

# Level 1: Sound Review



Please view the DVD for helpful information about practice and performance skills, and refer to the glossary for any terms you may not remember from Book 1.

**2 A NEW BEGINNING**—Play these notes you already know. Name the key. Point to the following:

- treble clef
- a measure
- repeat sign
- a bar line
- a whole note
- fermata
- time signature
- final bar line
- a half note

A                      B<sup>b</sup>                      C                      D                      E<sup>b</sup>                      F                      G                      F

**3 FAMILIAR PLACES**—Place the corresponding letter in the space nearest the appropriate note or symbol:

- A. whole note
- B. half note
- C. quarter note
- D. tie
- E. whole rest
- F. half rest
- G. quarter rest
- H. tempo marking

Moderato \_\_\_\_\_

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**4 LIGHTLY ROW**—What is the time signature? How many beats are in each measure? What kind of note gets one beat (count)? Name the key.

Allegro Traditional

**5 STARLIGHT DUET**—What is a duet? Can you name the piece on which this duet is based? Play either the top line or the bottom line, then switch parts on the repeat. The following can be played with either two sets of bells, xylophone and bells, or in combination with any other brass or woodwind instrument.

Andante Adapted by W. A. Mozart (1756–1791)

A

B

A

B

**6 LONDON BRIDGE**—Clap the rhythm as you count the beats, then sing the piece before you play.

Moderato English Folk Song

**7 A MINOR ADJUSTMENT**—Play these notes you already know. Notice the key signature. Point to the following:

- loud dynamic marking
- dotted half note
- pickup note
- an accent
- soft dynamic marking
- an eighth note
- time signature

Moderato

# Level 1: Sound Review



Please view the DVD for helpful information about practice and performance skills, and refer to the glossary for any terms you may not remember from Book 1.

**2 A NEW BEGINNING**—Play these rudiments you already know. Point to the following:

- neutral clef
- a measure
- repeat sign
- a bar line
- a quarter note
- fermata
- paradiddle
- time signature
- final bar line
- an eighth note

R R L L R R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L L L R L R R L L R L L R L R

**3 FAMILIAR PLACES**—Place the corresponding letter in the space nearest the appropriate note or symbol:

- A. eighth note
- B. half note
- C. quarter note
- D. tie
- E. whole rest
- F. half rest
- G. quarter rest
- H. tempo marking

Moderato \_\_\_\_\_

**4 LIGHTLY ROW**—What is the time signature? How many beats are in each measure? What kind of note gets one beat (count)?

Allegro (flam paradiddle) Traditional

**5 STARLIGHT DUET**—What is a duet? Can you name the piece on which this duet is based? Choose to play either the top line or the bottom line, then switch parts on the repeat.

Andante

A Tri.

B Tamb.

**6 LONDON BRIDGE**—Clap the rhythm as you count the beats.

Moderato English Folk Song

**7 A MINOR ADJUSTMENT**—Point to the following:

- loud dynamic marking
- whole note
- pickup note
- crescendo
- soft dynamic marking
- half note
- time signature
- a tie

Moderato

Sus. Cym. with mallets

# 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).

A musical staff in cut time (C) with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: G2 (half), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (half). Below the staff, the counts are: 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 +

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

**Andante**

Musical notation for exercise 51 in cut time (C) with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: G2 (half), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (half). Below the staff, the counts are: 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 +. The dynamic marking is *mf*.

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

**Moderato** Stephen Foster (1826–1864)

Musical notation for exercise 52 in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (half). The dynamic marking is *f*.

**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** Stephen Foster (1826–1864)

Musical notation for exercise 53 in cut time (C) with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: G2 (half), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (half). The dynamic marking is *f*.

**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!

**Allegro** American Folk Song

Musical notation for exercise 54 in common time (C) with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: G2 (half), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (half). The dynamic marking is *mf*.

**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** American Folk Song

Musical notation for exercise 55 in common time (C) with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: G2 (half), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (half). The dynamic marking is *mf*. The piece includes a first ending and a second ending.

# 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**  
 $\text{mf}$

**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**  
 $\text{mf}$   
 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.  
 $\text{mf}$   
 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 Irish Folk Song

The score consists of three staves of music in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff starts with a *mf* dynamic and a *f* dynamic later. The second staff starts with a *p* dynamic and includes a red triangle pointing to the text "D.C. al Coda". The third staff is marked with a Coda symbol and contains several grace notes (small notes with slashes) above the main notes.

**GRACE NOTES** are a type of musical ornamentation. They are placed prior to and are slurred to the note they enhance, and appear smaller in size. Grace notes usually are single notes, either with or without a slash through the stem and flag, but can also include two or more notes. Rhythmically they are played immediately prior to the beat, but in music of the Baroque and Early Classical periods they are sometimes played on the beat.

**159 GOODNESS, GRACE NOTES!**—Try out your grace notes. Make sure they feel relaxed and not forced.

Andante

The score is a single staff in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major, marked *mf*. It features several grace notes (small notes with slashes) placed above the main notes. Two red triangles point to specific grace notes.

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

Moderate hoedown tempo

Timp. (Tune: A $\flat$  & E $\flat$ )

The score is in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of B-flat major, marked *mf*. It includes a Coda symbol and a red triangle pointing to "D.C. al Coda". Below the notes are letters indicating the hand used for each note: L (left), R (right), and L (left). The final staff is marked with a Coda symbol and a *f* dynamic.

**161 GRACEFUL GRACE NOTES**—Here are more grace notes to practice. Make sure they have a natural and relaxed feel to them and never sound rushed.

Moderate waltz tempo

The score is in treble clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, marked *mp*. It features two first endings (labeled 1. and 2.) and a *f* dynamic marking.

**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

*mf* *f* *p* *ff*

(rim shot) (rim shot) (rim shot) (rim shot)

Irish Folk Song

**D.C. al Coda** (rim shot)

Coda

**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.

R L R L R L R L

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

Andante

*mf*

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

Moderate hoedown tempo

Tamb. *mf*

**D.C. al Coda**

Coda

*f*

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

Moderate waltz tempo

Tri. Tamb. *mp* *f*

1. 2.