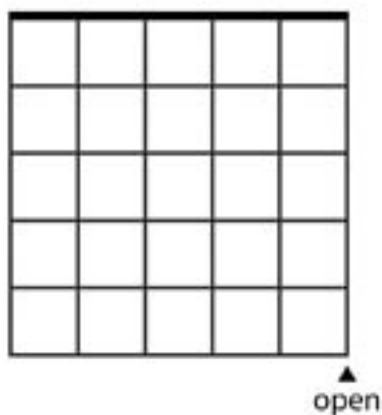


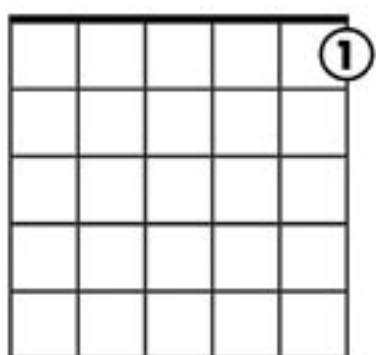
NOTES ON THE FIRST STRING

Now let's play some single notes. Follow the same right- and left-hand position guidelines as you did with chords. Here you will pick only one string at a time.

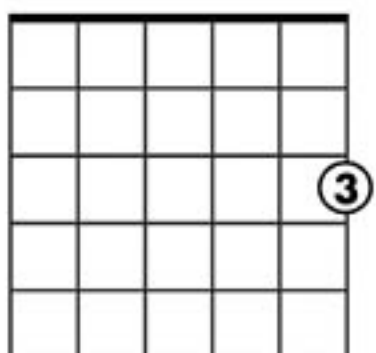
E
open



F
1st fret
1st finger

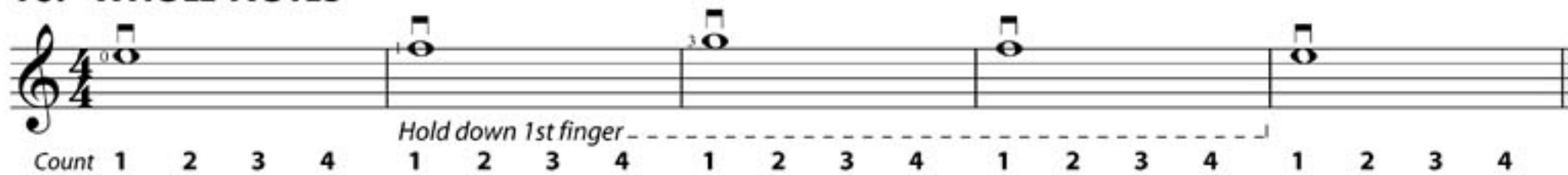


G
3rd fret
3rd finger



Downstroke ▮ This sign tells you to strike the string or strings with a downward motion of the pick or thumb.

10. WHOLE NOTES



11. HALF NOTES



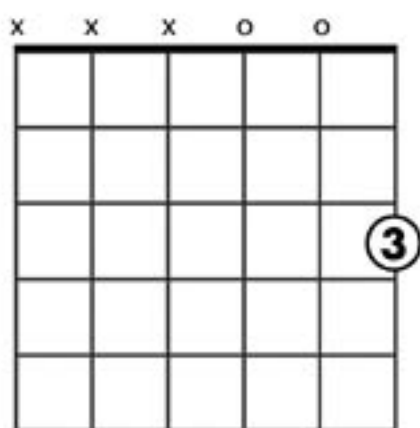
12. QUARTER NOTES



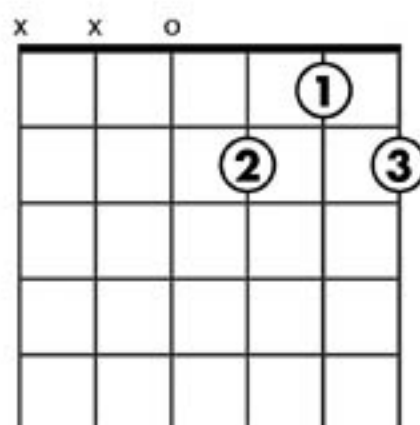
PLAYING CHORDS

Try these two new chords: G and D7. Notice that the previous chords you've learned involve only three strings, as does the G chord introduced here. Later in the book, the full versions of these chords will be introduced. However, the D7 chord below is your first full chord, played with four strings. The full version of the G chord can be found on page 23.

G Chord



D7 Chord



When changing between the G and D7 chords, notice that the 3rd finger slides back and forth between the second and third fret on the first string.

18. CHORD PRACTICE *Strum the new chords once for each slash mark.*



TRACK 5

19. PAY ME MY MONEY DOWN *Strum the new chords while your teacher sings. Then join in singing as a class.*

G / / / / / / / / *continue strumming* **D7** Georgia Sea Islands

I thought I heard— the big boss say, “Pay me my mon-ey down,—

pay me or go to jail,— pay me my mon-ey down.—

Chorus

Pay me,— oh pay me,— pay me my mon-ey down,—

pay me or go to jail,— pay me my mon-ey down.—

PLAYING SINGLE NOTES

German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) is considered to be one of the world's greatest composers, despite becoming completely deaf in 1802. Although he could not hear his music the way we can, he could "hear" it in his mind. As a testament to his greatness, his *Symphony No. 9* was performed as the finale to the ceremony celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990.

HISTORY

Practice these songs played on strings 1 and 2. Always begin slowly and then gradually increase the tempo. Gray chord symbols are used occasionally throughout the book to indicate that the chords should be played by the instructor.



TRACK 8

32. ODE TO JOY (from *Symphony No. 9*)

Ludwig van Beethoven

Chord symbols for 'Ode to Joy':

- Staff 1: C, G, C, G
- Staff 2: C, F, C, G, C
- Staff 3: G, C, G, C, G, E7, Am, G
- Staff 4: C, F, C, G, C

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TRACK 9

33. BLUES

Chord symbols for 'Blues':

- Staff 1: G7
- Staff 2: C7, G7
- Staff 3: D7, C7, G7

Blues is an African-American style of music that has roots going back hundreds of years. An early form of the blues that we know today began shortly after 1900 in the Mississippi Delta. It then spread north to Memphis, Chicago, and other cities.

HISTORY

FINGER PICKING

Arpeggio

An **arpeggio** is a “broken” chord whose notes are played individually and in succession instead of all at the same time.

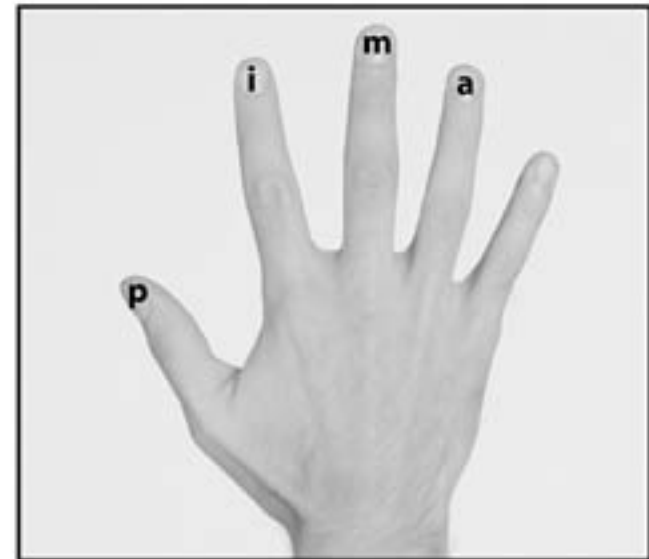
Finger Picking

A very popular style of guitar accompaniment which uses arpeggios instead of strummed chords. The distinctive sound of **finger picking** comes from the right-hand thumb and fingers plucking only one string each in succession.

The Right Hand

The right-hand thumb and fingers are given letters based on the internationally accepted system of Spanish words and letters:

- p** = **pulgar** = thumb
- i** = **indice** = index finger
- m** = **medio** = middle finger
- a** = **anular** = ring finger



Right-Hand Technique

- The thumb (p) plucks strings 4, 5, or 6 depending upon which string has the bass note of the chord. This motion is a downward stroke. Use the left side of the thumb and thumbnail.
- The other fingers (i, m, a) pluck the string in an upward stroke with the fleshy tip of the finger and fingernail.
- The index finger (i) plucks string 3.
- The middle finger (m) plucks string 2.
- The ring finger (a) plucks string 1.
- The thumb and each finger must pluck only one string per stroke and not brush over several strings (this would be a strum). Let the strings ring throughout the duration of the chord.

Right-Hand Position

- Use a high wrist and position your thumb and fingers over their respective strings.
- Arch your palm as if you were holding a ping-pong ball.
- Keep your thumb and fingers relaxed and ready to play.
- Let the fingers do the work rather than lifting your whole hand.



PLAYING CHORDS

STRUM BUILDER 9

The Shuffle

In traditional music styles like blues and jazz, eighth notes are played unevenly. This style of playing is known as **the shuffle** or swing feel.

Play the first note twice as long as the second note.



Playing the eighth notes in this way will give you the desired shuffle or swing feel. This concept is similar to the "dotted" rhythm strum variation (page 62).

Tablature

A graphic representation of the guitar fretboard. Each horizontal line represents a string and each number represents a fret. **Tablature** is often used along with written guitar music to help the player see more specifically where the music is to be played.



Play the tune below with a shuffle feel. Follow the accompanying tablature to play the power chords in a blues style. Notice there are certain notes that you haven't learned yet, as well as different ways to play notes that you already know. This power chord pattern involves the use of your third finger on the 4th fret on beats 2 and 4, creating a back-and-forth motion between the power chord and 4th fret fingerings. The tablature will help you to see and play the relatively simple pattern of this blues shuffle.



TRACK 60

123. POWER CHORD SHUFFLE

A5 **E5** **D5**

Hold down 1st finger -----

A5 **E5**

A5 **E5** **A5**