

For those of you playing the electric bass, example seventy-one is the first exercise with a shifting of hand position indicated. A shift is notated by a fingering number with a line above it. When shifting to a new position stay in that position until another shift is indicated.

Example 71

Example 72

Example 89

♩ = 76

Example 90

♩ = 80

Example 91

♩ = 76

The marcato marking (\wedge) is interpreted a number of different ways. When used in a jazz-swing style this marking is very distinctive. A quarter note played with the marcato marking is a long note, attacked strongly, with a definite cut off. John LaPorta calls this sound the “Lester Young quarter note.”

Example 140

SWING

$\text{♩} = 63$

marcato

The musical score for Example 140 is written in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a tempo of quarter note = 63. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a 2-measure rest, followed by a quarter note with a marcato marking. The second staff continues the melody with various notes and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff continues the melody with a marcato marking on a quarter note. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final chord and a double bar line.

Example 141

CLASSICAL
♩ = 66

2
4
4
1

Example 142

ADAGIO
♩ = 69

2
A

BOSSA RIO

As it's name implies, Bossa Rio is a bossa nova. After a short intro, comes a singing melody supported by a Jamaican flavored bossa nova bass line. You can really make this one groove!

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the upper staff and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the lower staff. The second system continues with the piano dynamic. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the upper staff. The fourth system returns to the piano dynamic. The fifth system includes triplets in both staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).