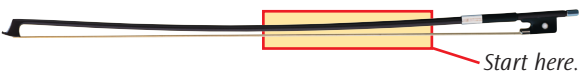


UNIT 2



Ready, Set, Bow



“down, up, down, up” “mo-tor - cy - cle, stop, stop”

Echo Exercises

Listen as your teacher or student *soloist* (single player) plays the grey notes. Then, echo back with the black notes.

Down, Up, Down, Up

Practice: 1. Clap 2. Pizz. 3. Arco

Motorcycle, Stop, Stop

Practice: 1. Clap 2. Pizz. 3. Arco

On Your Own

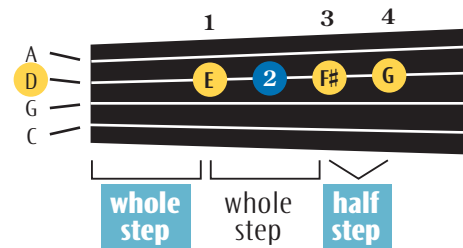
Down, Up, Down, Up

Practice: 1. Clap 2. Pizz. 3. Arco

Motorcycle, Stop, Stop

Practice: 1. Clap 2. Pizz. 3. Arco

Finger Tips The D Ladder



Echo Exercises

E-Z Does It

Second Rung

(Every time you see a word in this color box, look it up on page 47.)

The D Ladder, Ascending (Going Up)

8 *pizz.* D D E E F# F# G G (4th finger) (4th finger)

The D Ladder, Descending (Coming Down)

9 *pizz.* G G F# F# E E D D

On Your Own

The D Ladder, Ascending and Descending

10 *pizz.* D E F# G G F# E D



ARCO'S HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

The *violin* family of instruments, which includes the violin, viola and cello, came into existence during the late 1500s in Europe. The shape of the instruments is based on the design of the earlier *viol* family of instruments. The string bass is actually a *viol*—compare its shape with that of a violin, viola or cello. What are the differences? What's the same?

Putting It Together

Bowing the D Ladder

Sing along! The syllables below the notes are called **solfège** syllables.

11 *arco* D V V E F# G G F# E D

Sing: Do Re Mi Fa Fa Mi Re Do

Motorcycles Stopping on the D Ladder

12 *arco* D V V V E F# G G F# E D

Try making up a new rhythm of your own—maybe from the beats and syllables of your name. Play “The D Ladder, Ascending and Descending” using your new rhythm.

Our First Song!

Hot Cross Buns Practice: 1. Pizz. 2. Arco

13 F# E D F# E D D E F# E D

Sing: Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns! One a-pen-ny, Two a-pen-ny, Hot cross buns!



HOT SHOT CHALLENGE

Hey, Hot Shot!
Can you find the new rhythms and symbols in “Hot Cross Buns?”

English Folk Song



Exploring Music Theory

By doubling the value of every note, a composer can stretch out a melody and make it sound slower. This is called *augmentation*.

Original melody



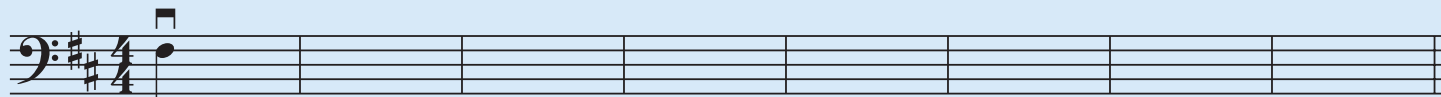
Augmentation



Shepherd's Hey



Rewrite "Shepherd's Hey" in augmentation on the staff below. Play both versions.



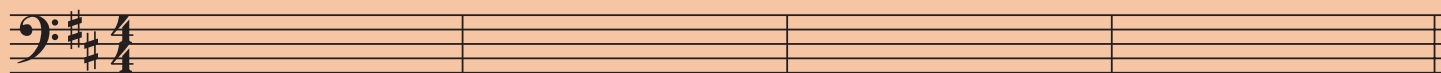
Exploring Ear Training

Write out "Ode to Joy" in the key of C and play it.



Exploring Composition

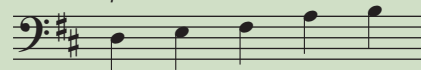
1. Compose a four-measure melody using only the notes of the D major chord: D, F# and A. Use only quarter notes and quarter rests.
2. Now add passing tones where possible to complete the melody.
3. Play your melody, and give it a title. _____



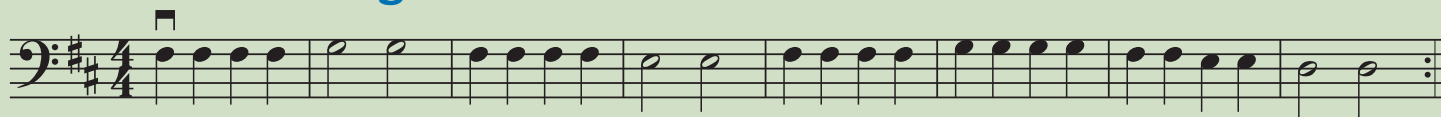
Exploring Improvisation

Play the tune "Bile Them Cabbage Down," then improvise your own variation using the notes of the D pentatonic scale.

D pentatonic scale



Bile Them Cabbage Down

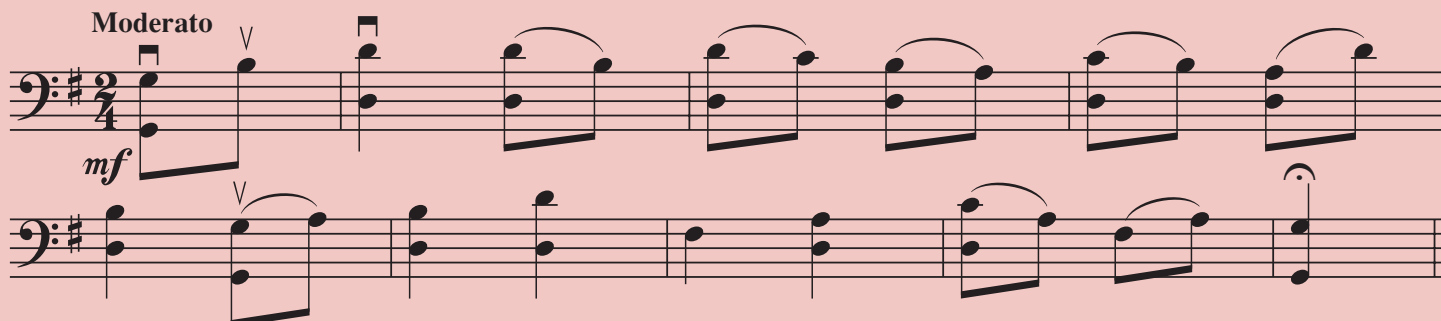


Can you sing this tune using solfège?

Exploring World Music

The Hardanger fiddle (known as *hardingfele* in Norwegian) is often called the national instrument of Norway. A hardingfele is usually heavily decorated with pearl inlay and elaborate carvings. It has four or five *sympathetic* strings that run underneath the fingerboard and add echoing overtones to the sound. Melodies often use a double-stop *drone* note. The tunes, or *slattar*, are played for dancing and other events. The following "Bridal March" comes from the deepest part of the Valdres Valley in central Norway.

Bridal March from Valdres



Learn to play the tune using just the top notes. Then, try adding the double-stop drones. Finally, try marching in place (still seated in your chair!) to the beat of the tune as you play it, imitating a bridal march.

EXPLORING THE BLUES

175 Arco's Blues

Moderato

Bob Phillips (1953–)

Tune (Melody)

Backup

Bass line

pizz.

Chord Tones
G7 (G, B, D, F♯)

5

Chord Tones
C7 (C, E, G, B♭)

G7 (G, B, D, F♯)

9

D7 (D, F♯, A, C)

C7 (C, E, G, B♭)

G7 (G, B, D, F♯)

1. 2.

1. Play the Tune and swing the eighth notes.
2. Play the Backup rhythm on open G.
3. Play the Backup rhythm using one of the chord tones provided.
4. Play the Bass line pizzicato.

5. Play through “Arco’s Blues” three times, each time playing a different line.
6. Try improvising a tune using the following pitches:

Blues scale

G B♭ C D F♯ G