

## Getting It Together

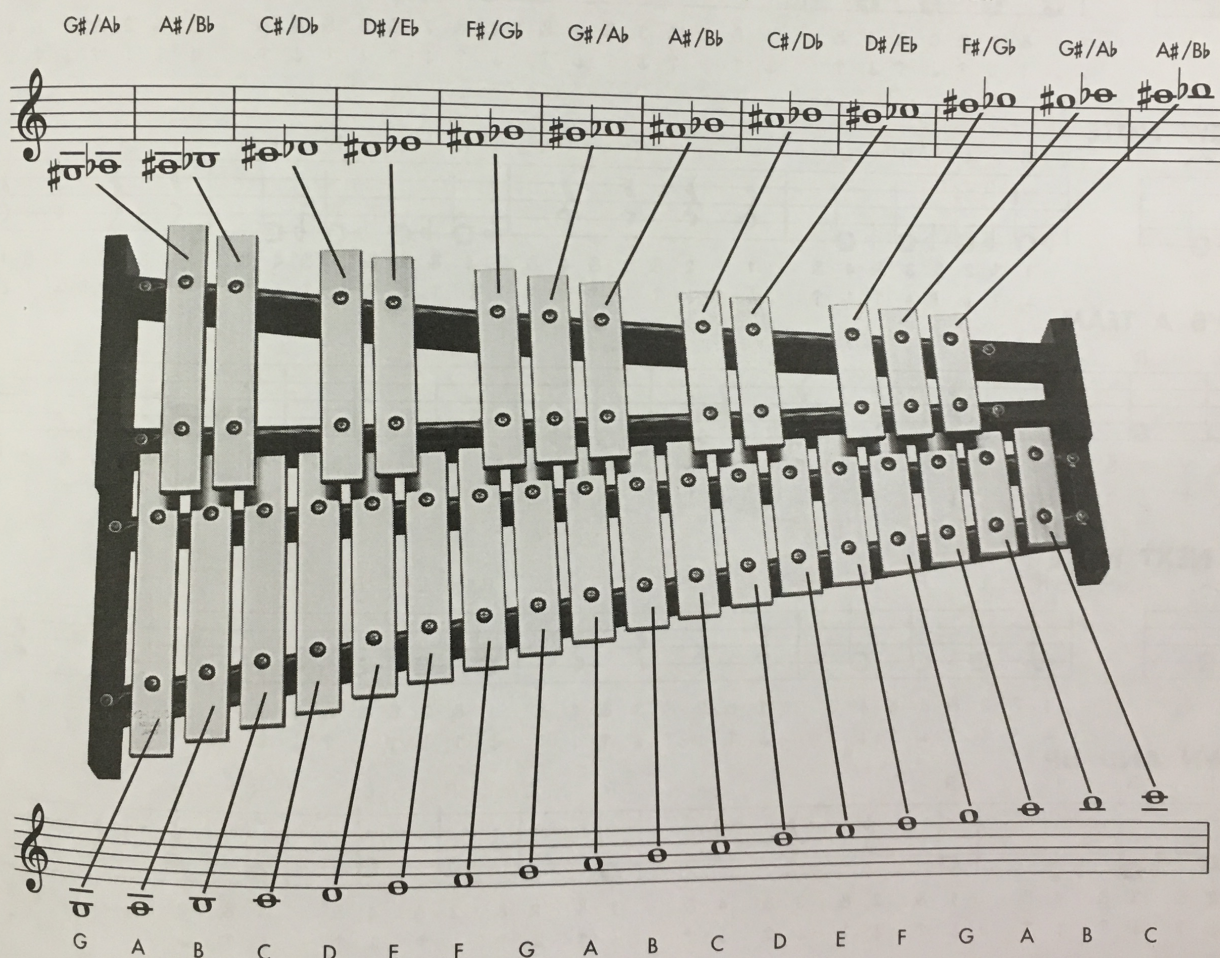
**Step 1** - Stand in a comfortable position near the instrument. The raised keys should be pointing away from you.

**Step 2** - If you are playing orchestra bells, set the instrument on a table or stand about waist high. The larger keys should be on the left.

**Step 3** - Adjust the music stand to about eye level. This enables you to easily read the music and watch your teacher.

**Step 4** - Hold the mallets as described on page 2.

**Step 5** - The sequence of keys for all keyboard percussion instruments is the same as the piano. Notice that the sequence is in alphabetical order from A-G. This diagram of orchestra bells will help you find **F**. Ask your teacher to help you play **F** if you are playing a different keyboard percussion instrument.



### Let's Play!

This special exercise is just for keyboard percussionists. At your teacher's direction, strike the center of the **F** key as shown:

Try this exercise several times.

**R** **L** **R** **L** | **REST** | **R** **L** **R** **L** | **REST** |

**F** **F** **F** **F** **F** **F** **F** **F**



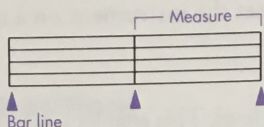
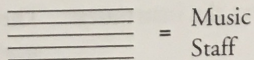
## Beat • The *Pulse* of Music

One beat = tap foot **down** on the number and **up** on the "&." Count and tap when playing or resting.

Count	1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
Tap	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑

## Staff, Bar Lines & Measures

Bar lines divide the music staff into measures. The measures on this page have four beats each.



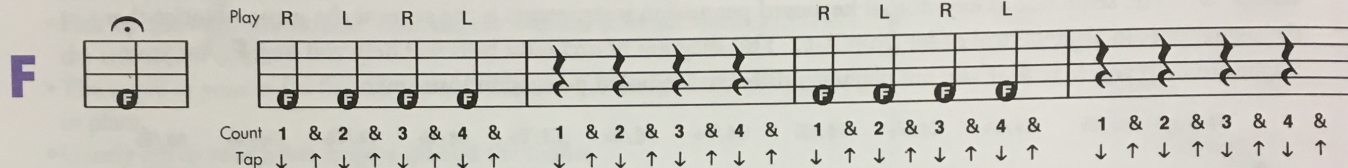
## Notes & Rests

Notes tell us how high or low to play *and* how long to play. Notes are placed on a line or space of the music staff.

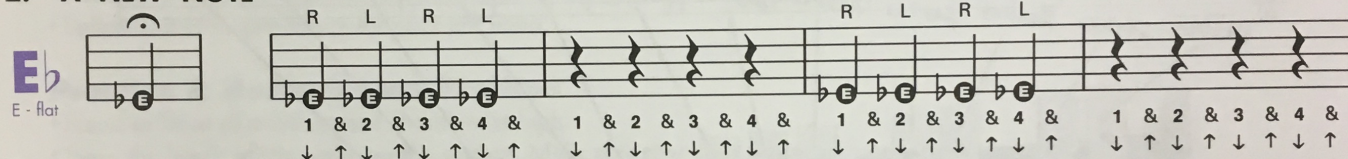
Rests tell us to count silent beats.



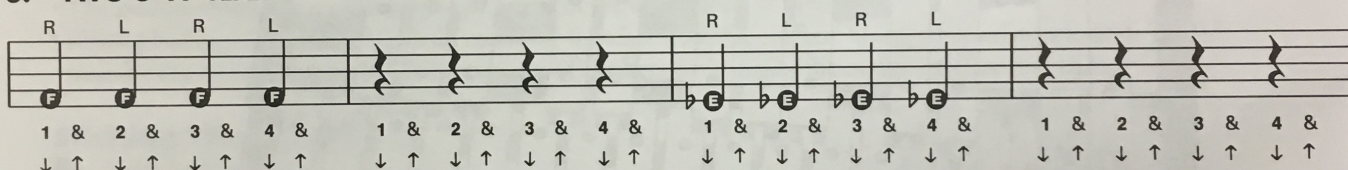
## 1. COUNT AND PLAY



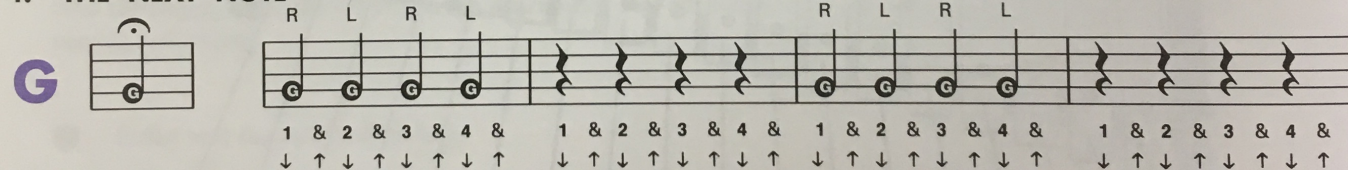
## 2. A NEW NOTE



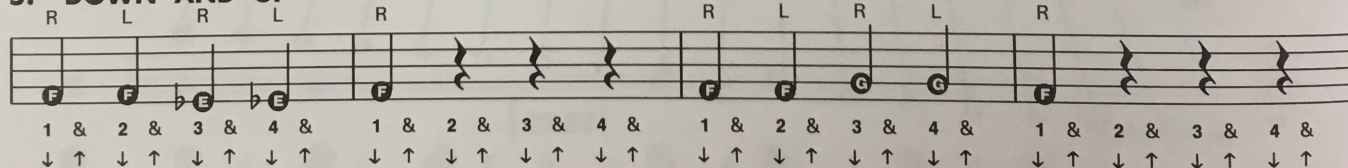
### 3. TWO'S A TEAM



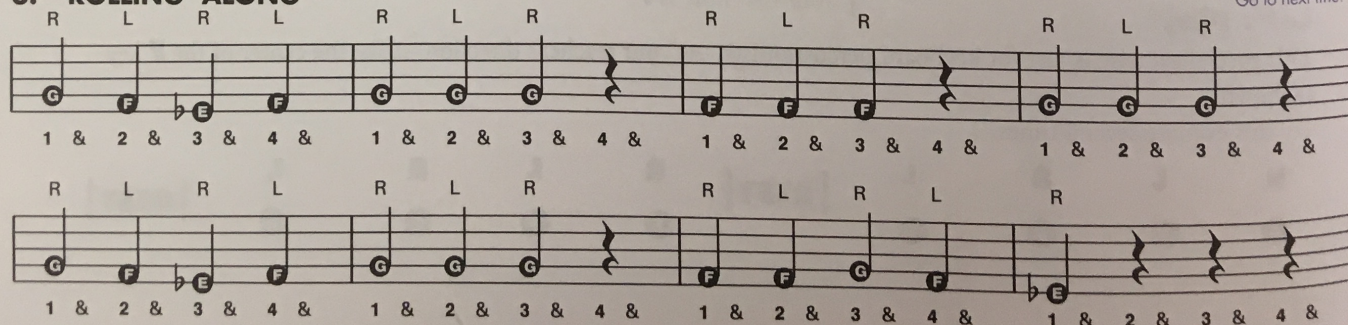
#### 4. THE NEXT NOTE



## 5. DOWN AND UP

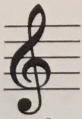


## 6. ROLLING ALONG





# Treble Clef



indicates a new line of music and a set of note names.

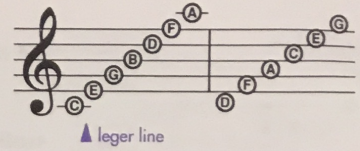
# Time Signature (Meter)



tells us how many beats are in each measure *and* what kind of note gets one beat.

$\frac{4}{4}$  - 4 beats per measure  
 $\frac{4}{4}$  - or gets one beat

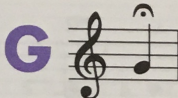
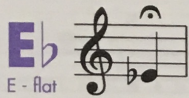
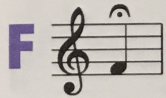
# Note Names



Each line and space of the staff has a **note name** that tells us what pitch to play.

**Sharp #** raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure. **Flat b** lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure. Notes not altered by sharps or flats are called **natural** notes.

## NOTE REVIEW



# Double Bar

indicates the end of a piece of music.

**Playing Rests** Drummers often “play rests” by stopping the mallet just before it strikes the key. Playing rests as silent notes will help you maintain a steady pulse.

## 7. LET’S READ MUSIC!

▼ Play all E’s as E-flats.

Double bar ▼

Musical staff with 4 measures of music. Above the staff are letters R and L alternating. Below the staff is a count and tap sequence: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &. Below the count is a tap sequence: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓.

**Repeat Sign** Go back to the beginning and play the line again.

## 8. COPY CAT

Repeat from beginning ▼

Musical staff with 4 measures of music. Above the staff are letters R and L alternating. Below the staff is a count and tap sequence: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &. Below the count is a tap sequence: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓.

## 9. ROLLING ALONG

Children’s Song

Musical staff with 4 measures of music. Above the staff are letters R and L alternating. Below the staff is a count and tap sequence: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &. Below the count is a tap sequence: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓.

## 10. FIRST FLIGHT

Repeat ▼

Musical staff with 4 measures of music. Above the staff are letters R and L alternating. Below the staff is a count and tap sequence: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &. Below the count is a tap sequence: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓.

## 11. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

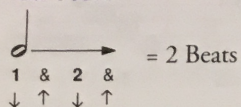
Complete the note names before you play.

Musical staff with 4 measures of music. Above the staff are letters R and L alternating. Below the staff is a count and tap sequence: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &. Below the count is a tap sequence: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓.

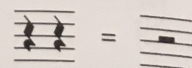
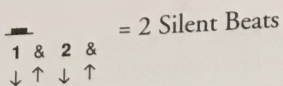
Note Names G E<sub>b</sub> F G \_\_\_\_\_



## Half Note

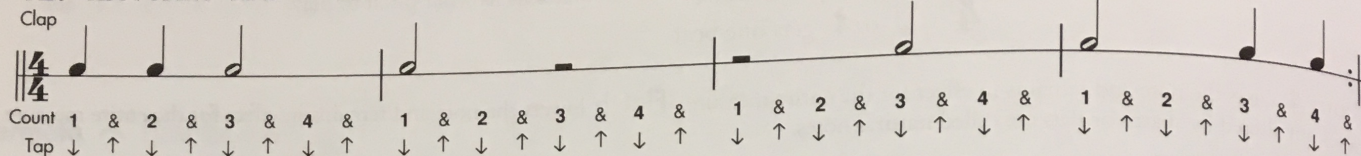


## Half Rest

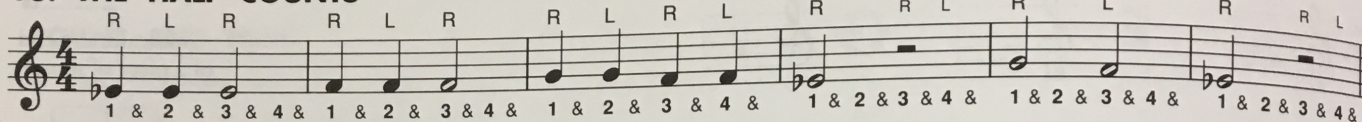


## 12. RHYTHM RAP

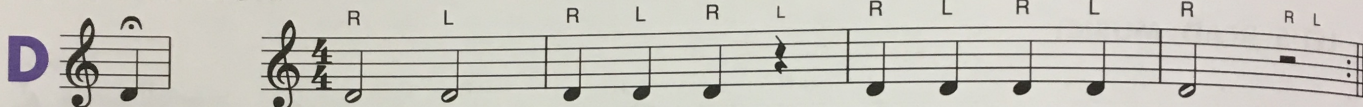
Count aloud while clapping and tapping.



## 13. THE HALF COUNTS



## 14. A NEW NOTE

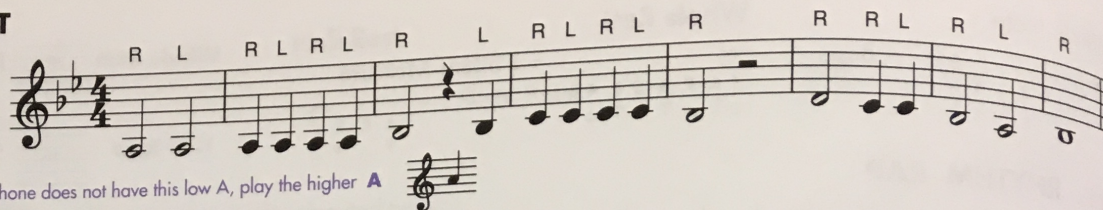
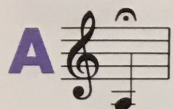








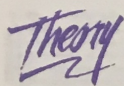
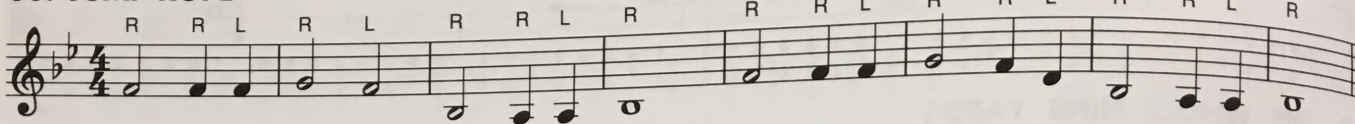
## 29. EASY STREET



▲ If your xylophone does not have this low A, play the higher A



## 30. JUMP ROPE

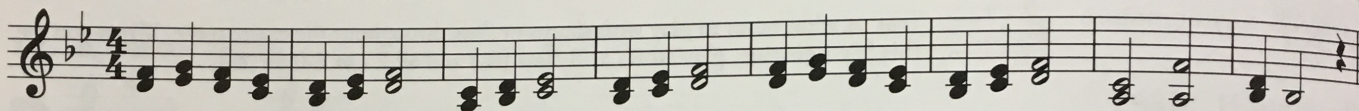


## Harmony

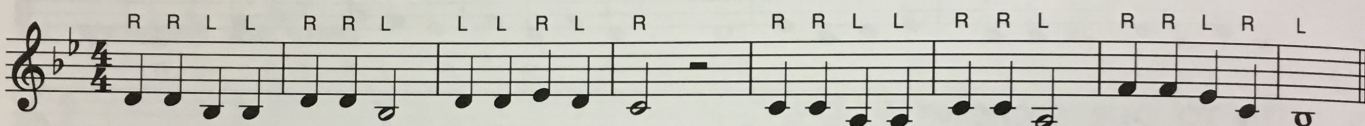
Two or more different notes played or sung at the same time. A duet is a composition for two players. Practice this duet with a friend or play both parts yourself. Lower notes = left mallet. Higher notes = right mallet.

## 31. LONDON BRIDGE - Duet

English Folk Song



## 32. POLLY WOLLY DOODLE



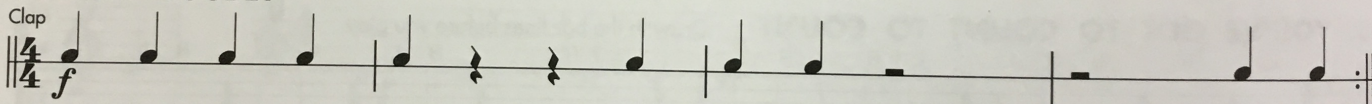
## Dynamics

**f** (*forte*) Play loudly.

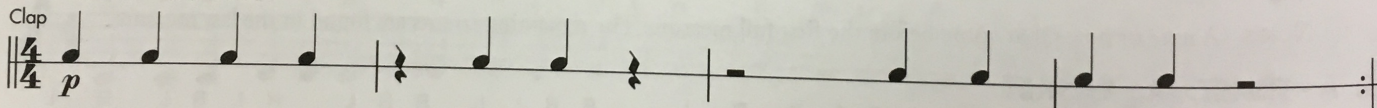
**mf** (*mezzo forte*) Play moderately loud.

**p** (*piano*) Play softly.

## 33. CLAP LOUDLY

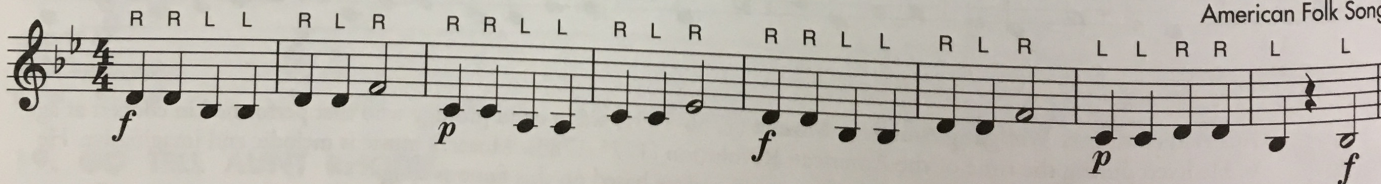


## 34. CLAP SOFTLY

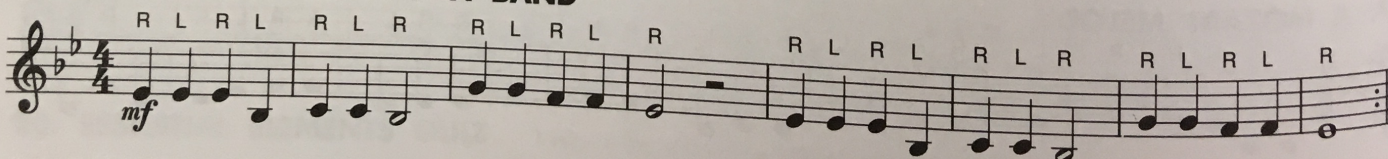


## 35. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song

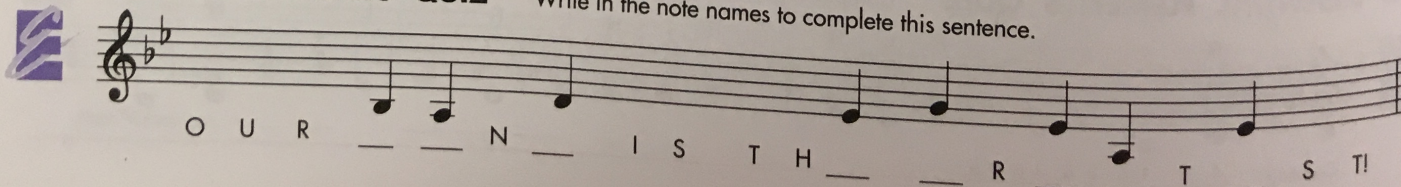


## 36. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND



## 37. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

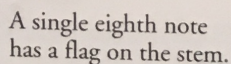
Write in the note names to complete this sentence.



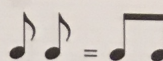


## Eighth Notes

2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat  
Play on **down** and **up** taps

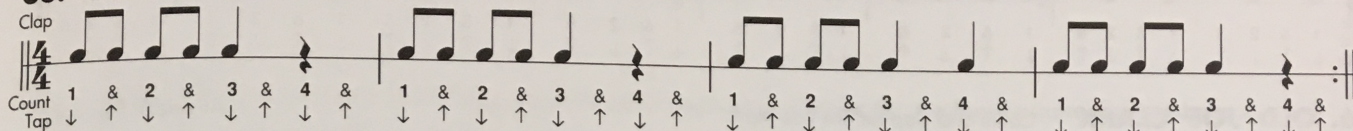


Two eighth notes have a beam across the stem.

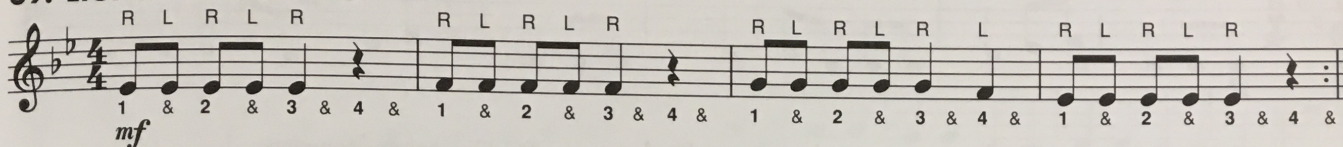


### 38. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

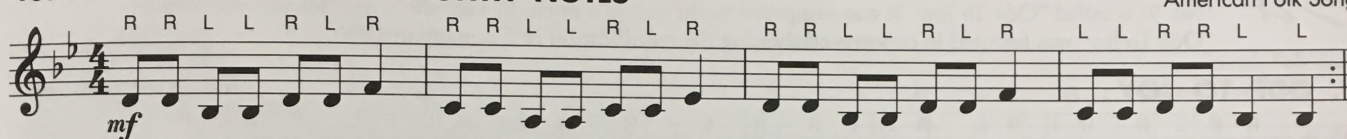


### 39. EIGHTH NOTE TAPS



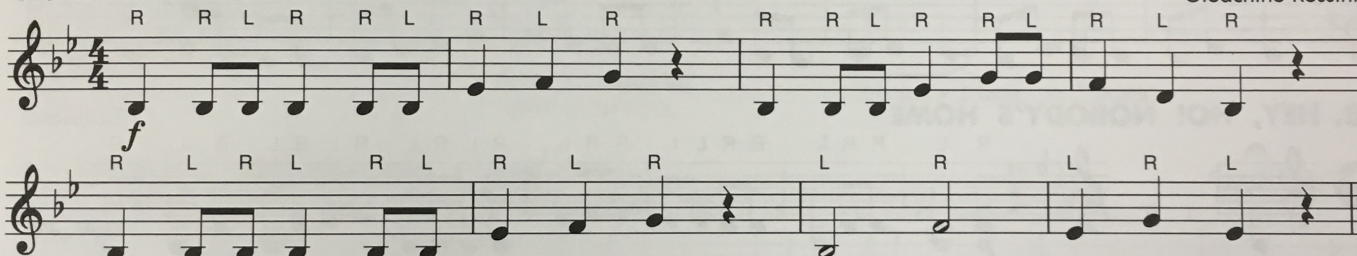
## 40. SKIP TO MY LOU IN EIGHTH NOTES

## American Folk Song



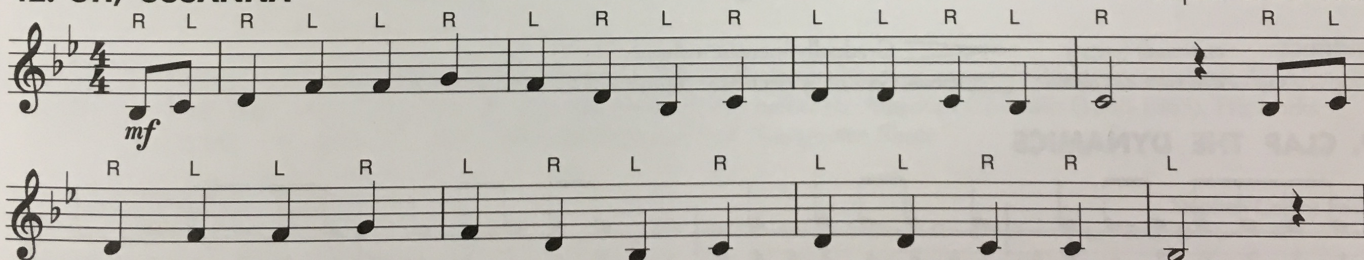
## 41. WILLIAM TELL

Gioachino Rossini



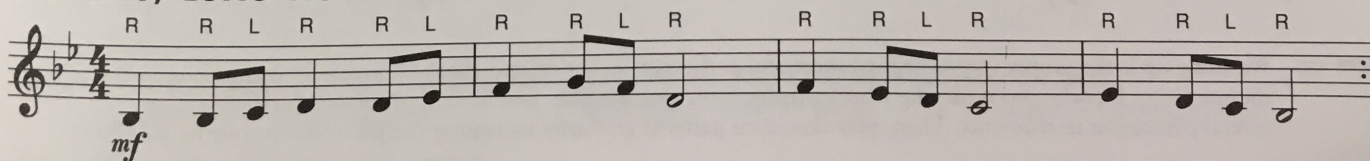
## 42. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster



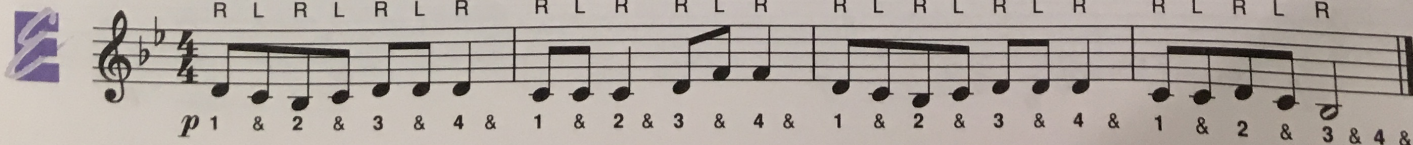
Where is beat 4 ? ▲

### 43. LONG, LONG AGO



## 44. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Count, clap and tap before you play.





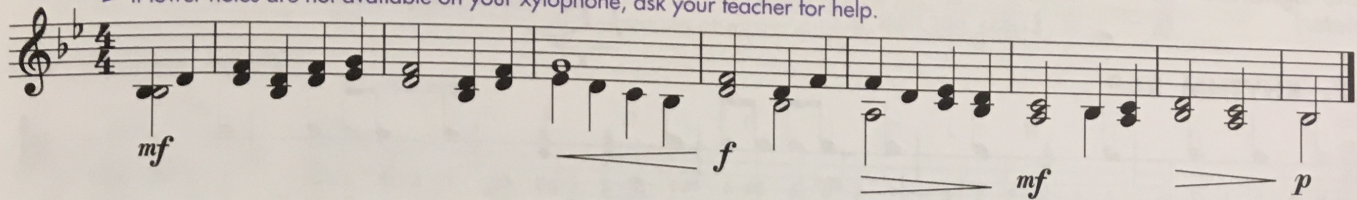




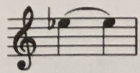
# 51. MICHAEL ROW YOUR BOAT ASHORE - Duet

American Folk Song

► If lower notes are not available on your xylophone, ask your teacher for help.

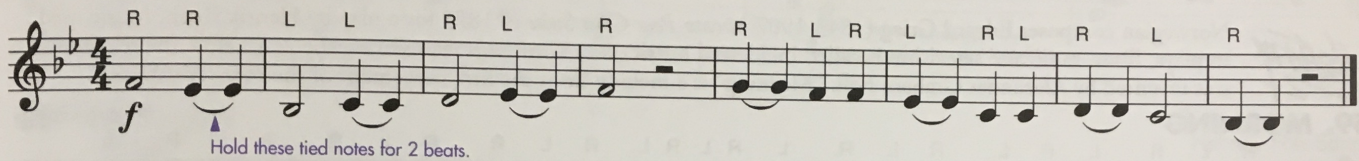


Tie



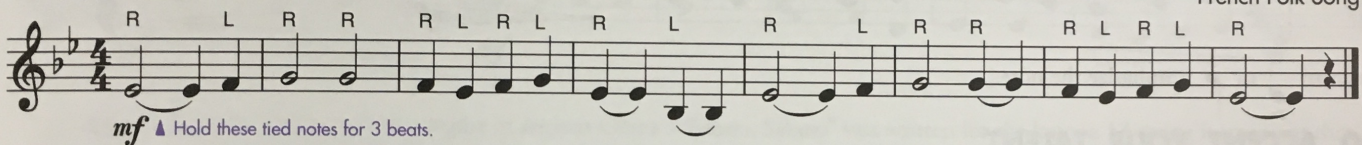
A curved line that connects notes of the same pitch. Play for the combined counts of the tied notes.

## 52. FIT TO BE TIED

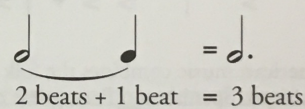
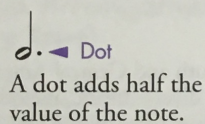
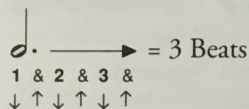


## 53. ALOUETTE

French Folk Song

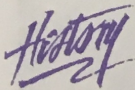
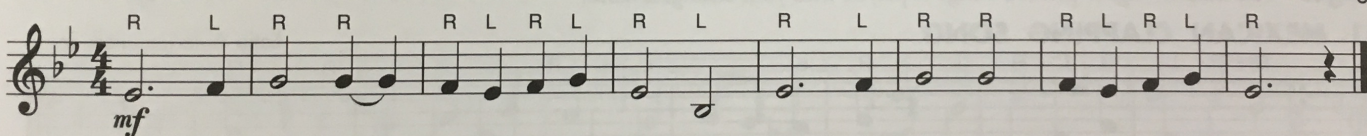


## Dotted Half Note



## 54. RETURN TO ALOUETTE'S PLACE

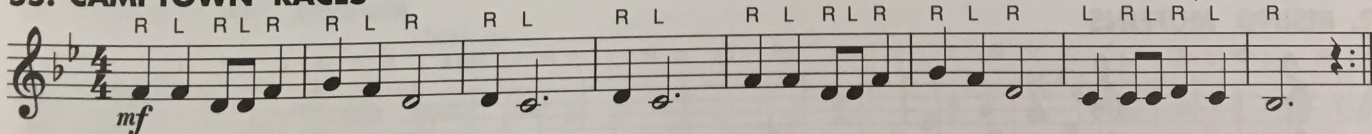
French Folk Song



American composer **Stephen Collins Foster** (1826-1864) wrote 189 songs, many of which became classic American folk songs. Most of Foster's songs were published shortly before the American Civil War (1860-1865). His works include "Oh, Susanna," "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Camptown Races."

## 55. CAMPTOWN RACES

Stephen Collins Foster



**Tempo** The speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written in Italian and are found above the staff.

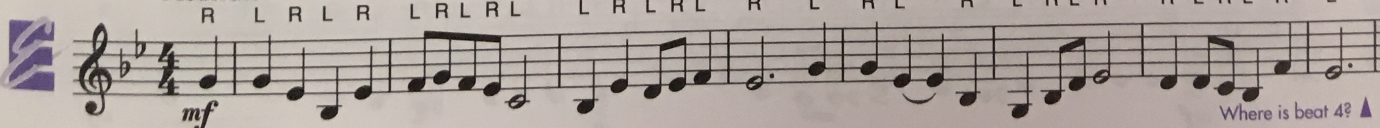
Andante — Slow walking tempo

Moderato — Moderate tempo

Allegro — Fast bright tempo

## 56. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Moderato

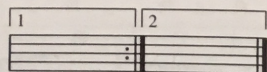








## 1st and 2nd Endings



Play the 1st ending the 1st time through. Then, repeat the same section of music, skip the 1st ending and play the 2nd ending.

## 64. CIRCUS WALTZ

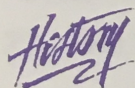
Moderato

**A** A - flat

## 65. HATIKVAH

Andante

Hebrew Folk Song



Japanese folk music has origins in ancient China. "Sakura, Sakura" was written for the koto, a 13-string instrument that is over 4000 years old. The unique sound of this ancient Japanese song results from the pentatonic, or five-note sequence used in this tonal system.

66. SAKURA, SAKURA - Full Band Arrangement  
(Song of the Blooming Cherry Tree)Japanese Folk Song  
Arr. by John Higgins

Andante

## 67. THE BIG AIR STREAM

Moderato

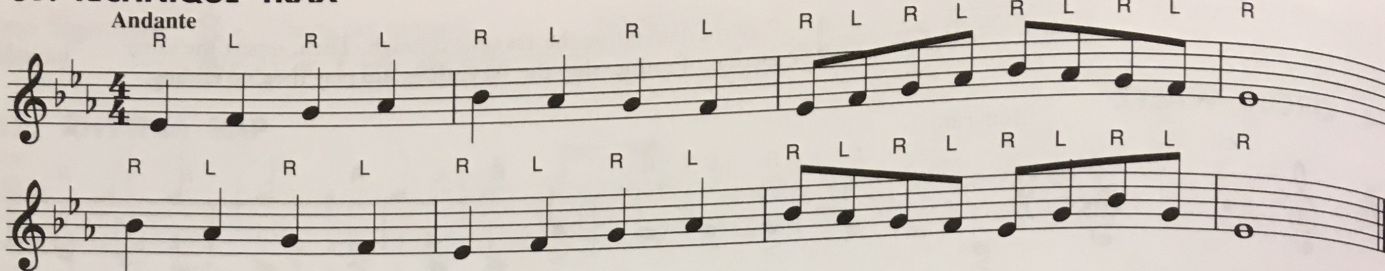
**B** B - flat

## 68. JOLLY OLD ST. NICK - Duet



## 69. TECHNIQUE TRAX

### Andante



# Theory

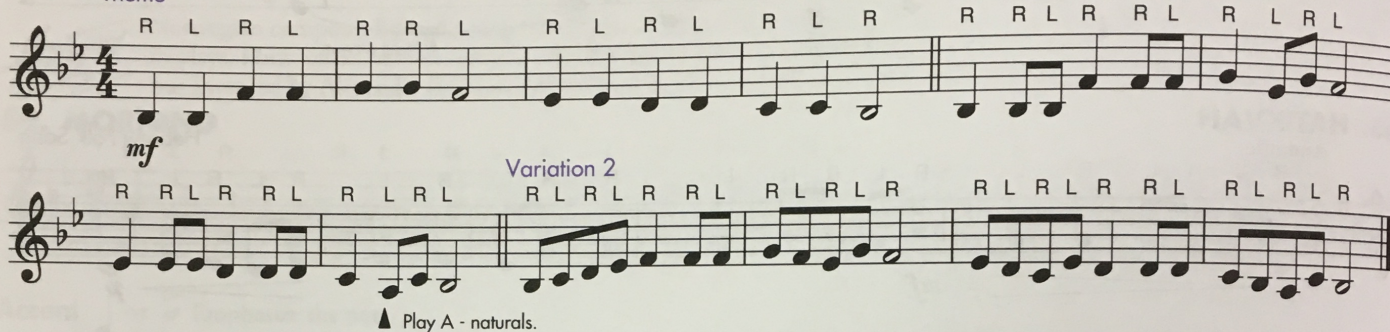
## Theme and Variations

A musical form where a theme is followed by variations, or different versions, of the theme. A theme is usually a short melody.

## 70. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR THEME

## Theme

### Variation 1



▲ Play A - naturals.

## D.C. al Fine

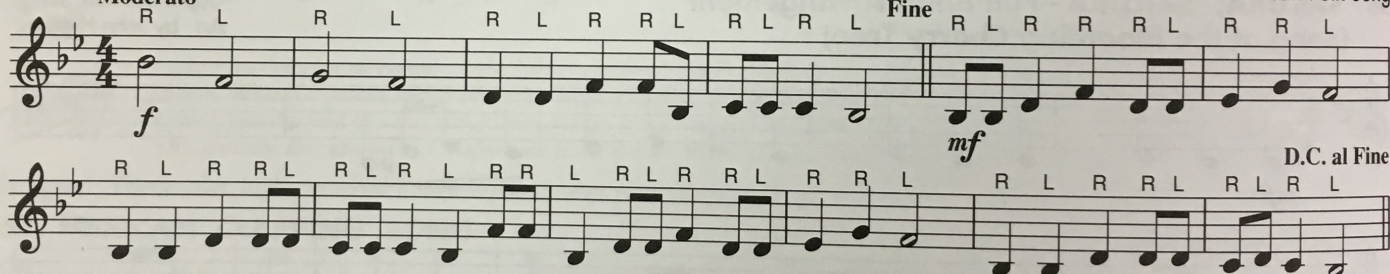
Play until you see the *D.C. al Fine*. Then, go back to the beginning and play until you see *Fine* (fee'-nay). *D.C.* is the Latin abbreviation for *Da Capo*, or return to the beginning. *Fine* is Latin for "the finish."

## 71. BANANA BOAT SONG

## Moderato

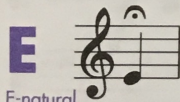
## Fine

## Latin American Folk Song

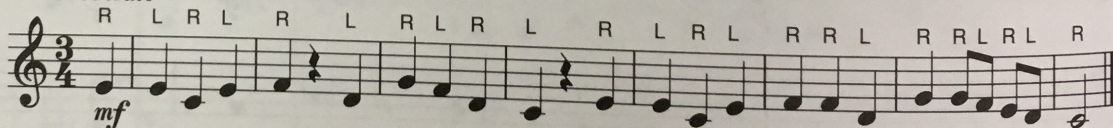


## 72. THE LITTLE MUSIC BOX

Moderato



E-natural



▲ Play all natural notes (no #’s or b’s).

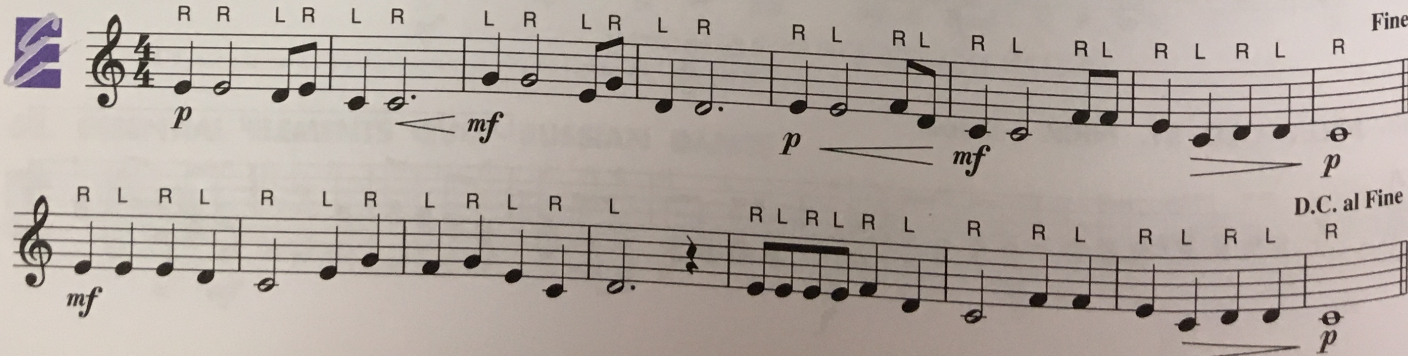
# History

**Black American spirituals** originated in the 1700's. As one of the largest categories of true American folk music, these melodies were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. Black and white people worked together to publish the first spiritual collection in 1867, four years after The Emancipation Proclamation was signed into law. "What A Morning" is a famous Black American spiritual.

### 73. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - WHAT A MORNING

## Andante

## Black American Spiritual









## 80. WARM - UP CHORALE #2 - FINLANDIA

Andante

Repeat from beginning

Jean Sibelius

The second system of music continues the melody in 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a key signature of one flat. The melody is marked with 'R' for right hand and 'L' for left hand. A blue triangle points to the key signature with the text 'Always check the key signature.' The system includes a repeat sign and a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody concludes with a decrescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic.

# History

Austrian composer **Franz Peter Schubert** (1797-1828) was a great composer of songs, symphonies and piano works. He wrote three military marches for piano duet. "March Militaire" is the introduction and theme from one of these popular marches.

## Natural Sign

♮ Cancels a flat  $\flat$  or sharp  $\sharp$ . A natural sign remains in effect for the entire measure.

## 81. MARCH MILITAIRE

## Introduction

## Theme

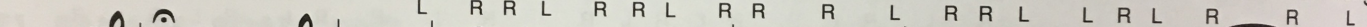
Franz Schubert

The second system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves conclude with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## 82. MY BONNIE LIES OVER THE OCEAN

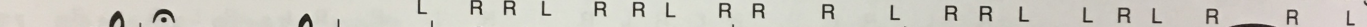
### Scottish Folk Song

**D<sub>b</sub>** D-flat



*mf*

The  $\flat$  applies to the tied note.  
Play the  $D\flat$  for 4 beats.



The  $\flat$  applies to the tied note.  
Play the  $D\flat$  for 4 beats.

# History

**Blues** is a form of Black American folk music related to jazz. Boogie-woogie is a blues style first recorded by pianist Clarence "Pine Top" Smith in 1928, one year after Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic. Blues music has altered notes and is usually written in 12 bars, like "Bottom Bass Boogie."

### 83. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE - Duet

### Allegro

A

R R

R L R L R R

L R L

R L R L

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' is shown. It consists of two staves. The top staff is for the treble clef and the bottom staff is for the bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first measure of the top staff has a forte dynamic 'f' and a fermata over the final note. The first measure of the bottom staff also has a forte dynamic 'f'. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.

## Allegro

egio  
B I

---

A

R

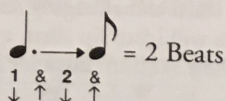
L

B

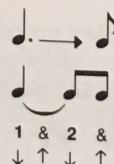
D. I.



# Dotted Quarter Note Eighth Note



Remember, a dot adds half the value of the note.



A single eighth note has a flag on the stem.



## 84. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

Count Tap

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

## 85. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

## 86. AULD LANG SYNE

Andante

Scottish Folk Song

*mf*

## 87. SCARBOROUGH FAIR

Andante

English Folk Song

*mf*

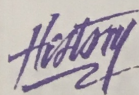
## 88. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT

Andante

Fine

D.C. al Fine

*mf* *p*



Bohemian composer **Antonin Dvořák** (1841-1904) wrote his famous **Symphony From The New World** in 1894 while living in New York. Many melodies from this work are based on American folksongs and spirituals. This is the largo (very slow tempo) theme.

## 89. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THEME FROM NEW WORLD SYMPHONY

Antonin Dvořák  
Fine

Largo

*p* Follow the dynamics.

D.C. al Fine

*mf* Play A's.