

Violin



Name: _____

Brilliant a new
year and a new
challenge

Stage 1

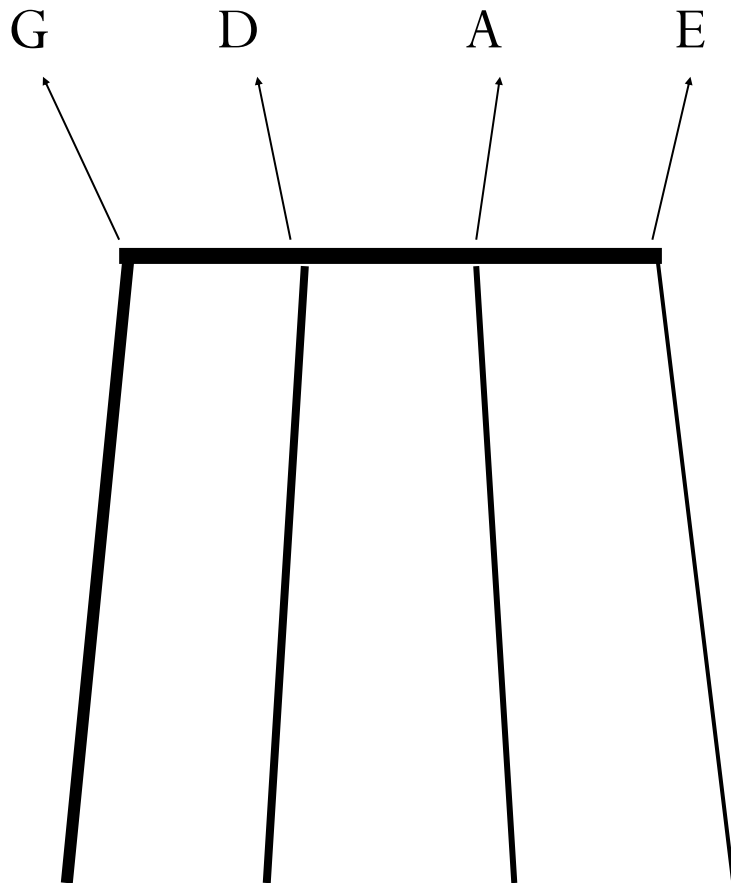
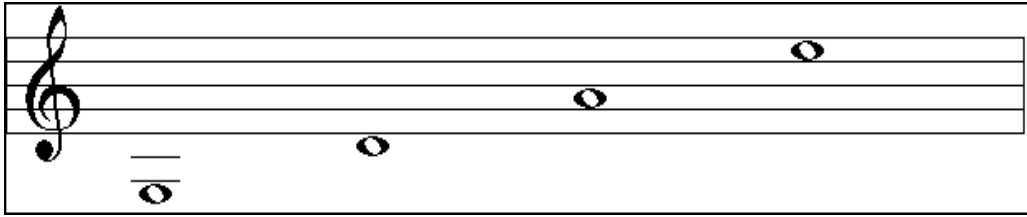


Holding the Violin

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



What are the strings' names?



E for _____

A for _____

D for _____

G for _____

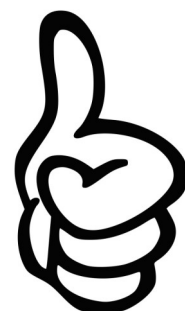
Dos!

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

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

Always use the sponge to keep your violin steady

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

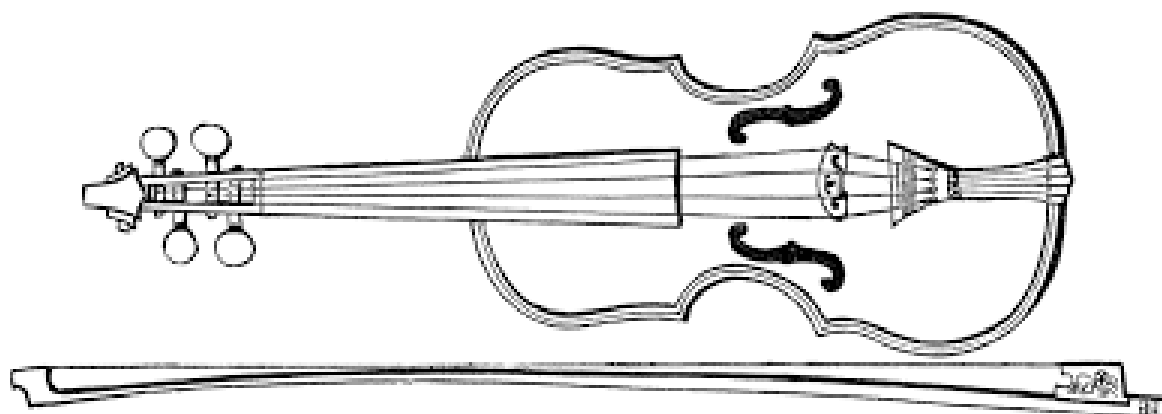


Don'ts!

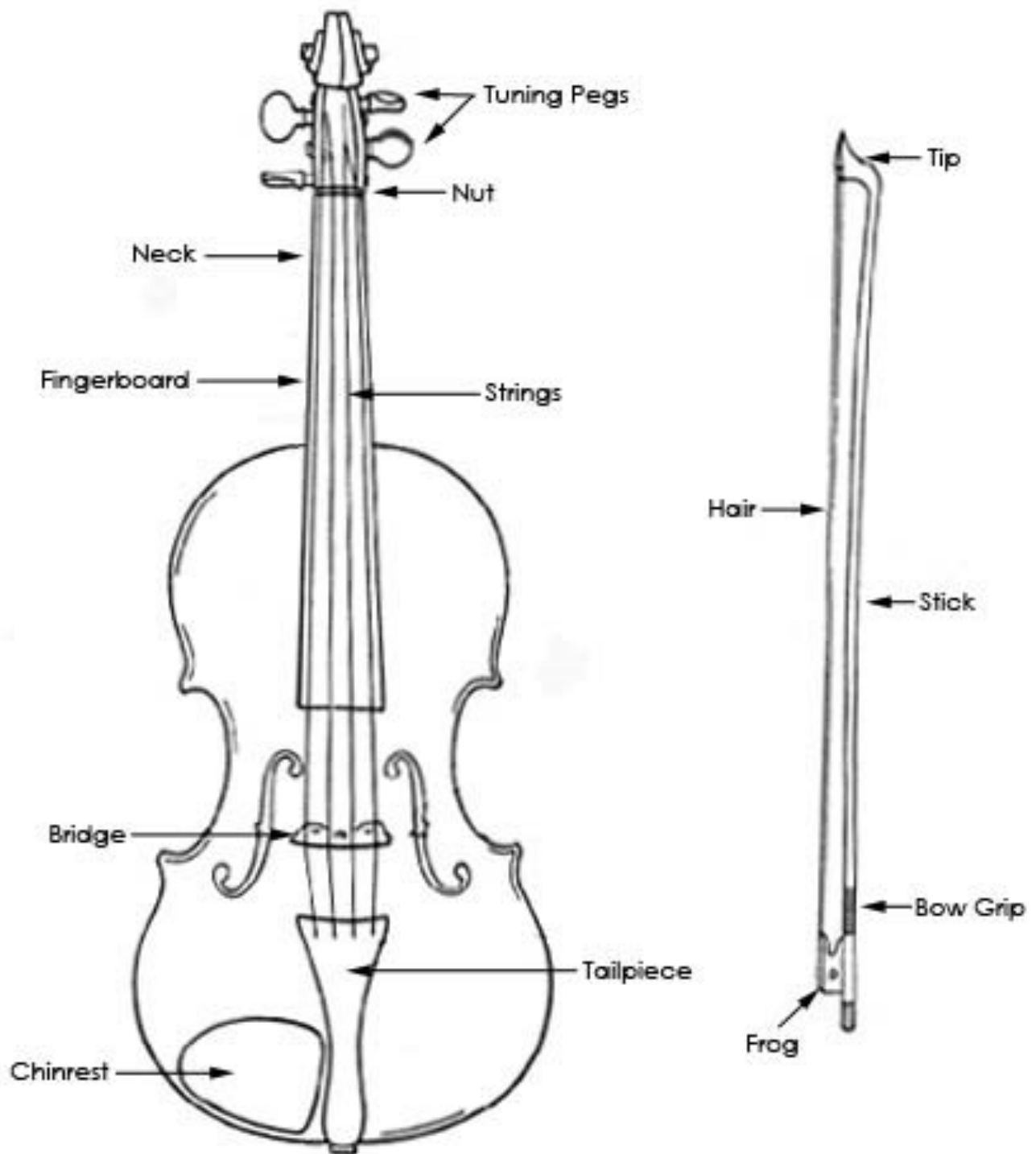


Don't touch the bow hair or where the bow touches the strings near the bridge

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



The names to use for parts of the violin and bow



Bring your violin into school each week to have it tuned

Walk



A walk is worth 1 beat: Walk

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

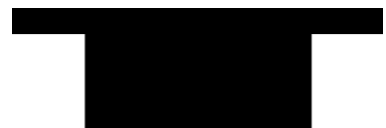


Stroll



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

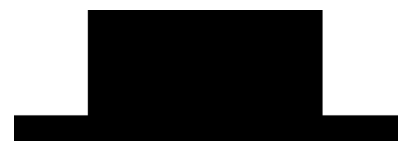
A running has a separate rest for each
sound. It looks like this: —————→



Snooze

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

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

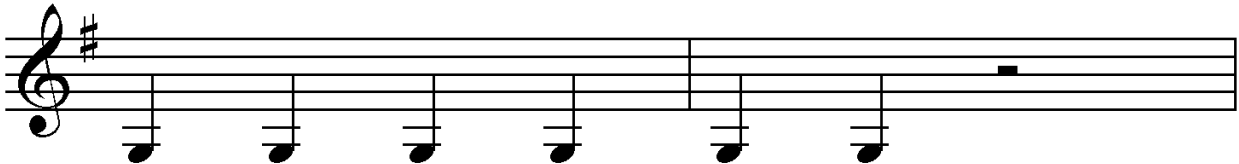


String Blues

Keep your violin up on your shoulder and stand straight



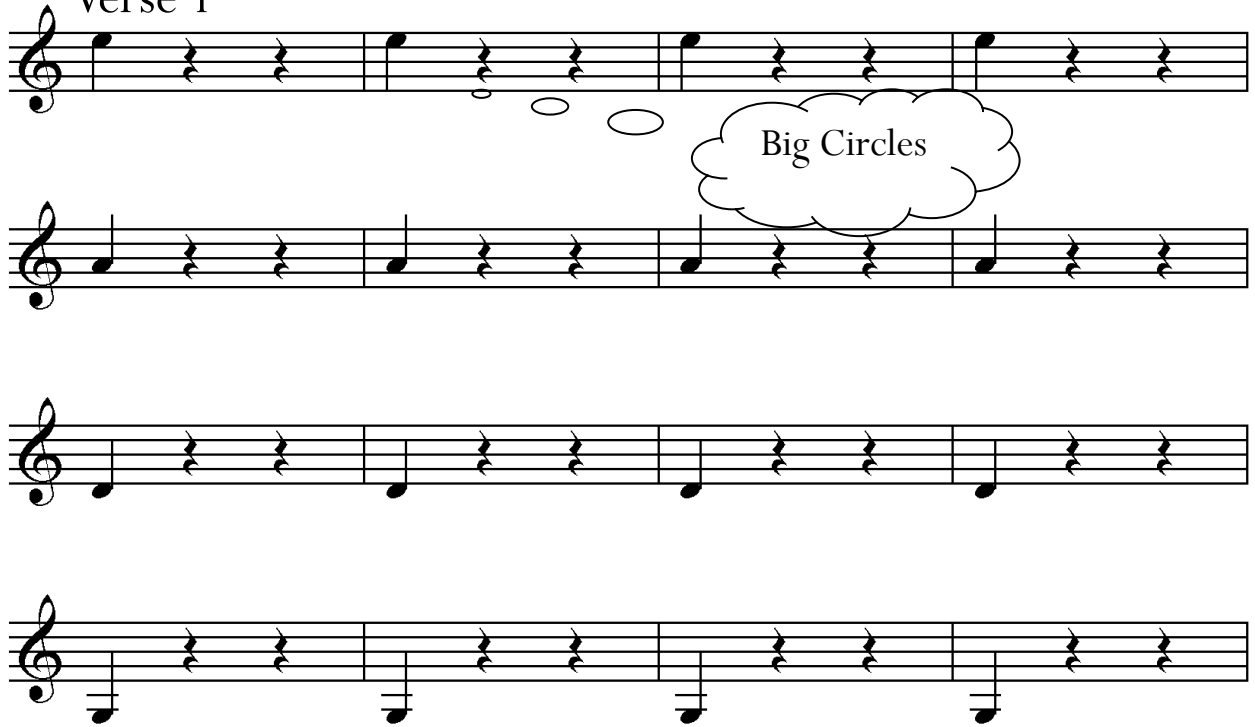
Four bars of piano introduction, listen then start playing with the beat



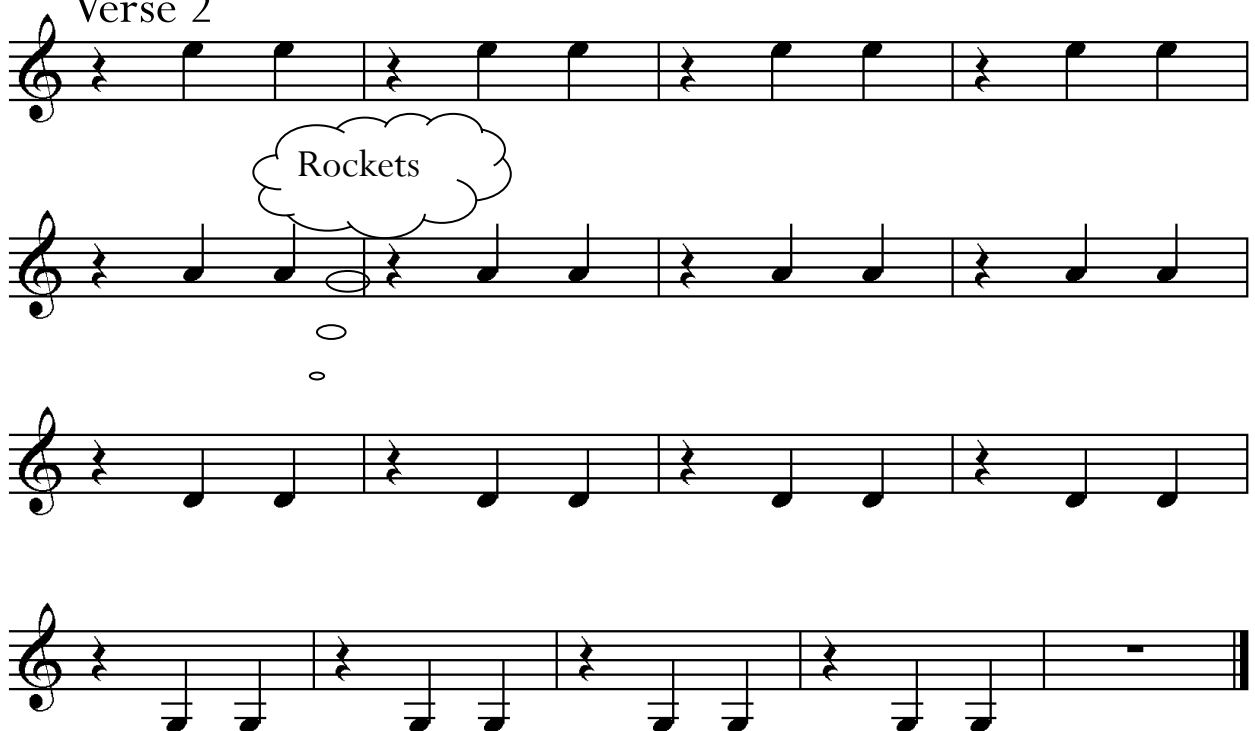


Dream Land

Verse 1



Verse 2



String Party

Listen to the piano's
rhythm in the rests

Verse 1



Verse 2



Verse 3



Verse 4



Chorus



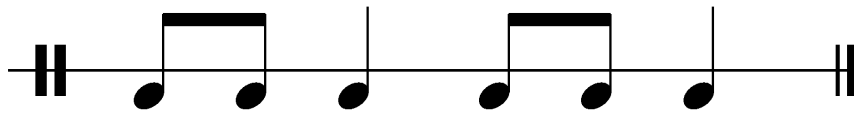
I can play the A string

String Party

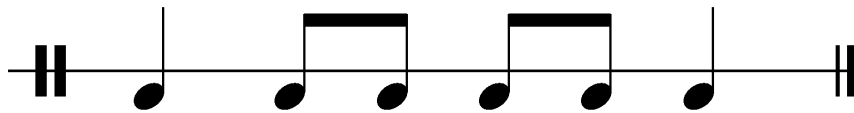
Verse 1



Verse 2

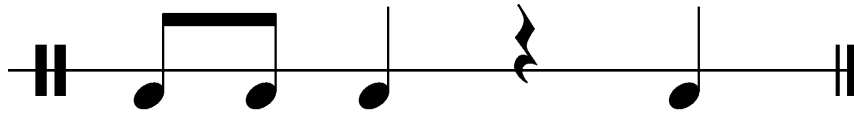


Verse 3



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,

Piano Introduction

2





2

The little finger balances together with the index finger.
The hand shouldn't look stressful.

The tension of the hair can be adjusted turning the screw

The frog will move accordingly

The thumb is placed here.

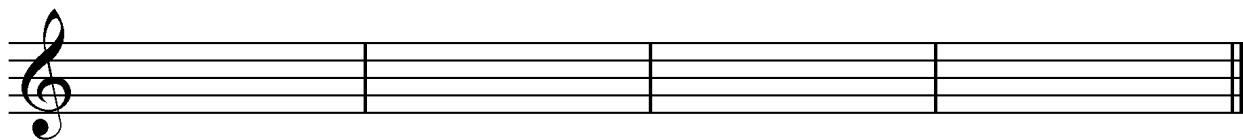
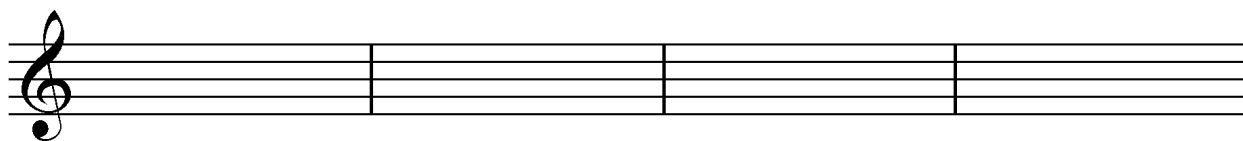
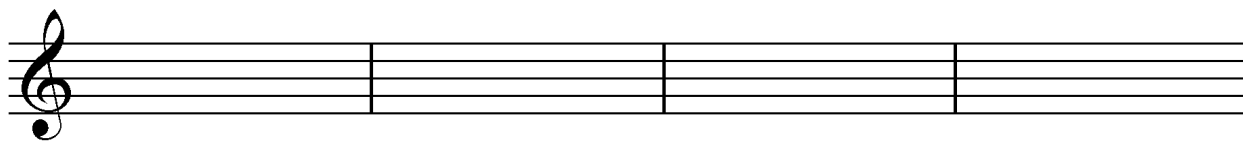
little finger
natural and relaxed ✓

✗ Very stressful
beginners sometimes hold the bow like this

The bow moves parallel to the bridge, in the region between the bridge and the fingerboard. It shouldn't move above the fingerboard.

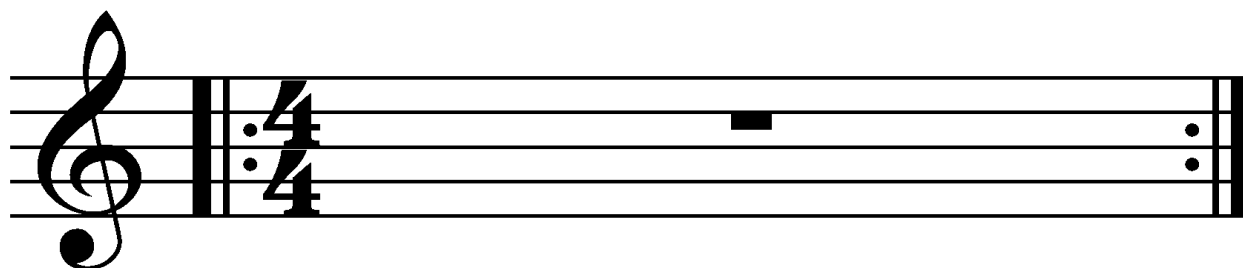
The horizontal strokes of the F-holes point to the bridge

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

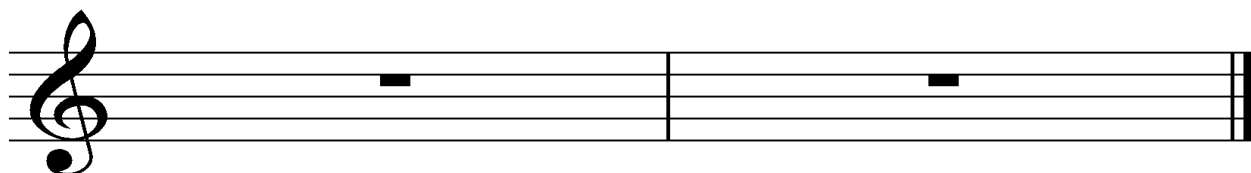
Only repeat the music once though, otherwise you never finish the tune!

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



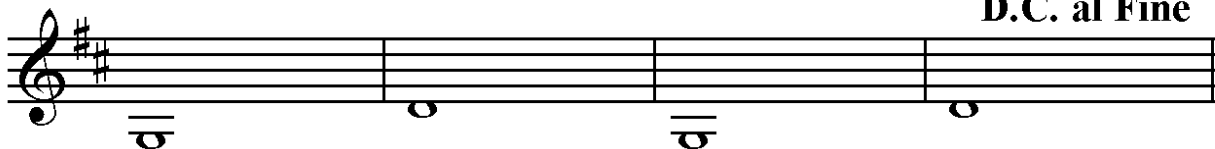
Sailing



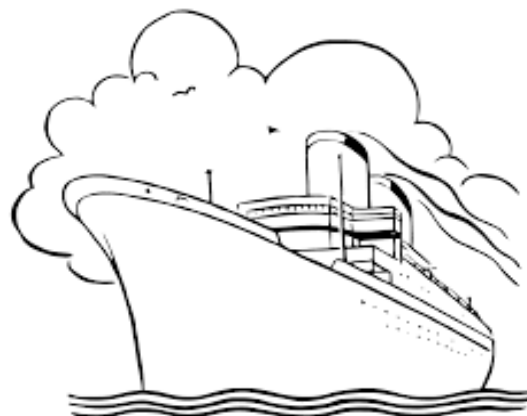
Fine



D.C. al Fine



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



Bossa Nova

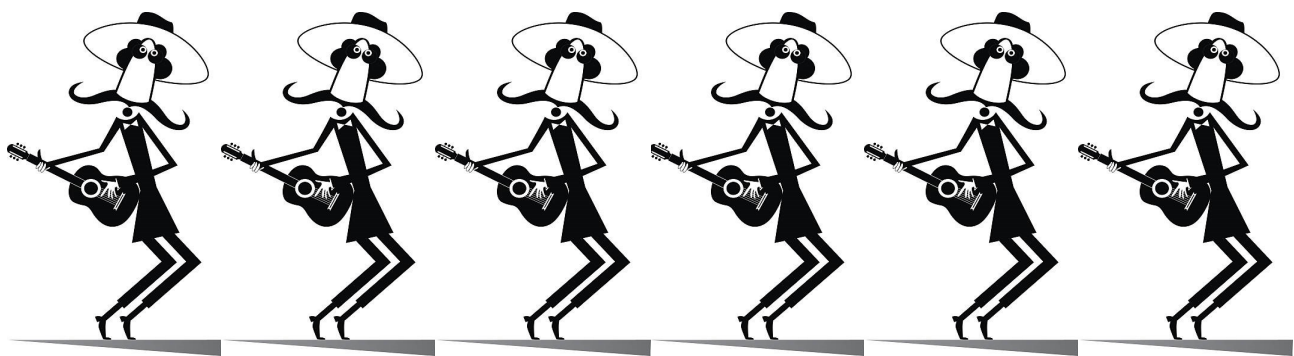
2



Fine



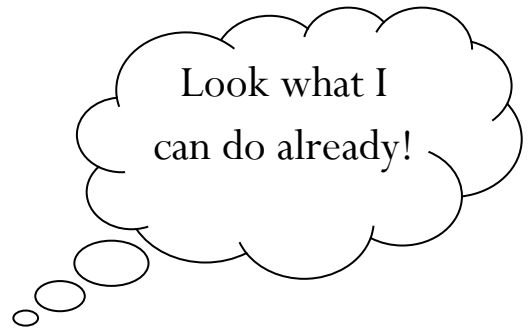
D.C. al Fine



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 violin 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

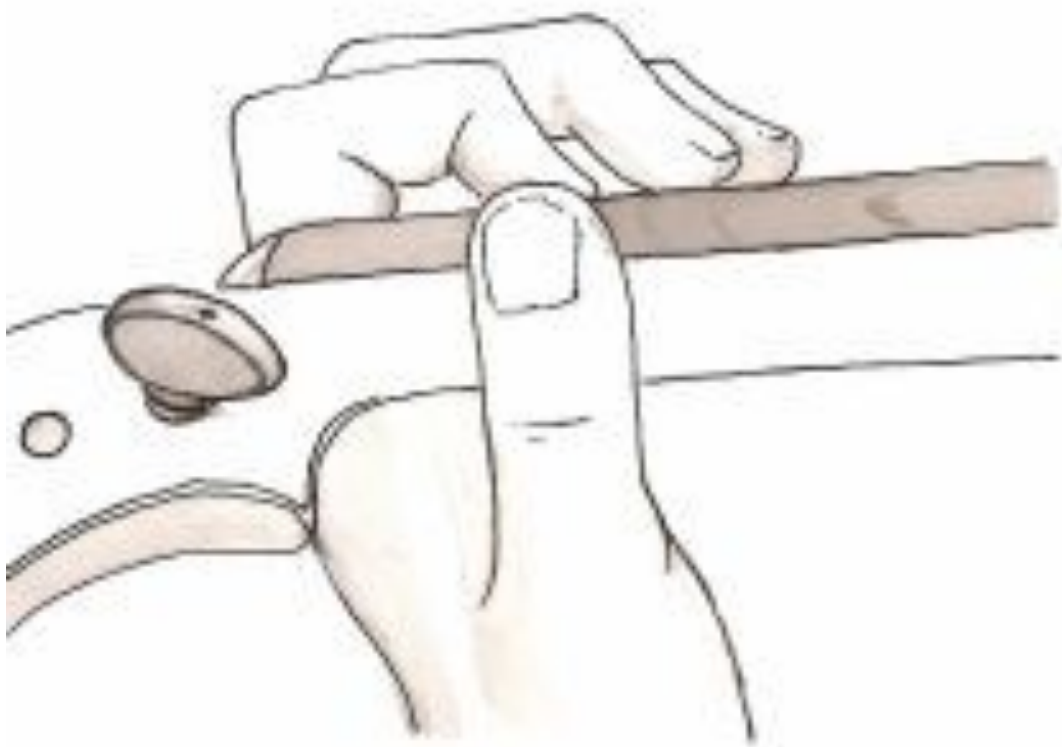
I can play 'String Party'

Show your partner what you can do!

My favourite piece



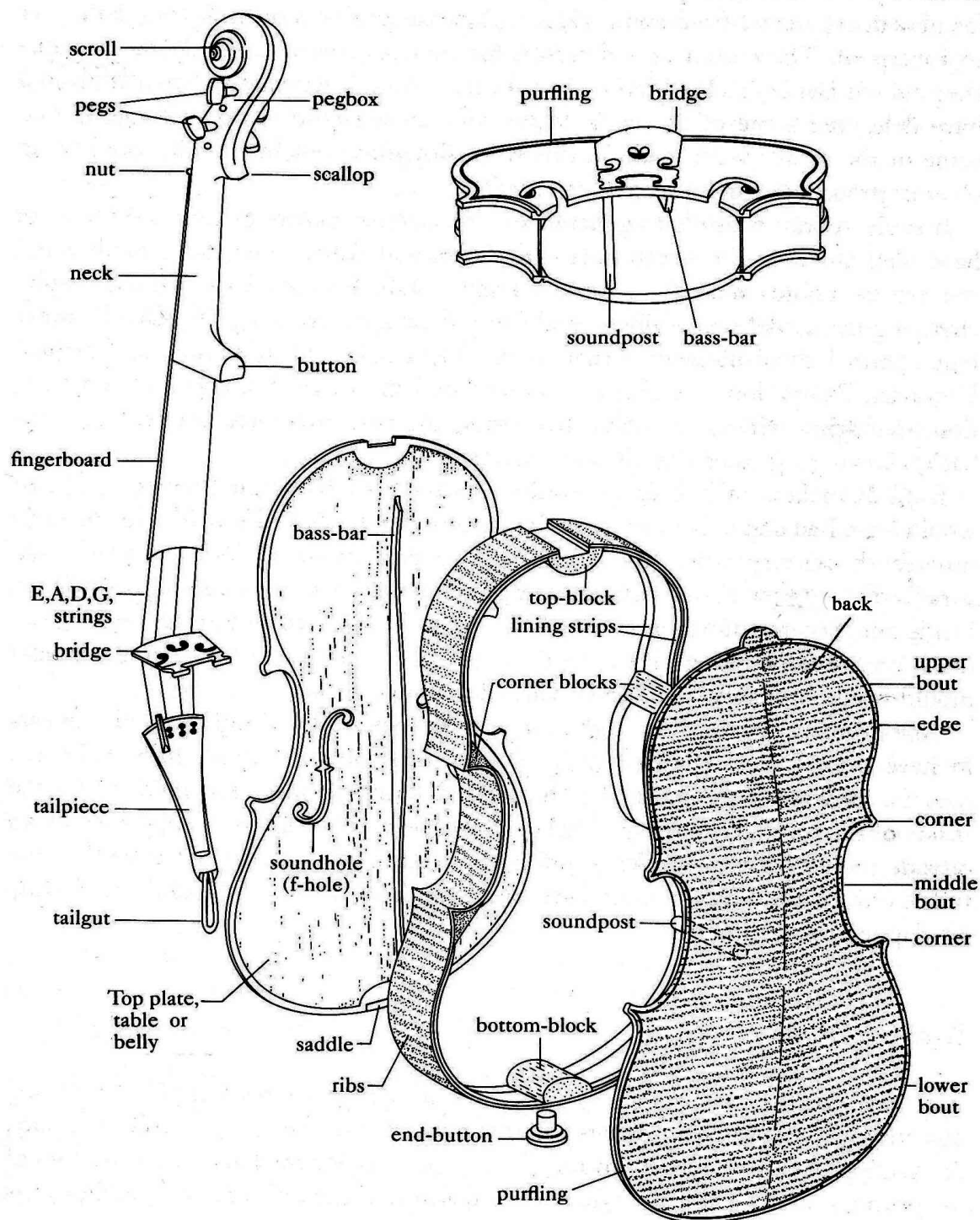
Stage 2



Left hand finger position

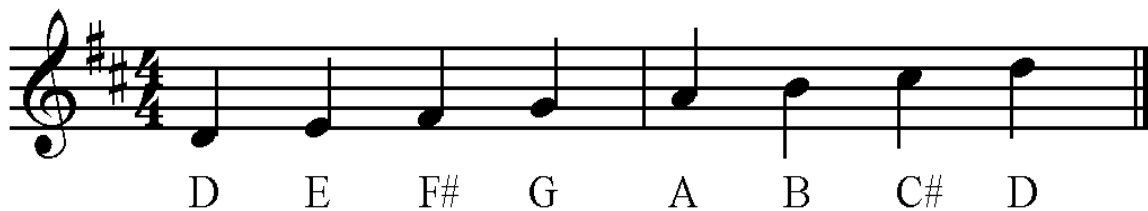
Always use the sponge
to support the violin.

A more detailed diagram,
including the inside of the violin

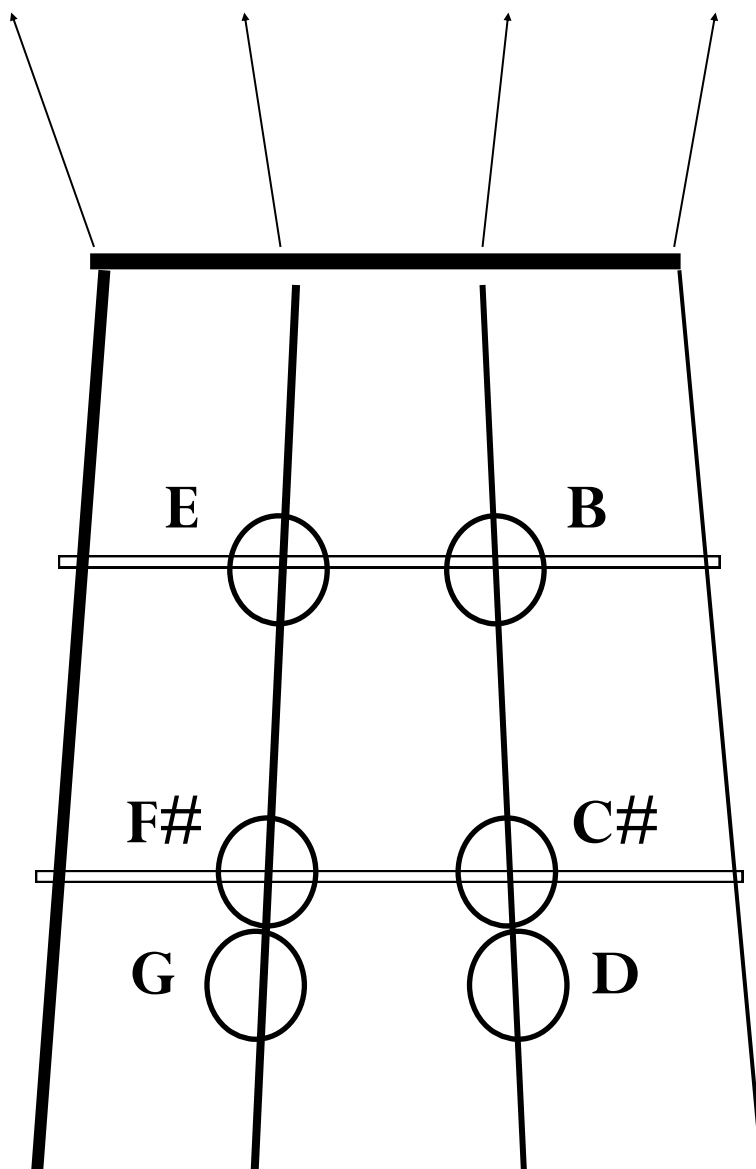


Parts of the violin

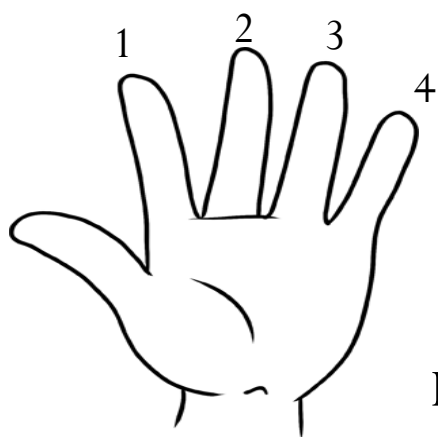
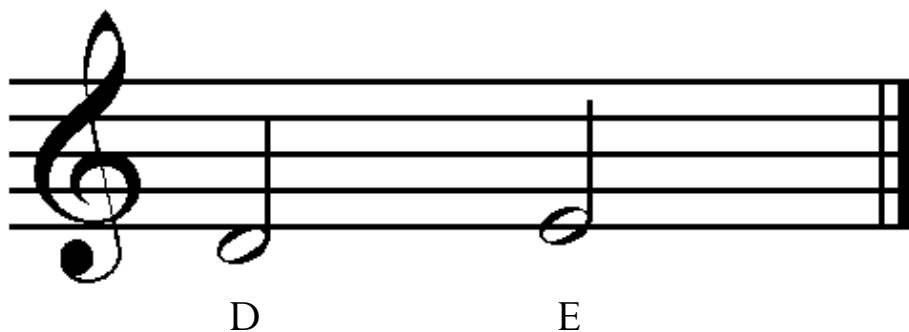
New Notes



G D A E

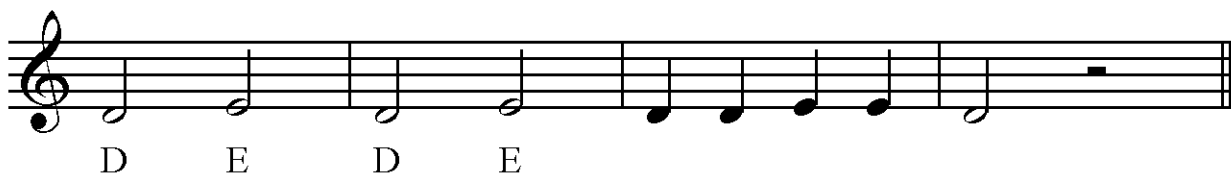


Low E using first finger on the D string



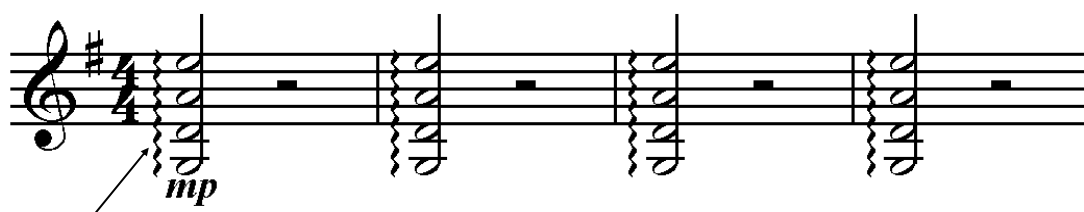
Be careful to
use first finger

D E E D, D E, D E

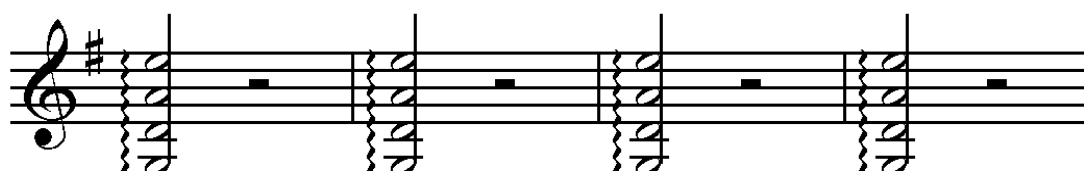


Dory's Reef

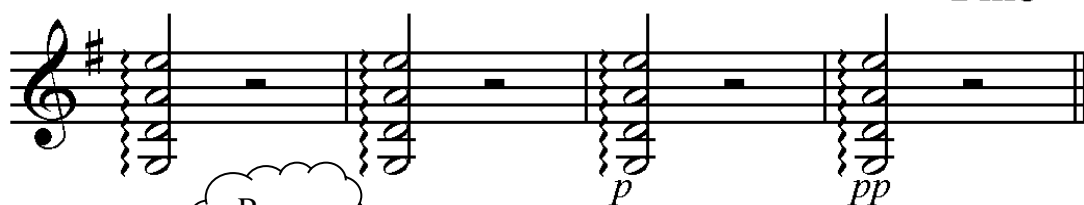
Left hand pizzicato



Strumming



Fine

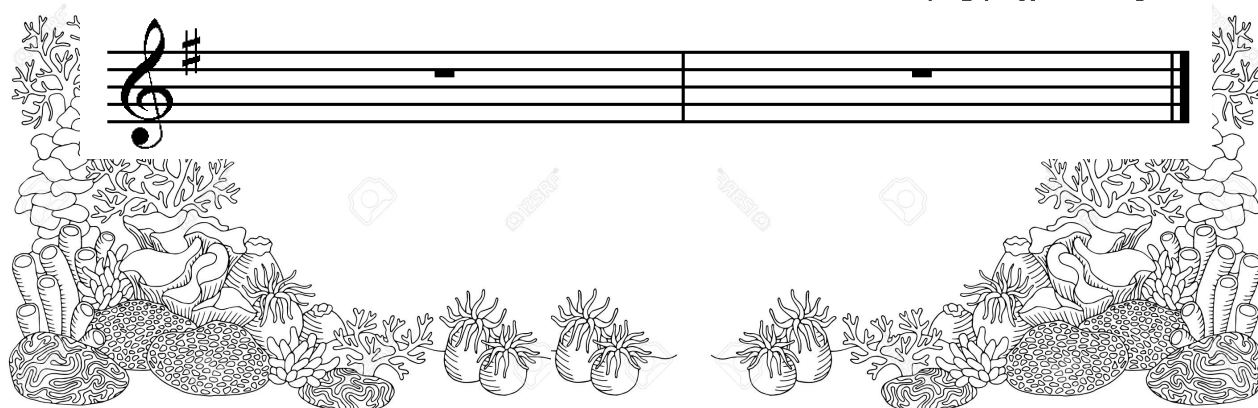
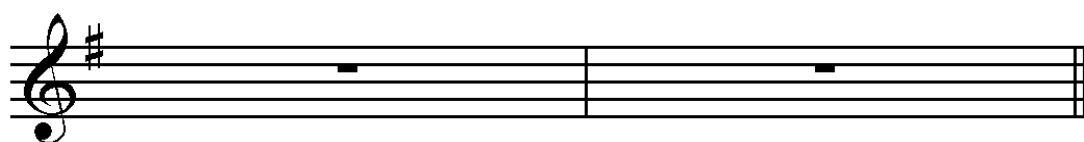


Bow

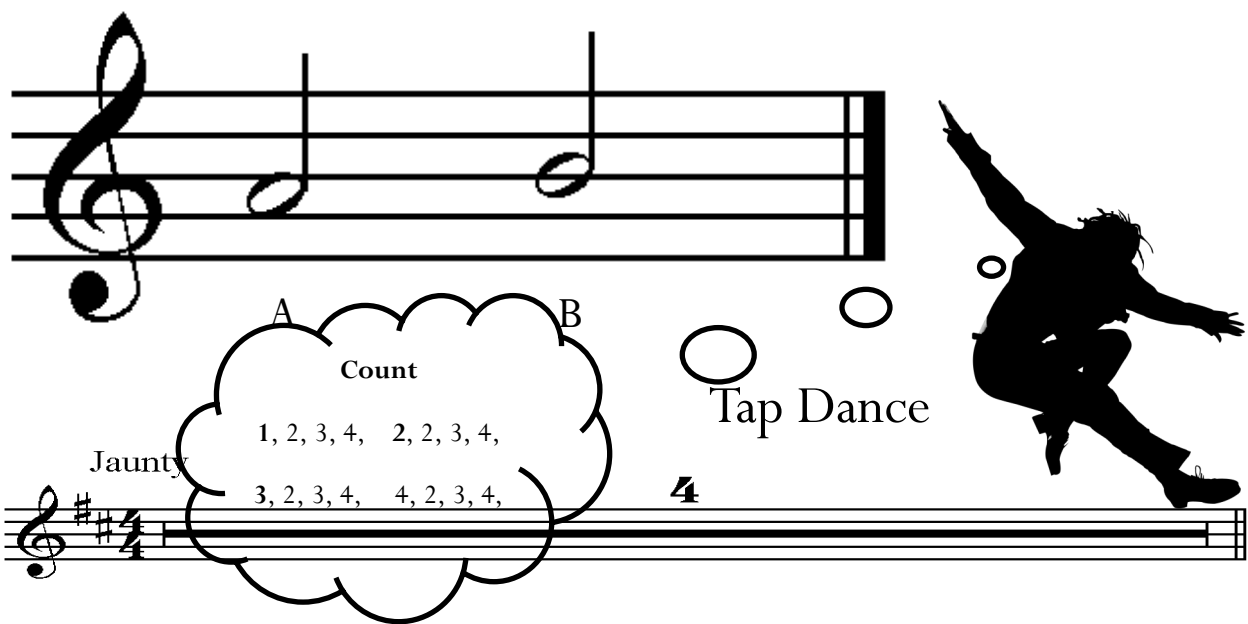
arco



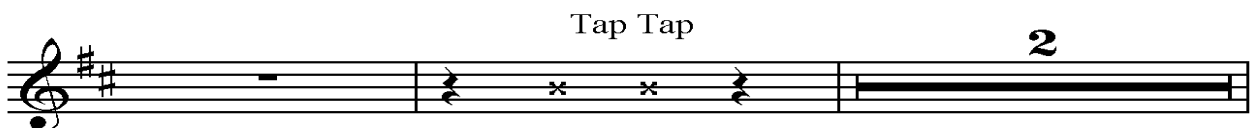
D. C. al Fine



B using first finger on the A string



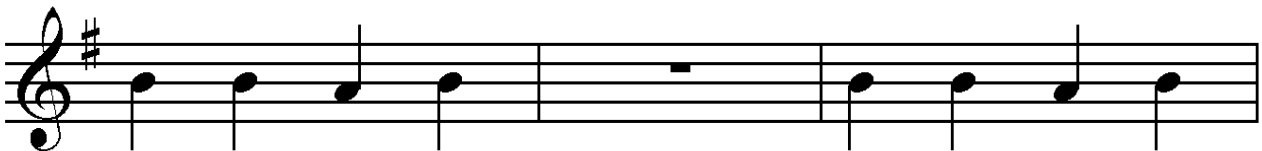
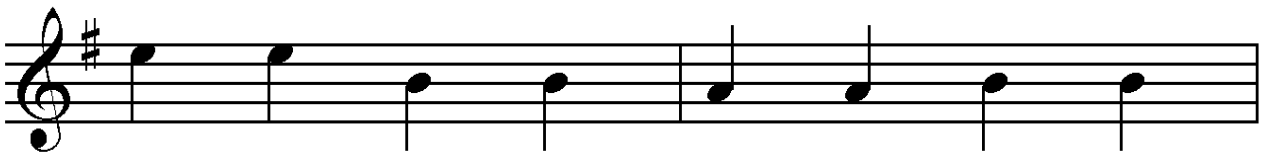
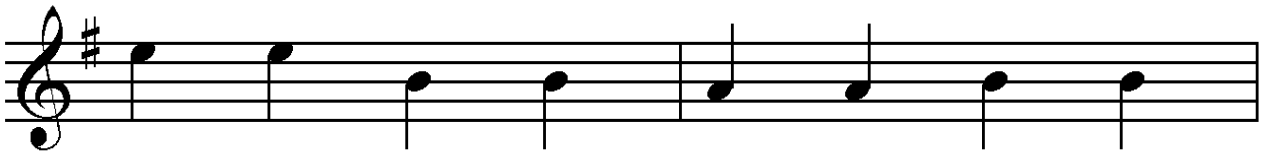
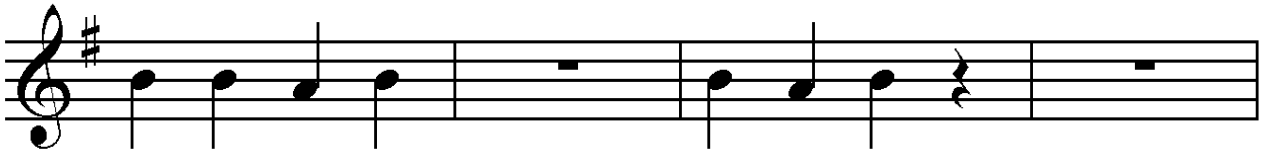
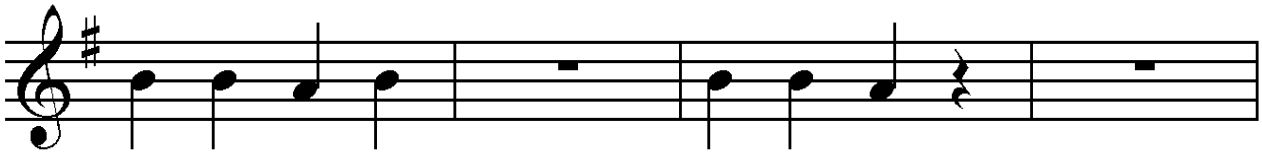
A musical score for a tap dance routine. The top staff shows a melody in treble clef with two notes: a half note on G4 and a half note on F4. Below this, a cloud-shaped callout contains the text "A" and "B" at the top, "Count" in the center, and two lines of counts: "1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 2, 3, 4," and "3, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, 4,". To the right of the cloud, the text "Tap Dance" is written above a large number "4". Further right is a silhouette of a tap dancer in a dynamic pose. Below the cloud, a second staff begins with the word "Jaunty" and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The rest of the page consists of seven staves of musical notation in the same key and time signature, featuring various note values, rests, and tap patterns indicated by "x" marks and the words "Tap Tap".



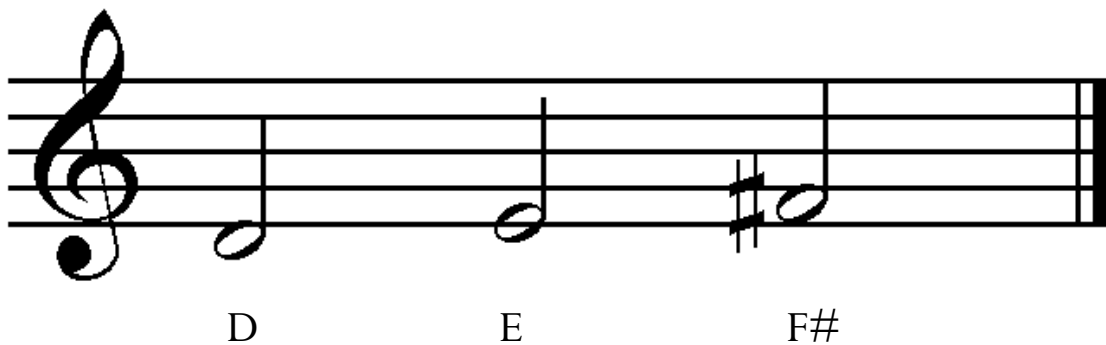
Rhythm Passion

Rock Tempo

2



F sharp using second finger on the D

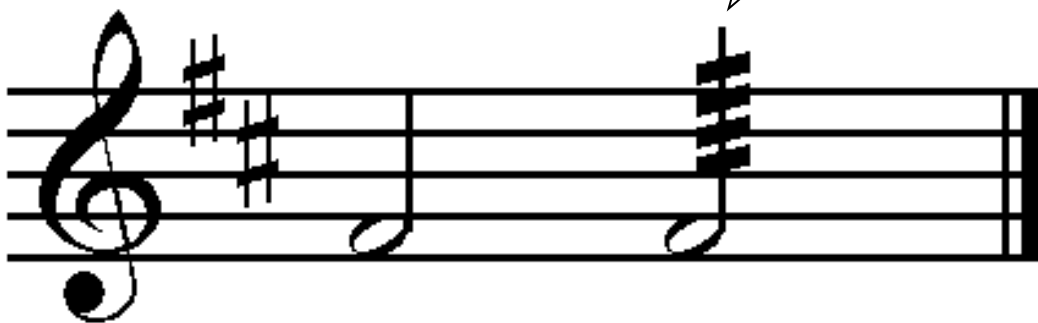


Sharp signs

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.



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

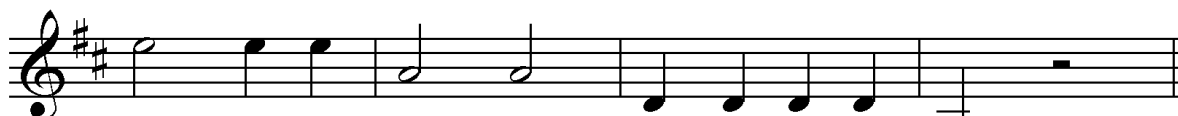


red par rot, Green par rot fly ing free



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



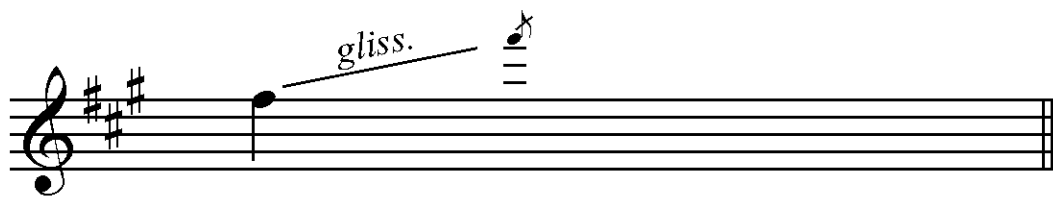
D.C al Fine



some par rots talk but these ones on ly squawk

A musical staff with five lines. A treble clef is on the left. Three whole notes are written on the staff: A (on the second line), B (on the third line), and C# (on the fourth line, with a sharp sign). The notes are labeled A, B, and C# below the staff.

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




3 Fine



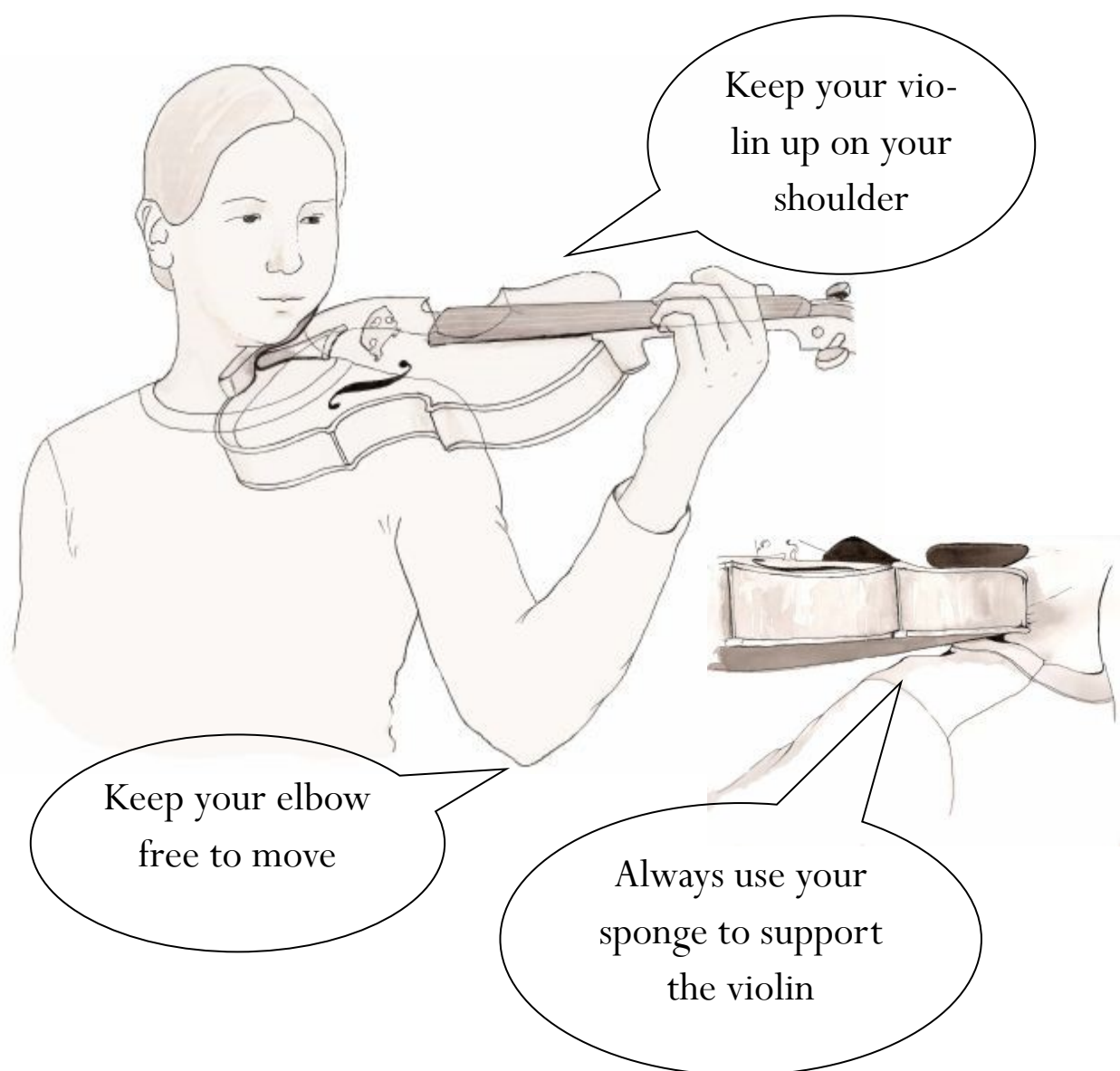
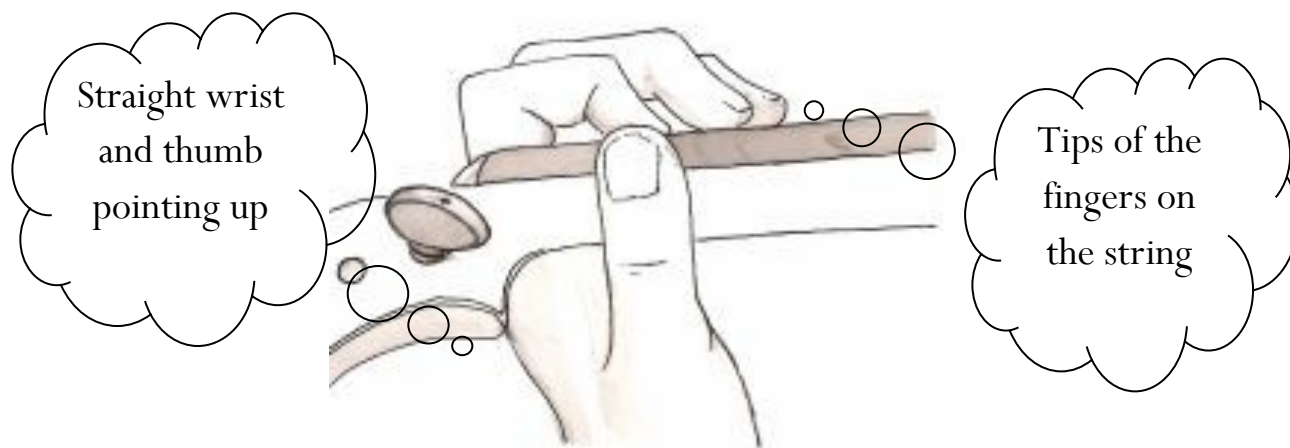
Musical notation for the third measure, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

5



7  D.C. al Fine

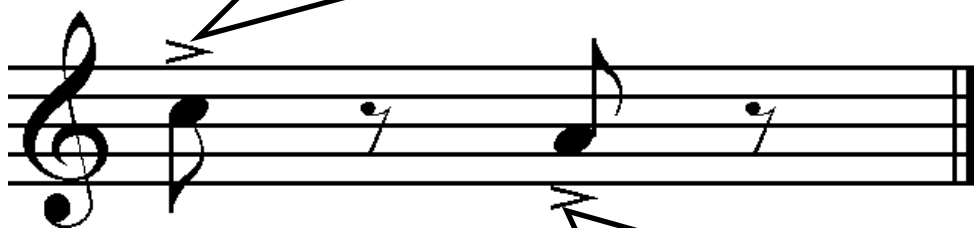
Remember, remember



The Snake



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



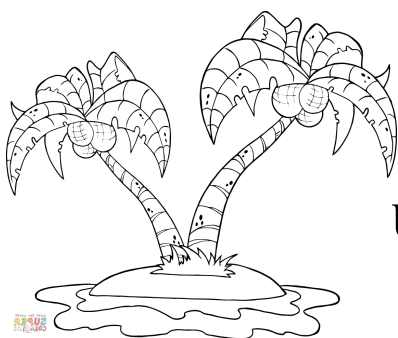
Press on the bow a little more at the beginning of the note.

G using third finger on the D string

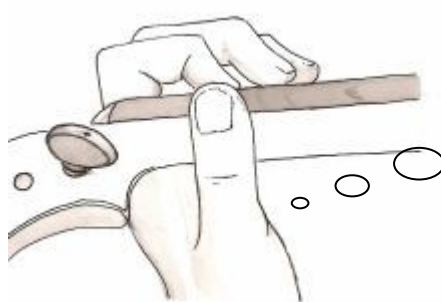
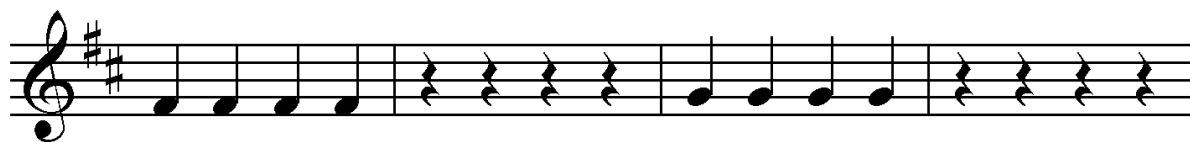
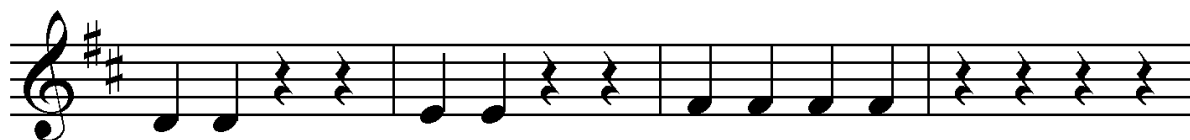
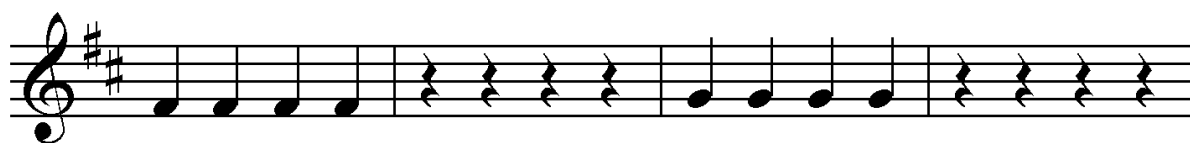
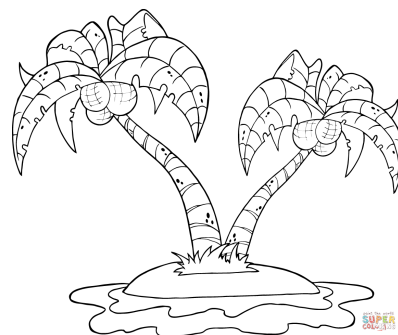


Bonjour D string





Under Palm Trees



Thumb points
straight up

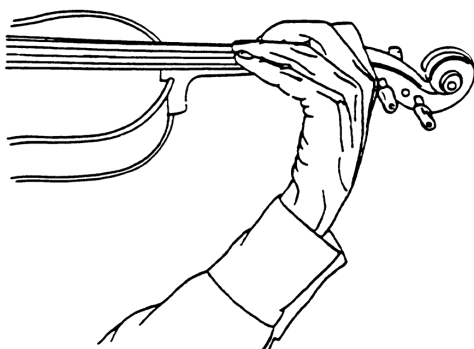
D using third finger on the A string



First Light

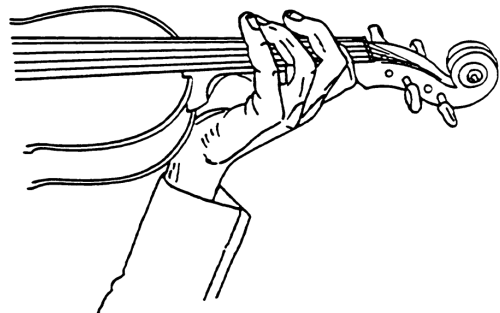
Lively - swinging

2



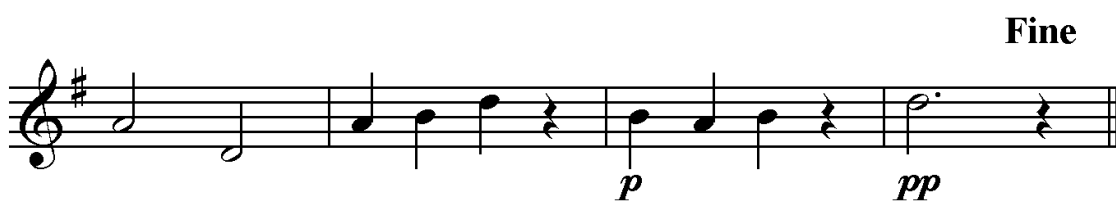
Correct

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

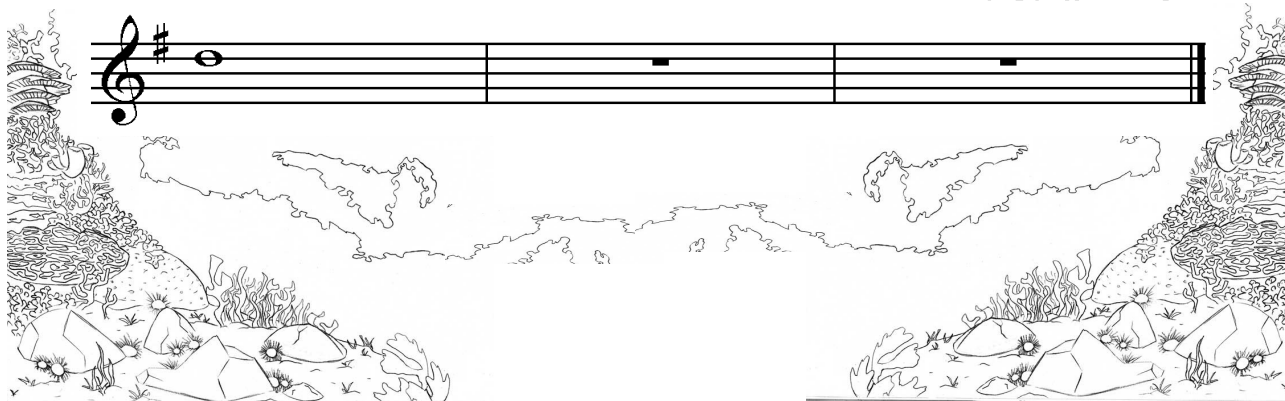


Incorrect

Dory's Return



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)

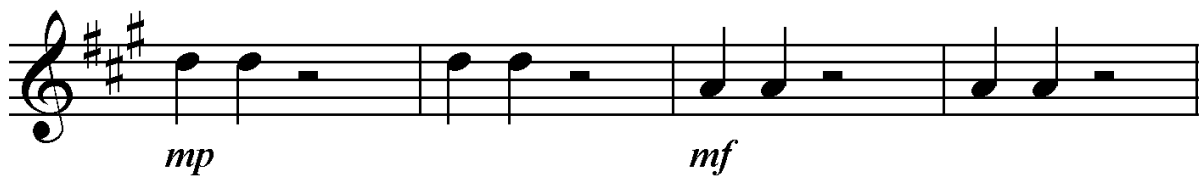
Dynamic Sign	Italian	English	What it sounds like
<i>ppp</i>	Pianississimo	Very, very softly	Whispering
<i>pp</i>	Pianissimo	Very softly	Almost at a whisper
<i>p</i>	Piano	Softly	Softer than a speaking voice
<i>mp</i>	Mezzo piano	Moderately soft	Quiet speaking voice
<i>mf</i>	Mezzo forte	Moderately loud	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)

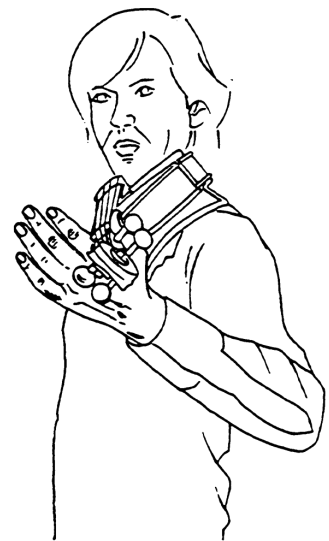


Chicago Lights



Correct

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



Incorrect



Sparkling Rain



Fine

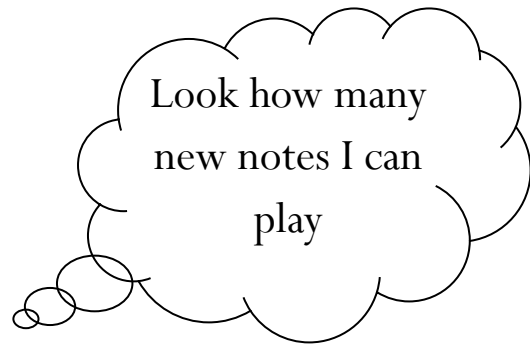


D.C. al Fine





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

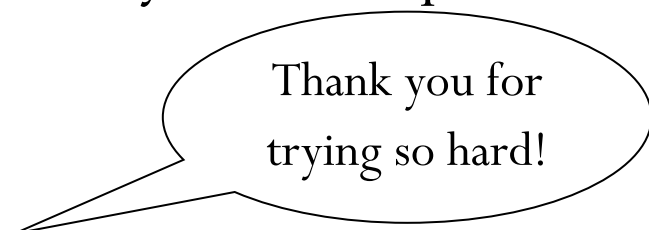
I can play each finger with a clear sound

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 _____



How to Draw a Violin



1 Start by drawing the top part of the body



2 Draw the inward slanting waist



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



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



5 The next step is drawing the tailpiece at the bottom and the bridge in the middle.



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



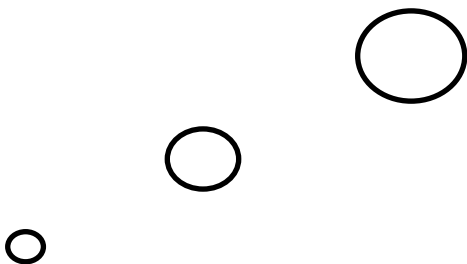
7 The last step is drawing four strings: Start at the scroll and go all the way to the tailpiece

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



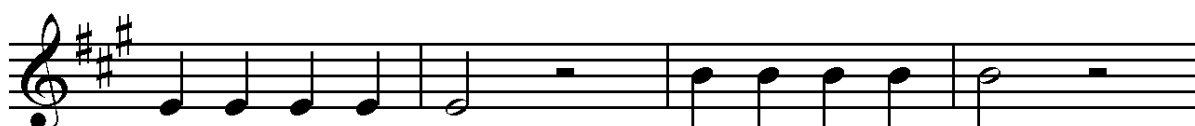
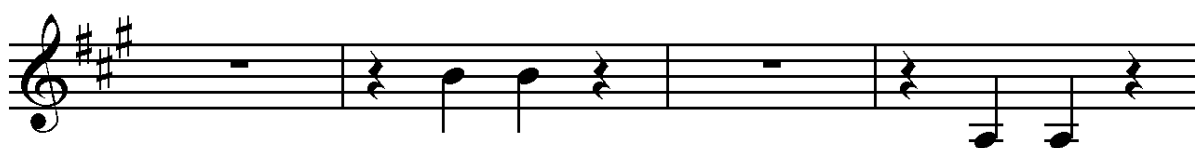
This is the main tune



The Grand Old Duke of York

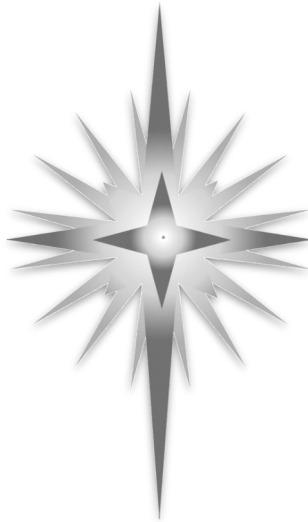


Always use first finger,
just change string.



Twinkle, twinkle

Open Strings



Twinkle, twinkle

Main tune



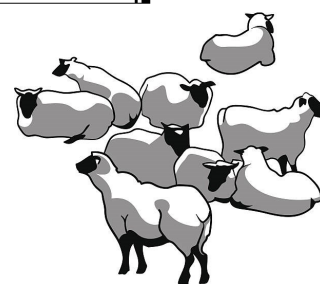
Old Macdonald

This is the main tune



This is simpler

Old Macdonald

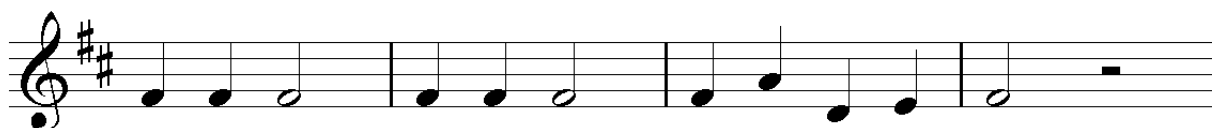
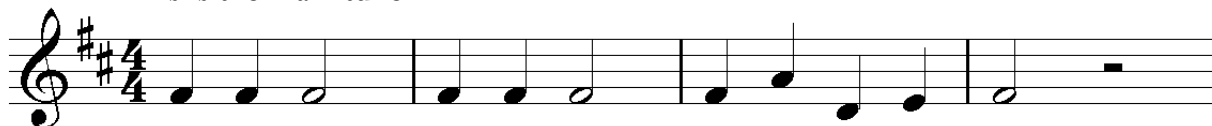




Jingle Bells



This is the main tune



Jingle Bells



This is simpler

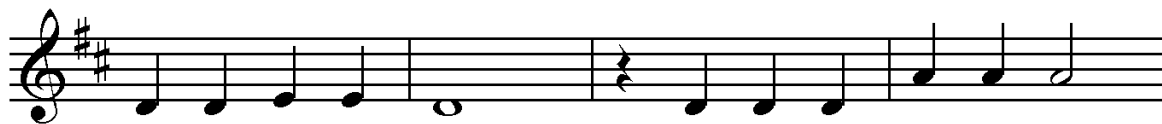




Playing in Two Parts

Humbugs in a Jar

This part uses
the open strings
and first finger



These two pages have the same piece written in slightly different ways. They can be played at the same time as each other. The players must start at the same time and play at the same speed

This part uses all the fingers on the A and D strings

Humbugs in a Jar

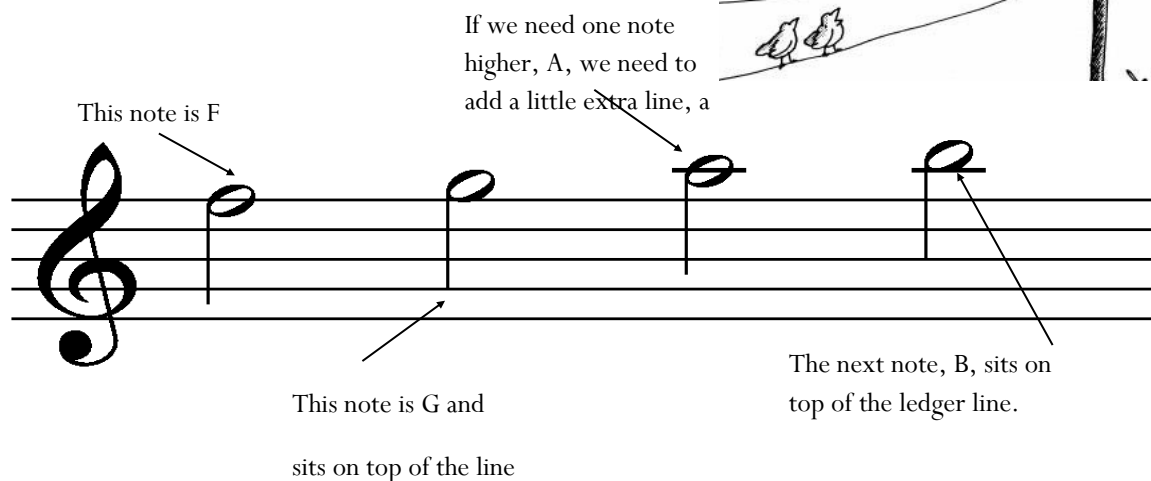


Notes on the E string

The notes on the E string are very high.

To write the notes the violin uses on the E string you need to use extra little lines above the music.

The lines are called ledger lines.



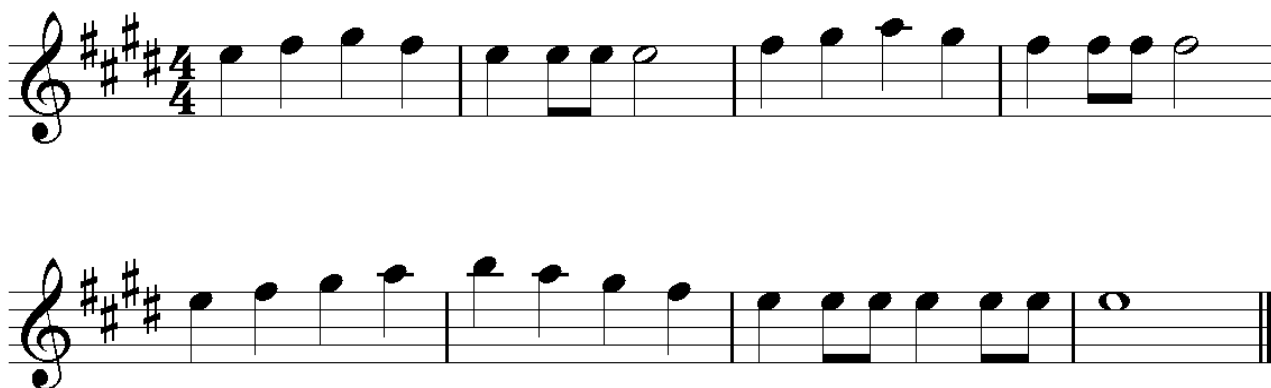
This note is F

If we need one note higher, A, we need to add a little extra line, a

This note is G and sits on top of the line

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

Violin 1 with the new E string notes Hire Wire Act



Violin 2 all first fingers notes Hire Wire Act



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

This part uses
the open strings
and first finger

2



When you get here for
the second time jump

to

2

1.

Here

2.

Pizz.

Calypso

This part uses new notes on the E string and some on the A string .

Count,

1 2 3 4, 2 2 3 4

6

3 2 3 4, 4 2 3 4

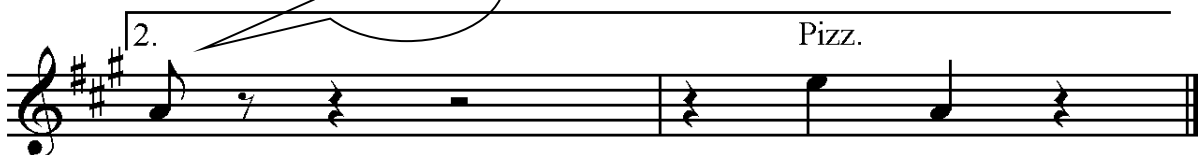
5 2 3 4, 6 2 3 4



When you get here for
the second time jump
to



Here



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

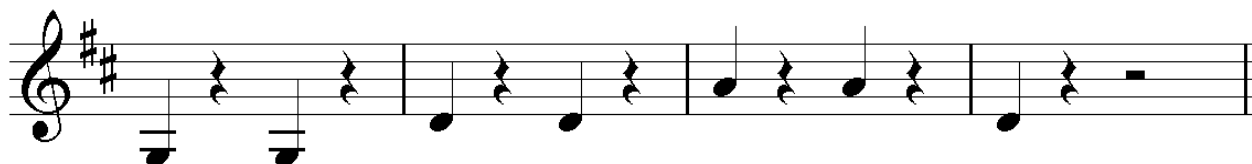
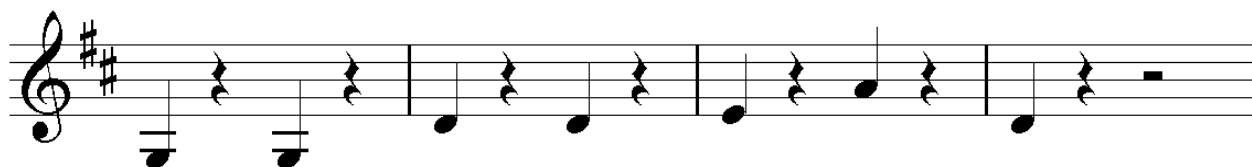
Challenging

Wait for the piano introduction then play this pattern four times



Easy

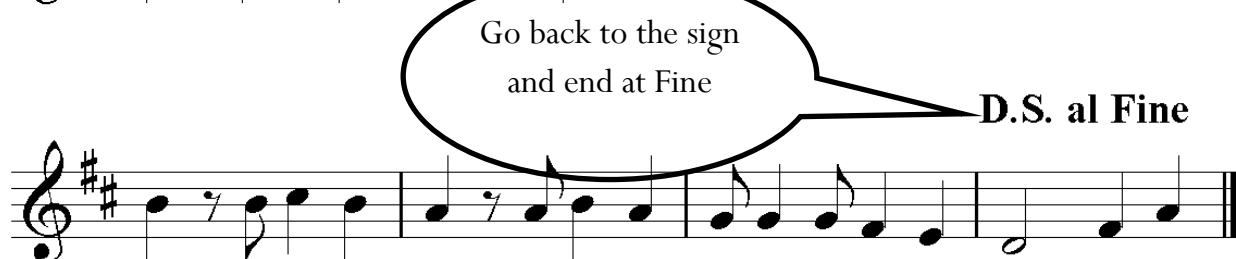
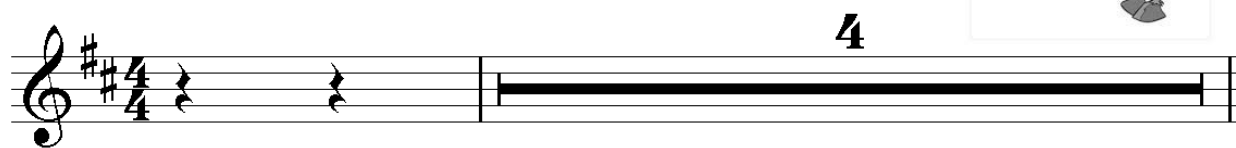
Wait for the piano introduction then play this pattern four times



Tingalayo!



Main tune



Bowing on the G 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

p

Tremolo at the tip of the bow.

Notes on the G string

This note is D,
it hangs underneath
the bottom line

This note is B

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

This note is G

This note is C

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

This note is A

If you need more than one ledger line, you need to keep the ones above it.

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

Kol Dodi

New notes on the G string



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

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

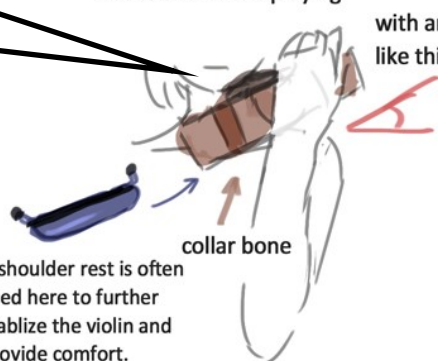
2

Remember to use your
shoulder rest, and keep
your violin out to the
side.

The violin is placed on the
collar bone, with an angle.

The player's neck is not bending too much
to the violin. Some players will move their
heads a lot while playing.

with an angle
like this



A shoulder rest is often
used here to further
stabilize the violin and
provide comfort.

This is the main tune .

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.



Ode to Joy

This part is simpler.



This is a partner tune.
It is challenging

Ode to Joy

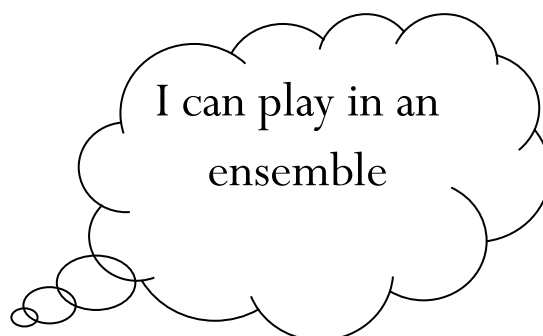


Keep the tips of my fingers on the
string and my wrist straight. Then
I can move my fingers easily.





End of Stage 3



I can play loudly and quietly

I know the names of the notes on G and E

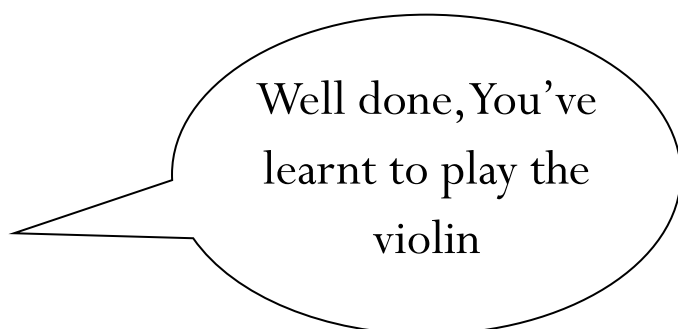
I can skip between strings with my fingers

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 violin 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.

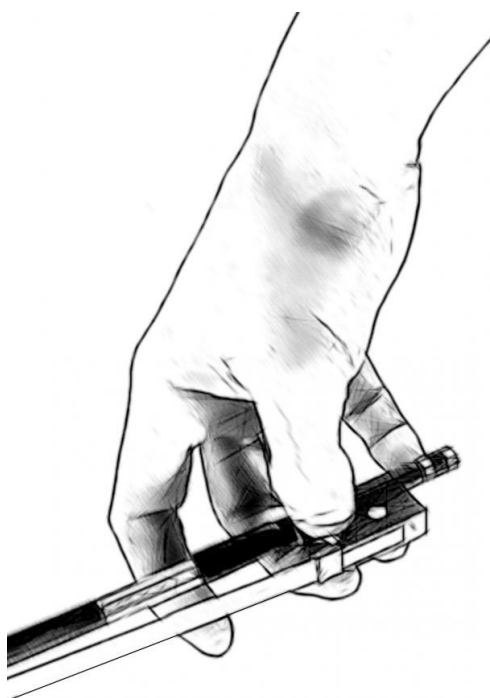
Most violin students only need to reapply rosin after 4-6 hours of play (once or twice a week). You will just need to swipe the bow hair 3-5 times to re-apply it.

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

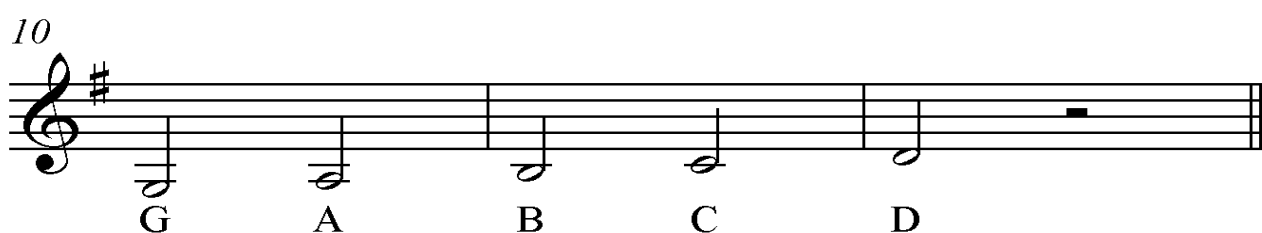
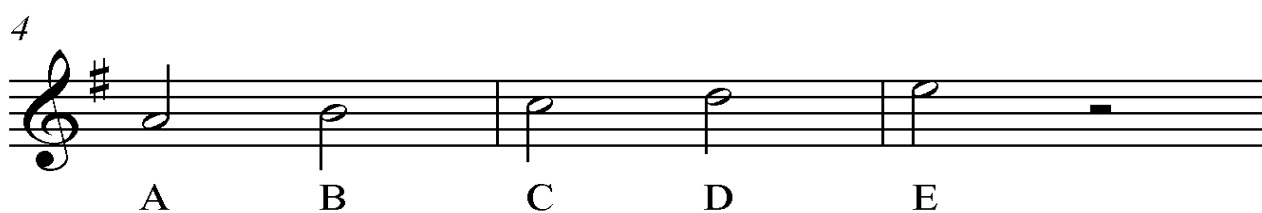
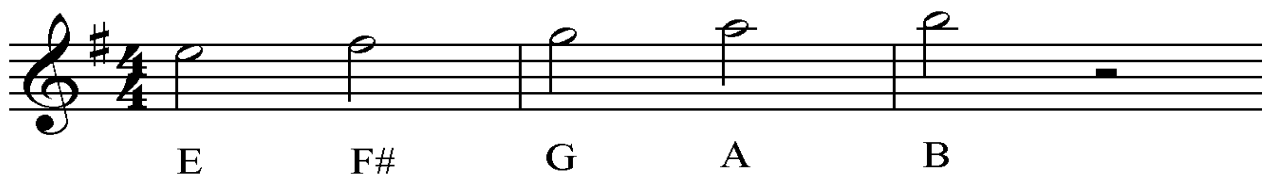
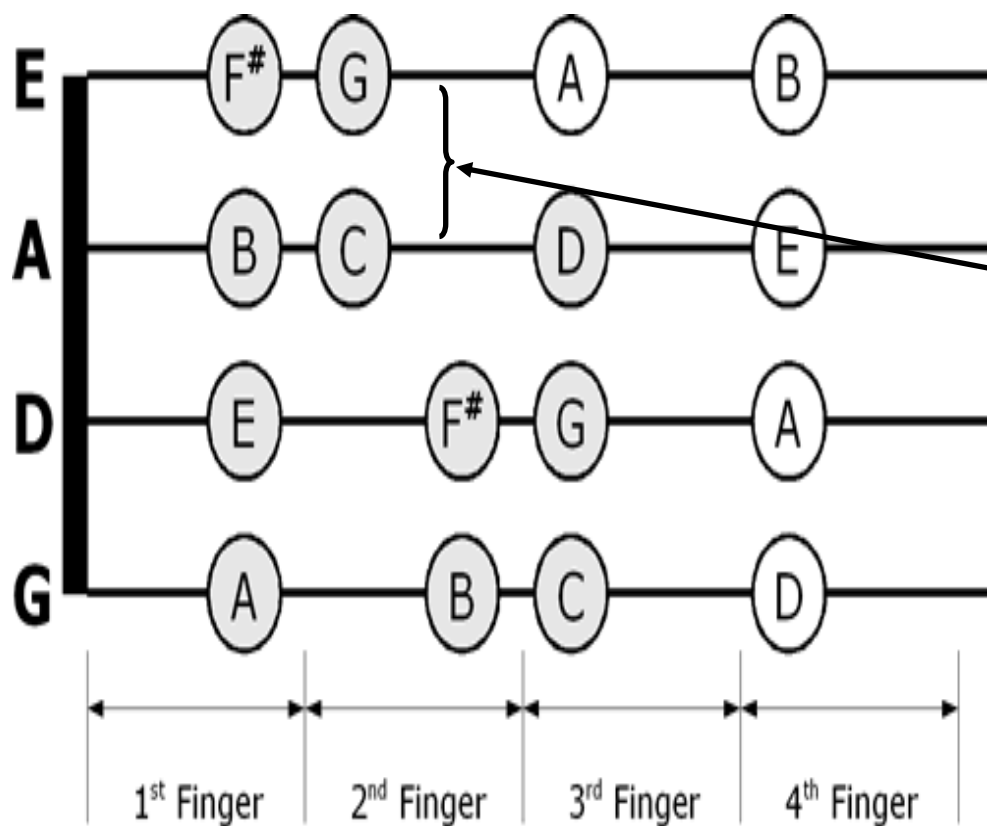


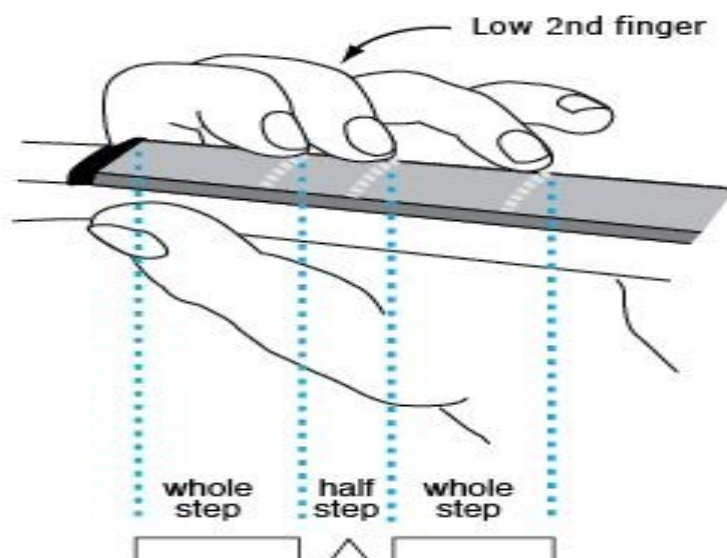
Bass player



Bass

More notes you can play
if you use the G and E strings



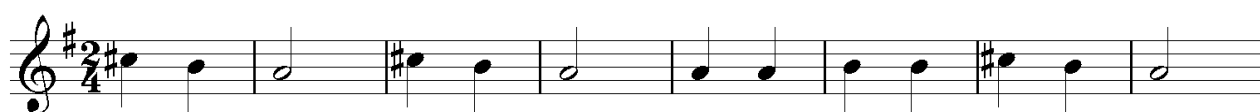


The second finger on the A and E string are close together in the picture the diagram and in the drawing .

On the violin, when you put fingers close together you get a semitone (half step) between the notes. When the fingers are apart you get a tone (whole step) between the notes.

You can change the sound of a piece of music by changing the order of tones and semitones.

Try playing this piece. The first two lines are the same as the second two lines except for the placing of the second finger



C#, place the second finger tip to tip with the third finger



C natural, (no # sign) place the second finger tip to tip with the first finger



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