

Strummer Camp: 2019 (Day 3)

Today will likely be rather easy, with just one new topic of interest – the mute. As mentioned in the lesson, I highly recommend using your fretting hand for now on any mutes applied. In this series, the mutes will be on two 16th notes, so the pattern will simply be a DU as usual. The fretting hand mute is played in a way that you still form the overall chord in question (I'm using G) but you don't want to hear the actual chord tones. They need to be dampened as to not produce any true tone. It just needs to sound scratchy.

Exercise 11a:

Musical notation for Exercise 11a. The top staff shows a guitar melody with quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff shows the corresponding fretboard with fret numbers (0-2) and rhythmic patterns (downstrokes and upstrokes). The exercise is divided into four measures, each with a downstroke on the first sixteenth note.

Exercise 11: Quarter Notes, Eighth Notes, Sixteenth Notes

Rhythmic diagram for Exercise 11. It shows four measures of rhythm: 1 e & a, 2 e & a, 3 e & a, 4 e & a. Blue arrows point down to the first note of each measure. A red arrow points up to the second note of the second measure. Blue arrows point down to the first note of the third and fourth measures.

As usual, our 16th notes are played with a DU formation. Everything else is downstrokes.

Exercise 12a:

Musical notation for Exercise 12a. The top staff shows a guitar melody with quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff shows the corresponding fretboard with fret numbers (0-2) and rhythmic patterns (downstrokes and upstrokes). The exercise is divided into four measures, each with a downstroke on the first sixteenth note. Red boxes highlight the first sixteenth note of each measure.

Exercise 12: Quarter Notes, Accents, Sixteenth Notes, Eighth Notes

Rhythmic diagram for Exercise 12. It shows four measures of rhythm: 1 e & a, 2 e & a, 3 e & a, 4 e & a. Blue arrows point down to the first note of each measure. A red arrow points up to the second note of the third measure. Blue arrows point down to the first note of the fourth measure. Accents (>) are placed above the first notes of the second and fourth measures.

Your accents here will be on the 2nd beat and the 6th beats in the tab. Again, the 16th notes here feature a DU strum.

Exercise 13a:

Exercise 13: Eighth Notes, Mutes

The mutes here are located on the 16th notes, which feature a DU pattern. This should be rather easy in terms of playing, but it will get trickier as we progress through the course.

Exercise 14a:

Exercise 14: Sixteenth Notes

Get that pendulum going with this one! It's just a repeated DUDU but you'll want to make sure you are “doubling” the value since these are all 16th notes.

Exercise 15a:

The image shows a musical exercise for guitar. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains a sequence of chords: Bb7, Bb7. The bottom staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with six strings and six frets. It shows fingerings for the strings: 0 for open strings, 2 for the second fret, and 3 for the third fret. The fretboard is divided into four measures, each containing four chords. The first measure has a dashed line under the first two chords and a 'V' under the last two. The second measure has a dashed line under the first two chords and a 'V' under the last two. The third measure has a dashed line under the first two chords and a 'V' under the last two. The fourth measure has a dashed line under the first two chords and a 'V' under the last two.

Exercise 15: Quarter Notes, Eighth Notes, Sixteenth Notes

The image shows a musical exercise with a treble clef staff. It contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note, followed by two eighth notes beamed together, followed by two eighth notes beamed together, followed by two eighth notes beamed together. Below the staff are four measures of counting: 1 e & a, 2 e & a, 3 e & a, 4 e & a. Blue arrows point down to the notes in each measure, and a red arrow points up to the 'a' note in each measure.

This one might be pretty easy – or it MIGHT surprise you. Since you are only using 1 chord it shouldn't be all that bad. Just remember that we want to DU on BOTH sets of 16th notes this time. They occur in one measure each.

This would be equivalent to: D – D-DU-D-D-D-DU (x2)