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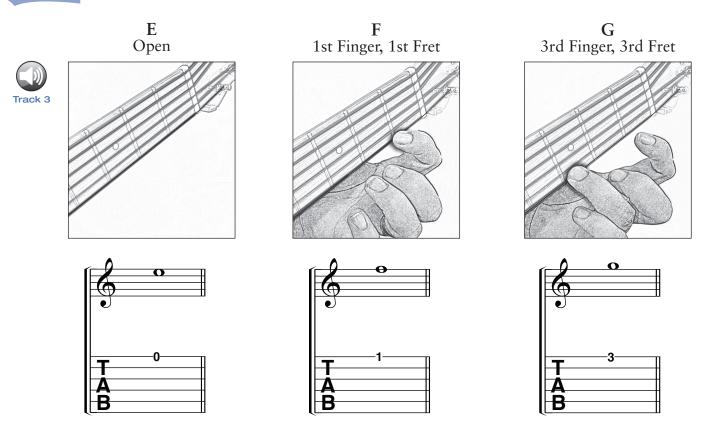
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ABOUT THE AUDIO RECORDING

Throughout the book, you will see this audio icon. It indicates there is a companion audio recording for that example or lesson. Track 1 is an introduction to this book.

The Notes on the 1st String



IMPORTANT REMINDER

A whole note gets four counts:

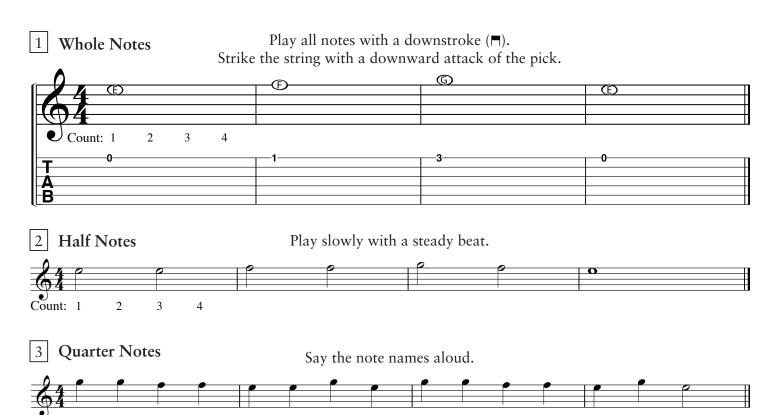
A half note gets two counts:

A quarter note gets one count:

= four counts

= two counts

= one count



For more on note reading, theory, and understanding the fretboard, see the companion Theory Workshop books.

More Repeat Signs

When a section of music falls between two repeat signs, repeat that section only:

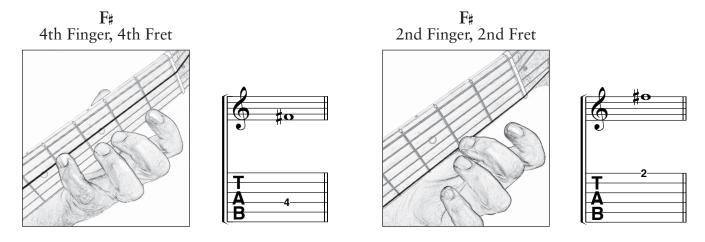


Take the repeat once, then continue on to the next section.

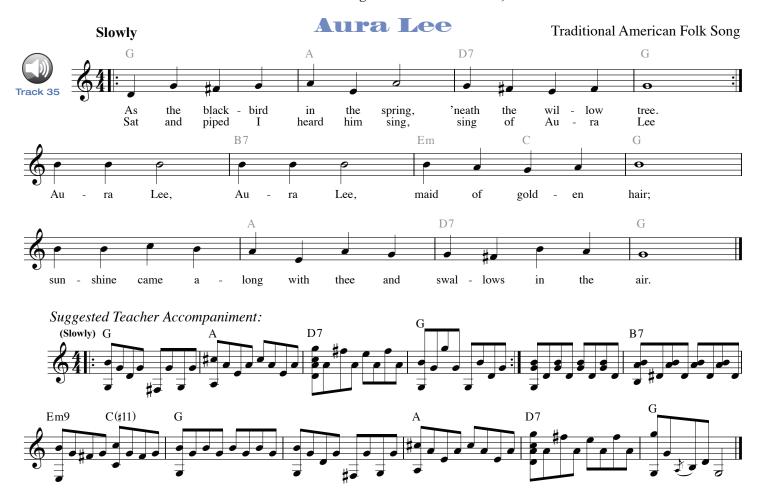


SHARP SIGN

A *sharp sign* (#) raises the pitch of a note one half step, a distance of one fret. When a sharp sign appears before a note, that note remains sharp for the rest of the measure. The sharp sign is cancelled at the bar line, unless it's tied.

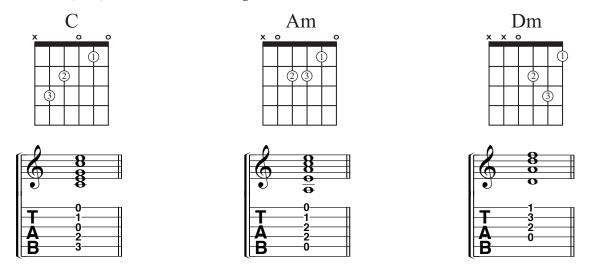


On page 11, we played the first half of "Aura Lee." Here is the complete version but in a different key. Like "Plaisir d'Amour," this song was adapted and recorded by Elvis Presley. The new version of "Aura Lee" became the title song of Elvis's first movie, *Love Me Tender*.

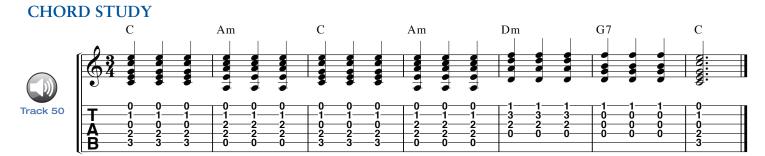


The C, A Minor, and D Minor Chords

So far, you have been playing the C chord on four strings. Here is the full fivestring form of the C chord. The A Minor (Am) chord is also a five-string chord form. The D Minor (Dm) chord uses four strings.

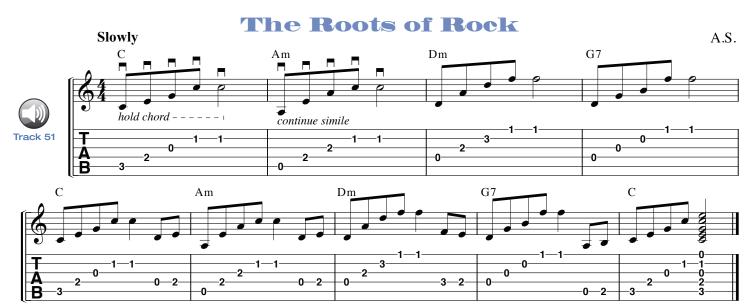


Fingering Tip: When moving from C to Am, keep your 1st and 2nd fingers in place. Just shift your 3rd finger. When moving from Dm to G7, keep your 1st finger in place and lift your 2nd and 3rd fingers.



"The Roots of Rock" consists mostly of chords played one note at a time. This is called *arpeggio style*. Hold each chord down for a full measure. Do not finger each note separately.

Glide Picking: Instead of alternate picking, allow the pick to glide from string to string as shown (all downstrokes). For guitar parts like this, glide picking is easier and sounds smoother than alternate picking.



Rock Workshop 104 The One-Grip Blues Lick



As we discussed earlier, improvising is the spontaneous reorganization of what you already know into new, unplanned variations. The key is to have lots of patterns at your disposal.

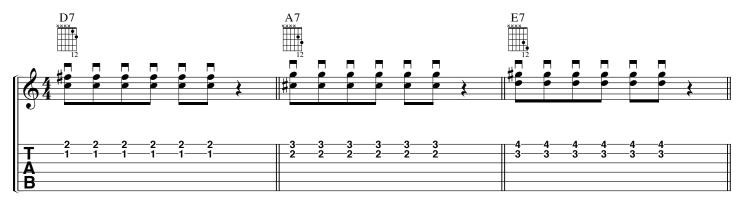
We've already worked on some classic rhythm riffs. A *lick* is a pre-learned pattern that you can use as you improvise a guitar solo, inserting it wherever it seems appropriate. The following blues lick can be played over a blues progression in the key of A (like the one we've been working on).

THE ONE-GRIP BLUES PATTERN

This is an example of a classic blues lick. It uses just one two-finger *chord grip* (left-hand fingering) for each of the three chords in a blues progression in A.

- For D7, the grip is at the 1st fret.
- For A7, it is at the 2nd fret.
- For the E7, slide the grip up to the 3rd fret.

Play with a strong rhythm using all downstrokes as indicated.



Now let's run the lick through an entire 12-bar blues in A.

