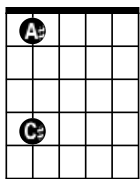


LESSON TWELVE

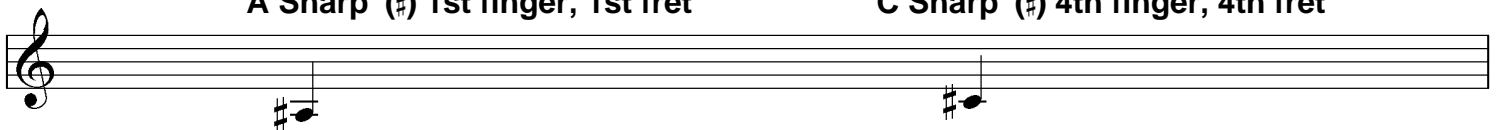
In this Lesson you will learn two new notes, 'A Sharp' & 'C Sharp' on the 5th string. This will enable you to play a new tune called 'Boogie USA'. A Boogie is a style of modern music based on a series of *riffs* (see Lesson Four). The Boogie is normally played quickly (Fast Tempo) and it will take practice before you can play 'Boogie USA' well. This tune is arranged for guitar *ensemble* and it has three parts. Make sure you learn the separate parts, and practice them with the CD, until you can play them well. Two new *rests* are encountered here, the *eighth note* (quaver) rest representing a period of silence of a half beat, and the *half note* (minim) rest indicating a period of silence of two beats. The *fermata* or *pause* sign is also introduced in the last bar of 'Boogie USA'. This means to hold the note longer than the written value, at the players discretion. A technique called *staccato* is introduced in this lesson as well.

5TH STRING NOTES



'A Sharp' (#) 1st finger, 1st fret

'C Sharp' (#) 4th finger, 4th fret



Boogie USA

CD TRACK 26



MARC ONGLEY

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Count = 1 2 3 4 1 2 & 3 4 simile

The eighth note or quaver rest equals a half beat of silence.

The half note or minim rest equals two beats of silence.

Guitar 3

Count = 1 2 3 4 1 2 & 3 4

Don't forget the bar line cancels out the sharp (refer to p.20).


LESSON THIRTEEN

In Lesson Thirteen you will revise all notes learned so far and learn all the other notes that occur in the 1st position making a *chromatic scale*. This will enable you to read most tunes (melodies) that are playable in this position. To learn the new notes properly will take time and it is only by using them in many different tunes that you will become proficient at these new notes. Remember in Lesson Eleven you learned about *enharmonic equivalent Notes* i.e. 'D Sharp' & 'E Flat' are played on the same fret, same string etc. You will see that situation occurring often in this Lesson as you learn the remaining notes in the 1st position. When notes are written out in a *chromatic scale* (i.e. a scale consisting entirely of semitones or notes that are 1 fret apart), 'Sharps' are used when ascending the scale, and 'Flats' are used descending the scale. From now on try to hold the fingers down when ascending e.g. On the 6th string play 'open E' then 'F', HOLD 'F' down as you play 'F Sharp', HOLD 'F' & 'F Sharp' as you play 'G', HOLD 'F', 'F Sharp' & 'G' as you play 'G Sharp'. Lift all fingers off as you cross to the next highest string (when descending just place one finger at a time). The pictures show what the fingers look like after playing the first five notes on the 6th & 2nd strings. Using this technique will help you to connect the notes (*legato*), develop the stretch ability between the fingers, and keep the left-hand steady!


**All
The Notes
In The 1st
Position**

	E	A	D	G	B	E	← Open strings
	F	A[♯] / B_♭	D[♯] / E_♭	G[♯] / A_♭	C	F	← 1st Fret
	F[♯] / G_♭	B	E	A	C[♯] / D_♭	F[♯] / G_♭	← 2nd Fret
	G	C	F	A[♯] / B_♭	D	G	← 3rd Fret
	G[♯] / A_♭	C[♯] / D_♭	F[♯] / G_♭	B	D[♯] / E_♭	G[♯] / A_♭	← 4th Fret
						A	← 5th Fret
String Nos. →	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	

LH Position - 6th String



LH Position - 2nd String



CHROMATIC SCALE ASCENDING USING SHARP (#) NOTES

CD TRACK 27

6TH STRING NOTES

(New Note)

E F F[♯] G G[♯] A A[♯] B C C[♯]



Finger & Fret Nos. → 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4

String Nos. → ⑥

5TH STRING NOTES

D D[♯] E F F[♯] G G[♯] A A[♯]



Finger & Fret Nos. → ④ 0 1 2 3 4 ③ 0 1 2 3

(New Note)

CHORD RHYTHM = ♩ .

(When playing the chords give one slow strum in each bar)

Blue Serenade**CD TRACK 29**

MARC ONGLEY

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Chords: Gmaj⁷, Cmaj⁷, Am, D⁷

5

Gtr 1

Gtr 2

Chords: G, Em, Cmaj⁷, D⁹

rall. (Gradually becoming slower)

9

Gtr 1

Gtr 2

Chords: Em, D⁷, Am, Am⁷

a tempo (Go back to the original speed)

13

Gtr 1

Gtr 2

Chords: G, Em, Gm, F#⁰

rall.

17

Gtr 1

Gtr 2

Chords: Em, F#m^{7b5}, B⁷

a tempo

21

Gtr 1

Gtr 2

Chords: Em, G⁶, Cmaj⁷, B⁷