

Level 2: Sound Fundamentals

CUT TIME is a meter in which there are two beats per measure and the half note receives one beat. Cut time is also called **ALLA BREVE**.

$\text{C} = \frac{2}{2}$ = Two beats (counts) per measure.
 $\text{C} = \frac{2}{2}$ = A half note receives one beat (count).

51 MAKING THE CUT—Clap and count before you play.

Andante

mf

52 SOME FOLKS DO—This version is in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

Moderato

f

Stephen Foster (1826–1864)

53 SOME FOLKS DON'T—This version is in cut time. How is it different from the $\frac{2}{4}$ version? How is it similar?

Moderato

f

Stephen Foster (1826–1864)

54 DOO-DLE IN TWO-DLE—Play and conduct Yankee Doodle in common time, then change the meter to cut time by drawing a vertical line through the C (C). Now play and conduct in “two” (cut time). Both versions should sound exactly the same, but the speed of your conducting gestures will be “cut” in half! When playing along with the recorded accompaniment, play the eighth notes in a swing style.

Allegro

mf

American Folk Song

55 MERRILY, THIS IS HOW WE ROLL—Play and conduct in common time, then change the meter to cut time by drawing a vertical line through the C (C). Now play and conduct in “two” (cut time). Both versions should sound exactly the same, but the speed of your conducting gestures will be “cut” in half!

Andante

W.B.

mf

American Folk Song

D.C. AL CODA means to repeat from the beginning (*da capo* or “head”) and then play the *coda* (the “tail”) where indicated.

158 THE IRISH JAUNTING CAR—Trace the “roadmap” of the piece before you play.

Moderato

The score consists of three staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C) and a dynamic marking of *mf*. It contains several measures with repeat signs and a (rim shot) instruction. The second staff is in treble clef with a dynamic marking of *p* and a Coda symbol. The third staff is in treble clef with a dynamic marking of *ff* and a Coda symbol. A circled cross symbol is placed above the first staff. The piece is identified as an Irish Folk Song.

NEW RUDIMENT DVD

The **FOUR-STROKE RUFF** consists of three small notes (grace notes) and a main note. The rudiment is played with single strokes rather than bounces, and may begin with either hand.

The diagram shows a musical staff in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. It illustrates a four-stroke ruff consisting of three grace notes followed by a main note. Below the staff, the stroke patterns are listed: RLRL, LRLR, RLRL, and LRLR.

159 GOODNESS, GRACE NOTES!—Try out your four-stroke ruffs. Make sure they feel relaxed and not forced.

Andante

The score is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature and a dynamic marking of *mf*. It features several measures with grace notes and a four-stroke ruff. A circled cross symbol is placed above the staff.

160 TRAVELIN' TO ARKANSAS—A hoedown is an American folk dance.

Moderate hoedown tempo

Tamb.

The score is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature and a dynamic marking of *mf*. It features several measures with grace notes and a four-stroke ruff. A circled cross symbol is placed above the staff. The piece is identified as a hoedown.

161 GRACEFUL GRACE NOTES—Make sure there is a good balance between the triangle and tambourine.

Moderate waltz tempo

Tri.

Tamb.

The score is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature and a dynamic marking of *mp*. It features several measures with grace notes and a four-stroke ruff. A circled cross symbol is placed above the staff. The piece is identified as a waltz.