

String Theory

Music Fundamentals Workbook

• Book 2 •

by

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Cello

Book 1 Review	2
Rhythm Practice - 1	4
Practice D & A String Notes	5
G String Notes	6
Half Notes, Whole Notes – Half Rests, Whole Rests	8
Ledger Lines	10
Practice G String Notes	11
Time Signatures	12
Analyze Music - 1	13
C String Notes	14
Bowings	16
Dotted Half Notes	17
Analyze Music - 2	18
Practice C, G, & A String Notes	19
Rhythm Practice - 2	20
G & D String Notes	21
Major Scales - Half & Whole Steps	22
Introducing F & C Natural	24
More Bowing Practice	25
Rhythm Practice - 3	26
C & G String Notes	27
Half & Whole Step Practice	28
All Notes, All Strings	29
Analyze Music - 3	30
Finale - Last Practice	31
Vocabulary	32

String Theory Book 1 Review

Draw four quarter notes in each measure.

Remember:

- * Noteheads are one space wide and the stem is three spaces long.
- * Stems go up on the right if the notehead is below the middle line.
- * Stems go down on the left for note heads above the middle line.
- * Notes on the middle line can go up or down, but usually down.



Line Notes

Space Notes



L2 S3 L5 L1 S1 L3 S2 S4 L4 L2 S3 S1 L1 L5 L3 S2

D String Notes - Name the notes and write the finger numbers.



Note names _____

Finger # _____

A String Notes - Name the notes and write the finger numbers.



Note names _____

Finger # _____

Write in the counting for quarter notes and rests. Clap and count out loud.



1 (2) _____

Write the counting. Clap and count out loud.

1
 1 (2) 3 4 & _____

2

Mark in STEPS and SKIPS.

STEPS are notes that are next to each other in the musical alphabet.
SKIPS are notes that skip notes in the musical alphabet.

3
 Step Skip _____

4

Practice drawing your clef.

Cellos use the Bass Clef or the "F" Clef. It's called the F Clef because the dots are around Line 4, which is the note, F.

Example **Draw 5 bass clefs.**

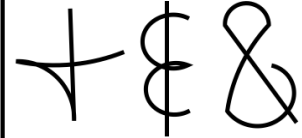
F
Line 4

Rhythm Practice - 1

Remember:

1. The 4/4 time signature means there are 4 beats in a measure.
2. Every measure starts with the number 1.
3. Show rests in parentheses.
4. See the examples for three ways to write the "and" sign.
5. The *second* eighth note gets the "and".

Here are three ways
to make the "and" sign:



1

2

Eighth notes can be connected with a beam in groups of 4.

3

4

5

Vocabulary

Accidental - A sharp, flat, or natural note that is not in the key signature.

Beam - A beam is a horizontal line that connects two or more eighth notes.

Bowings - Markings that tell you which direction to move your bow, including:

Down bow , Up bow , Retake ' , and Slur .

Clef - A symbol at the beginning of each line of music that unlocks the names of notes on lines and spaces. Cellos use the Bass Clef or the "F" Clef because the two dots are on either side of the note F.

Half & Whole Steps - One musical alphabet letter to the next musical alphabet letter, higher or lower. A half step occurs between two notes next to each other on your fingerboard, and a whole step has a space between the notes. A whole step equals two half steps.

Interval - This is the distance between two notes. In this book, we learn about half and whole steps.

Ledger line - Ledger lines extend the staff to show notes that are higher or lower than the staff.

Measure, Bar - Measure or bar lines show rhythmic groupings of notes. In much of our music, each measure has two, three, or four quarter notes, and the measure lines or bar lines divide these groups of beats.

Natural -  The natural symbol cancels a sharp or a flat in the key signature or a sharp or a flat earlier in the measure.

Notation - Notation is the word we use to cover all the different parts of writing out music. Just like we write the letter "S" in a certain way so everyone will understand, we must write notes and the many extra markings in a certain way so that everyone will understand.

Notehead - This is the round part of a note. The notehead tells us the note's name, for example, D or G. Any notehead is always one space in diameter, whether on a space or a line.

Scales - Scales are a series of notes, one step after another. The scales we use in most of our music include 8 notes. Scales use all musical alphabet letters once, except the beginning and end notes with the same letter name. For example: D Major Scale: D E F# G A B C# D.

Sharp -  You may know this symbol as a hashtag; some people call it a pound sign, while others call it a number sign. In music, this symbol shows that a note is sharp, which means to move the note up a half step in pitch by moving your finger a half step toward your bridge.

Shift - Bass players need to learn about shifting in the first year of playing, and later, the other instruments will too. Shifting is moving your entire hand to a new place on the fingerboard.

Steps & Skips - Steps are two notes that are next to each other in the musical alphabet, for example, D to E and A to G. Half and whole steps are examples of Steps. Skips are two notes that skip a letter in the musical alphabet. For example, D to G or A to E.

Staff - The five lines that music is written on.

Stem - This line goes up or down from a quarter, eighth, and half note. This line tells us the note's rhythm, not its name. Stems are three lines long.

Time Signature - The number of beats in a measure and what kind of note gets the beat.