

Artistry Advice.

- Play whole bows on half notes and slurred quarters. Divide the bow evenly in the slurred quarter measures.
- Bass: The emphasis is on shifting and pivoting in L.P.



4. Interval Song

$\text{♩} = 92$

Violin

Viola

Cello

Bass

Piano

One, two, sec - ond, sec - ond! One, two, three, third, — third! — One, two, three, four,

$\text{♩} = 92$

4₁DMa7 3₁Am7 2₁GMa7 5₃C/Bb 4₂DMa7 Am7/D D7 D7b5 5₃GMa9

5 5 1 2 2 3 5

Vln.

Vla.

Cello

Bass

Piano

fourth, — fourth! — One, two, three, four, five, fifth, — fifth! — One, two, three, four, five, six, sixth, — sixth! —

4 0 9 4 0 4 0 4 0 4

Gm9 A7sus4 9 GMa7 3/2 G9#11 4

2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 4

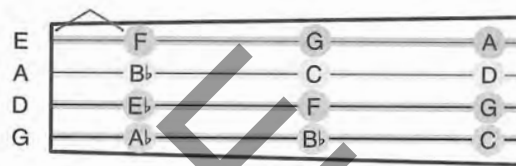
Artistry Advice.

- Violin/Viola: We recommend that you place low 1st finger closer to the nut than high 1st finger.
- Cello: The slanted dash is used to indicate an extension: downward slant, backward extension; upward slant, forward extension. The thumb remains under the 2nd finger.

Violin

Low 1st Finger Pattern

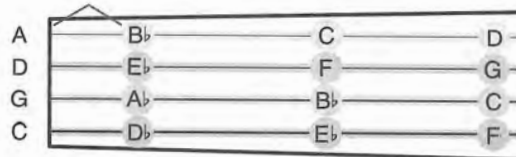
We begin the Low 1st Finger Pattern using only three fingers. (We'll add the fourth later.) First finger is a half-step above the open string. Notice the whole step between 1st and 2nd finger, and between 2nd and 3rd.



Viola

Low 1st Finger Pattern

We begin the Low 1st Finger Pattern using only three fingers. (We'll add the fourth later.) First finger is a half-step above the open string. Notice the whole step between 1st and 2nd finger, and between 2nd and 3rd.



Cello

Backward Extension

With a Backward Extension from First Position, the first finger is located a half-step above the open string. Notice the whole step between 1st and 2nd finger, and between 2nd and 4th. The thumb remains underneath the 2nd finger.



What's New?

Sixteenth Notes & Eighth Notes



Play the Pepperloupe Rhythms in the upper middle of the bow. Sink the bow deeply into the string and hold it there while bowing each rhythm pattern.

Pepperloupe Rhythms

2 4	A.	B.
	1 & a 2 & a	1 e & 2 e &
	Hot Pep-per, Hot Pep-per	Can-ta - loupe, Can-ta - loupe

Analyze and Describe. Have students identify the two phrases in this song.

Artistry Advice.

- Crisp, dry eighth notes; “scrubby,” connected sixteenths. For the last note, grab the string close to the bridge. Use a fast bow stroke with a follow-through that flies up in the air.
- Cello: Bow in the LH for all songs on student book page 20.
- Bass: Note the Rhythmic Fingering in measure 6 (see page 12 for more information).

73. Horse Trot

Violin

Viola

Cello

Bass

Piano

Chords: D^Ma7₂, G, D^Ma7, A7, A7sus4, A7, D

Listening. A quickstep is a dance. Based on the sound of the accompaniment on the CD, who or what is dancing this Quirky Quickstep? Explain.

Artistry Advice.

- Cello: Let the hand pivot naturally from the thumb between the backward extension and regular hand position.
- Bass: Measures 3–4 and 7–8 can also be played by shifting to MP. Students may try both and determine which is easier for them.



82. Quirky Quickstep

Play Quirky Quickstep at Andante, Moderato, and Allegro tempos. Which tempo do you like best? Why?

♩ = 84

Violin *f* *mp*

Viola *f* *mp*

Cello *f* *mp*

Bass LP/LMP *f* *mp*

Piano *mf* *p*

Gm(add2) D7sus4 Gm(add2) D7

Vln. *f*

Vla. *f*

Cello *f*

Bass *f*

Piano *mf*

Gm(add2) D7 G7 Cm Gm D7sus4 D7aug Gm