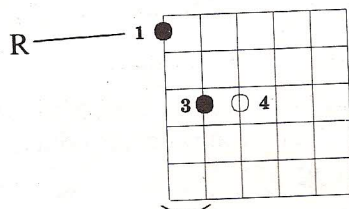


III Moveable Power Chords

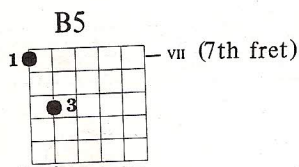
The following diagram shows a power chord which may be moved up or down the neck. The note with the "R" pointing to it is the "root." The name of this note will be the name of the power chord. The circle is an optional note. It is the octave and can be added to the chord or left off. Remember to play only those strings which have fingers on them.



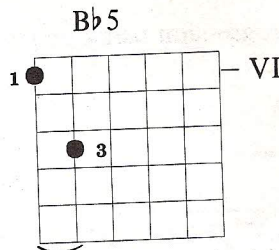
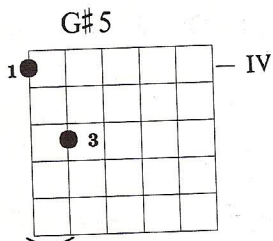
The following chart shows the names of the roots on the sixth string and the fret numbers in which they are played.

0	1	3	5	7	8	10	12 - fret
E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E - root name

Power chords may be played on any step of the scale. For example, B5 would have the root in the 7th fret.



To sharp a power chord, move it up one fret; to flat a power chord, move it down one fret.



Practice the following exercise using power chords with the root on the sixth string. Use only downstrokes.

18

A5 G5 A5 F5 G5

count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

A5 C5 G5 A5

19

G5 Bb5 F5 G5 Bb5 F5

G5 C5 F5 G5

These "moveable" power-chord patterns can also be modified by adding the sixth. This is done by playing the chord down four times. Be sure to play only the strings which have fingers on them. On the third stroke, add the left-hand fourth finger where the "X" appears on the diagram. Lift the fourth finger off on the fourth stroke. Do this two times in each measure. Use only downstrokes. The diagram below shows how this technique is used on a power chord with the root on the sixth string.

A5

4/4

count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

The following shows the notation and tablature for this technique for the A5 chord.

A5

4/4

The next diagram shows how this technique would be used on a power chord with the root on the fifth string.

D5

4/4

count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

D5

Practice the following exercises using moveable power chords with the addition of the sixth. Try to keep the chords close to one another by using power chords with the roots on the sixth and fifth strings.

25

C5 B♭5 F5 C5

count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

B♭5 F5 C5 G5 B♭5 F5 C5

26

count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

The muted strum may be used with power chords. When this sign $\times$ is written, the left-hand fingers touch but do not push down on the strings. This creates a muted or "dead" sound.

Practice the following exercises which contain muted strums. If a strum pattern is not written in the measure, continue playing the pattern which is written in the first measure.

27

count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

28

count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

29

count: 1 (e) & a 2 & a 3 & a 4 &

30

count: 1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a