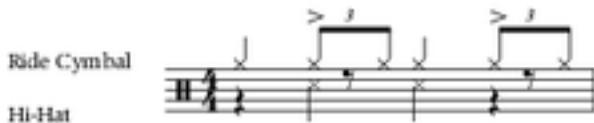

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR TIME

DEVELOPING CONSISTENT TIME

The drummer must play all parts of the set in time. Before playing "comping" figures on the snare drum and the bass drum, make sure that your ride cymbal and hi-hat have "locked in".

Example:



"comp means to accompany in a complimentary fashion.

Once locked in, gradually add comping figures on the snare drum and bass drum. Don't get too busy too fast. Try to achieve a balance of on the beat and off the beat figures.

FORM/STRUCTURE

The form of a tune must be adhered to by the drummer as well as the rest of the group. While there are many different musical forms, two of the most common song forms are:

Blues almost always 12 measures in length

A-A-B-A a standard song form usually 32 measures in length, consisting of four 8 measure phrases

Note: One time through a form is called a chorus.

For Example:

A Melody	A Melody repeated with a possible slight variation	B Contrasting ma- terial (also called bridge or release)	A Return to original melody or variation

BEBOP COMPING FIGURES (ONE MEASURE)

The musical score consists of five staves of four-measure lines. Each staff begins with a common time signature (indicated by 'C') and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first four staves use a standard 4/4 time signature, while the fifth staff concludes with a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various drum set components such as snare drum, bass drum, hi-hat, and cymbals, represented by standard musical symbols.

PRACTICE SUGGESTIONS

1. Play the one bar figures 4 times and then play 4 bars of time.
2. Also play 3 bars of time and the figure in the 4th measure.
3. Try singing a melody while you play a figure.
4. Try playing a 2 measure comping figure by playing measure 1 to 2, 1 to 3, 1 to 4, etc.

TWO MEASURE PATTERNS FOR IMPROVISATION

The image displays six staves of musical notation for jazz drums, arranged in three rows of two staves each. Each staff represents two measures of music. The notation uses standard musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, along with specific markings like '3' and '>' to indicate rhythmic patterns. The first three staves (measures 1-3) feature eighth-note patterns, while the last three staves (measures 4-6) feature sixteenth-note patterns. The notation is set against a background of vertical bar lines and measure numbers.