

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Arranging Your Drumset</b> .....	4
<b>The Drumset</b> .....	5
<b>Getting Ready to Play</b>	
Matched Grip.....	6
Traditional Grip.....	6
Striking the Snare Drum .....	7
The Bass Drum.....	7
The Hi-Hat .....	8
The Ride Cymbal.....	8
<b>Elements of Music</b> .....	9
<b>Playing Rock</b>	
Basic Rock Beats .....	10
Embellishing the Left Hand.....	11
Embellishing the Bass Drum .....	12
Embellishing the Left Hand and Bass Drum.....	13
More Advanced Bass Drum Beats .....	14
Rock Drum Fills in Context.....	15
More Fills.....	16
Two-Bar Rock Fills .....	17
<i>Blues for Time</i> (Drum Chart) .....	18
Sixteenth-Note Fills .....	20
More Advanced Bass Drum Beats.....	21
Embellishing the Left Hand.....	22
Embellishing the Hands and Feet.....	23
Two-Bar Fills Using Sixteenth Notes .....	24
Sixteenth Notes on the Hi-Hat .....	25
More Advanced Sixteenth-Note Beats.....	26
Embellishing the Hands and Feet.....	27
More Advanced Fills .....	28
Two-bar Fills Incorporating the Bass Drum .....	29
<i>Winter Poem</i> (Drum Chart) .....	30
<b>Playing Jazz</b>	
Basic Jazz Beats .....	32
Embellishing the Left Hand .....	33
Playing on the Hi-Hat .....	34
Left-Hand Independence .....	35
Left-Hand Independence Using Triplets .....	36
Jazz Fills.....	37
More Fills.....	38
Two-Bar Jazz Fills.....	39
<i>Hava Nice Day</i> (Drum Chart).....	40
Bass Drum Independence .....	42
Snare Drum and Bass Drum Independence .....	43
Jazz Fills Utilizing the Bass Drum.....	44
More Advanced Two-Bar Fills.....	45
<b>Appendix</b>	
Tuning the Drums .....	46
Drumhead Selection.....	47
Muffling .....	47
Maintaining Drums.....	47

# ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

## WHOLE - HALF - QUARTER NOTES

The duration of musical sounds (long or short) is indicated by different types of notes.

### WHOLE NOTE    HALF NOTE    QUARTER NOTE    EIGHTH NOTE    SIXTEENTH NOTE

One whole note equals two half notes.  $\circ = \text{♩} \text{ ♪}$

One half note equals two quarter notes.  $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \text{ ♩}$

One quarter note equals two eighth notes.  $\text{♩} = \text{♪} \text{ ♪}$

One eighth note equals two sixteenth notes.  $\text{♪} = \text{♩} \text{ ♩}$

## MEASURE - BAR LINES - DOUBLE BAR LINES

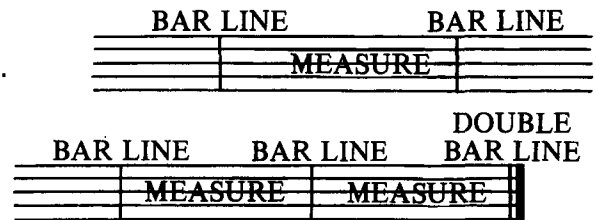
Music is divided into equal parts called **MEASURES**.

**BAR LINES** indicate the beginning and end of measures.

**DOUBLE BAR LINES**, one thin and one thick, show the end of a piece.

### REPEAT SIGNS

Two dots placed before a double bar line  $\text{||}$  means to go back to the opposite facing sign. If there is no such sign, then go back to the beginning of the music.



## TIME SIGNATURES AND NOTE VALUES

**TIME SIGNATURES** are placed at the beginning of a piece of music. They contain two numbers that show the number of beats (or counts) in each measure and the kind of note that receives one beat.

$\frac{4}{4}$  The top number shows the number of beats (or counts) in each measure.  
 $\frac{4}{4}$  The bottom number shows what kind of note gets one beat.

$\frac{4}{4}$  means four beats in each measure.  
 $\frac{4}{4}$  means a quarter note (♩) gets one beat.

In 4/4 time, a whole note receives four beats.

A half note receives two beats.

A quarter note receives one beat.

An eighth note receives half of a beat.

A sixteenth note receives a quarter of a beat.

At the beginning of each line of music there is a clef sign. Unpitched percussion music uses the neutral (||) clef.

**TEMPO** - The rate of speed of a musical piece or passage. Tempo may be indicated by a musical term or by an exact metronome marking.

**METRANOME** - A device which produces clicks and/or light flashes to indicate the tempo of the music. For instance, ♩ = 120 means that the metronome will click 120 times in a minute and each click will, in this case, represent a quarter note.