



WELCOME!

You are in Beginning Guitar!

Room 204

Mr. Yancey



Objective

- Fill out forms!
**Plan for success parent agreement

Class fee: pay
it...or????????

NAMES **names** NAMES

- I will know your names by Friday.....

OR ELLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLSSSSSSSSSSSSSEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE...

You...get....a.....PRIZE!!!!!!!!!!!! WOHOO!!!

You must help me until Friday....I get no help Friday!

Objective #2

- ❖ Finger numbers
- ❖ Guitar body parts

We **BEGIN** playing guitarpay fee...

LETS ROCK!

Welcome back!

- DAY 2! FORMS FORMS FORMS
FORMS! WHAT FUN!
- NAMES NAMES
NAMES....I WILL GET TO
KNOW YOU! (BY
FRIDAY.....EGADS!)
-

Objective 1

- Review fingers, guitar parts
- Em/Am
- ***Rock out!***





FORMS
FORMS....turn 'em
in!
Names.....who do I
NOT know.....





Objective 1

Em, Am, E

»» Lets JAM!



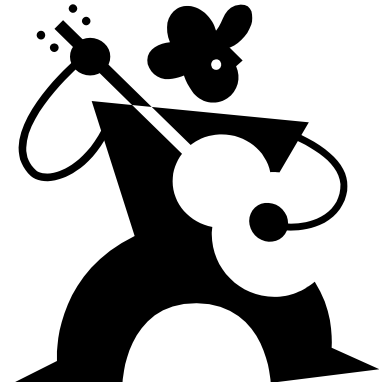
Horse with NO
NAME



Day 4

- **Forms**.....why are they not in yet????
- **Names**.....I only have one more day.....

Objective



- Em, Am, E, E7

• *We be Jammin' man!*



Day 5....



Test
today....Em
, Am, E,
E7...

You **CAN**
do it!

Objective

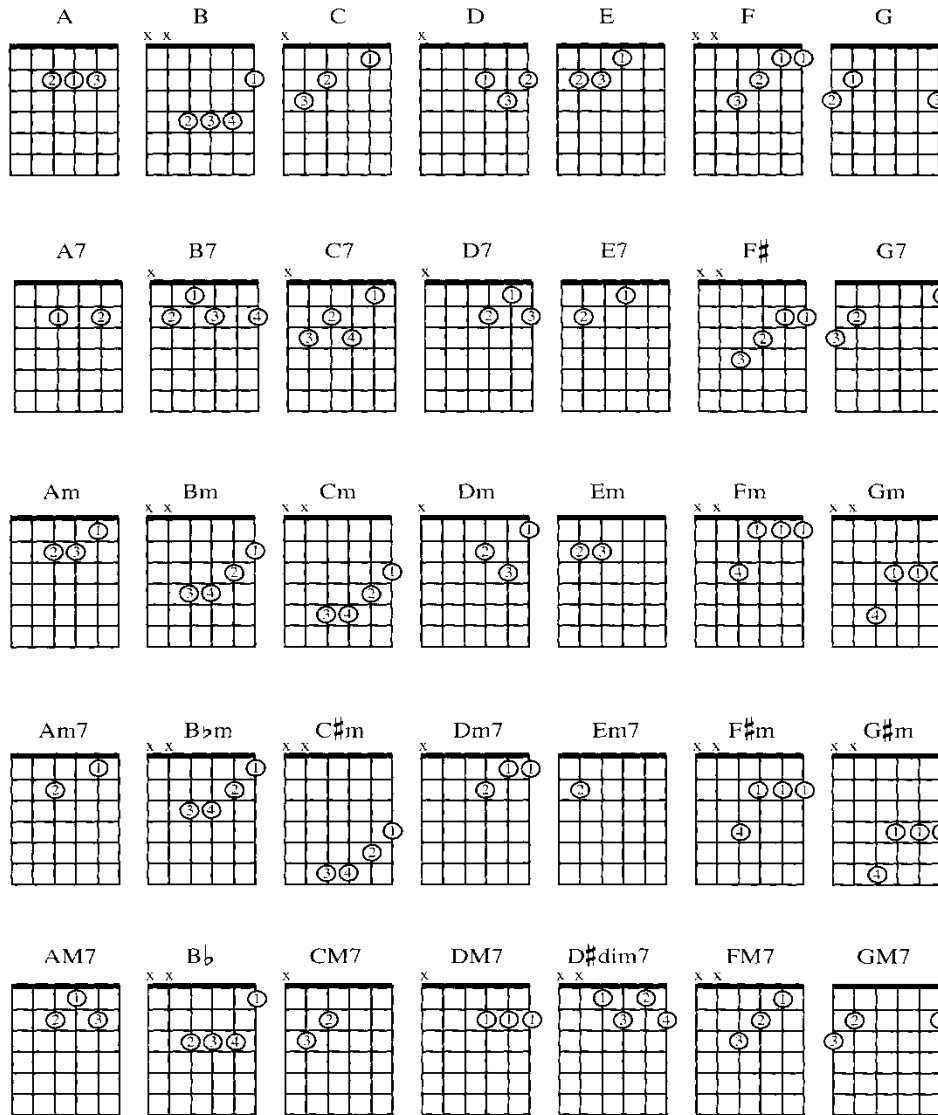
- Review Em, Am, E, E7
- Learn new chords: C, D7, B7



Heathens



MASTER CHORD CHART

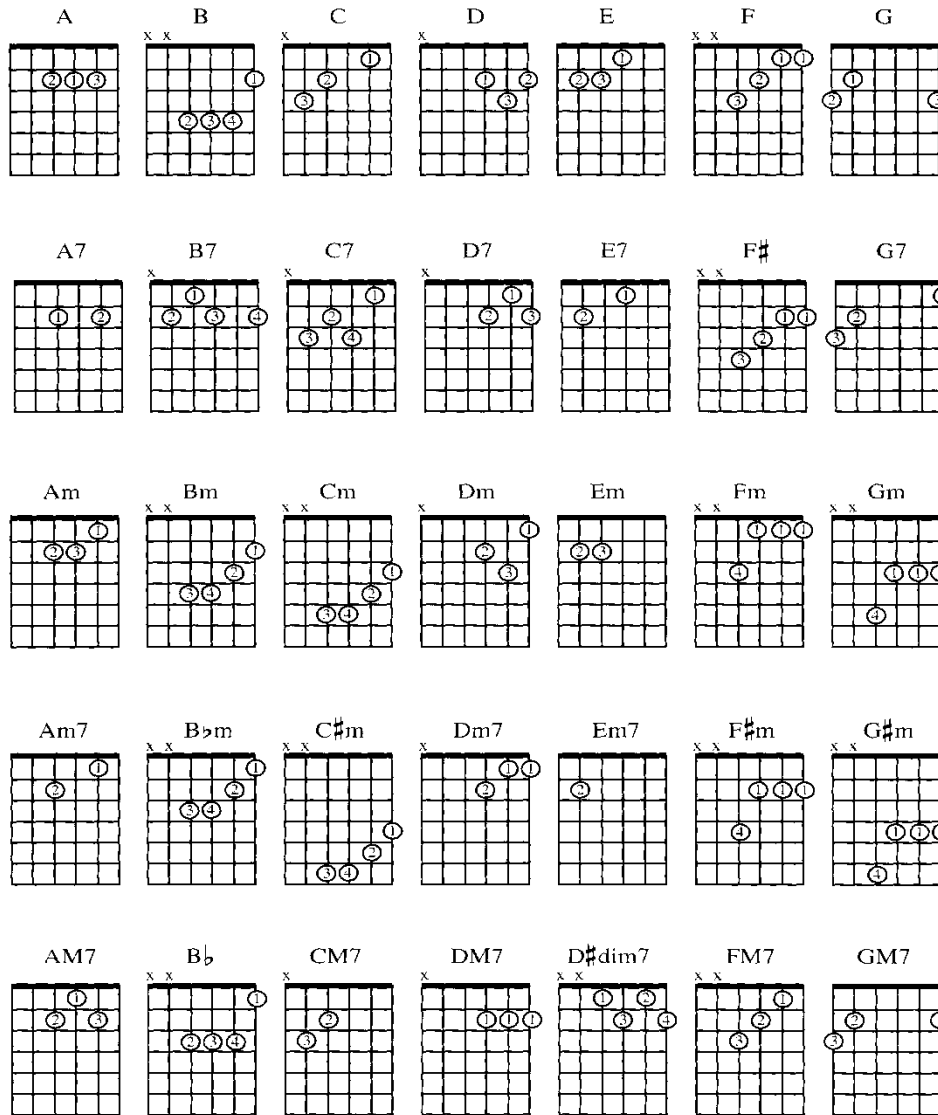


Objective

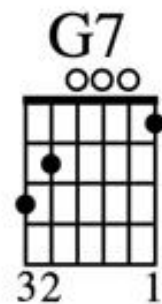
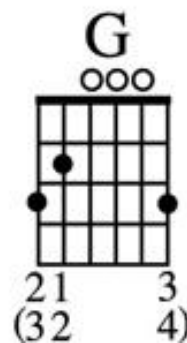
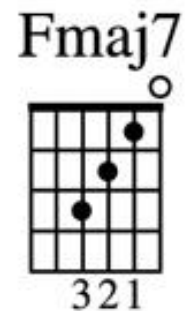
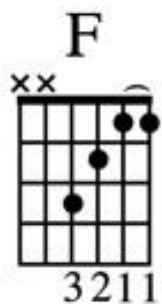
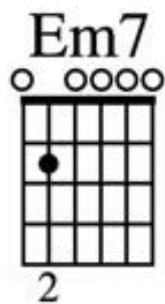
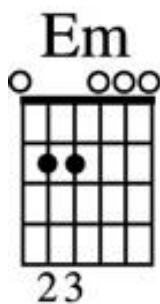
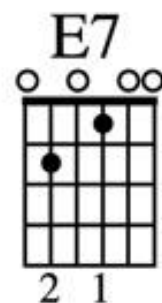
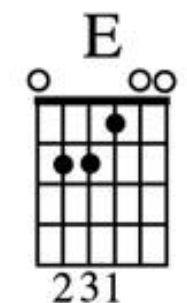
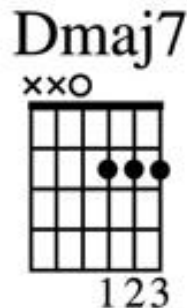
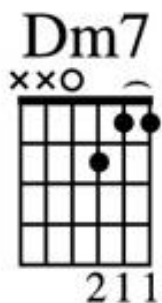
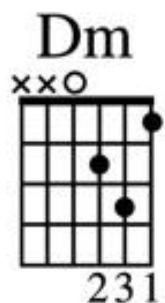
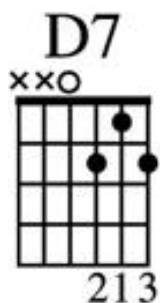
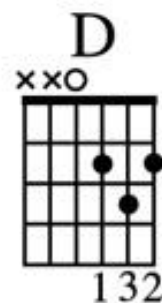
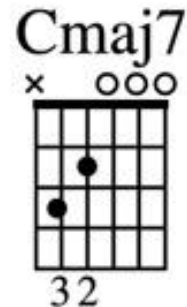
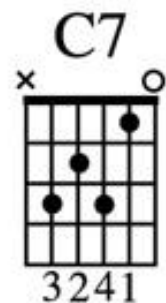
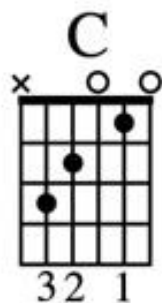
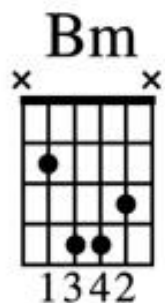
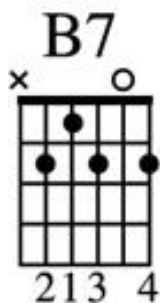
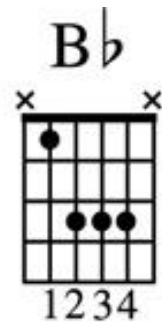
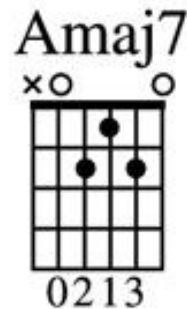
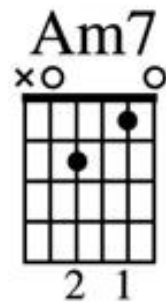
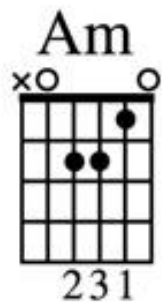
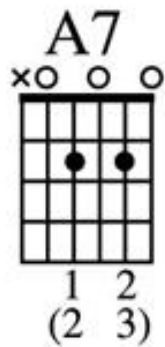
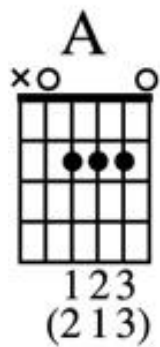
- Review chords! (Em, Am, E, E7, C, D7)
- YOU figure out how to play G
- Vocab words:
 - Relative finger
 - Common finger
 - Guide finger



MASTER CHORD CHART

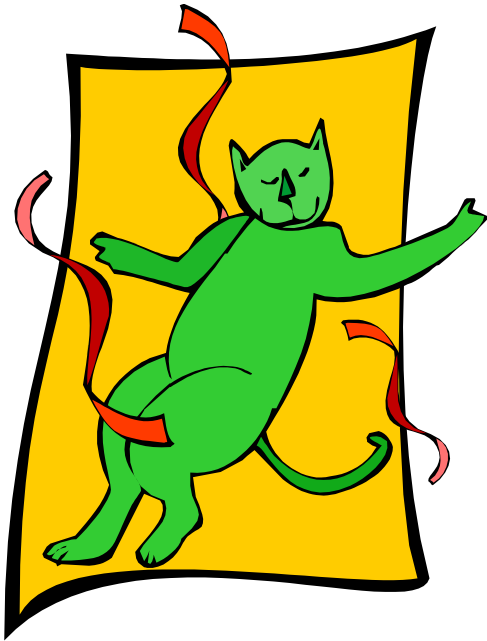


Guitar Chord Chart 2.0



Objective

- Play songs! Apply what we have learned (Em, Am, E, E7, B7, C, D7, G)



112. STAND BY ME

Jerry Leiber, Mike Stoller & Ben E. King

Verse

When the night has come and the land is

dark, and the moon is the only light we'll

see. No, I won't be a - fraid, no I

won't be a - fraid. Just as long as you

stand, stand by me. So, dar - ling, dar - ling,

Chorus

stand by me, oh, stand by me. Oh,

stand, stand by me, stand by me.

Objective

- Review all chords (Em, Am, E, E7, C, D7, G)
- Review Stand By Me
- Learn.....NEW SONG!!!





TRACK 21

52. DUKE OF EARL

Edwards, Dixon & Williams

G **Em** **C** **D7**

Duke, Duke, Duke, Duke of Earl. Duke, Duke, Duke of Earl. Duke, Duke, Duke of Earl. Duke, Duke. 1. As —

G **Em** **C** **D7**

1. ——— walk through this world, noth ing can stop the Duke of Earl. — And
2. When ——— I hold — you, you — will be the Duchess of Earl. When I

G **Em** **C** **D7**

you — are my girl, — and no one can hurt you. Yes,
walk — through my Duke - dom, the par - a - dise we will share.

G **Em** **C**

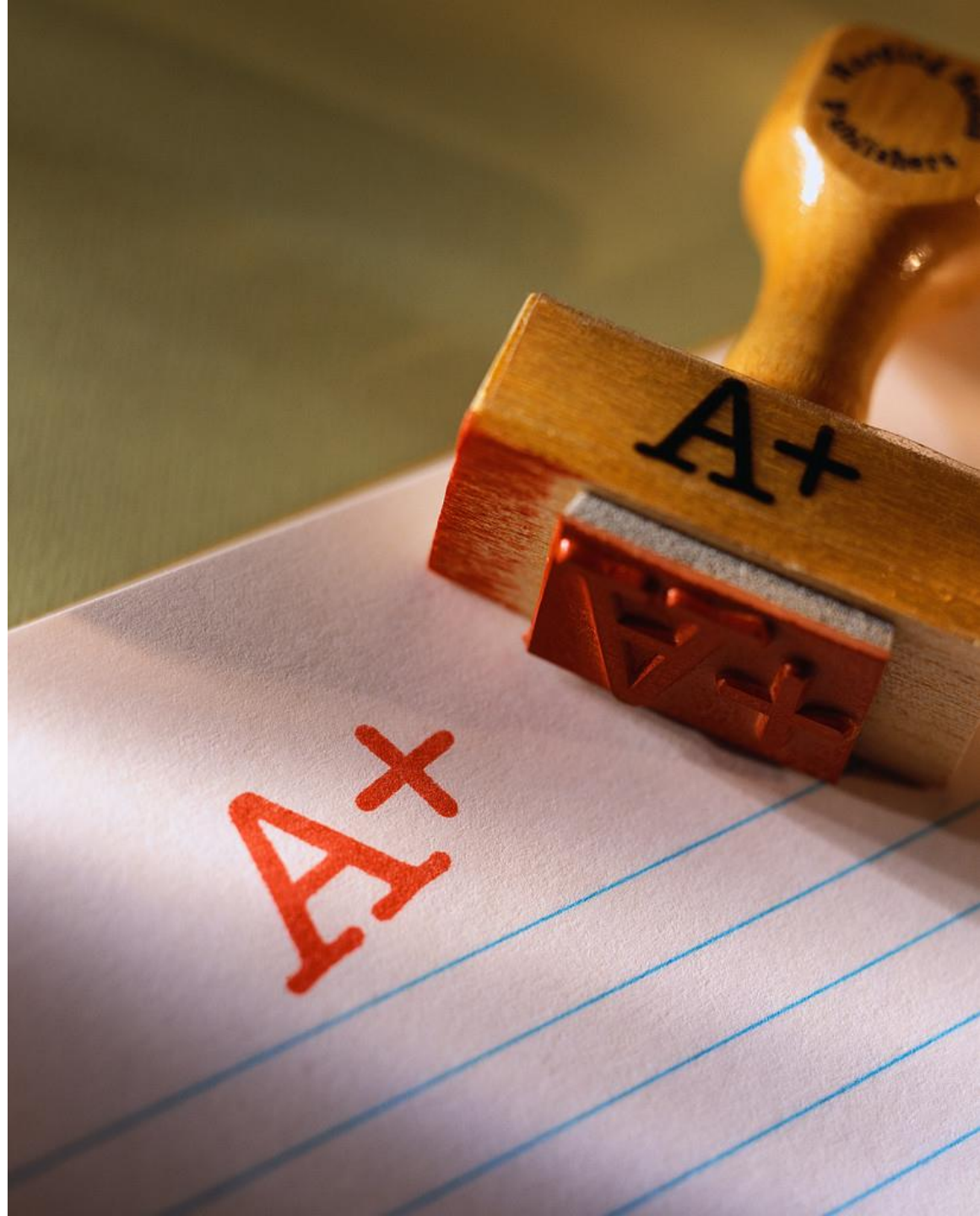
I'm — gon - na love you — let me hold you,
I'm — gon - na love you — let me hold you,

D7 **G**

— cause I'm the Duke of Earl. — Duke, Duke, Duke, Duke of
— cause I'm the Duke of Earl. —

Em **C** **D7** **G**

Earl. Duke, Duke, Duke of Earl. Duke, Duke, Duke of Earl. Duke, Duke, Duke of Earl.



Test day.....
Songs.....

Stand
By Me

**Duke
of
Earl**

Getting Ready to Play

Below are three exercises that will help your hands and fingers get ready to play the first few songs in the book. Like the songs, these exercises are very simple at first glance, but doing them well requires focusing on several aspects of good technique.

It is essential to use the best possible hand positions and finger movement from the very beginning. Using inefficient hand positions or moving your fingers incorrectly can set up bad habits that will be difficult to unlearn later and, while you can often play easy songs with bad technique, it becomes impossible to progress to more advanced material without a good technical foundation. In extreme cases bad technique can even cause injuries like carpal tunnel syndrome or tendonitis and may even cause your hands to spontaneously combust. Ok, that's not actually true. We just wanted to make sure you were actually reading this stuff.

These exercises are also examples of a method that should be applied throughout your guitar playing life: breaking complex things down into their component parts and practicing each part separately.

Rest Stroke

1. Set up your right hand as explained on page 7 with your thumb resting lightly on the 6th string (low E) and your middle (m) finger resting on the 2nd string (B). Your thumb should rest on the E string to help keep your hand in place while your finger learns to move and build dexterity. You might think of it like the kickstand of a bicycle, keeping your hand and wrist from collapsing onto the face of the guitar.

2. Move your m finger down through the string and back towards your hand and wrist, coming to rest on the 3rd (G) string. Repeat the movement until it becomes comfortable and consistent.

3. Now do the same with your index or forefinger (i).



Alternating Fingers

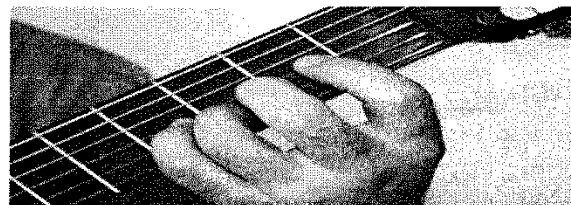
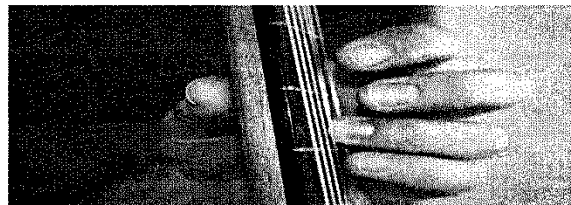
Another very important concept that will be applied throughout this book is alternating fingers. Except in very rare cases you should never use the same right hand finger twice in a row. Imagine you were running a race. What would happen if you suddenly used the same leg twice in a row? You might fall, stumble or slow down, but the results would certainly not be good, right? The same thing happens with guitar playing (although probably with less dramatic results) when you use the same finger twice in a row.

Practice alternating fingers on the B string:



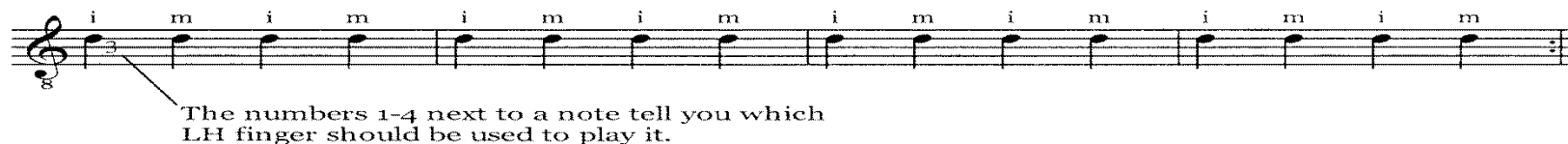
Left Hand Third Finger

1. Set up your left hand as explained on page 7.
2. Place your 3rd finger on the 2nd string (B) just behind the third fret.
3. Press down on the string with the tip of your finger, being careful not to touch any other string.
4. When you press down on the 3rd fret of the 2nd string you are playing a D note. Check the quality of the note by playing the 2nd string with a right hand finger. Press down until you create a clean tone with no buzz or other noise.
5. Practice your LH 3rd finger separately from your right hand by pressing down on the third fret and lifting off over and over again until the movement is comfortable and consistent.



Combining the Hands

First play a series of D notes focusing on two things: 1. pressing down hard enough with your 3rd finger to make a clean tone, and 2. alternating right hand fingers for every note.



Next change between B and D notes. Playing each note twice (as indicated) makes the finger alternating easier. You play each note once with each RH finger before changing notes.



Objective:

- Learn D and A7 chords
- Review ALL chords
- Apply new chords to new song.....

You Shook Me All
Night Long

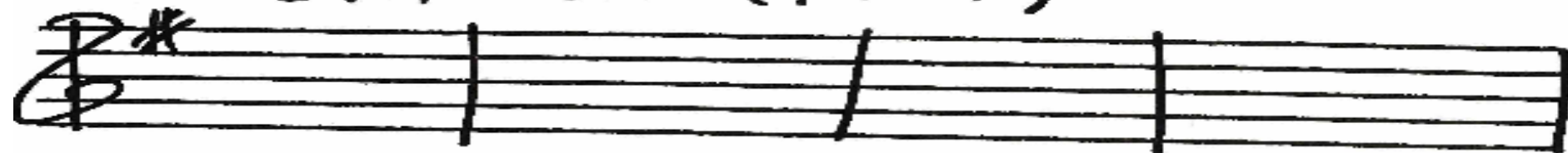


LET THERE BE ROCK

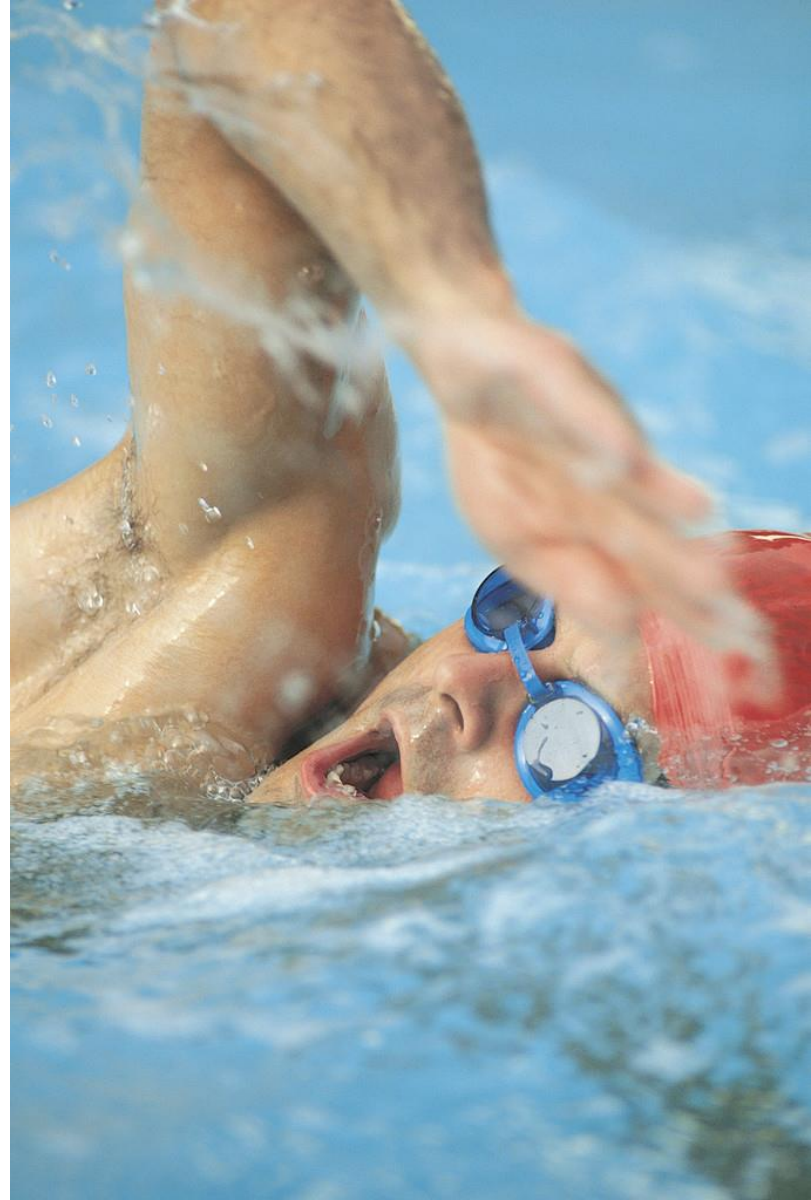
Class You Shook me Date All Night Long



Guitar Solo (tacet)



EVERY
BREATH YOU
TAKE.....
(STALKER
SONG!)



120. EVERY BREATH YOU TAKE

Sting

Chorus

Ev - 'ry breath you — take ev - 'ry move you — make, —

ev - 'ry bond you break, ev - 'ry step you take, I'll be watch - ing you.

Verse

1. Ev - 'ry sin - gle — day, ev - 'ry word you — say,
2. Ev - 'ry move you — make, ev - 'ry vow you — break,

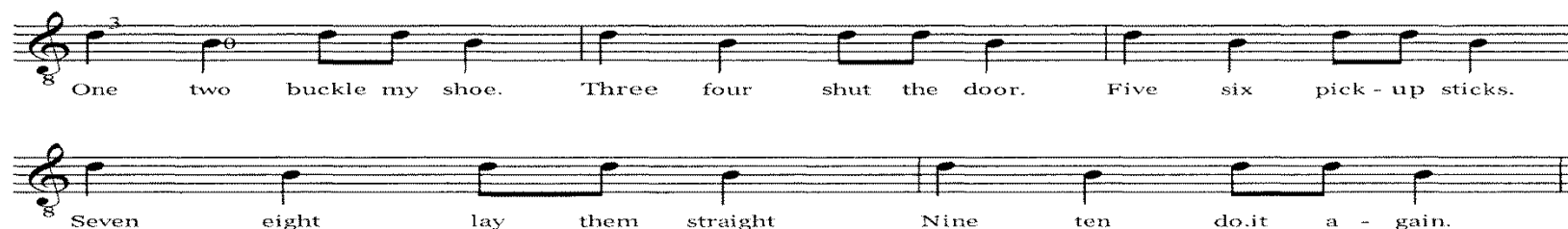
ev - 'ry game you play, ev - 'ry night you stay, I'll be watch - ing — you.
ev - 'ry smile you fake, ev - 'ry claim you stake, I'll be watch - ing — you.

Bridge

Oh, can't you — see you be - long to me,

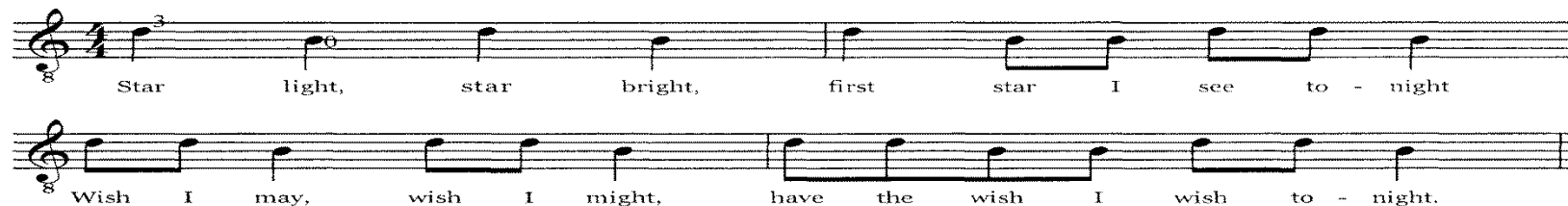
How my poor heart — aches — with ev - 'ry step you — take.

One Two Buckle My Shoe



Star Light, Star Bright is very similar to One Two Buckle My Shoe. It uses the same notes, only the rhythm is different. Remember to continue alternating RH fingers for every note and to clap the rhythm before playing Star Light on the guitar.

Star Light, Star Bright



String Crossing

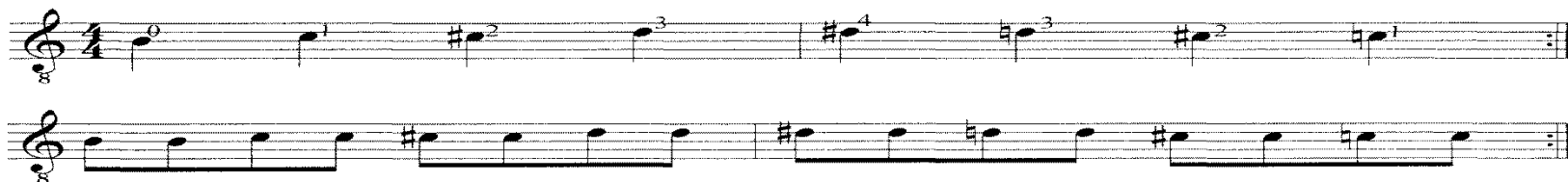
String crossing is simply shifting the right hand from one string to the next (adjacent) string, but it's more easily said than done. There are many ways to accomplish this but perhaps the best and most efficient for your right hand technique is to pivot from your elbow slightly so that your forearm shifts just enough to move your fingers from one string to the next. This movement enables you to keep your wrist straight and the angle at which your finger strikes the string consistent.

Walking up the B String

Chromatic Scale

A chromatic scale is a series of notes that moves up or down in half steps, or, on the guitar, one fret at a time without skipping any frets. When played on a single string on the guitar, it is as if your fingers are walking. Before practicing the chromatic scale below, set up your LH as explained on page 7.

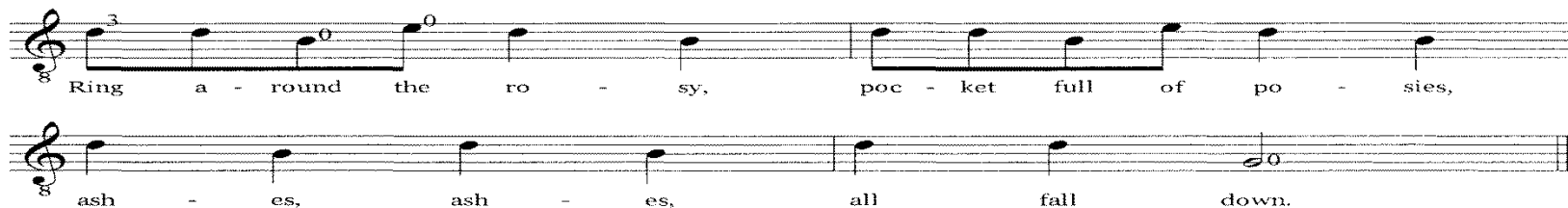
You don't need to be able to read the new notes in this scale. First you play the open B string, then your first finger plays the first fret, your second finger plays the second fret, third finger, third fret, fourth finger, fourth fret, and then back down again. Focus on keeping your fingers curved and pressing down on the string with your finger tips.



Ring around the Rosy

Ring around the Rosy has one new note:

G is the 3rd string
played open.



Song of the Wild

Let's Get Wild! You're ready to play *Praying Mantis* in *Song of the Wild*.

Vocabulary Words:

common, guide, relative finger

time signature

measure

barline

repeat sign

D. S. al fine

Fine

Dal Segno (fancy looking “s”)

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Baa, Baa Black Sheep

The ABC Song

Yes, all three of the songs listed above use this very famous melody. Do a little research to see if you can find out which was the first song to use this melody. Do you know any other songs that share a melody with one or more other songs?

Twinkle (etc.) has two new notes:

C is played with the
1st finger in the 1st fret
of the 2nd (B) string.

A is played with the
2nd finger in the 2nd fret
of the 3rd (G) string.

The image shows the musical notation for the Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star melody on a guitar. It consists of four staves. The first staff shows the notes C and A. The second staff shows the first line of the melody with guitar chords G, C, and G. The third staff shows the second line of the melody with guitar chords G and G. The fourth staff shows the third line of the melody with guitar chords C and G. The notation includes fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3) and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) for the notes.

Song of the Wild

Let's Get Wild! You're ready to play *Mouse* in Song of the Wild.

Objective:

- YOU figure out how to play the new song.....

Do you recognize it?

What chords are being used?

Artist?

Strumming pattern?

Time Signature?

YUP.....YOU GUESSED
IT!



P-Diddy:

Missing You

Objective:

- Begin learning your number and letter chart.....page 31.....test by NEXT Friday on BOTH.....

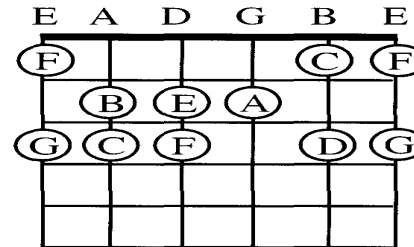
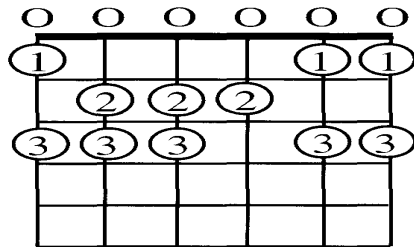


COMBINE THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL SKILLS: NOTATION OF THE FIRST POSITION SCALE

Now you can connect the first position scale to the notation representing it. Below are your fingering and note name charts. Beneath them are two lines of notation showing how this scale looks when written in WHOLE notes.

PLAY THE SCALE AS YOU LOOK AT THE NOTES. SAY THE LETTER NAMES. AVOID LOOKING AT YOUR LEFT HAND. CONNECT THE WRITTEN SYMBOLS TO THE MUSCLE PATTERNS YOU HAVE SO CAREFULLY DEVELOPED.

The music alphabet repeats itself. For instance, there are three G's in this scale. Each has a **SPECIFIC SOUND** and is **NOTATED IN A SPECIFIC PLACE ON THE STAFF**.



STRING:

6

5

4



NOTE NAME:	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
FINGER:	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	2	3

STRING:

3

2

1



NOTE NAME:	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
FINGER:	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	3

- 7 Years - Lukas
Graham



Class Lukas Graham Date 7 years
(from now)



Objective:

- Strumming Patterns:
 - Down, up, down, up, down, up, down, up
 - 1 te 2 te 3 te 4 te
 - COUNT OUT LOUD
 - Making up strumming patterns
 - Apply to songs (Stand By Me, Duke of Earl, Breath)

Songs, Songs, Songs!

Stand By Me

Duke of Earl

Every Breath You Take.....

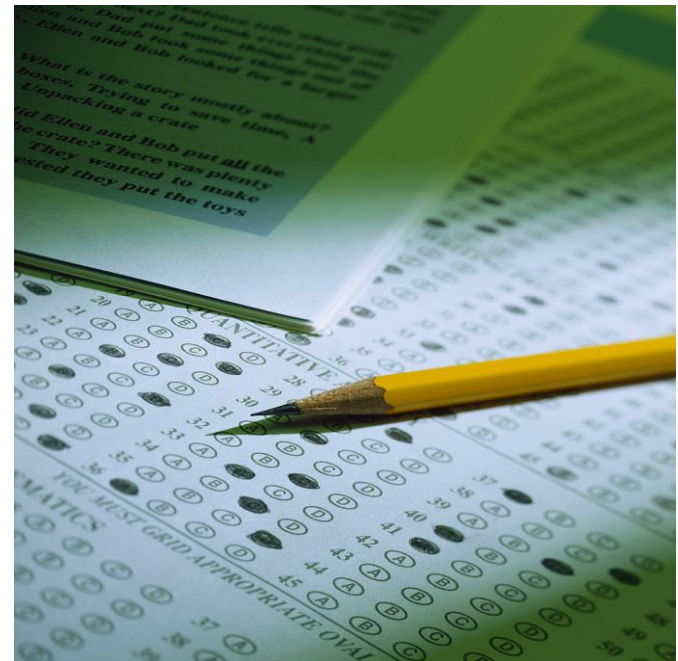
P-Diddy.....



Exam Day....

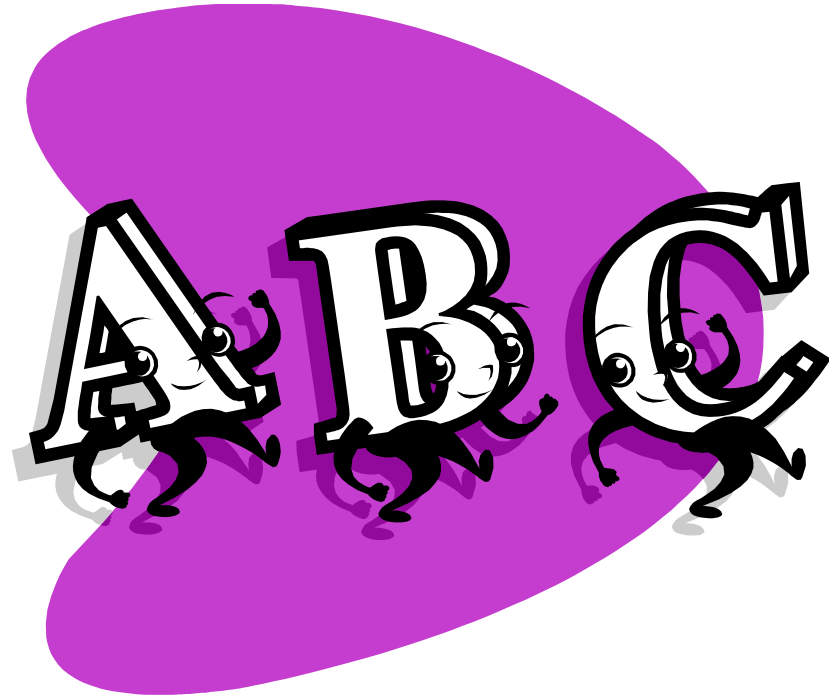
All songs....our focus is **Duke of Earl**....

And...anyone need Stand By Me??????????????



Objective:

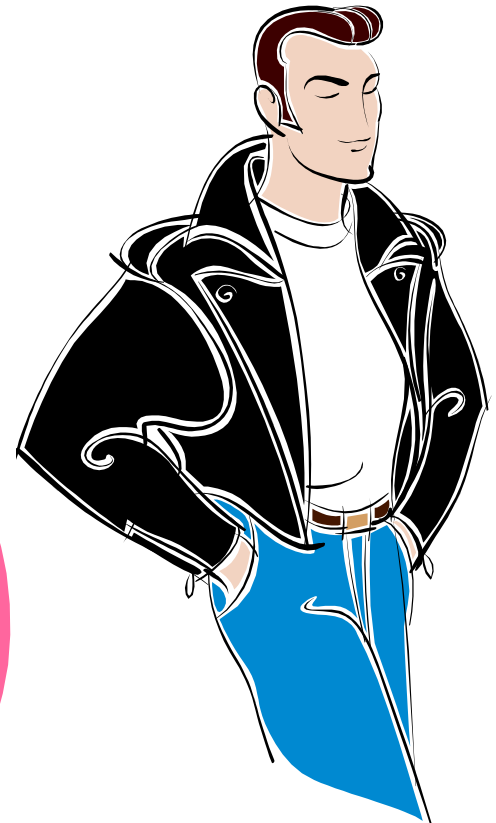
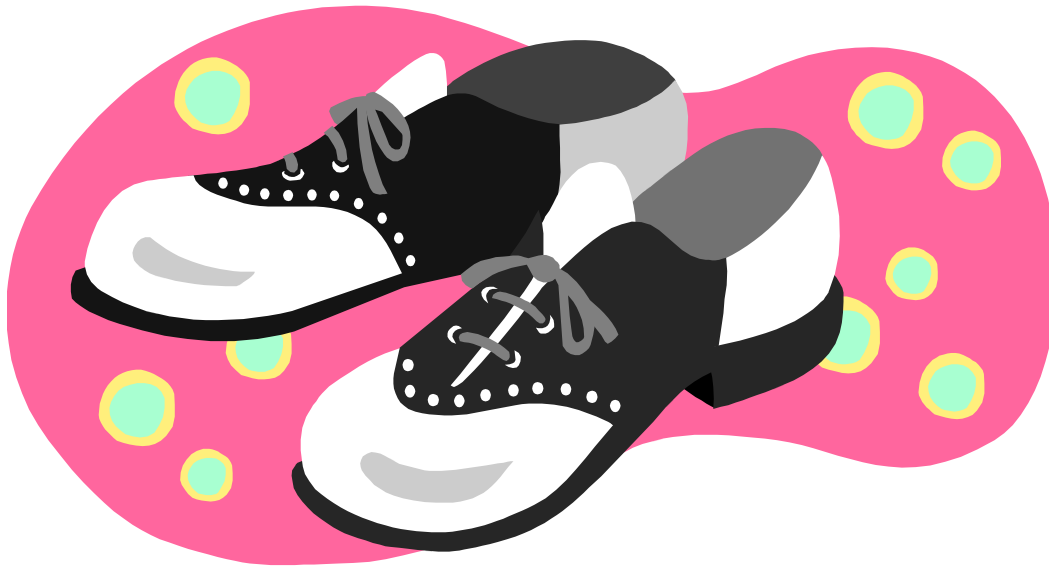
- NUMBER and LETTER testing!
 - Get ‘er DONE!!



Objective

- **Apply your chords to a new song!**

Rock Around the Clock!!!





TRACK 11

35. ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK

Max C. Freedman & Jimmy DeKnight

G N.C. **G N.C.**

One, two, three o'-clock, four o'-clock rock, five, six, sev-en o'-clock,

G N.C.

eight o'-clock rock, nine, ten, e-lev-en o'-clock, twelve o'-clock rock, we're gon-na

D7 G

rock a-round the clock to-night. 1. Put your glad rags on and join me, hon. We'll
2. cluck strikes two, and three and four, if the

G7 C

have some fun when the clock strikes one. We're gon-na rock a-round the
band slows down we'll yell for more. We're gon-na rock a-round the

G

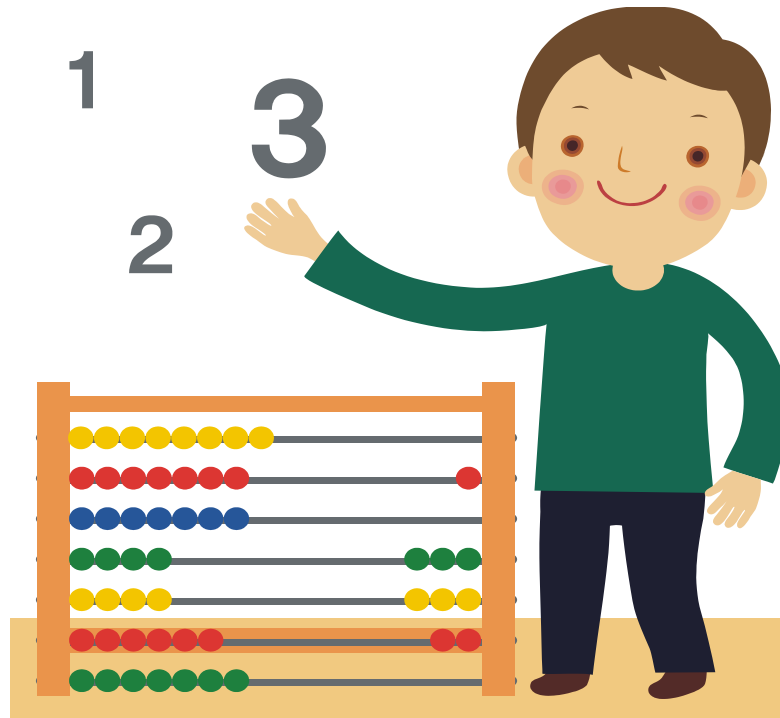
clock to-night, we're gon-na rock, rock, rock, 'til broad day-light. We're gon-na
clock to-night, we're gon-na rock, rock, rock, 'til broad day-light. We're gon-na

D7 G

rock, gon-na rock a-round the clock to-night. (2. When the)
rock, gon-na rock a-round the clock to night,

Objective

- Learning to count rhythms....not just strumming the guitar anymore!

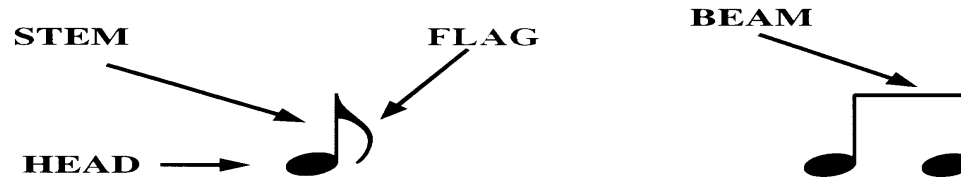


UNDERSTANDING RHYTHM

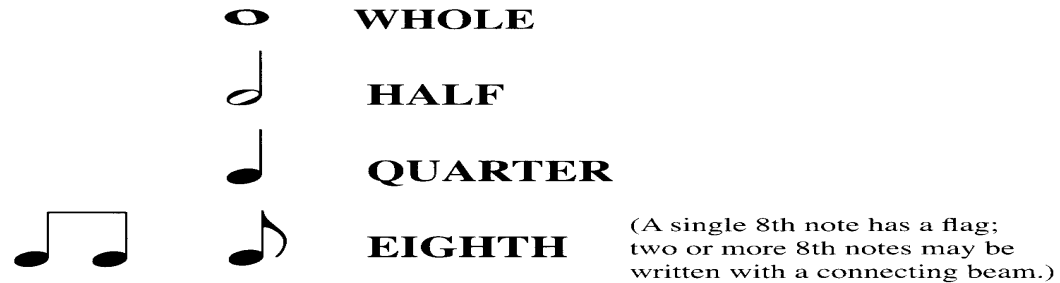
NOTES AND RESTS

You know that the placement of the **NOTE HEAD** tells you which pitch to play. **The KIND OF NOTE** attached to the head tells you **HOW LONG** to hold each pitch.

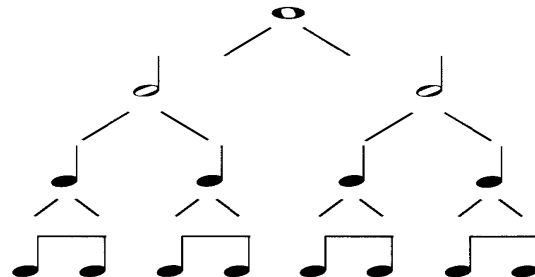
THE PARTS OF THE NOTE ARE: HEAD, STEM, FLAG (or BEAM).



MEMORIZE THE KINDS OF NOTES BELOW.



The chart below left graphically illustrates the relative value of the kinds of notes above. The note addition table below right is another way of looking at note relationships.



$$\text{Quarter} + \text{Quarter} = \text{Half}$$

$$\text{Half} + \text{Half} = \text{Whole}$$

$$\text{Eighth} + \text{Eighth} = \text{Quarter}$$

SILENCE is an important element of music. For each kind of note, there is a corresponding **REST** representing silence. **MEMORIZE THE RESTS.**

WHOLE



QUARTER



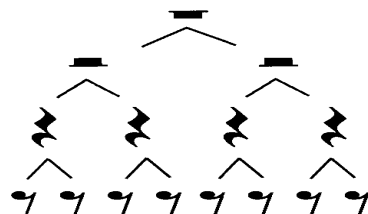
HALF



EIGHTH



Study the illustrations below.



$$\text{Whole Rest} + \text{Whole Rest} = \text{Half Rest}$$

$$\text{Quarter Rest} + \text{Quarter Rest} = \text{Half Rest}$$

$$\text{Eighth Rest} + \text{Eighth Rest} = \text{Quarter Rest}$$

FIND THE ANSWERS TO THE NOTE AND REST ADDITION BELOW.
Each correct answer is a **SINGLE SYMBOL**.

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Half Note}$$

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Whole Note}$$

$$\text{Quarter Rest} + \text{Quarter Rest} = \text{Half Rest}$$

$$\text{Half Note} + \text{Half Note} = \text{Whole Note}$$

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Half Note}$$

$$\text{Eighth Rest} + \text{Eighth Rest} = \text{Quarter Rest}$$

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Half Note}$$

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Whole Note}$$

$$\text{Half Rest} + \text{Half Rest} = \text{Whole Rest}$$

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Half Note}$$

$$\text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} + \text{Quarter Note} = \text{Whole Note}$$

$$\text{Half Rest} + \text{Quarter Rest} + \text{Eighth Rest} + \text{Eighth Rest} = \text{Whole Rest}$$

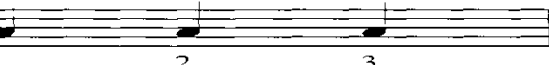
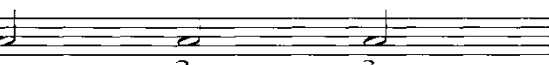
$$\text{Half Note} + \text{Half Note} = \text{Whole Note}$$

$$\text{Half Note} + \text{Half Note} = \text{Whole Note}$$

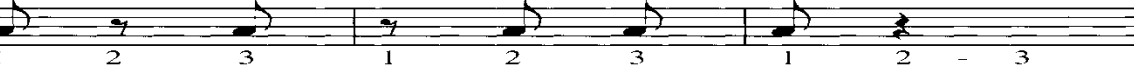
$$\text{Eighth Rest} + \text{Eighth Rest} + \text{Quarter Rest} = \text{Half Rest}$$

At this point, you need to understand the entire time signature. You already know that **THE TOP NUMBER TELLS YOU THE NUMBER OF BEATS IN A MEASURE.**

THE BOTTOM NUMBER REPRESENTS THE KIND OF NOTE RECEIVING ONE BEAT.

3						
8	means		= 1 beat			
						1 2 3
3						
4	means		= 1 beat			
						1 2 3
3						
2	means		= 1 beat			
						1 2 3

Sometimes you will find both notes and rests in a measure. Here are some examples, with the beats shown below the notation.

		
		1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 - 3
		
		1 2 3 1 2 3 1 - 2 3 1 2 - 3
		
		1 2 3 1 2 3 1 - 2 3 1 2 - 3

HOW TO COUNT WHEN = 1 BEAT

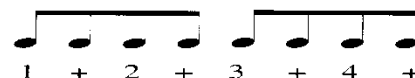
Your first songs will contain a "4" as the bottom number of the time signature. Therefore the notes and rests will receive the following beats:

	or		=	1/2 beat
	or		=	1 beat
	or		=	2 beats
	or		=	4 beats

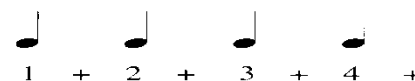
In order to correctly count the music you play, it helps to write in the counting below the notes and rests. This is easy to do. Follow the examples below.

EACH HALF-BEAT IS REPRESENTED BY ONE WRITTEN SYMBOL (either a number or "+"). THEREFORE, IN ONE MEASURE OF 4/4 TIME, YOU WILL ALWAYS WRITE: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +. When you see "+", say "and".

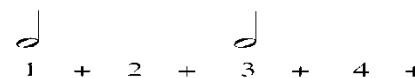
Example 1: a 4/4 measure full of eighth notes



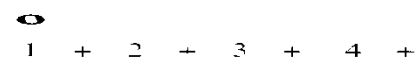
Example 2: a 4/4 measure full of quarter notes



Example 3: a 4/4 measure full of half notes



Example 4: a 4/4 measure with one whole note



PLAY THESE EXAMPLES USING ANY PITCH. COUNT OUT LOUD AS YOU PLAY. Then play lines 1-3 on p. 29 and lines 8-9 on p. 30.

DO WORK SHEET 2, p. 112.

RHYTHM LINES FOR PRACTICE AND REFERENCE

COUNT OUT LOUD EVENLY AND PLAY ANY NOTE WHILE COUNTING.

Track 18

Seven musical staves in 4/4 time, each showing a different rhythmic pattern with fingerings (1-4) and rests. The patterns are as follows:

- Staff 1:** Quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest.
- Staff 2:** Quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest.
- Staff 3:** Quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest.
- Staff 4:** Quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest.
- Staff 5:** Quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest.
- Staff 6:** Quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest.
- Staff 7:** Quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest, then quarter notes 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a quarter rest.

MORE RHYTHM LINES FOR PRACTICE AND REFERENCE

COUNT OUT LOUD EVENLY AND PLAY ANY NOTE WHILE COUNTING.

Track 19

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 -

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 +

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 -

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 -

Track 20

12 $\frac{6}{4}$ 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 -

13 $\frac{6}{4}$ 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 +

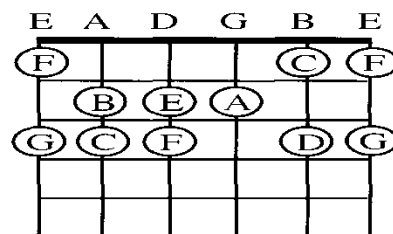
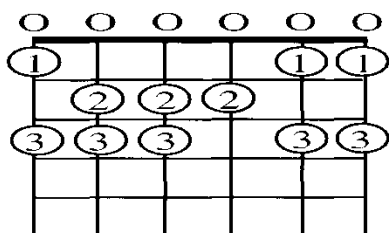
14 $\frac{6}{4}$ 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 -

COMBINE THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL SKILLS: NOTATION OF THE FIRST POSITION SCALE

Now you can connect the first position scale to the notation representing it. Below are your fingering and note name charts. Beneath them are two lines of notation showing how this scale looks when written in WHOLE notes.

PLAY THE SCALE AS YOU LOOK AT THE NOTES. SAY THE LETTER NAMES. AVOID LOOKING AT YOUR LEFT HAND. CONNECT THE WRITTEN SYMBOLS TO THE MUSCLE PATTERNS YOU HAVE SO CAREFULLY DEVELOPED.

The music alphabet repeats itself. For instance, there are three G's in this scale. Each has a **SPECIFIC SOUND** and is **NOTATED IN A SPECIFIC PLACE ON THE STAFF**.

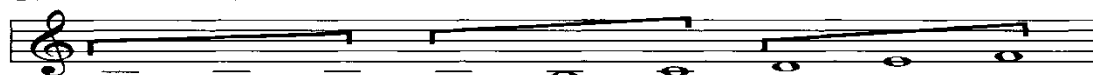


STRING:

6

5

4



NOTE NAME:

E

F

G

A

B

C

D

E

F

FINGER:

0

1

3

0

2

3

0

2

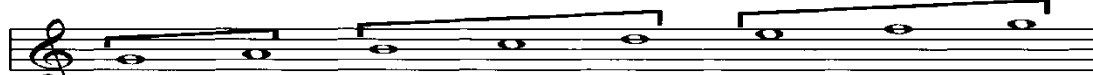
3

STRING:

3

2

1



NOTE NAME:

G

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

FINGER:

0

2

0

1

3

0

1

3

DO WORK SHEET 3, p. 113.

Test day:



Missing You

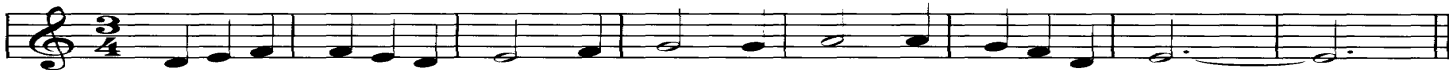
MELODIES USING NOTES ON STRINGS 6 AND 5 ONLY

These melodies are arranged so that you learn the notes on just two strings at a time. You will begin with strings 6 and 5. Follow the instructions below.

1. **USE FIRST POSITION FINGERINGS.**
2. **WRITE IN THE COUNTING BELOW THE NOTATION.**
3. **DO NOT WRITE THE LETTER NAMES OF THE NOTES!!!**

1**2****3****4****5****6**

WHEN YOU CAN PLAY THESE MELODIES ACCURATELY AND SMOOTHLY, GO TO THE NEXT PAGE.

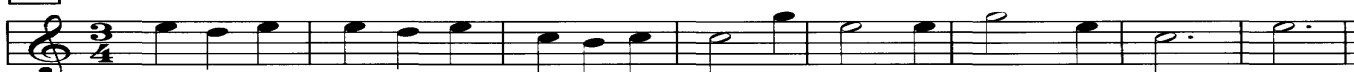
MELODIES USING NOTES ON STRINGS 4 AND 3 (plus)**WRITE IN THE COUNTING.****1****2****3****4****5****6****WHEN YOU CAN PLAY THIS PAGE ACCURATELY, GO TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

MELODIES ON STRINGS 2 AND 1 (plus some)**COUNT OUT LOUD.****KEEP A GOOD POSITION IN BOTH HANDS.**

1



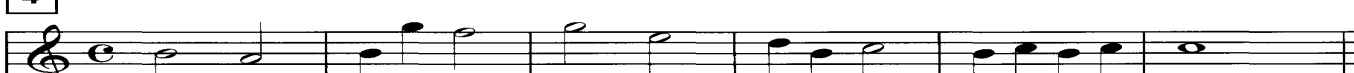
2



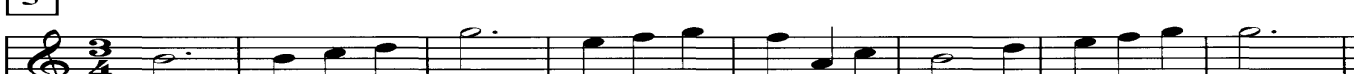
3



4



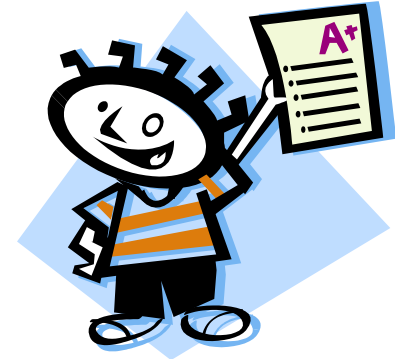
5



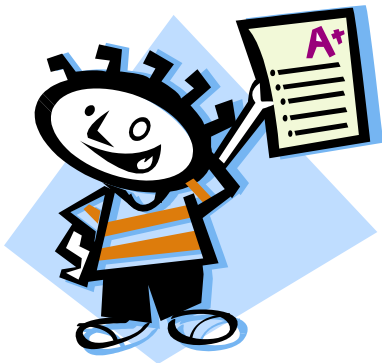
6

**PLAYING TRIOS**

When you have completed this page, you will be able to join with two other guitarists to play the trios which follow. Each trio is made up of 3 lines of music to be played **AT THE SAME TIME**. Player I takes line 1, player II takes line 2 and player III, line 3. Players should **COUNT TOGETHER** for two full measures before beginning to play together.



TESTING TESTING TESTING



Pages 32, 33, 34



New Song!



HEY JUDE

17. HEY JUDE

John Lennon & Paul McCartney

A **E**

1. Hey Jude, don't make it bad, take a
(2.) Jude, don't be a - fraid, you were

A

sad song and make it bet - ter. Re -
made to go out and get her. The

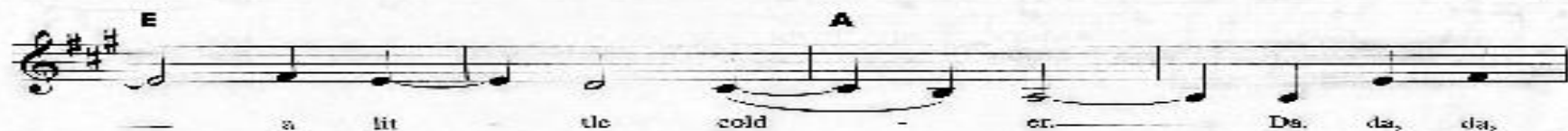
D **A**

mem - ber to let her in - to your heart, then you can start -
min - ute you let her un - der your skin, then you be - gin -

E **A**

1. to make it bet - ter.
to make it bet - ter. 2. Hey

To Coda (after D.S.)



ACCIDENTALS

Chart A below is the one you know well. You probably noticed that there were some frets you didn't play when we did this first position scale. Chart A shows **NATURAL NOTES**. Chart B shows the pitches which occur in the frets between the natural notes. (Use finger 4 to play notes at the 4th fret.)

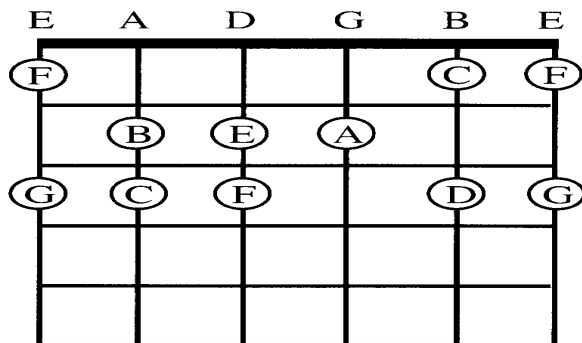


Chart A

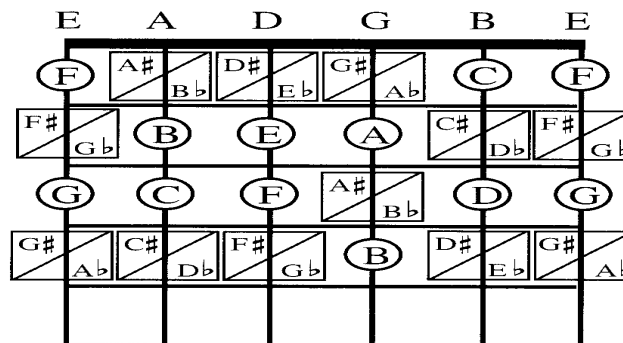
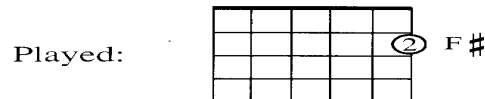


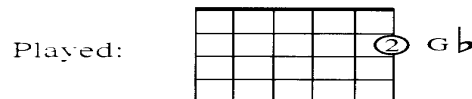
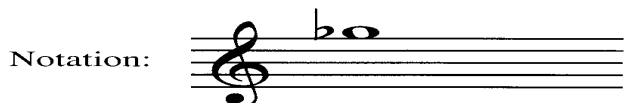
Chart B

MEMORIZE THE SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS BELOW.

A SHARP (#) RAISES A NATURAL NOTE ONE FRET. Fret 2 on the first string is, therefore, F#.



A FLAT (b) LOWERS A NATURAL NOTE ONE FRET. Fret 2 on the first string is, therefore, also called Gb.

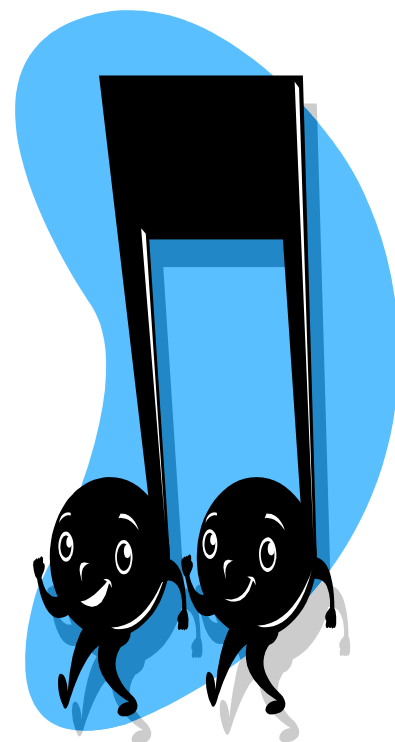
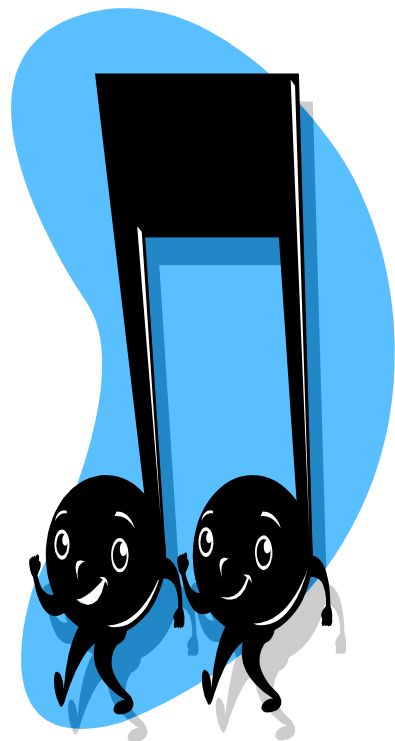


F# and Gb are called **ENHARMONIC NOTES**.

ENHARMONIC means: SAME SOUND, DIFFERENT NAMES.



TEST test
TEST.....
chromatic
scale





**Tuning the
guitar.....NOW it's
your turn....and
You MUST tune every
day for the rest of your
life!
WOHOOOOOO!**



Objective: Learning to read
notes with accidentals
(sharps and flats)



FIRST POSITION TUNES

Write in the counting before you play. The last example has been done for you.

1



2



3

University Fight Song



4

Scott Joplin



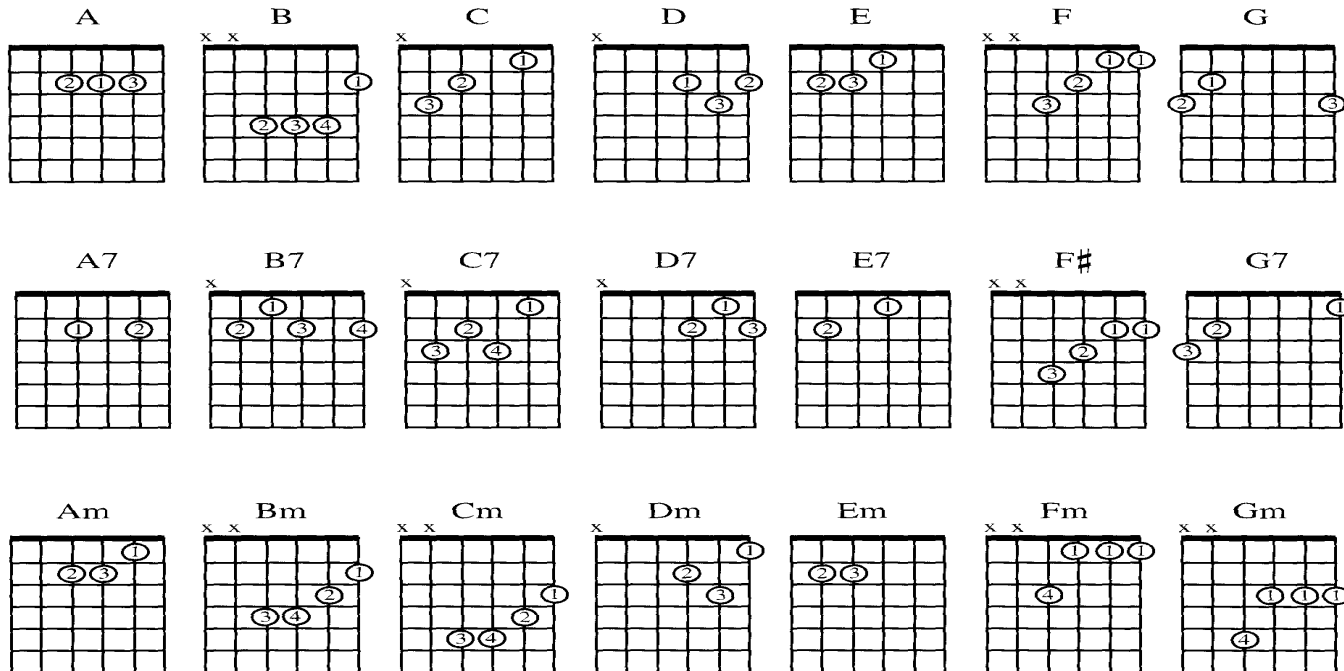
Choose
ONLY
ONE
Of
The
Three
Musical
Examples
Here.....
I
recommend
Not
Choosing
Number
Four....
Write in
counts

Learning a NEW chord.....F major.....compare it to C Major.....DON'T give up!

Or.....learn the barre chord form

97

MASTER CHORD CHART



62 LET IT BE

Verse

John Lennon & Paul McCartney



Chorus



ADDITIONAL FIRST POSITION EXERCISES

You may use these exercises for additional first position practice, as an introduction to sight-reading or in preparation for exams. Keep your eyes on the music without looking at your left hand. Observe all key signatures.

Now...YOU
choose ONE line
from lines 1-
3...write in your
counts..TESTt



Now...YOU choose
ONE line from
lines 4-6...write
in your coun..TEST



Now..YOU choose
ONE line from 7-
8..write in your
counts.....TEST





72. SURFIN' U.S.A. *Strum and sing this famous Beach Boys song.*

Strum and sing this famous Beach Boys song.

Chuck Berry

— 1. If ev - 'ry - bod - y had an u - cean ————— a - cross the U. S. A. —
(2.) route ————— we're gon - na take real soon.

Then ev - 'ry - bod - y'd be our surf in' _____
We're wax - in' down our surf surf - boards.

like Cal - i - for - ni - a. You'd see them wear - in' their
we can't wait for June. We'll all be gone for the

bag - gies. hual a - chi san - dala tro.
sum - mer. we're on sa - fa - ri to stay.

— A bush - y, bush - y blonde hair - do, — surf - in' U, S. A. —
— Tell the teach - er we're surf - in', — surf - in' U. S. A. —

D **N.C.** **A7**

You'll catch 'em surf - in' at Del Mar,
At Hag - gar - ty's and Swam - i's,

D

Ven - tu - ra Coun - ty Line, San - ta Cruz and
Pac - if - ic Pal - i - sades, San O - noire and

A7 **D**

Tress - els, Aus - tra - lia's Nar - a - bine,
Sun - set Re - don - do Beach, L. A.

G

All o - ver Man - hat - tan, and down Do - he - ny way.
All o - ver La Jol - la, at Wai - a - me - a Bay.

D **A7**

Ev - ry bod - y's gone surf - in',
Ev - ry bod - y's gone surf - in'.

1. D **N.C.** **2. D**

surf - in' U. S. A. 2. We'll all be play - in' out a
surf - in' U. S. A.

The Beach Boys helped popularize the surf guitar music craze of the 1960s with such hits as "Surfer U.S.A.," "Good Vibrations," "I Get Around," "Fun, Fun, Fun," and many more. They were perhaps best known for their signature use of catchy vocal harmony lines.

O Come all ye Faithful 4 part Pg. 1

This is a handwritten musical score for a four-part setting of the hymn "O Come all ye Faithful". The score is written on eight staves, organized into two systems of four staves each. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 4/4. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are written above the first staff of each system. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and beamed groups. The first system covers measures 1 through 3, and the second system covers measures 4 through 6. The handwriting is clear and legible.

O Come all Ye Faithful Part 15-3

Handwritten musical score for 'O Come all Ye Faithful' Part 15-3, measures 7-12. The score is written on eight staves, organized into two systems of four staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and bar lines. Measure numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are indicated above the first staff of each system. The bottom staff of the second system features a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Measure 7: Treble clef, F# key signature. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half).
Measure 8: Treble clef, F# key signature. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half).
Measure 9: Treble clef, F# key signature. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half).
Measure 10: Treble clef, F# key signature. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half).
Measure 11: Treble clef, F# key signature. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half).
Measure 12: Treble clef, F# key signature. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half).

O Come all ye Faithful 4-part Pg. 2

Handwritten musical score for "O Come all ye Faithful" 4-part, page 2. The score is written on two systems of four staves each, with measures 13 through 18. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines.

Measure 13: The first staff has a half note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4, B4, and C5. The second, third, and fourth staves have a half note on G4, followed by a whole rest.

Measure 14: The first staff has quarter notes on G4, A4, B4, and C5. The second, third, and fourth staves have a whole rest.

Measure 15: The first staff has a half note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4 and B4. The second, third, and fourth staves have a whole rest.

Measure 16: The first staff has quarter notes on G4, A4, B4, and C5. The second staff has quarter notes on G4, A4, B4, and C5. The third and fourth staves have a whole rest.

Measure 17: The first staff has a half note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4 and B4. The second staff has a half note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4 and B4. The third and fourth staves have a whole rest.

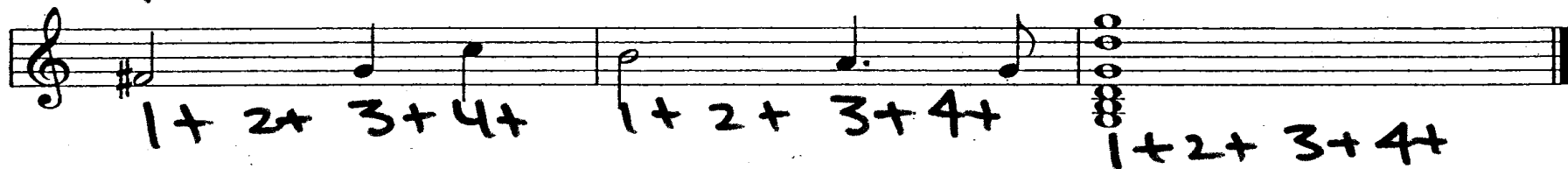
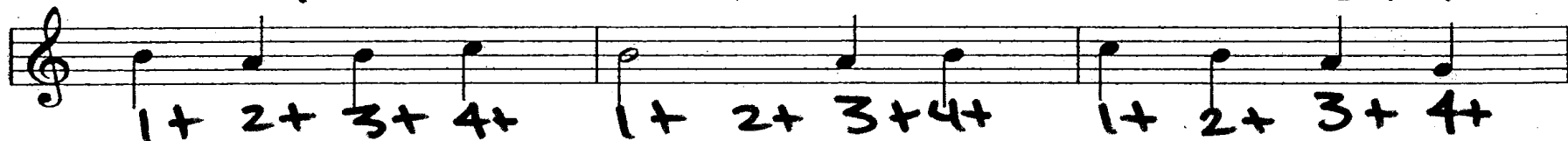
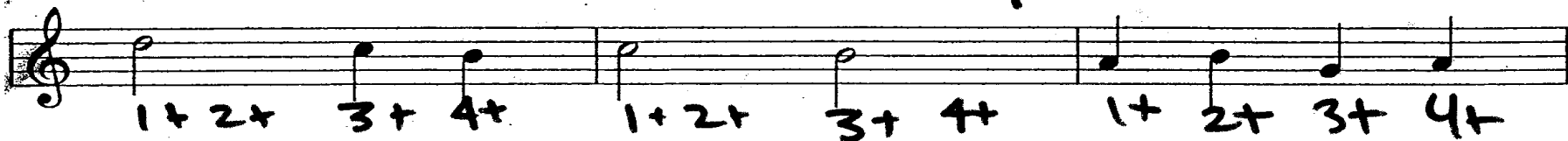
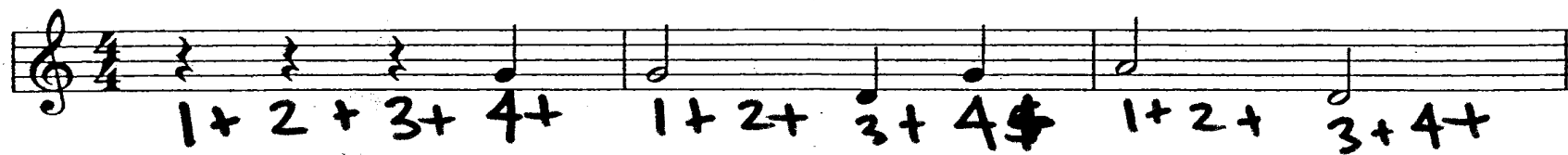
Measure 18: The first staff has quarter notes on G4, A4, B4, and C5. The second staff has a half note on G4, followed by quarter notes on A4 and B4. The third and fourth staves have a whole rest.

O Come all ye Faithful 4-part P4

Handwritten musical score for "O Come all ye Faithful" 4-part P4. The score is written on ten staves, grouped into two systems of five staves each. The first system contains measures 19, 20, and 21. The second system contains measures 22, 23, and 24. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and a repeat sign at the end of measure 24.

Measures shown: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

③



O Come all ye Faithful part. 2

Handwritten musical score for 'The Four Seasons' in 4/4 time. The score consists of 20 measures, numbered 1 through 20. The notation includes treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and various rhythmic figures such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. Fingerings (1-4) are indicated above the notes. The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Measures 1-4: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (F#4, G4, A4, B4) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (C5, D5, E5, F#5) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (G5, A5, B5, C6) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (D6, E6, F#6, G6)

Measures 5-8: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (A6, B6, C7, D7) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (E7, F#7, G7, A7) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (B7, C8, D8, E8) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (F#8, G8, A8, B8)

Measures 9-12: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (C9, D9, E9, F#9) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (G9, A9, B9, C10) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (D10, E10, F#10, G10) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (A10, B10, C11, D11)

Measures 13-16: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (E11, F#11, G11, A11) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (B11, C12, D12, E12) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (F#12, G12, A12, B12) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (C13, D13, E13, F#13)

Measures 17-20: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (G13, A13, B13, C14) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (D14, E14, F#14, G14) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (A14, B14, C15, D15) | 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ (E15, F#15, G15, A15)

Handwritten musical notation on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 4/4 time. The notation includes rhythmic patterns, accidentals, and fingerings. The piece is divided into measures numbered 1 through 20.

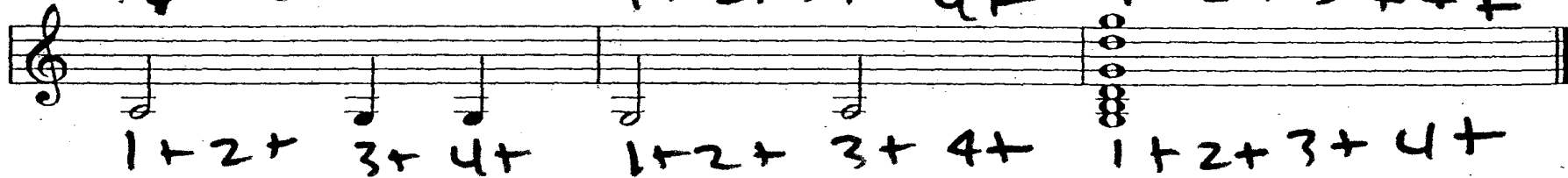
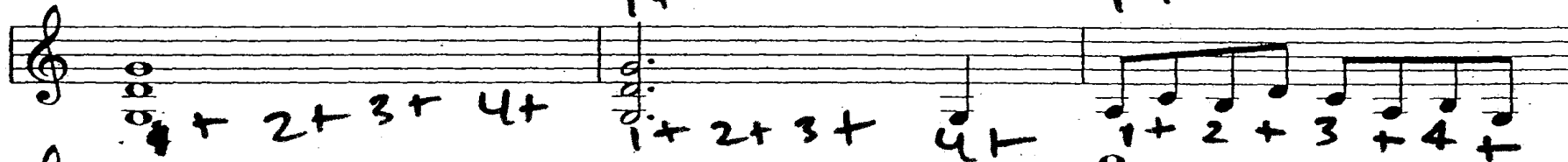
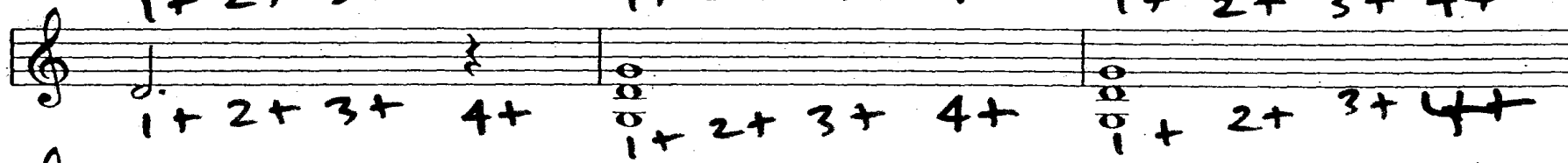
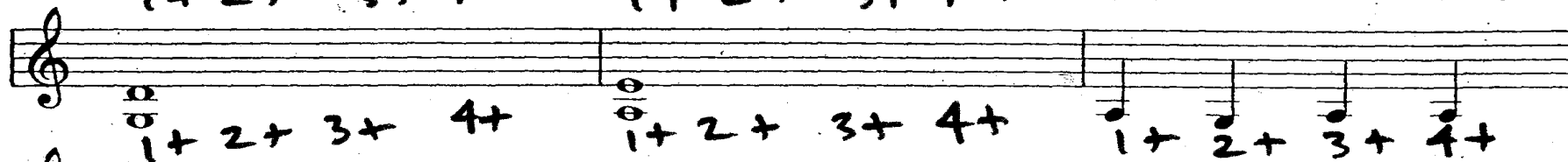
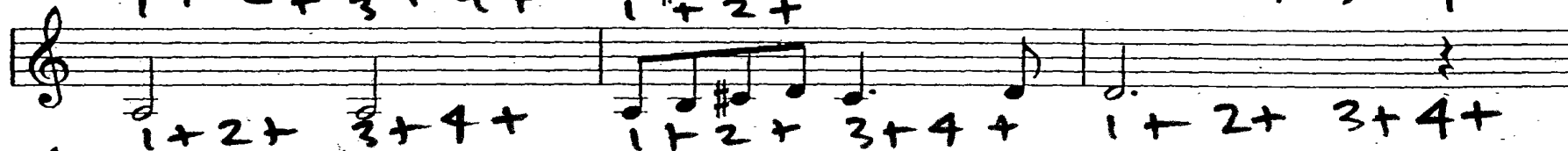
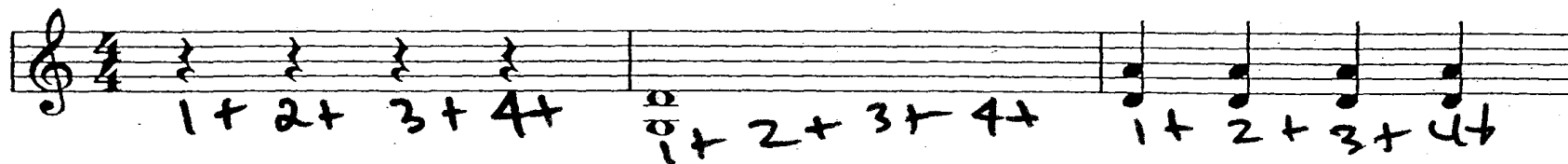
Measures 1-4: Treble clef. Measure 1: Rest, Rest, Rest, Rest. Measure 2: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (G4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (B4). Measure 3: Quarter note (C5), Quarter note (B4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 4: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (E4), Quarter note (D4), Quarter note (C4).
Fingerings: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+

Measures 5-8: Treble clef. Measure 5: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (G4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (B4). Measure 6: Quarter note (C5), Quarter note (B4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 7: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (E4), Quarter note (D4), Quarter note (C4). Measure 8: Quarter note (B3), Quarter note (A3), Quarter note (G3), Quarter note (F3).
Fingerings: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+

Measures 9-12: Treble clef. Measure 9: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (G4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (B4). Measure 10: Quarter note (C5), Quarter note (B4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 11: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (E4), Quarter note (D4), Quarter note (C4). Measure 12: Quarter note (B3), Quarter note (A3), Quarter note (G3), Quarter note (F3).
Fingerings: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+

Measures 13-16: Treble clef. Measure 13: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (G4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (B4). Measure 14: Quarter note (C5), Quarter note (B4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 15: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (E4), Quarter note (D4), Quarter note (C4). Measure 16: Quarter note (B3), Quarter note (A3), Quarter note (G3), Quarter note (F3).
Fingerings: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+

Measures 17-20: Treble clef. Measure 17: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (G4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (B4). Measure 18: Quarter note (C5), Quarter note (B4), Quarter note (A4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 19: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (E4), Quarter note (D4), Quarter note (C4). Measure 20: Quarter note (B3), Quarter note (A3), Quarter note (G3), Quarter note (F3).
Fingerings: 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+





Scales....

Scales.....

Scales....



Learn the following scales as directed, using both *i-m* and the pick.

USE STANDARD FIRST POSITION FINGERING, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED IN THE SECOND OCTAVE OF THE A MAJOR SCALE. (OCTAVE = 8 NOTES)

C MAJOR, 1 OCTAVE



G MAJOR, 2 OCTAVES



D MAJOR, 1 OCTAVE



A MAJOR, 2 OCTAVES



E MAJOR, 2 OCTAVES



F MAJOR, 2 OCTAVES





You MUST play each scale with:

1. Say/play with your thumb
2. I-M single
3. I-M double
4. Pick single
5. Pick double





TRACK 59

121. DUST IN THE WIND

Kerry Livgren

Verse **C G Am**

1. I close my eyes on - ly for a mo - ment, and the mo - ment's gone.

C G Am

All my dreams pass be - fore my eyes a cu - ri - os - i - ty.

Chorus **D G**

Dust in the

Am D G Am

wind. all they are is dust in the wind.

2. Verse **C G Am**

2. Same old song,

G Dm Am C G Am G Dm

just a drop of wa - ter in an end - less sea. All we do crum - bles to the ground though we re -

Chorus **Am D G Am D G Am**

fuse to see. Dust in the wind, all we are is dust in the wind.

Verse **C G Am G Dm Am**

3. Don't hang on, noth - ing lasts for - ev - er but the earth and sky. It

C G Am G Dm Am

slips a - way... All your mon - ey won't an - oth - er min - ute buy.

Chorus **D G Am D G Am**

Dust in the wind, all we are is dust in the wind.

D G Am D G Am

Dust in the wind, ev - 'ry - thing is dust in the wind.

Did you pay your class fee
of
\$10.00????

It is due now. You have
one more week!!!



Root Strumming

1. what is the root of the chord?
2. find it on strings 6, 5, or 4
3. pluck the root—then the chord!



75. DE COLORES

Play the accompaniment to this tune using the bass/strum $\frac{3}{4}$ pattern. You can sing the melody, too.

Mexican Folk Song

D

All the col - ors, all the col - ors that bloom in the
De co - lo - res, de co - lo - res se vis - ten los

A7

mead - ows are col - ors of spring - time.
cam - pos en la pri - ma ve - ra.

All the col - ors, all the col - ors that dance in the
De co - lo - res, de co - lo - res son los pa - ja -

D

sky are the col - ors of rain - bows.
ri - tas que vie - nen de a fue - ra.

All the col - ors, all the col - ors of na - ture spring
De co - lo - res, de co - lo - res es el ar - co

D7 **G**

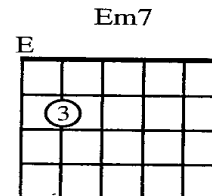
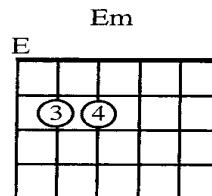
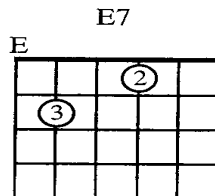
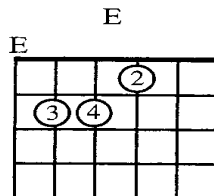
forth to make my heart sing. Then I know why the col - ors of
i - ris. que ve - mos la vir - y por e - so los gran des a -

D **A7** **D** **G** **A7** **D**

spring-time are bring - ing me joy and a heart full of love.
no - res de ma - chas co - lo - res me gas - tan a mí.

FORMING BARRE CHORDS USING E, E7, Em and Em7

STEP 1: LEARN NEW FINGERINGS for the chords below. Notice that you will not use finger 1 in these new diagrams. That is because you use this finger to form the barre. **AS YOU LEARN THESE NEW FINGERINGS, SAY THE NAME OF EACH CHORD AS YOU PLAY.** This will help to ensure that you don't confuse the different types of E chords. Practice these until the finger patterns become automatic. Notice that finger 3 is common to all shapes.

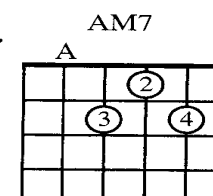
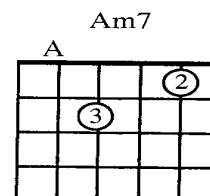
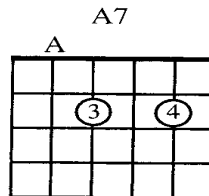
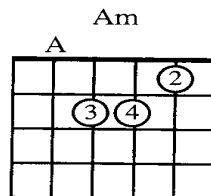
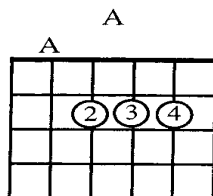


50

FORMING BARRE CHORDS USING THE MOVABLE A SHAPES

Now that you understand how to move the E shapes beneath the barre, it will be very simple to move the A shapes. We will follow exactly the same procedure.

STEP 1: LEARN THE NEW FINGERINGS FOR THE A CHORDS BELOW. MEMORIZE THEM CAREFULLY. (AM7 = A MAJOR 7)

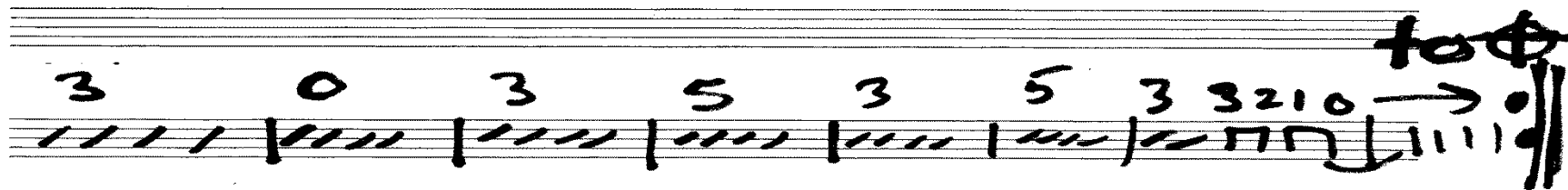
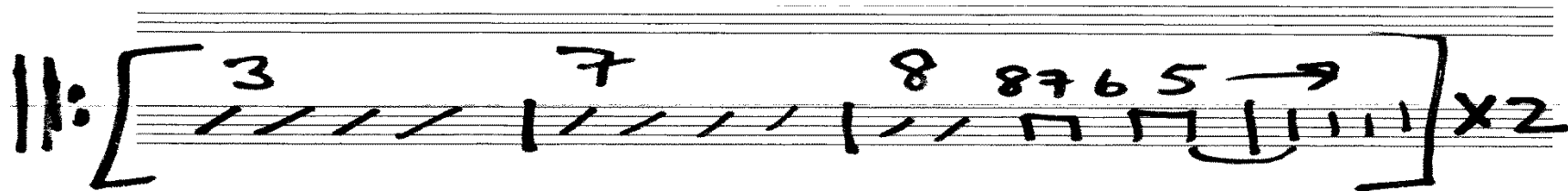




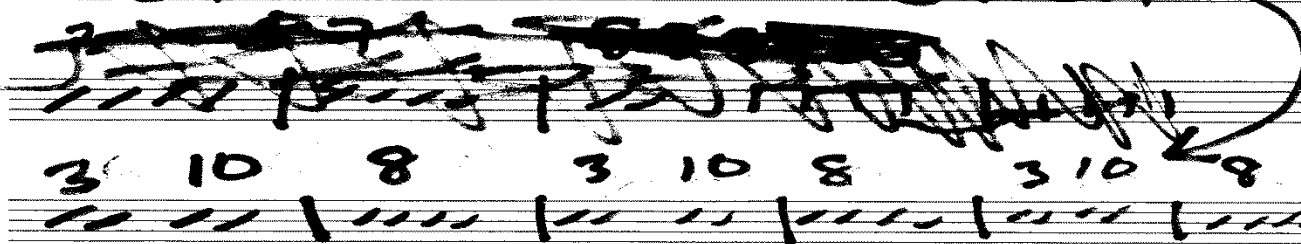
Sittin' On The Dock of the Bay...Otis Redding



Use only E form Barre Chords



after 2x ↑ then



1 10 D.C al CODA

Whistle:





PIMA PIMA PIMA

P-PULGAR (THUMB)

I-INDICE (INDEX)

M-MEDIO (MIDDLE)

A-ANULAR (RING)



Exercise 1



In a descending arpeggio (boxed notes below) *a* plays and *m* prepares, *m* plays and *i* prepares.

Exercise 2

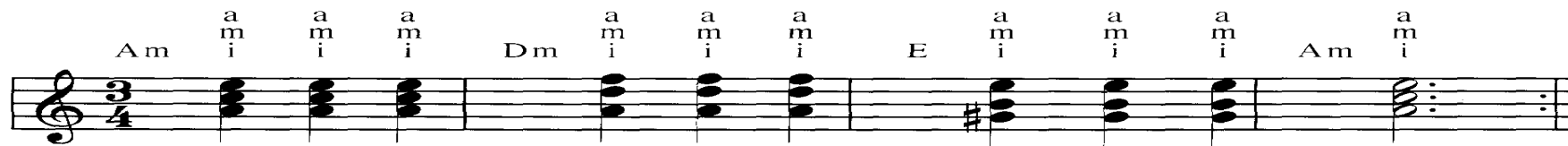


 = strum the chord notes from lowest to highest

Exercise 3

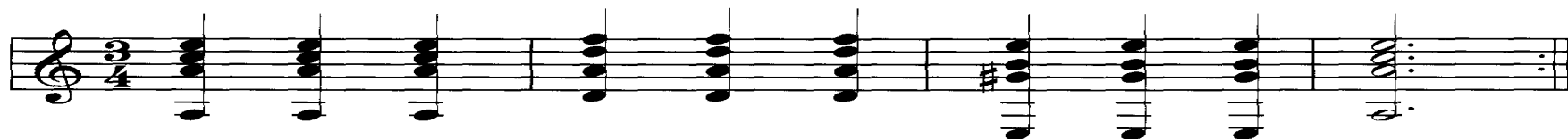


Exercise 4



In the next exercise, add a bass note played with *p*.

Exercise 5



In this exercise you will combine block chords, arpeggios and thumb use.

Exercise 6





TRACK 15

43. ELEANOR RIGBY *Play the repeats until you've sung all three verses, then take the D.C. al Fine.* John Lennon & Paul McCartney

C **Em** **Fine**

Ah — look at all — the lone - ly peo - ple!

Em

1. E - lea - nor Rig - by, picks up the rice — in the church where a wed - ding has been —
 2. Fath - er Mc - Ken - zie, writ - ing the words — of a ser - mon that no — one will hear, —
 3. E - lea - nor Rig - by, died in the church — and was bur - ied a - long — with her name, —

C **Em**

— lives in a dream. — Waits at the win - dow,
 — no one comes near. — Look at him work - ing,
 — no - bod - y came. — Fath - er Mc - Ken - zie.

C

wear - ing the face — that she keeps in a jar — by the door, —
 dam - ing his socks — in the night when there's no — bod - y there, —
 wip - ing the dirt — from his hands — as he walks — from the grave, —

Em **C**

who is it for? —
 what does he care? — { All the lone - ly peo - ple, where do they all — come from? —
 no one was saved, —

Em **C** **Em** **D.C. al Fine after 3rd verse**

All the lone - ly peo - ple, where do they all — be - long? —

USING OTHER CHORDS IN ARPEGGIO STYLE PLAYING.

Measure numbers have been added to assist your practice. They appear above the treble clef at the beginning of each line of music beyond line 1.

Exercise 7

Exercise 7 consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, key signature, and time signature, followed by a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is an arpeggiated A major chord (A-C#-E). The bass line consists of a single A note. Measure 2 continues the arpeggiated A major chord. Measure 3 continues the arpeggiated A major chord. Measure 4 continues the arpeggiated A major chord. The second staff contains measures 5 through 8. Measure 5 starts with a measure number '5' above the treble clef, followed by a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is an arpeggiated E major chord (E-G#-B). The bass line consists of a single E note. Measure 6 continues the arpeggiated E major chord. Measure 7 continues the arpeggiated E major chord. Measure 8 continues the arpeggiated E major chord.

Exercise 8

Exercise 8 consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, key signature, and time signature, followed by a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is an arpeggiated D major chord (D-F#-A). The bass line consists of a single D note. Measure 2 continues the arpeggiated D major chord. Measure 3 continues the arpeggiated D major chord. Measure 4 continues the arpeggiated D major chord. The second staff contains measures 5 through 8. Measure 5 starts with a measure number '5' above the treble clef, followed by a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is an arpeggiated G major chord (G-B-D). The bass line consists of a single G note. Measure 6 continues the arpeggiated G major chord. Measure 7 continues the arpeggiated G major chord. Measure 8 continues the arpeggiated G major chord.

Exercise 9

Exercise 9 consists of three staves of music in 3/4 time, key of C major (no sharps or flats). The first staff contains measures 1 through 5. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, key signature, and time signature, followed by a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is an arpeggiated C major chord (C-E-G). The bass line consists of a single C note. Measure 2 continues the arpeggiated C major chord. Measure 3 continues the arpeggiated C major chord. Measure 4 continues the arpeggiated C major chord. Measure 5 continues the arpeggiated C major chord. The second staff contains measures 6 through 10. Measure 6 starts with a measure number '6' above the treble clef, followed by a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is an arpeggiated A minor chord (A-C-Eb). The bass line consists of a single A note. Measure 7 continues the arpeggiated A minor chord. Measure 8 continues the arpeggiated A minor chord. Measure 9 continues the arpeggiated A minor chord. Measure 10 continues the arpeggiated A minor chord. The third staff contains measures 11 through 15. Measure 11 starts with a measure number '11' above the treble clef, followed by a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is an arpeggiated E major chord (E-G#-B). The bass line consists of a single E note. Measure 12 continues the arpeggiated E major chord. Measure 13 continues the arpeggiated E major chord. Measure 14 continues the arpeggiated E major chord. Measure 15 continues the arpeggiated E major chord.

Spanish Song

The tempo or speed for *Spanish Song* is indicated as *Adagio*.
Adagio is a slower tempo than Andante.

Track 69

Adagio

Traditional

Solo

Acc.*

Am *i a m i a m i*

p

5 Shift to 2nd Position

Shift to 1st Position

4 3 1

Dm *i a m i a m i*

p

9

E *i a m i a m i*

Am

13

E

Am

p

**This song is played at an *Adagio* tempo so you could use all down strokes (▣) with the pick.



TRACK 37

80. AMERICAN PIE

Chorus

Don McLean

Bye, bye Miss A - mer - i - can Pie, — drove my Chev - y to the lev - ee but the
 lev - ee was dry. — Them good ole boys were drink - in' whis - key and rye, — sing - in'

this - 'll be the day that I die, — this - 'll be the day that I die.

Verse

2. Now for

I. Did you — write the book of love, — and do you — have faith in God a - bove
 ten years — we've been on our own, — and moss grows fat on a roll - ing stone. But
 if the Bi - ble tells — you so? — Now do you be - lieve — in
 that's not how — it used to be. — When the jest - er sang for the
 rock and roll, — can mu - sic — save your mor - tal soul, — and
 king and queen — in a coat he bor - rowed from James Dean, And a voice — can you teach me
 how to dance — real slow? — Well, I know that you're in
 — from you and me. — Oh, and while the king was

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D7 **Em** **D7** **C**

love with him— 'cause I saw you danc - in' in the gym.— You both kicked off— your
look - ing down,— the jest - er stole his thorn - y crown. The court-room was ad - journed.—

A7 **C** **D7** **G** **D**

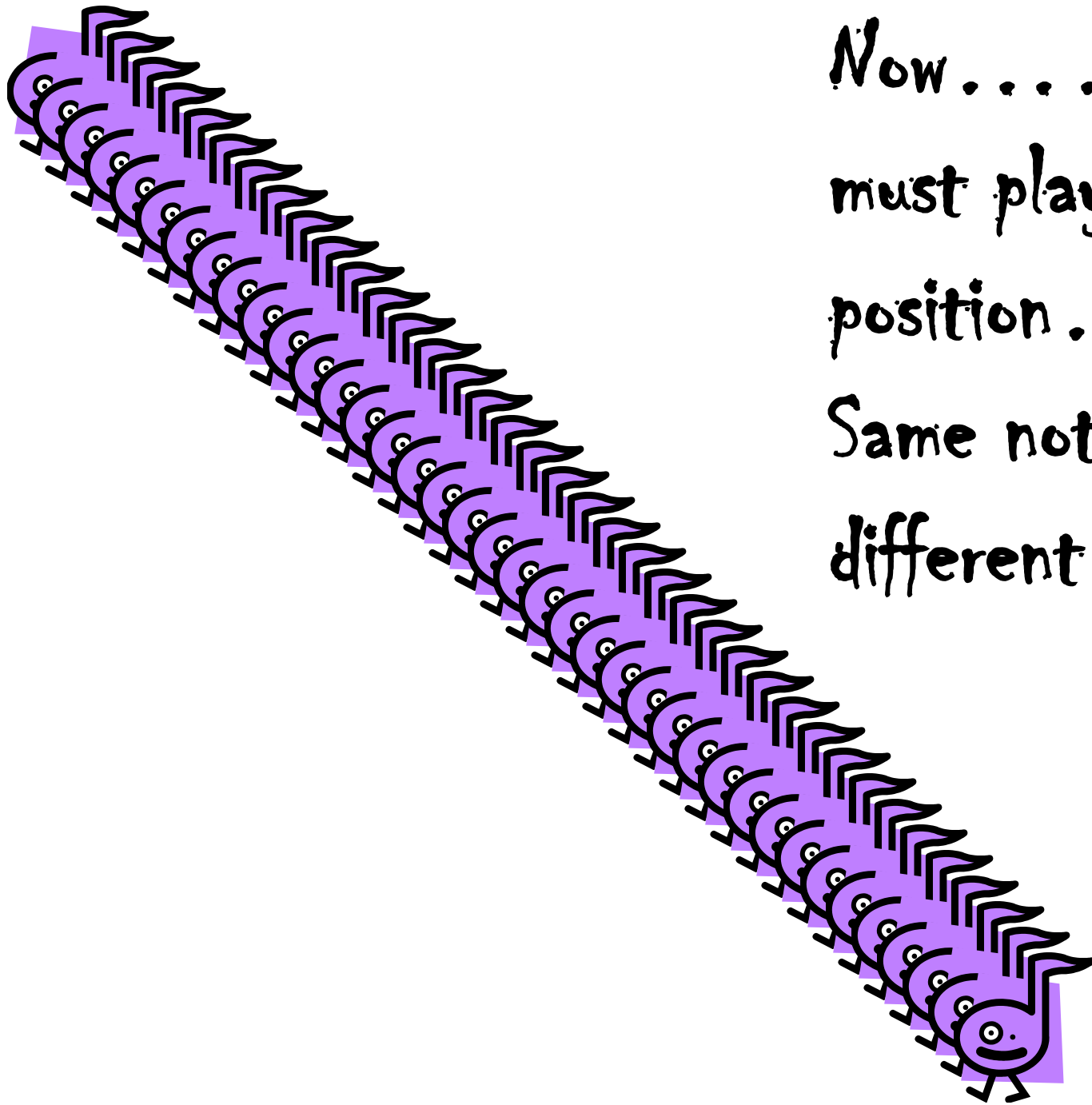
shoes.— Man, I dig those rhy - thm and blues.— I was a lone - ly teen-age—
— No — ver - dict was re - turned. — And while I en - in read a book—

Em7 **C (Am)** **C** **G** **D**

bronc - in' buck— with a pink car - na - tion and a pick-up truck.— But I knew I — was
— on — Marx, — a quar - tet prac - ticed in the park.— And we sang dir - ges —

Em7 **C** **D7** **G** **C** **1. G D7** **2. G D7 G**

out— of luck— the day the mu - sic died. I start-ed sing-in'
— in the dark, the day the mu - sic died.



Now you
must play in V
position
Same notes
different place!

FIFTH POSITION

If the previously learned movable scale is placed in FIFTH POSITION, it looks like this:

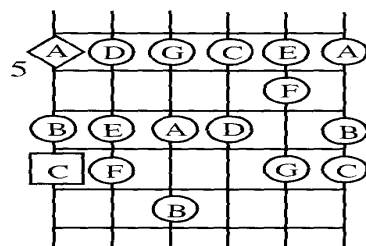
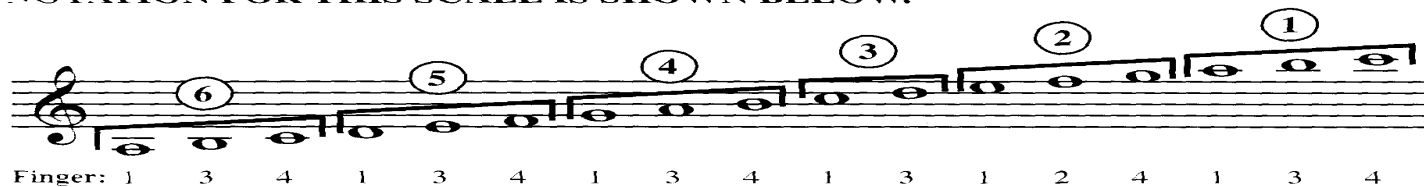


Figure 33

NOTATION FOR THIS SCALE IS SHOWN BELOW.



Following are several melodies to play in fifth position. **WRITE IN THE COUNTING.**

V pos = fifth position
Use fingering shown above.

1 V pos

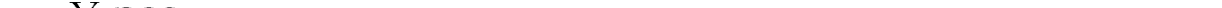
2 V pos

3 V pos

4 V pos

5

The musical score for Example 6 consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a box containing the number 6. Above the first measure of the first staff is the label "V pos". The melody in the first staff starts on G4, moves to A4, then B4, followed by a descending eighth-note scale from C5 down to F4. The second staff continues the melody, starting on E4, moving to D4, then C4, followed by a descending eighth-note scale from B3 down to F3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

7 

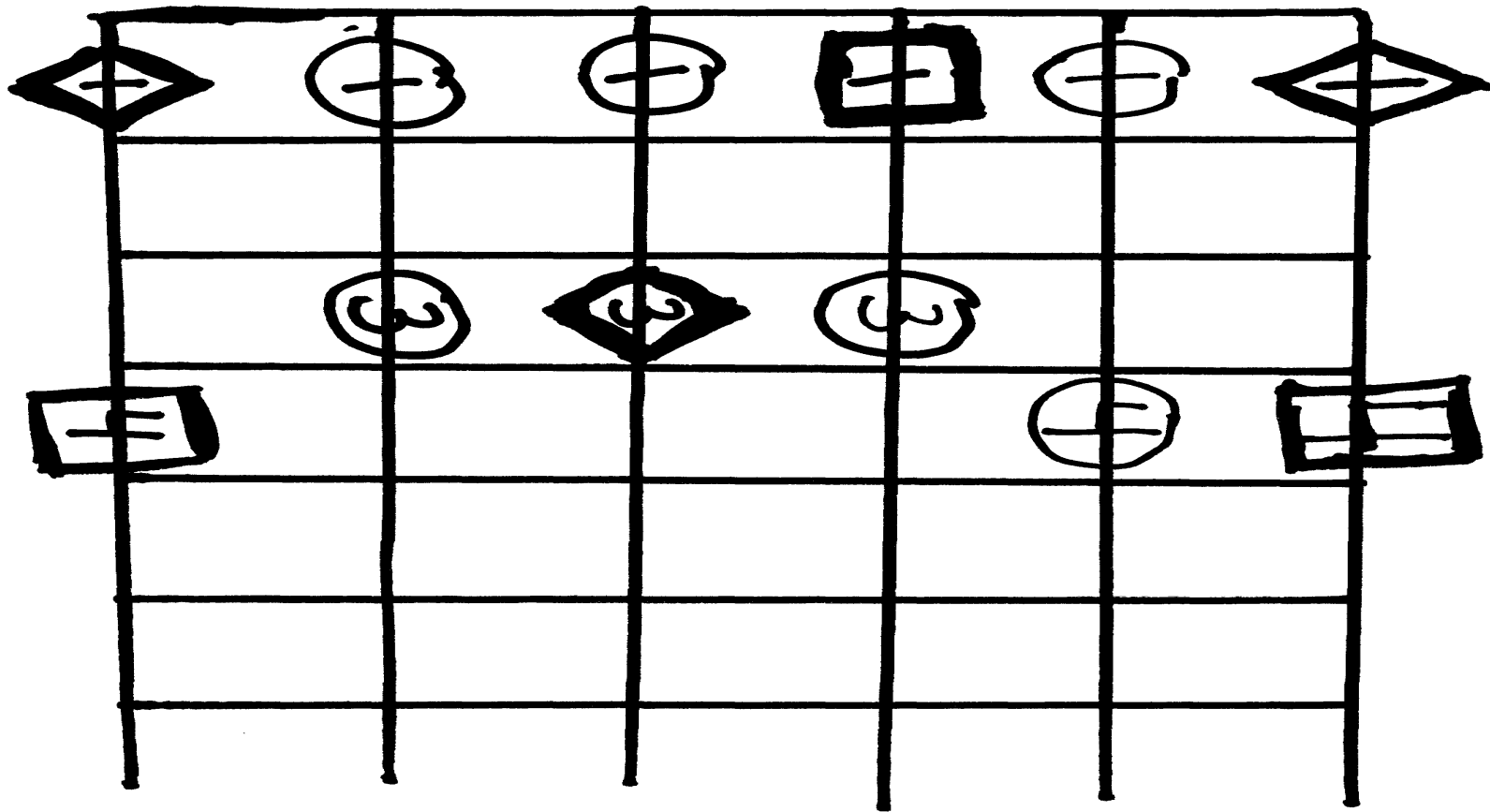
8 V pos

[illegible]

10 V pos

Musical notation for exercise 10, V pos. The notation is written on two staves. The first staff is in 3/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the sequence with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a double bar line.

Pentatonic Scale for Improvisation



□ - major
keynote

◇ - minor
keynote

Greensleeves

Track 47

Slowly

Em D

A - las I my have love you do you me so wrong long.

Em i m a m i simile D

TAB

T 1 2 3 2 1 T 1 2 3 2 1 simile

5 C B7 Em D C

1. cast me off dis - court - eous - ly, And light

10 B7 Em * G D

in your com - pan - y. Green - sleeves was

16 C B7 G

joy, Green - sleeves was my de - light,

22 D Em D C B7 Em

sleeves was my heart of gold, And who but my la - dy Green -

What Child Is This? (The Christmas version of Greensleeves)

What child is this, who laid to rest on Mary's lap is sleeping?
Whom angels greet with anthems sweet, while shepherds watch are keeping?
This, this is Christ the King, whom shepherds guard and angels sing.
Haste, haste to bring Him laud, the Babe, the Son of Mary.