

Cello



Name: _____

Brilliant a new
year and a new
challenge

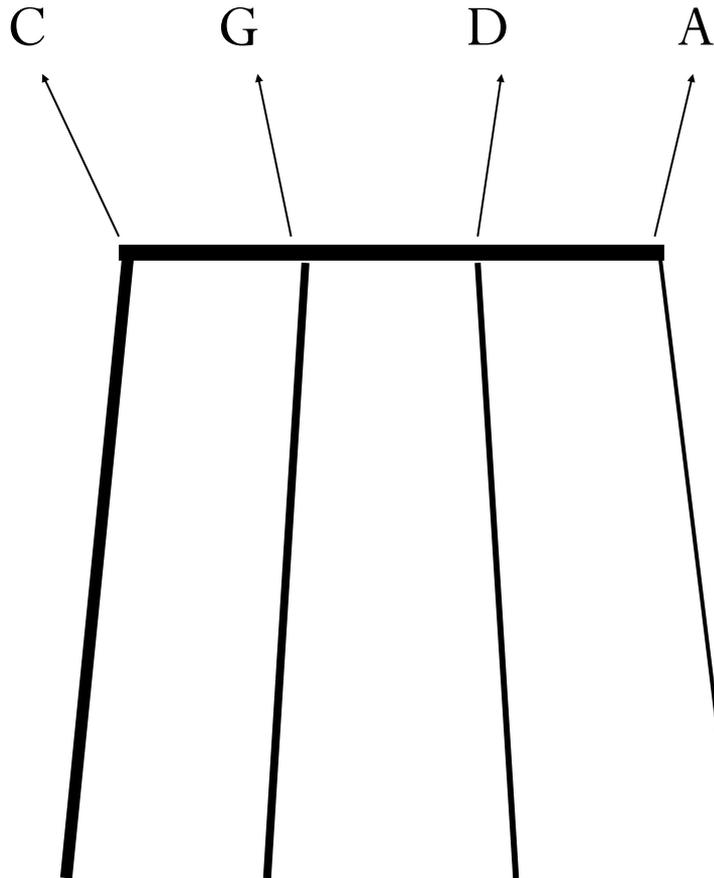
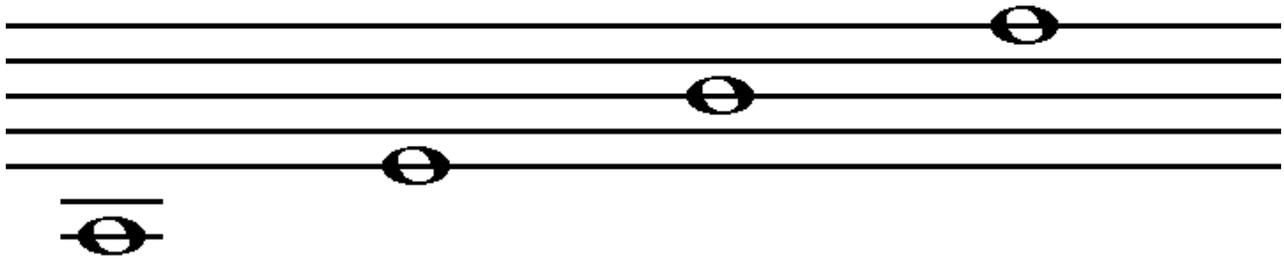
Stage 1



Always hold the cello on the left and the
bow on the right



What are the strings' names?



A for _____

D for _____

G for _____

C for _____

Dos!

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

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

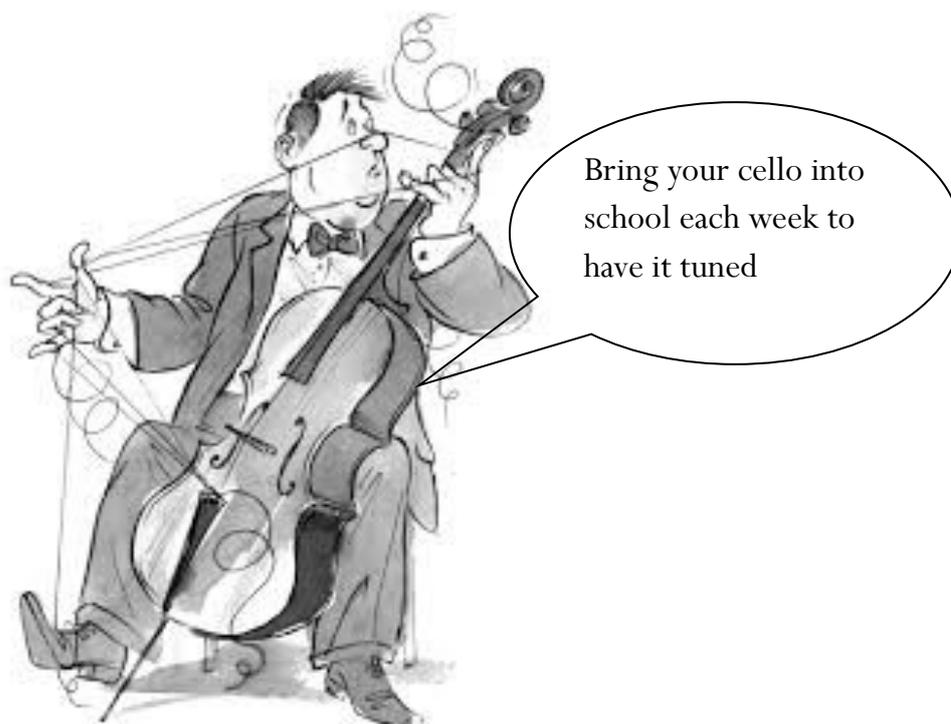
Always use the spike to keep your cello steady

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

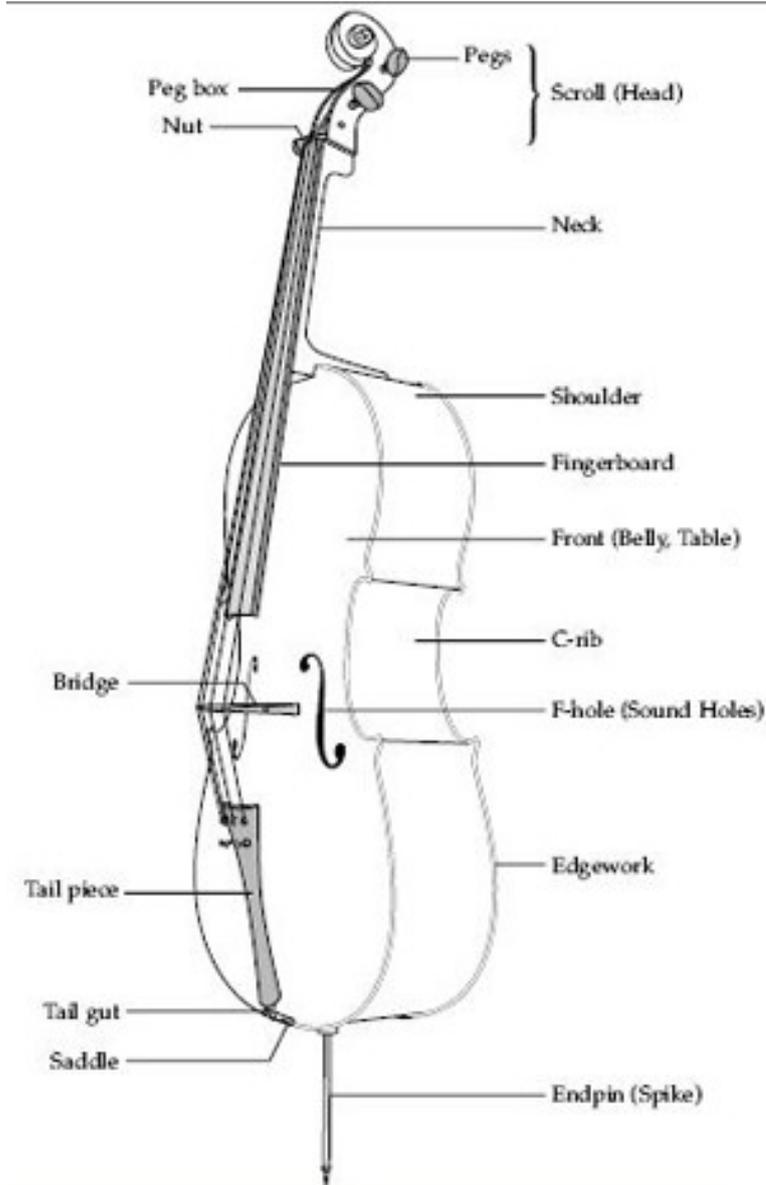
Don'ts!

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

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



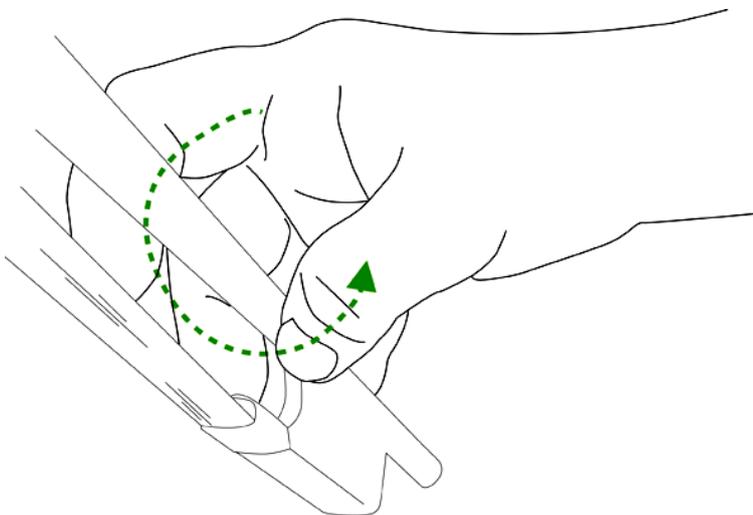
The names to use for parts of the cello named



Sit at the front edge of the chair



forward in the chair.



Walk



A walk is worth 1 beat: Walk

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

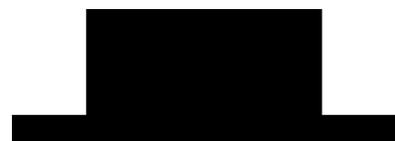


Stroll



A stroll is worth 2 beats: Str-oll

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



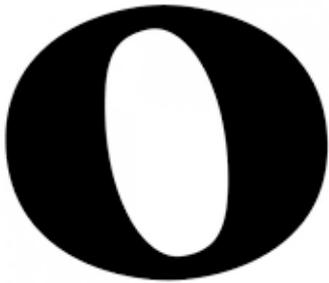


Running

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:

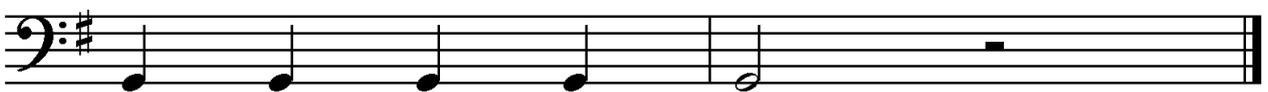
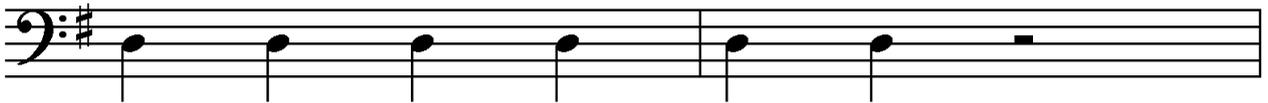
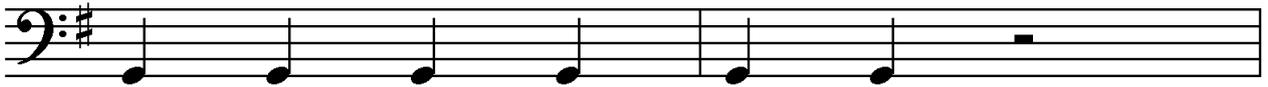
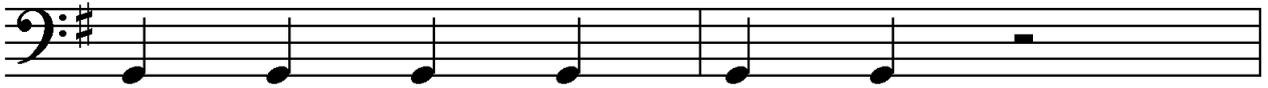
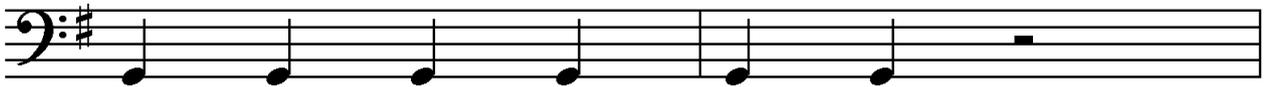
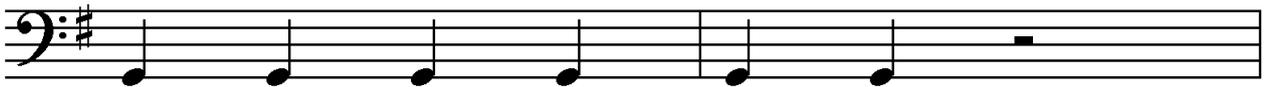


String Blues

Sit at the front edge of the chair



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





Dream Land

Verse 1

Big Circles

The first system of musical notation for Verse 1 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. A cloud-shaped callout box containing the text 'Big Circles' is positioned between the two staves, pointing to the notes G2, F2, and E2 in the top staff.

The second system of musical notation for Verse 1 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1.

The third system of musical notation for Verse 1 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1.

Rockets

The fourth system of musical notation for Verse 1 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. A cloud-shaped callout box containing the text 'Rockets' is positioned between the two staves, pointing to the notes G2, F2, and E2 in the top staff.

Verse 2

The first system of musical notation for Verse 2 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, a quarter note B1, a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1.

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String Party

Verse 1



Verse 2

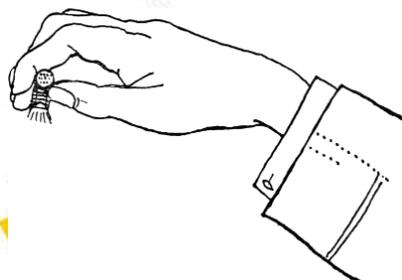
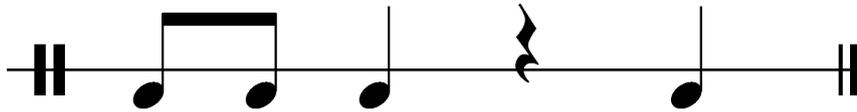


Verse 3



Be careful of
the rest

Verse 4



Lament

Play the first time Pizzicato (plucking)

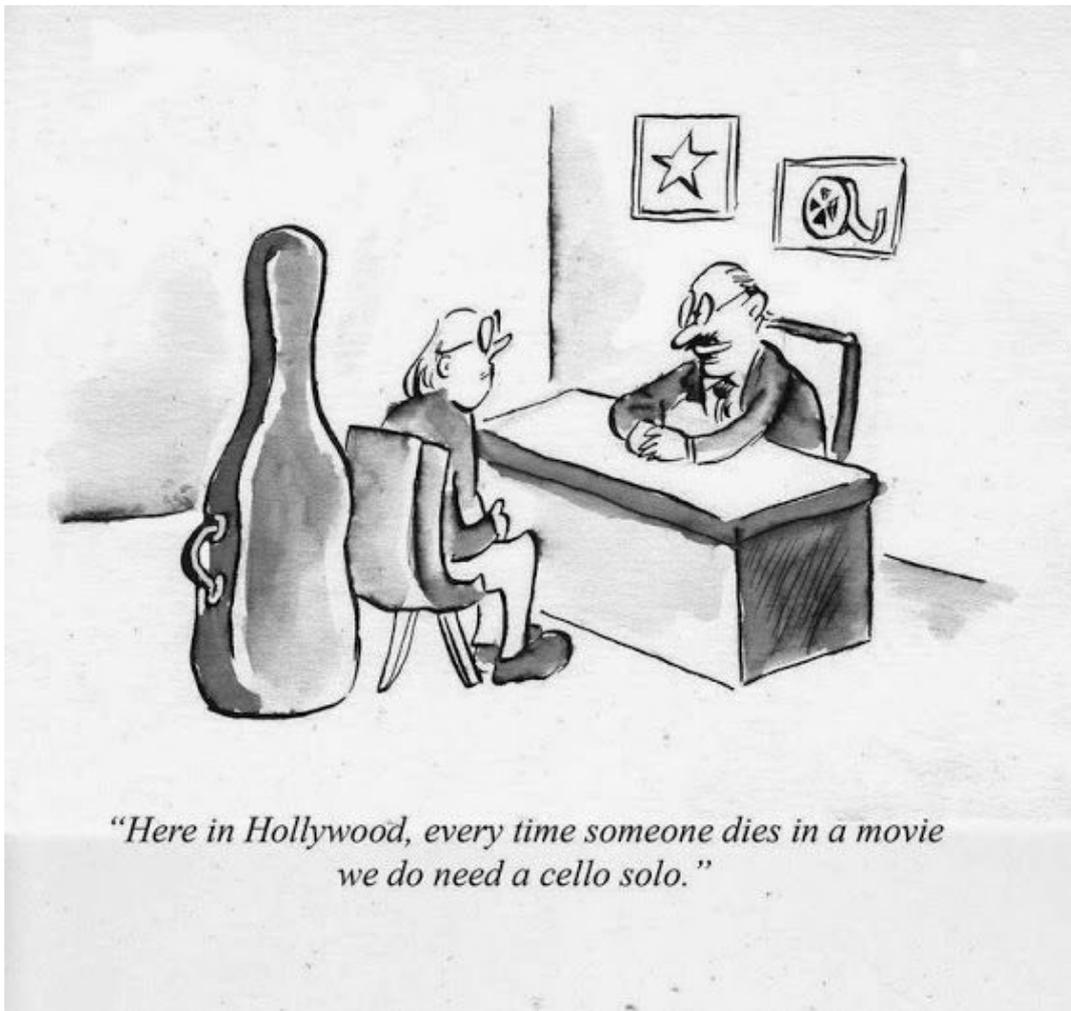
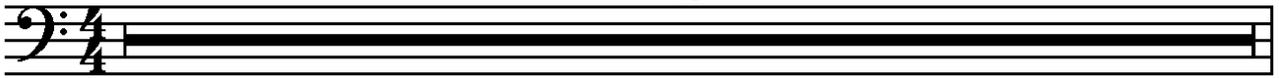
Play the second time Arco (with the bow)

2 bars rest, count

1, 2, 3, 4,

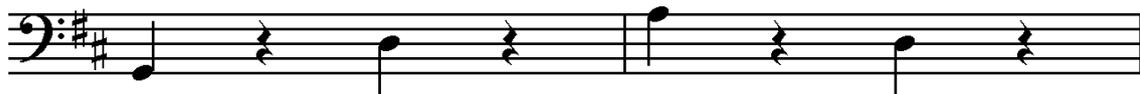
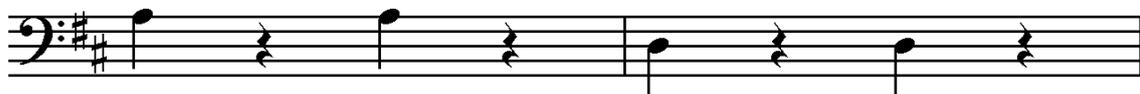
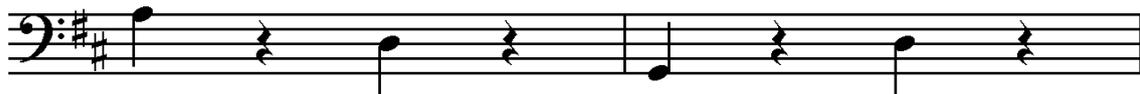
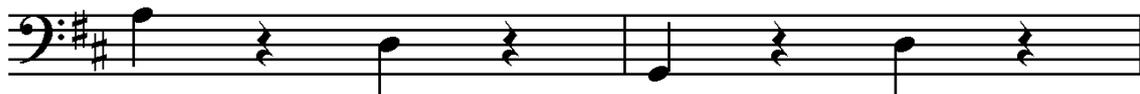
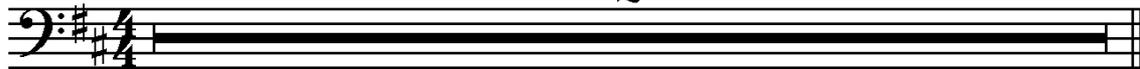
2, 2, 3, 4,

2

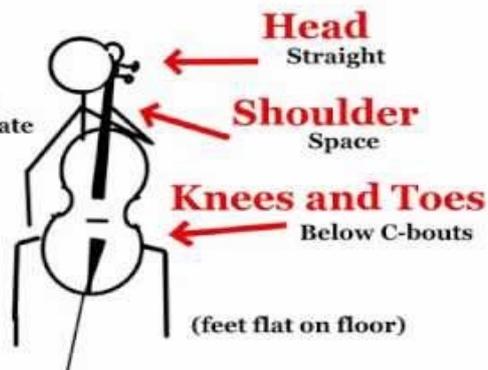




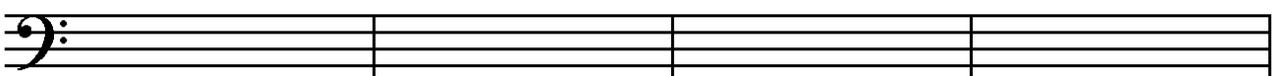
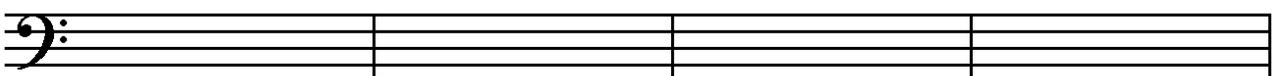
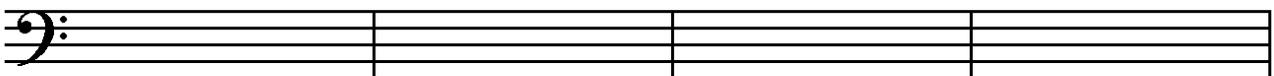
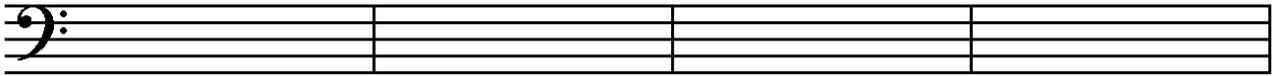
2



Adjust your endpin height and placement to accommodate these three points

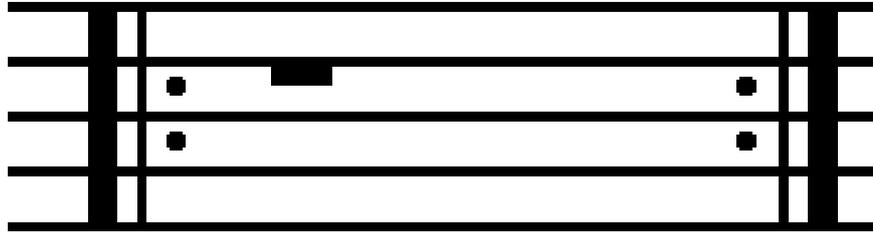


Try writing your own pieces of music using the notes you have learnt



Repeats

If you see these marks.....



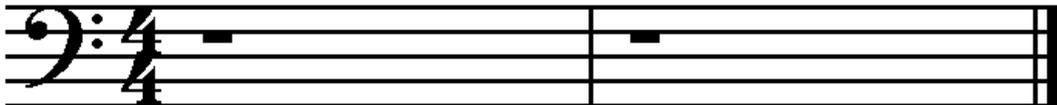
Then it means you have to play the music between the dots twice.

You repeat it

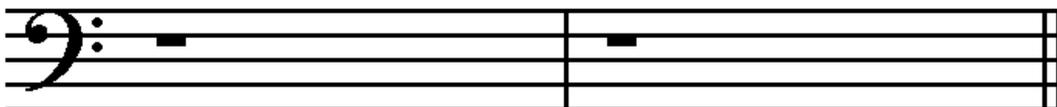
Only repeat the music once though, otherwise you never finish the tune!

Another type of repeat is this one....

Fine

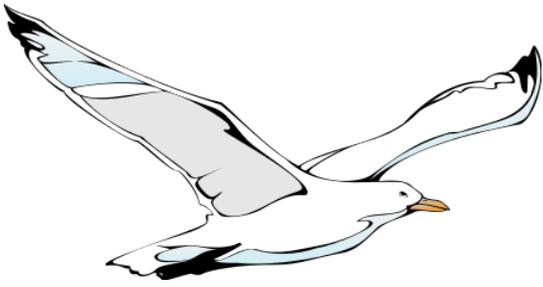


D.C. al Fine



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)



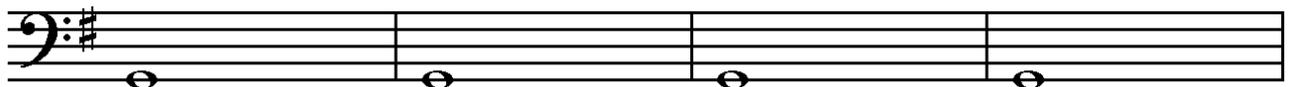
Seagull



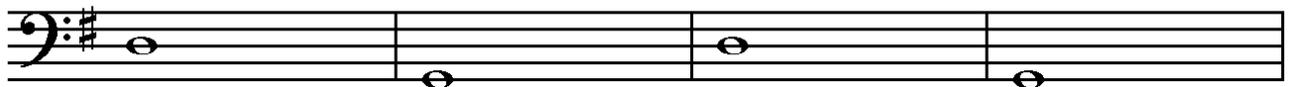
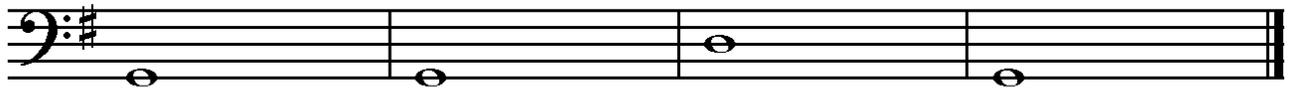
Repeat



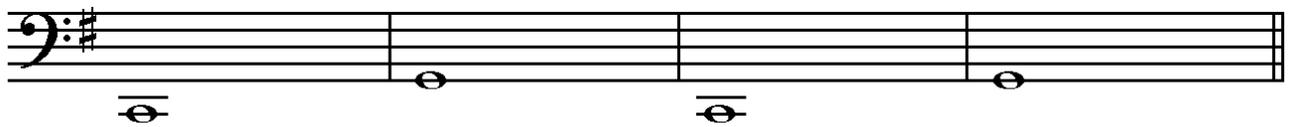
Sailing



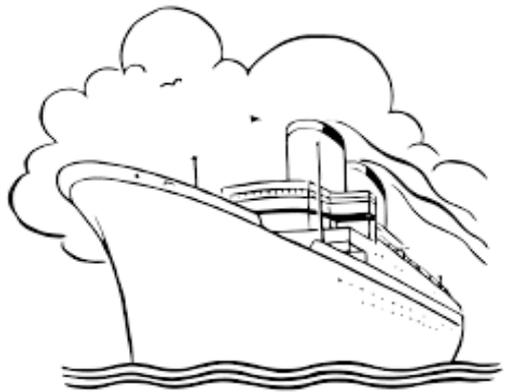
Fine



D.C. al Fine

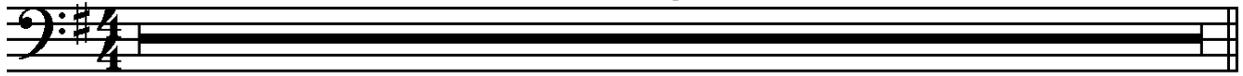


Remember to go back to the beginning and finish at Fine.



Bossa Nova

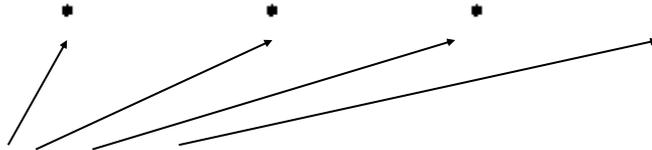
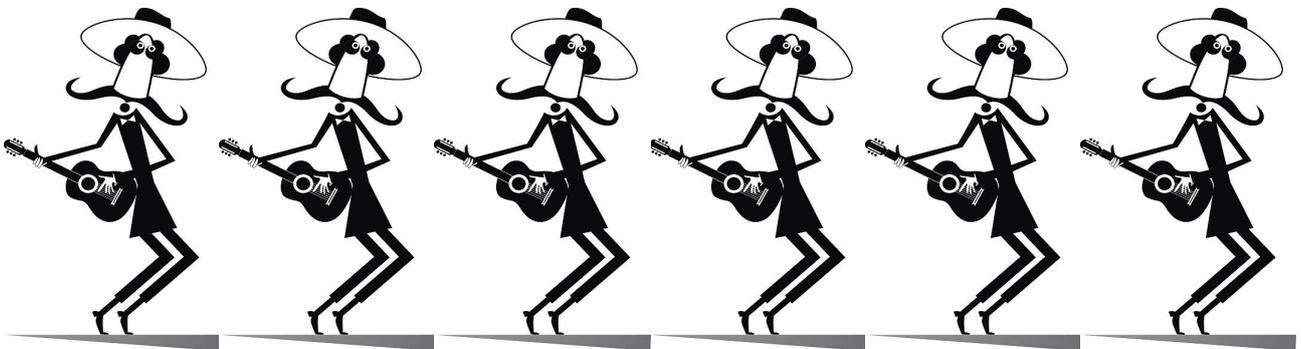
2



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 cello 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'

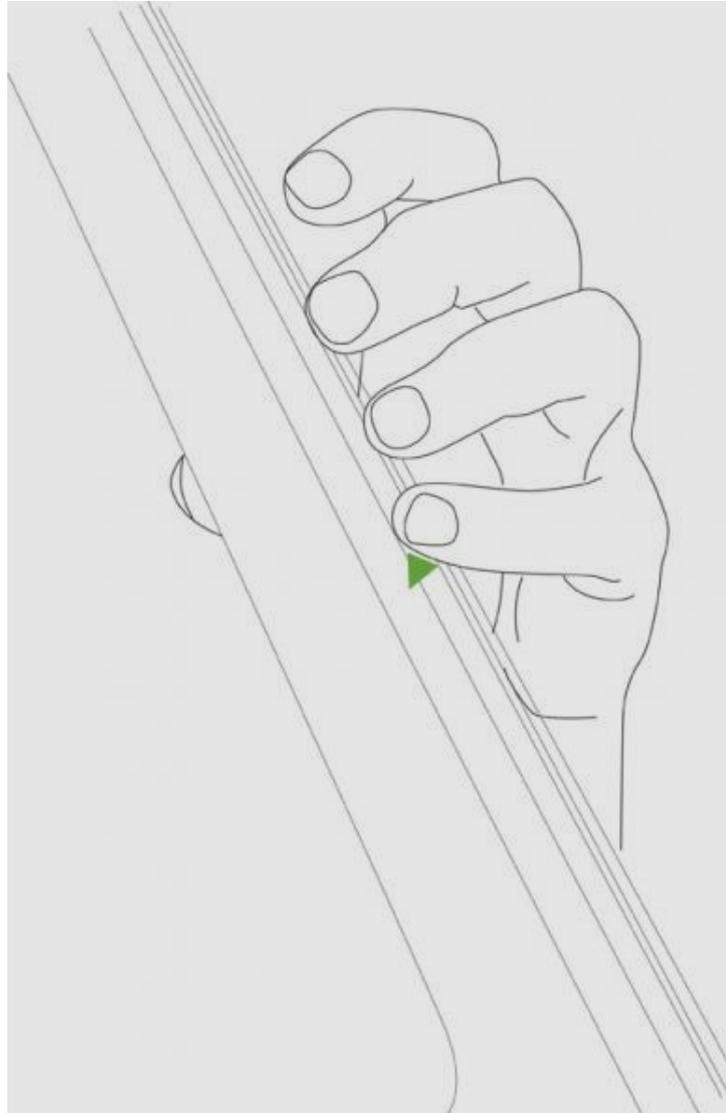
Show your partner what you can do!

My favourite piece

is: _____



Stage 2

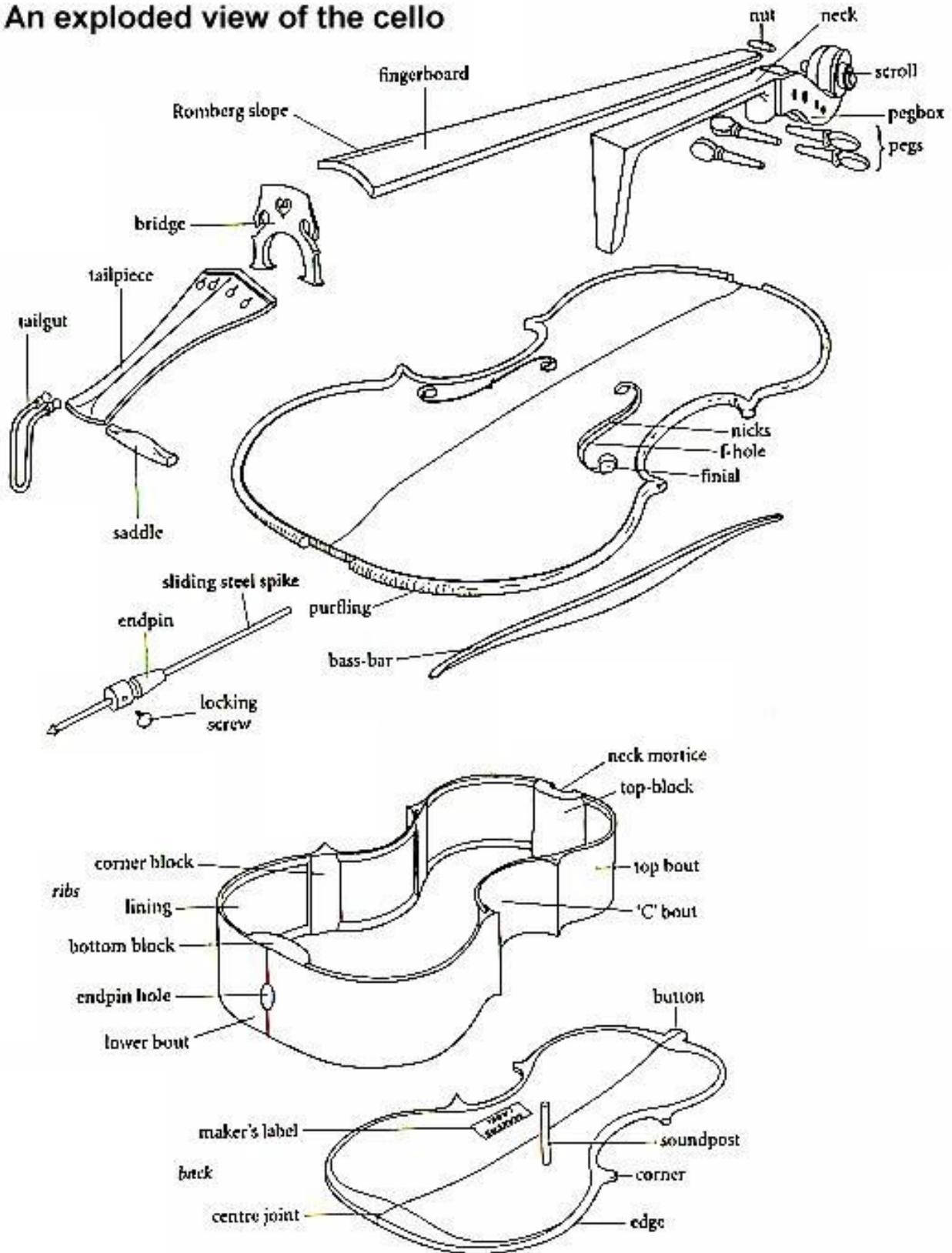


Left hand finger position

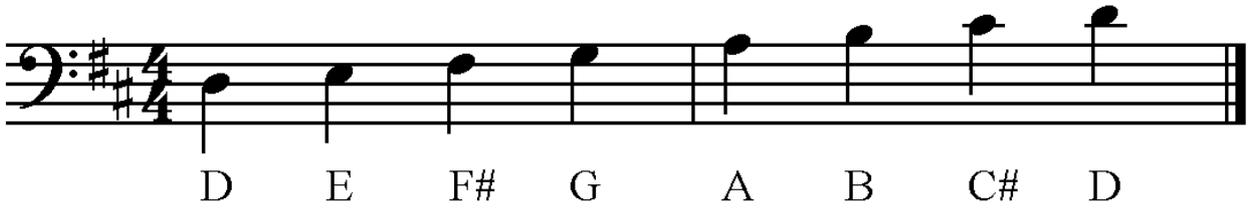
Always use the spike to support the cello.

A more detailed diagram,

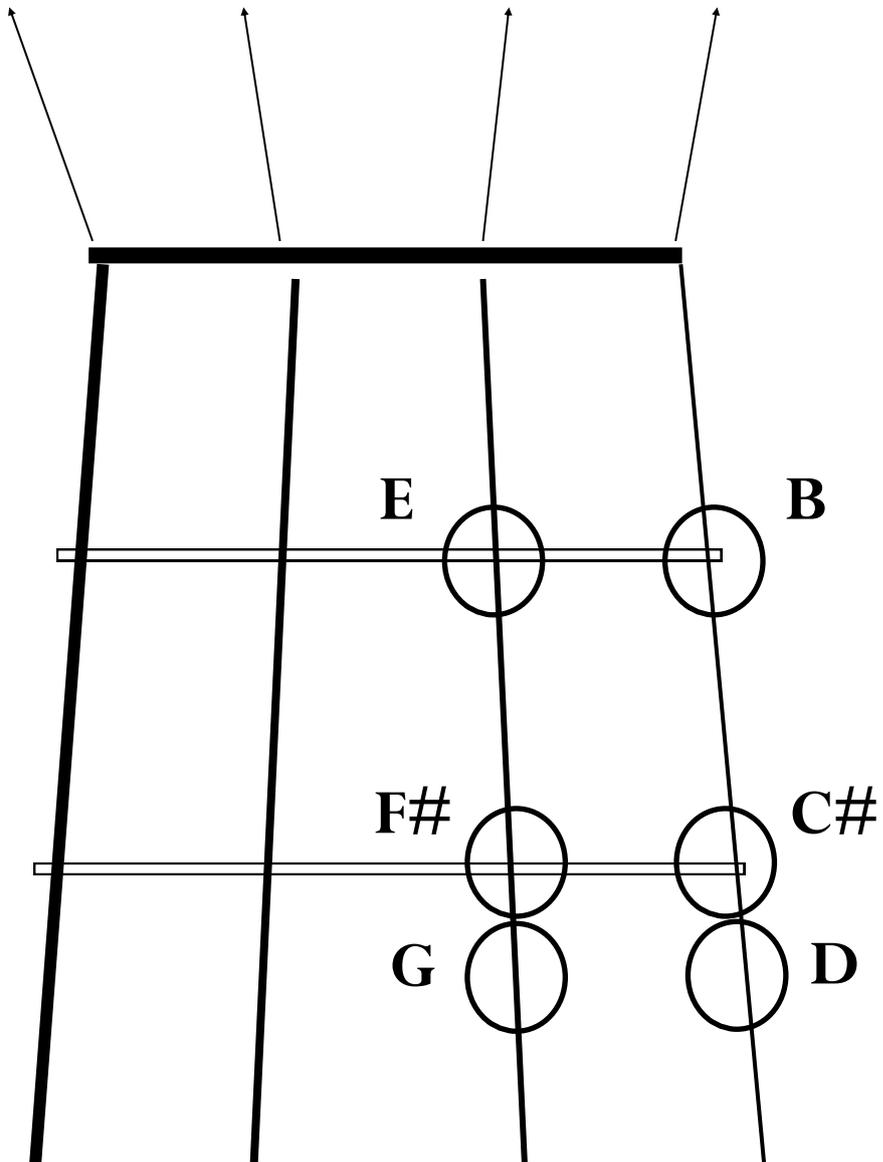
An exploded view of the cello



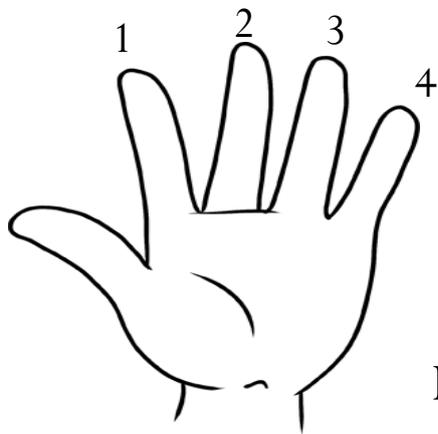
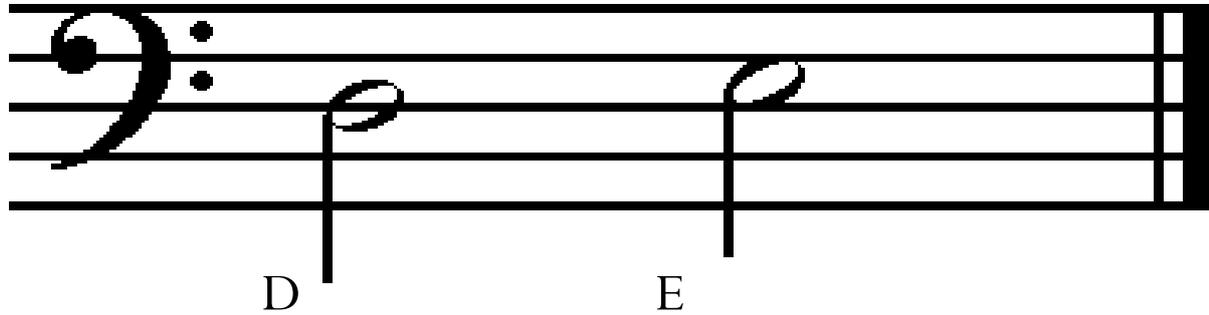
New Notes



C G D A



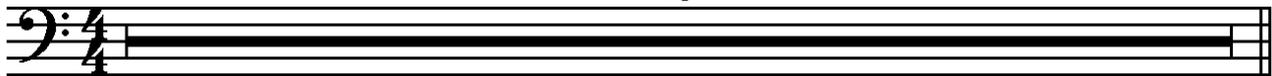
E using first finger on the D string



Be careful to use first finger

DEED, DE, DE

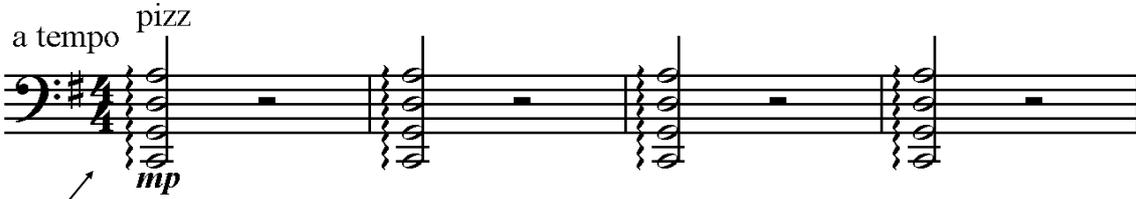
2



Left hand pizzicato

Dory's Reef

a tempo pizz



Strumming



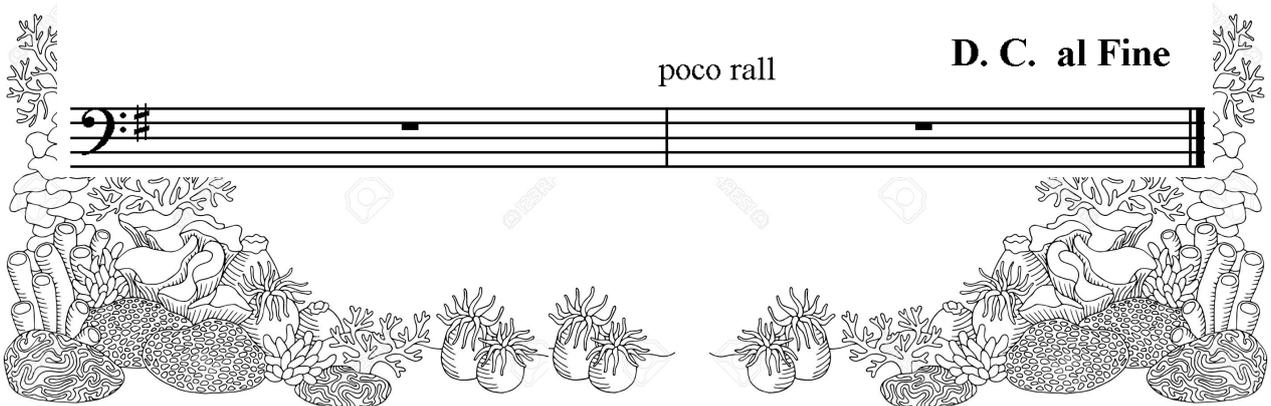
arco

Bow



poco rall

D. C. al Fine

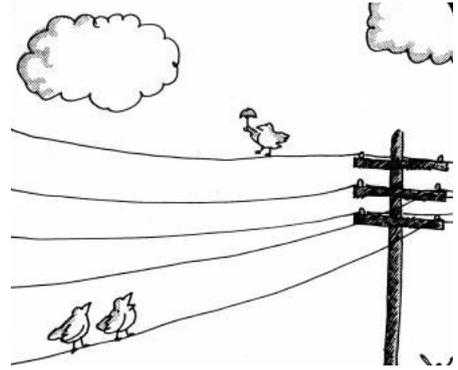


Notes on the A string

The notes on the A string are high.

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

The lines are called ledger lines.

A musical staff in bass clef with four notes. The first note is on the first line (A), the second on the second line (B), the third on the second space (C#), and the fourth on the first ledger line (D).

This note is B, and sits on top of the line

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

This note is A

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

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

First B....

B using first finger on the A string

A musical staff in bass clef showing two notes: A on the first line and B on the second line.

A

B

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 Tap

Tap Tap

Tap Tap

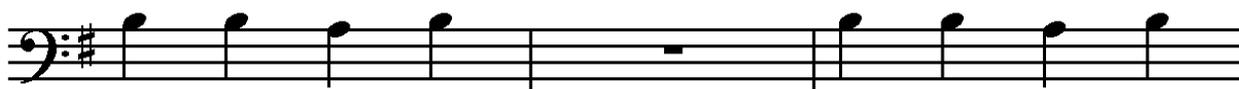
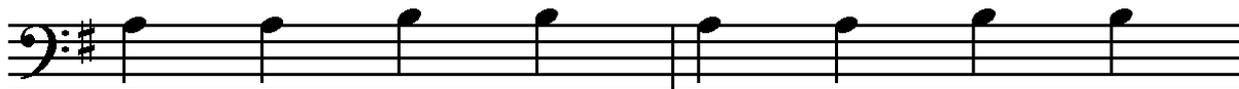
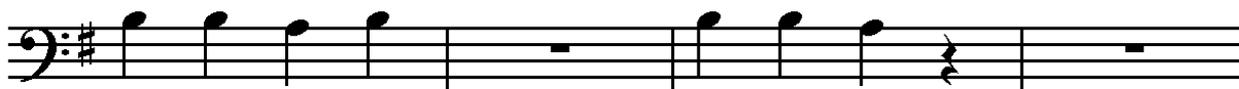
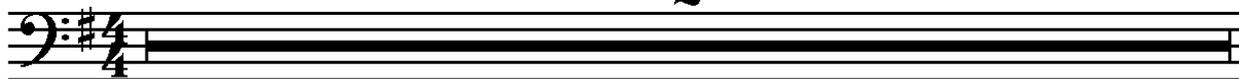
2

Tap Tap

Rhythm Passion

Rock Tempo

2



F sharp using third finger on the D



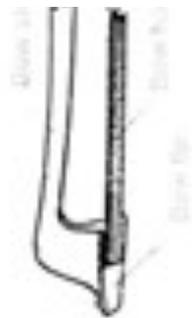
D

E

F#

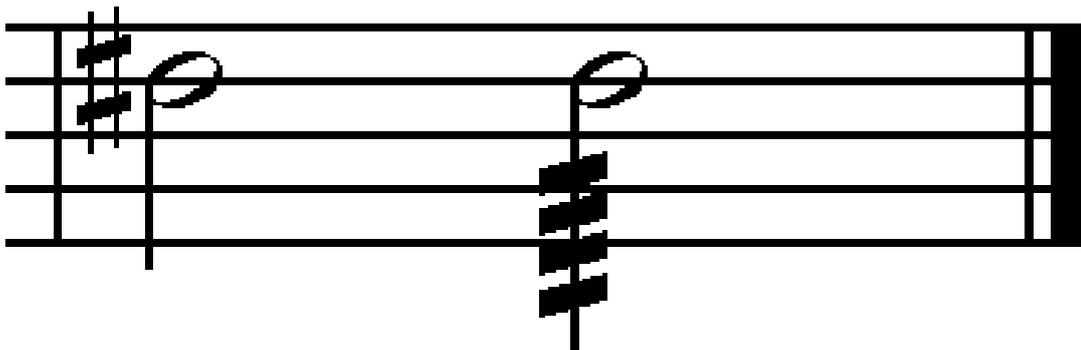
Sharp signs

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

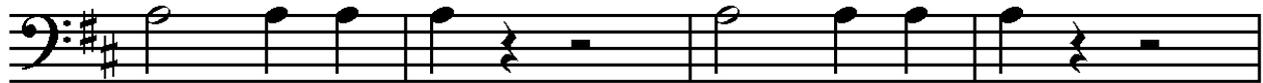


Red par rot, Green par rot perch on a tree

Fine



red par rot, Green par rot fly ing free



Red par rot squawk *f* Green par rot squawk



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

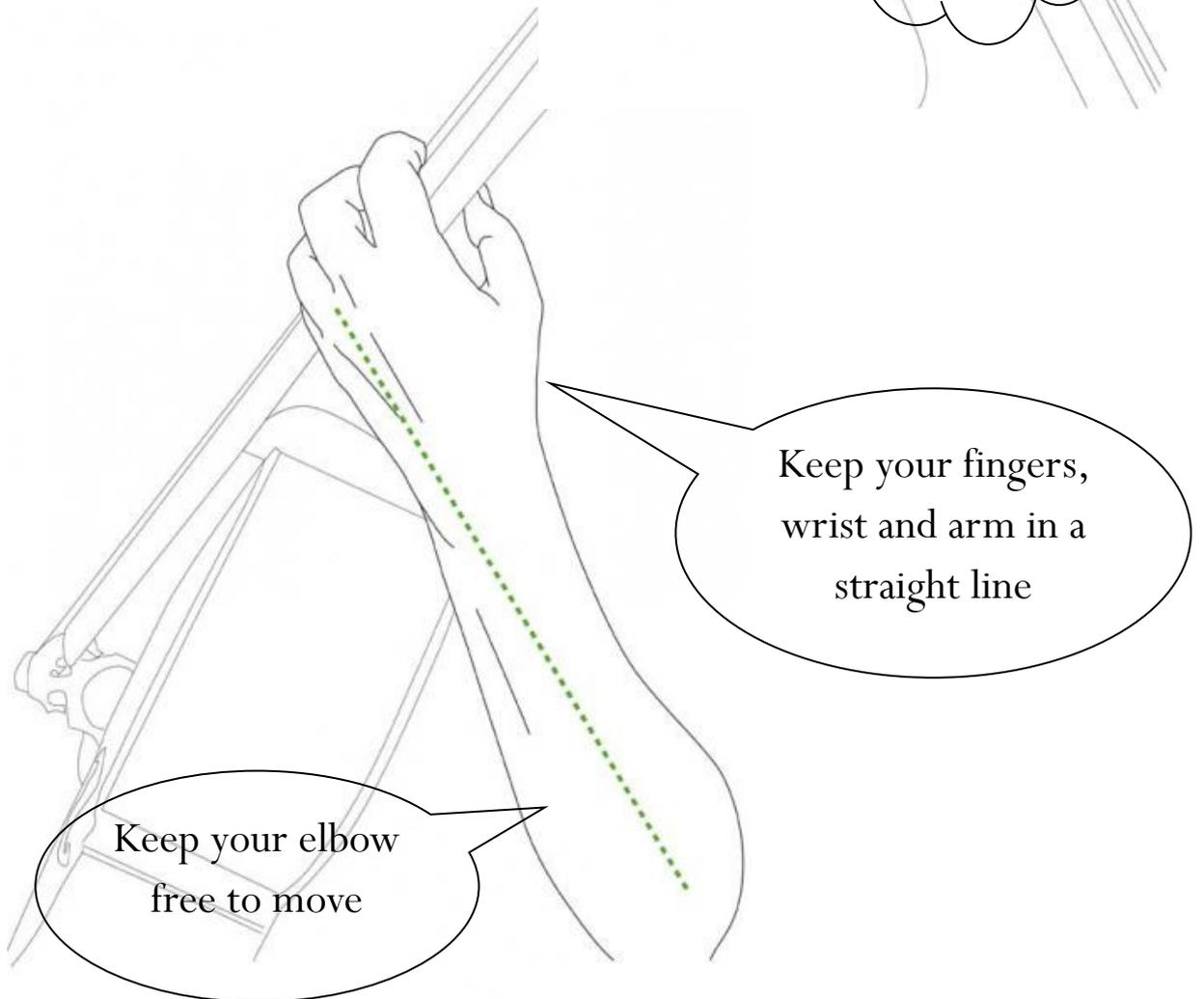
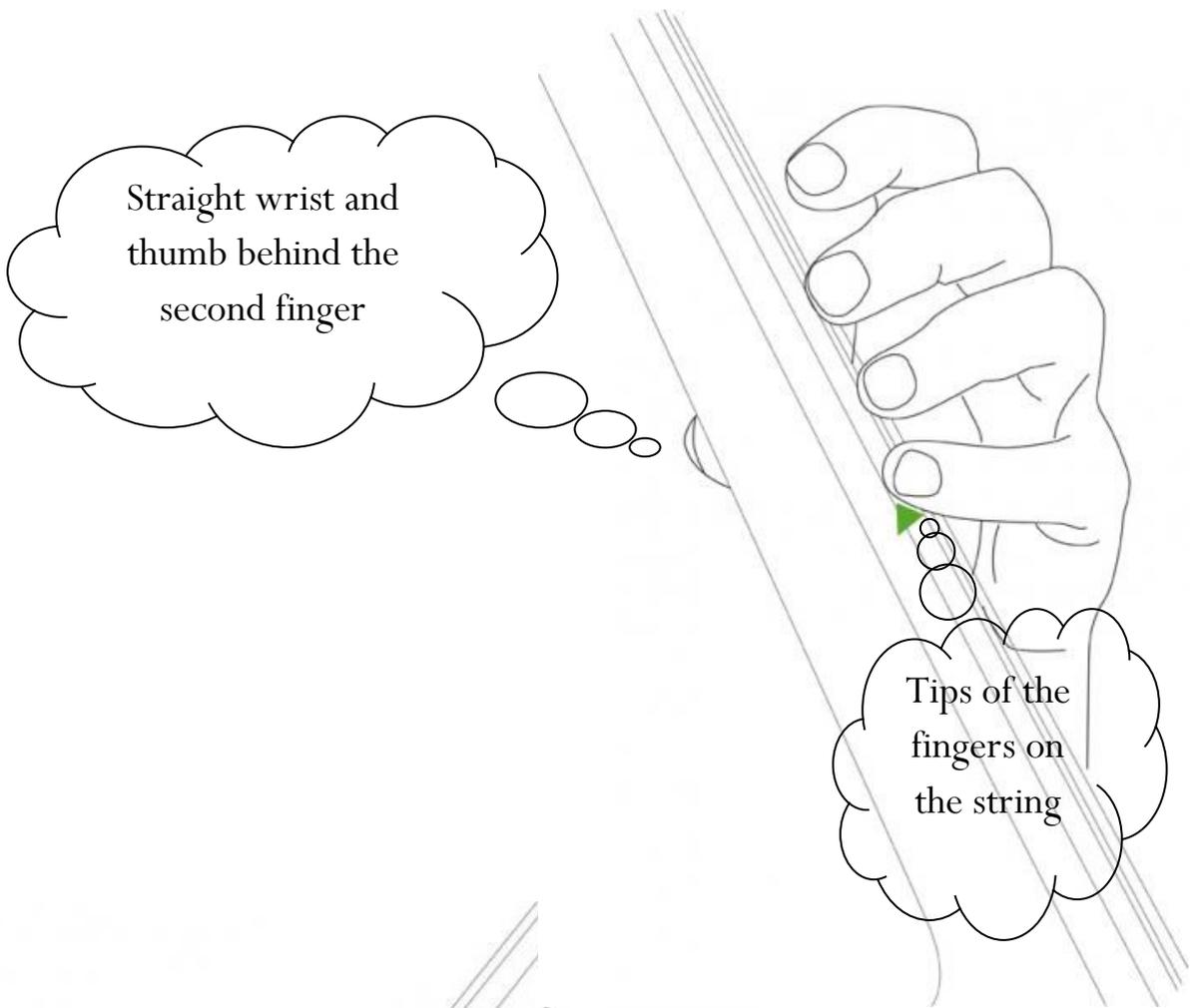


gliss. Slide your finger up the string, keep the bow moving

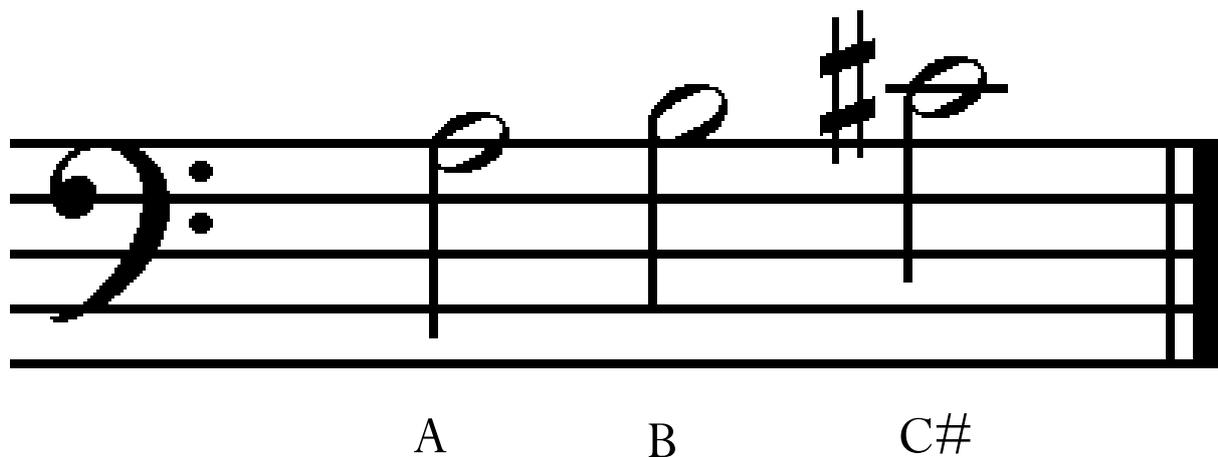
D.C al Fine



some par rots talk but these ones on ly squawk

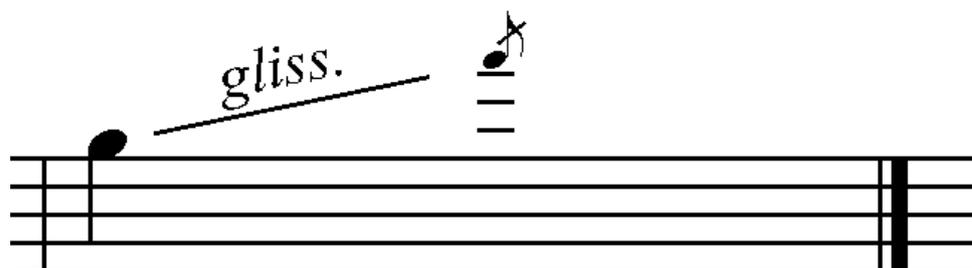


C sharp using third finger on the A



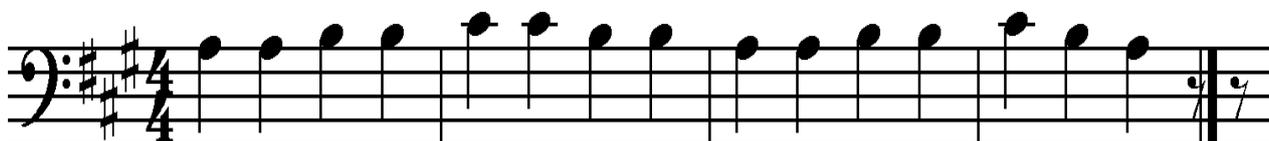
This is a Glissando marking. The pitch slides between two notes.

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



Skating

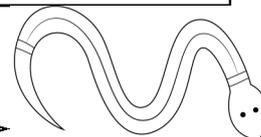
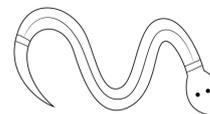
Fine



D.C. al Fine



The Snake

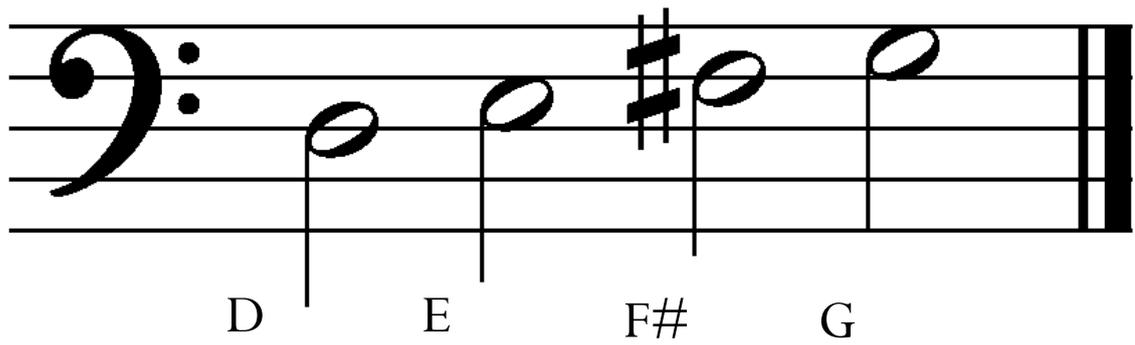


This is an accent. The beginning of the note should be louder than the end



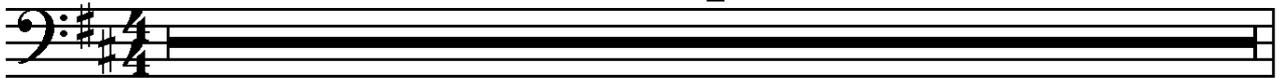
Press on the bow a little more at the beginning of the note.

G using forth finger on the D string



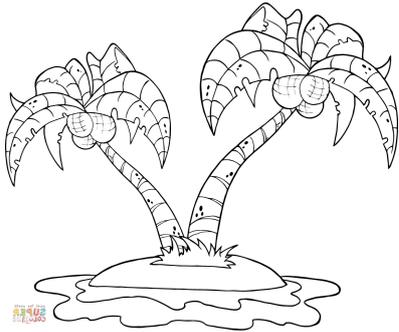
Bonjour D String

4

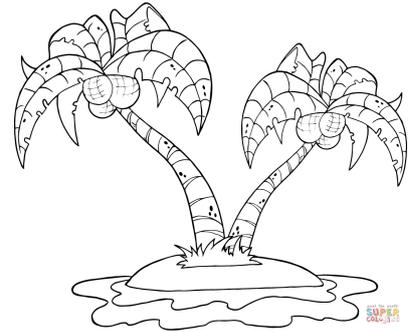


Keep my arm
nice and high on
the A string

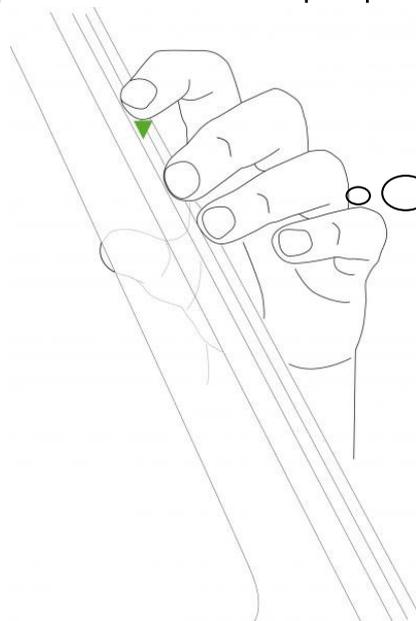
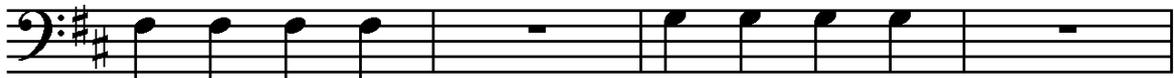
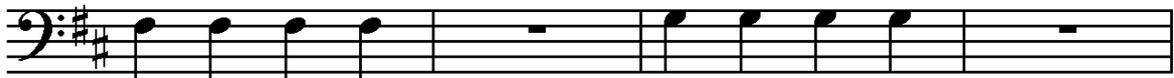
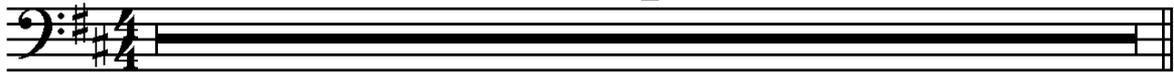




Under Palm Trees



4



Thumb bent and
opposite second
finger

D using forth finger on the A string



A

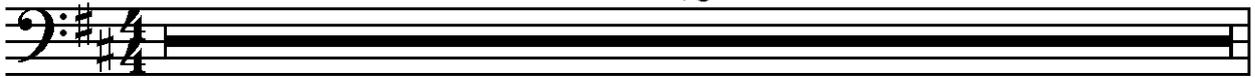
B

C#

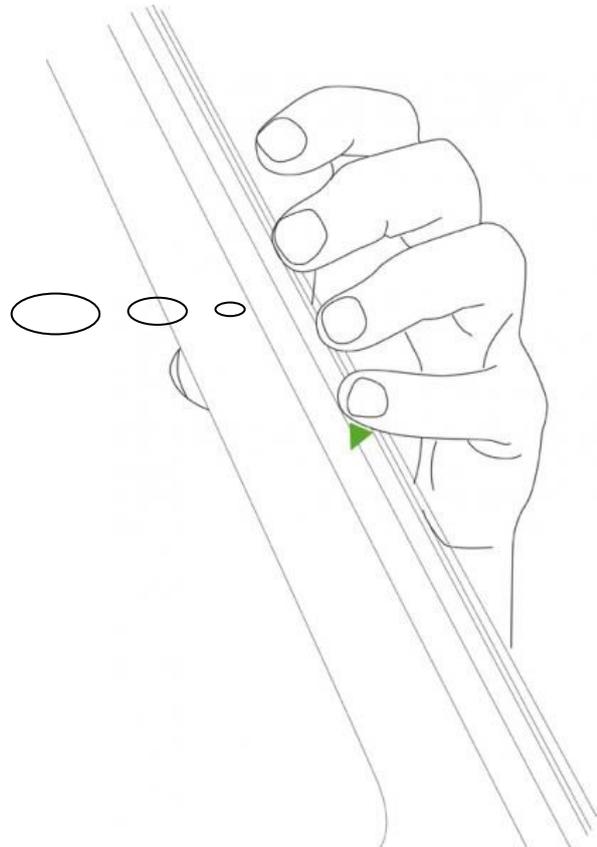
D

First Light

2



Keep the gaps between the fingers



Dory's Return

Pizz.

pp

Arco

mp

Fine

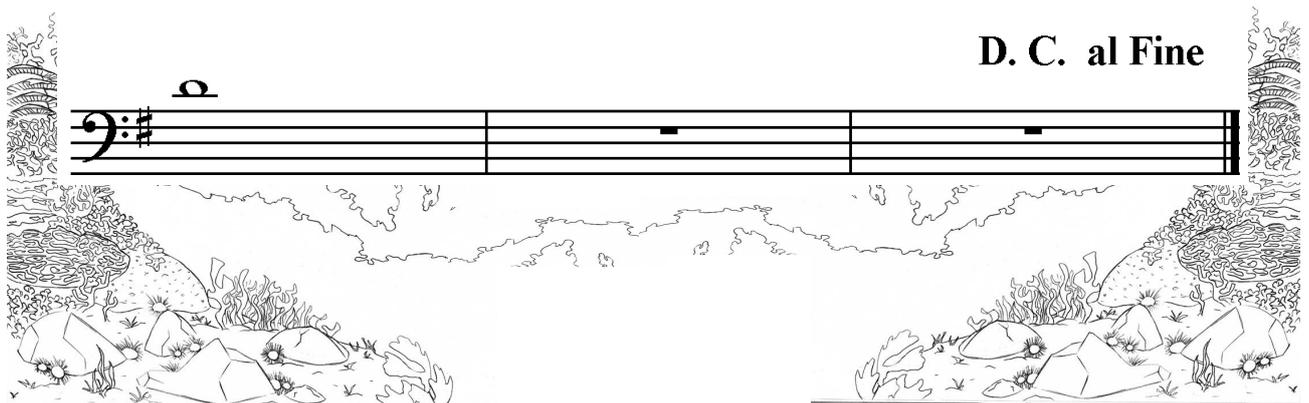
p *pp*

mf

f

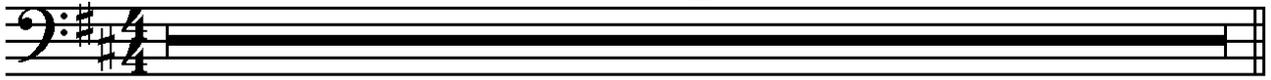
D. C. al Fine

p





4



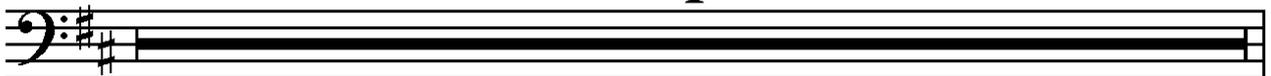
Sparkling Rain



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



f



mp

mf

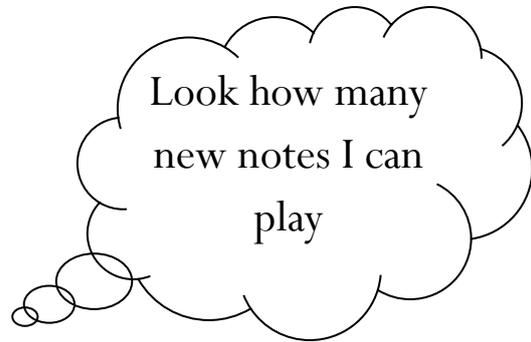


f





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

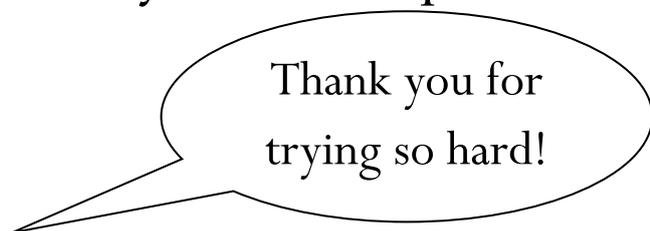
I can play each finger with a clear sound

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.





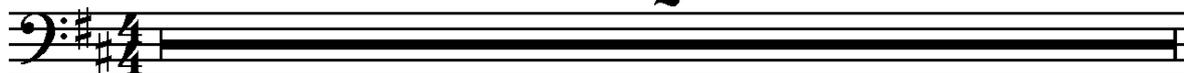
The Grand Old Duke of York



Twinkle, twinkle

Main tune

2



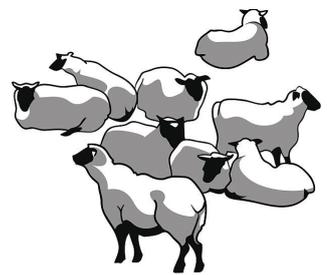
This is the main tune

Old Macdonald



This is simpler

Old Macdonald





Jingle Bells



This is the main tune

The main tune of Jingle Bells is presented in four staves of bass clef notation. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written in a simple, stepwise fashion, starting on G3 and ending on G4. The first staff contains the first four measures, the second staff contains the next four measures, the third staff contains the next four measures, and the fourth staff contains the final four measures, ending with a double bar line.

Jingle Bells

This is simpler

A simpler version of the Jingle Bells melody is presented in four staves of bass clef notation. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written in a simplified, stepwise fashion, starting on G3 and ending on G4. The first staff contains the first four measures, the second staff contains the next four measures, the third staff contains the next four measures, and the fourth staff contains the final four measures, ending with a double bar line.



Humbugs in a Jar

This is the main tune

The musical score is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is as follows:

- Staff 1: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 2: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 3: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 4: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 5: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 6: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 7: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).

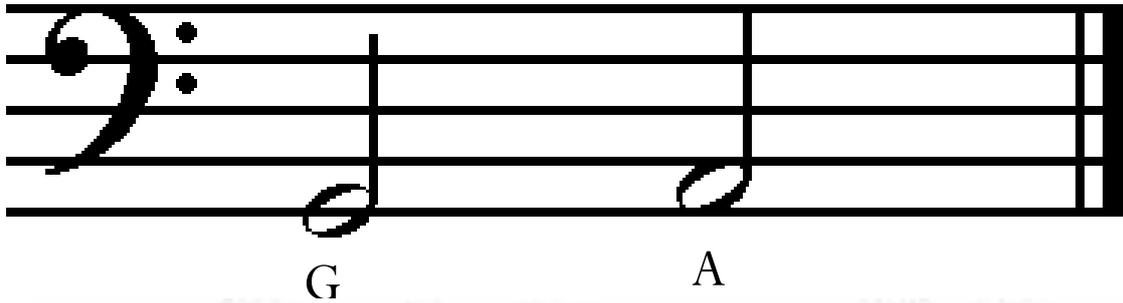


Humbugs in a Jar

This is a simpler part



A using first finger on the G string



How to Draw a Cello



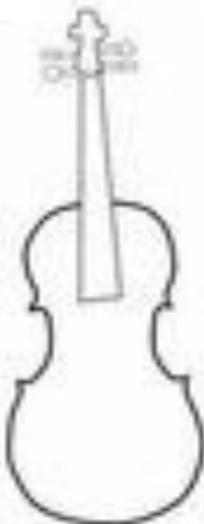
1 Start by drawing the top part of the body



2 Draw the inward slanting waist



3 Now, draw the bottom part of the cello'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 and the bridge in



6 Now add the spike 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

Calypso

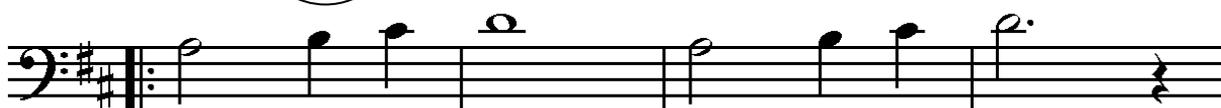
Count,

1 2 3 4, 2 2 3 4

3 2 3 4, 4 2 3 4

5 2 3 4, 6 2 3 4

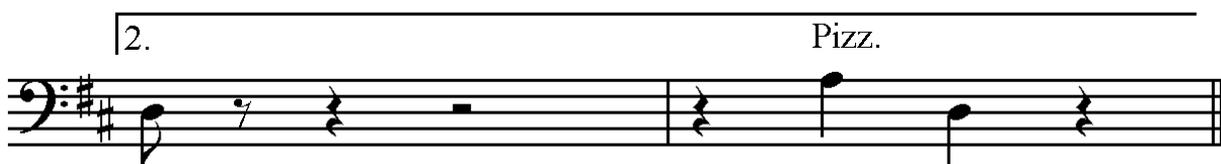
6



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



Here



Tingalayo!

Chorus:

Tingalayo! Come little donkey, 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

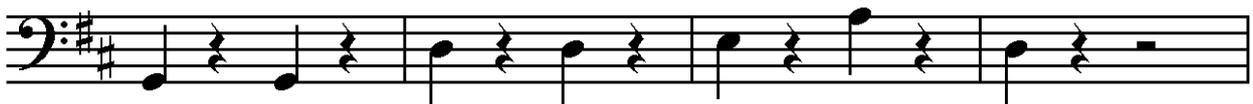
Wait for the piano introduction then play this pattern four times

Challenging

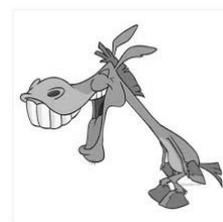


Wait for the piano introduction then play this pattern four times

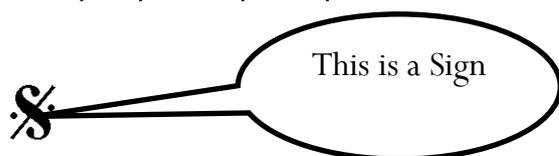
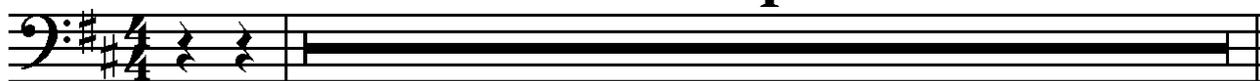
Easy



Tingalayo!



4



Fine



Ode to Joy

This is the main tune .

Ode to Joy

This is a partner tune.
It is challenging

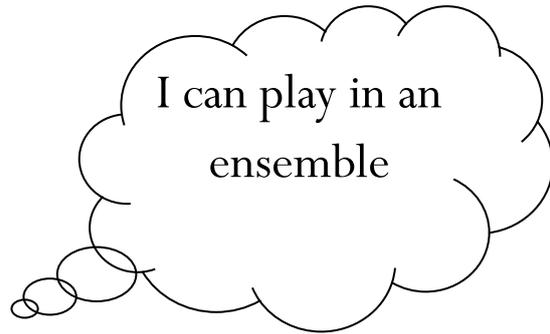


This wonderful piece of music started as tune from a big symphony, written by Beethoven. It is still played by big orchestras with a large choir and solo singers too. It always needs a conductor to help everyone play at the correct speed and start and stop together.



End of Stage 3

3



I can play loudly and quietly

I know the names of the notes on C and G

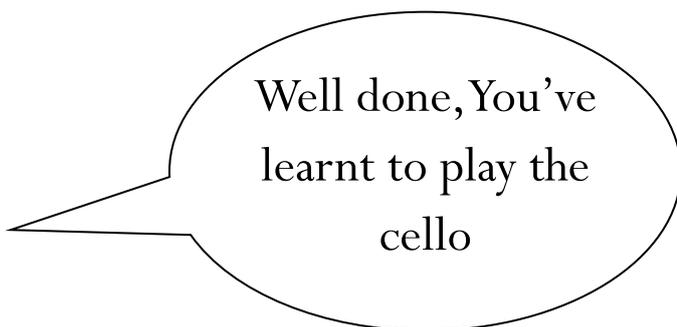
I can skip between strings with my fingers

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 cello 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.

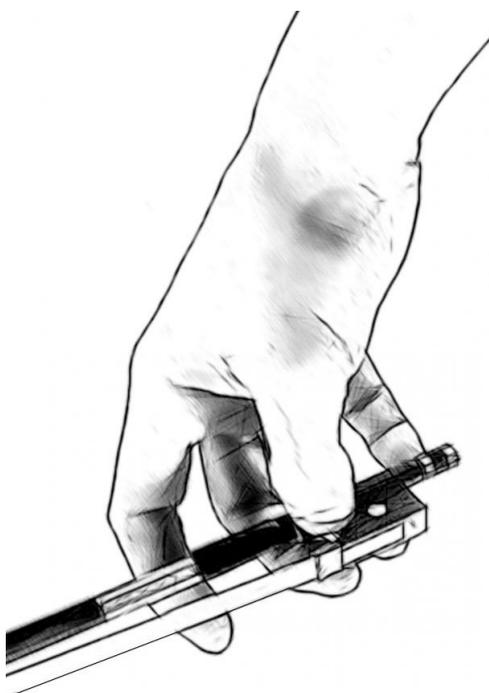
Most cello students only need to reapply rosin after 4-6 hours of play (once or twice a week). You will just need to swipe the bow hair 3-5 times to re-apply it.

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

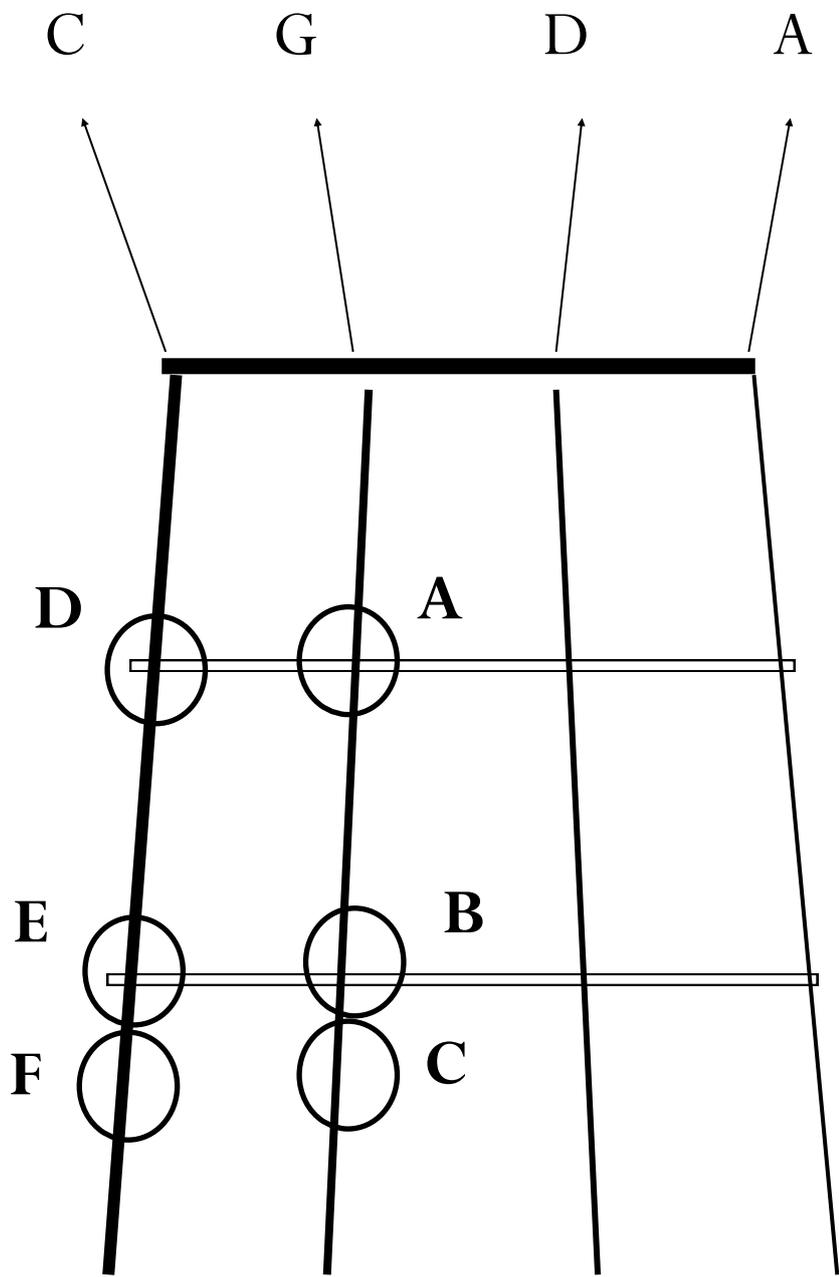
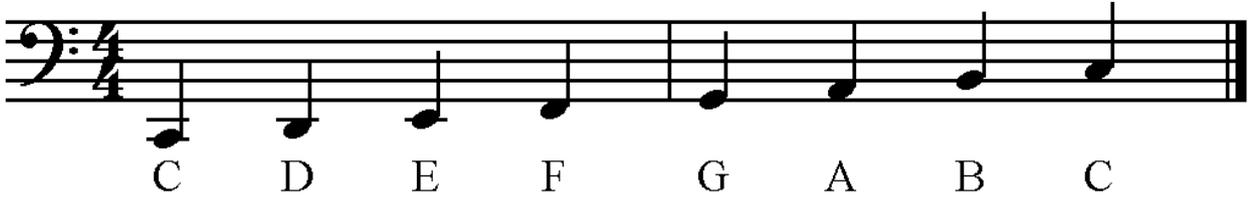


Bass player



Bass

More New Notes



Notes on the G string

This note is G

This note is B

This note is A

This note is C

A musical staff with four lines. Four notes are placed on the lines from bottom to top: G (first line), A (second line), B (third line), and C (fourth line). Arrows point from text labels to each note: 'This note is G' points to the first line, 'This note is B' points to the third line, 'This note is A' points to the second line, and 'This note is C' points to the fourth line.

Miss Mary Black

2

A single empty bass clef staff with a 4/4 time signature.

The first line of musical notation for 'Miss Mary Black'. It consists of a bass clef staff with a 4/4 time signature. The first two bars contain quarter notes G and A, followed by quarter rests. The next two bars contain quarter notes B and C, followed by quarter notes G and A. The line ends with a double bar line.

The second line of musical notation for 'Miss Mary Black'. It consists of a bass clef staff with a 4/4 time signature. The first two bars contain quarter notes G and A, followed by quarter rests. The next two bars contain quarter notes B and C, followed by quarter notes G and A. The line ends with a double bar line.

Play these two bars the first time

The first ending musical notation for 'Miss Mary Black'. It consists of a bass clef staff with a 4/4 time signature. The first two bars contain quarter notes G and A, followed by quarter rests. The next two bars contain quarter notes B and C, followed by quarter notes G and A. A first ending bracket spans the last two bars, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Play these two bars the second time

The second ending musical notation for 'Miss Mary Black'. It consists of a bass clef staff with a 4/4 time signature. The first two bars contain quarter notes G and A, followed by quarter rests. The next two bars contain quarter notes B and C, followed by quarter notes G and A. A second ending bracket spans the last two bars, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The word 'Pizz.' is written above the second bar of the second ending.

Fingers on the C String



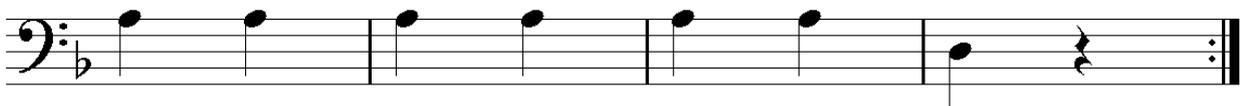
Keep the tips of my fingers on the string and my wrist straight. Especially on the G and C strings

Kol Dodi

Open strings and first finger



Tremolo at the tip of the bow.



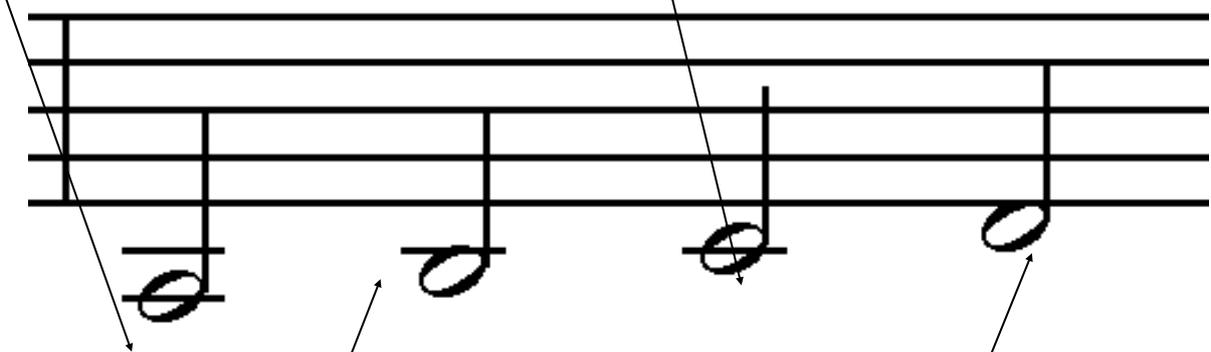
Notes on the C string

This note is C

It is under one ledger line and has a second one passing through it.

This note is E,

It has a ledger line passing through it.

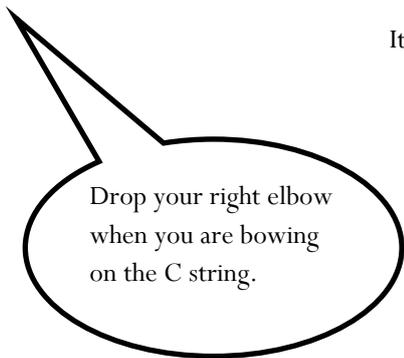


This note is D

It hangs under the ledger line

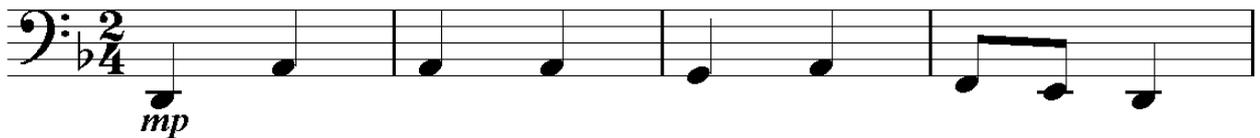
This note is F

It hangs underneath the bottom line



Kol Dodi

New notes on the C string



Arco	12
Bonjour D string	33
Bossa Nova	17
Bow - Accent	32
Bow - Dots - Staccato	17
Bow - arm high on A	13
Bow - Thumb	11
Bow - Tremelo	27
Bow Hold	5
Calypso	50 - 51
Calypso Rhythm	49
Chicago Lights	39
Count bars rests	12
D.C.	15
DEED DE DE	22
Dory's Reef	23
Dory's Return	36
Dos and Don'ts	4
Dream Land	9
End of Stage 1	18
End of Stage 2	40
End of Stage 3	56
Fine	15
First Light	35
How to draw a cello	48
How to play louder and quieter	38
How to use Rosin	57
Humbugs in a Jar	46 -47
Inside the cello	20
Jingle Bells	45
Kol Dodi	62 - 63
Lament	12
Ledger Lines - C string	63
Ledger Lines - A string	24
Left Hand - Gaps between fingers	35
Left Hand - finger numbers	22
Left Hand - finger tips on C and G	62
Left Hand - finger tips and Wrist and arm in line	30
Left Hand - Glissando (Gliss)	31
Left Hand - left hand pizzicato	23
Left hand - position	19
Left Hand - straight wrist and arm	33, 35
Left hand - thumb straight and opposite second finger	34
Left Hand - Tips of the fingers	61
Miss Mary Black	59
New Notes - on C and G strings	58

New notes - on the D and A strings	21
Notes - E on the D string	22
Notes - B on the A string	24
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
Notes - What are the strings' names	3
Notes - A on the G string	48
Ode to Joy	54 - 55
Old MacDonald	44
Pizzicato	12
Red Parrot, Green Parrot	29
Repeats	15
Rhythm Passion	26
Running	7
Sailing	16
Seagull	16
Skating	31
Snooze	7
Sparkling Rain	37
St Anthony's Chorale	13
Stomping Dance	60 - 61
String Blues	8
String Family instruments	57
String Party	10 - 11
Stroll	6
Tap Dance	25
The Grand of Duke of York	42
The names to use for parts of the cello	5
The Snake	32
Tingalayo	52 - 53
Twinkle, Twinkle	43
Under the Palm Trees	34
Cello position	2
Cello Posture - Correct spike height	13
Cello Posture - feet flat and cello standing tall	61
Cello Posture - picture of good posture	2, 39
Cello Posture - sit at the front of the chair	5
Walk	6
Waves	28
Write your own piece	14

