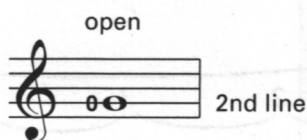
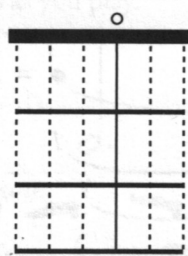
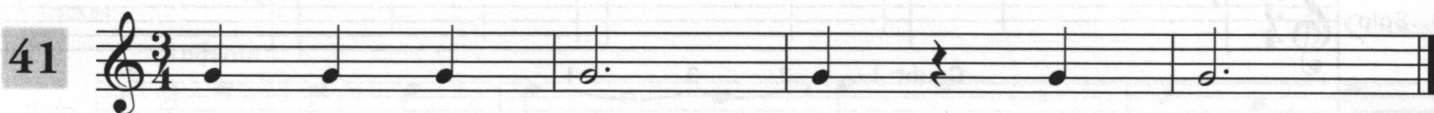
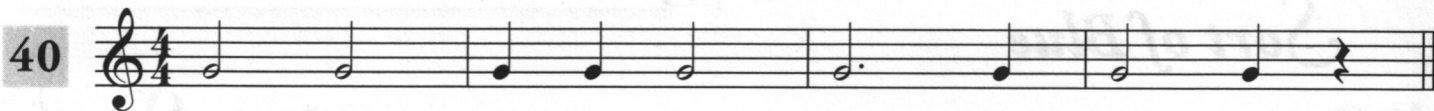


NOTES ON THE THIRD STRING

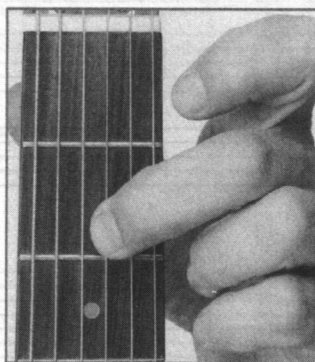
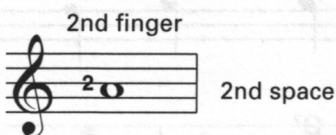
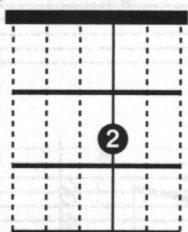
G Open, 3rd string



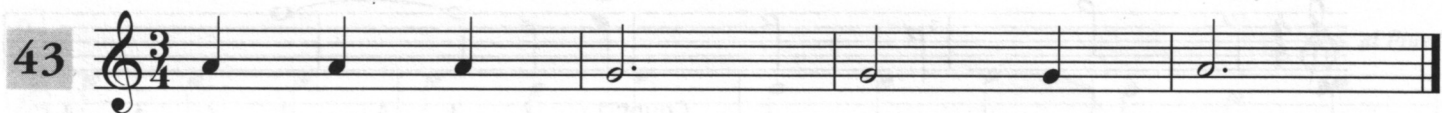
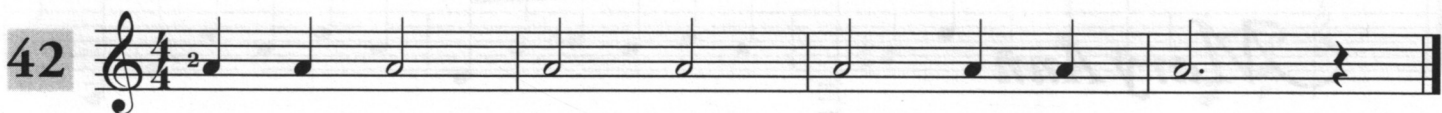
The open 3rd string is G. It is located on the 2nd line of the music staff. When a stem is added to a quarter or half note that is written below the 3rd line of the staff, the stem is attached to the right side and extends above the note head.



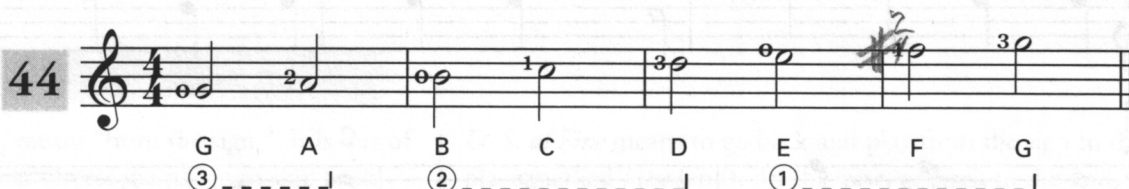
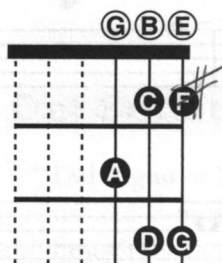
A 2nd fret, 3rd string



Place the second finger of the left hand on the 2nd fret, 3rd string. In music notation, the A is located on the 2nd space of the music staff.



REVIEW Notes on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd strings



First and Second Endings

Jingle Bells

Moderato

J. Pierpont

Measures 1-8 of Jingle Bells. The score includes chords G, C, and A7. Handwritten circled numbers 2, 3, and 1 indicate fingerings for the notes.

Da Capo (D.C.) al Fine

DA CAPO or **D.C.** means "from the beginning." It directs the player to go back to the beginning of the music. *D.C. al Fine* directs the player to return to the beginning of the music and to play to the place marked *Fine* (end). In *Peaceful Feeling*, play the 1st and 2nd lines of music and then

repeat them (repeat sign). Now continue on and play the 3rd and 4th lines of music. Observe the *D.C. al Fine* and go back to the beginning of the music. Play the 1st and 2nd lines of music again and end at the *Fine* (the end of the 2nd line).

Peaceful Feeling



Track 66

Moderato

Measures 1-12 of Peaceful Feeling. The score includes chords Em, Em/D#, Em/D, Em/C#, F#m7b5, B7b9, Am, and G. The score ends with a *Fine* marking and a *D.C. al Fine* instruction.

Half Step and Whole Step

The distance between two tones is called an *interval*. The smallest interval is the **HALF STEP**. Guitar frets are placed a *half step* apart on the fingerboard. In the musical alphabet—A, B, C, D, E, F, G—there are two *natural half steps*. They occur between B and C, fig. 1, and E and F, fig. 2.

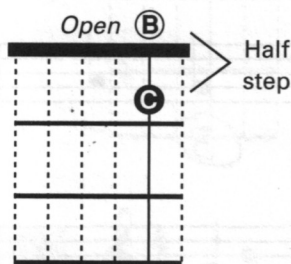


fig. 1

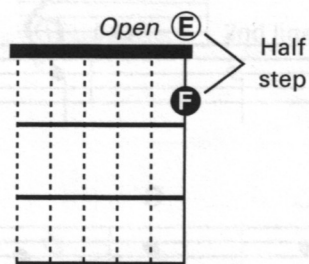


fig. 2

Two half steps ($1/2 + 1/2$) equal a **WHOLE STEP**. All of the other tones in the musical alphabet are a *natural whole step* apart. For example, the interval distance between C and D, fig. 3, and F and G, fig. 4, is a *whole step*. These notes are two frets apart.

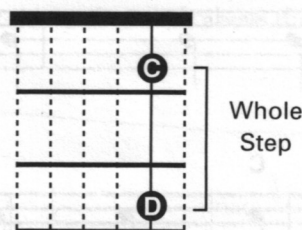


fig. 3

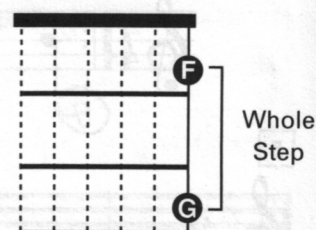


fig. 4

Notes located between the natural whole steps are called **SHARPS** (#) or **FLATS** (b). On the piano keyboard, the black keys are sharps or flats, fig. 5. On the guitar, the notes that occur between the natural whole steps are the sharps or flats.

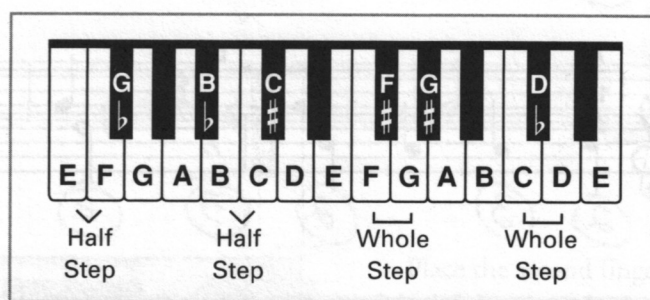
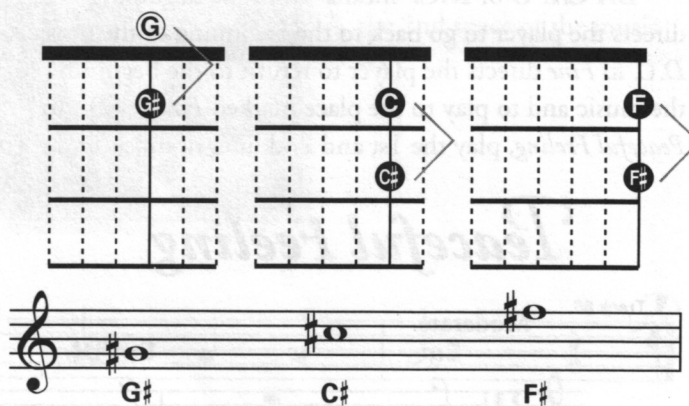


fig. 5

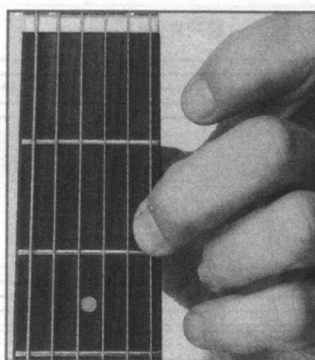
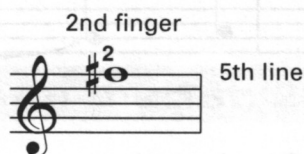
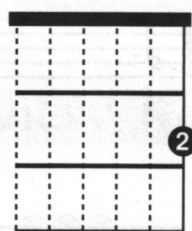
Piano keyboard

Sharps

When a **SHARP** (#) is placed before a note in music notation, it *raises* the note one half step higher. On the guitar, that is the distance of one fret, fig. 6.

fig. 6
Sharps

F# 2nd fret, 1st string



Place the second finger of the left hand on the 2nd fret, 1st string. The customary practice in music notation is to

write the sharp once for each measure. All F's are to be played as F# until and up to the bar line. The bar line cancels the sharp so that it must be written in again if there are any F sharps to be played in the next measure. Play the following drill.

45

