

SOUND[®] 2nd EDITION

INNOVATIONS

for **STRING ORCHESTRA**

The Comprehensive Curriculum for Beginning Musicians

Bob **PHILLIPS** | Peter **BOONSHAFT** | Robert **SHELDON**



makemusic™
CLOUD

INTERACTIVE PRACTICE RESOURCES

Includes access to SI Online: a free hub for play-along tracks, printable PDFs, and MasterClass videos

MakeMusic Cloud provides instant feedback and helpful practice tools



THIS BOOK IS THE PROPERTY OF:

STATE _____

PROVINCE _____

COUNTY _____

PARISH _____

SCHOOL DISTRICT _____

OTHER _____

Book No. _____

Enter information in spaces to the left as instructed.

ISSUED TO	YEAR USED	CONDITION	
		ISSUED	RETURNED
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

- PUPILS to whom this textbook is issued must not write on any page or mark any part of it in any way, consumable textbooks excepted.**
- Teacher should see the pupil's name is clearly written in ink in the spaces above in every book issued.
 - The following terms should be used in recording the condition of the book: New; Good; Fair; Poor; Bad.

SOUND[®] 2nd EDITION

INNOVATIONS

for **STRING ORCHESTRA**

The Comprehensive Curriculum for Beginning Musicians

Bob **PHILLIPS** | Peter **BOONSHAFT** | Robert **SHELDON**

Congratulations on deciding to become a member of the orchestra!

This book is here to help you get started on a very exciting time in your life. Not only is playing music fun, but your participation in orchestra will provide you with some of the best times of your school years. The audio and video recordings will help you learn to play your instrument as you practice and develop new skills. When you complete this book, you will be well prepared to perform many types and styles of music, including classical, fiddling, rock, mariachi, and jazz. Being in the orchestra will bring you many years of incredible experiences, along with the joy of making music with your friends.

Free correlated *Sound Innovations* media at **SIOnline.alfred.com** will help you practice and develop new skills. Video lessons and audio demonstration tracks reinforce good technique and musical accuracy, and PDFs provide supplemental tunes, exercises, lessons, and assessment pages. In addition to those resources, an exciting and immersive experience awaits you with a subscription to MakeMusic Cloud. In MakeMusic Cloud, you can access *Center Stage*, which features popular songs with amazing backing tracks, making your practice even more fun and motivating. There is so much for you to explore!

We hope you will make music an important part of your life by performing in and attending concerts. You might even decide to pursue a career in music as a performer, teacher, composer, sound engineer, or conductor. Beyond performance, studying music offers a unique lens into other academic disciplines—whether you are exploring mathematics through complex rhythms, physics through the science of sound, or history through the lives of the great composers. Wherever your life's journey takes you, we wish you the best of luck in becoming a part of the wonderful world of music!



Multimedia Resources for
TEACHERS
STUDENTS
PARENTS



Audio demonstration and accompaniment tracks are included for every line of music in the book.



Video demonstrations of fundamental skills and exercises are included. Look for the video icon throughout this book.



Supplemental enrichment content and additional repertoire for practice and reinforcement are available to download at SIOnline.alfred.com.

Visit the **SI Online** resource site to stay up to date with newly added content.

SIOnline.alfred.com



alfred.com

Copyright © 2026, 2010 by Alfred Music
Sound Innovations[®] is a registered trademark of Alfred Music
All rights reserved. Printed in USA.

No part of this book shall be reproduced, arranged, adapted, recorded, publicly performed, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means without written permission from the publisher. In order to comply with copyright laws, please apply for such written permission and/or license by contacting the publisher at alfred.com/permissions.

ISBN-10: 1-4706-8213-3
ISBN-13: 978-1-4706-8213-2

Instrumentation

Teacher's Score

Violin

Viola

Cello

Bass

Piano Accompaniment

About the Authors

Bob Phillips

Pedagogue, composer, and teacher trainer, Bob Phillips is renowned as a leader in music education and is the lead author of *SI for String Orchestra*. During his 27 years teaching strings and winds in Michigan, Phillips built a thriving orchestra program that was a national model of excellence. A recognized expert in the use of large group pedagogy, he has presented clinics throughout the nation and around the world. Phillips has authored more than 25 books series, including Alfred's *Philharmonic* series. He has been inducted into the University of Michigan Music School Hall of Fame and has been awarded the Medal of Honor by the Midwest Clinic and the Distinguished Service Award by the American String Teachers Association.

Peter Boonshaft

Hailed as one of the most exciting and exhilarating voices in music education today, Peter Boonshaft has been invited to conduct and speak in every state in the U.S. and around the world. He is the author of the critically acclaimed books *Teaching Music with Passion*, *Teaching Music with Purpose*, *Teaching Music with Promise*, and *Teaching Music Each Day Inspired*. Having taught for over 45 years, Dr. Boonshaft was honored by the National Association for Music Education and Music For All as the first recipient of the "George M. Parks Award for Leadership in Music Education." He has received honors from political leaders around the world and has been selected three times as a National Endowment for the Arts "Artist in Residence."

Robert Sheldon

Well-known composer/music educator and lead author of *SI for Concert Band*, Robert Sheldon taught instrumental music in the Florida and Illinois public schools and served on the faculty at Florida State University. Following 18 years as Concert Band Editor for Alfred, he maintains an active composition schedule, regularly accepting commissions for new works. An internationally recognized clinician and conductor, Sheldon frequently presents clinics and serves as a conductor throughout the United States and abroad.

Level 1: Sound Beginnings

2

NEW NOTE OPEN D STRING—Listen as your teacher counts, claps, then plays the D string, echoing back each time.

1 *pizz.* Teacher claps/plays 2 Students echo 3 Teacher claps/plays 4 Students echo

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

D

3

OPEN D STRING PIZZ-N-PLUCK—Learn to pluck the open (0) D string as you count, clap, sing, and then pluck the piece.

1 *pizz.* 0 2 3 4

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

D

4

NEW NOTE OPEN A STRING—Learn to pluck the open (0) A string as you count, clap, sing, and then pluck the piece.

1 *pizz.* 0 2 3 4

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

A

5

RESTING PIZZ.—Learn to pluck the open (0) D and open (0) A strings as you clap, sing, and then pluck the piece.

6

CROSSING D TO A—Learn to go from the D to the A string as you clap, sing, and then pluck the piece.

7

CROSSING A TO D—Learn to go from the A to the D string as you clap, sing, and then pluck the piece.

8

NEW NOTE G—Learn to play G on the D string for violins, violas, and cellos. Basses learn the open G string.

9

G AND D JUMPS—Learn how to move between G and D, and then back again.

10

NEW NOTE F#—Learn to play F# on the D string.

11

F# AND D JUMPS—Learn to move between F# and D, and then back again.

12

NEW NOTE E—Learn to play E on the D string.

13 E AND D JUMPS—Learn to move between E and D, and then back again.

1 pizz. 1 2 3 4

A D A D A D

14 DOWN, DOWN—Play notes that go down in pitch on the D string. Bases start with the G string.

1 pizz. 1 2 3 4

G D A D

15 CLIMBING, CLIMBING—Play notes that go up in pitch on the D string. Bases end with the open G string.

1 pizz. 1 2 3 4

D A7 D G

16 DOWN AND UP—Practice walking your fingers down and then up the D string.

1 pizz. 1 2 3 4

G D C G C D G

17 JOLLY FELLOWS—This melody (tune) continues on the next staff. Notice that the second line does not need to show the meter.

Slavonic Folk Song

1 pizz. 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

G D7 G D7 C D7 G

G D7 G D7 C D7 G

The musical score for 'Jolly Fellows' is in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody for measures 1 through 8, with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking at the beginning of measure 1. The second staff shows the piano accompaniment for the same measures, with chords G, D7, C, and D7 indicated above the staff. The third staff shows the bass line for the same measures. The fourth staff shows the piano accompaniment for measures 5 through 8, with chords G, D7, C, and D7 indicated above the staff. The fifth staff shows the bass line for measures 5 through 8.

18 BOIL THEM CABBAGE DOWN—Before playing, write the name of the first note in each measure.

American Folk Song

1 pizz. 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

F# D G D A7

D G D A7 D

The musical score for 'Boil Them Cabbage Down' is in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody for measures 1 through 8, with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking at the beginning of measure 1. The second staff shows the piano accompaniment for the same measures, with chords F#, D, G, D, and A7 indicated above the staff. The third staff shows the bass line for the same measures. The fourth staff shows the piano accompaniment for measures 5 through 8, with chords D, G, D, A7, and D indicated above the staff. The fifth staff shows the bass line for measures 5 through 8.

19 NEW NOTE D—Learn to play D on the A string for violins, violas, and cellos. Basses learn D. Reminder: **LEDGER LINES** are short, horizontal lines used to extend a staff either higher or lower.

20 D AND A JUMPS—Learn to move between D and A.

21 NEW NOTE C#—Learn to play C# on the A string for violins, violas, and cellos. Basses play C# on the G string.

22 C# AND A JUMPS—Learn to move between C# and A.

23 NEW NOTE B—Learn to play B on the A string for violins, violas, and cellos. Bases play B on the G string.

Violin/Viola/Cello part: 1 pizz. 1 2 3 4

Piano accompaniment: E E E E E E E E

24 NEW NOTE A FOR BASSES—Learn to move between B and A. Bases learn to play A on the G string.

Bass part: 1 pizz. 0 2 3 4

Piano accompaniment: A E A E A

25 A-DOWN WE GO—Practice walking down the A string. G string for basses

Bass part: 1 pizz. 3 2 3 4 0

Piano accompaniment: D A E A

26 AND UP WE GO—Practice walking up the A string. G string for basses.

Bass part: 1 pizz. 2 3 4

Piano accompaniment: A E A D

27 UP AND DOWN THE LADDER—Practice walking up and down the A string. G string for basses

1 pizz. 2 3 4

A E A D A E A

This musical score is for a guitar exercise in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single treble staff, starting with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking. It consists of four measures, each containing a half note followed by a quarter rest. The notes are A, E, A, D, A, E, and A. The piano accompaniment is written for guitar on a grand staff (treble and bass staves). The bass line consists of a single half note per measure, with notes A, E, A, D, A, E, and A. The treble line consists of a single half note per measure, with notes A, E, A, D, A, E, and A. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

28 AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE—Before playing this piece, write the names of the notes on the lines.

French Folk Song

1 pizz. 2 3 4

A E A E A E A

5 6 7 8

E A E A E A

This musical score is for a guitar exercise in 4/4 time, titled 'AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE'. It is a French Folk Song. The melody is written on a single treble staff, starting with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking. It consists of eight measures, each containing a half note followed by a quarter rest. The notes are A, E, A, E, A, E, A, and A. The piano accompaniment is written for guitar on a grand staff (treble and bass staves). The bass line consists of a single half note per measure, with notes A, E, A, E, A, E, A, and A. The treble line consists of a single half note per measure, with notes A, E, A, E, A, E, A, and A. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

29 GOING DOWN THE D SCALE—Use all the notes on the A and D strings. Write the names of the notes on the lines. G and D strings for basses.

1 pizz. 3 2 2 3 1 4 0

D A Bm D

G D A7 D

30 GOING UP THE D SCALE—Now play each note of the scale twice.

1 pizz. 2 3 4

D A D G D G A7 D

D G A7 D Bm F# G D

31 PLAYING UP AND DOWN THE D SCALE—Play the notes going up the scale and then come back down without stopping.

1 pizz. 2 3 4

D A D G D G A7 D

Bm F# G D G D A D

32 TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR—Listen to the recording and identify theme A and theme B.

Adapted by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Theme A

1 pizz. 2 3 4

D G D G D A D

Theme B

5 6 7 8

D G D A D G D A

Theme A

9 10 11 12

D G D G D A D

33 SKIPPING ALONG—Which notes do not ascend or descend in order like a scale?

1 pizz. 2 3 4

D G D A7 D

LIGHTLY ROW—Listen as you play and identify which lines of music are similar to each other.

1 pizz. 2 3 4

D A D A D

5 6 7 8

D A D A D

9 10 11 12

A D A D A D

13 14 15 16

D A D A D

35 GOOD KING WENCESLAS—Circle the notes that are not on the D string.

Traditional

1 pizz. 2 3 4

G C D7 G

5 6 7 8

G C D7 G

36 DAYENU—Practice going from the D string to the A string. D string to G string for basses.

Hebrew Folk Song

1 pizz. 2 3 4

D

5 6 7 8

D A D A7 D A7 D

- 37 AIR-BOW**—With the tip pointing up (for violins and violas), hold the bow in the air and move it up and down while “air-bowing” the rhythm below. For cellos and basses, move the bow left and right.



- 38 AIR-BOW AGAIN**—For violins and violas, move the bow back and forth on your shoulder while “air-bowing” the rhythm below by folding and unfolding your right arm. For cellos and basses, place the bow above the string.



- 39 ELLIE'S DANCE**—Continuing to play pizzicato, can you make this sound like a dance?

- 40 ANNA'S DANCE**—What is different about the first part of this piece compared to the first part of Ellie's Dance?

41 **CRIPPLE CREEK**—People often square dance to this piece.

American Fiddle Tune

1 pizz. 2 3 4

D G D A D

5 6 7 8

A7 D

The musical score for 'Cripple Creek' is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking at the first measure. The piano accompaniment features chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Chord labels D, G, D, A, D, A7, and D are placed above the right-hand staff at specific measures.

42 **BOW THE D STRING**—Play the open D string with the bow. Begin with a down bow as indicated.

1 V 2 3 4

D

The musical score for 'Bow the D String' is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. The melody is written in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth notes and rests, with 'V' (bowed) markings above the notes. The piano accompaniment is in the grand staff, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line. A chord label 'D' is placed above the right-hand staff at the first measure.

43 **BOW THE A STRING**—Move your bow to the A string for violins, violas, and cellos. Basses move to A on the G string. Play this rhythm.

1 V 2 3 4

A

The musical score for 'Bow the A String' is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. The melody is written in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth notes and rests, with 'V' (bowed) markings above the notes. The piano accompaniment is in the grand staff, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line. A chord label 'A' is placed above the right-hand staff at the first measure.

44 **D LIFT**—Practice a bow lift on the D string.

45 **A LIFT**—Watch for the bow lift and be sure to play on the A string. G string for basses.

46 **CROSSING OVER D TO A**—Watch the level of your arm as you move from D to A. D to A on the G string for basses.

47 **QUICK CROSS OVER**—Now you have a little less time to change levels.

48 **CHANGING LEVELS**—Practice changing levels quickly.

49 **LIFTS AND LEVELS**—Watch for bow lifts and the correct arm level. You can do it!

50 **STRAIGHT AS YOU GO**—Play each of these measures and stop after each one to make sure your bow is parallel to the bridge. Now check the bow of the person next to you.

51 **PARALLEL BOWS**—Learn to bow D and G. Count silently.

52 BOWING G AND F#—Learn to bow G and F#. Circle the bow lift.

Exercise 52: Bowing G and F#. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is on a single staff with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 3, 4 and bowing marks V and a circled bow lift. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with chords G, D, G, D, G, D and a left hand with a simple bass line.

53 FOUR-NOTE TUMBLE—Learn to bow G, F#, E, and D.

Exercise 53: Four-note tumble. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is on a single staff with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 0, 3, 4 and bowing marks V and a circled bow lift. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with chords G, D, A, D, D, A, D and a left hand with a simple bass line.

54 MINI SCALE—Learn to bow the first half of the D scale.

Exercise 54: Mini scale. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is on a single staff with fingerings 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 4 and bowing marks V and a circled bow lift. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with chords D, A7, D and a left hand with a simple bass line.

55 MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB—Watch the bow level, the angle to the bridge, and the lift.

Traditional Folk Song

Traditional Folk Song

1 2 1 0 2 3 V 4

D A D

5 6 7 8

A D

The musical score for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 3, and a breath mark (V) after the third measure. The piano accompaniment features chords D, A, and D, with fingerings 5, 6, 7, and 8. The score is divided into two systems, each with four measures.

56 BOWING D AND C#—Learn to bow D and C#.

1 3 2 2 V 3 4

D A D D A D A D

The musical score for 'Bow D and C#' is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on a grand staff. The melody consists of quarter notes, with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 2, a breath mark (V), 3, and 4. The piano accompaniment features chords D, A, D, D, A, D, A, and D, with fingerings 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, and 4. The score is divided into two systems, each with four measures.

57 FOUR-NOTE RIDE—Learn to bow D, C#, B, and A.

1 3 2 2 1 3 4

D A G A G A D

The musical score for 'Four-Note Ride' is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on a grand staff. The melody consists of quarter notes, with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3, and 4. The piano accompaniment features chords D, A, G, A, G, A, and D, with fingerings 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, and 4. The score is divided into two systems, each with four measures.

58 WALKING ALONG—Practice walking down the A string. G string for basses.

59 LIFTING AS YOU GO—Watch for the bow lift.

60 WALKING DOWN THE D SCALE—Watch your bow. Is it parallel to the bridge?

61 WALKING UP THE D SCALE—Now we go the other way. What is the interval between the first and last notes of this piece?

62 **PLAYING THE D SCALE**—*Sit up straight, use a good bow hold, and watch the placement of your bow. You are doing great!*

1 0 1 2 3 2 0 1 2 3 3 4

D A D G D G A D Bm F# G D G D A D

63 **LEARN TO COUNT HALF NOTES AND HALF RESTS**—*Clap, sing, and then play the piece.*

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

D

64 **HOT CROSS BUNS**—*Clap, sing, and then play.*

English Folk Song

1 2 3 4

D A D D A D

5 6 7 8

D A D A7 D

ZANDER'S REEL—More practice with half notes.

1 2 3 4

D A Em A D

COMPOSITION—Using quarter notes and/or rests and the pitches D, E, F#, G, and A, fill in each measure to create your own piece of music. This is called composing. Name your piece and then play it when you are finished. Be sure each measure has four beats.

(Name of piece) _____ Composed by _____

66 RACHEL'S REPEAT—Before you play, think about the repeats.

Measures 1-8 of "Rachel's Repeat" in D major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. Chords are indicated below the staff.

Measures 1-4: D, A, D, Em, A

Measures 5-8: D, Em, A7, D

67 WILDWOOD FLOWER—Be sure to play the 1st and 2nd endings on the second line.

Joseph Philbrick Webster and Maud Irving

Measures 1-5 of "Wildwood Flower" in D major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. Chords are indicated below the staff.

Measures 1-5: D, G, D, A, D, D

Measures 6-10: G, D, A, D

1st ending: Measures 7-8

2nd ending: Measures 9-10

68

CAN-CAN—After you have learned Can-Can, memorize it. Memorize one measure at a time, gradually adding measures as you go.

Jacques Offenbach

Measures 1-10 of the 'Can-Can' piece. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measures 1-5 are marked with measure numbers 1 through 5. Measures 6-10 are marked with measure numbers 6 through 10. The piano accompaniment includes chord markings: D, Em, A7, D, and A7. The melody includes a repeat sign between measures 8 and 9, with first and second endings indicated. The piece ends with a double bar line at measure 10.

69

COUNTING QUARTER NOTES AND EIGHTH NOTES—Clap while counting aloud. Next, sing and then play the piece.

Exercise for counting quarter notes and eighth notes. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The exercise consists of four measures, each marked with a measure number 1 through 4. The piano accompaniment includes a chord marking: D. The melody includes a repeat sign between measures 2 and 3, with first and second endings indicated. The piece ends with a double bar line at measure 4.

70 COUNTING QUARTER NOTES, EIGHTH NOTES, AND HALF NOTES—Clap while counting aloud. Next, sing and then play the piece.

71 DOUBLETIME—Play the D scale with pairs of eighth notes.

72 OATS, PEAS, AND BEANS—Write in the counting numbers on the lines.

Level 2: Sound Fundamentals

73 FINGER PLUCKS—Play arco and then pluck with the 4th finger.

74 FOURTH FINGER A ON THE D STRING—Violins and violas, make sure your 4th finger is in tune by comparing it to the open A. Cellos play open A. Basses learn to play G and A on the D string.

75 A NEW WAY TO PLAY A—Violins and violas play A with the 4th finger. Cellos use open A. Basses play A with the 4th finger.

76 FRÈRE JACQUES—In this familiar song, we practice repeats and the 4th-finger A for violins, violas, and basses. Cellos use open A.

French Folk Song

77 DREYDL, DREYDL—How many times do you play an A?

Jewish Folk Song

78 SHEPHERD'S HEY—Play the left-hand pizzicato notes with emphasis.

English-Australian Folk Song

79 UP ON THE ROUSETOP—*Play in the upper half of the bow.*

Benjamin Hanby

First system of music for 'Up on the Housetop'. The melody is in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. It consists of 5 measures. Measure 1 has a first ending bracket. Measure 2 has a 'V' (vibrato) marking. Measure 3 has a first ending bracket. Measure 4 has a first ending bracket. Measure 5 has a second ending bracket. The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), key of D major, and 4/4 time. Chords are labeled: D, G, D, A, A, D. The piece ends with a double bar line.

80 RHYTHMS IN 2/4—*Clap while counting aloud. Next, sing and then play the piece.*

First system of music for 'Rhythms in 2/4'. The melody is in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. It consists of 4 measures. Measure 1 has a first ending bracket. Measure 2 has a 'V' (vibrato) marking. Measure 3 has a first ending bracket. Measure 4 has a first ending bracket. The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), key of D major, and 2/4 time. Chords are labeled: D. The piece ends with a double bar line.

81 LUZ DE LA MAÑANA—*Play in the middle part of the bow.*

Latin Folk Song

Second system of music for 'Luz de la Mañana'. The melody is in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. It consists of 8 measures. Measure 1 has a first ending bracket. Measure 2 has a first ending bracket. Measure 3 has a first ending bracket. Measure 4 has a first ending bracket. Measure 5 has a first ending bracket. Measure 6 has a first ending bracket. Measure 7 has a first ending bracket. Measure 8 has a first ending bracket. The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), key of D major, and 2/4 time. Chords are labeled: D, G, A, D. The piece ends with a double bar line.

82 REUBEN AND RACHEL—Play in the lower part of the bow. Play the piece again using the upper part of the bow. How does this change the sound?

William Gooch

83 LIGHTLY ROW—Your teacher will tell you which part to play. Switch parts on the repeat.

Allegro

Traditional

84 THIS OLD MAN—While playing this duet, remember to change string levels by moving your right arm to the correct level of the bow for each string. Switch parts on the repeat.

Moderato

American Folk Song

Violin A and Violin B parts are shown with measures 1 through 8. The piano accompaniment includes chords D, G, and A7. The score includes bowing marks (V) and repeat signs.

85 RHYTHMS IN 3/4—Clap while counting aloud. Next, sing and then play the piece.

The score includes rhythmic patterns and counting: 1 + 2 + 3 +, 1 + 2 + 3 +, 1 + 2 + 3 +, 1 + 2 + 3 +, 1 + 2 + 3 +. The piano accompaniment features a D major chord.

86 SCALING IN THREE—Play the D major scale and arpeggio in 3/4 time.

The score includes chords D, G, A7, G, A, and D. The violin part includes a D major scale and arpeggio.

87 LAVENDER'S BLUE—Before playing, think through the repeat and endings.

American Folk Tune

Moderato

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

D G A7 D

88 FRENCH FOLK SONG—Practice playing in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.

Traditional

Allegro

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

D G D D A D Bm D A7 D D F# G D Em D A Bm A D

89 NEW NOTE OPEN G STRING—Learn to play the open G string for violins, violas, and cellos. Basses play G on the E string.

90 NEW NOTE C—Learn to play C on the G string for violins, violas, and cellos. Basses learn to play C on the A string.

91 C AND G JUMPS—Learn to move between C and G.

92 NEW NOTE B—Learn to play B on the G string for violins, violas, and cellos. Basses play B on the A string.

93 **B AND G JUMPS**—Learn to move between B and G.

94 **NEW NOTE A**—Learn to play A on the G string. Bases review.

95 **A AND G JUMPS**—Learn to move between A and G.

96 **GOIN' LOW**—Practice walking down and then up the G string. A and E for bases. What is the key signature?

97

GOING UP THE LINE—Play on the G string in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. E, A, and D strings for basses.

98

G MAJOR SCALE—Before playing, write the name of each note on the line. Check your string level by watching your arm.

99

G MAJOR ARPEGGIO—This is similar to the D arpeggio, but it starts on G.

100

A NEW WAY TO PLAY D—Learn to play D with the 4th finger on the G string for violins and violas. Cellos play the open D string. Basses learn C and D with the 4th finger on the A string.

101 VARIATION ON "GO TELL AUNT RHODY"—Remember to go back to the beginning and play to the Fine.

American Folk Song

Fine

Moderato

The score is in 4/4 time, key of G major. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. Chords are indicated below the notes: G, D, G, D, G in the first system and G, C, G, C, D in the second. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are indicated above the staff. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the first system. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine'.

102 BARCAROLLE—What is the time signature of this piece? Be sure to count the beats of the tied notes.

Jacques Offenbach

Moderato

The score is in 3/4 time, key of G major. It consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has five measures, the second has five measures, and the third has six measures. Chords are indicated below the notes: G, C, G, D7, G, D7 in the first system; G, C, G in the second system; and D7, G, D7, G in the third system. Measure numbers 1 through 16 are indicated above the staff. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the first system. The piece ends with a double bar line.

103 SCOTTISH FOLK SONG—Play the staccatos, tenutos, and accents where marked. How many beats are in the pickup and the last bar?

Scottish Folk Song

Moderato

The musical score for the Scottish Folk Song is presented in two systems. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains four measures. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score includes various musical notations such as staccato (V), tenuto (1), and accents (4, 2, 3, 4). The accompaniment features chords labeled G, C, G, and C in the first system, and G, C, G, C, D, and G in the second system.

104 NEW NOTE C# FOR BASSES—Basses learn to play 4th finger C# on the A string. Violins, violas, and cellos review.

The musical score for the New Note C# for Basses is presented in two systems. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains four measures. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as staccato (V), tenuto (1), and accents (4, 2, 3, 4). The accompaniment features chords labeled A, C#, and G.

105 CONNECTABLE—Practice slurring between D and E.

The musical score for the Connectable exercise is presented in two systems. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains four measures. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as staccato (V), tenuto (1), and accents (4, 2, 3, 4). The accompaniment features chords labeled D, A, and G.

106 CONNECTABLE ON D—Play the notes on the D string with the slurs as marked. D and G strings for basses.

107 CONNECTABILITY UP AND DOWN—Play the D scale with slurs.

108 HOOK THE BOW—Practice stopping the bow and continuing in the same direction.

109 SLURS AND HOOKS ON THE D SCALE—Play the D scale and watch carefully for the slurs and hooks.

110 MINUET NO. 1—Discuss with your teacher the characteristics of music written during this period in music history. Listen to the recording of this piece and describe those characteristics.

Moderato Johann Sebastian Bach

The musical score for Minuet No. 1 by Johann Sebastian Bach is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The melody is written in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major. The time signature is 3/4. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. Breath marks (V) are placed above the melody in measures 1, 2, 3, and 5. Chord labels (D, A7, D, A, G, A7, D) are placed below the left hand in measures 1, 3, 5, 7, and 8. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 8.

111 D MAJOR SCALE WITH WHOLE STEPS AND HALF STEPS—All major scales use the same pattern of whole steps and half steps.

The musical score for the D major scale is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The melody is written in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major. The time signature is 4/4. Interval labels (Whole, Half) are placed above the melody in measures 1, 2, 3, and 5. Chord labels (D, A, F#, G, D, G, A, D, Bm, F#, G, D, G, F#, A, D) are placed below the left hand in measures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The scale is written in ascending and descending order. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 8.

112 STRING SLURS—While playing with a slurred bowing, practice crossing to a different string.

The musical score for String Slurs is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The melody is written in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major. The time signature is 4/4. Fingerings (1, 0, 2, 3, 4) are indicated by numbers above the melody. Breath marks (V) are placed above the melody in measures 1, 2, and 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 8.

113 MORE STRING SLURS—Practice staying close to both strings when crossing.

114 THEME FROM VIOLIN CONCERTO—Watch carefully for the slurred eighth notes.

Moderato

Ludwig van Beethoven

115 SWEET BETSY FROM PIKE—Watch carefully for the slurred string crossings.

Allegro

American Folk Song

116 NEW NOTE F $\sharp$ —Violins and violas learn to play low 2nd finger (Lo 2). Cellos and basses learn to play 2nd finger on the D string.

117 PLAYING AROUND F $\sharp$ —Learn to play F $\sharp$ on the D string.

118 PLAYING F $\sharp$ AND F $\natural$ —Violins and violas can play 2nd finger either high (Hi 2) or low (Lo 2). Cellos play 2nd and 3rd fingers. Basses play 2nd and 4th fingers.

119 HI-LO—Moving the 2nd finger for violins and violas. Cellos play 2nd and 3rd fingers. Basses play 2nd and 4th fingers.

120 **FINGER ROCK**—Go from $F\sharp$ to $F\sharp$.

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is written for piano (left hand) and voice (right hand). The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three systems, each containing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The piano accompaniment is written in a simplified style, using block chords and single notes. The vocal line is written in a standard staff with a treble clef. The score includes measure numbers 1 through 12. The first system covers measures 1-4, the second system covers measures 5-8, and the third system covers measures 9-12. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The vocal line consists of a single melody line. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

121 NEW NOTE C—Learn to play low 2nd finger (Lo 2) for violins and violas. Cellos play 2nd finger on the A string. Basses play on the G string.

The image shows a musical score for the piano introduction of 'The Sound of Silence' in 4/4 time. The score is written for three staves: a single treble staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) at the bottom. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the top staff consists of eighth notes: F#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4, E4, D4. Above the first two notes is a bracket labeled 'Lo 2' with a '1' above the first note and a '2' above the second. Above the next two notes is a bracket labeled 'Half step 2'. Above the next two notes is another 'Lo 2' bracket. Above the final two notes is a bracket labeled 'Whole step' with a '4' above the fourth note. The piano accompaniment in the bottom staves features chords: Am (F#2, A2, C#3) in the first measure, E7 (G#2, B2, D#3, F#3) in the second, Am (F#2, A2, C#3) in the third, Dm (F#2, A2, B2) in the fourth, and Am (F#2, A2, C#3) in the fifth. The bass line consists of single notes: F#2, A2, C#3, F#2, A2, C#3, F#2, A2, C#3, F#2, A2, C#3.

122 **PLAYING AROUND C $\sharp$** —Learn to play C $\sharp$ on the A string. G string for basses.

123 **LO-HI**—Moving the 2nd finger for violins and violas. Cellos play C $\flat$ and C $\sharp$ on the A string. G string for basses.

124 **ODE TO JOY ON THE A STRING**—Play Ode to Joy using C $\sharp$.

Ludwig van Beethoven

Allegro

125 PLAYING C $\sharp$ —Playing Lo 2 and Hi 2 in the same piece for violins and violas. Playing 2nd finger on C $\sharp$ and 3rd finger on F $\sharp$ for cellos. Playing C $\sharp$ using 1st and 4th fingers for basses.

126 THE MINSTREL BOY—Playing both F $\sharp$ and C $\sharp$.

Irish Folk Song

Moderato

Level 3: Sound Musicianship

127 C MAJOR SCALE—Play this scale mezzo forte, then go back and play it using different dynamic levels.

127 C MAJOR SCALE—Play this scale mezzo forte, then go back and play it using different dynamic levels.

128 C MAJOR ARPEGGIO—Play this arpeggio forte, then play it using different dynamic levels. What is the interval between the first two notes?

128 C MAJOR ARPEGGIO—Play this arpeggio forte, then play it using different dynamic levels. What is the interval between the first two notes?

129 COUNTRY GARDENS—Play *f* until *p* appears in the second measure. Circle all the half steps in this piece.

Moderato

English Folk Song

129 COUNTRY GARDENS—Play *f* until *p* appears in the second measure. Circle all the half steps in this piece.

Japanese Folk Song

131 MARCH IN C—Watch carefully for the staccato and tenuto markings.

Moderate Johann Sebastian Bach

Moderato

mf

1 2 3 4

Fine

f

C G7 F C G C

D.C. al Fine

5 6 7 8

C F G7

132 FIDDLE FIRE—Violins and violas watch carefully for the Low (Lo) 2's on the A string and the High (Hi) 2's on the D string. Cellos play 2 on the A string and 3 on the D string. Basses play C $\sharp$ in 2nd position on the G string.

Presto

Violin part: 1. f D Am D Am G A A D

Piano part: f D C G C D G A A D

133 SURPRISE SYMPHONY—Watch for the staccato marks, slurs, dynamics, accidentals, and bowings. Discuss with your teacher the characteristics of music written during this period of music history. Listen to the recording of this piece and describe those characteristics.

Andante

Franz Joseph Haydn

Violin part: 1. p C G7 C A D G C Dm G C

Piano part: p C G7 C A D G C Dm G C

134 HUNTER'S CHORUS—This is conducted with the $\frac{4}{4}$ pattern.

Carl Maria von Weber

Allegro

1. 2.

mf

D A7 D D

135 MINUET—This is conducted with the $\frac{3}{4}$ pattern.

Johann Sebastian Bach

Moderato

1. 2.

mf

D A D G D A D

136 MUSETTE—This is conducted with the $\frac{2}{4}$ pattern.

Johann Sebastian Bach

Allegro

1. 2.

mf

G D G G

137 **THEME AND VARIATIONS ON AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE**—How does Variation 1 differ from the Theme? How does Variation 2 differ from Variation 1?

French Folk Song

Theme

1 **f** 2 3 4

D A D A D

Variation 1

5 **p** 6 7 8

D A D A D

Variation 2

9 **f** 10 11 12

Dm A Dm A Dm

138 **COUNT TO FOUR**—Count carefully.

1 V 2 V 3 V 4

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

D

139 THE GREAT GATE OF KIEV (FROM PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION)—Count silently while you play.

Modest Mussorgsky

Moderato

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

D/F# A/E D Bm A D A Bm A D

140 CHESTER—Count silently in all the whole-note measures.

William Billings

Andante

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

f *f* *f* *f* *p* *p* *mf* *mf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

D G D G A D G A D G Bm G A G A D

141 HALF-STEP MARCH—Circle the accidentals.

Musical score for **HALF-STEP MARCH** in 4/4 time. The score consists of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It is divided into four measures, each starting with a measure number (1, 2, 3, 4) and a repeat sign. The melody features half-step intervals between notes in measures 1, 2, and 3, which are indicated by brackets and arrows. Measure 4 ends with a whole note. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

142 LAKOTA COURTING SONG—Native Americans originally played this song on a wooden flute.

Musical score for **LAKOTA COURTING SONG** in 4/4 time. The score is divided into two systems, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The tempo is marked **Andante** and the style is **Traditional**. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) for measures 1-4 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) for measures 5-8. Measure 2 includes a breath mark (V). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 8 ends with a fermata.

143 MORNING MOOD FROM PEER GYNT—How many accidentals are in this piece?

Edvard Grieg

Andante

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

p *p*

D Bm A D

144 ACCIDENTAL FRÈRE JACQUES—Listen to Accidental Frère Jacques and see if you can hear which notes have been changed from the original melody. Circle those notes.

French Folk Song

Allegro

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

f *p*

D Dm D Dm

D Dm D A7 Dm D A7 D

Level 4: Sound Techniques

145 NEW NOTE OPEN E STRING FOR VIOLINS AND BASSES—*Violas and cellos review.*

Violin part: Melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to E5, and then descending. Fingering: 1, 0, 2, 3, 4.

Piano part: Accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand, primarily using the Em triad.

146 NEW NOTE B FOR VIOLINS—*Violas, cellos, and basses review.*

Violin part: Melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to B4, and then descending. Fingering: 1, 4, 2, 3, 4.

Piano part: Accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand, primarily using the Em triad.

147 NEW NOTE A FOR VIOLINS—*Violas, cellos, and basses review.*

Violin part: Melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to A4, and then descending. Fingering: 1, 3, 2, 3, 4.

Piano part: Accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand, primarily using the Am triad.

148 NEW NOTE G FOR VIOLINS—*Violas, cellos, and basses review.*

Violin part: Melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to B4, and then descending. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4.

Piano part: Accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand, primarily using the Em triad, with a brief Am triad in the third measure.

149 NEW NOTE F# FOR VIOLINS AND BASSES—*Violas and cellos review.*
150 NEW NOTE E FOR VIOLINS, VIOLAS, AND BASSES—*Cellos review.*
151 COMING DOWN THE E STRING—*Walking down the E string for violins and basses. Violas and cellos review.*
152 GOING UP THE E STRING—*Walking up the E string for violins and basses. Violas and cellos review.*

153 G MAJOR SCALE—Play the second octave of a G major scale for violins. Violas, cellos, and basses review.

Violin part: G4 (1), A4 (3), B4 (0), C5 (1), D5 (2), E5 (2), F#5 (3), G5 (0), A5 (1), B5 (2), C6 (3), D6 (4), E6 (4), F#6 (4), G6 (4).

Piano accompaniment chords: G, D, G, C, G, C, D7, G, B, C, G, C, G, D7, G.

154 AURA LEE—Practice your new dynamics and notes. Does this piece sound like it is in a major or a minor key?

Andante American Folk Song

Violin part: G4 (1), A4 (2), B4 (3), C5 (4), D5 (5), E5 (6), F#5 (7), G5 (8), A5 (9), B5 (10), C6 (11), D6 (12).

Piano accompaniment chords: G, A7, D7, G, G, G, C, Cm, G, G, E7, Am, D7, G.

Dynamics: *f-p*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *f*.

155 THE ERIE CANAL—Violins and basses play on the E string while violas and cellos review. Does this piece sound like it is in a major or minor key? Do not repeat the first section on the D.C.

Moderato American Folk Song

Violin part: G4 (1), A4 (2), B4 (3), C5 (4), D5 (5), E5 (6), F#5 (7), G5 (8), A5 (9), B5 (10), C6 (11), D6 (12), E6 (13), F#6 (14), G6 (15), A6 (16).

Piano accompaniment chords: Em, Am, B, Em, B7, Em, Bm, D7, G, B.

Dynamics: *f-p*, *mf*, *p*.

Section markers: *Fine*, *D.C. al Fine*.

156 NEW NOTE OPEN C STRING FOR VIOLAS AND CELLOS—*Violins and basses review.*
157 NEW NOTE F FOR VIOLAS AND CELLOS—*Violins and basses review.*
158 NEW NOTE E FOR VIOLAS AND CELLOS—*Violins and basses review.*
159 NEW NOTE D FOR VIOLAS AND CELLOS—*Violins and basses review.*

160 NEW NOTE G FOR VIOLAS—Violins, cellos, and basses review.

Exercise 160: NEW NOTE G FOR VIOLAS. This exercise is in 4/4 time and consists of four measures. The violin part (top staff) plays a melodic line with a new note G. The piano accompaniment (bottom staves) provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. A 'C' chord label is present above the first measure of the piano part.

161 COMING DOWN THE C STRING—Walking down the C string for violas and cellos. Violins and basses review.

Exercise 161: COMING DOWN THE C STRING. This exercise is in 4/4 time and consists of four measures. The violin part (top staff) plays a descending melodic line. The piano accompaniment (bottom staves) provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. Chord labels are placed above the piano part: F, C, G7, C, G7, C, F, G7, C.

162 GOING UP THE C STRING—Walking up the C string for violas and cellos. Violins and basses review.

Exercise 162: GOING UP THE C STRING. This exercise is in 4/4 time and consists of four measures. The violin part (top staff) plays an ascending melodic line. The piano accompaniment (bottom staves) provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. Chord labels are placed above the piano part: C, F, G7, C.

163 C STRING JUMPS—*Skipping on the C string for violas and cellos. Violins and basses review.*

1 2 3 4

C F C F C G7 C F C G7 C F G7 C

164 C MAJOR SCALE ON THE C STRING—*Violas and cellos begin on the C string. Violins begin on the G string. Basses begin on the A string.*

1 3 0 1 2 2 3 0 1 2 3 4

C G C F C F G7 C Am E F C F C G7 C

165 C MAJOR SCALE AGAIN—*The second octave of a C major scale for violas and cellos. Violins and basses review.*

1 2 3 4

C G C F C F G7 C E F C F C G7 C

166 TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR—Practice playing on the C string for violas and cellos. Music can be transposed to different keys. In the beginning of the book, this piece is in the key of D. Now we are playing it in the key of C.

Adapted by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Fine

D.C. al Fine

167 SWEETLY SINGS THE DONKEY—Practice playing on the C string for violas and cellos. Circle each rest. This can be played as a round.

American Folk Song

Moderato

f

C *G7* *C* *G7*

F *C*

Level 5: Sound Development

168 EIGHTH RESTS—Clap while counting aloud. Next, sing and then play the piece.

1 2 3 4 5 6

f *p*

D

169 SINGLE EIGHTH NOTES AND RESTS—Clap while counting aloud. Next, sing and then play the piece.

1 2 3 4 5 6

f *p*

D

170 ALOUETTE—Count silently while playing.

Allegro French Folk Song

1 2 3 4 5

mf *p*

D A D A7 D D

171 RESTING AGAIN—Play eighth notes and rests in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

1 2 3 4

mf *p*

D A7 D A7 D A7 D

172 MAY SONG—Which measures have an eighth rest in them?

Folk Song

Fine

Allegro

1 *f* 2 3 4 *f* *D* *G* *D* *A7* *D*

5 *mf* 6 7 8 *mf* *D* *G* *D* *G* *D* *G* *D* *A7* *D.C. al Fine*

173 PLAYING DOTTED QUARTER NOTES—Clap while counting aloud. Next, sing and then play the piece.

1 2 3 4 5 6 *D*

174 SLURRING DOTTED QUARTER NOTES—Clap while counting aloud. Next, sing and then play the piece.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *D* *A7* *D* *G* *A7* *D*

175 SKYE BOAT SONG—Playing dotted quarter notes in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.

Moderato

Scottish Folk Song

Musical score for "SKYE BOAT SONG" in 3/4 time, Moderato. The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is Moderato. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The piano accompaniment features chords G, D7, C, and G. The melody is marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

176 FINNEGAN'S WAKE—How many dotted quarter notes are there in this piece?

Irish Reel

Allegro

Musical score for "FINNEGAN'S WAKE" in 4/4 time, Allegro. The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is Allegro. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The piano accompaniment features chords D, A7, and D. The melody is marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1., 2. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

177 GOING HOME—Count silently while playing.

Antonín Dvořák

Andante

Musical score for "GOING HOME" in 4/4 time, Andante. The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is Andante. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has six measures, and the second system has six measures. The piano accompaniment features chords G, D7, D, D7, and G. The melody is marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

178 LEARNING TO PLAY DOUBLE STOPS—A double stop is when two strings are played at the same time.

A

B

179 DOUBLE THE FUN—In order to play double stops with the fingers down, create a tunnel over the open A string with your fingers. While playing a double stop, check the tunnel by plucking the open A string to make sure it rings for violins, violas, and cellos. Bases review.

180 BOIL THEM CABBAGE DOWN WITH DOUBLE STOPS—Play this tune by fingering the lower note on the D string and playing the open A string at the same time for violins, violas, and cellos. This is often done in fiddle music. Bases play the melody only.

American Fiddle Tune

Allegro

181 AMERICA (MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE)—Practice playing the crescendos, decrescendos, ritardando, and fermata.

Words by Samuel Francis Smith

Moderato

First system of the musical score (measures 1-4). The melody is in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the staff. Dynamics include *mf* (measures 1-2), *cresc.* (measures 3-4), and *f* (measure 4). Chord symbols G, Am, D, Em, and D are placed below the piano part.

Second system of the musical score (measures 5-9). Measure numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are indicated above the staff. Dynamics include *decresc.* (measure 5), *mp* (measure 6), *f* (measures 7-8), and *mf* (measure 9). Chord symbols Am, G, D, G, and D7 are placed below the piano part.

Third system of the musical score (measures 10-13). Measure numbers 10, 11, 12, and 13 are indicated above the staff. Measure 12 includes a 4-measure rest. Dynamics include *f* (measures 10-11), *rit.* (measure 12), and *f* (measure 13). Chord symbols G, D, G, C, G, C, G, D, and G are placed below the piano part.

Level 6: Sound Performance

182 **SWORD DANCE**—When are you playing the melody, and when are you playing the harmony?

Allegro Renaissance Dance Tune

The score for 'Sword Dance' is in 2/4 time, key of D major. It consists of two systems of music. The first system (measures 1-8) features a melody in the treble clef and a harmonic accompaniment in the grand staff. The melody includes slurs and accents (marked 'V'). The accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics range from *mp* to *p*. The second system (measures 9-16) is marked 'accel. (2nd time)' and features a more active melody with slurs and accents. Dynamics range from *mf* to *f*. Chords are indicated above the staff: D, G, D, A7, D, G, D, A7, D.

183 **SOURWOOD MOUNTAIN**

Allegro American Fiddle Tune

The score for 'Sourwood Mountain' is in 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of two systems of music. The first system (measures 1-4) features a melody in the treble clef and a harmonic accompaniment in the grand staff. The melody includes slurs and accents (marked 'V'). The accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics range from *f*. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody and accompaniment. Dynamics range from *f*. Chords are indicated above the staff: D, G, D, G, D, A7, D.

184 PERPETUAL ROCK MOTION

Bob Phillips

Allegro

First system of music (measures 1-4). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked **Allegro**. The music is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The piano part features a driving eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady quarter-note bass line in the left hand. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the staff. The first measure of the piano part is marked with a forte **f** dynamic and a **D7** chord.

Second system of music (measures 5-8). Measure numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 are indicated above the staff. The piano part continues with the same driving eighth-note pattern. Measure 5 is marked with a **G7** chord, and measure 7 is marked with a **D7** chord.

Third system of music (measures 9-12). Measure numbers 9, 10, 11, and 12 are indicated above the staff. The piano part continues with the same driving eighth-note pattern. Measure 9 is marked with an **A7** chord, and measure 11 is marked with a **D7** chord. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

185 **GAVOTTE**—Solo

Arcangelo Corelli

Allegro (♩ = 110)

mf

mf

f

mf

f

mf

f

1. *V*

2.

185 PRINCE OF DENMARK'S MARCH—Solo

Jeremiah Clarke

Moderato (♩ = 100)

mf

mf

rit. last time only

rit. last time only

f

f

D.C. al Fine

, Fine

185 CHORUS FROM "JUDAS MACCABEUS"—Solo

George Frideric Handel (1685–1759)

Moderato (♩ = 96)

First system of the musical score, measures 1 through 4. The bass line begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. The piano accompaniment also starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of the musical score, measures 5 through 8. The bass line includes fingerings 5, 6, 7, and 8. The system concludes with the instruction *Fine*.

Third system of the musical score, measures 9 through 12. The bass line begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes fingerings 9 and 10. The piano accompaniment also starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 13 through 16. The system concludes with the instruction *D.C. al Fine*.

185 **RIGAUDON**—Solo

Henry Purcell

Allegro (♩ = 110)

The musical score is written for a solo instrument and a keyboard accompaniment. The solo line is in the bass clef, and the keyboard part is in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked Allegro with a quarter note equal to 110 beats per minute. The score consists of 18 measures, divided into four systems of five measures each. The first system (measures 1-5) features a solo line starting with a first ending bracket over measures 4 and 5, and a keyboard accompaniment marked *mf*. The second system (measures 6-9) features a solo line starting with a first ending bracket over measures 8 and 9, and a keyboard accompaniment marked *f*. The third system (measures 10-13) features a solo line starting with a first ending bracket over measures 12 and 13, and a keyboard accompaniment marked *f*. The fourth system (measures 14-18) features a solo line starting with a first ending bracket over measures 17 and 18, and a keyboard accompaniment marked *mf*. The solo line includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as first and second endings. The keyboard accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, with dynamics *mf* and *f* indicated.

1. 2.

mf

mf

f

f

mf

mf

Moderato

Acquiesce

f *D*

1 2 3 4

1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 e + a 2 e + a 1 + 2 +

f

Moderato

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 2/4 time, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked "Moderato". The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part includes a treble and bass staff with chords and a melodic line. The score is divided into four measures, each with a measure number (1, 2, 3, 4) above the vocal staff.

Moderato

The musical score is for a piece in 2/4 time, marked 'Moderato'. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff for the melody and a grand staff (treble and bass) for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody begins with a first ending bracket over measures 1-2, followed by a second ending bracket over measures 3-4. The piano accompaniment features a strong bass line with chords labeled D, A7, D, A7, and D. The piece concludes with a repeat sign at the end of the fourth measure.

Moderato[illegible]



alfred.com

Simple. Innovative. Timeless.



Sound Innovations is the most comprehensive and proven method for students of all skill levels. The integrated and engaging teaching and practice tools are designed to help students learn more quickly and effectively. Using time-tested pedagogy that follows state and national standards, SI is the top choice for string orchestras everywhere.

SI for String Orchestra Book 1, Second Edition

This updated edition enhances the proven, foundational content with updated, engaging tunes that students will love to play. To support today's diverse classrooms, a fully compatible Spanish language edition is now available, making it easier than ever for bilingual learners to thrive.

Authors Bob Phillips, Peter Boonshaft, and Robert Sheldon each have a passion for education and a deep belief in the importance of music for people of all ages, which is at the heart of the Sound Innovations curriculum.

Free Practice Tools with SI Online

Every book includes **free access to SI Online**, a robust platform for **supplemental worksheets, practice tracks, duets, alternate tunes, additional string orchestra pieces, instrument-specific instructional videos**, and more—all available with no login required. The accompaniment tracks can be slowed down, sped up, and looped for difficult sections. The PDFs include music theory, history, scale exercises, chorales, rhythm pages, and more for in-class or home reinforcement and differentiation.



**makemusic
CLOUD**

The most trusted music education platform

MakeMusic Cloud unlocks a world of musical possibilities, including:

- Engaging, high-quality accompaniments to over 10,000 titles
- Real-time red/green note assessment feedback
- Effortless classroom management and intuitive grading tools

Designed to motivate and inspire, Sound Innovations Center Stage features correlated solos, edited and adapted by Chris M. Bernotas, from today's biggest movies, soundtracks, and pop hits using incredible backing tracks. These free-to-print solos will be perfect for playing unison melodies in your ensemble, helping to strengthen their understanding of tone, rhythm, dynamics, and more, while being excited to play well-known tunes.

These exclusive pieces are available with a subscription to MakeMusic Cloud.



alfred.com

ISBN-10: 1-4706-8213-3
ISBN-13: 978-1-4706-8213-2

