

Viola

1 Octave Scales

K. Springer

C Major

Musical notation for the C Major scale, measures 1-12. The scale is written in treble clef with a 9/8 time signature. It consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 1-6, and the second line contains measures 7-12. The notes are C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Down-bow strokes are indicated by downward arrows above the notes in measures 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.

G Major

13

Musical notation for the G Major scale, measures 13-24. The scale is written in treble clef with a 9/8 time signature. It consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 13-18, and the second line contains measures 19-24. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

D Major

25

Musical notation for the D Major scale, measures 25-36. The scale is written in treble clef with a 9/8 time signature. It consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 25-30, and the second line contains measures 31-36. The notes are D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

A Major

37

Musical notation for the A Major scale, measures 37-48. The scale is written in treble clef with a 9/8 time signature. It consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 37-42, and the second line contains measures 43-48. The notes are A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, and G#).

F Major

49

Musical notation for the F Major scale, measures 49-60. The scale is written in treble clef with a 9/8 time signature. It consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 49-54, and the second line contains measures 55-60. The notes are F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

B-flat Major

61

Musical notation for the B-flat Major scale, measures 61-72. The scale is written in treble clef with a 9/8 time signature. It consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 61-66, and the second line contains measures 67-72. The notes are Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, Ab4, G4, F4, Eb4, D4, C4, Bb3, Ab3. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb).

E-flat Major

73

Musical notation for the E-flat Major scale, measures 73-84. The scale is written in treble clef with a 9/8 time signature. It consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 73-78, and the second line contains measures 79-84. The notes are Eb4, F4, G4, Ab4, G4, F4, Eb4, Db4, C4, Bb3, Ab3. The key signature has three flats (Bb, Eb, and Ab).

Viola

Schradieck Finger Exercises Phase 1

H. Schradieck
arr. Kaitlin Springer
Edited by Victor Fernandez

1

2

6

3

11

4

16

5

7

21

6

7

26

8

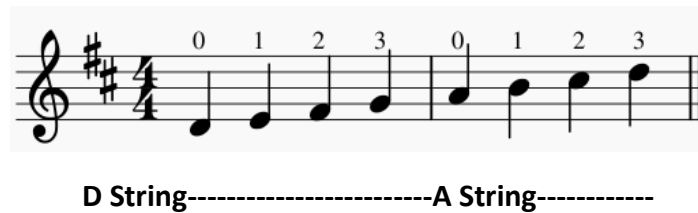
31

9

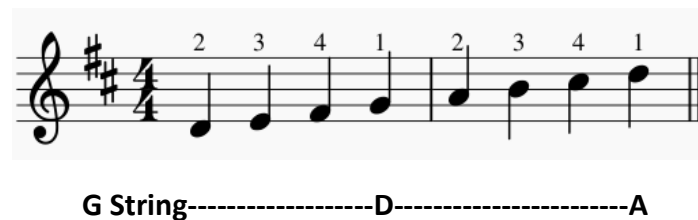
37

Shifting 101 for Violin & Viola

Before we can learn 2 octave scales, we need to learn how shifting works. On stringed instruments we can play notes all the way up the fingerboard, and these notes are divided into different **positions**. When we first learn a stringed instrument we learn **1st Position**. The D major scale starts on open D and walks its way up finger by finger in **1st Position**:



Easy. Now imagine that we can play that same scale, but with different fingerings:



Our fingers climb the scale almost the same way (no open strings in this scale!), but we're going to have to start in a different **position**. We will have to start with our **2nd finger** on G. That is **3rd Position**, which is the next position that we learn.

So how do we get from **1st Position** to **3rd Position**? While sitting in rest position, try running your hand up and down the fingerboard. You want your entire hand to move as one unit, including your thumb. Is your thumb moving with the rest of your hand as you travel up and down the fingerboard?

Now pretend you're about to play a D Major scale. Pluck open D, put your 1st finger down for E, 2nd finger down for F#, 3rd finger down for G-and stop there. **Replace** your 3rd finger with your 1st finger. Pluck it and see if it's right. Repeat this several times until you can **replace** the 3rd finger without thinking too much about it. By doing this, you are practicing **Shifting**. **Shifting** is the process of getting from one **Position** to another **Position**.

Time to practice **Shifting** so that we can add new scales and music to our repertoire!

Shifting Practice for Violins & Violas

E to F# is a **Whole Step**
Place a **high 3rd finger**

Place 2nd finger,
Listen to basses

Shift to 1st finger

This G is a **Half Step** from F#-
Place low 4th finger

Shift back down to **1st Position**

Shifting Practice for Cellos

3rd Position...

1st Position...

2 Octave G Major Scale

*As you practice shifting and playing in the higher positions, make sure your left elbow is coming around into your body so that all four fingers stay over the fingerboard.

*Make sure your left thumb is included while you are shifting into the next position-the thumb always travels *with* the hand.

*Listen out for the beginnings of each of your notes. Are you having to adjust the pitch? Make it a mission to think of aiming for the pitch-the only way you will hit the bullseye every time is if you practice aiming for it!