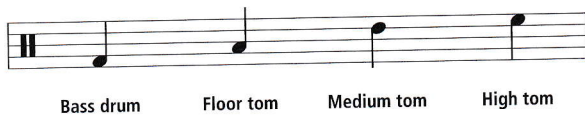


Drums Notation Explained

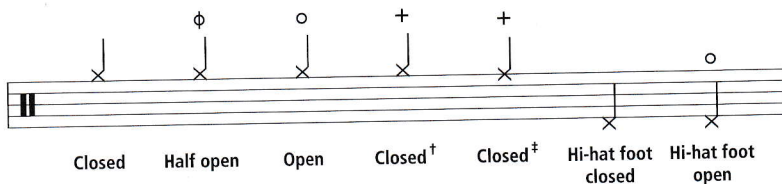
BASS DRUM & TOMS



SNARE



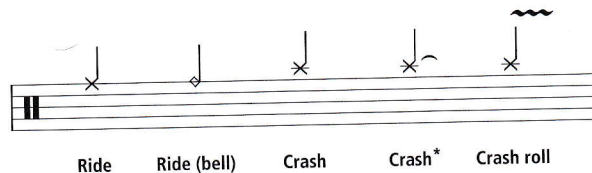
HI-HAT



† Used on the first closed hi-hat that follows an open hi-hat

‡ The hi-hat is closed without being struck. Note that the hi-hat closed (cross) symbol may appear above drum voices other than the hi-hat (as shown above). This simply means another drum voice is being played at the same moment that the hi-hat is being closed.

OTHER CYMBALS



Allow all cymbals to ring on unless explicitly stopped, as indicated by the keyword 'Choke'. Occasionally ties may be used (*) to emphasise that cymbals should be allowed to ring on. This can avoid confusion during syncopations and pushes.

GENERAL MUSIC NOTATION



Accentuate note (play it louder).



Slashes are used to demarcate bars during solos, fills, developments and other ad lib. sections.

D.%. al Coda

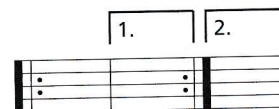
Go back to the sign (%) then play until the bar marked **To Coda** ⊕ then skip to the section marked ⊕ **Coda**.



Repeat the bars between the repeat signs.

D.C. al Fine

Go back to beginning of song and play until bar marked **Fine** (end).



When a repeated section has different endings, play the first ending only the first time and the second ending only the second time.



Repeat the previous bar. In higher grades these may also be marked *sim.* or *cont. sim.*



Repeat the previous two bars. In higher grades these may also be marked *sim.* or *cont. sim.*



In rudiments, each stem slash subdivides the note value by half.

MUSICAL TERMS WITH SPECIFIC EXAMINATION DEFINITIONS

Fill

Play an individual, stylistic fill.

Develop

Extend the musical part in a stylistically appropriate manner.

Cont. sim.

Continue in similar way but vary the pattern slightly.

Rit. (ritardando)

Gradually slow the tempo.