

I CAN READ MUSIC VOLUME II TEACHERS' NOTES

New material is introduced in the order listed below. Lessons not mentioned here review previously presented material.

New pitches or finger patterns are introduced in scale passages, using accidentals rather than key signatures. I suggest that the student sing each line of music before playing it, using a reference pitch so that the sung pitch corresponds with the pitch which will be played on the viola. In this book finger numbers only appear when pitches are first introduced. I recommend that pitches be identified by letter names rather than by finger numbers.

New rhythms are first introduced on open strings. I suggest that before playing an exercise, the student point to each beat (not the subdivision of the beat) and count out loud or sing. Pointing helps keep the pulse steady, develops recognition of patterns such as groups of eighth or sixteenth notes, and emphasizes the rhythmic values of rests.

1. A string notes (A B C# D)



$\frac{4}{4}$ time signature

2. Duets



$\frac{3}{4}$ time signature

3. D major key signature



4. Key signatures are used from here on, except when new pitches or finger patterns are presented.



$\frac{5}{4}$ time signature

5. D string notes (D E F# G)



6. $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature

7. -

8. D major scale (1 octave starting on open D)

10. C = $\frac{4}{4}$

11. Downbow ▢

12. Upbow ▽

13. Notes on the G string (G A B C)
G major key signature

15. G major scale (1 octave starting on open G)

16. "Twinkle" Variation A

18. Duet parts have different rhythms

20. "Twinkle" Variation B
7

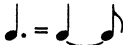
22. Notes on the C string (C D E F)
C major key signature

23. C major scale (1 octave starting on open C)

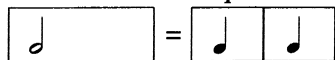
25. C major scale (1 octave starting on 3rd finger on G string)
- low 2nd finger

27. C major scale (2 octaves starting on open C)
- high 2nd and low 2nd fingers

29. "Twinkle" Variation C

32. 
35.  "Twinkle" B reversed
37. Offbeats 
39. G major scale (starting on open G, extended to A string)
- high 2nd and low 2nd finger
41. 
43. Dotted notes 
46. F major scale (1 octave starting on 3rd finger on C)
F major key signature
48. F major scale (extended down to C string)
- high 2nd and low 2nd finger
49. Syncopation 
53. Slurs
55. $\frac{2}{2}$ time signature
The same melodies are notated in $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$
to help the student hear half note beats.
58. $\phi = \frac{2}{2}$
59. $\frac{3}{2}$ time signature
The same melodies are notated in $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$
60. $\circ$
61. Linked bowing
62. $\bowtie$
 $\frac{4}{2}$ time signature
63. Lift and reset the bow ,
65. D major scale (1 octave starting on 1st finger on C string)
- high 3rd finger
67. D major scale (2 octaves starting on 1st finger on C string)
- high 3rd and regular 3rd finger
69. Duet taking two lines. The student will need to learn to read ahead to be ready for the second line.
70. G major scale (extended down to C string)
- high 3rd and regular 3rd finger
72. $\frac{3}{8}$ time signature
The same melodies are notated in $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$
75. $\frac{4}{8}$ time signature
The same melodies are notated in $\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$
78. $\frac{5}{8}$ time signature
The same melodies are notated in $\frac{5}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$
81. B $\flat$ (low 1st finger on A string)
83. B $\flat$ major scale (starting on 2nd finger on G string)
B $\flat$ major key signature
87. 
88. $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature
The same melodies are notated in $\frac{2}{4}$ with triplets and in $\frac{6}{8}$
94. $\frac{9}{8}$ time signature
95. F major scale (starting on 3rd on C, extended to A string)
- low 1st and regular 1st finger
97. $\frac{12}{8}$ time signature

A half note = 2 quarter notes



In $\frac{4}{4}$ = $\frac{4}{4}$

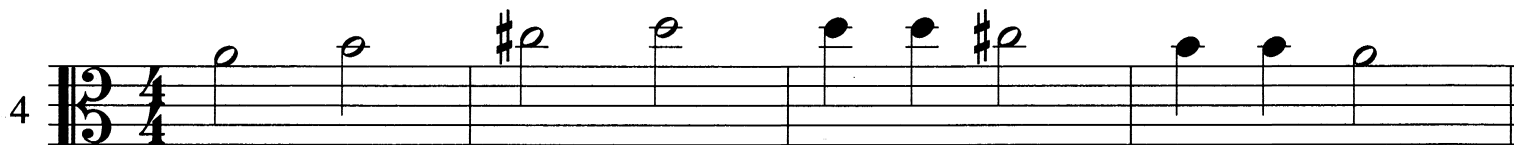
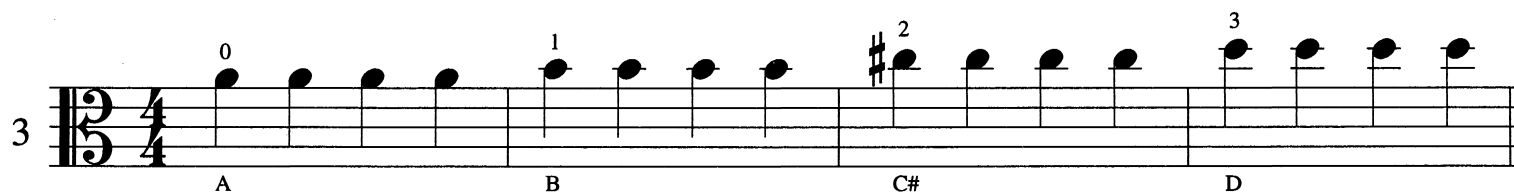
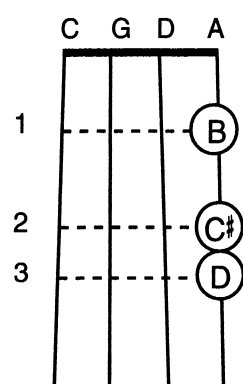
Count 4 beats to a bar

A quarter note gets one beat

Lesson 1



Notes on the A string



Lesson 9

The musical score for Lesson 9 consists of three systems, each with two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines.

System 1 (Staves 1-2): Both staves start with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. The music begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The first staff continues with a quarter note D5, a half note E5, and a quarter note F#5. The second staff continues with a quarter note G5, a half note A5, and a quarter note B5. The system concludes with a double bar line.

System 2 (Staves 3-4): Both staves start with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. The music begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The first staff continues with a quarter note D5, a half note E5, and a quarter note F#5. The second staff continues with a quarter note G5, a half note A5, and a quarter note B5. The system concludes with a double bar line.

System 3 (Staves 5-6): Both staves start with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. The music begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The first staff continues with a quarter note D5, a half note E5, and a quarter note F#5. The second staff continues with a quarter note G5, a half note A5, and a quarter note B5. The system concludes with a double bar line.