



Music Virtual Learning

Concert Orchestra

April 16, 2020



Concert Orchestra

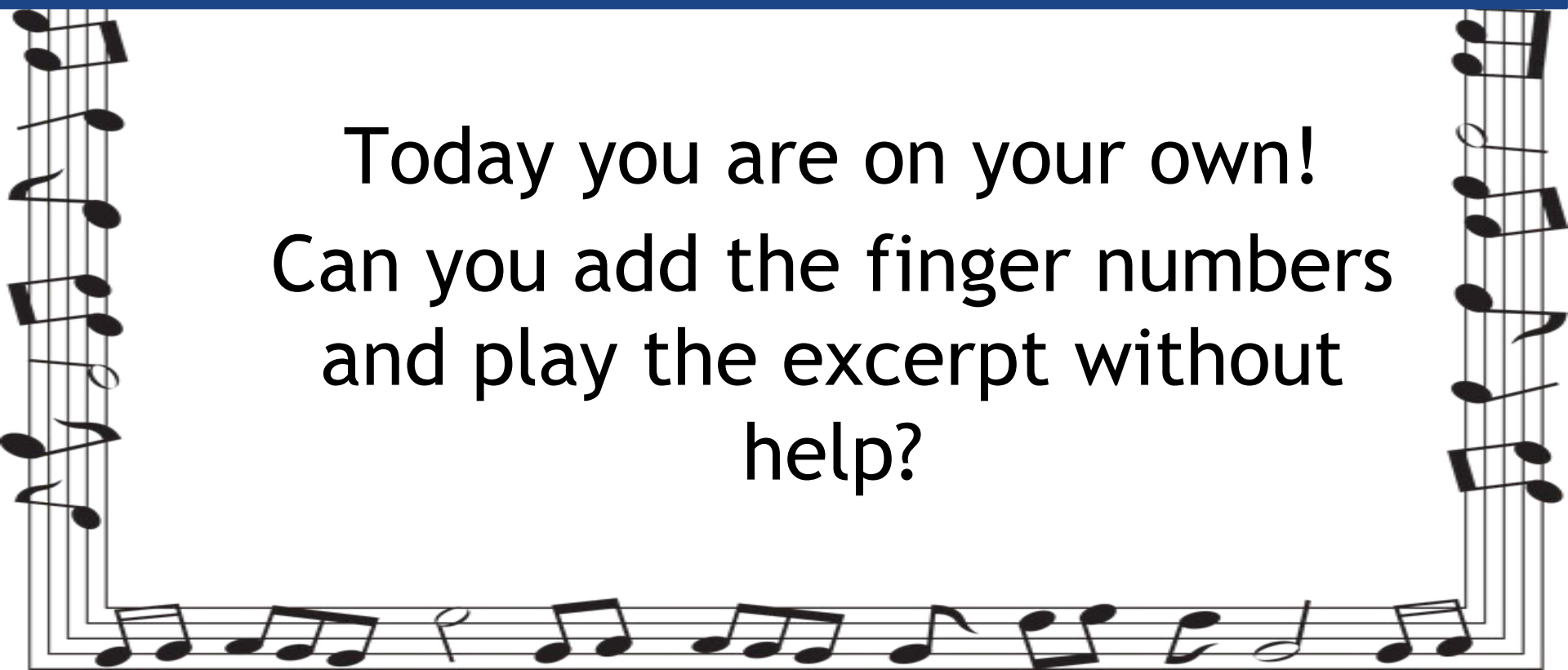
Lesson: April 16, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

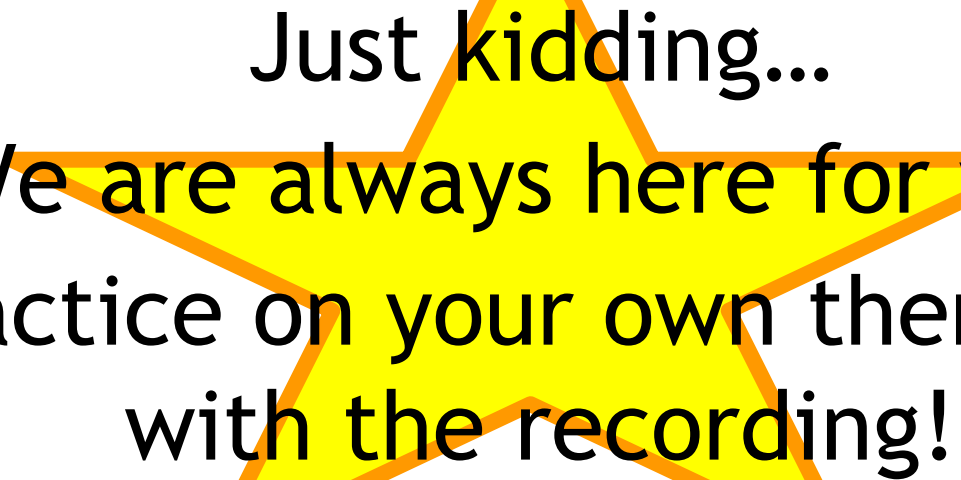
Students will be able to write out a major scale with half steps and finger patterns

Warm-Up



A decorative border of musical staves with various notes and clefs surrounds the central text. The border is composed of several staves, with notes and clefs arranged to form a rectangular frame around the text.

Today you are on your own!
Can you add the finger numbers
and play the excerpt without
help?



Just kidding...
We are always here for you.
Practice on your own then play
with the recording!



Excerpts

Violin-[click here](#)

Viola-[click here](#)

Cello-[click here](#)

Bass-[click here](#)

Practice Exercises

	Beginner	Intermediate	Advanced
Violin	Click Here	Click Here	Click Here
Viola	Click Here	Click Here	Click Here
Cello	Click Here	Click Here	Click Here
Bass	Click Here	Click Here	Click Here

Lesson



Let's Get Started

For this lesson, you will need a piece of blank sheet music paper to practice writing out a scale.

You can take a blank sheet of paper and draw the 5 lines/4 spaces for a staff
for a staff

Or print some here: <https://www.blanksheetmusic.net/>

Let's Review!

Last week we learned how to build a major scale. Here are the notes of the D major scale.

Review
playing this
scale on
your
instrument

D-E-F#-G-A-B-C#-D

Let's Review!

Remember that major scales have a specific pattern of half steps and whole steps:

Whole-Whole-Half-Whole-Whole-Whole-Half

Step 1. Time to Write it Out

With your blank staff paper, try building a D major scale drawing the notes from open D string to high D on your A string (G string for basses)

Notes below the middle line in any clef have the stem pointing UP:



The middle line and the notes above the middle line have the stem pointing DOWN:



Answer Key:

Violin



Viola



Cello/Bass



Step 2: Add Half Step Marks to Your Scale

Adding a half step mark = \wedge
helps us keep track of the half step (squishy) finger patterns in the
scale

\wedge \wedge
D-E-F#-G-A-B-C#-D

Answer Key:

Violin



Viola



Cello/Bass

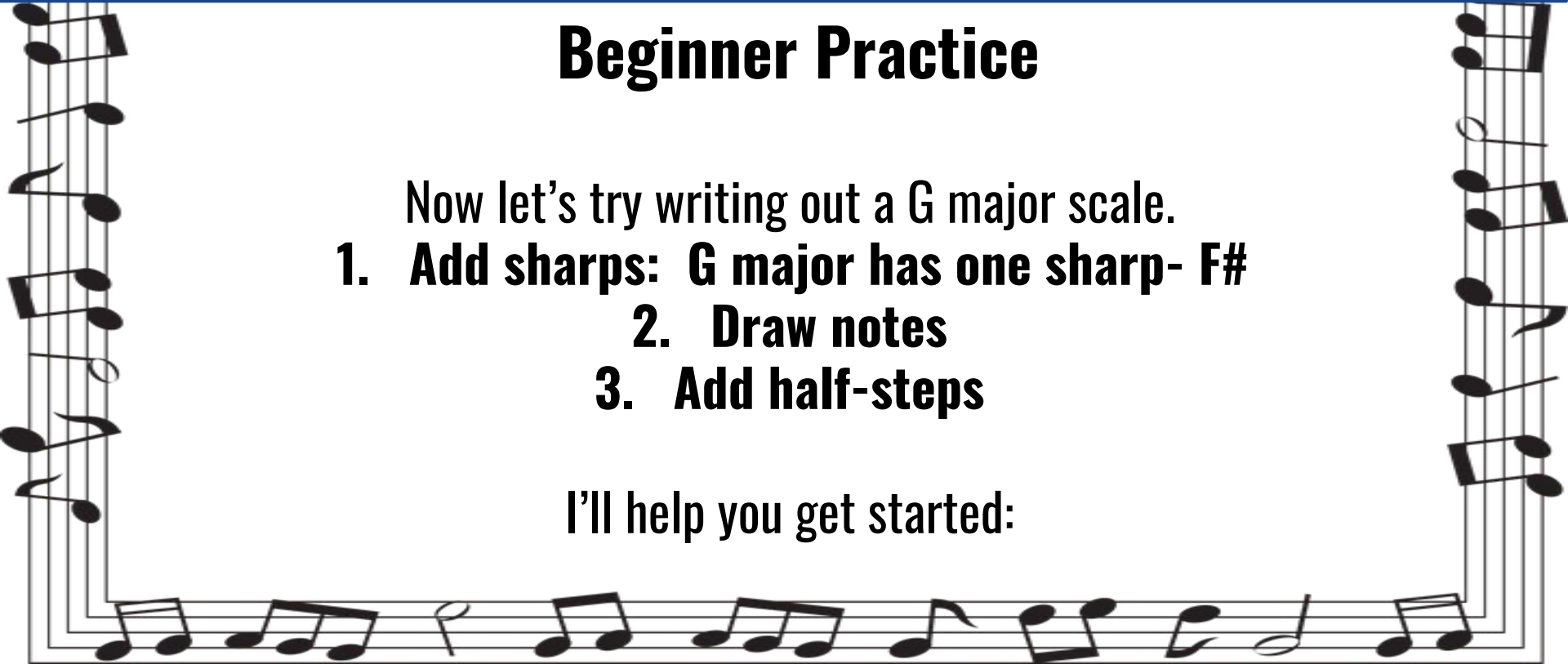


Beginner Practice

Now let's try writing out a G major scale.

- 1. Add sharps: G major has one sharp- F#**
- 2. Draw notes**
- 3. Add half-steps**

I'll help you get started:



Beginner Practice



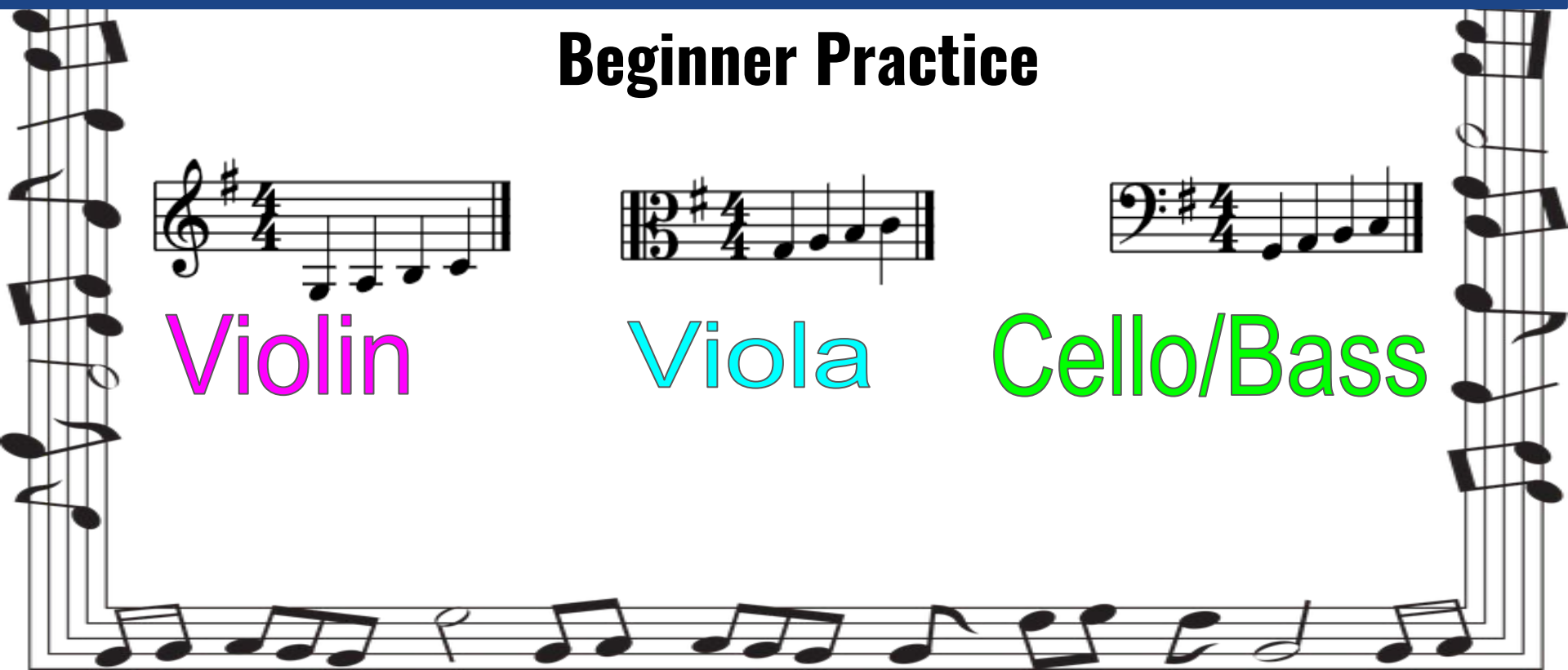
Violin



Viola



Cello/Bass



Intermediate/Advanced Practice

Now let's try writing out a two octave G-major scale. Two octave scales are easy, just keep going up to the next highest G.

1. Add a key signature: G major has F#
2. Draw the notes
3. Add half step marks
4. Try adding finger numbers

Intermediate Practice

I'll help you get started



Violin



Viola



Cello/Bass

Intermediate/Advanced Practice

Step 4: Add finger numbers

- Try applying what we've been learning for shifting practice
- Think about your instrument fingerboard to create a logical pattern.

Intermediate/Advanced Practice

Don't forget to
add half steps.
The pattern is the
same for the
second octave


Violin Answer Key:

The musical notation is on a single staff in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of the following notes and fingerings: G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 2), B4 (finger 3), C5 (finger 4), D5 (finger 1), E5 (finger 2), F#5 (finger 3), G5 (finger 4), A5 (finger 1), B5 (finger 2), C6 (finger 3), D6 (finger 4), E6 (finger 1), F#6 (finger 2), G6 (finger 3). Accents (^) are placed above the notes G4, B4, D5, F#5, and G6. The final note G6 is a whole note.

Intermediate/Advanced Practice

Don't forget to add half steps. The pattern is the same for the second octave

Viola Answer Key:

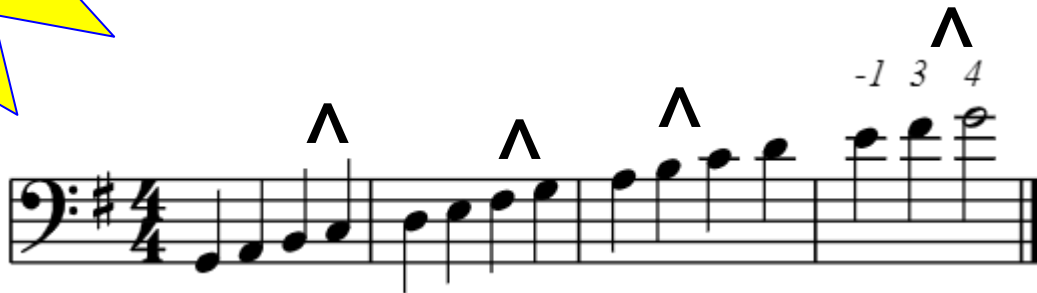


Musical notation for Viola Answer Key. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of a series of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6. Above the notes are accents (^) over F#4, A4, C5, and B5. Above the final three notes (G5, A5, B5) are the fingering numbers -1, 2, and 3. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Intermediate/Advanced Practice

Don't forget to
add half steps.
The pattern is the
same for the
second octave

Cello Answer Key:



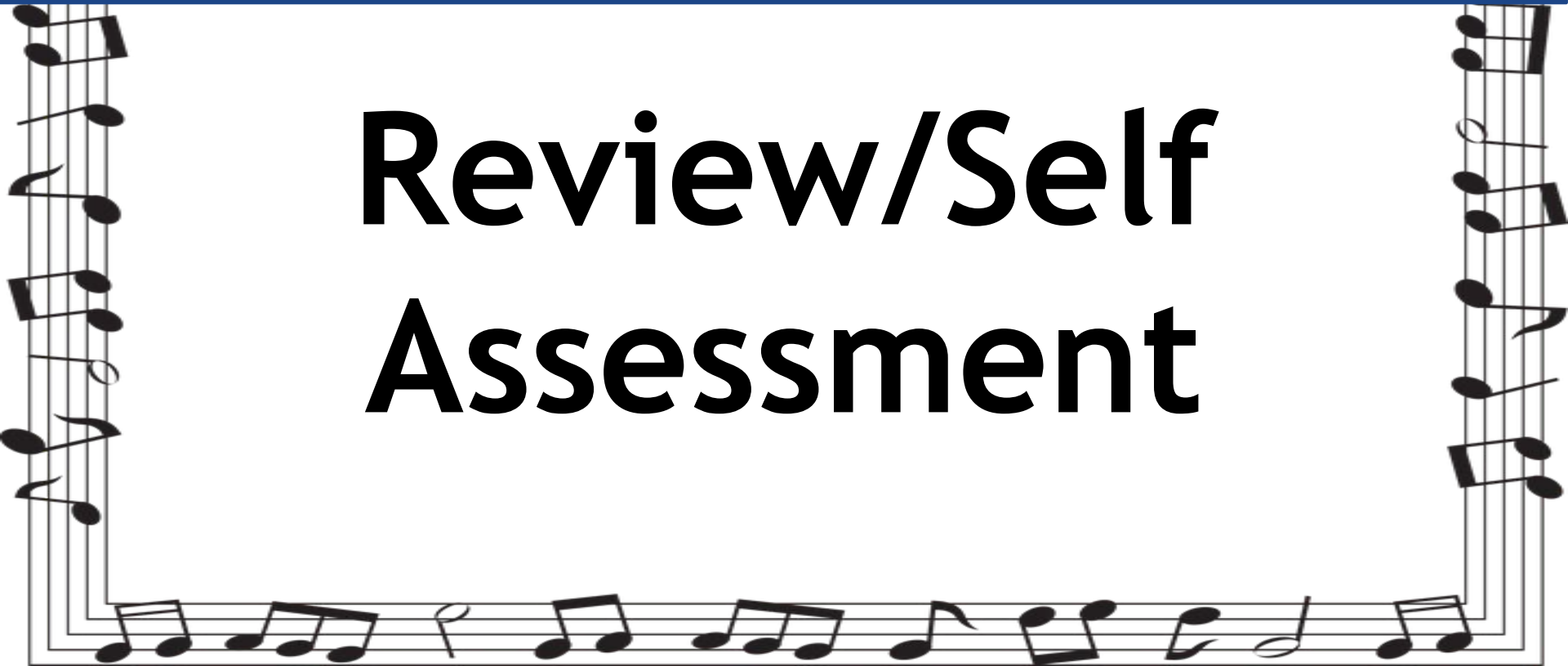
Intermediate/Advanced Practice

Don't forget to
add half steps.
The pattern is the
same for the
second octave

Bass Answer Key:

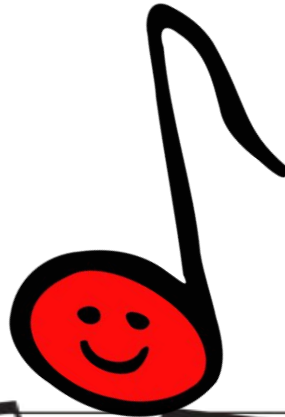
Musical notation for a bass line in 4/4 time, key of D major. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes: D2, E2, F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4. Above the notes are accents (^) over D2, A2, and B3. Above the final notes are fingering numbers: -1 4 -1 4 -3. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Review/Self Assessment



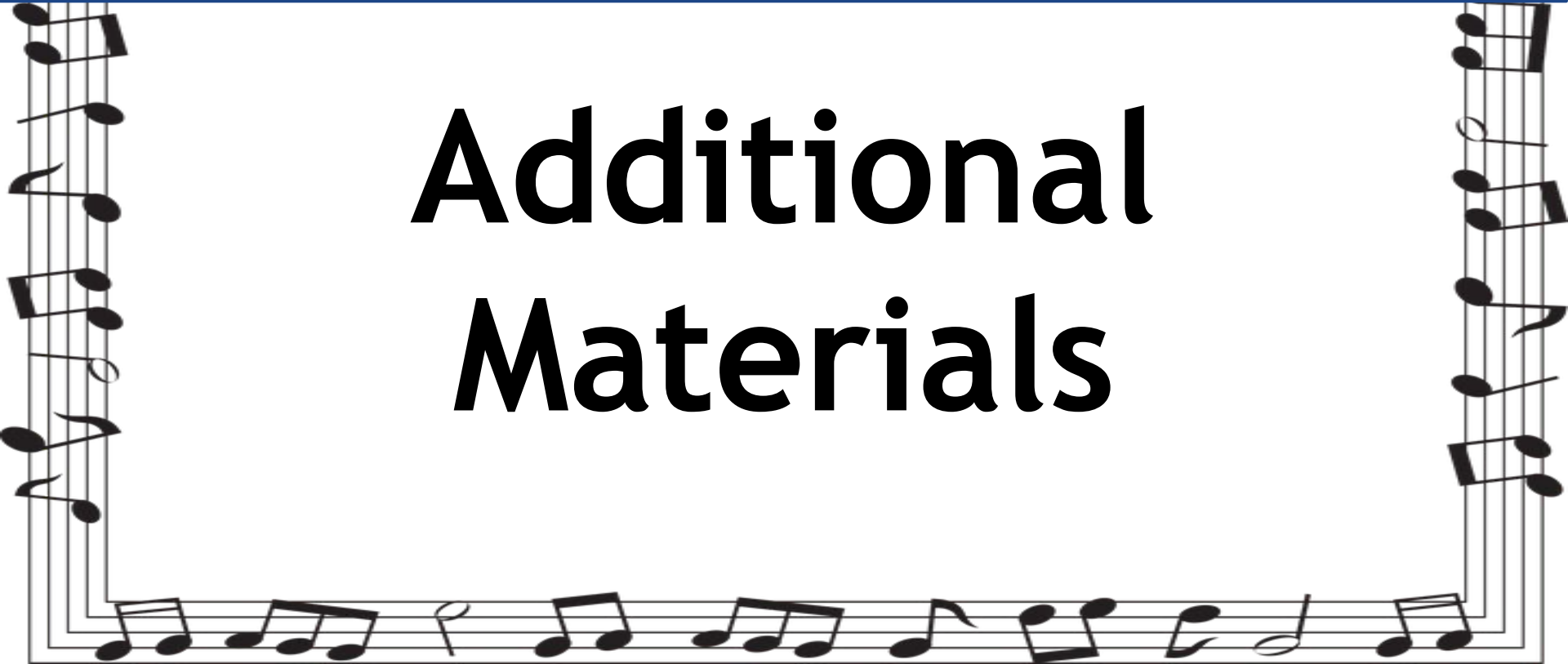
Try playing the G major scale on your instrument! Keep reviewing these concepts so you can build and play any scale in any key. Why is this important?

Helps us
play in tune!



Helps us
understand
finger patterns
in new songs!

Additional Materials



1. All about scales: <https://www.musictheory.net/lessons/21>
2. Scale practice for violin, viola, cello, bass
One Octave:
<http://stringskills.com/one-octave-scales-in-series/>
Two Octaves
<http://stringskills.com/two-octave-scales-and-arpeggios/>