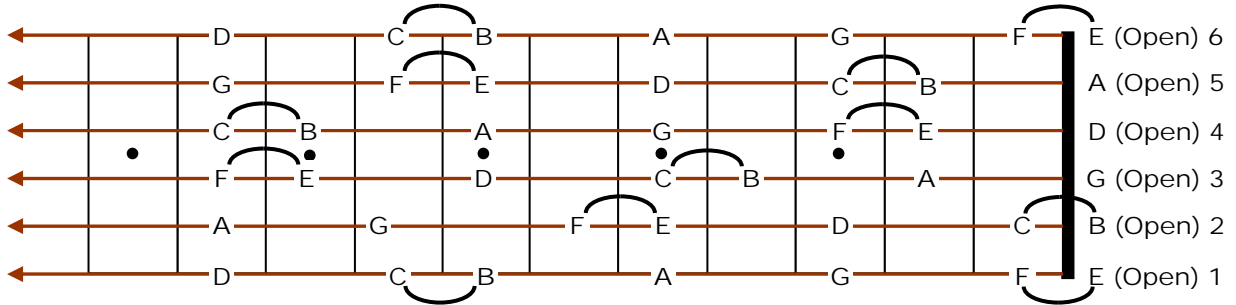


There are seven letters used in naming the notes on the guitar, they are A-BC-D-EF-G. These are the only letters used to name the notes on the guitar. These letters just keep repeating themselves over and over.

Example: A-BC-D-EF-G-A-BC-D-EF-G-A-BC-D-EF-G and so on...

As you will notice when you look at the diagram below - that B and C, E and F are always right next to each other, all other notes have a space between them. When 2 notes are right next to each other (no space between them) it is called a "half" step. If there is one whole fret between two notes, this is called a "whole" step.

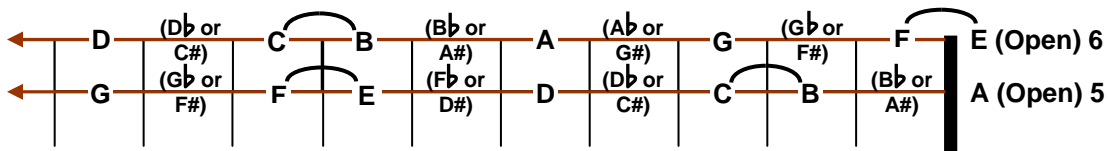


Your assignment here is to learn the notes of the top two strings, the E (6th) and A (5th) strings first. You will be using them soon, so learn these two strings first and memorize them as quickly as you can. Play each note starting from an open string, say each note aloud as you are playing it all the way down the fret board.

Important: Memorize the top two strings first before moving on - come back to the other strings later.

Chromatics: Sharps and Flats

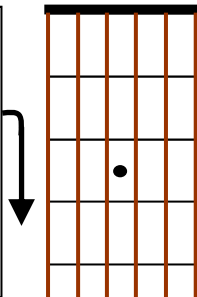
A Sharp: (#) Raises a note or chord one half-step or fret, and a Flat: (b) Lowers a note or chord one half-step or fret. The diagrams below show examples of sharps and flats using the top E and A strings and also how sharps and flats relate to chords.



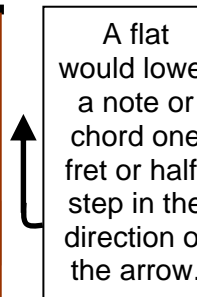
Only the top two strings "E" and "A" are shown in the diagram to the left.

Here is an example of sharps and flats using a chord:

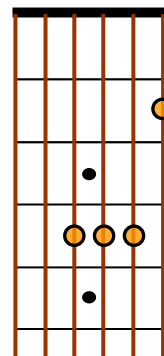
A sharp would raise a note or chord one fret or half-step in the direction of the arrow.



A flat would lower a note or chord one fret or half-step in the direction of the arrow.



"B" Chord



See how the "flat" sign lowers a "B" chord one fret (half step).

"Bb" Chord

