

## Strummer Camp: 2019 – Day 19

Below you will find 15 exercises. I have notated the tempo in every case, but there's a twist. I do not include any strumming patterns. I would like you to try to see what YOU can come up with based on a few of the standard rules I've mentioned throughout the entire course. I'll refresh the standard rules in a moment.

If you are able to print this sheet out, I think it will help tremendously. What I would like you to do is put in what YOU think a good strumming pattern would be in each series. Just write down the letter “d” or “u” under each note value or chord shown in the tab.

Notice that a few of them repeat, but the tempo changes. Thus, you might also change your mind on the strumming approach.

These are all exercises you have worked with in the past, with the only few changes being tempo, grouping layout and/or chord location. Most of these are the same chord locations.

### A Few Standard Rules:

1. Generally speaking, a group of 2 or more 16<sup>th</sup> notes will be DU (or DUDU etc.) repeated.
2. 8<sup>th</sup> notes can be approached with a DU as well, but this depends on the tempo used.
3. A Major can be simplified with your 1<sup>st</sup> finger. Avoid the high E string entirely.
4. Quarter notes are almost always strummed down.

### Exercise 86:

♩ = 140

G                      Em                      C                      D

The image shows a musical exercise with four measures. The first measure is G major, the second is E minor, the third is C major, and the fourth is D major. Each measure contains a sequence of notes on a single staff. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with six strings. The notes are: G (3, 2, 0, 0, 2, 3), Em (0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0), C (0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 3), and D (2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 3). The tablature uses numbers 0-3 to indicate fret positions on the strings.

Notice the straight 140 bpm beat.



Exercise 90:

♩ = 140

D Bm G A

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0  
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2  
 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2  
 0 0 0 0 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0  
 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0

Yep – another 140 bpm straight beat.

Exercise 91:

♩ = 140 (♩ ♪ ♩ ♪)

G Em C D

3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3  
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0  
 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Here we have a 140 bpm shuffle beat. Had the beat marker not shown, you would likely assume it's a shuffle beat due to the arrangement of the 8<sup>th</sup> notes. They are in groups of 2 now. This is the same exercise as 86 from above.

Exercise 92:

♩ = 140 (♩ ♪ ♩ ♪)

G Em

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

Same as with 91, this is also a 140 bpm shuffle beat. This exercise is the same arrangement as 87, but we're shuffling.

Exercise 93:

$\text{♩} = 140$  (♩ ♩ - ♩ ♩)

**C** **D**

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 | 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Same again, with this exercise being the same as 88. The difference is the approach.

Exercise 94:

$\text{♩} = 140$  (♩ ♩ - ♩ ♩)

**D** **G** **A**

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Starting to see what's going on here? The shuffle beat MIGHT change how you want to strum this series. This is the same exercise as 89.

Exercise 95:

$\text{♩} = 140$  (♩ ♩ - ♩ ♩)

**D** **Bm** **G** **A**

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 | 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Still shufflin' here – with this exercise being the same as 90.

Exercise 96:

♩ = 155

G D

Hold your horses. I've now brought us up to a whopping 155 bpm. Is it straight or shuffle? It's straight. The tempo marker indicates that for us. The tricky part in this one is that it looks like it might be a shuffle, but that's only because the 8<sup>th</sup> rests take over the basic values. Had the 8<sup>th</sup> rests been 8<sup>th</sup> notes, it would equal two sets of 8<sup>th</sup> notes (grouped in 4)

Exercise 97:

D G A Bm A

♩ = 155

This one might take a moment to decide what to strum. However, we're playing this at a 155 bpm straight beat, and we DO have 2 sets of 16<sup>th</sup> notes in the passage. That is a pretty decent tell-tale that we want those to at least be (possibly...) a DU to make it easy.



Exercise 100:

The image shows a musical score for Exercise 100, divided into four sections: C, F, G, and C. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 155. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The guitar notation shows a sequence of chords and notes, with some notes tied across measures. Below the notation is a fretboard diagram with six strings and 12 frets. The diagram shows the fret numbers for each string in each measure, with some notes highlighted in grey to indicate the starting notes of the chords.

While I will say this is entirely optional, I would love for you to try using these “high end” barre chords if you can. Don't worry so much about the 155 bpm tempo because it's rather brisk – but it's a nice challenge.

Everything is 8<sup>th</sup> notes, and other than the tied notes at the beginning of each second set of 8<sup>th</sup> notes, it should FEEL extremely straight forward.

You'll have all the beat tracks you need for this set, but if you run into any issues with creating your own strumming pattern, feel free to ask me. I'll give you my recommendation for any and every exercise. Just be sure you think on it a little and see if you can get the groove down based on what you have learned throughout this course.