



IMERSÃO MUSICAL

Apostila de Bateria♪



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Assembleia de Deus em São Cristóvão Ministério Madureira



Nome: _____

Contato: _____

E-mail: _____

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Apostila de bateria

A bateria é um conjunto de tambores de diversos tamanhos e timbres e de pratos e outros instrumentos de percussão colocados de forma conveniente com a intenção de serem percutidos por um único músico, denominado baterista, geralmente, com o auxílio de um par de baquetas, vassourinhas ou bilros segurados por ambas as mãos, embora, em alguns casos, certos executantes possam também usar as próprias mãos nuas para percutir o instrumento em questão.



Origem dos tambores

Os primeiros registros de tambores e pratos datam do século VII a.C., e foram encontrados em pinturas e esculturas de túmulos egípcios e romanos. A palavra tambor tem origem oriental, do persa tabīr ou do árabe ṭubūl.

Invenção dos pedais

O alemão William F. Ludwig desenvolveu a primeira versão eficiente de um pedal para bumbo. Com isso, uma única pessoa passou a ser capaz de tocar todos os instrumentos da bateria simultaneamente.

Bateria eletrônica

A bateria eletrônica surgiu como um instrumento alternativo, mas com o tempo se tornou cada vez mais popular. Ela é mais fácil de transportar, ajustar e gravar, e pode ser programada para tocar automaticamente.



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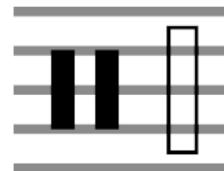
Bateria no Brasil

A bateria chegou ao Brasil no início da década de 1920, trazida pelo pianista e baterista Harry Kosarin. O grupo de Pixinguinha, Oitos Batutas, usou um modelo de bateria em 1920. Nos anos 50, o batuque do samba e a bossa nova permitiram a inserção da bateria na Música Popular Brasileira. A bateria é um instrumento muito utilizado em estilos musicais como o jazz, hip-hop, rock e pop.

Clave de percussão



Essa é a clave da percussão. Ela é apenas uma convenção para indicar que o pentagrama será atribuído a algum instrumento de percussão.



Partitura

A partitura de bateria pode gerar uma pequena confusão para quem já sabe como ler partituras de outros instrumentos. Isso acontece porque a notação também é feita no pentagrama musical, só que no caso da bateria, as posições das figuras nas determinadas linhas e espaços não vão indicar uma nota musical e sim uma peça específica da bateria.

Qual é a função da baqueta?

A baqueta é um objeto em forma de pequeno bastão, geralmente, com uma das extremidades arredondadas, para percutir diversos instrumentos musicais de percussão, fabricados principalmente de madeiras, plásticos, ou fibras.

Quais são os tipos de baquetas?

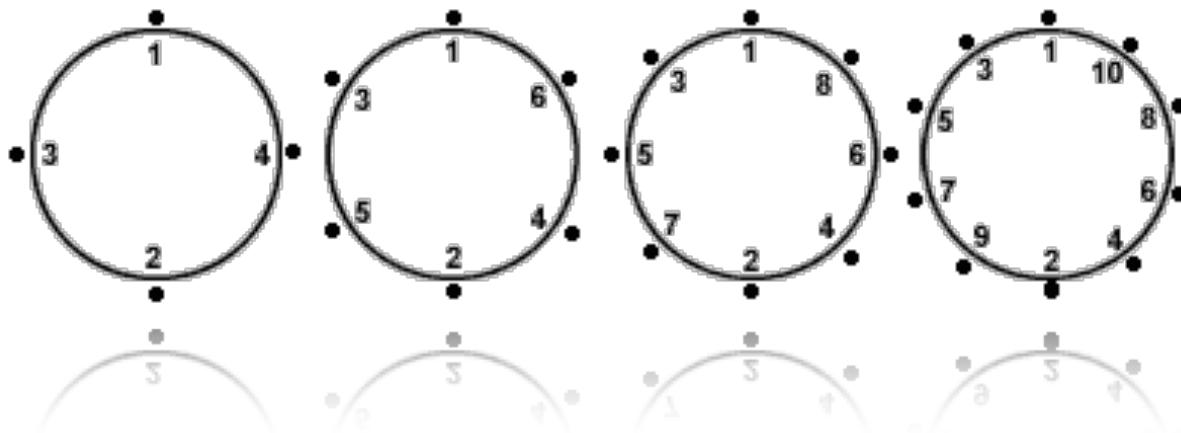
Os principais modelos de baquetas existentes no mercado são: 7A, 5A, 5B, 5AB, 2A e os modelos signature que são idealizados pelos bateristas famosos. Geralmente quem está iniciando os estudos de bateria utiliza os modelos 7A (diâmetro menor e leve) ou 5A (diâmetro e peso intermediário).



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Afinação da Bateria

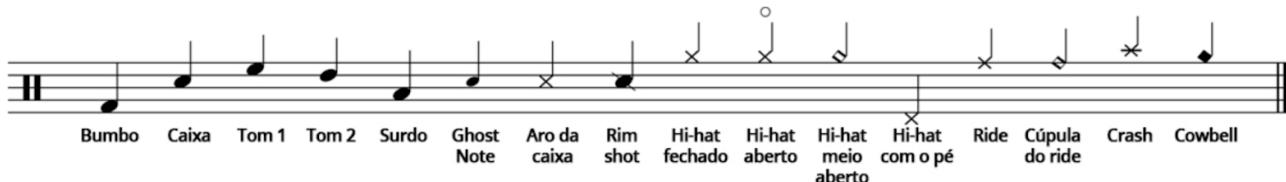
Quando se coloca peles novas, alguns bateristas recomendam você colocá-las no tambor, apertar bem os parafusos e deixar assim por algumas horas; com a pele bem esticada, para tirar as tensões da cola que fixa a pele no aro. Depois que fizer isso, retire a pele do tambor e comece o processo de afinação. Coloque a pele no tambor, o aro e os parafusos apertando-os com os dedos até onde conseguir (procure manter sempre a mesma tensão para todos os parafusos). A pele ainda estará fraca. Agora você pode usar a chave de afinação. Aperte os parafusos sempre em cruz. Os seguintes diagramas mostram a ordem de aperto dos parafusos para tambores de 4, 6, 8 e 10 afinações:



Chave de afinação. A primeira coisa que você vai precisar para afinar a sua bateria é uma chave de afinação. A chave de afinação é uma ferramenta pequena usada para apertar ou afrouxar os parafusos de afinação que controlam o som do tambor.

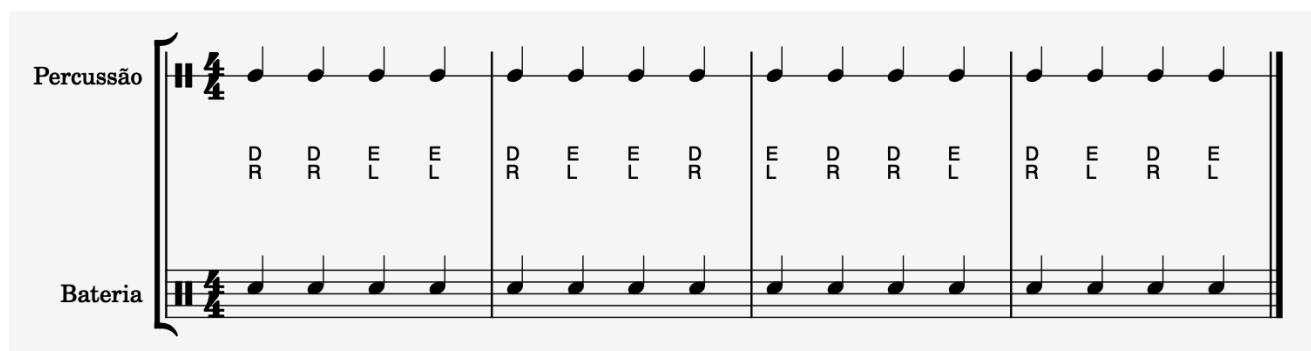
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Partes da Bateria



Rudimentos

Rudimentos de bateria são exercícios que ajudam a desenvolver habilidades com as baquetas e a melhorar a técnica, a coordenação, a velocidade e a memória muscular. Eles também ajudam a enriquecer o vocabulário musical e a intuição rítmica.



The musical notation compares Percussão (Hand Drumming) and Bateria (Drum Set) rudiments. Both are in 4/4 time. The Percussão part uses a stick pattern of D-R-E-L, while the Bateria part uses a stick pattern of D-R-E-L-D-R-E-L.

D - R é mão Direita (*Right*) **E - L** é mão esquerda (*Left*)

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Os rudimentos são exercícios que ajudam a desenvolver a coordenação, sensibilidade e destreza para tocar bateria. Alguns rudimentos básicos de bateria para iniciantes são: Toque alternado, Toque duplo (papamama), Paradiddle, Flam, Drag, Single stroke roll, Double paradiddle, Para-diddle-diddle.

I. ROLL RUDIMENTS

A. SINGLE STROKE ROLL RUDIMENTS

1. SINGLE STROKE ROLL *



2. SINGLE STROKE FOUR



3. SINGLE STROKE SEVEN



B. MULTIPLE BOUNCE ROLL RUDIMENTS

4. MULTIPLE BOUNCE ROLL



5. TRIPLE STROKE ROLL



C. DOUBLE STROKE OPEN ROLL RUDIMENTS

6. DOUBLE STROKE OPEN ROLL *



7. FIVE STROKE ROLL *



8. SIX STROKE ROLL



9. SEVEN STROKE ROLL *



10. NINE STROKE ROLL * <p>Diagram showing a nine stroke roll rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: R-R-L-L-L-L-L-L-L. Above the staff, there are two groups of three eighth notes each, labeled '9' above each group.</p>	11. TEN STROKE ROLL * <p>Diagram showing a ten stroke roll rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: R-L-R-L-R-L-R-L-R-L. Above the staff, there are two groups of three eighth notes each, labeled '10' above each group.</p>
12. ELEVEN STROKE ROLL * <p>Diagram showing an eleven stroke roll rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: R-L-R-L-R-L-R-L-R-L-R. Above the staff, there are two groups of three eighth notes each, labeled '11' above each group.</p>	13. THIRTEEN STROKE ROLL * <p>Diagram showing a thirteen stroke roll rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: R-R-L-L-L-L-L-L-L-L. Above the staff, there are two groups of three eighth notes each, labeled '13' above each group.</p>
14. FIFTEEN STROKE ROLL * <p>Diagram showing a fifteen stroke roll rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: R-L-R-L-R-L-R-L-R-L-R. Above the staff, there are two groups of three eighth notes each, labeled '15' above each group.</p>	15. SEVENTEEN STROKE ROLL <p>Diagram showing a seventeen stroke roll rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: R-R-L-L-L-L-L-L-L-L-L. Above the staff, there are two groups of three eighth notes each, labeled '17' above each group.</p>

II. DIDDLE RUDIMENTS

16. SINGLE PARADIDDLE * <p>Diagram showing a single paradiddle rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: >R-L-R-L-L-L.</p>
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17. DOUBLE PARADIDDLE * <p>Diagram showing a double paradiddle rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: >R-L-R-L-R-L-R-L-L-L-L.</p>
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18. TRIPLE PARADIDDLE <p>Diagram showing a triple paradiddle rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: >R-L-R-L-R-R-L-R-L-R-L-L-L-L.</p>
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19. SINGLE PARADIDDLE-DIDDLE <p>Diagram showing a single paradiddle-diddle rudiment on a six-line staff. The strokes are: >R-L-R-L-L-L-R-L-R-R-L-L-L-L.</p>
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III. FLAM RUDIMENTS

20. FLAM *



21. FLAM ACCENT *



22. FLAM TAP *



23. FLAMACUE *



24. FLAM PARADIDDLE *



25. SINGLE FLAMMED MILL



26. FLAM PARADDIDDLE-DIDDLE *



27. PATAFLAFLA



28. SWISS ARMY TRIPLET



29. INVERTED FLAM TAP



30. FLAM DRAG

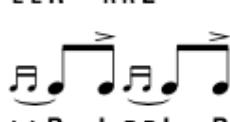


IV. DRAG RUDIMENTS

31. DRAG *



32. SINGLE DRAG TAP *



33. DOUBLE DRAG TAP *



34. LESSON 25 *



35. SINGLE DRAGDIDDLE



36. DRAG PARADIDDLE #1 *



37. DRAG PARADIDDLE #2 *



38. SINGLE RATAMACUE *



39. DOUBLE RATAMACUE *



40. TRIPLE RATAMACUE *



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Exercícios de rudimentos

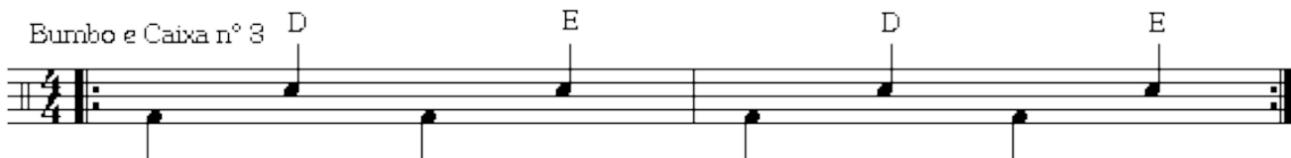
Bumbo e Caixa nº 1



Bumbo e Caixa nº 2



Bumbo e Caixa nº 3



Bumbo e Caixa nº 4

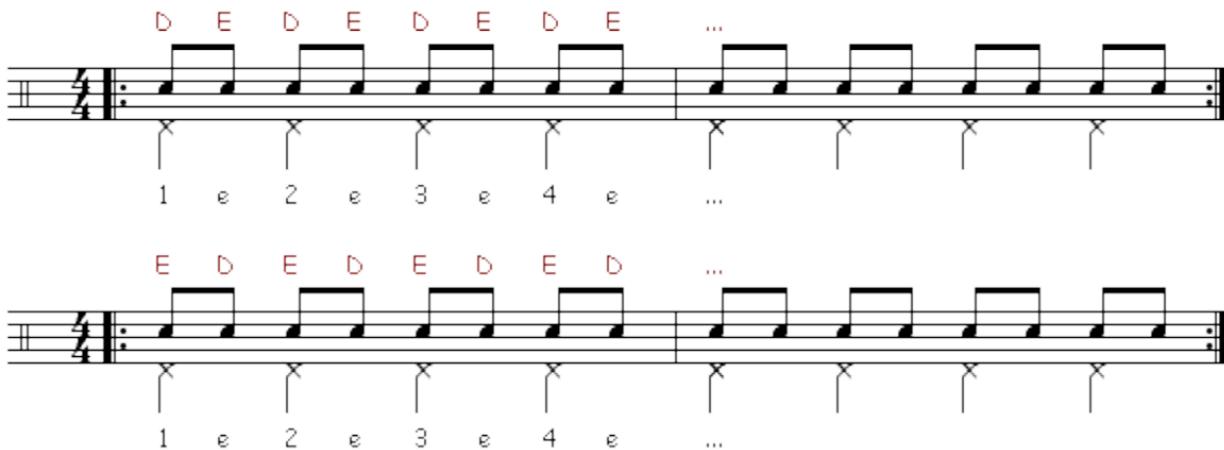


Bumbo e Caixa nº 5

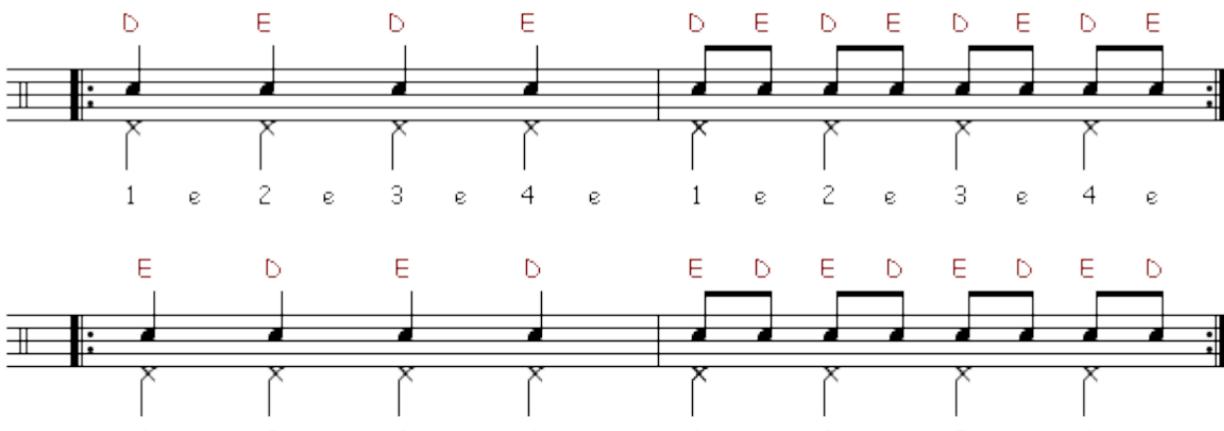


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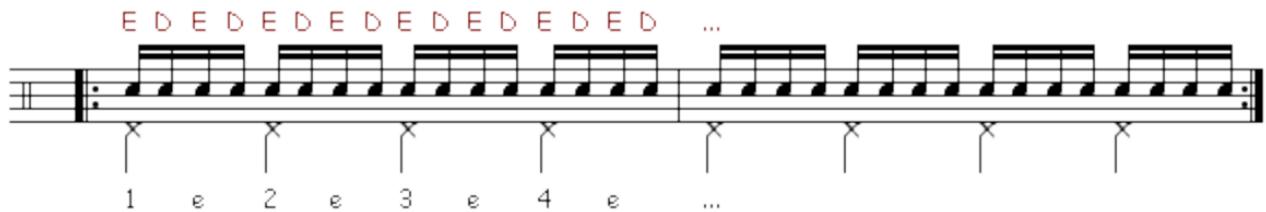
- Caixa em Colcheias



- Caixa em Semínimas e Colcheias

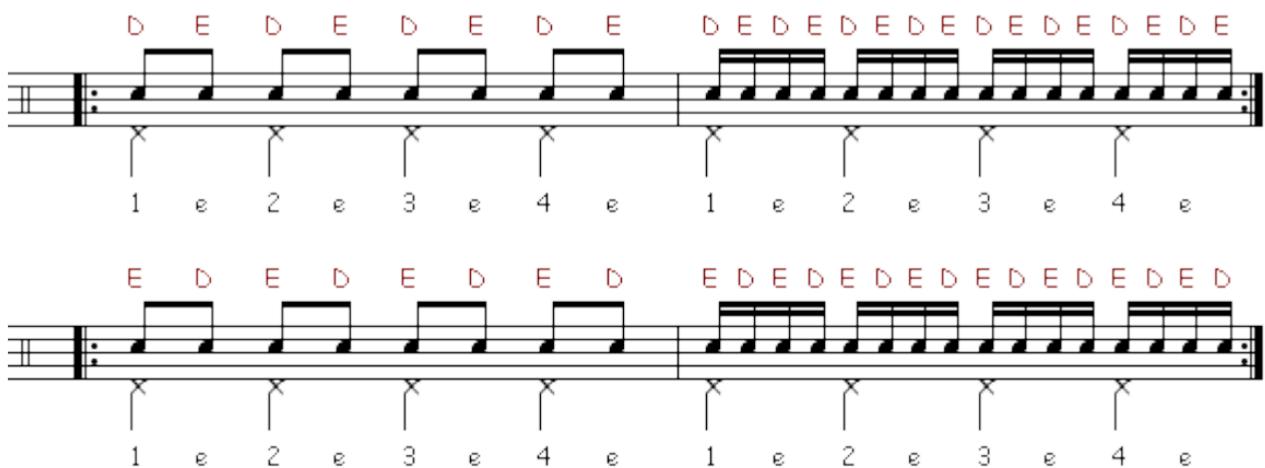



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Musical notation for Caixa (Snare Drum) showing a pattern of eighth notes. The notes are labeled with red letters: E, D, E, D, E, D, E, D, E, ... Below the staff, the notes are marked with 'X' and 'e' under each pair of eighth notes. The sequence starts at 1 and continues through 4, followed by an ellipsis.

Caixa em Colcheias e Semicolcheias



Musical notation for Caixa (Snare Drum) showing two patterns. The first pattern consists of eighth note pairs labeled D, E, D, E, D, E, D, E, ... Below the staff, the notes are marked with 'X' and 'e'. The second pattern consists of eighth note pairs labeled E, D, E, D, E, D, E, D, E, ... Below the staff, the notes are marked with 'X' and 'e'. Both sequences start at 1 and continue through 4, followed by an ellipsis.

Caixa em Semicolcheias



Musical notation for Caixa (Snare Drum) in 4/4 time. The notes are labeled with red letters: D, E, D, E, D, E, D, E, D, E, ... Below the staff, the notes are marked with 'X' and 'e'. The sequence starts at 1 and continues through 4, followed by an ellipsis. The bottom part of the staff shows a corresponding bass line with notes labeled I, 6, 5, 6, 3, 6, 4, 6, ... followed by an ellipsis.

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Exercícios de Levadas Simples + Audio externo

A



B



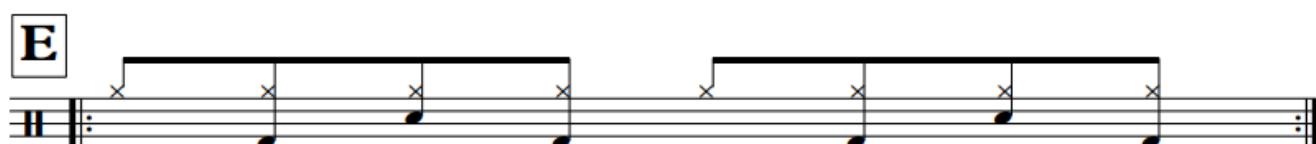
C



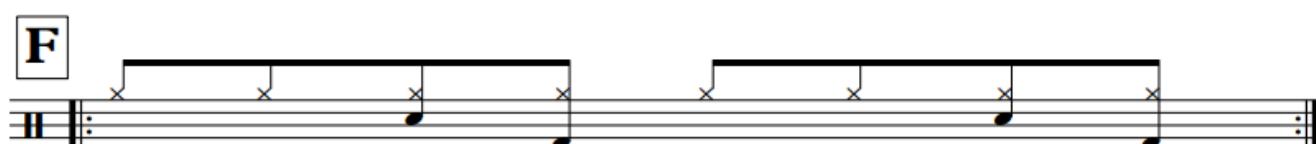
D



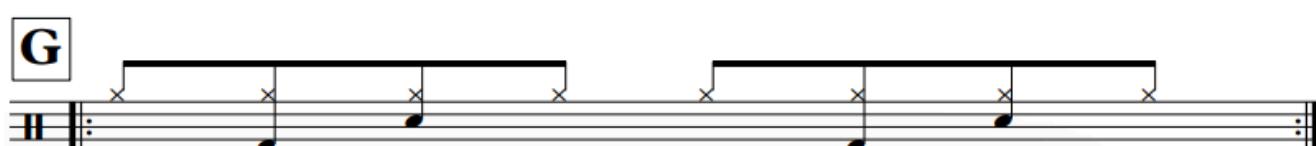
E



F



G



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The musical score consists of six staves of notation, each with a tempo of 128 BPM. The notation uses vertical stems with 'x' marks to indicate strokes. Boxed letters identify specific patterns:

- B**: Two measures. Measure 1: 1 & 2 &. Measure 2: 3 & 4 &.
- A**: Two measures. Measure 1: 1 & 2 &. Measure 2: 3 & 4 &.
- B**: Two measures. Measure 1: 1 & 2 &. Measure 2: 3 & 4 &.
- C**: One measure.
- D**: One measure.
- E**: One measure.
- F**: One measure.
- G**: One measure.

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Musical staff E. It consists of two measures. The first measure is labeled with '1 & 2 &' above the notes. The second measure is labeled with '3 & 4 &' above the notes. The staff has a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are eighth notes, and the rests are sixteenth notes.



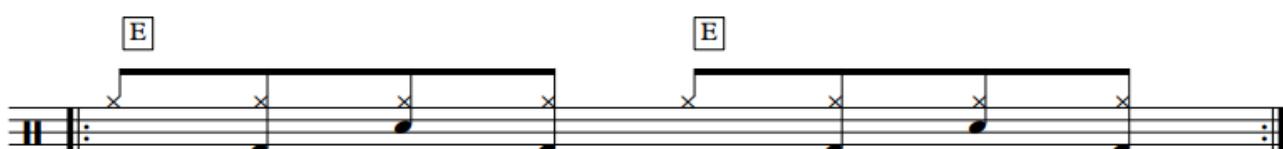
Musical staff B. It consists of two measures. The first measure is labeled with 'E' above the notes. The second measure is labeled with 'B' above the notes. The staff has a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are eighth notes, and the rests are sixteenth notes.



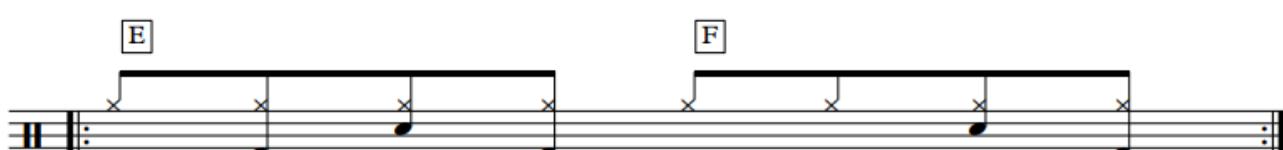
Musical staff C. It consists of two measures. The first measure is labeled with 'E' above the notes. The second measure is labeled with 'C' above the notes. The staff has a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are eighth notes, and the rests are sixteenth notes.



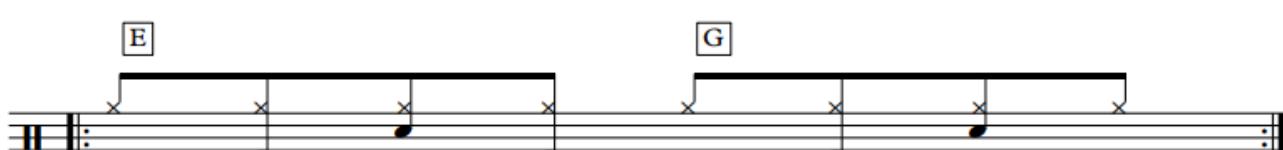
Musical staff D. It consists of two measures. The first measure is labeled with 'E' above the notes. The second measure is labeled with 'D' above the notes. The staff has a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are eighth notes, and the rests are sixteenth notes.



Musical staff E. It consists of two measures. Both measures are labeled with 'E' above the notes. The staff has a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are eighth notes, and the rests are sixteenth notes.

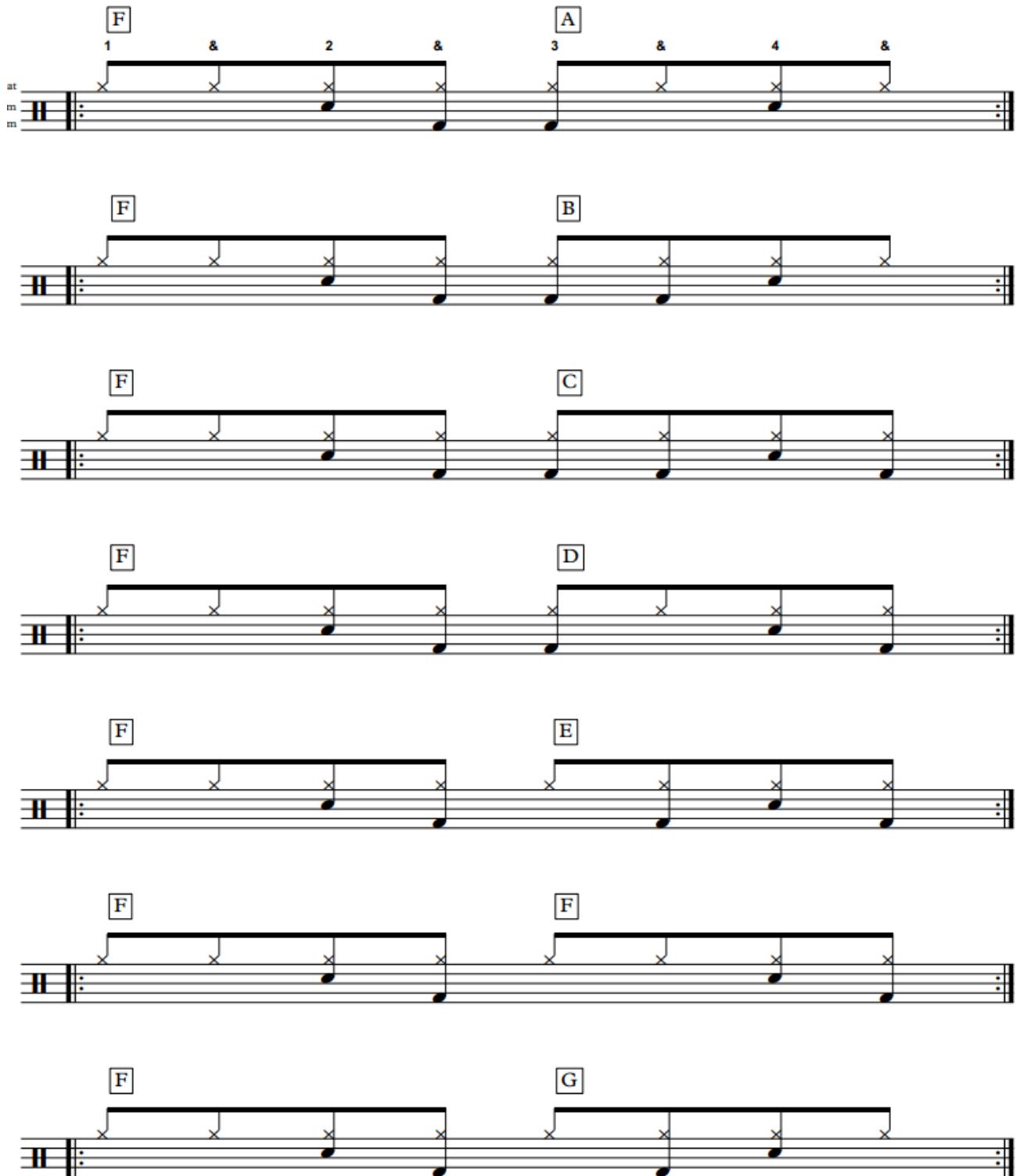


Musical staff F. It consists of two measures. The first measure is labeled with 'E' above the notes. The second measure is labeled with 'F' above the notes. The staff has a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are eighth notes, and the rests are sixteenth notes.



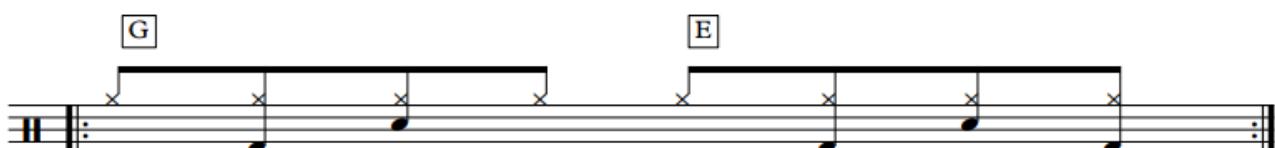
Musical staff G. It consists of two measures. The first measure is labeled with 'E' above the notes. The second measure is labeled with 'G' above the notes. The staff has a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are eighth notes, and the rests are sixteenth notes.

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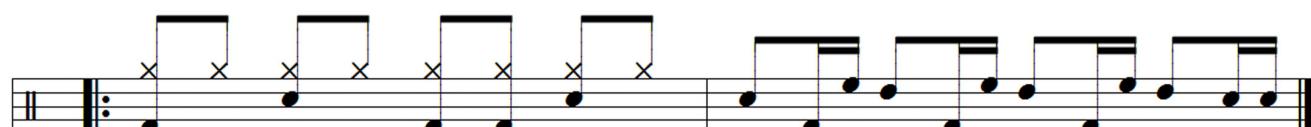
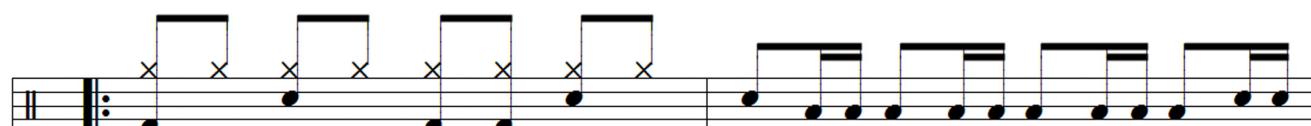
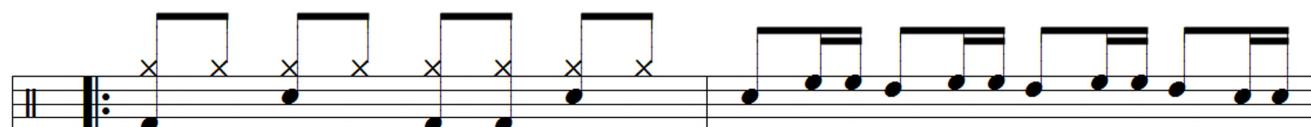
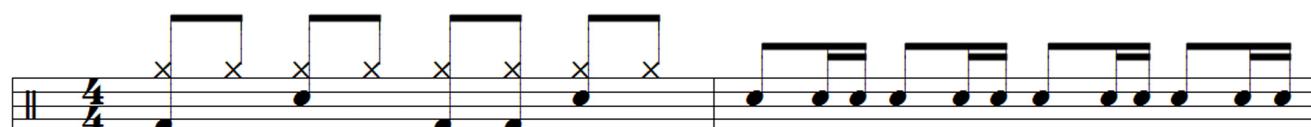
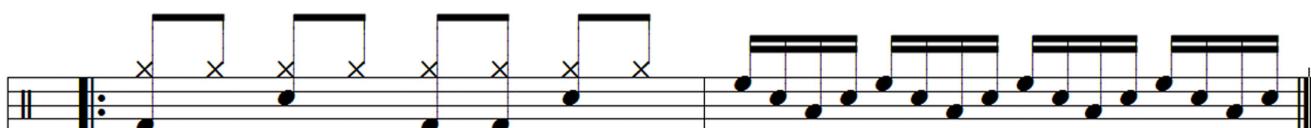
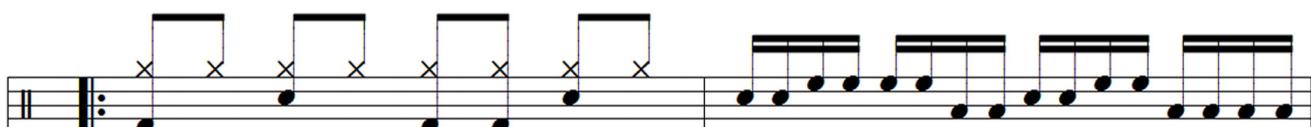
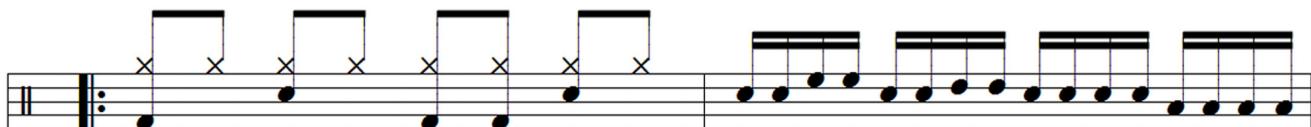
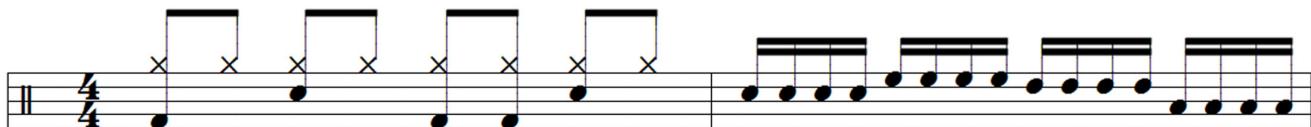
The image displays six sets of musical notation, each consisting of a staff and a label (F, A, B, C, D, E, F, G) in a blue box. The notation uses a 4/4 time signature with a bass clef. Each staff begins with a measure labeled 'at' and ends with a measure labeled 'm'. The notes are represented by vertical stems with horizontal dashes indicating pitch. Measures are divided by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 (at) starts with a note at the bottom of the staff. Measures 2 and 3 (at) start with notes at the top of the staff. Measures 4 and 5 (at) start with notes at the middle of the staff. Measures 6 and 7 (at) start with notes at the bottom of the staff.

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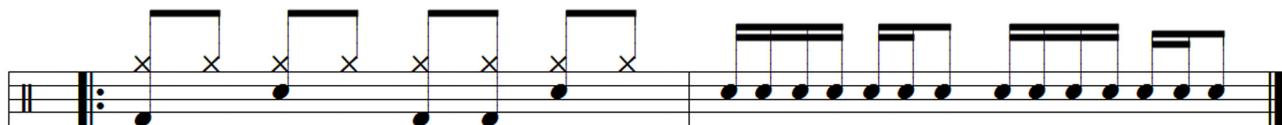
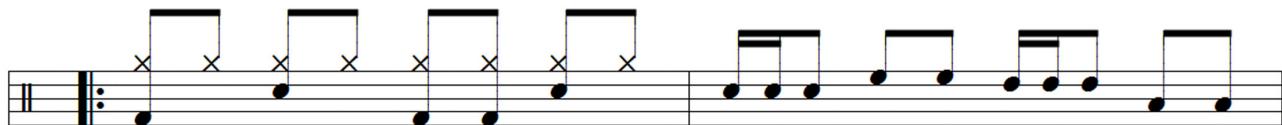
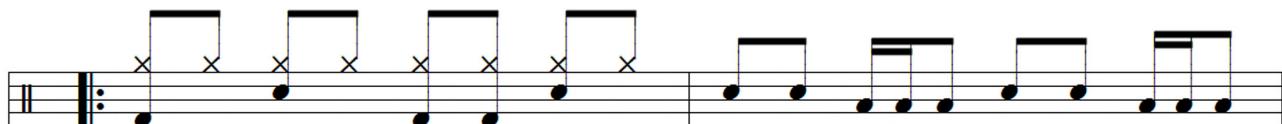
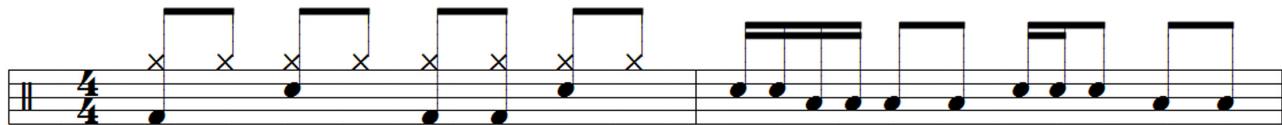
Exercícios de Levadas Simples + Viradas



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COUNTRY



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

VALSA



6

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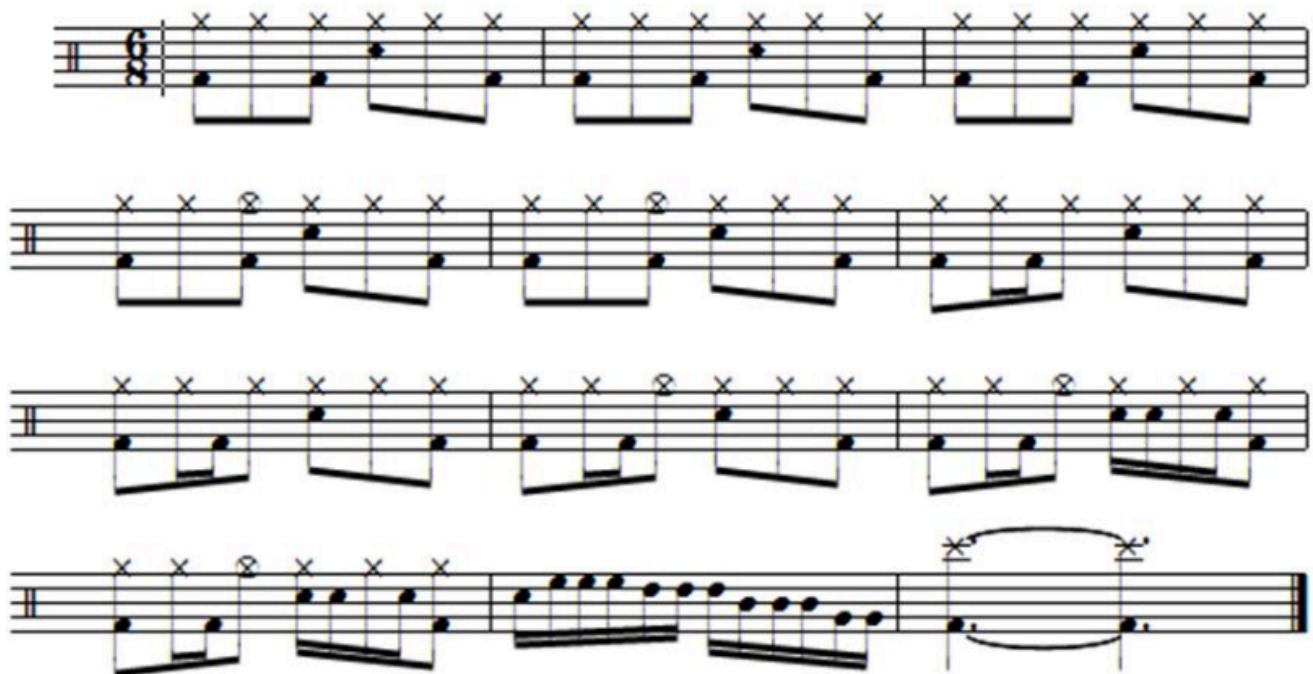
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GUARANIA



Musical score for Guarania in common time (indicated by '9' over '8'). The score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves each have two measures of music. The fourth staff begins with one measure and ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line, indicating a section of the piece.

BALADA



Musical score for Balada in common time (indicated by '9' over '8'). The score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves each have two measures of music. The fourth staff begins with one measure and ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line, indicating a section of the piece.

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BÁSICO



The image displays four horizontal staves of musical notation, likely for a percussion instrument like a samba drum or bateria. Each staff consists of five vertical lines representing a single measure. The notation uses black dots for quarter notes and blue 'x' marks for eighth notes. The first three staves follow a repeating pattern of measures. The fourth staff begins with a different measure and concludes with a single eighth note marked with an asterisk (*). The time signature is indicated by a '4' with a diagonal line through it, suggesting common time.

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FOX



The musical score for 'FOX' is composed of six staves of music. The first five staves are in common time (indicated by a '2' over a '4') and the last staff is in 3/4 time (indicated by a '3'). The music consists of various notes and rests, with some notes marked with an 'x'. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and half notes. The score is written on five-line staves.

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VALSEADO



Musical score for Valseado. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is in common time (indicated by '8') and has a treble clef. The second, third, and fourth staves are in 2/4 time and have a bass clef. The music features various note heads (solid black, hollow white with a black dot, and 'x' marks) and rests, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The score concludes with a final measure ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

MARCHA



Musical score for Marcha. The score consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are in 2/4 time and have a bass clef. The third staff is in 4/4 time and has a treble clef. The music features solid black note heads and rests, with stems pointing up. The score concludes with a final measure ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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GUARANIA



A musical score for 'Guarania' on four staves. The first staff shows a melodic line with various note heads and rests. The second staff consists entirely of eighth-note patterns. The third staff has eighth-note patterns with some eighth-note rests. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and a 'G' dynamic, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The score concludes with a single eighth-note rest.

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BOSSA NOVA



A musical score for a bossa nova drum pattern. The score consists of 14 measures, each on a single staff with a common time signature. The pattern uses a combination of eighth and sixteenth note strokes. Measures 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, and 13-14 show a repeating cycle of patterns. Measure 14 concludes with a final measure symbol.

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REPIQUE



A musical score for Repique, consisting of six staves of music. The music is in common time (indicated by a '4' in the top left corner) and uses a treble clef. The notes are represented by vertical stems with 'x' marks at their heads. The first five staves each begin with a single note followed by a series of sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth staff begins with a single note followed by a sustained note. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note chords.