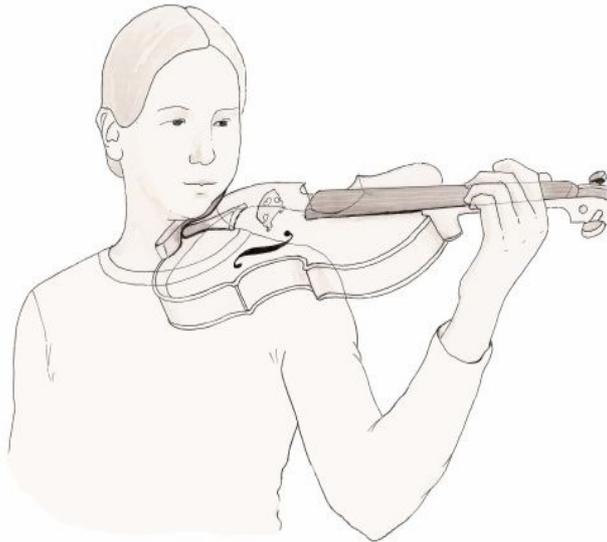


Violin Tuition

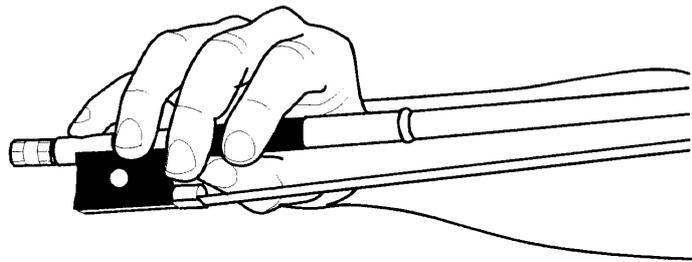
Workbook 1



Here's one or two things for everyone to remember when practicing! Stand sideways with feet at 90° to the violin, with the violin on your shoulder and the side of your chin on the chinrest.

Try to keep the violin parallel with the floor. You can support it a little with the left hand, but keep relaxed and use your chin and shoulder behind the collarbone to do the main holding.

When holding the bow make sure you have a bent thumb which meets the middle finger by the frog. Try to put your little finger on the end of the bow and let the other fingers relax where they are. You can practice this hold with a pencil at any time!



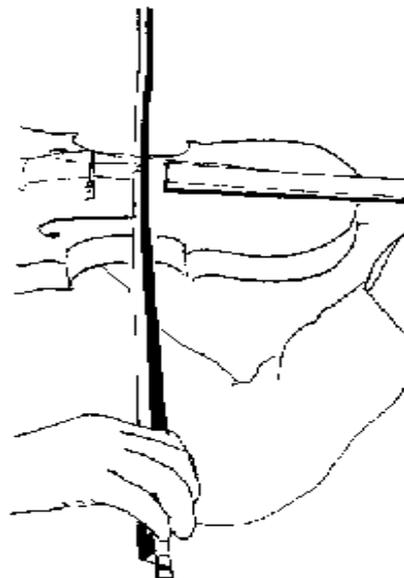
'Thumb nail on the ferrule
Meet it with the middle,
Little finger on the top,
Other fingers then go 'flop'!

Your bow should usually go half way between the bridge and the fingerboard at 90° to the strings.

Your right upper arm should be at the same angle as the bow, don't stick your elbow up or down!

'The angle of the bow bisects the bicep!'

Finally, practice every day! Enjoy what you do! Find time to listen to some violin music in as many different styles as possible!



Start your practice with open strings, aiming for smooth straight bows. Look in a mirror if you can! The open strings on the violin are:

G, D, A, and E



The lowest note is G, the highest string is E.

Say them and then play them! Try to play them without looking!

How long is each note in this piece? The little rectangles are two beat rests.

In most music the notes fit to a beat. Beats are grouped in bars. The number of beats in a bar changes the way the music feels.

The first beat of a bar is usually a stronger beat than the others.

This music has 4 beats in a bar:

Violin

Four Time!

Mr Kirby

The musical score is written for a violin in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a fermata over the first measure, which contains a whole note G4. The second staff starts at measure 7 and contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, followed by a half rest, then another sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, followed by a half rest. The third staff starts at measure 13 and contains a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, followed by a half rest, then another sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, followed by a half rest. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

All the notes are one beat notes. The ζ sign means 1 beat silence (rest) and the — sign means two beats rest.

In this piece the beats are grouped in threes!

Violin

In threes

Mr K

Notice the last note is a minim with a dot, which lasts 3 beats.

Weekly practice checklist!

Week Beginning (date)								
Sunday								
Monday								
Tuesday								
Wednesday								
Thursday								
Friday								
Saturday								