

Scales for Concert Orchestra

Violin

W.B. - Whole Bow

G major ♩ = 60

W.B. Tip

W.B. Frog

W.B. Tip

W.B. Frog

W.B. Tip

W.B. Frog

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the G major scale for violin. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by 'W.B.' (Whole Bow) and 'Tip' or 'Frog' markings above the notes. The scale consists of two phrases: an ascending phrase and a descending phrase.

A major ♩ = 60

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the A major scale for violin. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by 'W.B.' (Whole Bow) and 'Tip' or 'Frog' markings above the notes. The scale consists of two phrases: an ascending phrase and a descending phrase.

B flat major ♩ = 60

Detaché

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the B flat major scale for violin. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by 'W.B.' (Whole Bow) and 'Tip' or 'Frog' markings above the notes. The scale consists of two phrases: an ascending phrase and a descending phrase.

C major ♩ = 80

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the C major scale for violin. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of no sharps or flats. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 80. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by 'W.B.' (Whole Bow) and 'Tip' or 'Frog' markings above the notes. The scale consists of two phrases: an ascending phrase and a descending phrase.

D major ♩ = 60

Martelé

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the D major scale for violin. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by 'W.B.' (Whole Bow) and 'Tip' or 'Frog' markings above the notes. The scale consists of two phrases: an ascending phrase and a descending phrase.

E flat major ♩ = 60

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the E flat major scale for violin. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, and Ab). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by 'W.B.' (Whole Bow) and 'Tip' or 'Frog' markings above the notes. The scale consists of two phrases: an ascending phrase and a descending phrase.

F major ♩ = 60

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the F major scale for violin. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 60. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by 'W.B.' (Whole Bow) and 'Tip' or 'Frog' markings above the notes. The scale consists of two phrases: an ascending phrase and a descending phrase.

Excerpt 1 of 2

Tchaikovsky – Symphony No. 5, Movement 1

Allegro con anima, ♩ = 72

sul A

p

62 *mf* *>mf*

67 *p* *f* *ff* *f* *mf* *>mf* *p*

72 *f* *ff* *f* *mf* *>mf* *p* *f*

77 *ff* *f* *mf* *>mf* *p* *f*

83 *ff* *ff* *ff* *sempre ff*

88

93

END

Tips for Preparing Excerpt 1 (violin)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5, Movement 1

1. Listen to a recording (and multiple times). This excerpt comes very near the beginning of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 (1st movement)—within the first four minutes. Listen for articulation and especially which parts of the phrase are accompanying other instruments. When you practice, try to hear those other instruments in your head.
2. Steady tempo. Hear the strong beats underneath you and push the syncopations against them. Use a metronome. Practice at various speeds (not always at performance tempo). It will be easy to rush the exciting, louder phrases.
3. Pay close attention to bow distribution. It will affect your phrase shapes and articulations. Be very aware of where you are in the bow for the various articulations and dynamics.

Excerpt 2 of 2

Mozart – Symphony No. 39, Movement 2

~~Do not~~ take repeats

Andante con moto ♩ = 84

The musical score is written for violin in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of five staves. The tempo is 'Andante con moto' with a metronome marking of 84. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff has a yellow 'X' over a repeat sign. The fifth staff has a yellow highlight at the end. There are several slurs and accents throughout the piece.

Tips for Preparing Excerpt 2

Mozart Symphony No. 39, Movement 2

1. Listen to a recording (multiple times). This 18th century style is a very particular way of bowing and phrasing, and the best way to learn it is by listening to good string players. Watch a video and notice the bow use.
2. It can be difficult to keep a piano dynamic and maintain a beautiful tone. Make that a goal.
3. Again, bow distribution will be important. But begin learning the piece without the long slurs, breaking them into smaller units, so you can focus on left hand intonation and rhythm.
4. Make sure your dotted rhythms are 3:1 (and not loose triplets).
5. Although there are no printed dynamics (except *p*), these phrases should have shape. In each phrase, create arcs, taper the final note before a rest (never accent), choose a destination note, and make each phrase as elegant and shapely as possible. Singing the phrases and imagining these melodies as a song will help you make good choices about shaping the phrases.