

Where Does the Bow Meet the String?

Read the region label above each bar. Decide where the bow crosses the string — and whether the label stays active in bars with no new instruction.

1 · KNOW THE THREE REGIONS

Each card names a region, describes its location, and shows a small schematic. Study all six, then use the same labels to fill in the route below.

REGION
ord.



Middle of string — between fingerboard and bridge

FUNCTION
ord.



Cancels *sul tasto* and *sul pont.* — returns to ordinary

REGION
sul tasto



Near or over the fingerboard

PERSISTENCE
sul tasto



Stays active until *ord.* appears

REGION
sul pont.



Near the bridge

PERSISTENCE
sul pont.



Stays active until *ord.* appears

2 · READ THE ROUTE

Each bar has a D4 half note plus half rest. **A region label stays active until a new one appears.** Write the active region below each bar number.

Violin



Bar	Instruction shown	Active region (write)
1	<i>sul tasto</i>	_____
2	— (no new instruction)	_____
3	<i>sul pont.</i>	_____
4	<i>ord.</i>	_____

3 · TEACHER-OBSERVED COMPARISONS

Your teacher bows the same open D4 twice, once in each region below. Circle what you hear, then write what changed.

Comparison A: ord. vs. sul tasto

The pitch stayed the same: yes / no

The tone: brighter / softer / same

What I noticed: _____

Comparison B: ord. vs. sul pont.

The pitch stayed the same: yes / no

The tone: brighter / softer / same

What I noticed: _____

Check (turn sheet): Bar 1: *sul tasto*. Bar 2: *sul tasto* (persistent — no new instruction). Bar 3: *sul pont.* Bar 4: *ord.* (returns to ordinary). Pitch: D4 throughout; rhythm: half note + half rest throughout. Comp. A: softer/flute-like. Comp. B: brighter/glassy. Teacher confirms.