

Capistrano Unified School District

4th Grade Beginning Strings -Cello-



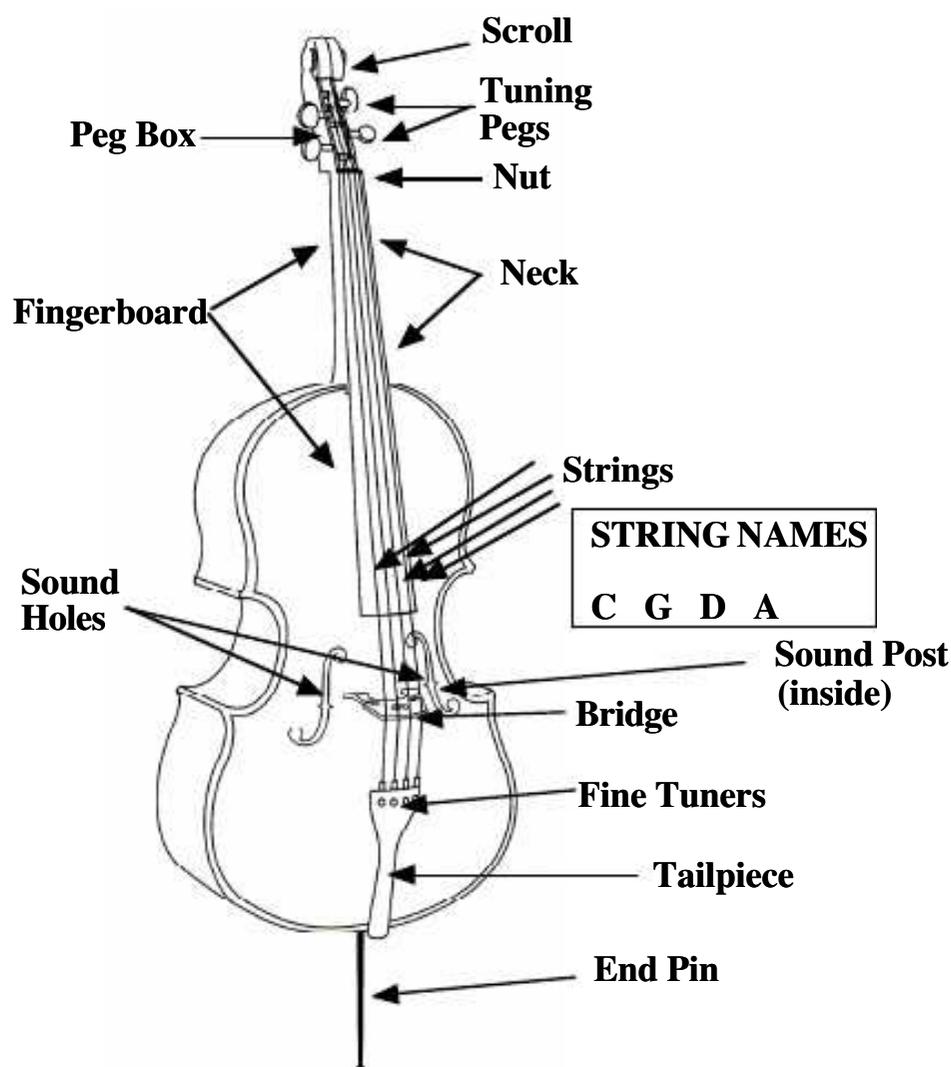
With input and materials from: Kerry Arakawa, Scott Arakawa, Steve Benefield, Michelle Brunton, Penni Buff, Chad Cunningham, Lisa Gray, Andrea Howard, Ann Ludwig, Barbara Scholl, Rob Stirling, Maryann Tucker, and Kory Wentzel.

Name: _____

School: _____

Classroom Teacher: _____

Parts of the Cello



Taking Care of Your Cello

Handle With Care! Your instrument is made of breakable wooden parts, so repairs can be expensive and time consuming.

Do not let anyone play your instrument unless it is your teacher or an experienced player you trust.

Always take the bow out first. Before taking your cello out, take the bow out of the pocket of the case.

Keep your instrument clean! After playing, wipe off the rosin dust, smudges, fingerprints, etc., with a soft clean cloth. Always wash your hands before playing your instrument.

Do not let your instrument get too hot or too cold. If the temperature is uncomfortable for you, it is also bad for your instrument. For example, never leave your instrument in a car on a hot or cold day.

Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.

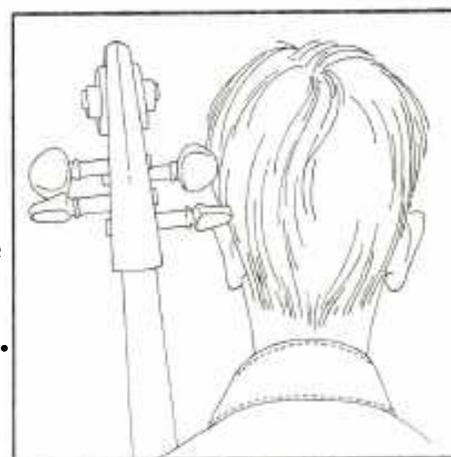
Make sure your bridge is lined up correctly and standing straight at all times. If it gets out of place, ask your teacher to fix it for you.

Lesson One: Getting Started

Holding your Cello

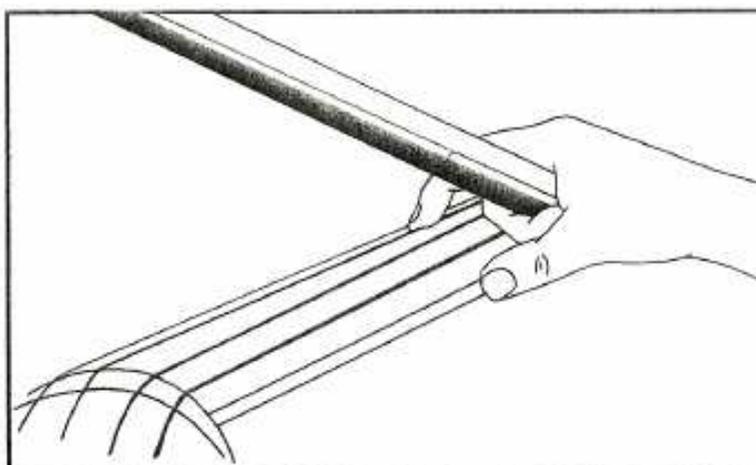


1. Pull the end pin out far enough to make the scroll of the cello at least as high as your chin when you are standing
2. Sit “tall” on the front edge of your chair with your knees bent and your left foot slightly forward. If you are sitting correctly, you can stand up quickly and easily.
3. While holding your cello straight up and down, and at arm’s length, center the end pin in front of you.
4. Bring your cello toward you so the upper edge touches the center of your chest. The lowest peg should be touching your head behind your left ear.
5. The inside of both knees touch the sides of your cello. Do not grip the cello with your knees.
6. If your position is correct, you should be feel relaxed and balanced in your chair and to be able to move side to side easily.

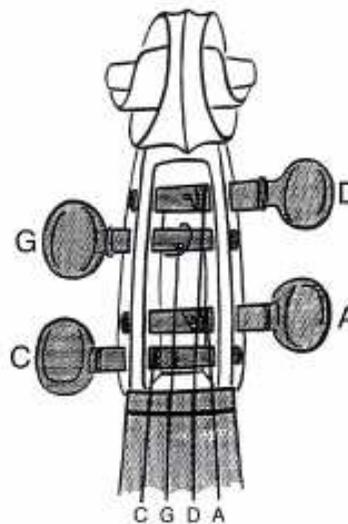


Pizzicato Position

1. Place the tip of your right thumb on the side of the fingerboard (near the corner).
2. Extend your first finger over the fingerboard and pluck the string.
3. For the best sound, make the string vibrate as much as possible.

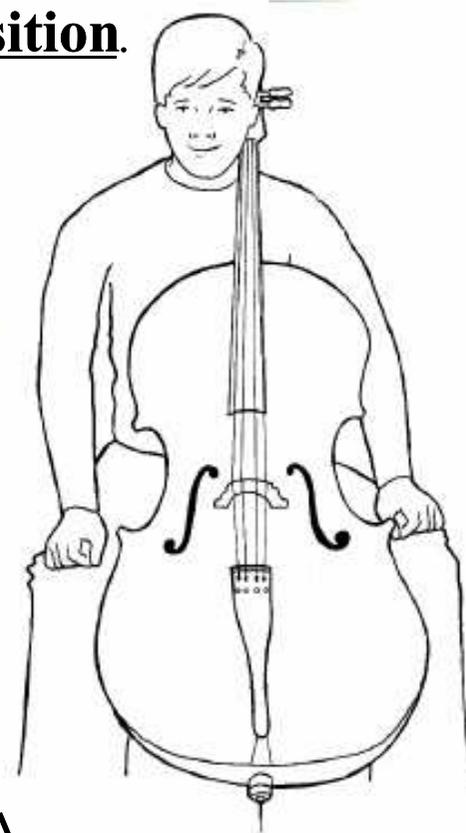


The Cello has four open strings.
 They are named from lowest to highest,
 left to right, and thick to thin. This sentence
 will help you remember which order they are in:
Cats Get Dogs Angry.



Let's Review how to hold the cello in playing position.

1. Sit tall.
2. Cello makes contact with the floor, knees, and chest
3. Check the end pin is out far enough so that the C-peg is behind your left ear
4. Give cello a hug to center it in your body
5. Left hand rests on left knee



1. Rock House

D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D

2 Rock Hound

A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A

3. Rock Tango

D D A A D D A A A A D D A A D D

4. The Twist

G G D D G G D D A A D D G G G G

5. Lazy Afternoon

G G D D A A D D G G D D A A G G

6. Skip to My Lou

D D D D A A A A D D D D A A D D

7. Mary Had a Little Lamb

D D D D D D D D A A A A D D D D

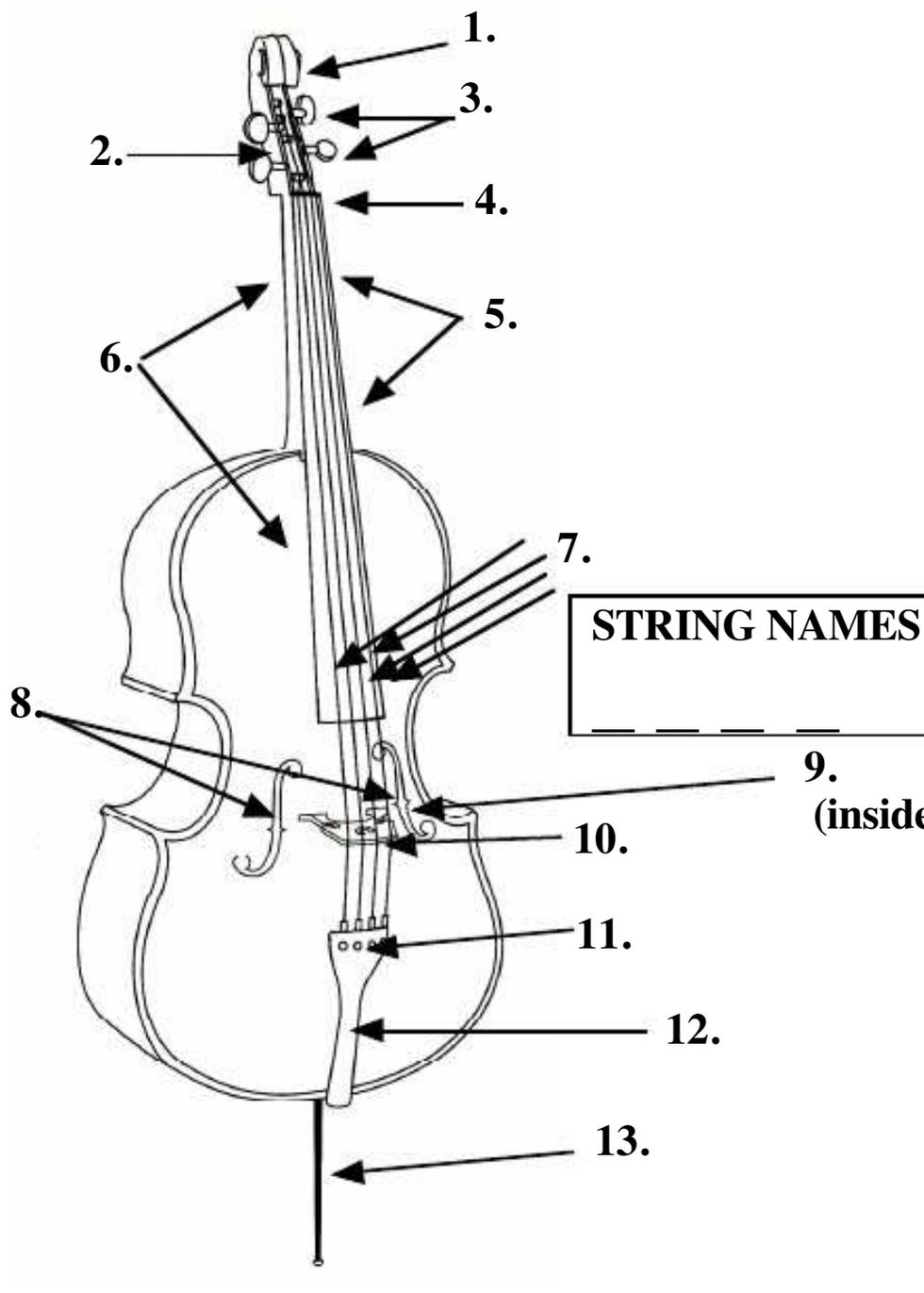
D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

8. Cycle of Strings

 = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

				A A A A	D D D D	G G G G	C C C C
C C C C	G G G G	D D D D	A A A A				

*Pencil Fun- Do You Remember the Parts of the Cello?



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

Lesson Two: Reading Music (Open Strings)

Music Symbols	
 = Bass Clef	 = Time Signature how many beats in each measure which note gets one beat
= Bar Line (divides the music into sections called "measures")	
= Double Bar (the end of the song)	 = Whole Note (receives four beats)
 = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)	 = Half Note (receives two beats)
 = Half Rest (two beats of silence)	 = Quarter Note (receives one beat)

9. Teeter Totter



10. Bullfrog



11. Kangaroo



12. Skip to my Lou



Lesson Three: More Open Strings



13. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: four quarter notes D, four quarter notes D, four quarter notes A, and four quarter notes D. The second staff contains four measures: four quarter notes D, four quarter notes D, four quarter notes A, and two quarter notes D.

14. Cycle of Strings

Two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff is labeled "(Violin Solo)" and contains four measures: four eighth notes (represented by a squiggle), four quarter notes A, four quarter notes D, four quarter notes G, and four quarter notes C. The second staff contains four measures: four quarter notes C, four quarter notes G, four quarter notes D, four quarter notes A, and four eighth notes (represented by a squiggle), labeled "(Violin Solo)".

15. Open String Blues

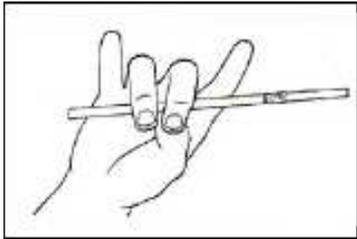
Two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: four quarter notes D, four quarter notes D, four quarter notes D, four quarter notes G, and four quarter notes G. The second staff contains four measures: four quarter notes D, four quarter notes D, four quarter notes A, four quarter notes G, and four quarter notes D.

Lesson Four: Using the Bow

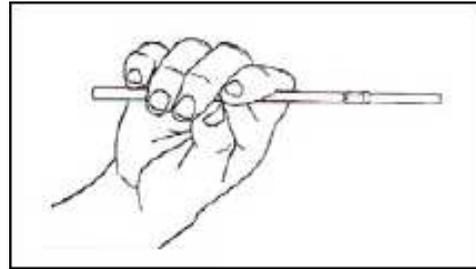
Parts of the bow



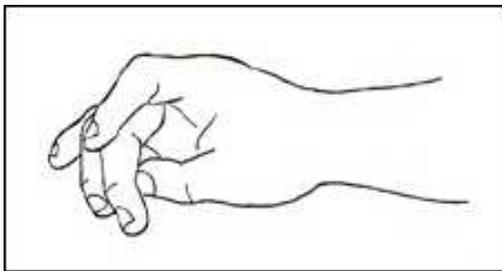
Steps to a good bowgrip.....



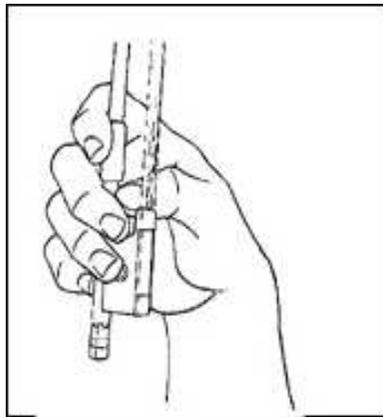
1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick



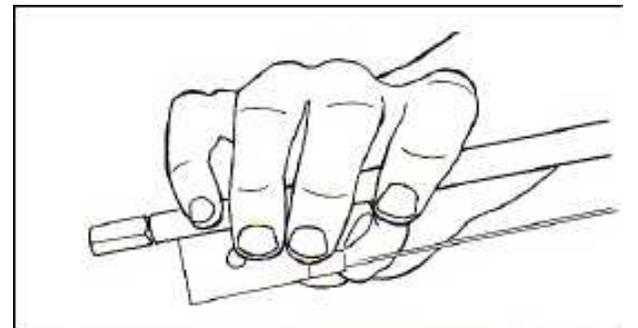
2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick



3. Check for bow hand circle



4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.



5. Little finger sits on the side of the stick



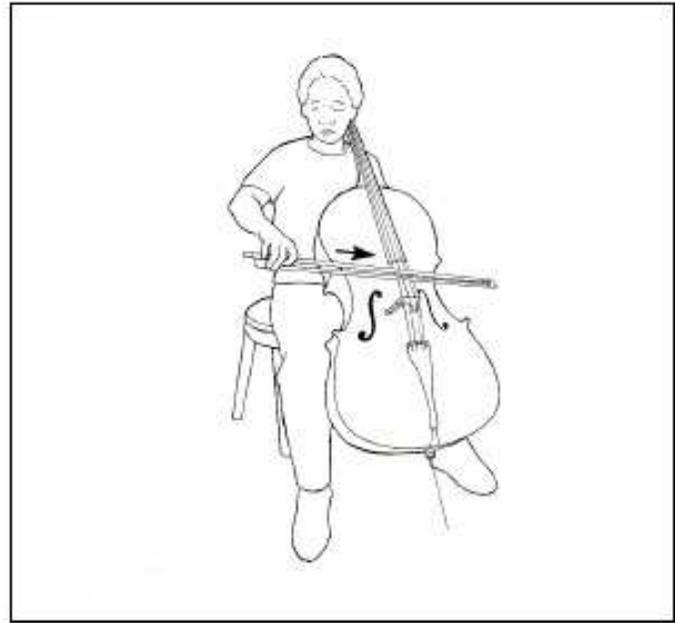
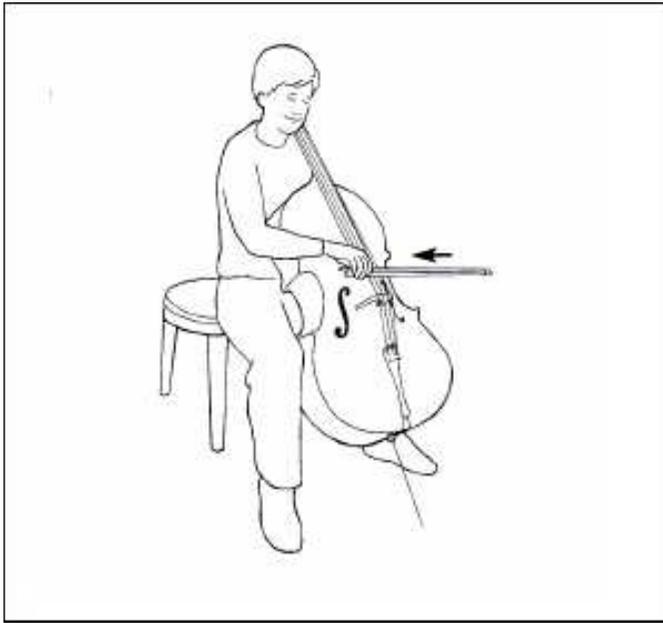
At first, play in this area of your bow

- Place your bow on the D string, halfway between the bridge and the fingerboard.
- Angle the bow so it is parallel with the bridge (your wrist should be bent upwards.)
- Pull the bow so it remains parallel to the bridge until you reach the tip. (You should need to bend your wrist the other way.)
- Move the bow and your wrist in the opposite direction.



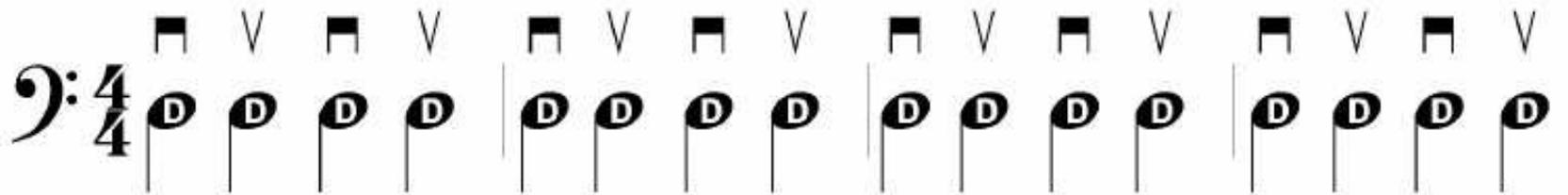
 = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

 = Up Bow (Push Bow from tip to frog)

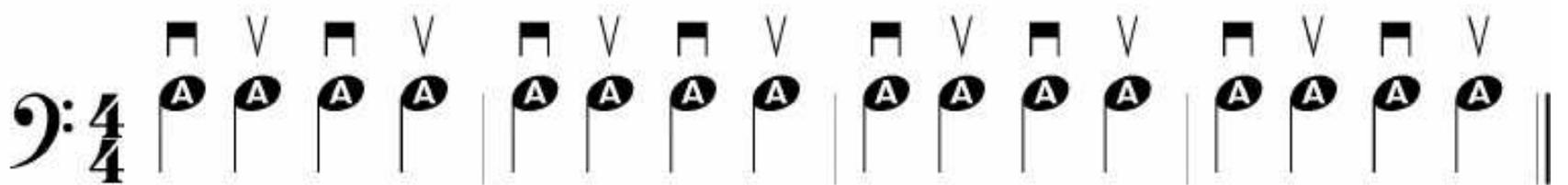


****The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

16. Bowing on “D”

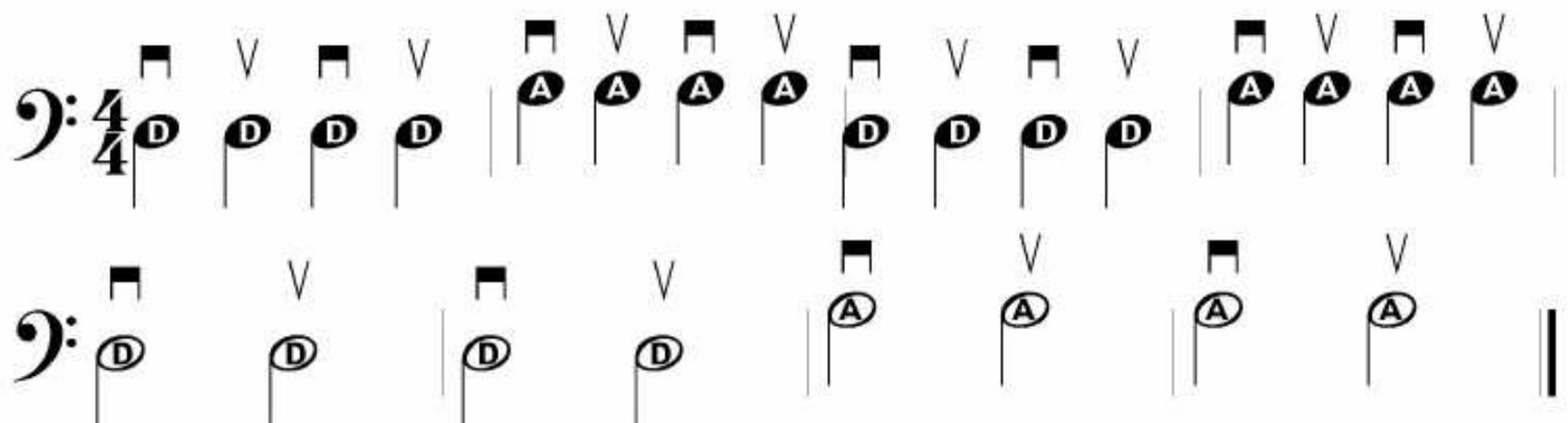


17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String



18. Alternate “DNA” - Tilt the bow from the D String to the A String

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.



Bowing on Open Strings Review

19. "D" Smooth One

Musical notation for exercise 19: "D" Smooth One. Bass clef, 4/4 time. Notes: D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter). Bowing marks: square above first D, V above second D.

20. Smooth "A"

Musical notation for exercise 20: Smooth "A". Bass clef, 4/4 time. Notes: A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter). Bowing marks: square above first A, V above second A.

21. D N A

Musical notation for exercise 21: D N A. Bass clef, 4/4 time. Notes: D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter). Bowing marks: square above first D, V above second D.

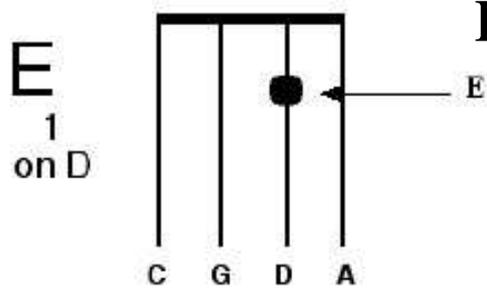
22. Teeter Totter

Musical notation for exercise 22: Teeter Totter. Bass clef, 4/4 time. Notes: D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter). Bowing marks: square above first D, V above second D.

23. Cycle of Strings Encore

Musical notation for exercise 23: Cycle of Strings Encore (Violin Solo). Bass clef, 4/4 time. Notes: A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), G2 (quarter). Bowing marks: square above first A, V above second A.

Musical notation for exercise 23: Cycle of Strings Encore (Violin Solo). Bass clef, 4/4 time. Notes: G2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), A2 (quarter). Bowing marks: square above first A, V above second A.



Lesson Five: “E” on the D String

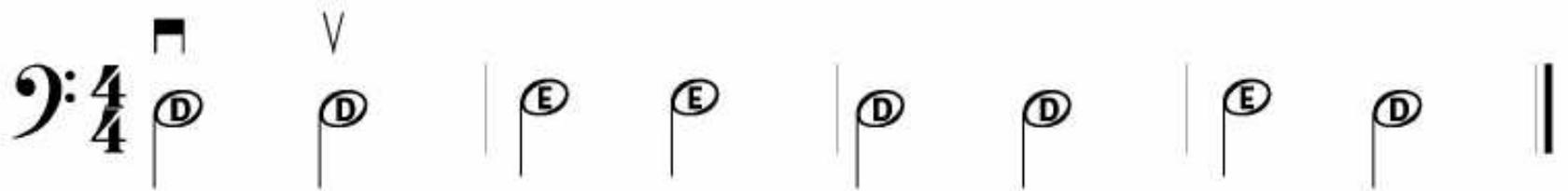
To play “E” on the D string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the D string.



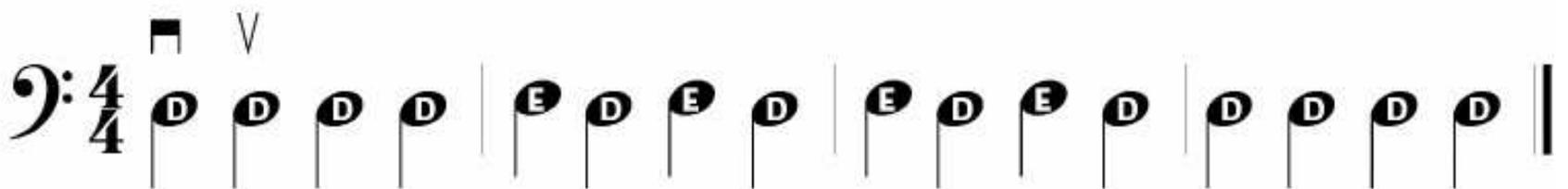
24. A Bumpy Road



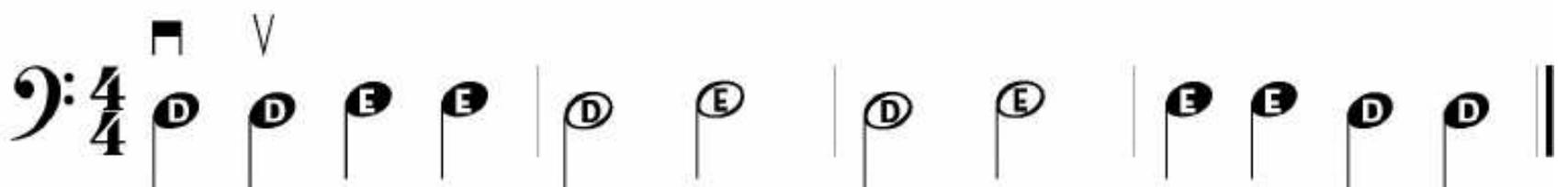
25. Smooth Sailin’



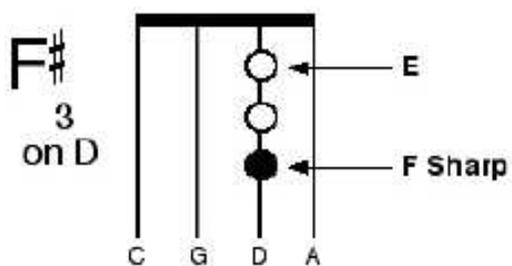
26. Back and Forth



27. Two Note Jive



Lesson Six: F# on the D String



To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your third finger on the second stripe on the D string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe and your second finger in between the first and second stripes.

28. Three Note Hill

29. Up and Down

30. Fast and Slow

 = half rest (2 beats of silence)

31. Hot Cross Buns

 = whole note (receives 4 beats)

' = Bow Lift
 (lift the bow off the string and reset it at the frog)

34. Claire de Lune

Musical notation for Claire de Lune in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of notes: D, D, D, E, F#, E, D, F#, E, E, D, with bow lift symbols above the first, second, and eighth notes. The second staff is identical but ends with a double bar line.

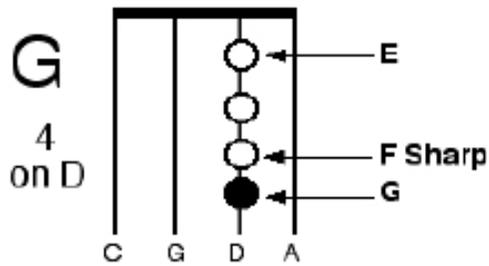
35. Lune de Claire

Musical notation for Lune de Claire in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of notes: F#, F#, F#, E, D, E, F#, D, E, E, F#, with bow lift symbols above the second and eighth notes. The second staff is identical but ends with a double bar line.

36. The Reapers

Musical notation for The Reapers in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of notes: F#, F#, F#, E, D, D, D, E, E, D, E, F#, with bow lift symbols above the second, seventh, and tenth notes. The second staff shows a sequence of notes: F#, F#, F#, E, D, E, F#, E, D, with bow lift symbols above the second and eighth notes.

Lesson 7: New Note "G"

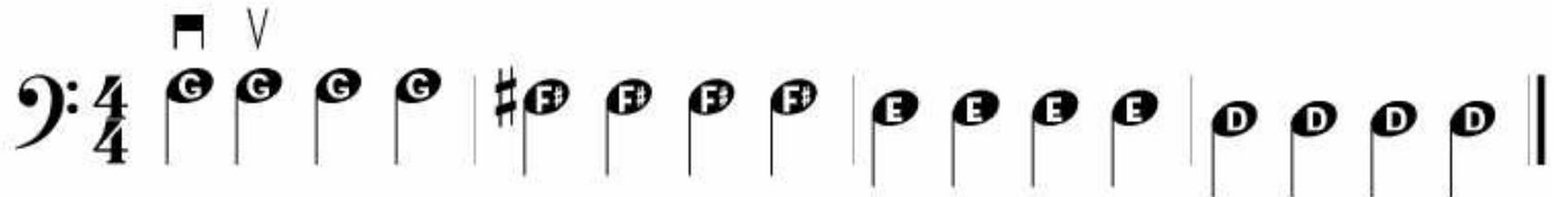


To play G, press the tip of your fourth finger (pinkie finger) on the third stripe.
Keep your first three fingers down on the first two stripes on the D String.
KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN

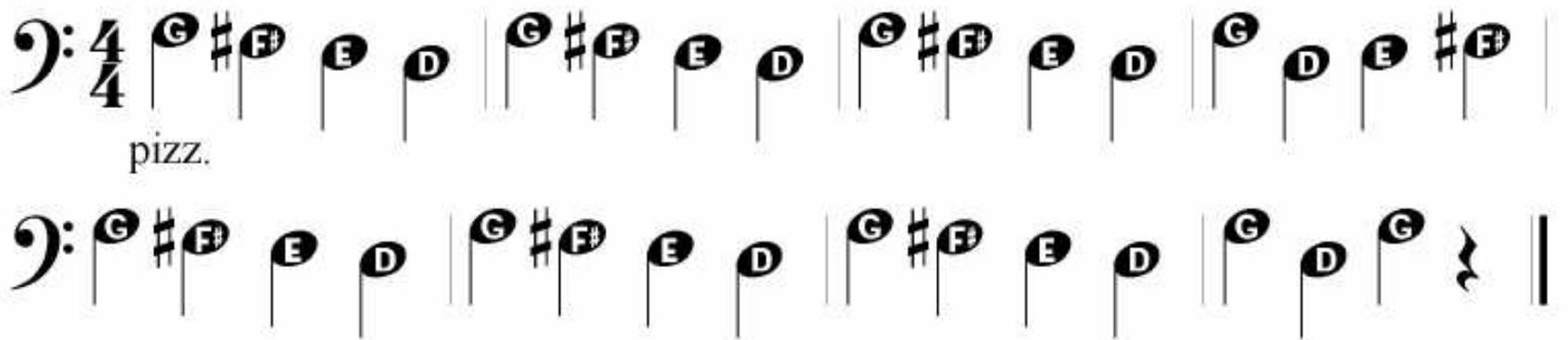
37. Going Up the D String



38. Going Down the D String

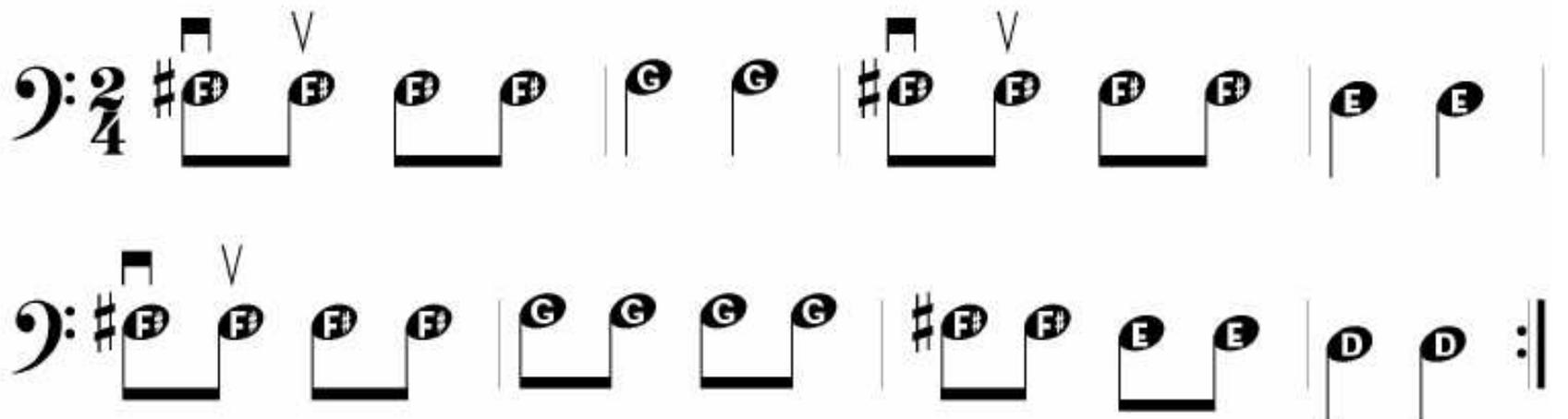


39. Pizzicato March



40. Bile Them Cabbage Down

$\text{||} = \text{repeat sign}$



go back to beginning
and play again

' = Bow Lift
 (lift the bow off the string and reset it at the frog)

41. Jingle Bells

42. Note Review

Match the note with the finger numbers

E

open D String

F#

4 on the D String

A

1 on the D String

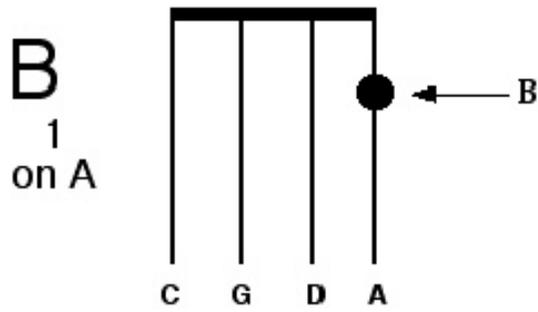
D

Open A String

G

3 on D String

Lesson 8: New Note "B"



B is played with one finger on the first stripe on the A String

43. New Note B

44. The Tortoise and the Hare

45. Crossing Over

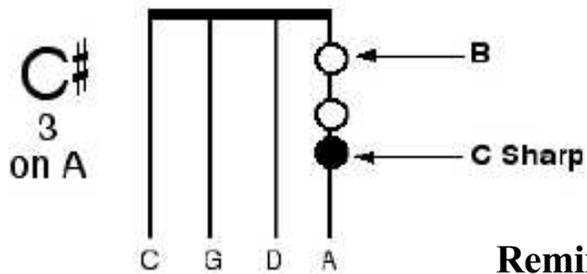
✓ 46. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Musical notation for Twinkle Twinkle Little Star in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: D, D, A, A, B, B, A, G, G, F#, F#, E, E, D. The second system continues with: A, A, G, G, F#, F#, E, A, A, G, G, F#, F#, E. The third system repeats the first system's notes: D, D, A, A, B, B, A, G, G, F#, F#, E, E, D.

✓ 47. Twinkle (Variation)

Musical notation for Twinkle (Variation) in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Above the first staff are three measures with a treble clef and a 'V' (trill) symbol. The notes are: D, D, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, A, A, B, B, B, B, B, B, A, A, A, A, A, A. The second system continues with: G, G, G, G, G, G, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, E, E, E, E, E, E, D, D, D, D, D, D. The third system continues with: A, A, A, A, A, A, G, G, G, G, G, G, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, E, E, E, E, E, E. The fourth system continues with: A, A, A, A, A, A, G, G, G, G, G, G, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, E, E, E, E, E, E. The fifth system starts with a measure number '17' and a treble clef with a 'V' symbol. The notes are: D, D, D, D, D, D, A, A, A, A, A, A, B, B, B, B, B, B, A, A, A, A, A, A. The sixth system continues with: G, G, G, G, G, G, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, E, E, E, E, E, E, D, D, D, D, D, D.

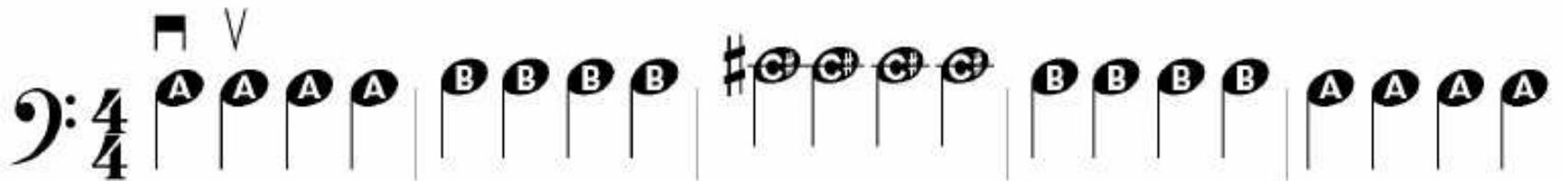
Lesson 9: C# on the A String



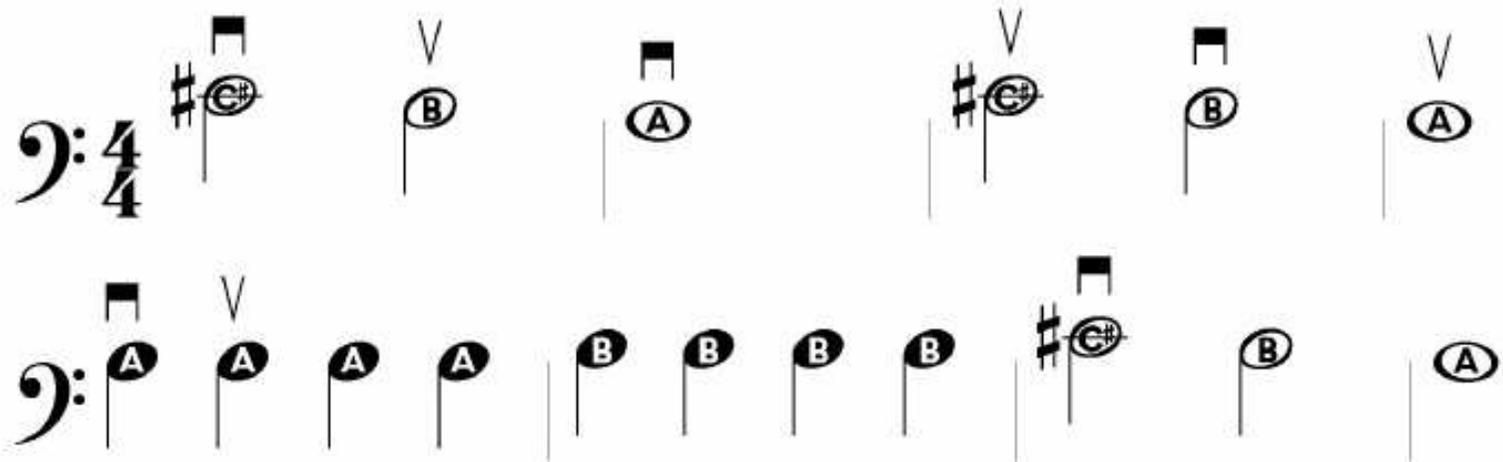
To play C-Sharp, press the tip of your third finger on the second stripe on the A string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe and your second finger in between the first and second stripes.

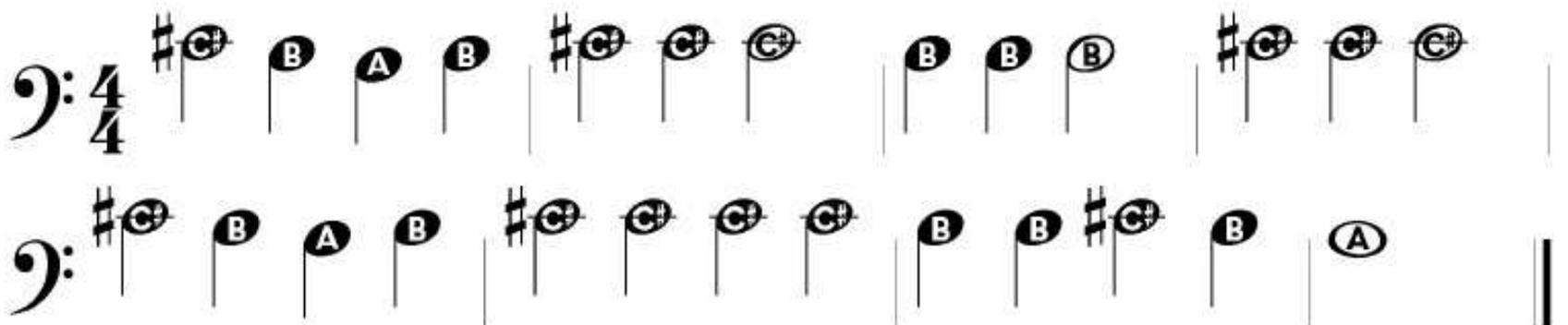
48. Up and Down the Hill



49. Hot Cross Buns on the A String



✓ 50. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the A String



✓ 51. Mary Double on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary Double on the A String' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note G# (marked with a 'V' above it), followed by two eighth notes B and B, two eighth notes A and A, and two eighth notes B and B. The second measure contains a half note G# followed by six eighth notes G#. The notes are labeled with letters A, B, and C#.

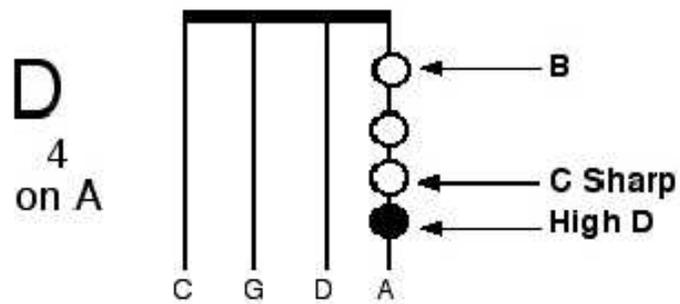
52. Claire de Lune

:|| = Repeat Sign

Musical notation for 'Claire de Lune' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note A, followed by two eighth notes A and A, a quarter note B, and a half note G# (circled). The second measure contains a half note B, followed by two eighth notes B and B, and a half note A (circled). The piece ends with a repeat sign and a comma.

Go back to the beginning
and play again

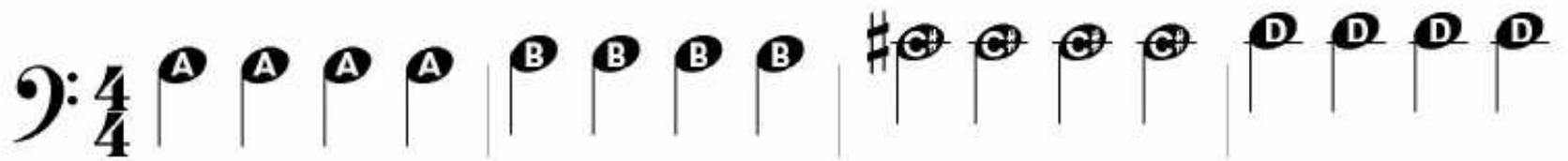
Lesson 10: High D on the A String



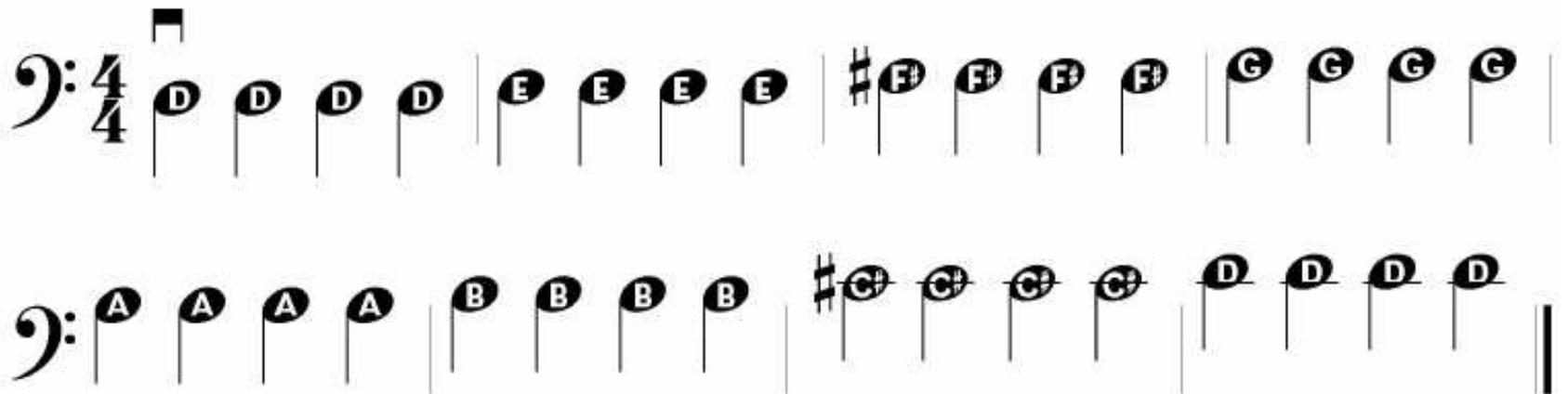
To play High D, press the tip of your fourth finger (pinkie) on the third stripe on the A string.

Reminder: Keep your first three fingers down on the first two stripes.

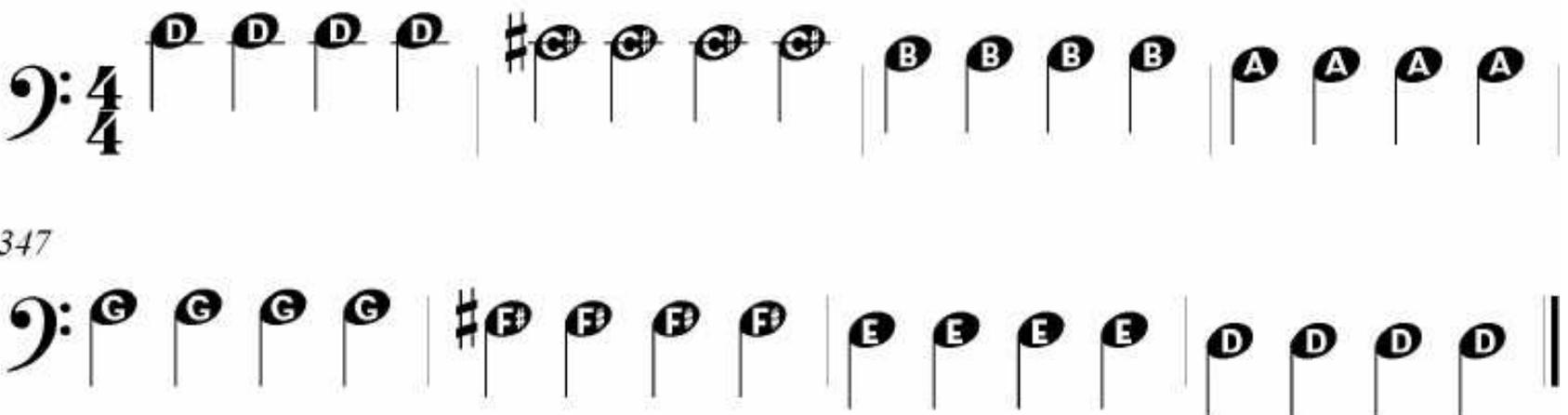
53. Up the A string



54. Climbing the D Scale



55. Descending





✓ 56. French Folk Song

56. French Folk Song

3/4

D D D | #C C C | B #C D | A

G G G | #F F F | E E E | D

D E #F | D E #F | D E #F | G

E #F G | E #F G | E #F G | A

D #C B | A G #F | E D E | D

57. Note Review- Write the note names for all the notes you have learned so far

Name the Strings

1st finger

3rd finger

4th finger

✓ 58. Tuneful Tune

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Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four lines of music. The first two lines are identical. The third line is identical to the first two. The fourth line is identical to the first three but includes a final measure with notes A and A, each with a 'V' above it and a 'Pluck!' instruction.

✓ 59. Ode to Joy

✓ 59. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in bass clef. The piece consists of four lines of music. The first two lines are identical. The third line is identical to the first two but includes a final measure with notes D and E, each with a 'V' above it. The fourth line is identical to the first three but includes a final measure with notes E and D, each with a 'V' above it.

Honor 4th Grade String Songs

60. Mary on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary on the A String' in 4/4 time, featuring bass clefs and notes on the A string (C#, B, A, B).

61. Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)

Musical notation for 'Mary Doubles- (1st Variation)' in 4/4 time, featuring bass clefs and notes on the A string (C#, B, A, B) with vibrato markings (V) above the first notes of each measure.

62. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star' in 4/4 time, featuring bass clefs and notes on the A string (D, A, B, A, G, F#, E).

63. Twinkle Variation

64. French Folk Song

65. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notes are: Staff 1: F#2, F#2, G, A, A, G, F#2, E, D, D, E, F#2, F#2, E, E. Staff 2: F#2, F#2, G, A, A, G, F#2, E, D, D, E, F#2, E, D, D. Staff 3: E, E, F#2, D, E, F#2, G, F#2, D, E, F#2, G, F#2, E, D, E, A. Staff 4: F#2, F#2, G, A, A, G, F#2, E, D, D, E, F#2, E, D, D.

66. Tuneful Tune

Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The notes are: Staff 1: #C#2, C#2, A, A, #C#2, C#2, C#2, B, B, B, B, B, B, D. Staff 2: #C#2, C#2, A, A, #C#2, C#2, C#2, B, B, B, B, A. Staff 3: #C#2, C#2, A, A, #C#2, C#2, C#2, B, B, B, B, B, B, D. Staff 4: #C#2, C#2, A, A, #C#2, C#2, C#2, B, B, B, B, A, Off (Pluck!), A.

Some Basic Rhythmic Fundamentals

Note Values		Rest Values	
Quarter Note	 one beat	Quarter Rest	 = one beat
Half Note	 = two beats	Half Rest	 = two beats
Dotted Half Note	 = three beats	Whole Rest	 = four beats
Whole Note	 = four beats		

67. Quiz

1. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
2. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
3. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
4. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
5. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
6. A  _____ receives _____ beats.
7. A  _____ receives _____ beats.

Directions: Match each note to the number of beats it gets



1



2



3



4

String Instrument Word Search



alto clef
bow lift
down bow
half rest
quarter note
sharp
treble clef
whole rest

arco
bridge
end button
measure
quarter rest
shoulder pad
tuning pegs

barline
cello
fine tuners
melody
repeat sign
sound holes
up bow

bass clef
chin rest
fingerboard
neck
rhythm
tailpiece
viola

bow
double bar
frog
notes
rosin
tempo
violin

bow grip
down bar
half note
pizzicato
scroll
time signature
whole note

Reading Music



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.



The bass clef is located at the beginning of every staff and tells us this music is for cello and other low pitched instruments.



The top number tells us how many beats are in each measure. The bottom number tells us which kind of note receives one beat.

<u>Rhythm Chart</u>	
	Whole note = 4 beats
	Half note = 2 beats
	Quarter note = 1 beat
	Eighth note = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat

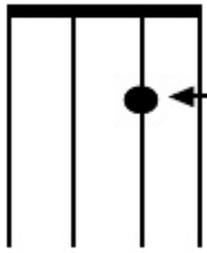
4 Steps to Success

1. Count and clap the rhythms.
2. Clap and sing the note names.
3. Sing note names and shadow bow.
4. Play.

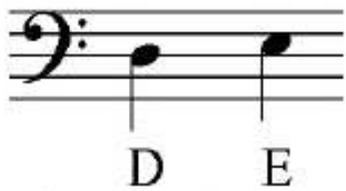
Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



A bass clef staff with eight notes. Above each note is a number indicating the finger to use: 0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 1, 3, 4. Below the staff are the note names: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D.



E on the D String



E is located on the third space.

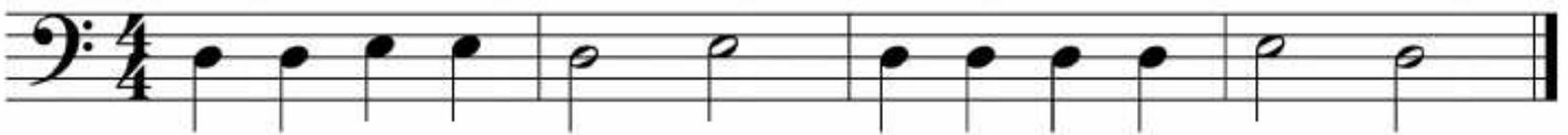
Open D is located on the third line.



67. First Finger March



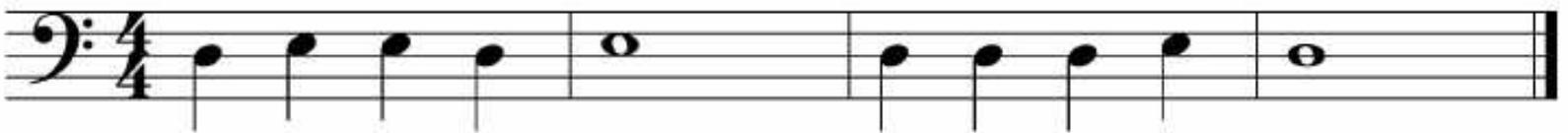
68. Flash-E First



69. Mix Em Up



70. ED Takes a Stroll

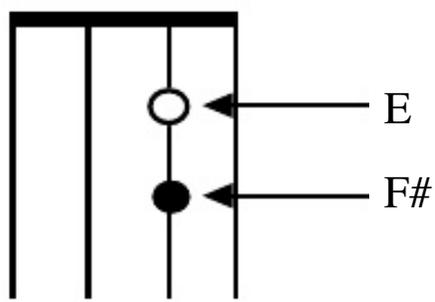


71. Diz-E-Dog

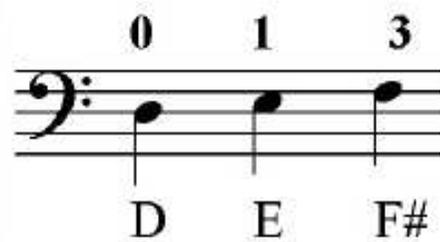


There are four counts in each measure. Write each count in the correct space. Start each measure with count one. Don't forget that half notes receive two counts and whole notes receive four counts!



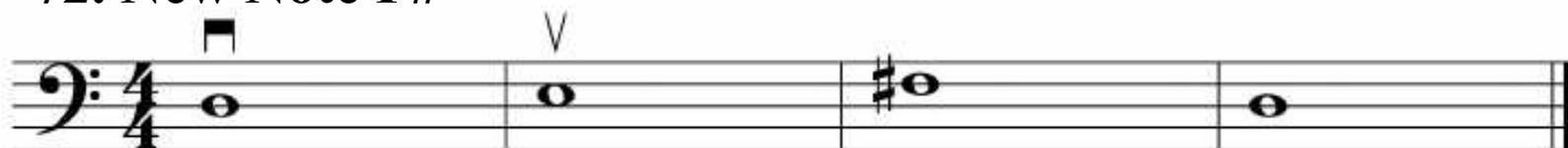


F# on the D String



F# is located on the fourth line.
 E is located on the third space.
 Open D is located on the third line.

72. New Note F#



73. Let's Read F#



74. Climbing Up



75. Black and White



⏏ = A Quarter Rest is one beat of silence.

76. Resting



77. Walking Song



F# Tunes



Bow lift

Lift bow off of the string and reset at the frog.



78. The Reapers

79. Skip-A-Long

80. Claire de Lune

81. Lune de Claire

More F[#] Tunes

82. Write the note names on the lines below

0 1 3

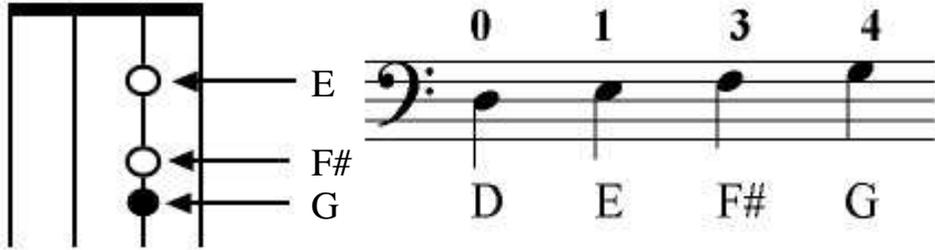


83. Name That Tune _____

84. Name That Tune _____

85. Peter's Hammer

G on the D String

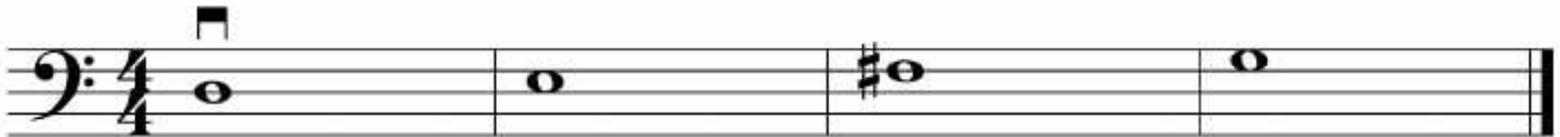


0 1 3 4
E F# G
D E F# G

G is located on the fourth space.
F# is located on the fourth line.
E is located on the third space.
Open D is located on the third line.



86. Three Plus G



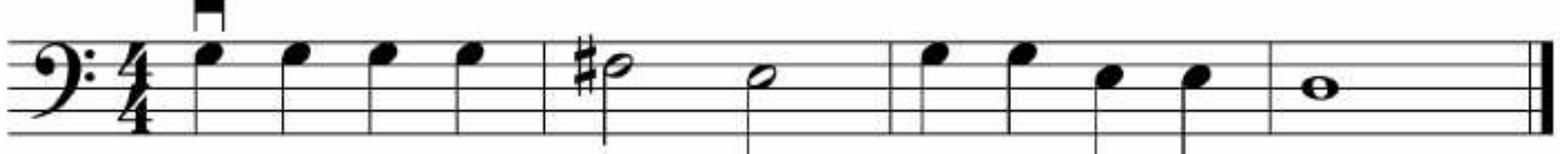
87. Going Up and Down



88. Go, Go, Go



89. Grasshoppers



90. Norwegian Folk Song



91. Pizzicato March



G Tunes



KEY SIGNATURE



In this *key signature* you will play all F's as F[#]'s and all C's as C[#]'s. The *key signature* is always located at the beginning of each line. You will notice that there are no longer any sharps located in the songs.



92. Cockroaches



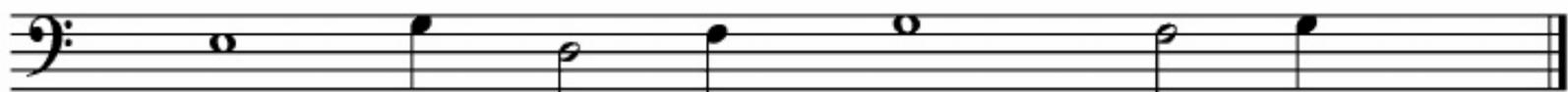
93. Speed Bump



94. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

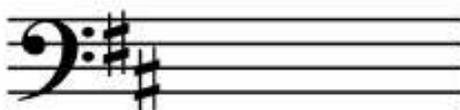


95. Write the correct note letter name under each note



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

96. Draw four E quarter notes 2. Draw four F[#] quarter notes 3. Draw two G half notes



A Tunes



101. Jingle Bells

Sheet music for "Jingle Bells" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The music consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major), then changes to a bass clef. The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. There are several fermatas and dynamic markings (V) throughout the piece.

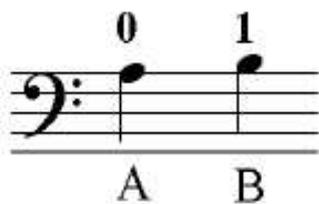
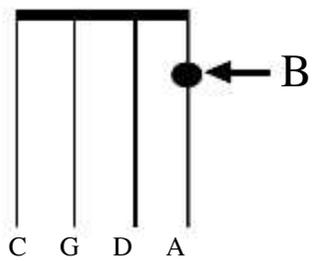
102. Skipping Around

Sheet music for "Skipping Around" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The music consists of one staff. The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes, ending with a fermata.

103. Lightly Row

Sheet music for "Lightly Row" in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The music consists of four staves. The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. There are several fermatas and dynamic markings (V) throughout the piece.

B on the A String

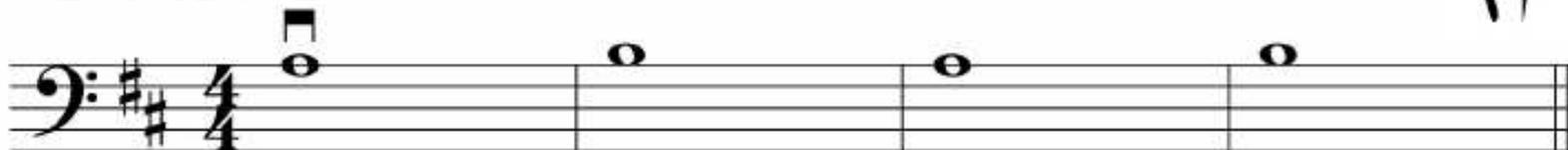


B is located on top of the music staff.

Open A is located on the fifth line.



104. A to B



105. Apples and Bananas

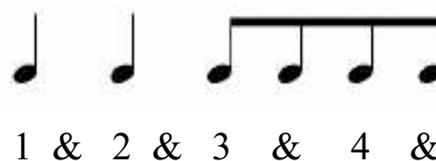


106. Old MacDonald



 = Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.

Ex:



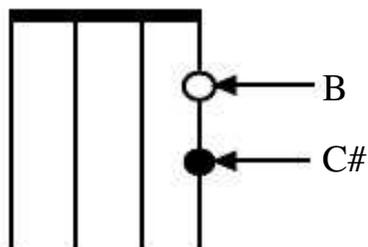
4. Count and Clap



107. Baa Baa Black Sheep



C# on the A String

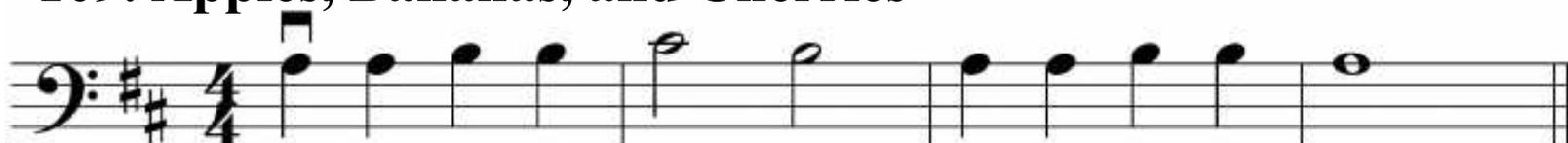


C# is located on the first ledger line.
B is located on top of the music staff.
Open A is located on the fifth line.

108. My A-B-C-'s



109. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries



110. Merry Go Round



111. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie



112. Name That Tune _____



D Tunes



 A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.



117. School March

Musical notation for 'School March' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a square repeat sign. The melody is simple, using quarter and eighth notes. The second and third staves provide accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

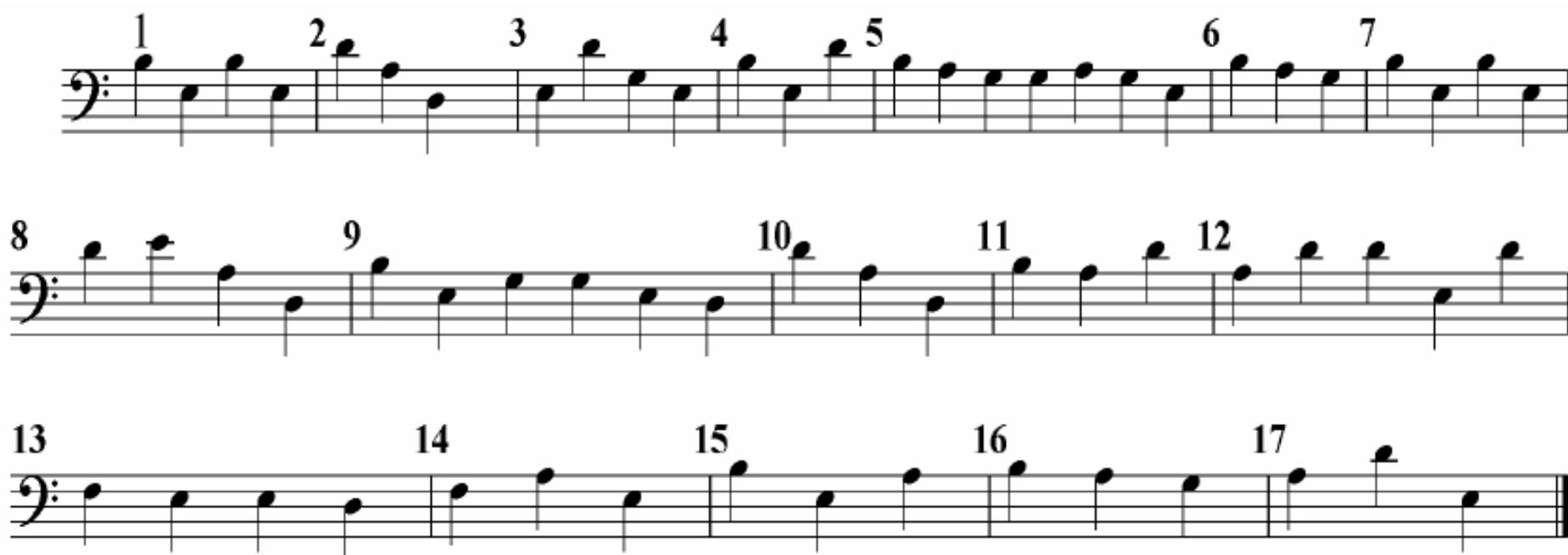
118. Bohemian Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Bohemian Folk Song' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a square repeat sign and includes several 'V' marks above notes, likely indicating vibrato. The second staff continues the melody and includes a double bar line at the end.

119. Scotland's Burning

Musical notation for 'Scotland's Burning' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a square repeat sign and includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.'. The second staff includes a second ending bracket labeled '2.' and a third ending bracket labeled '3.', leading to a double bar line.

Complete the Story



Each group of notes spells a word. Use the words to fill in the blanks in the following story. The number "1" group spells the word for the number "1" blank, the number "2" group spells the word for the number "2" blank, and so on.

_____ (1) and her mom and _____ (2) were moving into a new home at the _____ (3) of town. It was their last night in the old house. Everything was moved out except a _____ (4), some _____ (5), and a sleeping _____ (6). _____ (7) said, "It sure is _____ (8) around here." She _____ (9) to have a party that last night, but _____ (10) said it was a _____ (11) time to have friends over, and, too it was late. Mom _____ (12) that there was no way she could _____ (13) anyone, so a party was out. Just then the door flew open. There were Ruthie, _____ (14) and _____ (15) standing in the doorway, yelling "Surprise!" Each carried a _____ (16) filled with goodies. They also brought paper plates and cups. There was even a jug of lemon _____ (17). What started out as a dull evening turned out to be a fun time for all.

Glossary of Terms

Accidentals (#, ♮, ♭): sharp, natural, and flat symbols for altering pitch.

Arco: to play using the bow.

Arpeggio: notes of a chord played separately.

Beat: the pulse of the music.

Bow lanes: point of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard.

Bow lift: lift the bow from the string and return to the frog in a circular motion.

Clef sign: located at the beginning of each line of music, the clef sign defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument.

Col legno: or more precisely col legno battuto (Italian for "hit with the wood"), is an instruction to strike the string with the stick of the bow.

Down bow: moving bow toward tip; pull.

Duet: music in two parts.

Fermata: symbol indicating to hold a note longer.

Key signature: identifies notes that are raised or lowered.

Ledger lines: extend the staff with small lines written above or below.

Legato: play with smooth bow strokes.

Measure: the space between barlines.

Octave: a pitch that is eight notes higher or lower and both pitches have the same letter name.

Pizzicato (*pizz.*): pluck the string with the index finger of the right hand.

Repeat sign: go back and play a section of music again.

Scale: a set of eight notes in ascending or descending order that begins and ends on the same letter.

Spiccato: bowing technique for string instruments in which the bow bounces lightly upon the string.

Staccato: stopped bow stroke.

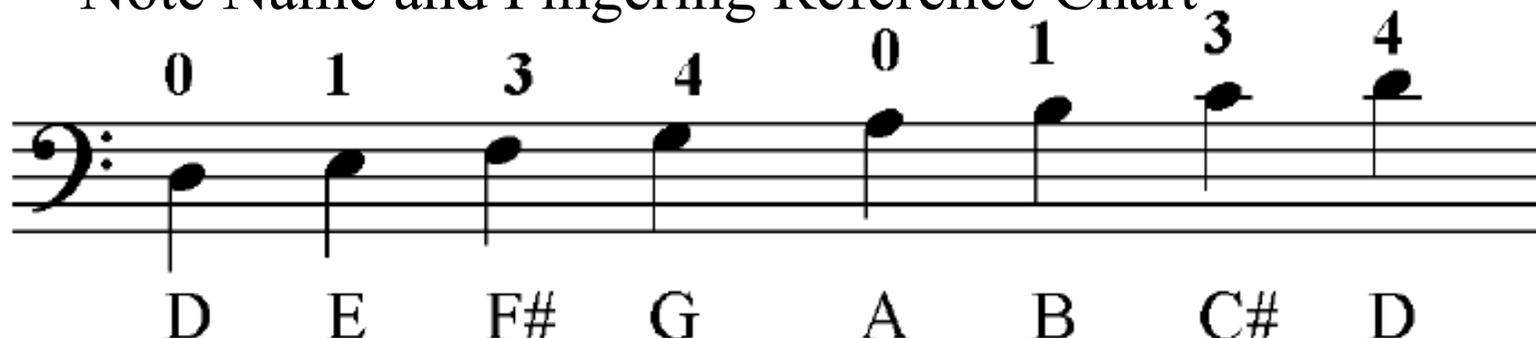
Staff: 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

Time signature: indicates how many beats are in a measure (top number) and what kind of note gets one beat (bottom number).

Tremolo: shake the bow back and forth rapidly as if trembling.

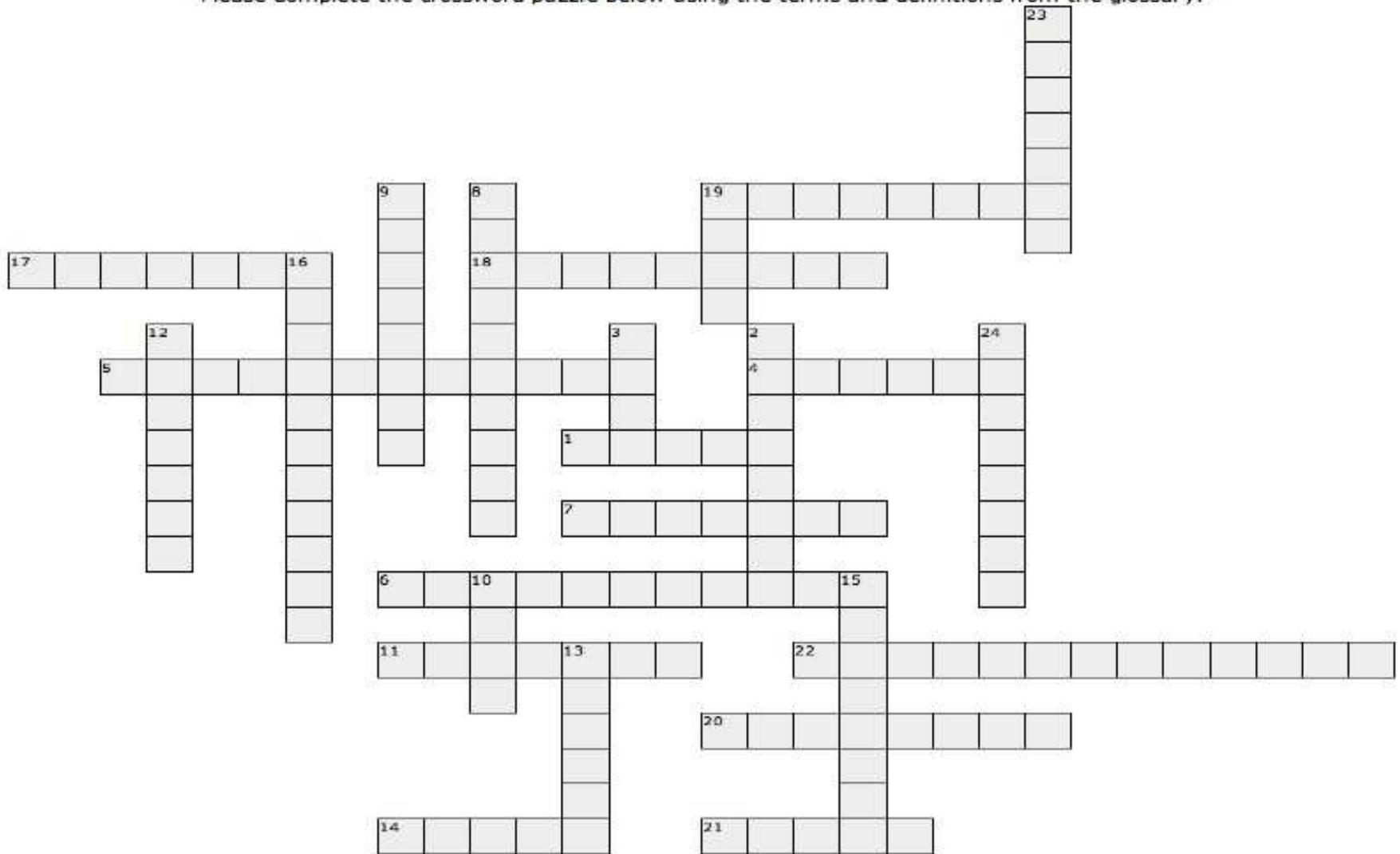
Up bow: moving bow toward frog; push.

Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



Glossary Crossword Puzzle

Please complete the crossword puzzle below using the terms and definitions from the glossary.

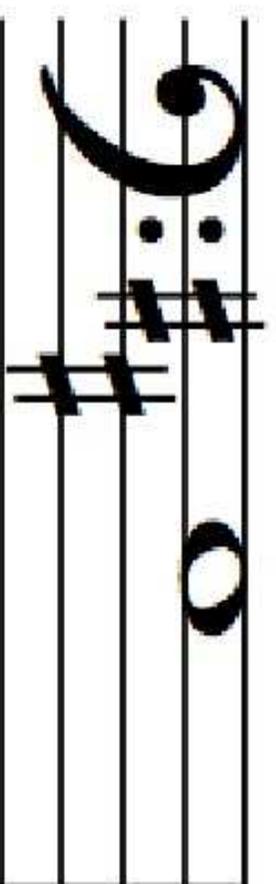
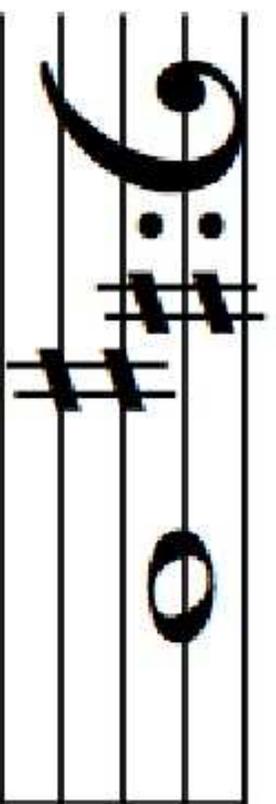
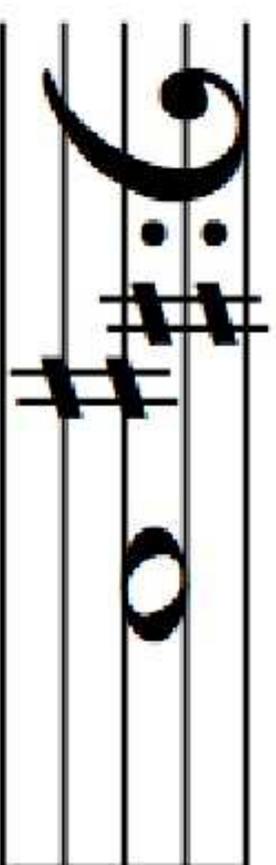
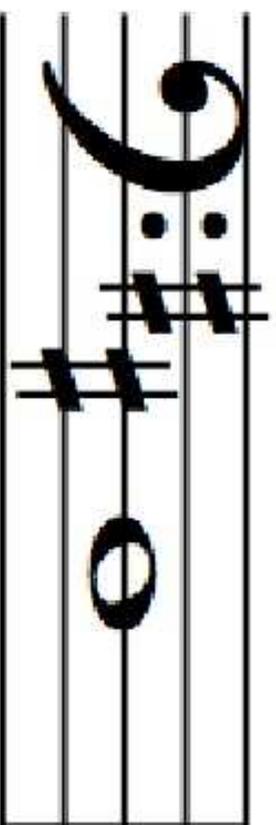


Across:

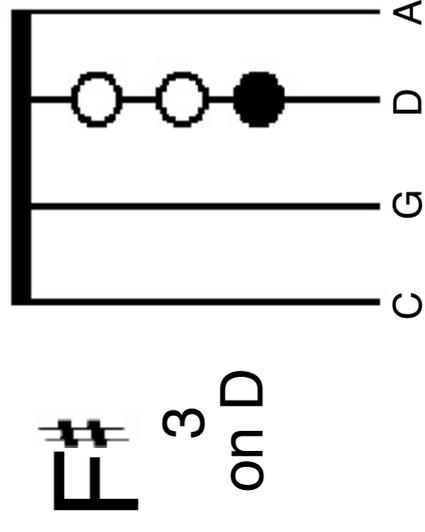
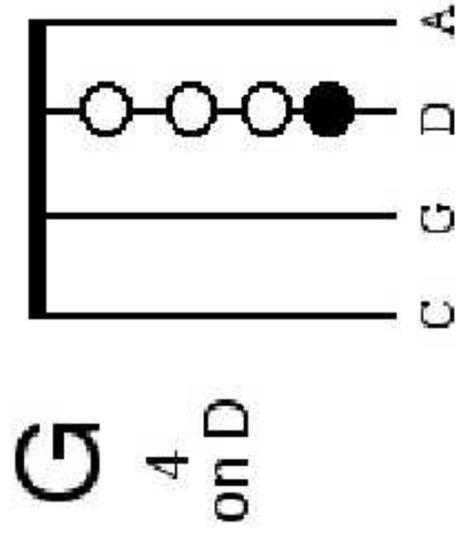
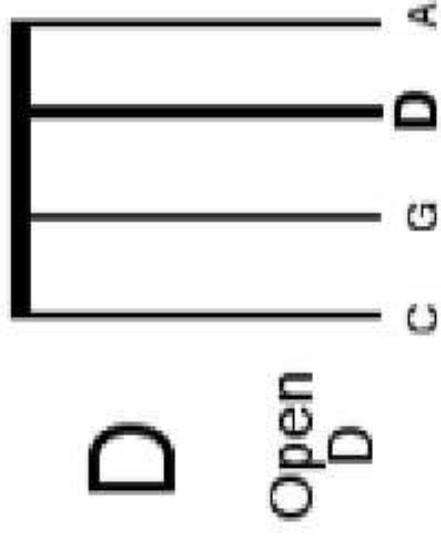
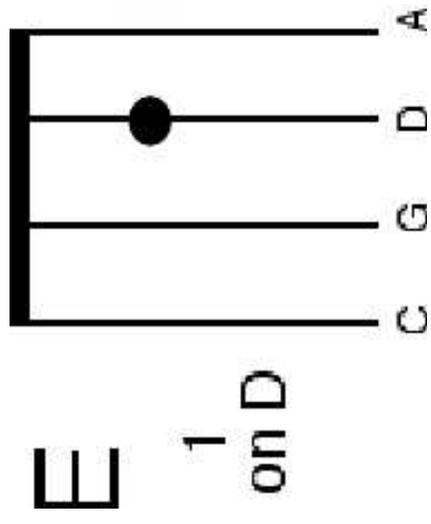
1. 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music
4. play with smooth bow strokes
5. identifies notes that are raised or lowered (2 words)
6. extend the staff with small lines written above or below (2 words)
7. lift the bow from the string and return to the frog in a circular motion (2 words)
11. shake the bow back and forth rapidly as if trembling
14. a set of eight notes in ascending or descending order that begins and ends on the same letter
17. symbol indicating to hold a note longer
18. pluck the string with the index finger of the right hand
19. notes of a chord played separately
20. stopped bow stroke
21. moving the bow toward frog; push (2 words)
22. indicates how many beats are in a measure (top number) and what kind of note receives one beat (bottom number) (2 words)

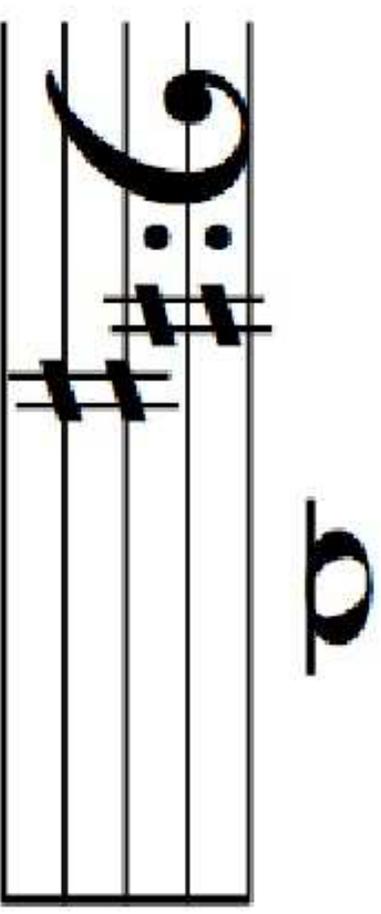
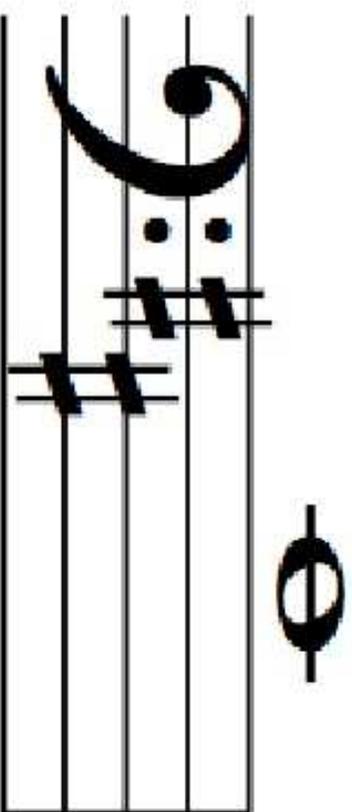
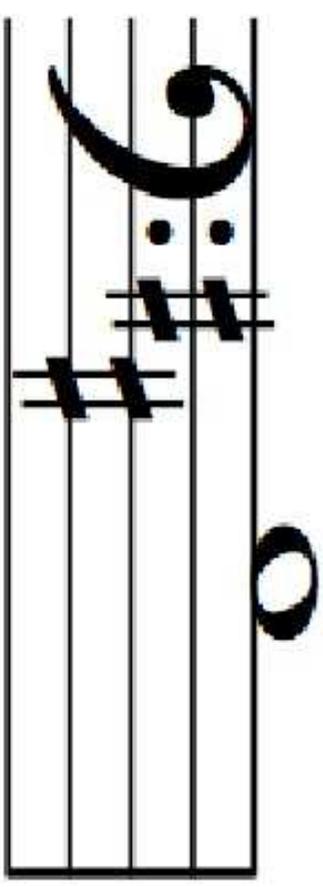
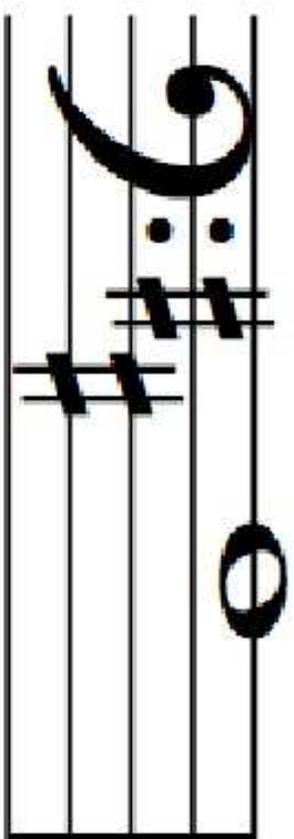
Down:

2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
3. the pulse of the music
8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard (2 words)
10. music in two parts
12. the space between barlines
13. a pitch that is eight notes higher or lower and both pitches have the same letter name
15. bowing technique for string instruments in which the bow bounces lightly upon the string.
16. sharp, natural, and flat symbols for altering pitch
19. to play using the bow
23. moving bow toward tip; pull (2 words)
24. an instruction to strike the string with the stick of the bow (2 words)



Flashcards for the D String Notes
Cut out and use to practice your note names.





Flashcards for the *A* String Notes
Cut out and use to practice your note names.

