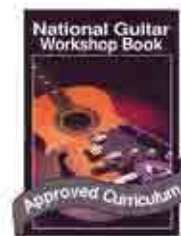


Rhythm Guitar

ENCYCLOPEDIA



PLUS

OVER 450 RHYTHMS

- Examples in easy-to-read rhythmic notation, standard music notation and TAB
- Includes every musical style
- Also includes fingerstyle accompaniment patterns

JODY FISHER



Rhythm Guitar

ENCYCLOPEDIA



OVER 450 RHYTHMS

JODY FISHER

Alfred, the leader in educational publishing, and the National Guitar Workshop, one of America's finest guitar schools, have joined forces to bring you the best, most progressive educational tools possible. We hope you will enjoy this book and encourage you to look for other fine products from Alfred and the National Guitar Workshop.



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There are two compact discs available for this book. Many of the examples in the book are performed on them. These CDs can make learning with this book easier and more enjoyable. You can use them to check your interpretations of the written rhythms and to make sure you are capturing the "feel" of each rhythm.

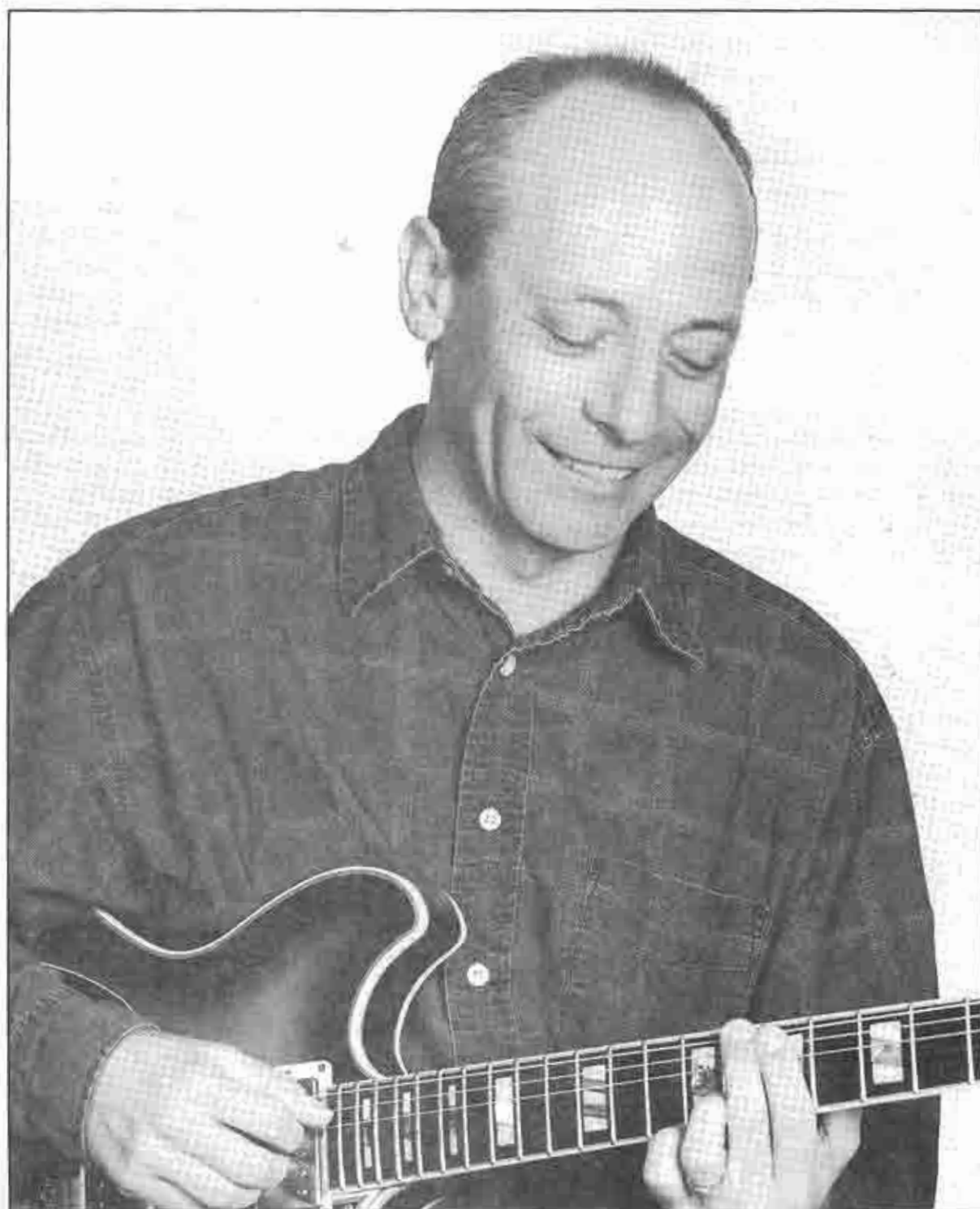


One of these symbols will appear next to most section headings. The number in the upper left hand corner indicates the disk number. The track numbers below the symbols correspond to the group of rhythms under that heading. In many cases, you will find additional examples in the book that are not included on the CD. These are in sections labeled "More..." and are provided for your further reference.

Disk 1, Track 1 will help you tune to the CD. Have fun!

About The Author

Jody Fisher has worked professionally in virtually all styles of music during his career, from straight ahead and contemporary jazz to rock and roll, country, pop and show tunes. In the field of education, he taught Guitar and Jazz Studies at the University of Redlands in Southern California for eight years and at the Idyllwild School of Music and the Arts (ISOMATA) for two years. An active performer in the Southern California area, he still maintains a private teaching practice, and is an associate director of the National Guitar Summer Workshop's California, Nashville and Connecticut campuses. Jody Fisher is also the author of *The Guitar Mode Encyclopedia*, *The Guitar Chord and Scale Finder*, *Jazz Guitar Christmas* and *The Complete Jazz Guitar Method*, all published by the National Guitar Workshop and Alfred.



Introduction

Most guitarists want to become great improvisers. The image of the wailing guitar player, lost in the moment, searching for the means to express him or herself is well known — almost stereotypical. The truth of the matter is that without great rhythmic backup the soloist has nothing to work with. To a large extent, the success of a solo has a lot to do with how the rhythm section and the lead player interact.

Originally, the guitar (in non-classical circles) was strictly a rhythm instrument. The pulse provided by the guitarist was the glue that held the rhythm section together. It was, and is, used to provide a harmonic and rhythmic background for vocals as well. With the advent of pickups and amplifiers, guitar players were able to step out front and solo just like the other members of the band. This provided a more balanced role for guitarists. Somehow, through the years, "rhythm playing" has taken a backseat to soloing. As a result, many guitarists today are not hip to the benefits of becoming a great rhythm player. This book is designed help remedy this.

This is a multipurpose book. There are several ways it can be helpful:

- First, it can be used as a reference source. You come home from the gig, embarrassed because you didn't know how to play an authentic Bossa Nova pattern, and look it up. Maybe you had to play some Reggae or a Viennese Waltz. Perhaps you are a jazz player who has limited rock rhythm chops, or a rocker who needs more funk ideas. Do you freelance, play in a wide variety of styles? Inside you will find everything from Afro-Cuban rhythms to the Bunny Hop!
- Second, if you are a songwriter, you should find plenty of material here to inspire new ideas and help you break out of your old rhythmic habits.
- Third, working your way through each page is a great way to practice reading rhythmic notation. If you are comfortable reading most of the rhythms here, you are probably ready to handle anything you find in the professional world.
- Fourth, arrangers will find these ideas helpful for coming up with new ways to treat old, worn-out material.

Becoming a knowledgeable rhythm guitarist will help you become a better improviser as well. You will become more musical in your approach and more in control of your ideas from a rhythmic perspective.

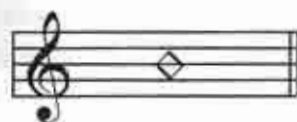
No book can say it all or list every example of every style. This book surveys many styles, but be assured that you could spend your life studying any one in depth. However you use this book, it is my hope that you will create good music and find self-expression.

Thanks to my family, Julie, Josh, Shauna and Tom, Jennifer, Mom, Dad, Jack and Yvonne Abels, Noah, Maggie, Jasper and all of my teachers and friends for having supported my musical endeavors through the years. Thanks to David Smolover and Nat Gunod for their friendship and for providing so many opportunities to further my career — I've learned a lot.

How to Use This Book

RHYTHMIC NOTATION

This book uses a system known as *rhythmic notation*. Actual pitches are not usually shown. The various symbols used show when to strum and sometimes how to accent.



Strum and sustain chord for 4 beats.



Strum and sustain chord for 3 beats.



Strum and sustain chord for 2 beats.



Strum and sustain chord for 1 beat.



Strum and sustain chord for 1/2 beat or 2 for 1.



Strum and sustain chord for 1/4 beat or 4 for 1.



Rest for 4 beats.



Rest for 2 beats.



Rest for 1 beat.



Rest for 1/2 beat.



Rest for 1/4 beat.



Roll: a rapid succession of down and up strokes for the duration shown.



Choke: mute the strings with left hand. Strum producing a percussion sound.

TIME SIGNATURES

Time signatures tell us the basic feel of the song. They are not an indication of *tempo* (speed). The top number shows how many beats appear in each measure. This includes rests as well as notes. The bottom number shows what note value receives one beat.

* 4 ← 4 beats per measure
4 ← Quarter note ♩ = 1 beat

3 ← 3 beats per measure
4 ← Quarter note ♩ = 1 beat

2 ← 2 beats per measure
4 ← Quarter note ♩ = 1 beat

7 ← 7 beats per measure
4 ← Quarter note ♩ = 1 beat

6 ← 6 beats per measure
8 ← Eighth note ♪ = 1 beat

12 ← 12 beats per measure
8 ← Eighth note ♪ = 1 beat

7 ← 7 beats per measure
8 ← Eighth note ♪ = 1 beat

** 2 ← 2 beats per measure
2 ← Half note ♩ = 1 beat

* Also written as C, common time.

** Also written as C, cut time.

Tempo

All the examples in this book can be played at a variety of tempos. The tempos used on the CD available for this book are chosen for clarity. They do not necessarily reflect the "correct" tempos. Tempos will depend on context.

Downstrokes and Upstrokes

This is a *downstroke* sign: ▮ This is an *upstroke* sign: ∨

Generally, downstrokes (moving the hand across the strings towards the floor) are used on the downbeats in a measure and upstrokes (moving the hand across the strings towards the ceiling) are used on the "ands" (&).

▮ ∨ ▮ ∨ ▮ ∨ ▮ ∨
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

In many instances, certain styles require the use of consecutive downstrokes to attain the correct feel. You will need to experiment, but this book does provide suggestions for each example. Although all but some of the folk examples include upstroke and downstroke indications, many of them can be played with the fingers. Experiment.

Accents

This is the accent sign used in this book: >

There are many different accent signs used in music notation. It would be a good idea to be aware of all of them.

Chords and Practice

In most of the examples in this book, only one chord is used. This will allow you to concentrate on learning the rhythms. Feel free to substitute any other chords. At first, count (or write) out the beats for the rhythm and practice it while counting out loud. Tapping your foot or using a metronome can be helpful. Then practice while counting silently. Finally, just play the rhythm without counting at all. Always remember that maintaining a steady beat, without speeding up or slowing down, is a musical skill you need to master. Once you have learned to feel the rhythm, it is time to apply it to the actual song you are working on.

Technique

Using a Pick

The strumming action should come from your wrist. Avoid using your forearm.

Fingerstyle:

A few examples use some fingerpicking patterns. The labels for the fingers of the right hand are:

- p* = thumb
- i* = index finger
- m* = middle finger
- a* = ring finger
- c* = pinky

African

There are many different cultural groups in the region known as West Africa, each with their own distinctive music. The African rhythms shown in this book are derived from the Ashanti and Ewe peoples of Ghana. If you develop a taste for these rhythms, and want to learn more, you should find recorded music from this area of the world. It is available in the "World Music" sections of most record stores.



SIKYI—ASHANTI

1

2

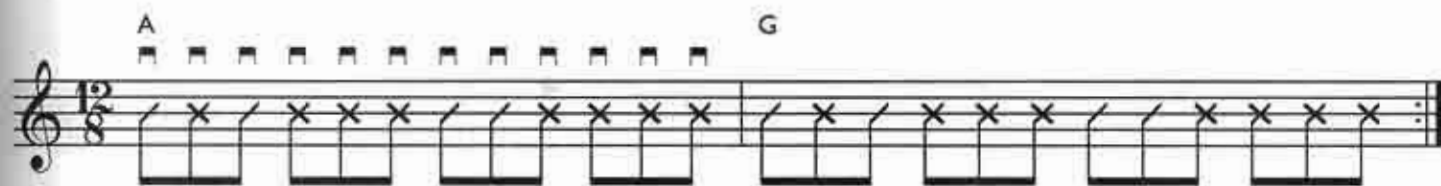
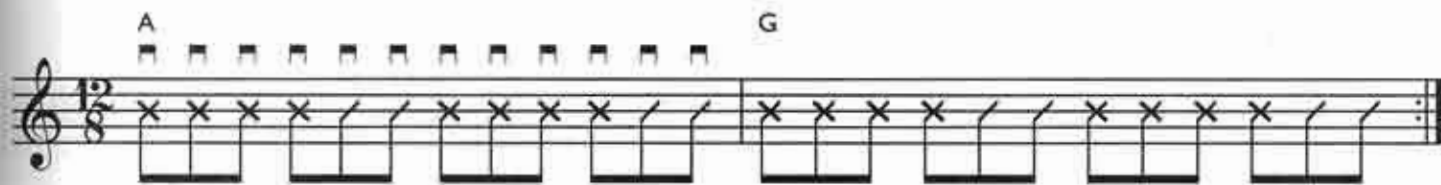
3

4

5

6

ADOWA—ASHANTI



**AKOM—ASHANTI**

1

2

3

4

5

6

GAHU—EWE

#1
Track 5

A G

A G

A G

A G

A G

A G

Blues

Although there are many styles of blues, there are three essential, basic feels. They are *shuffles*, *slow* (or "down home") and $\frac{12}{8}$ feels. In addition, there are "pinky patterns," which are rhythmic licks that all guitarists should know.



SHUFFLES

Five musical staves (1-5) showing guitar licks in 4/4 time, featuring a shuffle feel. Each staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time. The licks are marked with 'A' (Accents) and 'D9' (Dominant 9th chord) above the notes. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The licks are numbered 1 through 5 on the left side of each staff.

Staff 1: Lick 1. Notes: A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4. Chords: A, D9.

Staff 2: Lick 2. Notes: A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4. Chords: A, D9.

Staff 3: Lick 3. Notes: A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4. Chords: A, D9.

Staff 4: Lick 4. Notes: A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4. Chords: A, D9.

Staff 5: Lick 5. Notes: A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4, A4, E4. Chords: A, D9.

PINKY PATTERNS

#1
Track 7

This technique can be applied to any blues rhythm.

1

G

T
A
B

2

C

T
A
B

3

G

T
A
B

4

C

T
A
B

Blues Continued

5

G

5 5 6 7 5 5 7 5 5 6 7 5 5 7 5

6

C

5 5 6 7 5 5 7 5 5 6 7 5 5 7 5

7

G

5 5 7 5 5 5 7 5 5 7 5 5 7 5

8

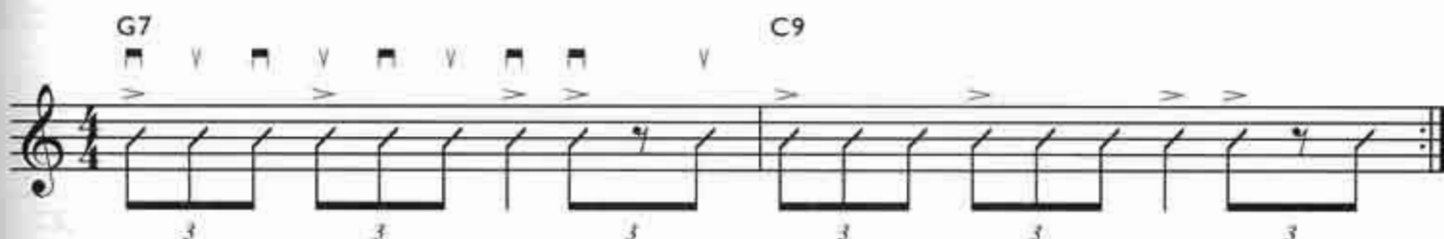
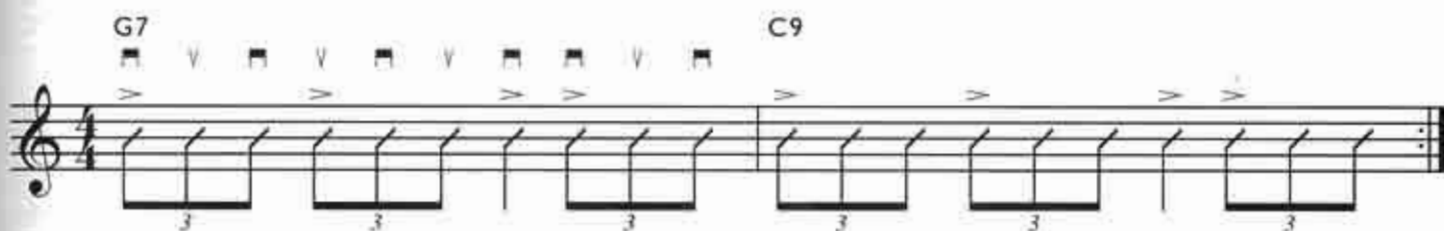
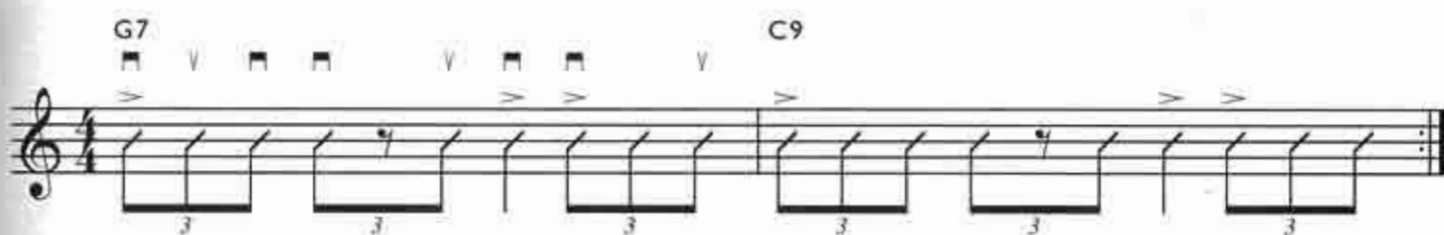
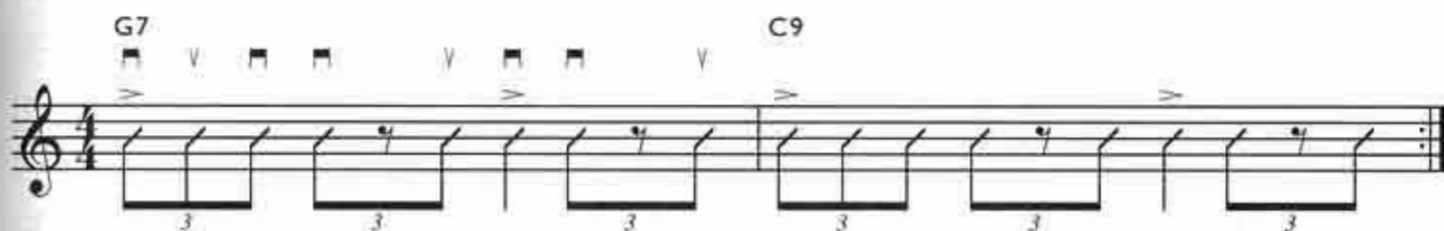
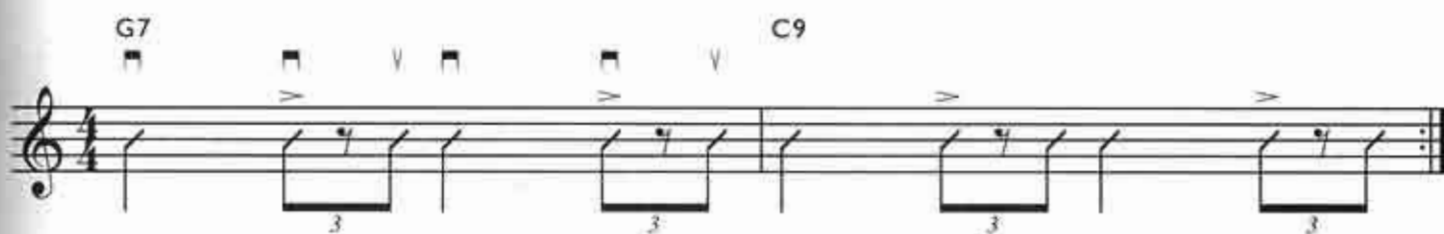
C

5 5 7 5 5 5 7 5 5 7 5 5 7 5

SLOW (DOWN HOME)

#1
Track 8

"Swing Feel"





Track 9

12/8 FEELS

1 *Amin* *Dmin*

2 *Amin* *Dmin*

3 *Amin* *Dmin*

4 *Amin* *Dmin*

5 *Amin* *Dmin*

6 *Amin* *Dmin*

7 *Amin* *Dmin*

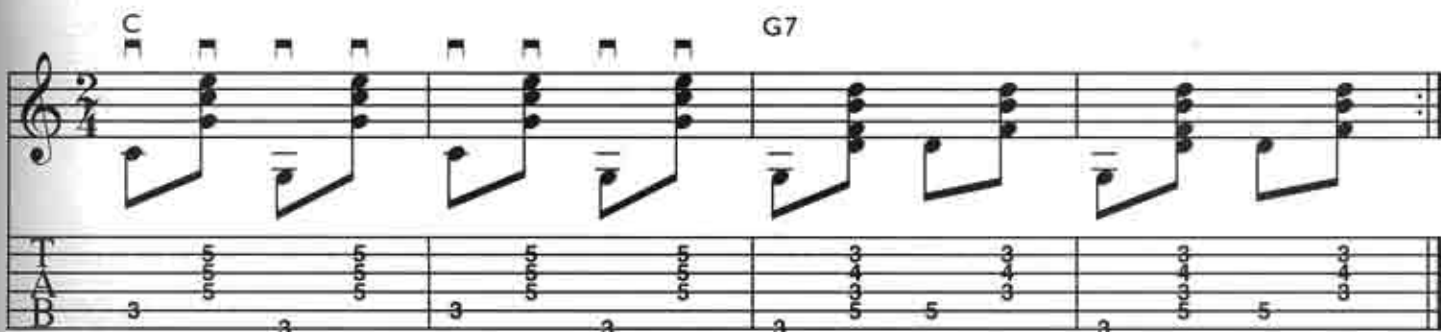
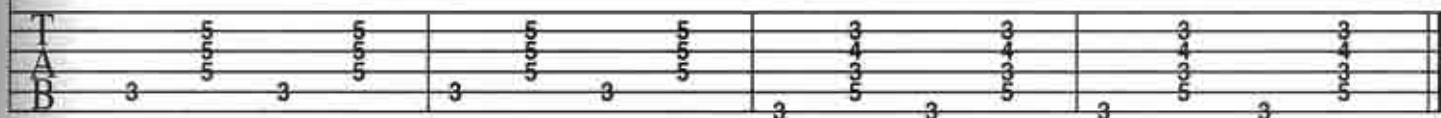
8 *Amin* *Dmin*

Country

From a strictly rhythmic standpoint, country styles have much in common with other "pop" styles. Many times the rhythmic patterns are "song specific," meaning that a particular rhythm part is integral to the song. If this is the case, you must learn that pattern. In most cases, however, more generic rhythm patterns will do just fine.

COUNTRY

#1
Track 10



Disco

Disco has had an impact on all types of music. Its influence can be heard (and felt!) in funk, adult contemporary and jazz styles. Many common "request" tunes fall into this category. Here are some rhythmic patterns that achieve this feel.



DISCO

1 **DMaj7** **GMaj7**

2 **DMaj7** **GMaj7**

3 **DMaj7** **GMaj7**

4 **DMaj7** **GMaj7**

5 **DMaj7** **GMaj7**

6 **DMaj7** **GMaj7**

A lot of folk music depends on strumming or fingerstyle patterns for its rhythmic feel. The examples below are to be played with a pick. The examples on pp. 20-21 show some commonly used fingerstyle patterns. An extensive study of fingerstyle techniques is beyond the scope of this book. Check out Lou Manzi's *Beginning Fingerstyle Guitar* and *Fingerstyle Technique Builder* if you want to investigate further.

FOLK



Track 12



FINGERSTYLE

#1
Track 13

1

A

D

TAB

0 2 0 2 2 0 0 2 3 2 3 2

E

A

TAB

1 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 2 2 0

2

A

D

TAB

0 2 0 2 2 0 0 2 3 2 3 2

E

A

TAB

1 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 2 2

3

A D

TAB

E A

TAB

A D

TAB

E A

TAB

Funk

A funk rhythm is generally attained by establishing a steady sixteenth-note feel. Various subdivisions of the beat are either sounded or choked. Rests are often choked as well. Listen to recordings of James Brown, Tower of Power and Red Hot Chili Peppers for examples of outstanding funk feels.

#1
Track 14

FUNK

1

E9

2

E9

3

E9

4

E9

5

E9

6

E9

7

E9

8

E9

9

E9

10

E9

The image displays five staves of musical notation, numbered 6 through 10 on the left margin. Each staff begins with an **E9** chord symbol. The notation is in 4/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, many of which are accented. The staves are arranged vertically, with each staff containing two measures of music separated by a bar line. The notation is written on a single-line staff with a treble clef.

MORE FUNK

1

E9

2

E9

3

E9

4

E9

5

E9

E9

♩ V ♩ ♩ V ♩ V V



E9

♩ V ♩ V ♩ ♩ V ♩ V



E9

♩ V ♩ ♩ V ♩



E9

♩ V ♩ ♩ V ♩ V



E9

♩ V ♩ V ♩ V ♩ V



Jazz

Early in the twentieth century, the swing feel was one of the first elements that separated jazz from other styles of music. Jazz-style syncopation was introduced and the first jazz, or swing eighths were heard. Even though they are written like *straight* eighth notes, they have a feel of three eighth note triplets with the first two tied.



Unlike rock, pop or country music, the rhythm in a swing feel is implied. The beat is often suggested by the guitarist. Predictable rhythm parts are considered to be trite, so the guitarist is left to accent various parts of each measure, usually with an element of surprise and with a spirit of improvisation. The best way to learn this feel is to listen to a lot of jazz guitarists. Listen to how they comp. Listening to a pianist's left hand is also a good source of comping ideas. Even though this feel is basically improvised, these examples will give you a good idea of what this is all about. Most of these examples are only two-bar phrases. The four-bar phrases will help you see how swing-feel comping might be developed over a longer phrase, combining some of the previous ideas.



SWING

1 Gmin7

2 Gmin7

3 Gmin7

4 Gmin7

Gmin7



Gmin7



Amin7



Amin7



Amin7



MORE SWING

1 *Amin7*

2 *Amin7*

3 *Cmin7*

4 *Cmin7*

5 *Cmin7*

6 *Cmin7*

Cmin7



Cmin7



Dmin7



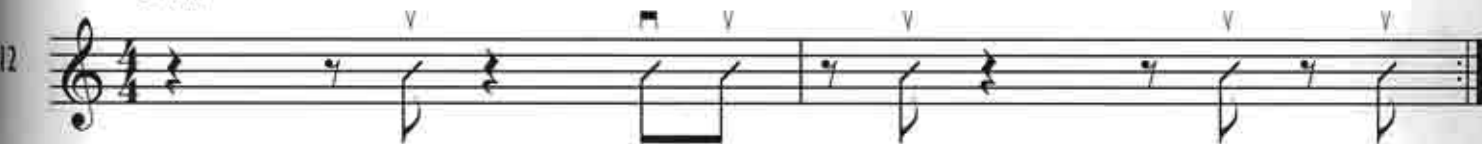
Dmin7



Cmin7



Dmin7



MORE SWING

Remember to swing the eighths!

1

Dmin7

2

Dmin7

3

CMaj7

4

CMaj7

5

CMaj7

6

CMaj7

D9



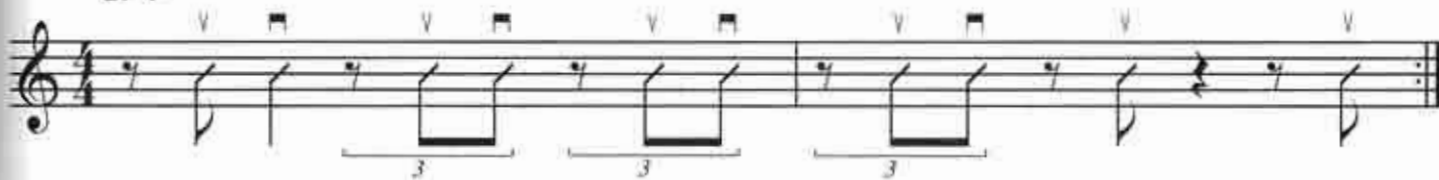
D9



E7#9



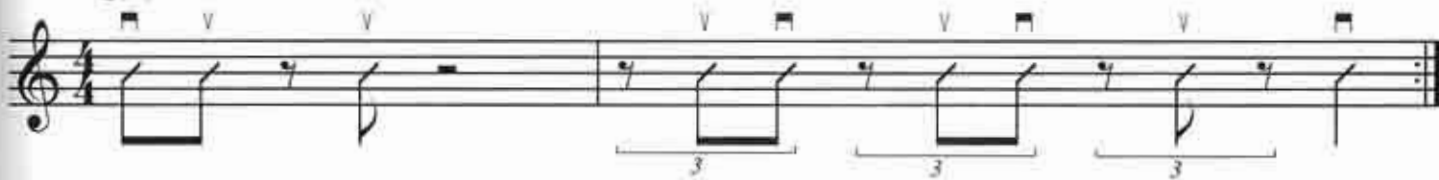
C7#9



E7#9



E7#9



MORE SWING

1 $E7^{\#9}$

The first staff of music is in 4/4 time, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The third measure contains a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The fifth measure contains a quarter note E6, a quarter note F#6, and a quarter note G6. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A6, a quarter note B6, and a quarter note C7. The seventh measure contains a quarter note D7, a quarter note E7, and a quarter note F#7. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G7, a quarter note A7, and a quarter note B7. The piece ends with a double bar line.

2 $E7^{\#9}$

The second staff of music continues the melody. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The third measure contains a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The fifth measure contains a quarter note E6, a quarter note F#6, and a quarter note G6. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A6, a quarter note B6, and a quarter note C7. The seventh measure contains a quarter note D7, a quarter note E7, and a quarter note F#7. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G7, a quarter note A7, and a quarter note B7. The piece ends with a double bar line.

3 $E^b\text{Maj}7$

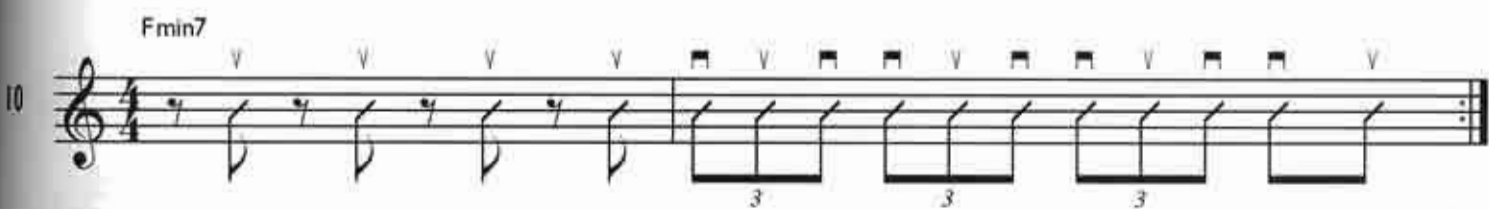
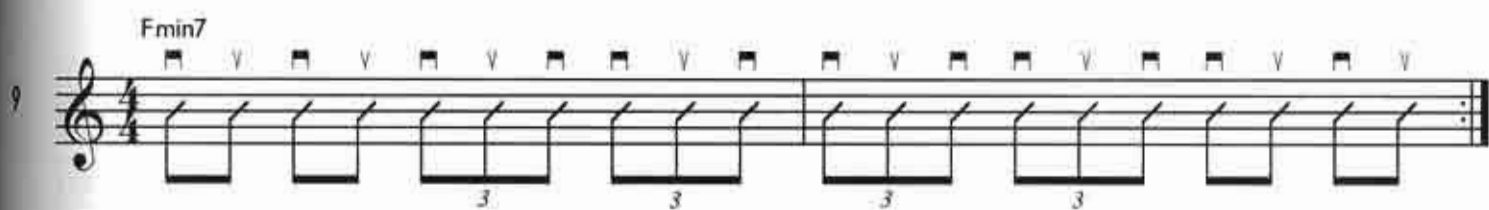
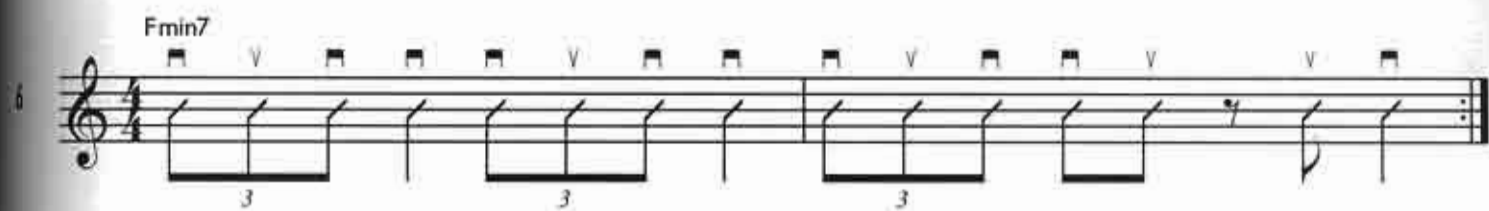
The third staff of music continues the melody. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The third measure contains a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The fifth measure contains a quarter note E6, a quarter note F#6, and a quarter note G6. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A6, a quarter note B6, and a quarter note C7. The seventh measure contains a quarter note D7, a quarter note E7, and a quarter note F#7. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G7, a quarter note A7, and a quarter note B7. The piece ends with a double bar line.

4 $E^b\text{Maj}7$

The fourth staff of music continues the melody. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The third measure contains a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The fifth measure contains a quarter note E6, a quarter note F#6, and a quarter note G6. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A6, a quarter note B6, and a quarter note C7. The seventh measure contains a quarter note D7, a quarter note E7, and a quarter note F#7. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G7, a quarter note A7, and a quarter note B7. The piece ends with a double bar line.

5 $E^b\text{Maj}7$

The fifth staff of music continues the melody. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The third measure contains a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The fifth measure contains a quarter note E6, a quarter note F#6, and a quarter note G6. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A6, a quarter note B6, and a quarter note C7. The seventh measure contains a quarter note D7, a quarter note E7, and a quarter note F#7. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G7, a quarter note A7, and a quarter note B7. The piece ends with a double bar line.



**FOUR-BAR PHRASES**

1

Amin9 D9

2

Amin9 D9

3

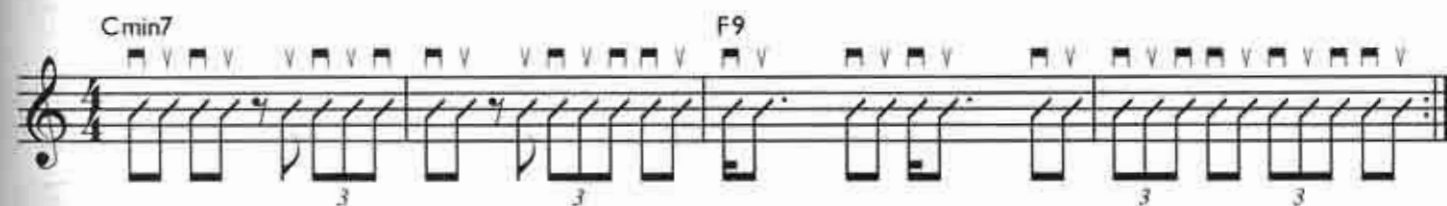
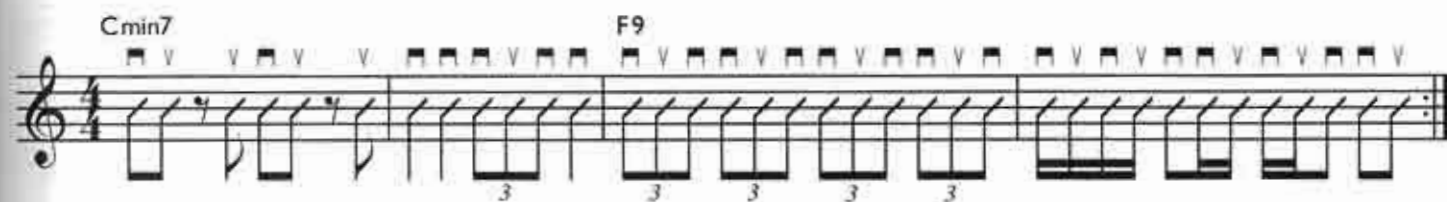
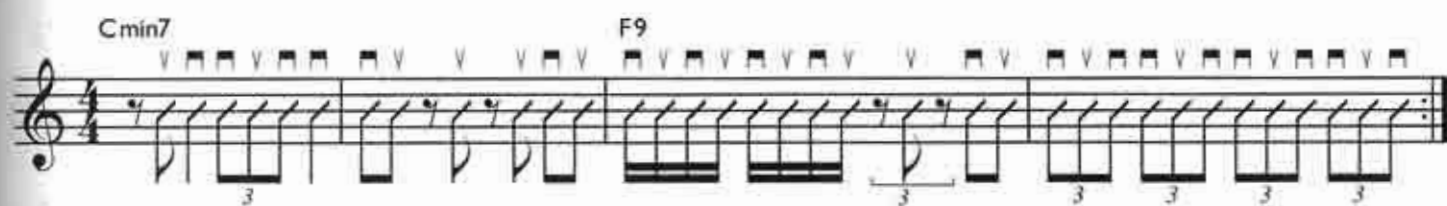
Amin9 D9

4

Amin9 D9

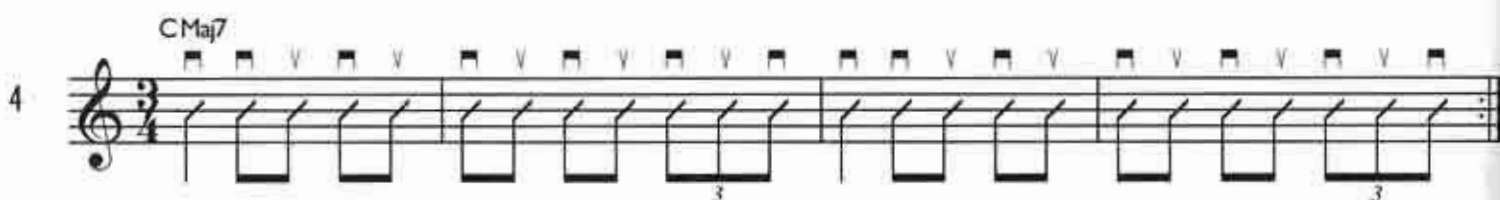
5

Amin9 D9



JAZZWALTZ

The jazz waltz is the $\frac{3}{4}$ version of the swing feel. The same improvised feel is used. Most of all, avoid the "oomp pa pa" feel of the traditional waltz. Remember to swing all the eighths!

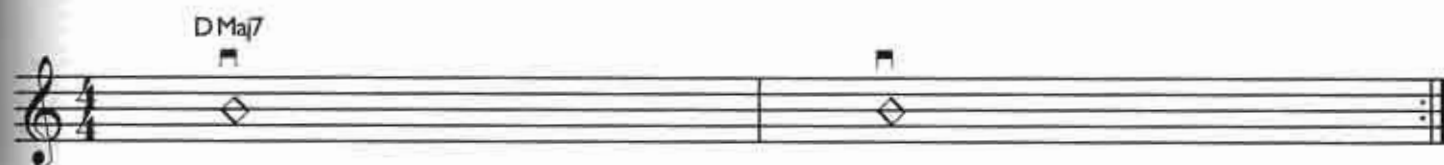


Ballads

Accompanying with a ballad feel requires listening very carefully to what is going on around you. When playing in a traditional jazz style, it is a generally a good idea to play only when there is a sustained note or a complete break in the melody.

BALLADS

#1
Track 18

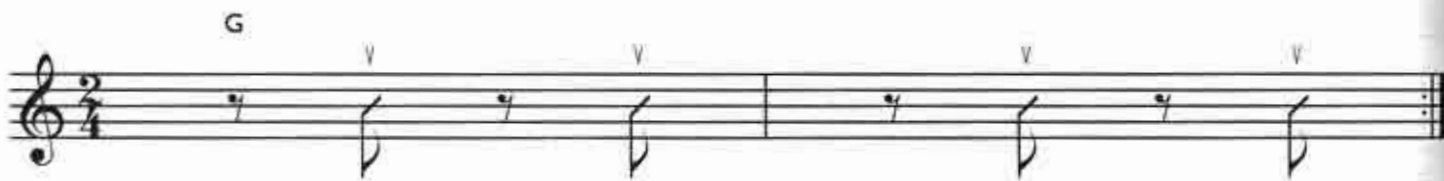


Dixie

Banjo is the traditional rhythm instrument for most Dixieland jazz groups. Try to capture a "banjo vibe" when playing these patterns.

#1
Track 19

DIXIE

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

Latin

Guitarists need to have an arsenal of Latin rhythms. Whether you are playing casuals where Cha Chas, Tangos and Bossa Novas are frequently requested, or authentic Brazilian or Cuban music, most players find these rhythms fascinating. Quite a few examples are shown here. You should realize that the real nature of these rhythms are found when several instruments are interacting, each playing complimentary patterns. This is part of what creates the exciting and passionate feel of Latin music. The following examples are simply an introduction. You could spend many years studying the rhythms from this part of the world.

AFOXÉ—BRAZIL

#1
Track 20

The Afoxé—Brazil section contains three staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). Above the first staff, a 'D' is written above a small square, followed by a series of 'v' and 'x' marks above the staff. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and some marked with 'x' to indicate specific rhythmic accents or techniques. The second and third staves follow a similar pattern, with the third staff showing more complex rhythmic groupings.

AFRO-CUBAN

#1
Track 21

The Afro-Cuban section contains two staves of musical notation, both in 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Above the staff, a 'D' is written above a small square, followed by a series of 'v' and 'x' marks. The notation features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes marked with an accent (>) to indicate emphasis. The second staff follows a similar pattern, with the 'D' and 'v'/'x' markings appearing above the first few notes.

#1
Track 22

AFRO-CUBAN $\frac{6}{8}$

Afro-Cuban $\frac{6}{8}$ feels are often written in $\frac{4}{4}$. This produces a 6 against 4 feel which is common to this style.

1

A V

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

2

A V V V V V

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

3

A V V V V V

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

4

A V V V V V V V

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

5

A V V V V V V

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

6

A V V V V V V

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

BAION — BRAZIL



Track 23

Three staves of musical notation for the piece "BAION — BRAZIL". The notation is in 4/4 time and features a repeating rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first staff is marked with a "G" above the first measure. The second staff has "x" marks above the second, fourth, and sixth measures. The third staff is marked with a "G" above the first measure.

BEGUINE



Track 24

Three staves of musical notation for the piece "BEGUINE". The notation is in 4/4 time and features a repeating rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first staff is marked with "Cmin7" above the first measure. The second staff is marked with "Cmin7" above the first measure and "etc." above the third measure. The third staff is marked with "Cmin7" above the first measure.



BOLERO

1 Musical staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chord C is indicated above the first measure. The staff contains a series of eighth and quarter notes with slurs, and rests.

2 Musical staff 2: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Chord C is indicated above the first measure. The staff contains eighth notes with slurs and rests. There are triplets indicated by a '3' below the notes.

3 Musical staff 3: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Chord C is indicated above the first measure. The staff contains eighth notes with slurs and rests. There are triplets indicated by a '3' below the notes, and a sextuplet indicated by a '6' below the notes.

4 Musical staff 4: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Chord C is indicated above the first measure. The staff contains eighth notes with slurs and rests. There are triplets indicated by a '3' below the notes.



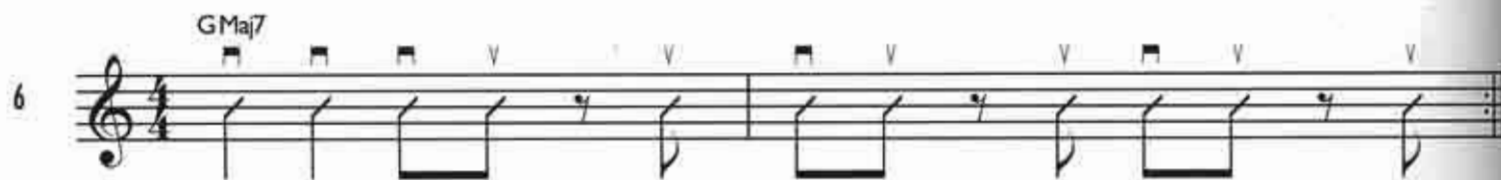
BOSSA NOVA-BRAZIL

1 Musical staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chord FMaj7 is indicated above the first measure. The staff contains eighth notes with slurs and rests.

2 Musical staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chord FMaj7 is indicated above the first measure. The staff contains eighth notes with slurs and rests.

First staff of music, treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The key signature is F major (one flat). The notation shows a series of eighth notes: F4, A4, C5, E5, G5, A5, C6, E6, G6, A6, C7, E7, G7, A7, C8, E8, G8, A8, C9, E9, G9, A9, C10, E10, G10, A10, C11, E11, G11, A11, C12, E12, G12, A12, C13, E13, G13, A13, C14, E14, G14, A14, C15, E15, G15, A15, C16, E16, G16, A16, C17, E17, G17, A17, C18, E18, G18, A18, C19, E19, G19, A19, C20, E20, G20, A20, C21, E21, G21, A21, C22, E22, G22, A22, C23, E23, G23, A23, C24, E24, G24, A24, C25, E25, G25, A25, C26, E26, G26, A26, C27, E27, G27, A27, C28, E28, G28, A28, C29, E29, G29, A29, C30, E30, G30, A30, C31, E31, G31, A31, C32, E32, G32, A32, C33, E33, G33, A33, C34, E34, G34, A34, C35, E35, G35, A35, C36, E36, G36, A36, C37, E37, G37, A37, C38, E38, G38, A38, C39, E39, G39, A39, C40, E40, G40, A40, C41, E41, G41, A41, C42, E42, G42, A42, C43, E43, G43, A43, C44, E44, G44, A44, C45, E45, G45, A45, C46, E46, G46, A46, C47, E47, G47, A47, C48, E48, G48, A48, C49, E49, G49, A49, C50, E50, G50, A50, C51, E51, G51, A51, C52, E52, G52, A52, C53, E53, G53, A53, C54, E54, G54, A54, C55, E55, G55, A55, C56, E56, G56, A56, C57, E57, G57, A57, C58, E58, G58, A58, C59, E59, G59, A59, C60, E60, G60, A60, C61, E61, G61, A61, C62, E62, G62, A62, C63, E63, G63, A63, C64, E64, G64, A64, C65, E65, G65, A65, C66, E66, G66, A66, C67, E67, G67, A67, C68, E68, G68, A68, C69, E69, G69, A69, C70, E70, G70, A70, C71, E71, G71, A71, C72, E72, G72, A72, C73, E73, G73, A73, C74, E74, G74, A74, C75, E75, G75, A75, C76, E76, G76, A76, C77, E77, G77, A77, C78, E78, G78, A78, C79, E79, G79, A79, C80, E80, G80, A80, C81, E81, G81, A81, C82, E82, G82, A82, C83, E83, G83, A83, C84, E84, G84, A84, C85, E85, G85, A85, C86, E86, G86, A86, C87, E87, G87, A87, C88, E88, G88, A88, C89, E89, G89, A89, C90, E90, G90, A90, C91, E91, G91, A91, C92, E92, G92, A92, C93, E93, G93, A93, C94, E94, G94, A94, C95, E95, G95, A95, C96, E96, G96, A96, C97, E97, G97, A97, C98, E98, G98, A98, C99, E99, G99, A99, C100, E100, G100, A100, C101, E101, G101, A101, C102, E102, G102, A102, C103, E103, G103, A103, C104, E104, G104, A104, C105, E105, G105, A105, C106, E106, G106, A106, C107, E107, G107, A107, C108, E108, G108, A108, C109, E109, G109, A109, C110, E110, G110, A110, C111, E111, G111, A111, C112, E112, G112, A112, C113, E113, G113, A113, C114, E114, G114, A114, C115, E115, G115, A115, C116, E116, G116, A116, C117, E117, G117, A117, C118, E118, G118, A118, C119, E119, G119, A119, C120, E120, G120, A120, C121, E121, G121, A121, C122, E122, G122, A122, C123, E123, G123, A123, C124, E124, G124, A124, C125, E125, G125, A125, C126, E126, G126, A126, C127, E127, G127, A127, C128, E128, G128, A128, C129, E129, G129, A129, C130, E130, G130, A130, C131, E131, G131, A131, C132, E132, G132, A132, C133, E133, G133, A133, C134, E134, G134, A134, C135, E135, G135, A135, C136, E136, G136, A136, C137, E137, G137, A137, C138, E138, G138, A138, C139, E139, G139, A139, C140, E140, G140, A140, C141, E141, G141, A141, C142, E142, G142, A142, C143, E143, G143, A143, C144, E144, G144, A144, C145, E145, G145, A145, C146, E146, G146, A146, C147, E147, G147, A147, C148, E148, G148, A148, C149, E149, G149, A149, C150, E150, G150, A150, C151, E151, G151, A151, C152, E152, G152, A152, C153, E153, G153, A153, C154, E154, G154, A154, C155, E155, G155, A155, C156, E156, G156, A156, C157, E157, G157, A157, C158, E158, G158, A158, C159, E159, G159, A159, C160, E160, G160, A160, C161, E161, G161, A161, C162, E162, G162, A162, C163, E163, G163, A163, C164, E164, G164, A164, C165, E165, G165, A165, C166, E166, G166, A166, C167, E167, G167, A167, C168, E168, G168, A168, C169, E169, G169, A169, C170, E170, G170, A170, C171, E171, G171, A171, C172, E172, G172, A172, C173, E173, G173, A173, C174, E174, G174, A174, C175, E175, G175, A175, C176, E176, G176, A176, C177, E177, G177, A177, C178, E178, G178, A178, C179, E179, G179, A179, C180, E180, G180, A180, C181, E181, G181, A181, C182, E182, G182, A182, C183, E183, G183, A183, C184, E184, G184, A184, C185, E185, G185, A185, C186, E186, G186, A186, C187, E187, G187, A187, C188, E188, G188, A188, C189, E189, G189, A189, C190, E190, G190, A190, C191, E191, G191, A191, C192, E192, G192, A192, C193, E193, G193, A193, C194, E194, G194, A194, C195, E195, G195, A195, C196, E196, G196, A196, C197, E197, G197, A197, C198, E198, G198, A198, C199, E199, G199, A199, C200, E200, G200, A200, C201, E201, G201, A201, C202, E202, G202, A202, C203, E203, G203, A203, C204, E204, G204, A204, C205, E205, G205, A205, C206, E206, G206, A206, C207, E207, G207, A207, C208, E208, G208, A208, C209, E209, G209, A209, C210, E210, G210, A210, C211, E211, G211, A211, C212, E212, G212, A212, C213, E213, G213, A213, C214, E214, G214, A214, C215, E215, G215, A215, C216, E216, G216, A216, C217, E217, G217, A217, C218, E218, G218, A218, C219, E219, G219, A219, C220, E220, G220, A220, C221, E221, G221, A221, C222, E222, G222, A222, C223, E223, G223, A223, C224, E224, G224, A224, C225, E225, G225, A225, C226, E226, G2

First staff of music, treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The key signature is F major (one flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The staff contains the first measure of the melody, which is a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The second measure contains a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter note G5. The third measure contains a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The fourth measure contains a quarter note E6, a quarter note F6, a quarter note G6, and a quarter note A6. The fifth measure contains a quarter note B6, a quarter note C7, a quarter note D7, and a quarter note E7. The sixth measure contains a quarter note F7, a quarter note G7, a quarter note A7, and a quarter note B7. The seventh measure contains a quarter note C8, a quarter note D8, a quarter note E8, and a quarter note F8. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G8, a quarter note A8, a quarter note B8, and a quarter note C9. The ninth measure contains a quarter note D9, a quarter note E9, a quarter note F9, and a quarter note G9. The tenth measure contains a quarter note A9, a quarter note B9, a quarter note C10, and a quarter note D10. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note E10, a quarter note F10, a quarter note G10, and a quarter note A10. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note B10, a quarter note C11, a quarter note D11, and a quarter note E11. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note F11, a quarter note G11, a quarter note A11, and a quarter note B11. The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note C12, a quarter note D12, a quarter note E12, and a quarter note F12. The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note G12, a quarter note A12, a quarter note B12, and a quarter note C13. The sixteenth measure contains a quarter note D13, a quarter note E13, a quarter note F13, and a quarter note G13. The seventeenth measure contains a quarter note A13, a quarter note B13, a quarter note C14, and a quarter note D14. The eighteenth measure contains a quarter note E14, a quarter note F14, a quarter note G14, and a quarter note A14. The nineteenth measure contains a quarter note B14, a quarter note C15, a quarter note D15, and a quarter note E15. The twentieth measure contains a quarter note F15, a quarter note G15, a quarter note A15, and a quarter note B15. The twenty-first measure contains a quarter note C16, a quarter note D16, a quarter note E16, and a quarter note F16. The twenty-second measure contains a quarter note G16, a quarter note A16, a quarter note B16, and a quarter note C17. The twenty-third measure contains a quarter note D17, a quarter note E17, a quarter note F17, and a quarter note G17. The twenty-fourth measure contains a quarter note A17, a quarter note B17, a quarter note C18, and a quarter note D18. The twenty-fifth measure contains a quarter note E18, a quarter note F18, a quarter note G18, and a quarter note A18. The twenty-sixth measure contains a quarter note B18, a quarter note C19, a quarter note D19, and a quarter note E19. The twenty-seventh measure contains a quarter note F19, a quarter note G19, a quarter note A19, and a quarter note B19. The twenty-eighth measure contains a quarter note C20, a quarter note D20, a quarter note E20, and a quarter note F20. The twenty-ninth measure contains a quarter note G20, a quarter note A20, a quarter note B20, and a quarter note C21. The thirtieth measure contains a quarter note D21, a quarter note E21, a quarter note F21, and a quarter note G21. The thirty-first measure contains a quarter note A21, a quarter note B21, a quarter note C22, and a quarter note D22. The thirty-second measure contains a quarter note E22, a quarter note F22, a quarter note G22, and a quarter note A22. The thirty-third measure contains a quarter note B22, a quarter note C23, a quarter note D23, and a quarter note E23. The thirty-fourth measure contains a quarter note F23, a quarter note G23, a quarter note A23, and a quarter note B23. The thirty-fifth measure contains a quarter note C24, a quarter note D24, a quarter note E24, and a quarter note F24. The thirty-sixth measure contains a quarter note G24, a quarter note A24, a quarter note B24, and a quarter note C25. The thirty-seventh measure contains a quarter note D25, a quarter note E25, a quarter note F25, and a quarter note G25. The thirty-eighth measure contains a quarter note A25, a quarter note B25, a quarter note C26, and a quarter note D26. The thirty-ninth measure contains a quarter note E26, a quarter note F26, a quarter note G26, and a quarter note A26. The fortieth measure contains a quarter note B26, a quarter note C27, a quarter note D27, and a quarter note E27. The forty-first measure contains a quarter note F27, a quarter note G27, a quarter note A27, and a quarter note B27. The forty-second measure contains a quarter note C28, a quarter note D28, a quarter note E28, and a quarter note F28. The forty-third measure contains a quarter note G28, a quarter note A28, a quarter note B28, and a quarter note C29. The forty-fourth measure contains a quarter note D29, a quarter note E29, a quarter note F29, and a quarter note G29. The forty-fifth measure contains a quarter note A29, a quarter note B29, a quarter note C30, and a quarter note D30. The forty-sixth measure contains a quarter note E30, a quarter note F30, a quarter note G30, and a quarter note A30. The forty-seventh measure contains a quarter note B30, a quarter note C31, a quarter note D31, and a quarter note E31. The forty-eighth measure contains a quarter note F31, a quarter note G31, a quarter note A31, and a quarter note B31. The forty-ninth measure contains a quarter note C32, a quarter note D32, a quarter note E32, and a quarter note F32. The fiftieth measure contains a quarter note G32, a quarter note A32, a quarter note B32, and a quarter note C33. The fifty-first measure contains a quarter note D33, a quarter note E33, a quarter note F33, and a quarter note G33. The fifty-second measure contains a quarter note A33, a quarter note B33, a quarter note C34, and a quarter note D34. The fifty-third measure contains a quarter note E34, a quarter note F34, a quarter note G34, and a quarter note A34. The fifty-fourth measure contains a quarter note B34, a quarter note C35, a quarter note D35, and a quarter note E35. The fifty-fifth measure contains a quarter note F35, a quarter note G35, a quarter note A35, and a quarter note B35. The fifty-sixth measure contains a quarter note C36, a quarter note D36, a quarter note E36, and a quarter note F36. The fifty-seventh measure contains a quarter note G36, a quarter note A36, a quarter note B36, and a quarter note C37. The fifty-eighth measure contains a quarter note D37, a quarter note E37, a quarter note F37, and a quarter note G37. The fifty-ninth measure contains a quarter note A37, a quarter note B37, a quarter note C38, and a quarter note D38. The sixtieth measure contains a quarter note E38, a quarter note F38, a quarter note G38, and a quarter note A38. The sixty-first measure contains a quarter note B38, a quarter note C39, a quarter note D39, and a quarter note E39. The sixty-second measure contains a quarter note F39, a quarter note G39, a quarter note A39, and a quarter note B39. The sixty-third measure contains a quarter note C40, a quarter note D40, a quarter note E40, and a quarter note F40. The sixty-fourth measure contains a quarter note G40, a quarter note A40, a quarter note B40, and a quarter note C41. The sixty-fifth measure contains a quarter note D41, a quarter note E41, a quarter note F41, and a quarter note G41. The sixty-sixth measure contains a quarter note A41, a quarter note B41, a quarter note C42, and a quarter note D42. The sixty-seventh measure contains a quarter note E42, a quarter note F42, a quarter note G42, and a quarter note A42. The sixty-eighth measure contains a quarter note B42, a quarter note C43, a quarter note D43, and a quarter note E43. The sixty-ninth measure contains a quarter note F43, a quarter note G43, a quarter note A43, and a quarter note B43. The seventieth measure contains a quarter note C44, a quarter note D44, a quarter note E44, and a quarter note F44. The seventy-first measure contains a quarter note G44, a quarter note A44, a quarter note B44, and a quarter note C45. The seventy-second measure contains a quarter note D45, a quarter note E45, a quarter note F45, and a quarter note G45. The seventy-third measure contains a quarter note A45, a quarter note B45, a quarter note C46, and a quarter note D46. The seventy-fourth measure contains a quarter note E46, a quarter note F46, a quarter note G46, and a quarter note A46. The seventy-fifth measure contains a quarter note B46, a quarter note C47, a quarter note D47, and a quarter note E47. The seventy-sixth measure contains a quarter note F47, a quarter note G47, a quarter note A47, and a quarter note B47. The seventy-seventh measure contains a quarter note C48, a quarter note D48, a quarter note E48, and a quarter note F48. The seventy-eighth measure contains a quarter note G48, a quarter note A48, a quarter note B48, and a quarter note C49. The seventy-ninth measure contains a quarter note D49, a quarter note E49, a quarter note F49, and a quarter note G49. The eightieth measure contains a quarter note A49, a quarter note B49, a quarter note C50, and a quarter note D50. The eighty-first measure contains a quarter note E50, a quarter note F50, a quarter note G50, and a quarter note A50. The eighty-second measure contains a quarter note B50, a quarter note C51, a quarter note D51, and a quarter note E51. The eighty-third measure contains a quarter note F51, a quarter note G51, a quarter note A51, and a quarter note B51. The eighty-fourth measure contains a quarter note C52, a quarter note D52, a quarter note E52, and a quarter note F52. The eighty-fifth measure contains a quarter note G52, a quarter note A52, a quarter note B52, and a quarter note C53. The eighty-sixth measure contains a quarter note D53, a quarter note E53, a quarter note F53, and a quarter note G53. The eighty-seventh measure contains a quarter note A53, a quarter note B53, a quarter note C54, and a quarter note D54. The eighty-eighth measure contains a quarter note E54, a quarter note F54, a quarter note G54, and a quarter note A54. The eighty-ninth measure contains a quarter note B54, a quarter note C55, a quarter note D55, and a quarter note E55. The ninetieth measure contains a quarter note F55, a quarter note G55, a quarter note A55, and a quarter note B55. The hundredth measure contains a quarter note C56, a quarter note D56, a quarter note E56, and a quarter note F56. The hundred-first measure contains a quarter note G56, a quarter note A56, a quarter note B56, and a quarter note C57. The hundred-second measure contains a quarter note D57, a quarter note E57, a quarter note F57, and a quarter note G57. The hundred-third measure contains a quarter note A57, a quarter note B57, a quarter note C58, and a quarter note D58. The hundred-fourth measure contains a quarter note E58, a quarter note F58, a quarter note G58, and a quarter note A58. The hundred-fifth measure contains a quarter note B58, a quarter note C59, a quarter note D59, and a quarter note E59. The hundred-sixth measure contains a quarter note F59, a quarter note G59, a quarter note A59, and a quarter note B59. The hundred-seventh measure contains a quarter note C60, a quarter note D60, a quarter note E60, and a quarter note F60. The hundred-eighth measure contains a quarter note G60, a quarter note A60, a quarter note B60, and a quarter note C61. The hundred-ninth measure contains a quarter note D61, a quarter note E61, a quarter note F61, and a quarter note G61. The hundred-tieth measure contains a quarter note A61, a quarter note B61, a quarter note C62, and a quarter note D62. The hundred-first measure contains a quarter note E62, a quarter note F62, a quarter note G62, and a quarter note A62. The hundred-second measure contains a quarter note B62, a quarter note C63, a quarter note D63, and a quarter note E63. The hundred-third measure contains a quarter note F63, a quarter note G63, a quarter note A63, and a quarter note B63. The hundred-fourth measure contains a quarter note C64, a quarter note D64, a quarter note E64, and a quarter note F64. The hundred-fifth measure contains a quarter note G64, a quarter note A64, a quarter note B64, and a quarter note C65. The hundred-sixth measure contains a quarter note D65, a quarter note E65, a quarter note F65, and a quarter note G65. The hundred-seventh measure contains a quarter note A65, a quarter note B65, a quarter note C66, and a quarter note D66. The hundred-eighth measure contains a quarter note E66, a quarter note F66, a quarter note G66, and a quarter note A66. The hundred-ninth measure contains a quarter note B66, a quarter note C67, a quarter note D67, and a quarter note E67. The hundred-tieth measure contains a quarter note F67, a quarter note G67, a quarter note A67, and a quarter note B67. The hundred-first measure contains a quarter note C68, a quarter note D68, a quarter note E68, and a quarter note F68. The hundred-second measure contains a quarter note G68, a quarter note A68, a quarter note B68, and a quarter note C69. The hundred-third measure contains a quarter note D69, a quarter note E69, a quarter note F69, and a quarter note G69. The hundred-fourth measure contains a quarter note A69, a quarter note B69, a quarter note C70, and a quarter note D70. The hundred-fifth measure contains a quarter note E70, a quarter note F70, a quarter note G70, and a quarter note A70. The hundred-sixth measure contains a quarter note B70, a quarter note C71, a quarter note D71, and a quarter note E71. The hundred-seventh measure contains a quarter note F71, a quarter note G71, a quarter note A71,

MORE BOSSA NOVA



MORE BOSSA NOVA

1 *E^bMaj9*

2 *E^bMaj9*

3 *E^bMaj9*

4 *E^bMaj9*

5 *E^bMaj9*

6 *E^bMaj9*

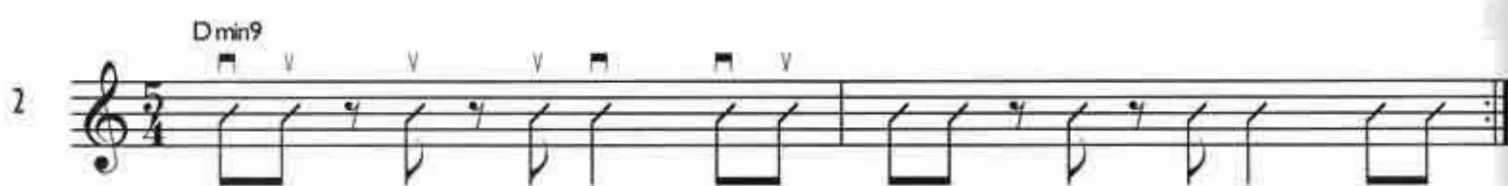
7 *E^bMaj9*

BOSSA NOVA 5/4



Track 27



MORE BOSSA NOVA $\frac{5}{4}$ 

BOSSA NOVA 6/4



Amin7



Amin7



Amin7



Amin7



Amin7



Amin7

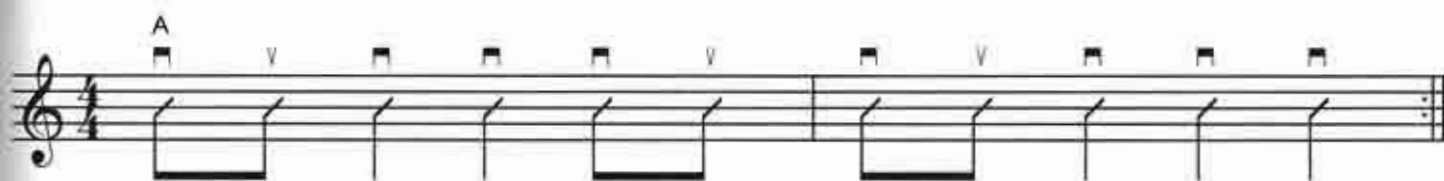


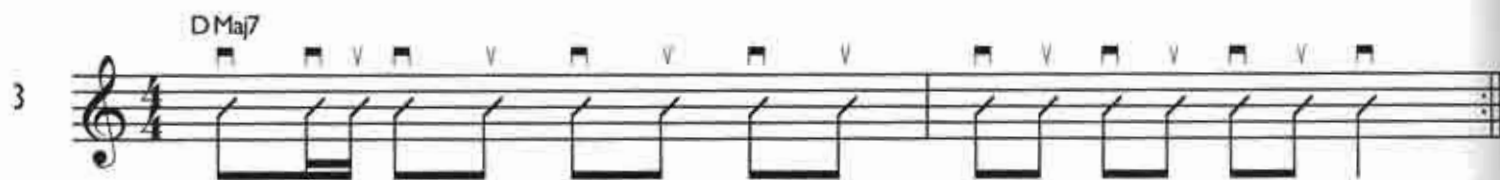
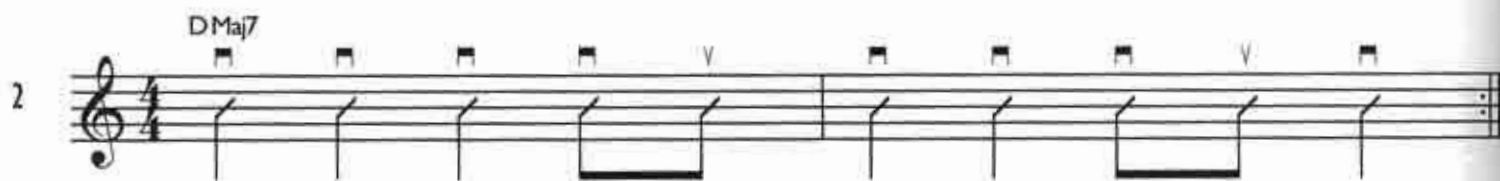
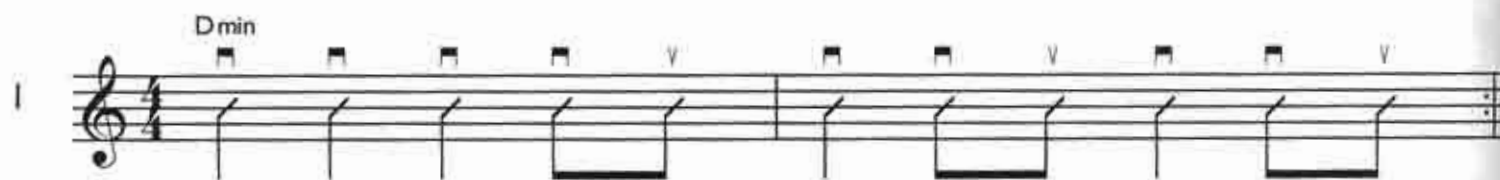
MORE BOSSA NOVA $\frac{6}{4}$ #1
Track 29**BOSSA NOVA** $\frac{7}{4}$ 

CALYPSO — TRINIDAD



CATARET — BRAZIL



**CHA CHA — CUBA****CHARANGA (PACHANGA)**

#2 Track 5

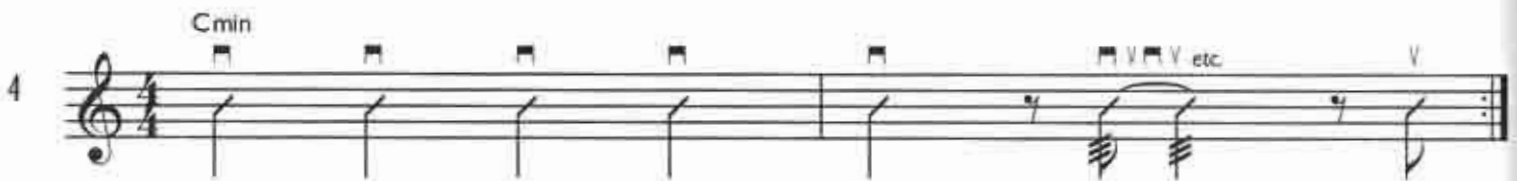
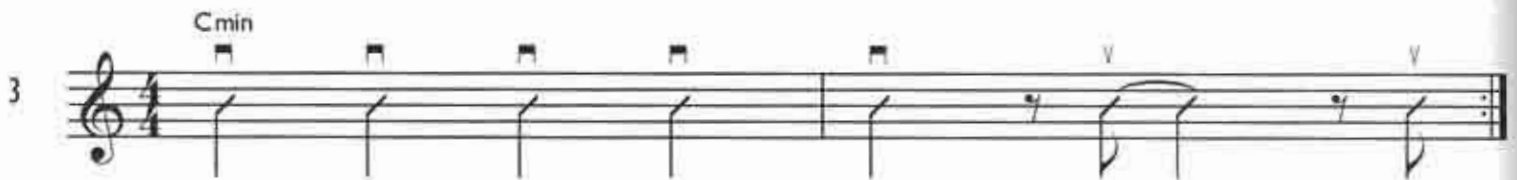
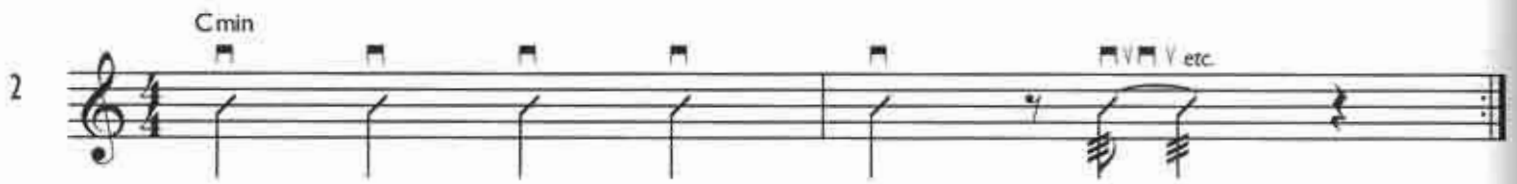
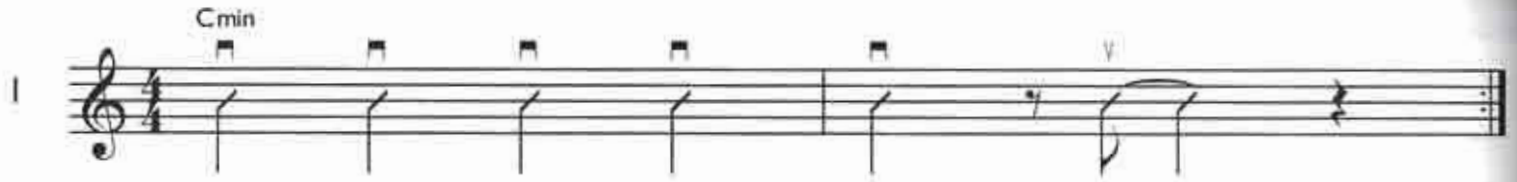
Emin

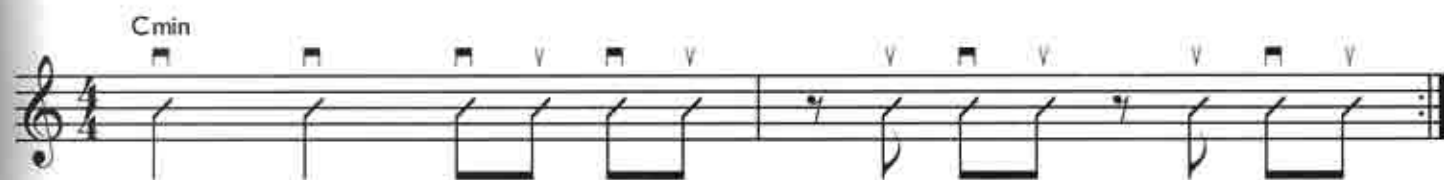
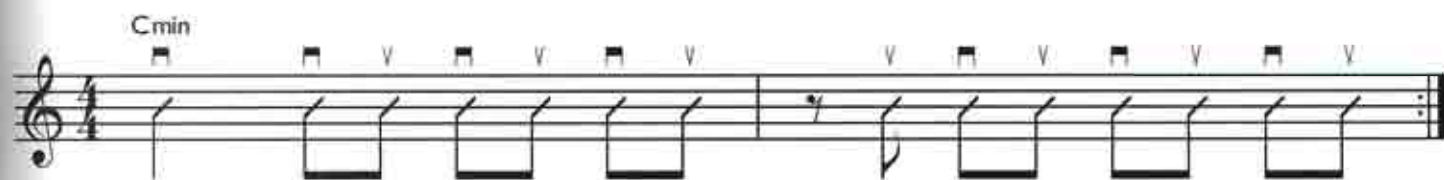


#2
Track 6

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. Above the staff, there are lyrics: 'F' above the first measure, and 'V' above the second, fourth, and sixth measures. The system ends with a double bar line.

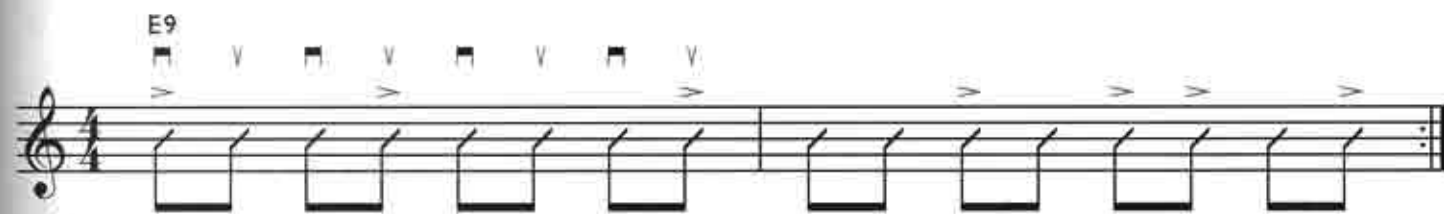
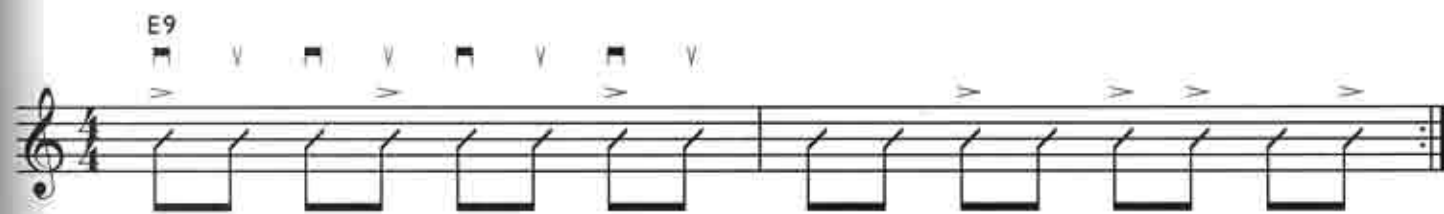
[illegible]

CONGA — CUBA



FREVO — BRAZIL

#2
Track 8



MORE FREVO

3

E9

4

E9

etc.

The musical notation for 'MORE FREVO' consists of two staves, numbered 3 and 4. Both staves are in 4/4 time and feature a treble clef. Above each staff is a series of rhythmic flags and accents. Staff 3 contains a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing down, grouped in pairs. Staff 4 contains a similar sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing down, ending with a double bar line and the text 'etc.'.

GUAGUANCO — CUBA

1

D9

2

D9

3

D9

4

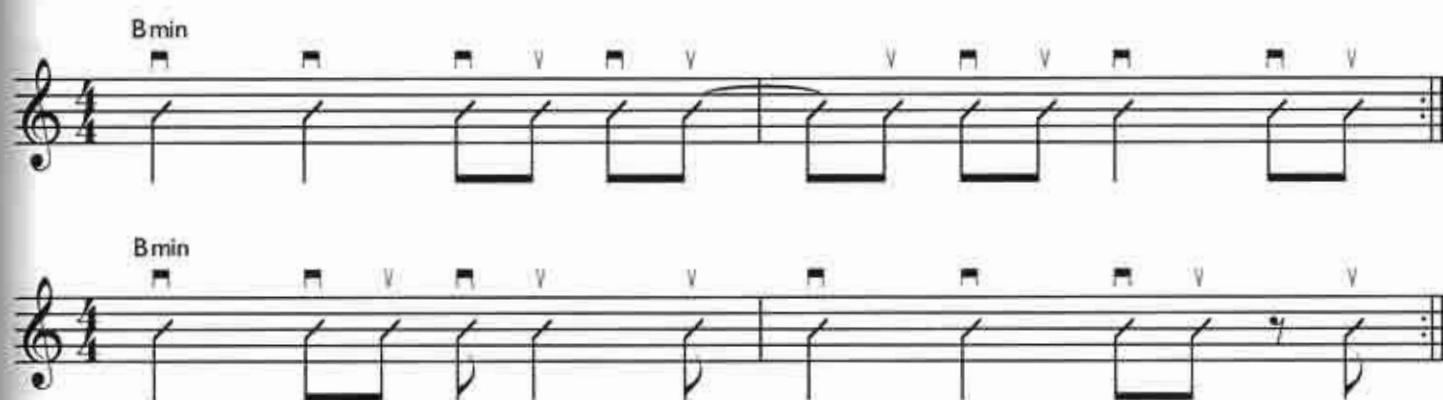
D9

The musical notation for 'GUAGUANCO — CUBA' consists of four staves, numbered 1 through 4. All staves are in 4/4 time and feature a treble clef. Above each staff is a series of rhythmic flags and accents. Staff 1 contains a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing down, grouped in pairs. Staff 2 contains a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing down, grouped in pairs. Staff 3 contains a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing down, grouped in pairs. Staff 4 contains a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing down, grouped in pairs.

GUAJIRA — CUBA

#2
Track 10

GUARACHA

#2
Track 11

JAROPA

#2
Track 12

MAMBO — CUBA

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

MARACATU — BRAZIL

[illegible]

2

Amin7

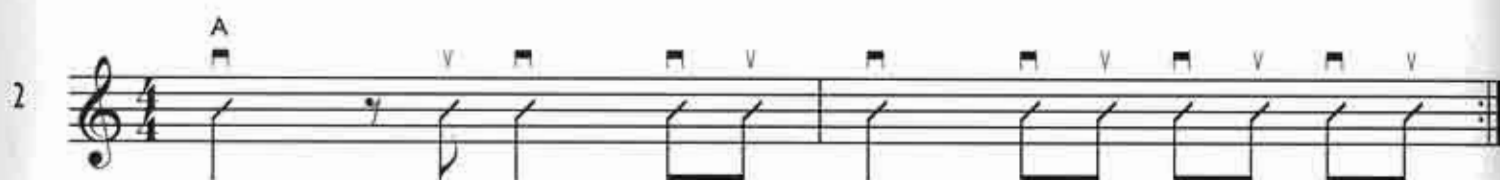
3. **Amin7**

3. **Amin7**

MARCHA — BRAZIL



MERENGUE — HAITI



MONTUNO



MOZAMBIQUE—CUBA



Latin Continued

#2
Track 19

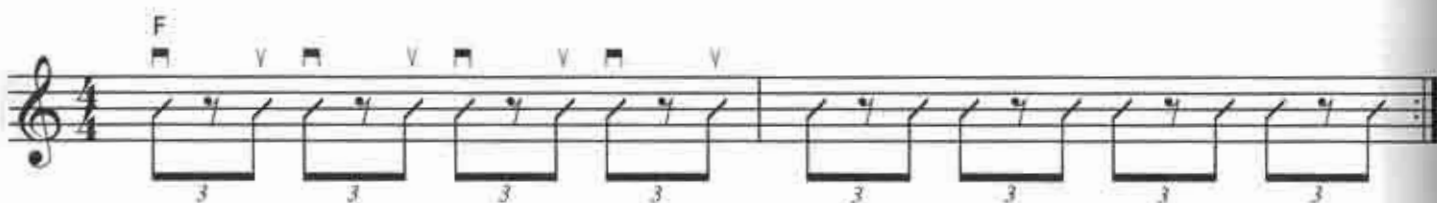
PASA DOBLE

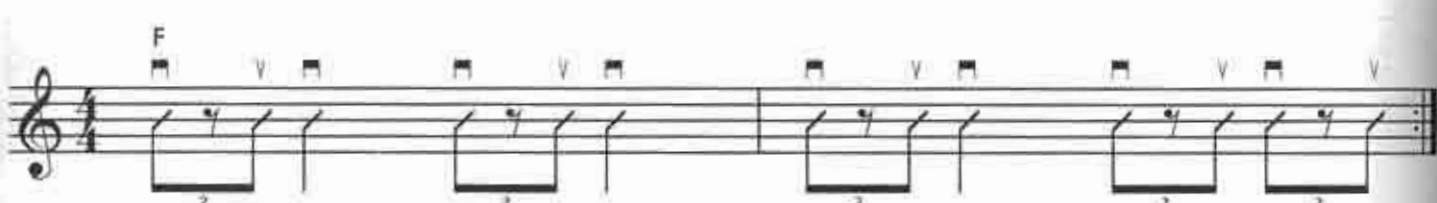
1 

2 

#2
Track 20

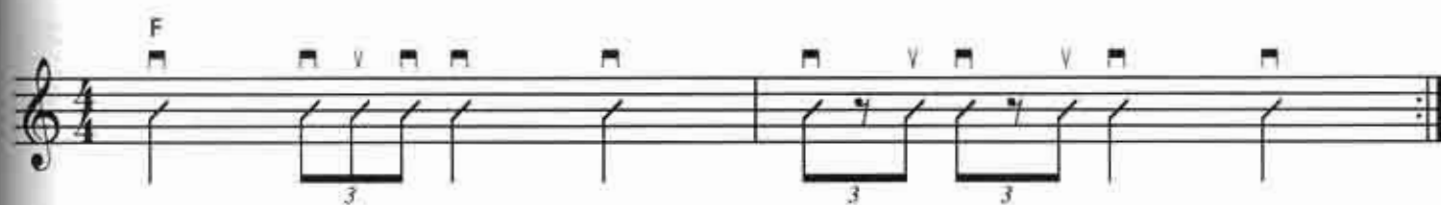
REGGAE — JAMAICA

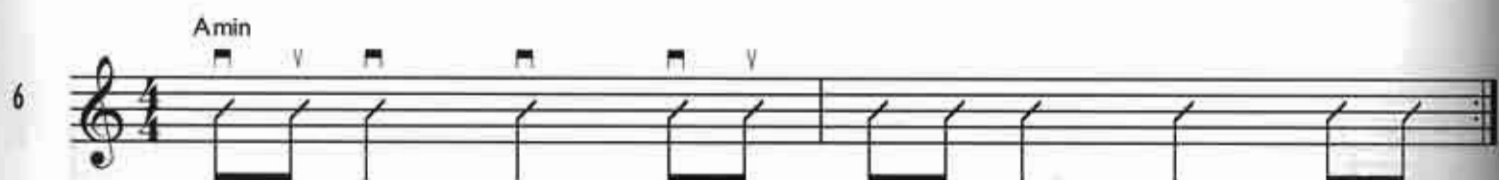
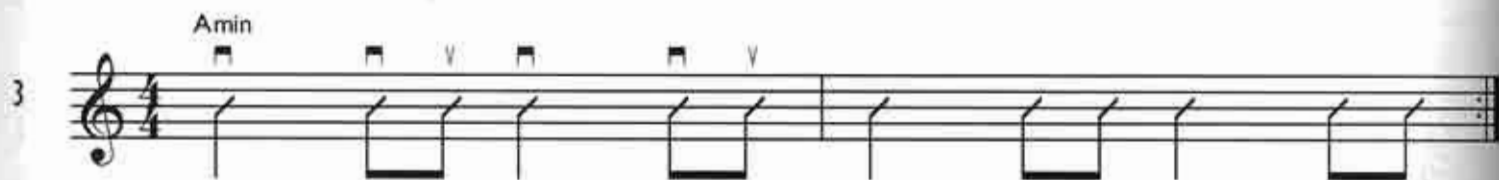
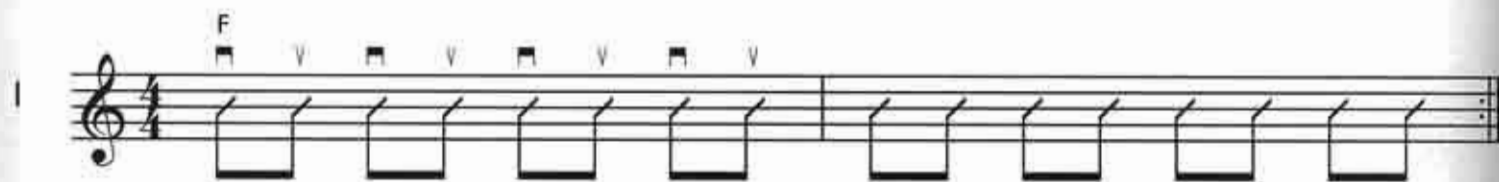
1 

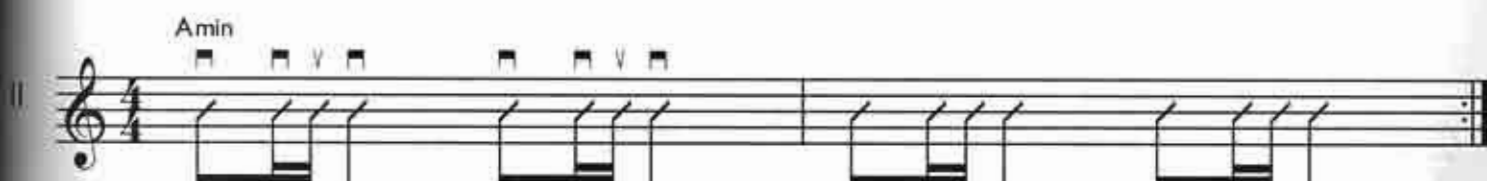
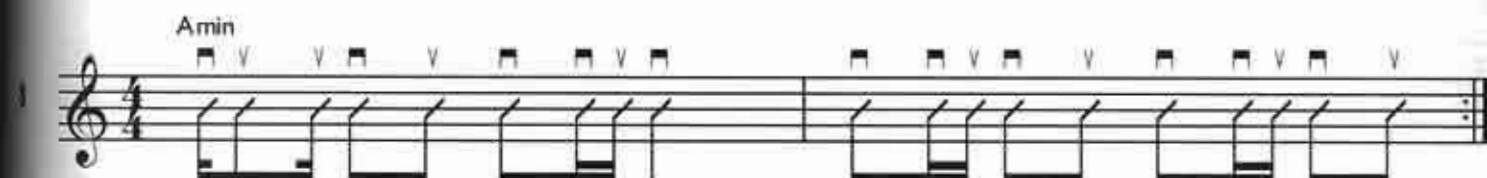
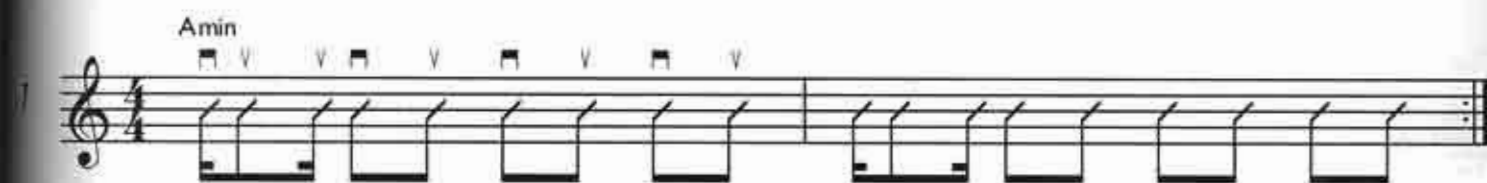
2 

3 

4 



MORE REGGAE



Amin

2

Amin

2

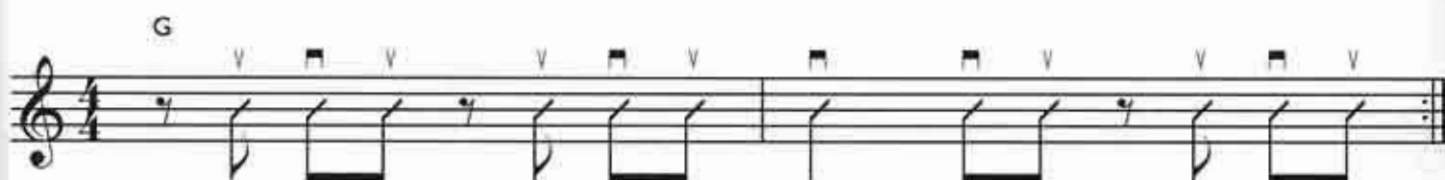
#2

Track 21

[illegible]

4

Musical notation for the first staff of the exercise, showing a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and a sequence of notes and rests.



SAMBA—BRAZIL

#2
Track 22



CMaj7

2

C Maj7

Musical notation for Exercise 2, Treble Clef, C Major 7 chord. The notation shows a sequence of notes: C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). The notes are written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The chord is labeled C Maj7.

3

C Maj7

Musical notation for Exercise 3, Treble Clef, C Major 7 chord. The notation shows a sequence of notes and rests on a five-line staff. The notes are C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (quarter). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

4

4

[illegible]

6



MORE SAMBA

Amin6



Amin6



F9



F9



F9



F9





SAMBA CRUZADO—BRAZIL

1 *Cmin6*

2 *Cmin6*

Detailed description: This section contains two staves of musical notation for 'Samba Cruzado'. Both staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with vertical stems. Above the notes are 'V' marks indicating accents. The first staff begins with a '1' and the second with a '2'. Both staves are labeled with the chord 'Cmin6' at the beginning.



SAMBA MARCHA—BRAZIL

1 *E*

2 *E*

3 *E*

Detailed description: This section contains three staves of musical notation for 'Samba Marcha'. All staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with vertical stems. Above the notes are 'V' marks indicating accents. The first staff begins with a '1' and the second with a '2'. The third staff begins with a '3'. All three staves are labeled with the chord 'E' at the beginning.

SAMBA DE PARTIDO ALTA—BRAZIL

#2
Track 25

1 E

2 D

SAMBA $\frac{3}{4}$ —BRAZIL

#2
Track 26

1 AMaj7

2 AMaj7

3 AMaj7

4 AMaj7

MORE $\frac{3}{4}$ SAMBA

1 *AMaj7*

2 *AMaj7*

3 *AMaj7*

4 *AMaj7*

5 *AMaj7*

#2
Track 27**SAMBA $\frac{7}{4}$ BRAZIL**

1 *GMaj7*

GMaj7



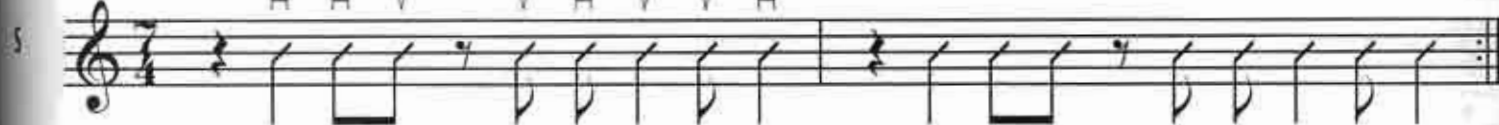
GMaj7



GMaj7



GMaj7

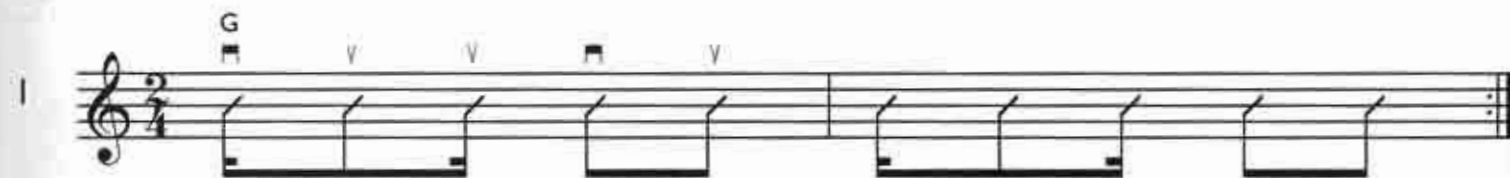


GMaj7

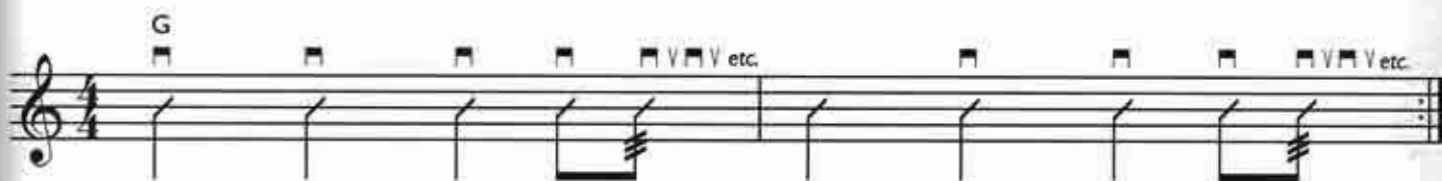
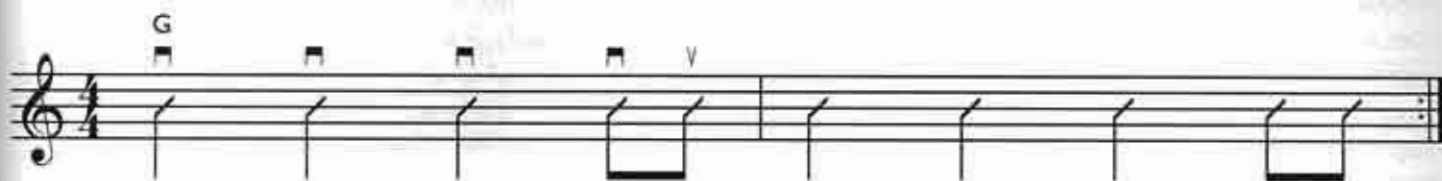


GMaj7



**SONGO—CUBA****SPANISH TANGO**

TANGO—ARGENTINA

#2
Track 30

Rock/Pop

You don't have to go far to come up with new rhythmic ideas in a rock or pop vein—just turn on the radio or TV. The lines between styles are really starting to blur these days. Artists are combining feels from widely varied sources, so a rock or pop feel doesn't have to sound stereotypical anymore. These examples show some standard rock and pop feels and quite a few variations. Any of these rhythms might be used in any rock style. Experiment combining these with rhythms from some of the other chapters as well.



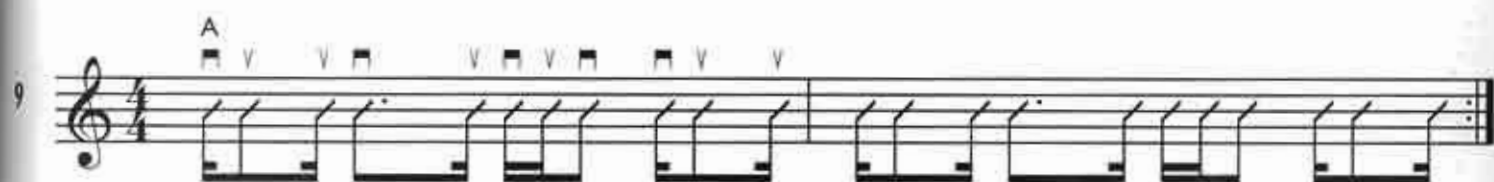
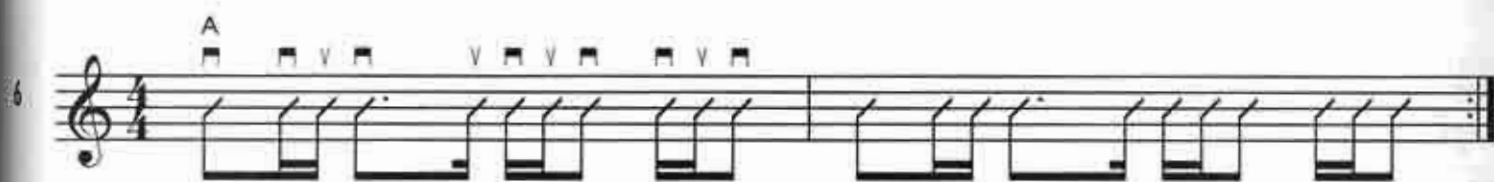
ROCK

1

2

3

4



MORE ROCK

1

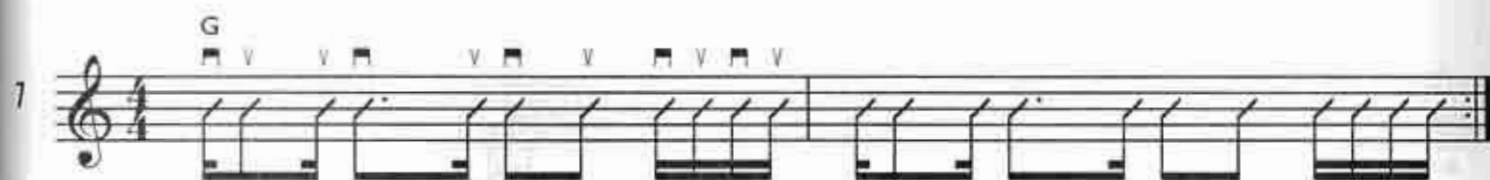
2

3

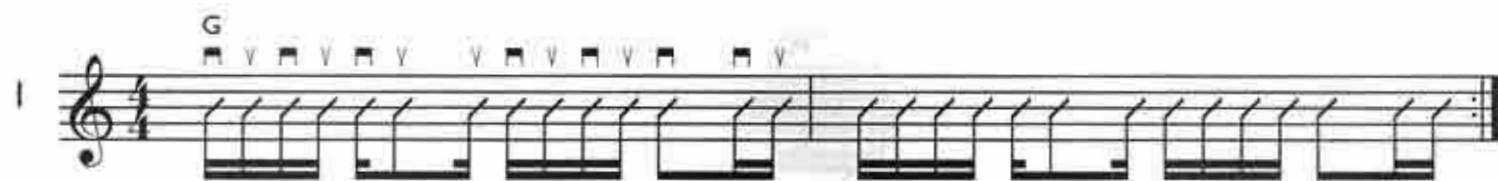
4

5

6

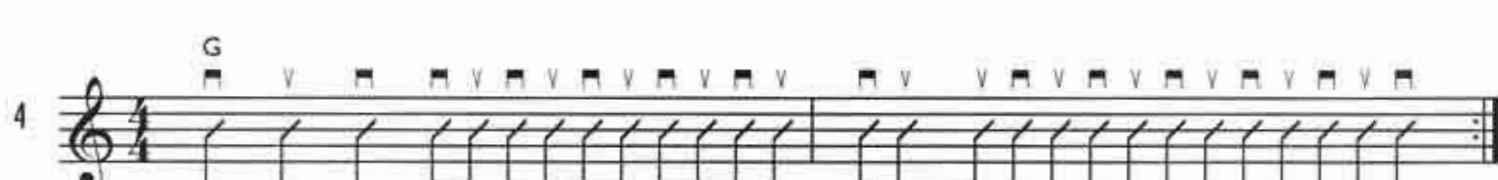


MORE ROCK

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7

Emin

Staff 7: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with upward stems. Above the staff, a series of flags and 'v' marks indicate fingerings. The staff is divided into two measures by a bar line, with repeat dots at the end of the second measure.

8

Emin

Staff 8: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with upward stems. Above the staff, a series of flags and 'v' marks indicate fingerings. The staff is divided into two measures by a bar line, with repeat dots at the end of the second measure.

9

Emin

Staff 9: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with upward stems. Above the staff, a series of flags and 'v' marks indicate fingerings. The staff is divided into two measures by a bar line, with repeat dots at the end of the second measure.

10

Emin

Staff 10: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with upward stems. Above the staff, a series of flags and 'v' marks indicate fingerings. The staff is divided into two measures by a bar line, with repeat dots at the end of the second measure.

11

Emin

Staff 11: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with upward stems. Above the staff, a series of flags and 'v' marks indicate fingerings. The staff is divided into two measures by a bar line, with repeat dots at the end of the second measure.

12

Emin

Staff 12: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with upward stems. Above the staff, a series of flags and 'v' marks indicate fingerings. The staff is divided into two measures by a bar line, with repeat dots at the end of the second measure.

MORE ROCK

1 Emin

2 Emin

3 Emin

4 Emin

5 Emin

6 Emin



MORE ROCK

1 

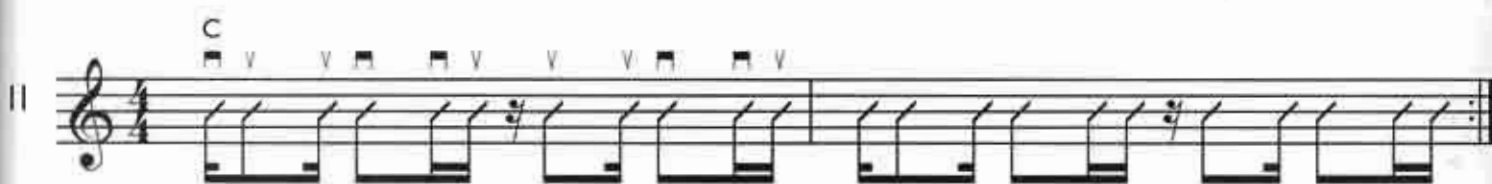
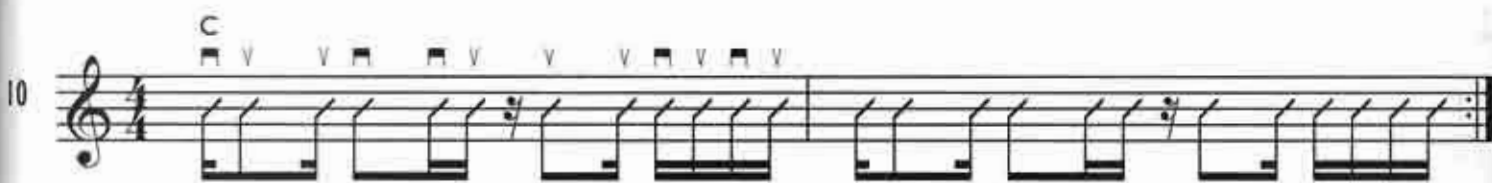
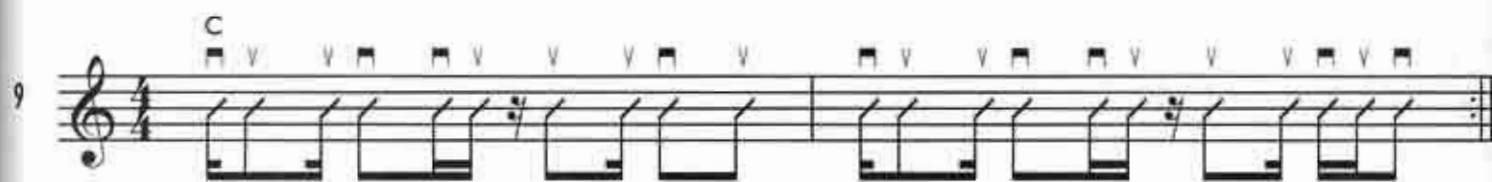
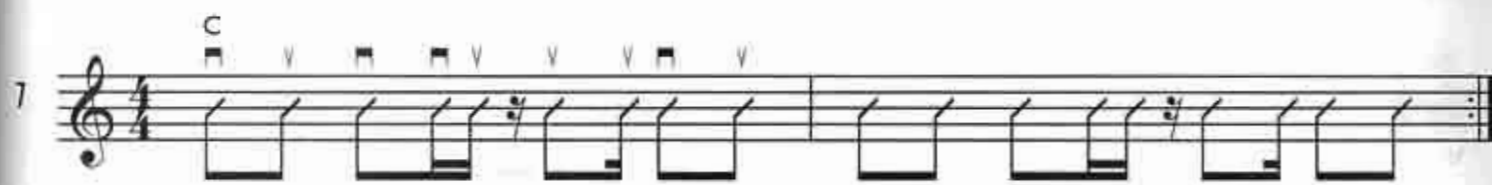
2 

3 

4 

5 

6 



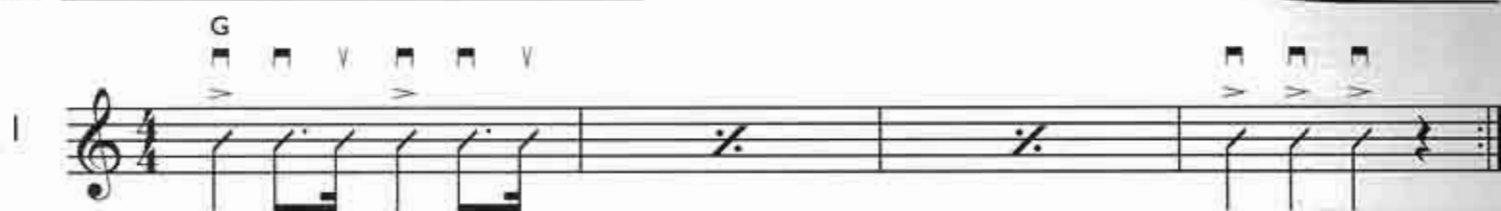
The image displays six staves of musical notation, numbered 1 through 6, each representing a different guitar exercise. The notation is written in 4/4 time and uses a treble clef. Each staff begins with a 'C' time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1:** A sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The pattern is repeated twice.
- Staff 2:** A sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The pattern is repeated twice.
- Staff 3:** A sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The pattern is repeated twice.
- Staff 4:** A sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The pattern is repeated twice.
- Staff 5:** A sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The pattern is repeated twice.
- Staff 6:** A sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The pattern is repeated twice.

Here are some other rhythms that guitarists are sometimes expected to know. If you are playing casuals, club dates or private parties you should have a few ethnic and novelty rhythms up your sleeve. These examples should get you started. The "odd time" rhythms shown are only the tip of the iceberg. There are more approaches to this topic than can be included in this book. This is a fascinating area of music. For more examples of these feels listen to a wide variety of jazz, as well as the music of India and many of the African nations.

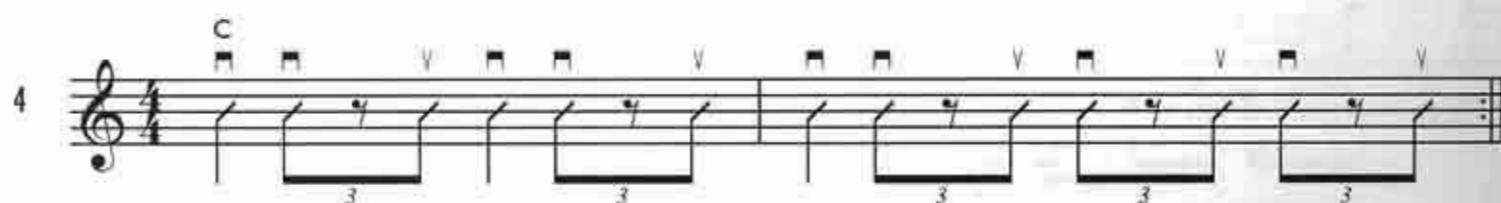
BUNNY HOP

#2
Track 32



CHARLESTON

#2
Track 33



Miscellaneous Continued

#2
Track 34

GREEK

1 

2 

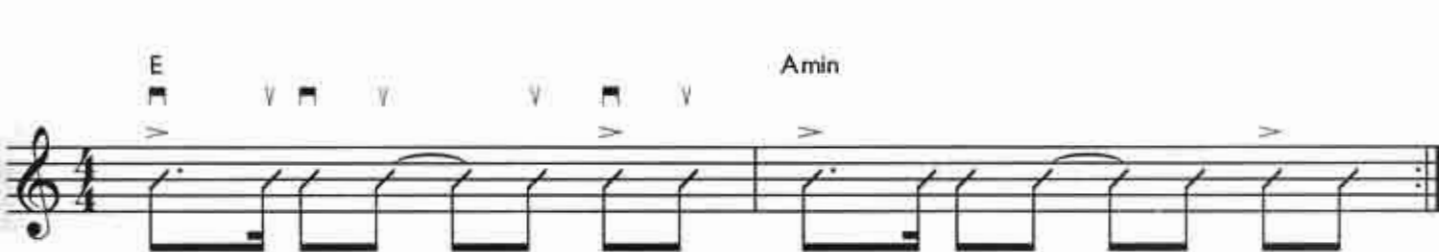
#2
Track 35

HORA

1 

2 

3 

4 

IRISH JIG

#2
Track 36

1

2

POLKA

#2
Track 37

1

2

3

4

Miscellaneous Continued

#2
Track 38

CAN-CAN

#2
Track 39

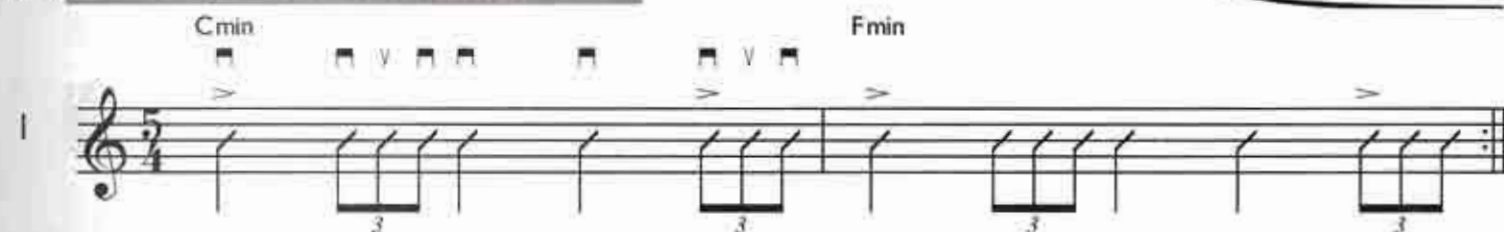
REEL

#2
Track 40

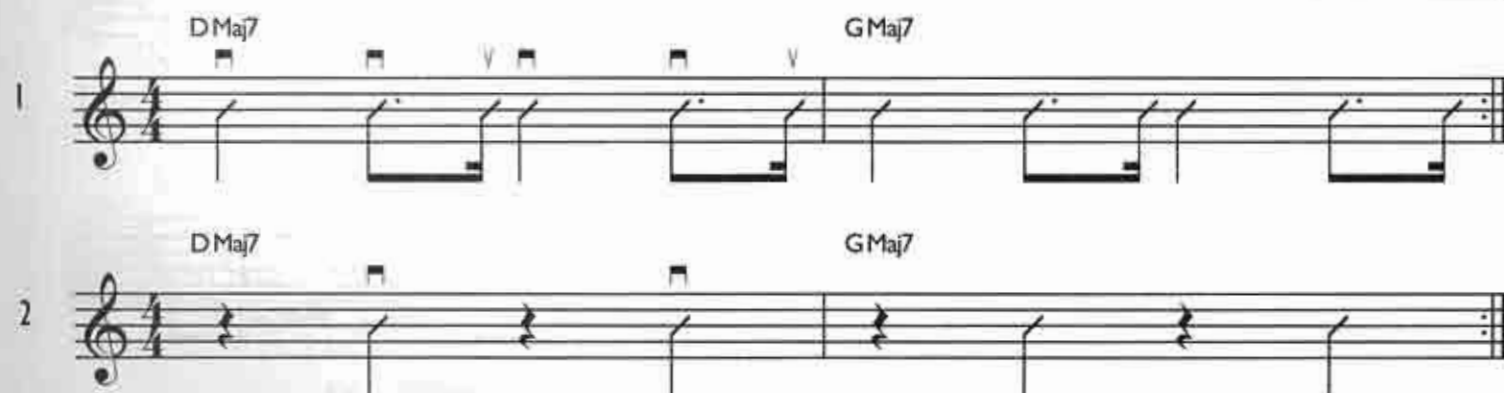
SHER

#2
Track 41

TURKISH

#2
Track 42

TWO STEP



STRAIGHTWALTZ

#2

Track 43

1

2

3

4

5

VIENNESEWALTZ

#2

Track 44

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Continued

#2
Track 45

ODD TIME — 5/4

1

G F G F

Count: 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2

2

Amin7 E7#9 Amin7 E7#9

Count: 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2

3

D9

Count: 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2

#2
Track 46

ODD TIME — 7/4

1

DMaj7

Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

2

E9

Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3

Amin7 E7#9

Count: 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4

* Dotted bar lines are sometimes used to divide odd meters into combinations of recognizable divisions.

ODD TIME — $\frac{15}{4}$

#2
Track 47

E7^{#9}

Count: 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3

F^{Maj}7

Count: 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 | 1 2

ODD TIME — $\frac{15}{8}$

#2
Track 48

A^{min}7

Count: 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 | 1 2

ODD TIME — $\frac{11}{4}$

#2
Track 49

E9

Count: 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3

E9

Count: 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3

ODD TIME — $\frac{11}{8}$

#2
Track 50

G^{Maj}7

Count: 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2