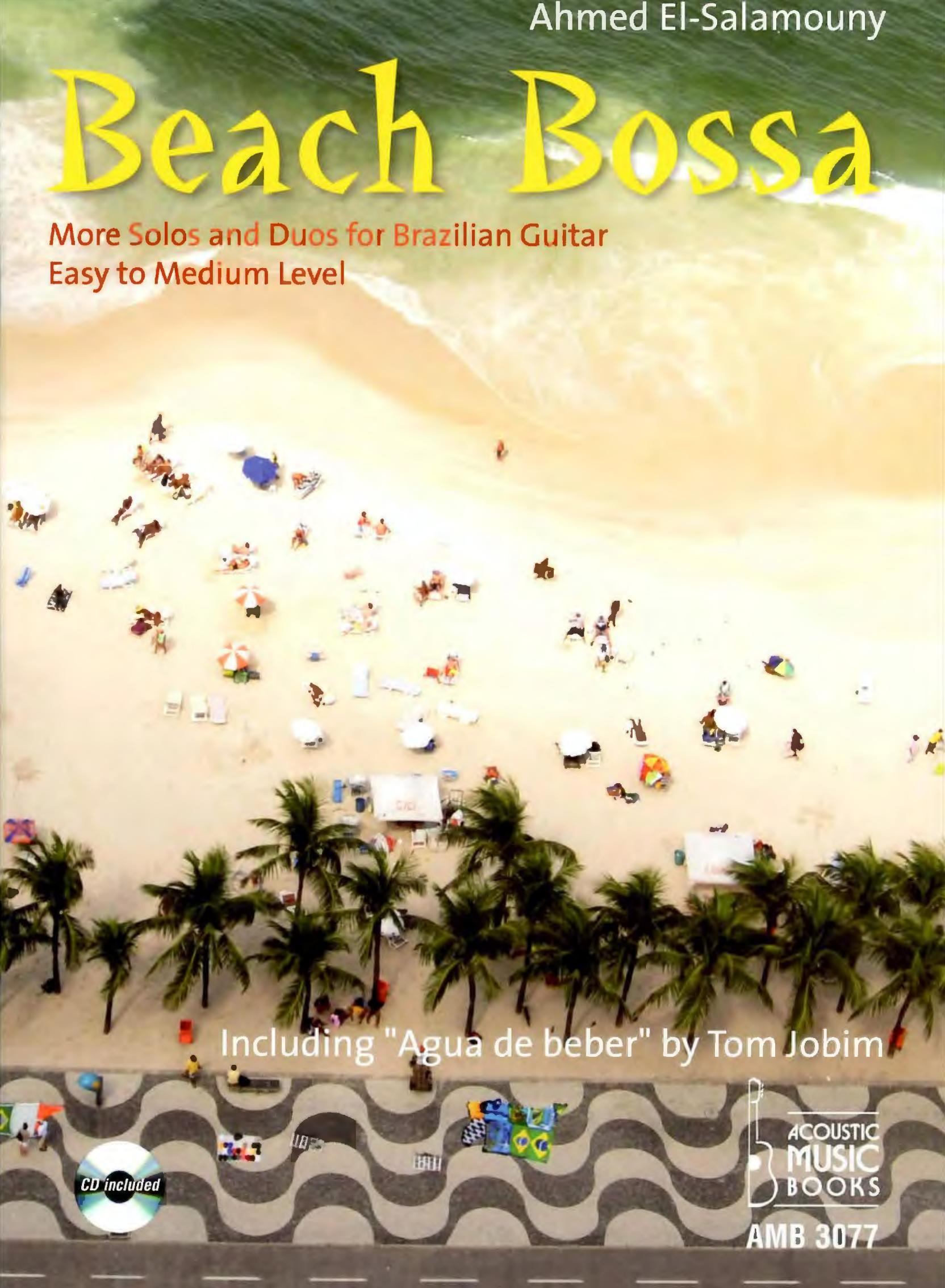


Ahmed El-Salamouny

# Beach Bossa

More Solos and Duos for Brazilian Guitar  
Easy to Medium Level



Including "Agua de beber" by Tom Jobim



AMB 3077

# For MP3s

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password :faridhaidar.blogspot.com

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# Easy-Going

**Kreativ werden:**

In der ersten Vorübung werden einfache Bossa Nova-Patterns vorgestellt. Diese kann der begleitende Gitarrist im Duostück als Variationen spielen. Jede Zeile besteht aus einem Pattern, das beliebig oft wiederholt werden kann.



Track 1  
Pattern 1

Cmaj7

F6

Cmaj7

F6

Pattern 2

Pattern 3

Pattern 4

Der Solist kann mit der folgenden pentatonischen Tonleiter in a-Moll (a–c–d–e–g) improvisieren:

*The soloist may improvise with the following pentatonic scale in A-minor (a–c–d–e–g):*

a-Moll-pentatonische Tonleiter/A-minor pentatonic scale

# Easy-Going

**Kreativ werden:**

Die zweite Vorübung stellt komplexere Patterns für den geübten Spieler vor.



Track 2

## Pattern 5

## Pattern 6

## Pattern 7

## Pattern 8

## Pattern 9

## Pattern 10

Solo



Tracks 3+4

# Easy-Going

for Daniel

Ahmed El-Salamouny

1

5

9

I

13

Duo



Track 5

# Easy-Going

Ahmed El-Salamouny

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for two guitars. The top two staves begin at measure 8, while the bottom two staves begin at measure 5. Measures 8-12 feature chords C maj7, F6, C maj7, and F6. Measures 5-8 feature chords C maj7, F6, C maj7, and F6. Measures 9-12 feature chords A m7, A m7/G, D7, and F6. Measures 13-16 feature chords E7(13), A m7, A m7/G, and G7(9). Each staff includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Chords are indicated by Roman numerals and names, with specific fingerings shown above them (e.g., "oo" or "x0"). The music concludes with a measure 17.

# California Dreamin'

**Kreativ werden:**

*California Dreamin'* kann begleitet werden, indem man die Akkorde spielt, die über den Noten durch Griffdiagramme und Akkordsymbole angegeben sind.

Steht nur ein Akkord über einem Takt, so kann Pattern 1 gespielt werden, so wie im Beispiel zu Takt 1 bis 2. Stehen zwei Akkorde über einem Takt, so wechselt man zu Pattern 2 – so wie im Beispiel zu Takt 25 bis 28.

Die Akkorde können in diesem Fall auch zur Orientierung beim Solostück dienen, da sie mit den Noten in den jeweiligen Takten übereinstimmen. Beachte jedoch, dass sich Melodie, Bass und Mittelstimmen ständig ändern. Dadurch stimmt das Griffbild nur an einem bestimmten Punkt des Notentextes mit diesem überein.

**Be creative:**

*California Dreamin'* can be accompanied with the chord diagrams.

If there is only one chord per measure, play pattern 1, as in the example from measure 1 to 2. If there are two chords per measure play pattern 2, as in the example from measure 25 to 28.

The chord diagrams may be used also as an orientation for the soloist.

Please consider, that melody, bass and middle voices are permanently changing. In order to that, the chord diagram is equal to the notes only at a certain point in each measure.



Track 6

## Pattern 1

## Pattern 2

## Pattern 1

Beispiel zu Takt 1 + 2:  
Example for bar 1 + 2:

Beispiel zu Takt 25–28:  
Example for bar 25–28:

Solo



Tracks 7+8

# California Dreamin'

for Anneliese

Ahmed El-Salamouny

The sheet music consists of six staves of music for acoustic guitar. Each staff includes a chord diagram above the staff and a corresponding fingering below it. The chords and their fingerings are:

- Staff 1: G (00), Cmaj7 (00), G (00), Cmaj7 (00)
- Staff 2: G (00), Cmaj7 (00), G (00), G7(9,11) (00)
- Staff 3: Cmaj7(6) (00), D (00), Em7(9) (00), Em7(9) (00)
- Staff 4: Cmaj7(6) (00), D (00), Em7(9) 7fr. (00), Em7(9) (00)
- Staff 5: A m 5fr. (00), D (00), G9 (00), C# maj7(b 5) (00)

The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. Measures are numbered 8, 9, 13, and 17.

21

Chords shown above the staff:

- Cmaj7(6)
- G9
- Cmaj7(6)
- G

Sheet music staff details:

- Key signature: One sharp (F#).
- Time signature: Common time (indicated by '8').
- Notes: Sixteenth-note patterns.
- Pedal: A sustained note on the first beat of each measure.

25

Chords shown above the staff:

- G
- C6(11)
- Bm7
- B7
- Em7(9)
- Em7(9)

Sheet music staff details:

- Key signature: One sharp (F#).
- Time signature: Common time (indicated by '8').
- Notes: Sixteenth-note patterns.
- Pedal: A sustained note on the first beat of each measure.

29

Chords shown above the staff:

- G
- C6(11)
- G
- Am7
- G7(9,11)
- Cmaj7

Sheet music staff details:

- Key signature: One sharp (F#).
- Time signature: Common time (indicated by '8').
- Notes: Sixteenth-note patterns.
- Pedal: A sustained note on the first beat of each measure.

33

Chords shown above the staff:

- G
- C6(11)
- Bm7
- B7
- Em7(9)
- Em7(9)

Sheet music staff details:

- Key signature: One sharp (F#).
- Time signature: Common time (indicated by '8').
- Notes: Sixteenth-note patterns.
- Pedal: A sustained note on the first beat of each measure.

37

Chords shown above the staff:

- G
- C6(11)
- G
- Am7
- C#maj7(b5)
- A7

Sheet music staff details:

- Key signature: One sharp (F#).
- Time signature: Common time (indicated by '8').
- Notes: Sixteenth-note patterns.
- Pedal: A sustained note on the first beat of each measure.

D                      B m 7                      A m 7                      Gmaj7  


41                      Cmaj7                      Gmaj7                      Cmaj7                      Gmaj7  


45                      Cmaj7                      Gmaj7                      Cmaj7                      Gmaj7  


49                      Cmaj7                      Gmaj7                      Cmaj7                      Gmaj7  


# Samba de roda

Die *Samba de roda* stammt aus Bahia, Brasilien und gilt als älteste bekannte Samba-Form. Diese Samba wird als Kreistanz (*roda* = Kreis) getanzt, bei dem die in der Mitte tanzenden Personen durch Berührung von Personen aus dem Kreis ausgewechselt werden. Früher berührten sich die Tanzenden mit dem Bauchnabel, welcher in der Yoruba-Sprache *Semba* genannt wurde. Etymologen leiten daraus die Entstehung des Wortes *Samba* ab.

## Kreativ werden:

Das Duo kann um eine Stimme erweitert werden, indem man die abgebildeten Akkorde mit dem Pattern 11 oder 12 begleitet.

Die abgebildeten Akkorde sind hier keine Orientierung für den Notentext des Solisten. Stehen zwei Akkorde in einem Takt, so werden sie so wie in den Beispielen für Takt 17–18 mit dem Pattern gespielt.

Eine Anmerkung zur Solostimme im Duo: Gibt es rhythmische Schwierigkeiten, so kann man anfangs die angebundenen Noten mitspielen. Das ist eine Technik, die generell das Verständnis von komplexen Rhythmen erleichtert.



Track 9

## Pattern 11

## Beispiel 1 zu den Takten 17–18:

*Example 1 for bar 17–18:*

Mit dem abgebildeten Klatschrhythmus kann diese Musik auch perkussiv begleitet werden:

Klatsche/Clap

The *Samba de roda* has its origins in Bahia, Brasil and is known as the oldest form of Samba. This samba is danced in a circle. The dancers in the middle change, when they are touched by people of the circle. In times past, people touched each other's belly button, which is called Semba in the Yoruba language. From this anatomical beginning, etymologists derive the origin of the word Samba.

## Be creative:

You can add a third voice to the duo by playing the chord diagrams either with pattern 11 or 12. If there are two chords per measure, play as in the examples for bar 17 and 18 for both of the patterns.

A note to the solo voice of the duo: if there are any rhythmical difficulties, play also the bound notes first. This is general rule which eases the understanding of complex rhythm.

## Pattern 12

## Beispiel 2 zu den Takten 17–18:

*Example 2 for bar 17–18:*

With the clap pattern you may accompany this music in a percussive way:



# Samba de roda

Ahmed El-Salamouny

§

D7 G Am G  
5fr. 3fr. 5fr. 3fr.

**8**

13      V.      3fr.      5fr.      3fr.

17      II      II

20      5fr.      5fr.      ②

23      ②      1.      2.      D. S. al ①

The sheet music consists of two staves. The top staff is for the right hand (fingers 1-4) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (thumb 1, index 2, middle 3, ring 4, pinky 5). Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Chord boxes show fingerings for the right hand (e.g., 1, 3, 2, 0 for D7) and left hand (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 for G). Measure numbers 13, 17, 20, and 23 are shown. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The music includes various chords such as D7, G, F#m7(b5), B7(b9), Em7(9), Am, Em, and G, with specific fingerings like 3fr., 5fr., and 3fr. for the right hand and 5fr. for the left hand. The piece concludes with a dynamic instruction "D. S. al ①".

Solo



Tracks 11+12

# Samba de Roda

for Felix

Ahmed El-Salamouny

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for a solo instrument. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature varies between common time (indicated by '4') and 2/4. The first staff starts with a dynamic '8'. The second staff begins with a dynamic '5'. The third staff features two sections labeled 'V' and 'II' with specific fingerings: '1 3 4' for V and '0 3 0' for II. The fourth staff starts with a dynamic '13'. The fifth staff is labeled 'IV II' and includes a dynamic '17'. The sixth staff starts with a dynamic '21' and includes a dynamic '2'. The music concludes with a repeat sign and endings '1.' and '2.', followed by a dynamic 'D. S. al φ'.

# Beach Bossa

**Kreativ werden:**

*Beach Bossa* stellt im Intro das neue Pattern 13 vor. Im weiteren Verlauf des Stückes findet man das Pattern 1 und 4 (s. S. 5) wieder.

Pattern 14 ist eine Variation des Patterns 13 und findet sich am Ende des Stücks.

Die angegebenen Akkorde können als Begleitung zum Stück mit einem beliebigen Pattern oder unabhängig davon als Akkordübung gespielt werden. In diesem Fall entsprechen die Akkorde den tatsächlich gegriffenen Tönen im Solostück.

**Be creative:**

*In the intro Beach Bossa presents the new pattern 13. You may recognize pattern 1 and 4 (see also page 5) throughout the piece.*

*At the end of the piece there is a variation of pattern 13, here called pattern 14.*

*The chord diagrams can be played with a pattern of your choice as an accompaniment to the solo or as a chord exercise. Here again, the chord diagrams can be used as an orientation for the soloist.*



Track 13

## Pattern 13

## Pattern 14

Solo



Tracks 14+15

# Beach Bossa

for Martina

G9(11)



G9(#11)



Ahmed El-Salamouny

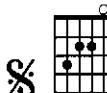
G9(11)



G7(9)



Cmaj7(6)



F6



Cmaj7(6)



A7



I

Dm 7



G



Cmaj7

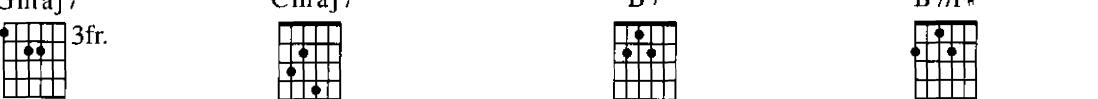


B7/F#



Em7(9)                    E7(b13)                    Am 7                    D7  

 21

Gmaj7                    Cmaj7                    B7                    B7/F#  

 25

Em7(9)                    E7(b13)                    Am 7                    D7  

 29

Gmaj7                    Cmaj7                    B7                    B7/F#  

 33

Cmaj7                    G9(11)                    G9(#11)                    G9(11)  

 37

G7(9)                    Cmaj7  

 41

46

*fade out*

# Big Wave Rider

## Kreativ werden:

Das Solostück *Big Wave Rider* lässt sich nach dem Intro, also ab Takt 9, durchgehend mit den beiden Griffen Am7 und D7 von einem zweiten Gitarristen begleiten. Beginnend mit Am7, wechseln sich die beiden Akkorde nach jedem Takt ab.

Als Begleitmuster kann man die Patterns 15 und 16 benutzen oder die im Stück verwendeten Variationen in den Takten 29 bis 44.

Die vorgestellten Patterns orientieren sich an der Samba-Funk- und Blues-Stilistik.

Natürlich sind die Variationsmöglichkeiten zahlreich: Man kann einen vierstimmigen Akkord verwenden und, wie abgebildet, das Pattern 9 oder andere in diesem Heft vorkommende Patterns ausprobieren.

Ein zweiter Gitarrist kann auch die Bluestonleiter in A als Improvisationstonleiter für die letzten Takte 29 bis 44 verwenden. Natürlich können die Takte 29 bis 44 beliebig oft wiederholt werden, um ausgiebig improvisieren zu können.

Man kann die Akkorde Am7 und D7 in Pattern-Variationen zusammen mit der Tonleiter auch als eigenständige Improvisation spielen.

Die als Kreuze dargestellten Noten sollen als perkussiver Effekt gespielt werden: Balle dazu die rechte Hand kurz zur Faust und schlage mit ihrer Unterseite leicht auf die Saiten.

## Be creative:

*After the first 8 bars, the solo piece Big Wave Rider can be accompanied entirely by a second guitarist with the two chords Am7 and D7. The chords change every bar, beginning with Am7.*

*Use pattern 15 and 16 for the accompaniment or the variations in the piece between bar 29 to 44. The patterns are written in samba-funk or blues style.*

*The potential variations are numerous. It is possible to use a four part chord as the here shown pattern 9 or to play other patterns demonstrated in this book.*

*A second guitarist can also use the blues scale in A for improvisation of the bars 29 to 44.*

*Repeat these bars as often as you like in order to improvise longer.*

*In a duet you may also play only the chords Am7 and D7 in some pattern variations together with an improvisation.*

*The notes indicated with a cross shall be played as a percussive effect. Make a fist with your right hand and struck the strings lightly.*



Track 16

Pattern 15

A m7      D7

Am7: 5fr.      D7: 4fr.

Sheet music for Am7 and D7 patterns. The Am7 pattern starts at bar 8, ending at bar 15. The D7 pattern starts at bar 16, ending at bar 23. Both patterns are in 3/4 time.

Pattern 16

Sheet music for Pattern 16, starting at bar 24. It consists of a single melodic line in 3/4 time.

A m7                      D 7(9)

Pattern 9

a-Moll Bluestonleiter/A-minor Blues scale

Solo



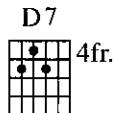
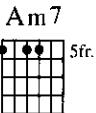
Tracks 17+18

# Big Wave Rider

for Tania

Ahmed El-Salamouny

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for a solo instrument. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having numerical or letter markings above them. The staves are numbered 2 through 25. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.



29

Am7 5fr. D7 4fr.

V IV

Sheet music for acoustic guitar. The first measure shows a Am7 chord (5th fret) followed by a D7 chord (4th fret). The second measure starts with a V chord (3rd fret) and ends with an IV chord (1st fret). The third measure starts with a V chord (3rd fret) and ends with an IV chord (1st fret). The fourth measure starts with a V chord (3rd fret) and ends with an IV chord (1st fret).

33

Sheet music for acoustic guitar. The measure consists of a series of eighth-note chords. The first two notes are Am7 (5th fret), followed by D7 (4th fret), then G7 (3rd fret), C7 (2nd fret), and finally Am7 (5th fret) again.

37

Sheet music for acoustic guitar. The measure consists of a series of eighth-note chords. The first two notes are Am7 (5th fret), followed by D7 (4th fret), then G7 (3rd fret), C7 (2nd fret), and finally Am7 (5th fret) again.

41

Sheet music for acoustic guitar. The measure consists of a series of eighth-note chords. The first two notes are Am7 (5th fret), followed by D7 (4th fret), then G7 (3rd fret), C7 (2nd fret), and finally Am7 (5th fret) again. The text "D. S. al ♩" is written at the end of the measure.

45

(2)

V

Sheet music for acoustic guitar. The measure starts with a single note (open string). Then it goes to a Am7 chord (5th fret) followed by a D7 chord (4th fret). The number "(2)" is above the D7 chord. The measure ends with a V chord (3rd fret) and a final Am7 chord (5th fret).

# Noronha

Fernando de Noronha ist eine Insel im Atlantik, ca. 400 km vor der Nordostküste Brasiliens. Sie ist als Naturparadies bekannt und besitzt wunderbare Strände.

## Kreativ werden:

Es gibt, je nach Spielfähigkeit, verschiedene Möglichkeiten, dieses Stück zu spielen: Wer eine leichtere Soloversion bevorzugt, kann auf die 1. Stimme des Duos zurückgreifen.

Eine anspruchsvollere Soloversion steht vor dem Duo. Sie enthält Elemente aus beiden Stimmen der Duo version.

*Fernando de Noronha is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 250 miles east of the northeast coast of Brazil. The island is reknown for its natural paradise and has beautiful beaches.*

## *Be creative:*

*According to your abilities you may play an easy solo version with the first voice of the duet. For more advanced players a more complex solo version is placed before the duo piece. This version contains elements of both voices of the duet version.*

Solo



Tracks 19+20

# Noronha

for Ana Helena

Ahmed El-Salamouny

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

29

I

33

37

*simile*

IV

41

45

49

53

57

61

IV

IX

VII

V<sup>②</sup>

V

III

I

V

77

Duo



Track 21

# Noronha

Ahmed El-Salamouny

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation, each with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The time signature is 2/4 throughout. The first staff begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with a bass note and includes markings 'VI' and 'II'. The third staff begins with a bass note and includes markings 'VI' and 'II'. The fourth staff begins with a bass note and includes markings 'S' and 'II'. The fifth staff begins with a bass note and includes markings '(2)' and '(2)'. Each staff contains a series of eighth-note pairs with various fingerings indicated by numbers below the notes.

17

II

25

29

VIII

I

33

37

41

45

49

IX  
VII

53

V  
III  
I

57

VI

Duo



Track 22

# Marée baixo

for Berthold

Ahmed El-Salamouny

Musical score page 1. The score consists of three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps. The time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). Measure 1 starts with a single note on the first staff. Measures 2-3 show rhythmic patterns involving eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 4 concludes with a fermata over the first staff. Measure 5 begins with a single note on the second staff. Measures 6-7 show rhythmic patterns. Measure 8 concludes with a fermata over the second staff. Measure 9 begins with a single note on the third staff. Measures 10-11 show rhythmic patterns. Measure 12 concludes with a fermata over the third staff.

Musical score page 2. The score consists of three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps. The time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). Measure 1 starts with a single note on the first staff. Measures 2-3 show rhythmic patterns involving eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 4 concludes with a fermata over the first staff. Measure 5 begins with a single note on the second staff. Measures 6-7 show rhythmic patterns. Measure 8 concludes with a fermata over the second staff. Measure 9 begins with a single note on the third staff. Measures 10-11 show rhythmic patterns. Measure 12 concludes with a fermata over the third staff.

Musical score page 3. The score consists of three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps. The time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). Measure 1 starts with a single note on the first staff. Measures 2-3 show rhythmic patterns involving eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 4 concludes with a fermata over the first staff. Measure 5 begins with a single note on the second staff. Measures 6-7 show rhythmic patterns. Measure 8 concludes with a fermata over the second staff. Measure 9 begins with a single note on the third staff. Measures 10-11 show rhythmic patterns. Measure 12 concludes with a fermata over the third staff.

12 VII  
 4 2 3 1 2  
 II 2 3 1 2  
 4 2 3 1 2 3 2 1  
 16 V 3 2 1 2 3 2 1  
 4 2 3 1 2 3 2 1  
 20 2 3 1 2 3 2 1  
 1. 3 2 1 2 3 2 1  
 23 2 3 1 2 3 2 1  
 1. 2 3 1 2 3 2 1  
 D. S. al  $\emptyset$

# Marée baixo

*Marée baixo* heißt übersetzt Ebbe und ist im Baião geschrieben, einem Rhythmus aus dem Nordosten Brasiliens.

## Kreativ werden:

Hier finden sich die im Stück vorkommenden Rhythmusvariationen sowie mit Pattern 21 und 22 zwei zusätzliche Möglichkeiten.

Bei Pattern 17 und 22 ist mit den Pausen die tatsächliche Spielweise angegeben. Das Pattern klingt durch das Kurznehmen perkussiver.

Der Klatschrhythmus aus *Samba de roda* ist die Basis all dieser Patterns und kann auch hier geklatscht werden.



Track 23

## Pattern 17

## Pattern 18

## Pattern 20

## Pattern 22

*Marée baixo* means low tide and is written in the Baião rhythm, a pattern from the northeast of Brazil.

## Be creative:

The patterns which you will find in the piece are listed here as an exercise. Pattern 21 and 22 are two more options to play in this rhythm.

Pattern 17 and 22 are written in two versions: once in a more clear, readable version and then as it is really played. The shortening of some notes makes the patterns sound more percussive.

The clap rhythm from the piece *Samba de roda* is also the basis of the Baião.

# Pacifica

Pacifica ist ein kleiner Ort südlich von San Francisco nahe der berühmten Half Moon Bay. Es gibt dort einen ruhigen kleinen Surfspot. Wenn man Glück hat, begleiten einen Delfine beim Wellenreiten.

### Kreativ werden:

Die Akkordbilder entsprechen den in der Soloversion gegriffenen Akkorden. Wie immer können diese Akkorde auch als Begleitung mit einem der Patterns gespielt werden.

Spiele die Akkorde auch als unabhängige Akkordübung. Ein zweiter Gitarrist kann mit der hier abgebildeten Bm-Pentatonik Tonleiter improvisieren. Das hier vorgestellte Pattern 23 ist eine Variante von Pattern 9 (s. S. 6).

Die als Kreuze dargestellten Noten sollen als perkussiver Effekt gespielt werden. Die rechte Hand ballt sich kurz zur Faust und schlägt leicht auf die Saiten.



Track 24

Pattern 23

Pattern 24

Pattern 25

b-Moll- (Bm-)pentatonische Tonleiter/B-minor pentatonic scale

Solo



Tracks 25+26

# Pacifica

for Michael

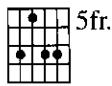
B m7(9)

Ahmed El-Salamouny

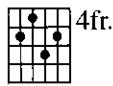
§

②

Em7(9)



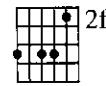
D maj7(9)



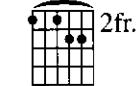
G6(9)



G♯ m7(11)



F♯ 7(♭ 13)



F#7(b13) 2fr.      Em7(9) 7fr.      A9 5fr.      Gmaj7 3fr.

2.      VII      V      III      II  
 20      ②      4 1 3      3 1      4 2      3 0      1 2      1 2

Dmaj7 2fr.      Em9 7fr.      Bm7(b6) 2fr.      G6(9)

24      0 1 2 4      3 4 1 2      2 0 4      0 1 2 4

F#7(b13) 2fr.      Em7(9) 7fr.      A9 5fr.      Gmaj7 3fr.

VII      ②      VII      V      III      II  
 28      0 1 2 4      3 4 1 2      2 0 4      0 1 2 4

Dmaj7 2fr.      Em9 7fr.      Bm7(b6) 2fr.      G6(9)      F#7 2fr.

32      0 1 2 4      3 4 1 2      2 0 4      0 1 2 4      2 3 2 1

D. S. al  $\emptyset$   
 37      Bm7(9)

fade out

# Summer breeze

**Kreativ werden:**

Die Begleitakkorde in *Summer breeze* können mit dem Pattern 1 gespielt werden. Die Akkorde stimmen nicht immer mit den gegriffenen Tönen im Solostück überein.

In der Vorübung sind die Takte 5 bis 8 als Beispiel für eine mögliche Begleitung abgedruckt.

**Be creative:**

*The chord diagrams in Summer breeze can be played with pattern 1. (Note: The chord diagrams do not represent the chords played in the solo.) In this exercise the accompaniment to bar 5 to 8 of the solo piece is shown.*



Track 27

Solo



Tracks 28+29

# Summer breeze

for Hiltje

Ahmed El-Salamouny

The sheet music consists of ten staves of guitar notation. Above each staff is a chord diagram with fingerings. The chords and their positions are:

- Staff 1: A9 (Fret 0, 3, 1), Am7(9) 5fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), III (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)
- Staff 2: Amaj7 (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), F#m7 (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), Bm7(9) (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), E7 (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)
- Staff 3: Amaj7 (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), F#m7 (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), Bm7(9) (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), E7 (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)
- Staff 4: VII (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), V (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)
- Staff 5: Am7(9) 5fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), Emaj7 4fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), Am7(9) 5fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), Emaj7 4fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)
- Staff 6: ② (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), VIII (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), IV (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)
- Staff 7: Am7(9) 5fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), Am7(9) 5fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), Emaj7 4fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1), Emaj7 4fr. (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)
- Staff 8: III (Fret 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)

Amaj7                    F#m7                    Bm7(9)                    E7  


21

Amaj7                    F#m7                    Bm7(9)                    E7  


25

Em7(9)                    A#°                    Emaj7/G#                    F#7(13)/G  

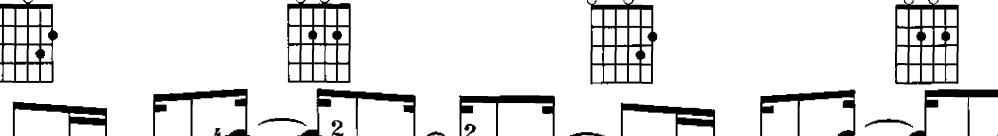

29

F#m11                    F7(b5)                    E9                            E9  


33

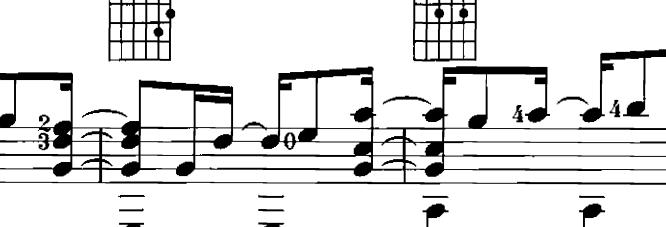
Em9                            A7                            Em9                            A7  


37

Em7(9)                    A7                            Em7(9)                    A7  


41

VII



**45**  
**Em7(9)**      **Em7(#9)**      **Em7(9)**      **A7**  
**IV**

**49**  
**Em7(9)**      **A7**      **Em7(9)**      **Em7(9)**

**53**  
**A7**      **Bm7**      **E7(13)/F**      **E7**  
**2.**

**57**  
**E7**      **E9**      **B7/A**  
**VII**      **D. C. al Ø**

**61**  
**D7/E**      **C#m7(6)**      **Cmaj7(6)**      **E7(4)**      **E7**      **Emaj7(6,9) 6fr.**  
*rallentando*

Solo



Tracks 30+31

<http://faridhaidar.blogspot.com>

# Azul

for Malu

Ahmed El-Salamouny

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for guitar, with chord diagrams above each staff. The chords are labeled with their names and fingerings (e.g., G7(11), C9, G7(11), Cmaj7, G#7 4fr., F#m7(9) 7fr., B7(13) 7fr., Emaj7(9) 6fr., Am7(9) 5fr., Dm7(9) 3fr., G7(13) 3fr., Cmaj7(9), F6, C9, F6, Cmaj7). The staves are numbered 1 through 17.

1 G7(11) C9 G7(11) Cmaj7

5 G7(11) C9 G7(11) Cmaj7

9 G#7 4fr. F#m7(9) 7fr. B7(13) 7fr. Emaj7(9) 6fr.

13 Am7(9) 5fr. Dm7(9) 3fr. G7(13) 3fr. Cmaj7(9)

17 F6 C9 F6 Cmaj7

Das portugiesische Wort *Azul* heißt übersetzt „blau“. Das Stück ist inspiriert von den Farben des Ozeans.

#### Kreativ werden:

In diesem Stück finden sich einige der bereits vorgestellten Pattern wieder, wie zum Beispiel gleich in den ersten zwei Takten je ein Teil von Pattern 23 und 24 oder in Takt 14 das Pattern 7.

Die als Kreuze dargestellten Noten sollen als perkussiver Effekt gespielt werden. Die rechte Hand ballt sich kurz zur Faust und schlägt leicht auf die Saiten.

Die Akkorde über dem Notentext können als Akkordbegleitung mit Pattern 1 verwendet werden. Gleichzeitig dienen sie hier auch als Orientierung für den Notentext.

The portuguese word *Azul* means “blue”. The piece is therefore inspired by the colour of the ocean.

#### Be creative:

Some of the already presented patterns are found here even in the first two bars, parts of pattern 23 and 24, or in bar 14 pattern 7.

The notes indicated with a cross shall be played as a percussive effect. Make a fist with your right hand and struck the strings lightly.

The chord diagrams may be used also as an orientation for the soloist.

As always these chords may be played as an accompaniment to the solo piece (for example with pattern 1) or independently as a chord exercise.

Solo



# Agua de beber

Tracks 32+33

Carlos Antonio Jobim  
Arr.: Ahmed El-Salamouny

$\text{♩} = 50$  Rubato

Chords and Fingerings:

- Top Staff: VI, IV, II
- Bottom Staff: Bm7, C#7 (4fr.), F#7 (2fr.), Bm7, C#7 (4fr.), F#7 (2fr.), D7(9,13)
- 13th Measure: Bm7, Gmaj7, Bm7, D (4fr.)
- 17th Measure: Bm7, C#7 (4fr.), F#7(b13) (2fr.), Bm7
- 21st Measure: E7, Em7(11) (3fr.), A7(13), Dmaj7

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*Agua de beber* ist ein Klassiker von Carlos Antonio Jobim und heißt übersetzt „Wasser zum Trinken“.

**„Kreativ werden:**

Benutze das vorliegende Pattern 28 oder Pattern 1 zur Begleitung des Stückes. Die Akkorddiagramme können als Begleitakkorde gespielt werden, dienen aber auch als Orientierung für den Solisten. Experimentiere bei der Begleitung auch mit den zahlreichen im Buch vorgestellten Patterns.

*Agua de beber* is one of the classics of Bossa Nova and means “water to drink”.

**Be creative:**

The chord diagrams in Agua de beber can be played with pattern 28 or 1. The chord diagrams may be used also as an orientation for the soloist. As always these chords may be played as an accompaniment to the solo piece (try out also different from the many in the book presented patterns) or independently as a chord exercise.



Track 34

**Pattern 26**

Solo



Tracks 35+36

# Lambada in Imbassai

für Maria

Ahmed El-Salamouny

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for guitar. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The first staff starts at measure 8, the second at 5, the third at 9, the fourth at 13, and the fifth at 17. Measures 8 through 12 are primarily composed of eighth-note patterns. Measures 13 through 17 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Above each staff, four chord diagrams are provided: Em (E-G-B), Am (A-C-E), B7 (B-D-G), and Em (E-G-B). Measure 9 includes a 'V' symbol above the Am chord, indicating a V chord (D-G-B) preceding the Am chord. Measure 13 includes a circled '0' symbol above the Am chord, likely indicating a muting technique. Measure 17 includes a circled '0' symbol above the Am chord.

Em                    Am                    Em                    D7

21 8

G                    D7                    G                    F# m7(b5)

25 8

Em                    D7                    C#°                    B7

29 8 VII V III D. S. al Ø

Em                    Em                    Em                    B7                    E

32 8

# Lambada in Imbassai

Imbassai ist ein kleines Nest an der Küste, nördlich von Salvador da Bahia. Hier findet auch der alljährliche Brazilian Guitar Workshop statt. Der ganze Ort hat einen unvergleichlichen ländlichen Charme. Jeden Mittwochabend spielt in der improvisierten Dorfdisco ein Alleinunterhalter auf. In Sandalen und Shorts gehen die Einheimischen zum Tanzen und sind gerne bereit, den „Gringos“ die Lambada beizubringen.

## Kreativ werden:

Lambada ist nichts anderes als eine populäre Form des Forró-Tanzes, dessen Grundrhythmus der Baião ist (s. Rhythmusvariationen *Marée baixo*, S. 34). Als Vorübung finden sich hier zwei Patterns, mit denen man das Stück mit den aufgeschriebenen Akkorden begleiten kann. (Die Akkorde stimmen nicht mit den Akkorden der Solo version überein!) Auch hier kann man das Stück mit dem Klatschrhythmus des *Samba de roda* begleiten.

*Imbassai is a small village at the coast north from Salvador da Bahia.*

*Here my Brazilian Guitar Workshop is held annually. The village has a beautiful rural charme. Each Wednesday an entertainer plays in the improvised disco. The inhabitants are dancing in sandals and shorts and are eager to show the Lambada to the “Gringos”.*

## Be creative:

*The Lambada is a popular form of the dance “Forró”, which has as its basic rhythm the Baião (see also *Marée baixo*, p. 34). As an exercise you will find here two variations of the Baião. With these you can accompany the solo with the chord diagrams (Note: chord diagrams do not represent the chords played in the solo). Here you may also clap the rhythm of the *Samba de roda*.*



Track 37

Pattern 27

Pattern 28