



Online Resource Included

MS. MYERS

CELLO BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®]

for Strings



A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD


BY
MICHAEL ALLEN
ROBERT GILLESPIE
PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES

ARRANGEMENTS BY
JOHN HIGGINS

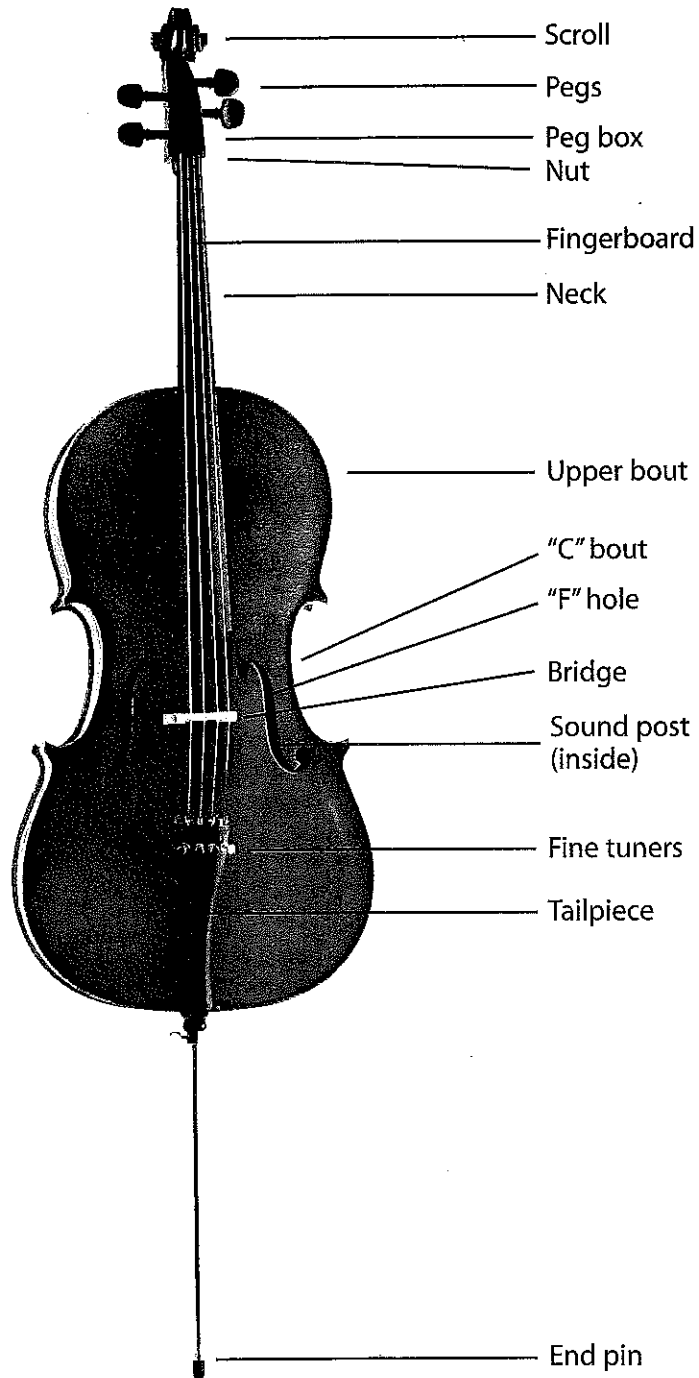
Fully compatible with
Essential Elements 2000

 **HAL•LEONARD[®]**

Includes Audio/Video CD-ROM



THE CELLO



Take Special Care

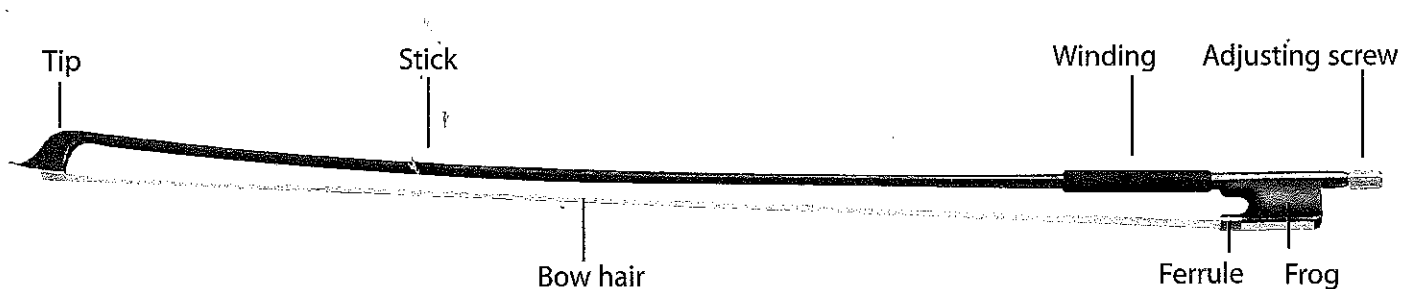
String instruments are delicate. Follow your teacher's guidelines in caring for your instrument, and it will last forever.

- Follow your teacher's instructions when removing the instrument from the case.
- Protect your instrument from heat, cold, and quick changes in temperature.
- Always wipe off the instrument with a soft dry cloth. Be sure to remove all fingerprints and rosin.

Accessories

- Rosin
- Soft cloth
- Rock stop

THE BOW

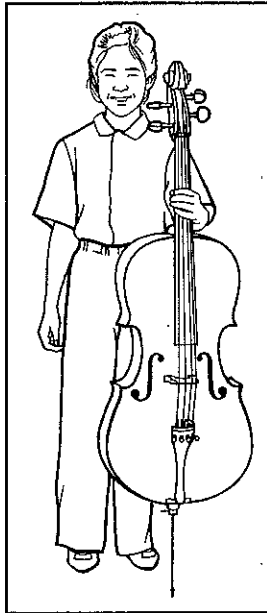


- Never touch the bow hair.

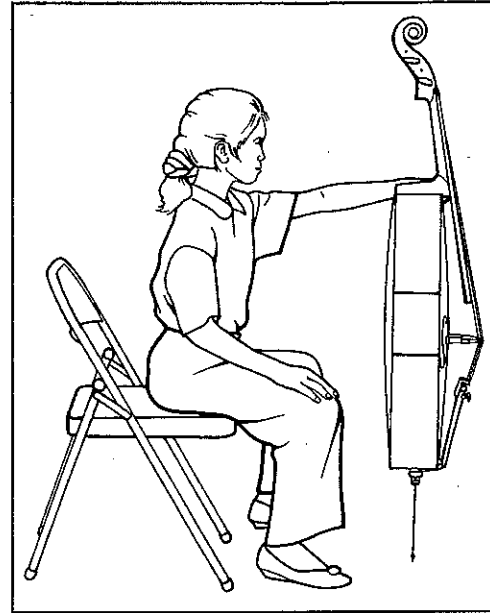
HOLDING YOUR INSTRUMENT

The best way to learn to play your instrument is to practice one skill at a time. Repeat each step until you are comfortable demonstrating it for your teacher and classmates.

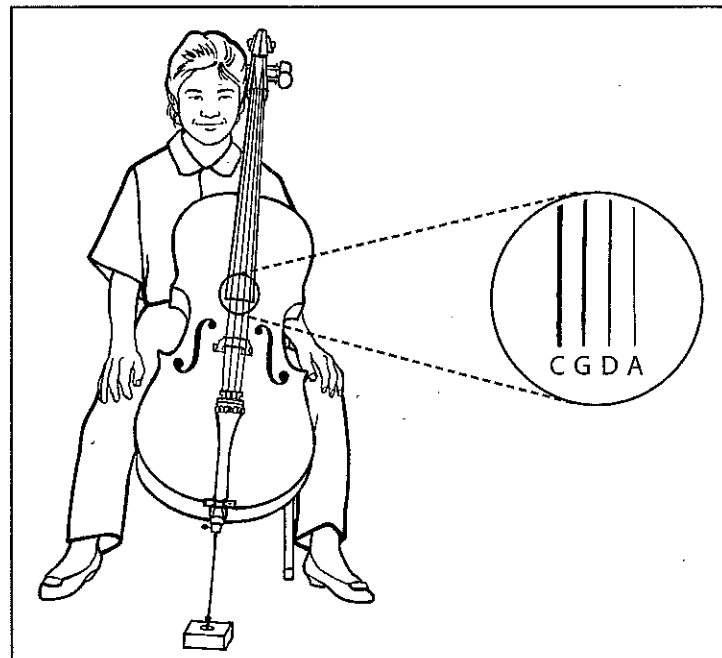
- Step 1** Remove the bow from the case and put it in a safe place. Open the case and remove the cello. Identify all parts of the cello.
- Step 2** Adjust the length of the end pin so that the scroll of the cello is near your nose when standing.
- Step 3** Sit on the front half of your chair with your feet positioned underneath your knees. Place the end pin directly in front of you one arm's length away.
- Step 4** Lean the cello slightly to the left and allow the instrument to rest against your chest. The 'C' peg should be near your head behind your left ear, and both knees should touch the cello just below the 'C' bout. It may be necessary to readjust the length or position of the end pin. Identify the letter names of each string: C (lowest pitch), G, D, A. Raise your right index finger over the strings and pluck them as directed by your teacher. Plucking the strings is called *pizzicato*, and is abbreviated *pizz.*



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

Beat = The Pulse of Music

The **beat** in music should be very steady, just like your pulse.

Quarter Note ♩ = 1 Beat of Sound

Notes tell us how high or low to play, and how long to play.

Quarter Rest { = 1 Beat of Silence

Rests tell us to count silent beats.

Music Staff

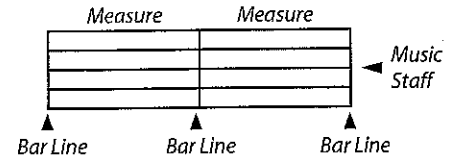
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

Bar Lines

Bar lines divide the music staff into **measures**.

Measures

The **measures** on this page have four beats each.



1. TUNING TRACK *Wait quietly for your teacher to tune your instrument.*

2. LET'S PLAY "OPEN D"

Pizzicato (pizz.) ↪ Pluck the strings
0 ↪ Open string

D

3. LET'S PLAY "OPEN A"

pizz.
0

A

Keep a steady beat.

4. TWO'S A TEAM

pizz.

5. AT PIERROT'S DOOR *The melody is on your CD.*

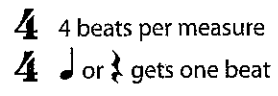
pizz.

Bass Clef



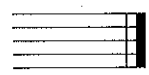
Clefs indicate a set of note names.

Time Signature (Meter)



The **time signature** tells us how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note gets one beat.

Double Bar



A **double bar** indicates the end of a piece of music.

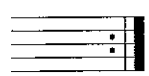
6. JUMPING JACKS Identify the clef and time signature before playing.

pizz. Double Bar ↴

7. MIX 'EM UP

pizz.

Repeat Sign



Go back to the beginning and play the music again.

Counting

Count	1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
Tap	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑

One beat = Tap toe down on the number and up on "&." Always count when playing or resting.

8. COUNT CAREFULLY Keep a steady beat when playing or resting.

pizz. Repeat sign ↴

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

9. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Write in the counting before you play.

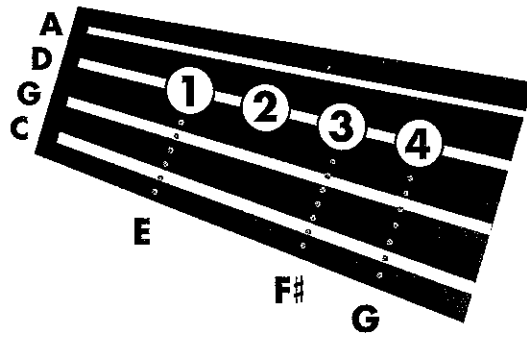
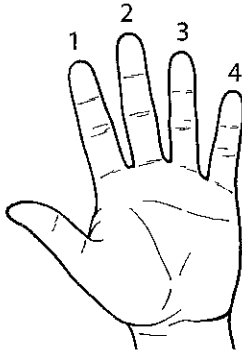
pizz.

SHAPING THE LEFT HAND

D STRING NOTES

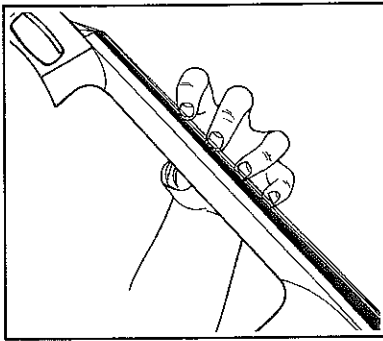
Step 1 Shape your left hand as shown.
Be certain your palm faces you.

0 = Open string
1 = 1st finger
2 = 2nd finger
3 = 3rd finger
4 = 4th finger

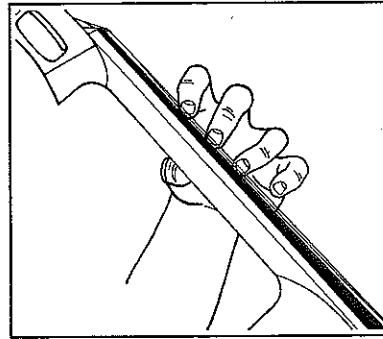


Step 2 Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Place your fingers on the D string, keeping your hand shaped as shown below.
Be sure your thumb is behind the second finger and slightly bent.

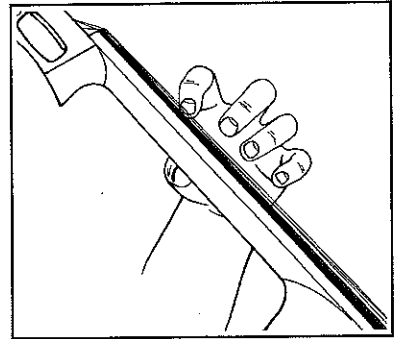
G is played with 4 fingers on the D string.



F# is played with 3 fingers on the D string.



E is played with 1 finger on the D string.



Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

10. LET'S READ "G" Start memorizing the note names.



THEORY

Sharp #

A **sharp** raises the sound of notes and remains in effect for the entire measure. Notes without sharps are called **natural** notes.

11. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp)



△ Play all F#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

12. LIFT OFF



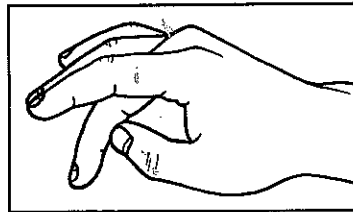
Is your left hand shaped as shown in the diagrams above?

SHAPING THE RIGHT HAND

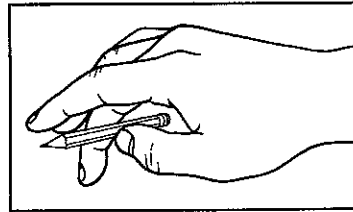
BOW BUILDER ONE

Pencil Hold

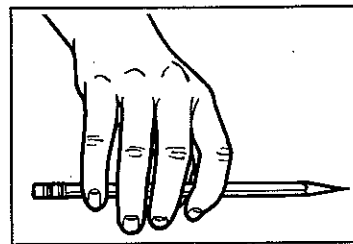
Step 1 Hold a pencil in your left hand about waist level.



Step 2 Place the tip of your right thumb between the first and second joints of your second finger.



Step 3 Place the pencil between your thumb and second finger, while keeping your thumb gently curved.



Step 4 The pencil should touch your first three fingers between the first and second joints, and touch the fourth finger at the first joint, as shown.

Step 5 Remove your left hand from the pencil. Keep your fingers relaxed. Practice shaping your hand on the pencil until it feels natural to you.

★ Practice BOW BUILDER ONE daily.

13. ON THE TRAIL *Say or sing the note names before you play.*

pizz.

14. LET'S READ "E"

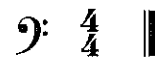
pizz. 1

15. WALKING SONG

pizz. 4 3 1 3 1 3 4

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

16. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Draw the missing symbols where they belong before you play:*



pizz.

BOW BUILDER TWO

Pencil Hold Exercises

I'm Outta Here

Wave good-bye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

Thumb Flexers

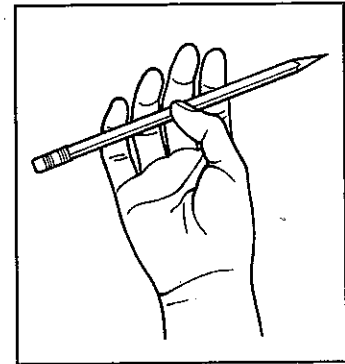
Flex your thumb in and out.

Finger Taps

Tap your first finger. Then tap your fourth finger.

Knuckle Turnovers

Turn your hand over and be sure your thumb knuckle is bent, as shown.



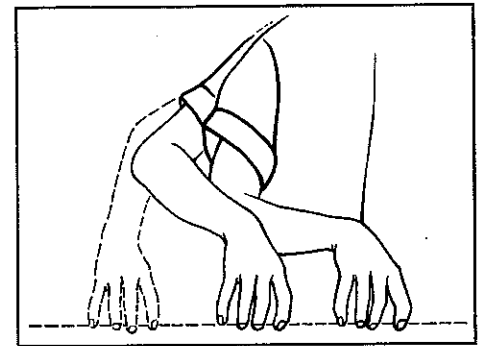
Knuckle Turnovers

BOW BUILDER THREE

Bowing Motions

Elbow Energy

- Swing your right elbow away from your body.
- Open your right forearm, as shown.
- Close your right forearm.
- Swing your elbow back toward your body.



Elbow Energy

17. HOP SCOTCH

pizz.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

HISTORY

Folk songs have been an important part of cultures for centuries and have been passed on from generation to generation. Folk song melodies help define the sound of a culture or region. This folk song comes from the Slavic region of eastern Europe.

18. MORNING DANCE

pizz. 4 3 0 1

Slavic Folk Song

19. ROLLING ALONG

pizz. Go to next line. /

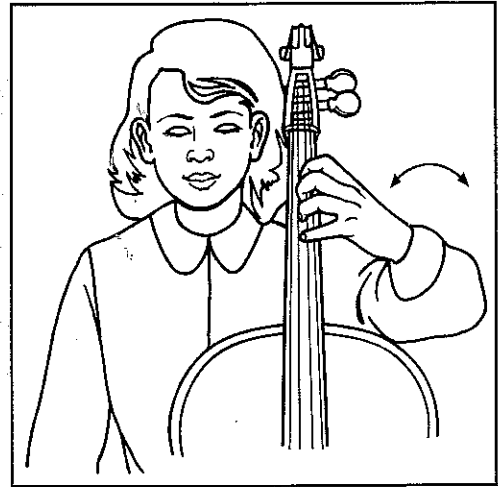
Practice the following exercises with your left hand.

Finger Taps

Tap fingertips on any string. Practice in different combinations of fingers.

Strummin' Along

Strum the strings with your 4th finger while swinging your elbow, as shown.



Strummin' Along

20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Welsh Folk Song

pizz. 4 0

△ Keep fingers down when you see this bracket.

21. SEMINOLE CHANT

pizz.

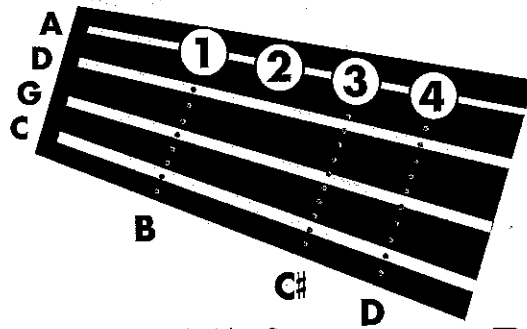
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - LIGHTLY ROW

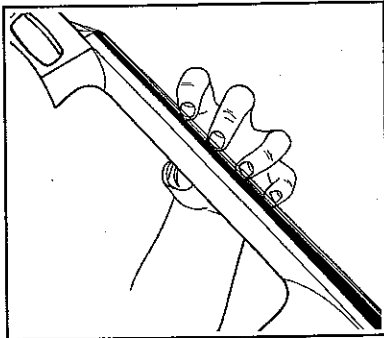
pizz. 0 3 4 1

△ Prepare F# before playing.

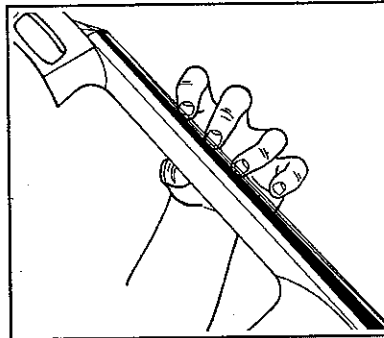
A STRING NOTES



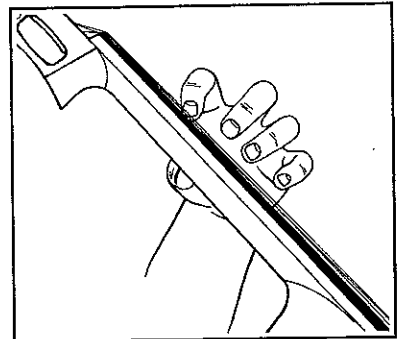
D is played with 4 fingers on the A string.



C# is played with 3 fingers on the A string.



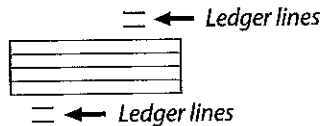
B is played with 1 finger on the A string.



Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music staff higher or lower.

23. LET'S READ "D"

pizz. 4

24. LET'S READ "C#" (C-sharp)

pizz. 3

Δ Play all C#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

25. TAKE OFF

pizz. 4 3

26. CARIBBEAN ISLAND

pizz. 4 3 0 4 3

27. OLYMPIC HIGH JUMP

pizz.

28. LET'S READ "B"

B *pizz.* 1

29. HALF WAY DOWN

pizz. 4 3 1 0

30. RIGHT BACK UP

pizz. 0 1 3 4

Scale

A scale is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each note is the next consecutive step of the scale. This is your D Scale. The first and last notes are both D.

THEORY

31. DOWN THE D SCALE *Remember to memorize the note names.*

pizz. 4 3 1 0

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - UP THE D SCALE

pizz. 0 1 3 4

BOW BUILDER FOUR

On The Bow

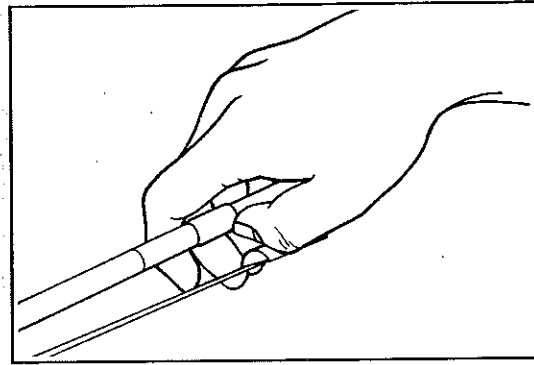
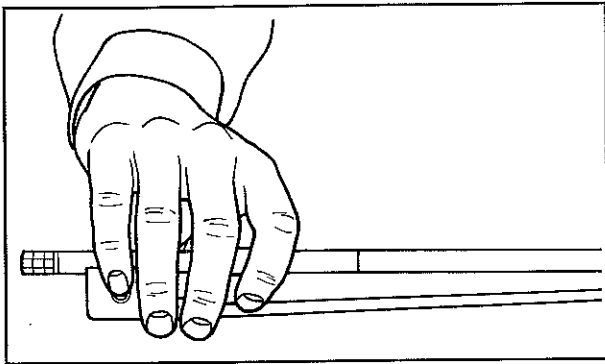
Step 1 Identify all parts of the bow (see page 2). Hold the bow in your left hand near the tip with the frog pointing to the right.

Step 2 Place the bow between your right thumb and second finger. The tip of your thumb will contact the stick next to the frog, and your second finger will extend to the ferrule.

Step 3 Shape the remaining fingers on the bow stick, as shown.

Step 4 Turn your right hand over, and be sure your thumb is curved.

Step 5 Hold the bow and repeat the exercises on page 8.



Alert Do not place your bow on the instrument until instructed to do so by your teacher.

33. SONG FOR CHRISTINE

pizz.

34. NATALIE'S ROSE Remember to count.

pizz.

35. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY How many words can you create by drawing notes on the staff below?

Example E G G

Folk songs often tell stories. This **Israeli folk song** describes a game played with a dreidel, a small table-top spinning toy that has been enjoyed by families for centuries. The game is especially popular in December around the time of Hanukkah.

36. DREIDEL

Israeli Folk Song

pizz.

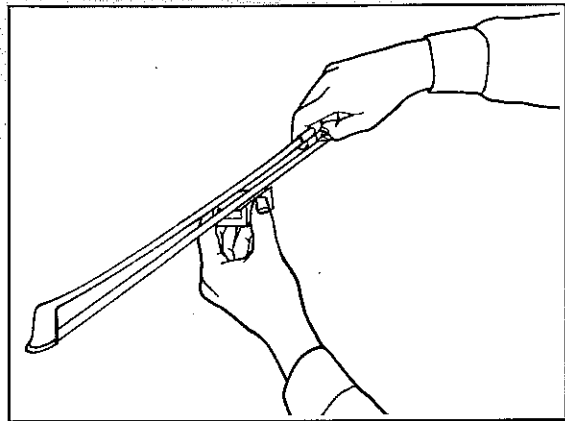
Musical notation for 'Dreidel' in bass clef, 4/4 time. The piece is marked *pizz.* (pizzicato). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes on a bass staff. The notes are D, E, F, G, A, with various accidentals (sharps and naturals) and rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

BOW BUILDER FIVE

Shadow Bowing

Shadow Bowing is bowing without the instrument.

- Step 1** Tighten the bow hair as instructed by your teacher.
- Step 2** Place the rosin in your left hand. Hold the bow in your right hand.
- Step 3** Shadow bow by slowly moving the bow back and forth on the rosin. Be sure to move the bow, not the rosin.



- Down Bow** ▢ Move the bow away from your body (to the right).
- Up Bow** ▽ Move the bow toward your body (to the left).

37. ROSIN RAP #1 *Bow these exercises on the rosin.*

Musical notation for 'Rosin Rap #1' in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a series of notes and rests on a treble clef staff. Bowing directions are indicated by symbols above the notes: ▢ for down bow and ▽ for up bow. The sequence is: Down, Rest, Up, Rest, Down, Rest, Up, Rest, Down, Up, Down, Up, Down, Rest, Up, Rest.

38. ROSIN RAP #2

Musical notation for 'Rosin Rap #2' in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a series of notes and rests on a treble clef staff. Bowing directions are indicated by symbols above the notes: ▢ for down bow and ▽ for up bow. The sequence is: Down, Up, Down, Rest, Up, Down, Up, Rest, Down, Up, Rest, Rest, Down, Up, Rest, Rest.

39. ROSIN RAP #3

Musical notation for 'Rosin Rap #3' in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of a series of notes and rests on a treble clef staff. Bowing directions are indicated by symbols above the notes: ▢ for down bow and ▽ for up bow. The sequence is: Down, Up, Rest, Rest, Down, Up, Rest, Rest, Down, Rest, Up, Rest, Down, Up, Down, Up.

✓ Is your bow hand shaped as shown in the diagram above?

Review these notes. Write the letter names in the spaces below.

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Below the staff are seven dashed lines for writing letter names.

40. CAROLINA BREEZE

Musical staff for 'CAROLINA BREEZE' in bass clef, 4/4 time, marked 'pizz.'. The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 3, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 3, 4. Below the staff is a count: **Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &**

41. JINGLE BELLS

J.S. Pierpont

Musical staff for 'JINGLE BELLS' in bass clef, 4/4 time, marked 'pizz.'. The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 3, 0, 0, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 3, 4, 1, 0, 4, 1, 0.

42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

American Folk Song

Musical staff for 'OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM' in bass clef, 4/4 time, marked 'pizz.'. The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 0, 1, 1, 0, 4, 4, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0.

Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who first performed in concert at age 6. He lived during the time of the American Revolution (1775–1783). Mozart’s music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote hundreds of compositions, including a piano piece based on this familiar song.

43. A MOZART MELODY

Adapted by W. A. Mozart

**Key Signature
D MAJOR**



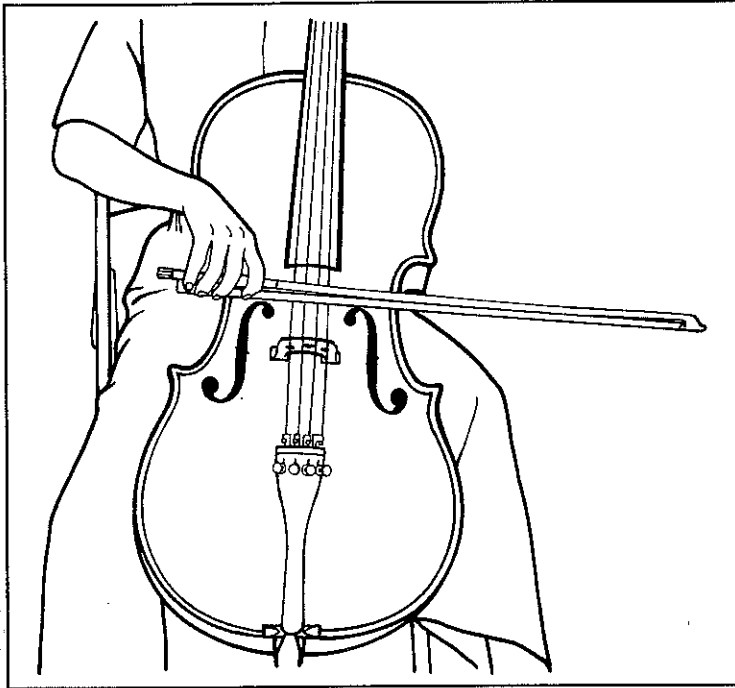
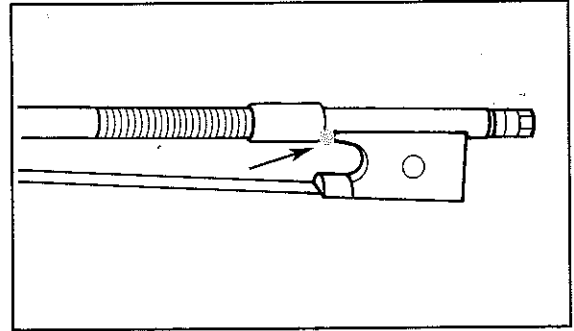
A **key signature** tells us what notes to play with sharps and flats throughout the entire piece. Play all F’s as F# (F-sharp) and all C’s as C# (C-sharp) when you see this key signature, which is called “D Major.”

44. MATTHEW’S MARCH

▲ Play F#’s and C#’s when you see this key signature.

45. CHRISTOPHER’S TUNE

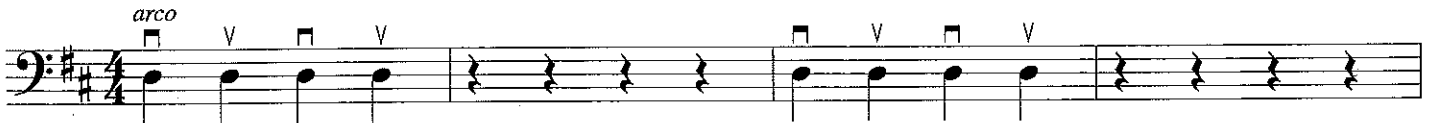
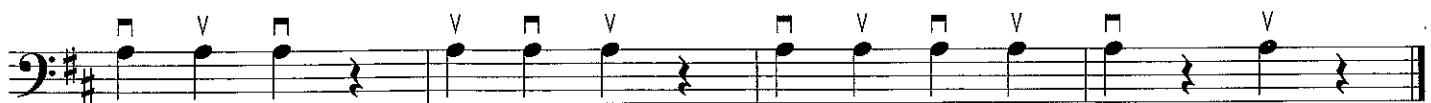
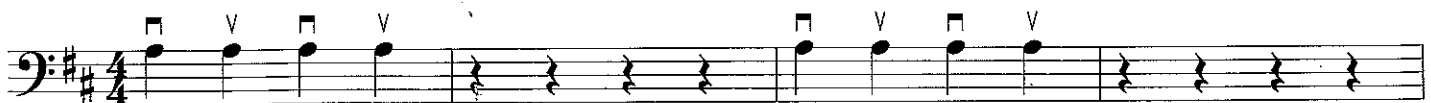
46. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY Play the notes below. Then compose your own music for the last two measures using the notes you have learned with this rhythm:

BOW BUILDER SIX**Let's Bow!***Bow Hold**Thumb Placement***Listening Skills**

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully. Your tone should be smooth and even.

47. BOW ON THE D STRING

arco Play with the bow on the string.

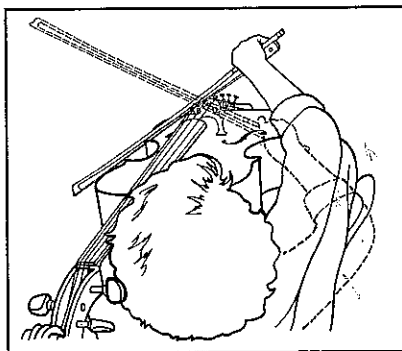
**48. BOW ON THE A STRING**

WORKOUTS

String Levels

Your arm moves when bowing on different strings. Memorize these guidelines:

- Move your arm **forward and up** to play **higher-pitched** strings.
- Move your arm **back and down** to play **lower-pitched** strings.



Raise arm = higher string
Lower arm = lower string

49. RAISE AND LOWER

50. TEETER TOTTER

51. MIRROR IMAGE

Bow Lift , Lift the bow and return to its starting point.

52. A STRAND OF D 'N' A

53. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - OLYMPIC CHALLENGE

BOW BUILDER SEVEN

Combining Both Hands

Using notes from the D major scale, echo what your teacher plays.

Example A:

Example B:

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Congratulations! You are now ready to practice like an advanced player by combining left and right hand skills while reading music. When learning a new line of music, follow these steps for success:

- Step 1** Tap your toe and say or sing the letter names.
- Step 2** Play *pizz.* and say or sing the letter names.
- Step 3** Shadow bow and say or sing the letter names.
- Step 4** Bow and play as written.

54. BOWING "G"

55. BACK AND FORTH

56. DOWN AND UP

57. TRIBAL LAMENT

58. BOWING "D"

59. LITTLE STEPS

60. ELEVATOR DOWN

61. ELEVATOR UP

Musical notation for exercise 61: Elevator Up. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale starts on D2 (open string, 0) and ascends stepwise to D4 (4th fret). Fingering: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. A 'V' (bow) is placed above the 2nd and 3rd measures.

62. DOWN THE D MAJOR SCALE

Musical notation for exercise 62: Down the D Major Scale. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale descends from D4 (1st fret) to D2 (open string, 0). Fingering: 4, 3, 2, 1, 0. A 'V' (bow) is placed above the 2nd and 3rd measures.

Musical notation for exercise 62: Down the D Major Scale. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale descends from D4 (1st fret) to D2 (open string, 0). Fingering: 4, 3, 2, 1, 0. A 'V' (bow) is placed above the 2nd and 3rd measures.

63. SCALE SIMULATOR *Remember to count.*

Musical notation for exercise 63: Scale Simulator. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale ascends from D2 (open string, 0) to D4 (4th fret). Fingering: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. A 'V' (bow) is placed above the 2nd and 3rd measures.

Musical notation for exercise 63: Scale Simulator. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale ascends from D2 (open string, 0) to D4 (4th fret). Fingering: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. A 'V' (bow) is placed above the 2nd and 3rd measures.

64. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THE D MAJOR SCALE

Musical notation for exercise 64: Essential Elements Quiz - The D Major Scale. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale ascends from D2 (open string, 0) to D4 (4th fret). A graphic symbol is present at the beginning of the staff.

Musical notation for exercise 64: Essential Elements Quiz - The D Major Scale. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale descends from D4 (4th fret) to D2 (open string, 0).

Special Cello Exercise

While the basses learn a new note, draw the bar lines in the music below. Then write in the counting.

Musical notation for the Special Cello Exercise. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale ascends from D2 (open string, 0) to D4 (4th fret). The staff is incomplete, with a dashed line below it for drawing bar lines and counting.

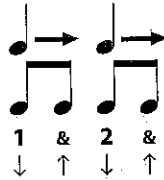
65. LET'S READ "C#" - Review

Musical notation for exercise 65: Let's Read "C#" - Review. Bass clef, 4/4 time signature, key of D major. The scale ascends from D2 (open string, 0) to D4 (4th fret). Fingering: 3, 2, 1, 4. A 'V' (bow) is placed above the 2nd and 3rd measures.

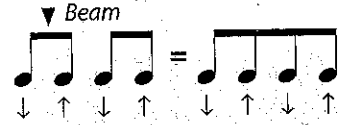
Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = 1/2 Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat



Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



Tap your toe down on the number and up on the "&."

66. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

67. PEPPERONI PIZZA

68. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

69. D MAJOR SCALE UP

Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.
Allegro – Fast tempo **Moderato** – Medium tempo **Andante** – Slower, walking tempo

70. HOT CROSS BUNS

Moderato

71. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

Andante

French Folk Song

72. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

73. BUCKEYE SALUTE

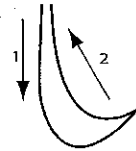
Moderato

$\frac{2}{4}$ Time Signature

= 2 beats per measure
 = Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



THEORY

74. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

75. TWO BY TWO

1st & 2nd Endings

Play the 1st ending the 1st time through. Then, repeat the same section of music, skip the 1st ending, and play the 2nd ending.

THEORY

76. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - FOR PETE'S SAKE

Moderato

△ 1st time △ 2nd time

Half Note

= 2 Beats
1 & 2 &

Half Rest

= 2 Silent Beats
1 & 2 &

77. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

78. AT PIERROT'S DOOR

Moderato

French Folk Song

79. THE HALF COUNTS

80. GRANDPARENT'S DAY

Andante

American Folk Song

Repeat Signs

Repeat the section of music enclosed by the **repeat signs**.
(If 1st and 2nd endings are used, they are played as usual—
but go back only to the first repeat sign, not to the beginning.)

81. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

Moderato

American Folk Song

82. TEXAS TWO-STRING

Pizz. this exercise with your left hand 4th finger.
4+ = 4th finger pizz.
(etc.)

83. FOUR BY FOUR

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a fermata over the first note. The melody consists of quarter notes and half notes, ending with a double bar line.

84. 4TH FINGER MARATHON

One staff of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes and half notes. A fermata is placed over the first note, and a 'v' (accendo) symbol is placed above the eighth measure.

85. HIGH FLYING

One staff of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the first note.

German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) was one of the world's greatest composers. He was completely deaf by 1802. Although he could not hear music like we do, he could "hear" it in his mind. The theme of his final *Symphony No. 9* is called "Ode To Joy," and was written to the text of a poem by Friedrich von Schiller. "Ode To Joy" was featured in concerts celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990.

HISTORY

86. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ODE TO JOY

Moderato

Ludwig van Beethoven

Four staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The notation includes a fermata over the first note, a 'v' (accendo) symbol above the eighth measure, and another 'v' above the thirteenth measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

★ Good performers are on time with their instruments and music ready, dressed appropriately, and know their music well.

87. SCALE WARM-UP

Two staves of music in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The first staff contains a scale starting on D2 and ascending to D4. The second staff contains a scale starting on D4 and descending to D2.

88. FRÈRE JACQUES - Round (When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

Moderato French Folk Song

Two staves of music in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a circled 1 (①) above the first measure and a circled 2 (②) above the fifth measure. The second staff starts with a circled 1 (①) above the first measure. Both staves end with repeat signs.

THEORY

Chord, Harmony

Two or more pitches sounding at the same time form a **chord** or **harmony**. Throughout this book, **A** = Melody and **B** = Harmony.

89. BILE 'EM CABBAGE DOWN - Orchestra Arrangement

American Fiddle Tune

Allegro

Two staves of music in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The first staff is labeled 'A' and the second 'B'. Both staves start with a circled 5 (5) above the first measure. The first staff has 'V' markings above the first, third, and fifth measures. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. Both staves end with repeat signs.

5 ↪ Measure Number

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

90. ENGLISH ROUND

Andante

Musical notation for the first system of 'English Round'. It features a single bass clef staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The notation includes a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

91. LIGHTLY ROW - Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

Musical notation for the first system of 'Lightly Row - Orchestra Arrangement'. It consists of two staves, A and B, both in bass clef, 4/4 time, and two sharps key signature. The tempo is 'Moderato'. Both staves feature a series of eighth notes with 'V' (vibrato) markings above them.

Musical notation for the second system of 'Lightly Row - Orchestra Arrangement'. It continues the two-staff arrangement (A and B) with eighth notes and 'V' markings. A box containing the number '5' is placed above the first measure of staff A.

French composer **Jacques Offenbach** (1819–1880) was the originator of the **opere** and played the cello. An **opere** is a form of entertainment that combines several of the fine arts together: vocal and instrumental music, drama, dance, and visual arts. One of his most famous pieces is the "Can-Can" dance from *Orpheus And The Underworld*. This popular work was written in 1858, just three years before the start of the American Civil War (1861–1865).

HISTORY

92. CAN-CAN - Orchestra Arrangement

Jacques Offenbach
Arr. John Higgins

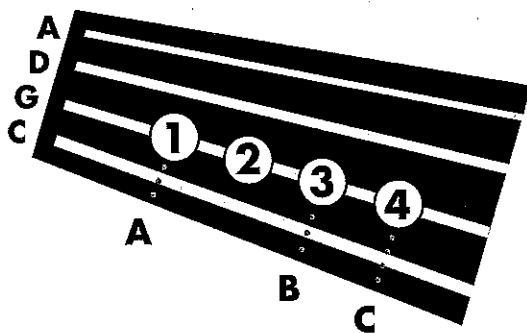
Allegro

Musical notation for the first system of 'Can-Can - Orchestra Arrangement'. It consists of two staves, A and B, both in bass clef, 2/4 time, and two sharps key signature. The tempo is 'Allegro'. Both staves feature a series of eighth notes.

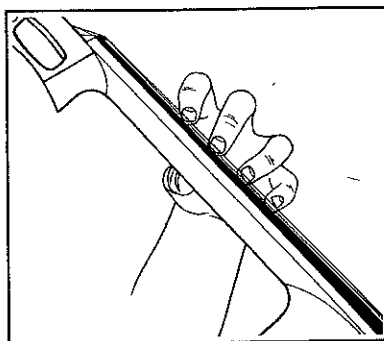
Musical notation for the second system of 'Can-Can - Orchestra Arrangement'. It continues the two-staff arrangement with eighth notes. A box containing the number '9' is placed above the first measure of staff A.

What were the strong points of your performance?

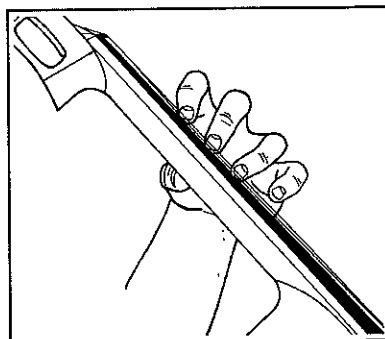
G STRING NOTES



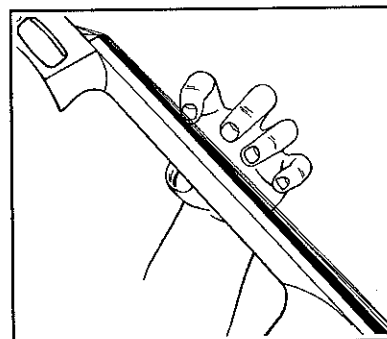
C is played with 4 fingers on the G string.



B is played with 3 fingers on the G string.



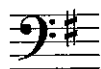
A is played with 1 finger on the G string.



Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

**Key Signature
G MAJOR**



Play all F's as F# (F-sharp) and all C's as C \natural (C-natural).

93. LET'S READ "G"



Δ Play F#s and C \natural s in this key signature.

94. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)



95. LET'S READ "B"



96. LET'S READ "A"



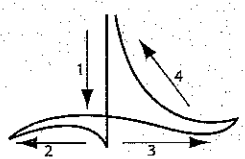
97. WALKING AROUND *Name the notes before you play.*

98. G MAJOR SCALE *Write the note names before you play.*

99. FOURTH FINGER D *(for violins and violas)*

Time Signature (Meter) C = Common Time Same as $\frac{4}{4}$

Conducting



Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

THEORY

100. LOW DOWN

101. BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP

Moderato

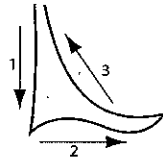
102. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THIS OLD MAN

Moderato

American Folk Song

Time Signature $\frac{3}{4}$ = 3 beats per measure
(Meter) $\frac{4}{4}$ = ♩ or } gets one beat

Conducting



Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.

Dotted Half Note ♩. = 3 Beats of Sound
 1 & 2 & 3 &
 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

♩. ◀ **Dot**
 A dot adds half the value of the note.
 ♩ — ♩ = ♩.
 2 beats + 1 beat = 3 beats

103. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

104. COUNTING THREES

105. D MAJOR SCALE IN THREES

106. FRENCH FOLK SONG

Moderato

French Folk Song

107. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SAILOR'S SONG

Allegro

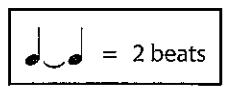
English Sea Song

△ Write in the correct time signature before you begin.

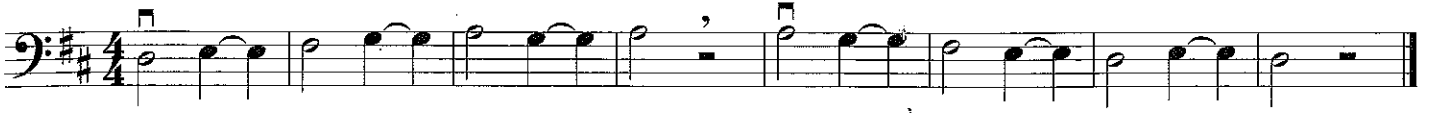
Tie



A **tie** is a curved line that connects notes of the **same** pitch. Play a single note for the combined counts of the tied notes.



108. FIT TO BE TIED



Slur



A **slur** is a curved line that connects two or more **different** pitches. Play slurred notes together in the same bow stroke.

109. STOP AND GO



110. SLURRING ALONG



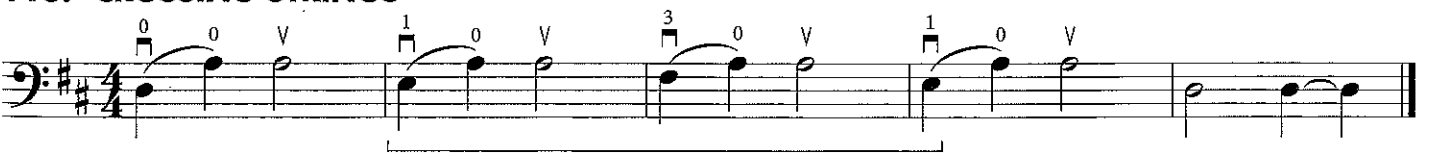
111. SMOOTH SAILING



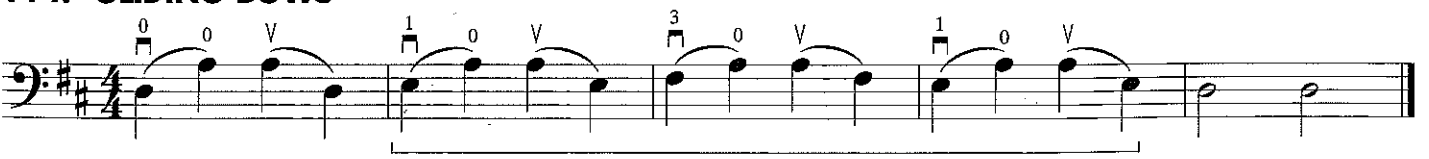
112. D MAJOR SLURS



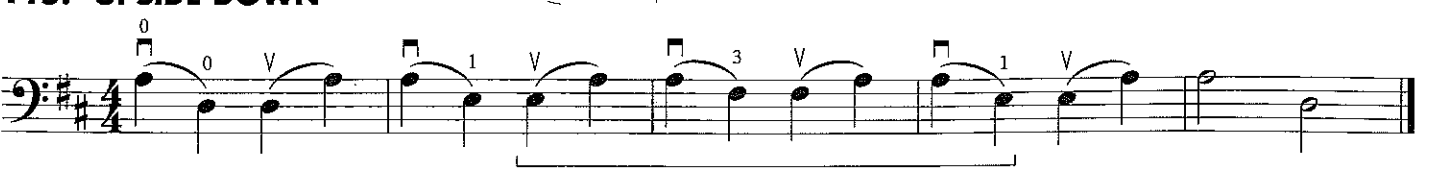
113. CROSSING STRINGS



114. GLIDING BOWS



115. UPSIDE DOWN



Upbeat

A note (or notes) that appears before the first full measure is called an **upbeat** (or **pickup**). The remaining beats are found in the last measure.

116. SONG FOR MARIA

Andante

Musical notation for 'Song for Maria' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The first staff shows a pickup note (upbeat) marked with a 'V' above it. The second staff shows the continuation of the melody, with a triangle symbol and the text 'Upbeat' above the first measure, and the text 'Where is beat 4?' above the final measure.

Latin American music combines the folk music from South and Central America, the Caribbean Islands, African, Spanish, and Portuguese cultures. Melodies often feature a lively accompaniment by drums, maracas, and claves. Latin American styles have become part of jazz, classical, and rock music.

D.C. al Fine

Play until you see the **D.C. al Fine**. Then go back to the beginning and play until you see **Fine** (*fee'-nay*). **D.C.** is the abbreviation for **Da Capo**, the Italian term for "return to the beginning." **Fine** is the Italian word for "the finish."

117. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

Caribbean Folk Song

Musical notation for 'Banana Boat Song' in bass clef, common time (C), key of D major. The first staff shows the melody with a 'Fine' marking above the end of the first phrase. The second staff shows the continuation of the melody, with a triangle symbol and the text 'D.C. al Fine' above the start of the second phrase.

118. FIROLIRALERA - Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

Mexican Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

Musical notation for 'Firoliralera - Orchestra Arrangement' in bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. It consists of three systems of staves labeled A and B. The first system shows two staves with 'Upbeats' indicated by brackets below. The second system shows two staves with 'Upbeats' indicated by brackets below. The third system shows two staves with a triangle symbol and the text 'Tie' above the final measure of both staves.



SKILL BUILDERS - G Major

119.

120.

121.

122.

123.

124.

Far Eastern music comes from Malaysia, Indonesia, China and other areas. Historians believe the first orchestras, known as **gamelans**, existed in this region as early as the 1st century B.C. Today's gamelans include rebabs (spiked fiddles), gongs, xylophones, and a wide variety of percussion instruments.

HISTORY

125. JINGLI NONA

Allegro

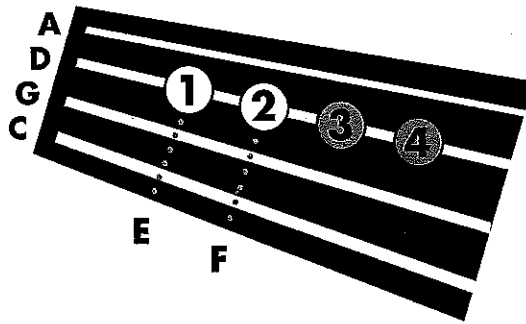
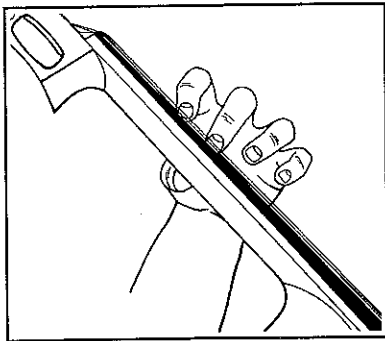
Far Eastern Folk Song

Where is beat 4? Δ


SECOND FINGER ON THE D STRING

F

is played with
2 fingers on
the D string.



Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY **Natural**  A natural sign cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

126. LET'S READ "F" (F-natural)



THEORY **Half Step** A half step is the smallest distance between two notes.

Whole Step A whole step is two half steps combined.

127. HALF-STEPPIN' AND WHOLE STEPPIN'



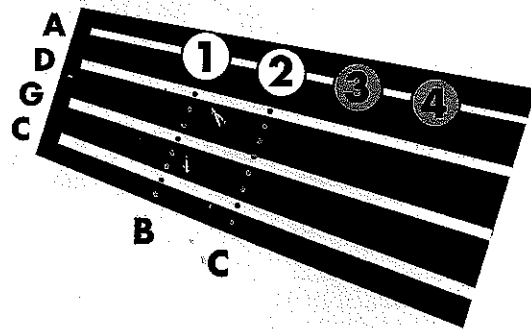
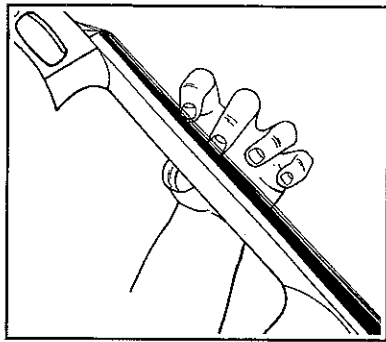
128. SPY GUY



129. MINOR DETAILS



C is played with 2 fingers on the A string.



Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

130. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)

C Musical notation for exercise 130: a single note C on the A string in 4/4 time, with a '2' above it indicating the second finger.

131. HALF STEP AND WHOLE STEP REVIEW

Musical notation for exercise 131 showing half and whole steps on the A string. The first part shows a half step from C to C# (fingerings 2 and 3) and another half step from C# to D (fingerings 3 and 4). The second part shows whole steps from C to D (fingerings 2 and 4) and from D to E (fingerings 4 and 2).

Chromatics

Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats, and naturals. A chromatic pattern is two or more notes in a sequence of half steps.

THEORY

132. CHROMATIC MOVES

Musical notation for exercise 132 showing chromatic moves on the A string. The first line shows an ascending chromatic scale from C to D (fingerings 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4). The second line shows a descending chromatic scale from D to C (fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1).

133. THE STETSON SPECIAL

Musical notation for exercise 133: a sequence of eighth notes on the A string, starting with a quarter rest, followed by notes with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2.

134. BLUEBIRD'S SONG

Allegro

Texas Folk Song

Musical notation for exercise 134: a sequence of eighth notes on the A string, starting with a quarter rest, followed by notes with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.

Key Signature C MAJOR



All notes are naturals.

135. C MAJOR SCALE - Round

Duet A composition with two different parts, played together.

136. SPLIT DECISION - Duet

137. OAK HOLLOW

Moderato

138. A-TISKET, A-TASKET

Allegro

In the second half of the 1800s many composers tried to express the spirit of their own country by writing music with a distinct national flavor. Listen to the music of Russian composers such as Borodin, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov. They often used folk songs and dance rhythms to convey their nationalism. Describe the sounds you hear.

139. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - RUSSIAN FOLK TUNE

Andante

Russian Folk Song



Alert: This page mixes finger patterns. Watch for second finger (C_h) and third finger (F_h).

140. BINGO

18th Century English Game Song

Allegro

Where is beat 2? Δ

English composer **Thomas Tallis** (1505–1585) served as royal court composer during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth I. Composers and artists during this era wanted to recreate the artistic and scientific glories of ancient Greece and Rome. The great artist Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel during Tallis' lifetime. **Rounds** and **canons** were popular forms of music during the early 16th century. Divide into groups, and play or sing the *Tallis Canon* as a 4-part round.

HISTORY

141. TALLIS CANON – Round

Moderato

Thomas Tallis

Theme and Variations

Theme and Variations is a musical form where a theme, or melody, is followed by different versions of the same theme.

THEORY

142. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR SONG

Moderato

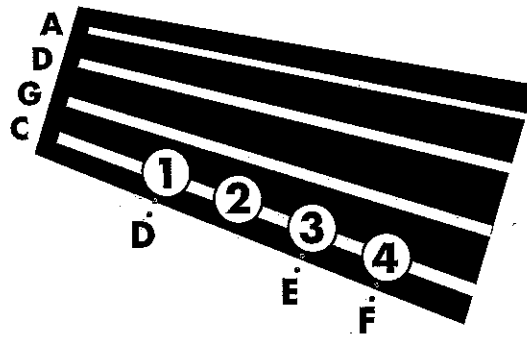
Variation 2 – make up your own variation

143. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY – THE BIRTHDAY SONG

Moderato

Now play the line again and create your own rhythm.

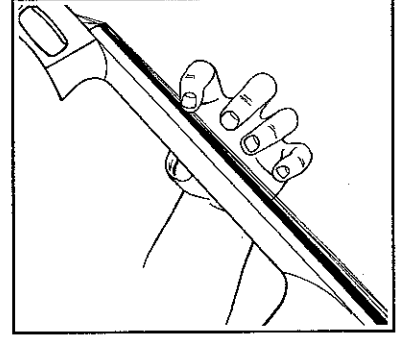
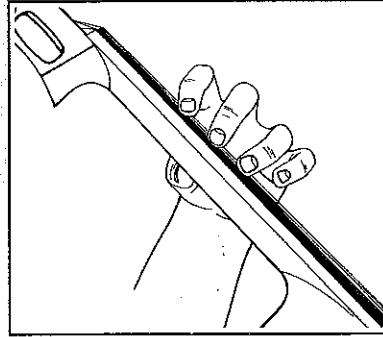
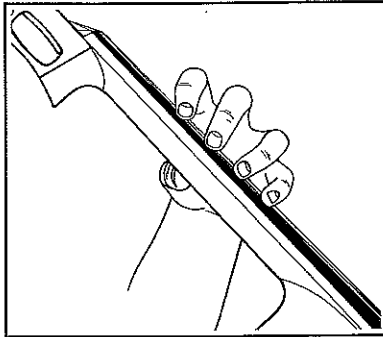
C STRING NOTES



F is played with 4 fingers on the C string.

E is played with 3 fingers on the C string.

D is played with 1 finger on the C string.



Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

144. LET'S READ "C"



145. LET'S READ "F"



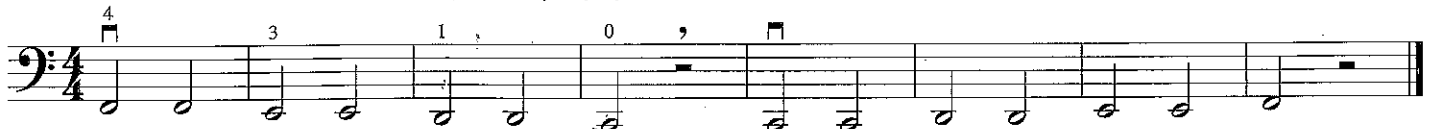
146. LET'S READ "E"



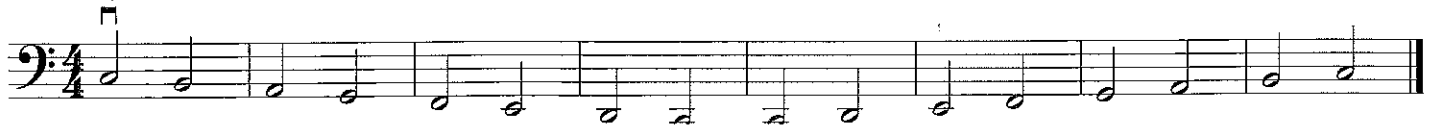
147. LET'S READ "D"



148. SIDE BY SIDE Name the notes before you play.



149. C MAJOR SCALE



Whole Note



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest



= A Whole Measure of Silent Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest



hangs from a staff line.

Half Rest



sits on a staff line.

THEORY

150. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

151. SLOW BOWS

152. LONG, LONG AGO

Moderato

T. H. Baily

Arpeggio

An **arpeggio** is a chord whose pitches are played one at a time. Your first arpeggio uses the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 8th steps from the C major scale.

THEORY

153. C MAJOR SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

154. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

Violin Viola Cello Bass Vln. Vla. Vcl. Bs. All

155. MONDAY'S MELODY

Moderato

Traditional Folk Song

Special Cello Exercise

Write the note names below. Then, write stories using as many note names as possible. Share your work with orchestra friends.



Note
Names: _ _ _ _ _



_ _ _ _ _

Team Work

Great musicians give encouragement to their fellow performers. Violin and bass players will now learn new challenging notes. The success of your orchestra depends on everyone's talent and patience. Play your best as these sections advance their musical technique.

Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

156. LET'S READ "E" - Review



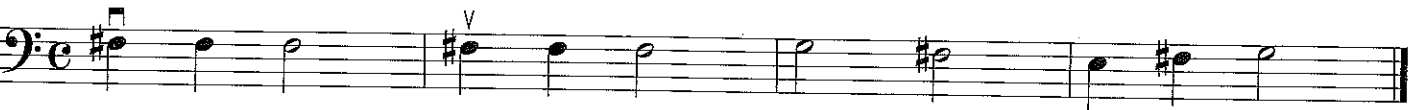
157. LET'S READ "A" - Review



158. LET'S READ "G" - Review



159. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp) - Review



160. MOVING ALONG *Name the notes before you play.*



161. G MAJOR SCALE



162. SHEPHERD'S HEY

Moderato

English Folk Song



163. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN

Allegro

American Folk Song



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

164. LET'S READ "B" - Review



165. ICE SKATING

Moderato

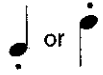


166. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ACADEMIC FESTIVAL OVERTURE THEME

Moderato

Johannes Brahms



Staccato

Staccato notes are marked with a dot above or below the note. A staccato note is played with a stopped bow stroke. Listen for a space between staccato notes.

167. PLAY STACCATO
168. ARKANSAS TRAVELER

Allegro

Southern American Folk Song

**SKILL BUILDERS - G Major**

169.

170.

171.

172.

173.

Hooked Bowing



Hooked bowing is two or more notes played in the same direction with a stop between each note.

174. HOOKED ON D MAJOR

175. WALTZING BOWS

176. POP GOES THE WEASEL

Allegro

American Folk Song

SKILL BUILDERS - C Major

177.

178.

179.

180.

Dynamics

Dynamics tell us what volume to play or sing.

f (forte)

Play loudly. Add more weight to the bow.

p (piano)

Play softly. Remove weight from the bow.

181. FORTE AND PIANO
182. SURPRISE SYMPHONY THEME

Andante Franz Josef Haydn

SKILL BUILDERS – Scales and Arpeggios

Add your own dynamics to any of the lines below.

183. D MAJOR
184. G MAJOR
185. G MAJOR (Upper Octave – violin)

186. C MAJOR
187. C MAJOR

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

188. CRIPPLE CREEK - Orchestra Arrangement (A = Melody and B = Harmony)

Allegro

American Folk Song
Arr. Michael Allen

Musical score for "Cripple Creek" in 4/4 time, key of D major. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the first four measures. The second system shows the next four measures. Part A (Melody) is in the upper staff, and Part B (Harmony) is in the lower staff. Both parts start with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and quarter notes, while the harmony consists of quarter and eighth notes. There are repeat signs at the end of each system.

Africa is a large continent made up of many nations, and African folk music is as diverse as its many cultures. This folk song is from Kenya. The words describe warriors as they prepare for battle. Listen to examples of African folk music and describe the sound.

HISTORY

189. TEKELE LOMERIA - Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

Kenyan Warrior Song
Arr. John Higgins

Musical score for "Tekele Lomeria" in common time (C), key of D major. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the first four measures. The second system shows the next four measures. Part A (Melody) is in the upper staff, and Part B (Harmony) is in the lower staff. Dynamics vary between parts: Part A starts with *f*, while Part B starts with *f* in the first system and *p* in the second system. The melody is more complex with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the harmony is simpler with quarter and eighth notes. There are repeat signs at the end of each system.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

192. SIMPLE GIFTS - Orchestra Arrangement

Shaker Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

Andante

First system of music. Treble clef (A) and Bass clef (B) staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Time signature: 4/4. The piece begins with a rest in the treble staff and a quarter note in the bass staff. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in both staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes, while the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

Second system of music. Continuation of the first system. The treble staff continues with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass staff continues with quarter notes. Dynamics remain *f*.

Third system of music. Treble clef (A) and Bass clef (B) staves. A box containing the number 10 is placed above the first measure of the treble staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in both staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with quarter notes, and the bass staff has a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

Fourth system of music. Treble clef (A) and Bass clef (B) staves. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in both staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

Fifth system of music. Treble clef (A) and Bass clef (B) staves. A box containing the number 19 is placed above the first measure of the treble staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in both staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with quarter notes, and the bass staff has a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

Sixth system of music. Treble clef (A) and Bass clef (B) staves. The piece concludes with a final melodic phrase in the treble staff and a sustained note in the bass staff.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

A solo is a composition written for one player, often with piano accompaniment. This solo was written by **Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685–1750). You and a piano accompanist can perform for the orchestra, your school, your family, and at other occasions. When you have learned the piece well, try memorizing it. Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music.

193. MINUET NO. 2 – Solo

Johann Sebastian Bach

Arr. John Higgins

Moderato

f

9

f

17

p

f

Piano Accompaniment

Moderato

f

9

p

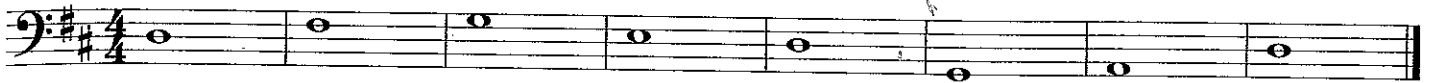
f

Improvisation

Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own music as you play.

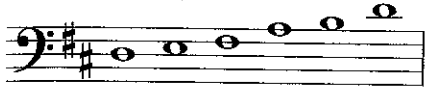
194. RHYTHM JAM

Using the following notes, improvise your own rhythms.



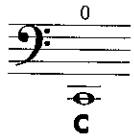
195. INSTANT MELODY

Using the following notes, improvise your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).

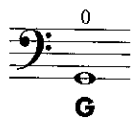


CELLO FINGERING CHART

C STRING



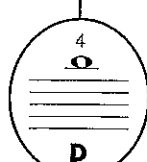
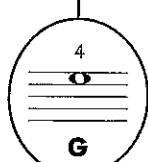
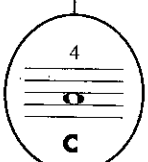
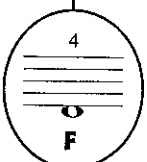
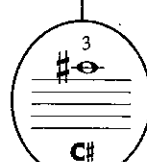
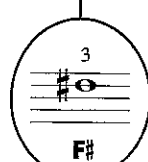
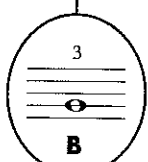
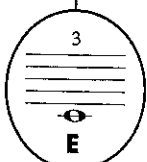
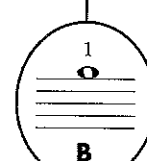
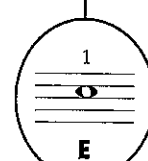
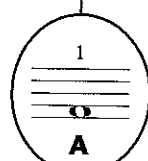
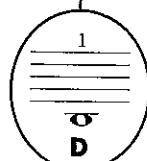
G STRING



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