## **4-Stringed Electric Bass**

# **Beginner Glossary**

Jeff Berlin

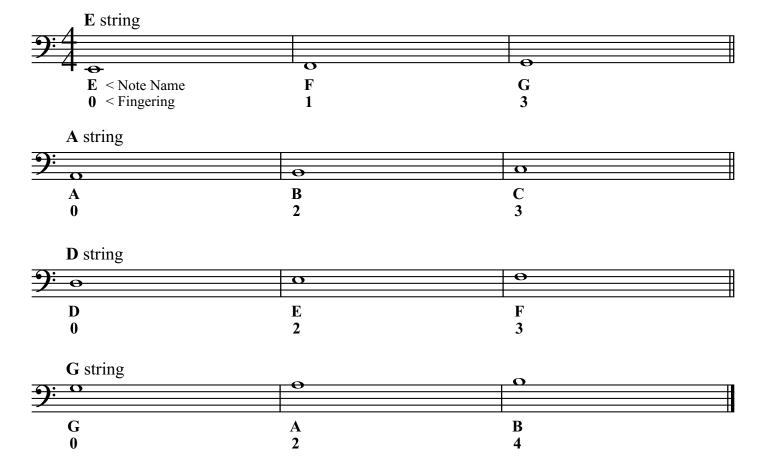
#### Recommendations

- 1. No metronome! Tap your foot or count out-loud or internally!
- 2. Fix mistakes immediately! Review what you have fixed!
- 3. Practice 15 to 30 minutes at day! NEVER practice until it feels stressful!
- 4. Take breaks! Learning is best done in small doses!
- 5. Relax your hands as you read! Do not overstrike the strings or press the frets too hard!

All lessons in Bass Mastery are in 4/4 and in the key of C.

#### Lesson 1: Whole Notes with String Names, Note Names, Fingerings

Lessons are written in whole notes played on the E, A, D, and G strings. The names of the notes are represented by letter below the notes. Recommended fingerings are in numbers below the note names. E/O represents open E. F/1 represents F fretted by the first finger. G/3 represents G fretted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> finger. All following examples follow this form.



#### **Lesson 2: Continuation of Whole Notes**

Lessons include all the notes learned in Lesson 1 now written in different forms. Your broader approach to reading begins here. The first note and its fingering are written below the first notes. Stay in position and you will comfortably play Lesson 2.



#### **Lesson 3: Half Notes**

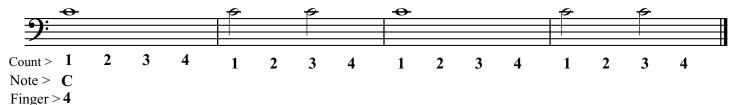
All examples are written on the note C unless indicted otherwise. Lessons include the notes learned in Lesson 1 now written in half notes. Fingerings and note names are now removed (if you forget the notes, refer back to Lesson 1 in the Key.)

A half note has two quarter note beats 1, 2. Two half notes are counted 1, 2, 3, 4



#### **Lesson 4: Whole and Half Notes**

Lessons include whole and half notes. Middle C is added to the notes fretted with the 4<sup>th</sup> finger, and played on the G string. Stay in position until the next written shift. Fingerings are suggestions but are still recommended.



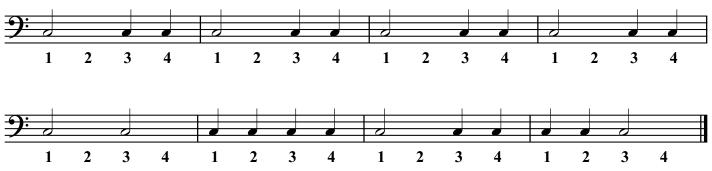
#### **Lesson 5: Quarter Notes**

Lessons are written in quarter notes. Quarter notes receive a quarter beat per note counted 1, 2, 3, 4. Follow the finger shift suggestions to play etudes smoothy. Stay in position until each new shift is indicated.



#### **Lesson 6: Half Notes, and Quarter Notes**

Lessons combine half notes and quarter notes. Examples are shown below. Follow fingering suggestions. From now on, fingerings are removed from the rest of the book. A great way to advance playing skills is to experiment with fingering to find ways to play the remaining etudes.



### **Lesson 7: Whole Notes, Half Notes, Quarter Notes**

Lessons combine whole notes, half notes and quarter notes. Examples are shown below. Follow fingering suggestions in the etudes.



#### Lesson 8: Whole, Half, Quarter Notes and Rests

Lessons offer pitch and rests. Rests equal the same rhythm of notes and are counted as such but are not played.

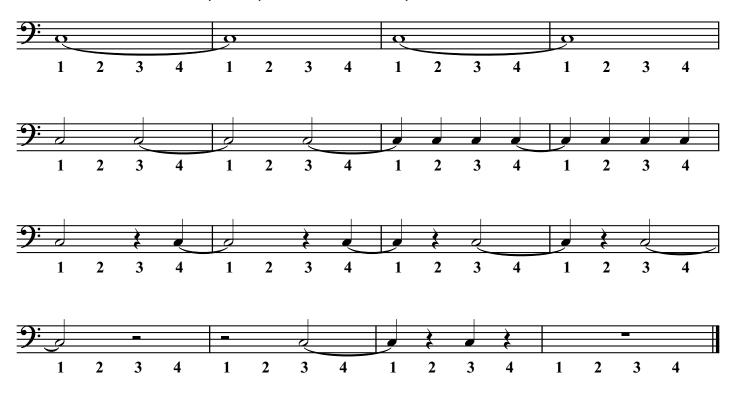


### Lesson 9: Whole, Half, Quarter Notes and Ties

Lessons offer notes tied to other notes. Ties connect notes that are rhythmically counted but not played.



### Lesson 10: Whole, Half, Quarter Notes, Ties and Rests



### Lesson 11: Eighth Notes and D over Middle C

Lessons demonstrate eighth note lines. Eighth note are counted 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and.



Note  $> \mathbf{D}$ 

Finger > 4

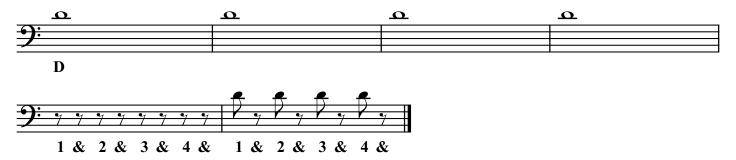
### Lesson 12: Half, Quarter, Eighth Notes with One Repeat

Lessons combine various uses of half, quarter, and eighth notes and include a repeat symbol. The repeat requires that the music between them is repeated once.

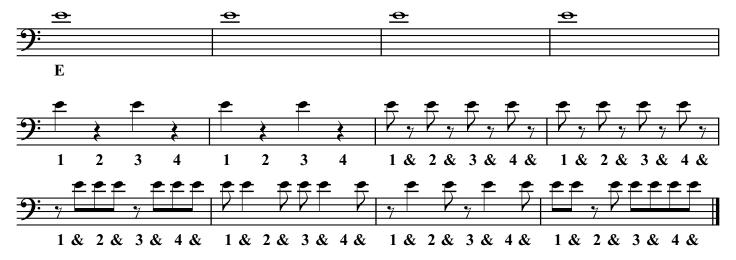


### Lesson 13: Eighth Notes and Rests with D over Middle C

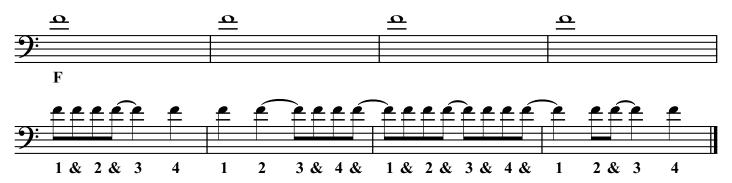
Eighth note rests are introduced. Each rest share an identical rhythmic value as an eighth note, but, it requires counting, not playing. Eighth note and rests are counted 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &.



### Lesson 14: Quarter, Eighth Notes and Rests with E over Middle C

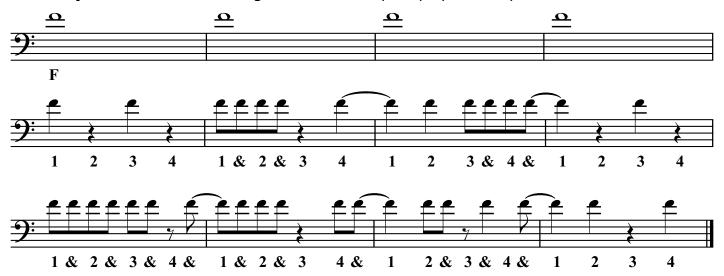


### Lesson 15: Quarter, Eighth Notes and Ties with F over Middle C



### Lesson 16: Whole, Half, Quarter Notes and Ties with F over Middle C

Lessons offer notes tied to other notes. A tie is a curved line between two notes that joins their time values together so that they are play as if they were one note.



#### **Lesson 17: Dotted Half Notes and Quarter Notes**

A dotted note has the rhythmic value of the note plus half its value. Examples: A dotted half note rhythmically equals three quarter notes. A dotted quarter note rhythmically equals three eighth notes.



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

#### **Lesson 18: Dotted Quarter and Half Notes, Ties and Rests**

Lesson18 combines lessons previously practiced.



1

2

3

4

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

#### Lesson 19: Sixteenth Notes and G over Middle C

Lessons offer sixteenth note etudes and a new note, G over middle C. Sixteenth note are counted 1 e and a, 2 e and a, 3 e and a, 4 e and a.

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &





1 & and a 2 & and a 3 & and a 4 & and a 1 & and a 2 & and a 3 & and a 4 & and a

### **Lesson 20: Eighth and Sixteenth Notes**



#### Lesson 21: Eighth and Sixteenth Notes, Rests and Ties



### **Lesson 22: Dotted Eighth and Sixteenth Notes**

Dotted eight notes are rhythmically equal to an eighth note plus a sixteenth note.



### **Lesson 23: Dotted Eighth and Sixteenth Notes Rests and Ties**



### **Lesson 24 – Etude Covering All Lessons**

Congratulations to everyone that arrived to this point! This etude includes every element found in Bass Mastery. It can be viewed as a diploma graduating you from the book.

If you wish, you are ready to move on to Packages 2 and 3 for a deeper regard of harmony on the bass.