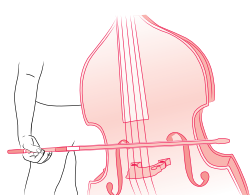
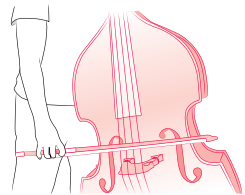


Level 1: Sound Review

Reviewing Instrument Position

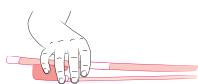
French

German



Reviewing Bow Hold

RH



Moving the Bow on the String

ARCO means to play with the bow.

BOW LIFT (ʔ) means to raise the bow off the string and reset it on the string.

DOWN BOW (▣) means to pull the bow down by moving your hand to the right (away from your body). Just as railroad tracks are parallel to each other, keep the bow parallel to the bridge.

UP BOW (∇) means to push the bow up by moving your hand to the left (toward your body). Remember to keep the bow parallel to the bridge.



- 1 TUNING**—Be sure your instrument is in tune before you play. (Refer to the tuning section on the DVD.) Your teacher will help you.

2

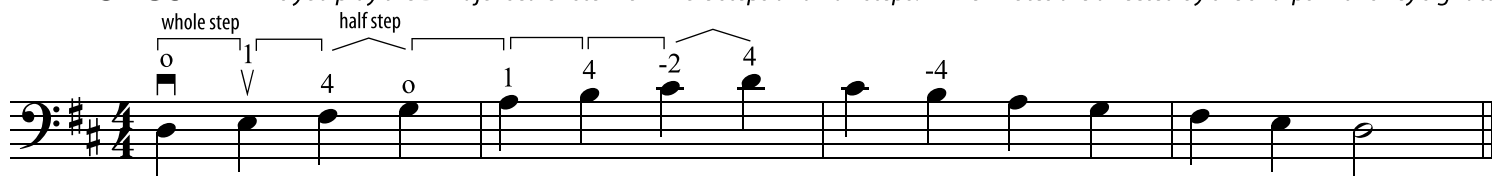
4 = Four beats (counts) to a measure.
4 = A quarter note receives one beat (count).

4 TIME SIGNATURE—Review counting and playing quarter notes, half notes and half rests as you clap, sing and then play the piece.



3

D MAJOR SCALE—As you play the D Major scale listen for whole steps and half steps. Which notes are affected by the sharps in this key signature?

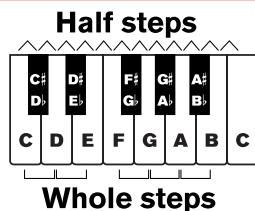


4

LIFT AND CIRCLE—Review lifting your bow each time you see the lift sign. Before playing, air-bow while singing the rhythms.

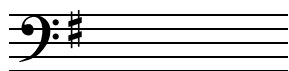


MINOR SCALES have a different order of half steps and whole steps from major scales. There are three types of minor scales: natural, harmonic and melodic.

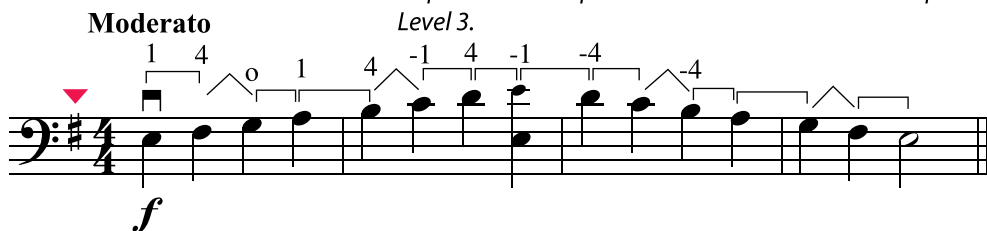


84

An **E NATURAL MINOR** scale uses the same pitches as a G Major scale but starts on E.



E NATURAL MINOR SCALE—All natural minor scales have the same pattern of whole steps and half steps. Cellos and basses learn the top E in Level 3.



85

THE VOLGA BOATMEN—Compare the sound of this piece (minor) to Rigaudon (major). **PESANTE** means heavy.

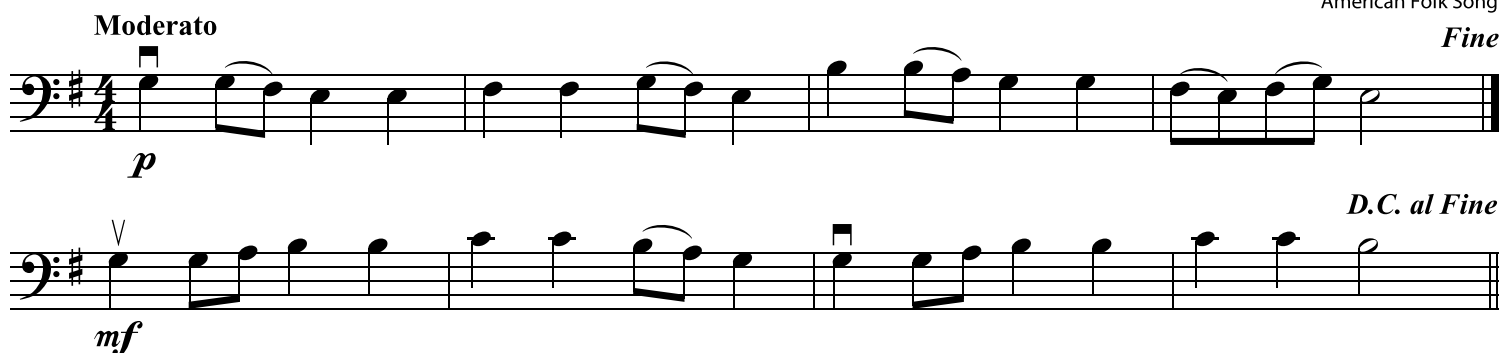
Russian Folk Song



86

GO TELL AUNT RHODY IN MINOR—Compare and contrast this to the version in D Major that you already know.

American Folk Song



D.S. AL FINE—Go back to the D.S. (♯) and play through to the *Fine*.

87

ALL THE PRETTY LITTLE HORSES—Play this piece as smoothly as you can. **ADAGIO** means a slow tempo, slower than Andante.

American Folk Song





DETACHÉ, STACCATO, MARTELÉ, SPICCATO, TREMOLO

DETACHÉ—Separate bows played smoothly.



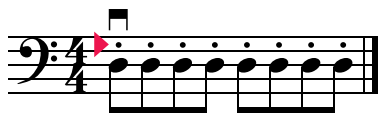
MARCATO—Indicates a note should be played with an accent or stress. Use more arm weight than you would with **MARTELÉ**.



STACCATO—Separate bows stopped after each note.



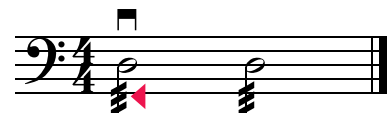
SPICCATO—Separate bows that bounce off the string.



MARTELÉ—Separate bows that start with weight. The weight is released as the note starts, and the bow stops at the end of the note. Reapply arm weight at the beginning of the next note.

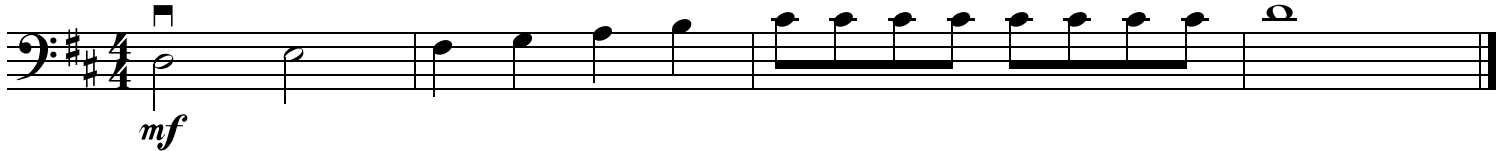


TREMOLO—Separate bows played very quickly and most often at the tip of the bow.



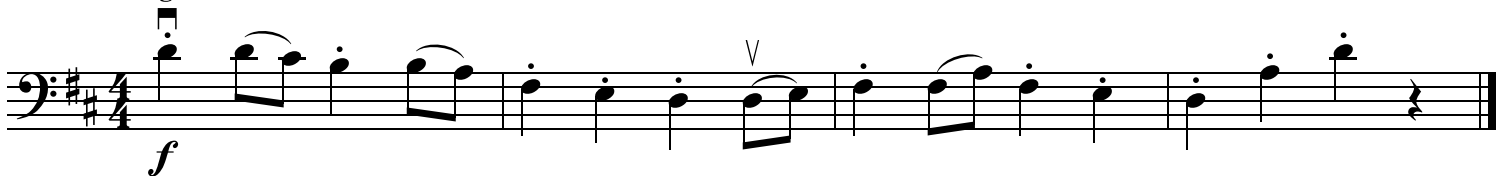
152 DETACHÉ AWAY—Practice playing smoothly on each note.

Moderato



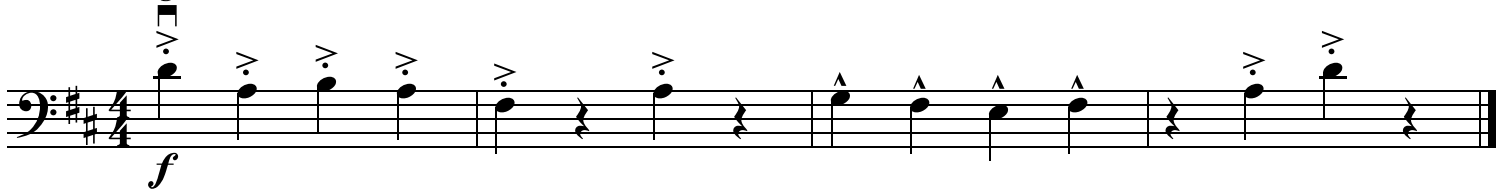
153 STACCATO STOPS—Practice stopping the bow after each note marked staccato.

Allegro



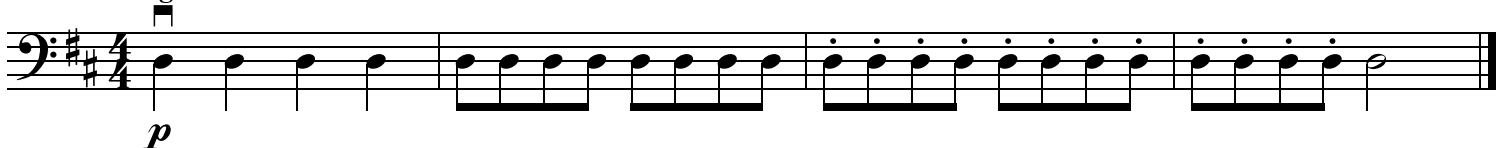
154 MARTELÉ MARCH—Practice starting each note with weight in the bow. Release the weight and stop the bow at the end of the note. Remember that the marcato marking indicates to start with even more arm weight.

Allegro



155 SPICCATO HOT POTATO—Practice starting smoothly with the bow on the string and then gradually lift the weight out of the bow and let it bounce.

Allegro



156 MELLOW TREMOLO—Practice moving the bow as quickly as you can on the notes marked tremolo, remembering to play at the tip with a loose wrist.

Moderato

