

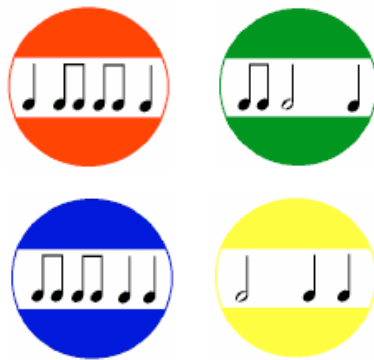
Images and Imagination

13 worksheets for VIOLA pupils being taught in groups

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Rhythm Catch 1a: Michael Finnigin

Melody

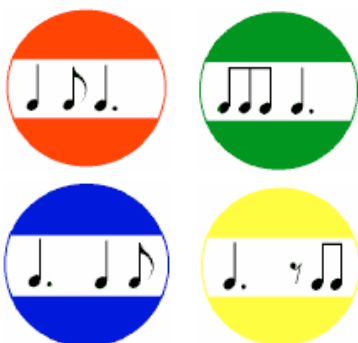


How to practise:

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



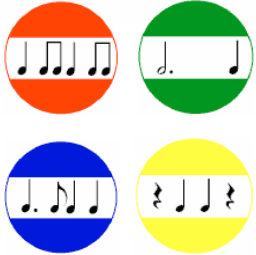
How to practise:

- 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

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.

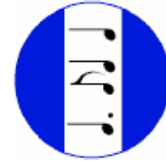
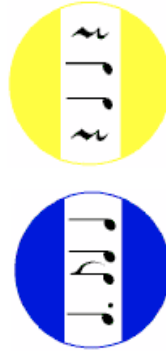
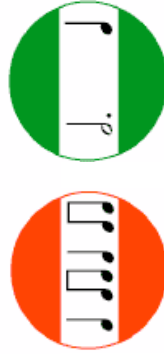
Rhythm Catch 2: The Grand Old Duke of York

Melody

A

B

C



A

B

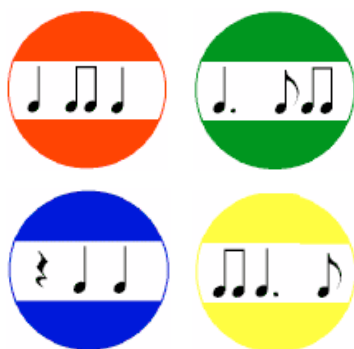
C

- 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

Musical score for Brahms Lullaby in G major, 3/4 time. The score is presented in two systems. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence in both staves.



Greensleeves

Musical score for Greensleeves in D minor, 6/8 time. The score is presented in two systems. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence in both staves.

Slurs - the buoyant elbow! ctd.

(Greensleeves ctd.)

My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean

Stage 1 *

POSITIONS

"Images and Imagination" sheet 7 (viola)

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published by

Ardross House, Stafford, ST17 0AX

1. Moonshot

Au Clair de la Lune

Musical notation for the first piece, 'Moonshot', consisting of two staves in treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody is simple and rhythmic.

Musical notation for the first piece, 'Moonshot', consisting of two staves in treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody is simple and rhythmic.

*
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 the second piece, 'Countdown to Take-off', consisting of two staves in treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody is simple and rhythmic.

Musical notation for the second piece, 'Countdown to Take-off', consisting of two staves in treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody is simple and rhythmic.

3. Fingers Crossed!

Rockingham

Musical notation for the third piece, 'Fingers Crossed!', consisting of two staves in treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time, key of B minor. The melody is simple and rhythmic.

Musical notation for the third piece, 'Fingers Crossed!', consisting of two staves in treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time, key of B minor. The melody is simple and rhythmic.

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, showing the beginning of 'Moonshot' in third position. The notes are fingered: 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0.

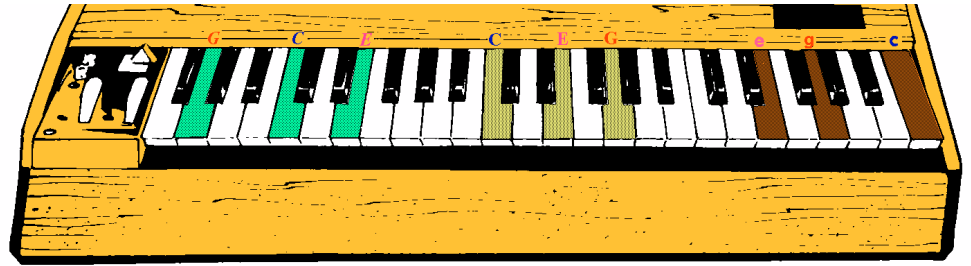
Stage 4

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

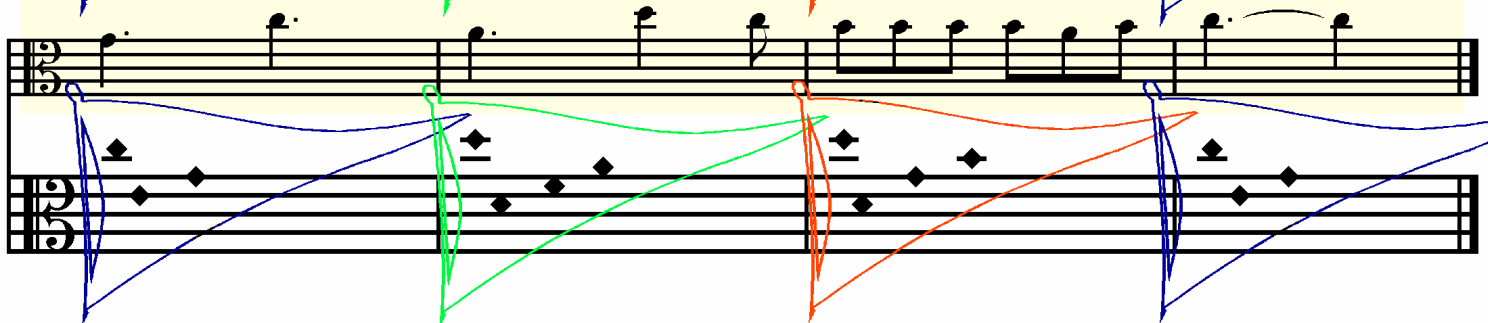
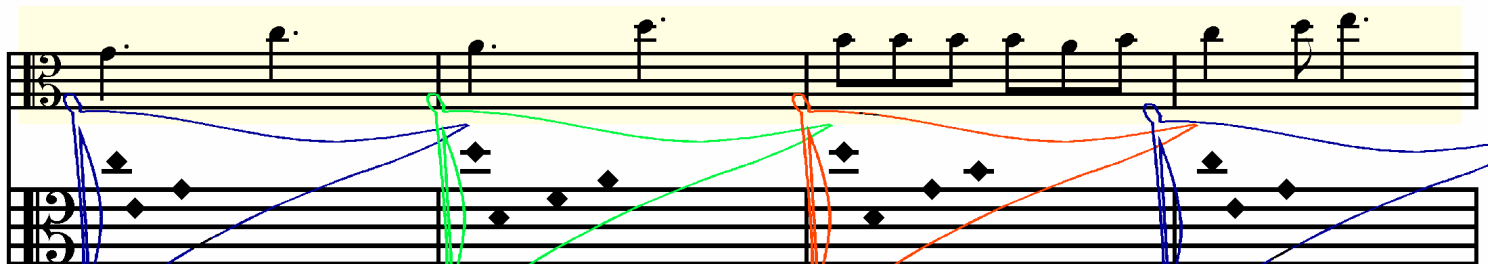
Musical notation for Stage 4, showing the beginning of Westminster Chimes in first, second and third positions. The notes are fingered: 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0.

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



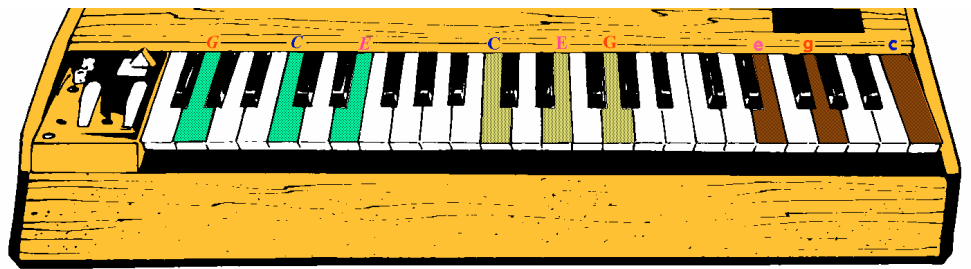
How to practise:

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.

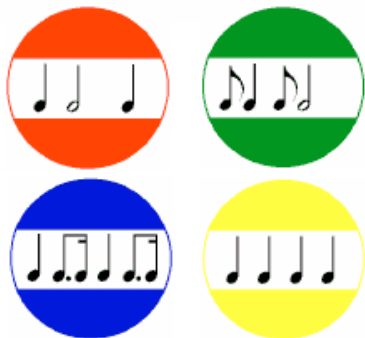
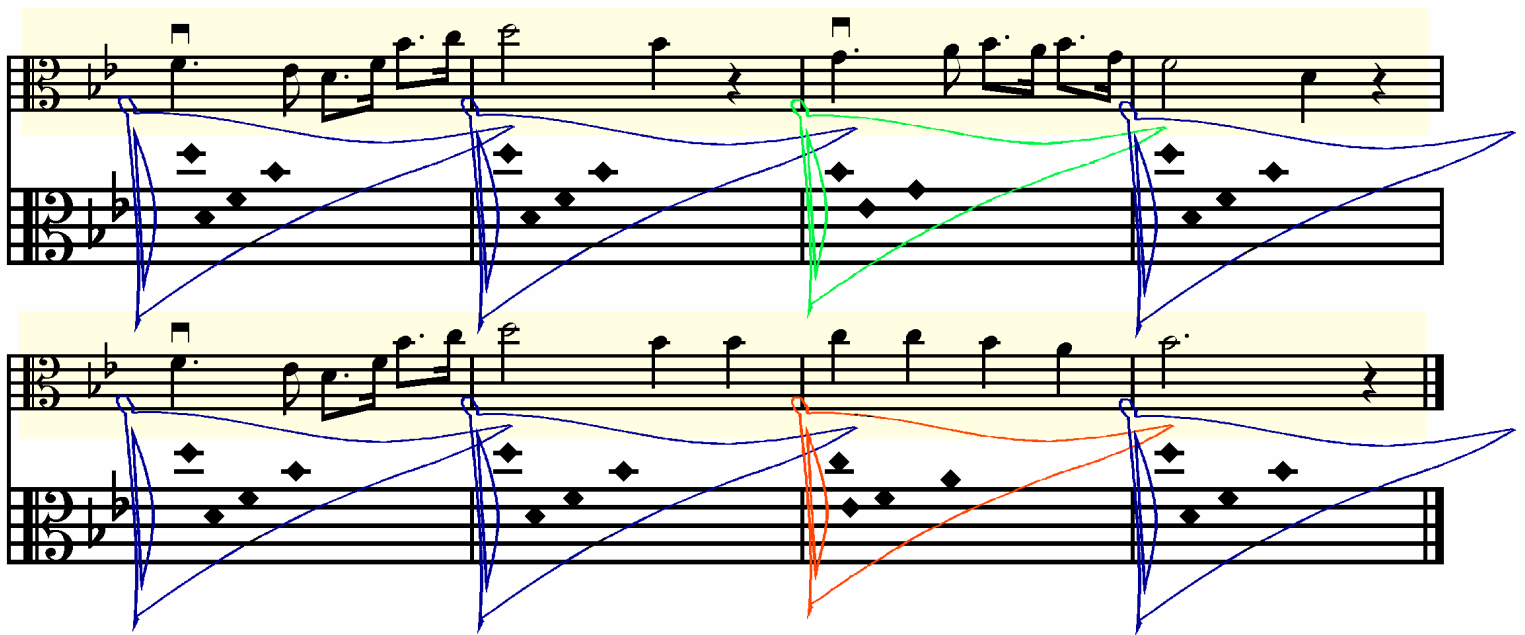
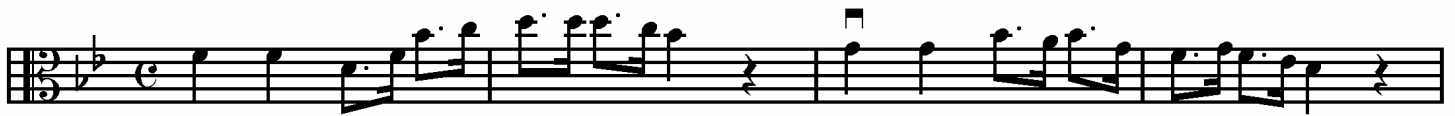
Feeling the Harmony

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?



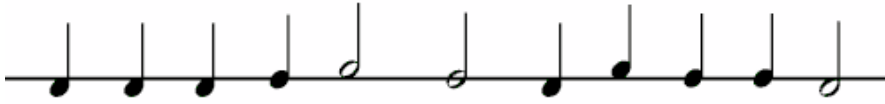
2. John Brown's Body



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.

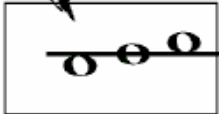
If you play on the A string, what notes will be needed?

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



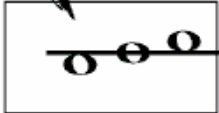
Now play the piece on your instrument, and give it a name



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

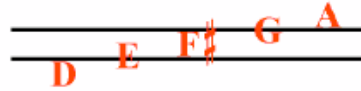
Now play the music on your instrument.

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.

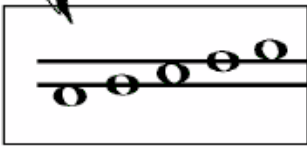
If you start on open G, what other notes will be needed?

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.



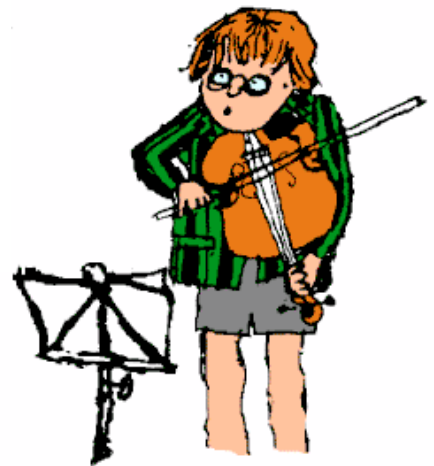
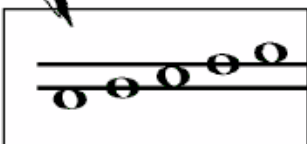
This new piece is called

Now learn to play the music on your instrument.



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

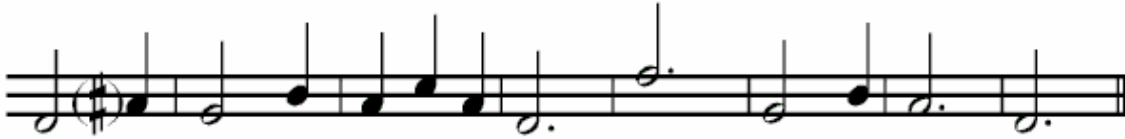
Write in the note names here



The title of this piece is

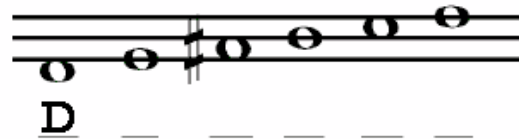
Now make sure you can play what you have written.

Creative Music Writing: 3



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

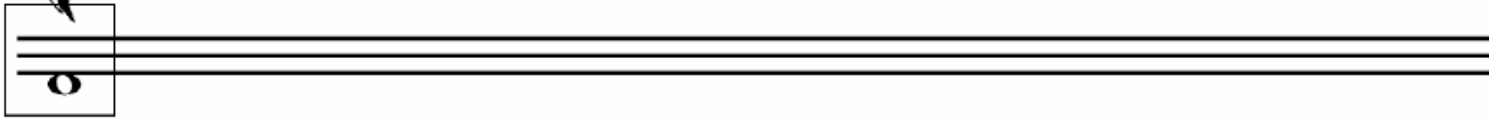
Underneath the notes below, write the names of the other notes used in this piece, if the bottom note is G. Then do the same starting on D.



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

TITLE: “.....”

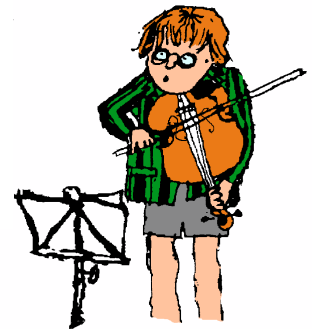
Just name the bottom note here



... and now practise your composition.



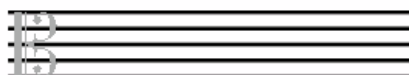
Finally can you recognise this well-known tune, this time using a staff with all five lines.



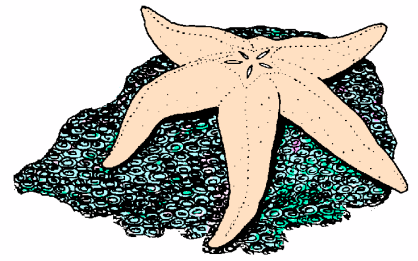
Which note is being named here? How?



Practise this carol, and try drawing some C (alto) 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.

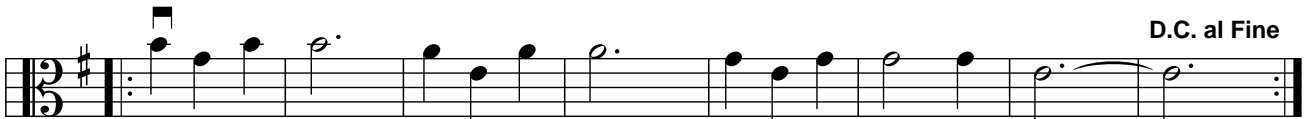
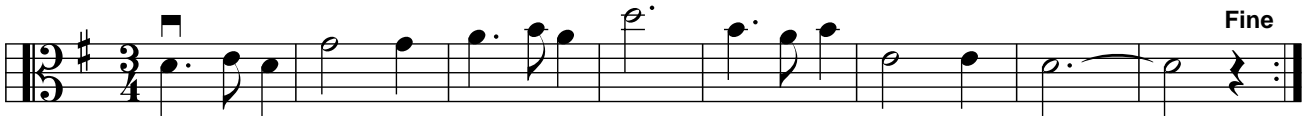


For strings the G A B D E scale can be re-arranged on the D and A strings, (plus the open G). Which finger is not needed?

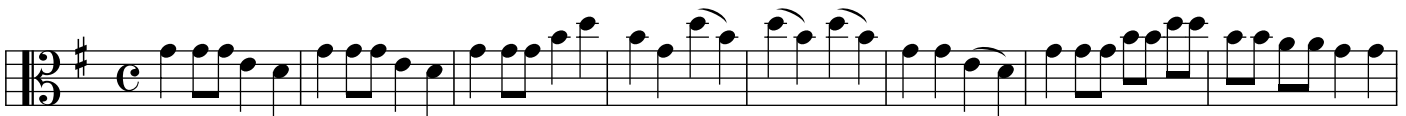


You can play this scale in class as a round, one or two beats apart, in two three or more parts. Don't forget the crescendo and diminuendo - and no second finger. Many pieces use just these notes. Here are two of the most famous for you to learn.

Skye Boat Song



Turn the Glasses Over



Wandering Off

Use your viola 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?

