



**HEAVY
METAL
BASS GUITAR**

**SLEEPING
GIANTS**

WITH

DAVID ELLEFSON

COURSE BOOK

SCOTTSBASSLESSONS.COM

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SLEEPING GIANTS

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Introduction



Join legendary bassist and co-founder of Megadeth David Ellefson as he introduces you to the world of rock and thrash metal. You'll get an in-depth look at David's approach to music, and the technical aspects he uses both on-stage and in the studio, including gear, tone, and compositional elements.

In this course, David deconstructs and analyses one of his own songs—“Sleeping Giants”— from his album of the same name, giving insight into how the bass line works within the song.

And don't miss the “Sleeping Giants” track we've included that you can play along with! (It's in the Course Resources tab.) We've removed the bass part, so YOU get to play the part of David in this killer tune. Follow the notes or tab in the full-song transcription and shred out.

The Essence of Metal



What characterizes “metal” from “rock ‘n’ roll”?

- Metal is more of an “extreme” version of rock.
- Major to minor chord transitions are more common.
- Use of harmonic minor and diminished scales.
- Note and chord choices.
- The intentional attack and approach to how it’s played, especially the drumming style that takes the groove to a whole new level.
- **Aggression** in playing.

Heavy Metal Bass

- Bass guitar is often prominently featured: bass intros, bass breaks, unison playing with the guitar.
- The bass can take a lead bass role at times; it’s not strictly supportive.
- Much more exploratory.

David’s Influences

- David grew up playing *jazz* music in high school, playing with anybody he could find.
- Jaco Pastorius, Stanley Clarke, and Gordon Johnson (of Maynard Ferguson fame) were early influences.
- More contemporary influences include Geddy Lee (Rush) and Steve Harris (Iron Maiden).
- Guys like Richie Blackmore (Deep Purple) and early European metal and hard rock of the late 70’s and early 80’s, which introduced classical music influences to metal.



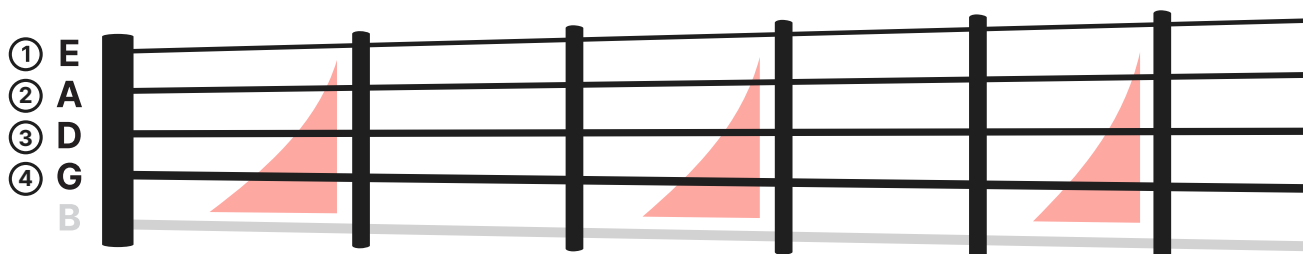
“In a lot of ways, classical music was ‘heavy metal’ before there were amplifiers, with the shredding of Paganini (and others), and the compositional structure of these very elaborate, involved songs. We can very much hear that thread as it plays through into heavy metal.”

Lesson 1

Playing With a Pick

Open Strings

Although David is playing his **Jackson CBX V Signature 5 String Electric Bass**, we’re only concerned with strings 1 through 4, as the low 5th string is not used in this song.



Importance of the Picking Hand (0:13)

Never underestimate the importance of your picking hand, especially when it comes to **timing**—it’s how you lock in with the drummer.

By using a pick, David is able to replicate the bridge-muting technique of the guitar, allowing him to really “lock in” the guitar and bass. And like many other bass players, it took some time to realize that while concentrating on fret-hand techniques seems perhaps obvious, your pick-hand technique is equally as important!

Spend time playing to a click track or with a metronome! Practice different picking patterns over quarter-, eighth- and sixteenth-note rhythms to really lock your hands together. “Down, down, down”, “up, up, up”, “down, up, down, up” over simple little exercises. Boring? Nope... *You’ll be a better player because of it!*



“Many of the nuances in Megadeth’s music are found in the picking hand, not just the fingerboard hand.”

“The reason I picked up a plectrum ... [is because of] the rhythmic patterns that Dave Mustaine creates on the guitar—there’s a special nuance to the muting off of the bridge.”

LESSON 1 (continued)

Dialing In Your Sound (1:32)

“Sleeping Giants” was originally written on *guitar*. Frequencies of the bass are far different than those of the guitar. Where the guitar has a very directional tone—*towards* the listener, the bass creates an “ambiance” in the room and requires clear execution of the notes.



“Distortion on guitar covers a multitude of sins, whereas when we move over to the bass, the whole point of the bass is to have a very clean, very meticulous sound.”

5-str. Bass tuning:
(low to high) B-E-A-D-G

Intro Fast ♩ = 193

Bass (5-str.) N.C. E5

f

5 N.C. C5 D5 D#5

T A B

5 7 0 8 0 7 0 5 | 0 7 0 0 8 0 7 0 | 5 7 0 8 0 7 0 5 | 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

5 7 0 8 0 7 0 5 | 0 7 0 0 8 0 7 0 | 0 2 3 3 3 0 3 | 5 5 0 5 0 6 0

Notes:

- Riff consists of hammer ons, and a combination of “up” and “down” pick strokes.
- Bars 7 & 8 were hammer-ons when composed on guitar, but are picked on the bass to ensure each note is distinct and precise. David also uses his fingertips rather than “rolling” one finger across adjacent strings to create a cleaner and more articulate sound.



“The less skin that touches the string creates a cleaner more articulate sound.”

LESSON 1 (continued)

Fretting Hand Efficiency (4:22)

As bassists, we must be able to play *across* the neck, and use *all four* of our fretting-hand fingers. Using a “one-finger-per-fret” method, you instantly have *sixteen notes* right under your fingers, no matter where you are on the fretboard (on a traditional four-string bass).

But in many genres of music (blues and jazz in particular), when putting together a bass line, we also need to learn how to do **shifts** as we move up and down the fretboard.

Let’s look at how we can shift playing a G Major Scale, starting in Position III and playing up and down the neck:



“Being able to use the shifting concept [allows us to play] up and down the neck with consistency, be very musical as we do it, and not have gaps in our playing.”

G Major Scale Exercise

Moderately ♩ = 115

The G Major Scale Exercise is presented in two staves, each with a treble (T) and bass (B) line. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

First Staff (Ascending Scale):

- Position V:** Notes G2 (3), A2 (5), B2 (7), C3 (8).
- Position VII:** Notes D3 (10), E3 (7), F#3 (9), G3 (10).
- Position IX:** Notes A3 (12), B3 (9), C4 (10), D4 (12).
- Position XI:** Notes E4 (14), F#4 (11), G4 (12).

Second Staff (Descending Scale):

- Position IX:** Notes G4 (12), F#4 (11), E4 (14), D4 (12).
- Position VII:** Notes C4 (10), B3 (9), A3 (12), G3 (10).
- Position V:** Notes F#3 (9), E3 (7), D3 (10), C3 (8).

continued →

LESSON 1 (continued)

This same “shifting” concept applies to playing **riffs**, which of course are prevalent in rock and metal music—the set number of notes and the certain repeated pattern makes them a bass player’s favorite.

In a similar way, economical fret-hand position is another key aspect to concise playing. How many notes can we play right under our hand? In “Sleeping Giants” the Verse sections can be played in Positions I, II and III—there’s not a lot of movement of the hand or arm necessary.



“Learning to minimize these massive stretches and these big movements around the neck ... really helps our playing tighten up and sound much more consistent.”

Rock Rhythms (8:18)

Common rhythmic figures can define the “signature sound” of an artist or group. For example, Megadeth often uses a repeated eighth-note rhythm:

Bass staff (Bass clef, 4/4 time):

P.M. throughout

Tab staff (T, A, B strings):

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

And other times, a sixteenth-note rhythm:

Bass staff (Bass clef, 4/4 time):

P.M. throughout

Tab staff (T, A, B strings):

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

etc.

LESSON 1 (continued)

Practice Tips:

- Be sure you mentally grasp what the part is, so that you learn the *musicality* of it.
- Let your muscle memory remember what you’re doing.
- If you learn something wrong, you’ll do twice the work: you have to *unlearn* what you learned the first time, then *re-learn* the correct way!



“It’s really important that when we learn something, we learn it properly the first time.”

Lesson 2 Rhythmic Figures

In metal music—especially fast thrash metal—eighth-note and sixteenth-note rhythm figures are prevalent, but they usually get interrupted by a **segue riff**, which can often be a triplet figure. It’s a very common compositional tool to break things up.

For example, see Bars 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 11 below:



“Nothing is more fundamental to thrash metal than rhythm.”

Rhythm Example 1 (1:50)

Very fast ♩ = 178

Example 1 shows a bass line in 4/4 time, marked "Very fast ♩ = 178". The line consists of 11 bars, grouped into three systems. The notation includes eighth notes, triplet eighth notes, and a segue riff. The tablature (T.A.B.) is provided below the staff, with fret numbers (0-7) and a "P.M." (Pickup) mark indicating the start of the riff.

System 1 (Bars 1-4):

- Bar 1: Eighth notes (F#2, G#2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3).
- Bar 2: Triplet eighth notes (F#2, G#2, A2), Triplet eighth notes (B2, C3, D3), Eighth notes (E3, F#3, G#3, A3).
- Bar 3: Eighth notes (F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4).
- Bar 4: Triplet eighth notes (F#3, G#3, A3), Triplet eighth notes (B3, C4, D4), Eighth notes (E4, F#4, G#4, A4).

System 2 (Bars 5-8):

- Bar 5: Eighth notes (F#2, G#2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3).
- Bar 6: Triplet eighth notes (F#2, G#2, A2), Triplet eighth notes (B2, C3, D3), Eighth notes (E3, F#3, G#3, A3).
- Bar 7: Eighth notes (F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4).
- Bar 8: Triplet eighth notes (F#3, G#3, A3), Triplet eighth notes (B3, C4, D4), Eighth notes (E4, F#4, G#4, A4).

System 3 (Bars 9-11):

- Bar 9: Eighth notes (F#2, G#2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3).
- Bar 10: Triplet eighth notes (F#2, G#2, A2), Triplet eighth notes (B2, C3, D3), Eighth notes (E3, F#3, G#3, A3).
- Bar 11: Eighth notes (F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4).

The tablature (T.A.B.) for each bar is as follows:

- Bar 1: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- Bar 2: 1 2 3 2 3 4
- Bar 3: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- Bar 4: 7 6 5 6 5 4
- Bar 5: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- Bar 6: 2 3 4 3 4 5
- Bar 7: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- Bar 8: 7 6 5 6 5 4 5 4
- Bar 9: 3 4 3 2 3 2 1 2
- Bar 10: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- Bar 11: 2 3 4 3 4 5

LESSON 2 (continued)

Rhythm Example 2 (2:44)



“A big part of thrash metal writing is to have these breaks... Those different rhythmic figures—without even changing the tempo—create interest in the part.”

Fast ♩ = 160

4

Fast ♩ = 160

4

3

3

P.M. -----| P.M. ---| P.M. ---| P.M. -----|

T
A
B

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P.M. -----| P.M. ---| P.M. ---|

T
A
B

7 6 5 7 6 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 0

Notes:

- A big part of thrash metal writing is to incorporate these types of breaks in the rhythm. It's somewhat reminiscent of different “movements” in classical composing—the song suddenly “takes a ‘right turn.’”
- The “galloping rhythm” figure, a repeated pattern of an eighth note followed by two sixteenth notes, is used in this (and the following) example.

LESSON 2 (continued)

Rhythm Example 3 (2:56)

Fast ♩ = 160

1

P.M. -----

T
A
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2

4

P.M. -----

T
A
B 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 6 5 6 5 4

7

P.M. -----

T
A
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 0

LESSON 2 (continued)

What Differentiates Metal from Hard Rock? (3:09)

There are any number of scales we can choose from when considering rock and metal music, and of course they both use the **Major** and **Minor Scales**. For example:

G Major Scale

G

T
A
B

3 5 2 3 5 2 4 5 4 2 5 3 2 5 3

E Minor Scale

Em

T
A
B

0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0

The “Demonic” Half-Step Interval (3:25)

But, the distinctive sound of the **half-step interval** is, in many ways, what separates metal music from hard rock— it adds a “demonic” or sinister sound:

Example 4

Fast ♩ = 165

T
A
B

8 7 0 8 7 0 8 7 0 0 6 5 0 6 5 0 6 5 0 6 5 3 5 0 0 0 0

LESSON 2 (continued)

Two scales are most often used to accentuate the half-step interval in metal music. First is the **Harmonic Minor Scale**, which adds the *major 7th* to the minor scale (when ascending):

E Harmonic Minor Scale

musical notation for the E Harmonic Minor Scale (bass clef, 4/4 time). The scale is E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5. A red arrow points to the C#5 note with the label "maj 7". Below the staff is a tablature with fret numbers: 7 9 10 7 | 9 10 8 9 | 7 10 9 7 | 10 9 7.

Adding the $\flat 5$ gives us a **Diminished Scale** feel:

musical notation for the E Diminished Scale (bass clef, 4/4 time). The scale is E4, F#4, G4, A4, B $\flat$ 4, C#5, D5, E $\flat$ 5. A red arrow points to the B $\flat$ 4 note with the label "b5". Below the staff is a tablature with fret numbers: 7 9 10 7 | 8 9 8 9 | 8 10 8 7 | 10 9 7.

Here's a cool riff showing the $\flat 5$ in context:

Fast ♩ = 165

Em

musical notation for a riff in E minor (bass clef, 4/4 time). The riff consists of eighth notes: E4, F#4, G4, A4, B $\flat$ 4, C#5, D5, E5. A red arrow points to the B $\flat$ 4 note with the label "b5". Below the staff is a tablature with fret numbers: 7 8 | 9 7 8 9 | 9 8 10 9 7 9 10 8 | 9 8 10 9 7 6 7.

musical notation for a riff in E minor (bass clef, 4/4 time). The riff consists of eighth notes: E4, F#4, G4, A4, B $\flat$ 4, C#5, D5, E5. Below the staff is a tablature with fret numbers: 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 | 5 3 5 6 5 3 0.

LESSON 2 (continued)

Picking-Hand Technique (4:20)

So far, we’ve looked at tying the following elements together:

- Use of the plectrum (pick)
- Phrasing and dynamics
- Rhythmic figures
- Major, minor, harmonic minor and diminished scales

But let’s not forget about our picking hand! It’s imperative that each note is picked cleanly and articulated properly. Start with a simple quarter note or eighth note rhythm. Use downstrokes, upstrokes, and then a combination.

When you’re comfortable move on to sixteenth notes. Pay particular attention to the use of palm muting, which helps to control the sound of the ringing notes:



“This muting is the difference between making it musical, or just making it just full-on ‘bombast.’”

Example 5 (5:13)

Fast ♩ = 157

Example 5 is a fast bass line exercise in 4/4 time, marked "Fast" with a tempo of 157 beats per minute. The exercise is divided into two parts, each with a musical staff and a corresponding fretboard diagram.

Part 1: The musical staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern in the bass clef, starting on the 4th line (F#) and moving up stepwise. The fretboard diagram below it shows the fret numbers for the strings: T (Treble), A (4th), and B (5th). The fret numbers are: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5.

Part 2: The musical staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern in the bass clef, starting on the 4th line (F#) and moving up stepwise. The fretboard diagram below it shows the fret numbers for the strings: T (Treble), A (4th), and B (5th). The fret numbers are: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 0.

Lesson 3

Full Track Playthrough (1:06)

The entire transcription (notation and tablature) can be found on pages 25–29 at the end of this course book, and reflects David’s performance of the song at the beginning of Lesson 3*. In this lesson, we will be looking at the song section by section.

Song Breakdown (4:48)

“Sleeping Giants” highlights:

- A lot of different riffs and nuances.
- Everything is very tight, controlled, and precise in how it’s played.
- Collaborative effort with not everyone in the same room.
- The music for the song sat around for roughly 10 years before the vocals were added ... was literally a “giant” song that was “sleeping” in the vault!
- Originally written on guitar.

continued →

*David also plays through the entire song in the Performance Video included with this course. Since neither performance is meant to be identical to the recorded version of the song, there will be variations in the performances, and the transcription may differ slightly. (This is also true as David demonstrates each section here in Lesson 3.)

LESSON 3 (continued)

Intro and Chorus Riff (6:48)

An alternate approach the bass line in the Intro (which is the same as in the Chorus) could have been playing a pedal tone over an eighth-note rhythm, allowing the guitar alone to play the main riff. But as David experimented with the music, he found more urgency and impact if the bass played the line in unison.

Breaking down the Intro riff, we see it encompasses hammer-ons, tight “up and down” picking, and palm muting:

Example 1 (7:42)

5-str. Bass tuning:
(low to high) B-E-A-D-G

Intro

Very fast ♩ = 193

Bass (5-str.) N.C. E5

f

5 7 8 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 0 8 0 7 0 5 7 0 0 0 0 0 0

5 N.C. C5 D5 D#5

5 7 8 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 0 0 7 0 2 3 3 3 0 3 5 5 0 5 0 6 0

continued →

LESSON 3 (continued)

Notes:

Bars 1–4:

- Riff immediately starts with a hammer-on: one pick. Pick the first note, then “hammer-on” the 7th fret with your fretting finger to produce the sound of the second note..
- Because of the up and down picking motion of the wrist, the melody notes of the riff are all upstrokes, except for the very last note on beat 1 of Bar 4.
- The dynamic of the upstroke creates a “pop” for the melody notes.

Bars 7–8:

- Pay attention to the re-attack of the C and D notes (highlighted).
- The end of the riff returns to the low E pedal tone, reestablishing the steady eighth-note pulse and transitioning back to the main riff.

To allow the riff to be played smoothly and make the parts connect properly, the fingering in Bars 7 and 8 strays from the “one-finger-per-fret” idea mentioned in Lesson 2. Note that in Bar 7, David rolls his third finger across the strings to play notes on the same fret, but in Bar 8 he chooses to use finger 4 instead, for added clarity on the notes:

7

C5 D5 D#5

open 1 3 3 3 open 1 3 4 open 4 open 4 open

A	0	2	3	3	3	0	3	5	5	0	5	0	6	0
B														

LESSON 3 (continued)

Verse Riff (11:00)

In the Verse, "space" is added for the vocal to come through—the guitars play sparingly, adding a few stabs and punches, but the bass plays the entire riff, creating the foundation (along with the drums) for the lyric. Keep your hands spread out and use all your fingers:

Example 2 (12:25)

Verse

17 E5

21 G5 A5 F5

25 E5

29 C5 D5 D#5

Tablature notation (T, A, B lines):

System 1 (Measures 17-20):
 T: | | | |
 A: | | | |
 B: | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 3 2 3 5 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 6 6 5 3 |

System 2 (Measures 21-24):
 T: | | | |
 A: | | | |
 B: | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 3 2 3 5 | 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 5 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 |

System 3 (Measures 25-28):
 T: | | | |
 A: | | | |
 B: | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 3 2 3 5 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 6 6 5 3 |

System 4 (Measures 29-32):
 T: | | | |
 A: | | | |
 B: | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 3 2 3 5 | 0 2 3 3 3 0 3 | 5 5 0 5 0 6 0 |

LESSON 3 (continued)

The “Middle 8” Breakdown (12:52)

The “Middle 8” provides a break or change from the Verse/Chorus/Verse/Chorus we’ve been listening to throughout the song so far. You guessed it—it’s typically an 8-bar section, and it’s usually found near the middle of the song. Here, the drum groove changes to a half-time feel, which sets up the guitar solo to follow:

Example 3 (13:52)

Solo

Half-time feel

49 E5 G5 F5 E5 B $\flat$ 5 A5 G5

53 E5 G5 F5 G5 A5 F5

57 E5 G5 F5 E5 B $\flat$ 5 A5 G5

61 E5 G5 F5 G5 A5 F5

End half-time feel

LESSON 3 (continued)

Bass Riff Under the Solo (14:16)

This next riff gets quite complex, in large part because of the tempo of the song. It features half-steps, and diminished and harmonic minor ideas that set up an explosive moment for the guitar solo:

Example 4 (14:40)

E5

65

T				
A	5 7 5 7 8 7 5 7	0 5 6 5 6 5 3	5 7 5 7 8 7 5 7	(7) 0 0 0 0 0 0
B				

D.S. al Coda

69

T				
A	5 7 5 7 8 7 5 7	0 5 6 5 6 5 3	5 7 5 7 8 7 5 7	(7) 0 0 0 0 0 0
B				

Following this “Middle 8” section, with one exception (which we’ll examine next), the remaining sections of the song are essentially repeats of riffs we’ve already covered.

LESSON 3 (continued)

Modulation to Key of F[♯] Minor (15:04)

The majority of this song is in the key of E Minor, but for the second Solo, the song *modulates* (changes key) up a full step to the key of F[♯] Minor. Like the “Middle 8”, this key change creates a deviation from what we’re used to hearing, and grabs the listener’s attention:

Example 5 (15:30)

⊕ Coda

Solo

73 F[♯]5 G5 F[♯]5 C5 B5 A5

T A B

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 0

77 E5

T A B

5 7 5 7 8 7 5 7 0 5 6 5 6 5 3 5 7 5 7 8 7 5 7 (7) 0 0 0 0 0 0

81 C5 D5 D[♯]5

T A B

0 2 3 3 0 3 5 5 0 5 0 6 0

LESSON 3 (continued)

Closing Thoughts (15:58)

“Sleeping Giants” features a lot of little pieces and a couple transition ideas put together to make a full composition. There are a lot of things to learn, encompassing everything we’ve talked about in the lesson:

- Right hand technique
- Economy of the left hand positioning
- Dynamics
- Compositional Elements



“Have fun with this one!”

Lessons 4 & 5

Lesson 4 and 5 do not feature any notation or specific riff discussion as in Lesson 3. Instead, David discusses his approach to recording in the studio and achieving the best tone for not only the session, but for each riff.

Lesson 4 – Preparing for the Studio

The importance of proper preparation for any recording session is discussed, including:

- Picking the correct bass and strings.
- Recording technique tips.
- Use of technology to get the perfect tone.
- The importance of providing the sound engineer with the best bass sound possible.
- Proper use of effects in the recording process.



“You have your whole life to make your first album. And about 9 months to a year for the second!”

Lesson 5 – Executing a Riff

In Lesson 5, the nuances and distinctions in different approaches to playing a riff, and the use of *dynamics* in a song, are discussed.

The importance of playing *in time* with confidence, and where to place notes in relation to “true time” (the click track) is also demonstrated.

“A song is a vehicle to communicate a thought or idea. Its about the expression of the one singing it. Often times you have to tell a big story with very few words.”

from David Ellefson - *Sleeping Giants*

Sleeping Giants

Music by David Ellefson

Lyrics by Darryl "DMC" McDaniels and Thom Hazaert

5-str. Bass tuning:
(low to high) B-E-A-D-G

Intro

Very fast ♩ = 193

Bass N.C. E5

(5-str.)

f

T
A 5 7 0 8 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 0 8 0 7 0 5 7 0 0 0 0 0 0
B

5 N.C. C5 D5 D#5

T
A 5 7 0 8 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 0 8 0 7 0 0 2 3 3 3 0 3 5 5 0 5 0 6 0
B

9 E5

T
A 5 7 0 8 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 0 8 0 7 0 5 7 0 0 0 0 0 0
B

13 C5 D5 D#5

T
A 5 7 0 8 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 0 8 0 7 0 0 2 3 3 3 0 3 5 5 0 5 0 6 0
B

Verse

E5

17

Tablature for measures 17-20:

Measure	T	A	B
17			7
18			0 0 0 0 0 0
19			0 0 0 0 3 2 3 5
20			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

G5

A5

F5

21

Tablature for measures 21-24:

Measure	T	A	B
21			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
22			0 0 0 0 3 2 3 5
23			3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
24			5 5 5 5 1 1 1 1

E5

25

Tablature for measures 25-28:

Measure	T	A	B
25			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
26			0 0 0 0 3 2 3 5
27			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
28			0 0 0 0 6 6 5 3

C5

D5

D#5

29

Tablature for measures 29-32:

Measure	T	A	B
29			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
30			0 0 0 0 3 2 3 5
31			0 2 3 3 0 3
32			5 5 0 5 0 6 0

Chorus

E5

33

Tablature for measures 33-36:

Measure	T	A	B
33	5	7	0
34	8	0	7
35	0	5	0
36	7	0	0

37

C5 D5 D#5

T
A
B

41

E5

T
A
B

45

C5 D5 D#5

3rd time, To Coda

T
A
B

Solo
Half-time feel

49

E5 G5 F5 E5 Bb5 A5 G5

T
A
B

53

E5 G5 F5 G5 A5 F5

T
A
B

57 E5 G5 F5 E5 B $\flat$ 5 A5 G5

T							
A							
B	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 6 6 6 5 3			

End half-time feel

61 E5 G5 F5 G5 A5 F5

T				
A				
B	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	5 5 5 1 1 1

N.C.

65

T				
A				
B	5 7 5 7 8 7 5 7	5 6 7 5 7 6 5	7 7 5 7 8 7 5 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

D.S. al Coda

69

T				
A				
B	7 7 5 7 8 7 5 7	0 6 7 5 7 6 5	7 7 5 7 8 7 5 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Φ Coda

Solo

73 F $\sharp$ 5 G5 F $\sharp$ 5 C5 B5 A5

T				
A				
B	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 3 3 3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 3 2 0

77 E5

Tab for A and B strings:

7	5	5	7	8	7	5	7	0	5	6	5	6	5	3	7	7	5	7	8	7	5	7	(7) 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------	---	---	---	---	---	---

81 C5 D5 D#5

Tab for A and B strings:

0	2	3	3	3	0	3	5	5	0	5	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Chorus

83 E5

Tab for A and B strings:

5	7	0	8	0	7	0	5	0	7	0	0	8	0	7	0	5	7	0	8	0	7	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

87 C5 D5 D#5

Tab for A and B strings:

5	7	0	8	0	7	0	5	0	7	0	0	8	0	7	0	2	3	3	3	0	3	5	5	0	5	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Outro

91 N.C. C5 D5 D#5 E5

Tab for A and B strings:

0	2	3	3	3	0	3	5	5	0	5	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

