Rhythmic Patterns

As you learn any major scale shape in this eBook, the first workout you want to take it through involves rhythmic patterns.

These patterns work on counting, rhythmic control, picking control, coordination, and lots more.

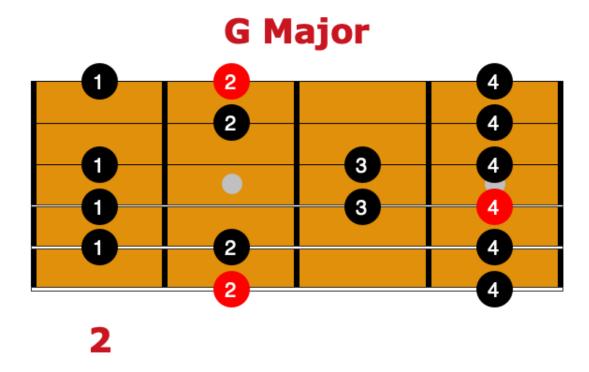
In this chapter you check out sample rhythms that you can add to any scale shape in your studies.

Each of these patterns is demonstrated through this G major scale shape.

Take a minute to play this shape, then move on to the rhythms below.

Add these rhythms to the G major scale shape at first, then move it to other keys from there.

When comfortable, add these rhythmic patterns to other major scale shapes that you explore in this eBook.



Whole Notes

The first rhythm you work on are whole notes, which are 4 beats long, so one whole note fits into a bar of 4/4 time.

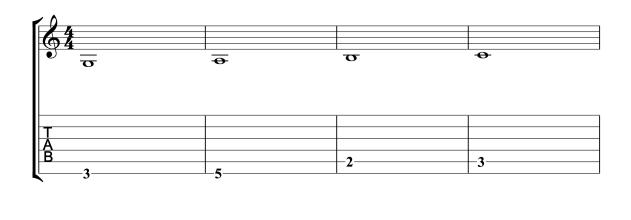
Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

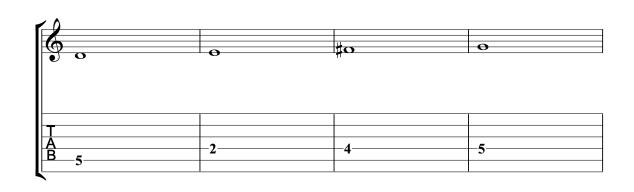
Always use a metronome when working on rhythms in the practice room.

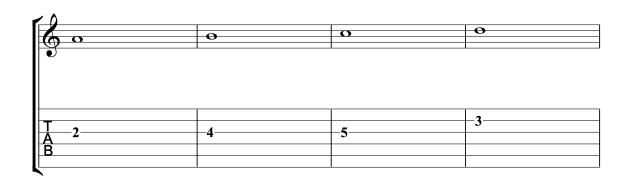
Start very slow, count along, and only increase the tempo when ready.

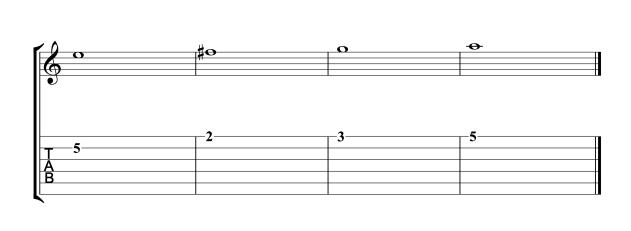
Playing fast and sloppy doesn't help you progress in your studies, but playing slow and accurate sure does.

Keep that in mind as you work any rhythm in your scale studies.









Half Notes

The next rhythm you work on are half notes, which are 2 beats long, so two half notes fits into a bar of 4/4 time.

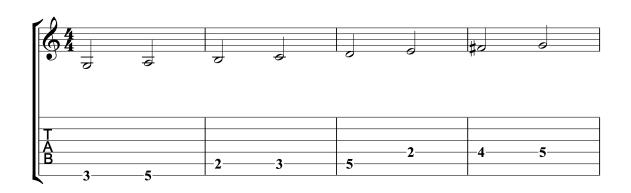
Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

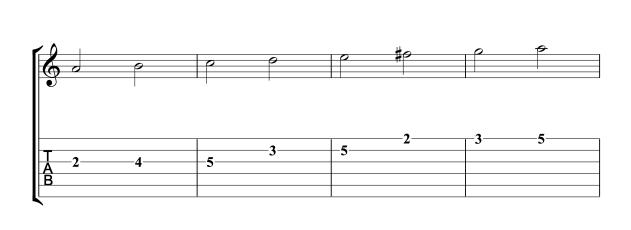
Always use a metronome when working on rhythms in the practice room.

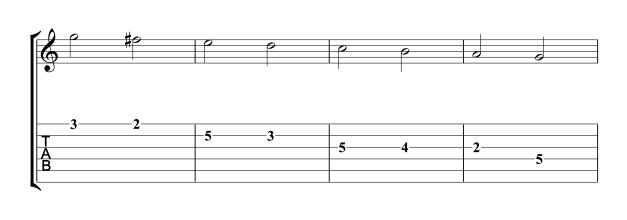
Start very slow, count along, and only increase the tempo when ready.

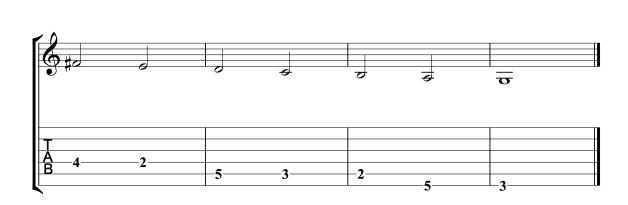
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Quarter Notes

The next rhythm you work on are quarter notes, which are 1 beat long, so four quarter notes fit into a bar of 4/4 time.

Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

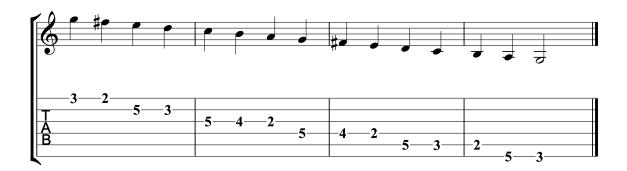
Always use a metronome when working on rhythms in the practice room.

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8th Notes

The next rhythm you work on are 8th notes, which are a half beat long, so 8, 8th notes fit into a bar of 4/4 time.

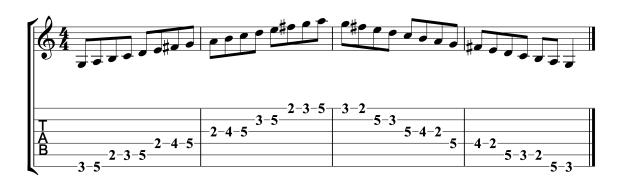
Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

Always use a metronome when working on rhythms in the practice room.

Start very slow, count along, and only increase the tempo when ready.

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Triplets

The next rhythm you work on are triplets, which have 3 notes over 1 beat, so 4, triplets fit into a bar of 4/4 time.

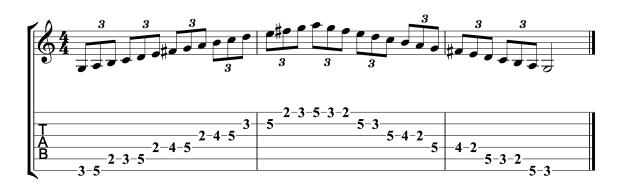
Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

Always use a metronome when working on rhythms in the practice room.

Start very slow, count along, and only increase the tempo when ready.

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16th Notes

The next rhythm you work on are 16th notes, which are a quarter beat long, so 16, 16th notes fit into a bar of 4/4 time.

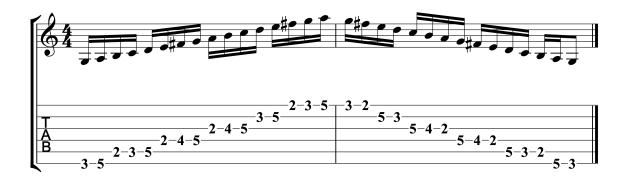
Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

Always use a metronome when working on rhythms in the practice room.

Start very slow, count along, and only increase the tempo when ready.

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You can also combine rhythms to expand your rhythmic studies in the practice room.

To do this, you can take any two rhythms you learned before and combine them to create new rhythmic patterns.

Here's an example of a combo rhythmic pattern in action, where you play a half note followed by two quarter-notes.

Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

Always use a metronome when working on rhythms in the practice room.

Start very slow, count along, and only increase the tempo when ready.

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Keep that in mind as you work any rhythm in your scale studies.



Here's another example of a combo rhythmic pattern in action, where you play two quarter notes followed by four 8th notes.

Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

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Start very slow, count along, and only increase the tempo when ready.

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Here's an example of a combo rhythmic pattern, where you play four 8th notes followed by two quarter notes.

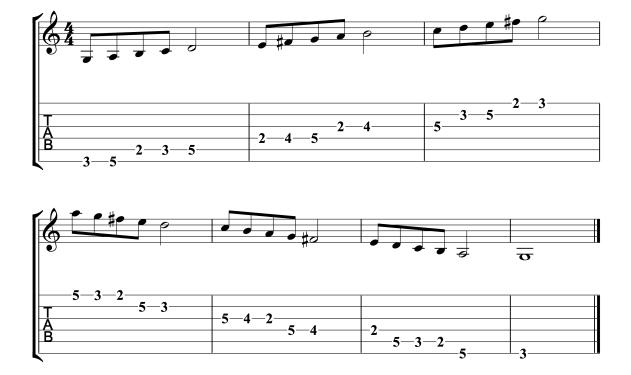
Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

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With this combo pattern, you combine a quarter note and an 8th note to create a longer rhythm, the dotted quarter note.

Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

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The final combo pattern is one of my favorites, where you increase the speed from whole notes to 16th notes.

Work this rhythm through the example below, then take it to other keys and scale shapes when ready.

Always use a metronome when working on rhythms in the practice room.

Start very slow, count along, and only increase the tempo when ready.

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