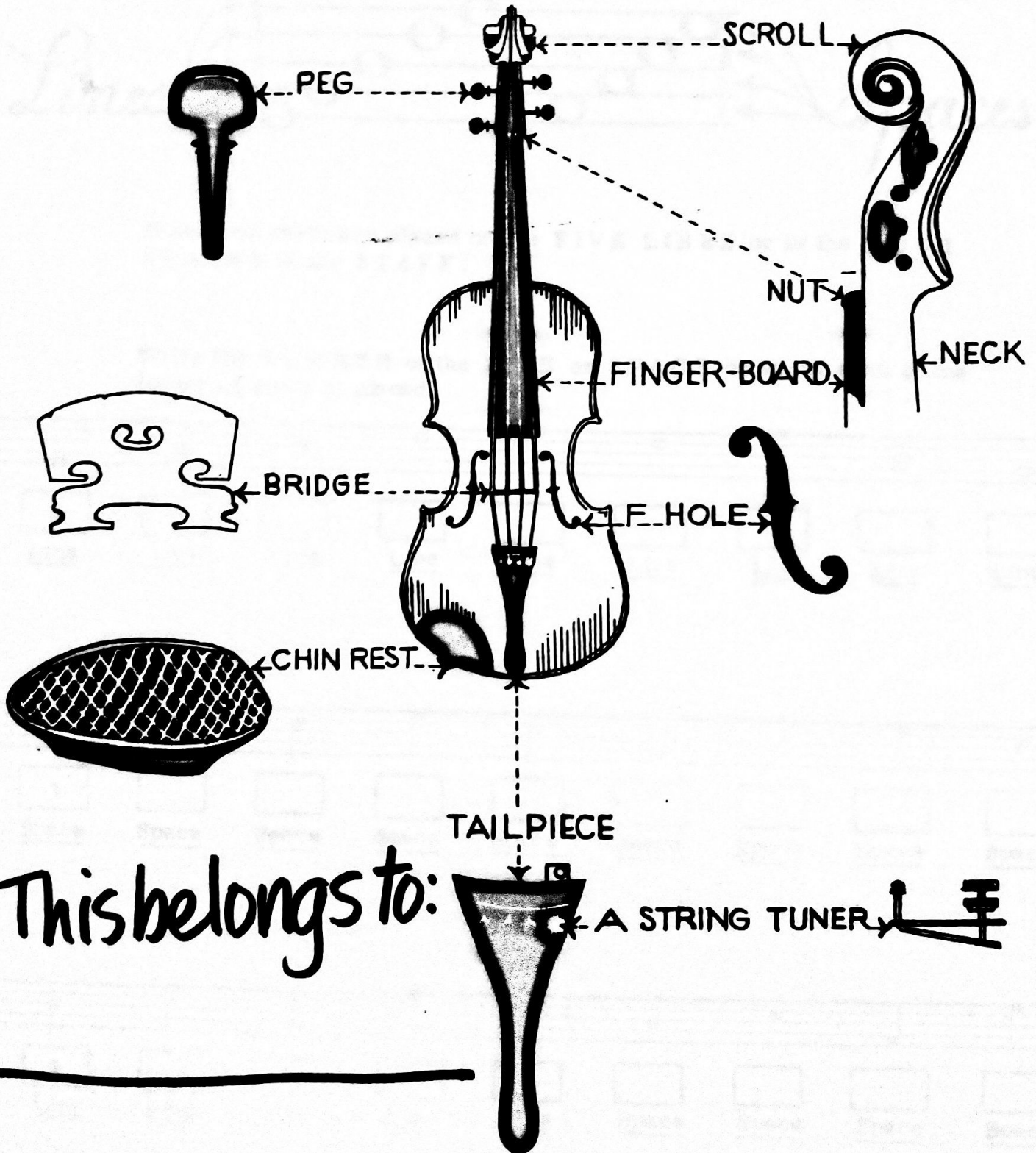


THE VIOLA

Memorize the names of these important parts of the viola. 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.

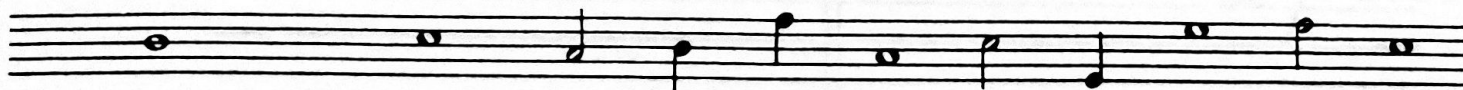
1	2							
<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>

1								
<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>

3								
<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Space</u>




3										
Line	Line	Space	Line	Space	Space	Line	Space	Line	Line	Space




3		3									
---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

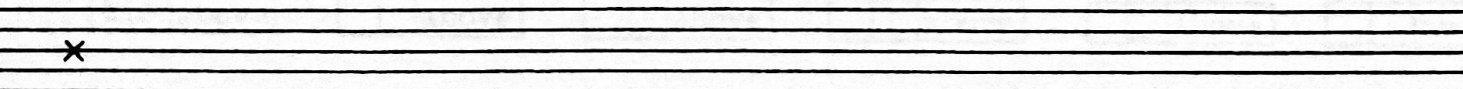


—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

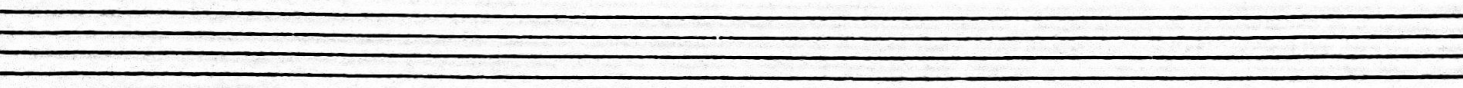


—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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



3	2	1	5	3	4	5	3	2	4	1	2	4	3
<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>L</u>



2	2	4	4	5	1	1	3	4	2	3	4	4	2
<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>

LINES AND SPACES ABOVE THE STAFF



The lines above and below the staff are known as **LEGER LINES**. Music written for the viola may use as many as **FOUR LEGER 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 (**o**) on the correct **LINE** or **SPACE** over each box. Make your own **LEGER LINES**.

o

3	S	above	2	L	above	1	L	above	2	L	above	1	S	above	3	S	above
---	---	-------	---	---	-------	---	---	-------	---	---	-------	---	---	-------	---	---	-------

A blank musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines. A vertical line runs through the center, creating two equal-width sections. This vertical line is drawn with two parallel lines, forming a double bar line. The staff is otherwise empty, with no notes or other markings.

Line


1-⊖

1
2

Spaces

A musical staff with five lines. Below the staff, there are six boxes for interval identification. The first box contains the text "1 S below". The other five boxes are empty, each containing the word "below".

1 S below					
-----------	--	--	--	--	--



A musical staff with six notes. Below each note is a box for interval identification. The first box contains '2' and 'S' followed by 'below'. The other five boxes are empty, each containing two small squares followed by the word 'below'.

2	S	below			below			below			below			below
---	---	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------

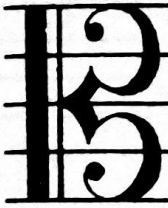
1 L below below below below below

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

1 S below 2 S below 1 L below 1 S below 2 S below 1 L below

ote: Viola music written in the alto clef makes use of only one leger line below the staff.

ALTO CLEF ON THE STAFF



The ALTO CLEF sign is usually found at the beginning of each staff of viola music.

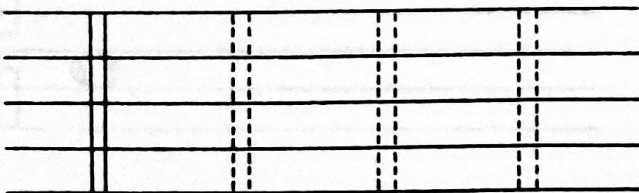
As you learn more about the viola, you will become acquainted with the TREBLE CLEF which is sometimes used for viola music.

When drawing our own clefs, we use a simplified version.

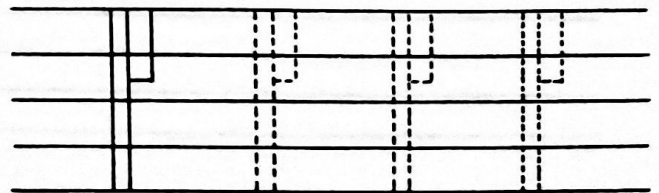


1 Draw over the dotted lines shown below.

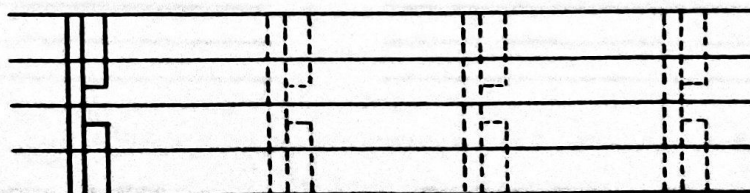
Step One



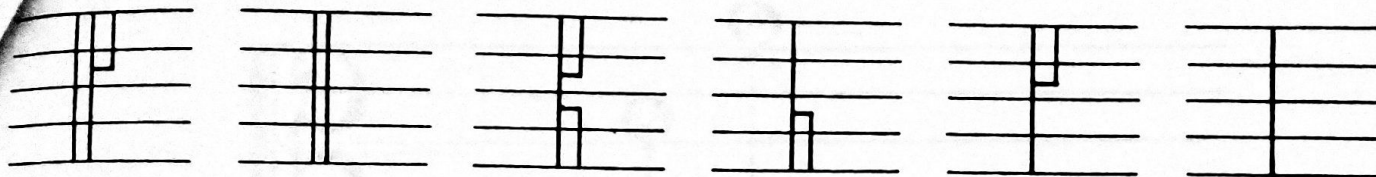
Step Two



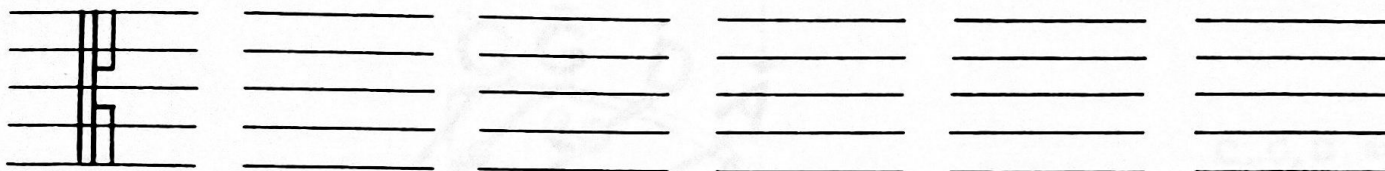
Step Three



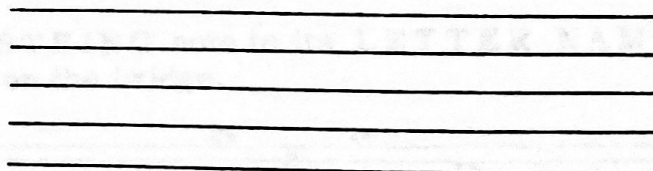
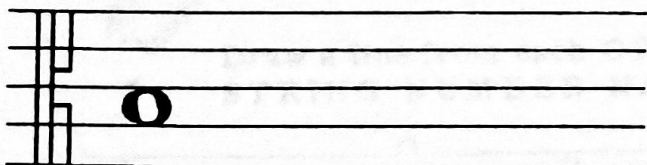
Complete each ALTO CLEF.



3 Draw a complete ALTO CLEF on each staff.

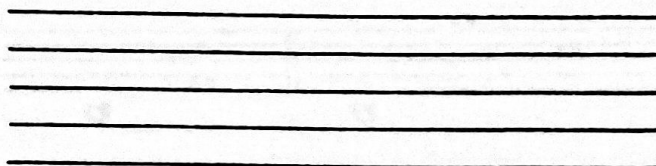
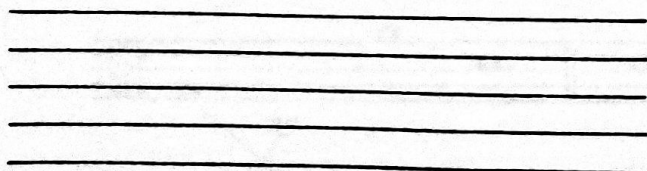


4 Draw ALTO CLEFS on each staff and write in a whole note on the correct LINE or SPACE over each box. Make your own leger lines.



2 S 3 L 2 S above

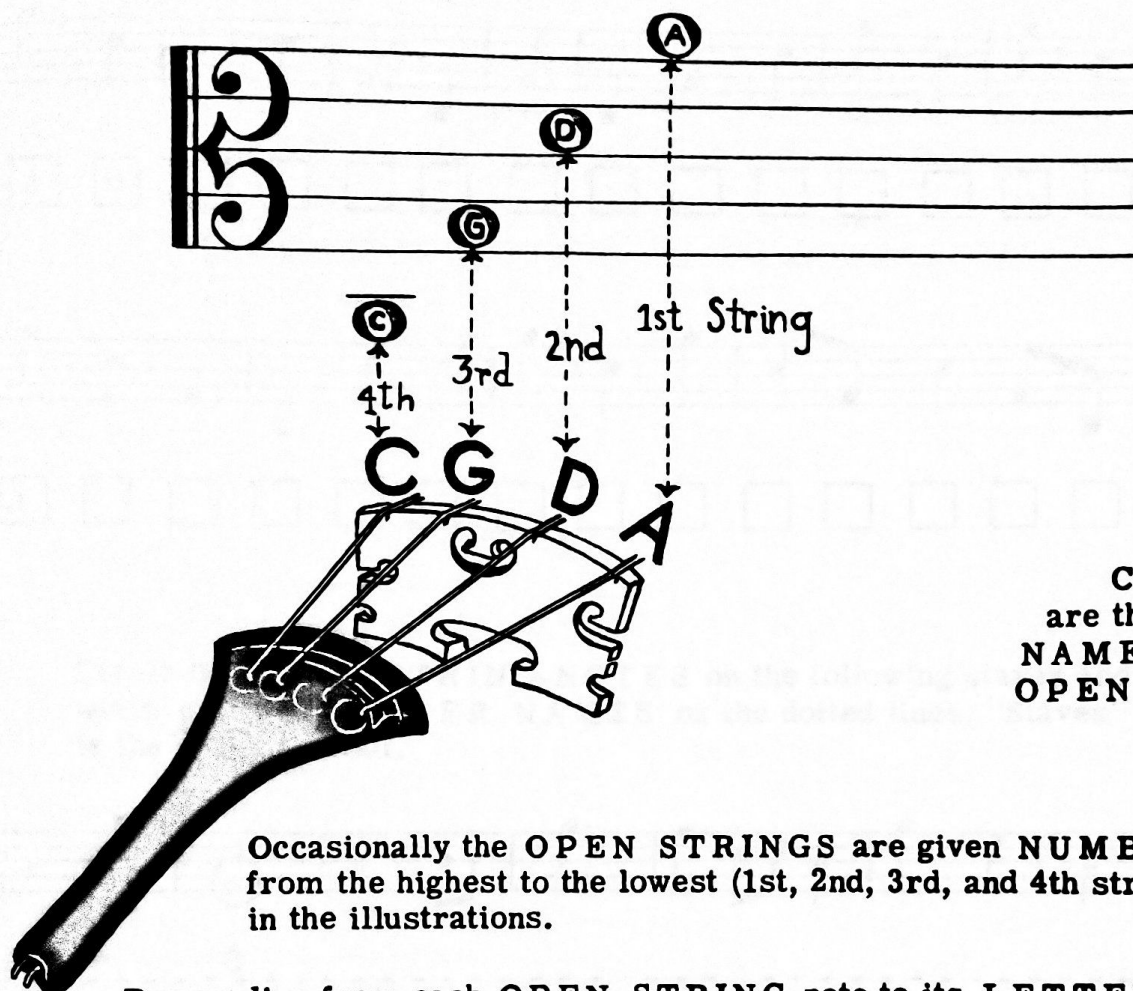
2 S below 5 L 1 L below



1 L above 4 S 2 S

1 L above 2 S 3 S 2 L

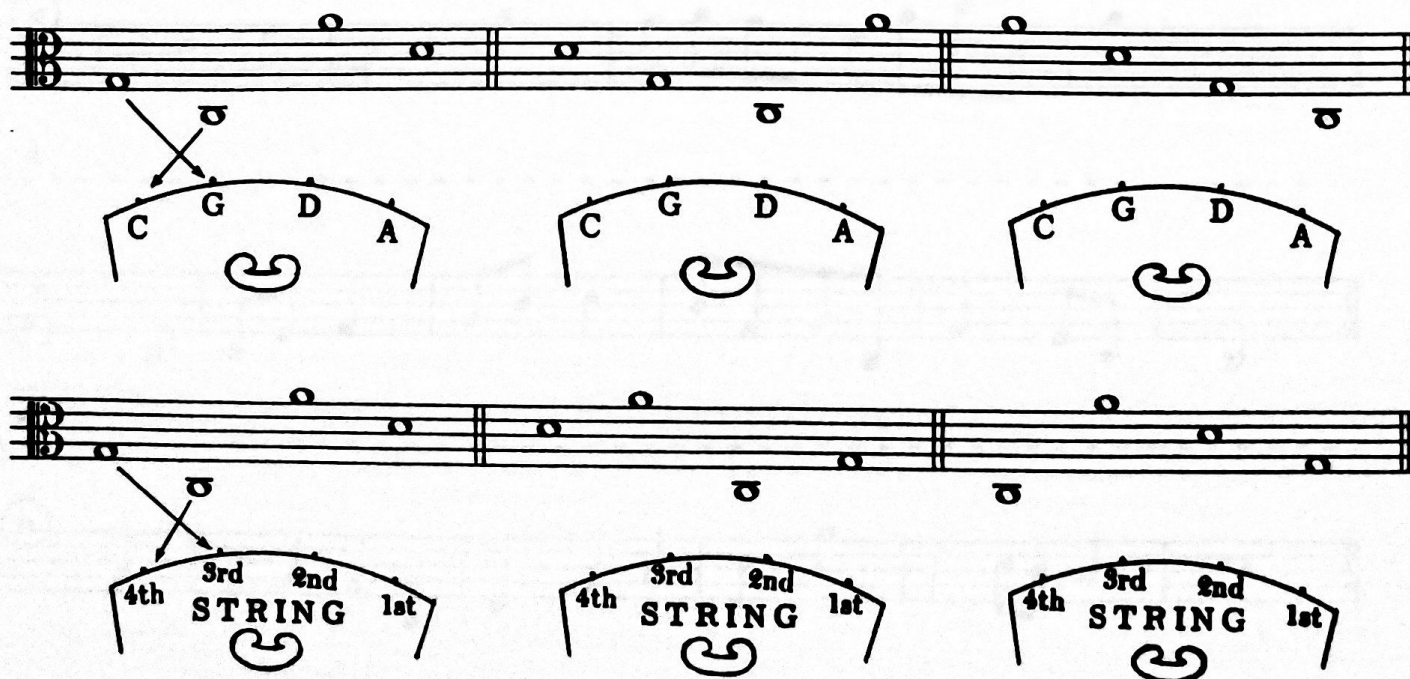
OPEN STRINGS AND THEIR LETTER NAMES



C, G, D, and A
are the **LETTER**
NAMES of the four
OPEN STRINGS.

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.



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



A **D** □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



A □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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.

3



D **G** _____



A

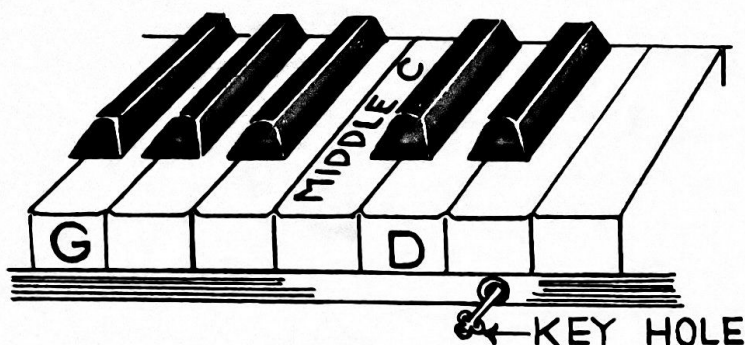


G _____



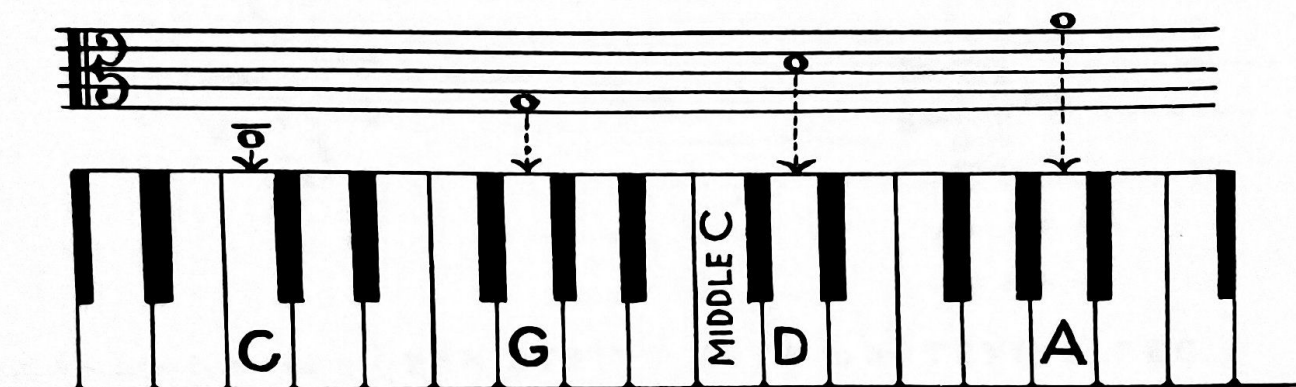
A _____

TUNING THE VIOLA



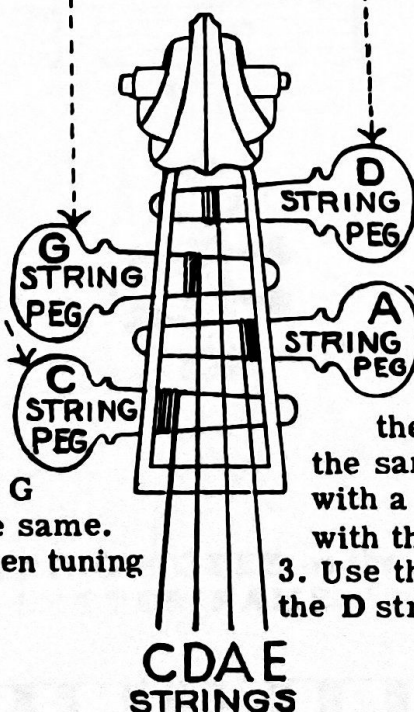
D is the first white key to the left of the piano KEY HOLE. The other open strings are found by counting up five white keys or down five white keys. Always count the note you start from as "number one".

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



TUNING the C and G STRINGS.

1. Grasp the viola by the neck with your right hand, strings towards you.
2. Sound the G on the piano or pitch pipe. Compare the viola 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.



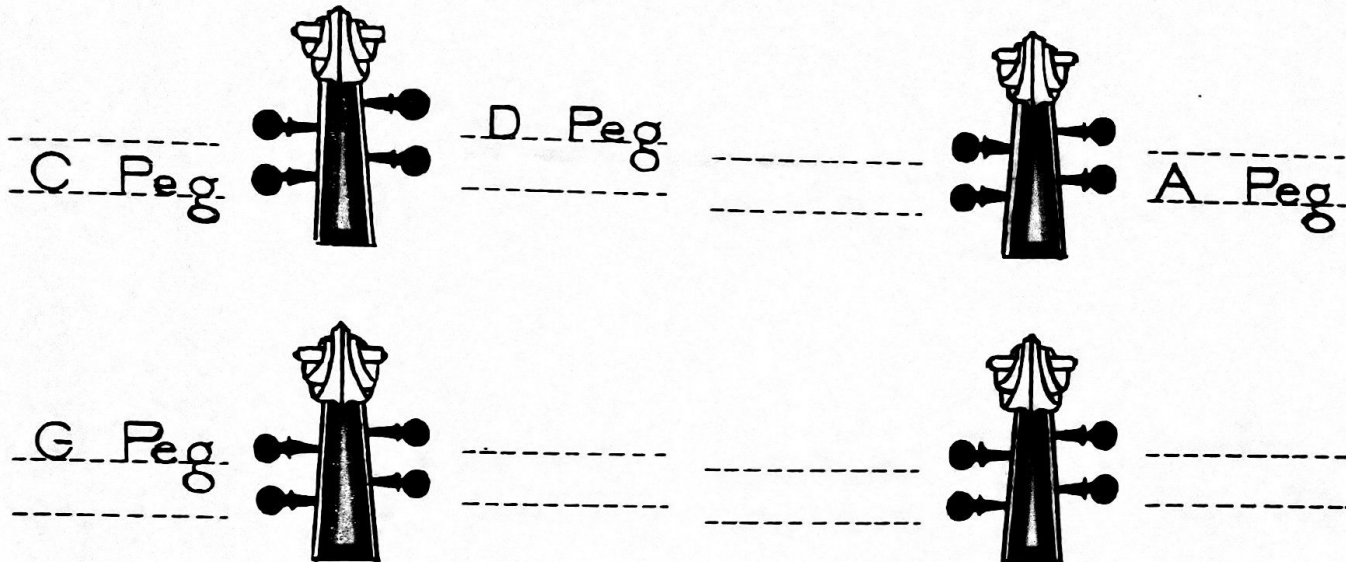
TUNING the D and A STRINGS.

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

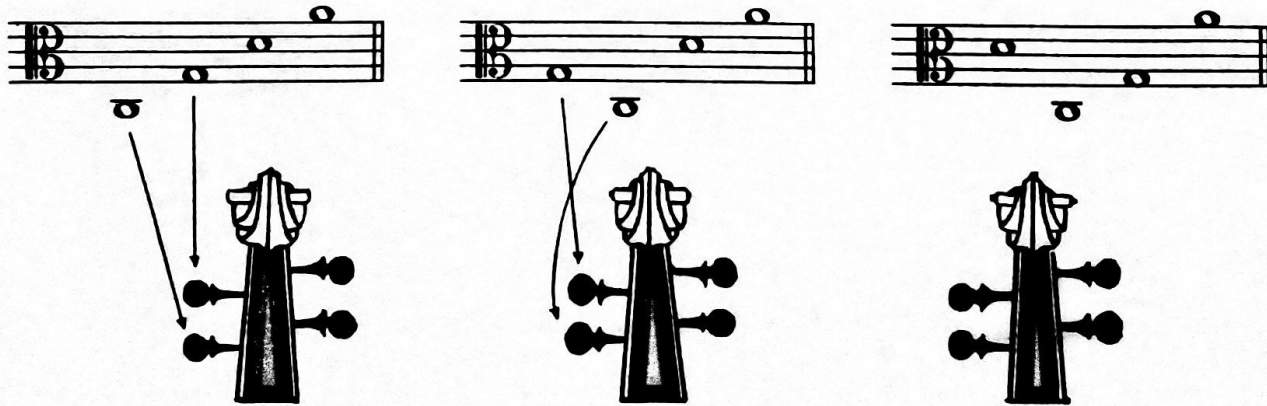
CDAE
STRINGS

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.

I 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.

