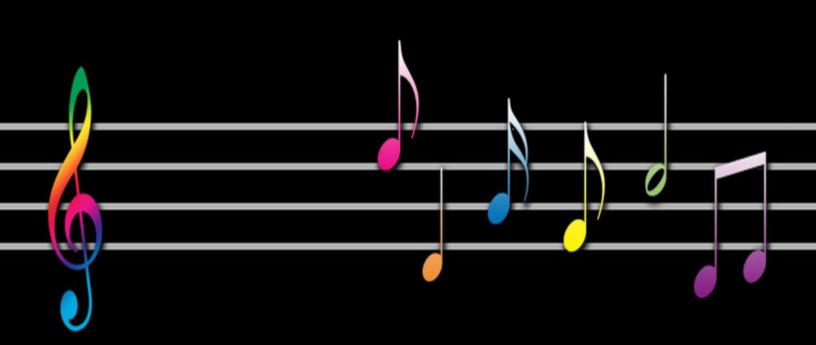
Mallets

FREE EDITION

Sound Fundamentals



PDF Band Music

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	Sound Fundamentals - Percussion

By:

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Tom Tucker, Owner, PDF Band Music, 11341 N Avondale Loop, Hayden Lake, ID, USA

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Mallet Basics

Start by watching these helpful videos.

Use the following YouTube links:

- 1. Playing mallet instruments
- 2. Setup and Playing Position
- 3. Grip and Basic Stokes
- 4. Sticking Considerations

The Xylophone



The Marimba



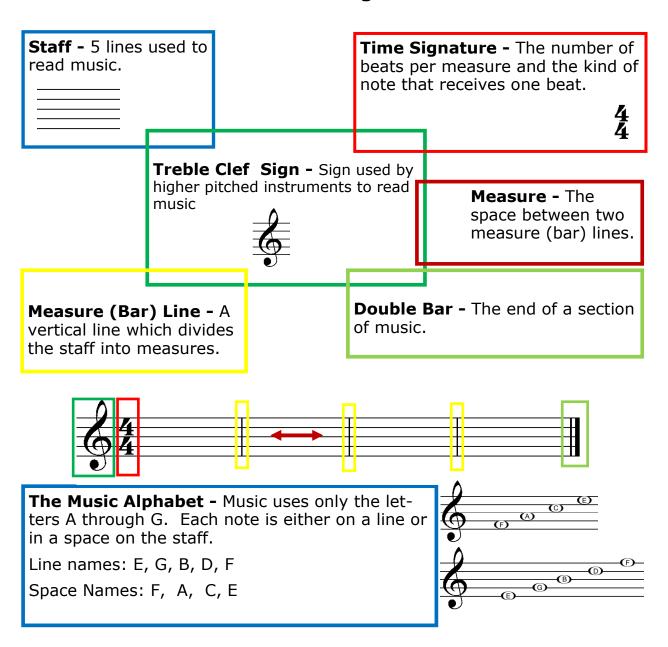
The Vibraphone

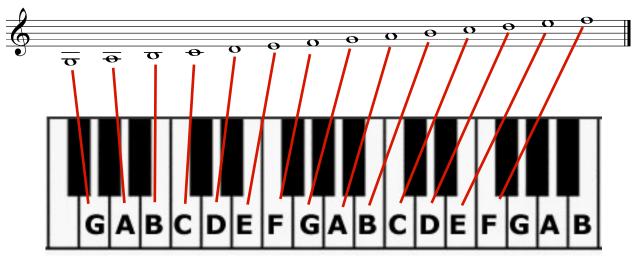


The Glockenspiel (Orchestra Bells)



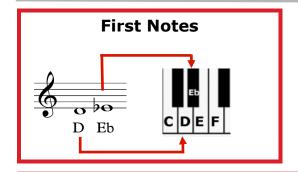
Music Reading Basics





Lessons 1 - 8

Link to mp3 Files



Whole Rests and Notes

Whole note - 4 beats in 4/4 time

Whole rest- 4 beats in 4/4 time

1. OUR FIRST NOTE



2. A NEW NOTE



3. UP AND DOWN

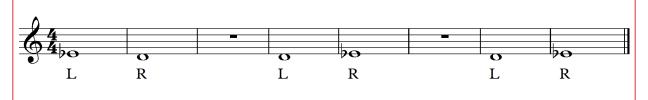


4. WATCH YOUR RESTS

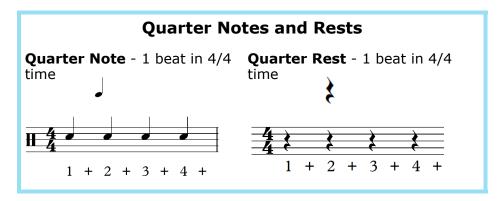


Alternate Hands - Be sure to play every exercise with the left and right hands.

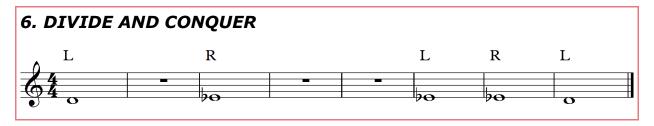
5. LOTS OF BREATH

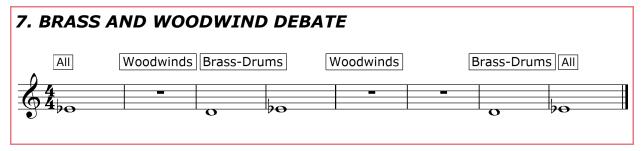


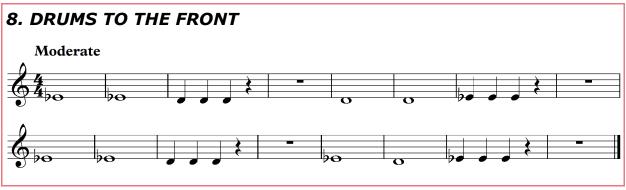
Link to mp3 Files

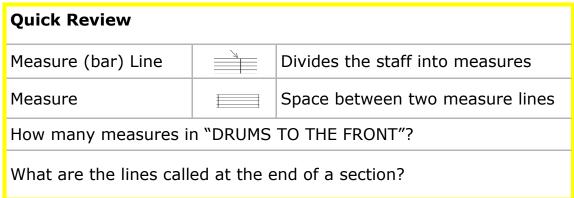


Tip: When counting quarter notes and rests, we often say "and" between the numbers. We use the "+" to indicate "and."









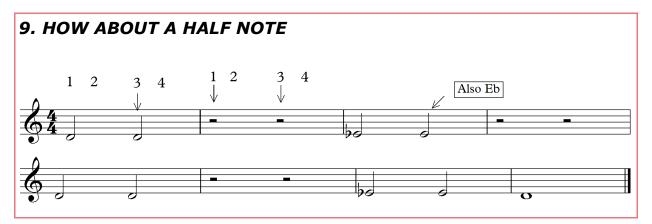




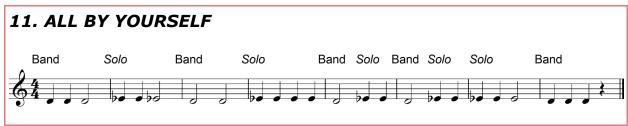
Attention: Rests are important. Be sure to count rests.

Clapping Practice



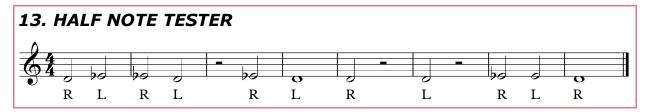


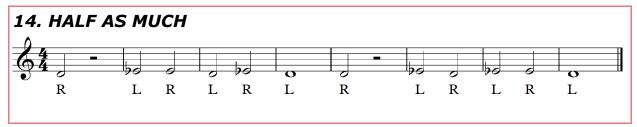






*Alternate Hands - Keep alternating hands even if the note stays the same.

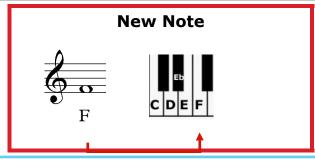




The Time Signature - At the beginning of every song you will find a time signature. The time signature indicates the number of beats in each measure and what kind of note receives one beat. Every song you have played to this point has 4 beats in each measure.







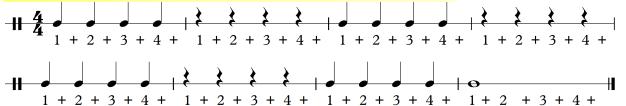
Just for fun, do the following note math problem.



New Note Practice:



New Rhythm Practice - Count Aloud and Clap



Tip: Play with the left mallet over the right mallet. It is OK to not hit the center of the bar. For best sound, play each bar slightly off center.

17. STAY IN LINE

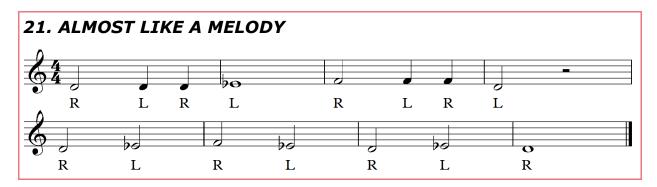


18. WHOLE LOT OF BREATH











23. MINOR MOOD



24. UP AND DOWN DRUMMER



The Time Signature

Indicates how many beats in each measure and what kind of note receives one beat.

44

= 4 beats in each measure

= The quarter note receives one beat

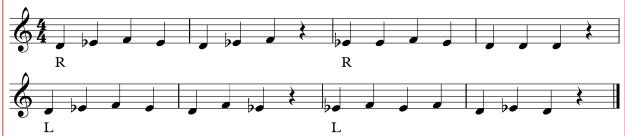






NOTE: When only one sticking is marked, alternate you notes unless other notes are marked.





Review

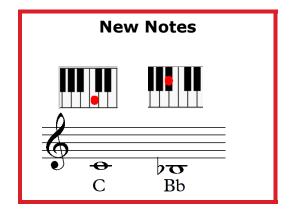
Name the follow	ving notes		
1	2	3	4

Note Check		
1.	2.	3.
Circle the correct note name	Circle the correct note name	Circle the correct note name
Ab Bb C D Eb F	Ab Bb C D Eb F	Ab Bb C D Eb F

Music Math Quiz						
	+	O	-		=	
_	+	_	+	0	=	

М	Whole rest			
Α		0	0	
T C	Time signature	0	0	\$
I	Staff	o	0	-
N G	Quarter rest	o	0	4 4

Check Your Answers

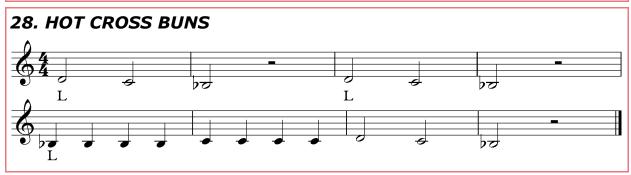


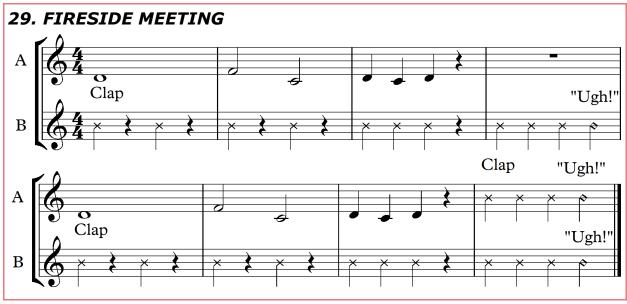
Tip:

Make good use of your practice time.

A little practice each day is better than cramming your practice into one day.







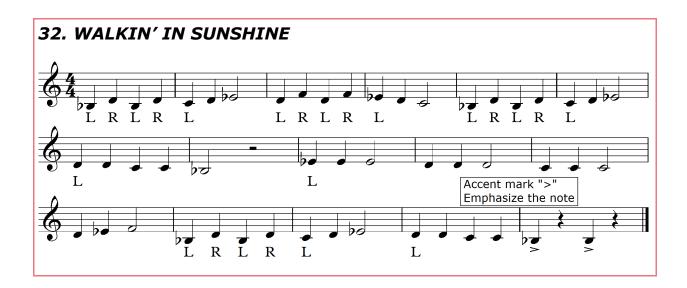
NOTE: Sometimes starting a passage with the left hand makes it easier to play even if you are right-handed. Try this song using the opposite hands and see for yourself!



Reminder - Always use two mallets and alternate hands on every exercise.

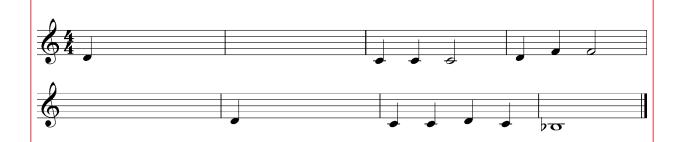


NOTE: Sometimes sticking is logical, like going from a lower note to a higher note using left to right.



33. MARY'S MISSING NOTES

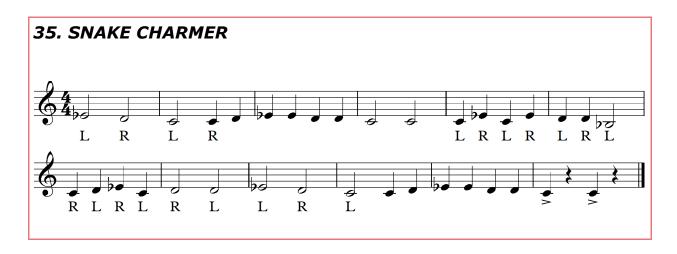
- 1. Sing 'Mary Had a Little Lamb'
- 2. On a piece of paper, write out the song with the missing notes
- 3. Play the song

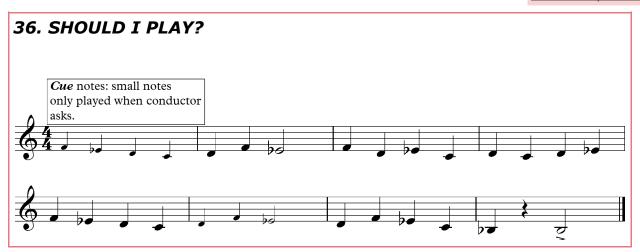




The Accent Mark - >

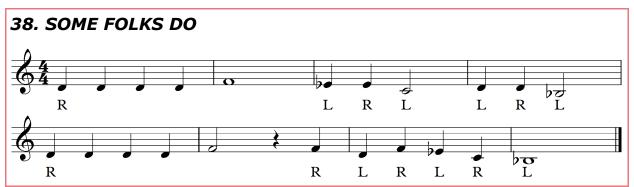
An accent mark above or below a note means to stress or place emphasis on the note. Raise the mallet a little hight to play an accent.







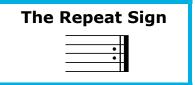
DOUBLE: Playing two notes in a row with the same hand is called a 'Double'.





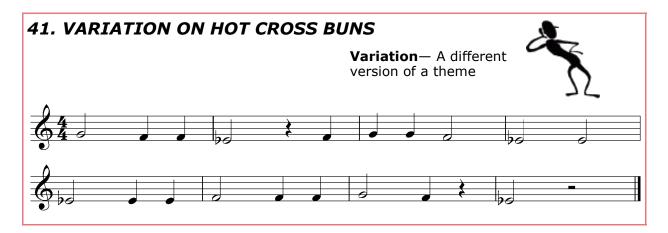
Lessons 40 - 46

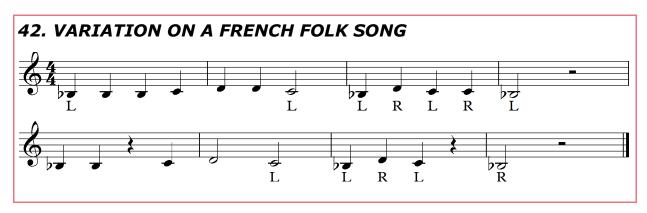


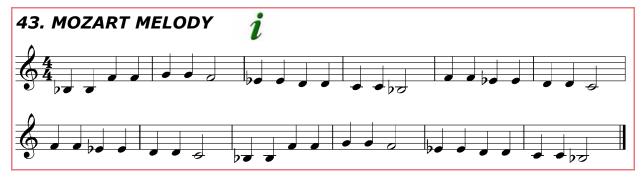




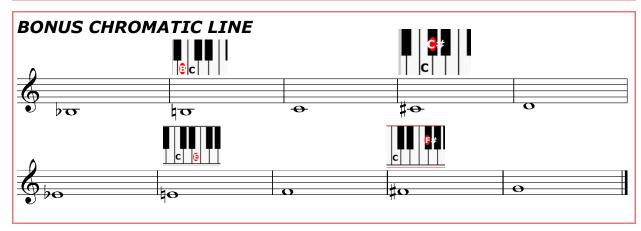
Variation - A variation is a change of rhythm, melody or harmony of a theme.













Sheet Music Reading Basics

Key Signature - what notes to play with sharps or flats - the key signature can be found at the beginning of every song. In <u>A Christmas Tune</u> all B's, E's, and A's are to be played Bb, Eb and Ab.

Tempo - how fast to play - Tempo markings are usually in Italian and found above the staff. The tempo marking for <u>A Christmas Tune</u> is *Allegro* which means to play a fast, lively tempo.

Dynamics - how loud or soft to play - Usually written in Italian and located below the staff. The beginning of <u>A Christmas Tune</u> is 'f' and should be played loudly. Dynamics changes on mallets come from mallet height. Higher wrist strokes = louder dynamics and lower wrist stokes = softer dynamics.

Examples: **f** - forte-loud, **mf** - mezzo forte - medium loud, **p** - piano - soft

NOTE: Use logical stickings when approaching leaps in a melody.

Low = left to right High = right to left

This is a rehearsal number. It helps us practice together.

45. A CHRISTMAS TUNE – BAND ARRANGEMENT

Allegro (fast)

Dynamic

13

Dynamic Markings

f - f -



Lessons 47 - 54

A New Time Signature

2 4

2 Beats per measure

Quarter note = receives 1

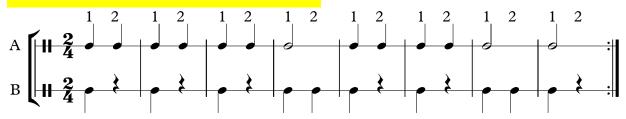
beat

The Tie

A tie combines two or more notes.



2/4 Rhythm Practice - clap and count aloud



47. SABRE MARCH



48. OLD MCDONALD



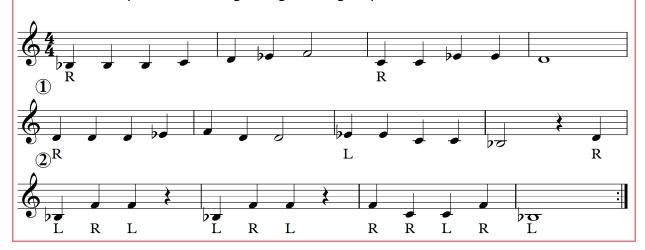
49. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

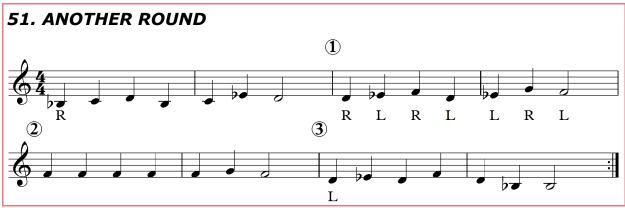


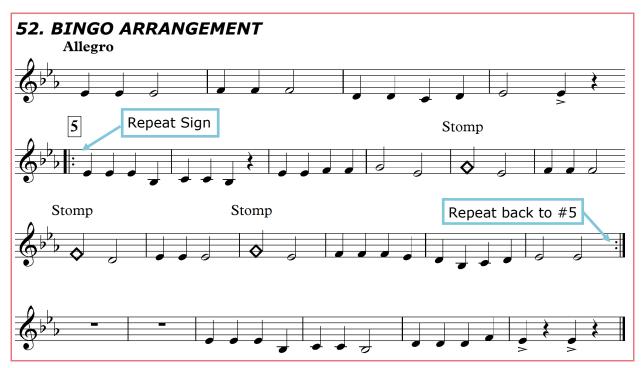
Link to mp3 Files

50. UP, DOWN, IT'S A ROUND

- 1. Play and repeat for practice
- 2. Divide band into 3 groups
 - a. Group 1 start at beginning
 - b. Group 2 start at beginning when group 1 reaches #1 in the music







Time signatures can be confusing. Look at the exercises below.

Time Signature Reminder

Top

= Beats per measure

number

_ The type of note which receives

Bottom number

- 1 beat

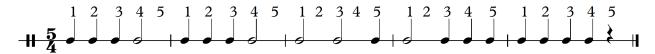


Fact: In many world cultures, time signatures with 5, 7 or even 11 beats per measure are common.

Clapping 5/4

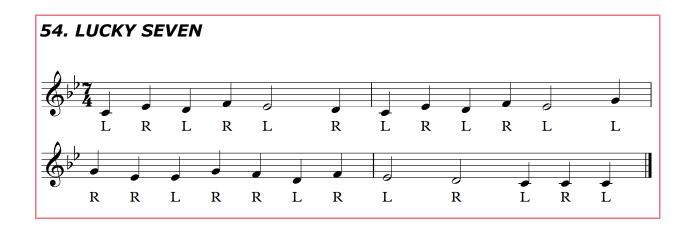
R

L

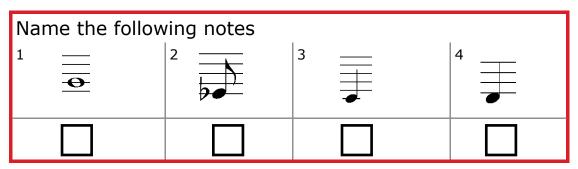


53. COUNT TO FIVE

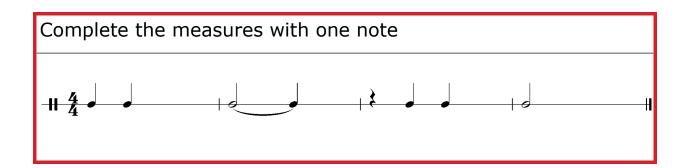
L



Review



Check the notes		
1.	2. C C C C C C C C C C	3.
Circle the correct note name	Circle the correct note name	Circle the correct note name
Bb C D Eb F G	Bb C D Eb F G	Bb C D Eb F G



Check Your Answers

Lessons 55 - 64

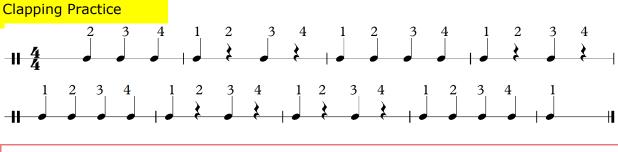
Pick Up Note(s)

Note or notes that come before the first full measure of a song.

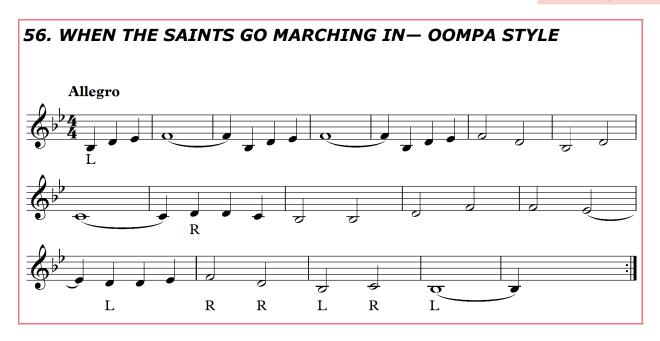
Clapping Compare #1 1 2 3 4 1

- 1. Is there a difference in rhythm between #1 and #2?
- 2. What do you think happened to the last beat of Clapping Compare #2?

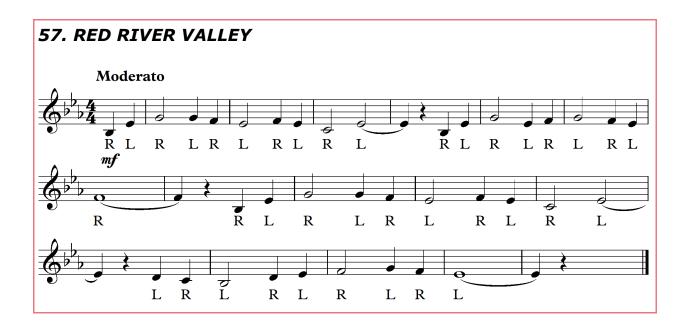
Tip: Silently count the beats leading up to the pick up note(s). If the pick up note(s) is on beat 4, silently count 1-2-3. If the pick up note(s) begins on beat 2 of a measure, it is best to silently count an extra measure plus one beat. $1-2-3-4 \mid 1$



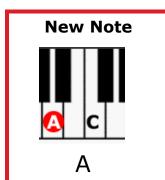


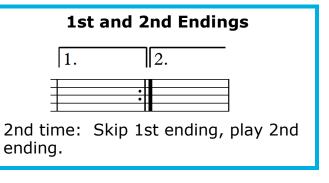


Counting Pick Up Notes - Find the bar line for the first full measure, and then count backwards to the starting beat.



Link to mp3 Files





Double Stops

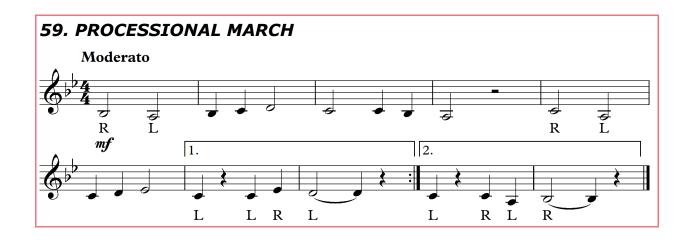
Play one note with right hand and the other note with left hand at the same time.



New Note Practice







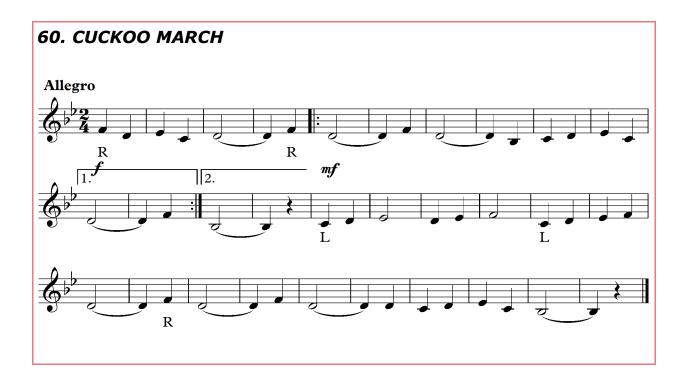
Sight Reading Reminder:

- 1. Tempo how fast should the song be played?
- 2. Dynamics how loud or soft should the song be played?
- 3. Time Signature how many counts in each measure?
- 4. Key Signature which notes should be played with sharps or flats?

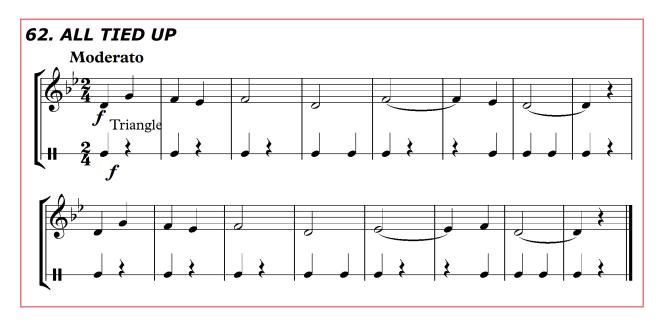


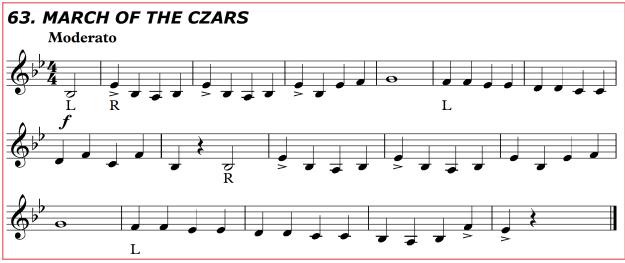
Internal Repeat

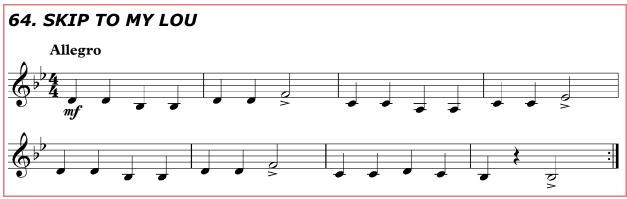
Repeat music between signs.













Lessons 65 - 77

Dotted Half Note

A dot following a note adds 1/2 of the value of the note to itself. For example: a dotted half note gets 3 beats - a half note is 2 beats, 1/2 of 2 is 1, therefore, 1 + 2 = 3

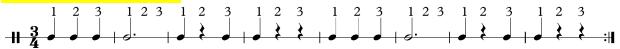
Dotted half note	<i>d</i> .	3 beats
<i>d</i> .	=	

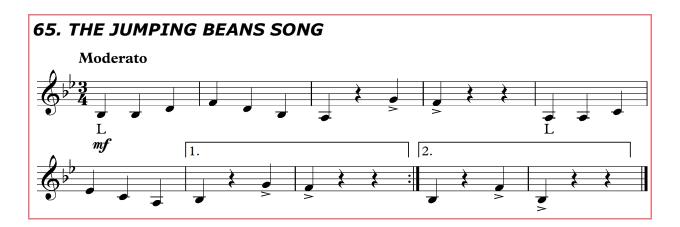
A New Time Signature				
3	=	3 beats per measure		
4	_	Quarter note receives 1		

The Roll

Use single strokes to play roll. Rolls are commonly played on xylophone and marimba but not always on bells and vibraphone.

Clapping Practice





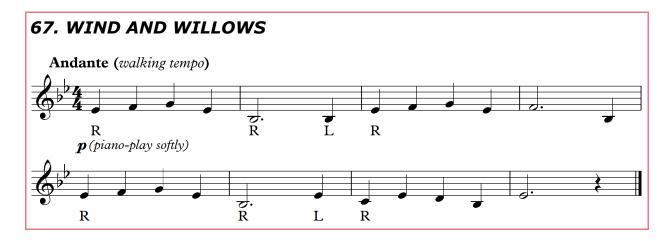
Moderato - A tempo marking meaning a medium tempo.

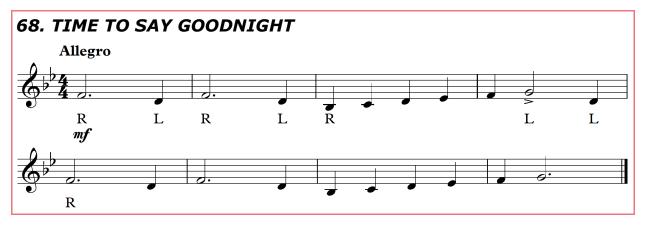


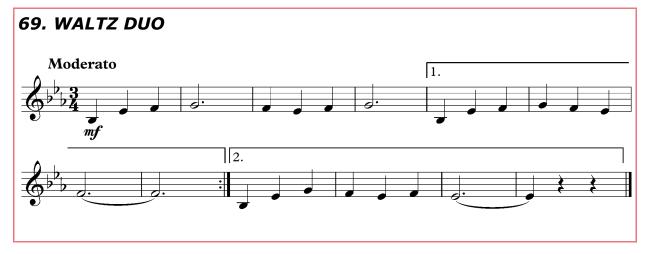
Key Signature Reminder

Indicates which notes to play with sharps or flats.

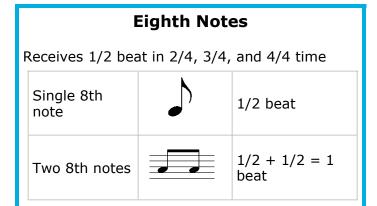








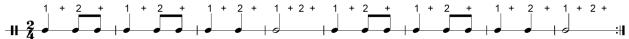
Link to mp3 Files





Clapping Practice

Rhythm Clap



70. EIGHTH NOTE RIDDLE 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + etc.

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

71. IT'S MARY AGAIN



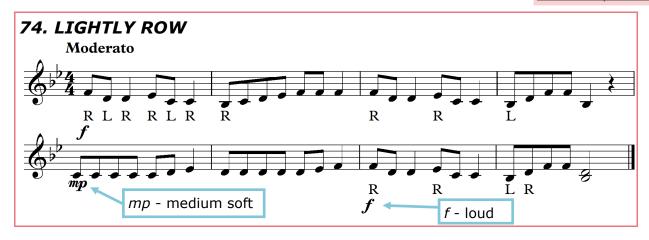
Reminder! Remember to alternate your strokes, even if you have two notes in a row that are the same

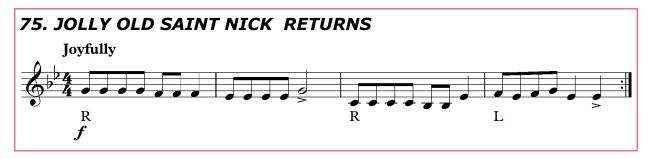
72. SKIP TO MY LOU

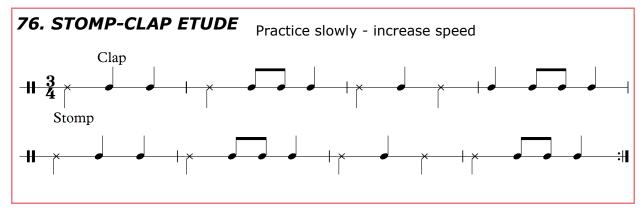


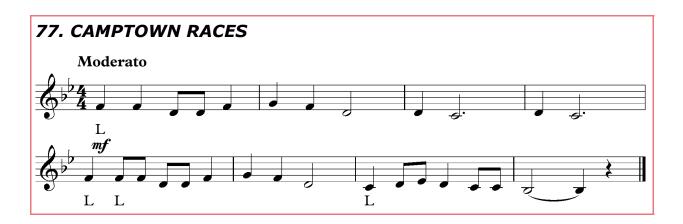
73. POLLY WOLLY DOODLE RETURNS











Lessons 78 - 89



D.C. Al Fine

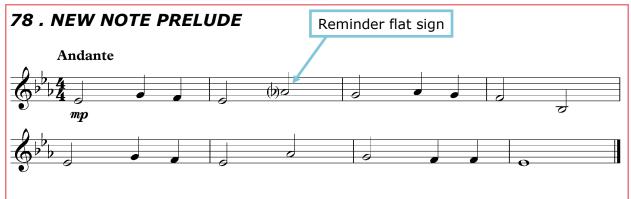
Go back to the beginning and play until *Fine*.

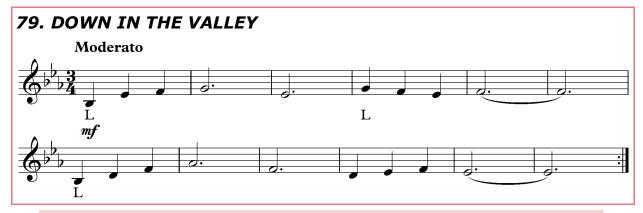


Are you sitting up in your chair? Good posture promotes a good sound.

New Note Practice



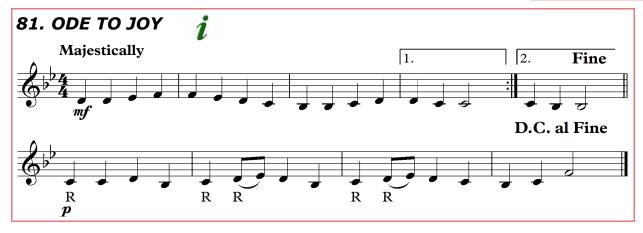




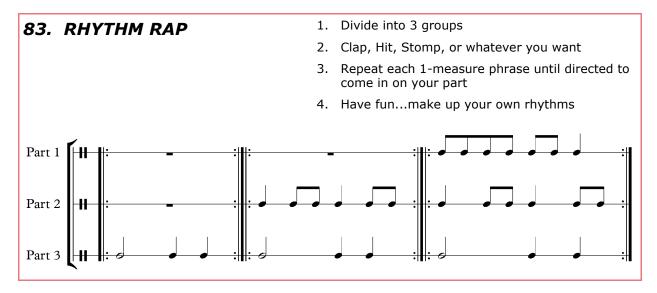
NOTE: Try #80 starting with either hand, but making sure to alternate hands!



Link to mp3 Files







Terms and Symbols

Fermata: Hold the note longer or until directed to release the note by the conductor



Staccato: A dot over or under a note means to play the note short or detached.

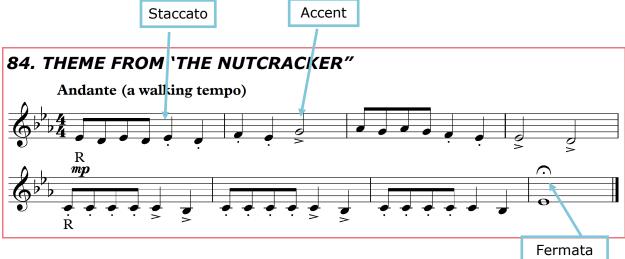


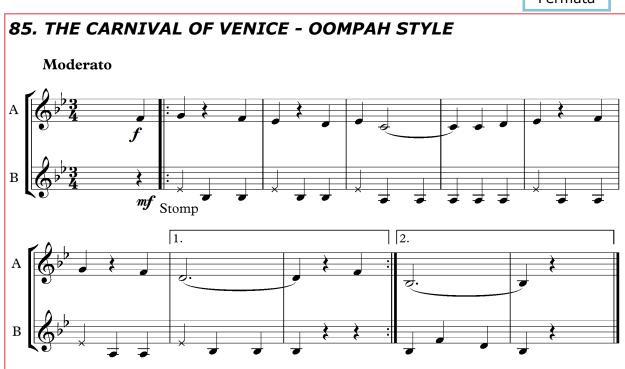
When playing Bells

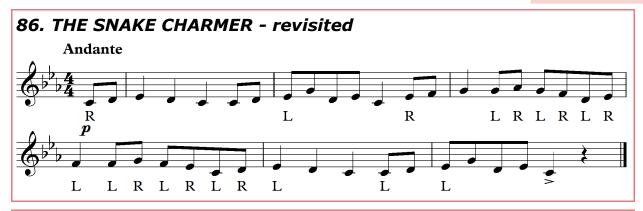
If tempo allows, dampen the bar with your hand in order to play staccato. **Legato:** A style of playing. Play smoothly and connected. Mallets generally do not play legato.

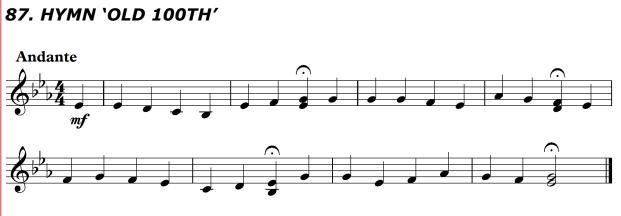


There is much to think about when you play music

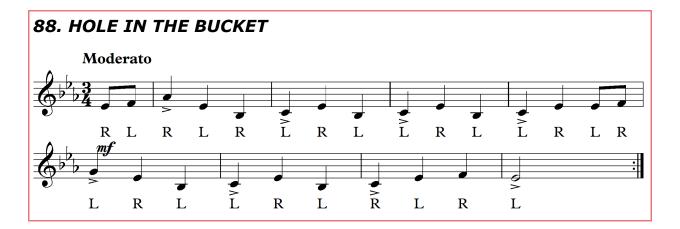








NOTE: Doubling with different notes often fixes problems that might come up later in the song.



NOTE: It is OK if a mallet crosses over or crosses under the other on the way to a new note. Alternating is always the first option.



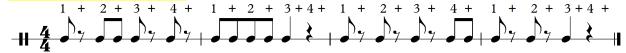
Lessons 90 - 95

Eighth Note Rest

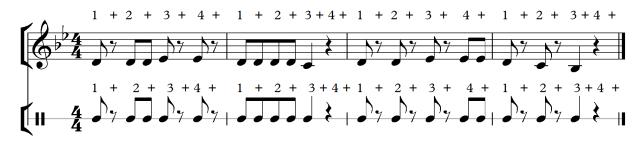
Receives a half (1/2) count in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time

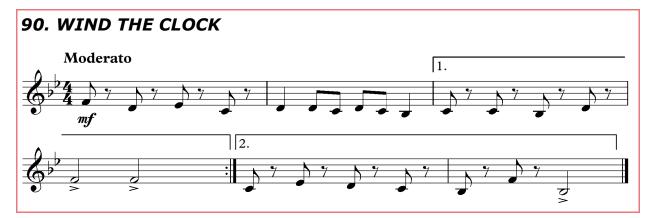
7

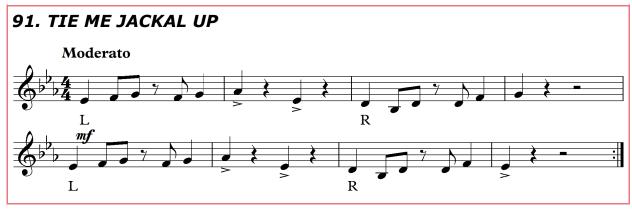
Clapping Practice #1



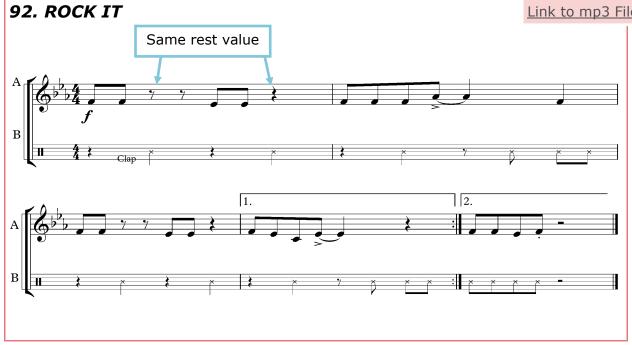
Clapping and Play Practice #2

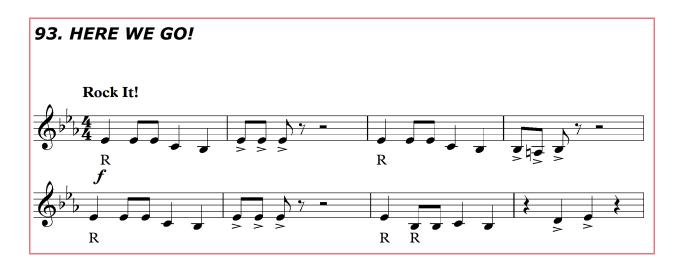






Link to mp3 Files





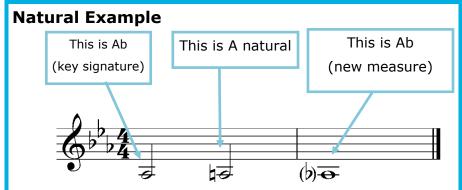




Lessons 96 - 113



The Natural Sign: Cancels a flat or sharp until the next bar

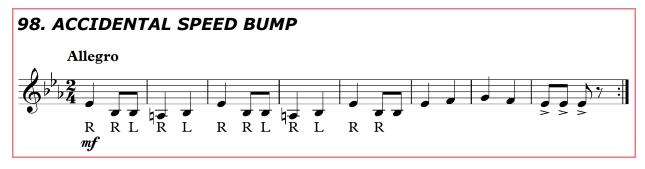


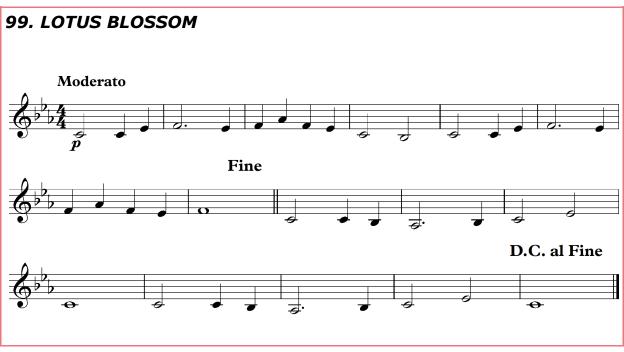
New Note Practice







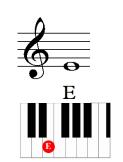






Link to mp3 Files





Accidental Reminder

Natural sign cancels a sharp of flat

Key Signature Reminder



All B's, E's and A's are played as Ab, Bb, and Eb.



All B's are played Bb. All A's and E's would be played as E and A.

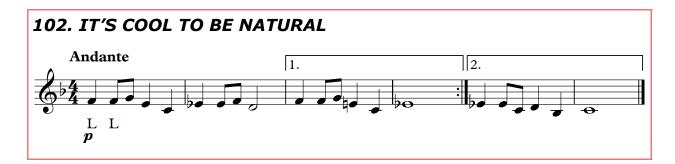
New note practice

Accidental sign cancels the Eb in the key signature



Note key signature. E is natural

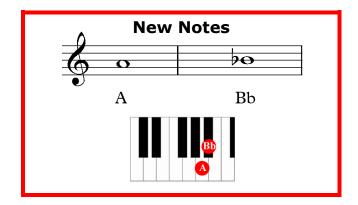








Link to mp3 Files

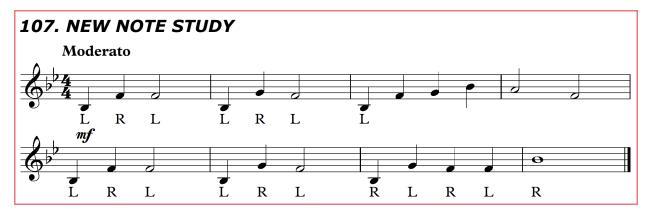


New Note Practice



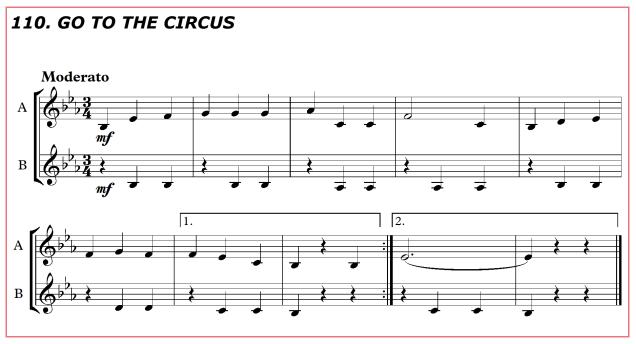












Terms that make music more musical

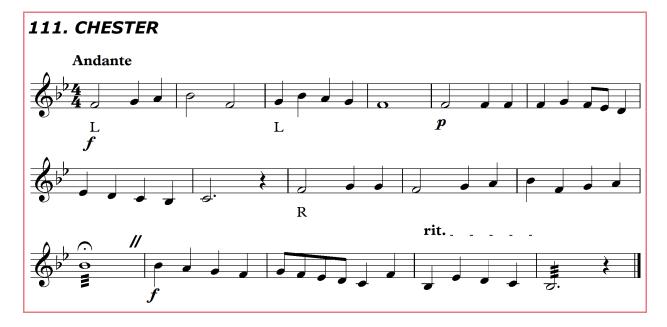
Ritardando

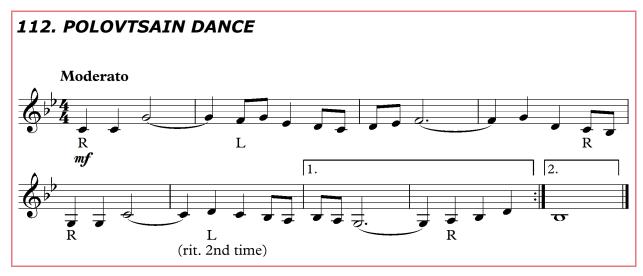
rit. - Means to gradually slow down

Caesura or Grand Pause			
//	This is a pause in the music. Watch the conductor.		

Common Dynamic Markings						
mf	mezzo forte	medium loud				
f	forte	loud				
тр	mezzo piano	medium soft				
р	piano	soft				

Common Tempo Markings				
Moderato	A moderate tempo			
Andante	Moderately slow tempo			
Allegro	Lively tempo			
Vivace	A fast tempo			





Multiple Measure Rest

Rests which are longer than one measure



Count: 1 2 3 4 | 2 2 3 4



Name the following notes						
1 20	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note Check		
1.	2.	3.
Circle correct note	Circle correct note	Circle correct note
Bb C Eb G F E	Bb C Eb G F E	Bb C Eb G F E

Music Math Quiz (assuming 4/4 time)						
O	+		X		=	
ķ	+		-	7	=	

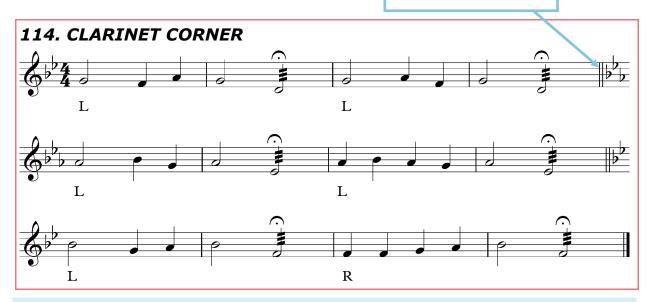
M A	medium soft	o	О	$oldsymbol{p}$
T C	loud	o	0)
H	staccato	o	0	m p
N G	fermata	o	0	ė
	soft	o	О	mf
	medium loud	О	О	f

Check Your Answers

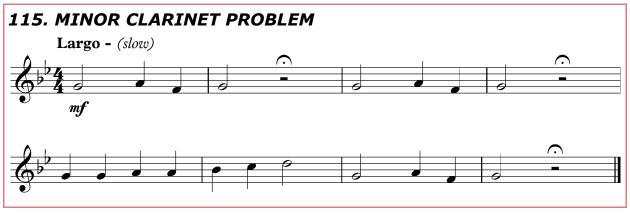
Lessons 114 - 130

On this page, clarinets will learn to 'cross the break.' This allows clarinets to play high notes.

Notice the key change



Internal Key Changes - Composers insert new key signatures into music to create musical variety. In exercise <u>114</u>. Clarinet Corner, the key signature changes two times.







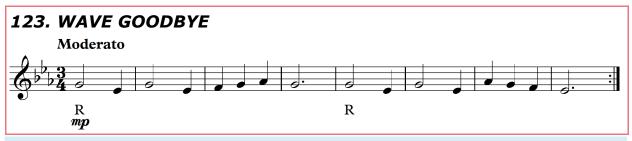






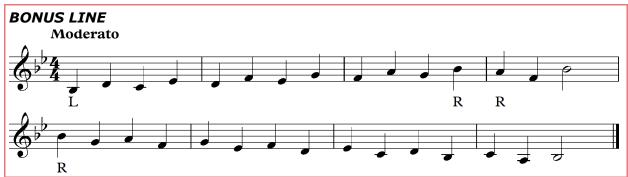


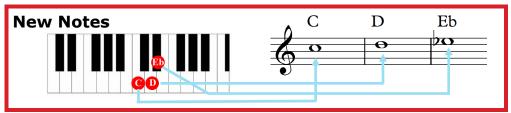




Glissando - A special technique used by trombones in Ragtime and other forms of music. The trombone player moves the slide without tonguing. Glissandi are fun to play and hear.

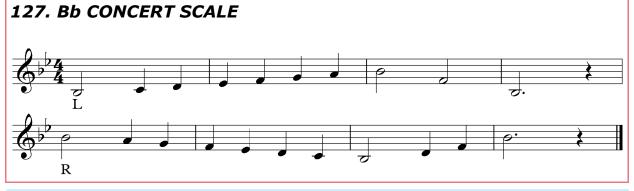








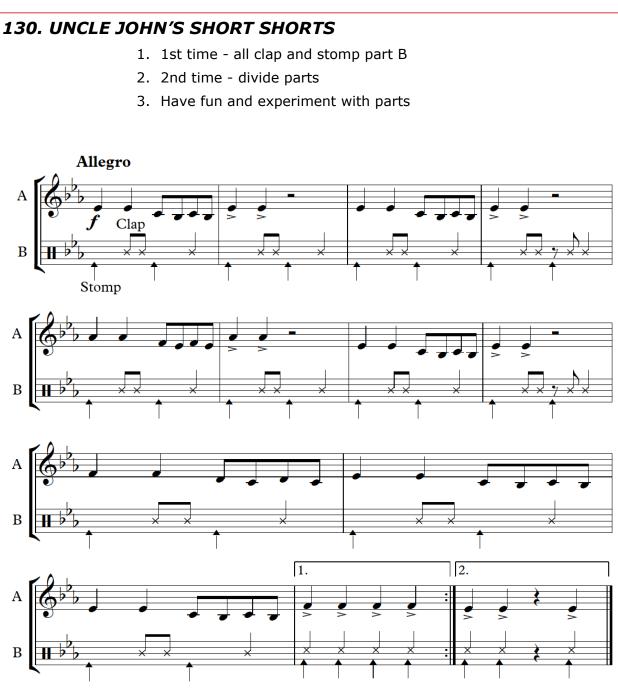




Divisi (div.) - Players reading the same musical staff play either the top or bottom note.



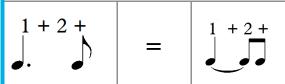




Lessons 131 - 136

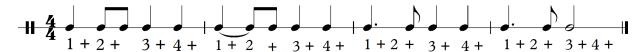
Dotted Quarter Note

In 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 time, a dotted quarter note receives one and a half beats.

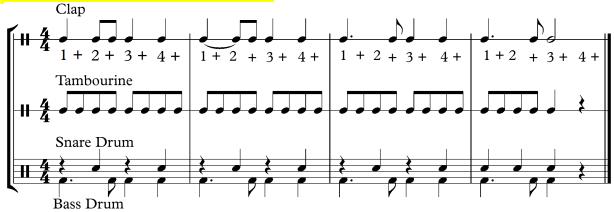


Dotted quarter notes can be tricky. Be sure to count aloud and practice carefully.

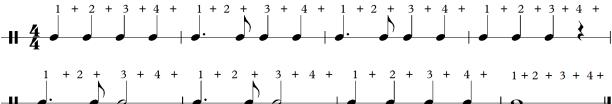
Practice 1

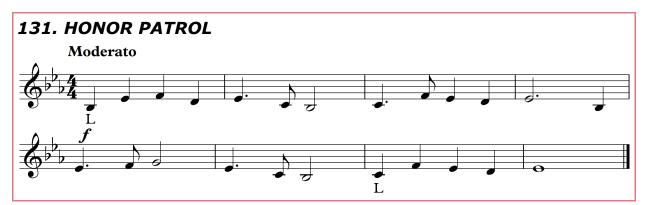


Practice 2 - with percussion

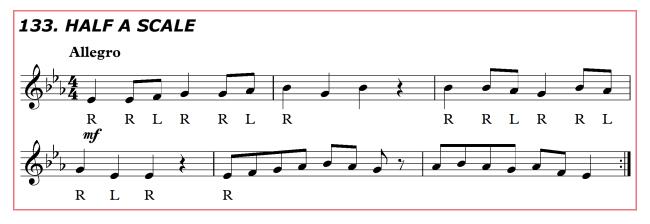


Practice 3

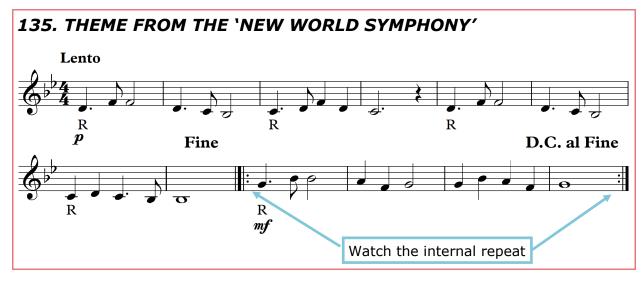
















Lessons 138 - 146

Syncopation

A change in the rhythm which accents the offbeat or `+.'

Crescendo

or cresc.

Gradually get louder

Diminuendo

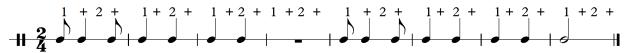
or *Dim.*

Gradually get softer

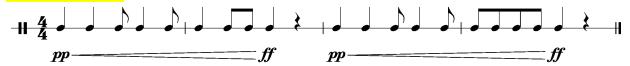
Practice 1



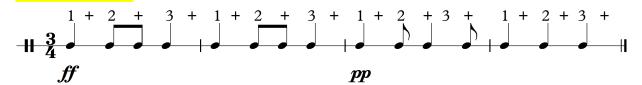
Practice 2



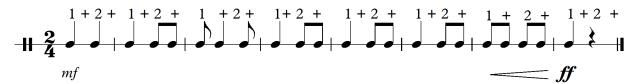
Practice 3



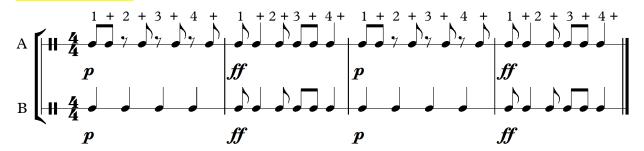
Practice 4

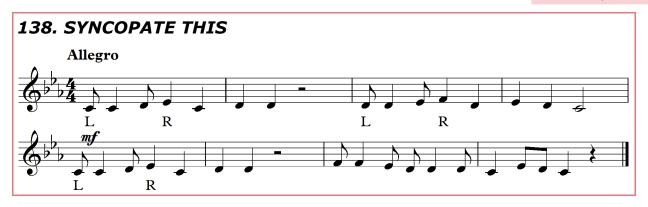


Practice 5

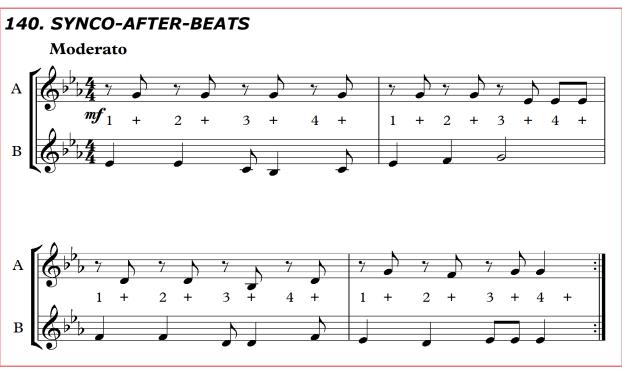


Practice 6







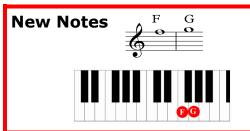


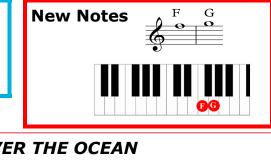


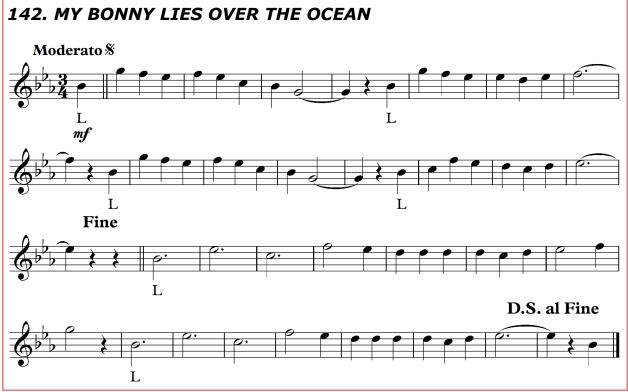
D.S. al Fine

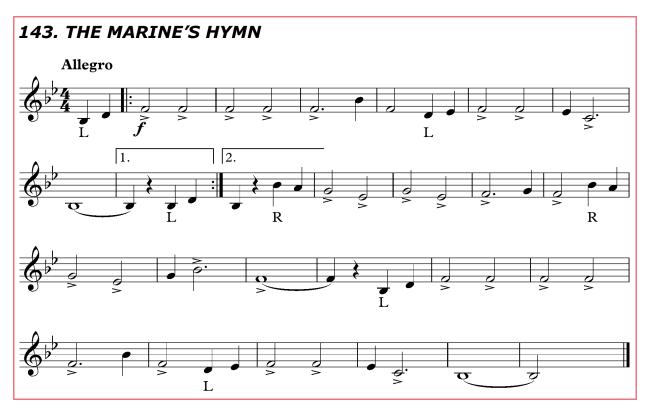


Go back to the sign. End at Fine



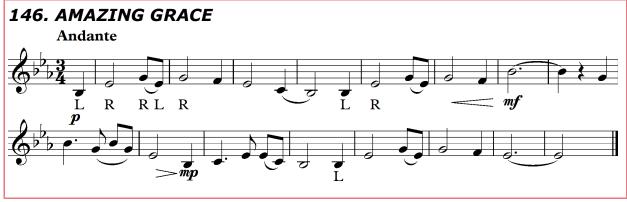


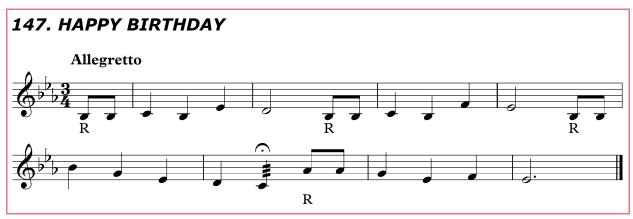


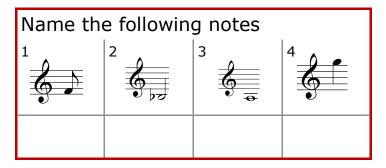












Check the facts					
%	f			Diminuend	lo
This is a fermata		This means to gradually get louder		This mean louder	s to gradually get
A. True	B. False	A. True	B. False	A. True	B. False

Music Math Quiz (assuming 4/4 time)						
2	-		+	7	=	
0	X		-	J .	=	

M A	Crescendo	o	0	Majectically
T	Maestoso	o	0	
H	J .	o	0	
N G	Decrescendo	o	0	%
	D.S.	О	О	

Check Your Answers

SONGS TO PLAY

Songs to Play selections are not available in the free edition of Sound Fundamentals . You are encouraged to explore the large selection of quality music for beginning and young bands available at http://pdfbandmusic.com.

Recommended Beginning Band titles:

Fanfare on 'Deck the Halls'

'bout Time for Christmas

March Centaur

Holiday Spirit

Bingo Rocks

Banuwa

Hollow Penyo Hop

A Little Cha Cha

Acclaim

Deep Water Bridge

March Onward

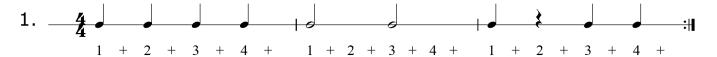
Not Now Mama

Radiant Fanfare

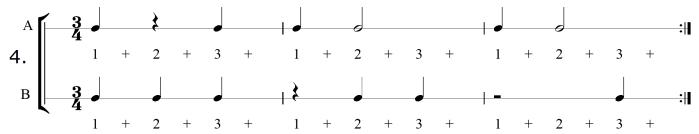
Stick Men

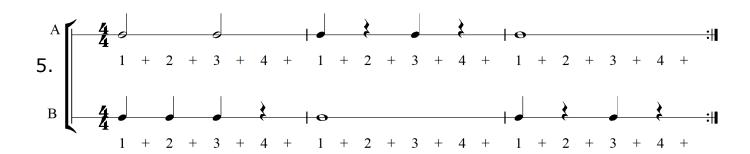
Rhythm Study I

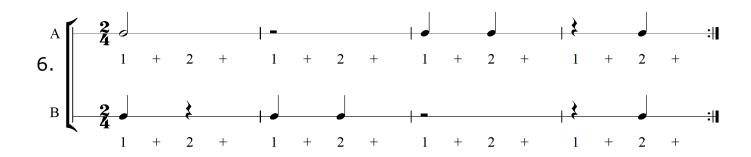
Count each rhythm as you play it.



Rhythm duets

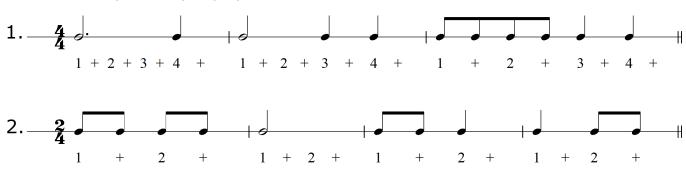


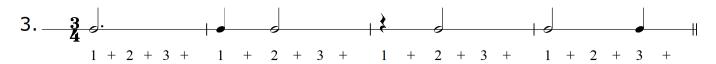




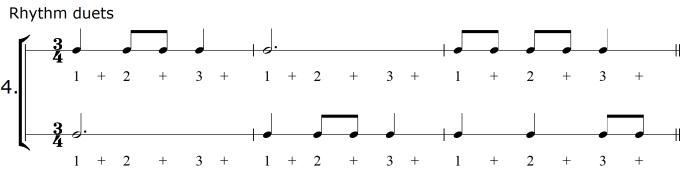
Rhythm Study II

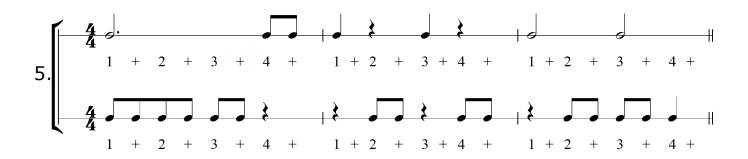
Count each rhythm as you play it.

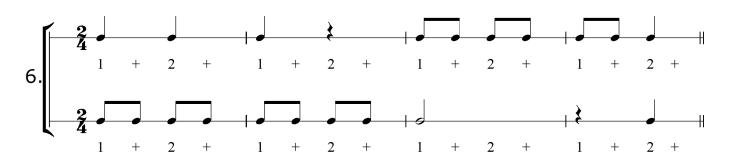




Rhythm duets

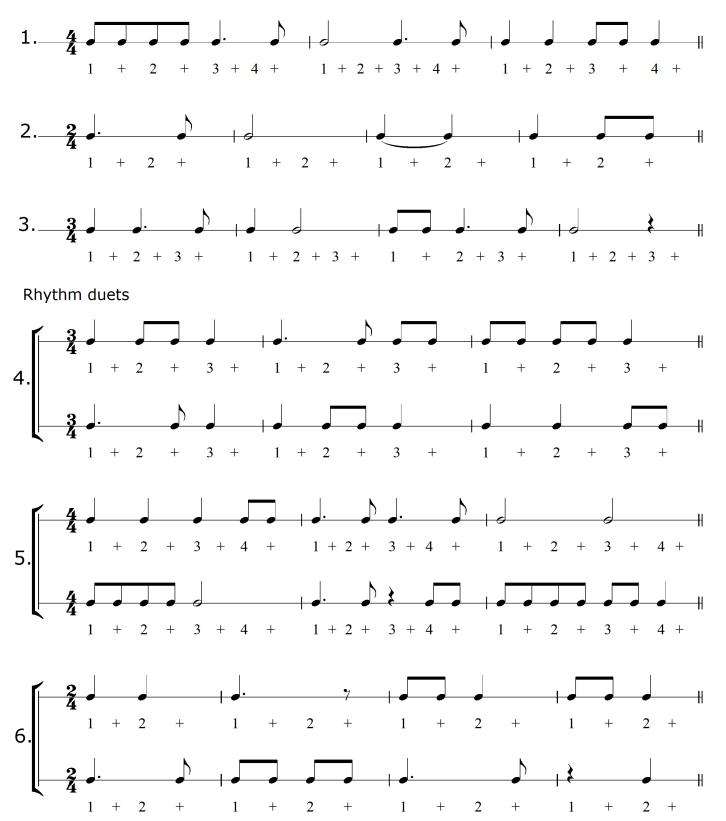






Rhythm Study III

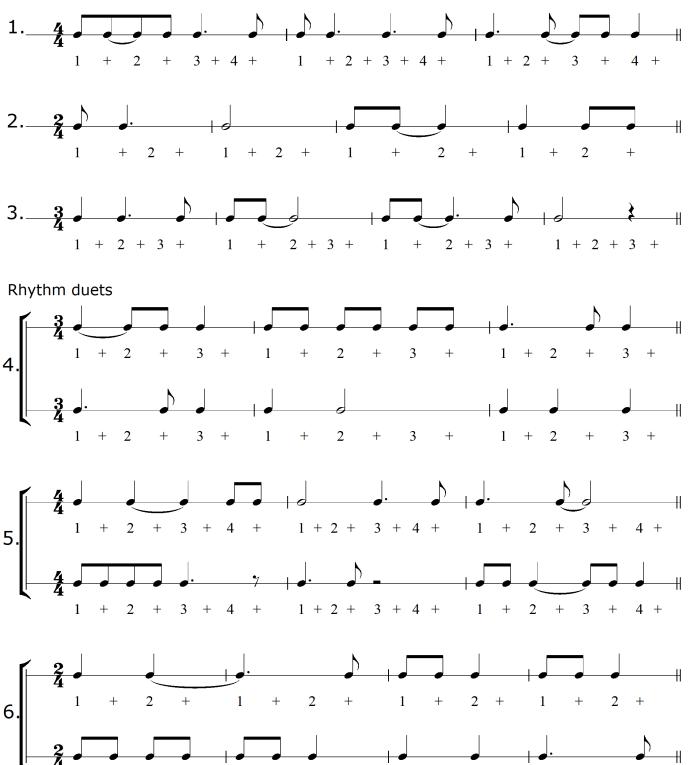
Count each rhythm as you play it.



Rhythm Study IV

Count each rhythm as you play it.

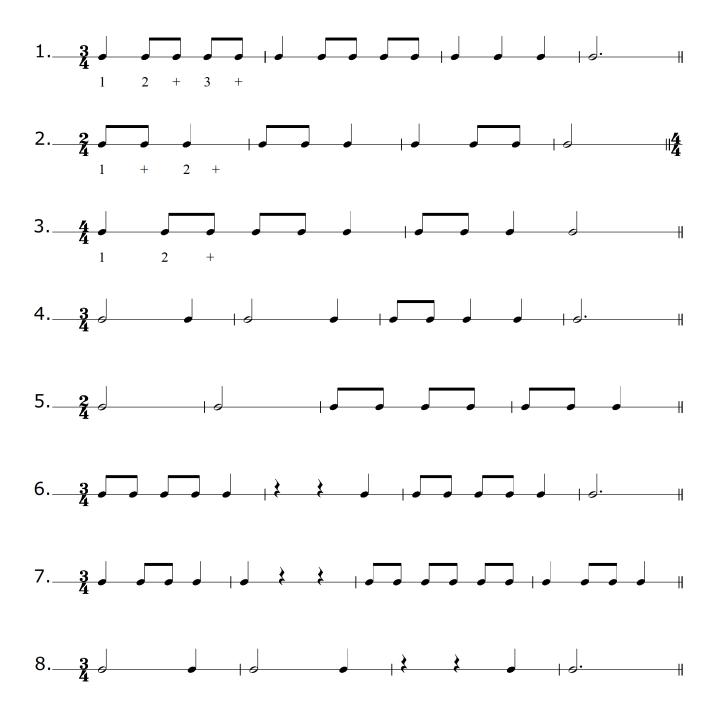
2



2

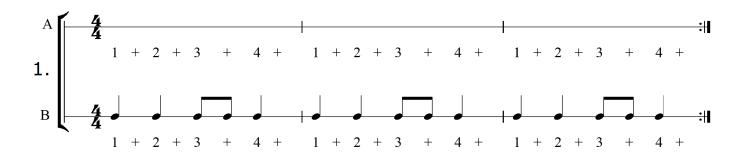
Add Beats, Then Count

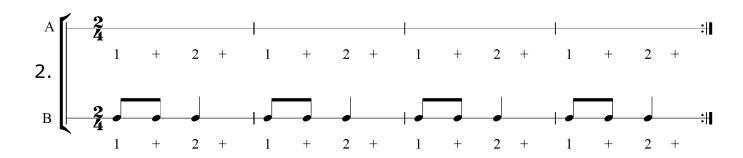
Write the beat numbers and +. When complete, count and clap the rhythms.

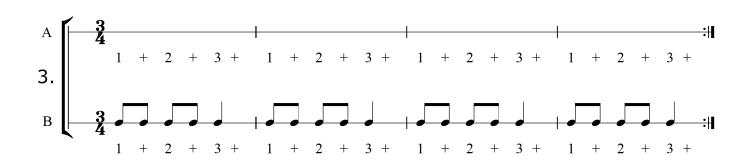


Make Your Own Rhythms

As a partner performs Part B, you create your own rhythms to go along with Part B.







Scale Exercises for Mallets



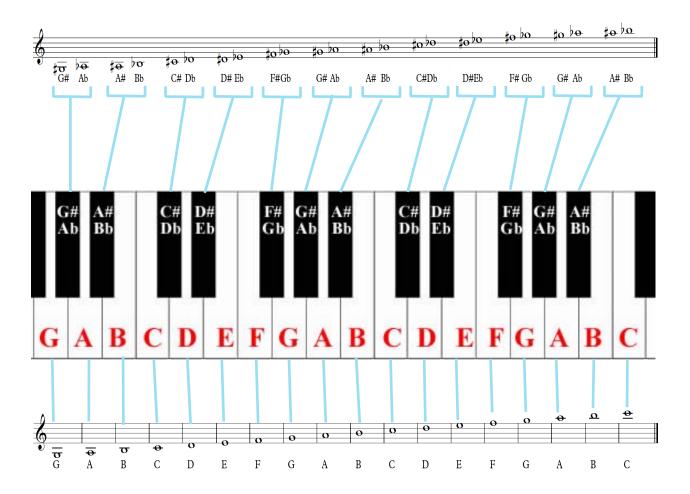
Scale Exercises for Mallets II



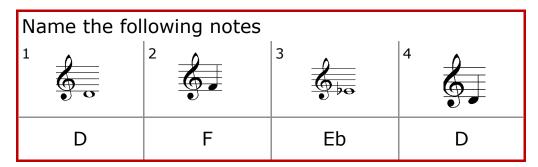
Scales for Mallets

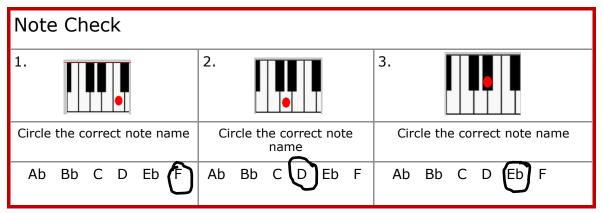
Bb Major 1. F Major 2. **G** Natural Minor 3. F Pentatonic 4. 6,3 Ab Pentatonic 5. G Minor Pentatonic 6. A "Blues" 7.

Mallet Note Location Chart



Answers

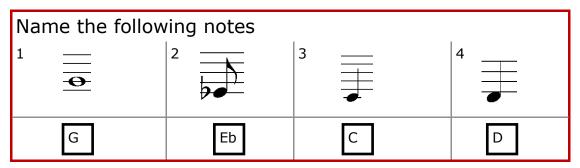


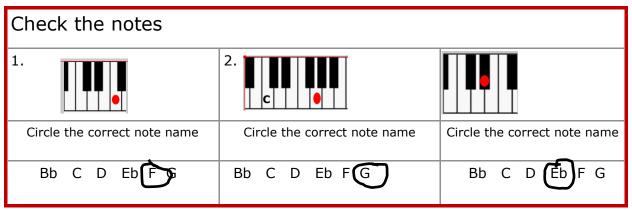


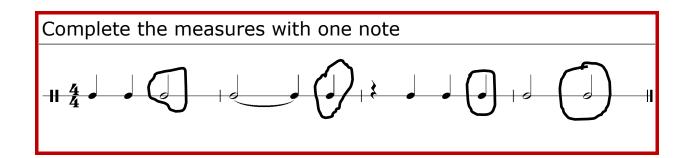
Music Math Quiz						
	+	o	-		=	5
_	+	-	+	0	=	10

М	Whole rest		
Α			
T C	Time signature	×	_
H I	Staff	_	
N G	Quarter rest	4 4	

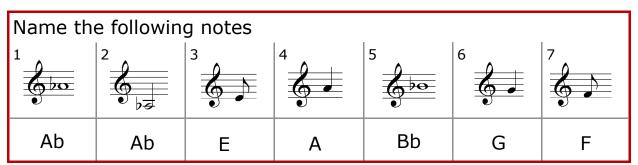
Back to Quiz Page





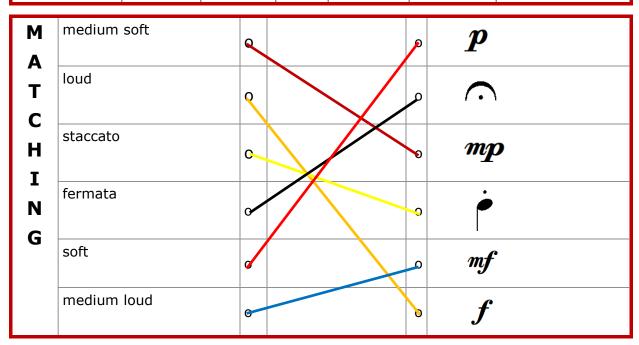


Back to Quiz



Note Check						
1.	2.	3.				
Circle correct note	Circle correct note	Circle correct note				
Bb C Eb G F E	Bb C Eb G F E	Bb C Eb G F E				

Music Math Quiz (assuming 4/4 time)						
0	+		X		=	12
}	+	_	-	7	=	2 1/2

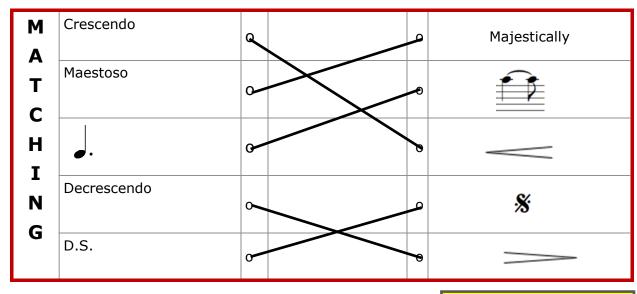


Back to Quiz

Name the following notes					
1	2	3	4		
F	Bb	А	G		

Check the facts						
%		_		Diminuendo		
This is a fermata		This means to gradually get louder		This means to gradually get louder		
A. True	B. False	A. True	B. False	A. True	B. False	

Music Math Quiz (assuming 4/4 time)						
2	_		+	7	=	6 1/2
O	X		-	J .	=	2 1/2



Back to Quiz