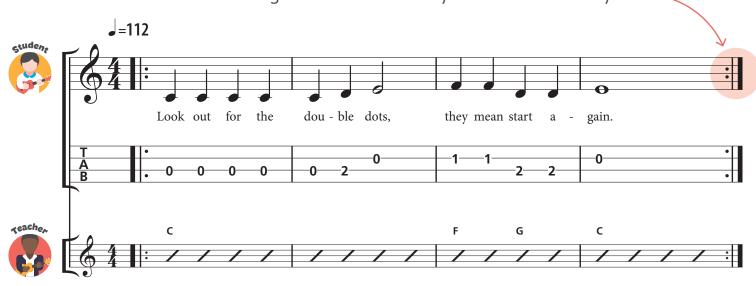
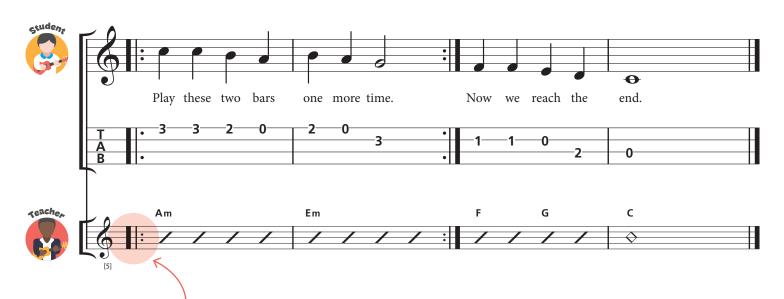
### **Repeat Marks**

This is an **end repeat mark**, it means go **back and play this section again**. Either go back to the start repeat mark or go right back to the start if you haven't seen one yet.



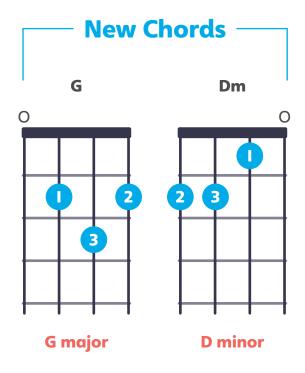


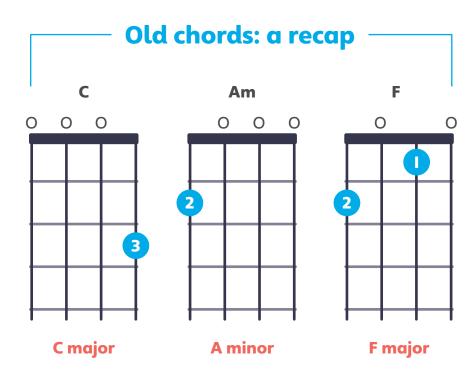
This is a **start repeat mark**. Remember it! When you see the next end repeat you need to come **back to this point**.



## **G** major and D minor

We are adding two new chords in this topic, giving you a total of five! They are made from the notes of the **C major scale** which is why they all work well together. Have a go at adding your own chords to **The Chord Machine** on page 26.





# Introducing **Sharps and Flats**

We have learnt notes on three strings so far. Here they are...

### So what are the notes in the gaps?

These notes are called **sharps** and **flats**. Play **F** in fret one on your ukulele. If you move up to fret two, we can call this note **F sharp** (F<sup>4</sup>). This rule works for any note: play it one fret higher and you can all it a **sharp note**. If you are playing an open string then fret one will be its sharp note.

But, the gaps are extra lucky because they don't just have one name! Play the G in fret three on your ukulele. If you move your finger down to fret two, we can also call this note **G flat** ( $G^{\flat}$ ). Wow! This rule works for any note: play it one fret lower and you can call it a **flat note**. This means we can't flatten open notes. The notes are there but they are hiding somewhere else. We will save that for another time.

#### **Sharp Attack! A quick game**

Put your finger on a note, and your teacher will say "sharp" or "flat". How quickly can you move to the right note?



Sharps do not look like hashtags or noughts and crosses. Look carefully. Can you see the difference?



Sharp



