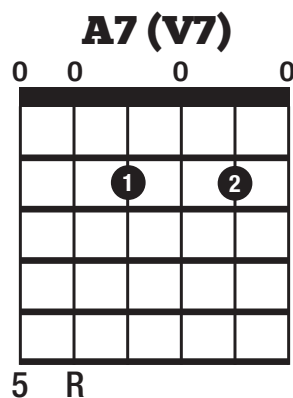
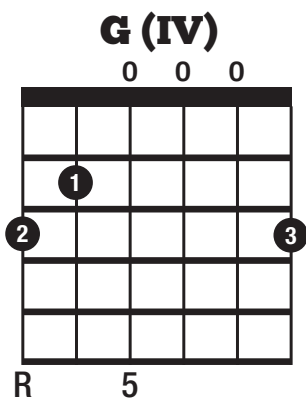
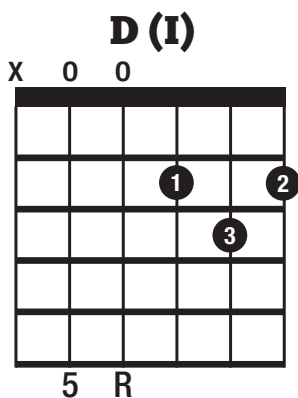
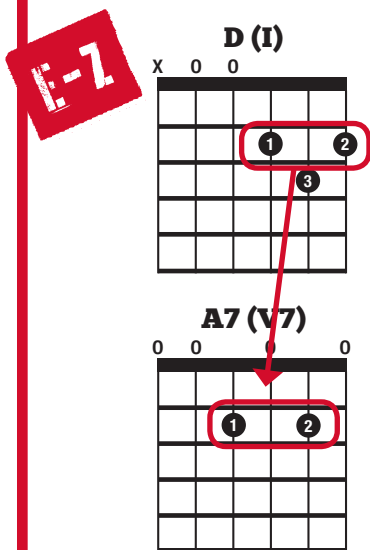


# THE "D" PROGRESSION

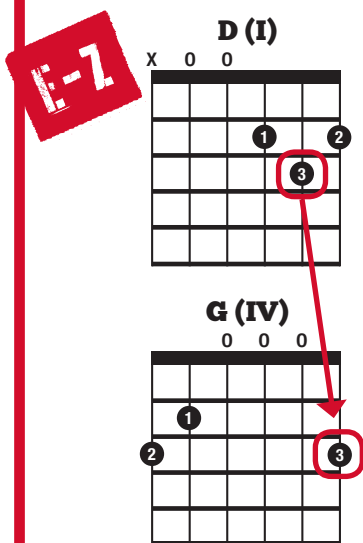


In this unit, you will learn a **I - IV - V7** progression in each key. For the key of D, those chords are **D - G - A7**.

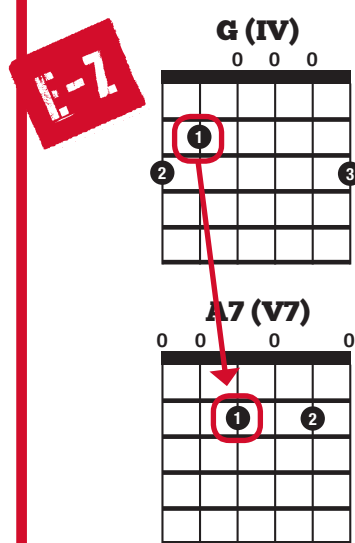
To change easily from **D** to **A7**, move fingers 1 and 2 **AT THE SAME TIME**. Notice that they are in the same **RELATIVE** position for both chords.



In changing from **D** to **G**, finger 3 is **RELATIVE**, as shown below. Place this finger first, then place fingers 1 and 2. Eventually, all fingers will move together.



Changing from **G** to **A7**, finger 1 is **RELATIVE**; move it to the adjacent string, then place finger 2.



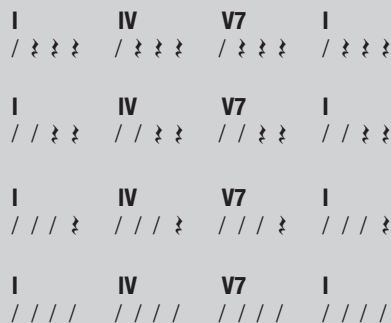
## PRACTICE PROCEDURES

Use CD, if desired.

- 1 Strum with **DOWN STROKES**.
- 2 Practice 2-chord changes first: **D - A7**, **D - G**, **G - A7** until all are smooth.
- 3 Then practice **D - G - A7 - D**.

## AUDIO NOTES

One accompaniment track, using the strum pattern at right, is provided for each progression in this unit. The tempo is slow. When a progression has been mastered at this speed, you may choose to use Track 3, a faster, generic rhythm track applicable to all unit progressions.



**TRACK 2**  
SLOW

**TRACK 3**  
FASTER

This box contains musical markings found in the songs on this page. For each song, locate and understand markings before playing.

**FINE (fee-nay):** The end

**D. C. AL FINE:** Go back to the beginning and play to *Fine*

**TACET:** Do not play

**C** 4/4 time (also called “common time”)

**||** Repeat

## Michael, Row the Boat Ashore

Count off: 1-2-3-4-  
1-2-

Strum Pattern: Straight Strum

TRACK  
6

Musical notation for "Michael, Row the Boat Ashore" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a *Tacet* marking, followed by a D chord. The lyrics are: "Mi - chael, row the boat a - shore. Hal - le - lu - jah. Mi - chael". The second staff continues with an A7 chord and the lyrics: "row the boat a - shore. Hal - le - lu - jah. Sis - ter, help to trim the". The third staff continues with G and D chords, then an A7 chord, and the lyrics: "sails. Hal - le - lu - jah. Sis - ter help to trim the sails. Hal - le - lu - jah." The piece concludes with the instruction *D.C. al Fine*.

## Swing Low, Sweet Chariot

Count off: 1-2-3-4-

Strum Pattern: Straight Strum

TRACK  
7

Musical notation for "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a D chord, followed by G and D chords, and then an A7 chord. The lyrics are: "Swing low, sweet char - ri - ot. Cum - in' for to car - ry me home. Swing -". The second staff continues with D, G, and D chords, then an A7 chord, and ends with a D chord. The lyrics are: "low, sweet char - ri - ot. Cum - in' for to car - ry me home."

## FORMAL ASSESSMENT ITEMS

### Skill Proficiency 1:

Play a I - IV - V7 - I progression in the key of D, using four strums per chord.  
(Proficiency 1 scoring rubric)

### Trio Strum Recital 1:

With two classmates, count off and perform 1 tune on page 10 and 1 tune from page 11 during an in-class recital.  
(Recital 1 scoring rubric)

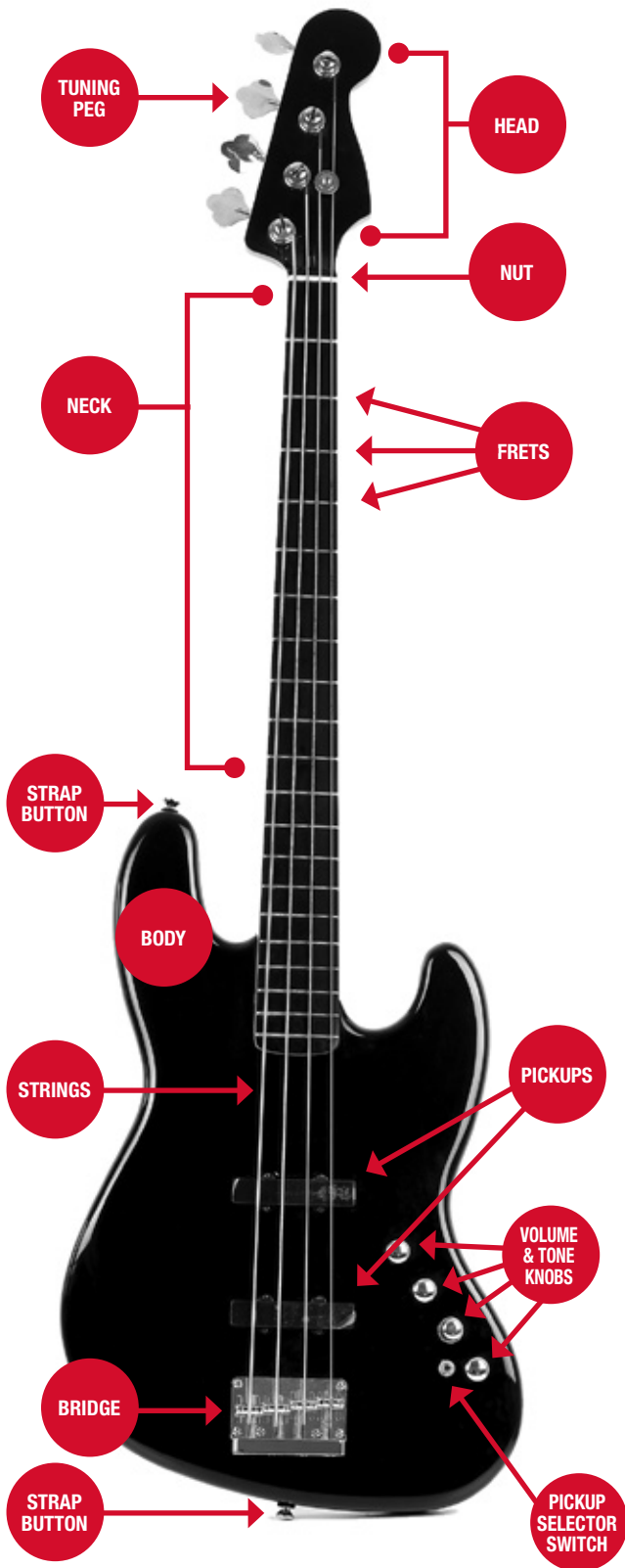
### Written Assessment:

Do CHORD WORK SHEET 1.  
WRITTEN TEST 1

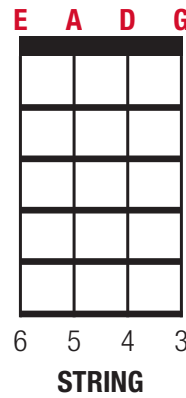
# INTRODUCTION TO THE BASS GUITAR

The four open strings of a standard electric bass have the same letter names as strings 6, 5, 4 and 3 on your acoustic guitar. The content of the following pages is to be played on your guitar.

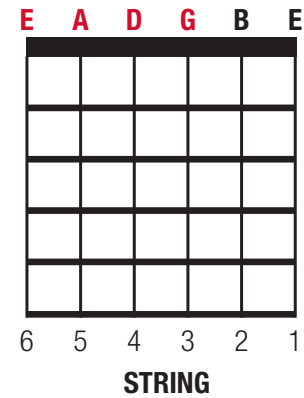
## Parts of an Electric Bass



Bass Guitar open strings

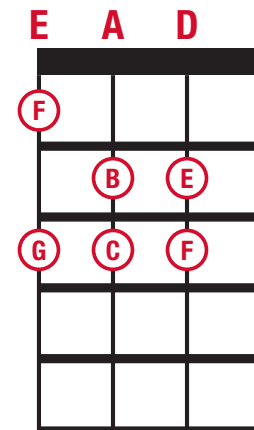
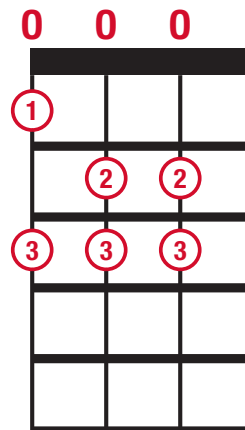


Acoustic Guitar open strings



## Fretting Single Notes on a Bass

Bass lines are usually made up of single notes. Study the charts below. Learn the notes on strings 6, 5 and 4 as shown. **MEMORIZE FINGER ASSIGNMENTS AND NOTE NAMES** following the procedures on the next page.



**HOW TO COUNT WHEN ♩ = 1 BEAT**

Your first songs will contain a “4” as the bottom number of the time signature. The notes and rests will receive the beats indicated in the graphic at right. Memorize this.

♪ or ♩ = 1/2 beat

♩ or ♪ = 1 beat

♩ or ▬ = 2 beats

♩ or ▬ = 4 beats

In order to correctly count the music you play, it helps to **write in the counting beneath** the notes and rests. This is easy to do.

**EACH HALF-BEAT IS REPRESENTED BY ONE WRITTEN SYMBOL (either a number or “+”). THEREFORE, IN ONE MEASURE OF 4/4 TIME, YOU WILL ALWAYS WRITE: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +.** When you see “+”, say “and”.

Study the line below. Then clap the rhythm while counting aloud.

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

Perform the four rhythm lines below: clap and count aloud.

1

2

Write in the counting for the next two lines, then tap them.

3

4

**ACTION WRITER:** Create a 4-measure rhythm line below. Use the 4/4 time signature.



# MELODIES USING NOTES ON STRINGS 6 AND 5 ONLY

Write in the counting below all lines. (Use “+” only in lines containing 8th notes.) Do not write in the names of notes. Play as directed.

**STRING 6 NOTES: Tech Tip:** adjust guitar neck angle to 45° to comfortably place fingers 1 and 3.

**A**

E F G

**STRING 5 NOTES: Tech Tip:** for a clean tone, place tips of finger 2 and 3 just behind the fretwire.

**B**

A B C

**1**

**2**

**3**

## CHALLENGE MELODIES

**4**

**5**

## FORMAL ASSESSMENT ITEMS

**Skill Proficiency 6:** Play lines 1-3 above with accurate notes and rhythms. (Proficiency 6 scoring rubric)

