

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for '1 • W&B' (Whistle and Bongos) in treble clef, starting at measure 25 with a melodic line of quarter notes. Above this staff, the tempo marking 'rallentando' is written, followed by a dashed line that ends at a 'whistle' symbol. Below the staff, the text '[part 1 to whistle]' is written. The bottom two staves are for '2 • SD' (Shaker Drum) and '3 • BD' (Bongos Drum) on the top staff, and '4 • TAMB' (Tambourine) and '5 • WB' (Whistle Bongos) on the bottom staff. These staves feature a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with rests. A dynamic marking 'f' (forte) is placed below the top staff, with a hairpin indicating a decrescendo and the instruction 'let sound die away'.

(Things to think about, listen for, watch for, learn from, and do!!)

II. SNAKES

- You may use shakers of any size or type. They may be all the same or all different.
- The opening and closing sections are marked "senza misura," or "without measure." This means that there isn't really a time signature, and the parts are to be played approximately where indicated and at around the speed indicated. The middle section ("medium 3") DOES have a time signature, and it should be observed!
- The things that look like large commas are breath marks, and in this case, they mean a short break before moving on.
- Hold up your shakers and shake with vigor! Make them afraid of your snakes!

III. DANCERS

- As the title of this section implies, the sounds you produce imitate (somewhat) dancers. In this case, flamenco dancers.
- Make sure you clap loudly, and feel free to stomp and shout! Don't be shy! Remember, you are performing!
- This movement has a couple of things in the music to watch out for:
 1. From letter A to letter B there is an accelerando. This means you speed up. Your goal is to be going 110 beats per minute by the time you get to letter B. Try to speed up evenly.
 2. At letter C, players 3, 4, and 5 keep clapping as they have been while players 1 and 2 switch to different instruments. This should take 3 or 4 times through the repeated section. This type of open-ended repeat is sometimes called a "vamp," and it is used to allow time for a certain event to happen before going on—in this instance, we are waiting for players 1 and 2 to get ready on their new instruments before moving on.