

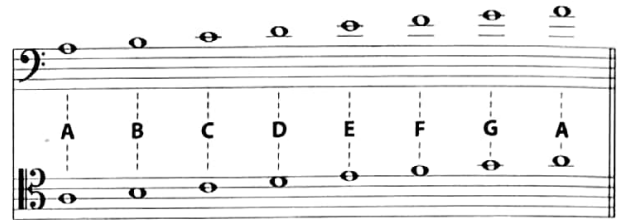
READING TENOR AND TREBLE CLEF

CELLOS ONLY

TENOR CLEF

Cellos sometimes read notation in tenor clef, which is indicated by the sign C and centered on the 4th staff line.

The following pitches are played in the same places on your instrument.



▲ Tenor clef

The tenor clef is often used to avoid too many ledger lines.

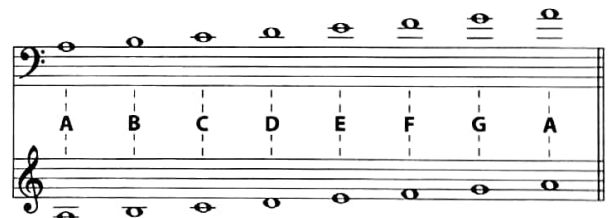
The following examples demonstrate how the tenor clef eliminates ledger lines.



TREBLE CLEF

Cellos sometimes read notation in treble clef, which is indicated by the sign G and centered on the 2nd staff line.

The following pitches are played in the same places on your instrument.



▲ Treble clef

Just like the tenor clef, the treble clef is used in the higher ranges of the cello to avoid too many ledger lines.

The following examples demonstrate how the treble clef eliminates ledger lines.



THE NECK AND THUMB POSITIONS

CELLOS ONLY

The neck positions (V, V $\frac{1}{2}$, VI, VI $\frac{1}{2}$, VII) on the cello are played with the thumb either behind or on the side of the neck. The fourth finger is rarely used in these positions. There are three finger patterns in the neck position: 1 \wedge 2 - 3 with a half step between the first and second finger, 1 - 2 \wedge 3 with a half step between the second and third finger, and 1 - 2 - 3 having no half steps. When playing higher than seventh position on the cello, Roman numerals are rarely used to indicate position.

5th Position



5th and a half Position



6th Position



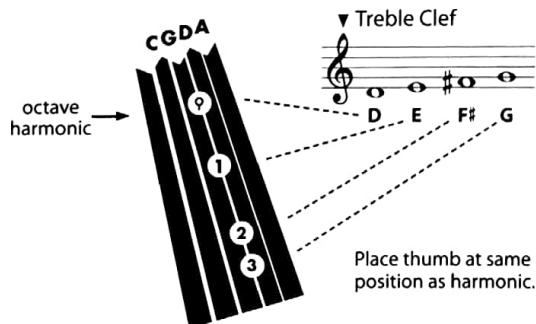
6th and a half Position



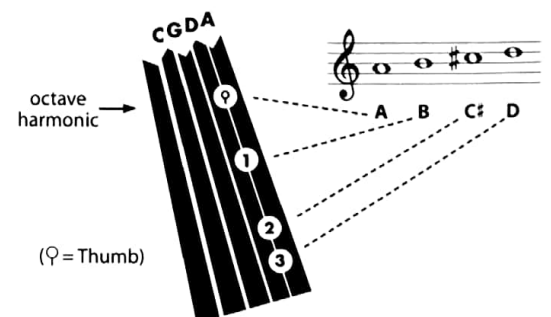
7th Position



BASIC THUMB POSITION - D STRING



BASIC THUMB POSITION - A STRING



3-OCTAVE SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS

MAJOR KEYS

Refer to pages 3–5 (“How To Play 3-Octave Scales/Arpeggios”) for a sample practice routine, and for additional bowings, rhythms and articulations that can be applied. Fingerings are printed above the notes, plus the Roman numerals below indicate the position numbers. A dash (-) before a fingering indicates a shift to a new position.

The 24-note system is used for all scales to accommodate slurring patterns of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 notes.

1. C MAJOR SCALE

0 3 1 0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0

I IV VII

3 2 1 -4 2 1 -4 2 1 0 4 2 1 0 4 3 1 0 4 3 1 0 3 1 0

IV I

2. C MAJOR ARPEGGIO

0 1 4 2 -1 3 2 -1 3 2 3 1 -2 3 1 -2 4 1 0

II^{1/2} V^{1/2} V^{1/2} II^{1/2}

3. G MAJOR SCALE

0 3 1 0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0

I IV VII

3 2 1 -2 1 -2 1 -4 3 1 -4 2 1 0 4 3 1 0 4 3 1 0 3 1 0

VII IV I

4. G MAJOR ARPEGGIO

0 1 4 2 -1 3 2 -1 3 2 3 1 -2 3 1 -2 4 1 0

II^{1/2} V^{1/2} V^{1/2} II^{1/2}

5. D MAJOR SCALE

6. D MAJOR ARPEGGIO

7. A MAJOR SCALE

8. A MAJOR ARPEGGIO

9. E MAJOR SCALE

10. E MAJOR ARPEGGIO

11. B MAJOR SCALE

11. B MAJOR SCALE

II 1/2 ex I 1/2 III 1/2 VI 1/2 VI 1/2 III 1/2 1/2 I II 1/2 ex

12. B MAJOR ARPEGGIO

12. B MAJOR ARPEGGIO

V V

13. F MAJOR SCALE

13. F MAJOR SCALE

III ex I III VI VI III I III ex

14. F MAJOR ARPEGGIO

14. F MAJOR ARPEGGIO

I IV IV I

15. Bb MAJOR SCALE

15. Bb MAJOR SCALE

II ex I III VI VI III I II ex

16. Bb MAJOR ARPEGGIO

16. Bb MAJOR ARPEGGIO

IV VII VII IV

27. B MELODIC MINOR SCALE

II 1/2 I 1/2 IIIex VI 1/2
VI IV I II 1/2

28. B MINOR ARPEGGIO

I IVex VII VII IVex I

29. F# MELODIC MINOR SCALE

III 1/2 II 1/2 ex II I III 1/2 VI 1/2
VI 1/2 IV I II 1/2 III 1/2

30. F# MINOR ARPEGGIO

I IVex IVex I

31. D MELODIC MINOR SCALE

IV VI VI IV I

D C9 Bb A G F E D

32. D MINOR ARPEGGIO

I IIex IIex I

33. G MELODIC MINOR SCALE

Musical notation for the G Melodic Minor Scale in 4/4 time. The scale is written in two staves: bass and treble. The bass staff starts with a low G (2nd fret, 3rd string) and ascends through the scale. The treble staff starts with a high G (2nd fret, 1st string) and descends. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Accents are placed on the 3rd and 4th notes of both ascending and descending phrases. Roman numerals I, IV, VII, IVex, and I are placed below the notes to indicate fingerings for specific notes.

34. G MINOR ARPEGGIO

Musical notation for the G Minor Arpeggio in 6/8 time. The arpeggio is written in two staves: bass and treble. The bass staff starts with a low G (2nd fret, 3rd string) and ascends through the notes G, Bb, D. The treble staff starts with a high G (2nd fret, 1st string) and descends through the notes G, Bb, D. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Roman numerals IV and IVex are placed below the notes to indicate fingerings for specific notes.

35. C MELODIC MINOR SCALE

Musical notation for the C Melodic Minor Scale in 4/4 time. The scale is written in two staves: bass and treble. The bass staff starts with a low C (3rd fret, 4th string) and ascends through the scale. The treble staff starts with a high C (3rd fret, 1st string) and descends. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Accents are placed on the 3rd and 4th notes of both ascending and descending phrases. Roman numerals I, IVex, and VII are placed below the notes to indicate fingerings for specific notes.

36. C MINOR ARPEGGIO

Musical notation for the C Minor Arpeggio in 6/8 time. The arpeggio is written in two staves: bass and treble. The bass staff starts with a low C (3rd fret, 4th string) and ascends through the notes C, Eb, G. The treble staff starts with a high C (3rd fret, 1st string) and descends through the notes C, Eb, G. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Roman numerals IIex, V, V, and IIex are placed below the notes to indicate fingerings for specific notes.

37. F MELODIC MINOR SCALE

Musical notation for the F Melodic Minor Scale in 4/4 time. The scale is written in two staves: bass and treble. The bass staff starts with a low F (1st fret, 4th string) and ascends through the scale. The treble staff starts with a high F (1st fret, 1st string) and descends. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Accents are placed on the 3rd and 4th notes of both ascending and descending phrases. Roman numerals III, I, IVex, III, and VI are placed below the notes to indicate fingerings for specific notes.

38. F MINOR ARPEGGIO

Musical notation for the F Minor Arpeggio in 6/8 time. The arpeggio is written in two staves: bass and treble. The bass staff starts with a low F (1st fret, 4th string) and ascends through the notes F, Ab, C. The treble staff starts with a high F (1st fret, 1st string) and descends through the notes F, Ab, C. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Roman numerals I, IVex, IVex, and I are placed below the notes to indicate fingerings for specific notes.