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More 2+3 Subdivisions

♩ = 90

This musical exercise is written in 5/4 time with a tempo of 90 beats per minute. It consists of eight measures, each divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part of each measure contains a 2+3 subdivision of the measure. The second part contains a 3+2 subdivision. The notation includes a snare drum line with 'x' marks for cymbals and a bass drum line with notes and rests. The measures are labeled A through H.

Now, let's try some 3+2 subdivisions. Remember to count the rhythms until they feel comfortable to you.

3+2 Subdivisions

♩ = 110

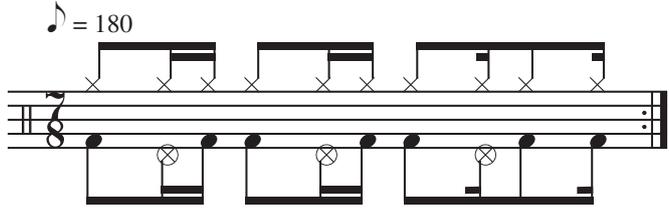
This musical exercise is written in 5/4 time with a tempo of 110 beats per minute. It consists of four measures, each divided into two parts by a double bar line. The first part of each measure contains a 3+2 subdivision of the measure. The second part contains a 2+3 subdivision. The notation includes a snare drum line with 'x' marks for cymbals and a bass drum line with notes and rests. The measures are labeled A through D. Below the first measure, a count is provided: 'Count: 1 2 3 1 2'.

SAMBA IN $\frac{7}{8}$

The following cymbal and foot pattern works well for samba with a 2+2+3 subdivision of $\frac{7}{8}$.

92  49.1

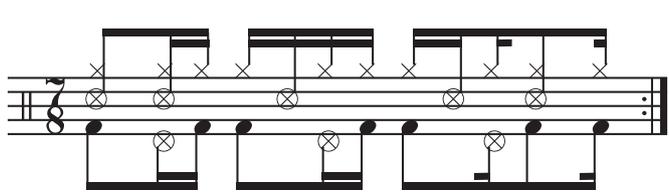
$\text{♩} = 180$



This exercise shows a cymbal pattern on the top staff and a foot pattern on the bottom staff. The cymbal pattern consists of three groups of notes: a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, and a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The foot pattern consists of three groups of notes: a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, and a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180.

Here is a one-bar example with a cross-stick variation.

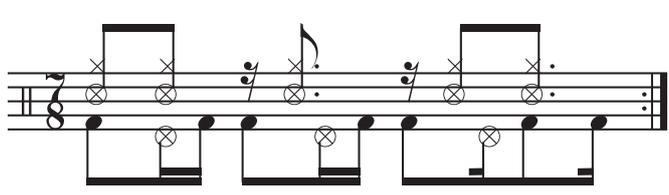
93  49.2



This exercise shows a cymbal pattern on the top staff and a foot pattern on the bottom staff. The cymbal pattern consists of three groups of notes: a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, and a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The foot pattern consists of three groups of notes: a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, and a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180.

With unison hands:

94  49.3

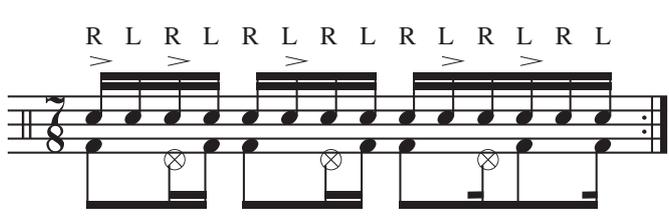


This exercise shows a cymbal pattern on the top staff and a foot pattern on the bottom staff. The cymbal pattern consists of three groups of notes: a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, and a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The foot pattern consists of three groups of notes: a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, and a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180.

With brushes and accented sixteenth notes:

95  49.4

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



This exercise shows a cymbal pattern on the top staff and a foot pattern on the bottom staff. The cymbal pattern consists of three groups of notes: a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, and a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The foot pattern consists of three groups of notes: a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, a quarter note followed by two eighth notes, and a quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180.

You can combine the examples from the previous page with the one-beat quarter-note examples from earlier in the chapter to create two-beat mixed-pulse fill ideas. (Remember, a mixed pulse is the combination of quarter-note and dotted quarter-note pulses.)

Four-Bar Phrases

188

2+3 Subdivision

$\text{♩} = 190$

189

2+2+3 Subdivision

Two-Beat Mixed-Pulse Fills

190
96