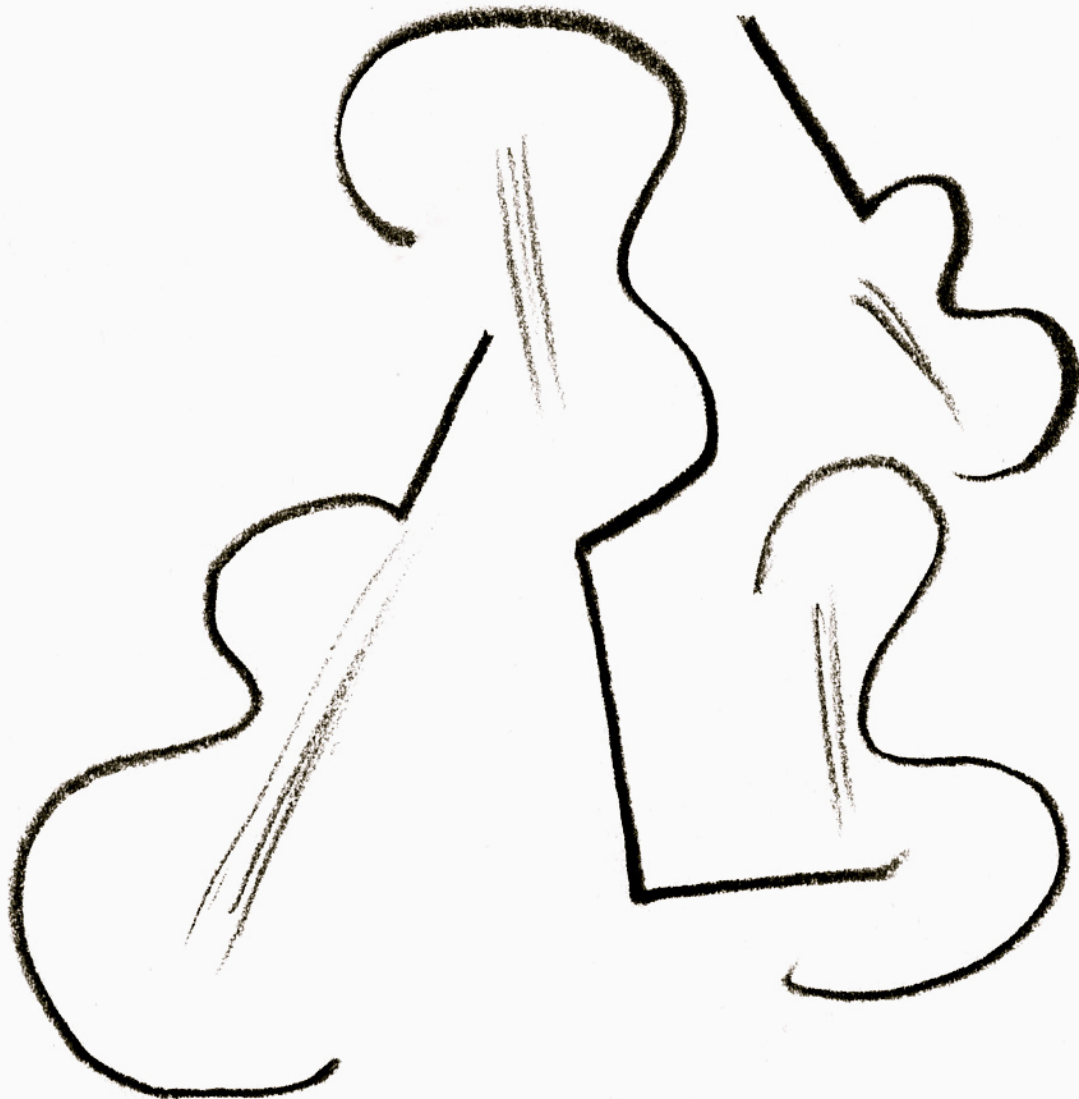


Pattern Play for Strings:

A Sequential Introduction to Reading Music

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Parent/Teacher Volume I

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Lesson 1c: **Concept: Developing Inner Hearing of the Beat**
Skill: Showing the beat outside and feeling it inside

You will need a music player ready to play music that is familiar to the student.

Introduction:

Sometimes we show the beat outside of our bodies and sometimes we need to keep it inside. We can hear it silently in our minds or feel it quietly in our bodies.

Task:

1. *Find and pat a steady beat while listening to music you know.
Say "beat, beat..." silently in your mind. Gradually let the beat motion get smaller and smaller until your hands are resting on your legs.
Can you still imagine a tiny steady beat inside your hands?...
Now imagine it in your elbows, in your stomach, in your toes?...*
2. *Now let the feeling of the tiny, steady beat inside come back to your hands.
Keep it steady, and feel the beat grow until you are patting the beat on your legs again.*

Practice:

-Repeat the task with other music. Do gradual changes from outside beat to inside beat where the patting beat gets smaller and smaller, then disappears, etc. Your teacher may also suggest that you do this practice while listening to a beat on a metronome.

Lesson 1d: **Concept: Developing Inner Hearing**
Skill: Practicing the beat inside and outside

You will need a music player ready to play music that the student knows well.

Task:

1. *Now that you can show the beat outside and you can feel it inside, let's practice changing from the inside beat to the outside beat right away.
When I hold my hand in front of my mouth,
let your hands rest and feel the beat inside.
When I uncover my mouth, and gesture towards you,
say "beat, beat" and pat the steady beat right away.
Listen to music (or I will sing). Let's start with an outside beat.*

Note:

- At first, ask the student to show inside and outside beat for an entire phrase of music.
- When these changes are easy, make changes more often.

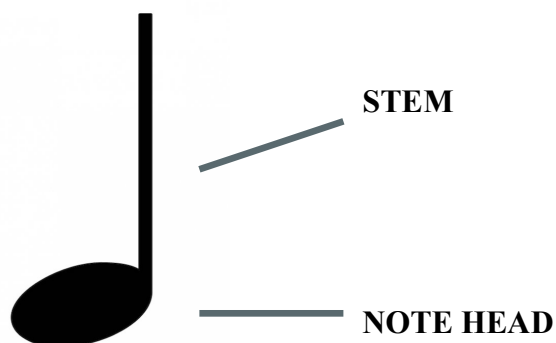
Practice:

-Repeat practicing inside/outside beat while listening to a variety of music.

Lesson 4b: **Concept: Transition to Rhythm Symbols**
Skill: Introducing the symbol for "walk"

Introduction:

*There are specific symbols for every sound in music. In this lesson, we will begin to learn how notes look on the page and how to translate them into sounds. One music note, the length of the word "walk," is written with the symbol below. The line is called the **stem** and the oval is called the **note head**. Notice that the oval is filled in.*

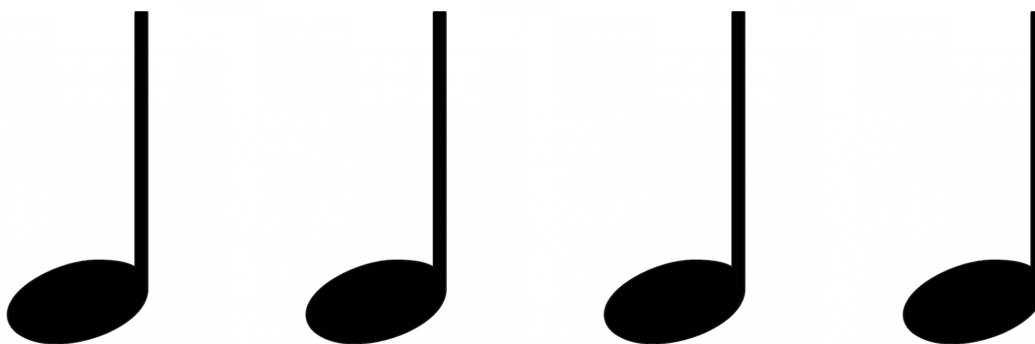


Introductory practice:

*Point to each rhythm symbol below as you say "Walk, walk, walk, walk."
Move your eyes and finger from left to right and then repeat again from the left.*

Task:

*Trace each stem with your finger from top to bottom as you say "Walk, walk, walk, walk."
Move from left to right and then begin again. Repeat several times. Remember to say one word per symbol. You can do the tracing motion on the page or in the air.*



Section II: Pitch Names and Finger Relationships

Lesson 6a: Concept: Introducing the Music Alphabet

Introduction:

In music, there are seven notes that have alphabet letter names. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used to name these notes (A B C D E F G). It is easy to say them forwards. Try saying them forwards and backwards.

Practice saying "A B C D E F G - G F E D C B A ..."

*There are many more notes than just these seven, but if you play or sing higher or lower than these seven notes, the sound waves, or vibrations, of the notes begin to match. Notes with matching vibrations are named with the same alphabet name. Every eight notes a matching note occurs. This distance is called an **octave**.*

(Teacher plays example of matching octaves. Play same pitch, higher and lower.)

So our music alphabet reads ABCDEFG ... ABCDEFG ... ABCDEFG.

Say " ABCDEFG ... ABCDEFG ... ABCDEFG.

Other notes between the seven alphabet notes are named as well. On a string instrument, we often play notes called C sharp or F sharp, written C# or F#. We will learn to read these notes now and learn more about the symbol later. This lesson will help you learn or review the alphabet note names on the D and A strings.

*The word **pitch** is used to describe the highness or lowness of a note.*

Task:

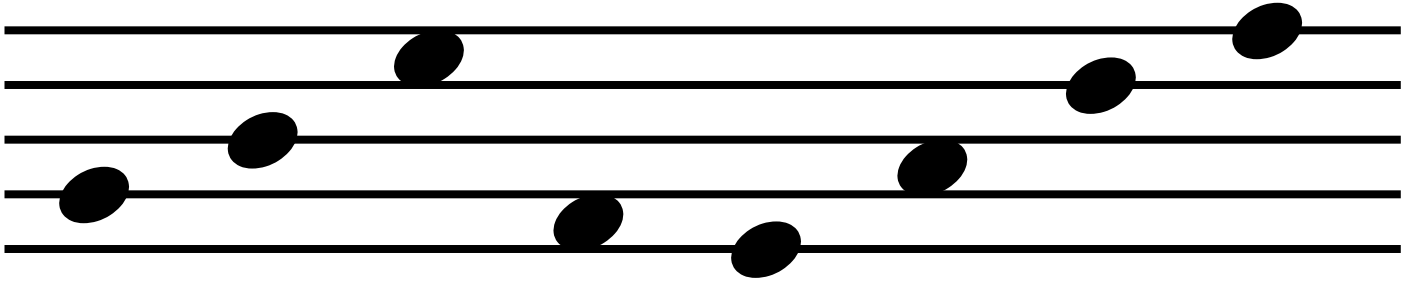
- Teacher plays different four note tetra-chords up or down. (A,B,C#,D)
Student listens and says or gestures "higher" or "lower" to show the rising or falling motion.
- Teacher plays the same pitch in different octaves.
Student listens and gestures "high," "middle," or "lower" to show the range of the note.
- Teacher plays open D and then A, D and then B, D and C# and D and D.
Student listens and gestures thumbs up when the octave matches.

Letter Ladder #2

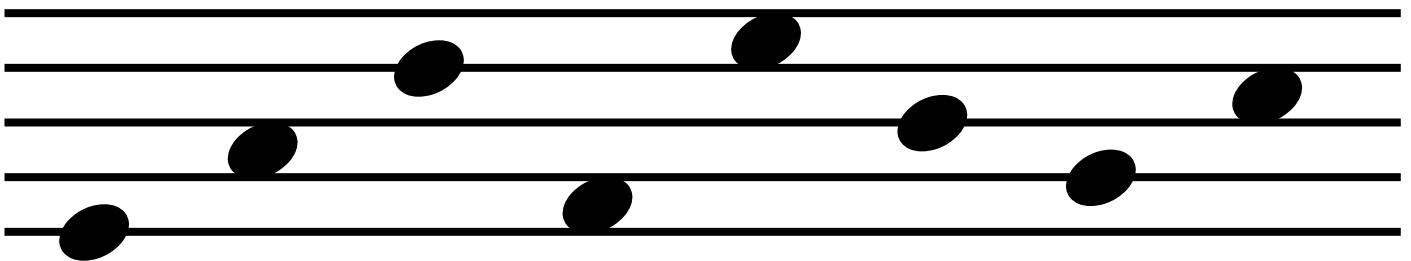
D
E
F#
G

To Do: Keep practicing! Say "line" or "space" and the line or space number of each note below.

(13)



(14)



To Do: Practice naming lines and spaces in other music books.

-Music is divided into groups by vertical lines.

-These lines are called **measure lines** or **bar lines**.

-**Measure lines** reflect the musical grouping of the notes.

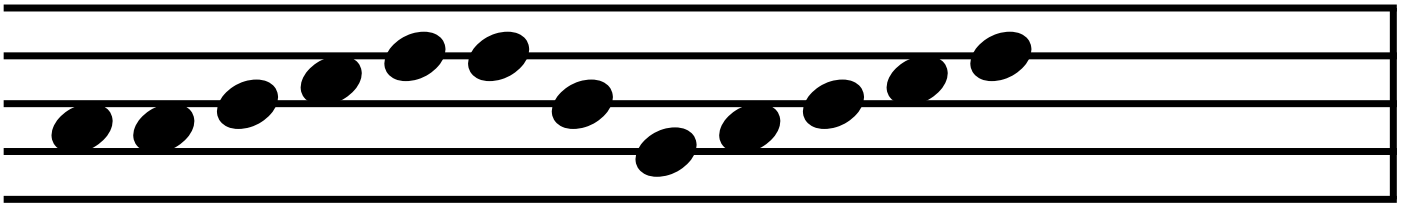
-They divide music so that you can read it easily,
but they do not tell you to pause or to stop!

-Look at the two examples below. They contain the same notes.

To Do: Find the 9th note in (55).

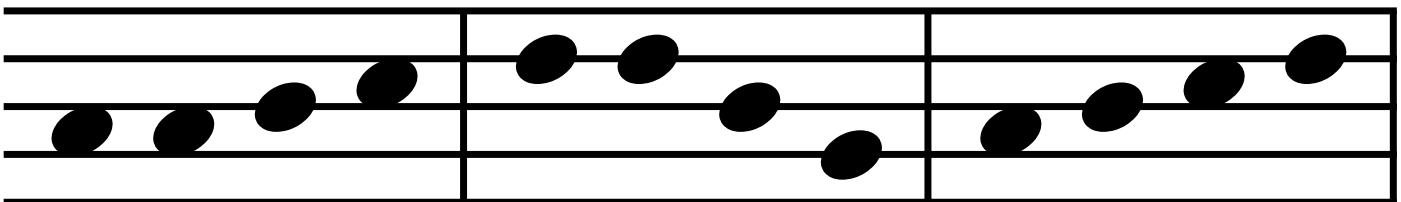
Begin counting at the left and move towards the right.

(55)



To Do: Now find the 9th note in (56).

(56)

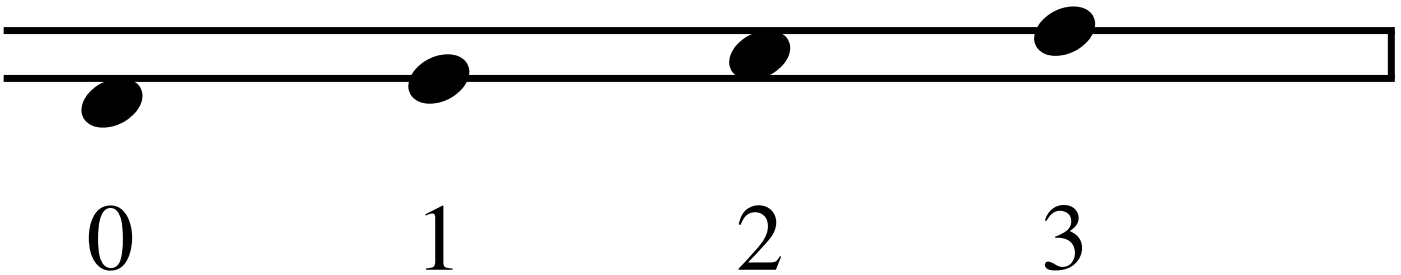


-This space, line, space, line, step pattern can be read and played on any open string on the violin or viola.

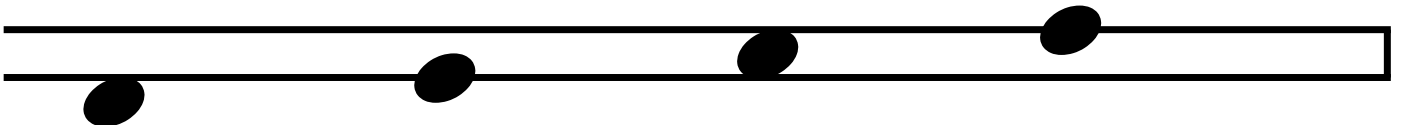
-Use open string and fingers 1, High 2, and 3.

-We use High 2 to match the lower instruments.

(61) Violin or Viola

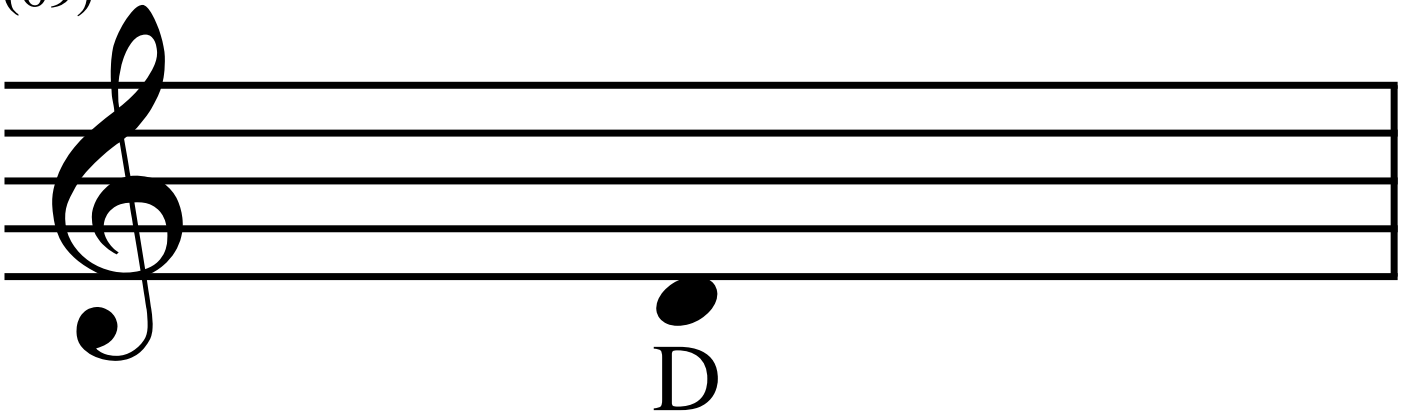


To Do: Play "Follow My Bow" game (See P. 39)



- Once a clef sign is written on the staff, **specific pitches** or notes can be named and played.
- In treble clef, the note on the space below the staff is called D. It can be played on the open D string on the violin.
- Open strings are landmarks for string players!
Make sure you recognize open D string on the staff!

(69)



-The next notes going up in step motion are E and F.

-D is the space below the staff, E is line 1, and F is space 1.

(70)

