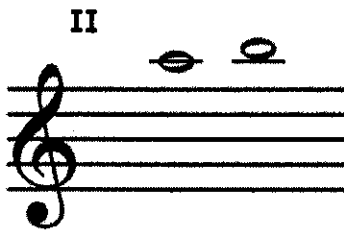


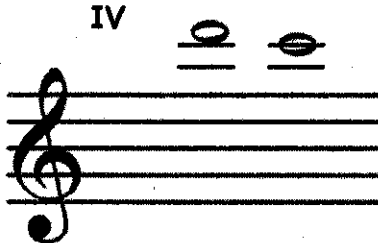
Name _____

1. II



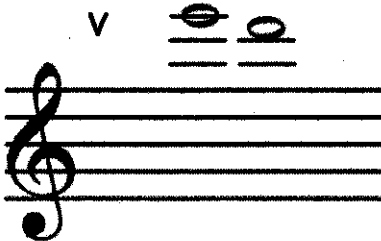
Letters: **Interval:**

2. IV



Letters: _____ Interval: _____

3. V



Letters: **Interval:**

4. III



Letters: **Interval:**

Name _____

-

- 3. Position:** _____



Letter: _____

4. Position:



Letter:

5. Position: _____



Letter: _____


Spiritoso Strings Total /12
Shifting - Assessment #1 - Viola - Retake


Name _____

- Place the letter names of each note on the blanks below the staff.
- Note the position indicated for each example. Then place the appropriate finger numbers above each note within the stated position.
- Identify the interval as a half step (H) or whole step (W)

1. II

Letters: **Interval:**

2. IV 




Letters: **Interval:**

3. III 



Letters: **Interval:**

4. V 

Letters: **Interval:**


Scherzando Strings **Total** /8
Shifting - Assessment #1 - Viola

Name _____

1. What kind of marking is used to identify the position that should be played when not in "first" position?
2. What determines how a position is named?

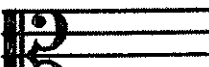
- Place the letter names of each note on the blank below the staff.
- Identify the position used after checking the fingering indicated. Label the position with the correct marking.

3. Position: _____ 1



Letter: _____


4. Position: _____



Letter: _____

5. Position: _____

1
2



Letter: _____

Name _____

1. What kind of marking is used to identify the position that should be played when not in "first" position?
2. What determines how a position is named?

- Place the letter names of each note on the blank below the staff.
- Identify the position used after checking the fingering indicated. Label the position with the correct marking.

3. Position:



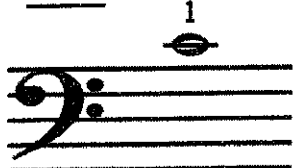
Letter: _____

4. Position:



Letter: _____

5. Position:



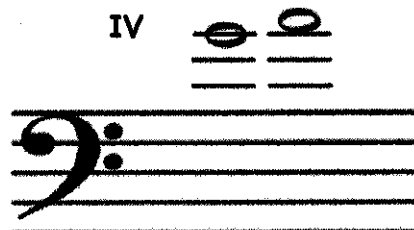
Letter: _____

Name _____

- Place the letter names of each note on the blanks below the staff.
- Note the position indicated for each example. Then place the appropriate finger numbers above each note within the stated position.
- Identify the interval as a half step (H) or whole step (W)

1.

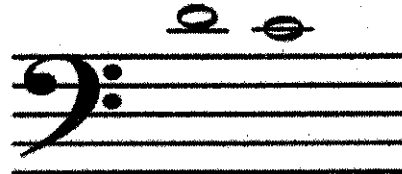
IV



Letters: _____ **Interval:** _____

2.

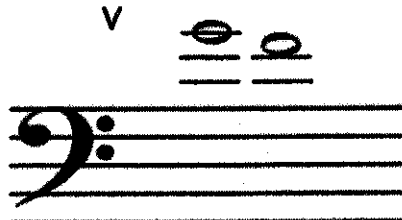
III



Letters: _____ **Interval:** _____

3.

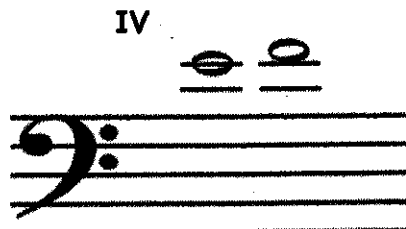
V



Letters: _____ **Interval:** _____

4.

IV



Letters: _____ **Interval:** _____

Spiritoso Strings

Total **/8**

Name _____

Label the counting for the rhythms below. Write the counting below each of the measures below. Be sure to:


- label every beat/count per measure.
- account for every note and rest that is present.
- subdivide for dotted notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes.

1. $\frac{4}{4}$ 

2.

Musical notation for exercise 2: A 4/4 time signature followed by a sequence of notes: two eighth notes, a quarter note, another quarter note, a half note, and a final quarter note.

[illegible]

4. 

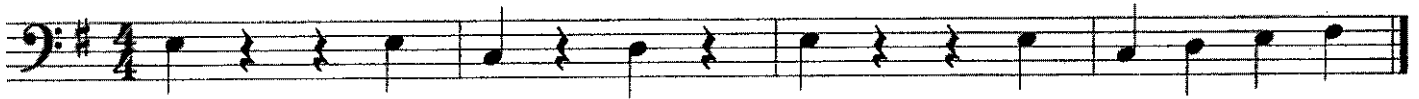
Tribal Dance

Practice Planner - Cello/Bass

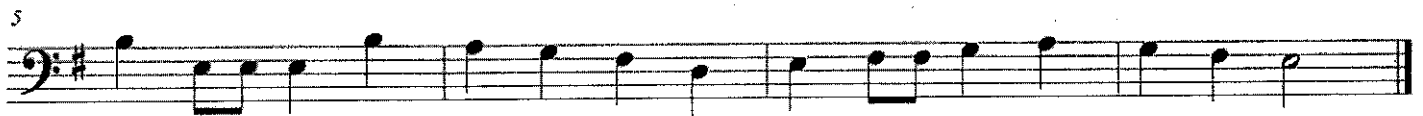
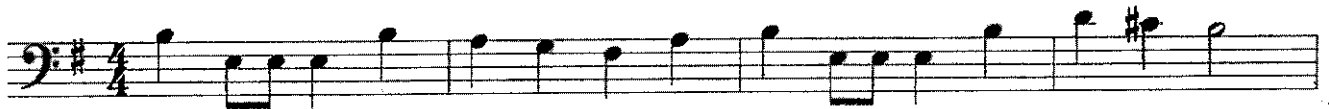
1. Label the counting underneath. Remember that each new measure starts with one.



2. Find the two C's and write the letter C above each of them.

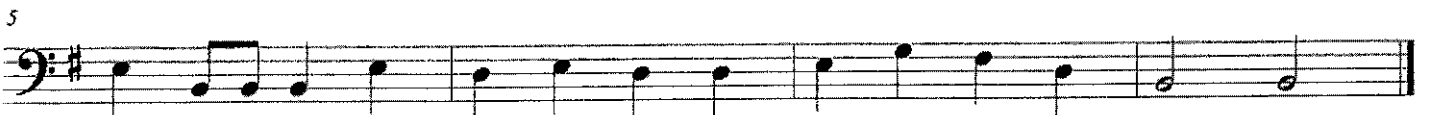
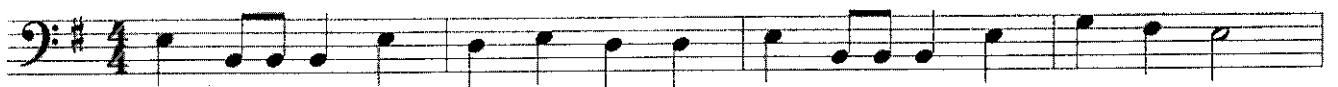


3. Draw a line above each half note to help you remember to play it for two counts.



4. Find the B's and write the letter B above the first one that appears in the measure.

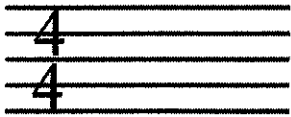
How many B's do you play in the measures below? _____.



Winds on Big Hill

Study Guide - Cello/Bass

Time Signature

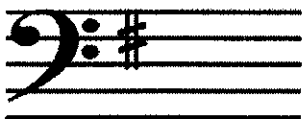


Four beats per measure.

The quarter note or quarter rest equals one beat.

Key Signature

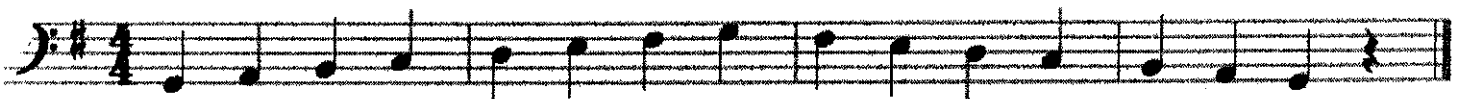
G Major



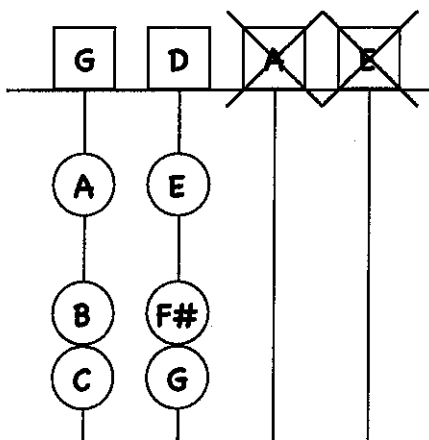
G Major scale is built using a specific sequence of whole and half steps that starts on G:



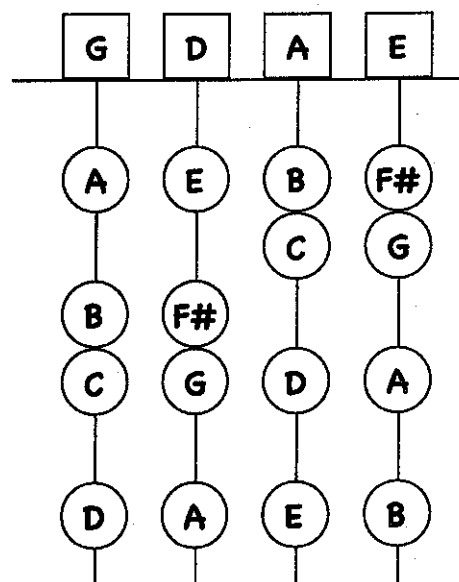
G Major Scale



Finger Map of the Scale



Finger Map of Key Signature



Techniques & Skills

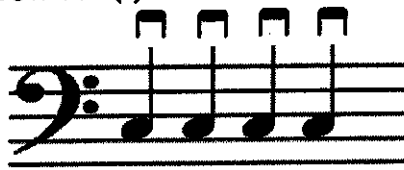
Staccato



Accent



Bow Lift(s)



Accidental(s)



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Accent - To play the note with additional emphasis to the beginning of the note (like a slap). Produced by increasing the pressure of the "power finger" prior to moving the bow as well as adding extra bow speed at the start of the note. The additional pressure and speed return to normal for the duration of the note after the initial attack. The bow stays on the string the entire time.

Bow Lift(s) - Two or more Down Bows in a row. Produced by lifting the bow in a circular motion at the end of the first down bow and returning to the frog of the bow to begin the following down bow(s). Bow lifts may be marked with a coma or the use of two consecutive down bow markings.

Accidental - A sharp, flat, or natural that changes the previously established pitch of the note. An accidental is good for all remaining notes of the same pitch within the measure until the bar line returns the pitch to its original state within the key signature.

Labeling the Counting:

When labeling the counting show every beat in the measure as indicated in the time signature.

When labeling counting in a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature: 1, 2, 3, 4 should be identified in every measure.

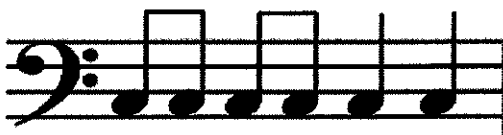
Eighth notes need to be labeled using 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & for the appropriate beat within the measure when eighth notes or eighth rests are present. When used in a pair, the first eighth note receives the number of the beat and the second eighth note receives the &. See examples below:



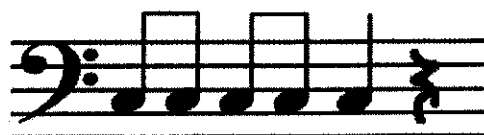
1 2 3 4



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &



1 & 2 & 3 4

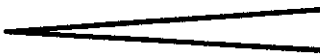
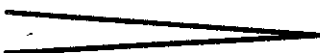


1 & 2 & 3 4

Winds on Big Hill

Study Guide - Cello/Bass

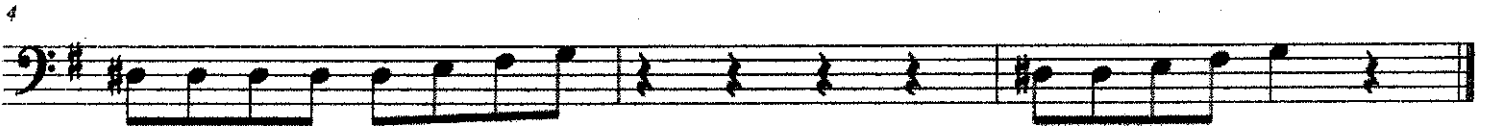
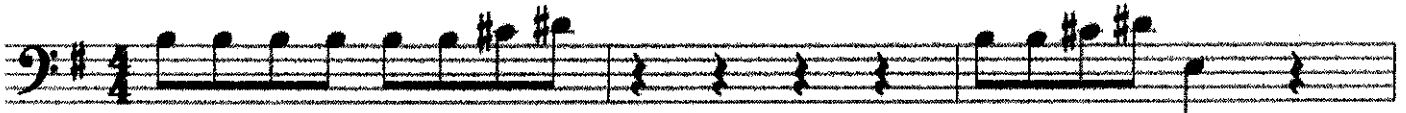
Dynamic Range

f	forte	loud volume
mf	mezzo forte	medium loud volume
mp	mezzo piano	medium soft volume
	crescendo	To gradually increase volume
	decrescendo/diminuendo	To gradually decrease volume

Excerpt #1



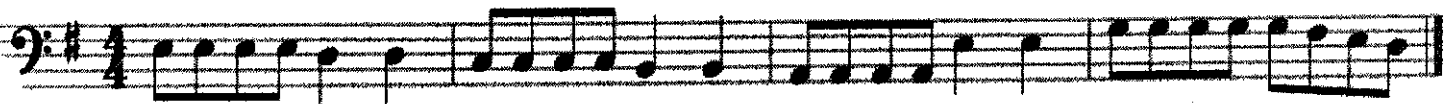
Excerpt #2



Excerpt #3



Excerpt #4



Winds on Big Hill

Study Guide - Viola

Time Signature

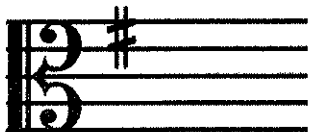


Four beats per measure.

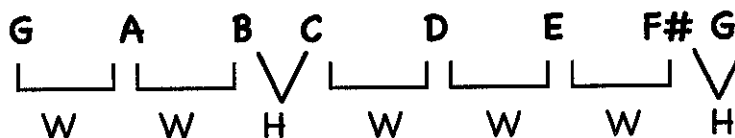
The quarter note or quarter rest equals one beat.

Key Signature

G Major



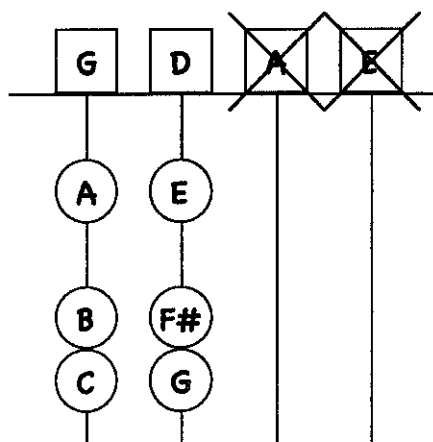
G Major scale is built using a specific sequence of whole and half steps that starts on G:



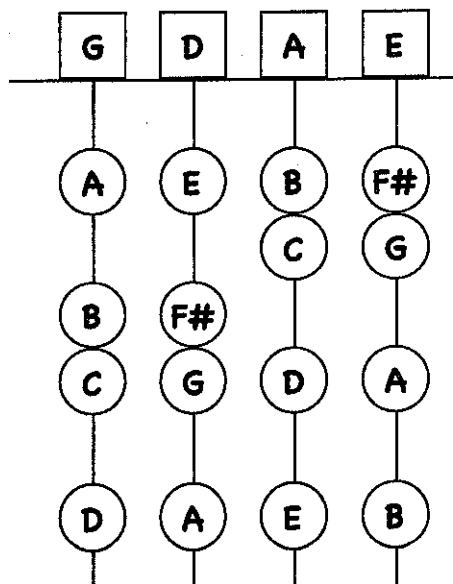
G Major Scale



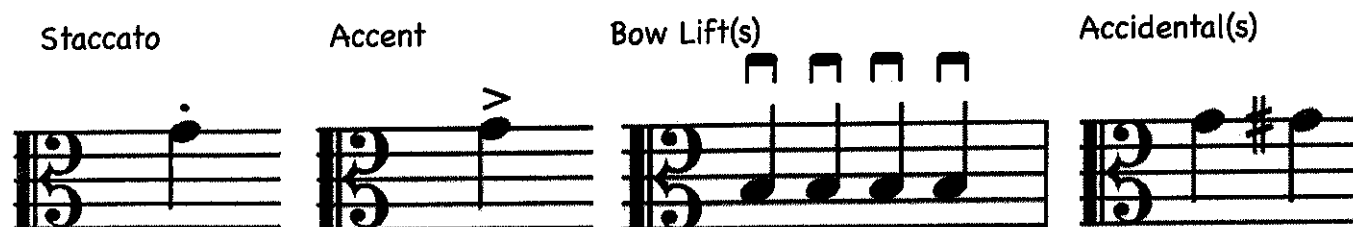
Finger Map of the Scale



Finger Map of Key Signature



Techniques & Skills



Staccato - To play the end of the note short and crisp leaving the bowing on the string the entire time.

Accent - To play the note with additional emphasis to the beginning of the note (like a slap). Produced by increasing the pressure of the "power finger" prior to moving the bow as well as adding extra bow speed at the start of the note. The additional pressure and speed return to normal for the duration of the note after the initial attack. The bow stays on the string the entire time.

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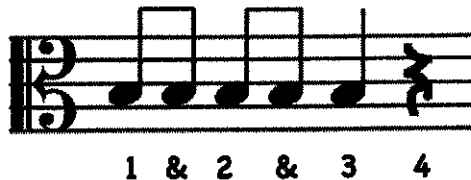
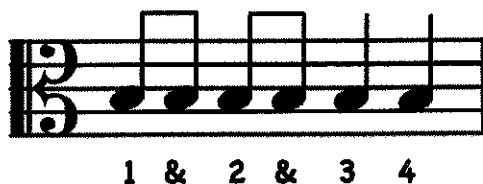
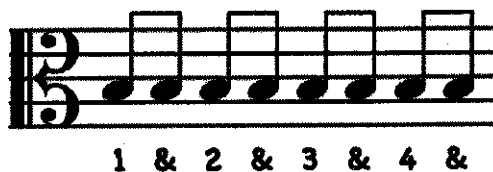
Accidental - A sharp, flat, or natural that changes the previously established pitch of the note. An accidental is good for all remaining notes of the same pitch within the measure until the bar line returns the pitch to its original state within the key signature.

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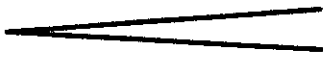
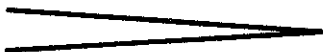
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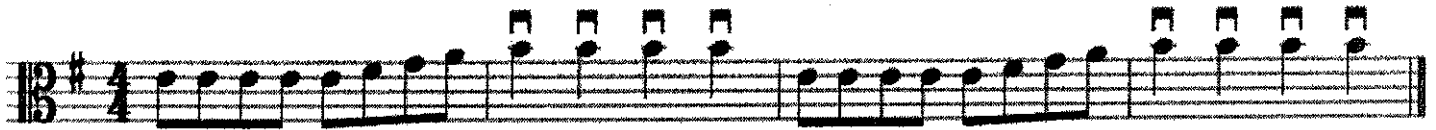
Winds on Big Hill

Study Guide - Viola

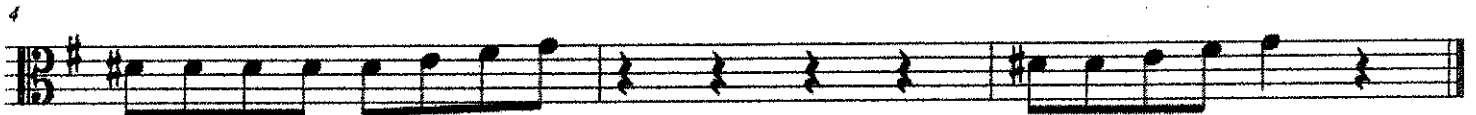
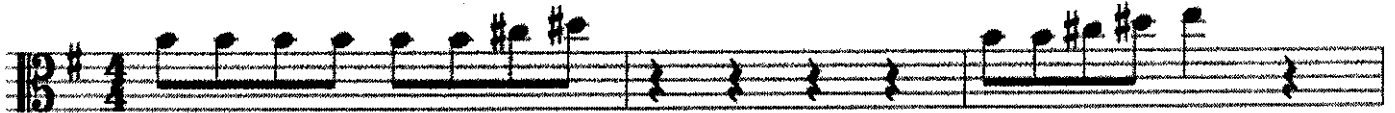
Dynamic Range

f	forte	loud volume
mf	mezzo forte	medium loud volume
mp	mezzo piano	medium soft volume
	crescendo	To gradually increase volume
	decrescendo/diminuendo	To gradually decrease volume

Excerpt #1



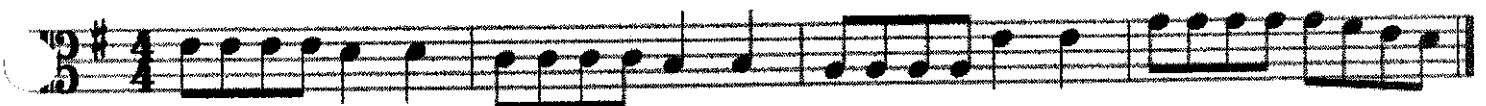
Excerpt #2



Excerpt #3



Excerpt #4



Winds on Big Hill

Study Guide - Violin

Time Signature



Four beats per measure.

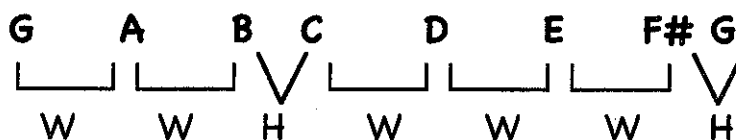
The quarter note or quarter rest equals one beat.

Key Signature

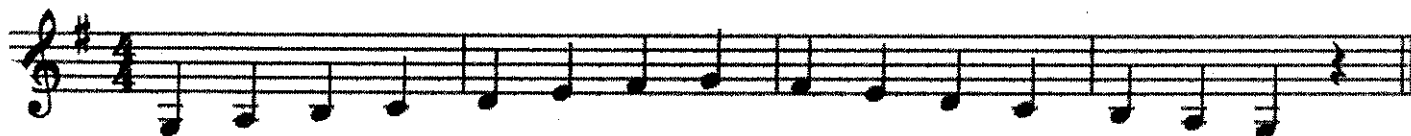
G Major



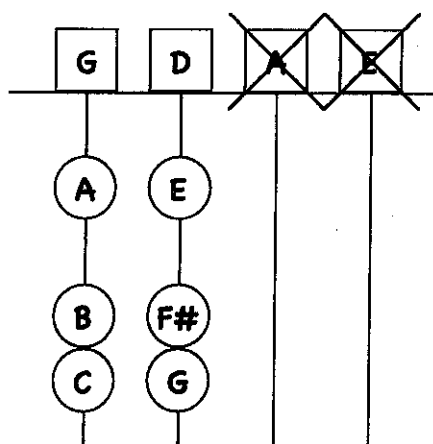
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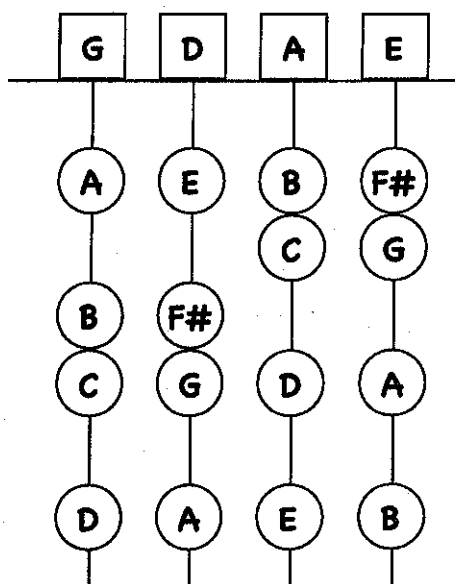
G Major Scale



Finger Map of the Scale



Finger Map of Key Signature



Techniques & Skills

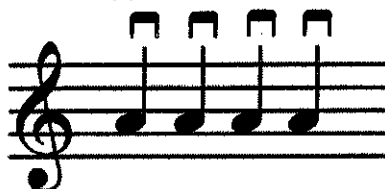
Staccato



Accent



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Accidental(s)



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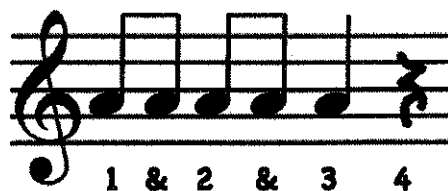
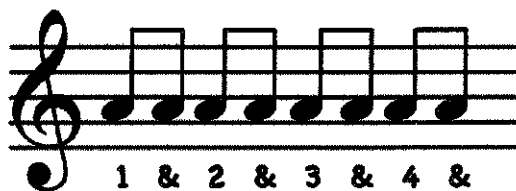
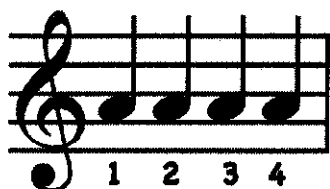
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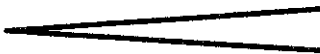

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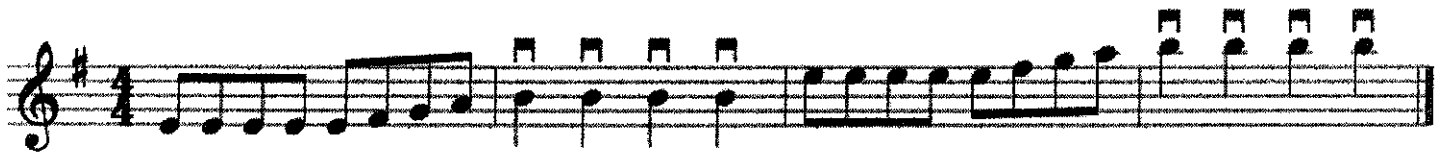
Winds on Big Hill

Study Guide - Violin

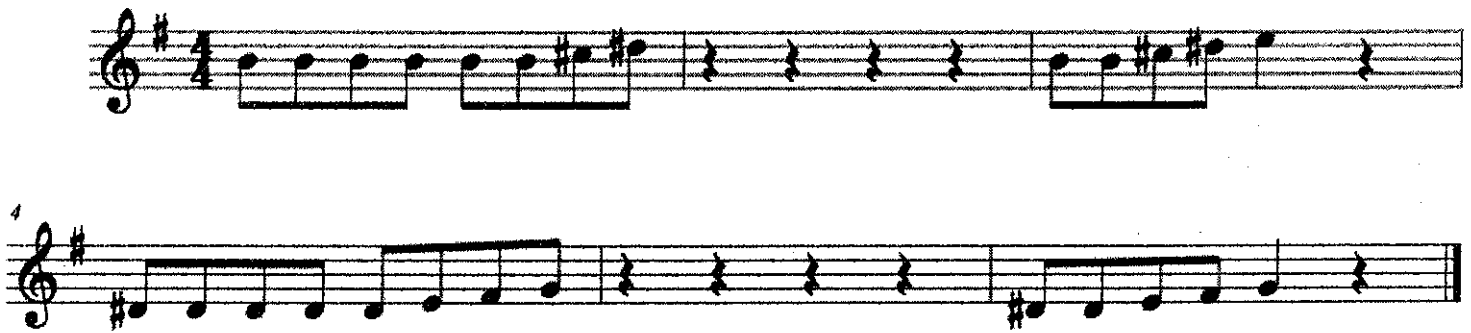
Dynamic Range

f	forte	loud volume
mf	mezzo forte	medium loud volume
mp	mezzo piano	medium soft volume
	crescendo	To gradually increase volume
	decrescendo/diminuendo	To gradually decrease volume

Excerpt #1



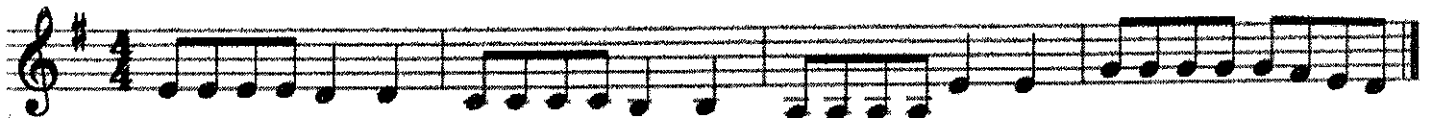
Excerpt #2



Excerpt #3



Excerpt #4



F Major Two Octave Scale

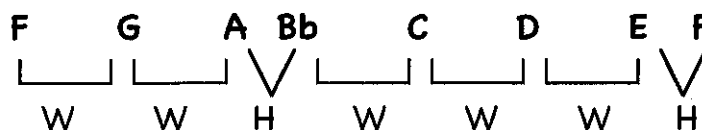
Violin



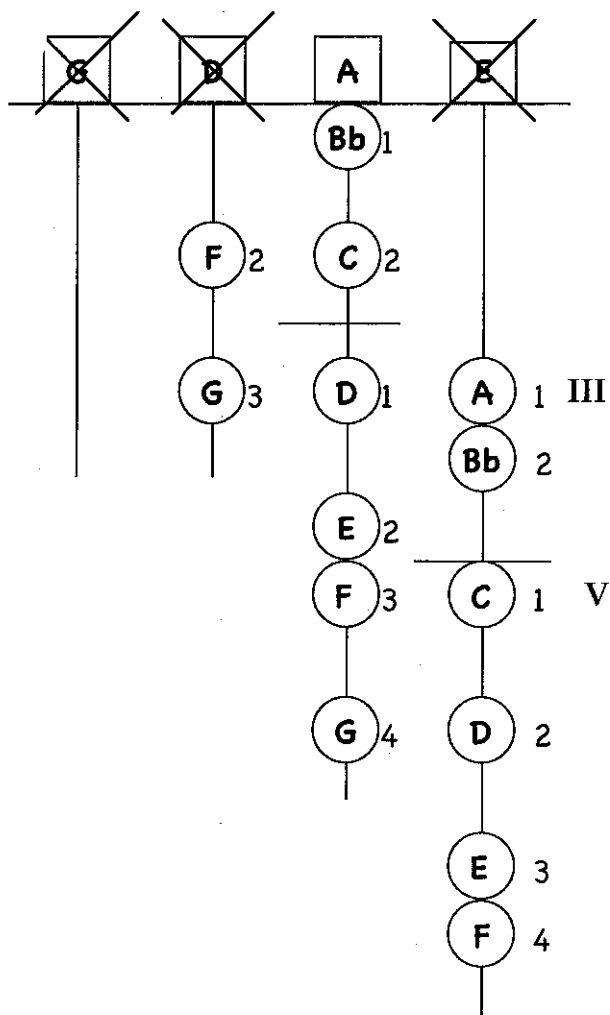
Key Signature



F Major scale uses a B-Flat and is built using a specific order of whole and half steps that starts on an F:

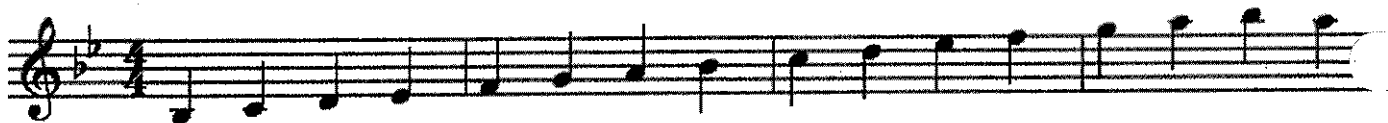


Finger Map of Scale



B Flat Major Two Octave Scale

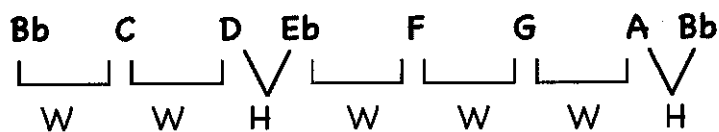
Violin



Key Signature



B Flat Major scale uses a B-Flat and an E-Flat and is built using a specific order of whole and half steps that starts on an Eb:



Finger Map of Scale

