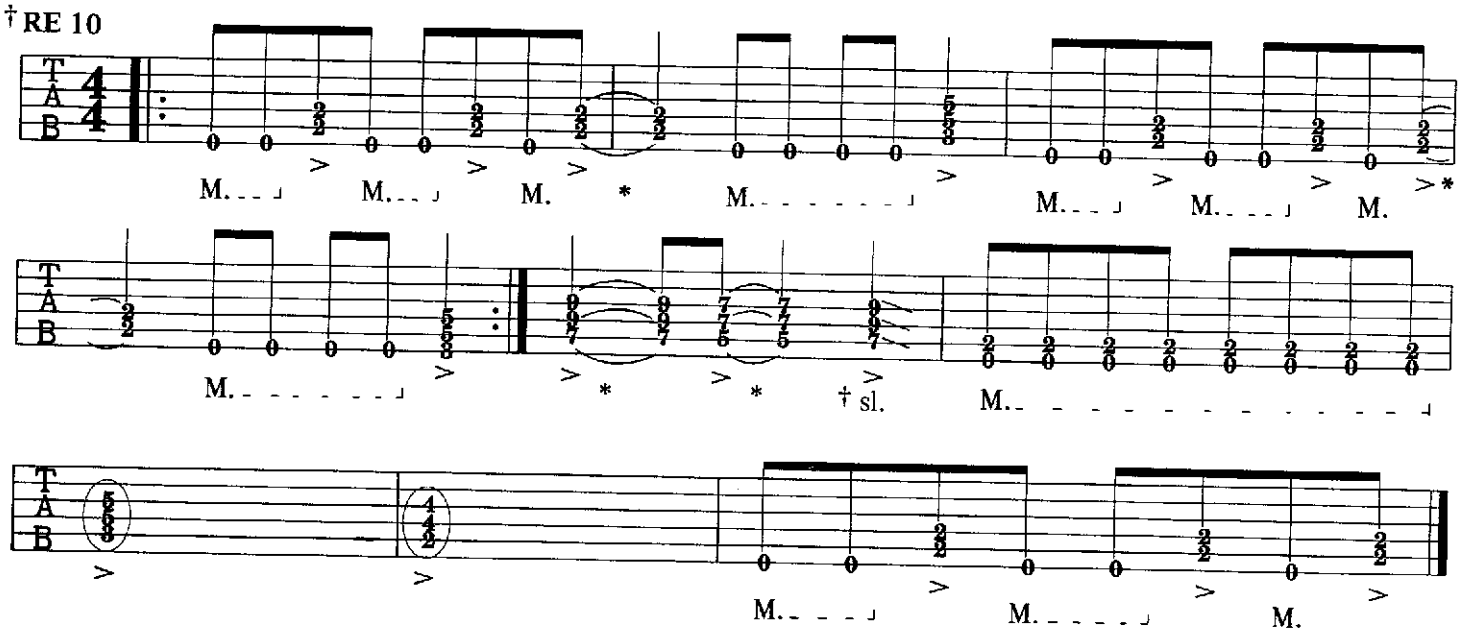
SYNCOPATION

Syncopation occurs when a temporary displacement of the regular metrical accent occurs, causing the emphasis to shift from a strong accent to a weak accent.

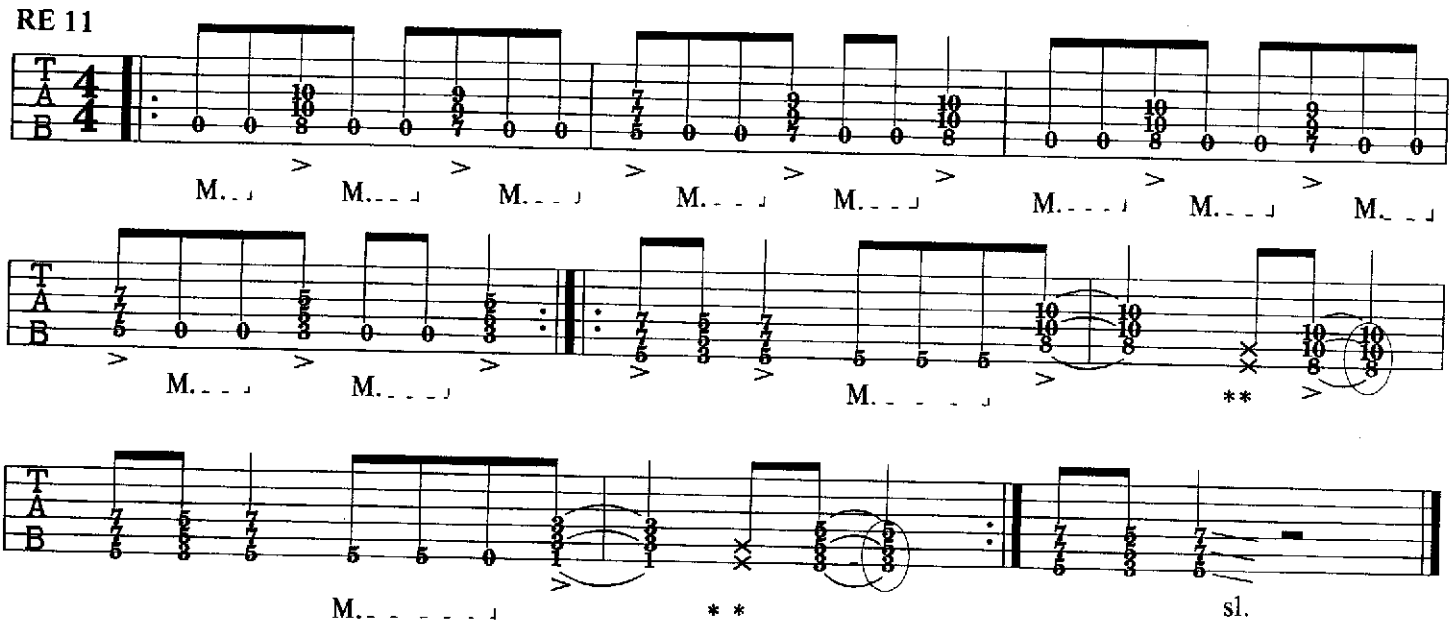
Syncopation can be very difficult to master so count and play each exercise very slowly at first.

(> = Accent)

†RE 10



RE 11

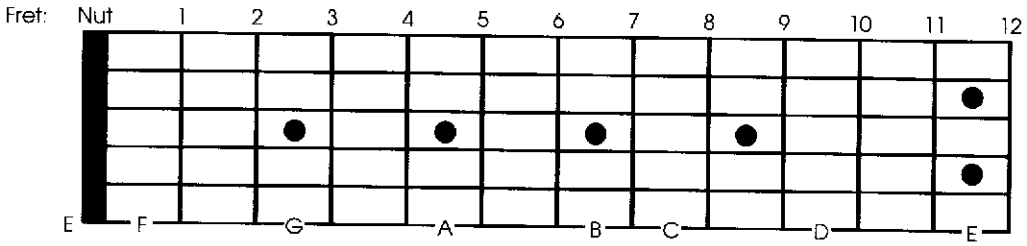


*A curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch is called a tie. Play the first note (or chord) and hold for the duration of both. Do not strike the second note.

†Slide—slide left hand down neck after striking chord.

**Muffled strings. Left hand lies lightly across the strings deadening them as indicated strings are struck with pick.

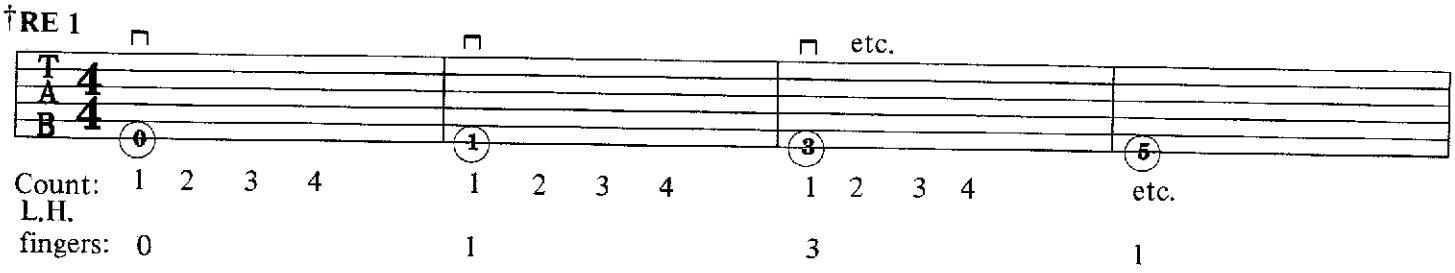
NOTES ALONG THE 6TH STRING

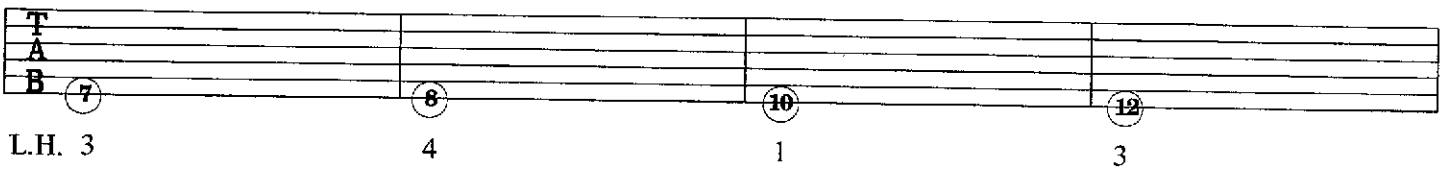


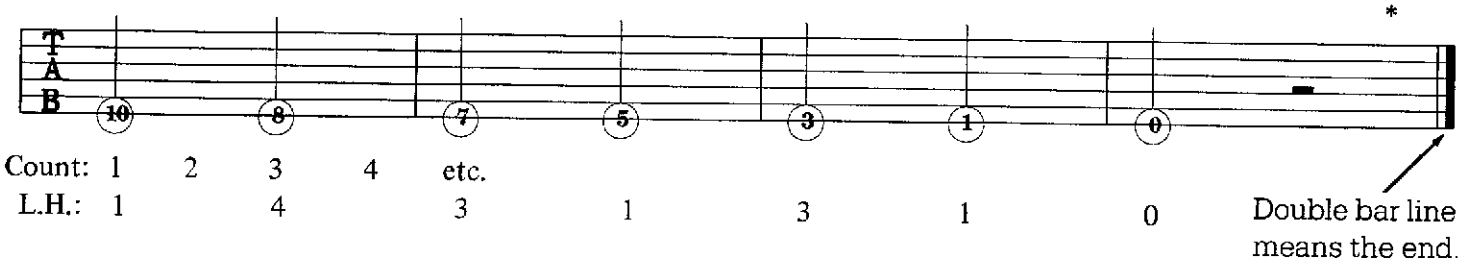
The following playing exercises are designed to help you memorize the notes along the 6th string:

Use only the downstroke indicated by ⊓.

†RE 1





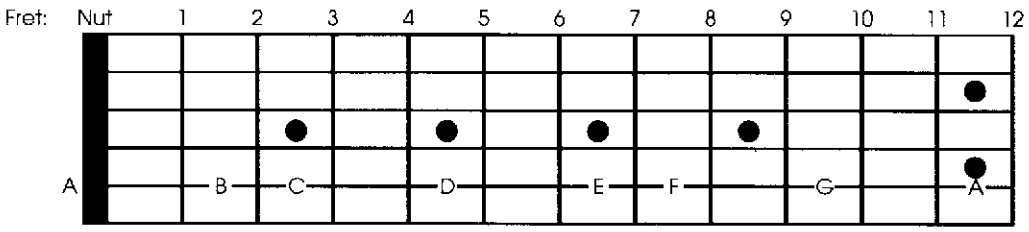


*To produce rest, stop string from ringing by lightly resting hand on it.

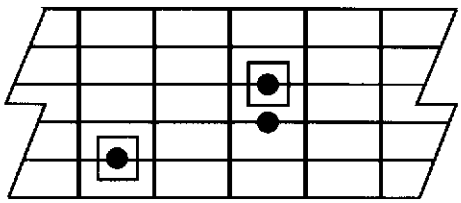
†Specified Rhythm Examples (RE) from the book are demonstrated on the optional audio cassette.

NOTES ALONG THE 5TH STRING

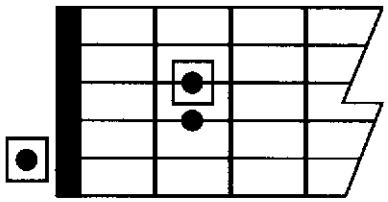
Memorize these notes:



POWERCHORDS w/Root on 5th string



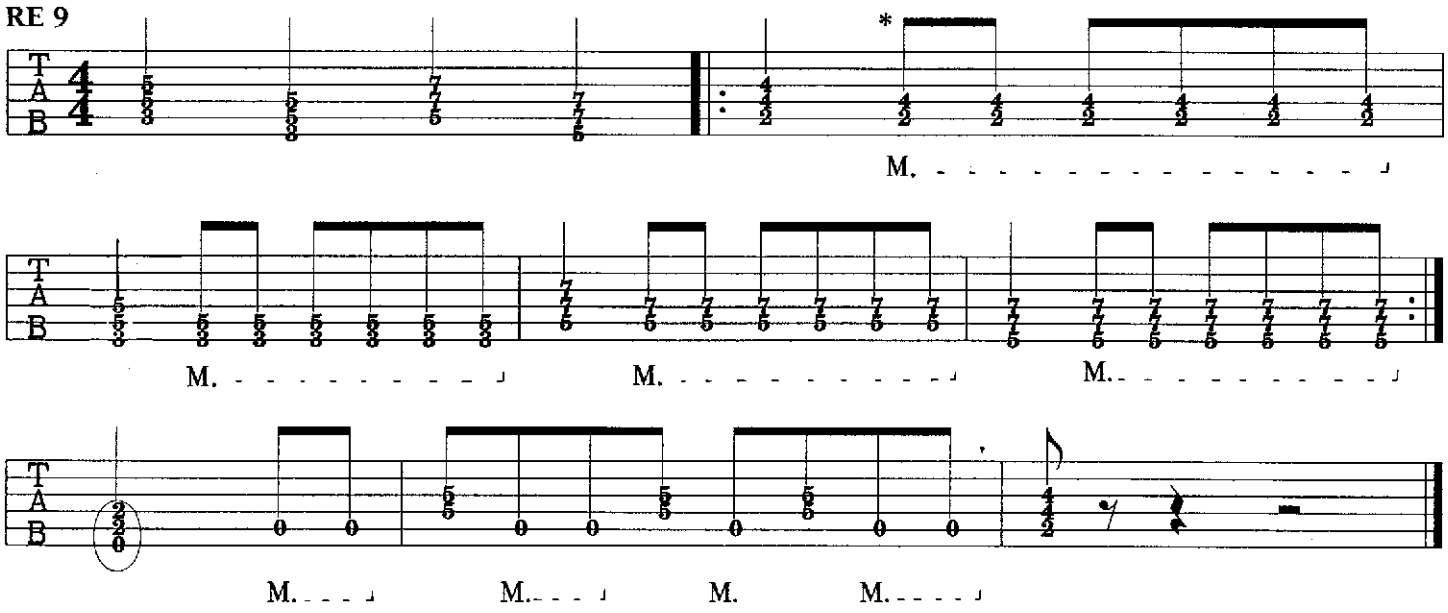
OPEN A POWERCHORD



Just as we created powerchords with the root on the 6th string, we can also move this familiar shape and put the root on the 5th string.

- Take special care to avoid striking the 6th string when playing the powerchords with the root on the 5th string.

RE 9



*Some of the powerchords in this exercise have a root missing. They are, however, still the same powerchords.

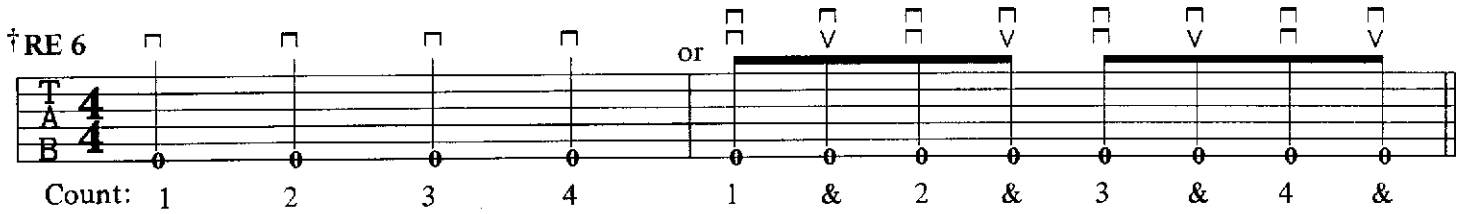
EIGHTH NOTES

An *eighth note* looks like a quarter note with a flag added to its stem: ♪

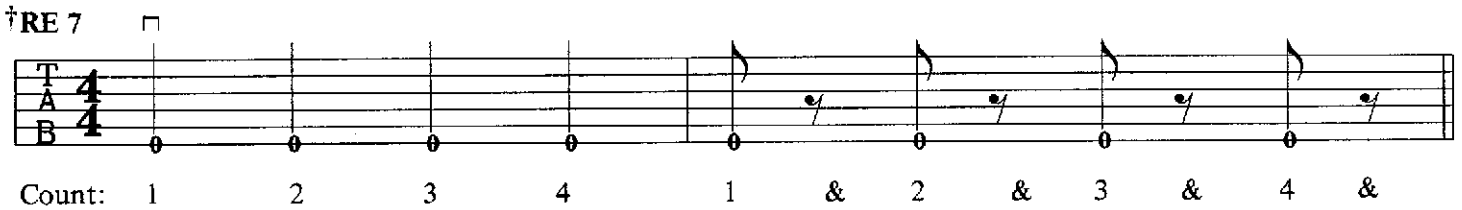
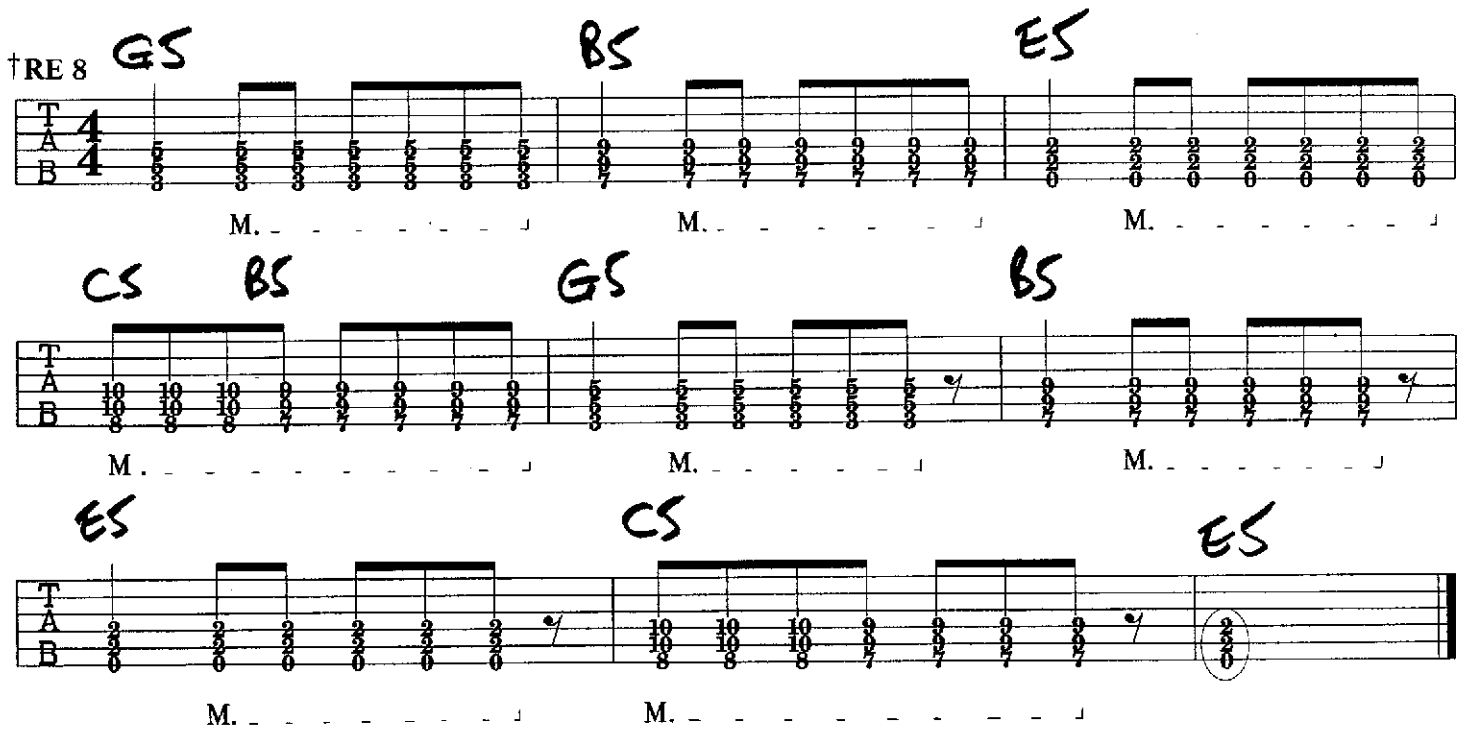
Two or more *eighth notes* are joined together by a beam: ♫

There are two eighth notes per beat.

V = Upstroke.



There is also an eighth rest: 𝄾



M = Mute. Gently rest palm of pickhand on strings, slightly in front of the bridge.