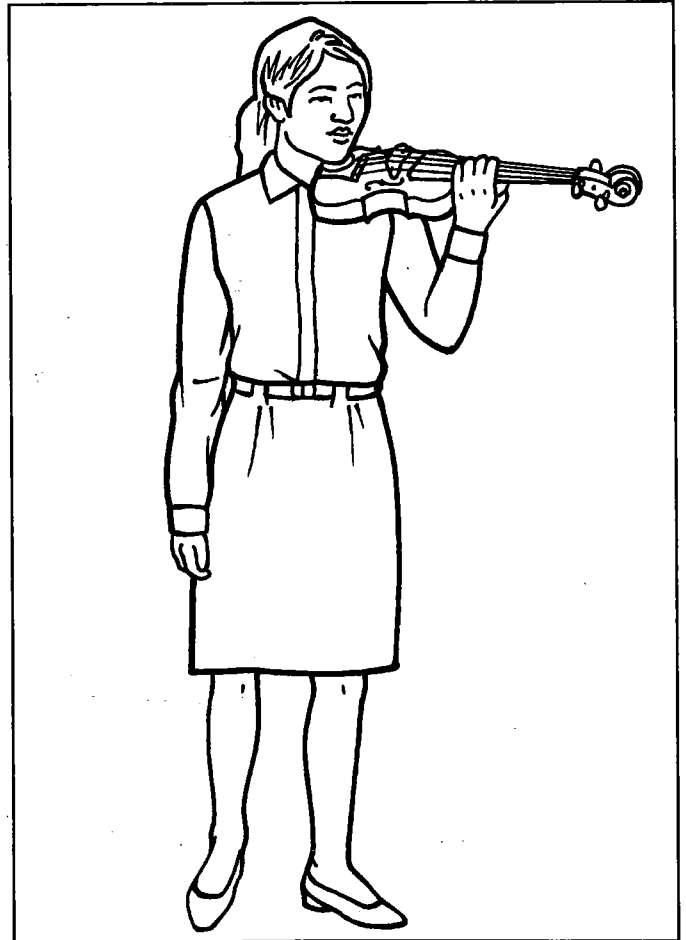
- Step 1** Place the instrument case flat on the floor with the handle facing you. Open the case and lift the instrument up by the neck. Identify all parts of the viola.
- Step 2** Cradle the viola under your right arm. Raise the scroll to shoulder height. Be sure the back of the viola is flat against your stomach.
- Step 3** Identify the letter names of each string: C (lowest pitch), G, D, A.
- 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.*



Guitar Position

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.



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

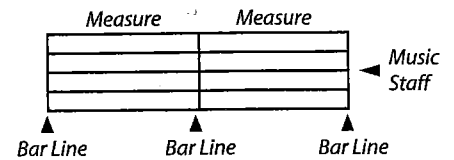
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

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

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

pizz.

0



Keep a steady beat.

4. TWO'S A TEAM

pizz.

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

pizz.



Alto Clef

F A C E G E G B D F A

Clefs indicate a set of note names.

Time Signature (Meter) $\frac{4}{4}$ 4 beats per measure
 $\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ or ♪ gets one beat

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

Double Bar

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

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

pizz. Double Bar

7. MIX 'EM UP

pizz.

Repeat Sign

Go back to the beginning and play the music again.

Counting

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

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

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

pizz. Repeat sign

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

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

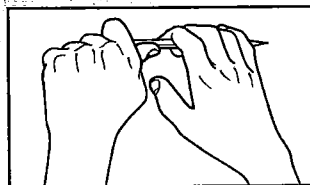
pizz.

SHAPING THE RIGHT HAND

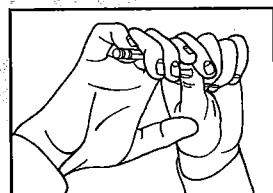
BOW BUILDER ONE

Pencil Hold

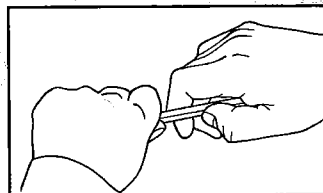
Step 1 Hold a pencil in your left hand at eye level.



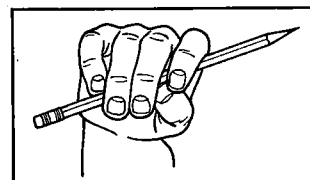
Step 2 Hang your right fingers over the top of the pencil, as shown.



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.

pizz.

14. LET'S READ "E"

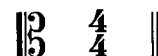
pizz. 1

15. WALKING SONG

pizz. 3 2 1

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:



pizz.

BOW BUILDER TWO

Pencil Hold Exercises

I'm Outta Here

Wave good-bye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

Thumb Flexers

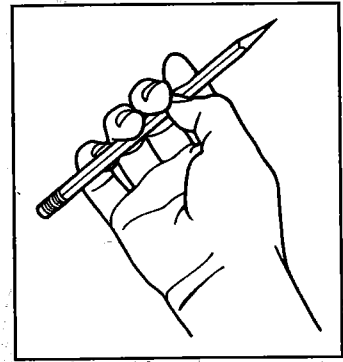
Flex your thumb in and out.

Finger Taps

Tap your first finger. Then tap your fourth finger.

Knuckle Turnovers

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



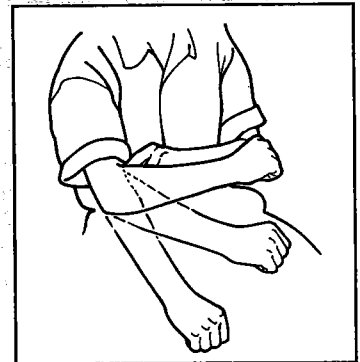
Knuckle Turnovers

BOW BUILDER THREE

Bowing Motions

Swingin' Out

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



Swingin' Out

17. HOP SCOTCH

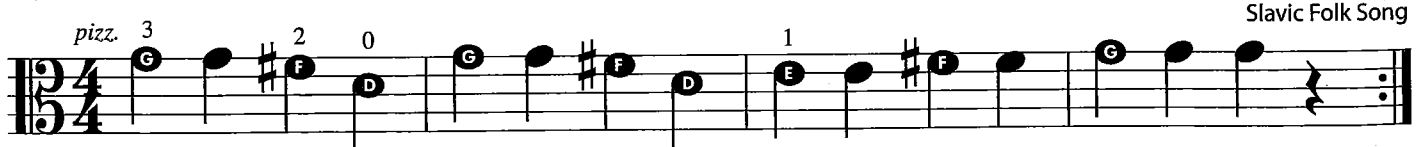


Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

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



19. ROLLING ALONG



WORKOUTS

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

Finger Taps

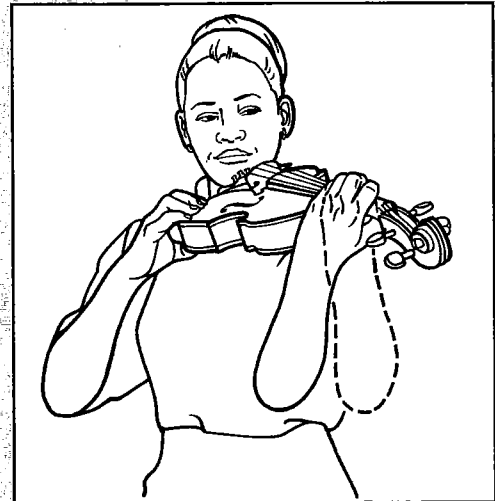
Tap fingertips on any string. Practice in different combinations of fingers.

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 viola, as shown.



Strummin' Along

20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Welsh Folk Song

pizz. 3 0

△ Keep fingers down when you see this bracket.

21. SEMINOLE CHANT

pizz.

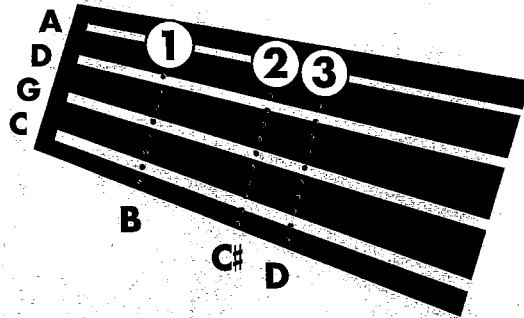
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - LIGHTLY ROW

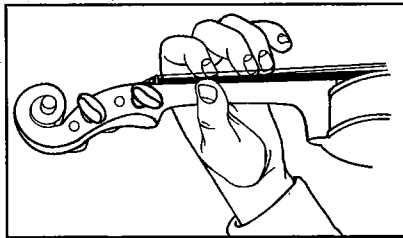
pizz. 0 2 3 1

△ Prepare F# before playing.

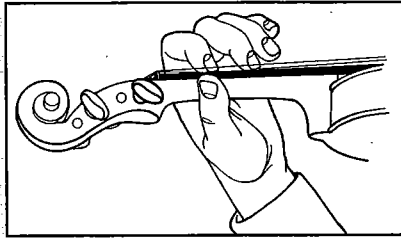
A STRING NOTES



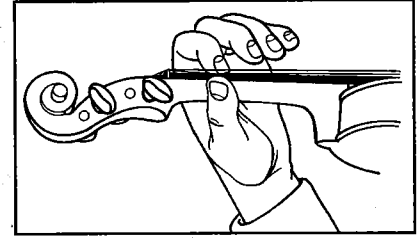
D is played with 3 fingers on the A string.



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



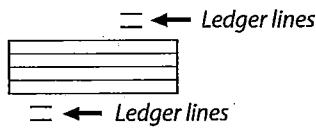
B is played with 1 finger on the A string.



Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music staff higher or lower.

23. LET'S READ "D"

pizz. 3

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

pizz. 2

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

25. TAKE OFF

pizz. 3 2

26. CARIBBEAN ISLAND

pizz. 3 2 0 3 2

27. OLYMPIC HIGH JUMP

pizz.

28. LET'S READ "B"

pizz.

29. HALF WAY DOWN

pizz.

30. RIGHT BACK UP

pizz.

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.*

pizz.

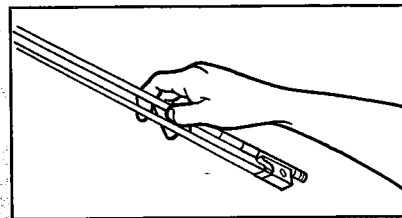
32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - UP THE D SCALE

pizz.

BOW BUILDER FOUR

On The Bow (Early Bow Hold)

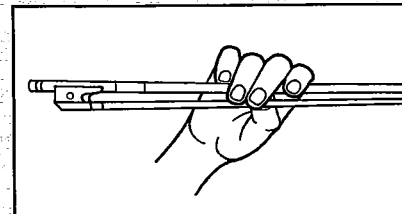
Step 1 Identify all parts of the bow (see page 2). Hold the bow in your left hand near the tip with the frog pointing to the right.



Balancing The Bow

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.



Early Bow Hold

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

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



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

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

J. S. Pierpont

pizz. 2 0 0 1

3 2 1 0

2 1 0 3 1

0 3 1 0

42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

American Folk Song

pizz. 3 0 1 1 0 3 0

3 0 1 0

3 0 1 0 3 0

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

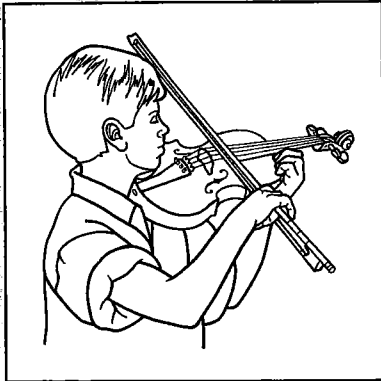
▲ Play F#’s and C#’s when you see this key signature.

45. CHRISTOPHER’S TUNE

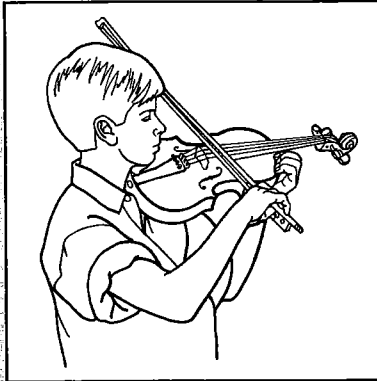
46. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY Play the notes below. Then compose your own music for the last two measures using the notes you have learned with this rhythm:

BOW BUILDER SIX

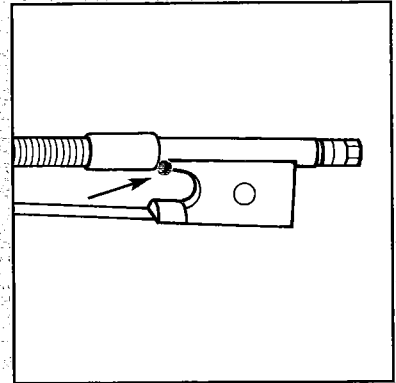
Let's Bow!



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.

Musical notation for Exercise 47, BOW ON THE D STRING. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of quarter notes (D, E, F#, G) and two measures of quarter rests. The second staff contains two measures of quarter notes (G, F#, E, D) and two measures of quarter notes (D, E, F#, G). Vertical 'V' marks above the notes indicate bowing points.

48. BOW ON THE A STRING

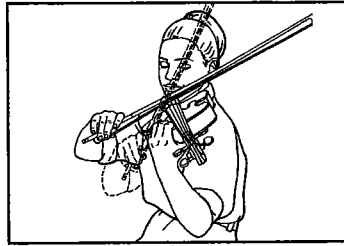
Musical notation for Exercise 48, BOW ON THE A STRING. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of quarter notes (A, B, C, D) and two measures of quarter rests. The second staff contains two measures of quarter notes (D, C, B, A) and two measures of quarter notes (A, B, C, D). Vertical 'V' marks above the notes indicate bowing points.

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

49. RAISE AND LOWER

50. TEETER TOTTER

51. MIRROR IMAGE

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

52. A STRAND OF D 'N' A

53. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – OLYMPIC CHALLENGE

BOW BUILDER SEVEN

Combining Both Hands

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

Example A:

Example B:

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

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

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

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

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

Step 4 Bow and play as written.

54. BOWING "G"

55. BACK AND FORTH

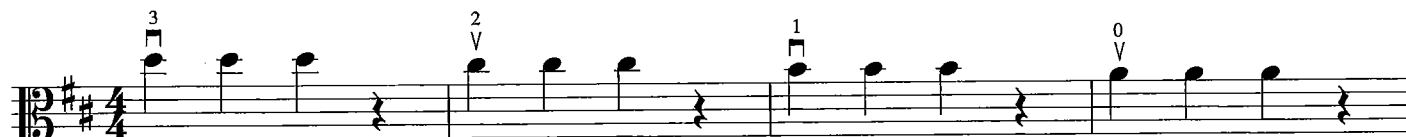
56. DOWN AND UP

57. TRIBAL LAMENT

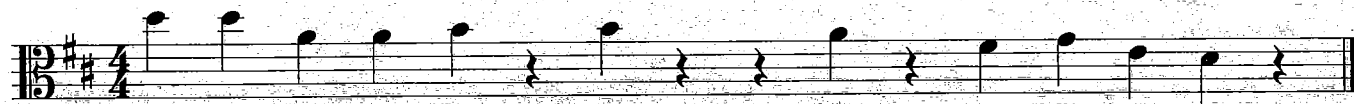
58. BOWING "D"

59. LITTLE STEPS

60. ELEVATOR DOWN

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

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

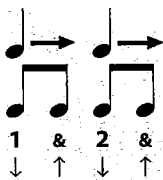
**65. LET'S READ "C#" - Review**

THEORY

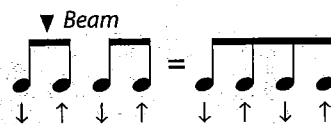
Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = 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.

67. PEPPERONI PIZZA

68. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

69. D MAJOR SCALE UP

Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.

Allegro – Fast tempo **Moderato** – Medium tempo **Andante** – Slower, walking tempo

70. HOT CROSS BUNS

Moderato

71. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

Andante

French Folk Song

72. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

73. BUCKEYE SALUTE

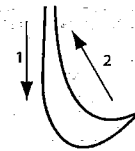
Moderato

2/4 Time Signature

= 2 beats per measure
 = Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



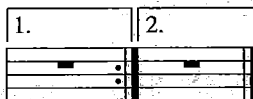
THEORY

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

= 2 Beats
1 & 2 &

Half Rest

= 2 Silent Beats
1 & 2 &

=

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

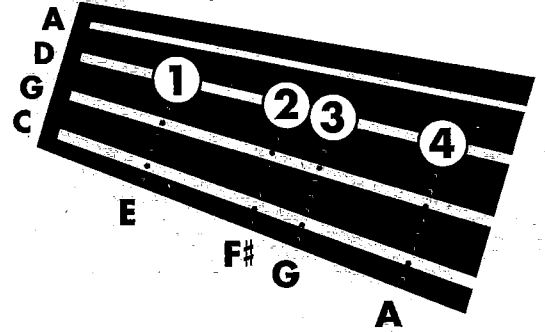
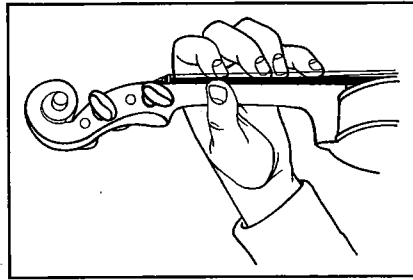
American Folk Song

82. TEXAS TWO-STRING

Holding your viola 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.



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

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

Musical notation for Scale Warm-up, consisting of two staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The top staff shows an ascending scale from G4 to G5, and the bottom staff shows a descending scale from G5 to G4.

88. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round *(When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)*

French Folk Song

Moderato

Musical notation for Frère Jacques, consisting of two staves in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The top staff is marked with circled numbers 1 and 2, and the bottom staff is marked with circled numbers 4 and 5. The notation includes various musical symbols such as accents and slurs.

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

Musical notation for Bile 'em Cabbage Down, consisting of two staves labeled A and B in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Staff A has a melody with accents, and staff B has a harmonic accompaniment.

5 Measure Number

Musical notation for Bile 'em Cabbage Down, continuing from the previous section. It consists of two staves labeled A and B in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, showing the continuation of the melody and harmony.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

90. ENGLISH ROUND

Andante

91. LIGHTLY ROW - Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

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

HISTORY

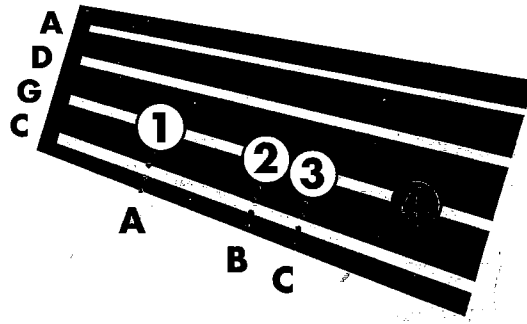
92. CAN-CAN - Orchestra Arrangement

Jacques Offenbach
Arr. John Higgins

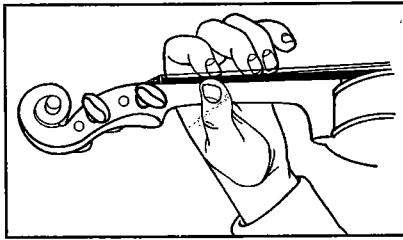
Allegro

What were the strong points of your performance?

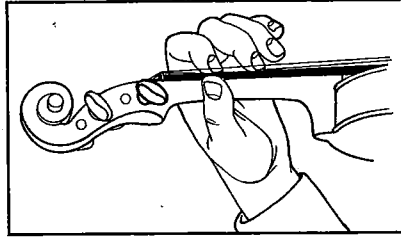
G STRING NOTES



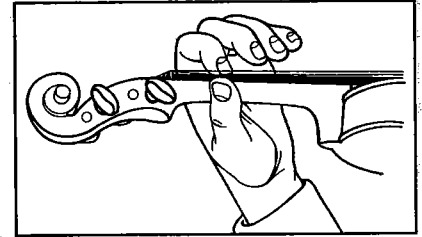
C is played with 3 fingers on the G string.



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.

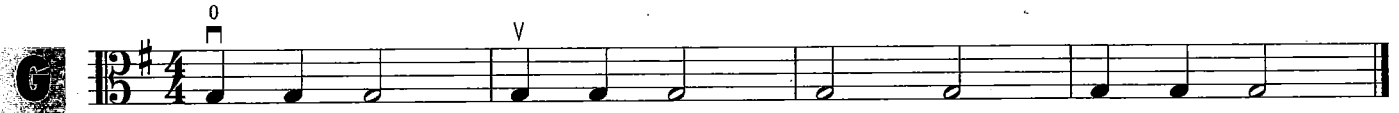


**Key Signature
G MAJOR**



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

93. LET'S READ "G"



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

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



95. LET'S READ "B"



96. LET'S READ "A"



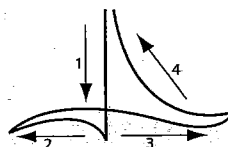
97. WALKING AROUND Name the notes before you play.

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

99. FOURTH FINGER D

Time Signature (Meter) C = Common Time Same as 4/4

Conducting



Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

THEORY

100. LOW DOWN

101. BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP

Moderato

102. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THIS OLD MAN

Moderato

American Folk Song

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.

= 2 beats

108. FIT TO BE TIED**Slur**

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

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



Upbeat

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

116. SONG FOR MARIA

Andante

Musical notation for 'Song for Maria' in G major, 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody starting with an upbeat (quarter note G) followed by a full measure. The second staff shows the melody with a '4' above the first measure and a '0' above the second measure. A triangle symbol points to the first measure with the label 'Upbeat'. A question mark 'Where is beat 4?' is placed above the fourth measure.



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



D.C. al Fine

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

117. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

Caribbean Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Banana Boat Song' in G major, 2/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with a 'Fine' marking above the second measure. The second staff shows the melody with a '4' above the first measure and a 'D.C. al Fine' marking above the second measure.

118. FIROLIRALERA - Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

Mexican Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

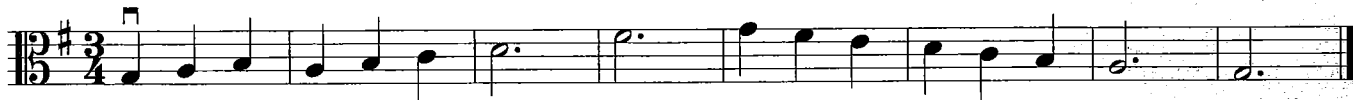
Musical notation for 'Firoliralera - Orchestra Arrangement' in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of three systems of two staves (A and B). The first system shows the melody with 'Upbeats' marked in both staves. The second system shows the melody with a '0' above the first measure and a 'V' above the second measure. The third system shows the melody with a 'V' above the first measure and a '4' above the second measure. A triangle symbol points to the first measure with the label 'Tie'.

SKILL BUILDERS - G Major

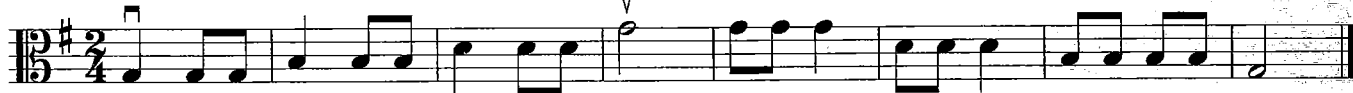
119.



120.



121.



122.



123.



124.



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

HISTORY

125. JINGLI NONA

Allegro

Far Eastern Folk Song



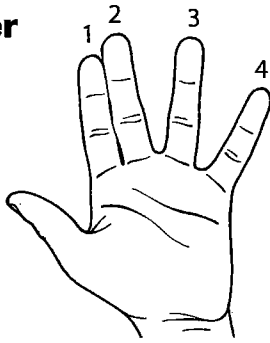
Where is beat 4? Δ

NEW FINGER PATTERN

Low 2nd Finger

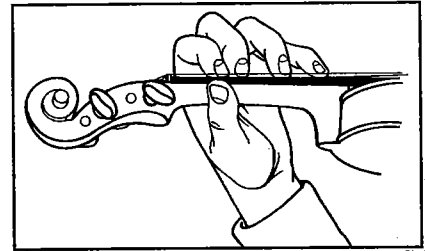
Step 1

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



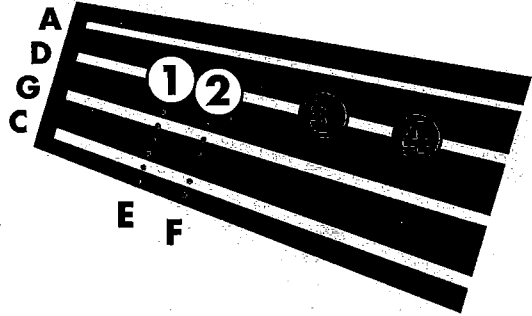
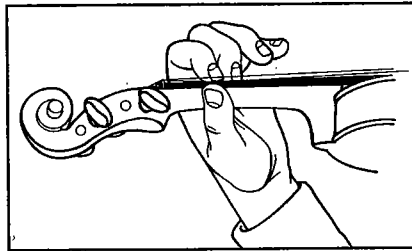
Step 2

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 *Low 2nd finger*

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

High 2nd finger

129. MINOR DETAILS

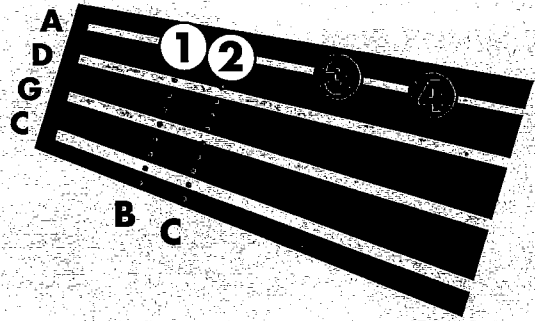
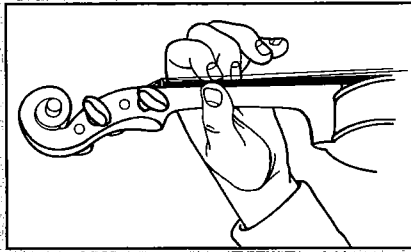
4 *4*

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)

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

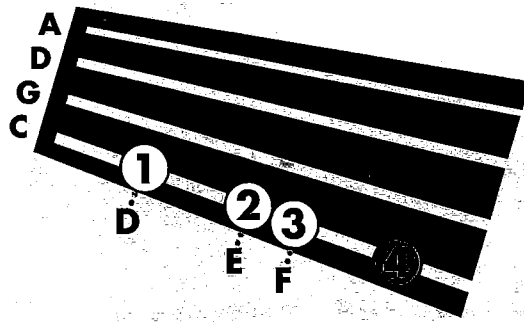
In the second half of the 1800s many composers tried to express the spirit of their own country by writing music with a distinct national flavor. Listen to the music of Russian composers such as Borodin, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov. They often used folk songs and dance rhythms to convey their nationalism.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

139. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - RUSSIAN FOLK TUNE

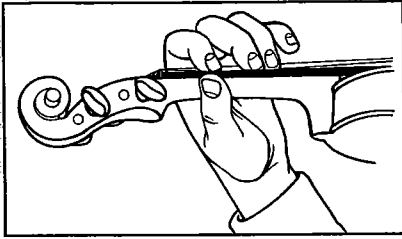
Andante

Russian Folk Song

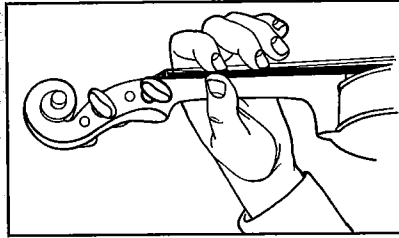
C STRING NOTES



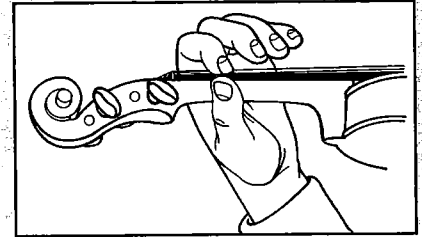
F is played with 3 fingers on the C string.



E is played with 2 fingers on the C string.



D is played with 1 finger on the C string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

144. LET'S READ "C"



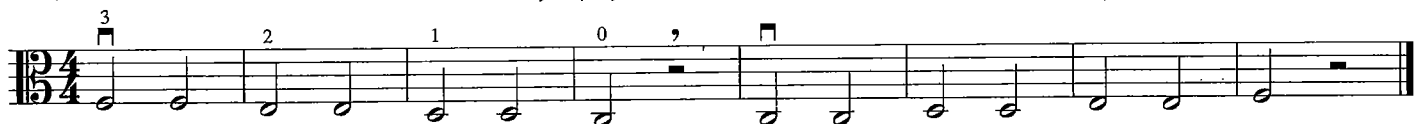
145. LET'S READ "F"



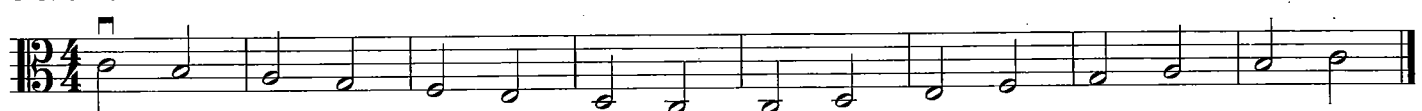
146. LET'S READ "E"



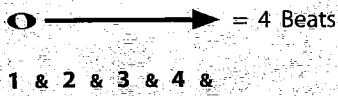
147. LET'S READ "D"

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

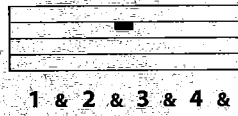
149. C MAJOR SCALE



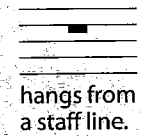
Whole Note



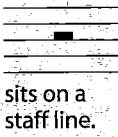
Whole Rest



Whole Rest



Half Rest



150. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

151. SLOW BOWS

152. LONG, LONG AGO

Moderato

T. H. Bailey

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

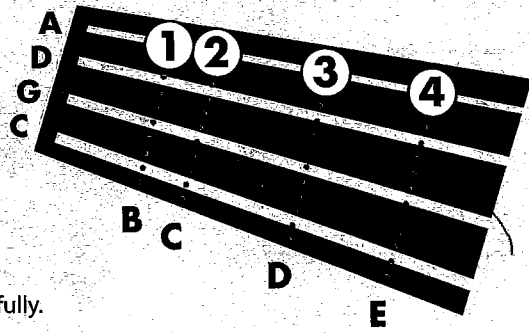
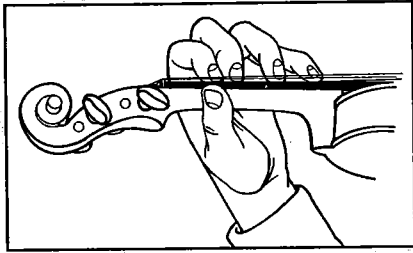
Moderato

Traditional Folk Song

NEW NOTE

E

is played with 4 fingers on the A string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

156. LET'S READ "E"

E

Special Viola Exercise

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

Note Names: _____

Team Work

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

157. LET'S READ "A" - Review

158. LET'S READ "G" - Review

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

160. MOVING ALONG Name the notes before you play.

161. G MAJOR SCALE

162. SHEPHERD'S HEY

Moderato

English Folk Song

**163. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN**

Allegro

American Folk Song

**Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

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

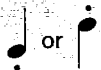
Moderato

**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

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

Hooked Bowing



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

174. HOOKED ON D MAJOR

175. WALTZING BOWS

176. POP GOES THE WEASEL

Allegro

American Folk Song

SKILL BUILDERS - C Major

177.

178.

179.

180.

Dynamics

Dynamics tell us what volume to play or sing.

f (forte)

Play loudly. Add more weight to the bow.

p (piano)

Play softly. Remove weight from the bow.

181. FORTE AND PIANO
182. SURPRISE SYMPHONY THEME

Andante

Franz Josef Haydn

SKILL BUILDERS - Scales and Arpeggios

Add your own dynamics to any of the lines below.

183. D MAJOR
184. G MAJOR
185. G MAJOR (Upper Octave - violin)
186. C MAJOR
187. C MAJOR

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

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

Allegro

American Folk Song
Arr. Michael Allen

Musical score for 'Cripple Creek' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues the melody and harmony. The melody line (A) features eighth and quarter notes, while the harmony line (B) provides a steady accompaniment. A vertical line separates the two systems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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' in 6/8 time, key of D major. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues the melody and harmony, featuring dynamic changes to piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The melody line (A) includes quarter and eighth notes, while the harmony line (B) features a steady accompaniment with some triplet markings. A vertical line separates the two systems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

Measures 1-12 of the William Tell Overture. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features two staves, A and B. Staff A has a treble clef and staff B has a bass clef. The music starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes various articulations like accents and slurs. A "Fine" marking is present at measure 9, followed by a repeat sign and a box containing the number 9. The piece concludes with a "D.C. al Fine" instruction.

191. ROCKIN' STRINGS - Orchestra Arrangement

John Higgins

Moderato

Measures 1-8 of Rockin' Strings. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features two staves, A and B. Staff A has a treble clef and staff B has a bass clef. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes various articulations like accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a first and second ending.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

192. SIMPLE GIFTS - Orchestra Arrangement

Shaker Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

Andante

A

B

f

f

10

p

f

19

p

p

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 IN C – Solo

Johann Sebastian Bach
Arr. John Higgins

Moderato

The solo guitar score for the Minuet in C is written in 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f/p*. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p* and includes a first ending bracket labeled '9'. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and includes a second ending bracket labeled '17'. The fourth staff ends with a dynamic marking of *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingering numbers (4, 0).

Piano Accompaniment

Moderato

The piano accompaniment score for the Minuet in C is written in 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *f/p*. The second system has a dynamic marking of *p* and includes a first ending bracket labeled '9'. The third system has a dynamic marking of *f* and includes a second ending bracket labeled '17'. The fourth system ends with a dynamic marking of *f*. The accompaniment features chords and moving lines in both hands.



Improvisation

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

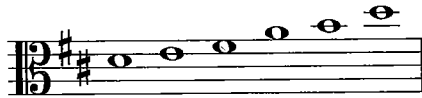
194. RHYTHM JAM

Using the following notes, improvise your own rhythms.



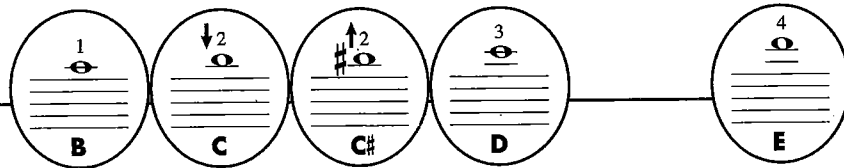
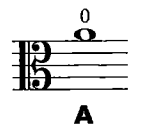
195. INSTANT MELODY

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

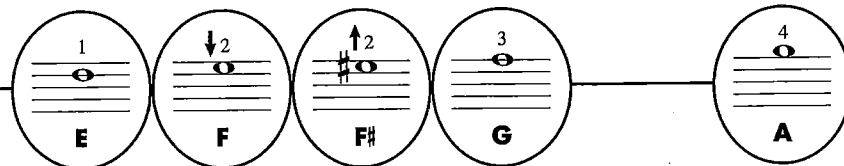
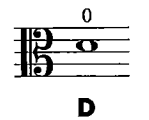


VIOLA FINGERING CHART

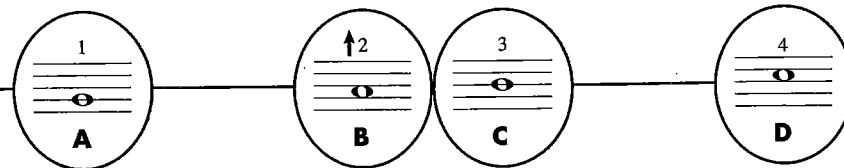
A STRING



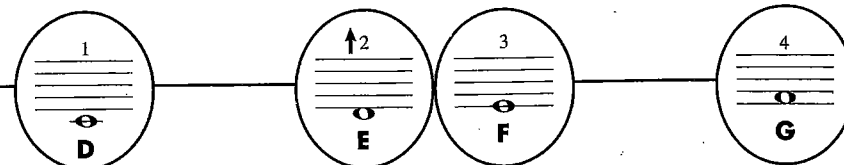
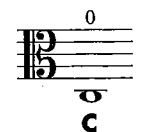
D STRING



G STRING



C STRING



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