

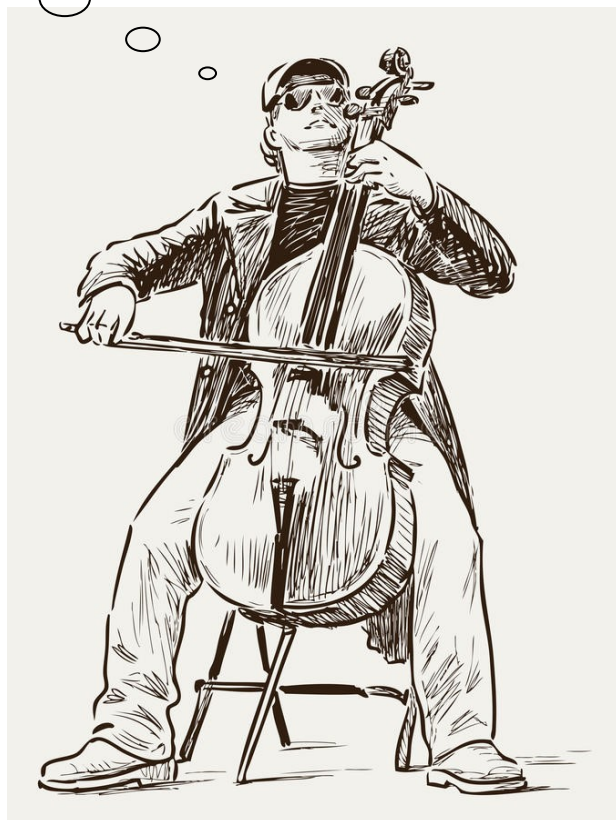
Cello



Name: _____

Brilliant a new
year and a new
challenge

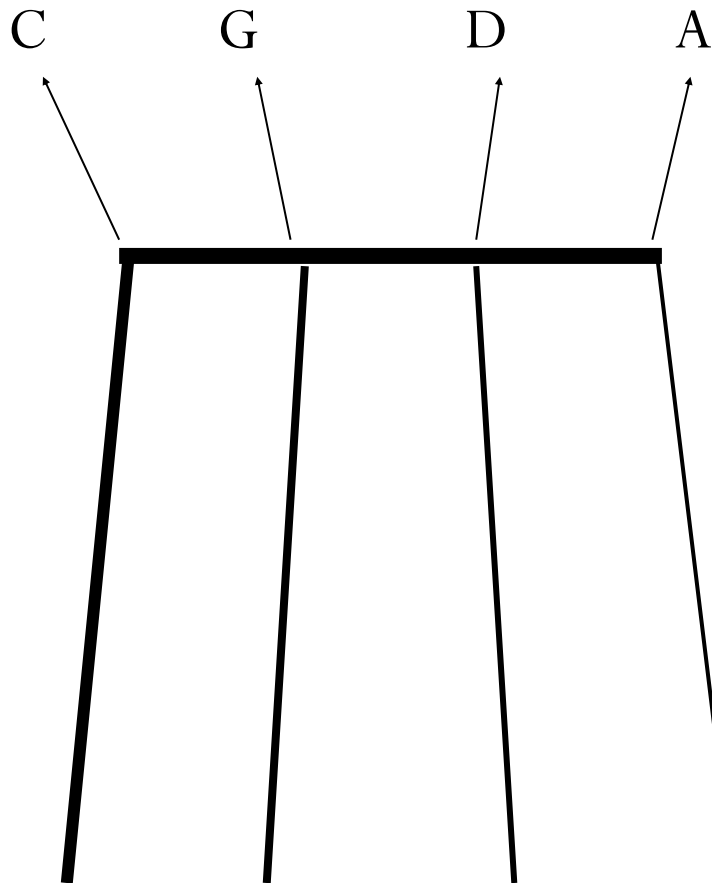
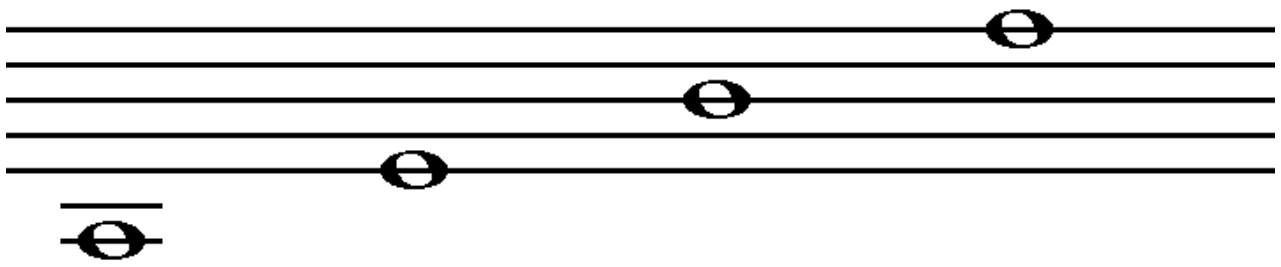
Stage 1



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

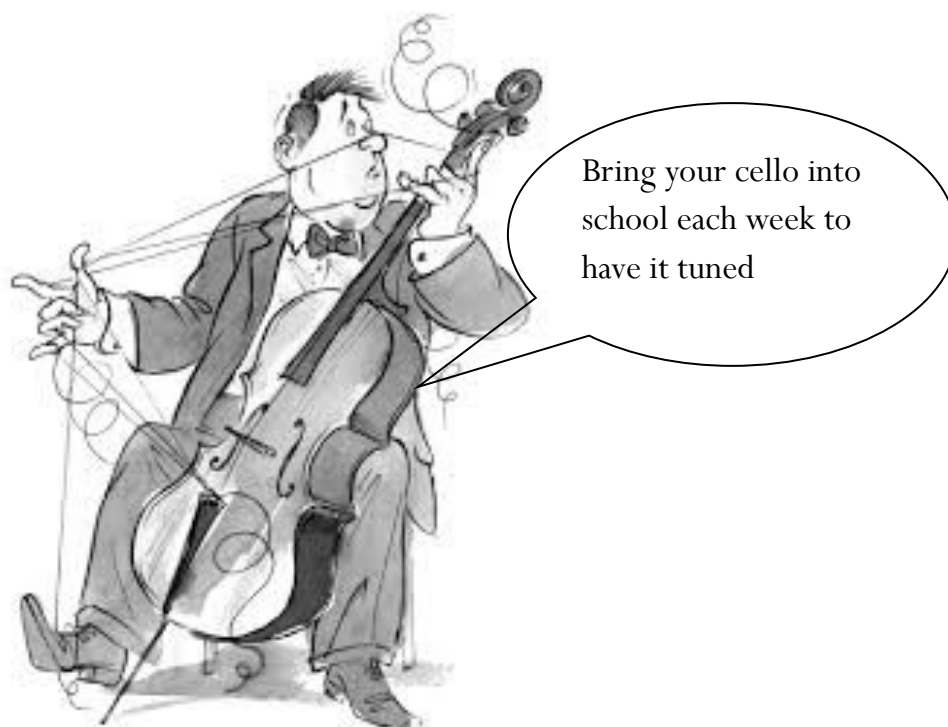
Always use the spike to keep your cello steady

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

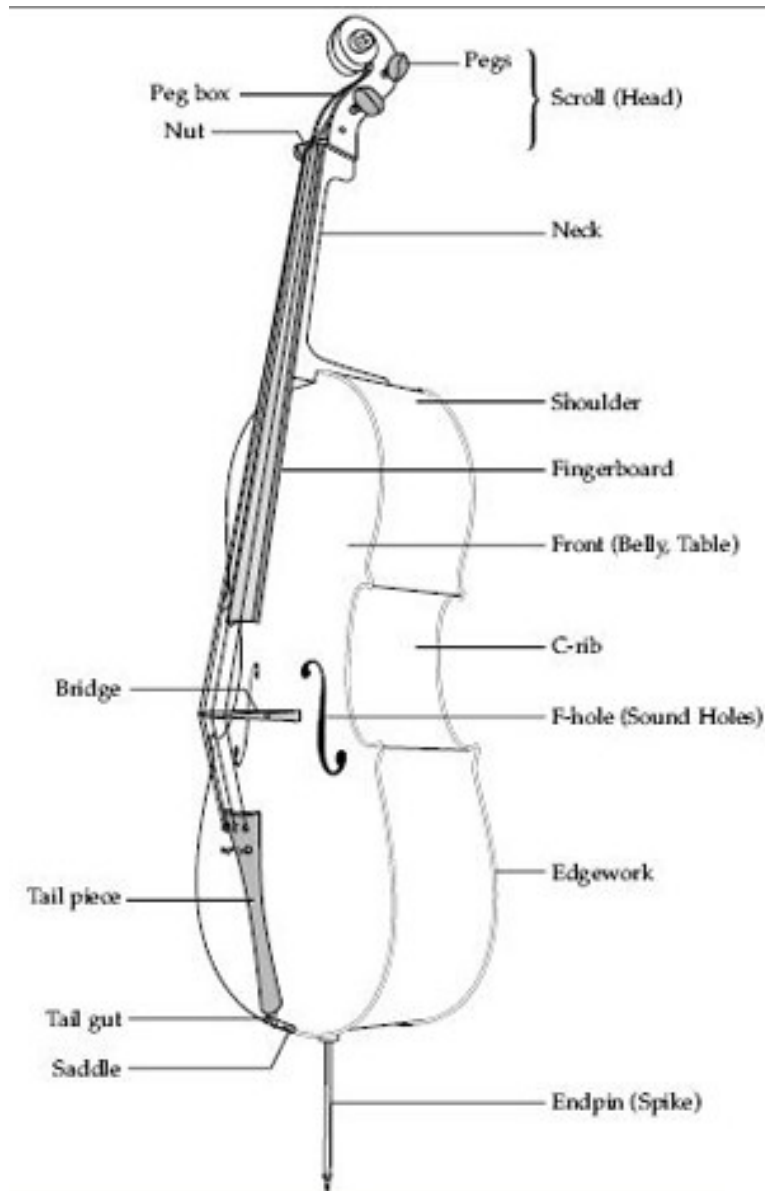
Don'ts!

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.



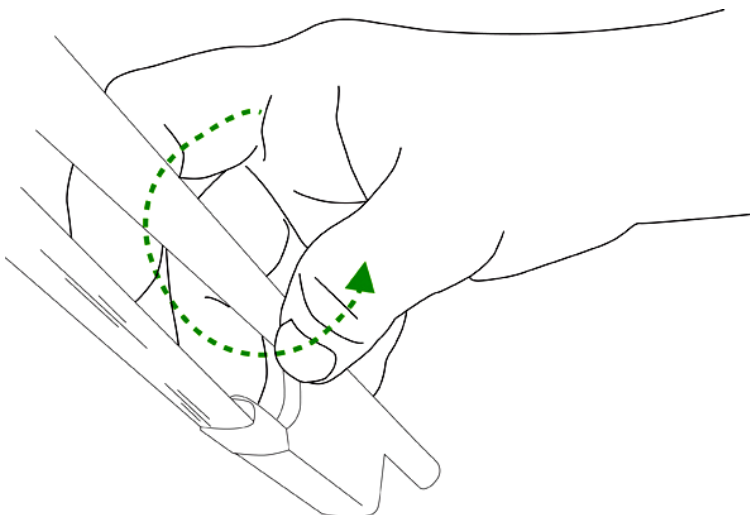
The names to use for parts of the cello named



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:

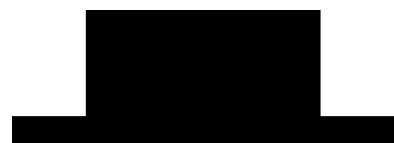


Stroll



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

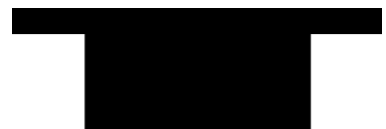
A running has a separate rest for each sound. It looks like this: —————→



Snooze

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

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

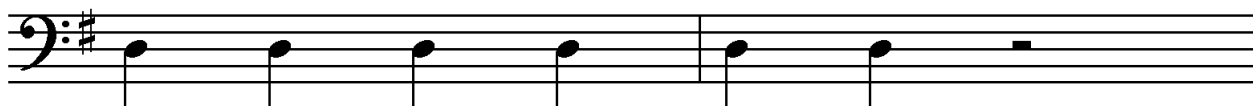
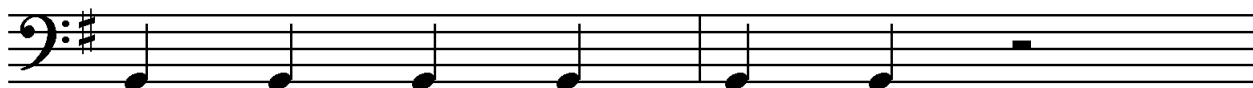
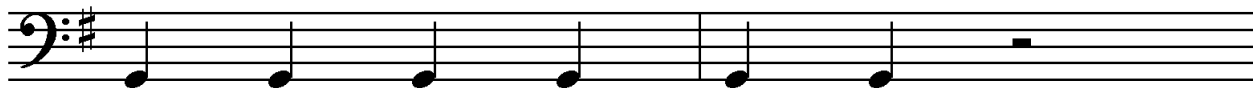
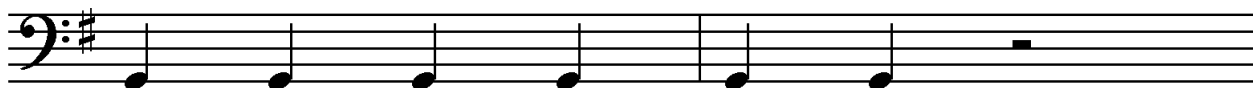
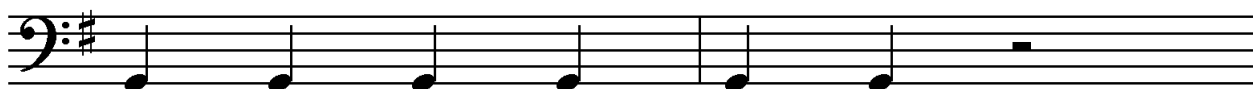


String Blues

Sit at the front
edge of the chair

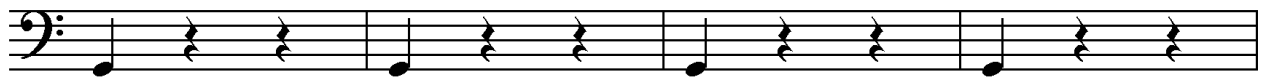
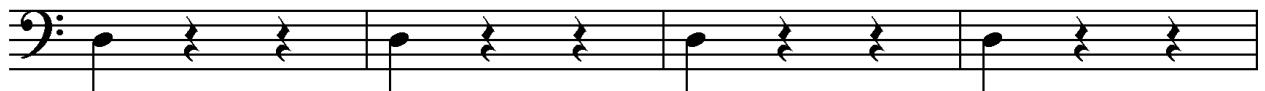
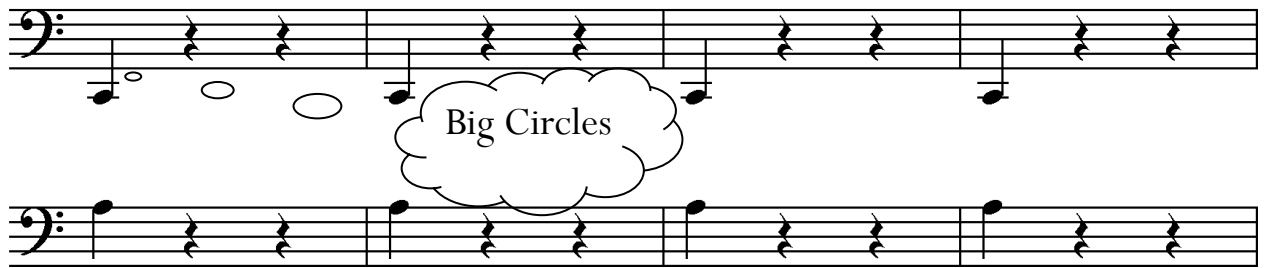


Four bars of piano introduction, listen then start playing with the beat

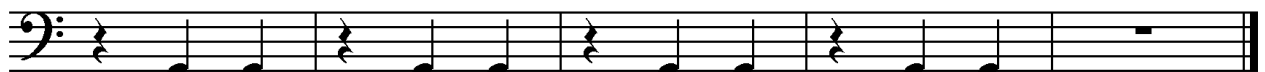
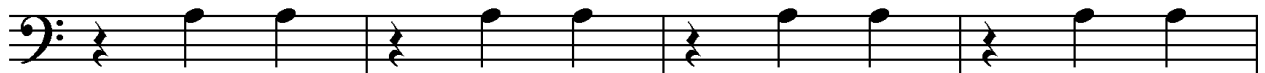




Verse 1



Verse 2



Listen to the piano's
rhythm in the rests

String Party

Verse 1



Verse 2



Verse 3



Verse 4



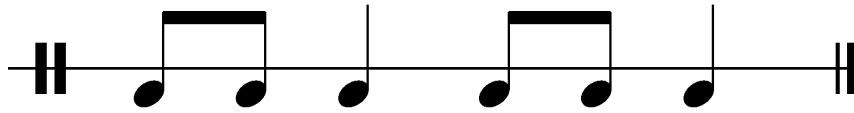
I can play the A string

String Party

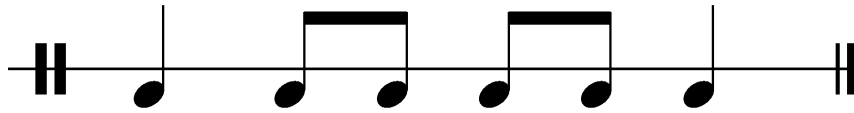
Verse 1



Verse 2

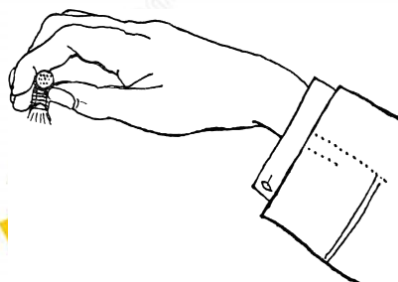
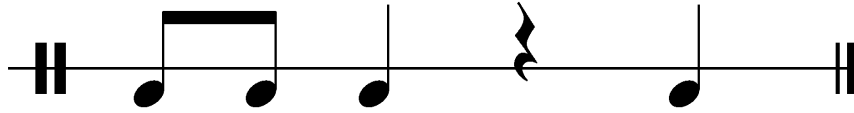


Verse 3



Be careful of
the rest

Verse 4



Lament

Play the first time Pizzicato (plucking)

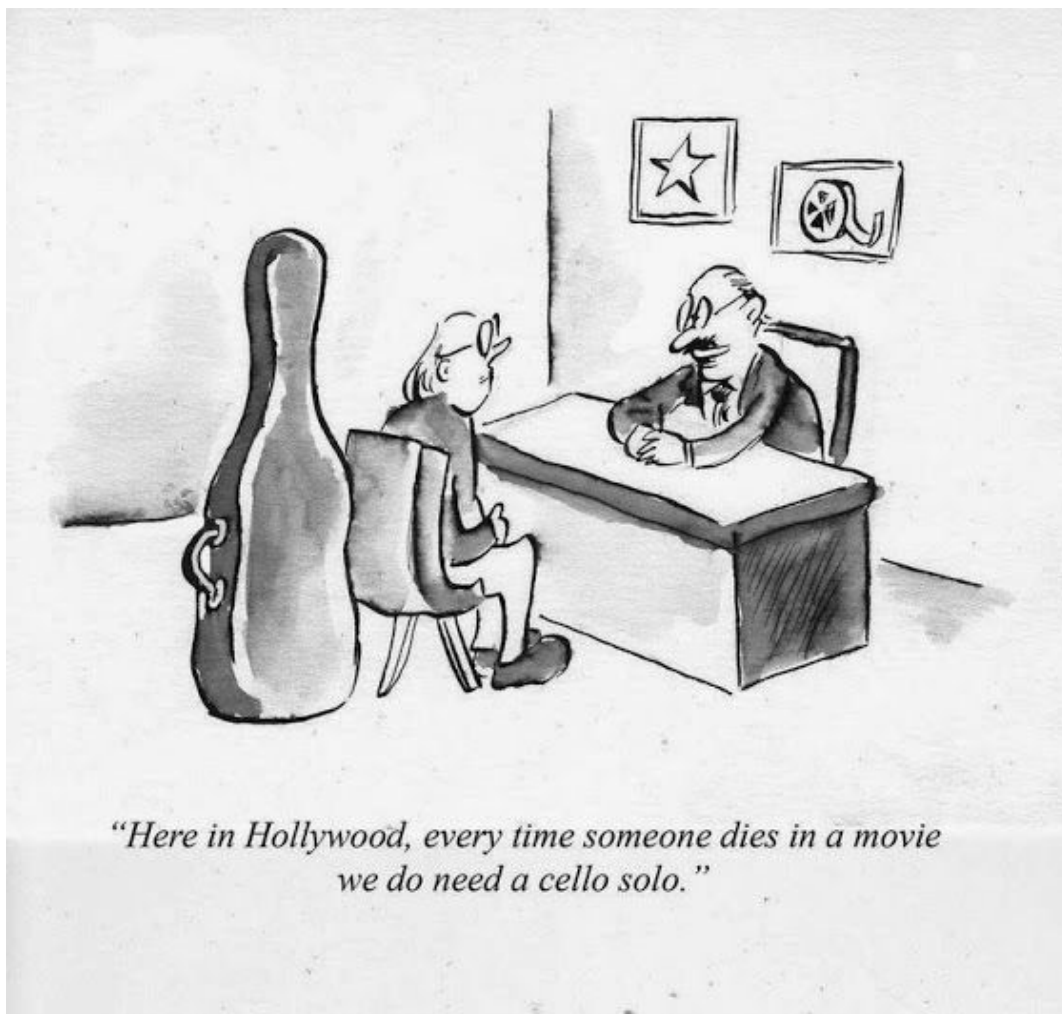
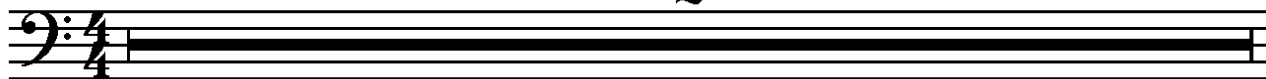
Play the second time Arco (with the bow)

2 bars rest, count

1, 2, 3, 4,

2, 2, 3, 4,

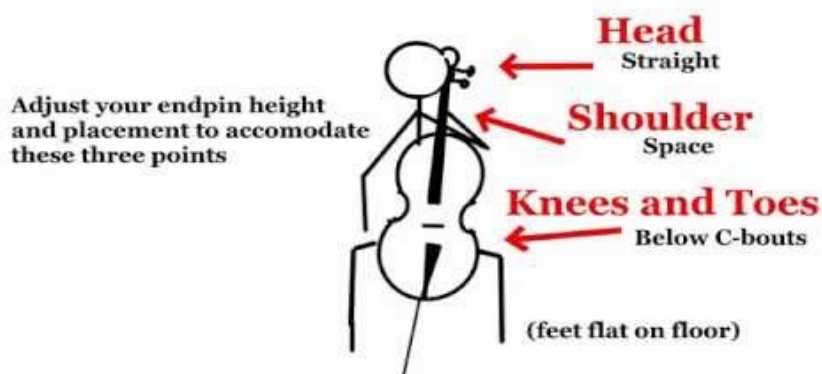
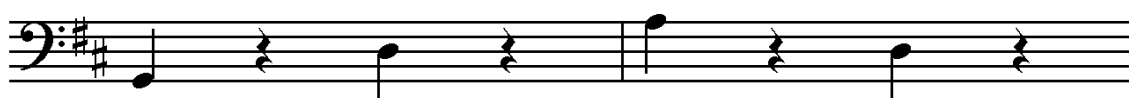
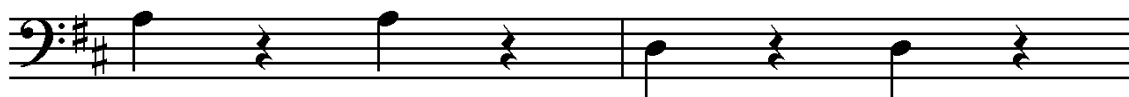
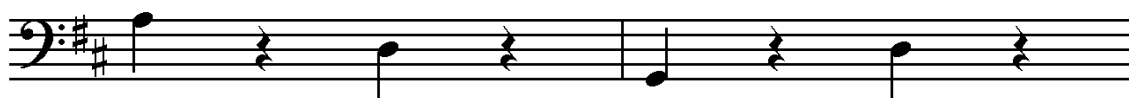
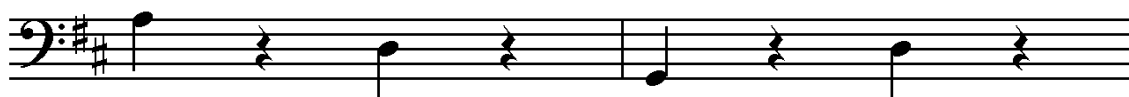
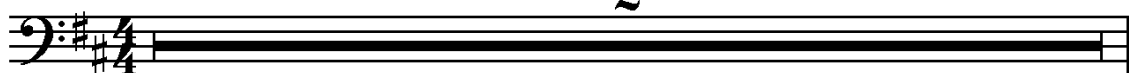
2



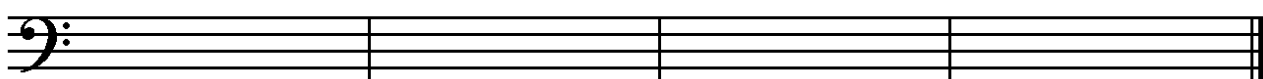
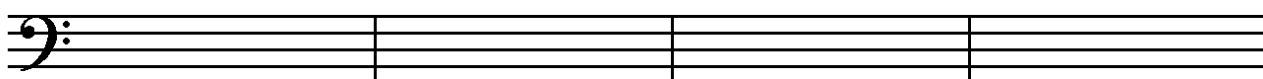
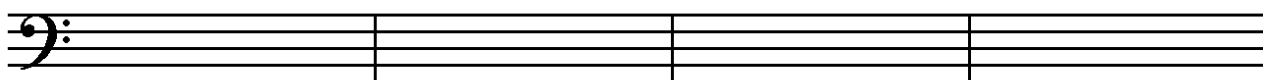
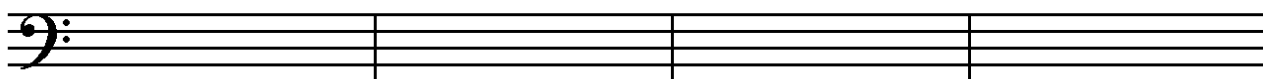
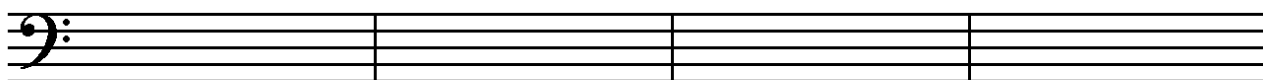
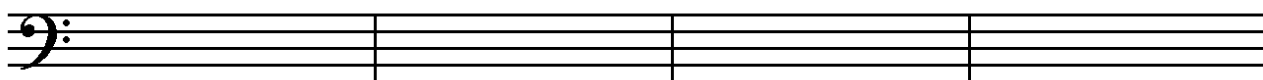
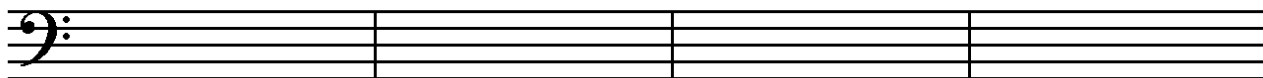
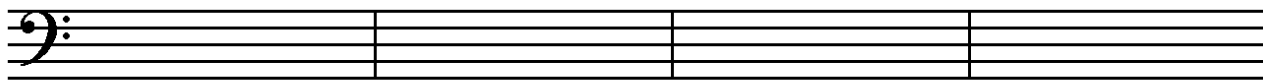
*"Here in Hollywood, every time someone dies in a movie
we do need a cello solo."*



2

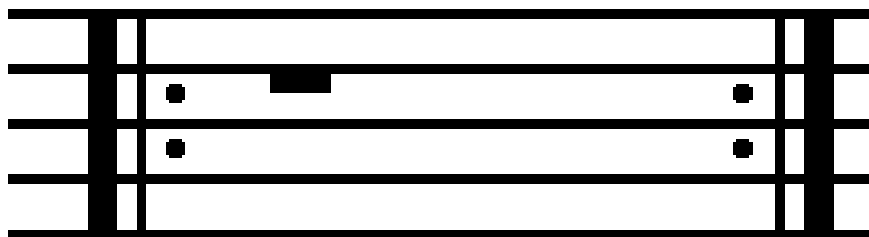


Try writing your own pieces of music using the
notes you have learnt



Repeats

If you see these marks.....



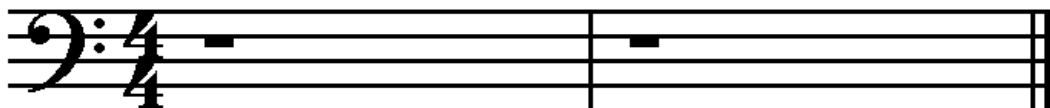
Then it means you have to play the music between the dots twice.

You repeat it

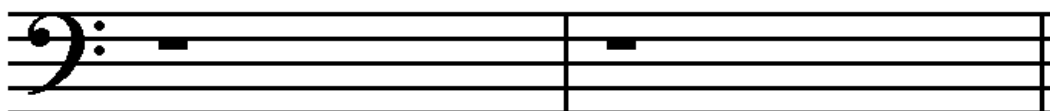
Only repeat the music once though, otherwise you never finish the tune!

Another type of repeat is this one....

Fine

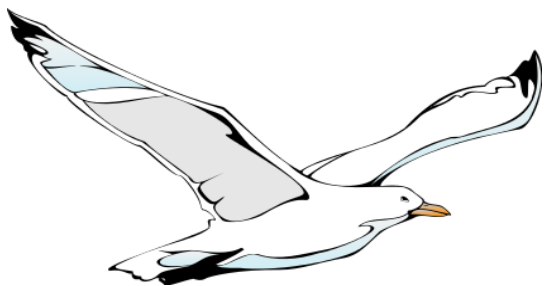


D.C. al Fine



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)



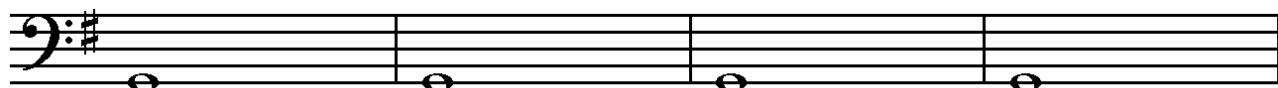
Seagull



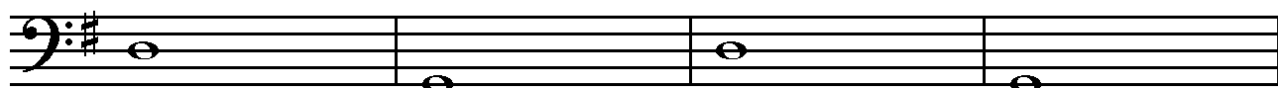
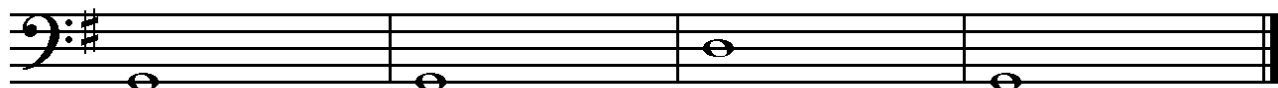
Repeat



Sailing



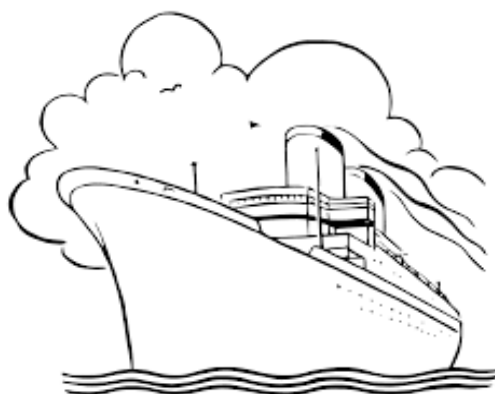
Fine



D.C. al Fine

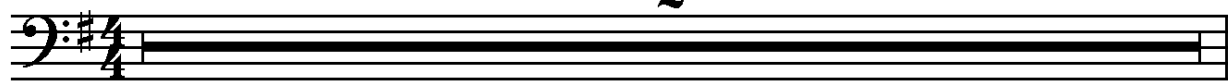


Remember to go back to
the beginning and finish
at Fine.

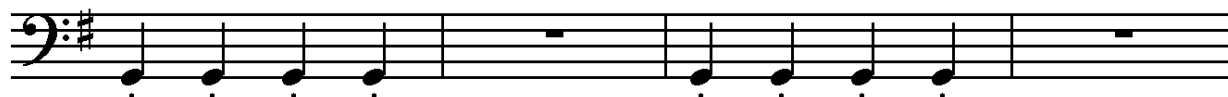


Bossa Nova

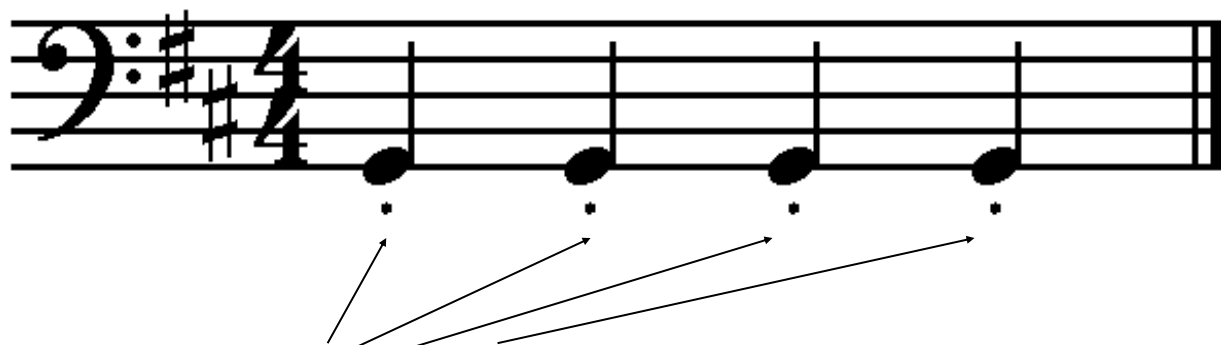
2



Fine



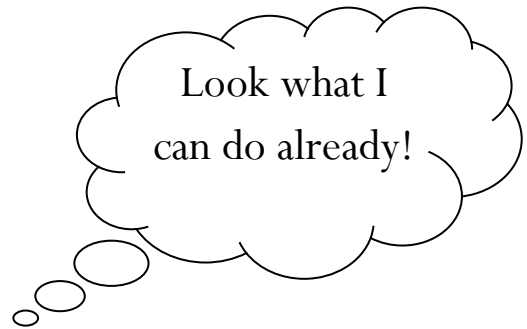
D.C. al Fine



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 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'

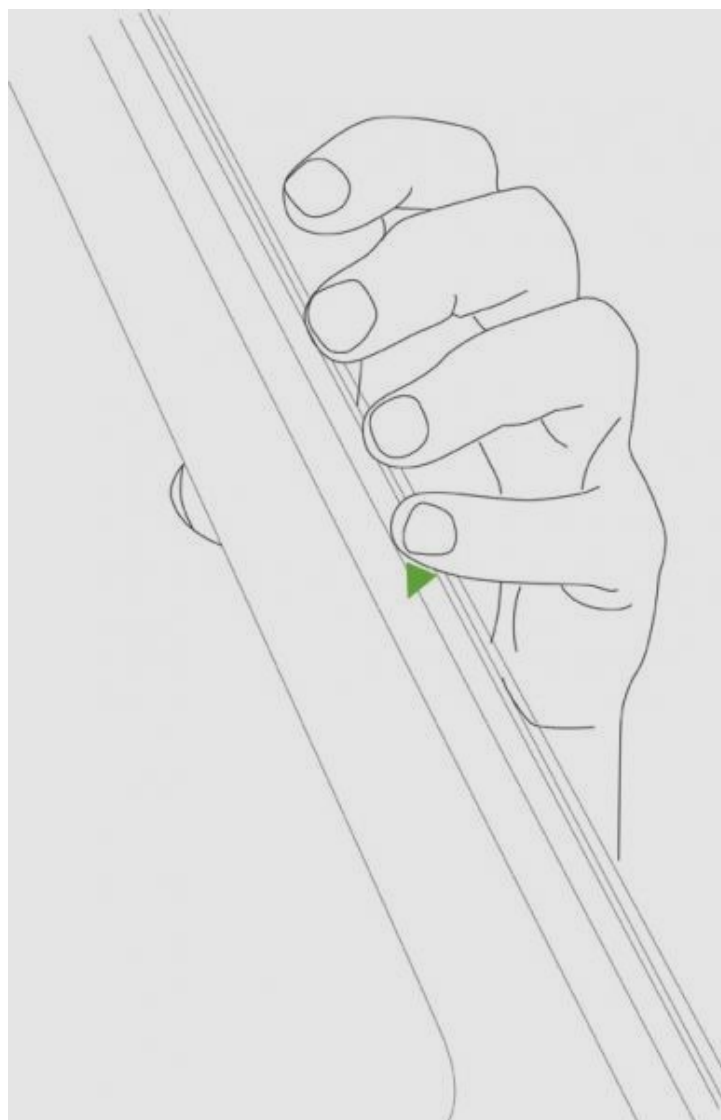
Show your partner what you can do!

My favourite piece

is: _____



Stage 2

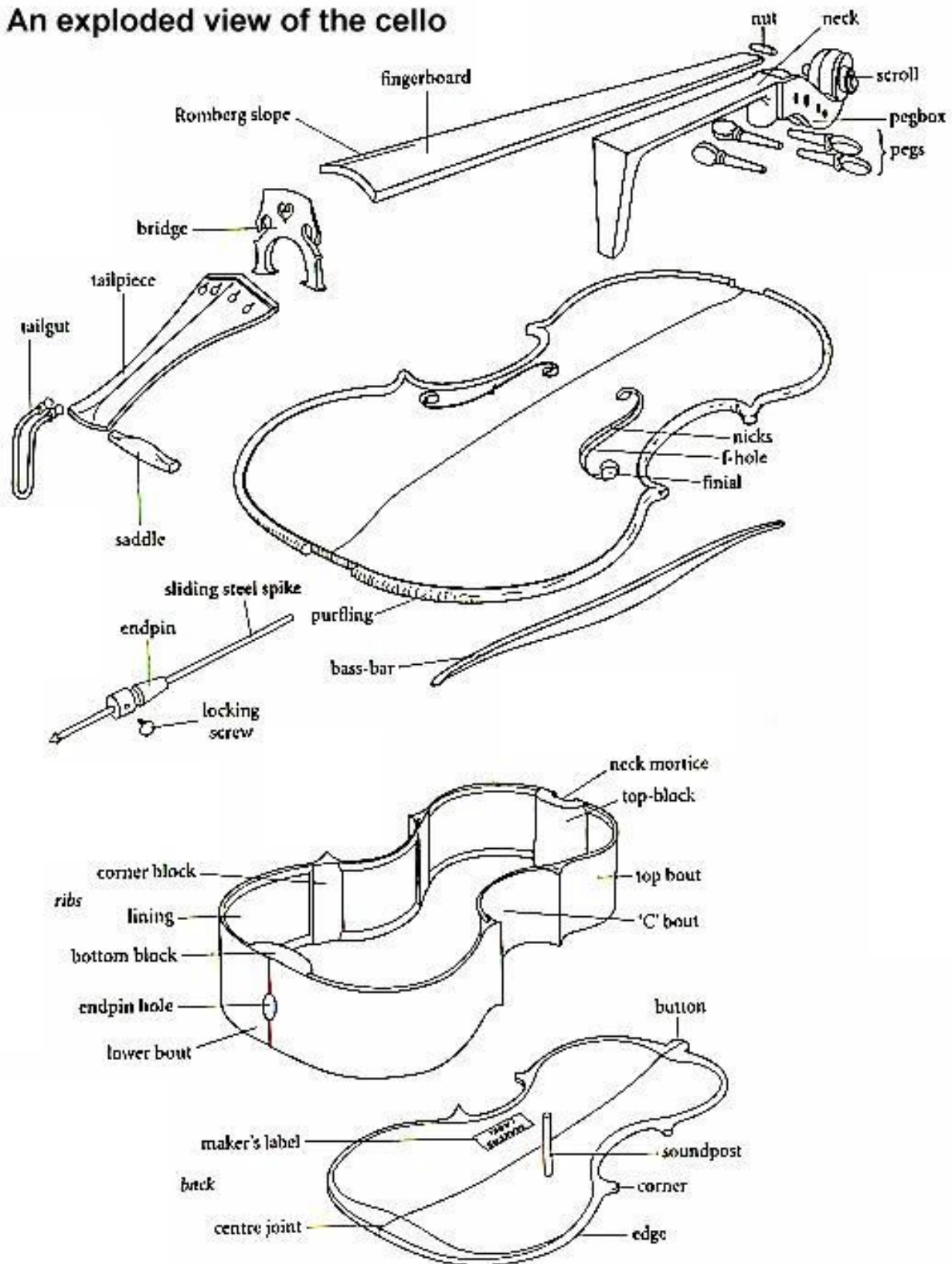


Left hand finger position

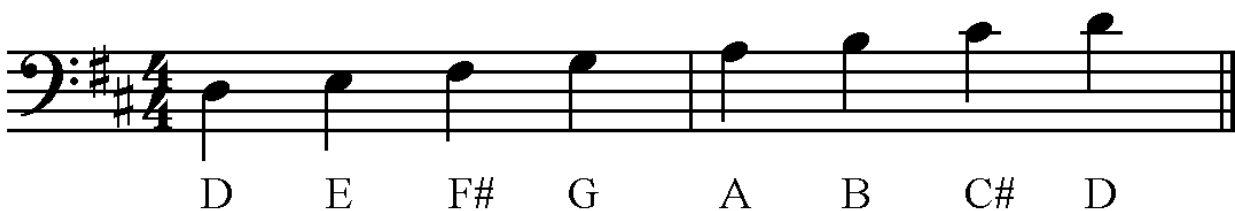
Always use the spike to support the cello.

A more detailed diagram,

An exploded view of the cello



New Notes

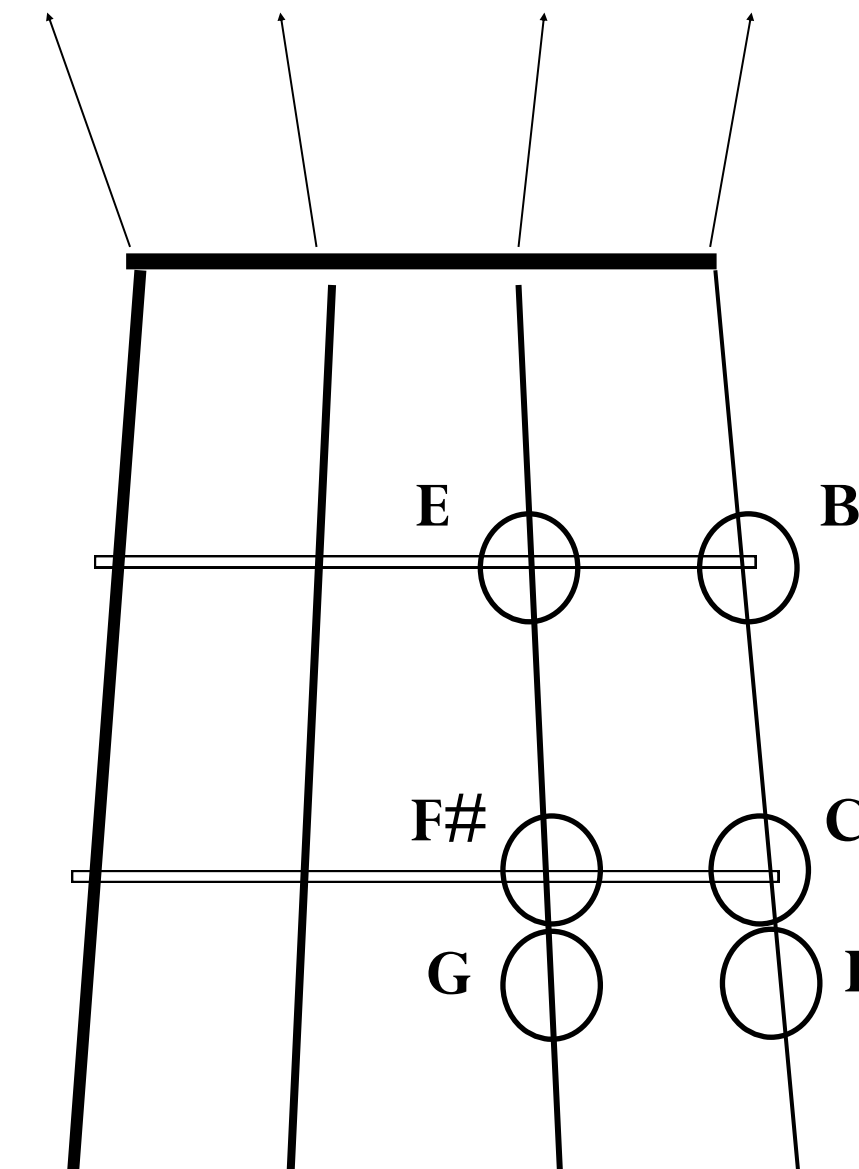


C

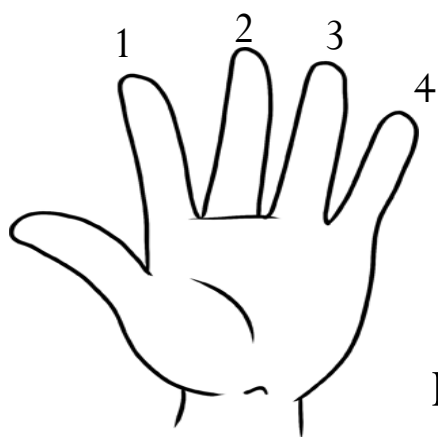
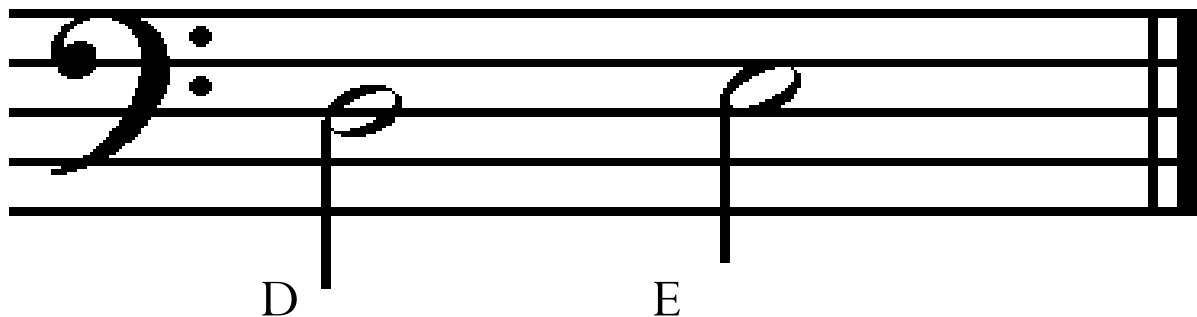
G

D

A



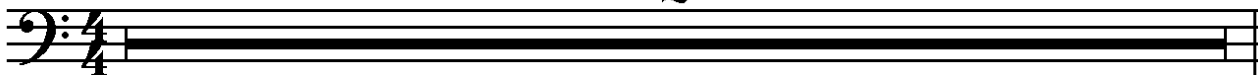
E using first finger on the D string



Be careful to
use first finger

D E E D, D E, D E

2



Left hand pizzicato

Dory's Reef

a tempo pizz *mp*

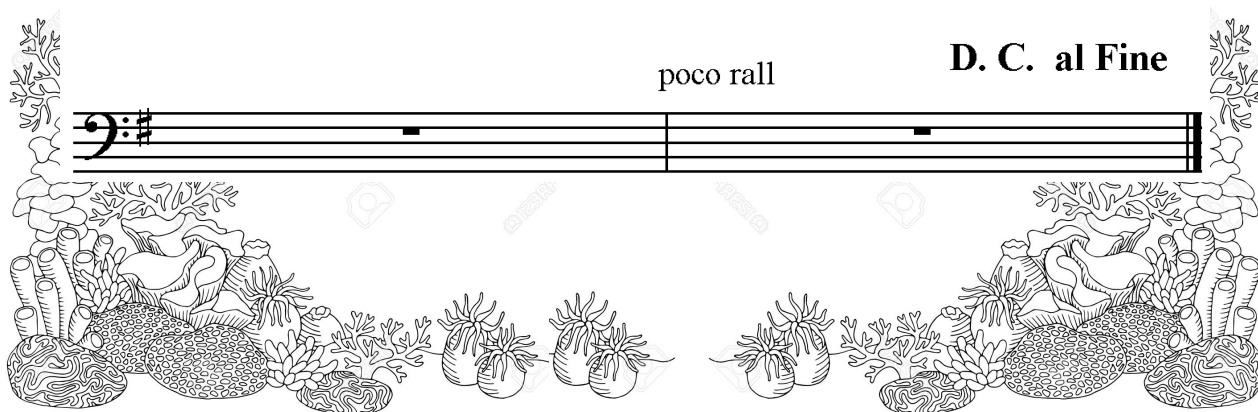
Strumming

Fine

arco *mf* Bow

f

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of five staves. The first staff is marked 'a tempo' and 'pizz' (pizzicato) with a dynamic of *mp* (mezzo-piano). It features a series of chords, each with a small square indicating a left-hand pizzicato. The second staff is marked 'Strumming' and continues the chordal pattern. The third staff is marked 'arco' and 'Bow' (in a cloud) with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte), showing a melodic line. The fourth staff continues the melodic line with a dynamic of *f* (forte). The fifth staff is a single note held for the duration of the measure, marked 'D. C. al Fine'.

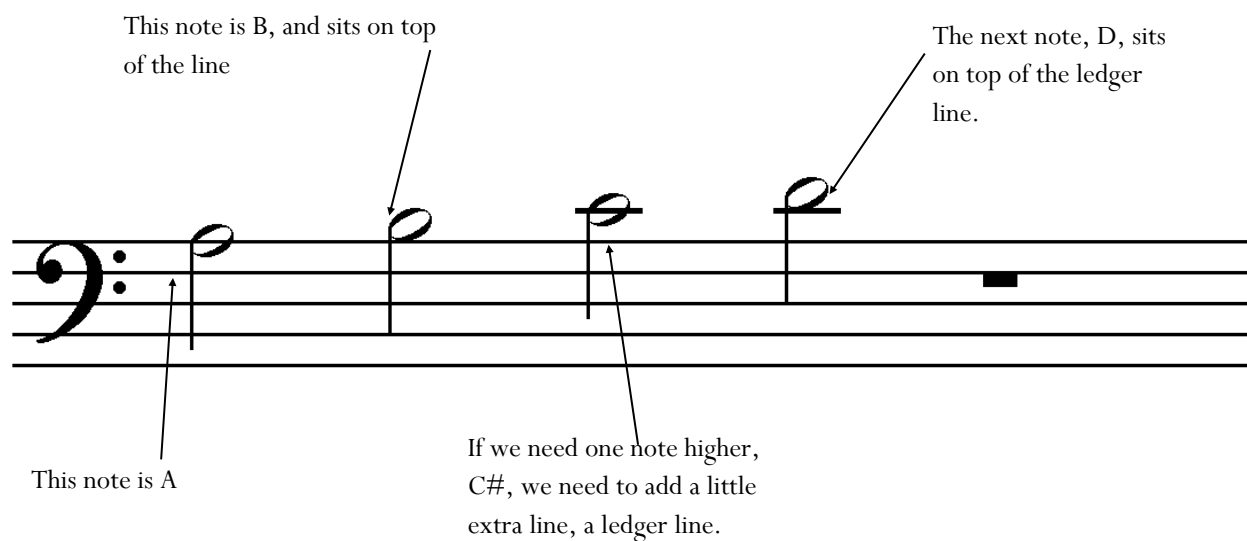
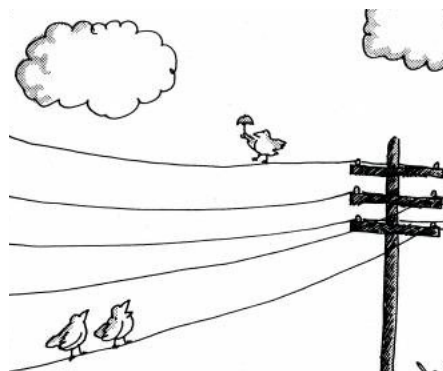


Notes on the A string

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.

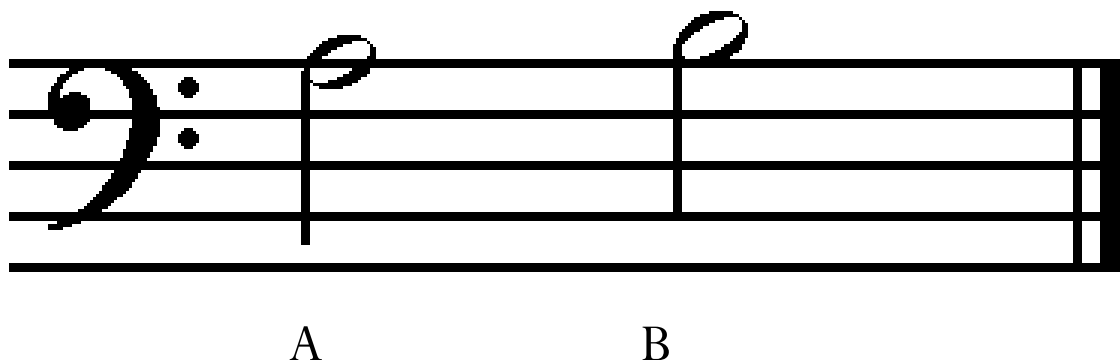
The lines are called ledger lines.



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

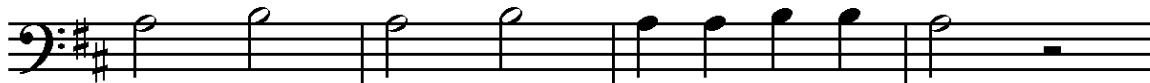
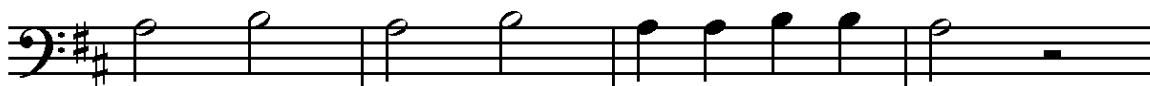
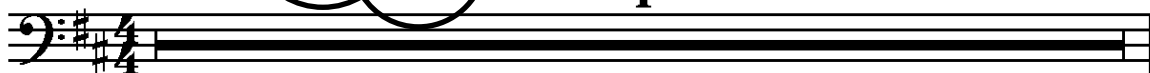
Count

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

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

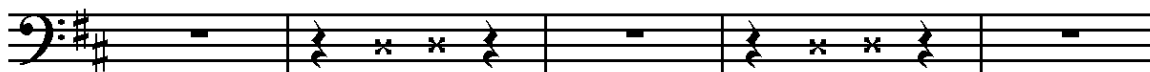
Tap Dance

4



Tap Tap

Tap Tap



Tap Tap

2



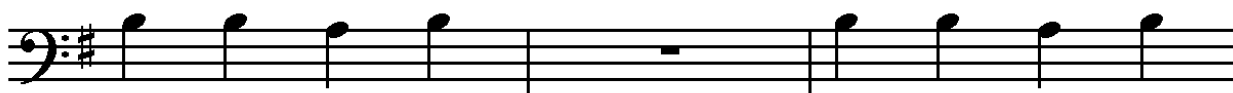
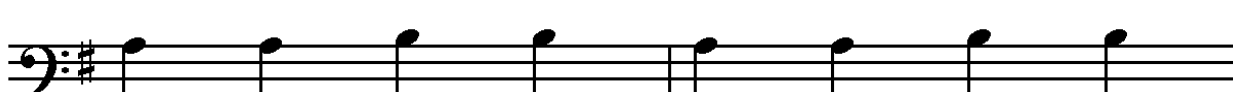
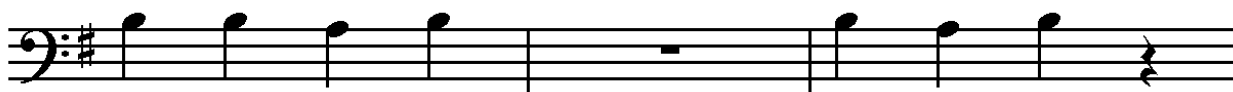
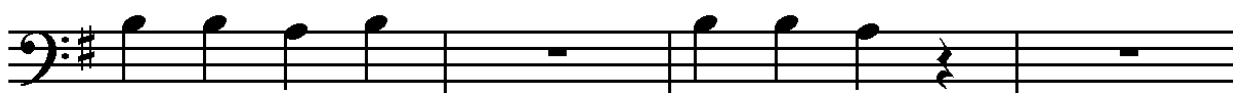
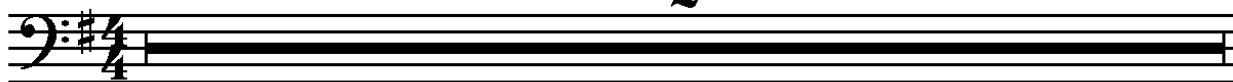
Tap Tap



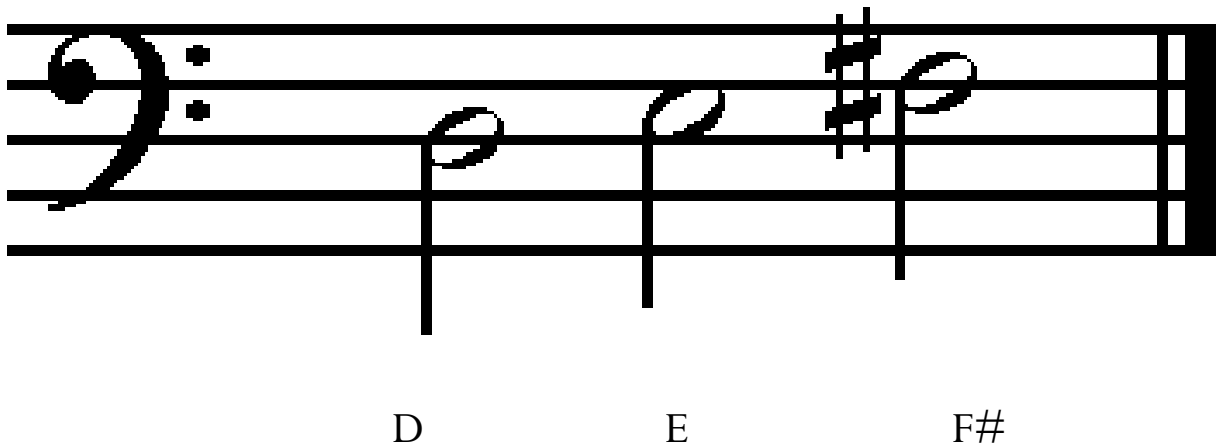
Rhythm Passion

Rock Tempo

2



F sharp using third finger on the D

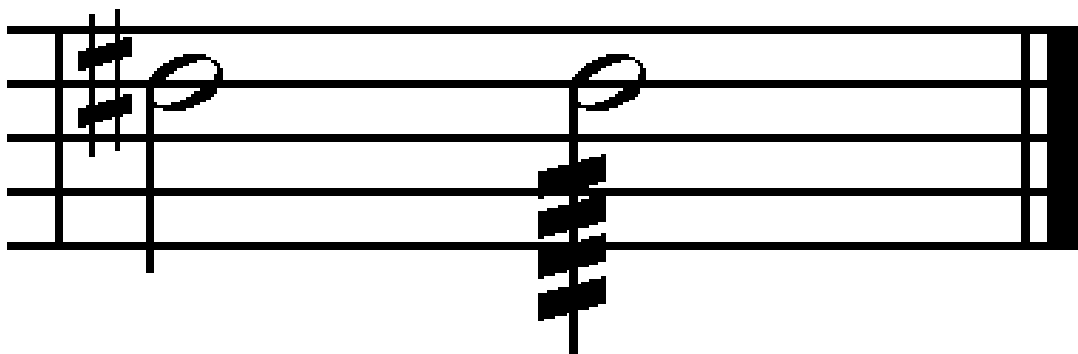


Sharp signs #

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



Play quietly



Play louder.



Play quietly

Get quieter





Red Parrot, Green Parrot

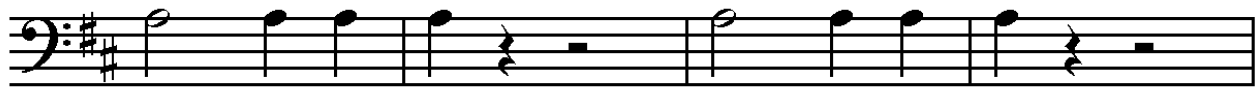


Red par rot, Green par rot perch on a tree

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.

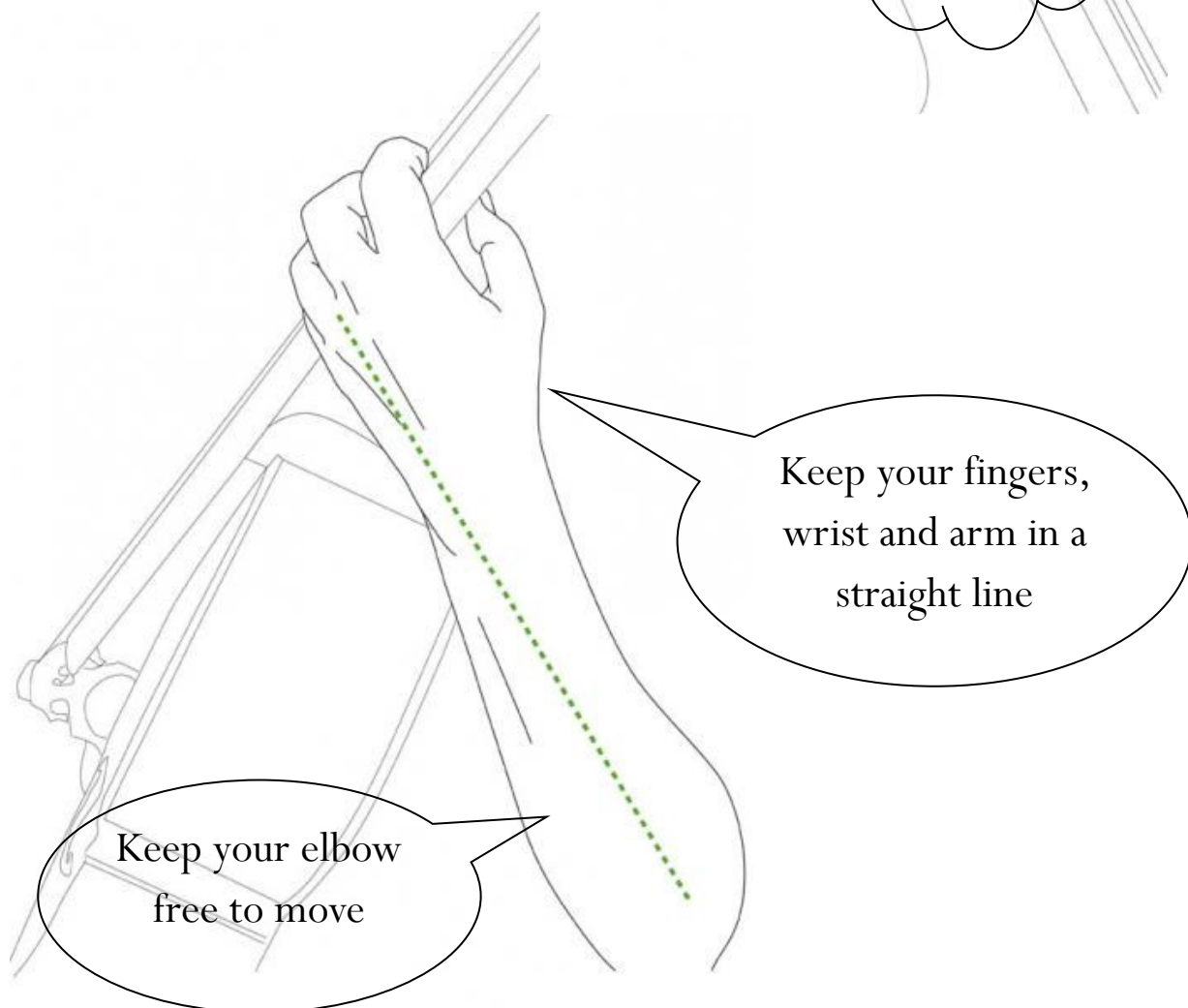
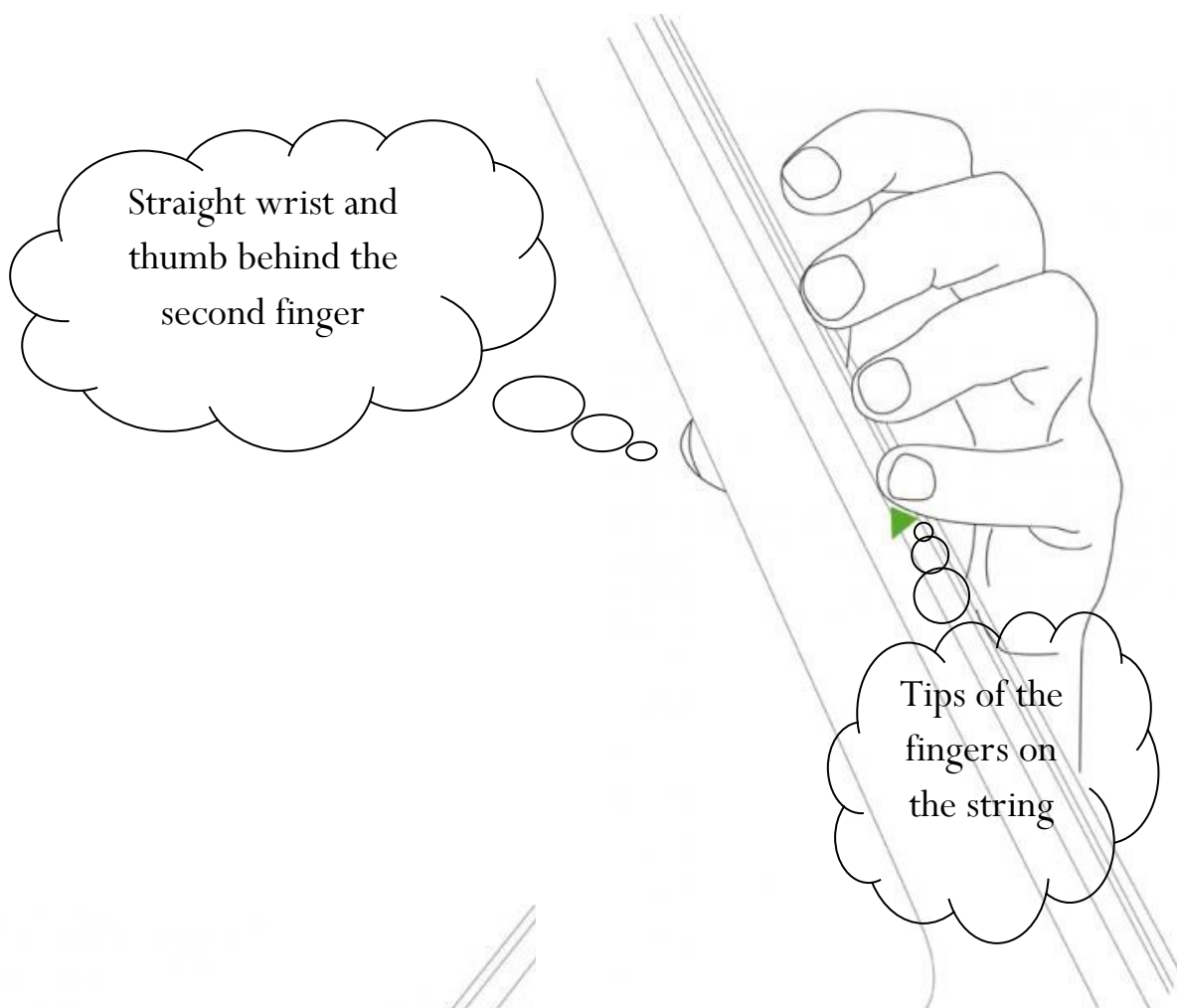
gliss.

Slide your finger up the string, keep the bow moving

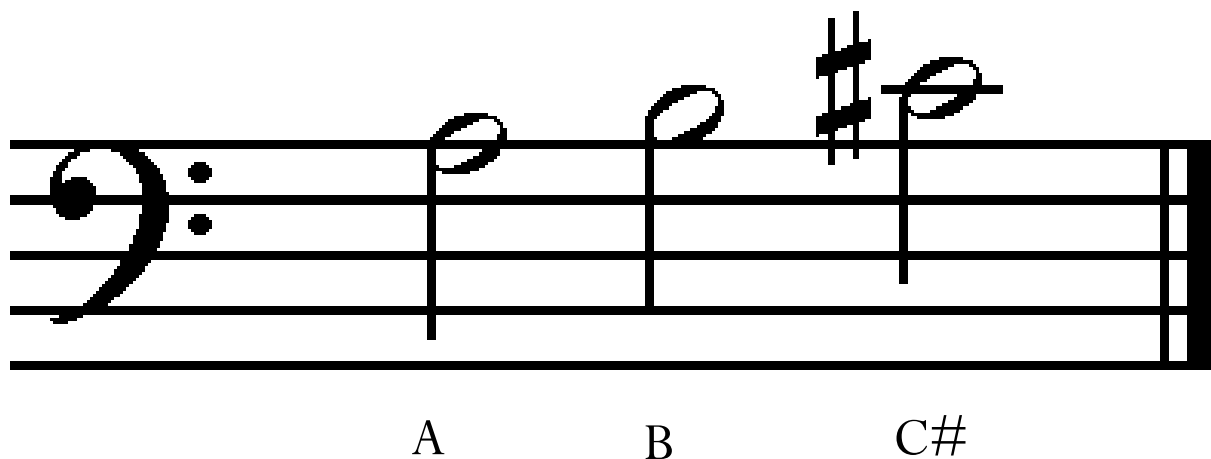
D.C al Fine



some par rots talk but these ones on ly squawk

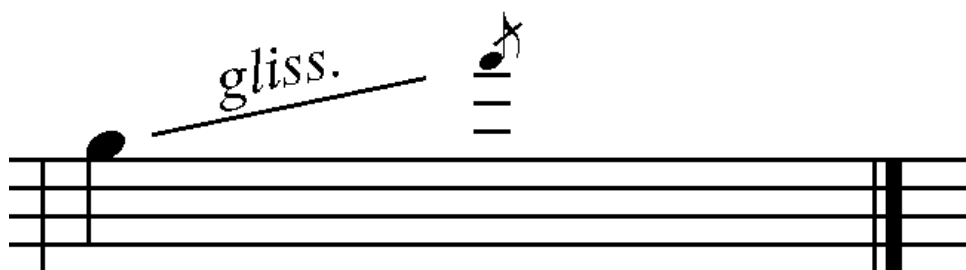


C sharp using third finger on the A



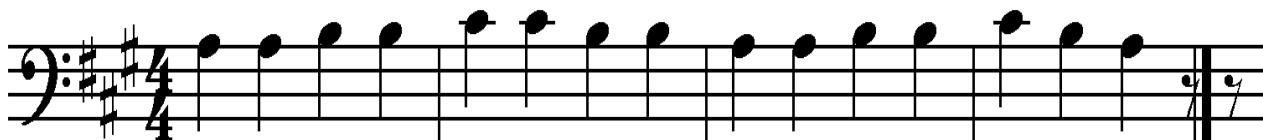
This is a Glissando marking. The pitch slides between two notes.

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



Skating

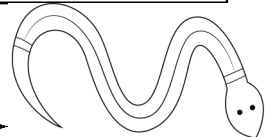
Fine



D.C. al Fine



The Snake

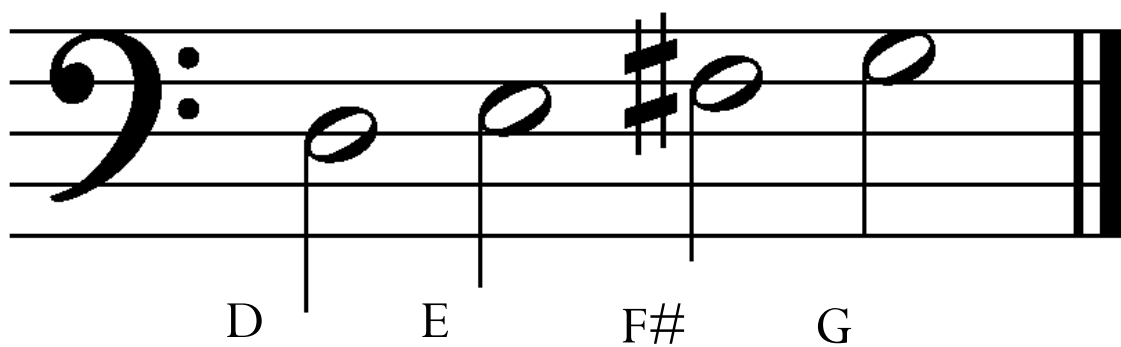


This is an accent. The beginning
of the note should be louder
than the end



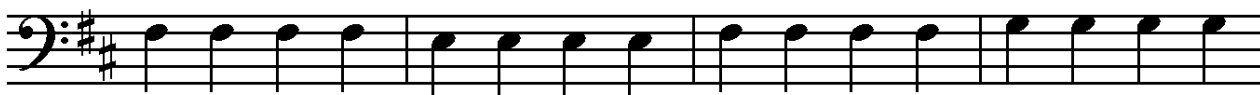
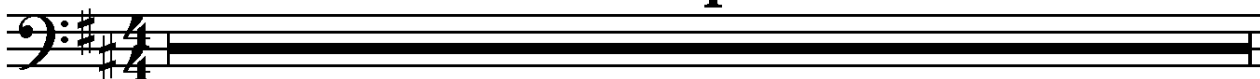
Press on the bow a little
more at the beginning
of the note.

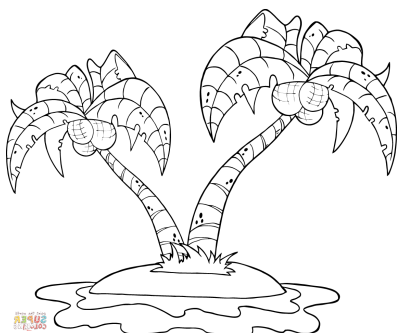
G using forth finger on the D string



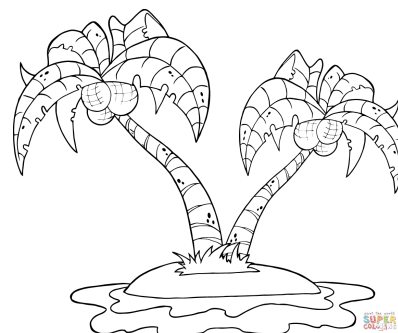
Bonjour D String

4

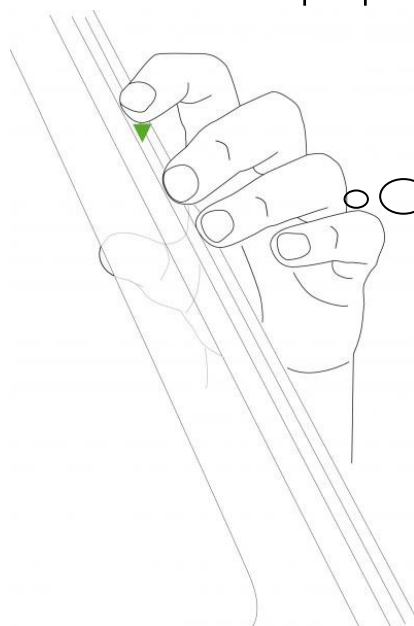
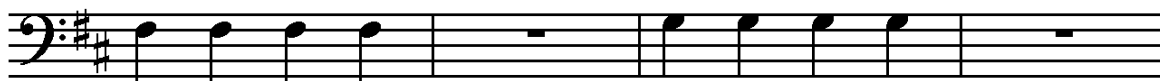
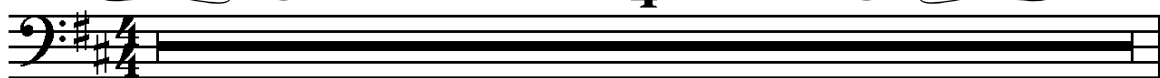




Under Palm Trees

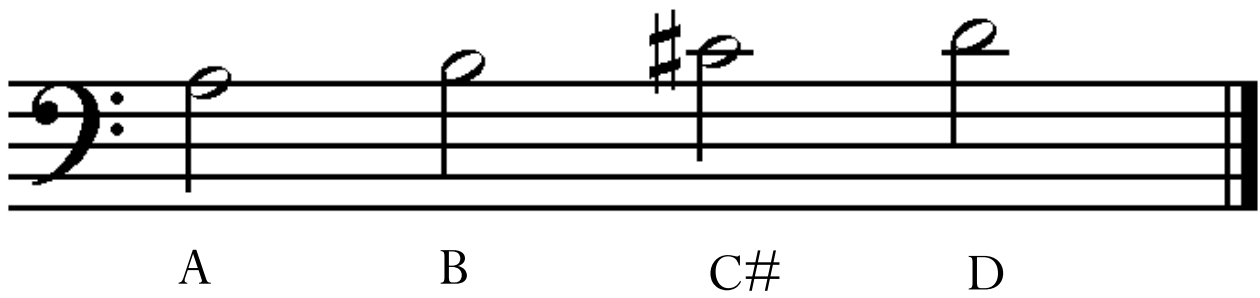


4



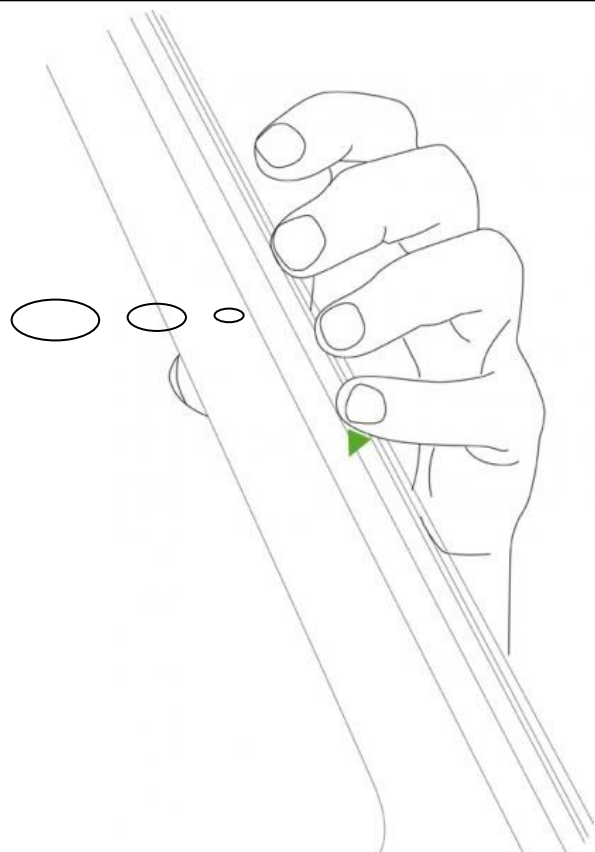
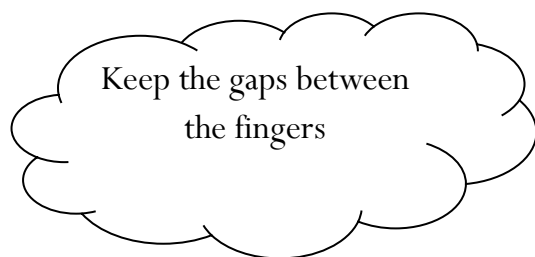
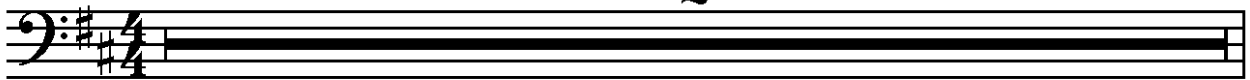
Thumb bent and
opposite second
finger

D using forth finger on the A string

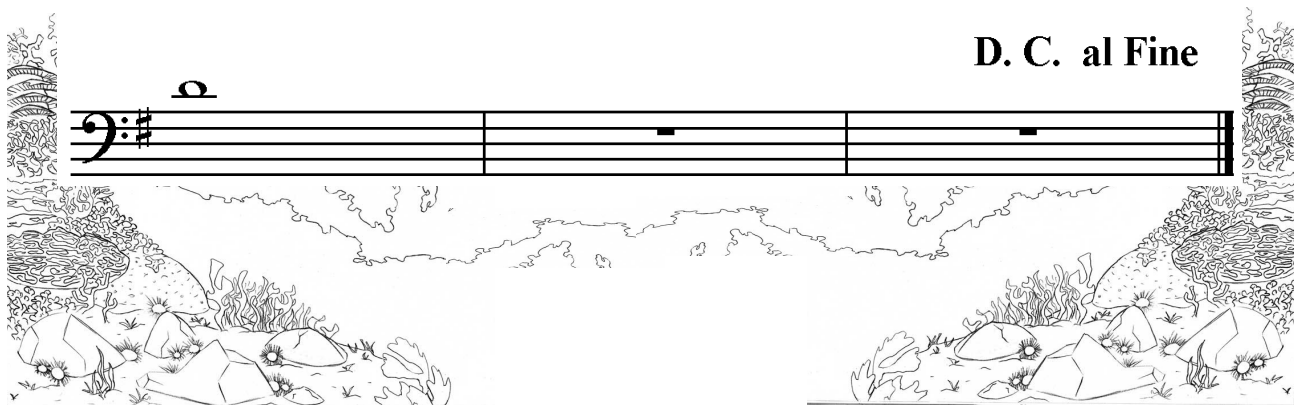
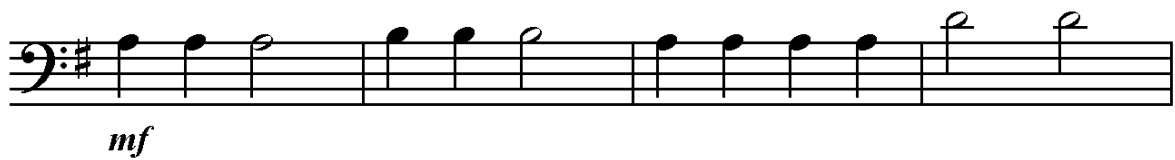
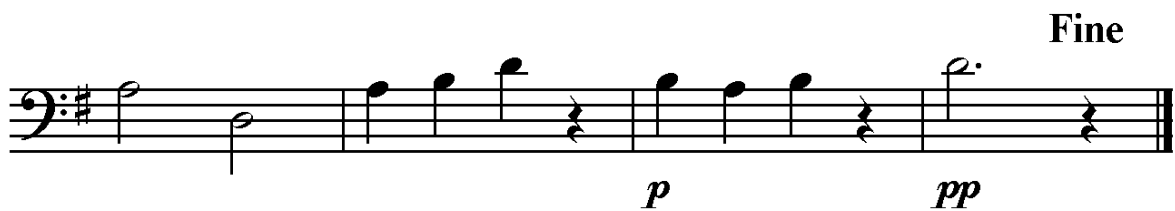
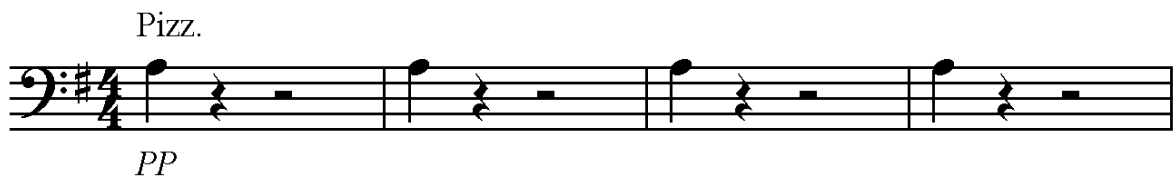


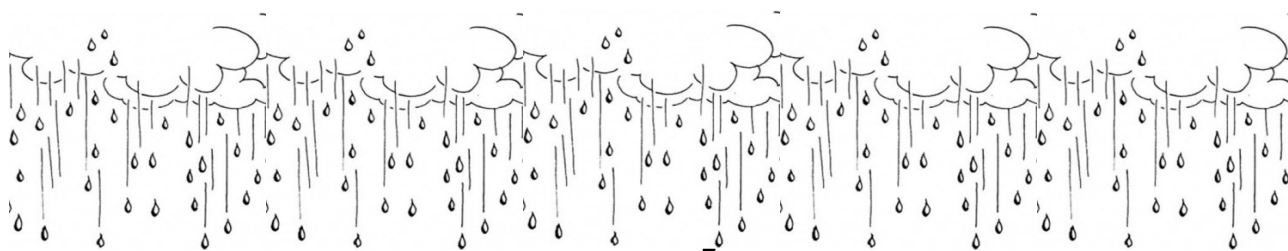
First Light

2

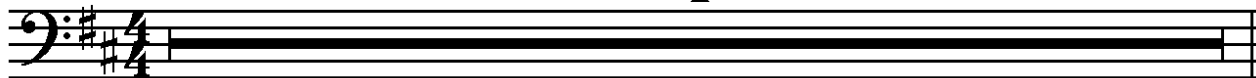


Dory's Return





4



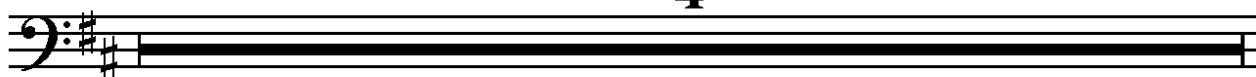
Sparkling Rain



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

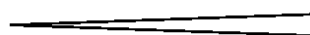


mp

mf

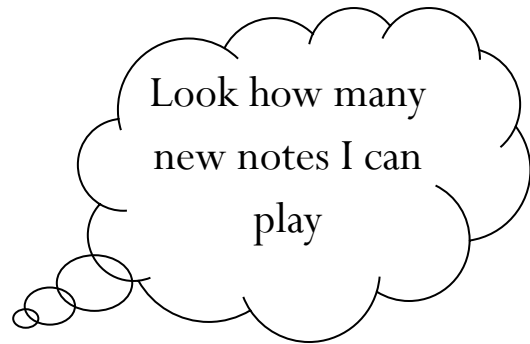


f





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

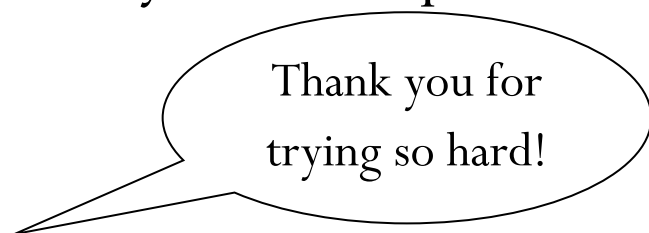
I can play each finger with a clear sound

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 _____

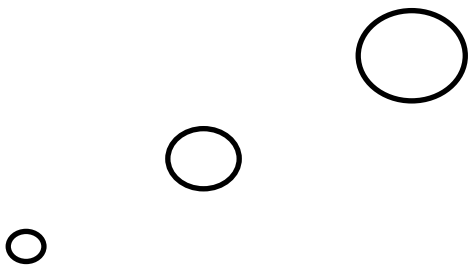


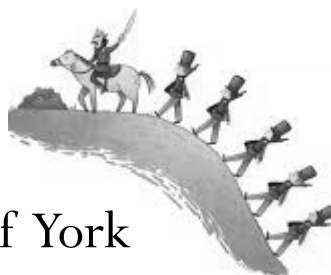
Stage 3

Playing parts like an orchestra



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





The Grand Old Duke of York



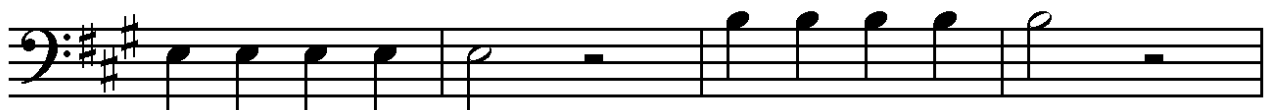
This is the main tune



The Grand Old Duke of York



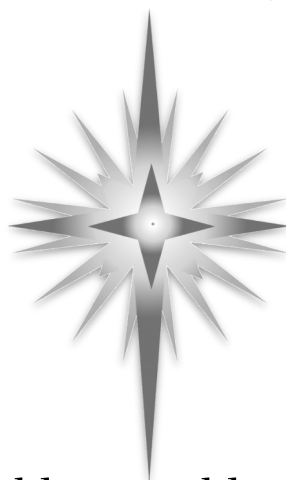
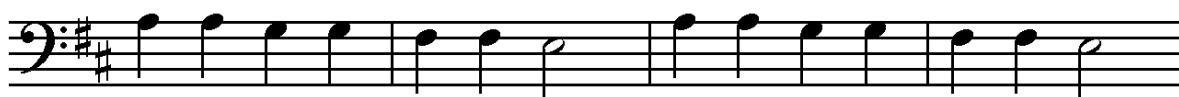
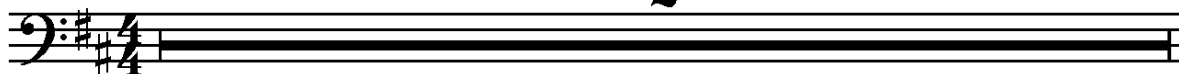
Always use first finger,
just change string.



Twinkle, twinkle

Main tune

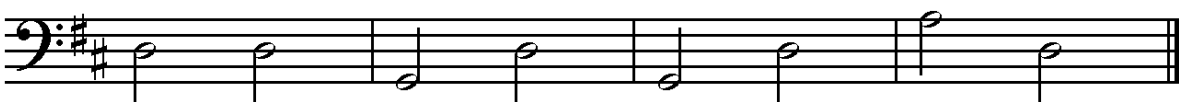
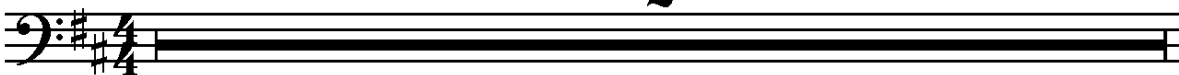
2



Open Strings

Twinkle, twinkle

2



This is the main tune

Old Macdonald



This is simpler

Old Macdonald





Jingle Bells



This is the main tune



Jingle Bells

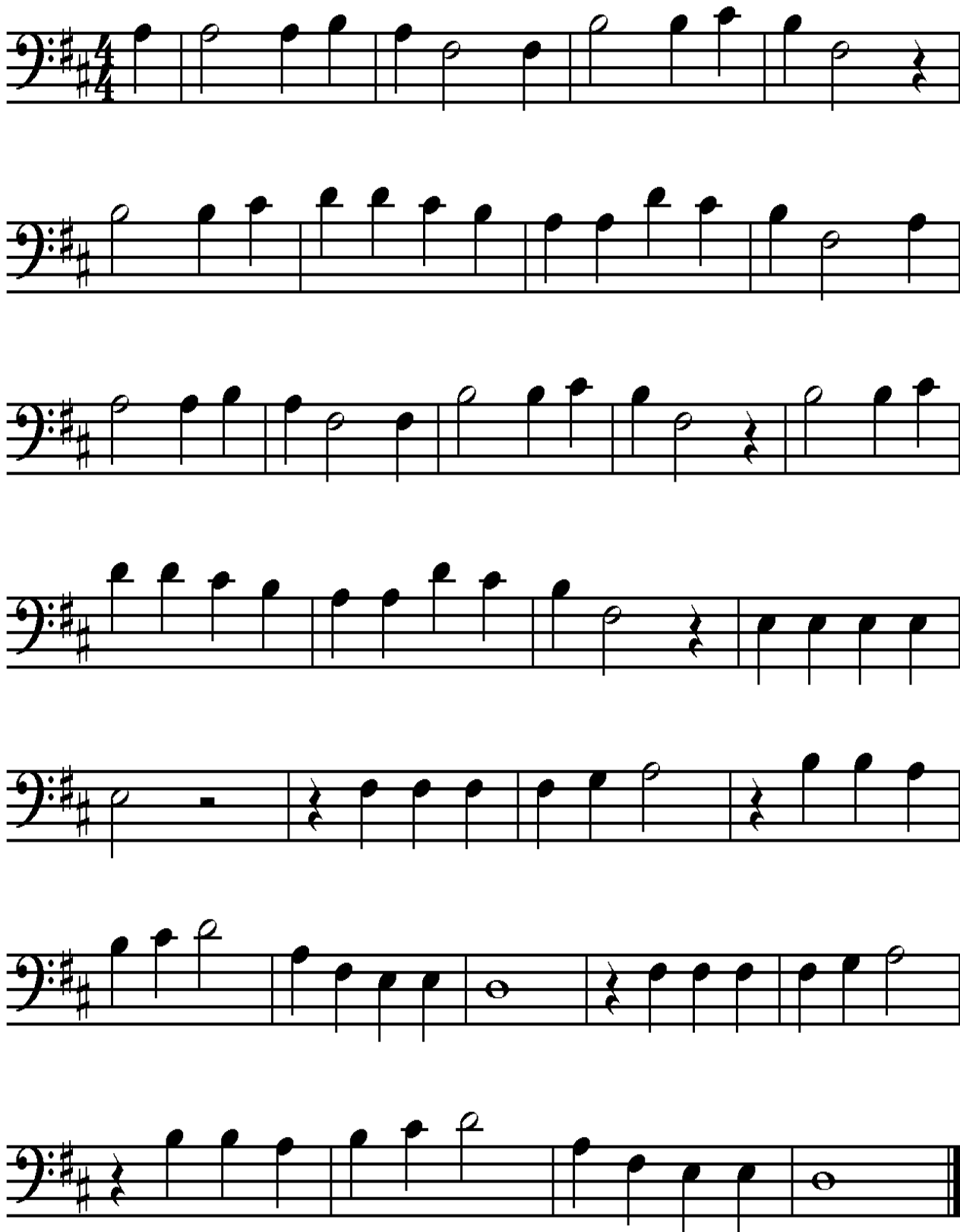
This is simpler





Humbugs in a Jar

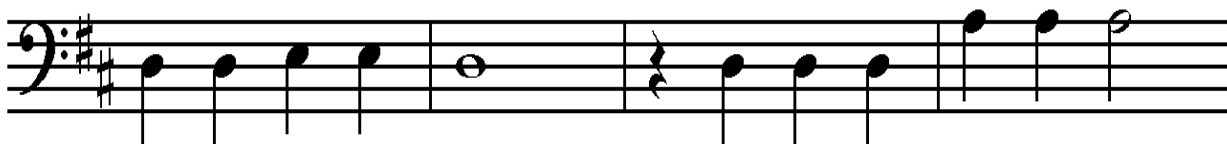
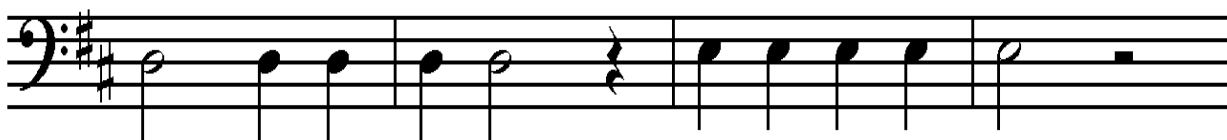
This is the main tune



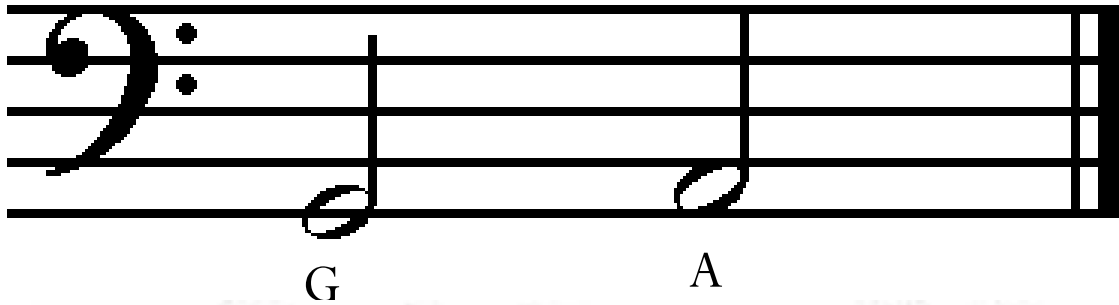


Humbugs in a Jar

This is a simpler part



A using first finger on the G string



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 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.

Run ning Walk Run ning Walk Run Walk ning



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



I start first,
1 2 3 4, 2 2 3 4

Calypso

This part uses
the open strings
and the new A



Calypso

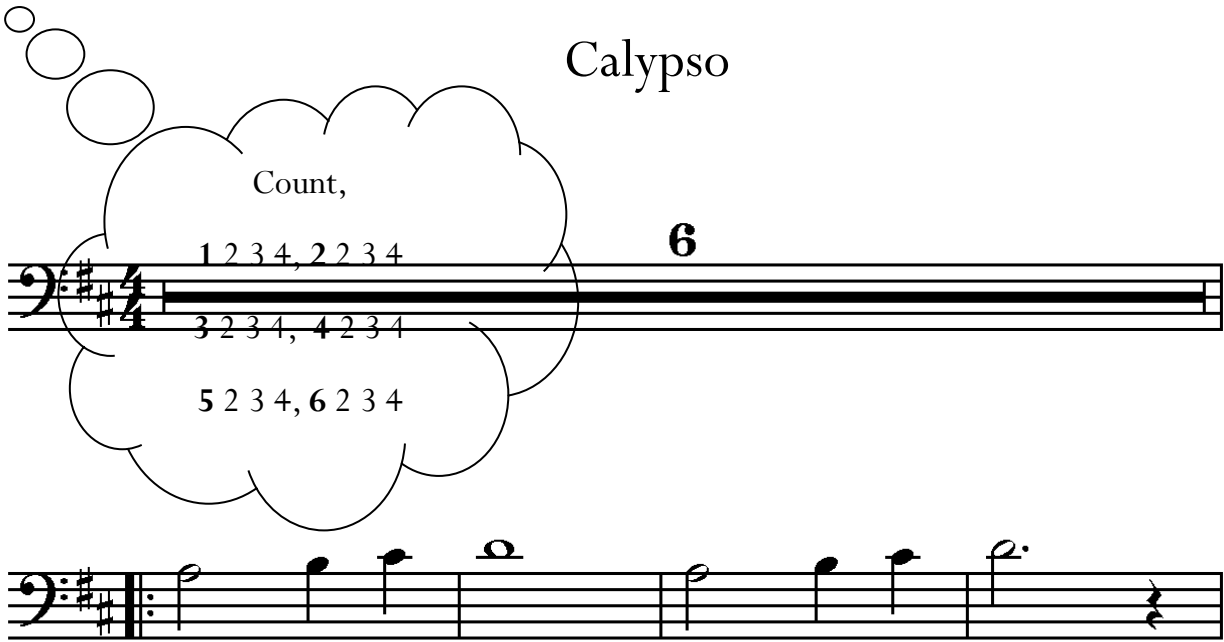
Count,

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
.....

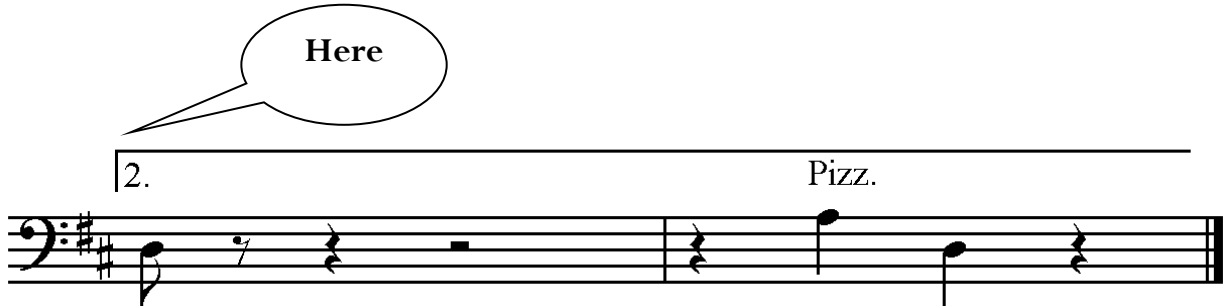
1.



Here

2.

Pizz.



Tingalayo!

Chorus:

Tingalayo! Come little 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

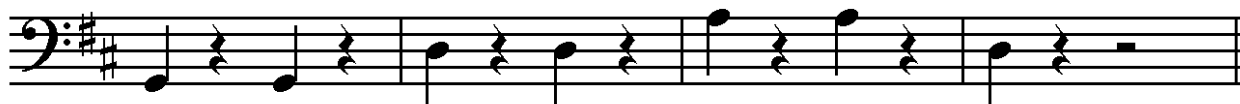
Wait for the piano introduction then play this pattern four times

Challenging

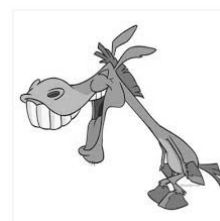


Wait for the piano introduction then play this pattern four times

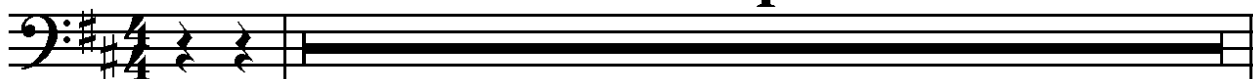
Easy



Tingalayo!



4



Ode to Joy

This is the main tune .



Ode to Joy

This part is simpler.



Ode to Joy

This is a partner tune.

It is challenging

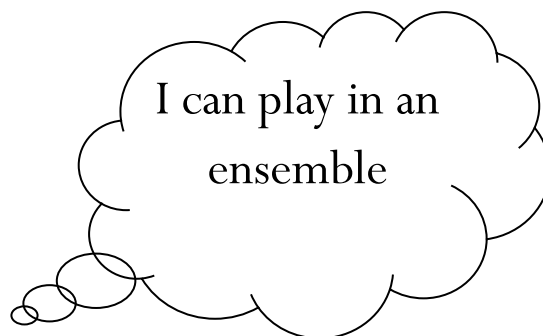


This wonderful piece of music started as tune from a big symphony, written by Beethoven. It is still played by big orchestras with a large choir and solo singers too. It always needs a conductor to help everyone play at the correct speed and start and stop together.



End of Stage 3

3



I can play loudly and quietly

I know the names of the notes on C and G

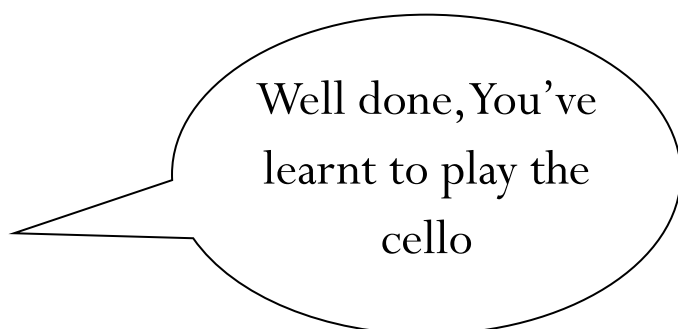
I can skip between strings with my fingers

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.

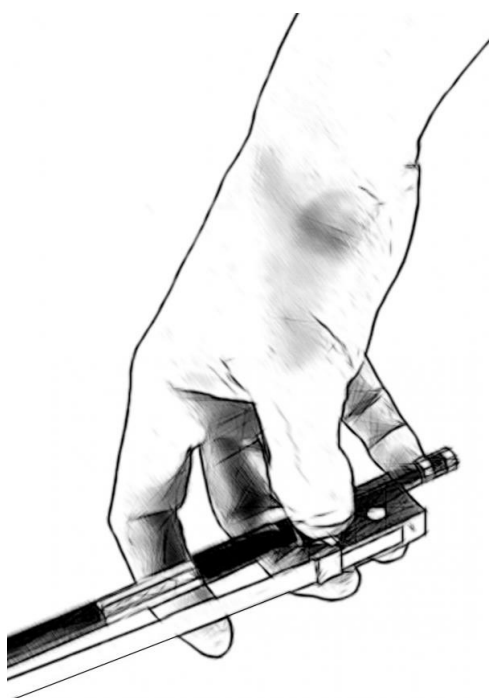
Most cello students only need to reapply rosin after 4-6 hours of play (once or twice a week). You will just need to swipe the bow hair 3-5 times to re-apply it.

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

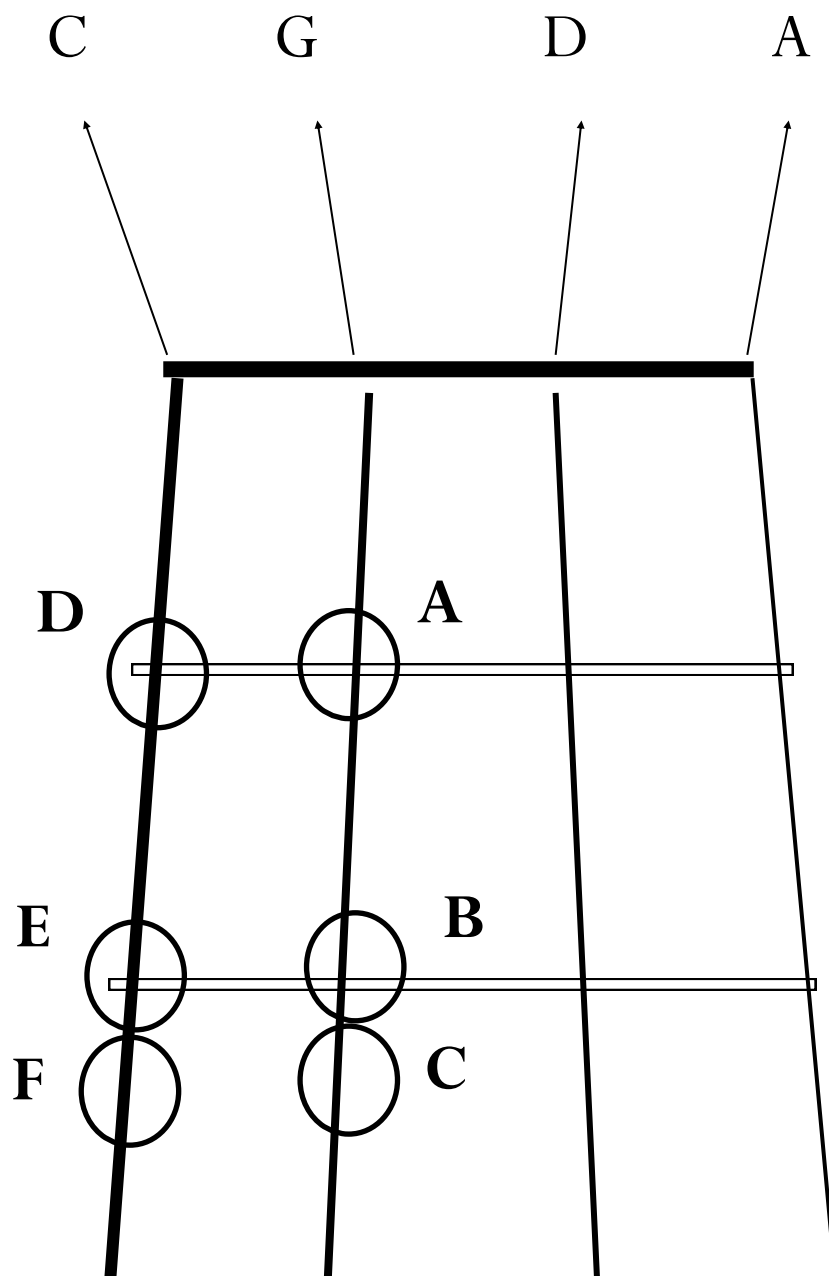
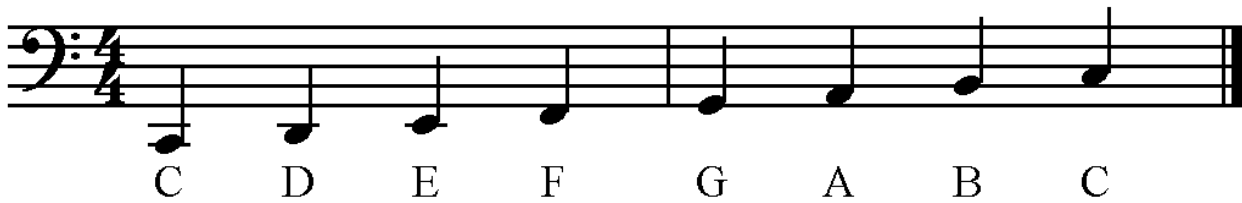


Bass player

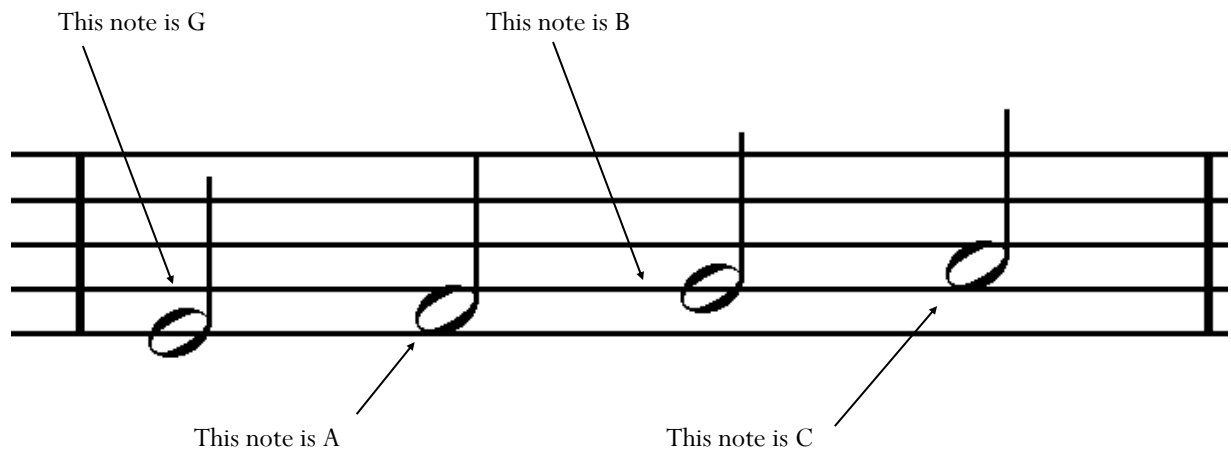


Bass

More New Notes



Notes on the G string

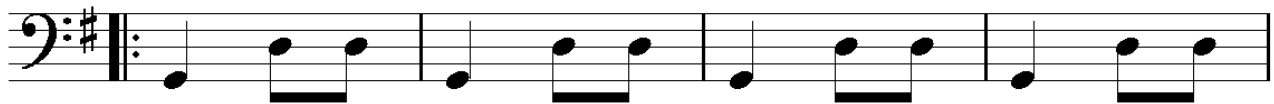
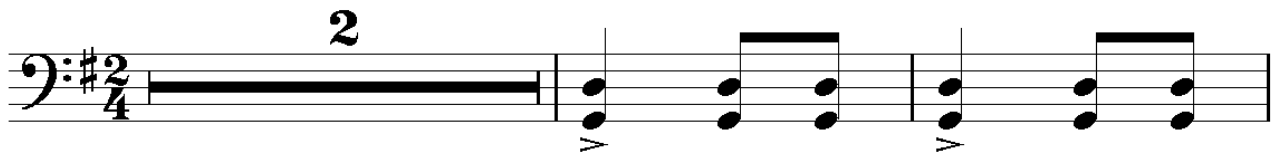


Miss Mary Black



Stomping Dance

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



STOMP!



STOMP!



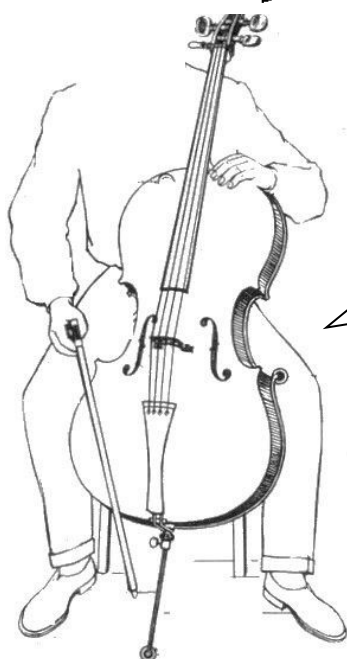
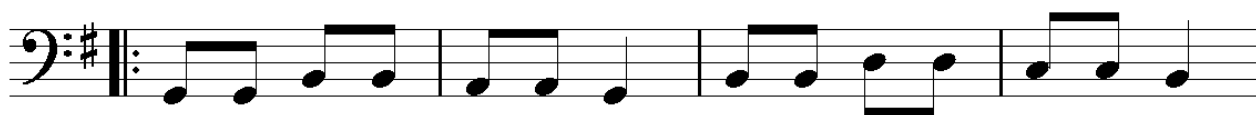
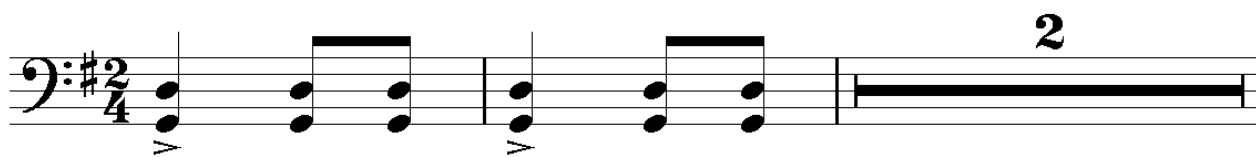
STOMP!



STOMP!

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

Stomping Dance



Keep your feet flat
and the cello
standing tall

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

p

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

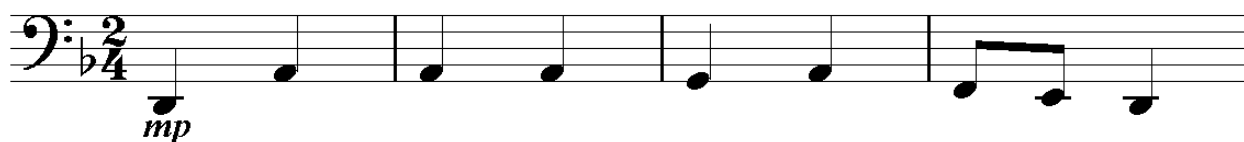
This note is F

It hangs underneath the bottom line

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

Kol Dodi

New notes on the C string



Arco	12
Bonjour D string	33
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