



## Lesson Fourteen

Gigajam Drum School Lesson 14 IDS FRC

### Reading– Further Rhythm Combinations Part 2

#### Lesson Objectives

- Introduce more complex variations and mixtures of Quarter Notes, Eighth Notes and Sixteenth Notes to increase the Library of known Rhythms
- Develop the ability to perform increasingly more complex rhythms incorporating rests and combinations of notes.
- Develop understanding of how to apply the correct sticking to each new Rhythmic Figure.

#### Introducing Combined Rhythms

We continue this series of lessons focused on reading by introducing more complex figures created from mixtures of Eighth Notes and Sixteenth Notes and of course, Quarter Notes.

We will be looking at variations of combinations of Sixteenth and Eighth Notes, focusing on how the same rhythm can be written in different ways and understanding how to work them out, read and then play them.

This lesson specifically looks at developing a deep understanding of each of the rhythms and how to approach playing them.

The following lesson (15) will provide an opportunity to combine them into useful phrases and show how to include them in your reading and playing.

### Developing Understanding and Familiarity of Variations

The examples and exercises contained in this lesson cover a number of commonly seen variations of eighth and sixteenth notes and rests. The intention over the next couple of pages is to develop an understanding of how the rhythms are formed, recognise the similarities and differences and then improve our reading and playing of the rhythms they represent

Lets go through each example separately.

#### **Exercise 1** **lesson014.idsfrc.01**

This should provide you with no problems whatsoever, as it is purely 4 sixteenth notes. It is included in these examples simply for completeness.

However, the Single Stroke Roll sticking you use for this should be the same for all the examples.

*Sticking. 1E+A is RLRL for Right Handed Players and (LRLR for Left handed players)*

#### **Exercise 2** **lesson014.idsfrc.02**

Here you will see that we have left off the first sixteenth note and in its place we have a sixteenth note rest. The pattern is therefore \_ e + a

*Sticking. \_E+A is \_ LRL for Right Handed Players and (\_RLR for Left handed players)*

### Exercise 3 lesson014.idsfrc.03

Here the same rhythmic pattern is written in two different ways. Well, that is almost true. The problem with the drums is that there is no real length of a note when you hit a drum, so as drummers we focus on when the drum is hit, not so much as to how long the note is sustained for.

In this specific example we have two sixteenth note rests in bar 1 as opposed to a single eighth note rest in the second bar. This has no audible difference in sound and usually you would expect the second rhythm to be used by composers and arrangers. Technically though the first one is correct, so it is good to be aware of it. The rhythm is \_\_+a

*Sticking. \_\_+A is \_\_RL for Right Handed Players and (\_\_LR for Left handed players)*

### Exercise 4 lesson014.idsfrc.04

It is a recurring and common theme now, as again we have two different ways of playing the same rhythmic figure.

Accordingly, we have programmed the Midi Files so that you will hear how long the different notes are when played on different instruments so that you get a much clearer idea as to how these same looking rhythms, actually sound a little different.

This is however, the first time that you will have seen a sixteenth note written in this manner. Notice how it has 2 beams, albeit that they don't join. If you refer to the table at the beginning of Lesson 11, you will see that a feature of the appearance of sixteenth notes is that they have two beams, or sometimes called 'tails', whether they are on their own, or joined in groups of two notes or groups of four notes.

***Remember, that it could be said that the distinguishing feature between eighth notes and sixteenth notes is that eighth notes have 1 tail and sixteenth notes have 2 tails.***

Just looking at the rhythms firstly. In bar one we have four sixteenths. Rest, note, rest note. In bar two we have simply replaced the second and third sixteenth notes with a single eighth Note. The rhythm is \_ e \_a

*Sticking. \_ e \_a is \_L\_L for Right Handed Players and (\_R\_R for Left handed players)*

### Exercise 5 lesson014.idsfrc.05

Here in bar 1, we have a simple bar of eighth notes. The second bar though has the second eighth note replaced by a sixteenth note and a sixteenth note rest. This has the effect of making the '+' shorter in length and much more Staccato.

The Rhythm is 1\_+\_

*Sticking. 1\_+\_ R\_R\_ for Right Handed Players and (L\_L\_ for Left handed players)*

**Exercise 6**  
**lesson014.idsfrc.06**

This rhythm is simply the reverse of exercise 3.

The Rhythm is 1e\_\_

*Sticking. 1e\_\_ RL\_\_ for Right Handed Players and (LR\_\_ for Left handed players)*

**Exercise 7**  
**lesson014.idsfrc.07**

Compare the use of eighth notes in the second bar of exercise 4, to the second bar of exercise 7.

The Rhythm is \_e+\_

*Sticking. \_e+\_ \_LR\_ for Right Handed Players and (\_RL\_ for Left handed players)*

**Exercise 8**  
**lesson014.idsfrc.08**

I have found this to be one of the most problematic rhythms for students and I believe it is because the second note is an eighth Note.

We are used to thinking that eighth notes are played on the '+' . However, because the very first note is a sixteenth (*Note those two tails*), it means that the next note has to be on the 'e', (because a sixteenth note is worth a quarter of a beat).

Now the eighth note on 'e', lasts for half a beat and therefore this takes you through to the 'a'. On the 'a' we have another sixteenth and that, because it is worth a quarter of a beat, completes the beat.

The Rhythm is 1 e \_a

*Sticking. 1 e \_ a RL\_L for Right Handed Players and (LR\_L for Left handed players)*

**Exercise 9**  
**lesson014.idsfrc.09**

By now we have covered all the points raised and the last two are straight forward variations.

The Rhythm is 1\_+a

*Sticking. 1 +\_ a R\_RL for Right Handed Players and (L\_LR for Left handed players)*

**Exercise 10**  
**lesson014.idsfrc.10**

The Rhythm is 1e+\_

*Sticking. 1 e +\_ RLR\_ for Right Handed Players and (LRL\_ for Left handed players)*

**Exercise 1**  
lesson014.idsfr.01



**Exercise 2**  
lesson014.idsfr.02



1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a      e + a e + a e + a e + a

**Exercise 3**  
lesson014.idsfr.03



+ a + a + a + a + a + a + a + a

**Exercise 4**  
lesson014.idsfr.04



e a e a e a e a e a e a e a e a

**Exercise 5**  
lesson014.idsfr.05



1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +      1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

**Exercise 6**  
lesson014.idsfr.06



1 e 2 e 3 e 4 e      1 e 2 e 3 e 4 e

**Exercise 7**  
lesson014.idsfr.07



c + e + e + e +      e + e + e + e +

**Exercise 8**  
lesson014.idsfrc.08



1 e a 2 e a 3 e a 4 e a 1 e a 2 e a 3 e a 4 e a

**Exercise 9**  
lesson014.idsfrc.09



1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 4 + a

**Exercise 10**  
lesson014.idsfrc.10



1 e + 2 e + 3 e + 4 e + 1 e + 2 e + 3 e + 4 e +