

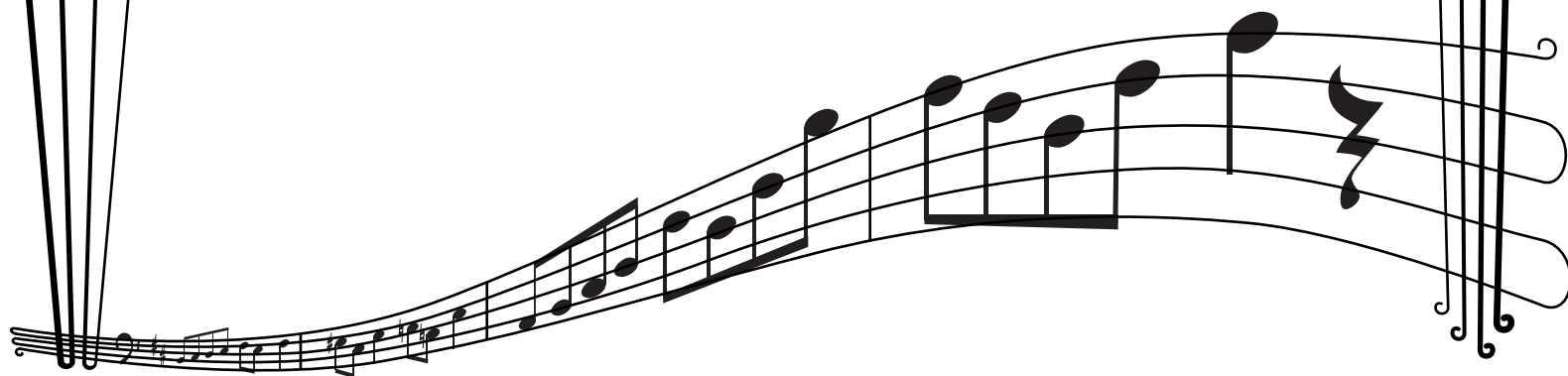


String Theory

Music Fundamentals Workbook

by
Caryn Wiegand Neidhold

Name



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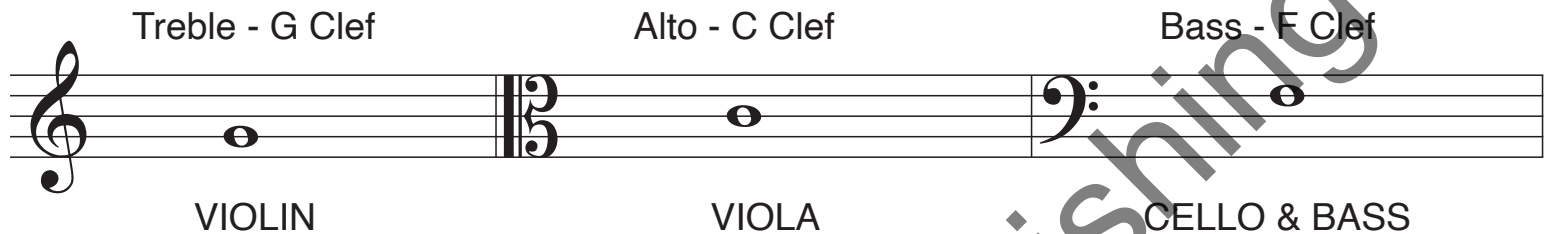
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Bass

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The Secret of Clefs

The symbols at the start of every music line are called **clefs**. Each instrument has a clef they use most of the time, and these three clefs are used the most:



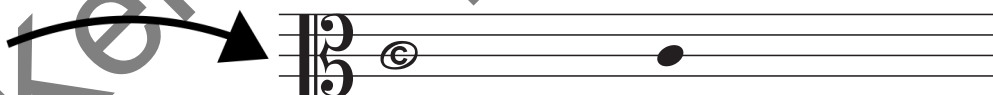
When Violas, Cellos, and Basses play advanced music, they also use other clefs. Violins only use the treble clef.

The secret is. . . The **clef** shows one note which you can use to find the rest of the notes. In secret codes, this is known as the cipher or encryption key.

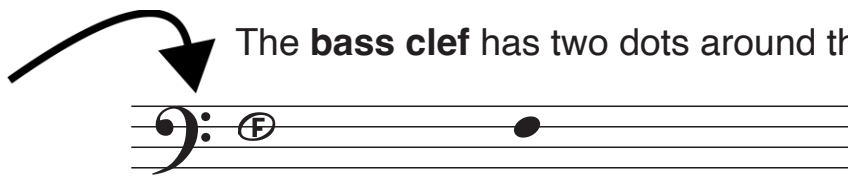
The **treble clef** has a swirl around the G on line 2.



The **alto clef** has two bumps that come together on the C on line 3.



The **bass clef** has two dots around the note F on line 4.



You can figure out the rest of the notes using lines and spaces up and down.
Some of the notes have been given to help you on your way.

LOOK!
Leder lines
make the staff
go higher and lower.

Go down the musical alphabet

Go up the musical alphabet

Go down the musical alphabet

Go up the musical alphabet

Go down the musical alphabet

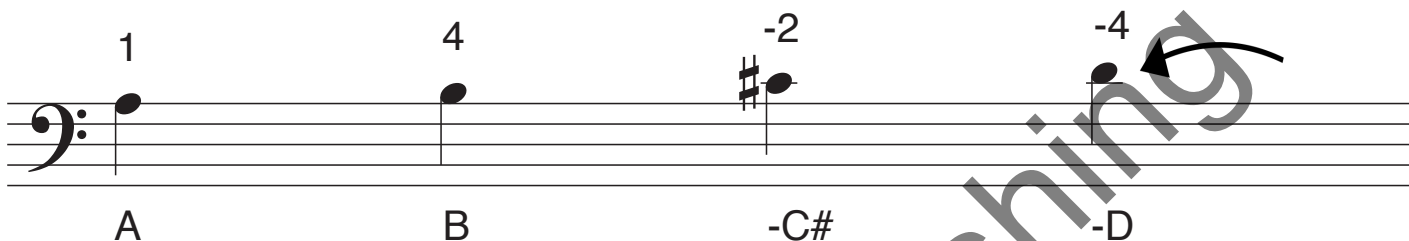
Go up the musical alphabet

Here are two important things to keep in mind:

1. The staff lines are not your strings (there are 5 staff lines and your instrument has 4 strings)
2. The note names will always stay the same in your clef. Be patient – you will get the hang of this!

G String Notes

These are the G string notes:



Ledger lines help make the staff go farther. You can think of this like staff line 6.

The note name, finger number, and string will always be true.

You have to memorize which line and space the note head is on.

The note B will always be on the top of the staff (Space 5), no matter what kind of note it is.



C# (C-sharp) can be shown in two different ways.



The # is in front of the note.

The C# is in the key signature.

You already know basses are unique. You get to shift before the other string instruments. Shifting is moving your left hand to a new place on your strings. Your teacher might put tapes on your fingerboard to help you find these notes.

The first notes bass students usually learn are the C# and D in 3rd position on the G string. The crazy thing is you are moving your hand down, but the sound goes up. So, we say you are shifting "up" to 3rd position.

Time Out for Notation

Penmanship (how clearly you write) in music is important. If you don't write the notes correctly, no one will know how to play them.

Here are some things to remember:

Noteheads are **one space wide**.

For noteheads *below* the middle line (Line 3), **stems go up**.

On the middle line, Line 3, stems go **up or down**.

For noteheads *above* the middle line (Line 3), **stems go down**.

Stems are **3 spaces long**.

Stems go **UP** on the right.
Stems go **DOWN** on the left.

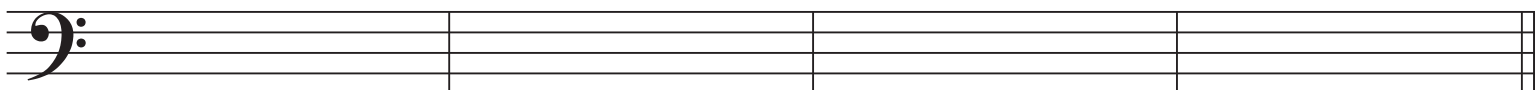
Draw the stems on these noteheads:

↓ Stems go DOWN

↑ Stems go UP

Draw the notes for the correct line or space. There are 4 notes in each measure.

1. Draw the notehead - one space wide.
2. Draw the stem - three spaces long.



Line 1 Space 3 Line 2 Space 2 Space 4 Line 3 Space 1 Line 5 Line 3 Space 2 Line 4 Space 3 Line 3 Space 1 Line 4 Space 1

D & G String Notes

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Write in the note names and finger numbers as before, except now you need to include the **string name** with the finger number.

1 

Note names A -D E# G _____

Finger-String 1G -4G 4D 0G _____

2 

Note names _____

Finger-String _____

3 

Note names _____

Finger-String _____

4 

Note names _____

Finger-String _____

5 

Note names _____

Finger-String _____

What is this melody?

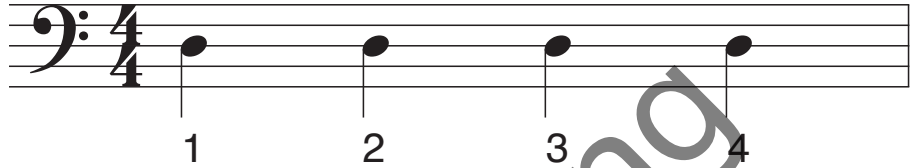
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Note names _____

Finger-String _____

Eighth Notes

One quarter note equals two eighth notes.



We still name each beat but the second eighth note is called "and" or &.

The name of the second eighth note is based on the beat it is next to.



For example:
"the **and** of 3" means the second eighth note of the third beat.

Notice the beam helps you see the beat.

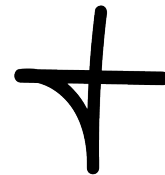
When you clap and count out loud, clap each note and say the beat name and the "and" for each beat. Here is an example:



BIG HINTS:

- * Every measure starts with the number 1.
- * The second eighth note is always &.

Here is one way to draw the "and" symbol



Try writing in the counting, then clap and count.

