

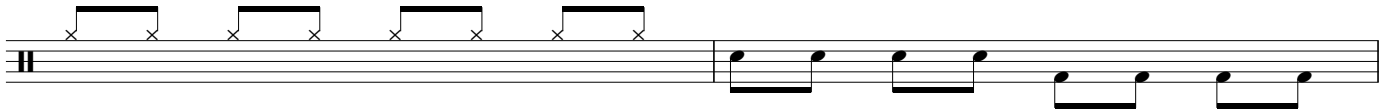


MUSIC THEORY BASICS - PT.1

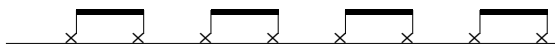
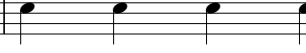

Drum music consists of two parts: **cymbal notes** and **drum notes**. We call these two difference "**voices**".

Cymbal notes go upwards 

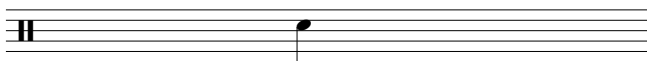
Drum notes go downwards 



You need to know these 3 drums on the **stave**:

Hi-hat  Snare drum  Bass drum 

Quarter Note (crotchet):



Quarter Note Rest (crotchet rest):



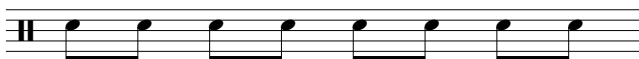
Eighth Note (quaver):



Two eighth notes paired together:



Four pairs of eighth notes:



Sometimes we can see eighth notes paired in fours too:



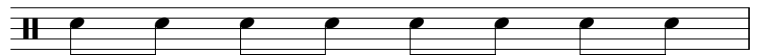
This is how we count quarter notes:

1 2 3 4



This is how we count eighth notes:

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &



MUSIC THEORY BASICS - PT.2

It is important to be able to understand the music we are reading. Below are some helpful explanations you will come across when reading a typical sheet of **drum music**.

Let's analyse this **groove**:

This HH is on the "&" of 4

This bass drum comes on beat 1

This snare comes on beat 2

This bass drum comes on the "&" of 3

These are called a **bars**

This is a **bar line**

This number at the start of the line shows the **number of bars**. We call it the **bar number**

This symbol is called the **percussion clef**

This symbol tells us to take a whole bar **rest**

These two numbers are called the **time signature**. It tells us how many **beats** in **1 bar** of music (In this case 4)

Drum key:

Bass drum

Hi-hat

Ride

Mid Tom

Snare drum

Crash

High Tom

Floor Tom