

FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle on the fingering charts below. ① Major tetrachords ② minor tetrachords

① MAJOR TETRACHORDS

G	D	A	E
A	E	B	
B	F#	C#	
C	G	D	

② MINOR TETRACHORDS

G	D	A	E
E	B	F#	
F	C	G	
G	D	A	

DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above (low to high). ① Major tetrachords ② minor tetrachords. Use whole notes. Name the notes and place half step markings where appropriate.

① Major

② minor

KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.

VIOLIN

FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering charts below. ① Major tetrachords ② minor tetrachords

① MAJOR TETRACHORDS

C	G	D	A
D	A	E	B
E	B	F#	C#
F	C	G	D

② MINOR TETRACHORDS

C	G	D	A
E	B	F#	
F	C	G	
G	D	A	

DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note (low to high) shown in the fingering chart above. ① Major tetrachords ② minor tetrachords. Use whole notes. Name the notes and place half step markings where appropriate.

① Major

② minor

KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.

VIOLA

FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering charts below. ① Major tetrachords ② minor tetrachords.

① MAJOR TETRACHORDS

C	G	D	A
D	A	E	B
E	B	F#	C#
F	C	G	D

② MINOR TETRACHORDS

C	G	D	A
E	B	F#	
F	C	G	
G	D	A	

DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note (low to high) shown in the fingering chart above. ① Major tetrachords ② minor tetrachords. Use whole notes. Name the notes and place half step markings where appropriate.

① Major

② minor

KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.

85F

FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering charts below. ① Major tetrachords ② minor tetrachords

① MAJOR TETRACHORDS

E	A	D	G
B	E	A	
C#	F#	B	
G	C	G	

② MINOR TETRACHORDS

E	A	D	G
F#	B	E	A
G	C	F	

DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note (low to high) shown in the fingering chart above. ① Major tetrachords ② minor tetrachords. Use whole notes. Name the notes and place half step markings where appropriate.

① Major




② minor

KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.

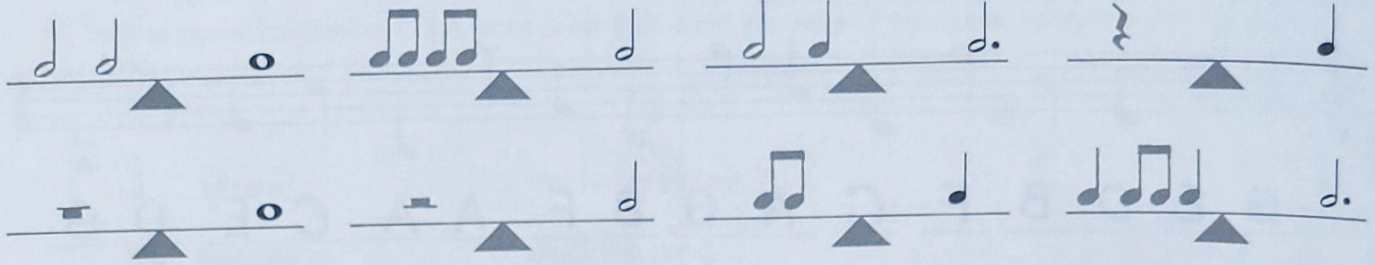
1. MATCHING

Match the correct definition to the word or symbol. Write the letter of the correct definition on the blank provided.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>i</u> Allegro | a. moderately slow |
| 2. <u>a</u> Andante | b. pluck the string |
| 3. <u>e</u> Moderato | c. coda sign |
| 4. <u>j</u> Arco | d. play with a full bow |
| 5. <u>p</u> L. H. | e. moderate speed |
| 6. <u>l</u> Tie | f. part of the section plays the top note; part plays the bottom note |
| 7. <u>c</u>  | g. play in the upper half of the bow |
| 8. <u>m</u> Da Capo | h. fermata |
| 9. <u>q</u> Slur | i. quick and lively |
| 10. <u>b</u> Pizzicato | j. play with the bow |
| 11. <u>o</u> M. | k. go back to the sign |
| 12. <u>h</u>  | l. a curved line that connects notes of the same pitch |
| 13. <u>d</u> W. B. | m. go back to the beginning |
| 14. <u>r</u>  | n. a group usually playing different parts |
| 15. <u>k</u> Dal Segno | o. play in the middle of the bow |
| 16. <u>t</u> , | p. play in the lower half of the bow |
| 17. <u>v</u> rit. | q. a curved line to indicate notes to be played smoothly in one bow |
| 18. <u>g</u> U. H. | r. Dal Segno sign |
| 19. <u>u</u> Solo | s. finish or end |
| 20. <u>s</u> Fine | t. bow lift |
| 21. <u>n</u> Ensemble | u. one person plays |
| 22. <u>f</u> divisi | v. gradually slow the tempo |

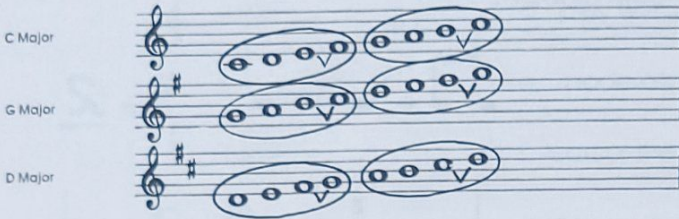
6. BALANCE THE SCALE

Write ONE note to balance each scale.



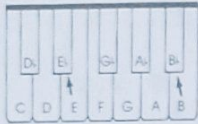
7. CONSTRUCT SCALES/KEY SIGNATURES/TETRACHORDS

1. Draw your clef and the correct key signature for each scale.
2. Construct the Major scales as requested. Use whole notes.
3. Mark both half steps included in each scale.
4. Circle the lower and upper tetrachords of each scale.



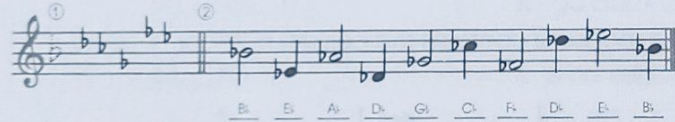
8. LEARN FLATS

A flat lowers a note by one half step. See the keyboard below:



9. DRAW FLAT SIGNS

- ① Trace then draw several flat signs on different lines and spaces.
- ② Draw the notes with flats as requested. Use quarter or half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

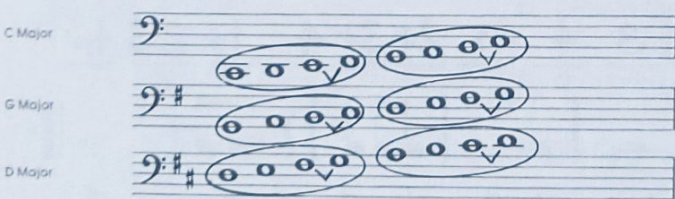


VIOLIN

CELLO

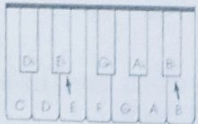
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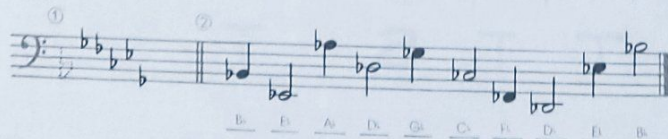
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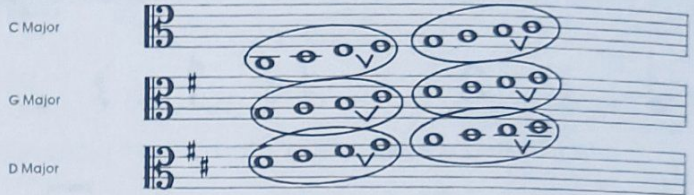
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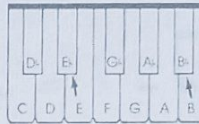
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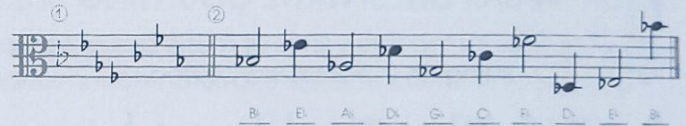
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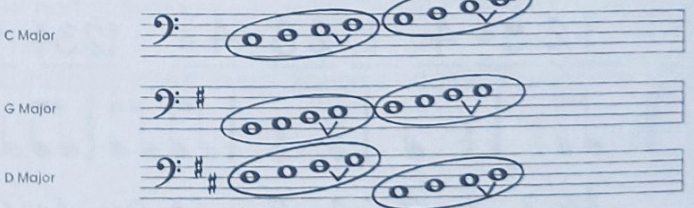


VIOLA

STRING BASS

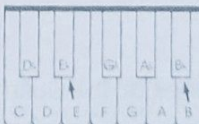
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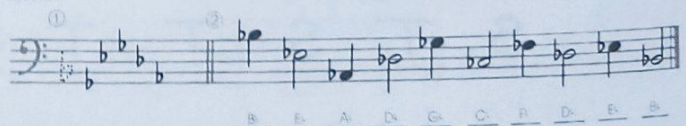
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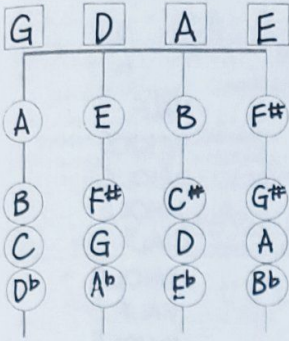
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10. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



Questions

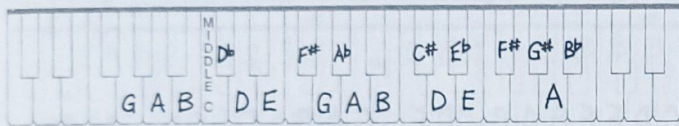
- G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
- C to D is a **HALF** step.
- F# to G is a **HALF** step.
- G to A is a **HALF** step.
- A to B is a **WHOLE** step.
- D to E is a **HALF** step.
- G# to A is a **HALF** step.
- A to B is a **HALF** step.

11. NAME NOTES / DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as requested. Use half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

12. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.

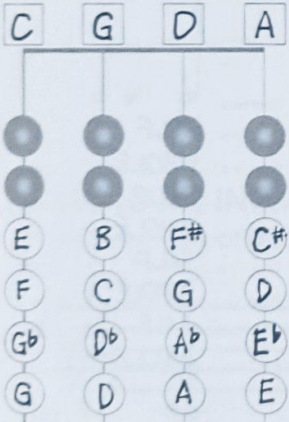


VIOLIN

CELLO

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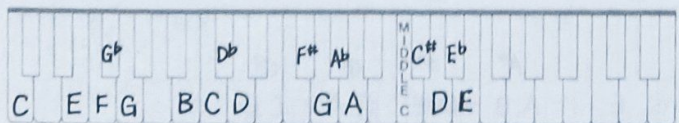
- G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
- C to D is a **HALF** step.
- F# to G is a **HALF** step.
- G to A is a **HALF** step.
- A to A# is a **HALF** step.
- D to E is a **HALF** step.
- C# to D is a **HALF** step.
- D to E is a **HALF** step.

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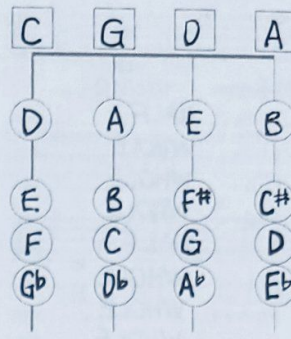
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- C# to D is a **HALF** step.

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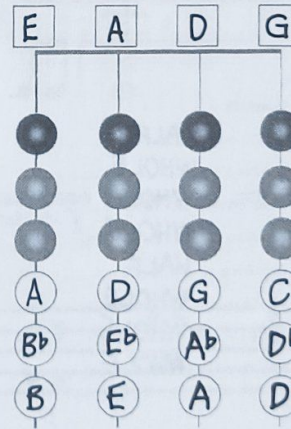


VIOLA

STRING BASS

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Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



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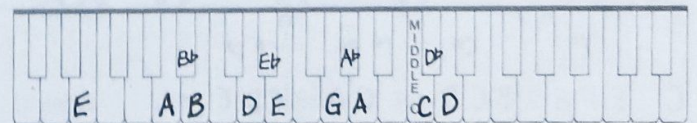
- G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
- C to D is a **HALF** step.
- B to B# is a **HALF** step.
- G to A is a **HALF** step.
- A to B is a **WHOLE** step.
- D to E is a **HALF** step.
- C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
- A to B is a **HALF** step.

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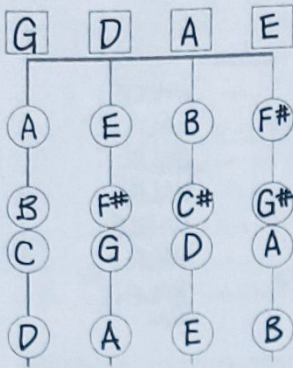
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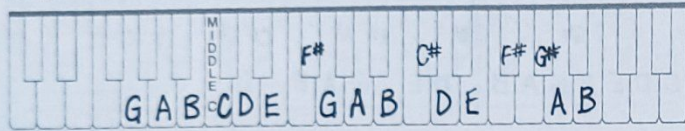
- B to C is a **HALF** step.
- C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
- E to F# is a **WHOLE** step.
- G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
- C# to D is a **HALF** step.
- D to E is a **WHOLE** step.
- F# to G# is a **WHOLE** step.
- A to B is a **WHOLE** step.

14. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as requested. Use quarter notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

15. KEYBOARD STUDY

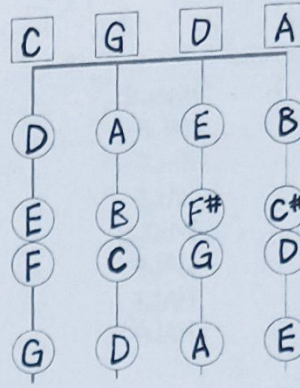
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VIOLIN

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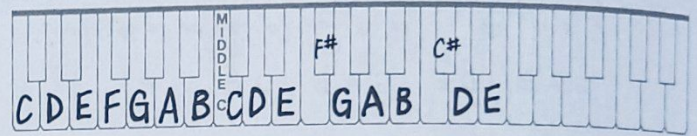
- B to C is a **HALF** step.
- C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
- E to F# is a **WHOLE** step.
- G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
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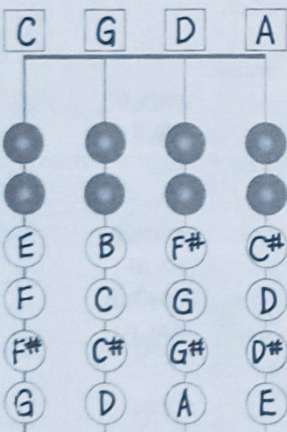


VIOLA

CELLO

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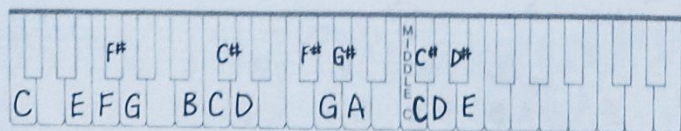
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- C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
- E to F# is a **WHOLE** step.
- G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
- C# to D is a **HALF** step.
- D to E is a **WHOLE** step.
- F# to G# is a **WHOLE** step.
- C# to D# is a **WHOLE** step.

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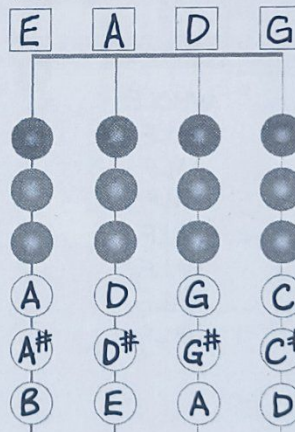
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STRING BASS

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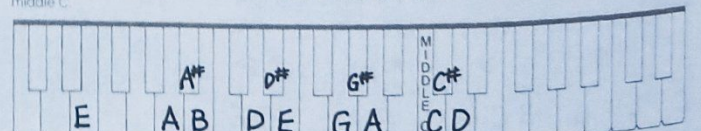
- A# to B is a **HALF** step.
- C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
- D to D# is a **HALF** step.
- G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
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Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.



16. IDENTIFY KEY SIGNATURES

Write the letter name of the key on the blank provided. Place the tonic note (key note) on the staff. Use whole notes.

Key of D Major Key of G Major Key of A Major Key of C Major

17. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each of the notes as follows: On the blanks provided, place an H for notes played with a high second finger and an L for notes played with a low second finger.

H L L L L L L H H H H L H H H H

VIOLIN

CELLO

16. IDENTIFY KEY SIGNATURES

Write the letter name of the key on the blank provided. Place the tonic note (key note) on the staff. Use whole notes.

Key of D Major Key of G Major Key of A Major Key of C Major

17. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place a 3 for notes played with the third finger and a 2 for notes played with the second finger.

3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

16. IDENTIFY KEY SIGNATURES

Write the letter name of the key on the blank provided. Place the tonic note (key note) on the staff. Use whole notes.

Key of D Major Key of G Major Key of A Major Key of C Major

17. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each of the notes as follows: On the blanks provided, place an H for notes played with a high second finger and an L for notes played with a low second finger.

H H H L L L H H H H H H H H H H

VIOLA

STRING BASS

16. IDENTIFY KEY SIGNATURES

Write the letter name of the key on the blank provided. Place the tonic note (key note) on the staff. Use whole notes.

Key of D Major Key of G Major Key of A Major Key of C Major

17. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each of the notes in 1st position as follows: On the blanks provided, place a 4 for notes played with a fourth finger and a 2 for notes played with a second finger.

2 2 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

18. MUSICAL MATH

Solve each musical math problem by placing the number of the correct answer above each division line.

2

1

3

3

4

4

2

4

19. NAME INTERVALS

(Answers for the viola, cello, and bass exercises are identical to the violin application represented here.)

Write the size of each interval on the blank provided. e.g. 2nd, 3rd.

5th 8th 4th 7th 2nd 6th 5th 3rd 4th 8th

20. CONSTRUCT INTERVALS

Construct the interval ABOVE each written note as requested. Use whole notes.

5th 3rd Octave 7th 2nd Unison 4th 6th 5th Octave

21. DRAW BAR LINES/WRITE COUNTING

Draw bar lines for the three lines of music below so that each measure contains the correct number of beats. Write the counting on the blanks provided.

22. BALANCE THE SCALE

Write ONE note or rest to balance each scale.

23. MUSICAL MATH

Fill in each blank square with one note or rest to solve each musical problem.

24. NAME NOTES/IDENTIFY INTERVALS

Write the name of each note on the blank provided. Write the size of each interval in the box.

A musical staff with a treble clef. The notes are: G4, B4, D5, A4, F4, D4, C4, D4, B3, B3, A3, D3, C3, E3, G3. Below the staff, intervals are indicated by lines connecting notes: G-B (3rd), B-D (2nd), D-A (5th), A-F (2nd), F-D (2nd), D-C (2nd), C-D (2nd), D-B (8th), B-B (1st), B-A (2nd), A-D (4th), D-C (2nd), C-E (3rd), E-G (2nd). The interval boxes contain the following text: 3rd, 5th, 6th, 2nd, 8th, 4th, 7th, 3rd.

25. MUSICAL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

A crossword puzzle grid with the following words filled in:

- 1 NATURAL
- 2 H
- 3 QUART
- 4 INTERVAL
- 5 T
- 6 PEGS
- 7 S
- 8 FOUR
- 9 FINE
- 10 RAMP
- 11 DYNAMICS
- 12 CRESCENDO
- 13 EOLEHOTO
- 14 ARCO
- 15 REPEAT
- 16 T
- 17 SOLO
- 18 HE
- 19 S
- 20 F
- 21 L
- 22 ONE
- 23 ALLEGRO
- 24 DUE
- 25 R
- 26 W
- 27 OCTAVE
- 28 ETUDE

ACROSS

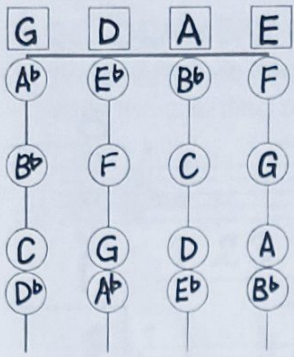
1. cancels a sharp or flat
4. distance between two notes
6. used to tune the instrument
8. a whole note = _____quarter notes
9. the end
11. playing louds and softs
13. gradually play louder
14. play with the bow
15. play the previous music again
18. music for one instrument
21. a quarter rest = _____count in 2/4 time
22. quick and lively
23. music for two instruments
25. eight notes apart
26. study to develop bowing and/or fingering technic

DOWN

2. short melodic passage
3. receives one beat in 4/4 time
5. the speed of music
6. play softly
7. continue in the same manner
9. the names of the spaces in the treble clef
10. musical silence
11. play each note using separate bows
12. raises a note 1/2 step
13. a person who writes music
16. moderately slow
17. the quality of a musical sound
19. connects two or more notes of different pitch
20. play loudly
24. four eighth notes = _____quarter notes

32. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



- Questions:
- G to A is a **HALF** step.
 - A to B is a **WHOLE** step.
 - D to E is a **HALF** step.
 - F to G is a **WHOLE** step.
 - A to B is a **HALF** step.
 - C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
 - E to F is a **HALF** step.
 - G to A is a **WHOLE** step.

33. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as requested. Use half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

D^b A^b B^b F F C G B^b D A B^b E F A

34. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.

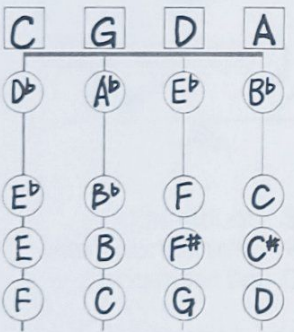


VIOLIN

CELLO

32. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



- Questions:
- G to A is a **HALF** step.
 - A to B is a **WHOLE** step.
 - D to E is a **HALF** step.
 - F to G is a **WHOLE** step.
 - A to B is a **HALF** step.
 - C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
 - E to F is a **HALF** step.
 - G to A is a **WHOLE** step.

33. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as requested. Use half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

D^b A^b E^b B^b F C G B^b D A B^b E F A

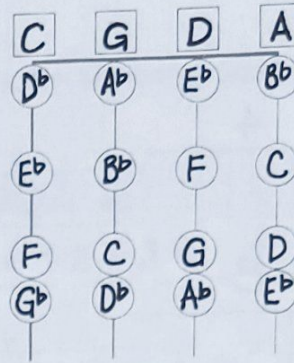
34. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.



32. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



- Questions:
- G to A is a **HALF** step.
 - A to B is a **WHOLE** step.
 - D to E is a **HALF** step.
 - F to G is a **WHOLE** step.
 - A to B is a **HALF** step.
 - C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
 - E to F is a **WHOLE** step.
 - G to A is a **HALF** step.

33. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as requested. Use half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

D^b A^b E^b B^b F C G B^b D A B^b E F A

34. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.

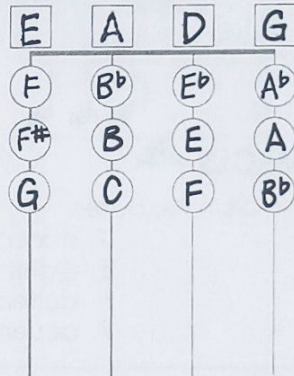


VIOLA

STRING BASS

32. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



- Questions:
- G to A is a **HALF** step.
 - A to B is a **WHOLE** step.
 - D to E is a **HALF** step.
 - F to G is a **WHOLE** step.
 - A to B is a **HALF** step.
 - C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
 - E to F is a **HALF** step.
 - G to A is a **WHOLE** step.

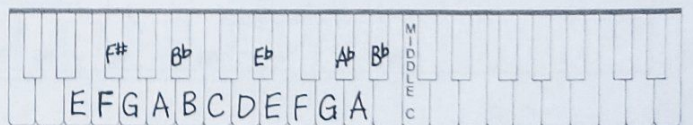
33. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as requested. Use half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

F B^b E^b A^b F C G B^b D A B^b E F A

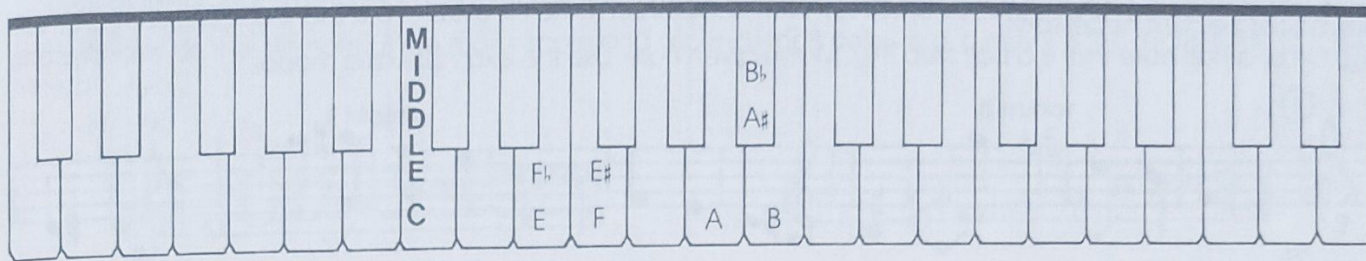
34. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes shown in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.



35. LEARN ENHARMONICS

Enharmonics are notes that sound the same but are written or spelled differently. Therefore, B \flat is the enharmonic of A \sharp . Also, E \sharp is the enharmonic of F. See the keyboard below:



36. FIND ENHARMONICS

Write the name of each enharmonic as requested. Use the keyboard above to help determine each enharmonic.

- The enharmonic of B \flat is A \sharp
- The enharmonic of A \flat is G \sharp
- The enharmonic of G \flat is F \sharp
- The enharmonic of E \flat is D \sharp
- The enharmonic of E is F \flat
- The enharmonic of C is B \sharp
- The enharmonic of C \flat is B
- The enharmonic of F \flat is E

- The enharmonic of A \sharp is B \flat
- The enharmonic of D \sharp is E \flat
- The enharmonic of C \sharp is D \flat
- The enharmonic of G \sharp is A \flat
- The enharmonic of F is E \sharp
- The enharmonic of B is C \flat
- The enharmonic of B \sharp is C
- The enharmonic of E \sharp is F

37. IDENTIFY DYNAMICS

Draw a line to connect each word with its correct meaning and from the correct meaning to its correct symbol.



38. NAME NOTES

- Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the F arpeggio.
- The notes on the staff below are in the F arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

VIOLIN

CELLO

38. NAME NOTES

- Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the F arpeggio.
- The notes on the staff below are in the F arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

VIOLA

STRING BASS

38. NAME NOTES

- Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the F arpeggio.
- The notes on the staff below are in the F arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

38. NAME NOTES

- Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the F arpeggio.
- The notes on the staff below are in the F arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

42. LEARN ABOUT MINOR SCALES

For every major scale there is a relative (related) minor scale with the same key signature. The relative minor scale begins on the 6th note of the major scale and ascends for 8 notes. e.g. d minor is the relative minor to F Major.

F Major

1 2 3~4 5 6 7~8

d minor

1 2~3 4 5~6 7 8

There are three types of minor scales. Each scale has the whole steps and half steps arranged in a slightly different order. See the chart below. Each minor scale begins with a minor tetrachord. The second tetrachord undergoes changes in the placement of the 1/2 step by the use of accidentals.

	ASCENDING	DESCENDING
natural minor (no changes)	1 2 $\widehat{\text{3}}$ 4 5 $\widehat{\text{6}}$ 7 8	8 7 $\widehat{\text{6}}$ 5 4 3 $\widehat{\text{2}}$ 1
harmonic minor (raised 7th)	1 2 $\widehat{\text{3}}$ 4 5 $\widehat{\text{6}}$ $\widehat{\text{7}}$ 8	8 $\widehat{\text{7}}$ $\widehat{\text{6}}$ $\widehat{\text{5}}$ 4 3 $\widehat{\text{2}}$ 1
melodic minor (raised 6th/7th ascending) (lowered 7th/6th descending)	1 2 $\widehat{\text{3}}$ 4 5 6 7 $\widehat{\text{8}}$	8 7 $\widehat{\text{6}}$ 5 4 3 $\widehat{\text{2}}$ 1
	□ indicates 1/2 steps	

43. DRAW MAJOR AND MINOR TETRACHORDS

1. Draw the notes of the Major and minor tetrachords as indicated. Use whole notes.
2. Name the notes of each tetrachord on the blank provided.

Major
minor
Major
Major

F G A B \flat
D E F G
D E F \sharp G
A B C \sharp D

44. DRAW MINOR SCALES

1. Draw the notes of the three d minor scales on the staff as requested. Use half notes.
2. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

d natural minor (ascending)
d harmonic minor (ascending)

D E F G A B \flat C D
D E F G A B \flat C \sharp D

d melodic minor (ascending)
(descending)

D E F G A B C \sharp D
D C \sharp B \flat A G F E D

45. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place an H for notes played with a high first finger and an L for notes played with a low first finger.

46. NAME NOTES

1. Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the B \flat arpeggio.
2. The notes on the staff below are in the B \flat arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

47. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place an H for notes played with a high fourth finger and an L for notes played with a low fourth finger.

48. NAME AND DRAW ARPEGGIOS

Name the notes in the C, F and B \flat arpeggios on the blanks provided. Draw all the notes of the C, F and B \flat arpeggios that you have learned. Use quarter notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

VIOLIN

CELLO

45. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place a 1 for notes played in normal 1st position and an L1 for notes played with a low first finger (backward extension).

46. NAME NOTES

1. Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the B \flat arpeggio.
2. The notes on the staff below are in the B \flat arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

47. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place a 3 for notes played with the third finger and 2 for notes played with the second finger.

48. NAME AND DRAW ARPEGGIOS

Name the notes in the C, F and B \flat arpeggios on the blanks provided. Draw all the notes of the C, F and B \flat arpeggios that you have learned. Use quarter notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

45. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place an H for notes played with a high first finger and an L for notes played with a low first finger.

46. NAME NOTES

1. Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the B \flat arpeggio.
2. The notes on the staff below are in the B \flat arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

47. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place an H for notes played with a high fourth finger and an L for notes played with a low fourth finger.

48. NAME AND DRAW ARPEGGIOS

Name the notes in the C, F and B \flat arpeggios on the blanks provided. Draw all the notes of the C, F and B \flat arpeggios that you have learned. Use quarter notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

VIOLA

STRING BASS

45. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each of the notes in 1/2 position as follows: On the blanks provided, place a 1 for notes played with the first finger and a 2 for notes played with the second finger.

46. NAME NOTES

1. Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the B \flat arpeggio.
2. The notes on the staff below are in the B \flat arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

47. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each of the notes in 1st position as follows: On the blanks provided, place a 4 for notes played with the fourth finger and a 2 for notes played with the second finger.

48. NAME AND DRAW ARPEGGIOS

Name the notes in the C, F and B \flat arpeggios on the blanks provided. Draw all the notes of the C, F and B \flat arpeggios that you have learned. Use quarter notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

53. DRAW BAR LINES/WRITE COUNTING

Draw bar lines for the two lines of music below so that each measure contains the correct number of beats. Write the counting on the blanks provided.

12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6

12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

54. BALANCE THE SCALE IN 6/8 TIME

Write ONE note or rest to balance each scale.

55. DRAW KEY SIGNATURES

Draw the key signatures on the staff as requested. Place the tonic note (key tone) on the staff. Use whole notes.

B Major G Major d minor D Major F Major g minor

VIOLIN

55. DRAW KEY SIGNATURES

Draw the key signatures on the staff as requested. Place the tonic note (key tone) on the staff. Use whole notes.

B Major G Major d minor D Major F Major g minor

VIOLA

CELLO

STRING BASS

55. DRAW KEY SIGNATURES

Draw the key signatures on the staff as requested. Place the tonic note (key tone) on the staff. Use whole notes.

B Major G Major d minor D Major F Major g minor

55. DRAW KEY SIGNATURES

Draw the key signatures on the staff as requested. Place the tonic note (key tone) on the staff. Use whole notes.

B Major G Major d minor D Major F Major g minor

56. COMPLETE THE MEASURE (Additional answers possible.)

Complete each measure by drawing one or more of the following notes:

57. IDENTIFY MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES

Write the letter name and scale name on the blanks provided, e.g. e harmonic minor. Mark ½ steps.

G Major D Harmonic Minor B^b Major
F Major D Natural Minor G Melodic Minor

VIOLIN

CELLO

57. IDENTIFY MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES

Write the letter name and scale name on the blanks provided, e.g. e harmonic minor. Mark ½ steps.

G Major D Harmonic Minor B^b Major
F Major D Natural Minor G Melodic Minor

VIOLA

STRING BASS

57. IDENTIFY MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES

Write the letter name and scale name on the blanks provided, e.g. e harmonic minor. Mark ½ steps.

G Major D Harmonic Minor B^b Major
F Major D Natural Minor G Melodic Minor

57. IDENTIFY MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES

Write the letter name and scale name on the blanks provided, e.g. e minor. Mark ½ steps.

G Major D Harmonic Minor B^b Major
F Major D Natural Minor G Melodic Minor

58. WORD SEARCH

24 musical words are hidden in the puzzle below. Can you find them? Be sure to look horizontally, vertically and diagonally and then circle each word that you find. A list of words is found on each side of the puzzle.

- DIVISI
- DOUBLESTOP
- DUET
- EIGHTH
- ENSEMBLE
- ETUDE
- FERMATA
- FLAT
- FROG
- KEY
- KEYBOARD
- LOURE

- MAJOR
- MELODY
- MINOR
- PICKUP
- RHYTHM
- RITARD
- ROUND
- SHARP
- TECHNIC
- TRIO
- TRIPLET
- TUNING

(Answer Key –
See Inside Back Cover)

59. MUSICAL MATH

Fill in the left blank square with one note or rest to equal the correct total value. Fill in the right blank square with the correct total value.

2 4	♪ = 1
	♪ = 1/2
	♪ = 1
	♪ = 1 1/2

3 4	♩ = 1
	♪ = 1
	♩ = 2
	♩ = 2

4 4	♪ = 2
	♩ = 4
	♪ = 1 1/2
	♩ = 2

6 8	♪ = 2
	♪ = 3
	♩ = 6
	♪ = 4

60. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



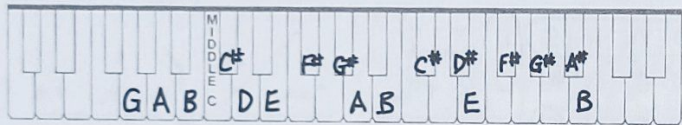
Questions:
 G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
 G to D is a **HALF** step.
 E to F# is a **WHOLE** step.
 G to A is a **HALF** step.
 C# to D# is a **WHOLE** step.
 D# to E is a **HALF** step.
 F# to G# is a **WHOLE** step.
 G# to A# is a **WHOLE** step.

61. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as indicated. Use quarter and half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

62. KEYBOARD STUDY

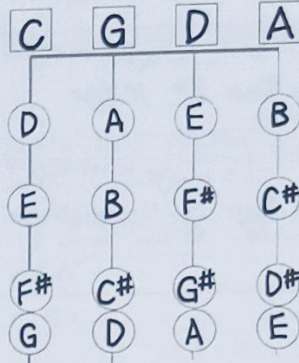
Write the letters on the keys for all the notes in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.



VIOLIN

60. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



Questions:
 G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
 C# to D is a **HALF** step.
 E to F# is a **WHOLE** step.
 G to A is a **HALF** step.
 C# to D# is a **WHOLE** step.
 D# to E is a **HALF** step.
 F# to G# is a **WHOLE** step.
 G# to A is a **HALF** step.

61. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as indicated. Use quarter and half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

62. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.



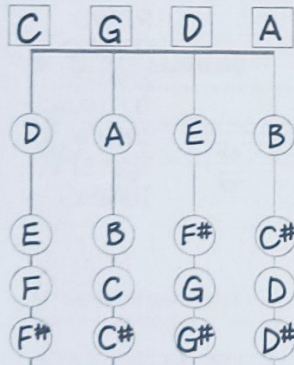
VIOLA

CELLO

STRING BASS

60. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



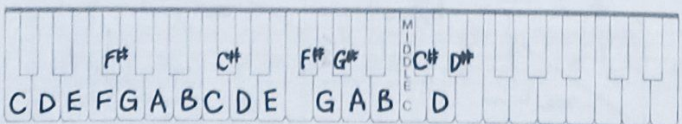
Questions:
 G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
 C# to D is a **HALF** step.
 E to F# is a **WHOLE** step.
 G to A is a **HALF** step.
 C# to D# is a **WHOLE** step.
 D# to E is a **HALF** step.
 F# to G# is a **WHOLE** step.
 G# to A is a **HALF** step.

61. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as indicated. Use quarter and half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

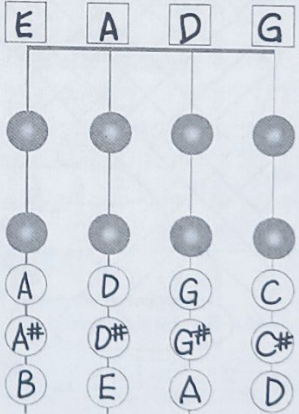
62. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.



60. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below.



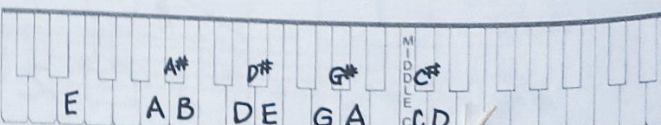
Questions:
 G to A is a **WHOLE** step.
 C# to D is a **HALF** step.
 D to E is a **WHOLE** step.
 G to A is a **HALF** step.
 C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
 D# to E is a **HALF** step.
 C to D is a **WHOLE** step.
 G# to A# is a **WHOLE** step.

61. NAME NOTES/DRAW NOTES

① Write the name of each note on the blank provided. ② Draw the notes from the fingering chart above on the staff as indicated. Use quarter and half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

62. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for all the notes in the fingering chart above. Show proper relationship to middle C.



63. NAME NOTES

1. Write the name of each note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the A arpeggio.
2. The notes on the staff below are in the A arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

A C# E E A C# C# A E A C# E

64. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place an H for notes played with a high third finger and an L for notes played with a low third finger.

L L L L L L L L H H L L L L L L L L

VIOLIN

63. NAME NOTES

1. Write the name of each note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the A arpeggio.
2. The notes on the staff below are in the A arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

A C# E E A C# C# A E A C# E

64. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place an H for notes played with a high third finger and an L for notes played with a low third finger.

L L L L L L L L H H L L L L L L L L

VIOLA

63. NAME NOTES

1. Write the name of each note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the A arpeggio.
2. The notes on the staff below are in the A arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

A C# E E A C# C# A E A C# E

64. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note as follows: On the blanks provided, place X4 for notes played with an extended fourth finger (forward extension) and a 4 for notes played with the fourth finger in normal 1st position.

4 4 4 4 4 4 X4 X4 X4 4 4 4 4

STRING BASS

63. NAME NOTES

1. Write the name of each note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart. These notes form the A arpeggio.
2. The notes on the staff below are in the A arpeggio. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

A C# E E A C# C# A E A C# E

64. IDENTIFY HIGH AND LOW NOTES

Identify the fingering for each note in 1/2 position as follows: On the blanks provided, place a 1 for notes played with the first finger and a 2 for notes played with a second finger.

1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1

65. DRAW MAJOR AND MINOR TETRACHORDS

1. Draw the notes of the Major and minor tetrachords as indicated. Use whole notes.
2. Name the notes of each tetrachord on the blank provided.

Major Major Major minor

A B C# D E F# G# A E F# G# A A B C D

66. IDENTIFY WHOLE AND HALF STEPS

Write the size of each interval in the box provided. e.g. whole step half step

1/2 1/2 1 1/2 1/2 1 1/2 1/2 1 1/2 1 1

67. DRAW AND NAME ENHARMONIC NOTES

Write the name of each enharmonic note on the blank provided. Draw both notes on the staff with the accidental to the left of the notehead. Use quarter notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

A♭ G♯ D♭ C♯ C♭ B B♭ A♯ F♯ G♭ C♯ D♭ G♯ A♭ D♯ E♭

68. DRAW A CHROMATIC SCALE

Draw the notes of an ascending G chromatic scale. Name the notes on the blanks provided. Use half notes. Be sure each stem points in the correct direction.

G G♯ A A♯ B C C♯ D D♯ E F F♯ G

69. DRAW BAR LINES/WRITE COUNTING

Draw bar lines for the two lines of music below so that each measure contains the correct number of beats. Write the counting on the blanks provided.

1e+a 2 3+a 4 1e+ 2e+a 3 4 1+ 2e+a 3 4+a 1+ 2 3e+a 4

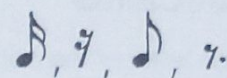
1 +a 2+ 3e+a 1+a 2 3e+ 1+ 2e+a 3+a 1e+a 2 3+a

70. BALANCE THE SCALE

Write ONE note or rest to balance each scale.

71. COMPLETE THE MEASURE (Additional answers possible.)

Complete each measure by drawing one or more of the following notes and/or rests:



72. DRAW BAR LINES/WRITE COUNTING

Draw bar lines for the two lines of music below so that each measure contains the correct number of beats. Write the counting on the blanks provided.

1 ♪ 2 ♪ 1 2 ♪ 1 ♪ 2 1 2 1 2 ♪ 1 ♪ 2 ♪ 1 2 ♪ 1 ♪ 2 ♪

1 ♪ 2 ♪ 1 ♪ 2 ♪ 1 ♪ 2 ♪ 1 2 1 ♪ 2 ♪ 1 2 ♪ 1 ♪ 2 ♪ 1 ♪ 2 ♪

73. COMPOSE MUSIC

Write a composition to play for your class. Draw your clef, a key signature and a time signature. Write 4 measure phrases in AABA or Theme and Variation form using the notes and rhythms you have learned. Add the appropriate tempo marking, dynamics, and bowings needed. Make up a title for your composition.

_____ (Title)

74. MATCHING

Place the letter of the correct answer in the space opposite the definition.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- p 1. conditions the bow for playing
m 2. music for one instrument
o 3. music for several players together
c 4. playing two strings together
r 5. playing with the bow
h 6. distance between two notes

- a. bow pressed into the string
 b. thumb bent
 c. double stops
 d. to a string adjuster
 e. toward the fingerboard

PLAYING POSITIONS

- b 7. necessary for a good right hand position
f 8. necessary for good finger placement
g 9. in a straight line with the bridge
e 10. direction the bow stick leans
j 11. necessary for a good left hand position
u 12. proper placement of left thumb
s 13. exercise to strengthen right hand
a 14. necessary for good tone quality

- f. fingernails cut short
 g. bow stroke
 h. turn the peg backward
 i. to the tail piece
 j. wrist straight
 k. five (5) notes
four (4) notes (bass only)
 l. piano

TUNING

- d 15. proper attachment of a metal string
i 16. proper string attachment of a gut wound string (except string bass)
l 17. common reference pitch
k 18. distance between open strings
h 19. to lower the pitch
v 20. to raise the pitch

- m. solo
 n. interval
 o. ensemble
 p. rosin
 q. strong and relaxed
 r. arco
 s. squeeze-relax




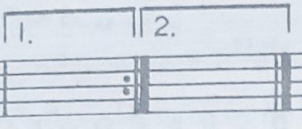

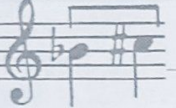


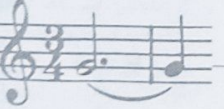
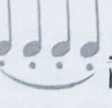




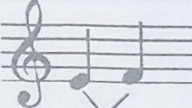






VIBRATO

- q 21. keywords to developing vibrato
t 22. correct vibrato motion

- t. slow and relaxed
 u. opposite 1st finger (violin/viola)
 behind 2nd finger (cello/bass)
 v. turn the peg forward

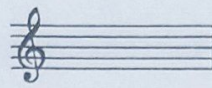
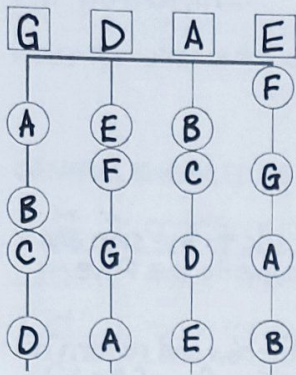
75. IDENTIFY MUSICAL SIGNS

Identify each abbreviation or sign and tell what you are to do.

1.  repeat sign: play the previous section of music again
2.  down bow: move the bow toward the tip
3.  accent: play the beginning of the note louder
4.  first and second endings
5. *mf* mezzo forte: medium full volume
6.  natural: cancels a sharp or flat
7. ⑤ ⑨ ⑬ rehearsal numbers
8.  1/2 step marking
9.  crescendo: gradually play louder
10.  Coda sign: when coming to this sign, skip to the coda
11. W.B. whole bow: play with a full bow
12.  tie: hold the note for the combined value of the two notes
13. # sharp: raises a note by a half step
14.  slurred staccato: a series of separated notes while the bow moves in one direction
15. *f* forte: full volume
16.  Dal Segno: go back to the sign and stop when you come to the Fine
17.  bow lift: lift the bow and return it to the lower half or frog of the bow
18. L.H. lower half: play in the lower half of the bow
19.  ledger lines: used to indicate notes above and below the staff
20. *p* piano: soft volume
21.  louré: a series of connected notes played while the bow moves in one direction
22. U.H. upper half: play in the upper half of the bow
23.  1/2 step marking
24.  up bow: move the bow toward the frog
25. *b* flat: lowers a note by a half step
26.  diminuendo: gradually play softer
27.  slur: play 2 or more notes with one bow
28.  staccato: play each note as if a rest were between them
29.  fermata: play the note longer than written
30.  double bar: the end of a piece of music

76. FINGERING CHART

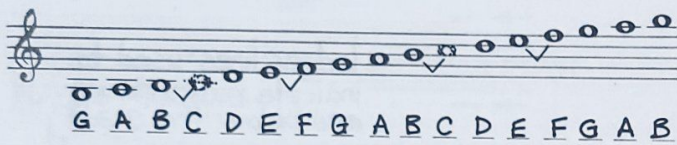
Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Write the correct key signature.



Questions:
 This is the key of C Major
 The key of C has No sharps.
 The half steps in the key of C
 are E to F and B to C.

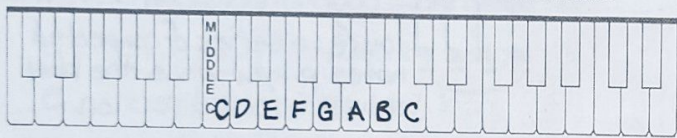
77. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



78. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave C Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

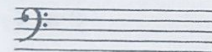
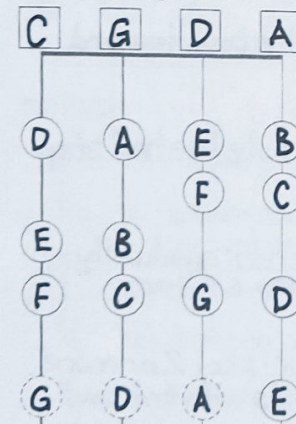


VIOLIN

CELLO

76. FINGERING CHART

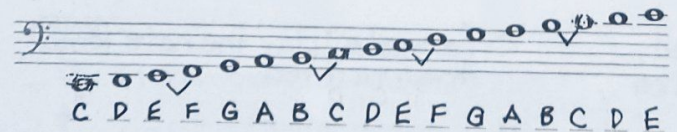
Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Write the correct key signature.



Questions:
 This is the key of C Major
 The key of C has No sharps.
 The half steps in the key of C
 are E to F and B to C.

77. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



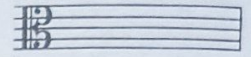
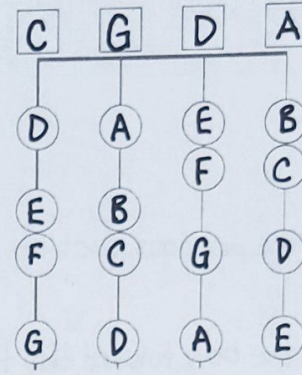
78. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the two octave C Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



76. FINGERING CHART

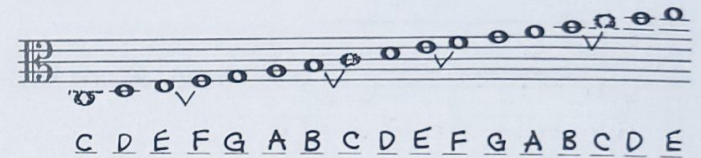
Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Write the correct key signature.



Questions:
 This is the key of C Major
 The key of C has No sharps.
 The half steps in the key of C
 are E to F and B to C.

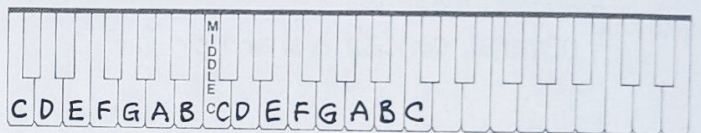
77. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



78. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the two octave C Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

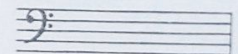
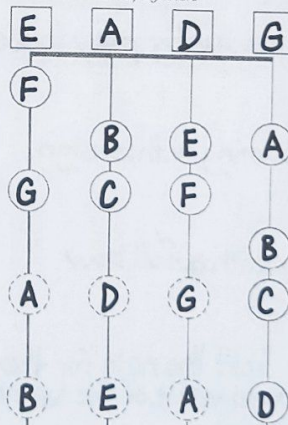


VIOLA

STRING BASS

76. FINGERING CHART

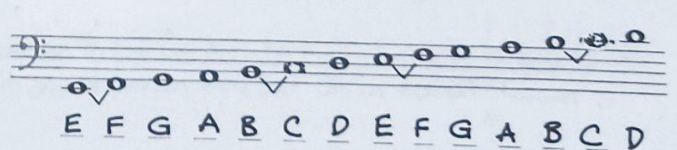
Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Write the correct key signature.



Questions:
 This is the key of C Major
 The key of C has No sharps.
 The half steps in the key of C
 are E to F and B to C.

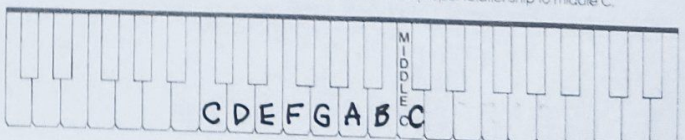
77. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



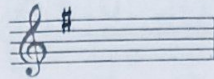
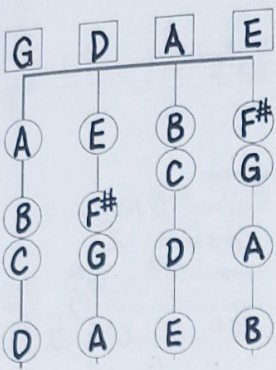
78. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave C Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



79. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

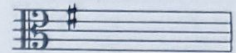
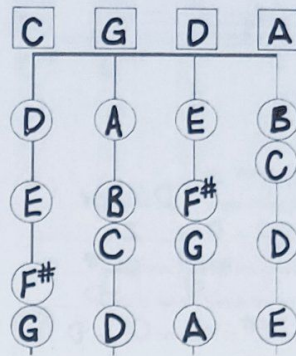


Questions:

This is the key of G Major
 The key of G has 1 sharp.
 The name of the sharp is F#.
 The half steps in the key of G
 are B to C and F# to G.

79. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.



Questions:

This is the key of G Major
 The key of G has 1 sharp.
 The name of the sharp is F#.
 The half steps in the key of G
 are B to C and F# to G.

80. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.

G A B C D E F# G A B C D E F# G A B

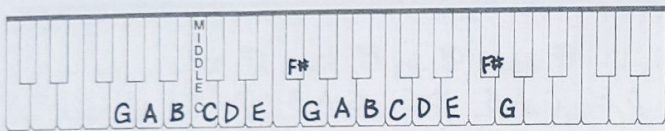
80. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.

C D E F# G A B C D E F# G A B C D E

81. KEYBOARD STUDY

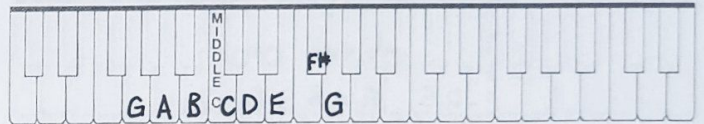
Write the letters on the keys for the two octave G Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



VIOLIN

81. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave G Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



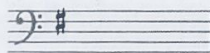
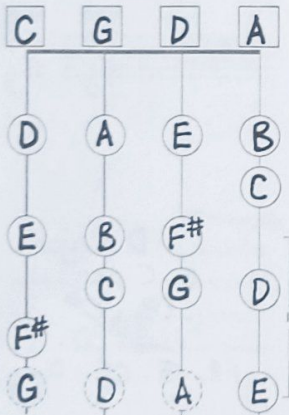
VIOLA

CELLO

STRING BASS

79. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

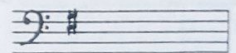
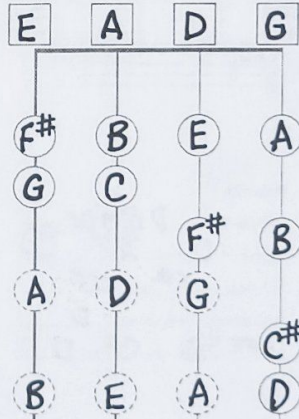


Questions:

This is the key of G Major
 The key of G has 1 sharp.
 The name of the sharp is F#.
 The half steps in the key of G
 are B to C and F# to G.

79. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.



Questions:

This is the key of G Major
 The key of G has 1 sharp.
 The name of the sharp is F#.
 The half steps in the key of G
 are B to C and F# to G.

80. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.

C D E F# G A B C D E F# G A B C D E

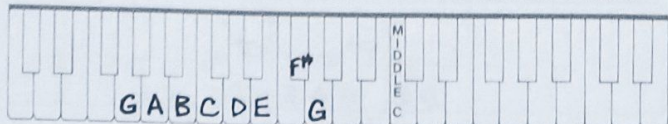
80. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.

E F# G A B C D E F# G A B C D

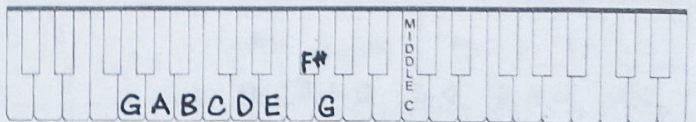
81. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keyboard for the one octave G Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



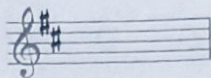
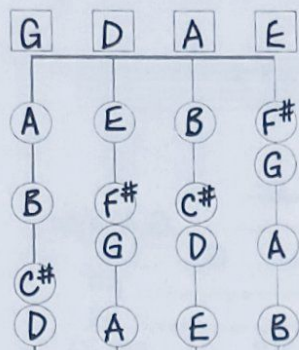
81. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave G Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



82. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

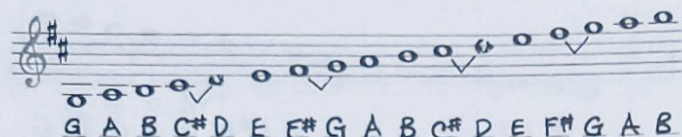


Questions:

This is the key of D Major
 The key of D has 2 sharps.
 The sharps are F# and C#.
 The half steps in the key of D
 are F# to G and C# to D.

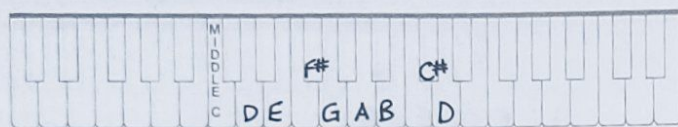
83. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



84. KEYBOARD STUDY

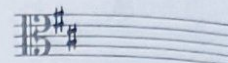
Write the letters on the keys for the one octave D Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



VIOLIN

82. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

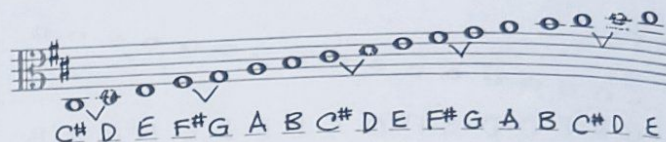


Questions:

This is the key of D Major
 The key of D has 2 sharps.
 The sharps are F# and C#.
 The half steps in the key of D
 are F# to G and C# to D.

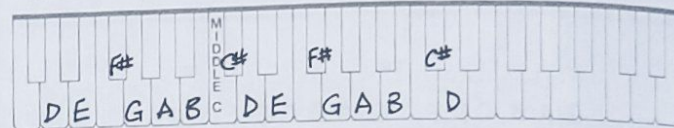
83. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



84. KEYBOARD STUDY

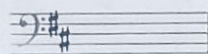
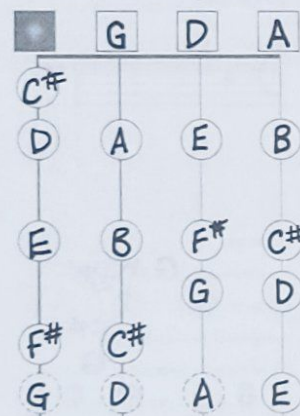
Write the letters on the keys for the two octave D Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



VIOLA

82. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

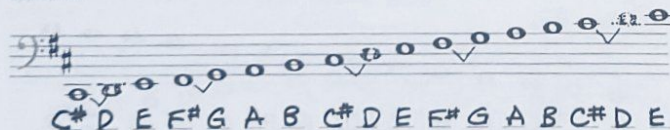


Questions:

This is the key of D Major
 The key of D has 2 sharps.
 The sharps are F# and C#.
 The half steps in the key of D
 are F# to G and C# to D.

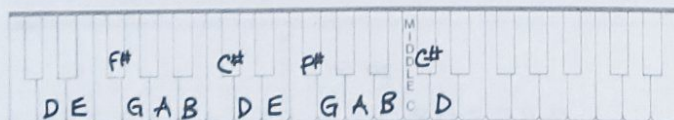
83. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



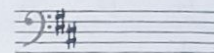
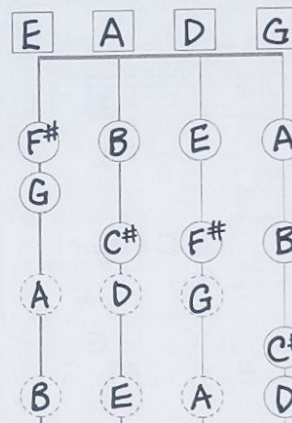
84. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the two octave D Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



82. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

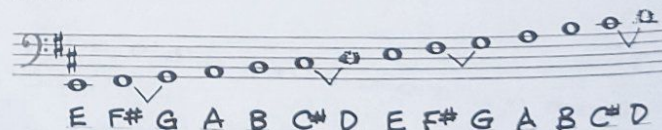


Questions:

This is the key of D Major
 The key of D has 2 sharps.
 The sharps are F# and C#.
 The half steps in the key of D
 are F# to G and C# to D.

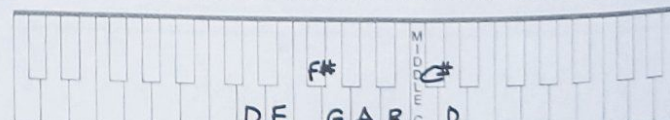
83. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



84. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave D Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



85. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

Questions:

This is the key of A Major
 The key of A has 3 sharps.
 The sharps are F# C# and G#.
 The half steps in the key of A
 are C# to D and G# to A.

86. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.

87. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the two octave A Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

VIOLIN

CELLO

85. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

Questions:

This is the key of A Major
 The key of A has 3 sharps.
 The sharps are F# C# and G#.
 The half steps in the key of A
 are C# to D and G# to A.

86. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.

87. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave A Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

VIOLA

STRING BASS

85. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

Questions:

This is the key of A Major
 The key of A has 3 sharps.
 The sharps are F# C# and G#.
 The half steps in the key of A
 are C# to D and G# to A.

86. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.

87. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keyboard for the one octave A Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

85. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the sharps from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

Questions:

This is the key of A Major
 The key of A has 3 sharps.
 The sharps are F# C# and G#.
 The half steps in the key of A
 are C# to D and G# to A.

86. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

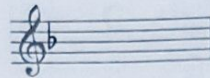
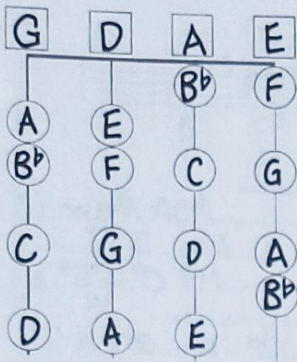
Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.

87. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave A Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

88. FINGERING CHART

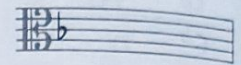
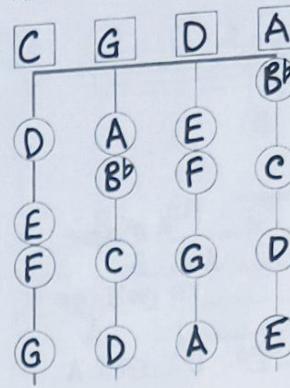
Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the flats from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.



Questions:
 This is the key of F Major
 The key of F has 1 flat.
 The name of the flat is Bb
 The half steps in the key of F are A to Bb and E to F

88. FINGERING CHART

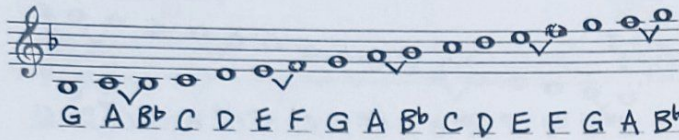
Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the flats from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.



Questions:
 This is the key of F Major
 The key of F has 1 flat.
 The name of the flat is Bb
 The half steps in the key of F are A to Bb and E to F

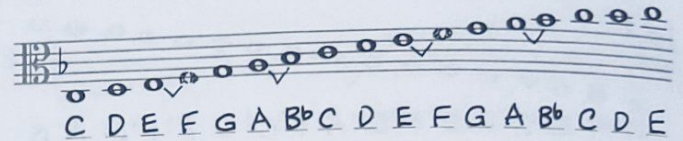
89. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



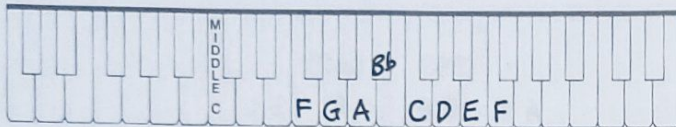
89. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



90. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave F Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



VIOLIN

CELLO

90. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave F Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

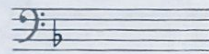
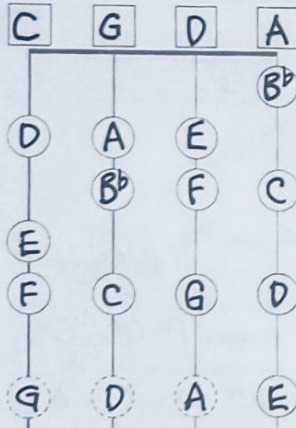


VIOLA

STRING BASS

88. FINGERING CHART

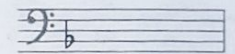
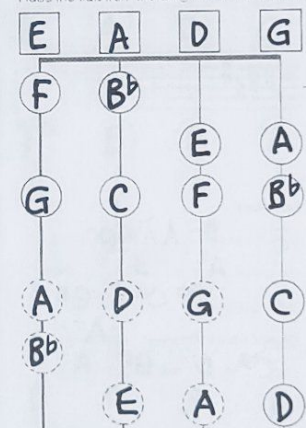
Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the flats from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.



Questions:
 This is the key of F Major
 The key of F has 1 flat.
 The name of the flat is Bb
 The half steps in the key of F are A to Bb and E to F

88. FINGERING CHART

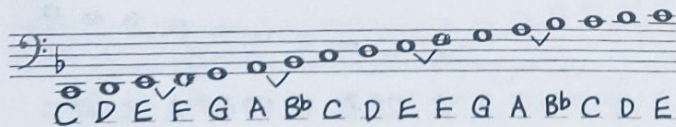
Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the flats from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.



Questions:
 This is the key of F Major
 The key of F has 1 flat.
 The name of the flat is Bb
 The half steps in the key of F are A to Bb and E to F

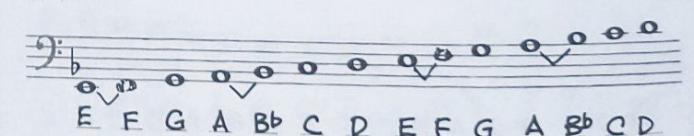
89. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



89. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



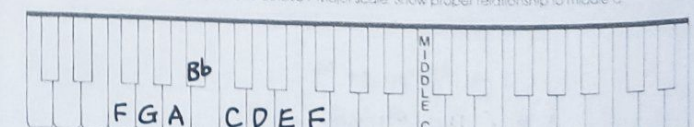
90. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave F Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



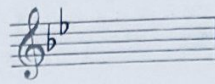
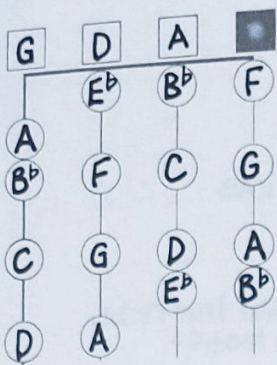
90. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave F Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



91. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the flats from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

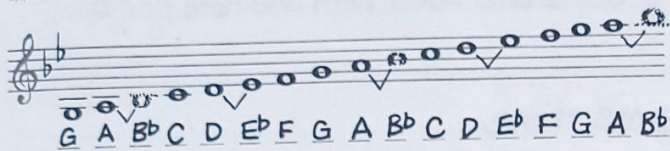


Questions:

This is the key of B^b Major
 The key of B^b has 2 flats
 The flats are B^b and E^b
 The half steps in the key of B^b
 are D to E^b and A to B^b

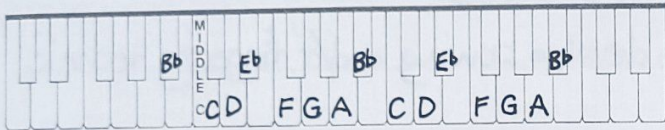
92. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



93. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the two octave B^b Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

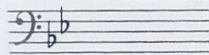
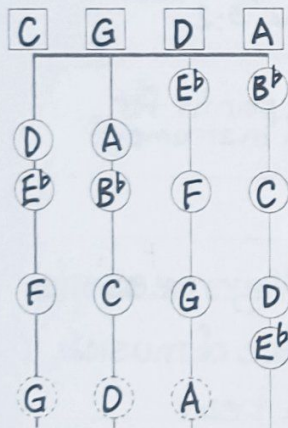


VIOLIN

CELLO

91. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the flats from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

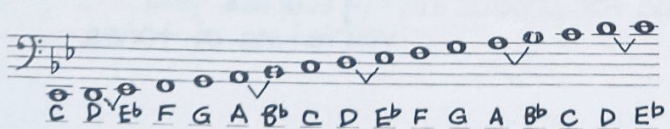


Questions:

This is the key of B^b Major
 The key of B^b has 2 flats.
 The flats are B^b and E^b
 The half steps in the key of B^b
 are D to E^b and A to B^b

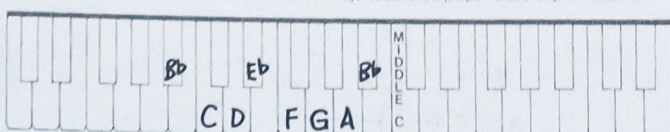
92. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



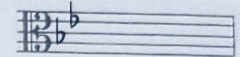
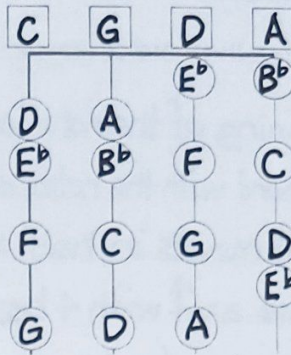
93. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave B^b Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



91. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the flats from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

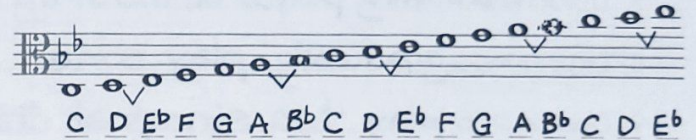


Questions:

This is the key of B^b Major
 The key of B^b has 2 flats.
 The flats are B^b and E^b
 The half steps in the key of B^b
 are D to E^b and A to B^b

92. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



93. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave B^b Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.

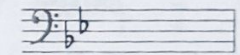
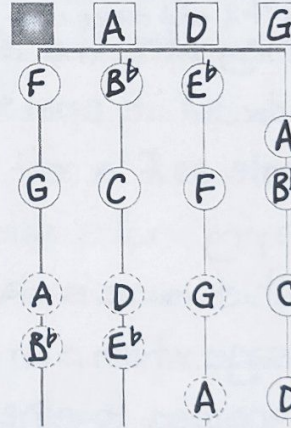


VIOLA

STRING BASS

91. FINGERING CHART

Write the name of the note that is played at the place of each circle and square on the fingering chart below. Place the flats from the diagram on the staff to form the correct key signature.

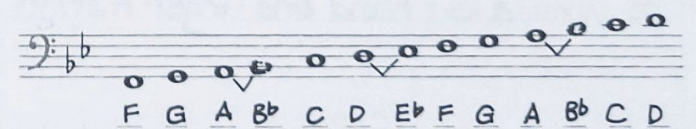


Questions:

This is the key of B^b Major
 The key of B^b has 2 flats.
 The flats are B^b and E^b
 The half steps in the key of B^b
 are D to E^b and A to B^b

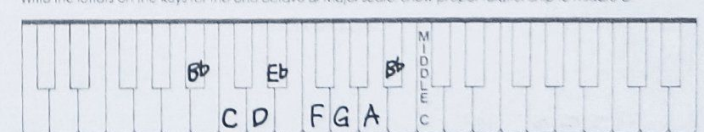
92. DRAW NOTES/NAME NOTES

Draw a note on the staff for each note shown in the fingering chart above. (low to high) Use whole notes. Name the notes on the blanks provided, add the key signature, and place half step markings where appropriate.



93. KEYBOARD STUDY

Write the letters on the keys for the one octave B^b Major scale. Show proper relationship to middle C.



94. DEFINE TERMS AND SIGNS

Define the following or state what the word or sign wants you to do.

1. Accent play the beginning of the note louder
2. Arpeggio a broken chord with the notes of the chord played one at a time
3. Chromatic music that moves in half steps
4. Common Time the same as $\frac{4}{4}$ with 4 beats per measure and the quarter note receives 1 beat
5. Crescendo gradually play louder
6. C cut time meaning that each measure contains 2 beats and the half note receives 1 beat
7. Détaché a bowing played on the string using separate bows with one note per bow
8. Diminuendo gradually play softer
9. Double Stop play two strings at the same time
10. Duet ensemble music written for 2 players, one part is melody the other part is harmony
11. Dynamics the full range of louds and softs in music
12. Etude a special musical piece composed to develop bowing and/or fingering technique
13. Flat lowers a note by a half step
14. Interval the distance between two notes
15. Major Scale is built by joining two major tetrachords, consisting of half steps between 3-4 and 7-8
16. Melodic Minor Scale ascending differs from descending: ascending has half steps between 2-3 and 7-8 and descending has half steps between 6-5 and 3-2
17. \downarrow pluck the string with the left hand
18. Round a short melody divided into equal sections serving as starting points for each instrument
19. Staccato play each note as if a rest were between them
20. Simile continue playing in the same way
21. Tempo the speed in which music is played, Andante, Moderato and Allegro are examples
22. Theme a melodic passage which is an important part of a large piece of music
23. Triplet three notes grouped together each receiving $\frac{1}{3}$ of a beat
24. Tuning the process to bring each open string to its proper pitch
25. Vibrato a left hand and finger motion used for producing big sounds and varieties of tones