

1. Sarabande was a stately, dignified dance, which gained great popularity in Spain. It was in slow trip. time, usually without upbeat, and frequently employed a prolonged tone or an accent on the second beat of the measure.

Sarabande  $\frac{3}{4}$  = 72

29

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . The tempo is 72 BPM. Measure 29 begins with a dynamic *f*. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with several slurs and grace notes. Measures 29 through 32 are shown. Measure 29 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 30 starts with a dynamic *mp*. Measure 31 begins with a dynamic *cresc. poco a poco*, followed by a dashed line and a dynamic *f*. Measure 32 begins with a dynamic *ff*. Measure 33 begins with a dynamic *pp*. Measure 34 begins with a dynamic *ff*. Measure 35 begins with a dynamic *p cresc.*, followed by a dashed line and a dynamic *f*.

# Etude 20

Playing repeated rhythms around the drums is the main focus of this etude. Be observant of the dynamics and be sure to bring out the accents. Be careful with the transition in and out of the 6/8 section. The triplet rhythms in measures 24-28 set up the 6/8 feel. Practicing this etude with a metronome is a must to keep the tempo moving throughout.

$\text{♩} = 128$

G-B $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -G

8

17

24

$\text{♩} = \text{♩.}$

31

37

44

49

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

# Vivace from Sonatina

(Op. 55, No. 1)

Friedrich Kuhlau  
arranged by Beth Gottlieb

♩ = 70

2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10 11 12

A

13 14 15 16 17 18

p sf

19 20 21 22 23 24 25

mf sf ————— sub. p

26 27 28 29 30

mf poco a poco cresc.

31 32 33 34 35 loco

f dim. ————— p f

B

37 38 39 40 41 42

43 44 45 46 47 48

49 50 51 52

C espressivo

53 54

dolce