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REVIEW

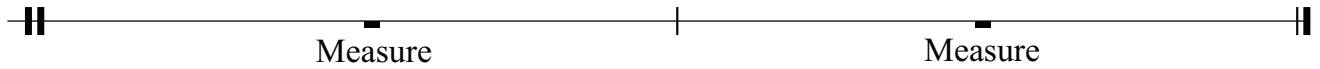
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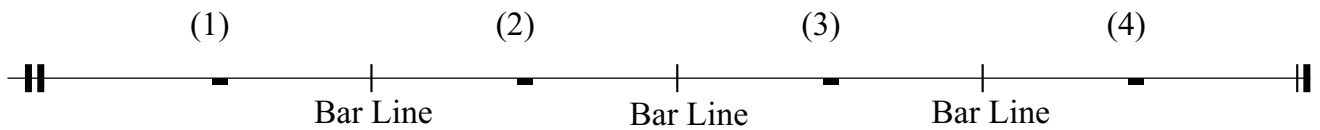
FUNDAMENTALS OF MUSIC

(Value of Notes and Rests in 4/4 Time)

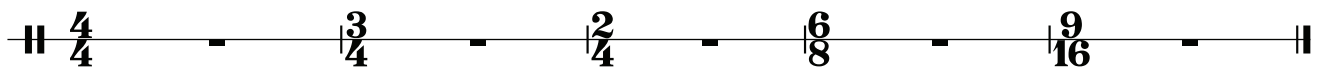
The horizontal line below is called the **staff**. Depending on the instrument, music written for percussion may have between 1 and 5 horizontal lines. Music for snare drum has one line as noted below.



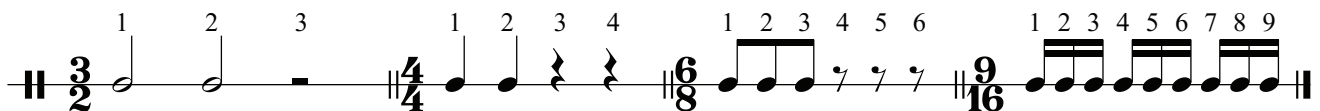
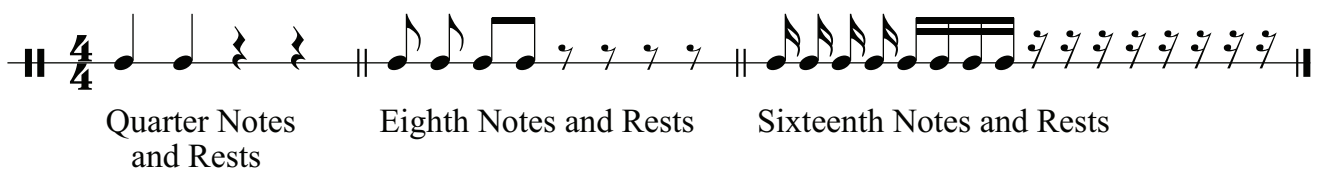
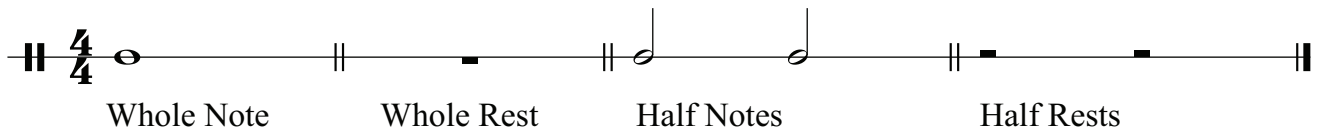
The vertical lines are called bar lines. They separate the music into measures. There are four measures below.



Below are Time Signatures. The **top** number tells you how many beats are in each measure. The **bottom** number tells you what kind of note gets one beat.



THESE ARE NOTES AND RESTS



When the bottom number is a "2" it means the half note or rest gets one beat.
 When the bottom number is a "4" it means the quarter note or rest gets one beat.
 When the bottom number is a "8" it means the eighth note or rest gets one beat.
 When the bottom number is a "16" it means the sixteenth note or rest gets one beat.

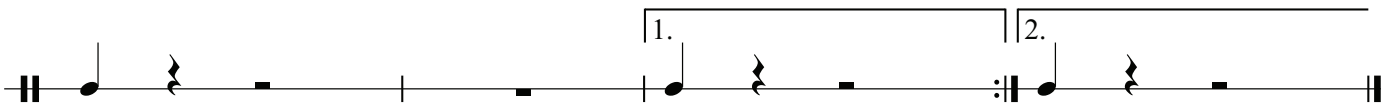
REPEAT SIGN

Two dots placed before a double bar is called a **repeat sign**



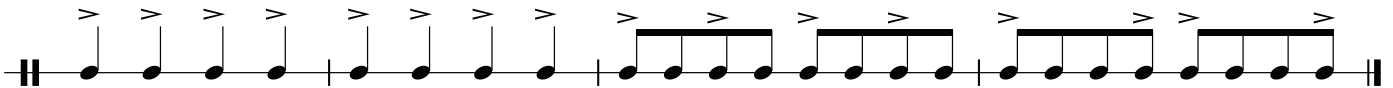
When you reach a REPEAT SIGN, go back to the FIRST DOUBLE BAR. If there is no DOUBLE BAR go back to the BEGINNING.

FIRST AND SECOND ENDINGS



Play the FIRST ENDING, then repeat. The second time skip the first ending and play the SECOND ENDING. (*First and Second endings are introduced in Lesson 12 in the Snare Drum Section*).

ACCENTS



The marking above the note is called an accent. When a note has an accent, that particular note is played louder. (*Accents are introduced in Lesson 20 in the Snare Drum Section*).

EXPRESSION MARKS

Expression marks tell you how loud to play. Here is a list of expression marks and definitions. (*Expression marks will be introduced in Lesson 12 in the Snare Drum section*).

f = **Forte** which means **loud-strong**

ff = **Fortissimo** which means **louder than forte**

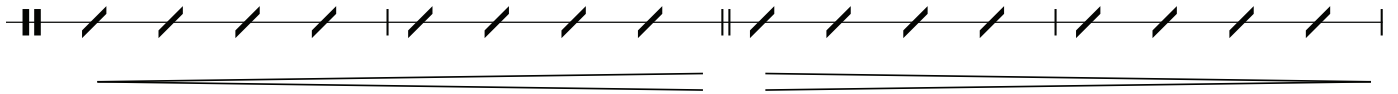
p = **Piano** which means **softly**

pp = **Pianissimo** which means **softer than piano**

mp = **Mezzo Piano** which means **moderately soft**

mf = **Mezzo Forte** which means **moderately loud**

CRESCENDO / DECRESCENDO



Crescendo: (going from soft to loud)

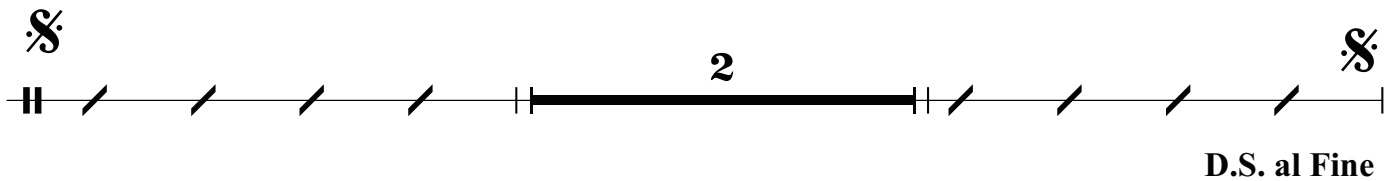
Decrescendo: (going from loud to soft)

D.S. al Fine

D.S. is the abbreviation for Dal Segno from the sign.

§ is the sign most frequently used where there is a D.S.

Fine means the end. Whenever you find the term D.S. al Fine, you will go back to the sign and play until you reach the word “Fine”.



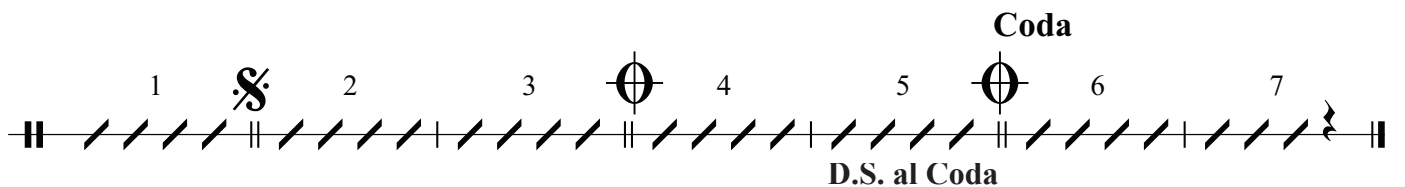
D.S. al Coda

Start at the beginning and play until you see D.S. al Coda.

Go back to the “S” sign and repeat the passage.

Keep playing until you see the Coda symbol \oplus which tells you to skip to the labeled Coda section.

Go directly to the Coda and keep playing all the way to the end.



Play from bar 1 to bar 5 and back to bar 2. Play bars 2 and 3 and skip to bar 6 and play to the end.



Holding the Sticks

It is crucial that every drum student learn how to hold the sticks properly. This is important when you begin learning how to play because it is easy to develop bad habits which will be difficult to correct later on.

Two Ways To Hold The Sticks

There are two different ways of holding the sticks. One is called **Traditional Grip** and the other is called **Match Grip**. It is debatable which grip is better but many teachers are preferring to teach match grip due to the complexity of the left hand with the traditional style.

Match Grip uses the same grip for both hands. There is no difference between the right or left hand.

Traditional Grip uses the same grip as match grip for the right hand but a totally different grip for the left hand. Historically, the left hand grip was developed because drummers who were leading men to go forward into battle carried snare drums slung over their shoulders. The sling only had one attachment point, so the drum was slanted. In order to hit the drum directly with the drum slanted, the left hand grip was incorporated.

MATCH GRIP INSTRUCTION

RIGHT HAND MATCH GRIP

Step 1

Place the end of the stick in your left hand and hold your right hand out with palm up.



Step 2

Place the stick at a diagonal on the palm of the right hand with the other hand holding the bottom of the stick.



Step 3

Place fingers around the sticks as shown.



Step 4

Turn hand over so you are looking at the top of your right hand. Your wrist will move up and down to create the sound on the drum.



Lesson 29

(16TH NOTE RESTS AND BEAMED 16TH NOTES)

NOTE: In musical notation, a **beam** is a horizontal or diagonal line used to connect multiple consecutive notes to indicate rhythmic grouping.

(On each line in lesson 29, both measures are played the same. The notes are beamed differently)

← played the same → ♩ = 70 - 78

1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah 1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah

① :||

1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah 1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah

② :||

1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah 1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah

③ :||

1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah 1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah

④ :||

1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah 1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah

⑤ :||

1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah 1 e & ah 2 e & ah 3 e & ah 4 e & ah

⑥ :||