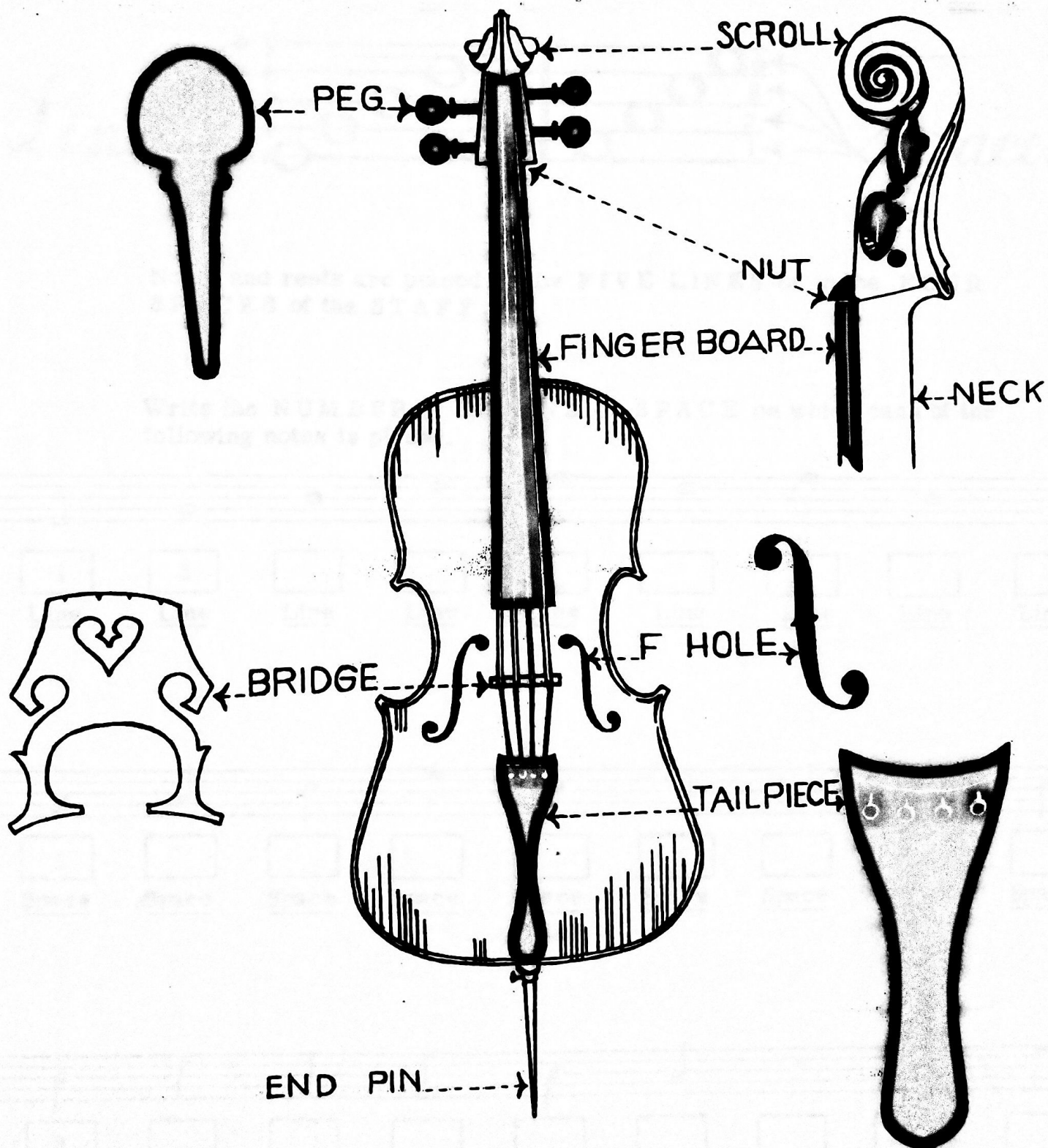


THE CELLO

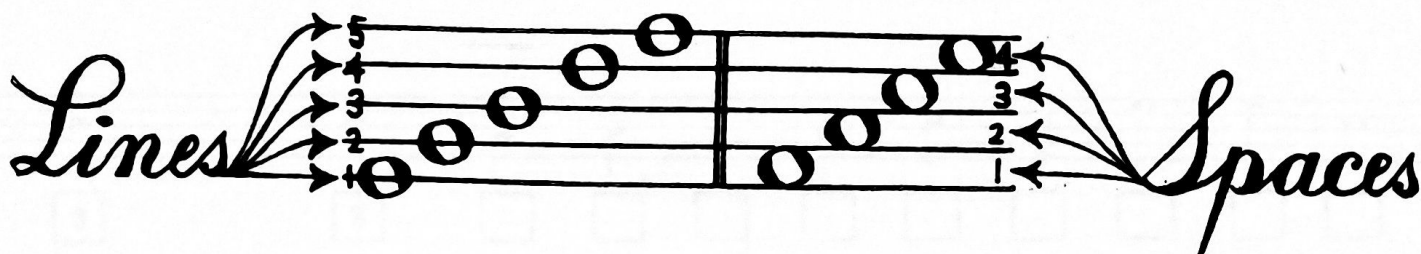
3

Memorize the names of these important parts of the cello. They are referred to later in the book.



THE STAFF

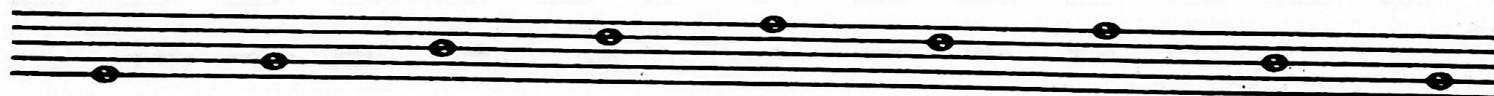
5 LINES AND 4 SPACES



Notes and rests are placed on the FIVE LINES or in the FOUR SPACES of the STAFF.

1

Write the NUMBER of the LINE or SPACE on which each of the following notes is placed.



1

Line

2

Line

Line

Line

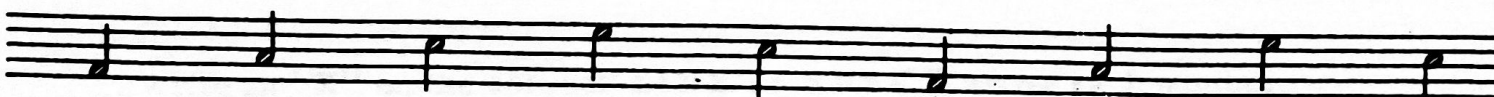
Line

Line

Line

Line

Line



1

Space

Space

Space

Space

Space

Space

Space

Space

Space



3

Line

Line

Line

Line


Line

Space

Space


Space

Space




3 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Line Line Space Line Space Space Line Space Line Line Space



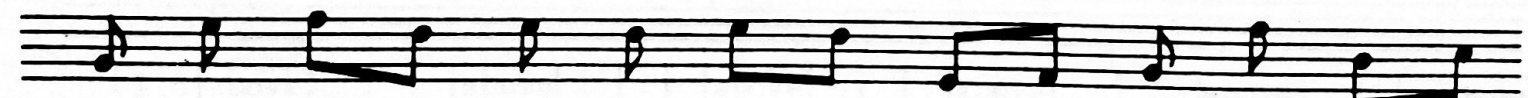
3 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2 Write L for Line S for Space S L L — — — — — —
Also write the numbers.



☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

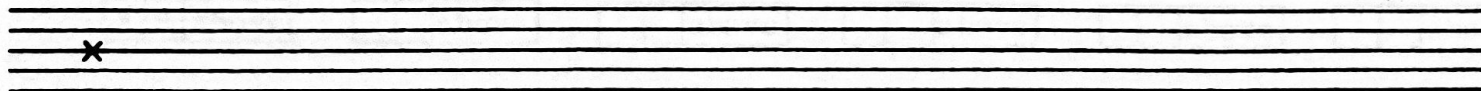
— — — — — — — — — — — — — —



☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

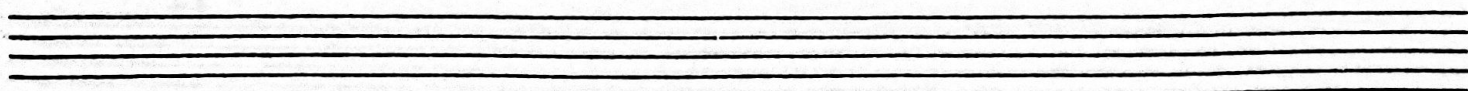
3 Write an "X" on the correct LINE or SPACE above each number.



X

3 2 1 5 3 4 5 3 2 4 1 2 4 3

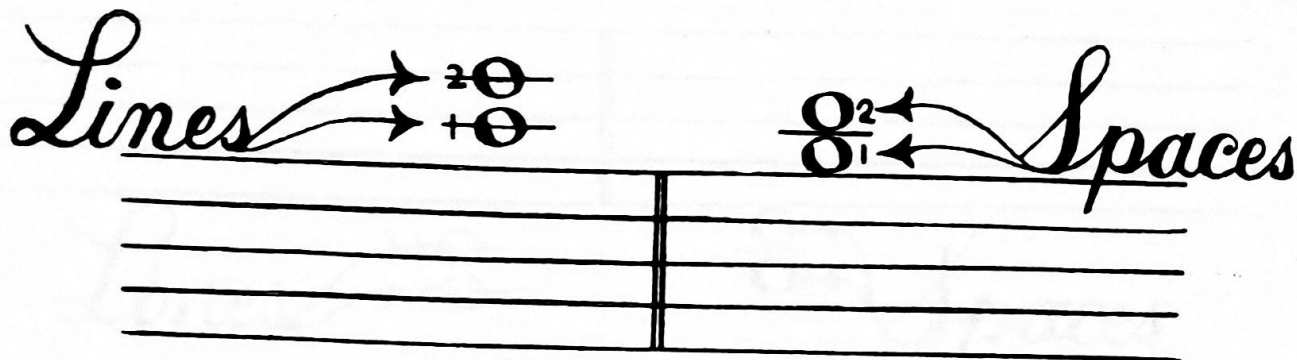
L S L L S S L S S L L S S L



2 2 4 4 5 1 1 3 4 2 3 4 4 2

L S L S L L S S L L S S L L

LINES AND SPACES ABOVE THE STAFF



The lines above and below the staff are known as **LEGER LINES**. Music written for the cello may use as many as **FOUR LER LINES ABOVE** the **STAFF**.


1


Write in the **NUMBER** of the **LEGER LINE** or **SPACE** on which each of the following notes is placed. "A B O V E" is used for "above the staff."

1 S above above above above above above

2 S above above above above above above

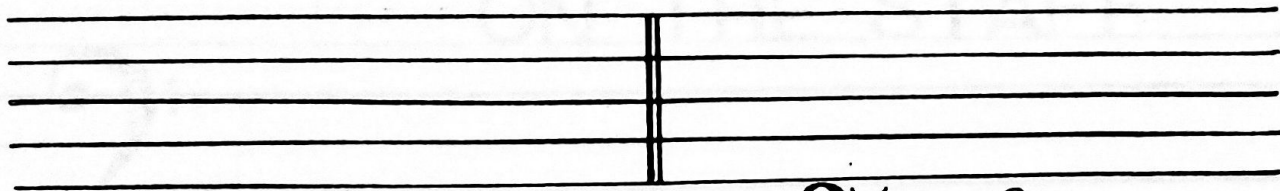
2

Write a whole note () on the correct **LINE** or **SPACE** over each box. Make your own **LEGER LINES**.



2 S above 1 L above 2 L above 1 S above 2 S above 1 L above

LINES AND SPACES BELOW THE STAFF



Lines

Spaces

1

Write in the NUMBER of the LINE or SPACE on which each of the following notes is placed. The word "below" is used for "below the staff."


1 S below below below below below below

2 S below below below below below below

1 L below below below below below below

2

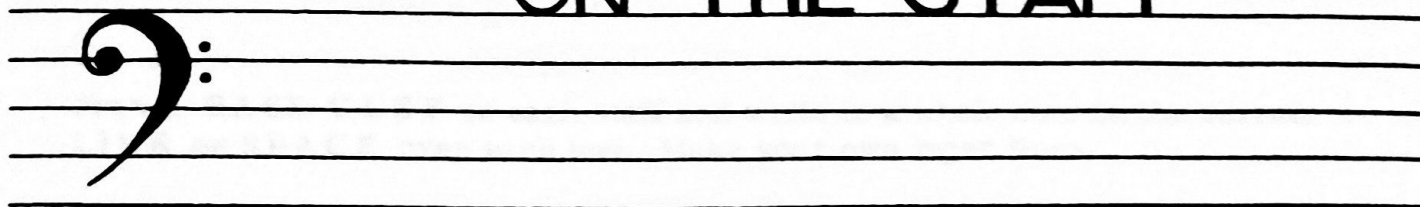
Write a whole note () on the correct LINE or SPACE over each box. Make your own LEGER LINES.

 L below L below S below S below S below L below

Note: The two leger lines below the staff are the only ones used in cello music.

BASS OR F CLEF

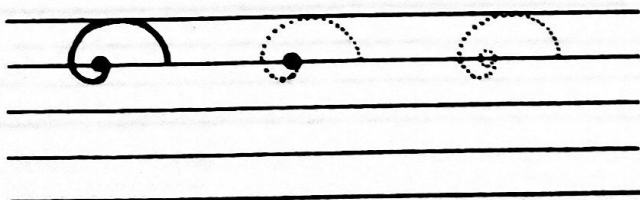
ON THE STAFF



The BASS CLEF sign is usually found at the beginning of each staff of cello music.

- 1 Draw over the dotted lines shown below.

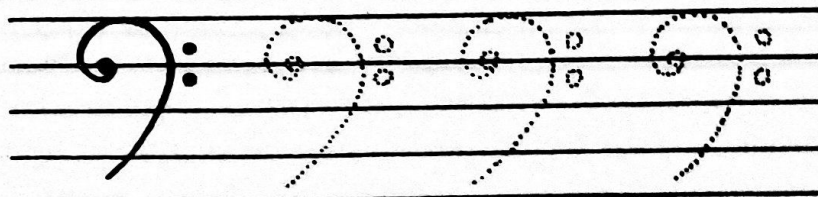
Step One



Step Two

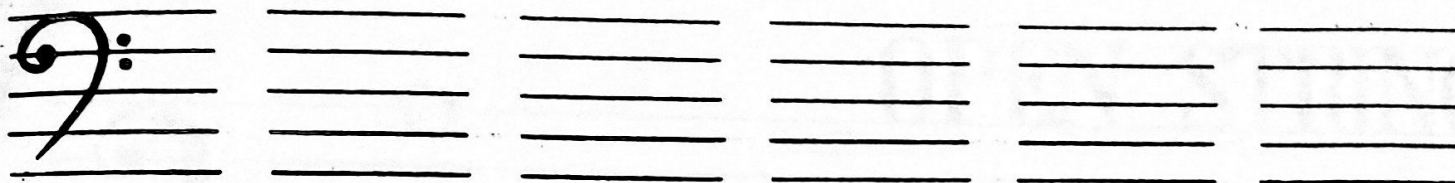


Step Three



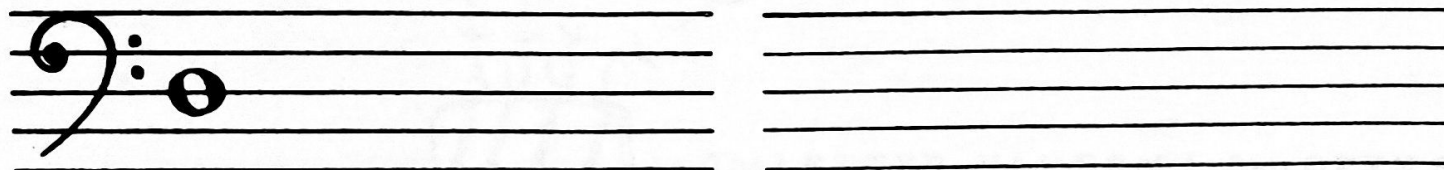
2

Draw a complete BASS CLEF on each staff.



3

Draw a BASS CLEF on each staff and write in a whole note on the correct LINE or SPACE over each box. Make your own ledger lines.



3 L

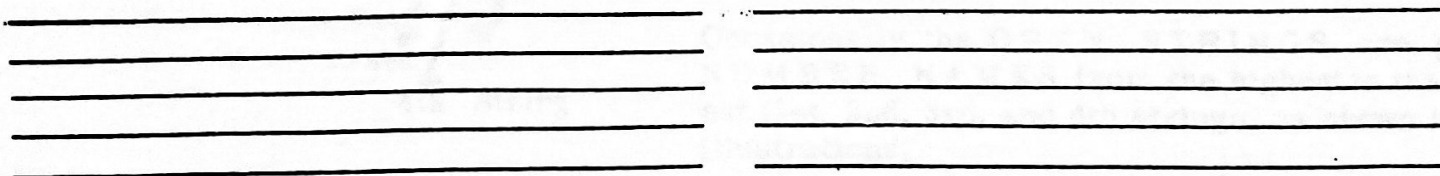
2 S above

2 S

1 S below

5 L

2 L below



2 S

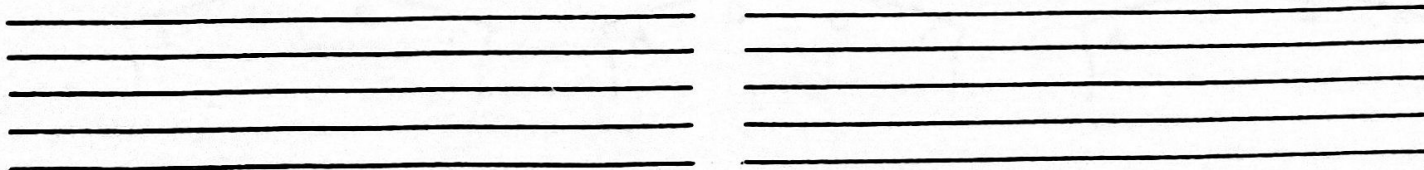
3 L

2 S above

2 S below

5 L

2 L below



1 L above

4 S

2 S

1 L above

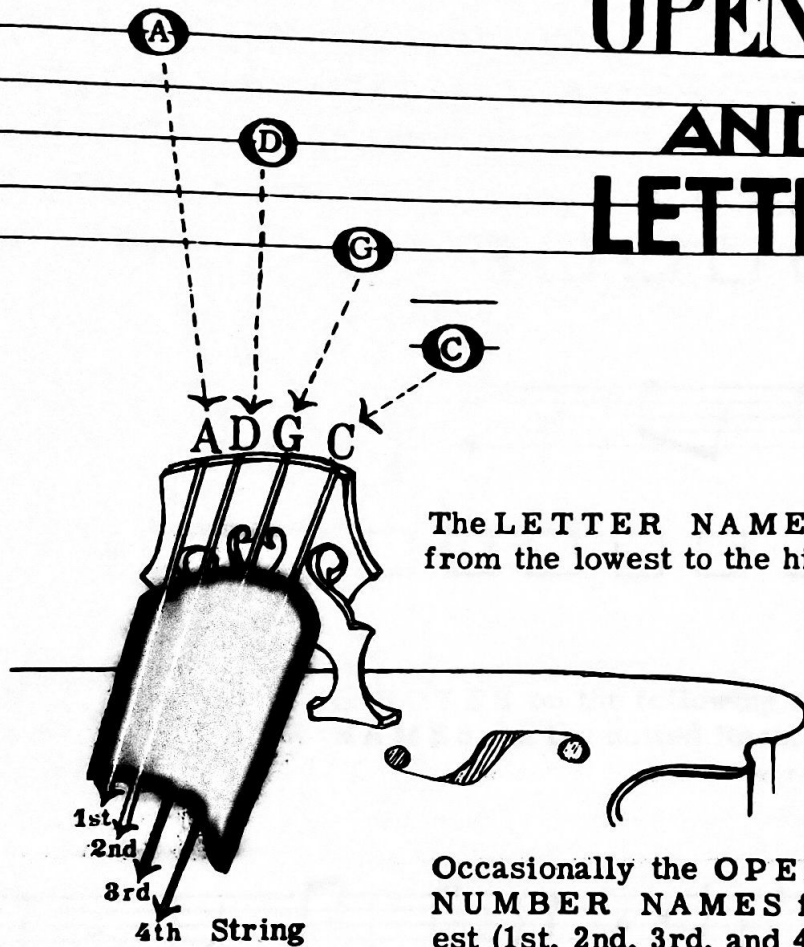
2 S

3 S

2 L

OPEN STRINGS

AND THEIR LETTER NAMES

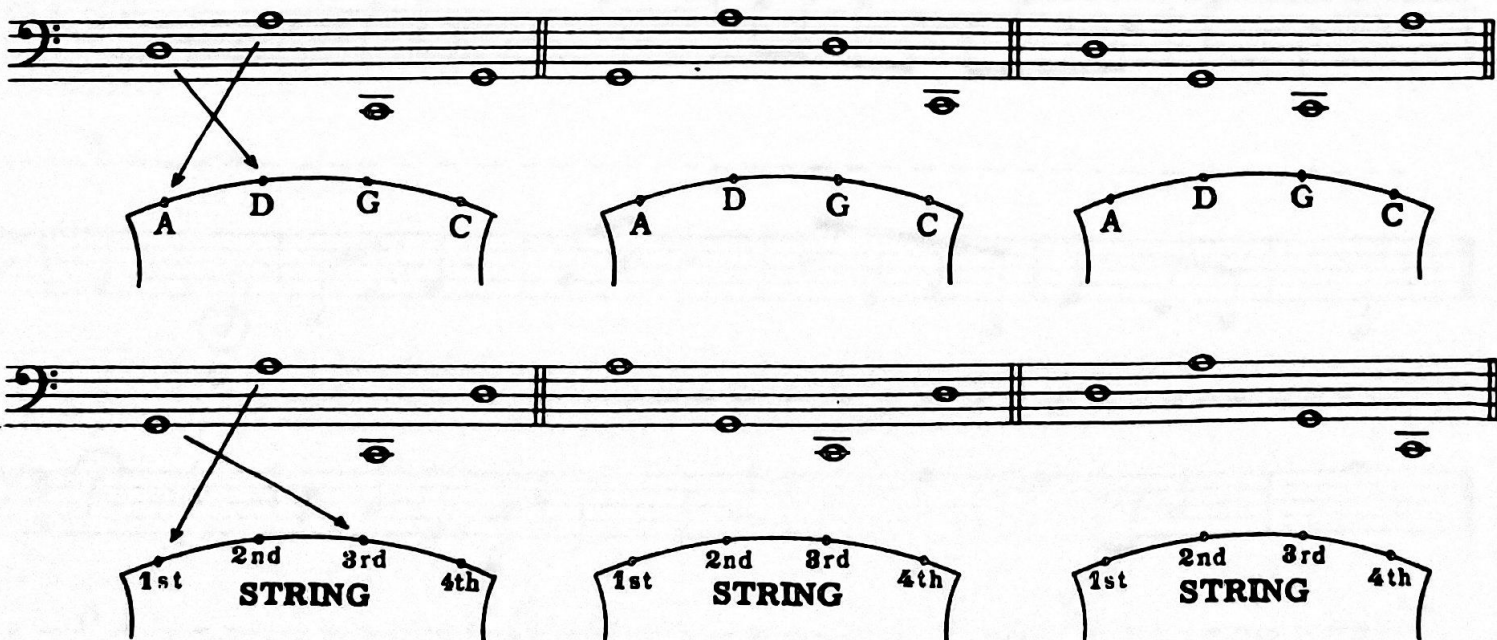


The **LETTER NAMES** of the four **OPEN STRINGS** from the lowest to the highest are C, G, D, and A.

Occasionally the **OPEN STRINGS** are given **NUMBER NAMES** from the highest to the lowest (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th strings) as shown in the illustrations.

1

Draw a line from each **OPEN STRING** note to its **LETTER NAME** or **STRING NUMBER NAME** on the bridge.



2 Write in the **LETTER NAMES** of the following **OPEN STRING NOTES**.



A **D** □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

[illegible]

3 Circle the OPEN STRING NOTES on the following staves and write in their LETTER NAMES on the dotted lines. "Staves" is the plural of staff.



_____D_____G_____



A _____

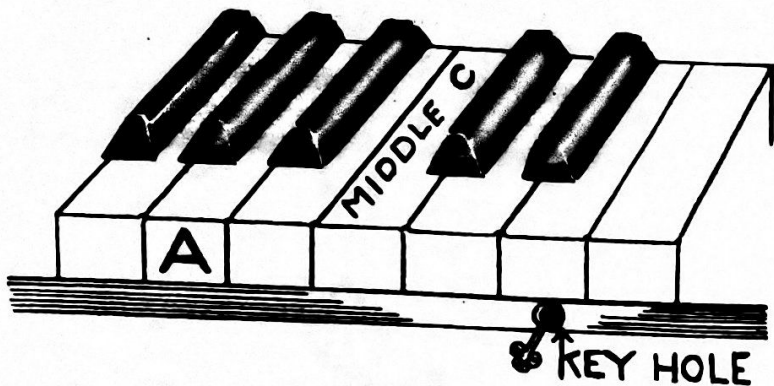


c



A

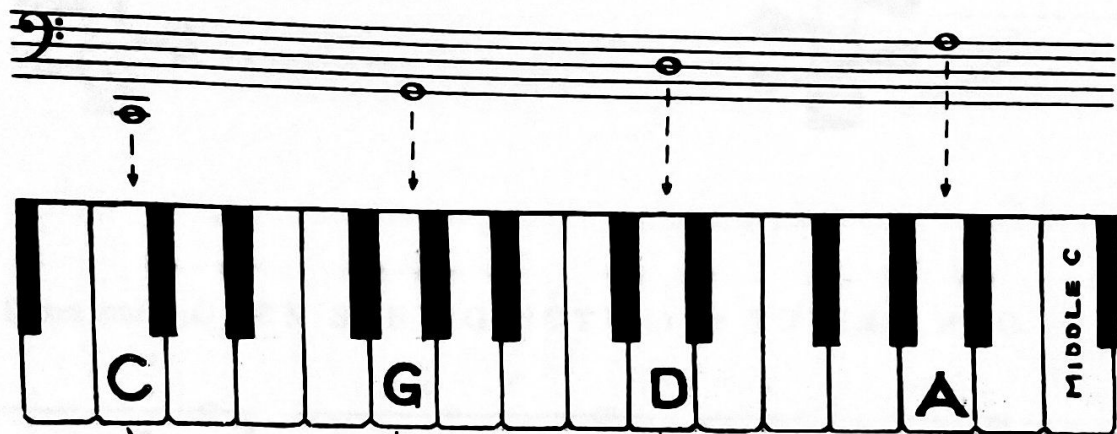
TUNING THE CELLO



A is the 4th white key to the left of the piano KEY HOLE. The other open strings may be found by counting down five white keys.

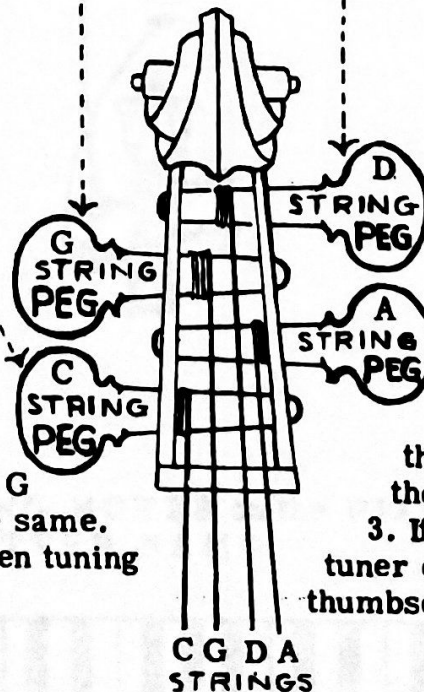
Always count the note you start from a "number one".

If you play piano you may find your note from "MIDDLE C".



TUNING the C and G STRINGS.

1. Grasp the cello by the neck with your right hand, strings towards you.
2. Sound the G on the piano or pitch pipe. Compare the cello G by plucking the string with the left thumb. Turn the G peg until the two G's sound the same.
3. Use the same procedure when tuning the C string.

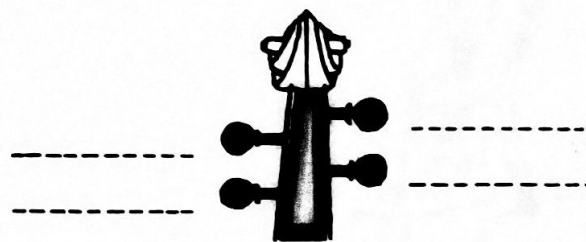
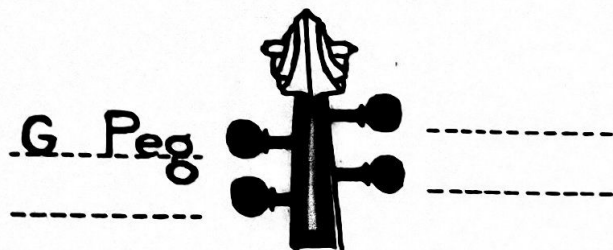
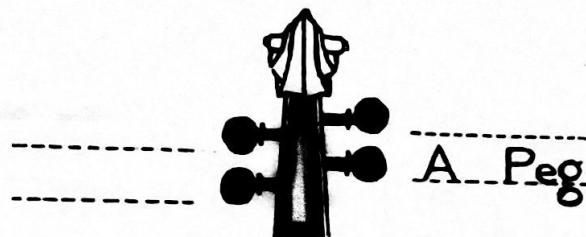
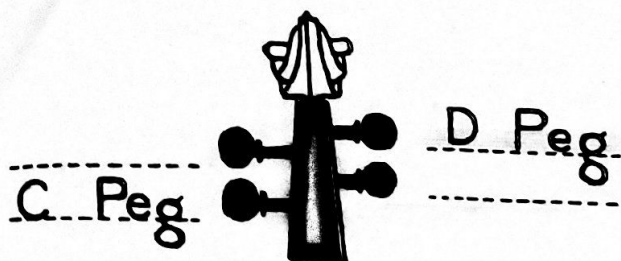


TUNING the D and A STRINGS.

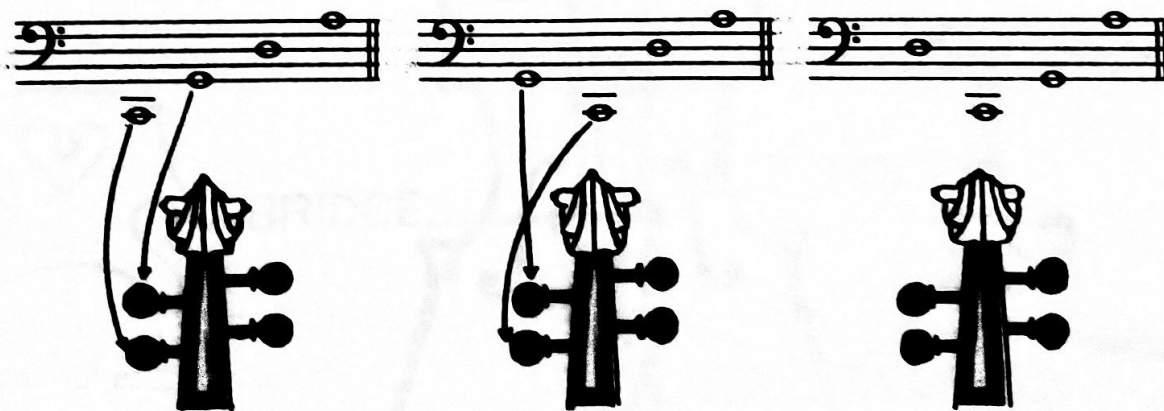
1. Grasp the cello by the neck with your left hand, strings towards you.
2. Sound A on the piano or pitch pipe. Pluck the cello A with the right thumb. Turn the A peg until the two A's sound the same.
3. If the A string is equipped with a tuner on the tailpiece, tune it with the thumbscrew.

4. Turn the pegs away from you to raise the pitch.
5. When turning pegs push them into the scroll.
6. The A string is usually tuned first. D, G and C may be tuned in the same manner.

1 Fill in the name of each unmarked TUNING PEG on its dotted line.



2 Draw a line from each OPEN STRING NOTE to its TUNING PEG.



3 Locate the four OPEN STRING NOTES on the PIANO KEYBOARD and mark each one with its LETTER NAME.

