

Violin Time

3rd Edition



BOOK 1
A COMPREHENSIVE, FIRST METHOD
BOOK FOR BEGINNER VIOLINISTS

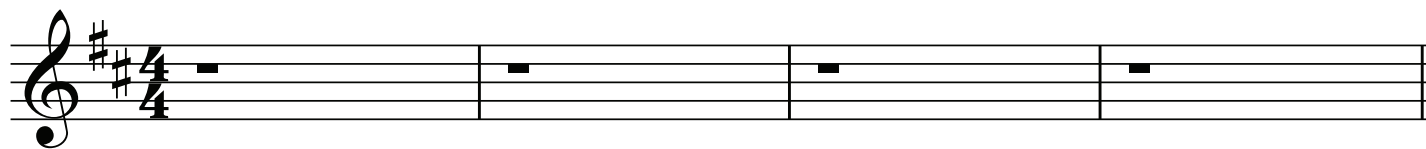
Nicole LoBartolo

www.violintime.com

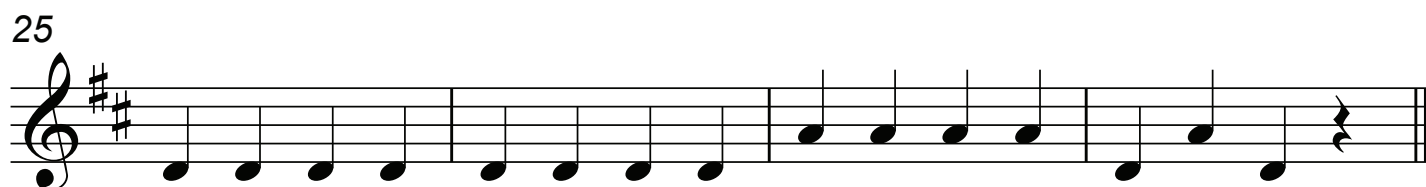
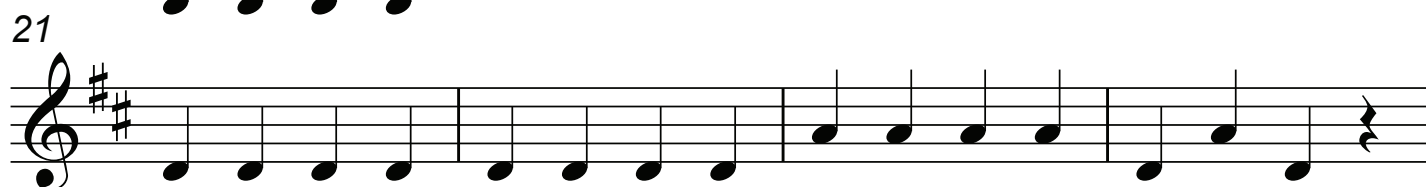
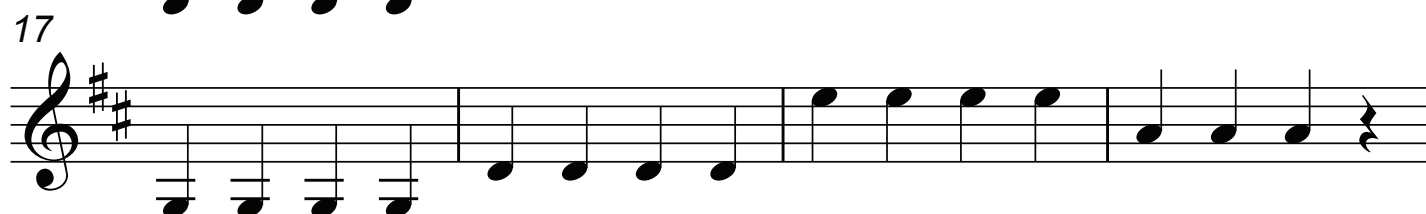
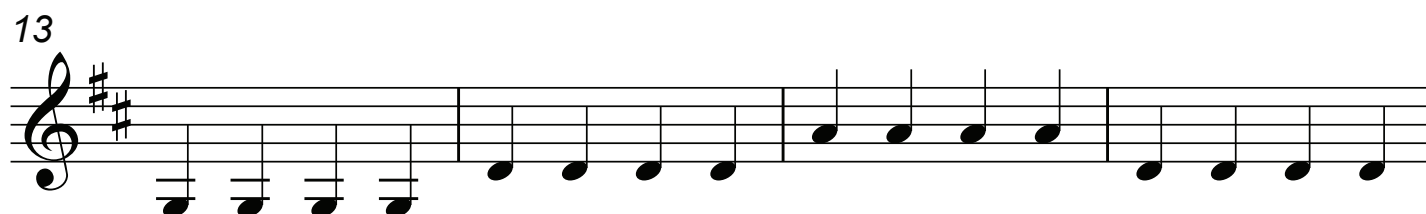
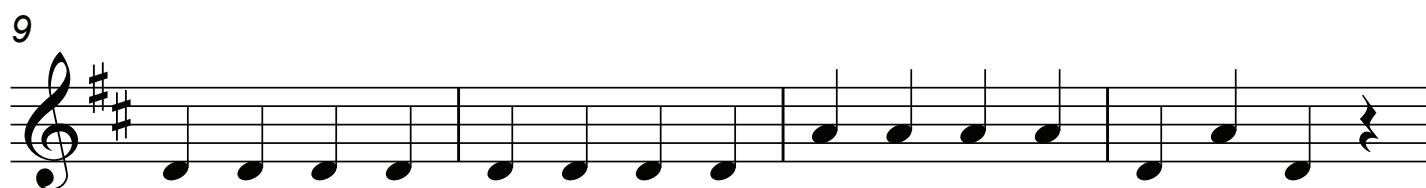
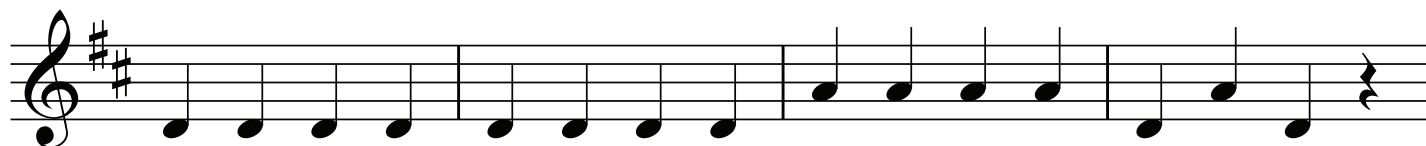
A Walk in the Park

Andante and Swing ♩ = 132

Ensemble Piece



5 Pizzicato



Points for Parents

Purpose

- To practise sight reading of the open strings
- To practise playing in time as a group

Tips

- Sing first with the metronome
- Listen to the accompaniment and practise singing your part
- Play in time with the metronome by yourself and as a group (if appropriate)

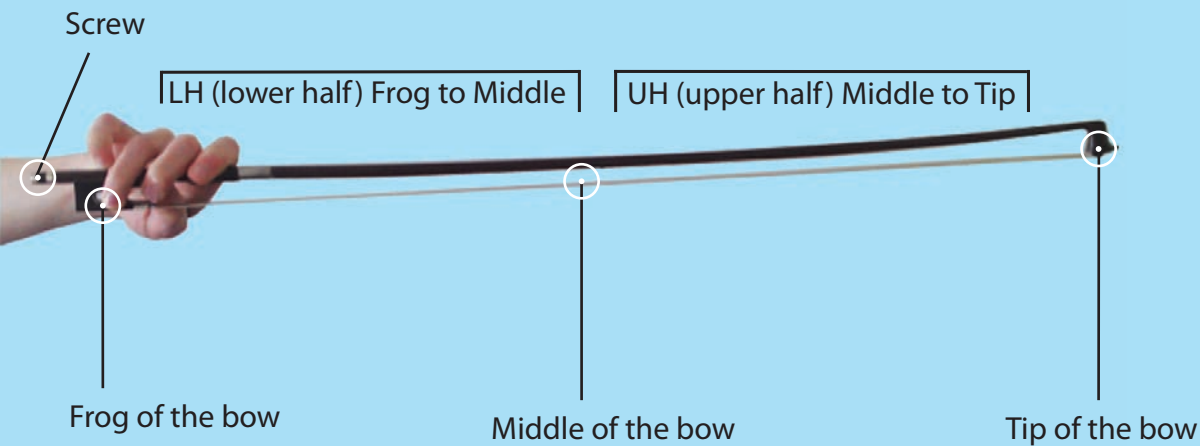
Teacher Checklist

- Can play in time as a solo and/or group
- Pizzicato is resonant and over the fingerboard
- Good posture

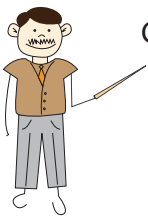
Theory

Bow Time!

Parts of the Bow

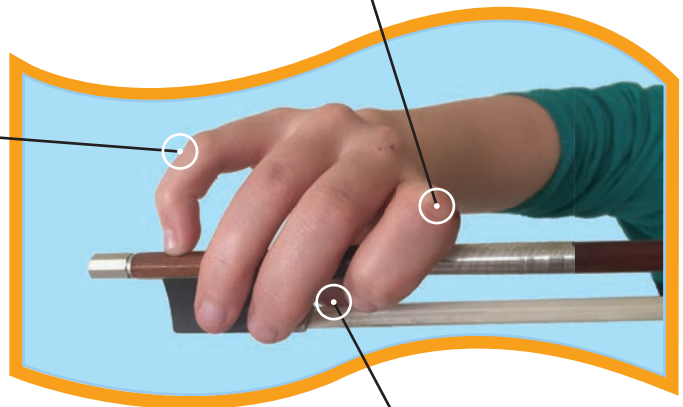


The Bow hold



Curved little finger

Curved pointer finger
on the middle joint



How to achieve it...

- Hang the fingers of the right hand over the bow
- Bend the thumb and hold the little wooden space with the tip of your thumb
- Ensure your thumb is opposite your middle finger
- Curve the little finger on top of the bow
- Ensure the pointer finger is relaxed and leaning on the middle joint

Curved thumb
opposite the
middle finger

Gee Whiz!

Moderato means at a moderate speed

Moderato ♩ = 100

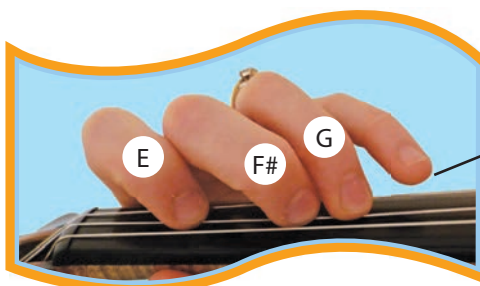
simile

bow retake

Don't forget to sing in fixed pitch before playing

D String Notes
(Open string-3rd finger)

D (open string) **E** (1st finger) **F#** (2nd finger) **G** (3rd finger)



4th finger hovering over string fingers on fingertips

Points for Parents

Purpose

- To play with different bow speeds - fast WB for the crotchets and slow WB for the minims
- To learn to accent with the bow, on the notes marked with accents
- To learn the note G (3rd finger on D string)
- To learn correct left hand technique by having all fingers on the string where possible and correct left hand set up (shown in the picture)

Tips

- Set up fingers on the D string and check your left hand with the photo
- Is your thumb opposite your first finger?
- Is your left wrist relaxed and straight?
- Play with correct bow divisions (LH, UH, and WB)
- Sing first to help with pitch (getting the 3rd finger in tune)

Teacher Checklist

- Can play with correct rhythm and in tune
- Can play with correct left hand technique
- Can play with straight bows and correct bowing divisions
- Keeps all fingers down and on their fingertips

Theory



An accent (>) is used to make a particular note stand out. This is done by using a fast bow

Scales Set: 1

1. G Major Scale - F# (lower octave)

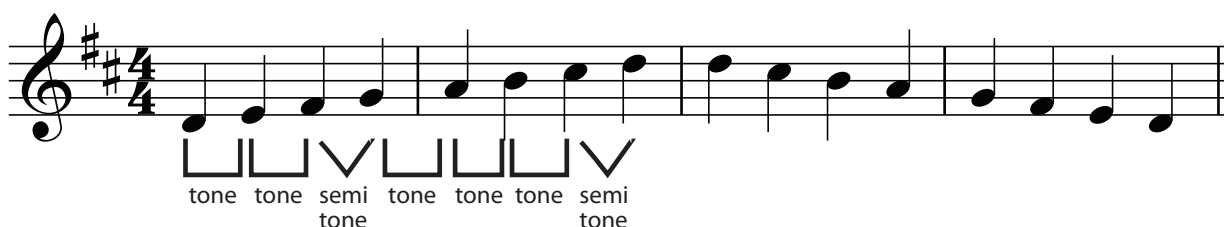


slowly WB - focus on tone and pitch

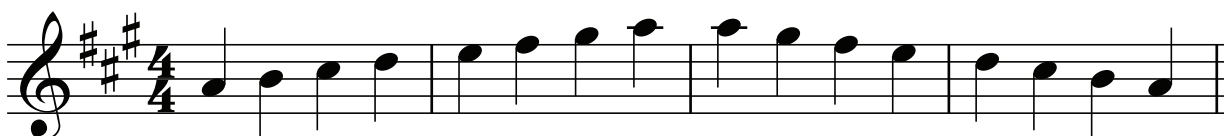
1a. G Major Scale - F# (upper octave)



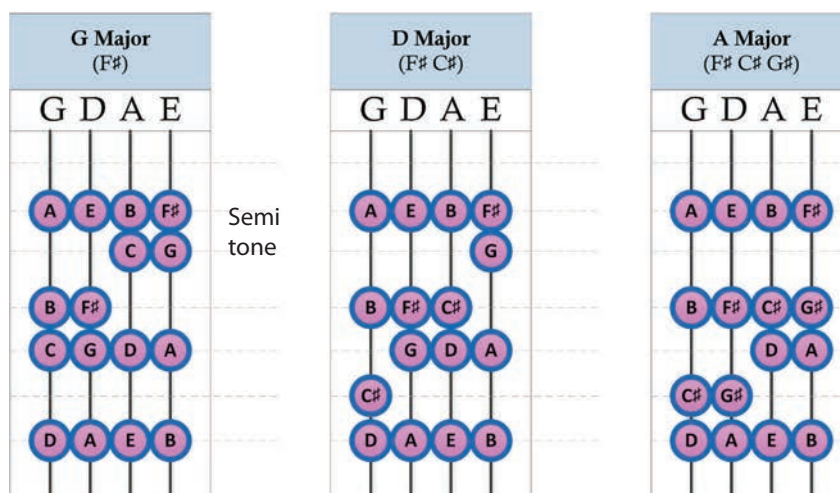
2. D Major Scale - F# and C#



3. A Major Scale - F#, C# and G#



Finger Charts for each scale pattern



Points for Parents

Purpose

- To practise good intonation (pitch)
- To learn new finger patterns so they can be applied to pieces containing the same key signature
- To achieve a clear, resonant sound through excellent bowing technique.

Tips

- Check the pitch of your 3rd finger notes by playing them with the open string below.
- Play slowly with WB aiming for excellence in your bowing technique
- Use the finger charts at the bottom of the page as a guide for knowing where to put your fingers

Teacher Checklist

- Can play the scale with smooth WB
- Uses tunnels where possible
- Takes care when changing the bow at the frog to ensure a smooth bow change
- Can play in tune

Theory

- A semitone is a "half step" between two notes. Your fingers will be close together when playing two notes that are a semitone apart
- A tone is a "whole" step between two notes. Your fingers will be a distance apart when playing notes that are a tone apart
- A major scale always follows the pattern: tone, tone, semitone, tone, tone, tone, semitone

Sailing Past the Minor Wreck

New position for F & B♭ (low 1st finger on E and A string) use block fingering for the legato quavers and double stopping

Gently

piano
middle of the bow, block fingering

5

9

13

mf

17

21

25

29

33

mp

37

Points for Parents

Purpose

- To learn block fingering for playing arpeggiated passages and double stopping
- To introduce the double stop - playing two strings at the same time
- To learn a piece in the key of D minor (which has a B♭)

Tips

- Before playing revise the finger chart for the key of D minor
- Prepare for arpeggios and double stops by placing your fingers on the strings before playing each bar. This technique is called block fingering
- Keep your fingers on the string whenever possible
- When bowing the slurred section, ensure you play in the middle third of the bow

Teacher Checklist

- Correctly uses block fingering
- Can play clearly when double stopping and string crossing
- Can play in time and in tune

Theory



A dotted crotchet rest lasts for the same length as a dotted crotchet

Piano or (p) means play softly