

## Lesson 12 – after tuning, warm up with the C major scale then play through some chord progressions.

### Quavers

Sometimes music has rhythms that last for less than one beat or count.

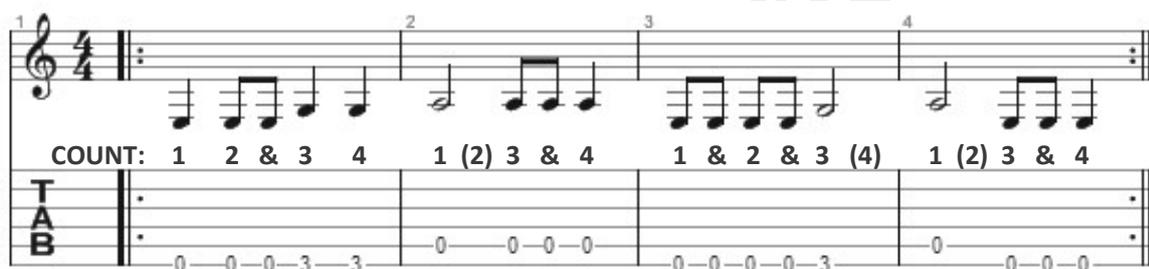
A **half-beat note** is called a quaver and looks like this:  A quaver *rest* looks like this: 

If we play two quavers together, they are written like this: 

Two quavers are equal to one crotchet: 

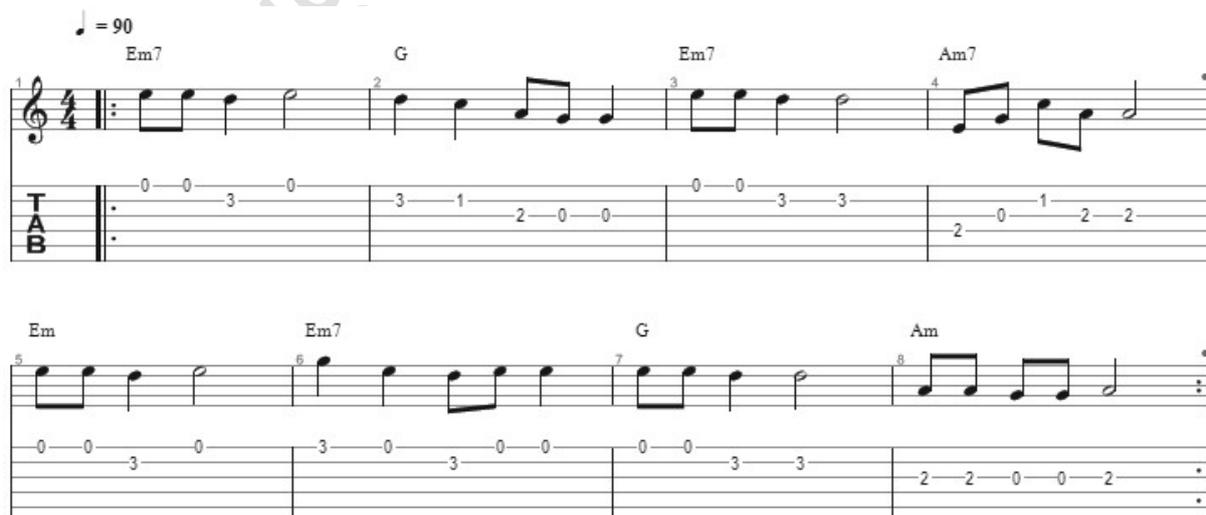
Play the riff below and count the quavers – we use ‘&’ or ‘+’ to show half-beats.

**Deep & Crispy- CD track 18.** Counts in parentheses (2) show beats where no note is played.



Here is a longer melody which has quaver rhythms. Above the music you can see a crotchet with a number next to it – this shows the **tempo** (speed) in *beats per minute* or *bpm*. Ask your teacher to set a metronome to the same tempo as shown.

**Halfway to Paraguay – CD track 19.** Write in the counting using ‘&’ or ‘+’ for half-beats.



### Note names on the Low E string

You already know that each string is known by a letter name. Each fret also has a different letter name because each is a different note. Look at the picture of the frets below:

Strings:	Low E	A	D	G	B	High E
Fret 1:	F					
Fret 2:	F $\sharp$ /G $\flat$					
Fret 3:	G					
Fret 4:	G $\sharp$ /A $\flat$					
Fret 5:	A					

You already know about the notes F, G and A, but on frets 2 and 4 there are some other signs.

These are sharps:  $\sharp$  and flats:  $\flat$ . On a piano these are the *black notes*.

You will notice that F $\sharp$  (F sharp) is the same note as G $\flat$  (G flat). The high E string also has the same notes – you can write these in.

Now listen to **CD track 20**. This is a rhythm using only the note G – *which fret number should be written on the tab?* Play the rhythm that you hear. Try to write in the rhythms that you hear as well – some of these are quavers. Ask your teacher to check what you write.

**Next week: Play a guitar duet! New riffs & tracks!**  
**Learn how to play what you hear!**