



## A. Three types of study materials:

<b>Technique</b>	<b>Etudes</b>	<b>Pieces</b>
Scales	Suzuki	Suzuki
Arpeggios	Tune A	Barber
Thirds	Day	Christmas
Double-stops	Wohlfahrt	music
Shifting	Kayser	Tune A Day
Position work	Mazas	Bach
	Kreutzer	Handouts

Every practice session should start with work on technique: warm up with a scale and do other technique assignments. This is the basis of your ability to play the instrument and should not be secondary, but should be primary. After this warm-up, work on your etude. Then do the pieces; your pieces will be significantly better after working on your technique.

## B. Two Types of Practice:

<b>Practice Time (80%)</b>	<b>Performance Time (20%)</b>
Slow practice	Play through, as if you are performing in public.
Careful analysis	No stopping.
Practice difficult spots	
Attention to:	
• articulation	
• bow speed, pressure	
• dynamics	
• form	
• intonation	
• rhythm	
• style	

Time spent with the instrument should be divided into two types:  
 1. PRACTICE TIME: Finding the difficult "spots" and working on them, slowly; analyzing the piece like a good scientist, working on the technical aspects. Slow practice. (80%)  
 2. PERFORMANCE TIME: Play throughs. (20%)

Make sure you spend most of your time on #1:  
**DON'T PRACTICE MISTAKES!!**

## C. Two Aspects of Study:

**Heart      Technique**

The "heart" aspect of music study can be requested by teacher, but really can't be taught. Most music students have the "heart" part, or they wouldn't be interested in lessons. The "technique" part can be taught, but the heart part really cannot be. The technique part supports the heart; develop your technique to express your heart!!!!