DYNAMICS

Here is another new dynamic mark used in music. Again, notated in Italian, the term is *fortissimo* (*ff*) which means to play very loud. Your teacher may add this mark to this book to help develop your musical expression.

Count: 1 & 2 & a 3 & a 4 e &

13.

Tap: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

14.

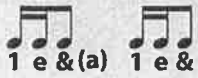
15.

16.

SOLO 29

ff

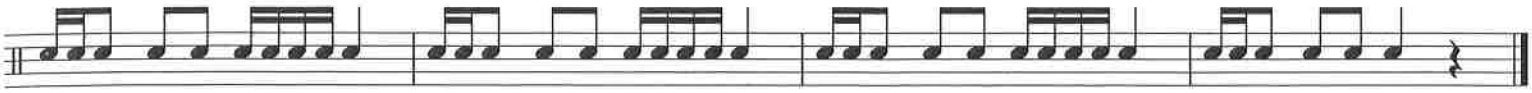
space of the last sixteenth note. In fast tempos, it will not be necessary to count all four sixteenth notes but simply count 1 e &. Here are both methods of counting:



Count: **1 e &(a)2 & 3 e & a 4 &**

85.

Tap: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑



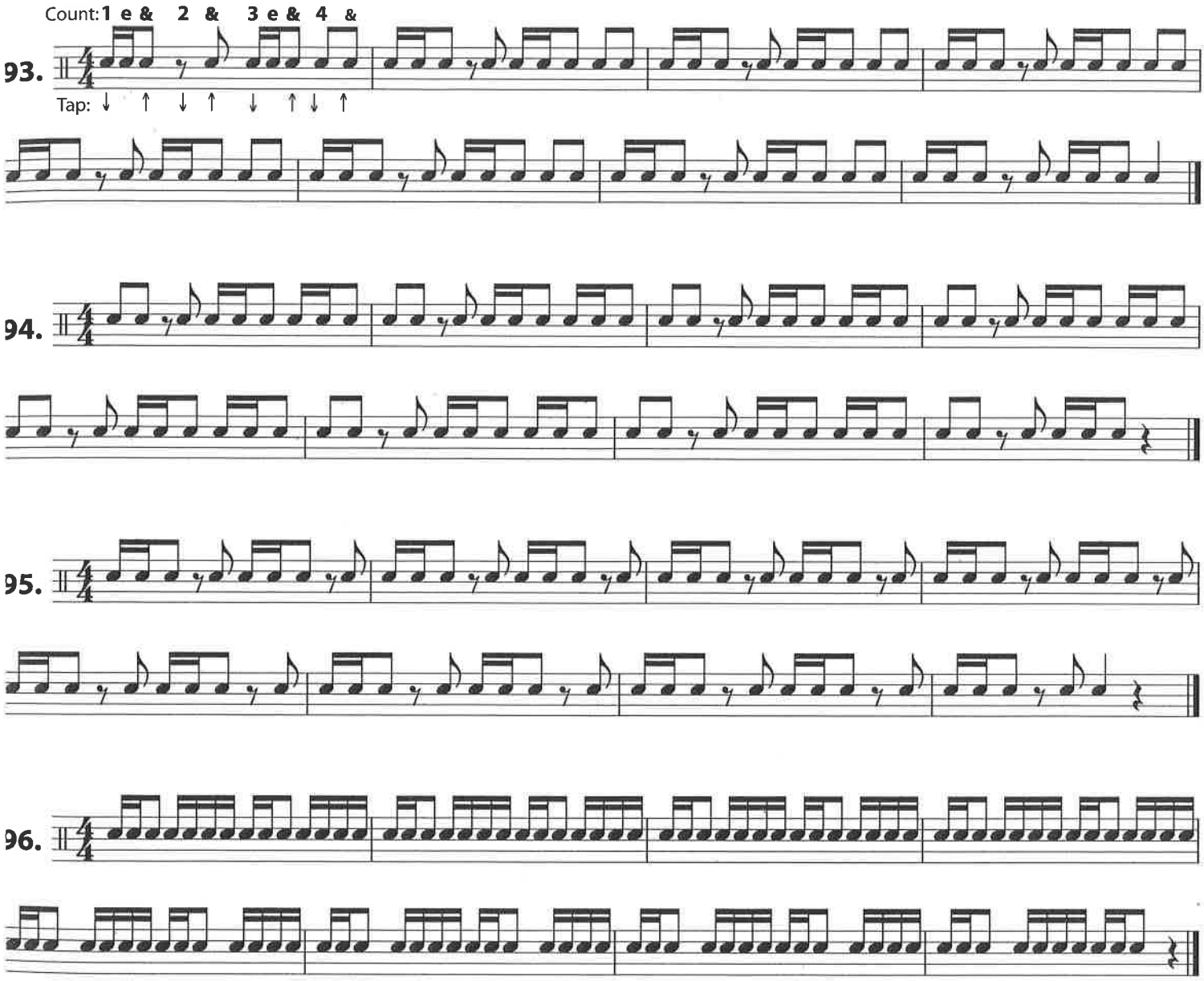
86.

87.

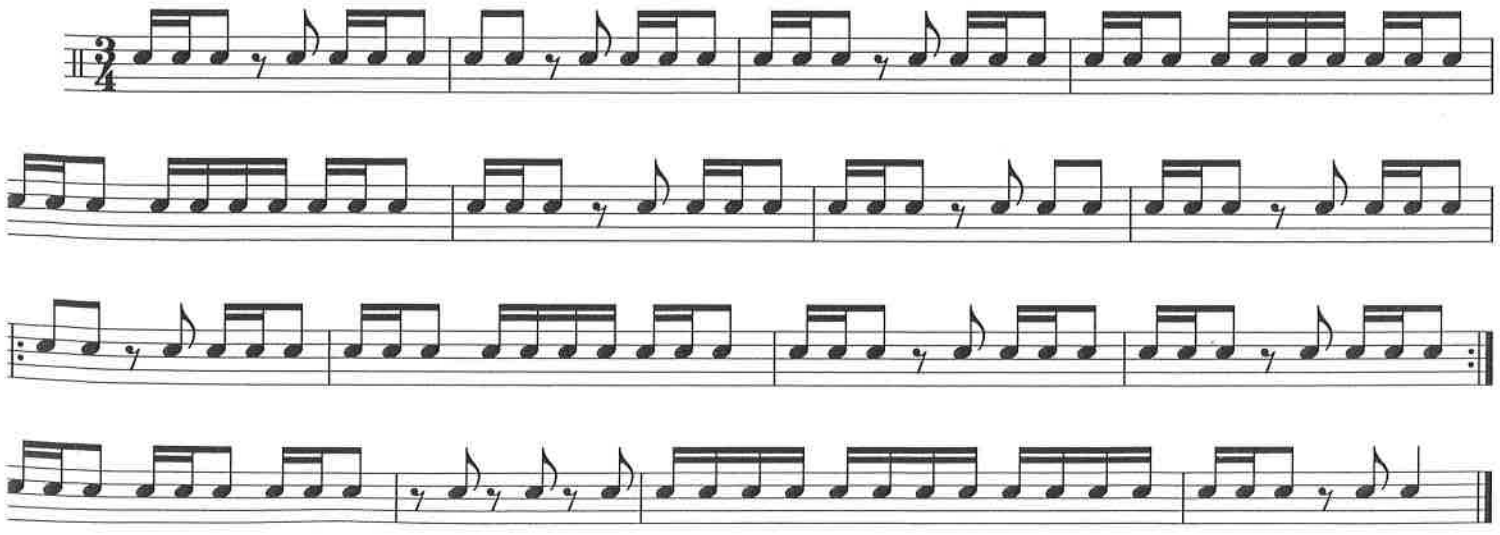
88.

Solo 22

Repeat the music written between the signs. If only one sign appears :‖
as you learned earlier, repeat from the beginning.

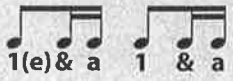


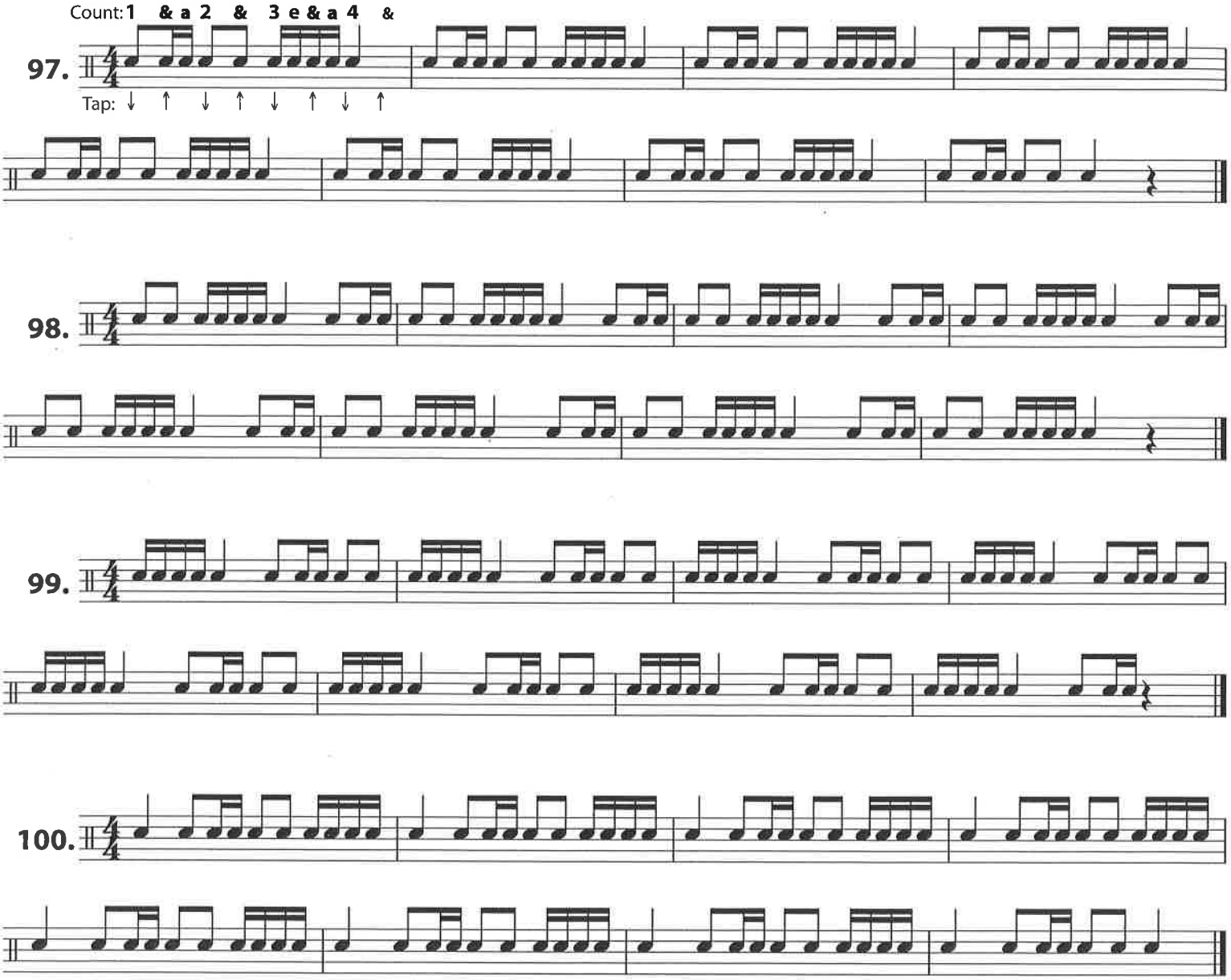
Solo 24



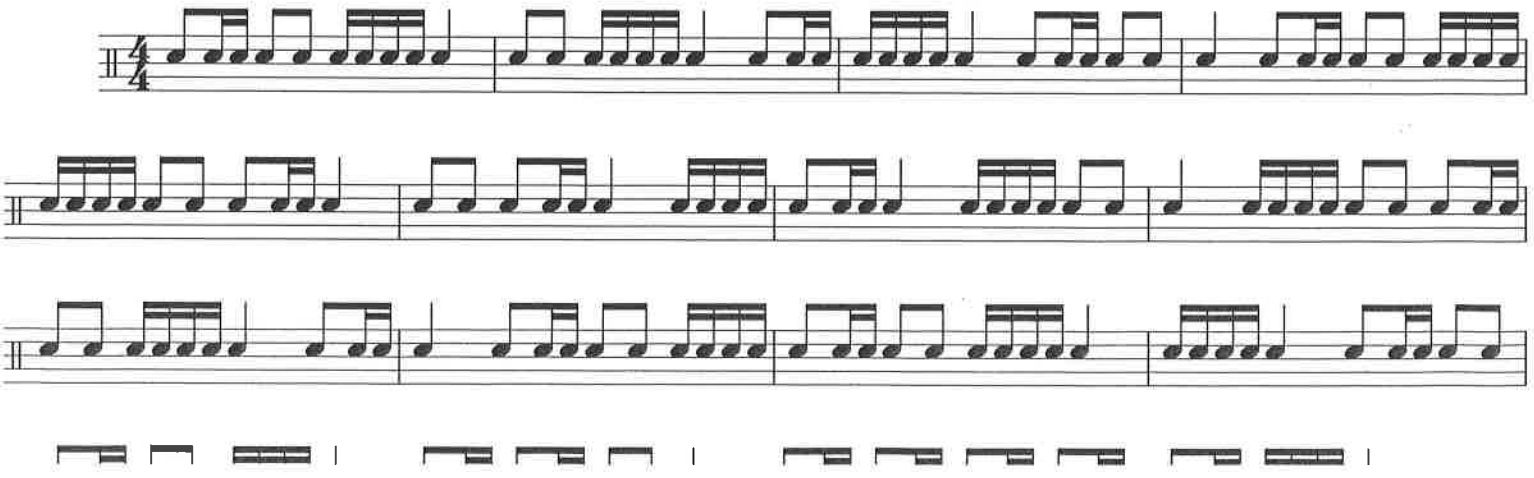
ONE EIGHTH NOTE and TWO SIXTEENTHS

Again, as you remember, sixteenth notes are counted 1 e & a (pronounced: one ee and a). Use the same counting when playing this rhythm but the second sixteenth note is silent since the eighth note takes the space of the second sixteenth note. In fast tempos, it will not be necessary to count all four sixteenth notes but simply count 1 & a. Here are both methods of counting:



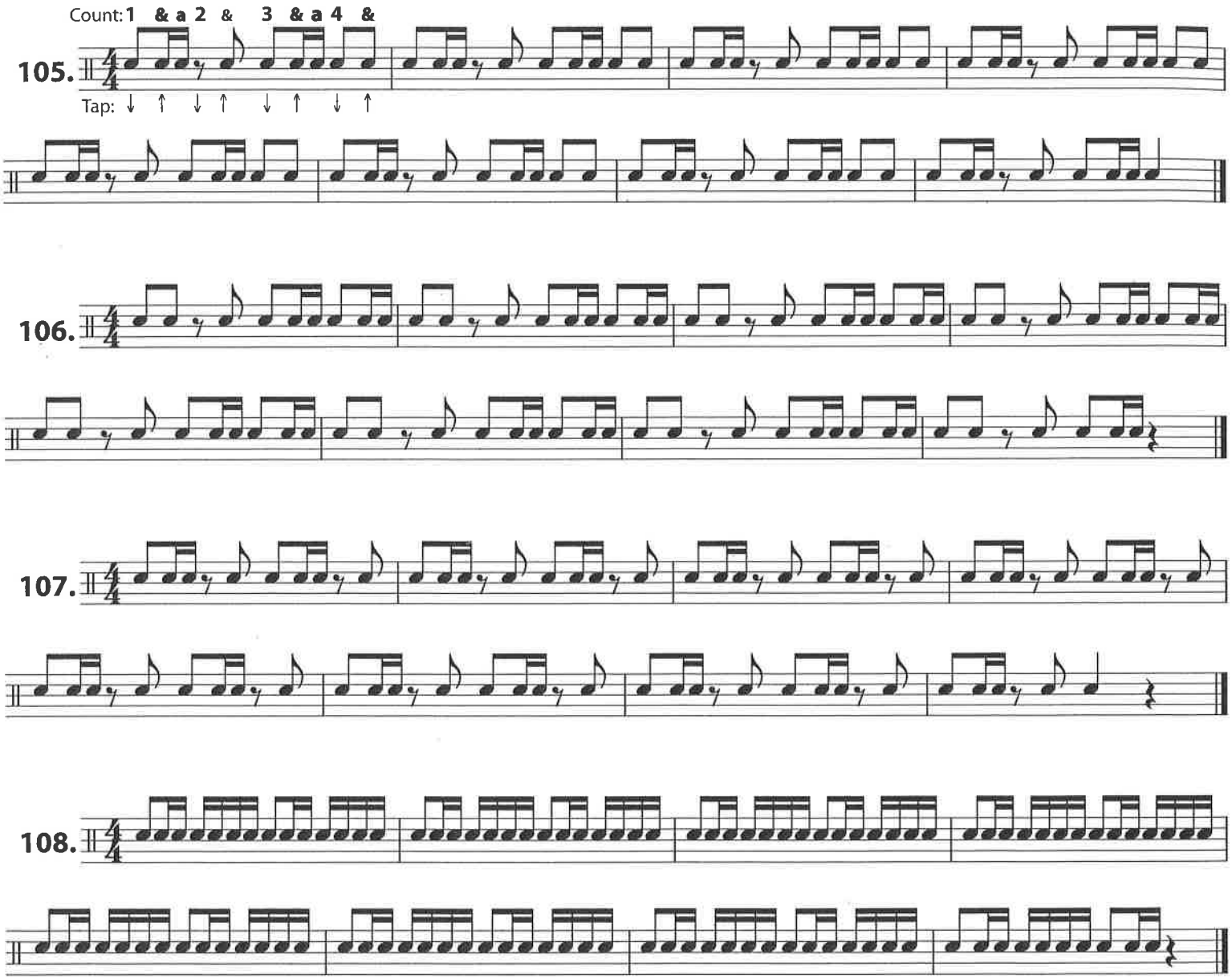


SOLO 25

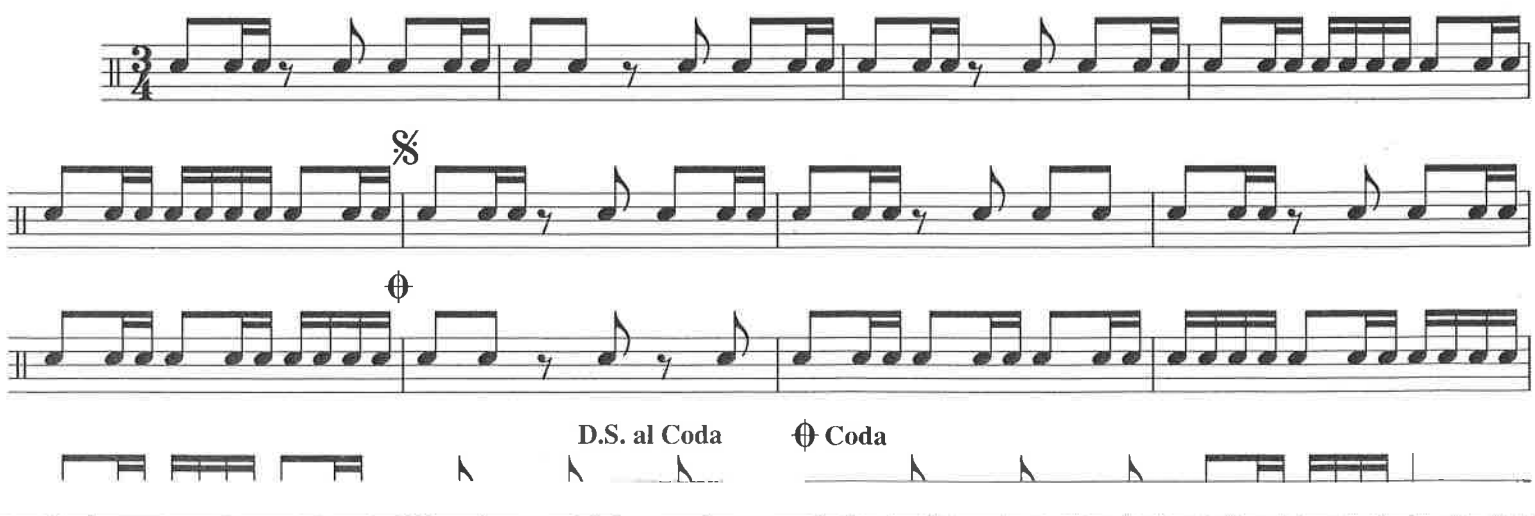


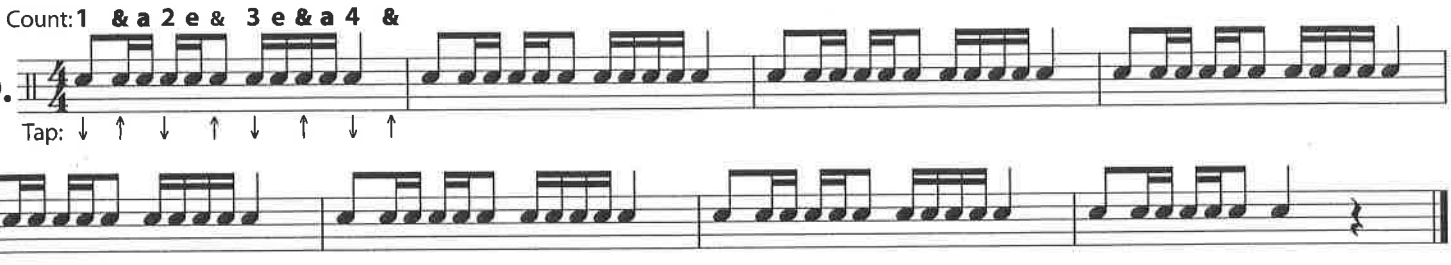
D.S. 𝄋 al CODA ⊕

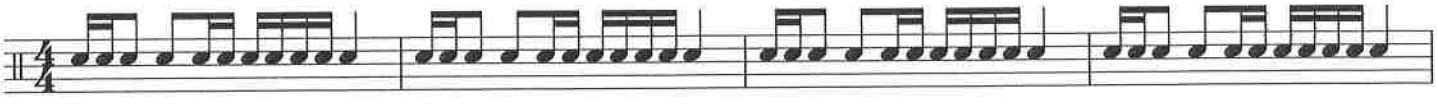
Dal Segno al Coda (from the sign to the coda). Repeat the music from the sign 𝄋.
When you reach the first ⊕ skip to the coda (⊕) which is a short concluding section.



Solo 27

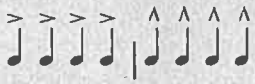






Solo 28

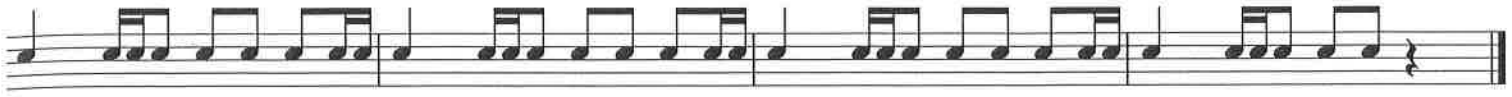
There are two commonly used accents illustrated here:



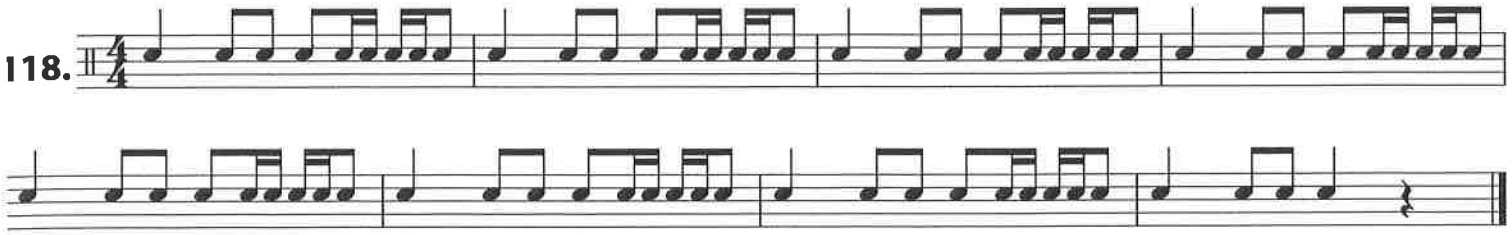
Count: 1 & 2 e & 3 & 4 & a

117.

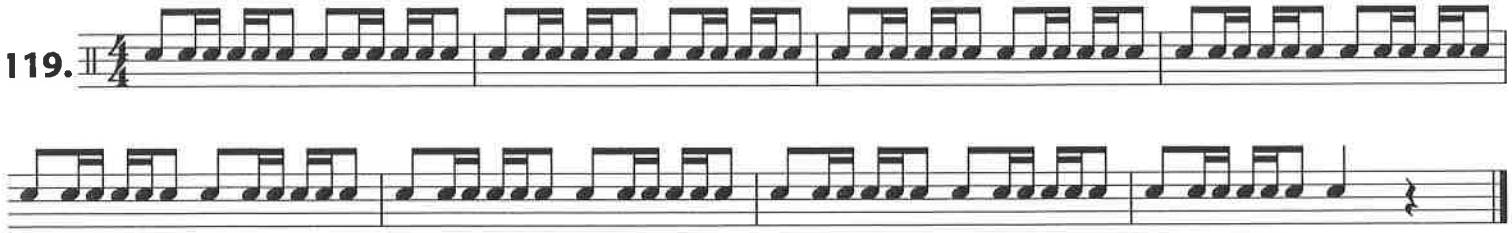
Tap: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑



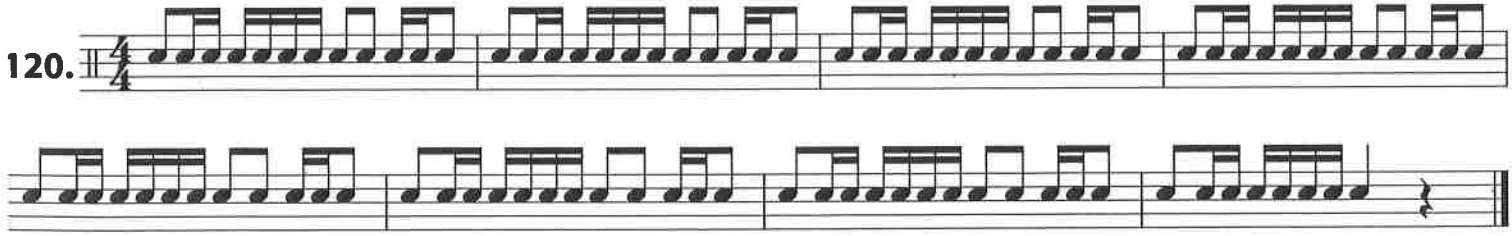
118.



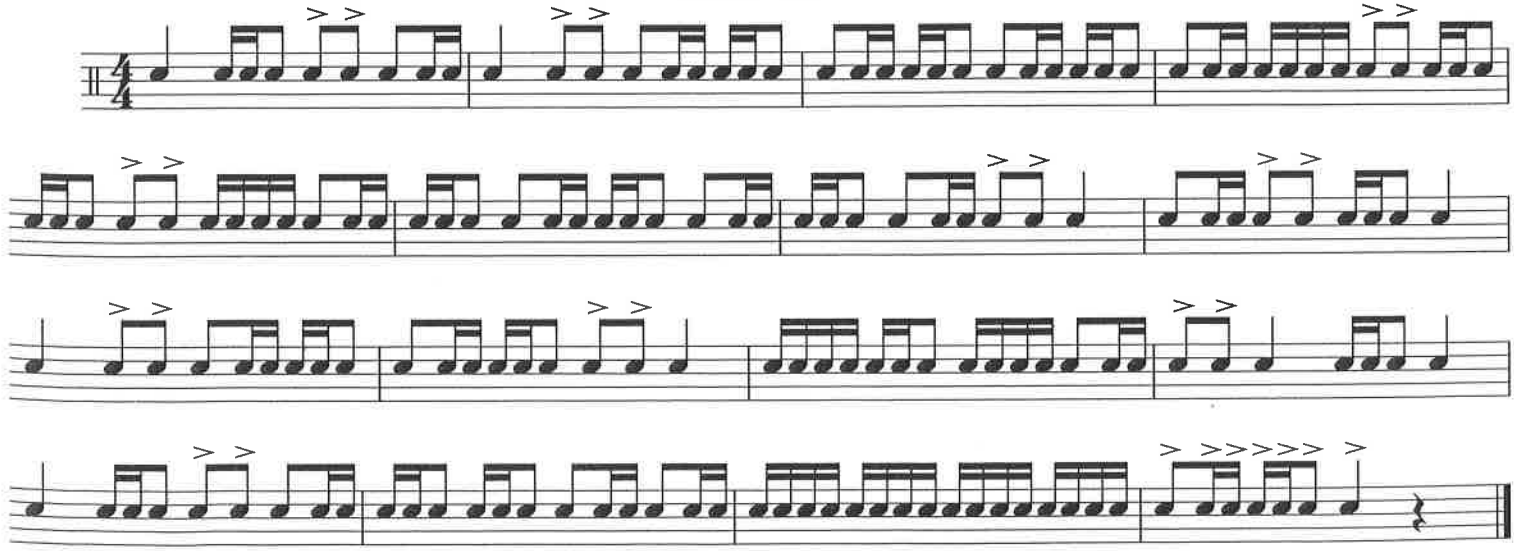
119.



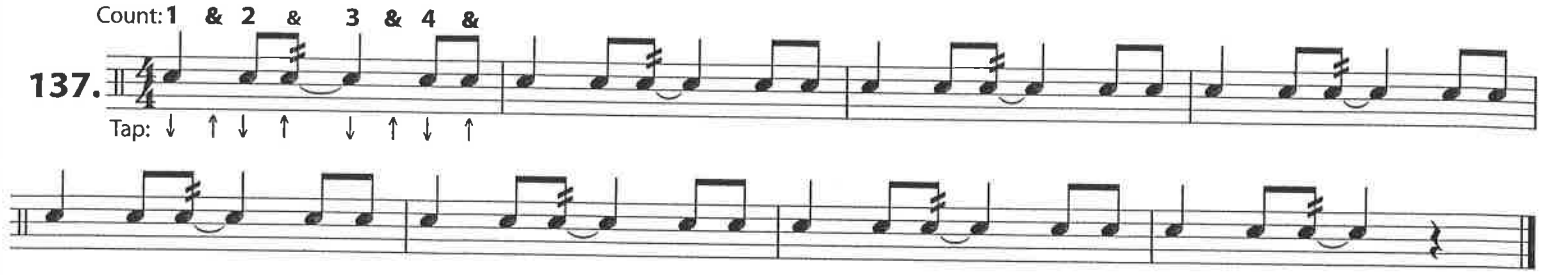
120.

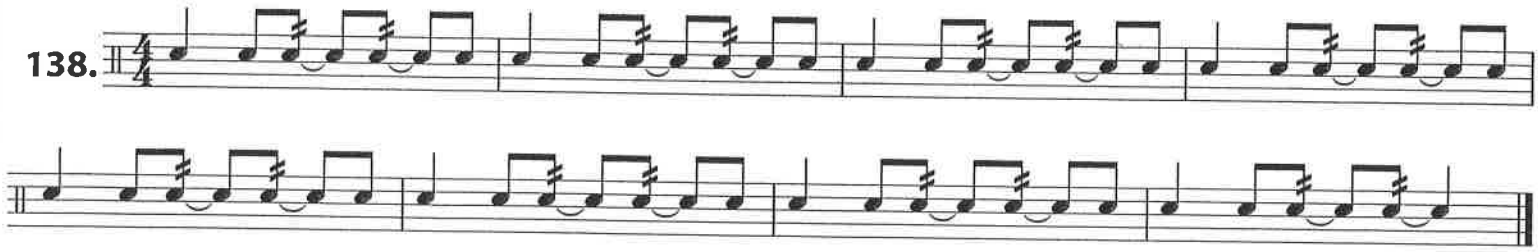


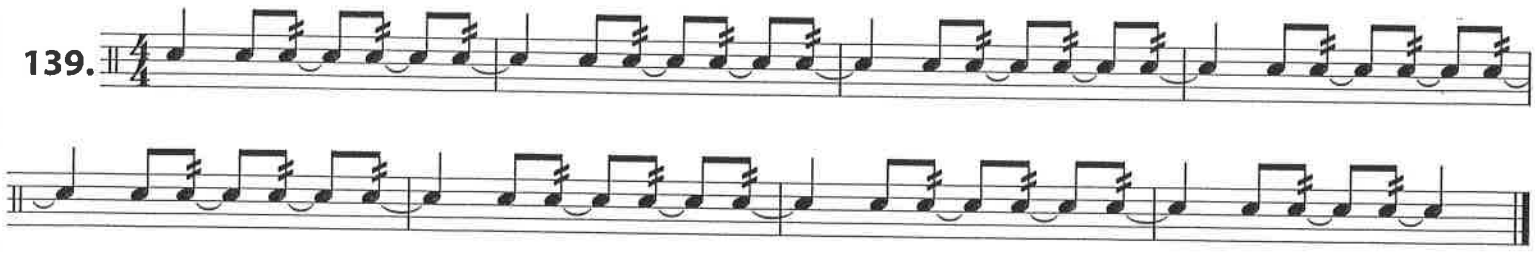
Solo 30

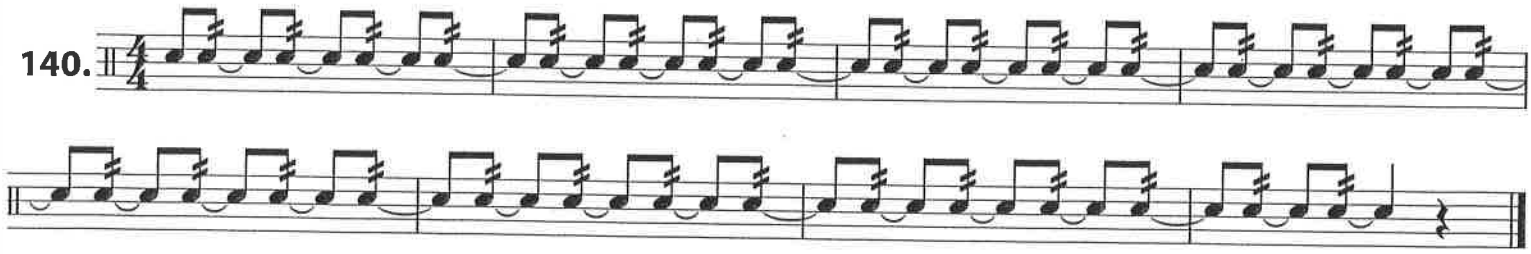


However, your work is just beginning since the ability to play a drum roll with a beautiful, smooth continuous sound takes a long time to develop. Rolls are indicated using three slashes on the note stem (two on eight notes since the flag counts as one of the slashes). The tie connecting the roll to a following note indicates that the roll is ended on the note to which it is tied. The following studies will help you to develop the roll in notated music.

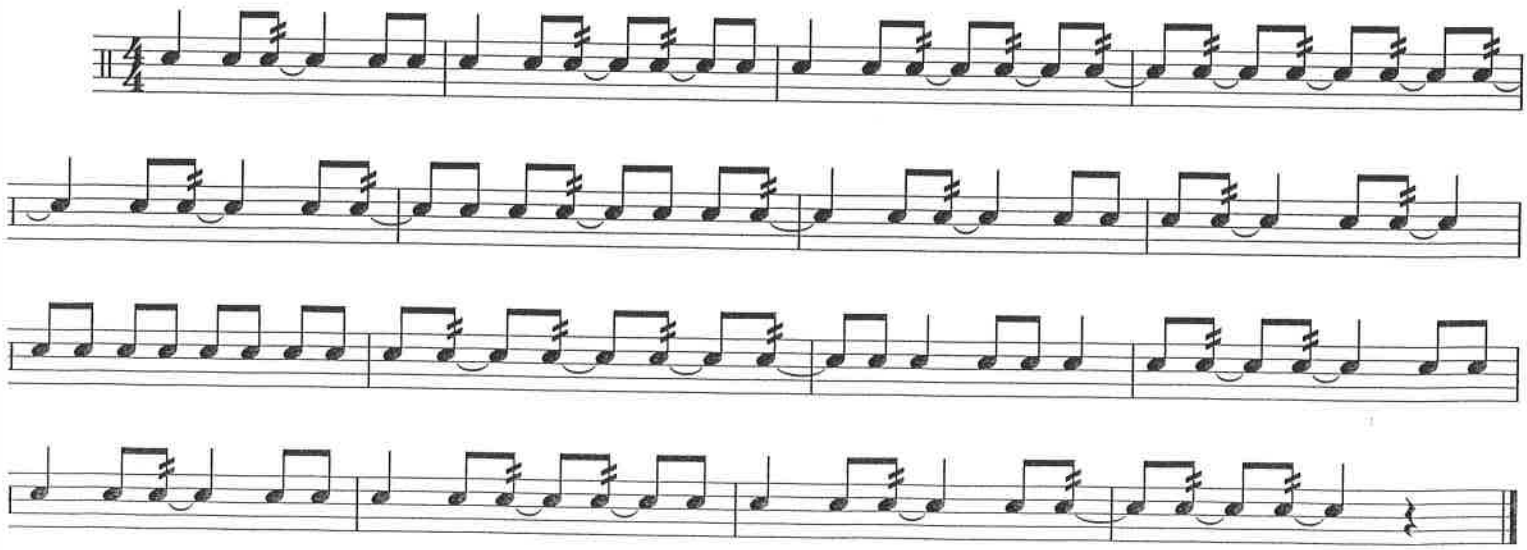




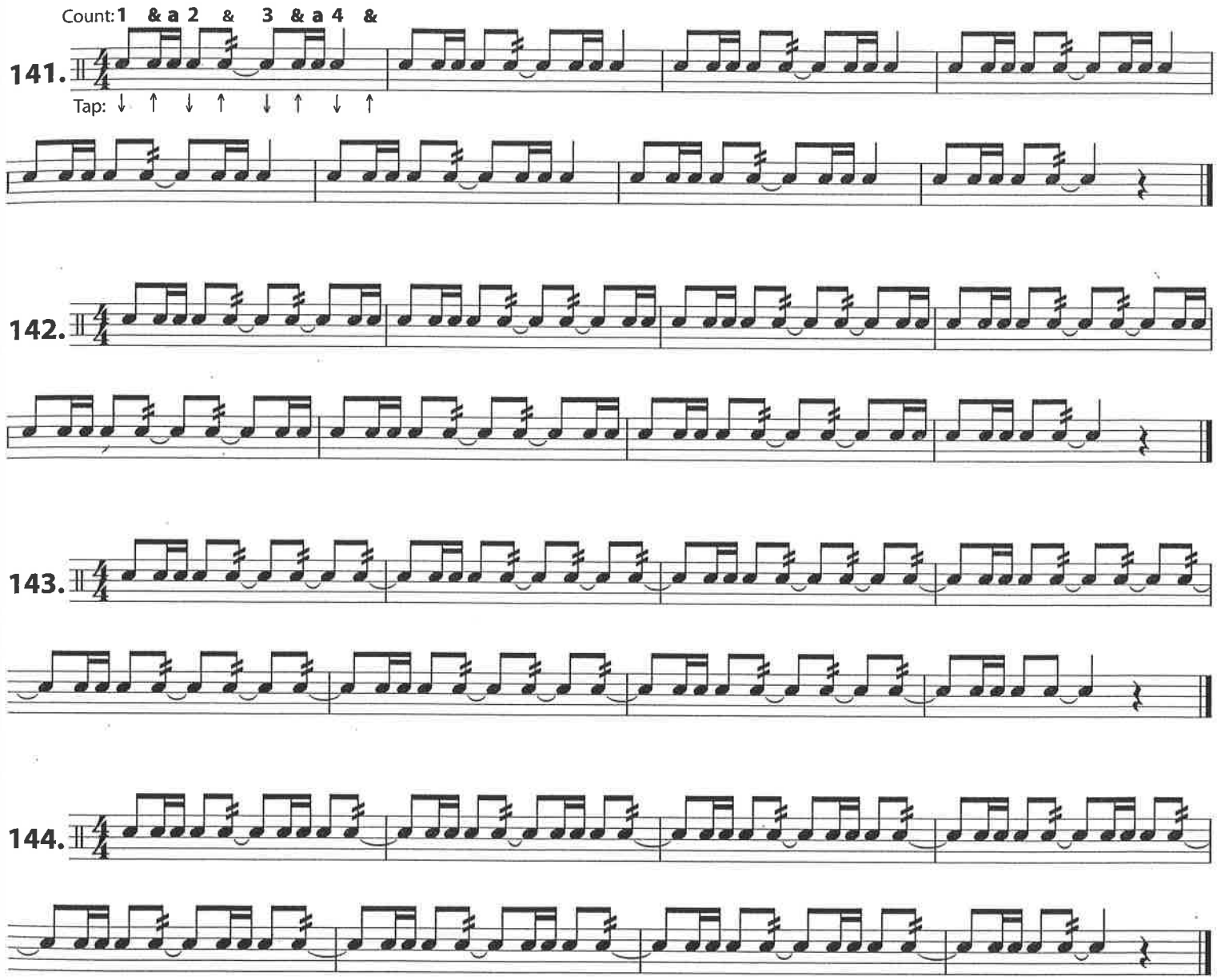




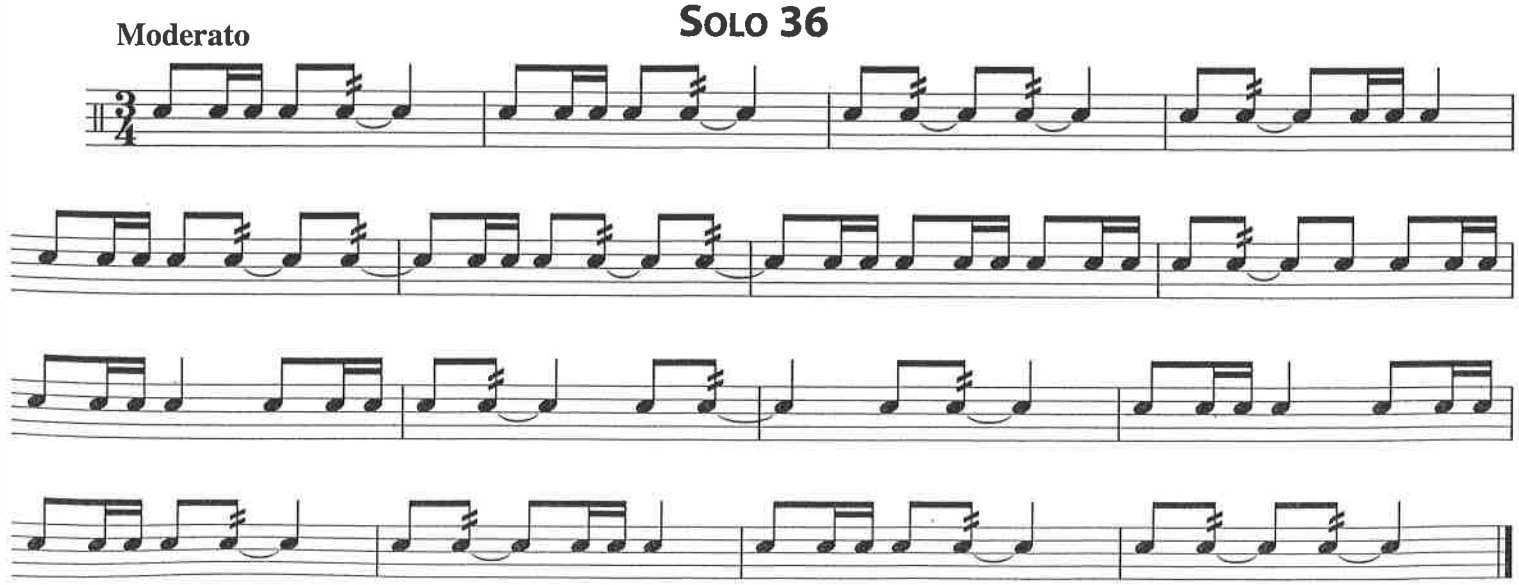
Solo 35



Andante – moderately slow, at a walking pace
Moderato – a moderate tempo
Allegro – cheerfully, a lively tempo



Solo 36

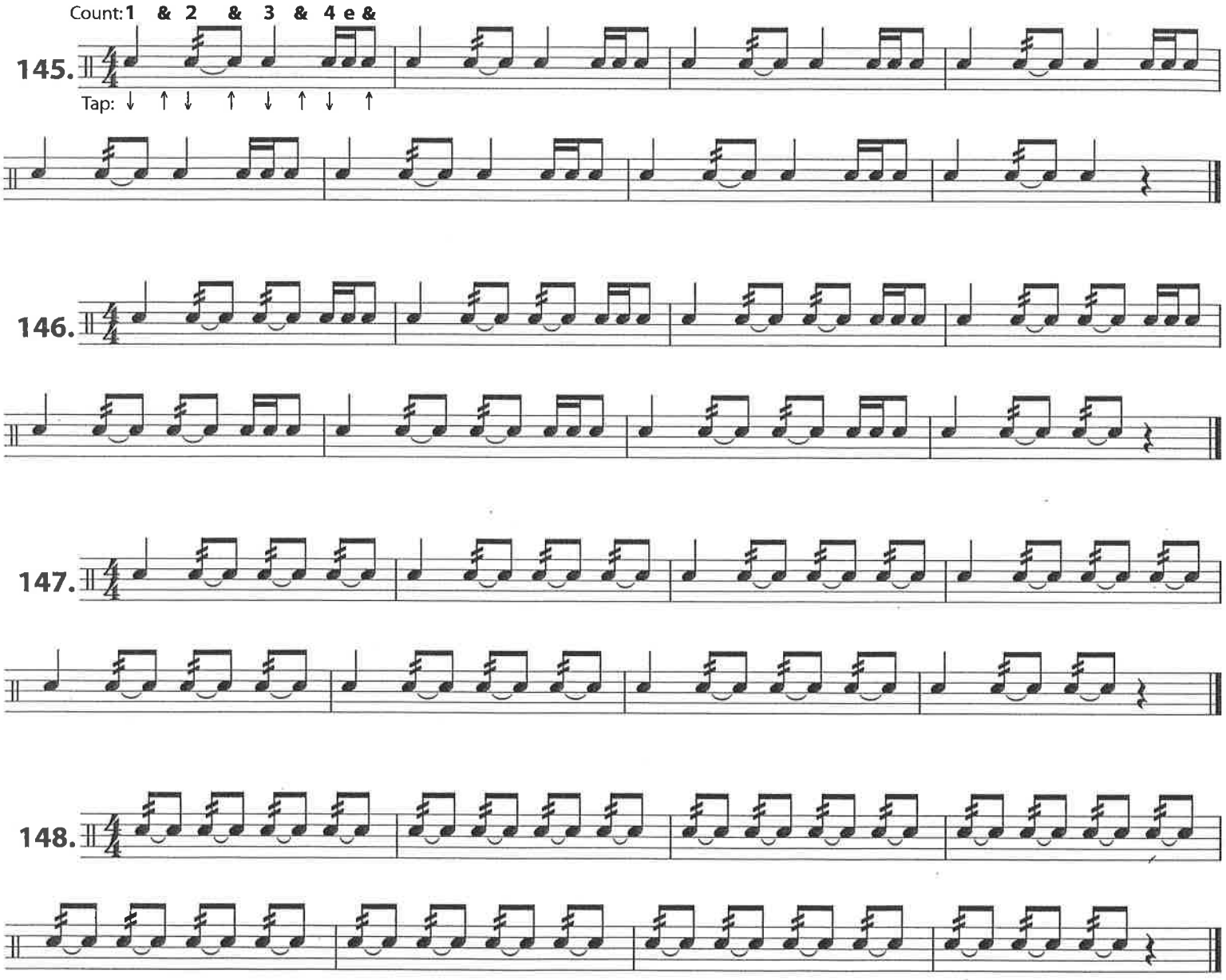


Here are some terms used to indicate increasing speed (getting faster):

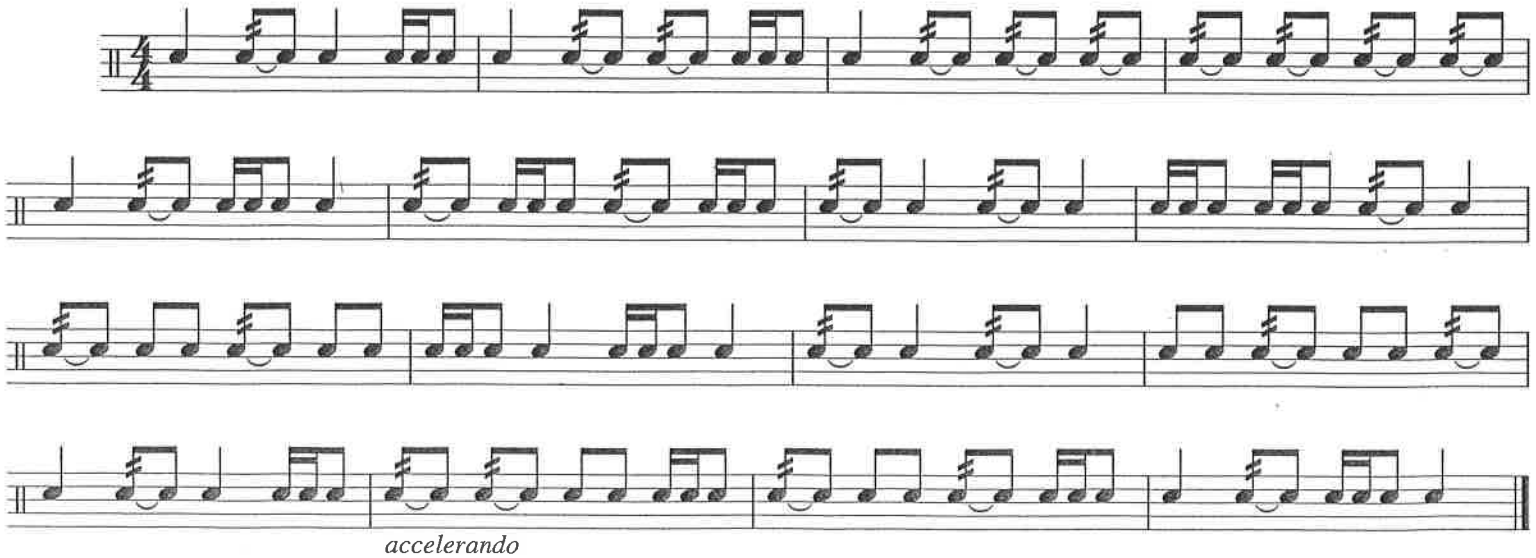
accelerando (*accel.*) – gradually faster

più mosso – more motion, faster

con motto – with motion, keep the tempo (speed) moving forward

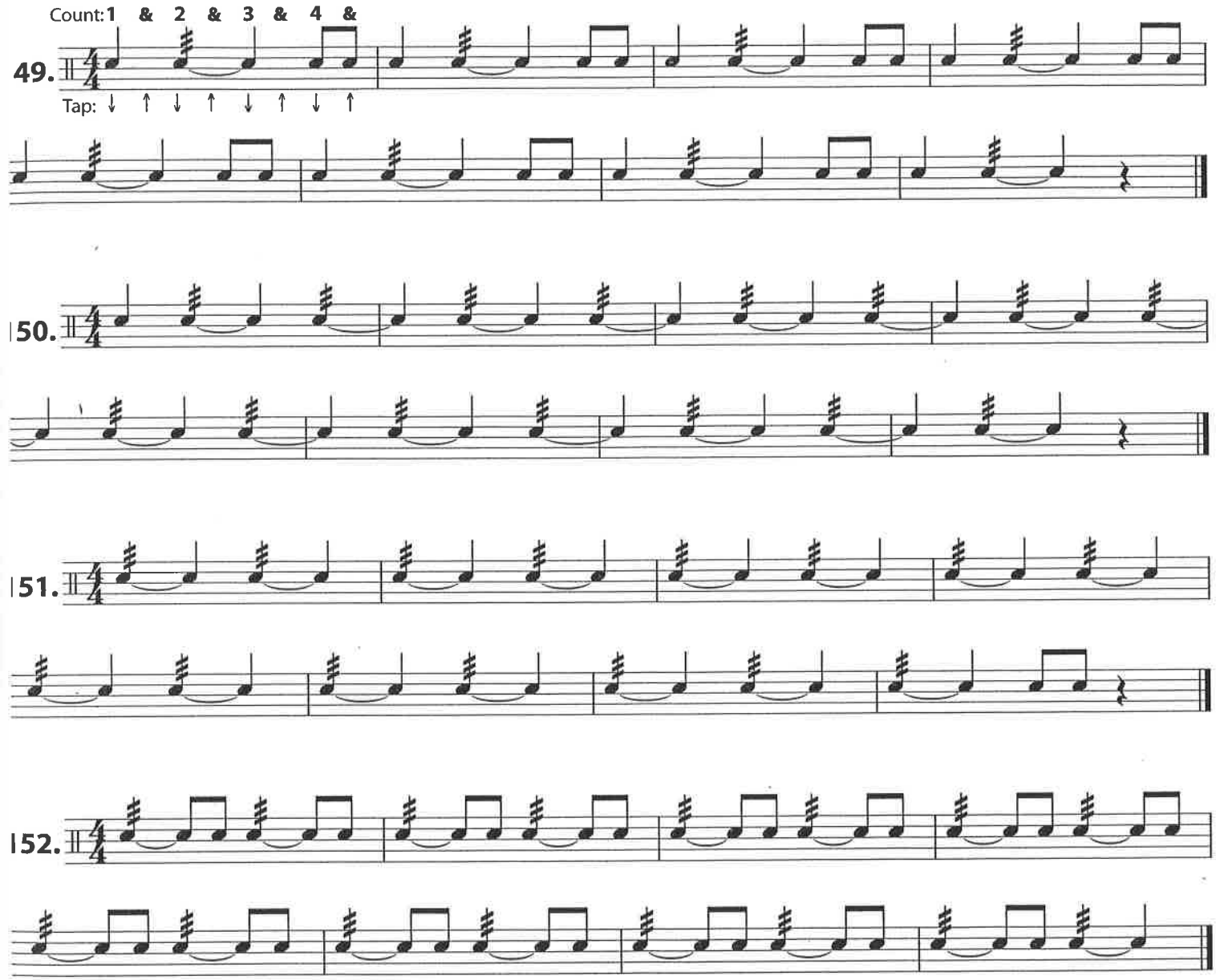


Solo 37

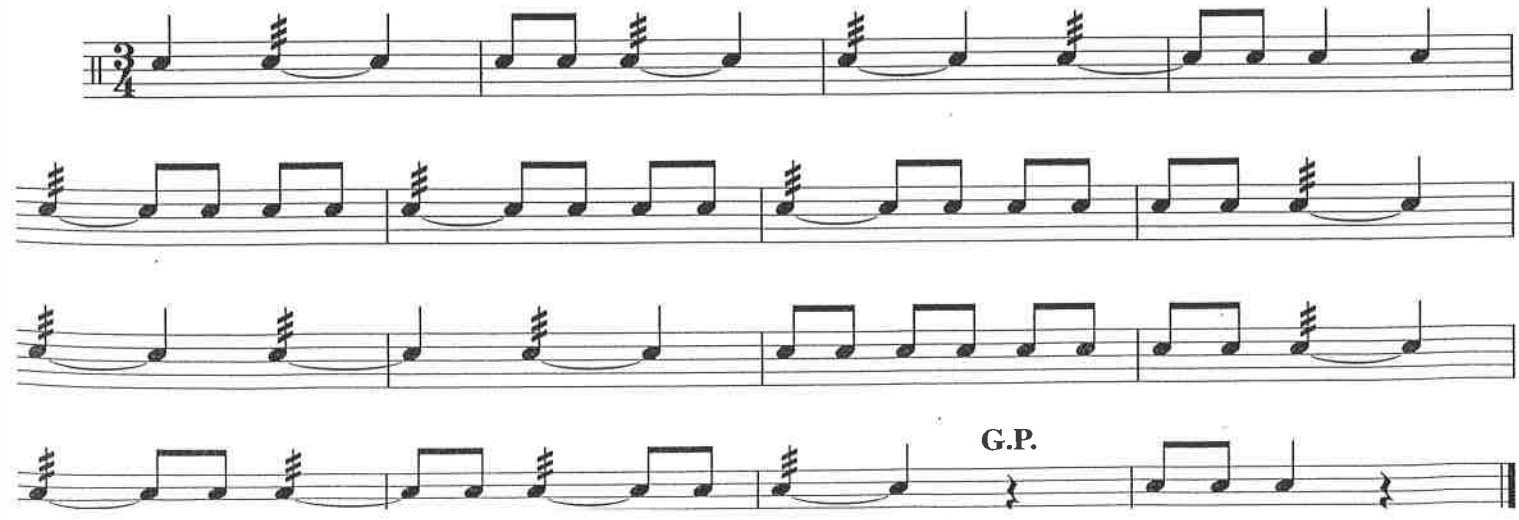


G.P. (Grand Pause)

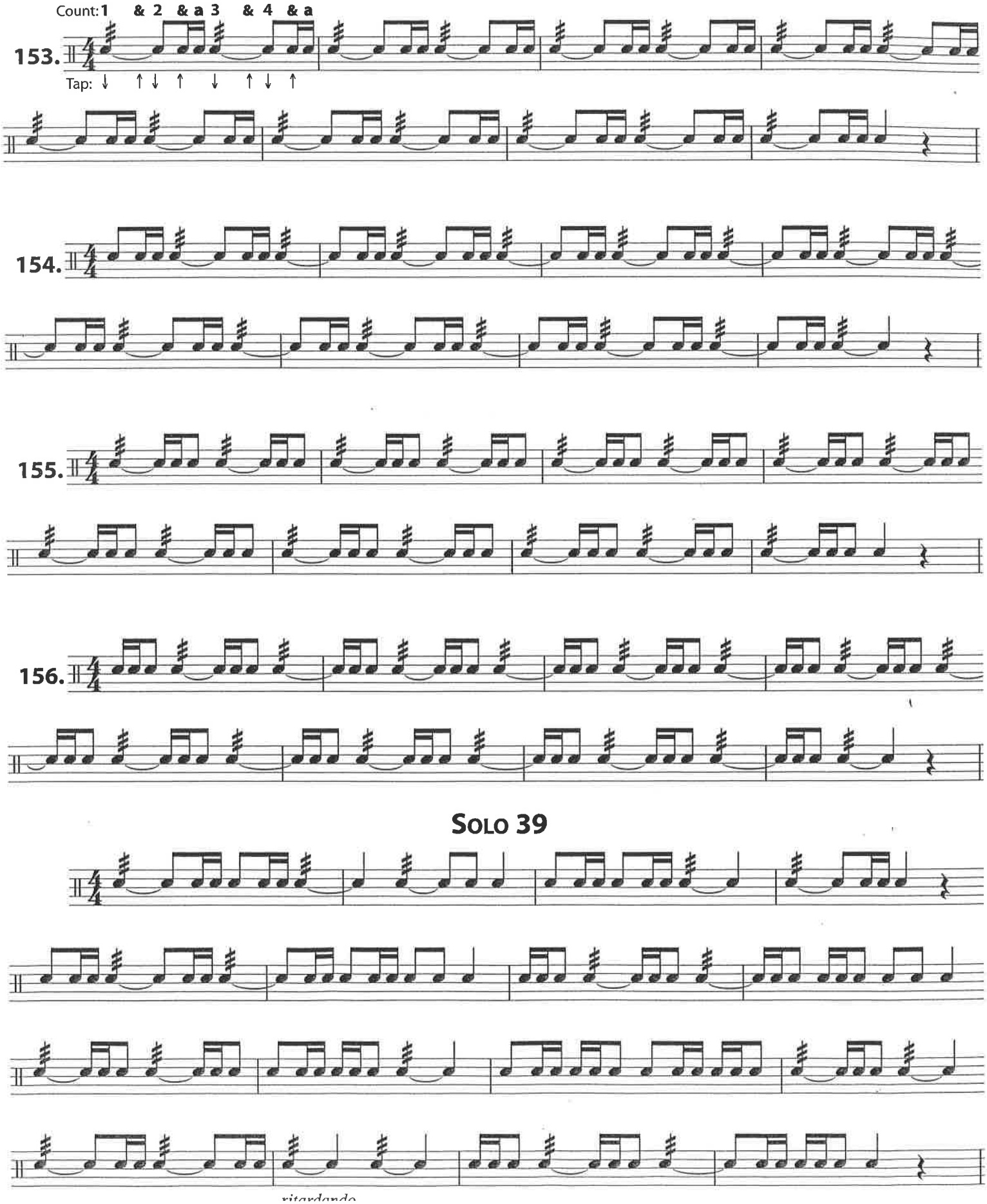
G.P., an abbreviation for *Grand Pause* is used to indicate a great pause in the music, usually a measure of silence for the entire ensemble.



Solo 38

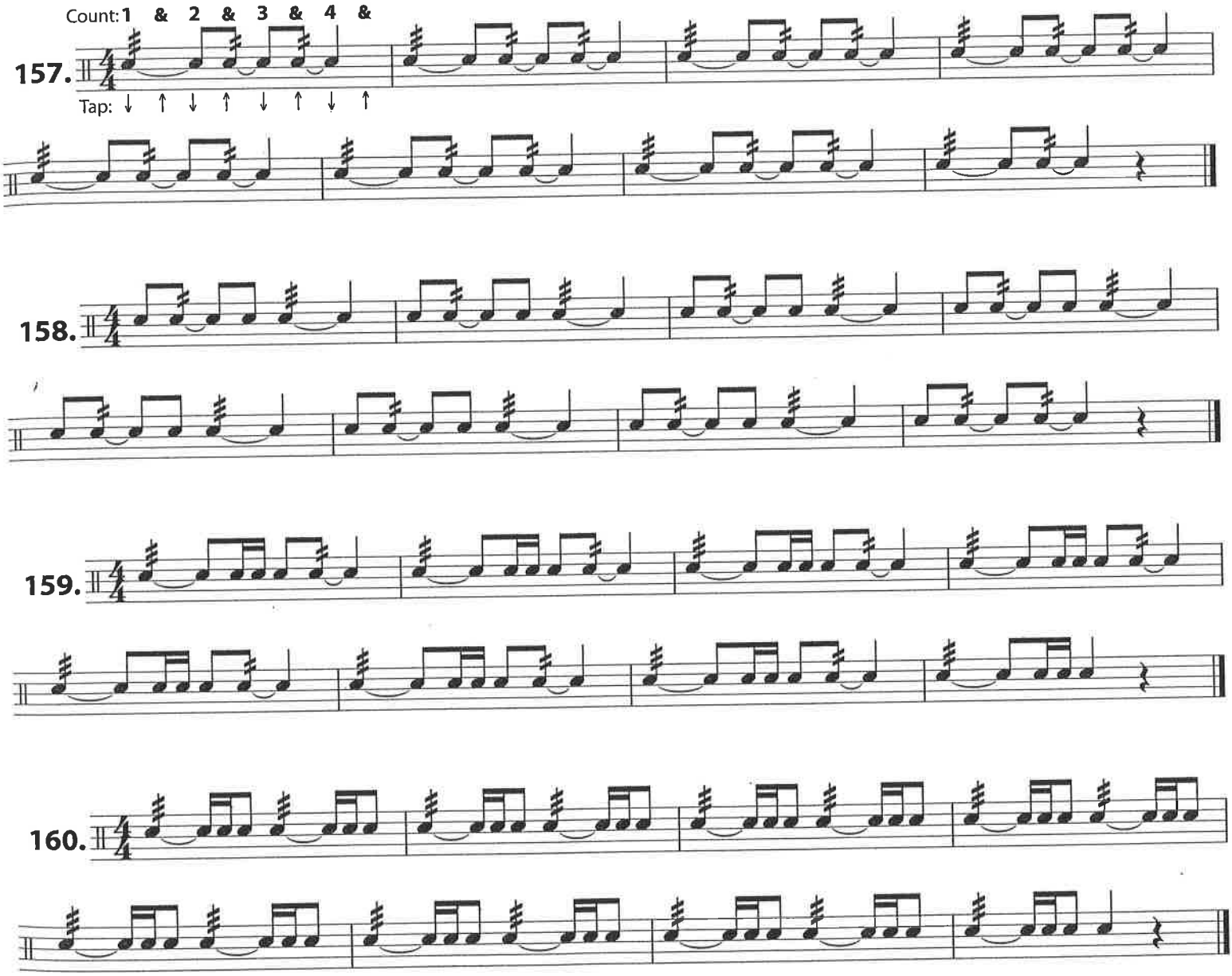
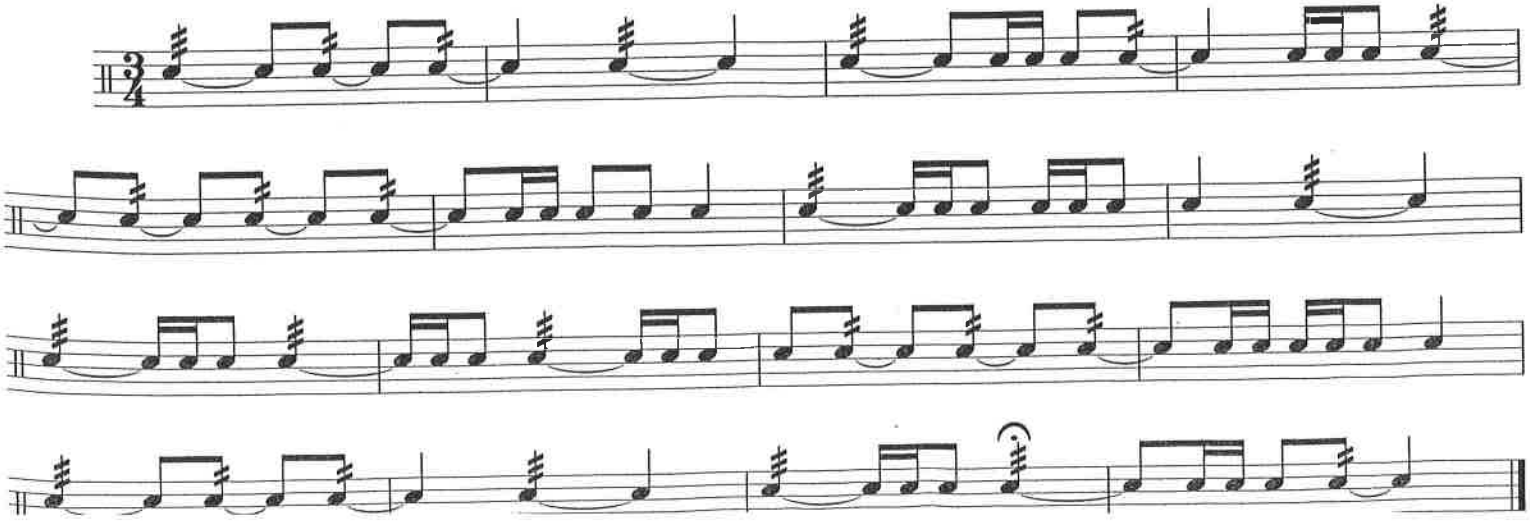


Here are some terms used to indicate decreasing speed (getting slower):
rallentando (*rall.*) – gradually slower
ritardando (*rit.* or *ritard.*) – gradually slower
meno mosso – less motion, a little slower



Solo 39

A fermata is placed above a note or rest and is used to indicate that the note or rest is to be held longer than its printed value. In the solo below, there is a fermata on the fourth beat of the next to last measure. Hold the roll longer than the normal quarter note.



Solo 40