


## EXERCISES FOR STRING SCORING

1. Notate the open strings.

Violin                      Viola                      Cello                      Double bass



The image shows four musical staves, each with a different clef: Violin (treble clef), Viola (alto clef), Cello (bass clef), and Double bass (bass clef). Each staff has a single vertical line drawn through it, representing the open string of the instrument.

2. Rewrite for viola in alto clef.

*Moderato*



The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a melody in 4/4 time, marked *Moderato*. The bottom staff is in alto clef and is empty, intended for the student to rewrite the melody from the top staff.

3. Bow the cello part.

*Allegro*



The image shows a single musical staff in bass clef, marked *Allegro*. The staff contains a melody in 4/4 time. The first measure is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano).

4. Score for a full string section.

*Adagio*

*mp*

The musical score is written for a full string section in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked *Adagio* and the dynamics are *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The bass staff begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The second system has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The bass staff begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music features various string techniques, including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

[illegible][illegible]

**5.** Define the following terms as they relate to the strings:

- a. Scordatura
- b. Double stop
- c. Pizzicato
- d. Sul tasto
- e. Artificial harmonics
- f. Bratsche
- g. Senza sordino
- h. Col legno
- i. Divisi
- j. Arco

**6.** Indicate “on the string” or “off the string” for the following bowings:

- a. Spiccato \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Louré \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Jeté \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Détaché \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Legato \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Saltando \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Martelé \_\_\_\_\_

**7.** Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Tempo markings and dynamics are both written below the staff in the orchestral score and parts.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ The double bass sounds two octaves below the written note.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ String players usually play with vibrato, unless otherwise specified.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ In general, notes on the double bass are clearest and have the best definition in its lowest register.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ In second position on the violin, the first finger plays B on the G string.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Fingered tremolo is the equivalent of a trill at an interval larger than a second.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ To begin a downbow the frog is farthest from the string.