

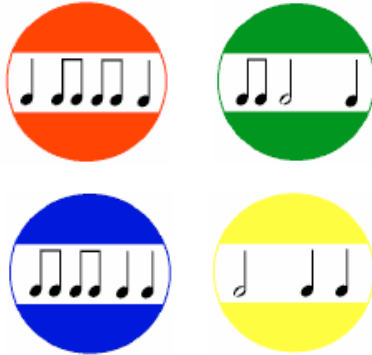
Images and Imagination

16 worksheets for VIOLIN pupils being taught in groups

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Rhythm Catch 1a: Michael Finnigin

Melody

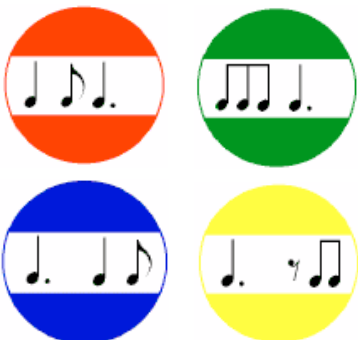


How to practise:

1. Just play one part of the accompaniment, A or B or C
2. First of all, just keep one pattern up, on the notes indicated.
3. For your next trick - try juggling two patterns. Keep changing every two bars.

Rhythm Catch 1b: Oh Dear, What Can the Matter Be?

Melody



How to practise:

- Again, start by keeping one rhythm going. Then try to juggle two patterns. Change rhythm every two bars.

SHEET TWO APPEARS TWICE, HERE IN PORTRAIT FORMAT FOR EASY READING ON THE SCREEN, AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE IN LANDSCAPE FORMAT FOR PRINTING OUT.

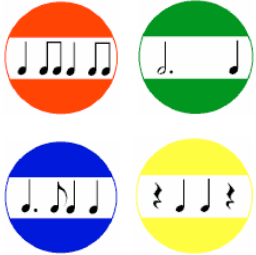
Rhythm Catch 2: The Grand Old Duke of York

Melody

A

B

C



A

B

C

How to practise:

1. Just play one part of the accompaniment, A or B or C.
2. First of all, just keep one pattern going, on the notes indicated.
3. For your next trick - try juggling two patterns. Keep changing every two bars.

Rhythm Catch 2: The Grand Old Duke of York

Melody

A

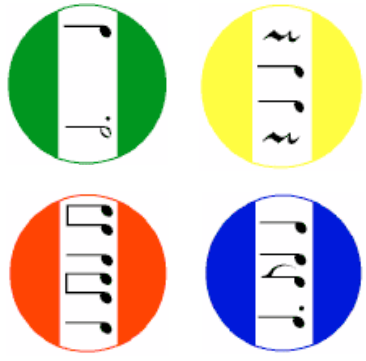
B

C

A

B

C

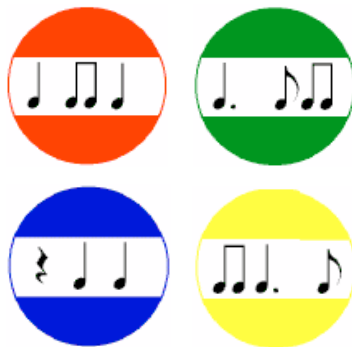


- How to practise:
1. Just play one part of the accompaniment, A or B or C.
 2. First of all, just keep one pattern going, on the notes indicated.
 3. For your next trick - try juggling two patterns. Keep changing every two bars.
 4. Play the introduction as printed.

Rhythm Catch 3: A Windmill in Old Amsterdam

Melody

Melody



How to practise:

1. Just play one part of the accompaniment, A or B or C
2. First of all, just keep one pattern up, on the notes indicated - but end each phrase with a crotchet and rests, as printed
3. For your next trick - try juggling two patterns. Keep changing every four bars.

SPICCATO - TAP!



Clementine



Lieutenant Kije



John Brown's Body ...



SLURS - the buoyant elbow!



Brahms Lullaby

The first system of the musical score for Brahms Lullaby. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The bottom staff is in treble clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. The music features a melody in the top staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bottom staff. The first system ends with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score for Brahms Lullaby. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, key of D major, and 3/4 time. The bottom staff is in treble clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. The music continues from the first system. The second system ends with a double bar line.

The third system of the musical score for Brahms Lullaby. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, key of D major, and 3/4 time. The bottom staff is in treble clef, key of D major, and 4/4 time. The music continues from the second system. The third system ends with a double bar line.

Greensleeves



The first system of the musical score for Greensleeves. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, key of D minor (two flats), and 4/4 time. The bottom staff is in treble clef, key of D minor, and 4/4 time. The music features a melody in the top staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bottom staff. The first system ends with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score for Greensleeves. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, key of D minor, and 4/4 time. The bottom staff is in treble clef, key of D minor, and 4/4 time. The music continues from the first system. The second system ends with a double bar line.

Slurs - the buoyant elbow! ctd.

(Greensleeves ctd.)

Two systems of musical notation for Greensleeves (continued). Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melody with slurs over groups of notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with slurs over groups of notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean

Four systems of musical notation for My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melody with slurs over groups of notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with slurs over groups of notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

Stage 1 *

POSITIONS

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1. Moonshot

Au Clair de la Lune

Musical notation for 'Au Clair de la Lune' in G major, common time. It consists of two staves. The first staff contains a melody of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes marked with a 'v'.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Au Clair de la Lune', showing the final measures of both staves.

*
Practise these 3 pieces,
with a perfectly rounded
third finger, and keeping
the other fingers off the
string.

2. Countdown to Take-off

Hot Cross Buns

Musical notation for 'Hot Cross Buns' in G major, common time. It consists of two staves. The first staff contains a melody of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Hot Cross Buns', showing the final measures of both staves.

Rockingham

3. Fingers Crossed!

Musical notation for 'Rockingham' in D minor, 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff contains a melody of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff contains a bass line with quarter notes and rests.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Rockingham', showing the final measures of both staves.

Stage 2

Repeat these 3 pieces, but this time slide the hand slightly up the neck - into 'second' position, so that the fingered notes are now covered by the *second* finger. Then move the hand a further step up the neck, into 'third' position, with the fingered notes now covered by the *first* finger. In each case, check that the thumb still sits opposite the first finger.

Stage 3

This time, instead of using so many open strings, try fingering some of the notes instead. For example, in third position, the beginning of "Moonshot"

Musical notation for Stage 3 example in G major, common time. The notation shows a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, G4, A4, B4, C5, G4.

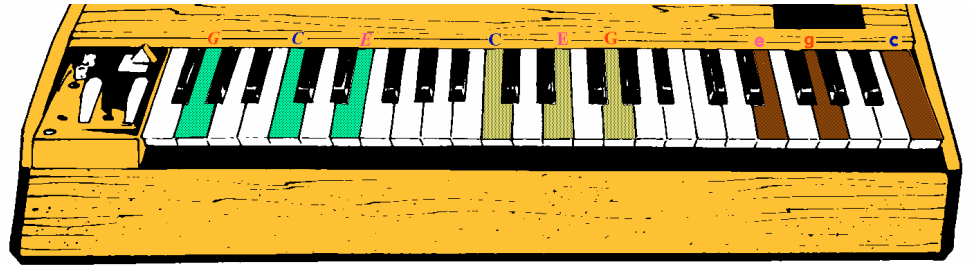
Stage 4

Finally, in this short introduction to positions, play Westminster Chimes in first, second and third positions.

Musical notation for Stage 4 example in G major, 5/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of notes with a fingering of 0. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, G4, A4, B4, C5, G4.

Feeling the Harmony

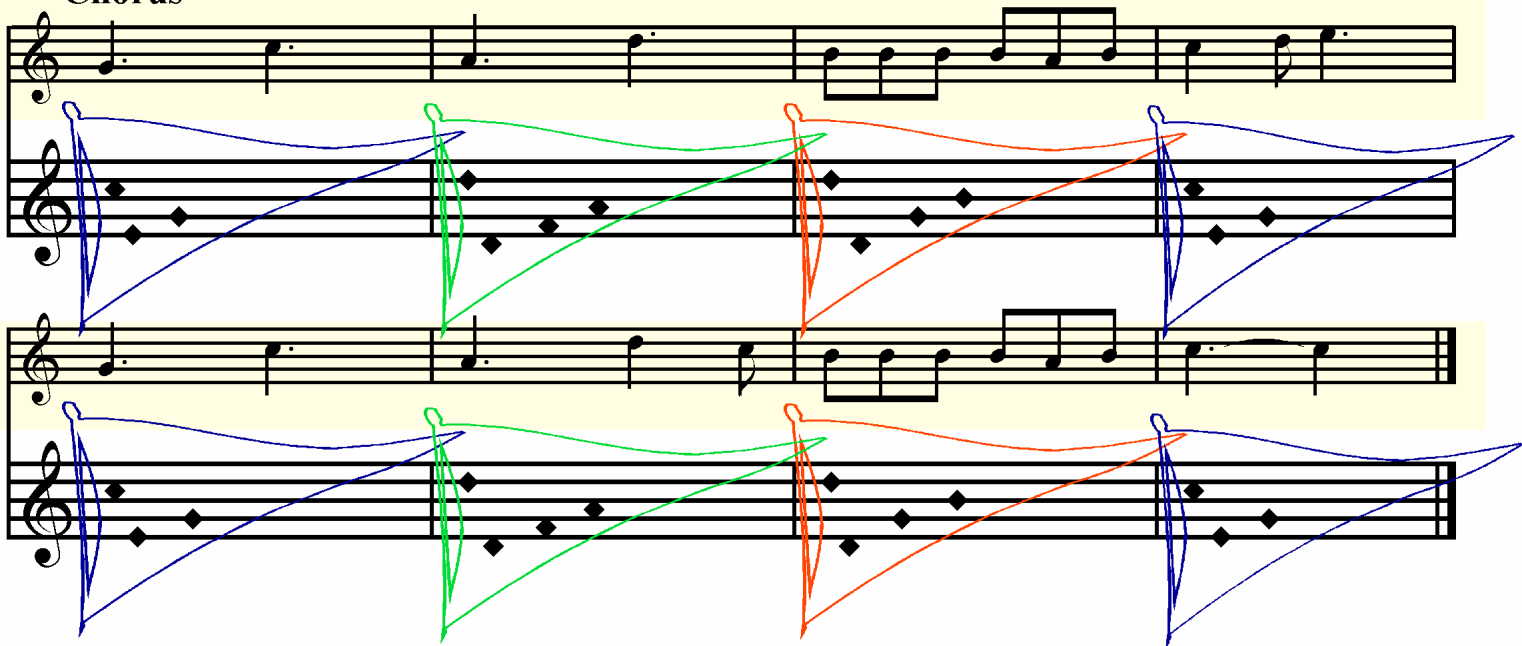
A good way to provide backing for a melody is to add chords, not just on a keyboard, but on many other instruments. On a keyboard, the notes C E G form the Arpeggio of C. Arranged in a different order, they still belong to the chord of C. The G arpeggio also has 3 notes, G B D, which can also be re-grouped. Study which arpeggios are used in the chorus below.



1. My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean



Chorus



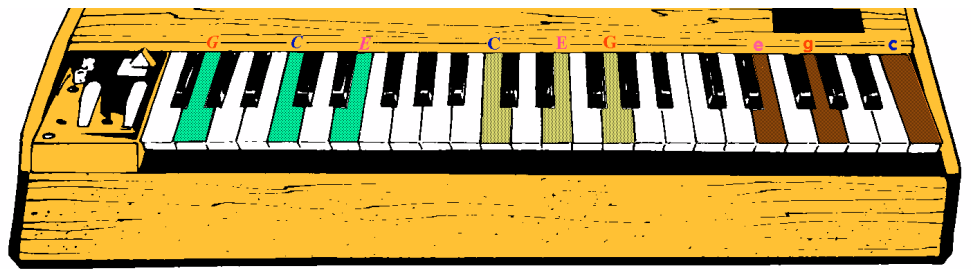
How to practise:

1. Choose a rhythm to accompany the melody.
2. As the music goes along, play your rhythm, just using one note from each of the flagged chords.
3. Later, switch between two harmony notes from each bar, such as the first two, or bottom two notes, etc.
4. If you can feel the chord sequence, try line two by ear - both lines are the same.
5. If you are more ambitious, use all the notes, or different rhythms.

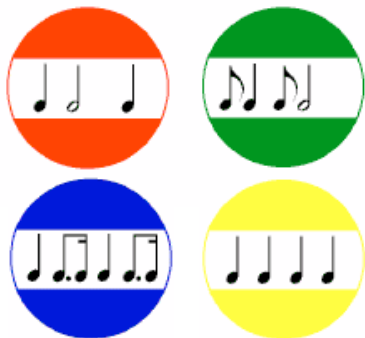
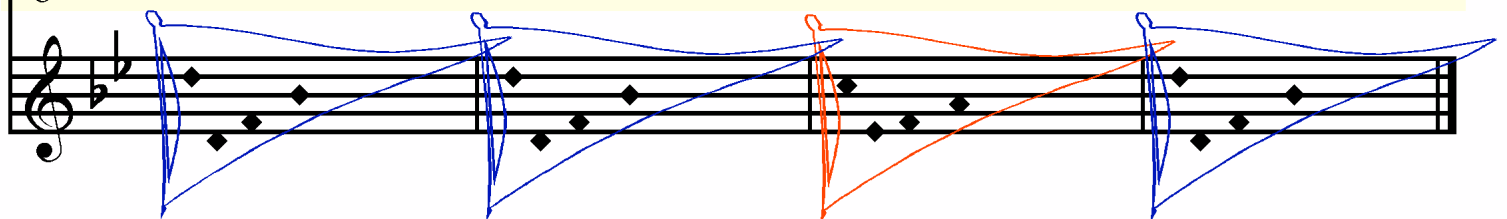
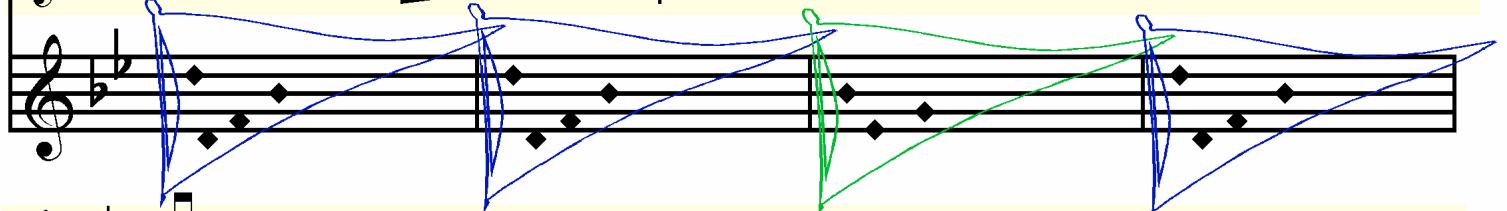
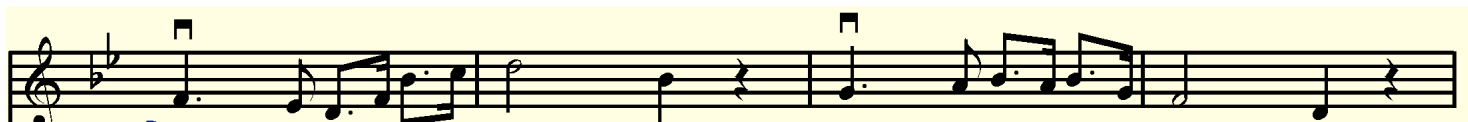
Feeling the Harmony

A good way to provide backing for a melody is to add chords, not just on a keyboard, but on many other instruments.

On a keyboard, the notes C E G form the Arpeggio of C. Arranged in a different order, they still belong to the chord of C. The B \flat arpeggio also has 3 notes, B \flat , D, F which can also be re-grouped. Study which arpeggios are used in the chorus below. Would the same chord sequence also fit the opening?



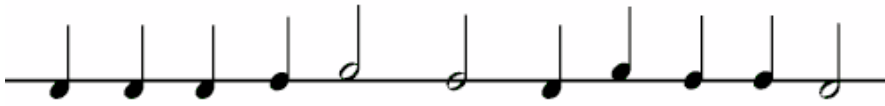
2. John Brown's Body



How to practise:

1. Choose a rhythm to accompany the melody.
2. As the music goes along, play your rhythm, just using one note from each of the flagged chords.
3. Later, switch between two harmony notes from each bar, such as the first two, or bottom two notes, etc.
4. If you are more ambitious, use all the notes, or different rhythms.
5. There is one chord with four different notes. The extra note is called the 7th.

Creative Music Writing: 1



Try out this tune, starting on the open D string.

Then notes to use will be

Now try playing on one of the other strings.

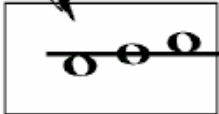
If you play on the A string, what notes will be needed?

Play the tune on the other strings too. Maybe you know the song.

Now make up your own tune (about 16 notes), using the A string

or the D string. You may use and notes.

Write in the note names here



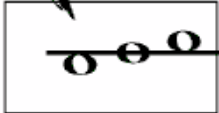
Now play the piece on your instrument, and give it a name



This time, make up a tune on one of the other strings.

(use notes too, if you wish.)

Write in the note names here



This piece is called

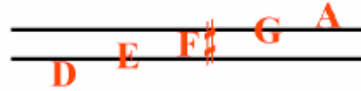
Now play the music on your instrument.

Creative Music Writing: 2



Can you work out this well-known tune (perhaps starting on the open D string) before playing it on your instrument.

The notes to use will be



Now try playing on one of the other strings.

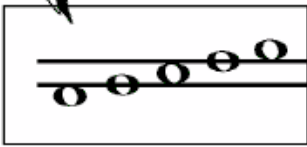
If you start on open G, what other notes will be needed?

Play the tune on the other strings too. Any problems?

Now make up your own tune (about 16 notes), choosing the set of five notes you like best for the music.

Write in the note names here

You may use , ,  and  notes.



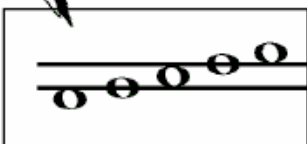
This new piece is called

Now learn to play the music on your instrument.



This time, make up a tune using a different set of five notes.

Write in the note names here



The title of this piece is

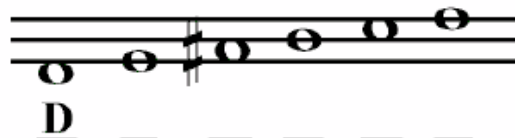
Now make sure you can play what you have written.

Creative Music Writing: 3



Can you work out this famous tune (starting on the open D or open A string), before playing it? Because of the high note, we need an extra line.

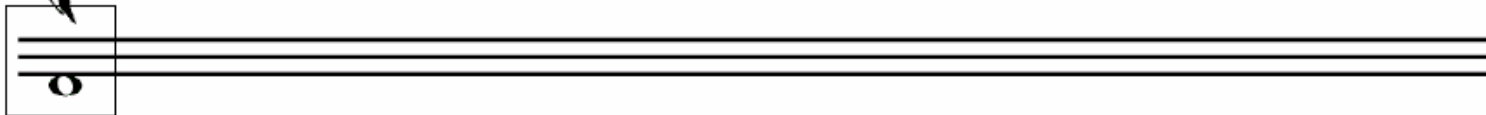
Underneath the notes below, write the names of the other notes used in this piece, if the bottom note is A. Then do the same starting on D.



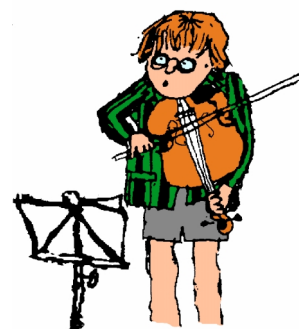
Now make up your own tune (about 16 notes), choosing the set of notes you like best for the music.

TITLE: “.....”

Just name the bottom note here

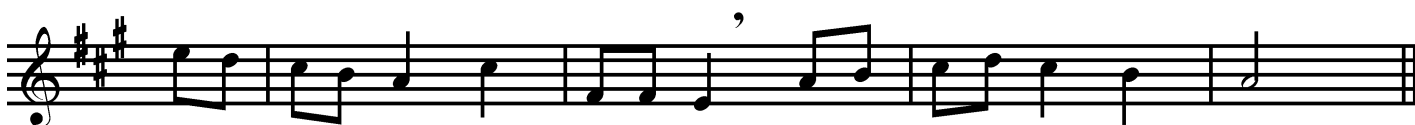


... and now practise your composition.

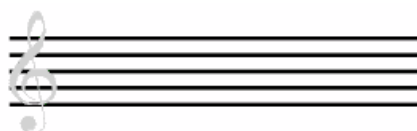


Finally can you recognise this well-known tune that needs all five lines for its stave?

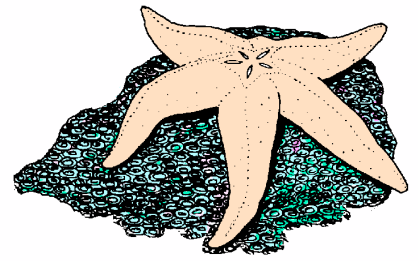
Which note is being named here? How?



Practise this carol, and try drawing some treble clefs!



Pentatonic Exploration



There are 12 different pentatonic scales - you can find one of them very easily on a keyboard by playing only on the black notes.



For strings the G A B D E scale can be re-arranged on the D and A strings, and the open E. Which finger is not needed?

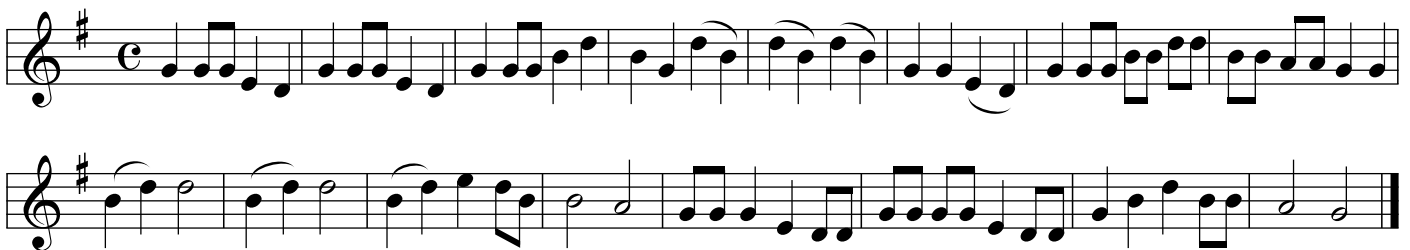


You can play this scale in class as a round, one or two beats apart, in two three or more parts. Don't forget the crescendo and diminuendo - and no second finger. Many pieces use just these notes. Here are two of the most famous for you to learn.

Skye Boat Song

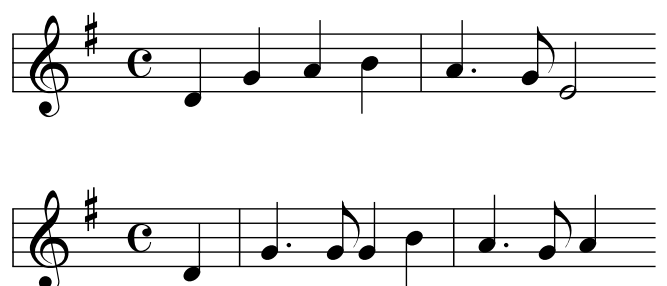


Turn the Glasses Over



Wandering Off

Use your violin to explore this new musical world. As you make up some pentatonic tunes, let your fingers lead you - no second finger remember - and choose different moods, sometimes slow and gentle, then fast and lively. Here are two ideas to get you started. Do you think they make good openings?



SHEET FOURTEEN APPEARS TWICE, HERE IN PORTRAIT FORMAT FOR EASY READING ON THE SCREEN, AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE IN LANDSCAPE FORMAT FOR PRINTING OUT.



1. Scalework in G



2. Do you know the Muffin Man?



3. Here we go round the Mulberry Bush.



The Alto Clef:

1. What do you notice about the start and end points of the switchback curve at the top of the page?
2. What do you notice about the sweep of the notes in the G major Scalework?
3. The second halves of "The Muffin Man" and "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush" have their notes written on the Alto Stave; but what else do you notice about the two halves of each piece?



RIDING THE TREBLE

ALTO SWITCHBACK 1.

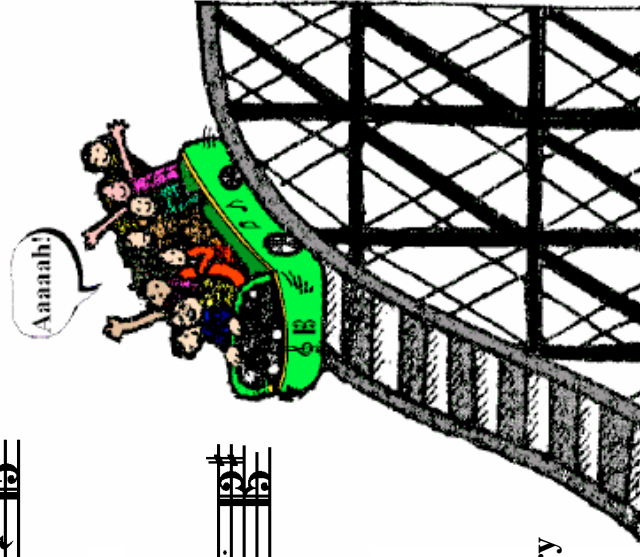
1. Scalework in G

2. Do you know the Muffin Man?

3. Here we go round the Mulberry

The Alto Clef:

1. What do you notice about the start and end points of the switchback curve at the top of the page?
2. What do you notice about the sweep of the notes in the G major Scalework?
3. The second halves of "The Muffin Man" and "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush" have their notes written on the Alto Staff; but what else do you notice about the two halves of each piece?



SHEET FIFTEEN APPEARS TWICE, HERE IN PORTRAIT FORMAT FOR EASY READING ON THE SCREEN, AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE IN LANDSCAPE FORMAT FOR PRINTING OUT.



4. Hickory Dickory Dock.



5. Lavender's blue, Dilly Dilly ...



6. Hot Cross Buns



The Alto Clef:

1. Sheet two gives practice in reading the G string notes.
2. Notice that the G string notes no longer need leger lines.
3. What do you notice about the two halves of "Lavender's Blue"?
4. In "Hot Cross Buns", how many times does bar one appear?



RIDING THE TREBLE

ALTO SWITCHBACK 2.

4. Hickory Dickory Dock.

5. Lavender's blue, Dilly Dilly ...

6. Hot Cross Buns

The Alto Clef:

1. Sheet two gives practice in reading the G string notes.
2. Notice that the G string notes no longer need leger lines.
3. What do you notice about the two halves of "Lavender's Blue"?
4. In "Hot Cross Buns", how many times does bar one appear?



SHEET SIXTEEN APPEARS TWICE, HERE IN PORTRAIT FORMAT FOR EASY READING ON THE SCREEN, AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE IN LANDSCAPE FORMAT FOR PRINTING OUT.

RIDING THE TREBLE **ALTO SWITCHBACK 3.**



7. Row, Row, Row the Boat.



8. Daisy, Daisy ...

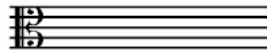


9. Apuski Dusky



The Alto Clef: Finally, in this introduction to the alto clef, work out where to write the viola C string notes (F E D C).

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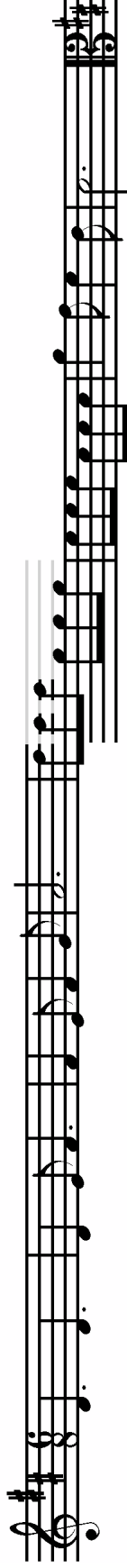


RIDING THE TREBLE

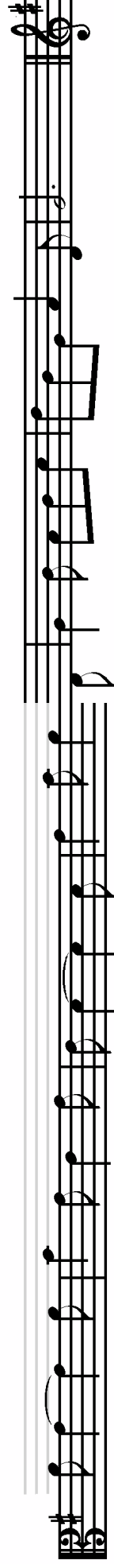
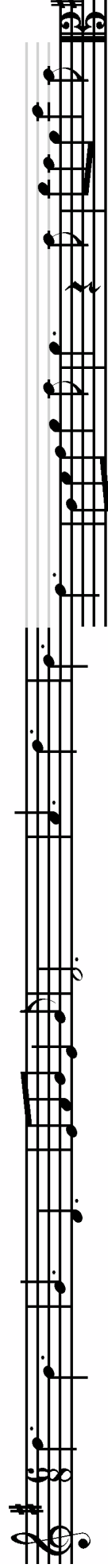


ALTO SWITCHBACK 3.

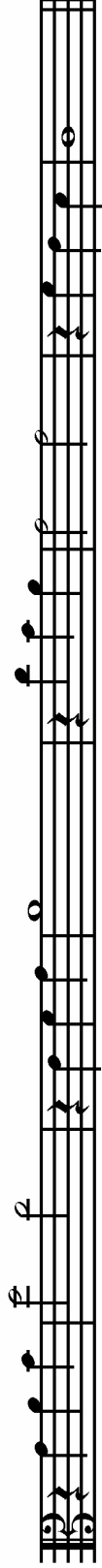
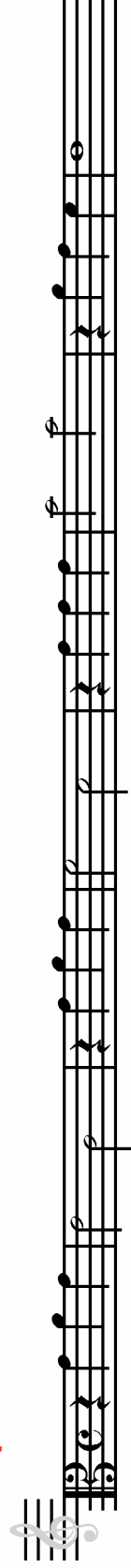
7. Row, Row, Row the Boat.



8. Daisy, Daisy ...



9. Apuski Dusky



The Alto Clef:

Finally, in this introduction to the alto clef, work out where to write the viola C string notes (F E D C).

