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I2 Lessons in Six Styles



THE GUITAR A QUICK GUIDE

All you need to know about this amazing instrument

ELECTRIC GUITAR & AMPLIFIER

If you want to play electric guitar you should first plug it into an amplifier (amp). You could play the guitar 'unplugged', but it would be too quiet to hear properly. Here are all the parts of the guitar and amp that you need to know about...

PICKUPS

The pickups have magnets inside that sense the strings' vibrations. These smart devices then turn the vibrations into a signal that can be amplified (made loud) by an amplifier.

BRIDGE

The strings are fixed at the body end of the guitar by the bridge. There are two main types: hard-tail and tremolo. A hard-tail bridge keeps the strings fixed against the body, whereas a tremolo bridge lets you raise and lower the pitch of the strings with a tremolo bar.

JACK PLUG

Plug a cable in here then plug the other end into your amp.

BOARD

This is the area on the front of the neck where you place your fingertips.

TONE CONTROLS

Turn these clockwise (from 0 to 10) to increase the brightness of your guitar's sound.

VOLUME CONTROL

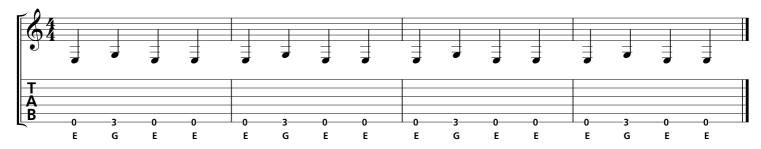
Turn this clockwise (from 0 to 10) to increase the volume of your guitar.

Example 1

RIFF USING THE E & G NOTES

Example I is a riff based on the notes E and G that uses four quarter notes. Place your finger close to but not on top of the fret when you play the G. This will help the note ring clearly without the unwanted noise known as fretbuzz.

J=90

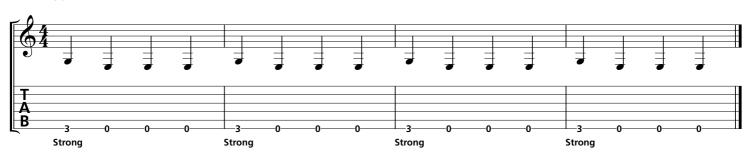


Example 2

RIFF ACCENTING THE STRONG BEAT OF THE BAR

The first beat of every bar is the strongest, so try to play it slightly harder than the others. Play this example accenting the notes marked 'strong'. You will probably find this happens naturally, but be careful not to play the note too hard.

=90

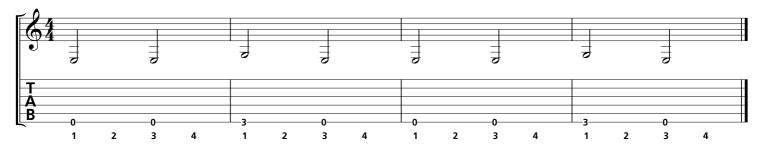


Example 3

RIFF USING HALF NOTES

Half notes last for two beats each. Two half notes fill one bar. Try counting or tapping your foot to the pulse. This will help you play the notes on the correct beats. The numbers you should count along to the pulse are shown under the music.

J=100



Teacher's Notes

Teacher's Rating



THE ROCKSCHOOL GUITAR METHOD 17

PART 2

In your second metal lesson you will learn a new note which uses an important musical symbol



You should play the F note on the E string with your first finger...



...and the F# is the next note on the string, so it should be played with your second finger

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

- ✓ Sharps
- ▼ The F# note
- ✓ What key signatures are

hen a sharp sign (#) is placed in front of a note, the note is played one fret higher than usual (and sounds higher in pitch). An F note is played on the Ist fret of the E string and an F# is played on the 2nd fret of the same string. This sharp sign is one of a group of musical signs known as accidentals.

DID YOU KNOW?



The 'superstrat' was the first guitar designed specially for the demands of metal players. Jackson's Soloist went on sale in 1981 and offered some of the features of Fender and Gibson guitars in one instrument.

Example 1

RIFF USING F# NOTE

F♯

This example introduces the F# note. Notice how the sharp sign is placed before the note on the stave. There are three F# notes in bar 3 of this example. The sharp sign is written only before the first sharp note in each bar.

J=105

FΨ