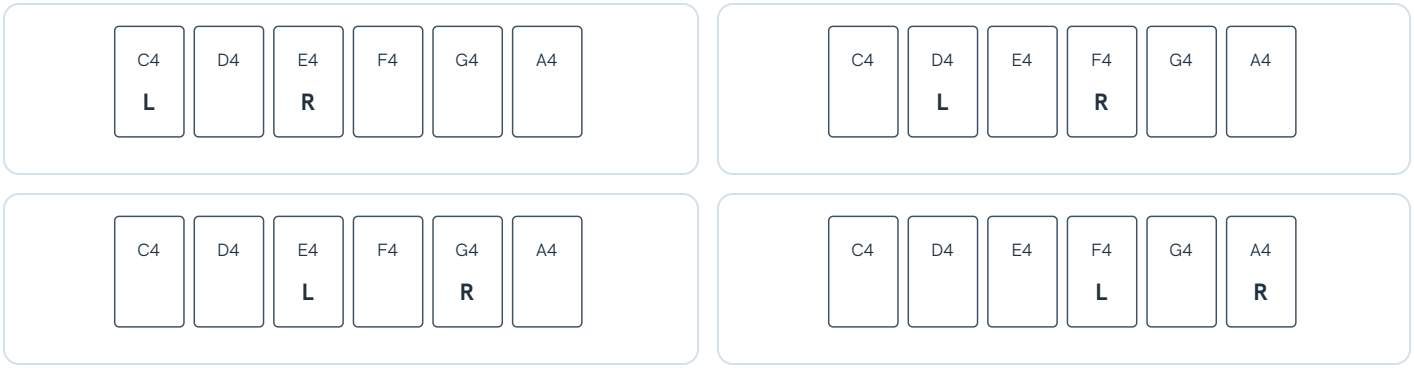
Two Bars, One Start

Two-mallet marimba · prepare two pitches and give them one shared start.

1 · PREPARE BOTH TARGETS

Use two mallets, one per hand. For this sheet: **L = left hand on the lower pitch; R = right hand on the upper pitch.** First, ask your teacher to check comfortable single strikes and choose a comfortable register, spacing, and stroke. If your teacher changes the octave, move both pitches by the same octave. Find both bars before striking.



C4 is middle C. Player view · lower-row natural bars only · pitch rises left to right.
Schematic: bar sizes and spacing are not measurements or strike zones.

2 · COMPARE THE STARTS



A double stop starts both notes together. Alternating attacks start one after the other. Listen to the two labeled tracks. The spread is a synthetic contrast, not an acceptable-error limit.

3 · PLAY ONE PAIR, THEN PREPARE THE NEXT

4/4 · quarter = 60 BPM. Strike both notes on beat 1. Count through beat 2; use the half rest on beats 3–4 to prepare the next pair. Strike each bar once. Do not use a roll—repeated alternating strikes—to fill the half note.

Two noteheads stacked on one stem mean play both pitches at the same time. Read the lower note for L and the upper note for R.



Four onset groups · eight mallet contacts. A written half note gives the rhythmic space; let your teacher guide the marimba sound and release.

Try it

Play and listen to each target separately. Then strike the pair once with both hands together. How many pitches and start times belong to one pair? Ask your teacher to check the notes and togetherness separately.

Listen: scan or visit **tissimo.co/worksheets/marimba-two-hand-pair-onsets**
Neutral piano models pitch and timing only; not marimba decay, grip or rebound. · 60 BPM

Mini-key: 2 pitches; 1 start time per pair.

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