

**Capistrano Unified School  
District  
4<sup>th</sup> Grade  
Beginning Strings  
-Violin-  
2025-2026 Edition**



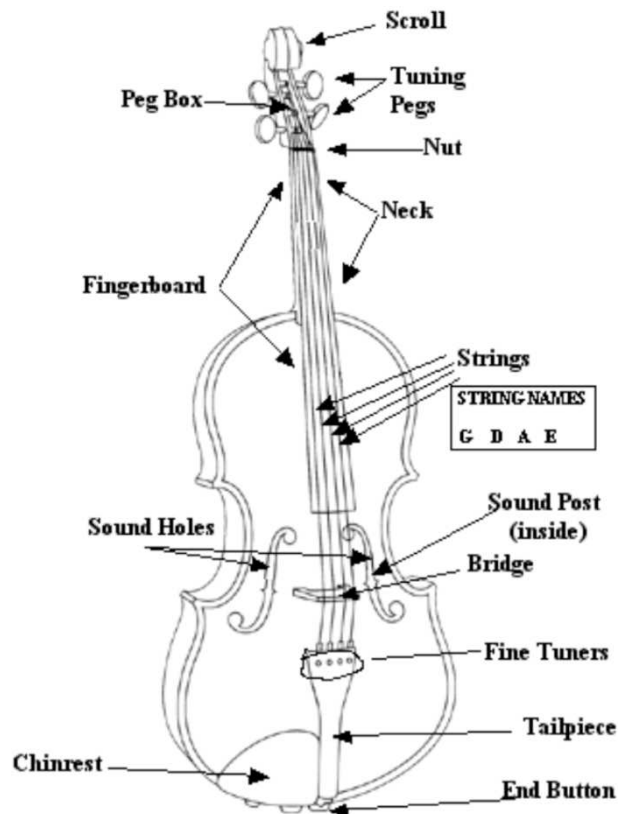
With input and materials from: Steve Benefield, Michelle Brunton, Penni Buff, Chad Cunningham, Lisa Gray, Andrea Howard, Bill Hunker, Ann Ludwig, Barbara Scholl, Rob Stirling, Maryann Tucker, and Kory Wentzel.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**School:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Classroom Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Parts of the Violin



## Taking Care of Your Violin

**Handle With Care!** Your instrument is made of breakable wooden parts, so repairs can be expensive and time consuming.

**Do not let anyone play your instrument** unless it is your teacher or an experienced player you trust.

**Never push down the case lid to make it close all the way.** Before closing and latching it, check for things that may be out of place inside. ( Be sure, for example, to remove your shoulder pad before putting your instrument away )

**Keep your instrument clean!** After playing, wipe off the rosin dust, smudges, fingerprints, etc., with a soft clean cloth. Always wash your hands before playing your instrument.

**Do not let your instrument get too hot or too cold.** If the temperature is uncomfortable for you, it is also bad for your instrument. For example, never leave your instrument in a car on a hot or cold day.

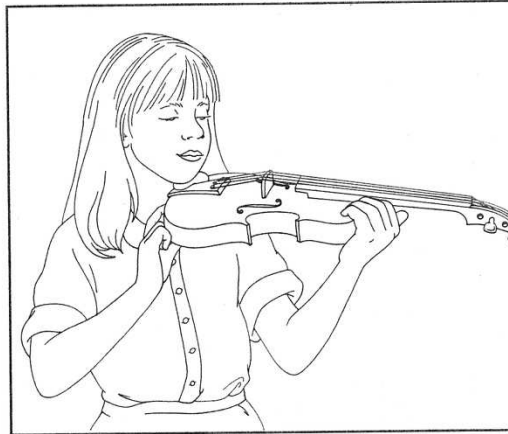
**Allow only an experienced repair person to fix your instrument.**

**Make sure your bridge is lined up correctly** and always standing straight. If it gets out of place, ask your teacher to fix it for you.

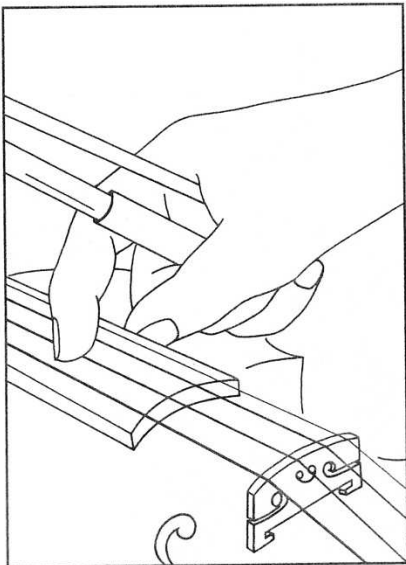
# Lesson One: Getting Started

## Holding your Violin

1. Make sure your shoulder rest is placed on on your violin correctly
2. Stand or sit “tall” keeping your head facing forward
3. Holding the violin parallel to the floor by the right upper shoulder and guiding it with your right hand, bring it toward you at an angle to your left
4. As you bring the violin toward you, place the end button close to your throat. Turn your head slightly to the left and tuck the edge (the bump) of your chin rest under your jaw to the left of your chin.
5. If your position is correct, you should feel relaxed and comfortable-able to easily move your head up and down and side to side. Your shoulder rest should allow you to hold your violin with no help from your hands.

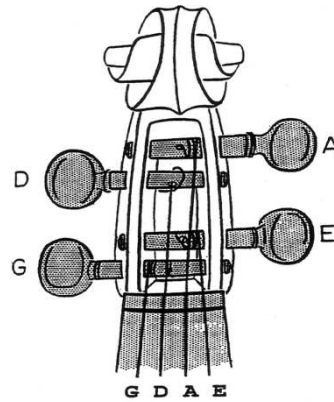


## Pizzicato Position



1. Place the tip of your right thumb on the side of the fingerboard (near the corner)
2. Extend your first finger and pluck the string about 2-3 inches over the end of the fingerboard.
3. Keep your thumb anchored on the side of the fingerboard
4. For the best sound, make the string vibrate as much as possible.

The Violin has four open strings.  
 They are named from lowest to highest,  
 left to right, and thick to thin. This sentence  
 will help you remember which order they are in:  
**Good Dogs Always Eat.**



**Let's Review how to hold the violin in playing position.**

1. Stand or sit tall.
2. Instrument rests on left collar bone and shoulder
3. Jaw drops comfortably onto the chinrest (heavy head)
4. Left hand rests on the shoulder of the violin
5. Place left elbow directly beneath wrist/shoulder line



**1. Rock House**

D D D D   D D D D   D D D D   D D D D

**2 Rock Hound**

A A A A   A A A A   A A A A   A A A A

**3. Rock Tango**

D D A A   D D A A   A A D D   A A D D

**4. The Twist**

G G D D   G G D D   A A D D   G G G G

**5. Lazy Afternoon**

G G D D   A A D D   G G D D   A A G G

**6. Skip to My Lou**

D D D D   A A A A   D D D D   A A D D

### 7. Mary Had a Little Lamb

D D D D D D D D A A A A D D D D

D D D D D D D D A A A A D - D -

### 8. Cycle of Strings

⏏ = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)

E E E E      A A A A      D D D D      G G G G      ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏  
 ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏      G G G G      D D D D      A A A A      E E E E

### \*Pencil Fun- Do You Remember the Parts of the Violin?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

**STRING NAMES**

\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Two: Whole, Half, and Quarter Note Rhythms

**Time signatures** appear at the beginning of a piece of music. They are made up of two numbers.



The top number indicates the number of beats per measure.

The bottom number indicates which note will get one beat.

In  $\frac{4}{4}$  time there are four beats in each measure.

A **quarter note** (♩) = 1 beat

A **half note** (♪) = 2 beats

A **whole note** (♩) = 4 beats

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

$\frac{4}{4}$  ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ |

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

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

$\frac{4}{4}$  ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ |

-----

**Rests** are used in music to indicate silence.

A **quarter rest** (⏏) = 1 beat

A **half rest** (▬) = 2 beats

A **whole rest** (▬) = 4 beats

1 2 3 4    1 2 3 4    1 2 3 4

3. Write the count below the rests.

$\frac{4}{4}$  ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ▬ | ▬ ▬ | ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ▬ ⏏ ⏏ | ▬ |

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4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.

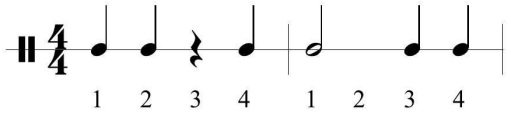
$\frac{4}{4}$  ♩ ♩ ▬ | ⏏ ⏏ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ▬ | ▬ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ⏏ | ⏏ ♩ ♩ |

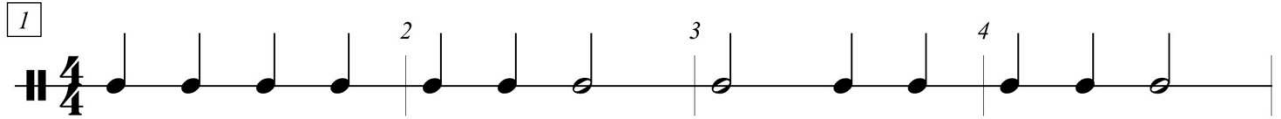
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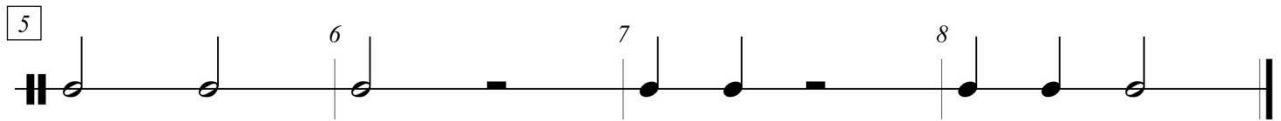
# Rhythm Clap and Count #1

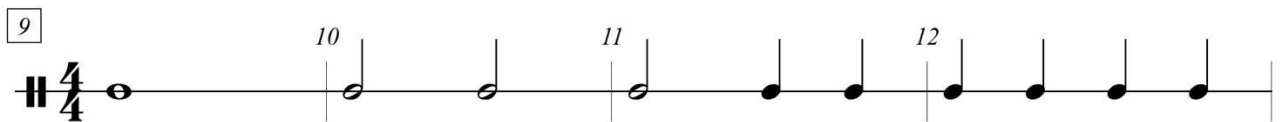
Write the count below the notes and rests.

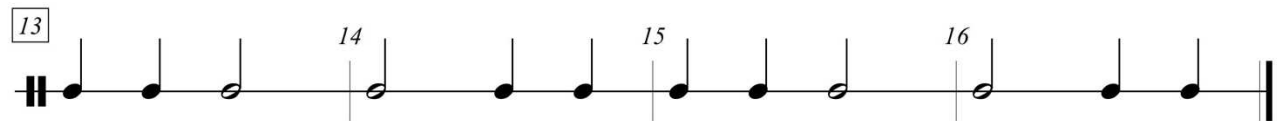
Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.

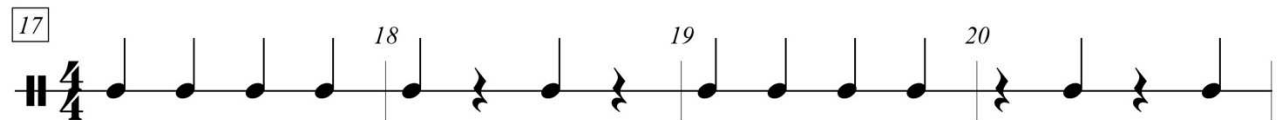
Example 

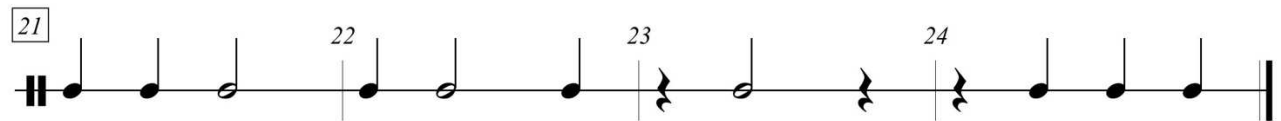
1 

5 

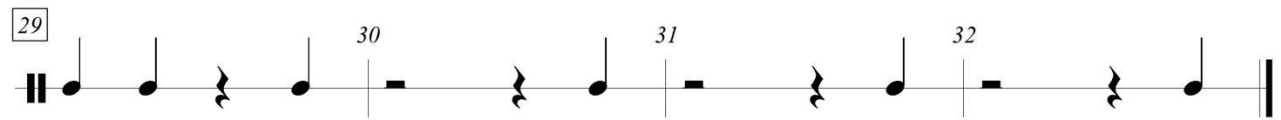
9 

13 

17 








21 

25 

29 

# Lesson Three: Open Strings

**Music Symbols**

 = Treble Clef	 = Time Signature	how many beats in each measure
		which note gets one beat
= Bar Line (divides the music into sections called "measures")		
= Double Bar (the end of the song)	 = Whole Note (receives four beats)	
 = Quarter Rest (one beat of silence)	 = Half Note (receives two beats)	
 = Half Rest (two beats of silence)	 = Quarter Note (receives one beat)	

## 9. Teeter Totter

## 10. Bullfrog

## 11. Crossing the Strings

## 12. Skip to My Lou



### 13. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for the first staff of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, D4, D4, D4, D4.

Musical notation for the second staff of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, D4, D4.

### 14. Cycle of Strings

Musical notation for the first staff of "Cycle of Strings" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: E4, E4, E4, E4, A4, A4, A4, A4, D4, D4, D4, D4. Below the staff are four quarter notes: G3, G3, G3, G3. To the right, there are four eighth notes with a wavy line above them, labeled "(Viola and Cello Solo)".

Musical notation for the second staff of "Cycle of Strings" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, E4, E4, E4, E4. Below the staff are four quarter notes: G3, G3, G3, G3. To the left, there are four eighth notes with a wavy line above them, labeled "(Viola and Cello Solo)".

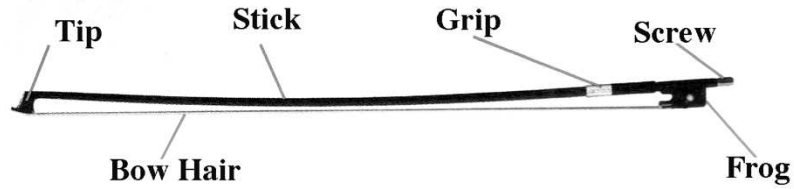
### 15. Open String Blues

Musical notation for the first staff of "Open String Blues" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4. Below the staff are eight quarter notes: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3.

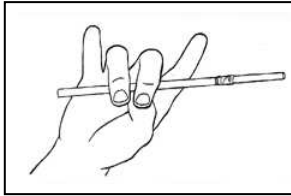
Musical notation for the second staff of "Open String Blues" in 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, A4, A4, A4, A4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4. Below the staff are eight quarter notes: G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3.

# Lesson Four: Using the Bow

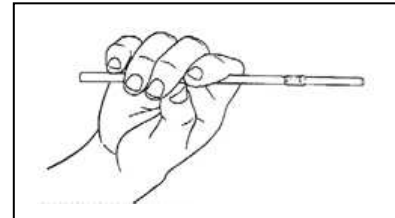
## Parts of the bow



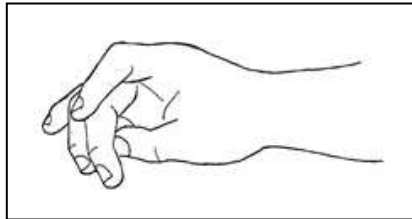
## Steps to a good bow hold.....



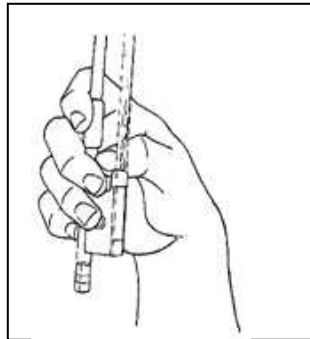
**1. Middle fingers curve over the bow stick**



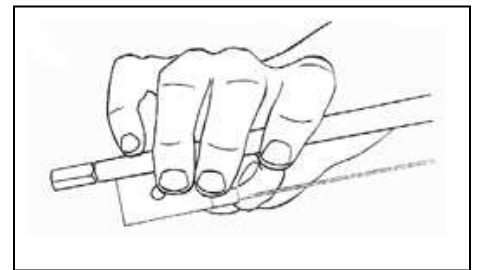
**2. Thumb touches where frog meets the stick**



**3. Check for bow hand circle**

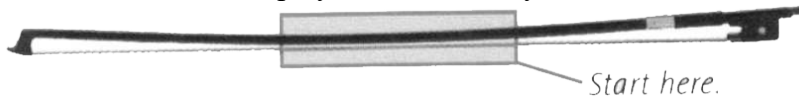


**4. Wrap your first finger around the stick.**



**5. Little finger (pinkie) sits on top of the stick**

At first, play in this area of your bow

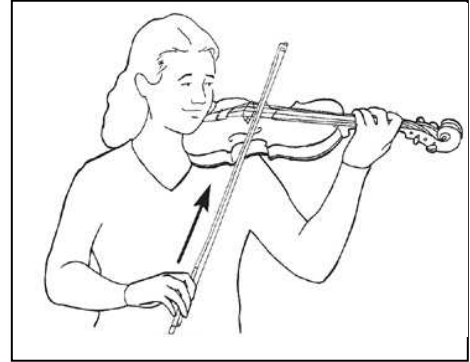
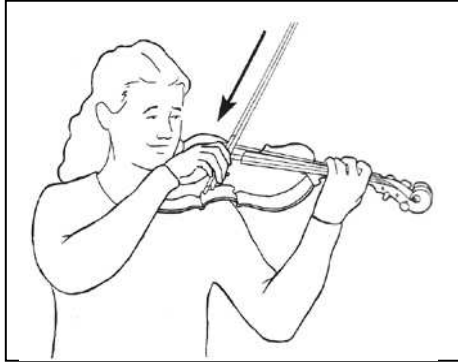


- Place your bow on the D string, halfway between the bridge and the fingerboard.
- Angle the bow so it is parallel with the bridge (your wrist should be bent upwards.)
- Pull the bow so it remains parallel to the bridge until you reach the tip. (You should need to bend your wrist the other way.)
- Move the bow and your wrist in the opposite direction



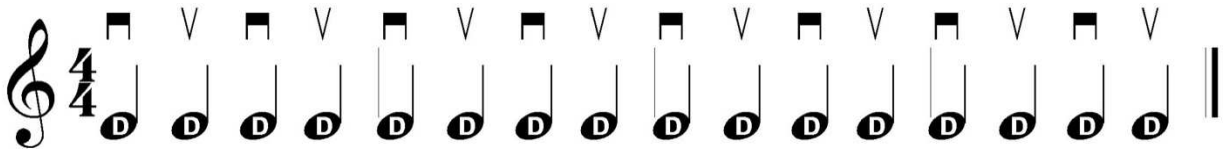
▣ = Down bow (Pull Bow from frog to tip)

∨ = Up Bow (Push Bow from tip to frog)

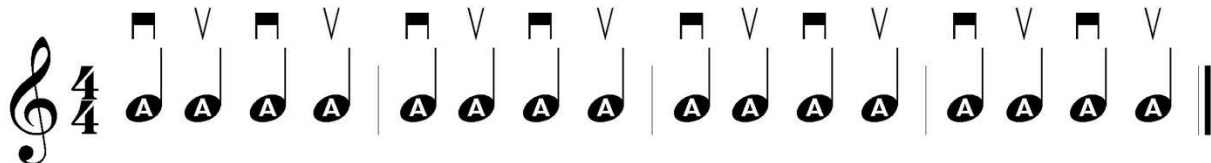


**\*\*The bow alternates back and forth unless marking is placed. Orchestra bows should all move together in the same direction.**

### 16. Bowing on “D”

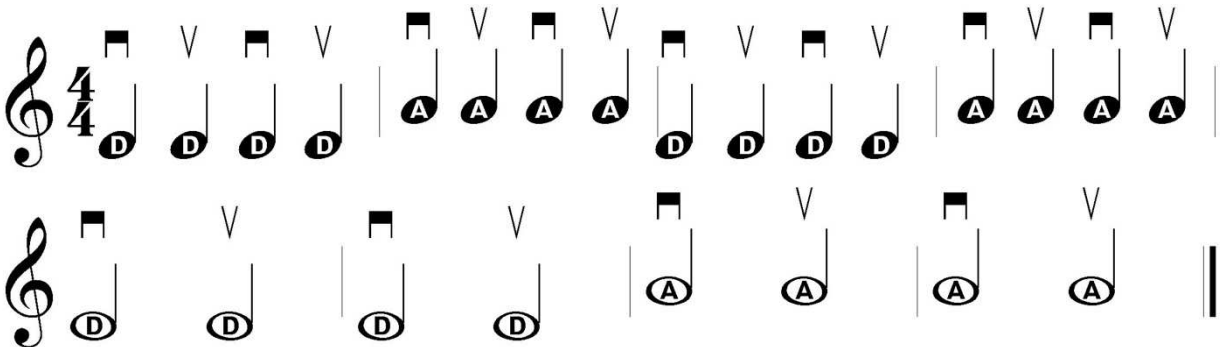


### 17. Bowing on “A” - Tilt the bow to the A String



### 18. Alternate “DNA” - Tilt the bow from the D String to the A String

Changing Strings: Your elbow is responsible for changing strings.



# Bowing on Open Strings Review

## 19. "D" Smooth One

Musical notation for exercise 19, "D" Smooth One, in 4/4 time. The notes are D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D, D. The first two notes are marked with a square bowing symbol (□) and a 'V' above them.

## 20. Smooth "A"

Musical notation for exercise 20, Smooth "A", in 4/4 time. The notes are A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A. The first two notes are marked with a square bowing symbol (□) and a 'V' above them.

## 21. D N A

Musical notation for exercise 21, D N A, in 4/4 time. The notes are D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D. The first two notes are marked with a square bowing symbol (□) and a 'V' above them.

## 22. Teeter Totter

Musical notation for exercise 22, Teeter Totter, in 4/4 time. The notes are D, D, A, A, D, D, A, A, A, A, D, D, A, A, D, D. The first two notes are marked with a square bowing symbol (□) and a 'V' above them.

## 23. Cycle of Strings Encore

Musical notation for exercise 23, Cycle of Strings Encore, in 4/4 time. The notes are E, E, E, E, A, A, A, A, D, D, D, D, G, G, G, G, G, G, G, G, A, A, A, A, E, E, E, E. The first two notes are marked with a square bowing symbol (□) and a 'V' above them.

(Viola and Cello Solo)

(Violin Solo)

## 24. Tetris

Musical notation for "Tetris" in 4/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note A4 with a 'V' above it, and continues with a sequence of quarter notes: D4, D4, A4, A4, D4, D4, G3, G3. The second staff continues with D4, D4, A4, A4, D4, D4, A4, A4, D4, D4, A4, A4. The third staff continues with D4, D4, G3, G3, D4, D4, A4, A4, D4, D4, ending with a double bar line.

## 25. Wobbles

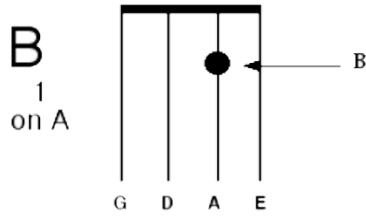
Musical notation for "Wobbles" in 4/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G3, then a quarter note D4, and continues with a sequence of quarter notes: G3, D4, G3, D4, D4, A4, D4, A4, D4, A4, D4, A4. The second staff continues with A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, A4. The third staff continues with A4, D4, A4, D4, A4, D4, D4, G3, D4, G3, D4, G3, D4, G3, ending with a double bar line.

# 26. Happy Farmer

The musical score for "Happy Farmer" is written in 4/4 time and consists of six staves. The first staff includes a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Above the first staff, there are two symbols: a square with a vertical line and a 'V' symbol. The notes and chords are as follows:

- Staff 1: D4, D4, D4, D4, G3, G3, D4, D4, A4, A4, D4, D4, E4, E4, A4, A4.
- Staff 2: D4, D4, D4, D4, G3, G3, D4, D4, A4, A4, D4, D4, E4, E4, A4, A4.
- Staff 3: E4, E4, A4, A4, E4, E4, A4, A4.
- Staff 4: D4, D4, D4, D4, G3, G3, D4, D4, A4, A4, D4, D4, G3, A4, D4, D4.
- Staff 5: E4, E4, A4, A4, E4, E4, A4, A4.
- Staff 6: D4, D4, D4, D4, G3, G3, D4, D4, A4, A4, D4, D4, G3, A4, D4, D4.

# Lesson Five: "B" on the A String



To play "B" on the A string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the A string.



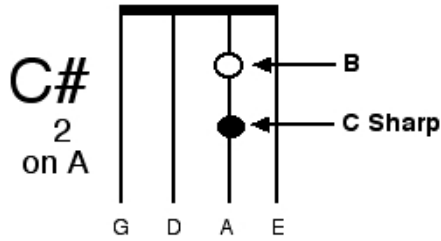
## 27. A to B

## 28. Smooth Sailin'

## 29. Back and Forth

## 30. Two Note Jive

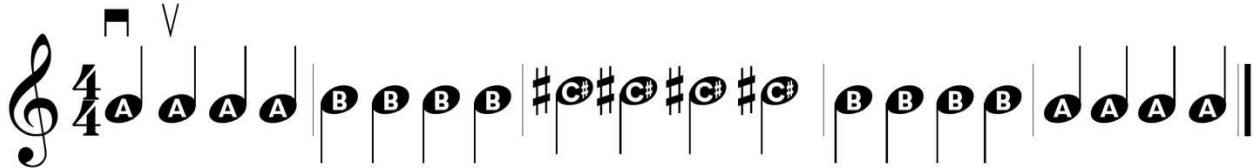
## Lesson Six: C# on the A String



To play C-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the A string.

**Reminder: Keep your first finger on the first stripe.**


### 31. Three Note Hill

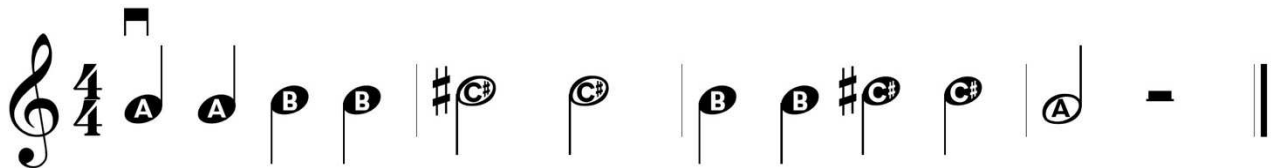


### 32. Up and Down




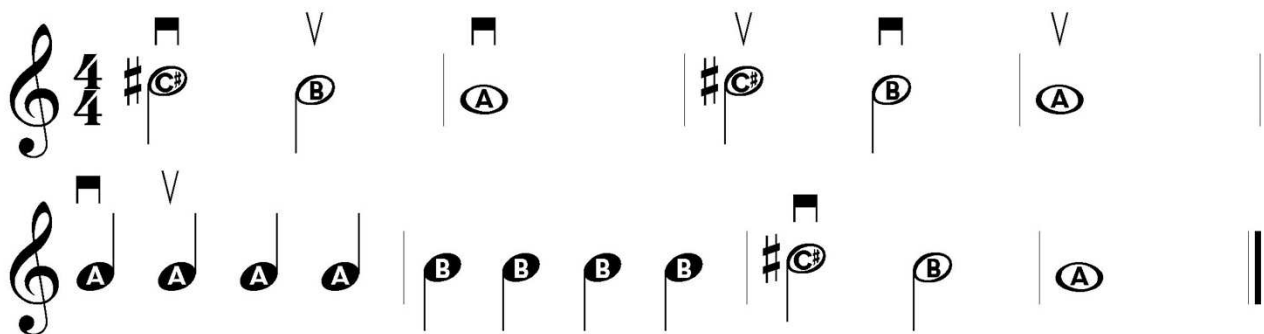
### 33. Fast and Slow

 = half rest (2 beats of silence)



### 34. Hot Cross Buns

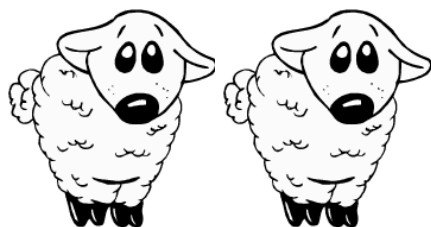
 = whole note (receives 4 beats)






### ✓ 35. Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in 4/4 time, G major. The melody consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 1-4, and the second line contains measures 5-8. The notes are:  $\sharp C^{\flat}$ , B, A, B,  $\sharp C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ , B, B, B,  $\sharp C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $\sharp C^{\flat}$ , B, A.



 = **Eighth notes**  
 Each eighth note receives 1/2 of a count  
 Two eighth notes beamed together = 1 count

### ✓ 36. Mary Doubles

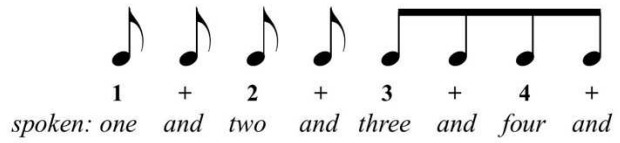
Musical notation for "Mary Doubles" in 4/4 time, G major. The melody consists of four lines of music. The first line contains measures 1-4, the second line contains measures 5-8, the third line contains measures 9-12, and the fourth line contains measures 13-16. The notes are:  $\sharp C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ , B, B, A, A, B, B,  $\sharp C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ , B, B, B, B,  $\sharp C^{\flat}$ ,  $C^{\flat}$ , B, B, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A.

# Eighth Note Rhythms

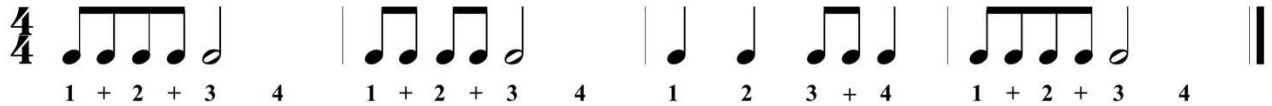
The rhythmic value of an **eighth notes** is one half of a beat. Eighth notes may be written with a **flag** or a **beam**. If an eighth note appears by itself, it will have a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, they will often be **beamed** together.



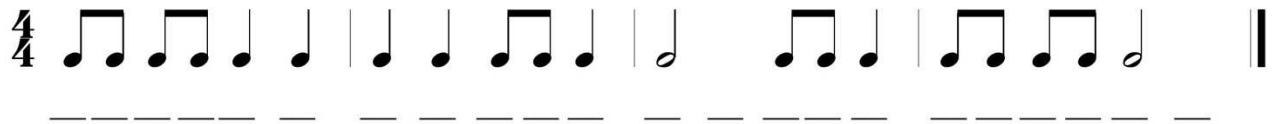
Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

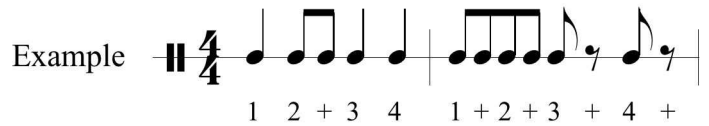


2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

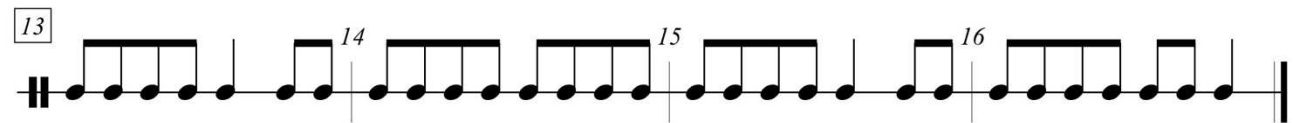
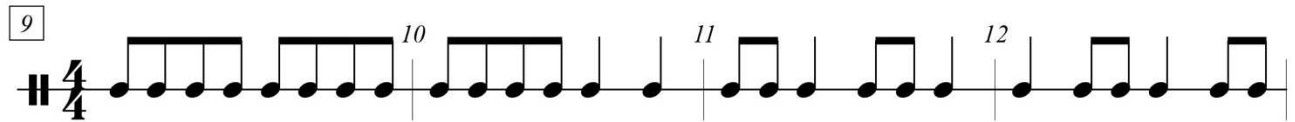
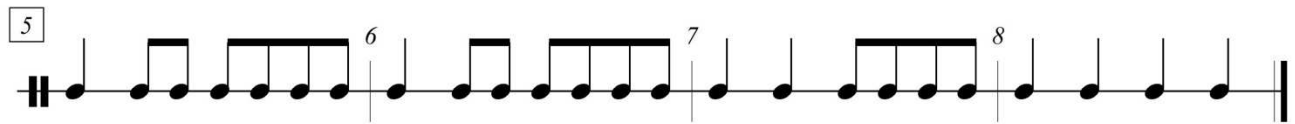
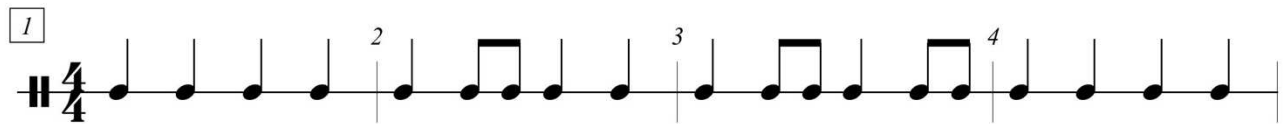


## Eighth Note Clap and Count

Write the count below the notes and rests.

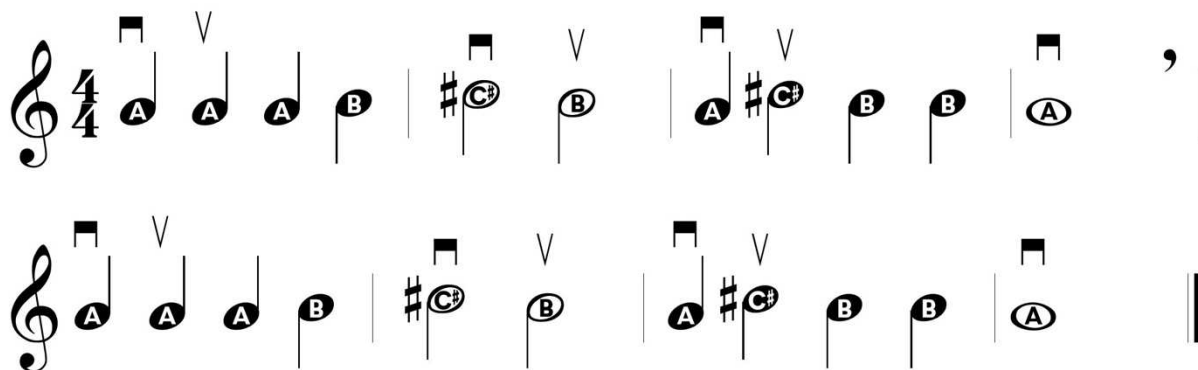


Clap the rhythms while counting out loud.



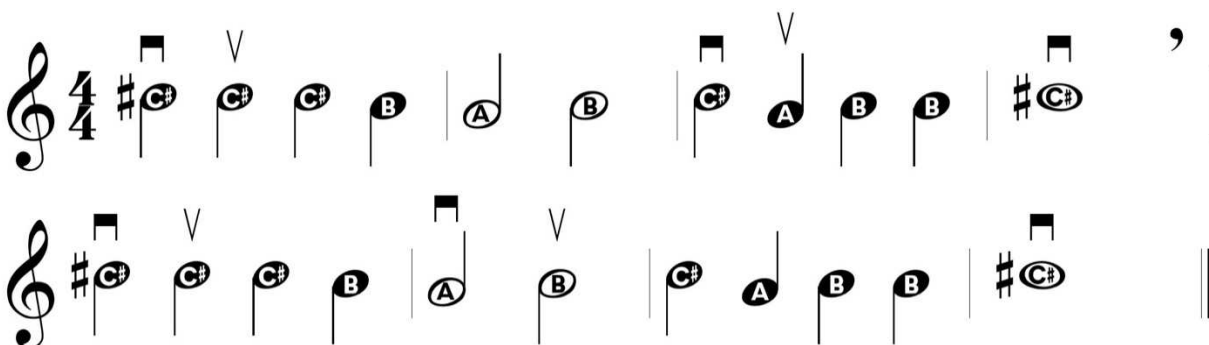
 = **Bow Lift**  
 (lift the bow off the string and reset it at the frog)

### 37. Claire de Lune



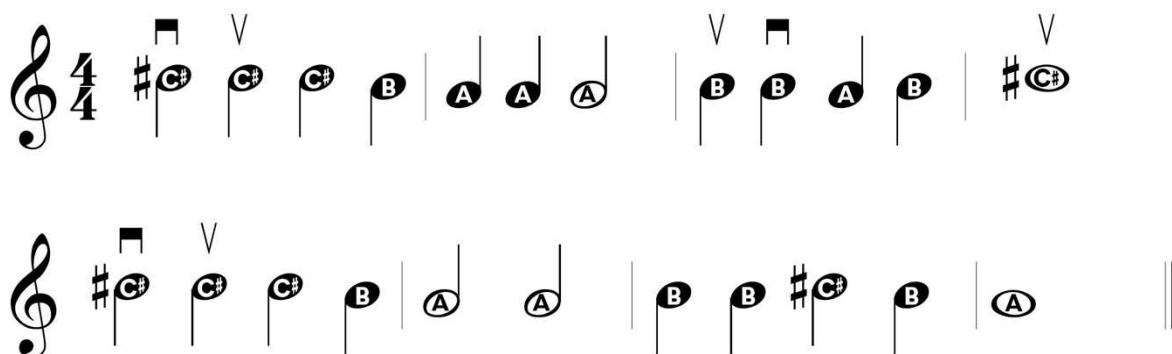
Musical notation for the first four measures of "Claire de Lune". The piece is in 4/4 time. The notes are: A4, A4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, C#5, B4, B4, A4. Bow lifts (V) are placed above the first A4, the first B4, and the first C#5. A comma symbol is placed above the final A4.

### 38. Lune de Claire



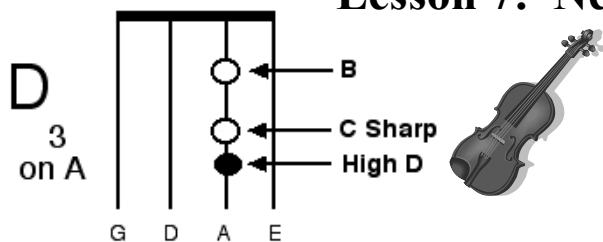
Musical notation for the first four measures of "Lune de Claire". The piece is in 4/4 time. The notes are: C#5, C#5, C#5, B4, A4, B4, C#5, A4, B4, B4, C#5. Bow lifts (V) are placed above the first C#5, the first A4, and the first C#5. A comma symbol is placed above the final C#5.

### 39. The Reapers



Musical notation for the first four measures of "The Reapers". The piece is in 4/4 time. The notes are: C#5, C#5, C#5, B4, A4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, B4, C#5. Bow lifts (V) are placed above the first C#5, the first B4, and the first C#5. A comma symbol is placed above the final C#5.

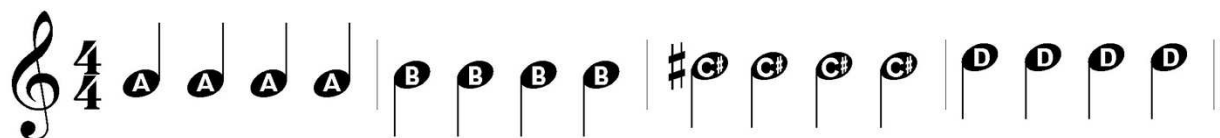
## Lesson 7: New Note "High D"



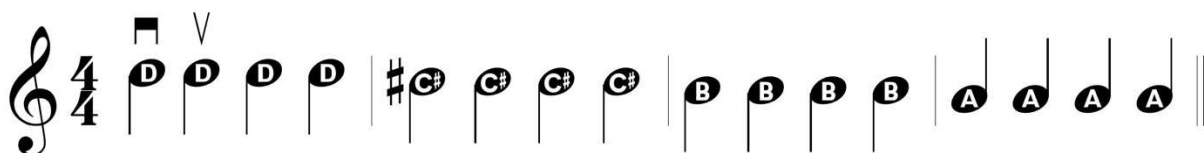
To play High D, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the A String.

Reminder: Keep your first two fingers down on the first two stripes on the A String  
KEEP ALL FINGERS DOWN

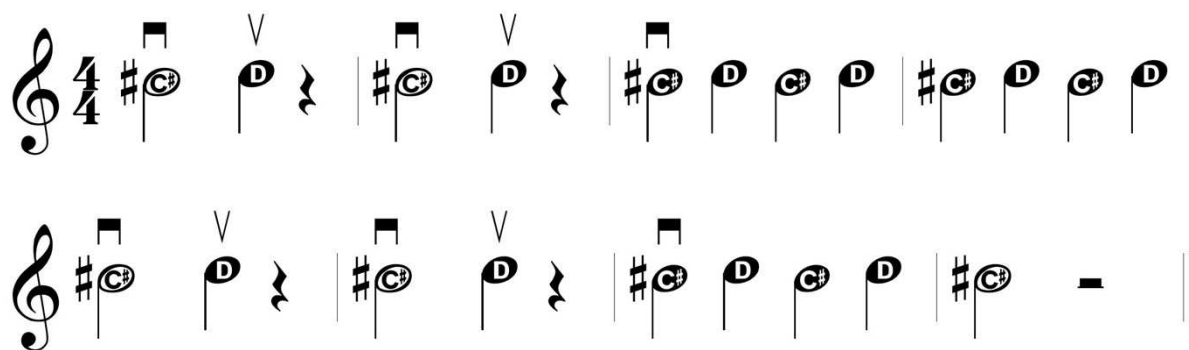
### 40. Going Up the A String



### 41. Going Down the A String

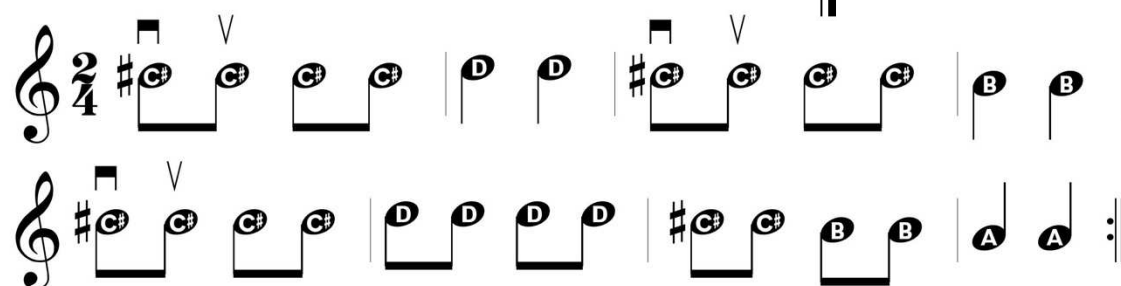


### 42. Shark Week



### 43. Bile Them Cabbage Down

:|| = repeat sign



go back to beginning and play again

## 44. A String Note Review

Match the note with the finger numbers

**B**

**2 on A string**

**C#**

**3 on the A string**

**A**

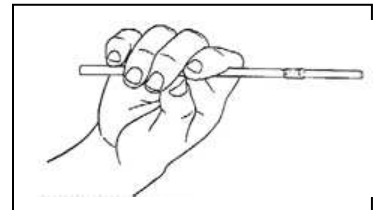
**1 on the A string**

**D**

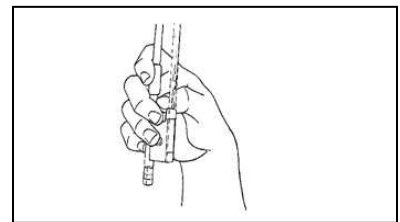
**open A string**

**45. Place a number (1-5) in the blanks to put the 5 steps to a good bow grip in order.**

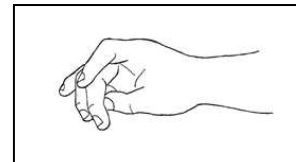
\_\_\_\_\_ **Thumb touches where frog meets the stick**



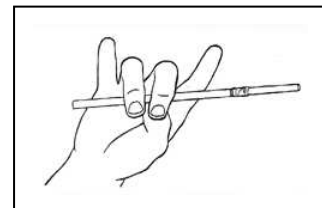
\_\_\_\_\_ **Wrap your fingers around the stick**



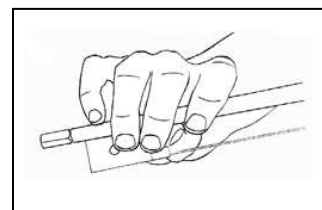
\_\_\_\_\_ **Check for bow hand circle**



\_\_\_\_\_ **Middle fingers curve over the bow stick**



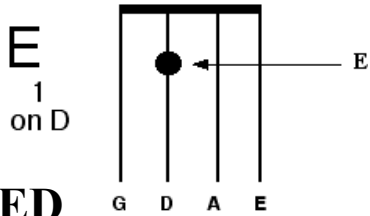
\_\_\_\_\_ **Little finger (pinkie) sits on top of stick**



\*\*\*Lessons 5, 6, and 7 have been using the notes on the A-String.

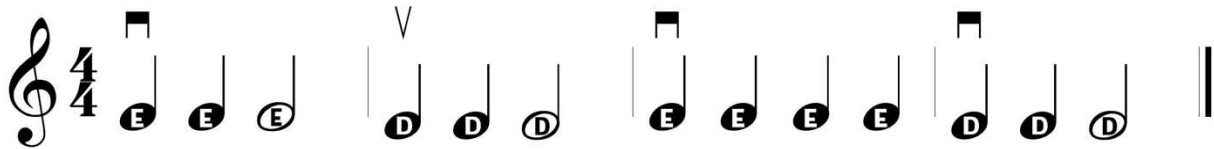
All of Lessons 8 and 9 are on the D-String.

## Lesson 8: New Note "E" on the D String

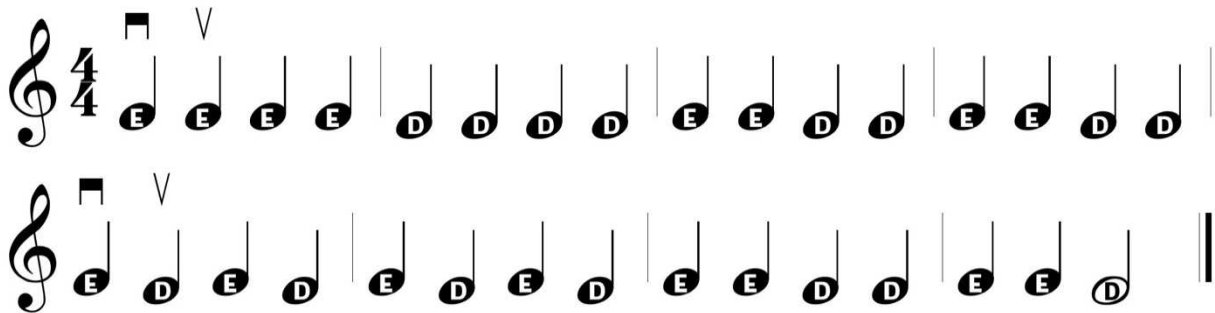


To play "E" on the D string, press the tip of your first finger down securely on the first stripe on the D string.

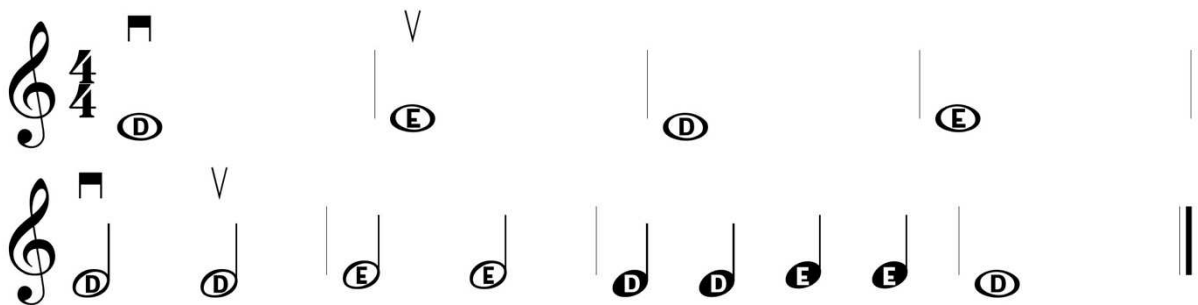
### 46. ED



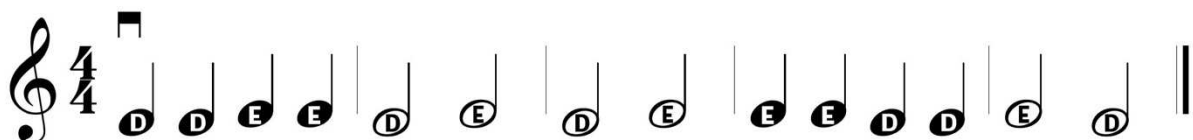
### 47. First Finger Workout



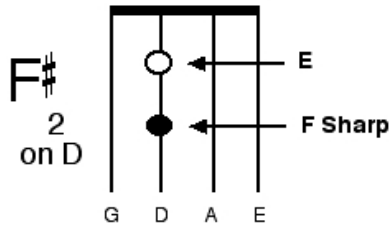
### 48. Accelerator



### 49. Two By Two



## Lesson 9: F# on the D String



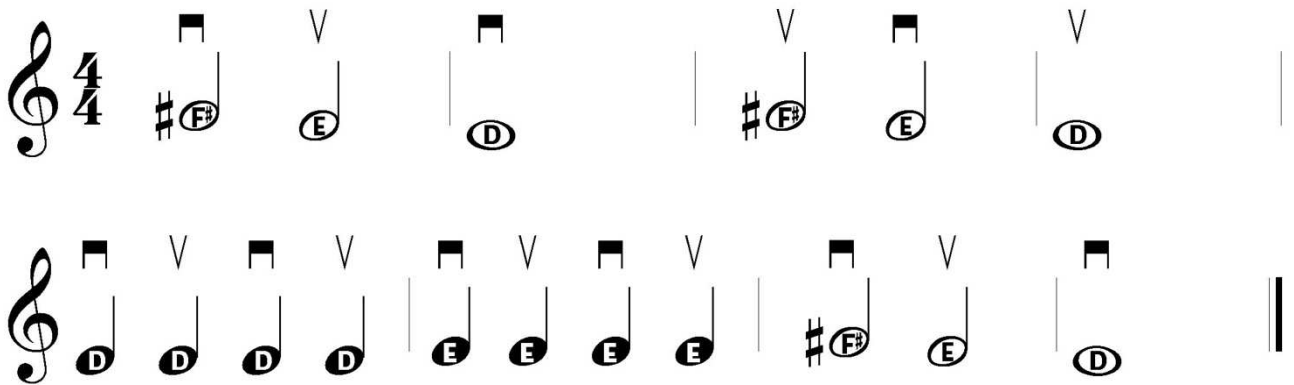
To play F-Sharp, press the tip of your second finger on the second stripe on the D string.

Reminder: Keep your first finger down on the first stripe.

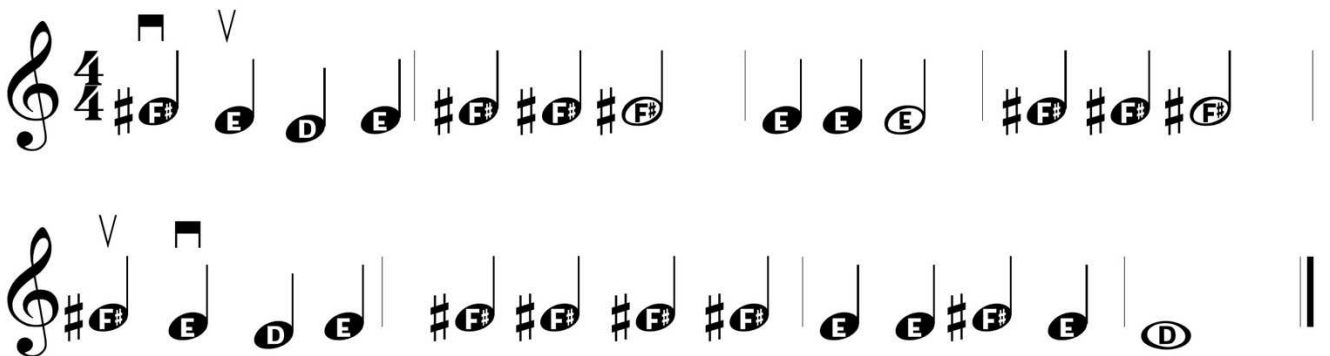
### 50. Up and Down



### 51. Hot Cross Buns on the D String



### 52. Mary Had a Little Lamb on the D String



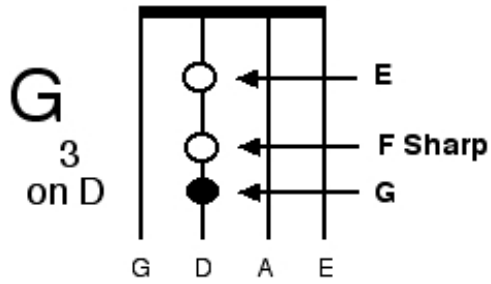
### 53. Mary Double on the D String

### 54. Claire de Lune on the D String

**|| = Repeat Sign**

Go back to the beginning and play again

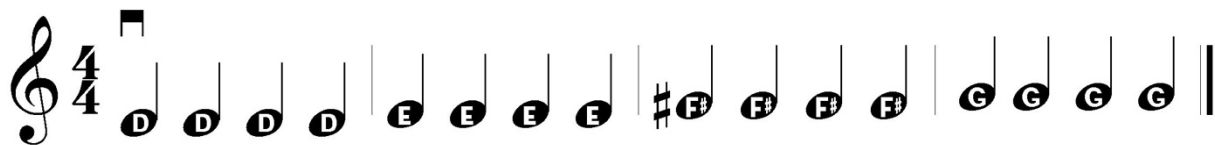
## Lesson 10: G on the D String



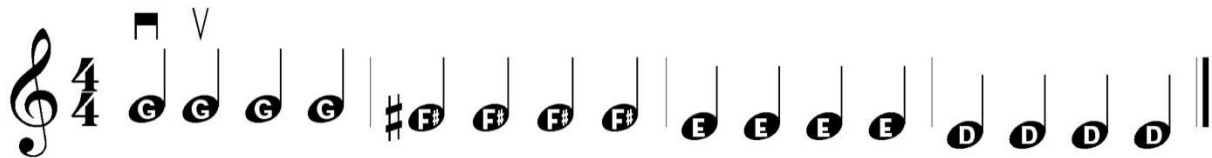
To play G, press the tip of your third finger on the third stripe on the D string.

**\*\*Reminder:** Keep your first two fingers down on the first two stripes.

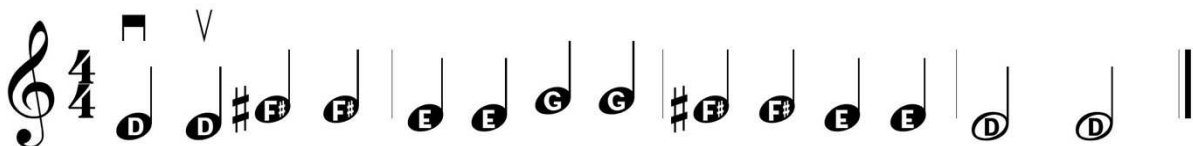
### 55. Up the D string



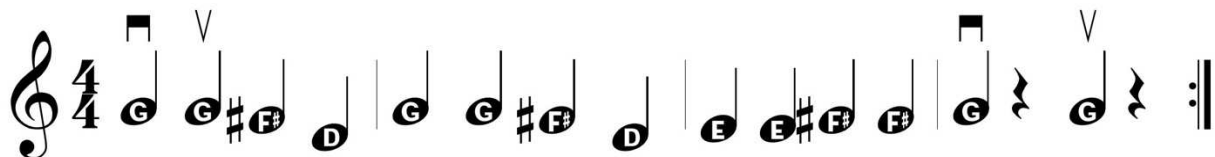
### 56. Down the D String



### 57. Skipping Along the D String

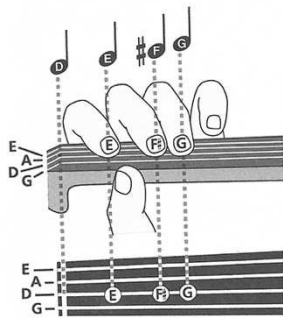


### 58. Jolly Fellows

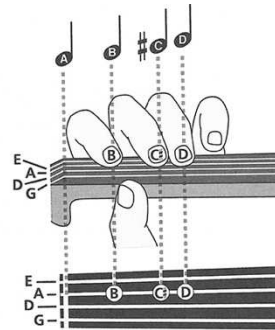


# Lesson 11: Crossing Strings

Notes on the D String



Notes on the A String



## 59. Crossing Over

4/4

♩ V

A A A A | G G G G | A A A A | G G G G

A A G G | A A G G | A G A G | A G A G ||

## 60. Climbing the D Scale (Ascending)

4/4

♩

D D D D | E E E E | #F# F# F# F# | G G G G

A A A A | B B B B | #C# C# C# C# | D D D D ||

## 61. Going Down the D Scale (Descending)

4/4

♩ V

D D D D | #C# C# C# C# | B B B B | A A A A

G G G G | #F# F# F# F# | E E E E | D D D D ||

## 62. D Major Scale Quadruples

Musical notation for the D Major Scale Quadruples in 4/4 time. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The scale is presented in four staves, each containing four measures of quadruple notes. Above the first staff, there are two symbols: a square with a horizontal line and a downward-pointing triangle. The notes are: Staff 1: D, D, D, D | E, E, E, E | F#, F#, F#, F# | G, G, G, G. Staff 2: A, A, A, A | B, B, B, B | C#, C#, C#, C# | D, D, D, D. Staff 3: D, D, D, D | C#, C#, C#, C# | B, B, B, B | A, A, A, A. Staff 4: G, G, G, G | F#, F#, F#, F# | E, E, E, E | D, D, D, D.

## 63. D Major Scale Triples

Musical notation for the D Major Scale Triples in 3/4 time. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The scale is presented in four staves, each containing three measures of triple notes. Above the first staff, there are two symbols: a square with a horizontal line and a downward-pointing triangle. The notes are: Staff 1: D, D, D | E, E, E | F#, F#, F# | G, G, G. Staff 2: A, A, A | B, B, B | C#, C#, C# | D, D, D. Staff 3: D, D, D | C#, C#, C# | B, B, B | A, A, A. Staff 4: G, G, G | F#, F#, F# | E, E, E | D, D, D.

## 64. D Major Scale Doubles

## 65. D Major Scale Singles

## 66. Note Review- Write the note names for all the notes you have learned so far

Name the Strings

1st finger

2nd finger

3rd finger

✓ 67. Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

✓ 68. Twinkle (Variation)

## 69. Lightly Row

Musical score for "Lightly Row" in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a quarter rest followed by a quarter note A, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note F. A fermata is placed over the first three notes, and a 'V' (accrescendo) is above the first note. The second staff continues with notes G, E, E, D, E, F#, G, A, A, A. The third staff contains notes E, E, E, E, E, F#, G, F#, F#, F#, F#, F#, G, A. The fourth staff contains notes A, F#, F, G, E, E, D, F#, A, A, D, and a final quarter rest.



**Bow Lift**

Lift bow off of the string and reset at the frog.

## 70. Jingle Bells

Musical score for "Jingle Bells" in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a quarter rest followed by quarter notes F#, F, F. A fermata is placed over these notes, and a 'V' (accrescendo) is above the first note. The second staff continues with notes G, G, G, G, G, F#, F, F, F, F, E, E, F, E, A. The third staff contains notes F#, F, F, F#, F, F, F, F#, A, D, E, F#, and a final quarter rest with a fermata. The fourth staff contains notes G, G, G, G, G, F#, F, F, F, A, A, G, E, and a final quarter rest.

## 71. Jolly Old St. Nick

Musical notation for "Jolly Old St. Nick" in 4/4 time, featuring four staves of guitar chords. The first staff begins with a 4/4 time signature, a square fingering symbol, and a 'V' symbol above the first two notes. The notes are: B, B, B, B, A, A, A, G, G, G, G, B. The second staff contains: E, E, E, E, D, D, G, F#, G, A, B, A. The third staff repeats the first staff's notes: B, B, B, B, A, A, A, G, G, G, G, B. The fourth staff contains: E, E, E, E, D, D, G, A, G, A, B, G.

## 72. Dreydl, Dreydl

Musical notation for "Dreydl, Dreydl" in 4/4 time, featuring four staves of guitar chords. The first staff begins with a 4/4 time signature, a square fingering symbol, and a 'V' symbol above the first two notes. The notes are: A, F#, A, F#, A, F#, F#, A, A, G, F#, E, E. The second staff contains: G, E, G, E, G, E, E, A, G, F#, E, D. The third staff repeats the first staff's notes: A, F#, A, F#, A, F#, F#, A, A, G, F#, E, E. The fourth staff contains: G, E, G, E, G, E, E, A, G, F#, E, D.



✓ 73. French Folk Song

Musical notation for a French Folk Song, consisting of five staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes treble clefs, accidentals, and note heads with stems. Above the first staff, there are two square symbols (one with a vertical line) and a 'V' symbol. Above the second staff, there is one square symbol and a 'V' symbol. Above the third staff, there is one square symbol and a 'V' symbol. Above the fourth staff, there is one square symbol and a 'V' symbol. Above the fifth staff, there is one square symbol and a 'V' symbol. The notes are as follows:

Staff 1: D4, D4, D4 | C#4, C#4, C#4 | B3, C#4, D4 | A4.

Staff 2: G4, G4, G4 | F#4, F#4, F#4 | E4, E4, E4 | D4.

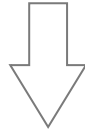
Staff 3: D4, E4, F#4 | D4, E4, F#4 | D4, E4, F#4 | G4.

Staff 4: E4, F#4, G4 | E4, F#4, G4 | E4, F#4, G4 | A4.

Staff 5: D4, C#4, B3 | A3, G3, F#3 | E3, D3, E3 | D3.

# High E: play your open E String

## 74. Tuneful Tune



Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of four staves. The first two staves are identical. The third staff is identical to the first two. The fourth staff has a 'V' above the first four notes (B, B, B, B) and 'Off (Pluck!)' above the last two notes (A, A).

## ✓ 75. Ode to Joy

Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of four staves. The first two staves are identical. The third staff has 'V' above the first four notes (E, E, F#, D) and 'V' above the next four notes (E, F#, G, F#). The fourth staff is identical to the first two.

# Honor 4<sup>th</sup> Grade String Songs

## 76. Mary on the A String

Musical notation for 'Mary on the A String' in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, B4, A4, B4, F#4, F#4, F#4, B4, B4, B4, F#4, F#4, F#4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: F#4, B4, A4, B4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, B4, B4, F#4, B4, A4.

## 77. Mary Doubles- (1<sup>st</sup> Variation)

Musical notation for 'Mary Doubles- (1<sup>st</sup> Variation)' in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, F#4, B4, B4, A4, A4, B4, B4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, B4, F#4, F#4, F#4, F#4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4.

## 78. Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

Musical notation for 'Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star' in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, D4, A4, A4, B4, B4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, E4, D4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4, A4, A4, G4, G4, F#4, F#4, E4.



## 81. Ode to Joy





Musical notation for 'Ode to Joy' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: F# (quarter), F# (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), E (quarter). Staff 2: F# (quarter), F# (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter). Staff 3: E (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), A (quarter). Staff 4: F# (quarter), F# (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter), E (quarter), F# (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), D (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.

## 82. Tuneful Tune




Musical notation for 'Tuneful Tune' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The notes are: Staff 1: #C (quarter), C (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), #C (quarter), C (quarter), E (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), D (quarter). Staff 2: #C (quarter), C (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), #C (quarter), C (quarter), E (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter). Staff 3: #C (quarter), C (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), #C (quarter), C (quarter), E (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), D (quarter). Staff 4: #C (quarter), C (quarter), A (quarter), A (quarter), #C (quarter), C (quarter), E (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), Off (Pluck!) (quarter), A (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.

# Some Basic Rhythmic Fundamentals








## Note Values

Quarter Note		= one beat
Half Note		= two beats
Dotted Half Note		= three beats
Whole Note		= four beats

## Rest Values

Quarter Rest		= one beat
Half Rest		= two beats
Whole Rest		= four beats

### 84. Quiz

1. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
2. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
3. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
4. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
5. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
6. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.
7. A  \_\_\_\_\_ receives \_\_\_\_\_ beats.

Directions: Match each note to the number of beats it gets

	<b>1</b>
	<b>2</b>
	<b>3</b>
	<b>4</b>

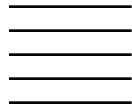
## String Instrument Word Search



- |              |              |             |             |            |                |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| alto clef    | arco         | barline     | bass clef   | bow        | bow grip       |
| bow lift     | bridge       | cello       | chin rest   | double bar | down bar       |
| down bow     | end button   | fine tuners | fingerboard | frog       | half note      |
| half rest    | measure      | melody      | neck        | notes      | pizzicato      |
| quarter note | quarter rest | repeat sign | rhythm      | rosin      | scroll         |
| sharp        | shoulder pad | sound holes | tailpiece   | tempo      | time signature |
| treble clef  | tuning pegs  | up bow      | viola       | violin     | whole note     |
| whole rest   |              |             |             |            |                |

# Reading Music

Staff



A music staff has five lines and four spaces.

Treble Clef







The treble clef is located at the beginning of every staff and tells us this music is for violin and other high-pitched instruments.

Time Signature

4  
4

The top number tells us how many beats are in each measure. The bottom number tells us which kind of note receives one beat.

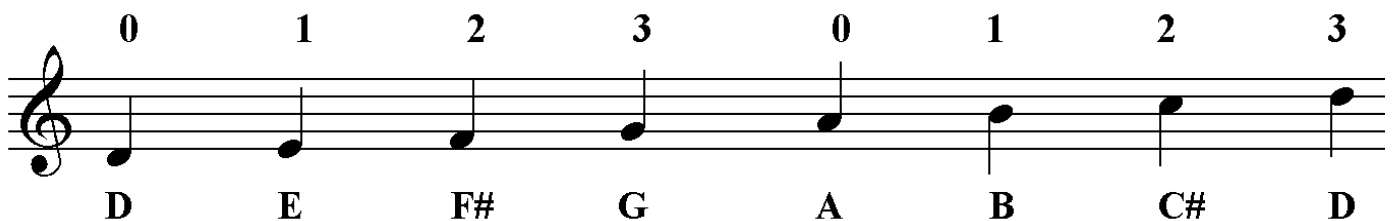
## Rhythm Chart

-  Whole note = 4 beats
-  Half note = 2 beats
-  Quarter note = 1 beat
-  Eighth note =  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat

## 4 Steps to Success

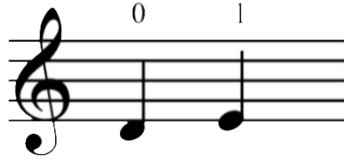
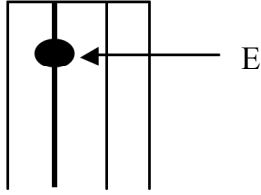
1. Count and clap the rhythms.
2. Clap and sing the note names.
3. Sing note names and shadow bow.
4. Play.

## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart



# E on the D String

G D A E



E is located on the first line.

Open D is located below the staff.



## 83. First Finger March



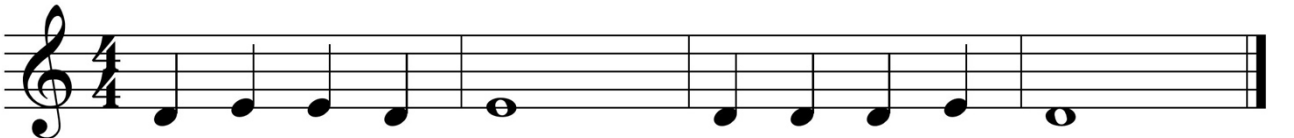
## 84. Flash-E First



## 85. Mix Em Up



## 86. ED Takes a Stroll



## 87. Diz-E-Dog



88. There are four counts in each measure. Write each count in the correct space. Start each measure with count one.





# F# Tunes



⌣ Bow Lift Lift bow off of the string and reset at the frog.



## 95. The Reapers

## 96. Skip-A-Long

## 97. Claire de Lune

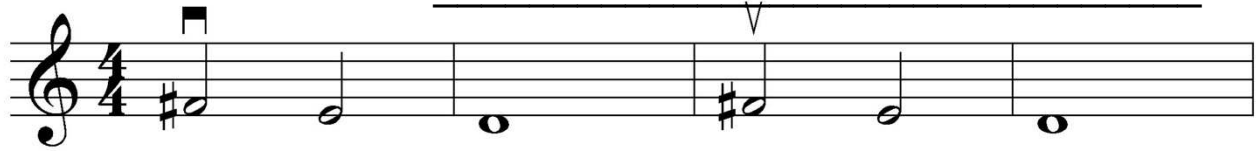
## 98. Lune de Claire

# More F# Tunes

99. Write the note names on the lines below.



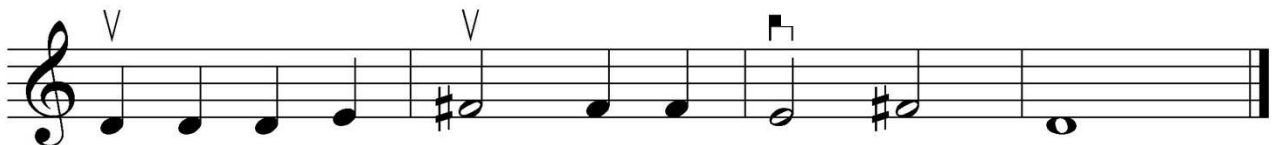
100. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_



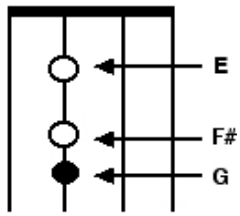
101. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_



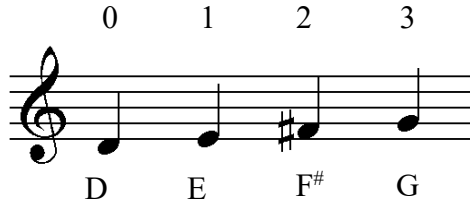
102. Peter's Hammer



G D A E



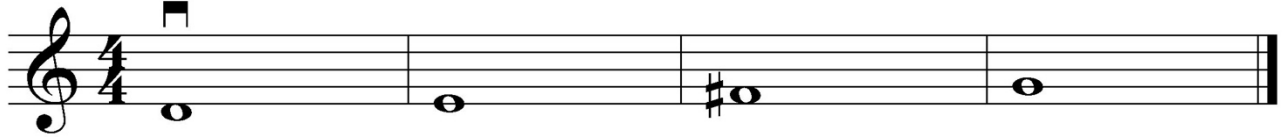
# G on the D String



G is located on the second line.  
 F# is located on the first space.  
 E is located on the first line.  
 Open D is located below the staff.



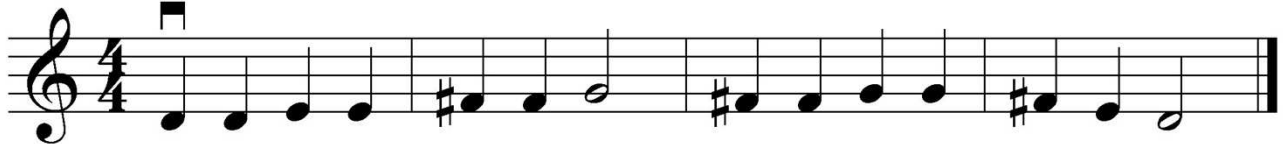
## 103. Three Plus G



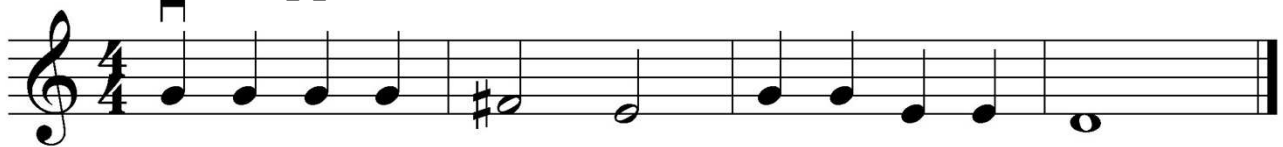
## 104. Going Up and Down



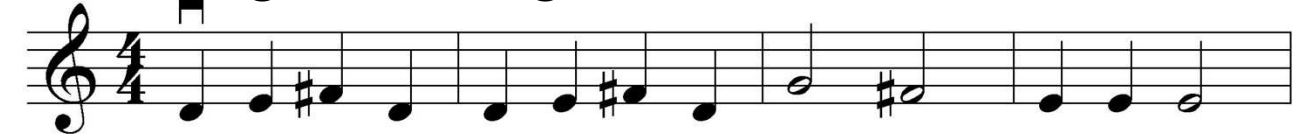
## 105. Go, Go, Go



## 106. Grasshoppers



## 107. Norwegian Folk Song



## 108. Pizzicato March



# G Tunes



## KEY SIGNATURE



In this *key signature* you will play all F's as F#'s and all C's as C#'s. The *key signature* is always located at the beginning of each line. You will notice that there are no longer any sharps located in the songs.



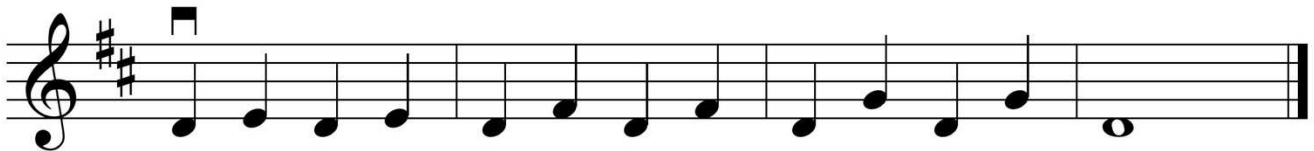
### 109. Cockroaches



### 110. Speed Bump



(Lift)  
,



### 111. Clown Dance (Play 3 Times)

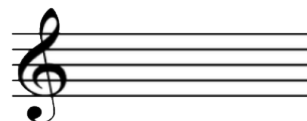
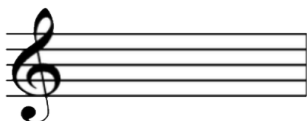


### 112. Write the correct note letter name under each note



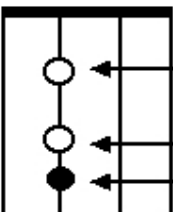
1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_

Draw four E quarter notes    2. Draw four F# quarter notes    3. Draw two G half notes

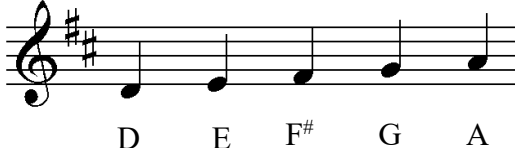


# Crossing Strings: New Note A

G D A E



0 1 2 3 0



E  
F#  
G

D E F# G A

A is located on the second space.  
 G is located on the second line.  
 F# is located on the first space.  
 E is located on the first line.  
 Open D is located below the staff.



## 113. More DNA

## 114. Crossing Over

## 115. Climbing to A

## 116. Merry Dance

# A Tunes



## 117. Jingle Bells

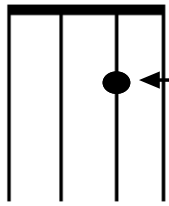
Musical notation for "Jingle Bells" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. There are several dynamic markings, including accents (v) and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

## 118. Skipping Around

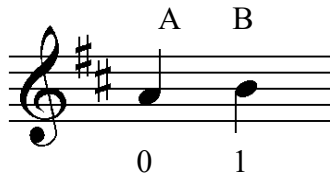
Musical notation for "Skipping Around" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of a single staff of music. The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

## 119. Lightly Row

Musical notation for "Lightly Row" in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. There are several dynamic markings, including accents (v) and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



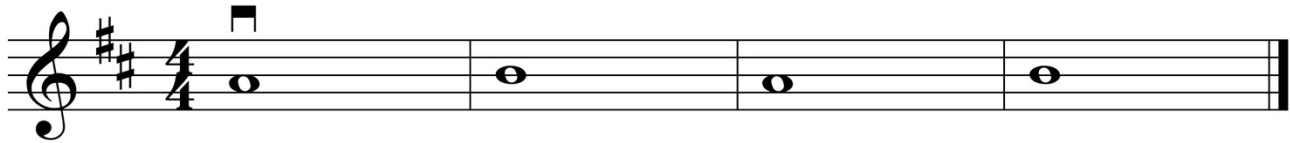
# B on the A String



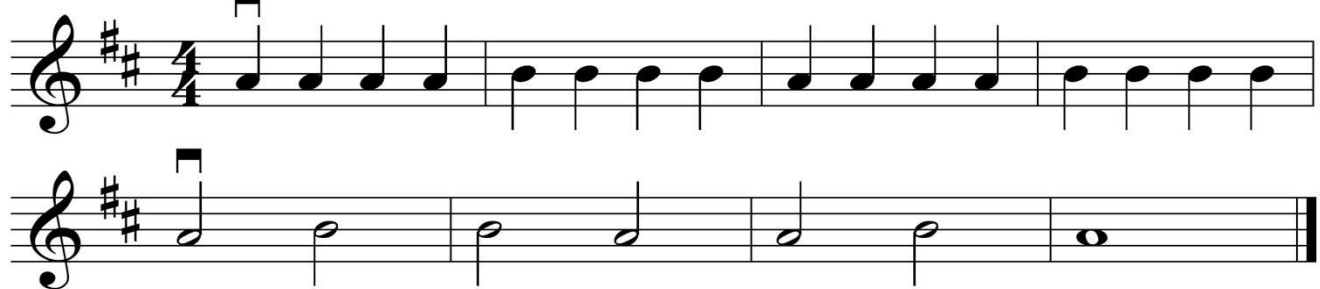
B is located on the third line.  
Open A is located on the second space.



## 120. A to B









## 121. Apples and Bananas



## 122. Old MacDonald

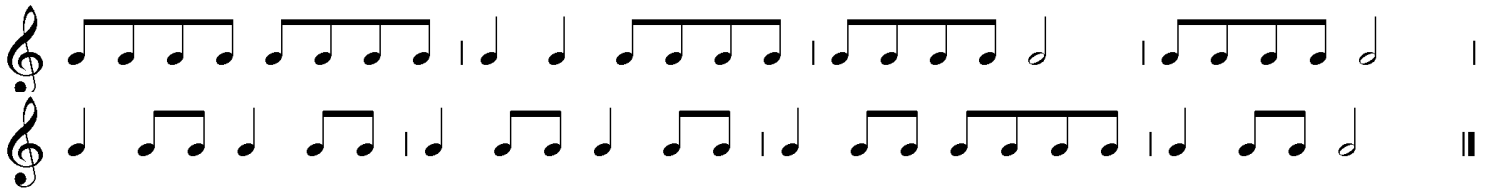


 = Each eighth note is half of a beat. Two eighth notes equal one beat.

Ex:     

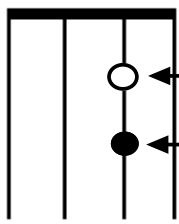
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &                      1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

### 4. Count and Clap



## 123. Baa Baa Black Sheep





# C# on the A String

A B C#

0 1 2

C# is located on the third space.  
B is located on the third line.  
Open A is located on the second space.



## 124. My A-B-C-'s

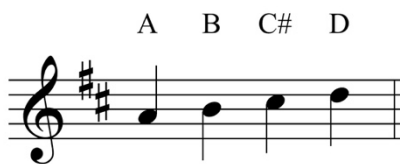
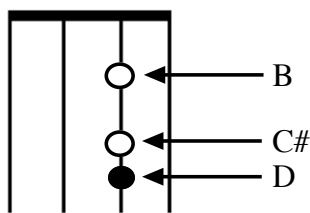
## 125. Apples, Bananas, and Cherries

## 126. Merry Go Round

## 127. Go Tell Aunt Rhodie

## 128. Name That Tune \_\_\_\_\_

# D on the A String



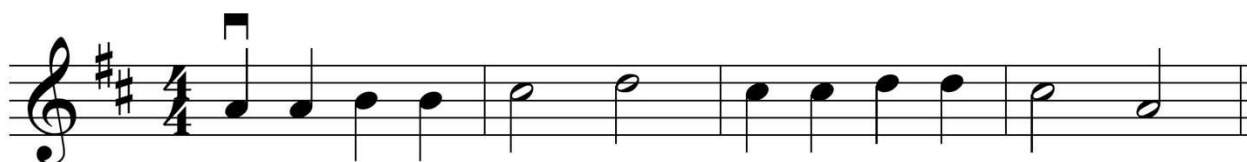
D is located on the fourth line.  
C# is located on the third space.  
B is located on the third line.  
Open A is located on the second space.



## 129. Reaching for High D



## 130. Donkey Song



## 131. Rockin' on the A String



## 132. D Major Scale and Arpeggio



# D Tunes



A Repeat Sign tells you to repeat the music.



## 133. School March

## 134. Bohemian Folk Song

## 135. Scotland's Burning

### 136. Camptown Races

Musical score for 'Camptown Races' in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on G4, moving to A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter rest on the first beat. The third staff features a half note G4 on the first beat. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

### 137. Can Can

Musical score for 'Can Can' in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on G4, moving to A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter rest on the first beat. The third staff features a half note G4 on the first beat. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

138. Allegro

Musical score for exercise 138, Allegro, in D major and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note D5 with a 'V' (accendo) marking above it. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

139. Song of the Wind

Musical score for exercise 139, Song of the Wind, in D major and 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note D5 with a 'V' (accendo) marking above it. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# 140. Perpetual Motion

The musical score for "Perpetual Motion" is written in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music, each containing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. A square symbol is placed above the first measure, and a 'V' is placed above the second measure. The eighth-note patterns on the subsequent staves are as follows:

- Staff 2: A continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G4.
- Staff 3: A continuous eighth-note pattern starting on F#4.
- Staff 4: A continuous eighth-note pattern starting on E4.
- Staff 5: A continuous eighth-note pattern starting on D4.
- Staff 6: A continuous eighth-note pattern starting on C#4.
- Staff 7: A continuous eighth-note pattern starting on B3.
- Staff 8: A continuous eighth-note pattern starting on A3.

# Hoedown

VIOLIN

Violin score for 'Hoedown' in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score consists of eight systems of music, each starting with a measure number in a box. The first system (measures 1-4) features a bass line with chords and a treble line with eighth notes. The second system (measures 5-8) is a continuous eighth-note melody. The third system (measures 9-12) continues the eighth-note melody. The fourth system (measures 13-16) continues the eighth-note melody. The fifth system (measures 17-20) continues the eighth-note melody. The sixth system (measures 21-24) continues the eighth-note melody. The seventh system (measures 25-28) continues the eighth-note melody. The eighth system (measures 29-32) returns to a bass line with chords and a treble line with eighth notes, ending with a double bar line and a plus sign.

1  
7

2

3

4

5  
5

6

7

8

9  
9

10

11

12

13  
13

14

15

16

17  
17

18

19

20

21  
21

22

23

24

25  
25

26

27

28

29  
29

30

31

32

+

# Honor Songs

## Mary Had a Little Lamb

Musical notation for the song "Mary Had a Little Lamb". It consists of two staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

## Mary Doubles

Musical notation for the song "Mary Doubles". It consists of four staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, and the subsequent three staves contain the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

## Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Musical notation for the song "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star". It consists of three staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first four measures, the second staff contains the next four measures, and the third staff contains the final four measures, ending with a double bar line.

## Twinkle Variation



Musical score for "Twinkle Variation" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, featuring a descending sequence of notes in the first measure and a series of eighth-note patterns in the subsequent measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

## French Folk Song



Musical score for "French Folk Song" in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, featuring a simple, rhythmic pattern. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

## Ode to Joy

Musical score for "Ode to Joy" in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of a single melodic line and four staves of accompaniment. The melody is a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The accompaniment includes various articulation marks such as accents (V) and square marks (□) above notes.

## Tuneful Tune

Musical score for "Tuneful Tune" in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of a single melodic line and four staves of accompaniment. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter). The accompaniment includes various articulation marks such as accents (V) and square marks (□) above notes. The final measure of the accompaniment includes the instruction "off (pluck)".

# Glossary of Terms

**Accidentals (#, ♮, ♭):** sharp, natural, and flat symbols for altering pitch.

**Arco:** to play using the bow.

**Arpeggio:** notes of a chord played separately.

**Beat:** the pulse of the music.

**Bow lanes:** point of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard.

**Bow lift:** lift the bow from the string and return to the frog in a circular motion.

**Clef sign:** located at the beginning of each line of music, the clef sign defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument.

**Col legno:** or more precisely col legno battuto (Italian for "hit with the wood"), is an instruction to strike the string with the stick of the bow.

**Down bow:** moving bow toward tip; pull.

**Duet:** music in two parts.

**Fermata:** symbol indicating to hold a note longer.

**Key signature:** identifies notes that are raised or lowered.

**Ledger lines:** extend the staff with small lines written above or below.

**Legato:** play with smooth bow strokes.

**Measure:** the space between barlines.

**Octave:** a pitch that is eight notes higher or lower and both pitches have the same letter name.

**Pizzicato (*pizz.*):** pluck the string with the index finger of the right hand.

**Repeat sign:** go back and play a section of music again.

**Scale:** a set of eight notes in ascending or descending order that begins and ends on the same letter.

**Spiccato:** bowing technique for string instruments in which the bow bounces lightly upon the string.

**Staccato:** stopped bow stroke.

**Staff:** 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music.

**Time signature:** indicates how many beats are in a measure (top number) and what kind of note gets one beat (bottom number).

**Tremolo:** shake the bow back and forth rapidly as if trembling.

**Up bow:** moving bow toward frog; push.

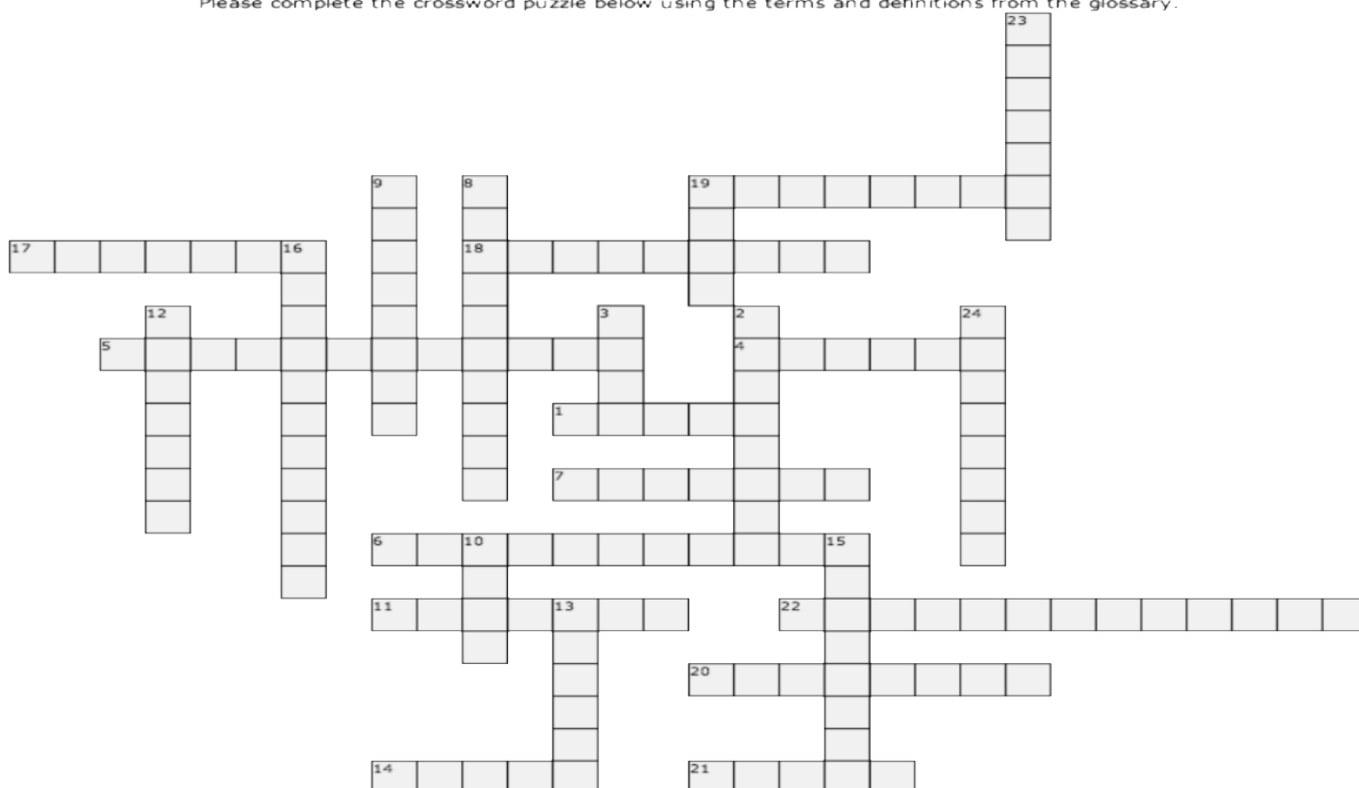
## Note Name and Fingering Reference Chart

0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3

D E F# G A B C# D

## Glossary Crossword Puzzle

Please complete the crossword puzzle below using the terms and definitions from the glossary.



### Across:

1. 5 lines and 4 spaces, used for writing music
4. play with smooth bow strokes
5. identifies notes that are raised or lowered (2 words)
6. extend the staff with small lines written above or below (2 words)
7. lift the bow from the string and return to the frog in a circular motion (2 words)
11. shake the bow back and forth rapidly as if trembling
14. a set of eight notes in ascending or descending order that begins and ends on the same letter
17. symbol indicating to hold a note longer
18. pluck the string with the index finger of the right hand
19. notes of a chord played separately
20. stopped bow stroke
21. moving the bow toward frog; push (2 words)
22. indicates how many beats are in a measure (top number) and what kind of note receives one beat (bottom number) (2 words)

### Down:

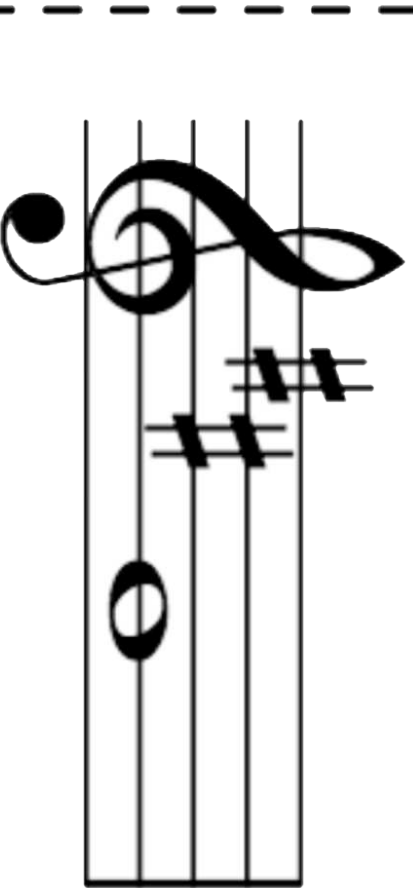
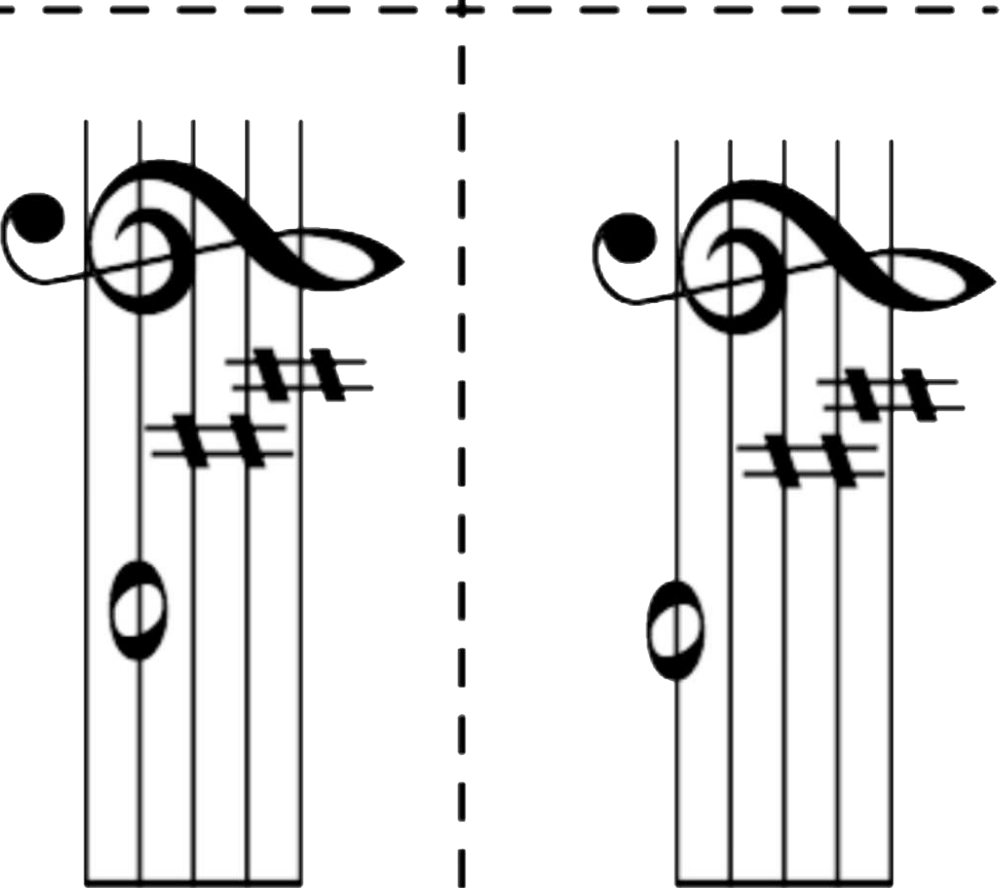
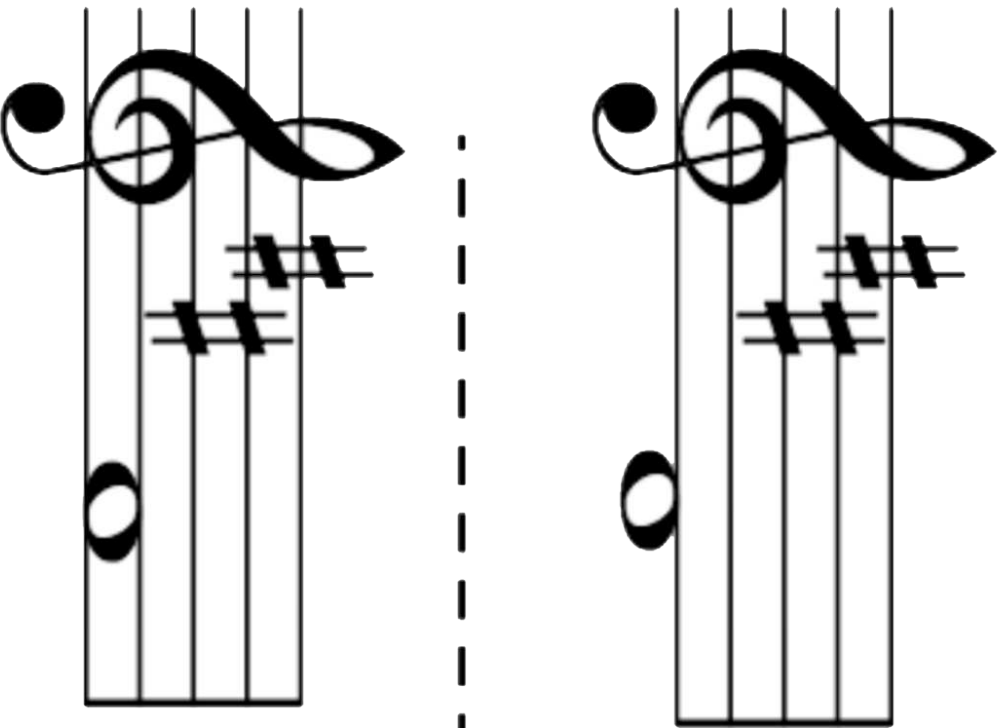
2. located at the beginning of each line of music, this symbol defines the letter names for the lines and spaces on the staff for your instrument (2 words)
3. the pulse of the music
8. go back and play a section of music again (2 words)
9. points of contact of the bow, near the bridge or near the fingerboard (2 words)
10. music in two parts
12. the space between barlines
13. a pitch that is eight notes higher or lower and both pitches have the same letter name
15. bowing technique for string instruments in which the bow bounces lightly upon the string.
16. sharp, natural, and flat symbols for altering pitch
19. to play using the bow
23. moving bow toward tip; pull (2 words)
24. an instruction to strike the string with the stick of the bow (2 words)

# Complete the Story



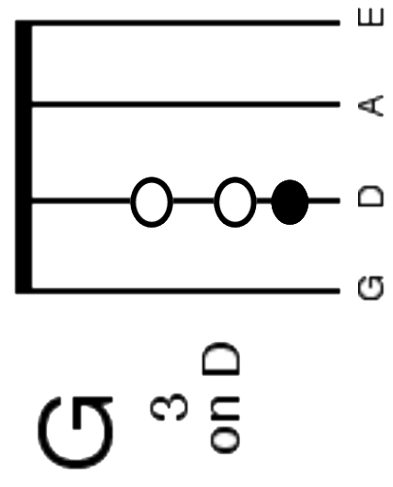
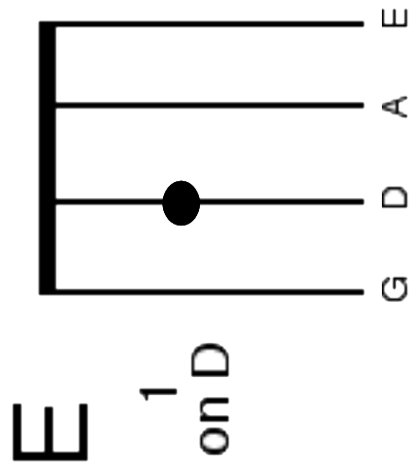
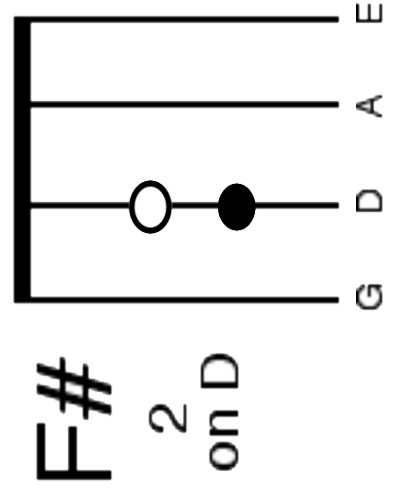
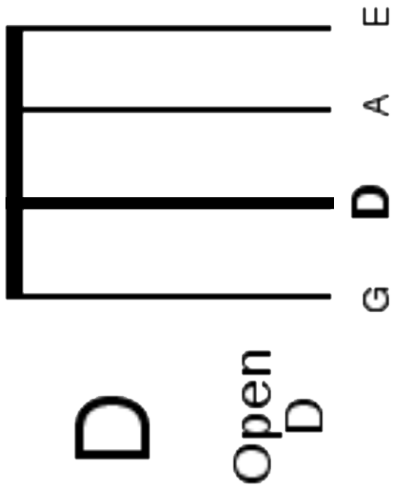
Each group of notes spells a word. Use the words to fill in the blanks in the following story. The number "1" group spells the word for the number "1" blank, the number "2" group spells the word for the number "2" blank, and so on.

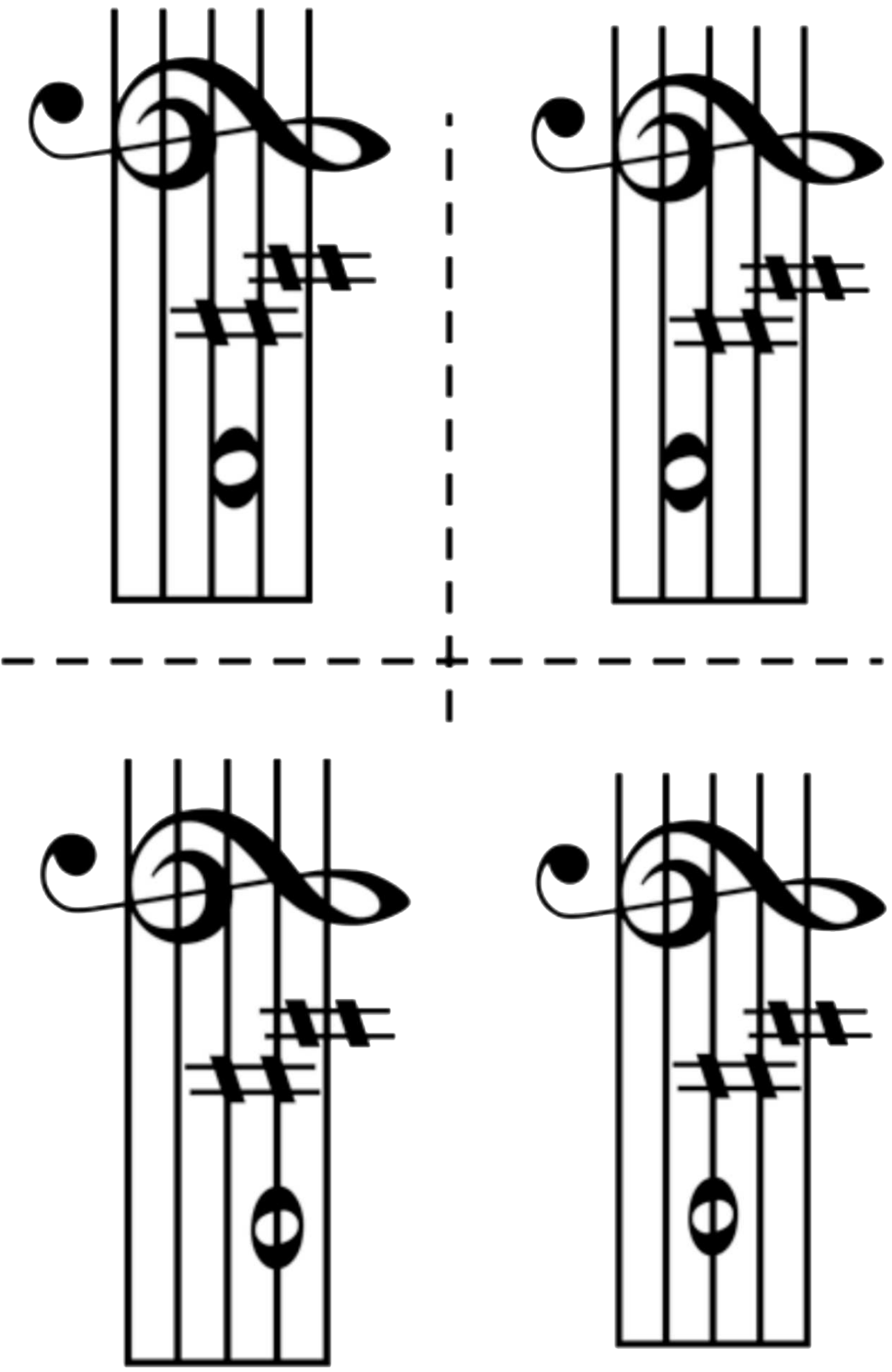
\_\_\_\_\_ (1) and her mom and \_\_\_\_\_ (2) were moving into a new home at the \_\_\_\_\_ (3) of town. It was their last night in the old house. Everything was moved out except a \_\_\_\_\_ (4), some \_\_\_\_\_ (5), and a sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ (6). \_\_\_\_\_ (7) said, "It sure is \_\_\_\_\_ (8) around here." She \_\_\_\_\_ (9) to have a party that last night, but \_\_\_\_\_ (10) said it was a \_\_\_\_\_ (11) time to have friends over, and too it was late. Mom \_\_\_\_\_ (12) that there was no way she could \_\_\_\_\_ (13) anyone, so a party was out. Just then the door flew open. There were Ruthie, \_\_\_\_\_ (14) and \_\_\_\_\_ (15) standing in the doorway, yelling "Surprise!" Each carried a \_\_\_\_\_ (16) filled with goodies. They also brought paper plates and cups. There was even a jug of lemon \_\_\_\_\_ (17). What started out as a dull evening turned out to be a fun time for all.



# Flashcards for the D String Notes

Cut out and use to practice your note names.





Flashcards for the A String Notes

Cut out and use to practice your note names.

