

Suzuki[®]



Cello School Cello Part

Volume 1

Revised Edition

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INTRODUCTION

FOR THE STUDENT: This material is part of the worldwide Suzuki Method of teaching. Companion recordings should be used with these publications. In addition, there are piano accompaniment books that go along with this material.

FOR THE TEACHER: In order to be an effective Suzuki teacher, a great deal of ongoing education is required. Your national Suzuki association provides this for its membership. Teachers are encouraged to become members of their national Suzuki associations and maintain a teacher training schedule, in order to remain current, via institutes, short and long term programs. You are also encouraged to join the International Suzuki Association.

FOR THE PARENT: Credentials are essential for any teacher that you choose. We recommend you ask your teacher for his or her credentials, especially listing those relating to training in the Suzuki Method. The Suzuki Method experience should be a positive one, where there exists a wonderful, fostering relationship between child, parent and teacher. So choosing the right teacher is of the utmost importance.

In order to obtain more information about the Suzuki Method, please contact your country's Suzuki Association, the International Suzuki Association at 3-10-15 Fukashi, Matsumoto City 390, Japan, The Suzuki Association of the Americas, 1900 Folsom, #101, Boulder, Colorado 80302, or Summy-Birchard Inc., c/o Warner Bros. Publications, 15800 N.W. 48th Avenue, Miami, FL 33014, for current Associations' addresses.

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Maestro Pablo Casals



学習と指導の目標

指導上の4つの要点

1. 子どもに、できるだけ毎日レコードを聞かせることによって音楽的感覚を向上させる。それは同時によりはやい進歩をうながす。
2. トナリゼイション、つまり美しい音の指導を、教室や家庭においてかならず行なわれなければならない。
3. 不断の注意によって、正しい音程、正しい姿勢、正しい弓の持ち方ができるように。
4. 親も先生も、子どもが家庭でたのしくしっかり練習するように努力する。

以上の4つのポイントを徹底して行なうことによって、どの子どもも音楽的才能がよく育つことを、私は30年にわたる教育の経験からはっきりと確信するようになりました。

音楽の才能は生まれつきのものではなく、育てられるものなのです。それはちょうど、日本の子どもがだれでも日本語を話し、世界中の子どもが、みなそれぞれの母国語をじょうずに話しているのと同じように、音楽もその育て方にしたがって、どの子どもにも育てられる能力であり、聞けばよく育ちます。

どうぞ子どものしあわせのために、この4つのポイントが、家庭や教室において十分成功するように指導を行なってください。

Four Essential Points for Teachers and Parents

1. Children should listen to the reference recordings every day at home to develop musical sensitivity. Rapid progress depends on this listening.
2. Tonalization, or the production of a beautiful tone, should be stressed in the lesson and at home.
3. Constant attention should be given to accurate intonation, correct posture, and the proper bow hold.
4. Parents and teachers should strive to motivate children so they will enjoy practicing correctly at home.

Through the experience I have gained in teaching young children for over thirty years, I am thoroughly convinced that musical ability can be fully cultivated in all children if the above four points are faithfully observed.

Musical ability is not an inborn talent but an ability that can be developed. All children who are properly trained can develop musical ability just as all children develop the ability to speak their mother tongue. For the happiness of children, I hope these four essential points will be carefully observed and put to continual use in the home and in the studio.

Shinichi Suzuki

The D-string Posture is fundamental and should be completely mastered.

Exercises for Proper D-String Posture

Use a short bow stroke.

Two staves of musical notation for D-string posture exercises. The first staff has a '0' above the first measure. The second staff also has a '0' above the first measure. Both staves contain rhythmic patterns of eighth notes and rests.

Exercises for Changing Strings

Change string quickly here.

Two staves of musical notation for string-changing exercises. The first staff has a '0' above the first measure and 'Change string quickly here.' above the second measure. The second staff also has a '0' above the first measure. Both staves contain rhythmic patterns of eighth notes and rests.

Exercises for Quick Placement of Fingers

Three staves of musical notation for finger placement exercises. The first staff has fingerings: 0, ↓ (1), 1, ↓ (0), 0, ↓ (1), 1, ↓ (0). The second staff has fingerings: 0, 1, 0, 1. The third staff has fingerings: 0, ↓ (1), 1, ↓ (2,3), 3, ↓ (4), 4, ↓ (3), 3, ↓ (1), 1, ↓ (0), 0.

Place fingers 1,2,3,4 quickly and accurately during the rests.

Two staves of musical notation for finger placement exercises. The first staff has a fingering: ↓ (1 2 3 4). The second staff has fingerings: ↓ (1 2 3 4) 4, 3, 1, 0.

When playing the 4th finger, keep all four fingers down on the string.

The First Position

The purpose of the following exercises is to play the notes accurately.
Press the string with the tip of finger.

D String A String

0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4

4 3 1 0

4 3 1 0

- Play the 4th finger, keeping the 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers down on the string.
While playing the 4th finger, think and prepare for the next position of your finger.
Repeat on the A string.
- For half a year, at least, continue the practice of stopping the bow on the string after each note to get a clear sound.

A String 0 V 1 3

4 3 1 0

D Major Scale

While playing the upper half of the scale, the 1st and the 3rd fingers should remain on the string.
When you place the 3rd finger, place the 2nd down with it.


D 0 1 3 4 A 0 1 3 4

4 3 1 0 0 D 4 3 1 0

Important Instructions for Practice:

The fingering $\overline{0\ 4}$ requires very careful practice. Stop the bow after you play open A, and be sure to place the first, second, third, and fourth fingers in the proper position on the D string before you continue to play.

1 Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star Variations

To play  stop the bow without pressure after each note.

Bow  smoothly.

S. Suzuki

A



1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1

3 4 3 1 0

5 0 4 3 1

7 0 4 3 1

9 0 0 1 0

11 4 3 1 0

B

C

D

Theme

f marcato

2 French Folk Song

To develop the practice of tonalization

Folk Song

Moderato

mf

6

11

16

3 Lightly Row

Folk Song

Moderato

mf

5

9

13

Keep the 3rd finger down.

4 Song of the Wind

Folk Song

Moderato

mf

1 —————
Keep the 1st finger down.

1 0 1 3 4 0 1 4 4 1 0

5 1 4 4 1 0 0 4 4 3 3 1

10 0 3 0 0 4 4 3 3 1 0

5 Go Tell Aunt Rhody

Folk Song

Moderato

mf

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

5 3 4 0 1 0 4 3 3 4 0 1 0

9 3 1 0 1 3 1 0 0 4 3 1 0 1 3 0

6 O Come, Little Children

Folk Song

Andante

Tonalization

This should be taught at each lesson.
Pluck the open string and listen to the sound of the vibrating string.

pizz.

Play tones with the same resonance with the bow.

arco

- Questions teachers and parents must ask every day :
- Are the pupils listening to the reference record at home every day ?
 - Has the tone improved ?
 - Is the intonation correct ?
 - Has the proper playing posture been acquired ?
 - Is the bow being held correctly ?

7 May Song

Folk Song

Allegro moderato

Musical score for 'May Song' in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes fingerings 1, 0, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0. The second staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and includes fingerings 0, 4, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 3, 1. The third staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes fingerings 0, 3, 0, 4, 1, 4, 1, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0. A crescendo hairpin is placed between the second and third staves, and a decrescendo hairpin is placed between the third and fourth staves. The tempo marking 'Allegro moderato' is at the top. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction '(2nd time) poco rit.'

8 Allegro

S. Suzuki

Musical score for 'Allegro' in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes fingerings 4, 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0. The second staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes fingerings 4, 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0. The third staff starts with a dynamic marking of *dolce* and includes fingerings 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 3, 1. The fourth staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes fingerings 4, 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0. A decrescendo hairpin is placed between the third and fourth staves. The tempo marking 'Allegro' is at the top. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction 'a tempo'.

9 Perpetual Motion in D Major

Play this piece at the middle of the bow using a very short stroke.
 Stop the bow after each note.
 Play slowly at first and then gradually speed up the tempo.

S. Suzuki

Allegro

A

mf

Variation

After A, play B,

B

Procedure for practice:

Transpose all previous pieces to the key of G Major in preparation for "Long, Long Ago."

Tonalization

This should be taught at each lesson. Pupils should always strive for a more beautiful and resonant tone.

1

2

3

* Listen for ringing sound.

G Major Scale

Perpetual Motion in G Major

S. Suzuki

Allegro

A

mf

etc.

Variation

B

etc.