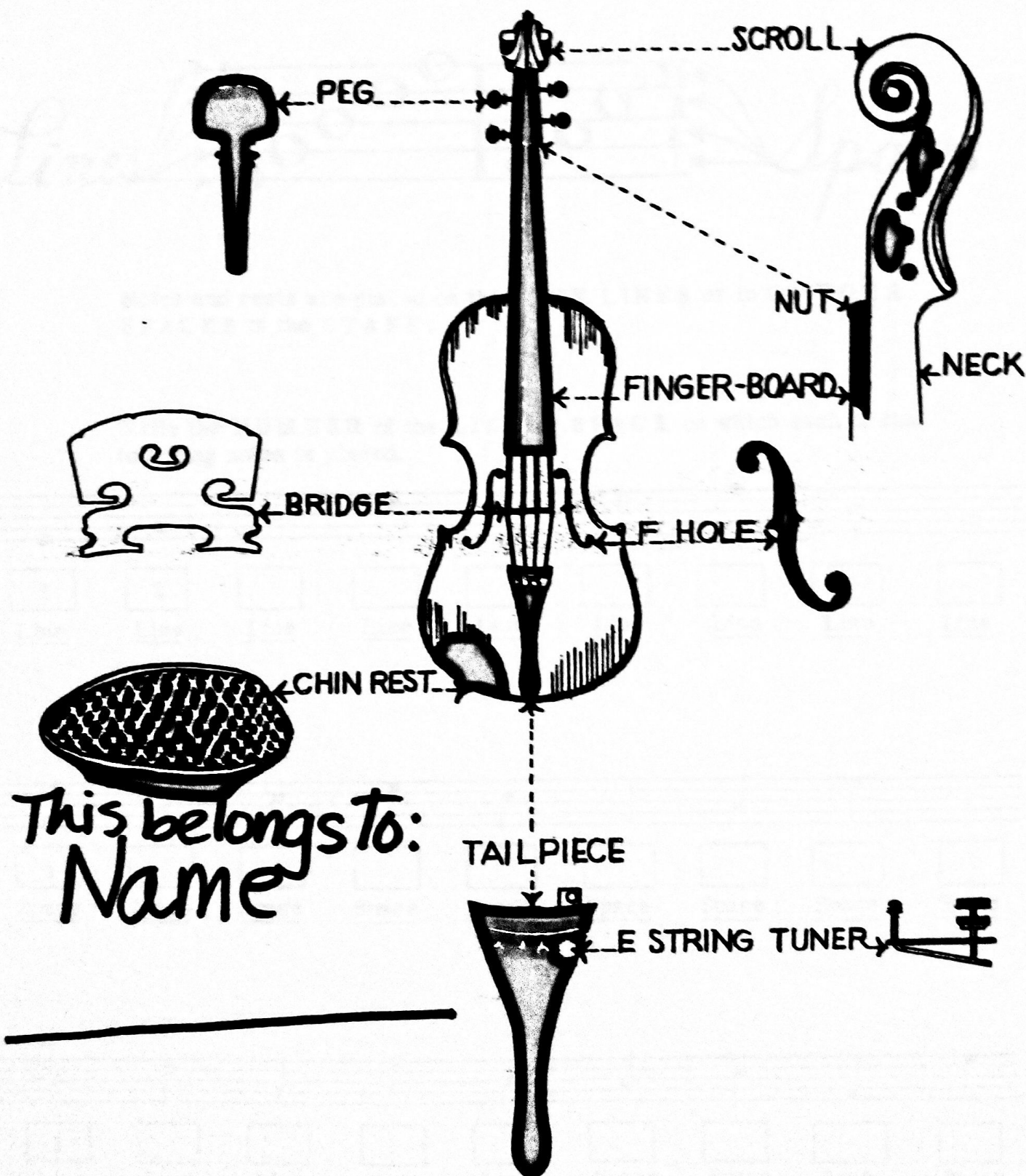


THE VIOLIN

3

Memorize the names of these important parts of the violin. 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

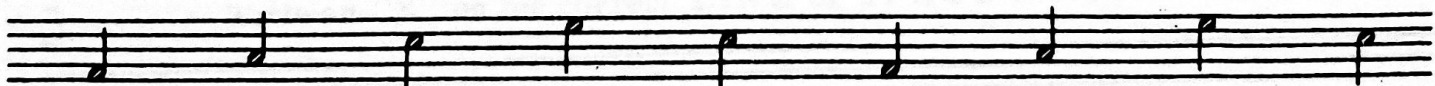
Write the **NUMBER** of the **LINE** or **SPACE** on which each of the following notes is placed.



1

Line

2

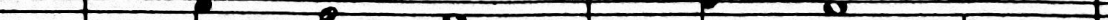
LineLineLineLineLineLineLineLine

1

SpaceSpaceSpaceSpaceSpaceSpaceSpaceSpaceSpace

3

LineLineLineLineLineSpaceSpaceSpaceSpace



A musical staff with 11 notes. Below the staff is a row of 11 boxes for labeling. The first box contains the number '3'. Below each box is a label: 'Line' or 'Space'.

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

A musical staff with five lines. Ten notes are written on the staff, each with a stem pointing downwards. The notes are: a half note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on D5, a quarter note on E5, a quarter note on D5, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on A4. Below the staff are ten square boxes for rhythm identification. The first box contains a solid black square. The second box contains a solid black square with a white vertical bar on the left side. The remaining eight boxes are empty.

2 Write L for Line S for Space S L L — — — — — —
also write the numbers

3

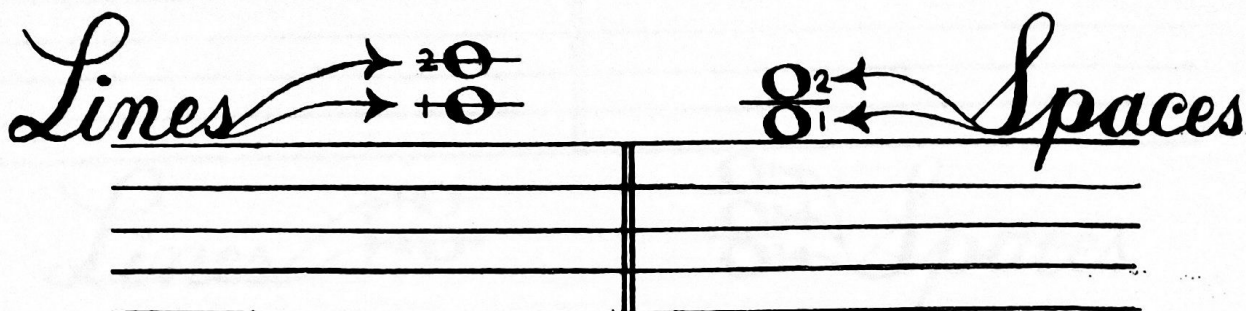
Write an "X" on the correct LINE or SPACE above each number.

x

3	2	1	5	3	4	5	3	2	4	1	2	4	3
<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
L S L S L L 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 violin may use as many as **FIVE LEGER LINES ABOVE** the **STAFF**.


Write in the **NUMBER** of the **LEGER LINE** or **SPACE** on which each of the following notes is placed. "**ABOVE**" is used for "above the staff."

1

1	S	above			above			above			above			above			above
---	---	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------

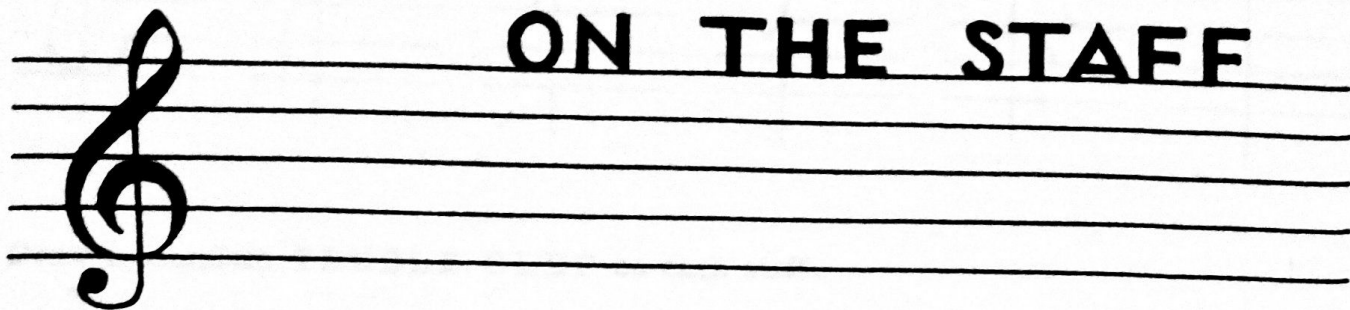
2	S	above			above			above			above			above			above
---	---	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------	--	--	-------

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
---	---	-------	---	---	-------	---	---	-------	---	---	-------	---	---	-------	---	---	-------

TREBLE OR G CLEF ON THE STAFF

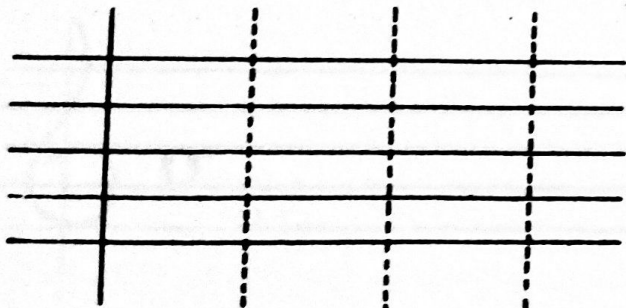


The **TREBLE CLEF** sign is usually found at the beginning of each staff of violin music.

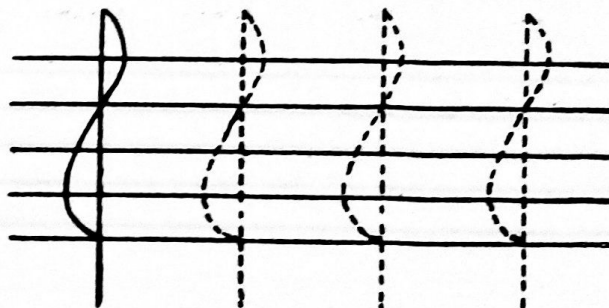
1

Draw over the dotted lines shown below.

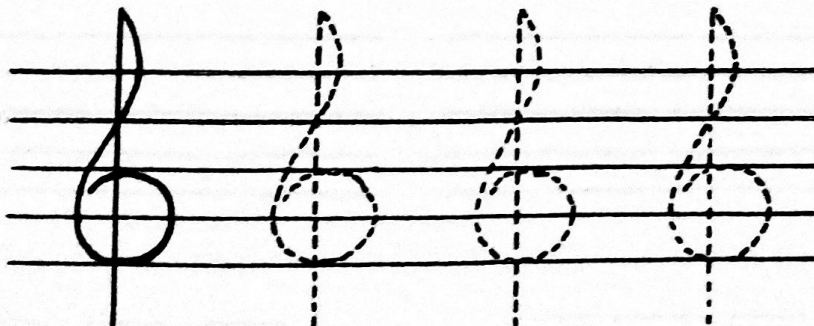
Step One



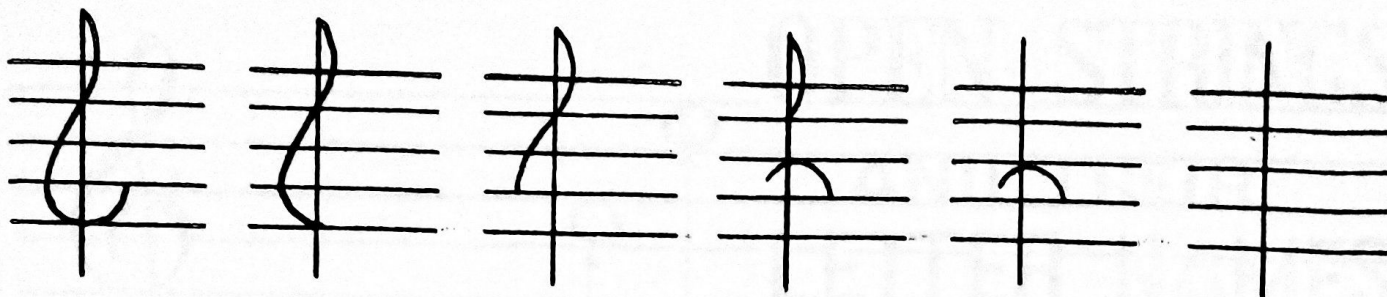
Step Two



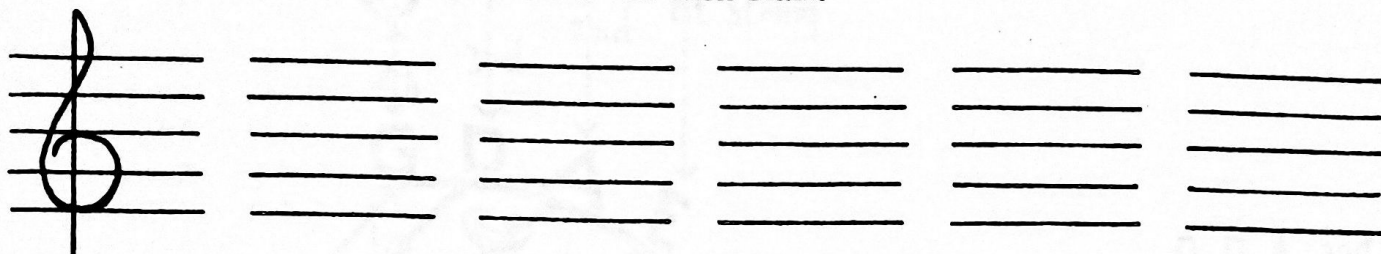
Step Three



2 Complete each TREBLE CLEF.



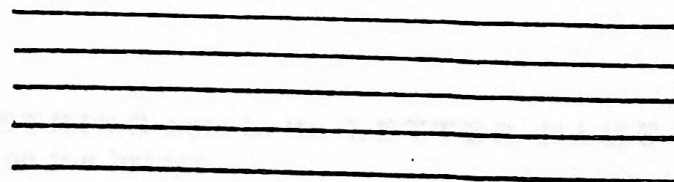
3 Draw a complete TREBLE CLEF on each staff.



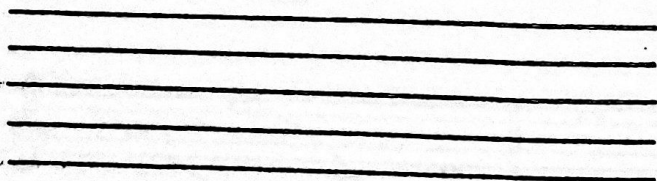
4 Draw TREBLE CLEFS on each staff and write in a whole note on the correct LINE or SPACE over each box. Make your own leger lines.



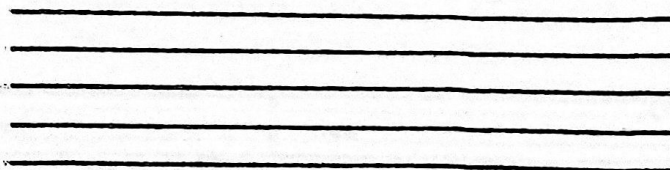
2 S 3 L 2 S above



3 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

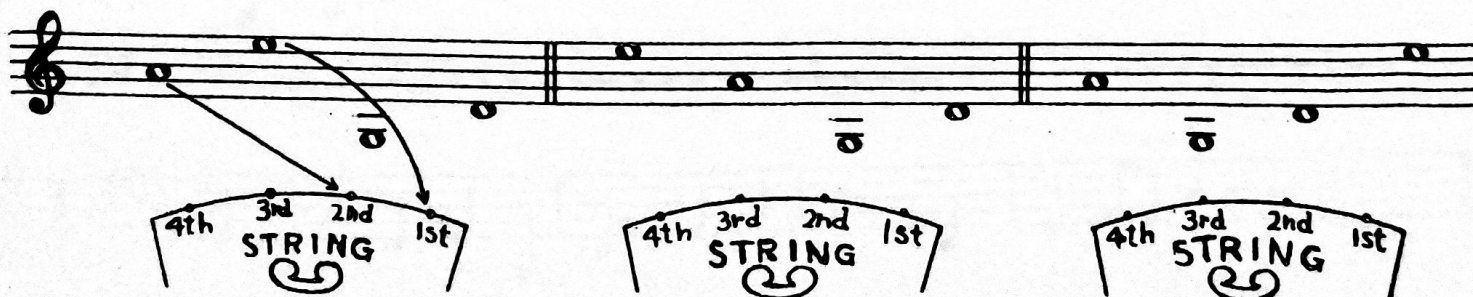
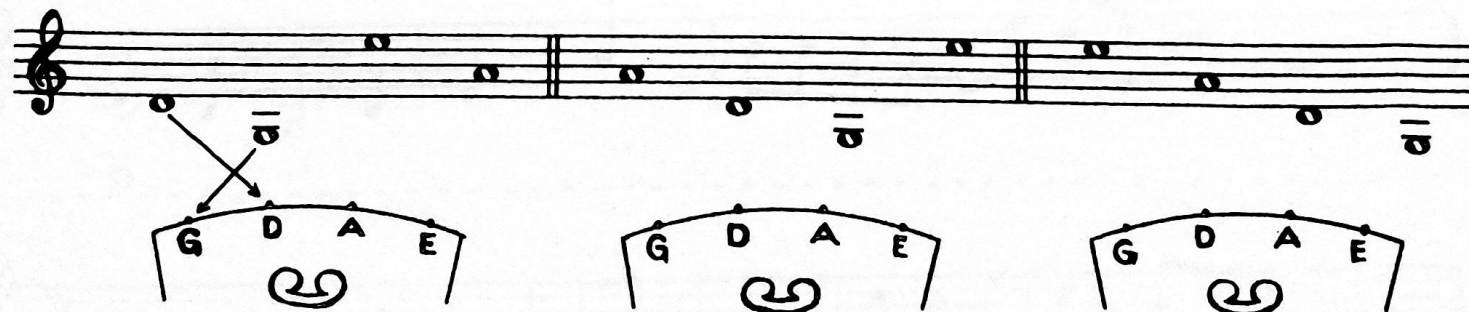
AND THEIR

LETTER NAMES

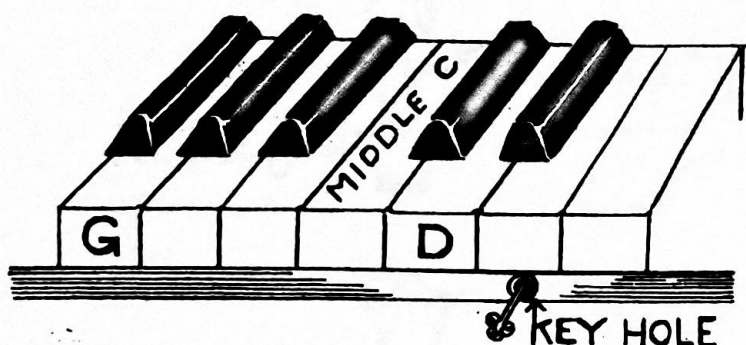
G, D, A, and E
are the LETTER
NAMES of the four
OPEN STRINGS.

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.

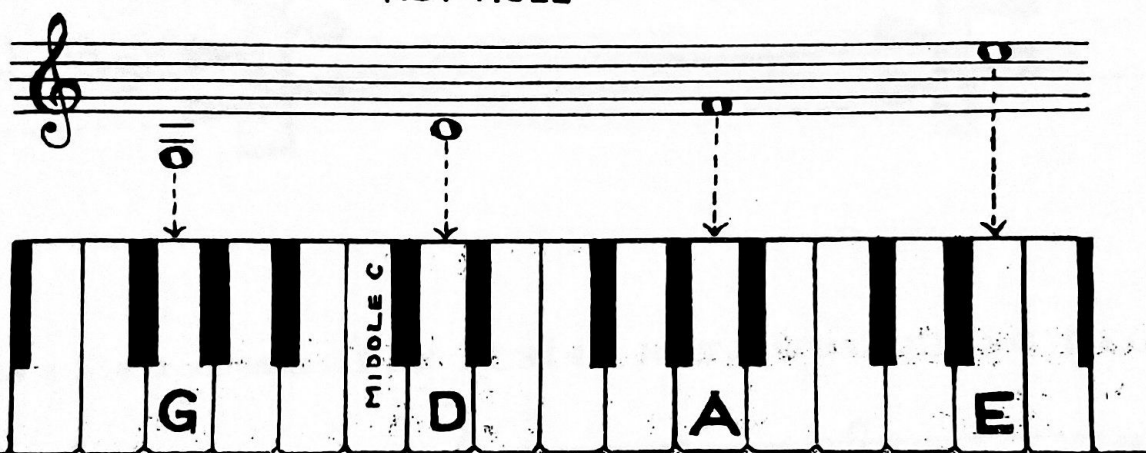


TUNING THE VIOLIN



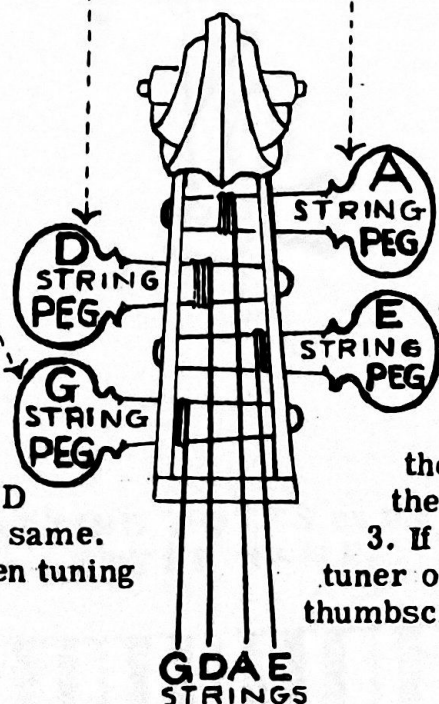
D is the first white key to the left of the piano KEY HOLE. The other open strings are found by counting up five white keys or down five white keys. Always count the note you start from as "number one".

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



TUNING the G and D STRINGS.

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

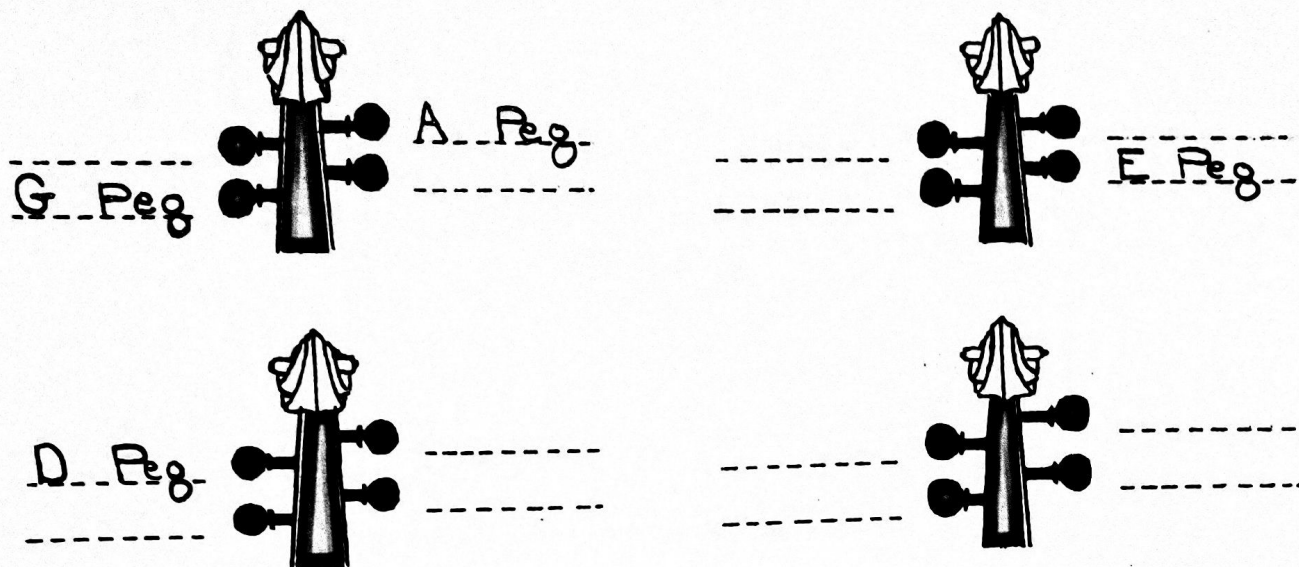


TUNING the A and E STRINGS.

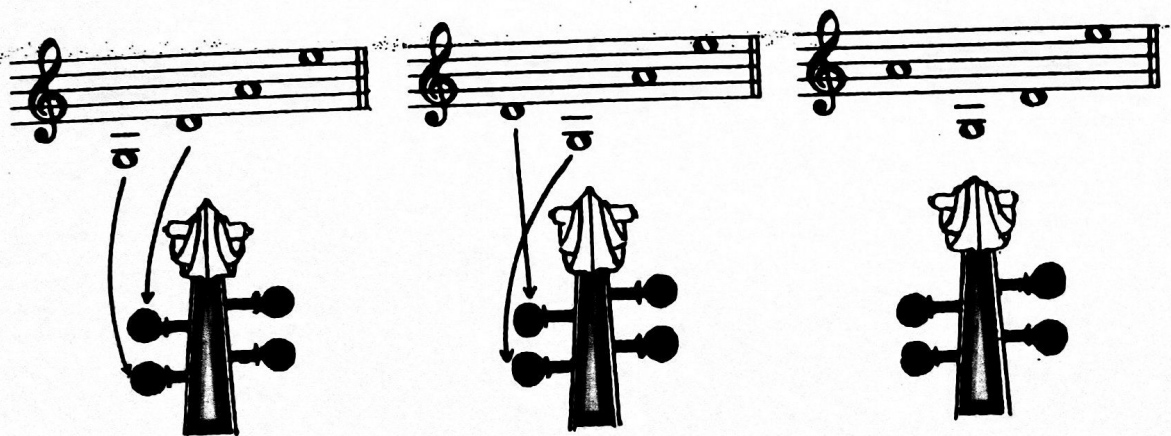
1. Grasp the violin by the neck with your left hand, strings towards you.
2. Sound A on the piano or pitch pipe. Pluck the violin A with the right thumb. Turn the A peg until the two A's sound the same.
3. If the E string is equipped with a tuner on the tailpiece, tune it with the thumbscrew.

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. E, D and G 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.

