

Viola



Name: _____

Brilliant a new
year and a new
challenge

Stage 1

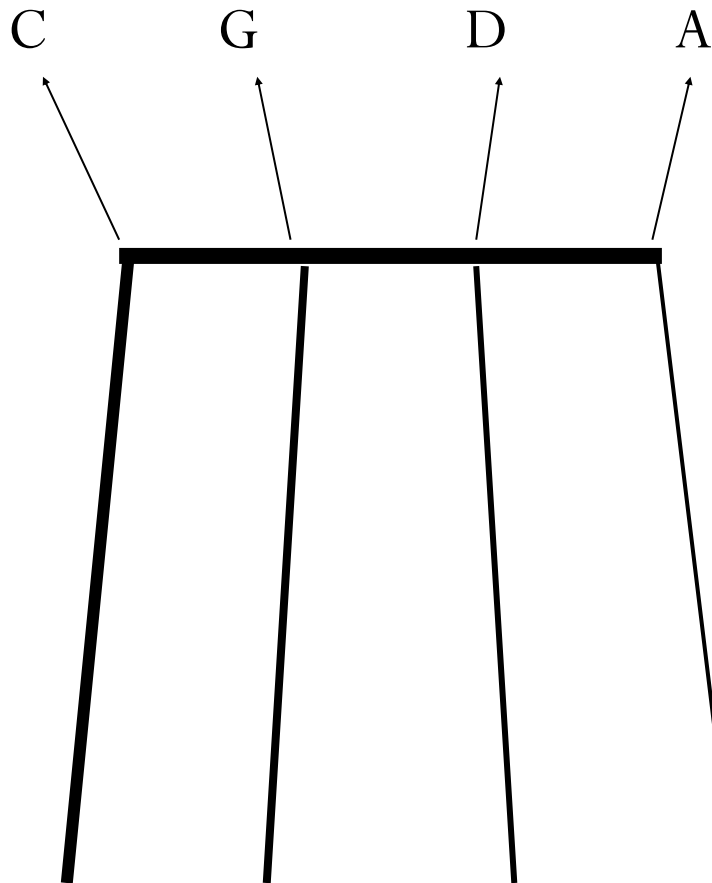


Holding the Viola

Keep your viola out to the left hand
side and parallel to the floor



What are the strings' names?



A for _____

D for _____

G for _____

C for _____

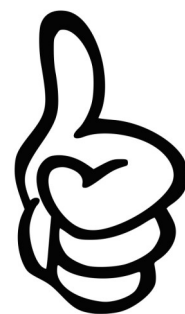
Dos!

Play your viola often, play your pieces to your family, enjoy yourself.

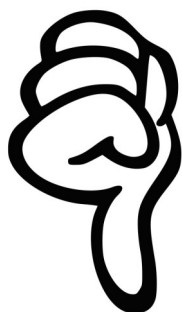
Bring your viola to every lesson to have it tuned and enjoy playing with everyone in class

Always use the sponge to keep your viola steady

Store your viola and bow in the case, in a cool, dry place in your house with the case closed

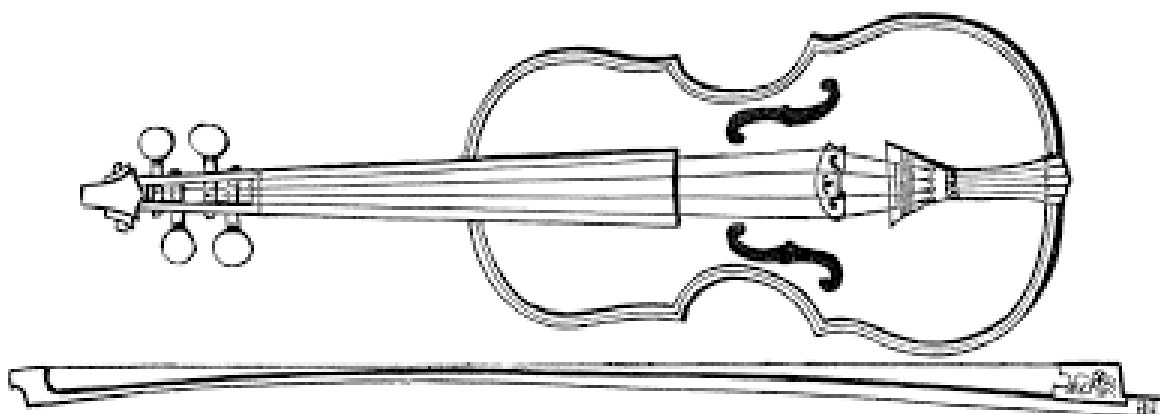


Don'ts!

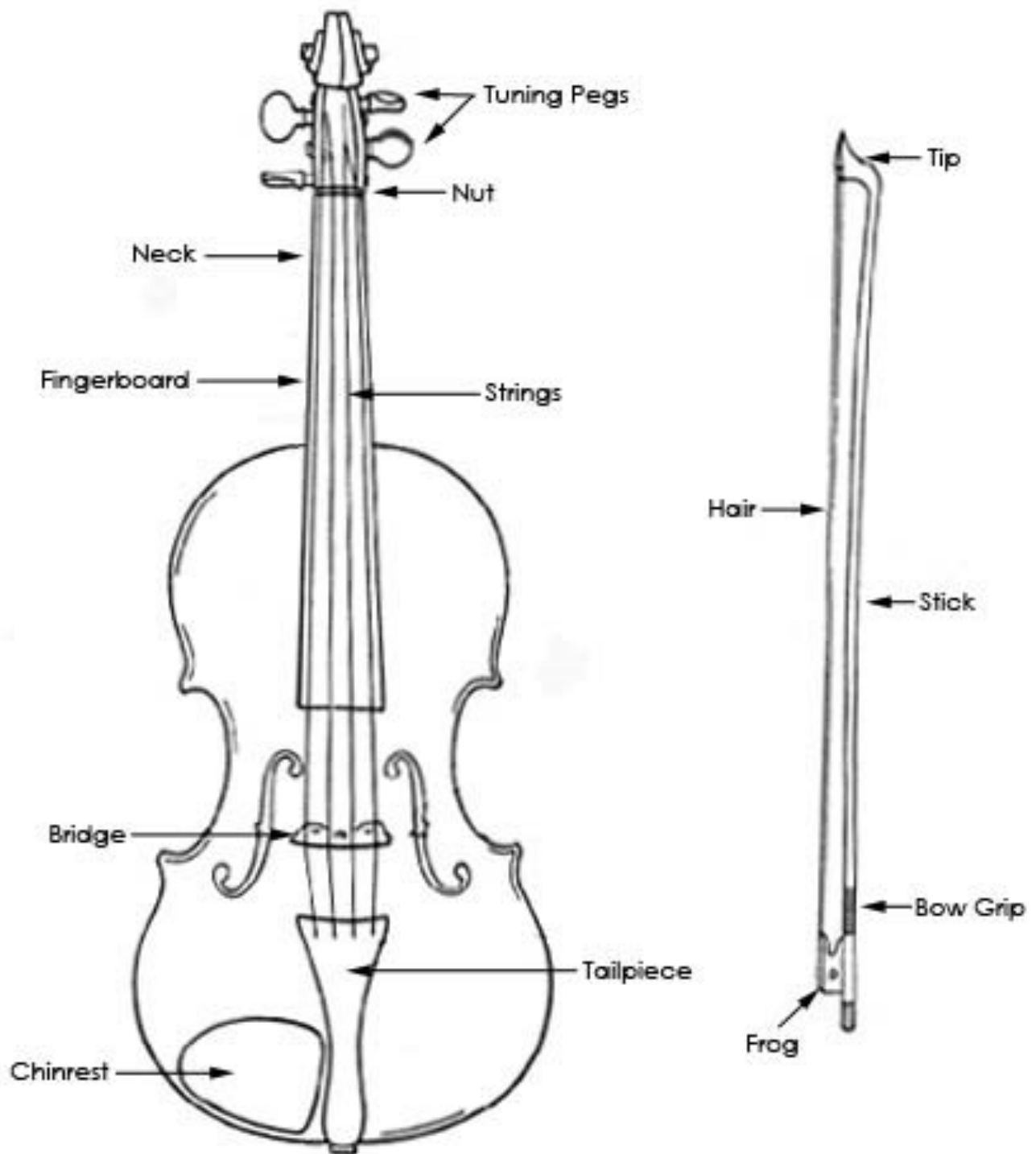


Don't touch the bow hair or where the bow touches the strings near the bridge

Don't turn anything on your viola or bow, it may break the strings or the bow.



The names to use for parts of the viola and bow



Bring your viola into school each week to have it tuned

Walk



A walk is worth 1 beat: Walk

A walk rest (silent walk) looks
like this: →

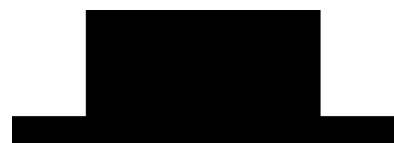


Stroll



A stroll is worth 2 beats: Str-oll

A stroll rest (silent stroll) looks like
this on the middle line:





Running

A running is worth 1 beat, like a walk, but has two sounds:

Run - ning

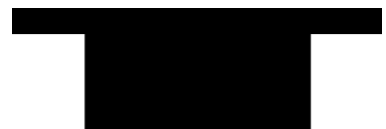
A running has a separate rest for each sound. It looks like this: —————→



Snooze

A snooze is worth 4 beats: Sn-oo-oo-ze

A snooze rest (silent snooze) looks like this on the middle line:

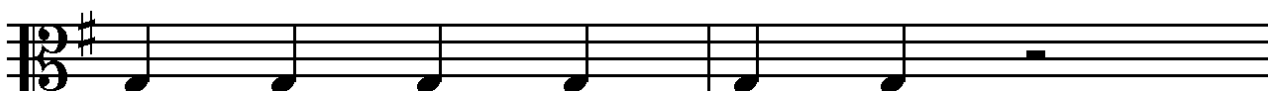
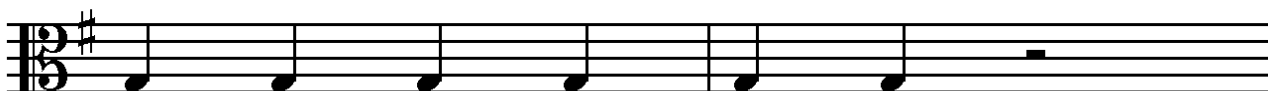
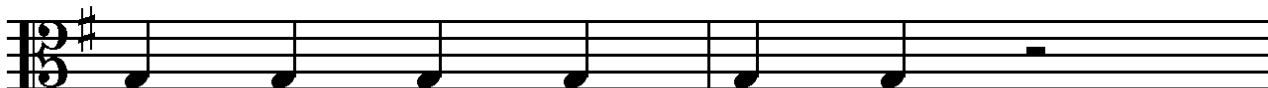


String Blues

Keep your viola up on your shoulder and stand straight



Four bars of piano introduction, listen then start playing with the beat





Verse 1

Big Circles

Musical notation for Verse 1, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 12/8 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and rests, with a cloud-shaped callout labeled 'Big Circles' pointing to the first measure.

Musical notation for Verse 1, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 12/8 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and rests.

Musical notation for Verse 1, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 12/8 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and rests.

Musical notation for Verse 2, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 12/8 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and rests.

Verse 2

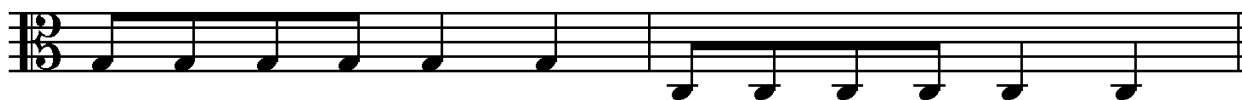
Rockets

Musical notation for Verse 2, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 12/8 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and rests, with a cloud-shaped callout labeled 'Rockets' pointing to the first measure.

Musical notation for Verse 2, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 12/8 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and rests.

Musical notation for Verse 2, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 12/8 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and rests, ending with a double bar line.

Listen to the piano's
rhythm in the rests

[illegible]

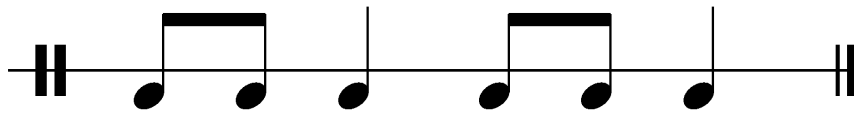
10

String Party

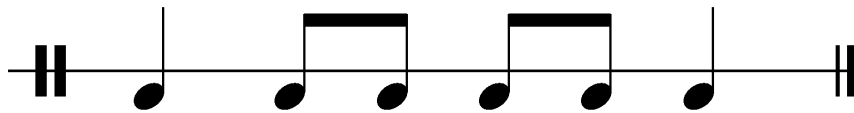
Verse 1



Verse 2

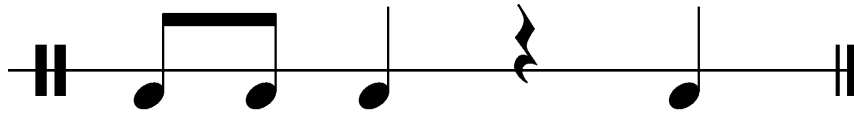


Verse 3



Be careful of
the rest

Verse 4



Keep your little finger on top of your bow and your
thumb bent

Lament

Play the first time Pizzicato (plucking)

Play the second time Arco (with the bow)

2 bars rest, count

1, 2, 3, 4,

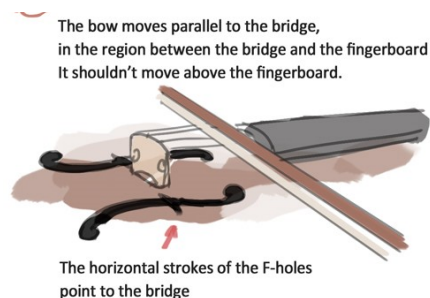
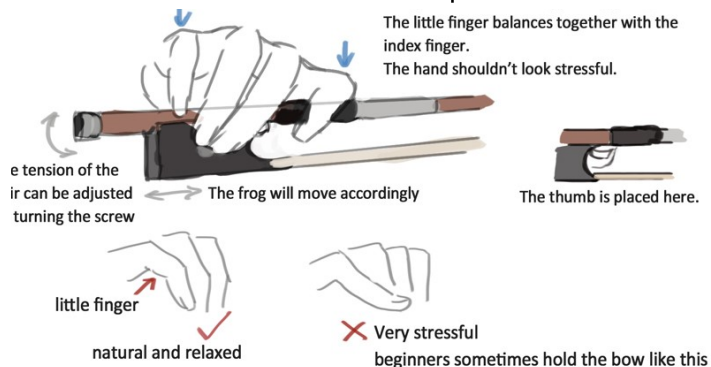
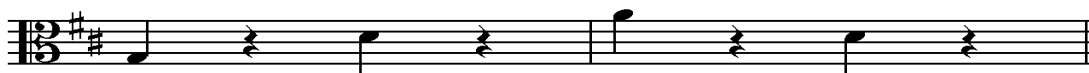
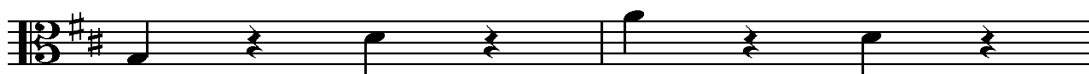
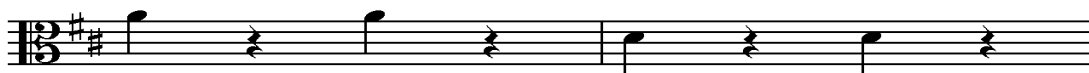
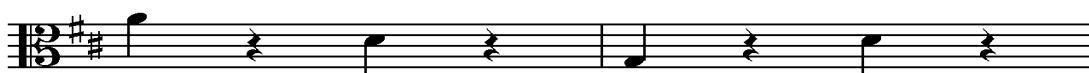
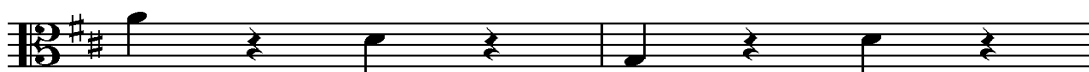
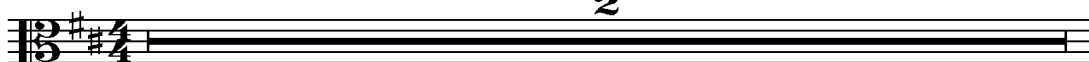
2, 2, 3, 4,

2

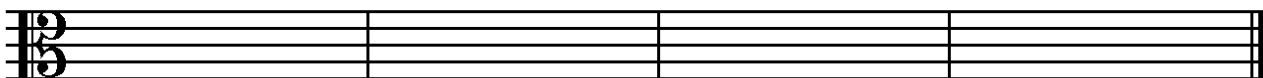
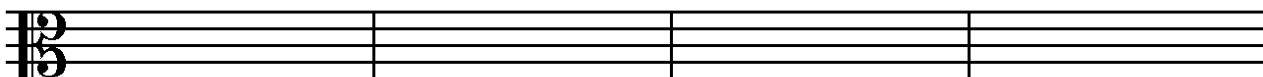
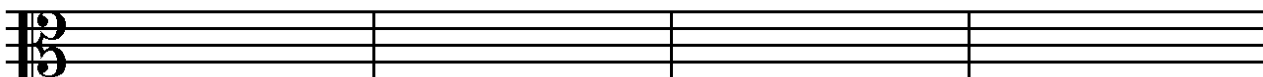
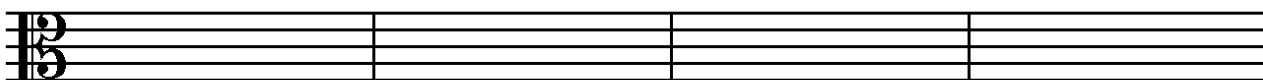
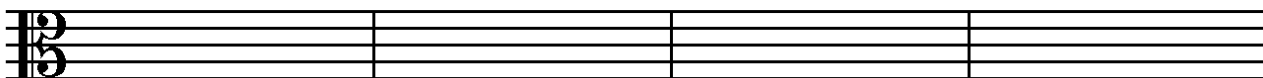
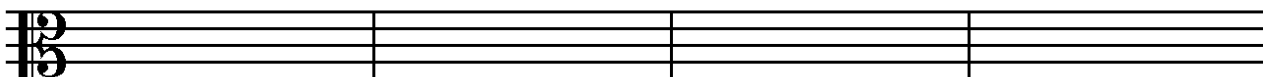
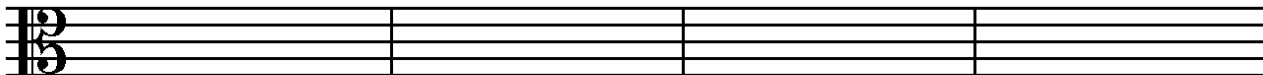




2

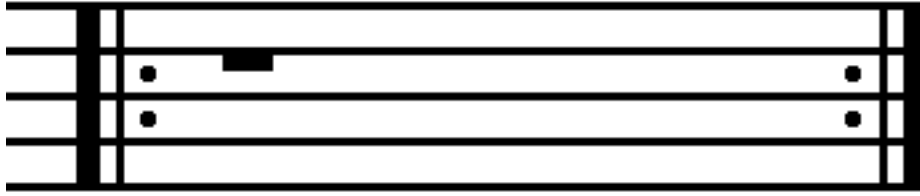


Try writing your own pieces of music using the
notes you have learnt



Repeats

If you see these marks.....



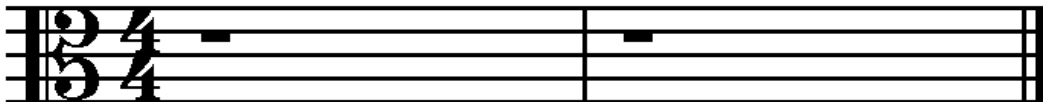
Then it means you have to play the music between the dots twice.

You repeat it

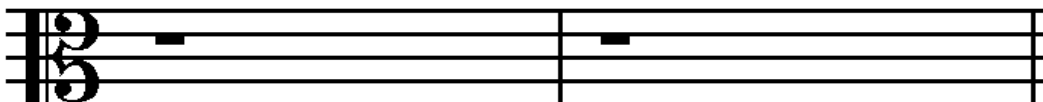
Only repeat the music once though, otherwise you never finish the tune!

Another type of repeat is this one....

Fine

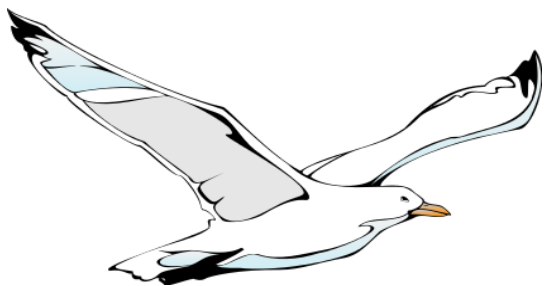


D.C. al Fine



D.C. al Fine means go back to the beginning and play it again until you reach the Fine for the second time.

Fine means finish, (stop)



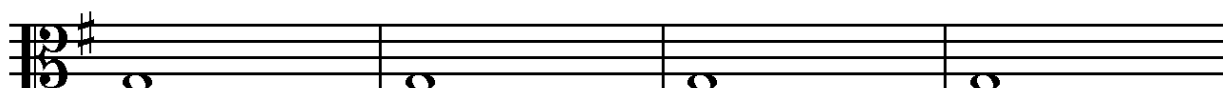
Seagull



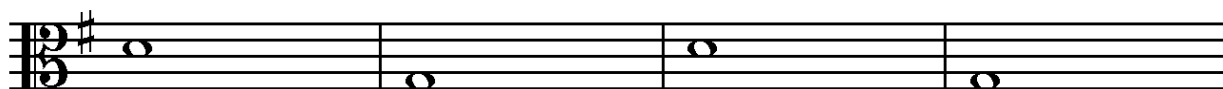
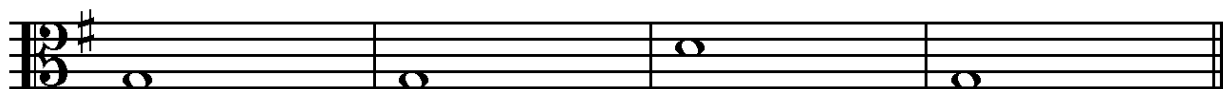
Repeat



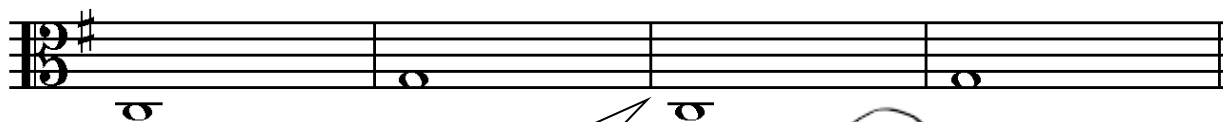
Sailing



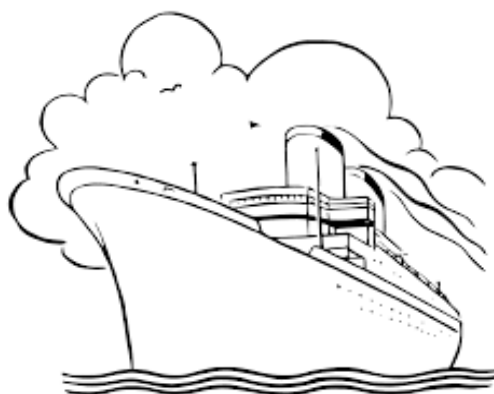
Fine



D.C. al Fine

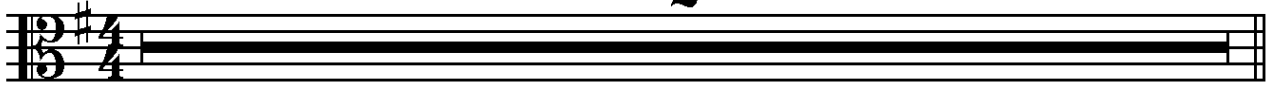


Remember to go back to the beginning and finish at Fine.

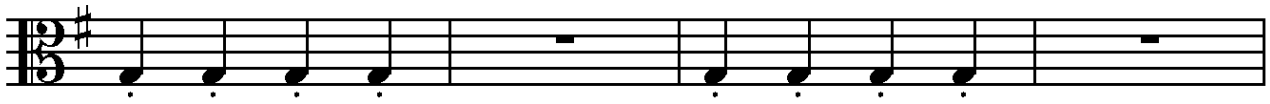


Bossa Nova

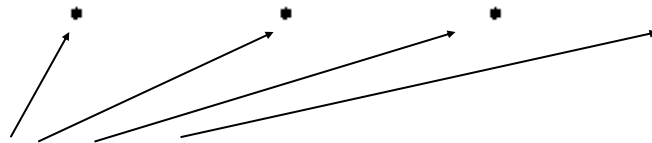
2



Fine



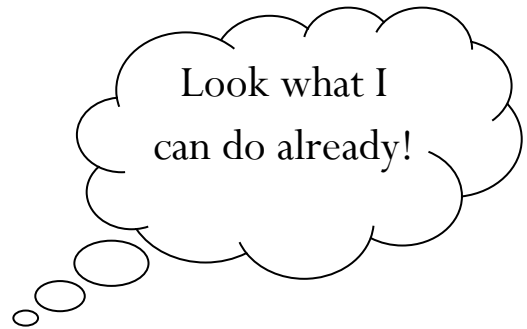
D.C. al Fine



These dots, under the notes, mean you need to play the notes in a bouncy, spiky way.



End of Stage 1



I can hold the viola with the correct posture

I know the names of the strings

I can play each string clearly with my bow

I can play running, walk and stroll

I can play 'String Party'

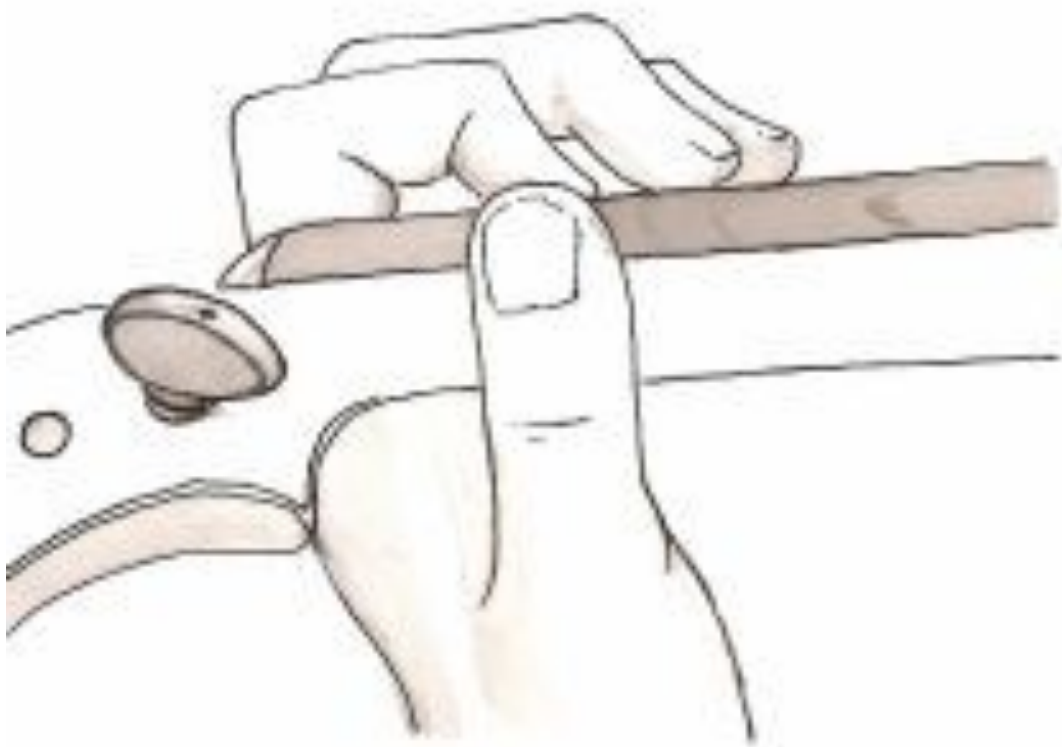
Show your partner what you can do!

My favourite piece

is: _____



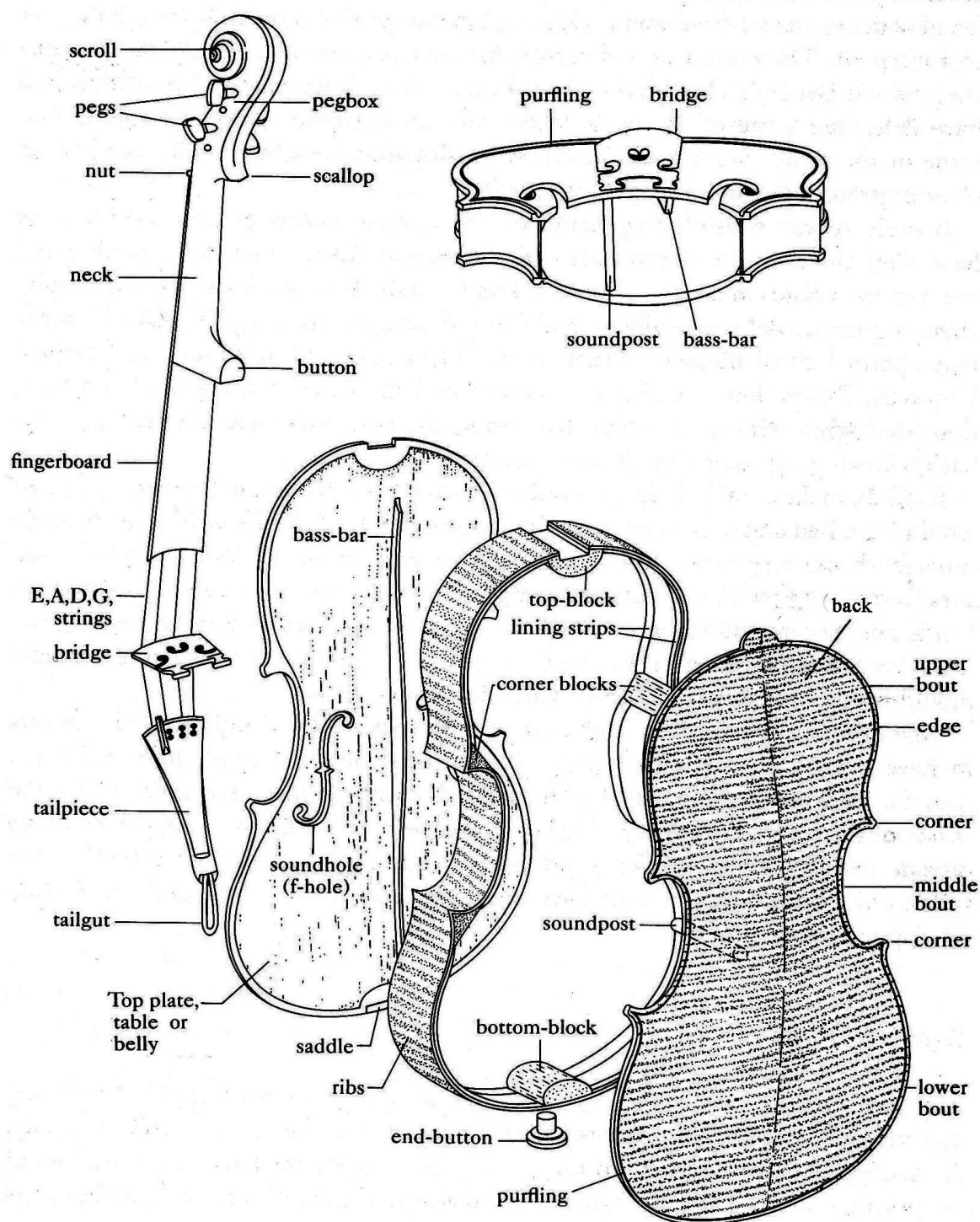
Stage 2



Left hand finger position

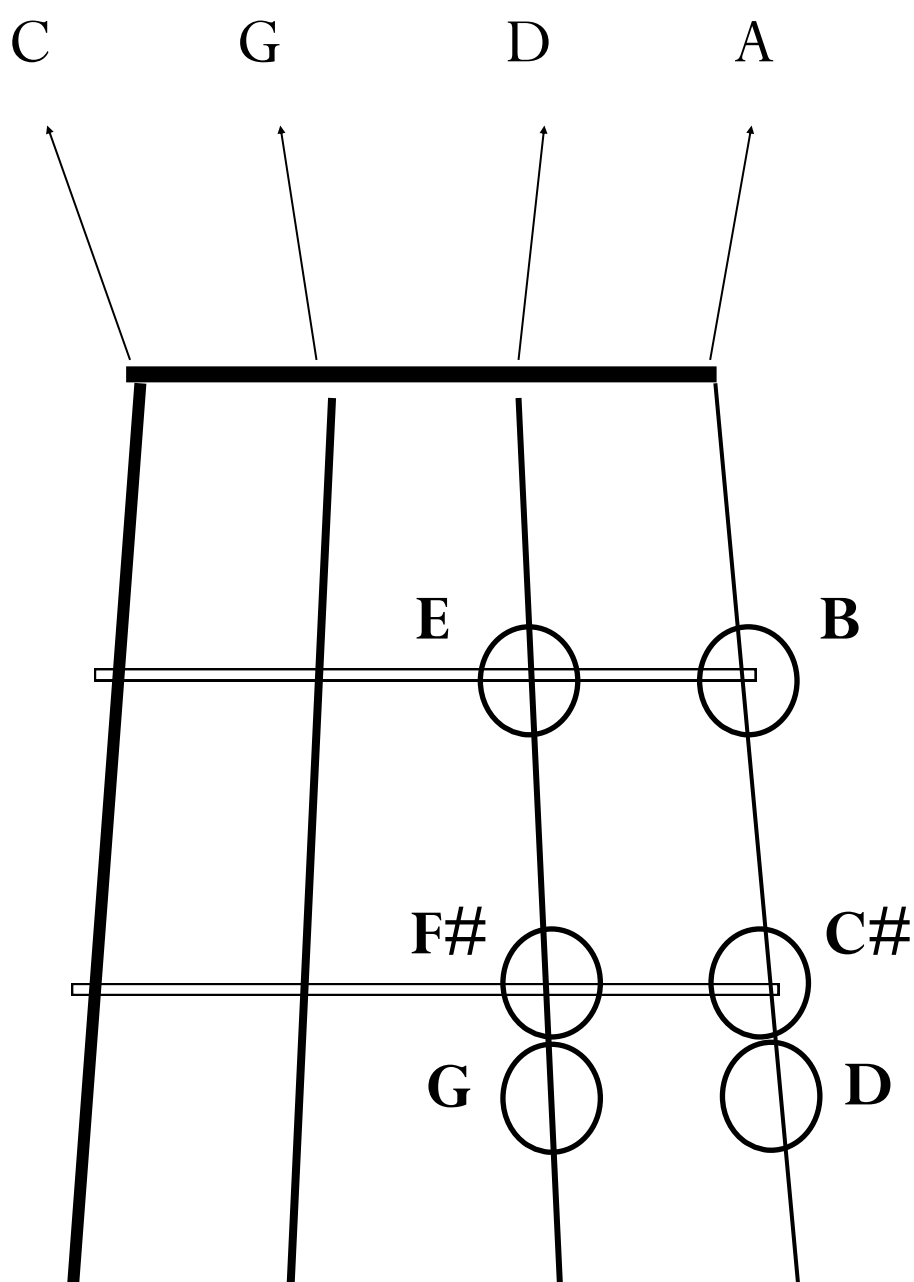
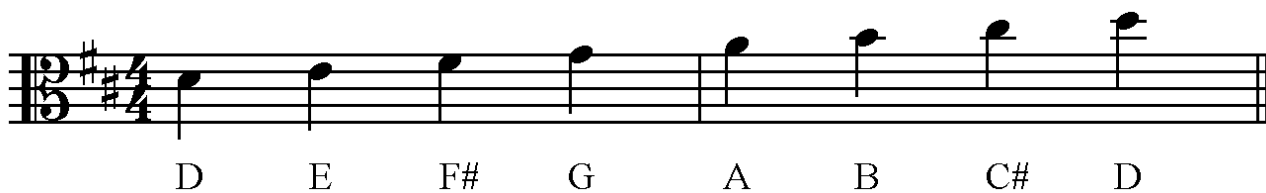
Always use the sponge
to support the viola.

A more detailed diagram,
including the inside of the viola

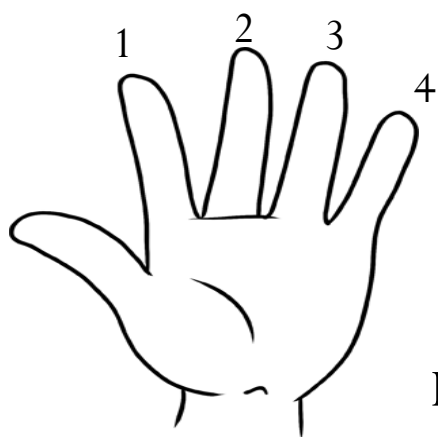
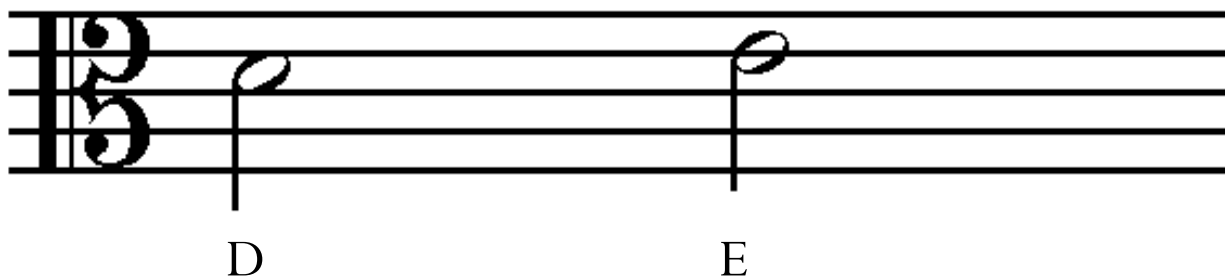


Parts of the Viola

New Notes



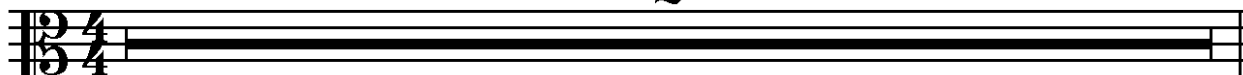
Low E using first finger on the D string



Be careful to
use first finger

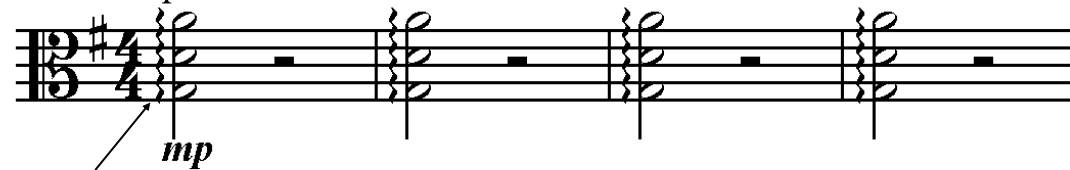
D E E D, D E, D E

2

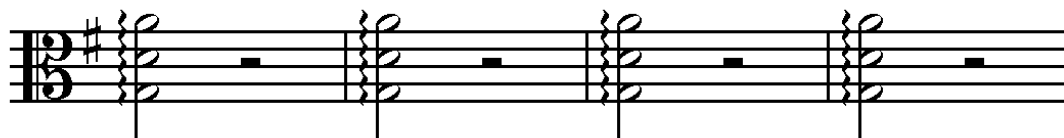


Left hand pizzicato
a tempo
pizz

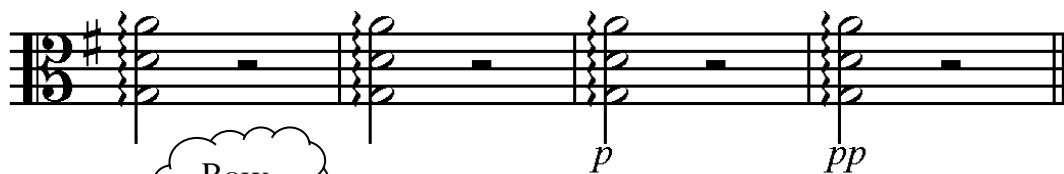
Dory's Reef



Strumming



Fine

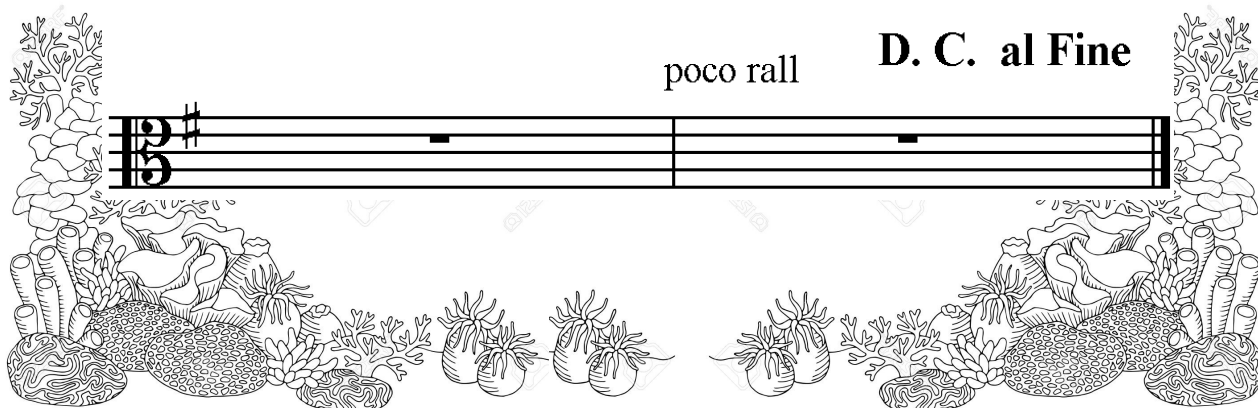
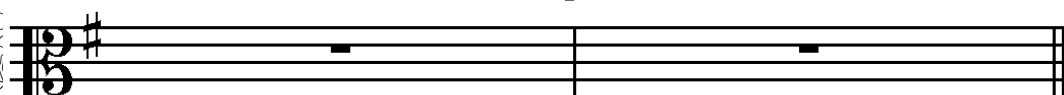


arco
Bow



poco rall

D. C. al Fine

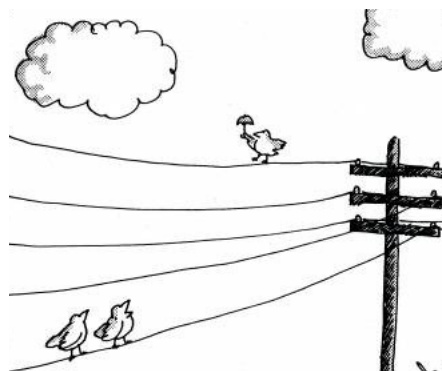


Notes on the A string

The notes on the A string are high.

To write the tunes the viola uses on the A string you need to use extra little lines above the music.

The lines are called ledger lines.



If we need one note higher, B, we need to add a little extra line, a ledger line.

This note is D, if you need more than one ledger line, you need to keep the ones below it

This note is A and sits on top of the line

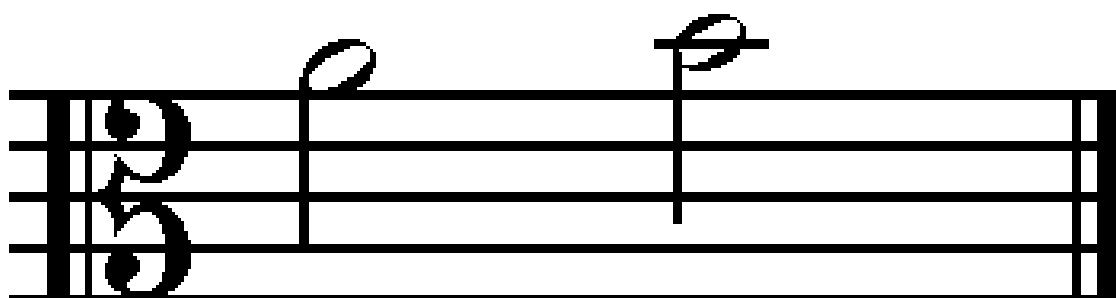
The next note, C, it sits on top of the ledger line.

A musical staff in bass clef. The first note, A, is on the top line. The second note, B, is on a ledger line above the staff. The third note, C, is on a ledger line above the staff. The fourth note, D, is on a ledger line above the staff. A small black rectangle is on the staff.

We are gradually going to learn each new finger on the A string.

First B....

B using first finger on the A string



B using first finger on the A string

Count

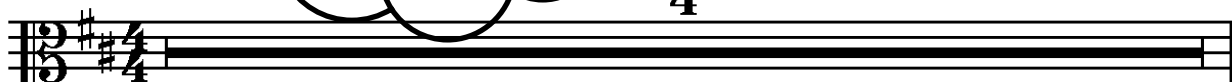
1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 2, 3, 4,

3, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, 4,

Tap Dance

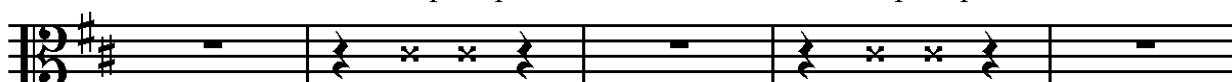
4

Jaunty



Tap Tap

Tap Tap



Tap Tap

2



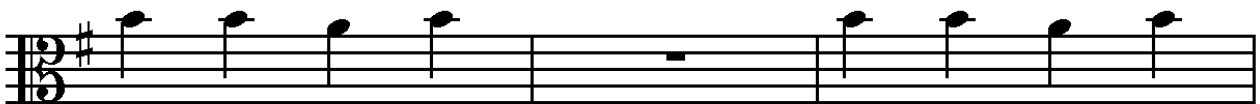
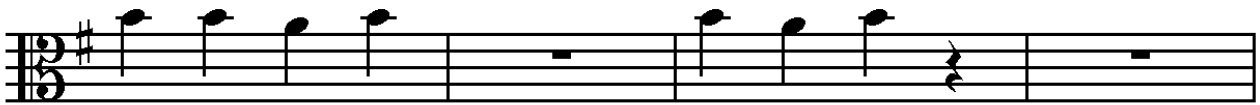
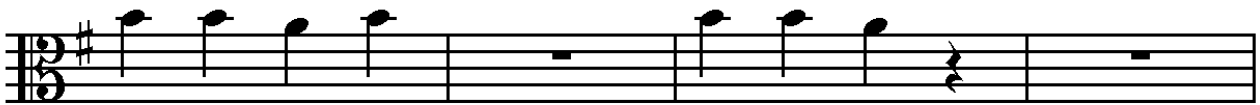
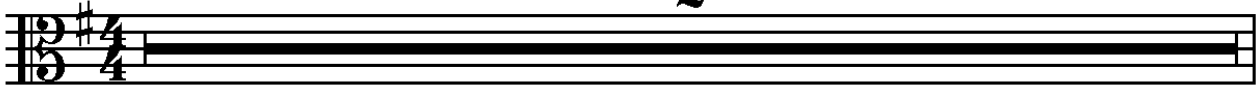
Tap Tap



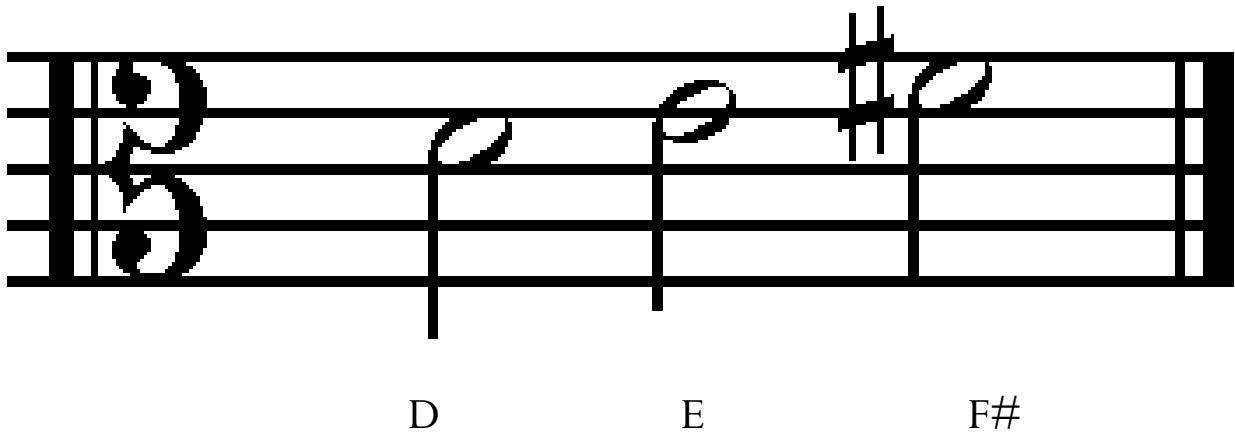
Rhythm Passion

Rock Tempo

2



F sharp using second finger on the D



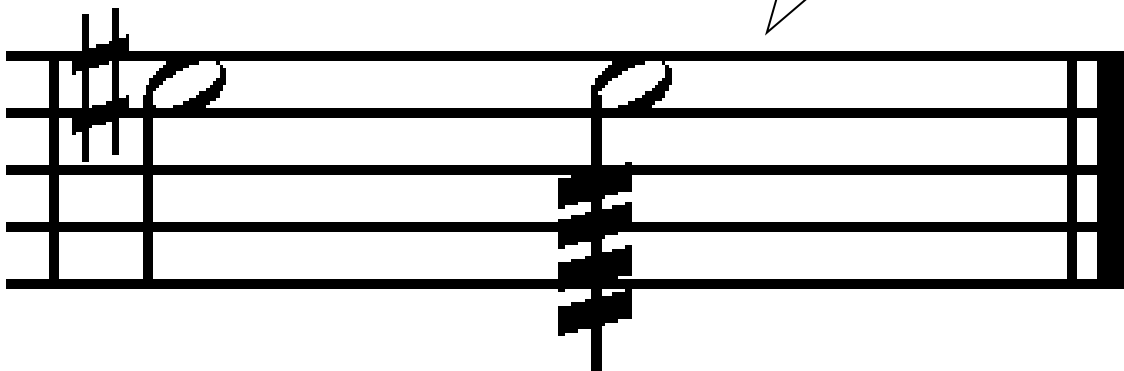
Sharp signs #

This is a sharp sign. It is added to music to make a note half a step higher in pitch. Sometimes they are next to the note, sometimes at the beginning of a piece.



Bow tip

This is a tremolo. Tiny fast movements at the tip of the bow.



Waves



p

Play quietly



mf

Play louder.



p

Play quietly

Get quieter





Red Parrot, Green Parrot

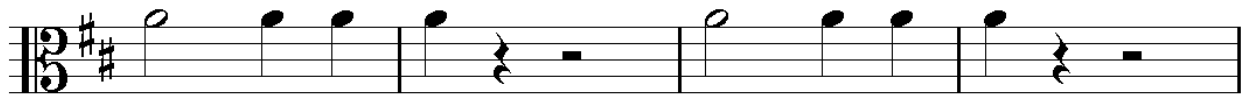


Red par rot, Green par rot perch on a tree

Fine



red par rot, Green par rot fly ing free



Red par rot squawk Green par rot squawk

f



some par rots talk but these ones on ly squawk



Red par rot, Green par rot perch on a tree



red par rot, Green par rot fly ing free



gliss.

gliss.

Slide your finger up the string, keep the bow moving

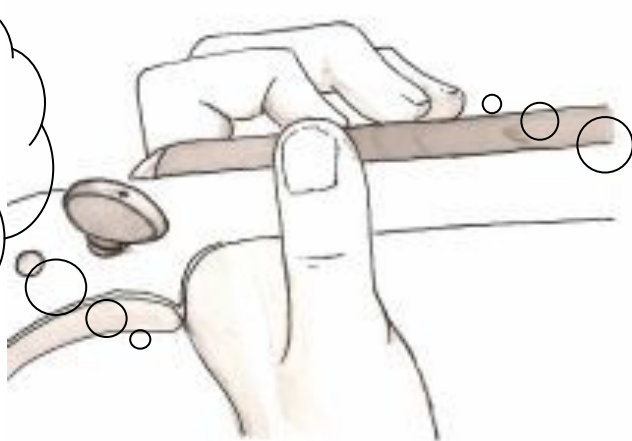
D.C al Fine



some par rots talk but these ones on ly squawk

Remember, remember

Straight wrist
and thumb
pointing up



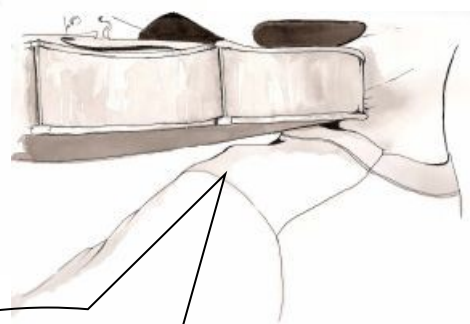
Tips of the
fingers on
the string

Keep your viola
up on your
shoulder



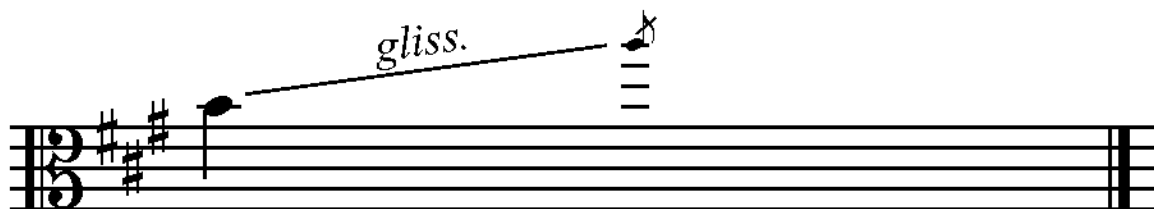
Keep your elbow
free to move

Always use your
sponge to support
the viola



A B C#

Here the pitch slides up the A string as high as you can (gliss. is short for glissando).



The first staff of music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins on G4 (the second line of the staff) and proceeds through a series of eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0, F#0, E0, D0, C0, B-1, A-1, G-1, F#-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, B-2, A-2, G-2, F#-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, B-3, A-3, G-3, F#-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, B-4, A-4, G-4, F#-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, B-5, A-5, G-5, F#-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, B-6, A-6, G-6, F#-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, B-7, A-7, G-7, F#-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, B-8, A-8, G-8, F#-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, B-9, A-9, G-9, F#-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, B-10, A-10, G-10, F#-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, B-11, A-11, G-11, F#-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, B-12, A-12, G-12, F#-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, B-13, A-13, G-13, F#-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, B-14, A-14, G-14, F#-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, B-15, A-15, G-15, F#-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, B-16, A-16, G-16, F#-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, B-17, A-17, G-17, F#-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, B-18, A-18, G-18, F#-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, B-19, A-19, G-19, F#-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, B-20, A-20, G-20, F#-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, B-21, A-21, G-21, F#-21, E-21, D-21, C-21, B-22, A-22, G-22, F#-22, E-22, D-22, C-22, B-23, A-23, G-23, F#-23, E-23, D-23, C-23, B-24, A-24, G-24, F#-24, E-24, D-24, C-24, B-25, A-25, G-25, F#-25, E-25, D-25, C-25, B-26, A-26, G-26, F#-26, E-26, D-26, C-26, B-27, A-27, G-27, F#-27, E-27, D-27, C-27, B-28, A-28, G-28, F#-28, E-28, D-28, C-28, B-29, A-29, G-29, F#-29, E-29, D-29, C-29, B-30, A-30, G-30, F#-30, E-30, D-30, C-30, B-31, A-31, G-31, F#-31, E-31, D-31, C-31, B-32, A-32, G-32, F#-32, E-32, D-32, C-32, B-33, A-33, G-33, F#-33, E-33, D-33, C-33, B-34, A-34, G-34, F#-34, E-34, D-34, C-34, B-35, A-35, G-35, F#-35, E-35, D-35, C-35, B-36, A-36, G-36, F#-36, E-36, D-36, C-36, B-37, A-37, G-37, F#-37, E-37, D-37, C-37, B-38, A-38, G-38, F#-38, E-38, D-38, C-38, B-39, A-39, G-39, F#-39, E-39, D-39, C-39, B-40, A-40, G-40, F#-40, E-40, D-40, C-40, B-41, A-41, G-41, F#-41, E-41, D-41, C-41, B-42, A-42, G-42, F#-42, E-42, D-42, C-42, B-43, A-43, G-43, F#-43, E-43, D-43, C-43, B-44, A-44, G-44, F#-44, E-44, D-44, C-44, B-45, A-45, G-45, F#-45, E-45, D-45, C-45, B-46, A-46, G-46, F#-46, E-46, D-46, C-46, B-47, A-47, G-47, F#-47, E-47, D-47, C-47, B-48, A-48, G-48, F#-48, E-48, D-48, C-48, B-49, A-49, G-49, F#-49, E-49, D-49, C-49, B-50, A-50, G-50, F#-50, E-50, D-50, C-50, B-51, A-51, G-51, F#-51, E-51, D-51, C-51, B-52, A-52, G-52, F#-52, E-52, D-52, C-52, B-53, A-53, G-53, F#-53, E-53, D-53, C-53, B-54, A-54, G-54, F#-54, E-54, D-54, C-54, B-55, A-55, G-55, F#-55, E-55, D-55, C-55, B-56, A-56, G-56, F#-56, E-56, D-56, C-56, B-57, A-57, G-57, F#-57, E-57, D-57, C-57, B-58, A-58, G-58, F#-58, E-58, D-58, C-58, B-59, A-59, G-59, F#-59, E-59, D-59, C-59, B-60, A-60, G-60, F#-60, E-60, D-60, C-60, B-61, A-61, G-61, F#-61, E-61, D-61, C-61, B-62, A-62, G-62, F#-62, E-62, D-62, C-62, B-63, A-63, G-63, F#-63, E-63, D-63, C-63, B-64, A-64, G-64, F#-64, E-64, D-64, C-64, B-65, A-65, G-65, F#-65, E-65, D-65, C-65, B-66, A-66, G-66, F#-66, E-66, D-66, C-66, B-67, A-67, G-67, F#-67, E-67, D-67, C-67, B-68, A-68, G-68, F#-68, E-68, D-68, C-68, B-69, A-69, G-69, F#-69, E-69, D-69, C-69, B-70, A-70, G-70, F#-70, E-70, D-70, C-70, B-71, A-71, G-71, F#-71, E-71, D-71, C-71, B-72, A-72, G-72, F#-72, E-72, D-72, C-72, B-73, A-73, G-73, F#-73, E-73, D-73, C-73, B-74, A-74, G-74, F#-74, E-74, D-74, C-74, B-75, A-75, G-75, F#-75, E-75, D-75, C-75, B-76, A-76, G-76, F#-76, E-76, D-76, C-76, B-77, A-77, G-77, F#-77, E-77, D-77, C-77, B-78, A-78, G-78, F#-78, E-78, D-78, C-78, B-79, A-79, G-79, F#-79, E-79, D-79, C-79, B-80, A-80, G-80, F#-80, E-80, D-80, C-80, B-81, A-81, G-81, F#-81, E-81, D-81, C-81, B-82, A-82, G-82, F#-82, E-82, D-82, C-82, B-83, A-83, G-83, F#-83, E-83, D-83, C-83, B-84, A-84, G-84, F#-84, E-84, D-84, C-84, B-85, A-85, G-85, F#-85, E-85, D-85, C-85, B-86, A-86, G-86, F#-86, E-86, D-86, C-86, B-87, A-87, G-87, F#-87, E-87, D-87, C-87, B-88, A-88, G-88, F#-88, E-88, D-88, C-88, B-89, A-89, G-89, F#-89, E-89, D-89, C-89, B-90, A-90, G-90, F#-90, E-90, D-90, C-90, B-91, A-91, G-91, F#-91, E-91, D-91, C-91, B-92, A-92, G-92, F#-92, E-92, D-92, C-92, B-93, A-93, G-93, F#-93, E-93, D-93, C-93, B-94, A-94, G-94, F#-94, E-94, D-94, C-94, B-95, A-95, G-95, F#-95, E-95, D-95, C-95, B-96, A-96, G-96, F#-96, E-96, D-96, C-96, B-97, A-97, G-97, F#-97, E-97, D-97, C-97, B-98, A-98, G-98, F#-98, E-98, D-98, C-98, B-99, A-99, G-99, F#-99, E-99, D-99, C-99, B-100, A-100, G-100, F#-100, E-100, D-100, C-100, B-101, A-101, G-101, F#-101, E-101, D-101, C-101, B-102, A-102, G-102, F#-102, E-102, D-102, C-102, B-103, A-103, G-103, F#-103, E-103, D-103, C-103, B-104, A-104, G-104, F#-104, E-104, D-104, C-104, B-105, A-105, G-105, F#-105, E-105, D-105, C-105, B-106, A-106, G-106, F#-106, E-106, D-106, C-106, B-107, A-107, G-107, F#-107, E-107, D-107, C-107, B-108, A-108, G-108, F#-108, E-108, D-108, C-108, B-



gliss. 

The Snake



This is an accent. The beginning of the note should be louder than the end

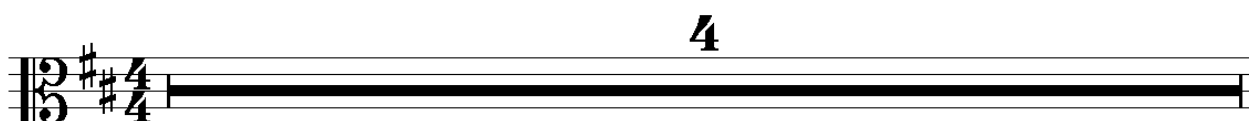


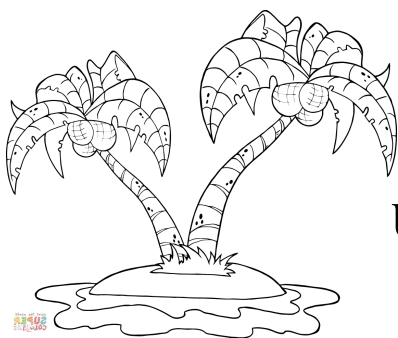
Press on the bow a little more at the beginning of the note.

G using third finger on the D string

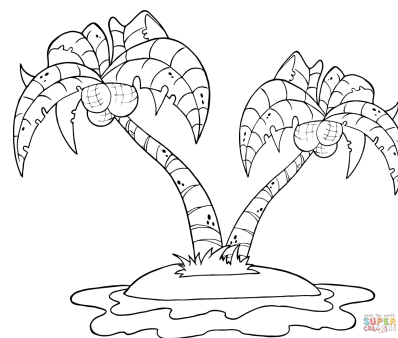


Bonjour D String

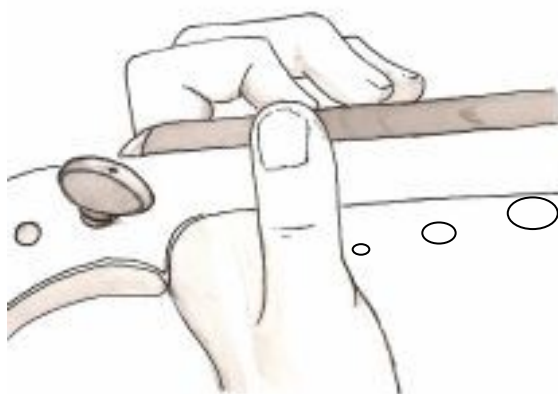
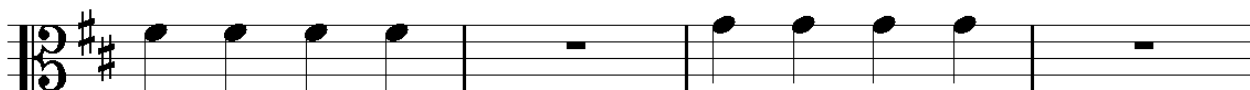
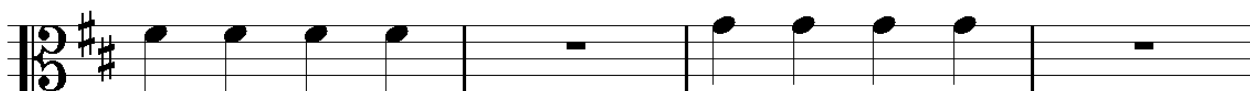
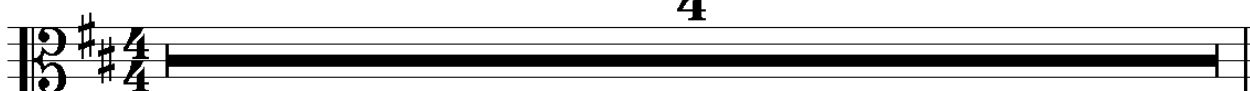




Under Palm Trees



4



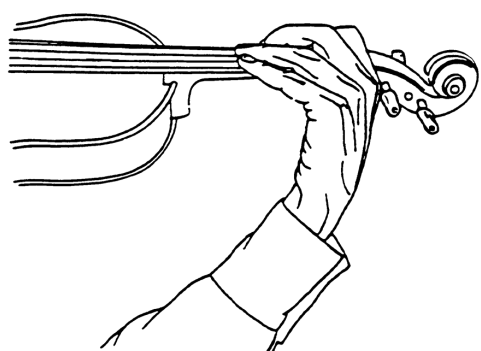
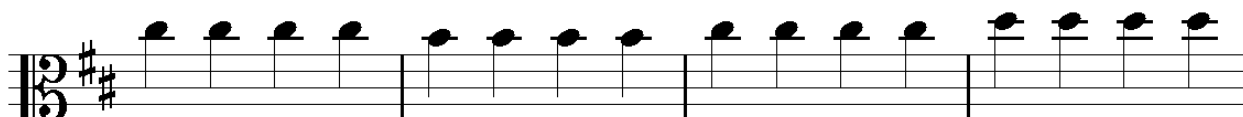
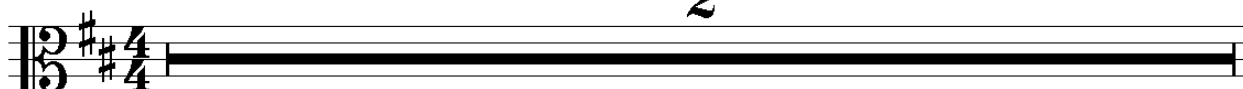
Thumb points
straight up

D using third finger on the A string



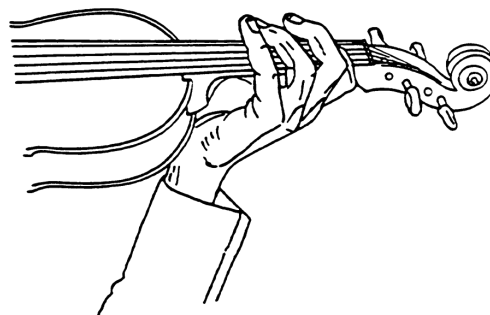
First Light

2



Correct

The wrist should be straight, do not let the wrist touch the side of the viola



Incorrect

Dory's Return

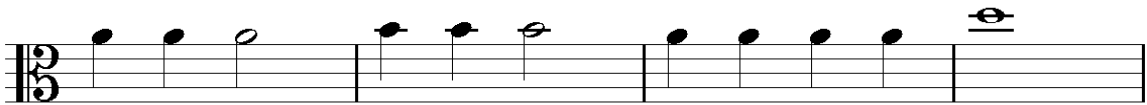
Pizz.



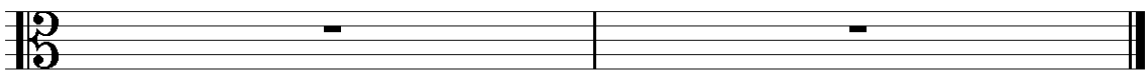
Arco



Fine

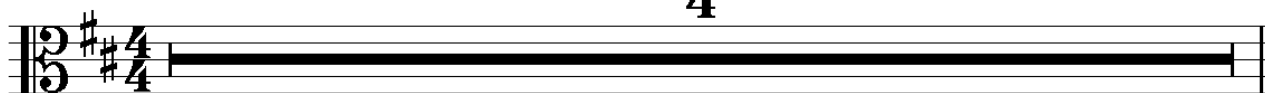
 mf  f 

D. C. al Fine





4



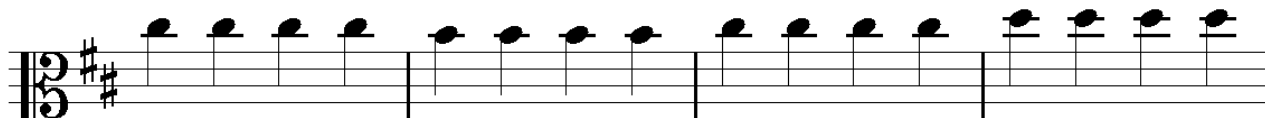
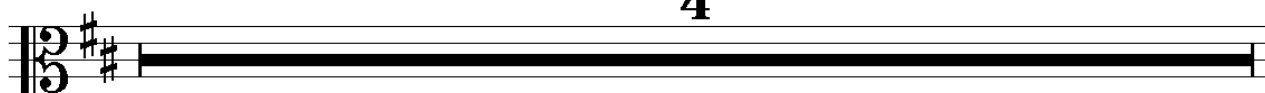
Sparkling Rain



Fine



4



D.C. al Fine



How to play louder or quieter

You can choose how loud or quiet to play. Composers write signs in the music to show you how loud or quiet they think you should play their pieces. In music these choices are called dynamics.



To play quietly with the bow:

Move the bow gently, near the fingerboard.
(You can even try to use less bow hairs by turning the bow stick away from you)

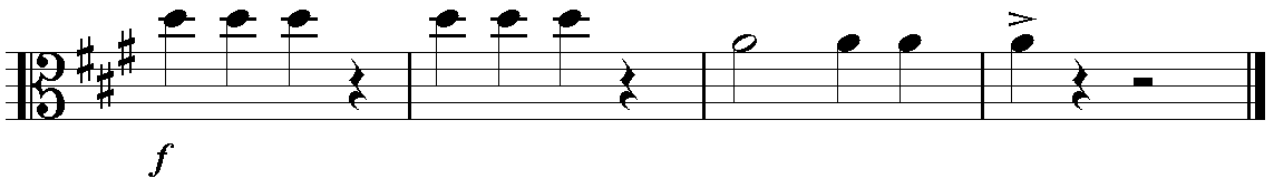
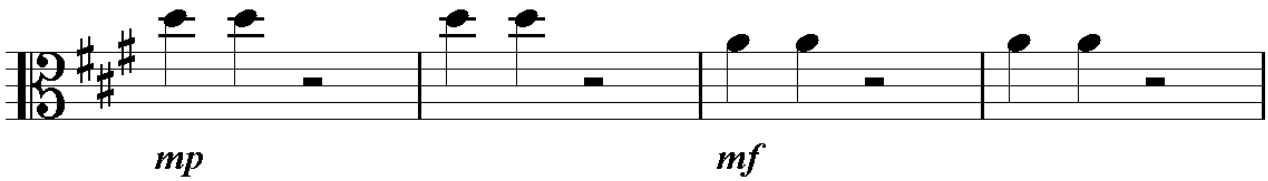
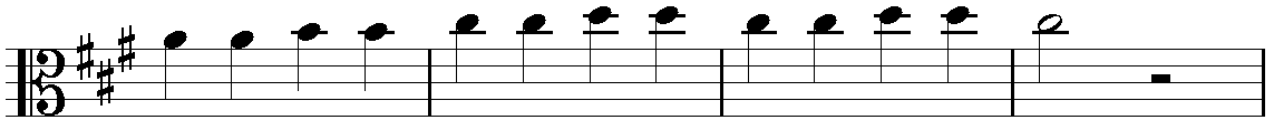
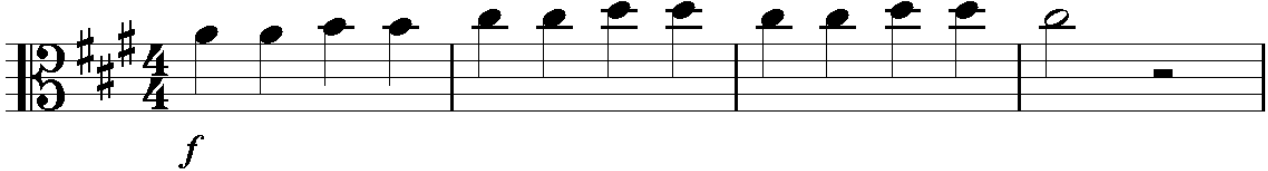
Dynamic Sign	Italian	English	What it sounds like
<i>ppp</i>	Pianississimo	Very, very softly	Whispering
<i>pp</i>	Pianissimo	Very softly	Almost at a whisper
<i>p</i>	Piano	Softly	Softer than a speaking voice
<i>mp</i>	Mezzo piano	Moderately soft	Quiet speaking voice
<i>mf</i>	Mezzo forte	Moderately loud	Normal speaking voice
<i>f</i>	Forte	Strong	Louder than speaking
<i>ff</i>	Fortissimo	Very strong	Speaking loudly
<i>fff</i>	Fortississimo	Very, very strong	Shouting

To play loudly with the bow:

Move the bow strongly, nearer the bridge. (Make sure all your bow hair is touching the string)

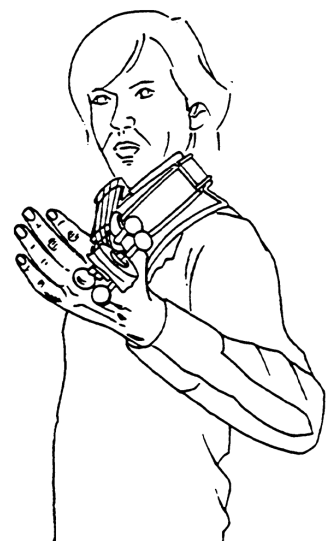


Chicago Lights



Correct

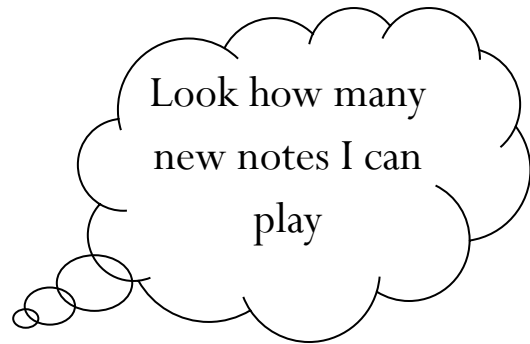
The left elbow should be under the viola, not out to the side.



Incorrect



End of Stage 2



I can place my fingers with a straight left wrist

I know the names of the notes on D and A

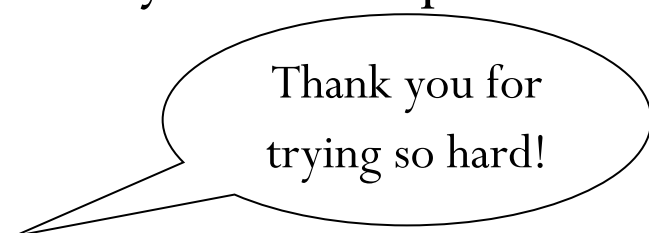
I can play each finger with a clear sound

I can read the notes on the D and A strings

I can play 'Sparkling Rain'

Show your partner what you can do!

My favourite piece is _____

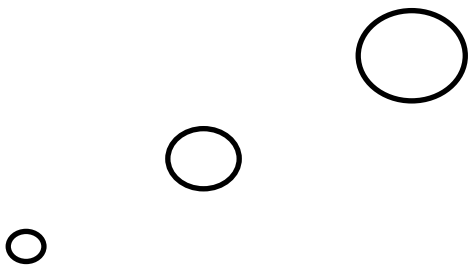


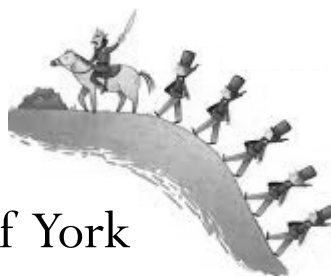
Stage 3

Playing parts like an orchestra



Now this is getting
really exciting, I'm
making music with
my class.

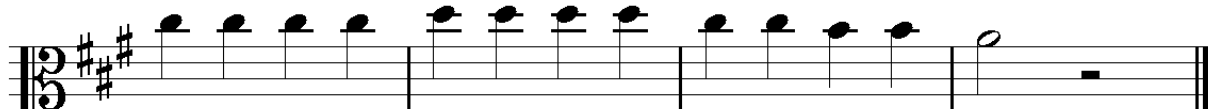
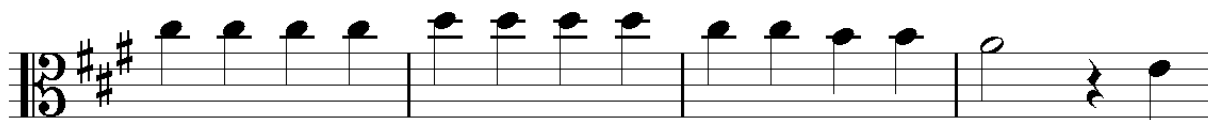




The Grand Old Duke of York



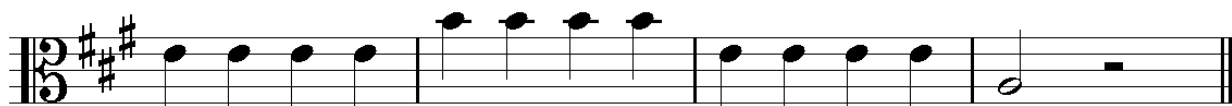
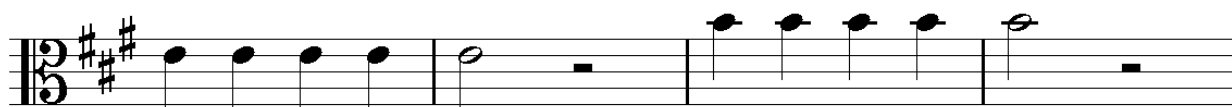
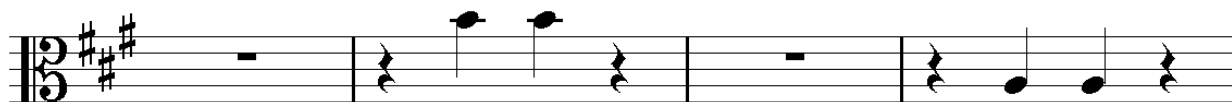
This is the main tune



The Grand Old Duke of York

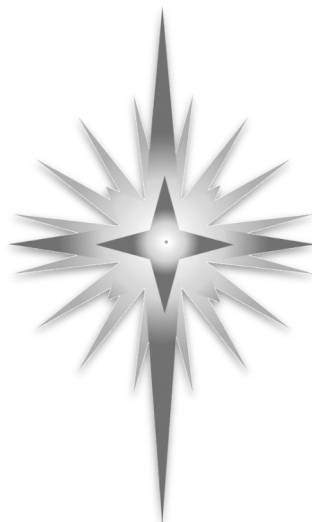


Always use first finger,
just change string.



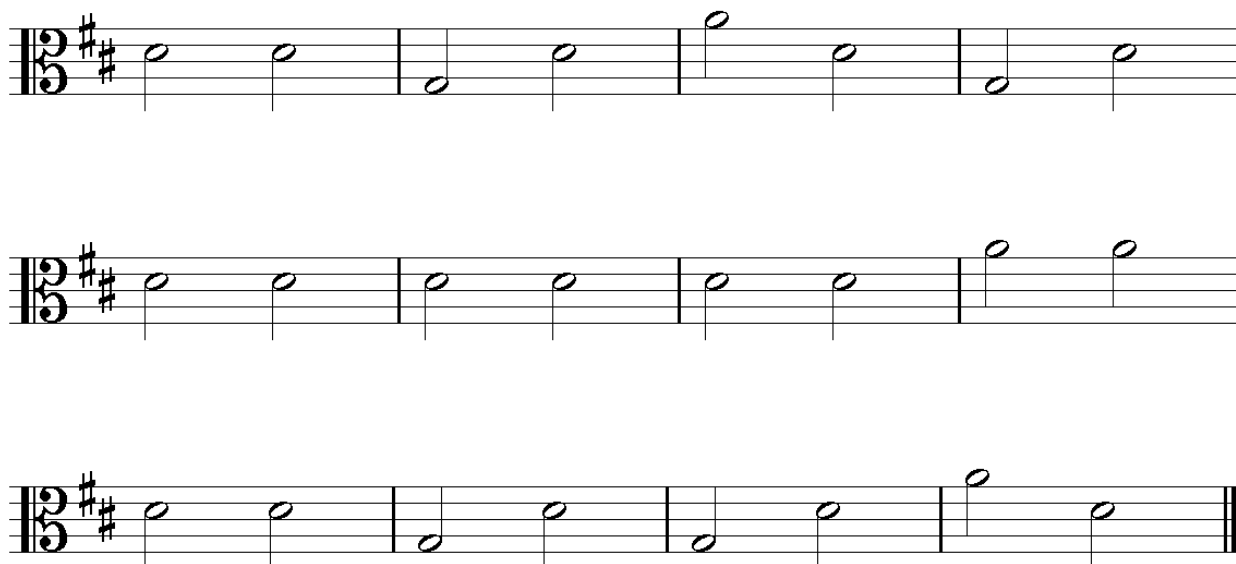
Twinkle, twinkle

Main tune



Open Strings

Twinkle, twinkle



This is the main tune

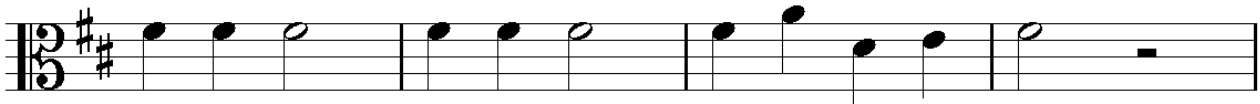
Old Macdonald





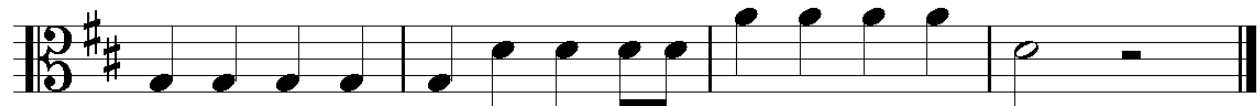
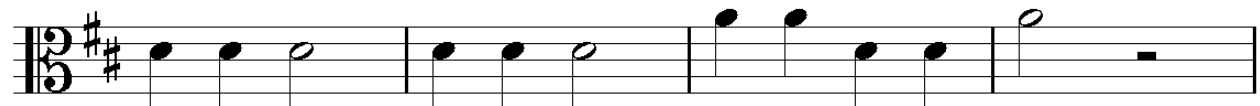
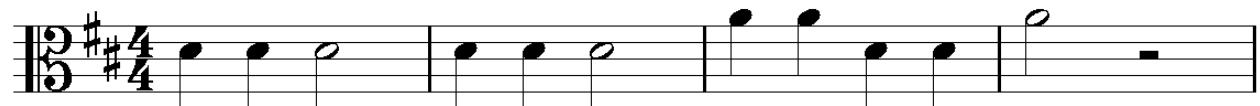
Jingle Bells

This is the main tune



This is simpler

Jingle Bells

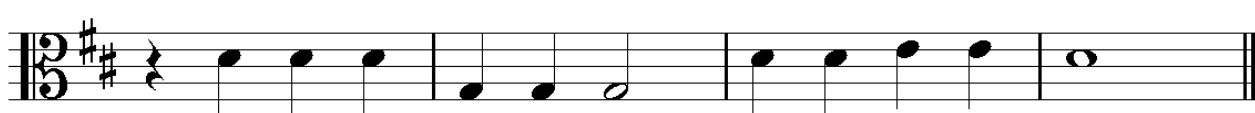
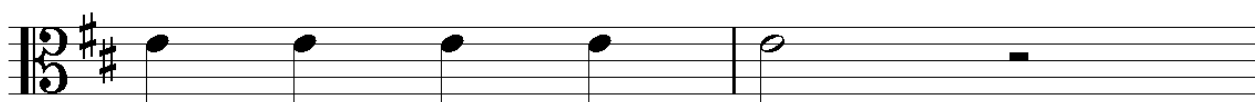
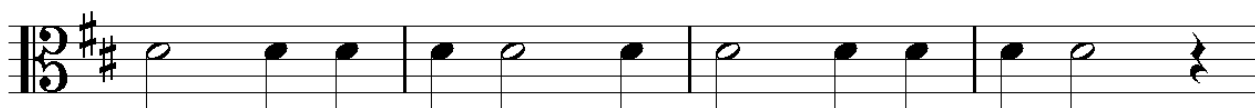
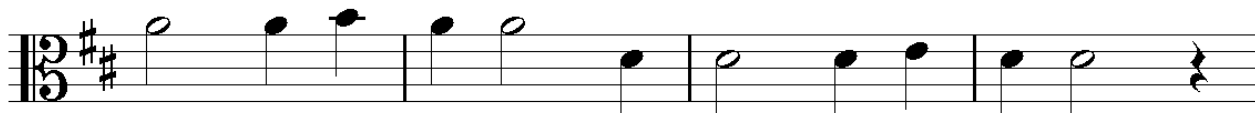




Humbugs in a Jar

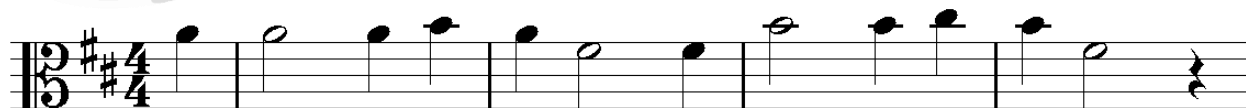


This is the main tune

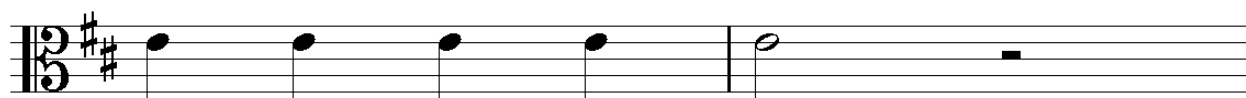
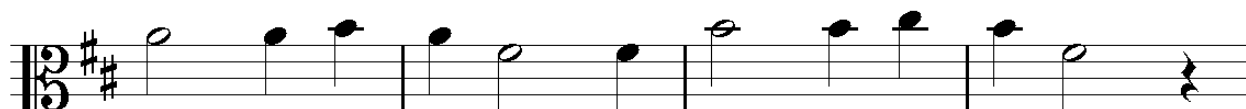




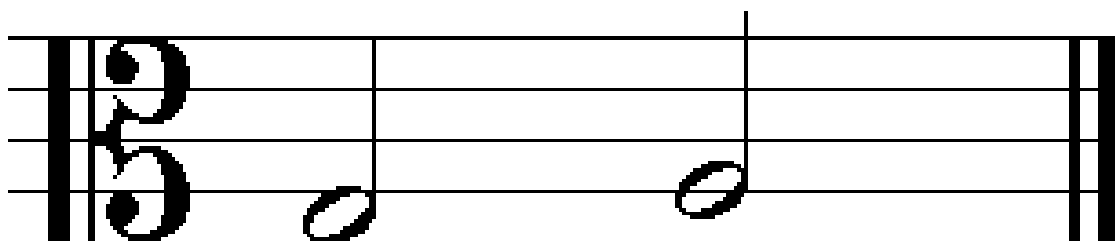
Humbugs in a Jar



This is a simpler part



A using first finger on the G string



G

A

How to Draw a Viola



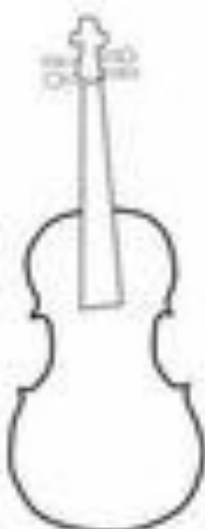
1 Start by drawing the top part of the body



2 Draw the inward slanting waist



3 Now, draw the bottom part of the viola's body



4 Next, draw the fingerboard, neck, scroll and tuning pegs at the top of



5 The next step is drawing the tailpiece at the bottom of



6 Now add the chinrest and a sound hole (f-hole) on each side of the bridge



7 The last step is drawing four strings: Start at the scroll and go all

Calypso Rhythm

Calypso is a type of dance music from the Caribbean .

It uses a syncopated rhythm pattern

You can split the pair of notes that make a running (quaver) unit.

Then you can drop a walk (crotchet) in between them.



Calypso is written using four walk (crotchet) beats in a bar

The bar starts with the syncopated rhythm.

When you first start to learn a rhythm, it can help to have some words that use the same rhythm to remind you how it sounds

Try saying....

I want an ice cream I need some icy water



1 2 3 4, 2 2 3 4

Calypso

This part uses
the open strings
and the new A

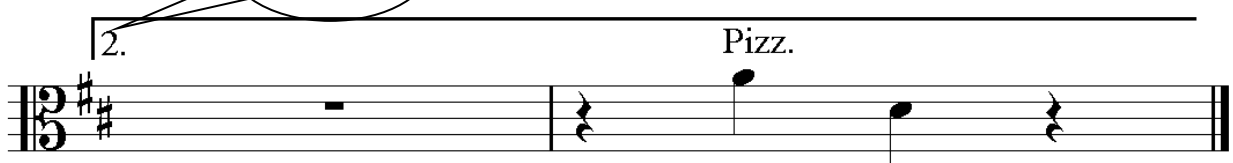


When you get here for the second time jump to

• • • • •



Here



Calypso


Count,

1 2 3 4, 2 2 3 4

3 2 3 4, 4 2 3 4

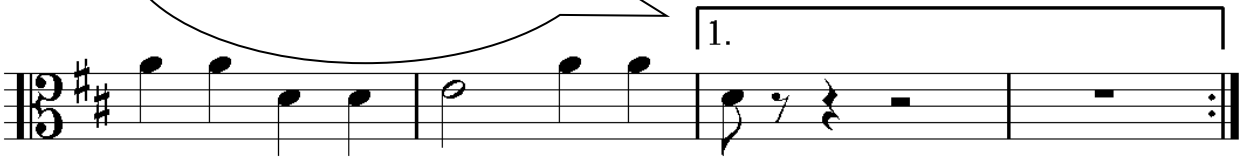
5 2 3 4, 6 2 3 4

6



When you get here for
the second time jump to
.....

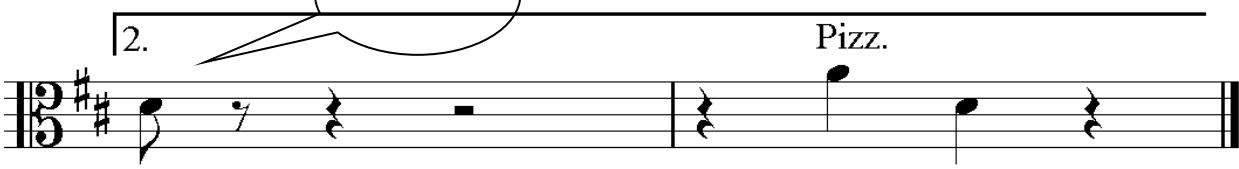
1.



Here

2.

Pizz.



Tingalayo!

Chorus:

Tingalayo! Come little don-
key, come.
Tingalayo! Come little donkey, come.

My donkey walk, my donkey talk,
My donkey eat with a knife and fork!
My donkey walk, my donkey talk,
My donkey eat with a knife and fork!

Chorus

My donkey eat, my donkey sleep,
My donkey kick with his two hind feet!
My donkey eat, my donkey sleep,
My donkey kick with his two hind feet!

My donkey yes, my donkey
no,

My donkey come when I tell him go!
My donkey yes, my donkey no,
My donkey come when I tell him go!

Chorus

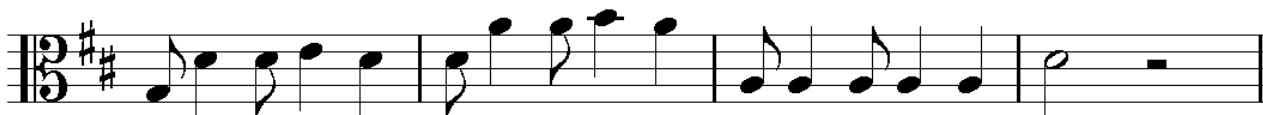
My donkey hee, my donkey haw,
My donkey sit on the kitchen floor!
My donkey hee, my donkey haw,
My donkey sit on the kitchen floor!

Chorus

Ostinatos

Wait for the piano introduction then play this pattern four times

Challenging



Wait for the piano introduction then play this pattern four times

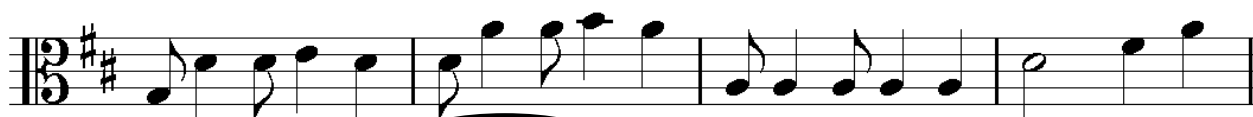
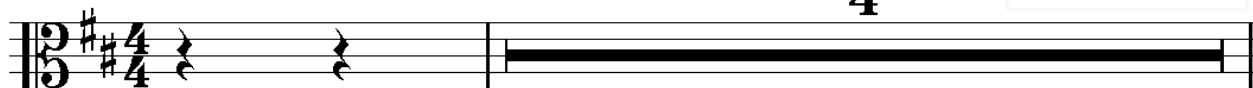
Easy



Tingalayo!



4



This is a Sign

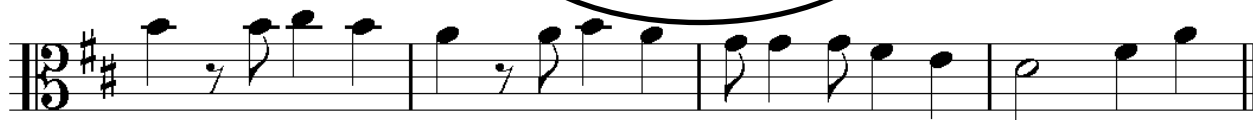


Fine



Go back to the sign
and end at Fine

D.S. al Fine



This is the main tune .

Ode to Joy



This part is simpler.

Ode to Joy



This is a partner tune.
It is challenging

Ode to Joy

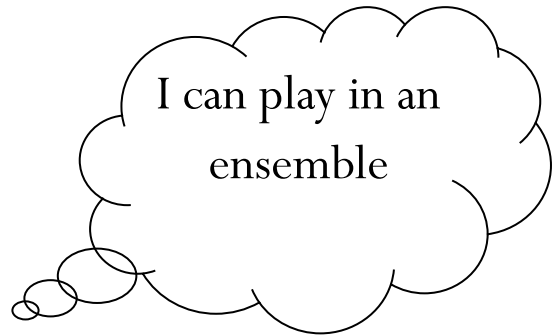


This wonderful piece of music started as tune from a big symphony, written by Beethoven. It is still played by big orchestras with a large choir and solo singers too. It always needs a conductor to help everyone play at the correct speed and start and stop together.





End of Stage 3



I can play loudly and quietly

I know the names of the notes on C and G

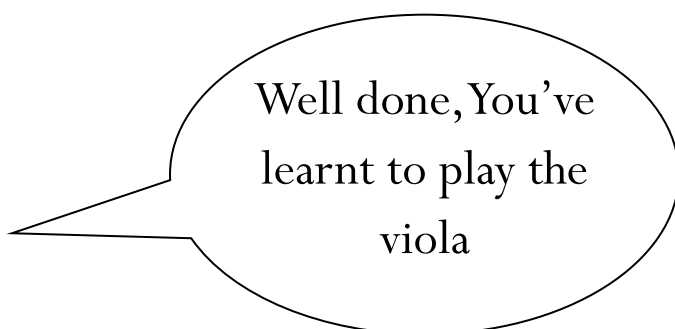
I can skip between strings with my fingers

I can play a duet with my partner

I can play my part in Ode to Joy

Show your partner what you can do!

My favourite piece is: _____



All the string family of instruments use rosin on their bows

WHAT IS ROSIN

Rosin is used on bow hair to create a slightly scratchy surface. Without rosin, the bow hair will simply slide off of your viola strings; it won't produce a sound. Made from the sticky resins of conifer trees, like Christmas trees, rosin is used to make things grip better.

WHEN TO USE ROSIN

If you have to press more than normal with your bow to make a good sound, a few swipes of rosin can often do the trick. However, too much will produce an nasty gritty, scratchy sound.

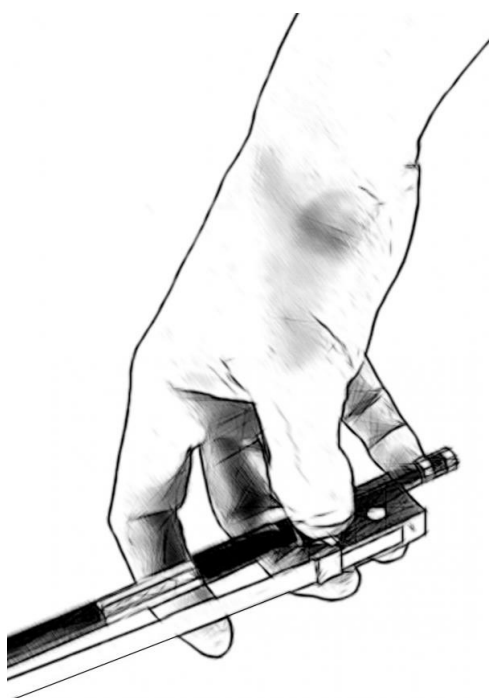
Most viola students only need to reapply rosin after 4-6 hours of play (once or twice a week). You will just need to swipe the bow hair 3-5 times to re-apply it.

HOW TO USE ROSIN

Place the rosin flat on the surface of the bow hair. Oils from your fingers will stop rosin working on the bow so try not to touch the actual hair.

Make steady, slow passes all the way up and all the way down the bow. You shouldn't swipe it too quickly.

Different types of Instruments from the string family



All orchestral string instruments use a bow.



Violin player



Violin



Viola



Cello player



Cello

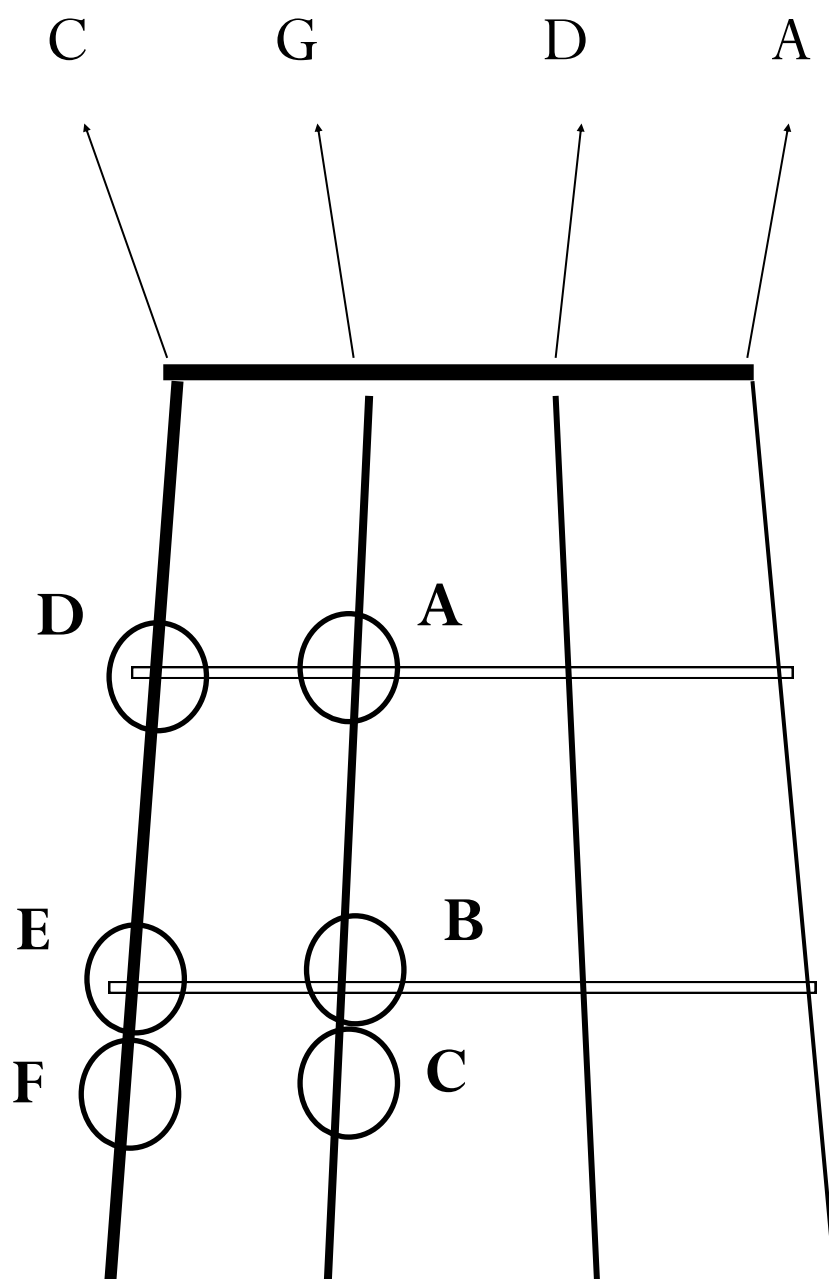
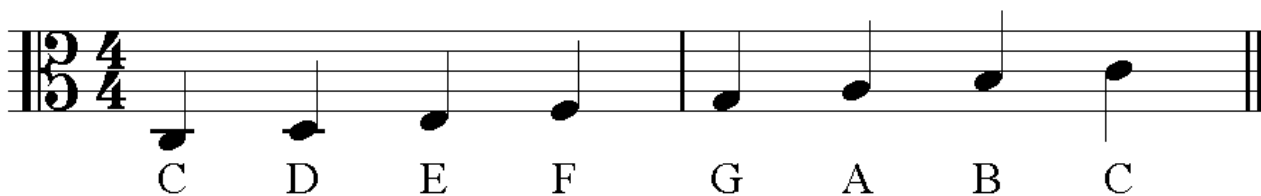


Bass player

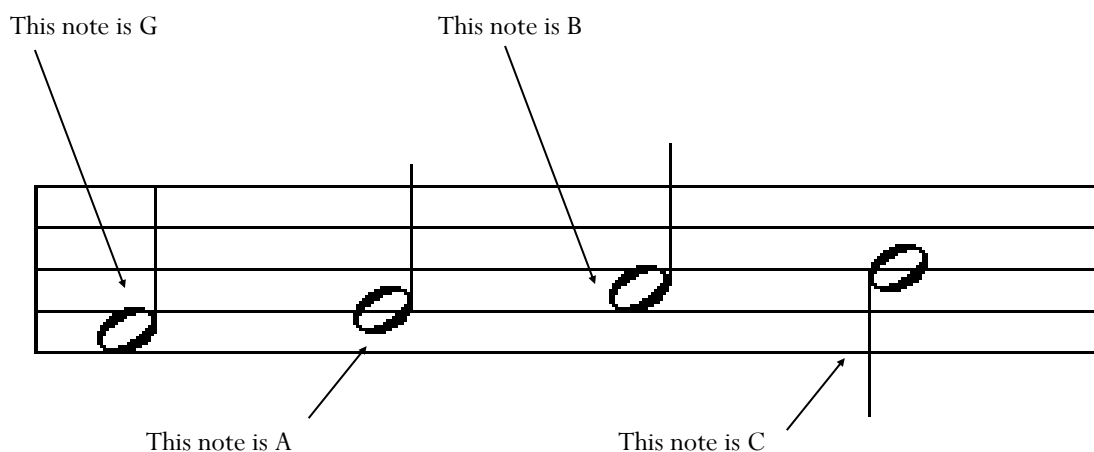


Bass

More New Notes

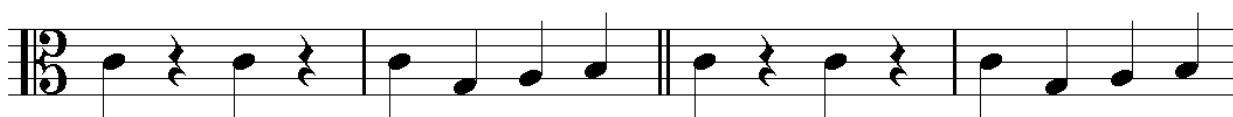
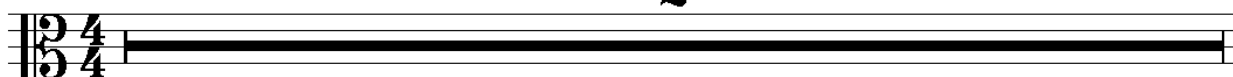


Notes on the G string



Miss Mary Black

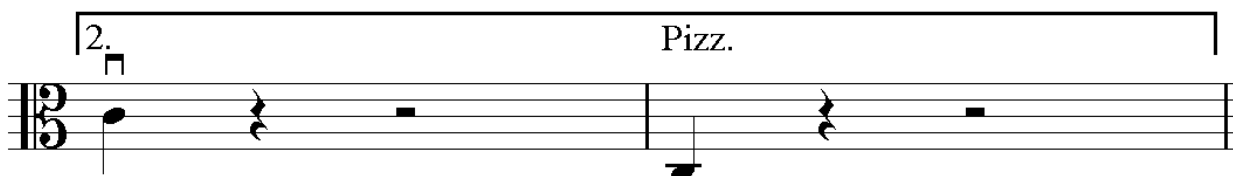
2



Play these two bars the first time



Play these two bars the second time



Stomping Dance

This part uses open strings
and first fingers on G and D



This part uses the new notes on
the G and the open D string

Stomping Dance

2



Keep the tips of my fingers on
the string and my wrist
straight. Then I can move my
fingers easily.

Bowing on the C String

The right elbow is low, almost touching the side of your body, when you are bowing on the E string



The elbow is a little higher when you are bowing on the A string



The right elbow and arm are higher still on the D string. They are almost parallel with the floor.



The right elbow is highest on the G string.



Kol Dodi

Open strings and first finger

The musical score for 'Kol Dodi' is written for violin in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a tremolo instruction: 'Tremolo at the tip of the bow.' The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, ending with a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. The third staff features a series of chords and single notes. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final note and a repeat sign.

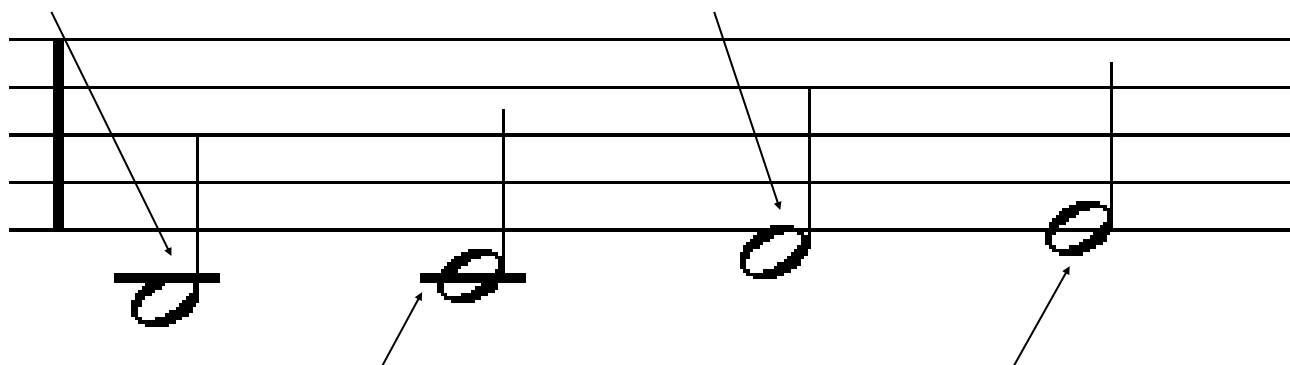
Notes on the C string

This note is C

If the note is in a space, it hangs underneath the ledger line.

This note is F,

it hangs underneath the bottom line



This note is D

This note is F

The first ledger line is exactly one space width higher lower than the bottom staff line.

Lift your right elbow when you are bowing on the C string.

Kol Dodi

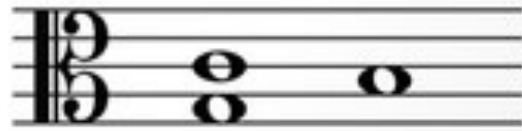
New notes on the C string



Arco	12
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Bossa Nova	17
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Bow - Dots - Staccato	17
Bow - Little finger	13
Bow - Thumb	13
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Dory's Reef	23
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Left Hand - straight wrist	33, 35
Left hand - thumb points up	34
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Notes - E on the D string	22
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Notes - C Sharp	31
Notes - D on the A string	35
Notes - F sharp	27
Notes - G on the D string	33
Notes - On the G string	59
Notes - Sharp # sign	27
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MAY THE



WITH YOU

