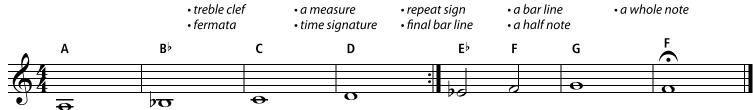
2 Mallets

3

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.

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



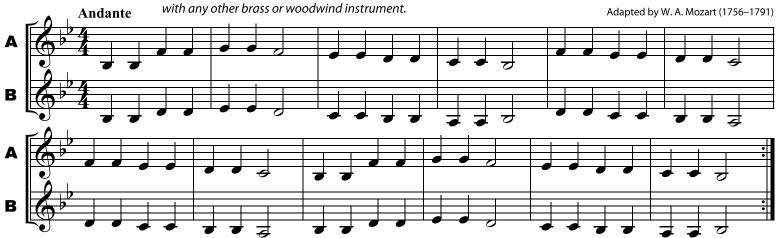
FAMILIAR PLACES—Place the corresponding letter in the space nearest the appropriate note or symbol:



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.



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



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

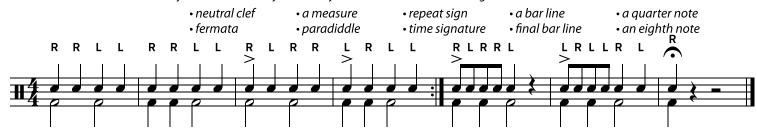


A MINOR ADJUSTMENT—Play these notes you already know. Notice the key signature. Point to the following:

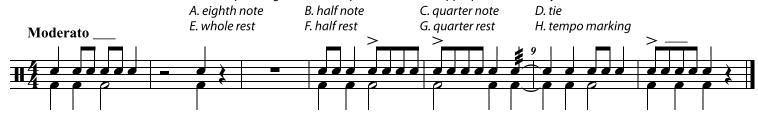


Please view the DVD for helpful information about practice and performance skills, and refer to the glossary for any terms you may not remember from Book 1.

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



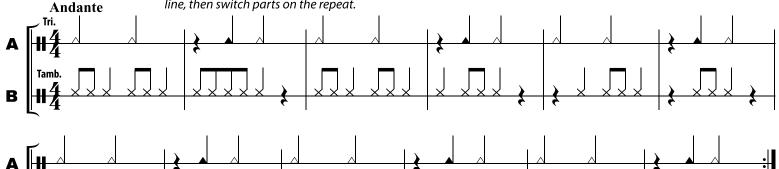
3 **FAMILIAR PLACES**—Place the corresponding letter in the space nearest the appropriate note or symbol:

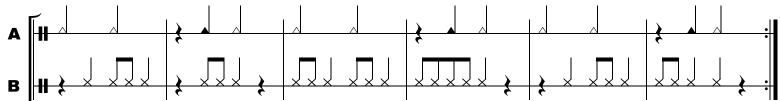


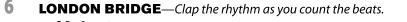
4 **LIGHTLY ROW**—What is the time signature? How many beats are in each measure? What kind of note gets one beat (count)?



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.

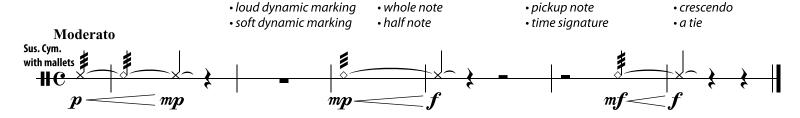




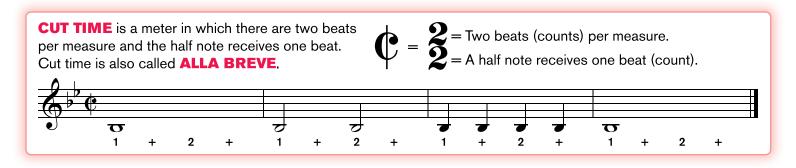




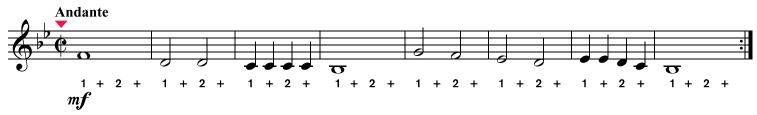
7 **A MINOR ADJUSTMENT**—Point to the following:



Level 2: Sound Fundamentals



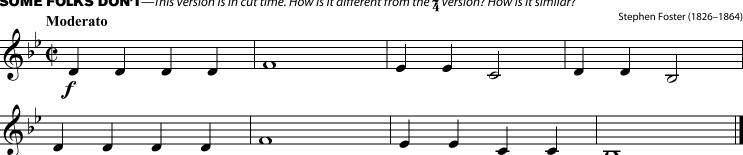
MAKING THE CUT—Clap and count before you play.



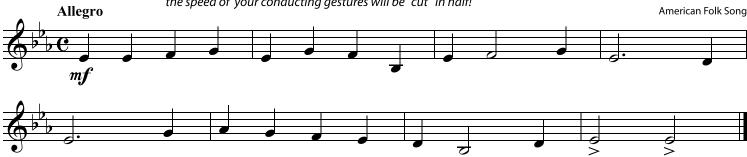
52 SOME FOLKS DO—This version is in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.



SOME FOLKS DON'T—This version is in cut time. How is it different from the $\frac{2}{3}$ version? How is it similar?



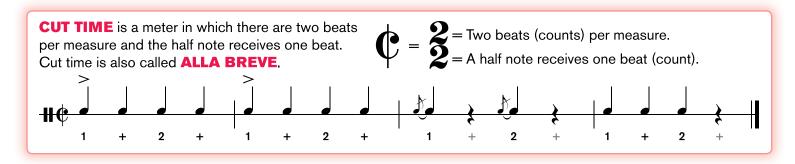
DOO-DLE IN TWO-DLE—Play and conduct Yankee Doodle in common time, then change the meter to cut time by drawing a vertical line through the $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C})$. Now play and conduct in "two" (cut time). Both versions should sound exactly the same, but the speed of your conducting gestures will be "cut" in half!



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 ${\bf C}$ (${\bf C}$). 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!



Level 2: Sound Fundamentals



MAKING THE CUT—Clap and count before you play.



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



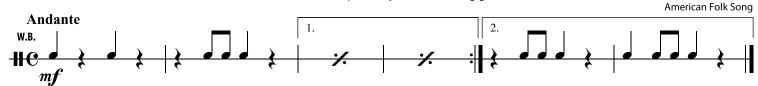
SOME FOLKS DON'T—This version is in cut time. How is it different from the $\frac{2}{3}$ version? How is it similar?



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 $\mathfrak{C}(\mathfrak{E})$. 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,



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 \mathbf{C} (\mathbf{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!



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.

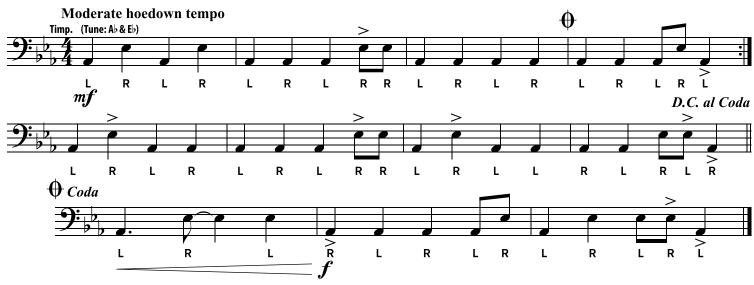


GRACE NOTES are a type of musical ornamentation. They are placed prior to and are slurred to the note they enhance, and appear smaller in size. Grace notes usually are single notes, either with or without a slash through the stem and flag, but can also include two or more notes. Rhythmically they are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

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



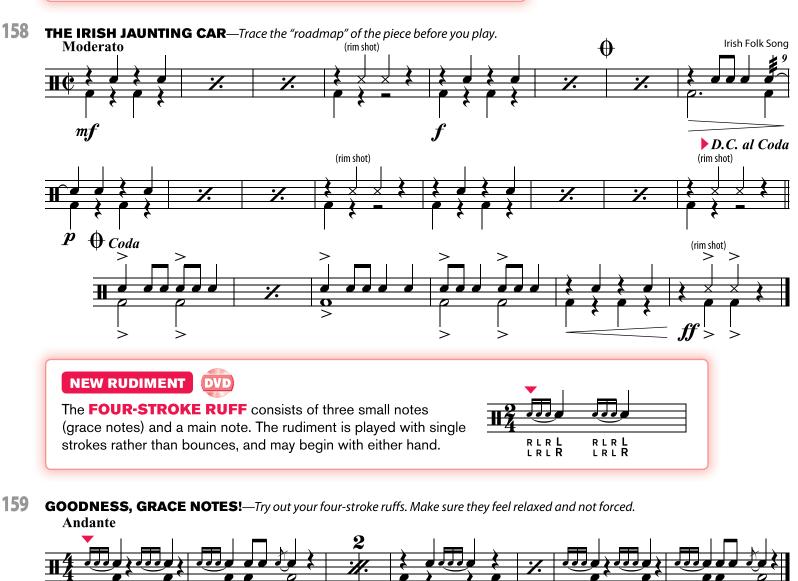
160 TRAVELIN' TO ARKANSAS—A hoedown is an American folk dance.



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.

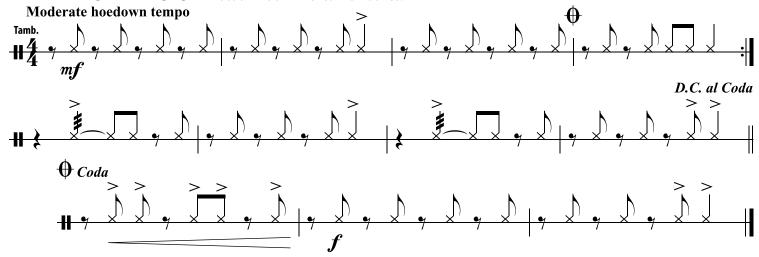


D.C. AL CODA means to repeat from the beginning (da capo or "head") and then play the coda (the "tail") where indicated.





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



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

