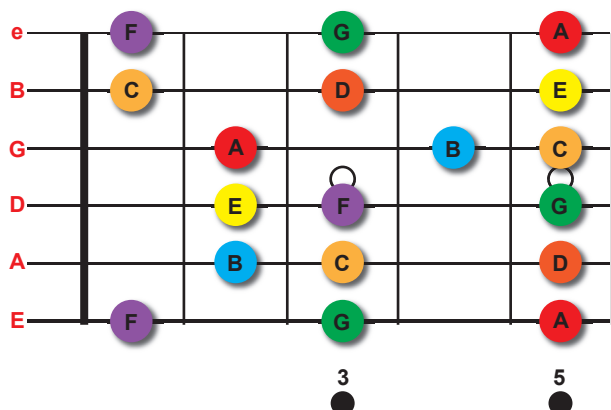


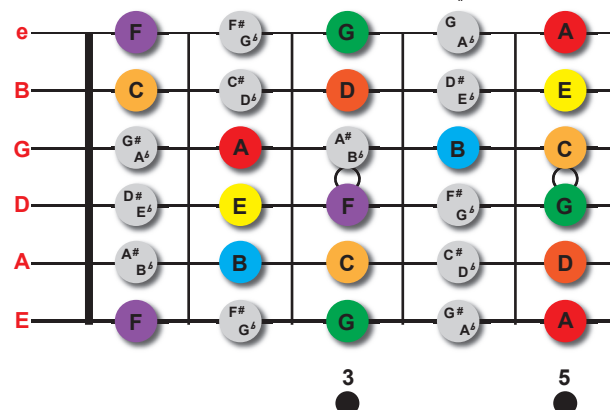
Lesson 7

In this lesson we going to look at the notes found around the nut. This will be great for you in all aspect of your playing. It will give you a better understanding of why you play chords a certain way and what the notes are in the chords. Little things like this will really make a bigger difference than it might seem at first. I'm sure you will find this valuable if you take the time to study it.

Notes in the Open Position



Notes in the Open Position with sharps and flats



The diagram on the left shows all the notes up to the fifth fret and the diagram on the left shows all the notes and the sharps and flats notes.

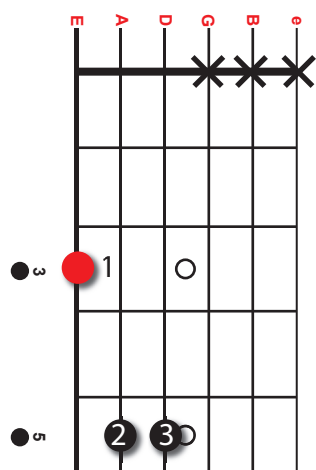
Start by learning the whole notes. Make sure you also work out the sharps and flats.

Remember note E and F, and Band C are always next to each other. They are only a semi tone apart and that all the others have a fret or Tone between them.

Play any open chord that you know and then work out what the notes are that you are playing.

Lets have a look at some power chords and how you should read and play them.

G5



Here is the G5 power chord.

The red dot indicates the root note, witch in this case is the G note. You will always use your 1st finger on the root note for a power chord.

By learning this chord shape, you can use it all up and down the neck and its sound amazing.

Power Chords are used in most styles of music they are often played with only down-strums, and often with a technique called palm muting.

Each chord has a "Root Note" - shown with a R, which gives the chord it's name.

The example we just played was a G power chord (also called G5) because the root note under the 1st finger is the note G. If we move the shape up the neck, we can play other chords. For instance, if you move it up two frets you get the chord A, because that is the root note you'll find under your 1st finger

