

# Learn These *Easy To Play* Guitar Tabs So You Can Play Along With ANY Song In Your Guitar Lessons Right Away - *Without The Stress Of Not Being Able To Change Chords Properly Or Know Every Chord Shape...*

In your first few weeks of guitar lessons, its quite common that you will not have certain chord shapes or chord changes under your fingers. Even though you are doing regular practice sessions, some of these chords take a little time for you to become proficient at them. Besides, everyone's hands are different and no two students learn at the same rate.

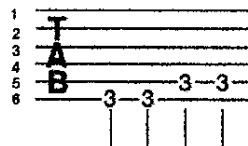
In the meantime, so you can feel comfortable and relaxed at your guitar lessons - while gaining great value, having fun and enjoying the experience of playing real music on your guitar, you are now going to learn an easy way for you to play along (and not feel overwhelmed) with the chord changes and/or charts of the songs you will learn.

Below is a system for guitar players called Tablature, or TAB for short. It allows you to play music without having to learn to read it first. Learning to read music is great but right now it's too time consuming and TAB gets you up and running straight away!

The Tablature staff has:

- a set of (6) six, horizontal lines representing each one of your guitar strings
- The bottom line of the TAB staff, is for string six on your guitar, (the thickest string on your guitar, closest to the roof, when sitting and holding your guitar)
- The top line is for string one – the thinnest string closest to the floor
- From low to high on the TAB staff, the lines are strings 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. The numbers you see in the measures on the TAB staff refer to the fret you place a finger on.

Here is an example of a Tablature staff of one measure of 4 beats. The numbers on the left side represent the guitar strings. The numbers in the staff, represent the fret you place your finger on for each respective string:



To easily play TAB on your guitar:

- First identify and locate the string to be played (represented by a number on it)
- Look at the number on that string and locate the corresponding fret and place a finger in that position
- Once you have your finger in position, with your picking hand, play that string only with the rhythm indicated
- Read and play the notes across the staff from left to right, like you do reading a book

To play the above example, place a finger (your fretting hand) on string six at the third fret. Pick this note (with your picking hand) two times. Then, to continue to play through the measure, move your fretting hand finger to the third fret of string five and play this note two times. Count out loud 1. 2. 3. 4, everytime you pick a note for a total of four notes.

Now it's time to play along with your backing tracks to get started. In every exercise/example that

follows, in the first two measures (ex a), there are four notes to be evenly played over each measure. Count them out loud, '1, 2, 3, 4', as you play them. These four notes are called 'quarter' notes. Play all these notes with a down picking motion.

The second two measures (ex b) contain 8 notes to be evenly played in each measure – this is counted as '1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and'. This is an 'eighth' note rhythm pattern. Try playing this rhythm with a down and up picking motion. If you find this is too awkward, just pick down for now and we'll work together on this at your lesson.

Simply repeat each exercise as you play along with the respective backing track.

Exercise 1 can be played whenever you see a G (G7, Gm, Gm7, Gsus4, etc.) chord is being played in the chord chart or song. Note: The chord is always written above the Tab (in these examples) or above the chord chart staff you will learn in your lessons.

Ex. 1a - Quarter notes

G

A guitar tab for the G chord (2nd fret, 3rd string; 3rd fret, 2nd string; 3rd fret, 4th string). The first two measures show quarter notes on the 3rd string (fret 2), 2nd string (fret 3), and 4th string (fret 3). The notes are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, etc... below the strings.

Ex. 1b - Eighth notes

G

A guitar tab for the G chord (2nd fret, 3rd string; 3rd fret, 2nd string; 3rd fret, 4th string). The first two measures show eighth notes on the 3rd string (fret 2), 2nd string (fret 3), and 4th string (fret 3). The notes are labeled 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & etc... below the strings.

Use this position when a C (C7, Cm, Cm7, C9, etc.) chord is to be played in the song or chord chart.

Ex. 2a - Quarter notes

C

A guitar tab for the C chord (3rd fret, 5th string; 2nd fret, 4th string; 3rd fret, 3rd string). The first two measures show quarter notes on the 5th string (fret 3), 4th string (fret 2), and 3rd string (fret 3). Vertical tick marks are shown below the strings.

Ex. 2b - Eighth notes

C

A guitar tab for the C chord (3rd fret, 5th string; 2nd fret, 4th string; 3rd fret, 3rd string). The first two measures show eighth notes on the 5th string (fret 3), 4th string (fret 2), and 3rd string (fret 3). Vertical tick marks are shown below the strings.

The open fourth string can be played when either a D or a D7 (Dm, Dsus4 etc.) chord is in the song or chord chart. This one involves your picking hand only – no fretting hand fingers!

Ex. 3a - Quarter notes

D or D7

A guitar tab for the D or D7 chord (open 4th string; 2nd fret, 5th string; 3rd fret, 4th string). The first two measures show quarter notes on the 4th string (open), 5th string (fret 2), and 4th string (fret 3). Vertical tick marks are shown below the strings.

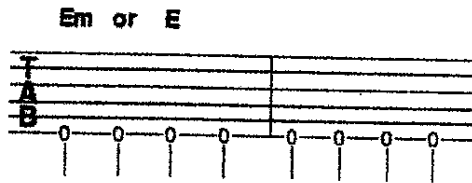
Ex. 3b - Eighth notes

D or D7

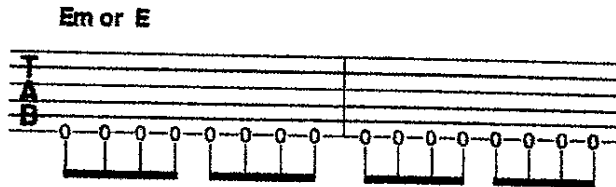
A guitar tab for the D or D7 chord (open 4th string; 2nd fret, 5th string; 3rd fret, 4th string). The first two measures show eighth notes on the 4th string (open), 5th string (fret 2), and 4th string (fret 3). Vertical tick marks are shown below the strings.

The two chords of E minor or E are often used in songs. When you see either of these chords or E7, Esus4, E9 etc. - simply play the open sixth string on your guitar.

Ex. 4a - Quarter notes



Ex. 4b - Eighth notes

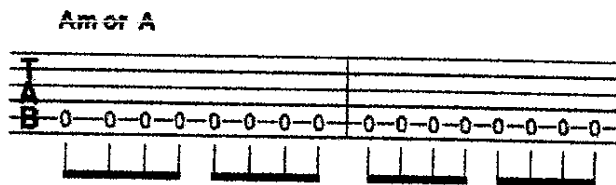


Instead of worrying about not having the Am or A chords sounding clean, simply play these rhythms when one of those chords present themselves. Again this involves no fingers placed on the fretboard (you can also play this note when you see an A7, Asus4 etc, in the chord chart).

Ex. 5a - Quarter notes



Ex. 5b - Eighth notes



The F chord can be quite tricky, as it places the evolving hand into a position it is not used to yet. To play along with a song/chord chart containing a F (Fm, Fm7 or F7) chord place your finger on the sixth string at the first fret to avoid those feelings of frustration and helplessness, in your early lessons. Yes, this chord has the ability to draw these emotions out of many beginning guitar players!

Ex. 6a - Quarter notes



Ex. 6b - Eighth notes



The single notes (and the rhythms) you have learnt above, are what is known as the 'root' note of the chords. All chords are made up of several notes. Learning these 'root' notes will aid you in remembering and identifying the chords you are working on, while at the same allowing you to 'play along' in your guitar lessons - without you feeling like you're not keeping up.

Work on these notes and rhythms daily in your practice sessions, over the backing tracks provided. Playing songs, in any form (single notes) in your early development, will give you great confidence, help you to 'fit in' and not feel 'out of your depth' at your guitar lessons, while having a lot of fun :)

# Summary of Root Notes for Chords

	A	A <sub>m</sub>	B <sup>b</sup> (or A <sup>#</sup> )	B <sup>b</sup> <sub>m</sub> (or A <sup>#</sup> <sub>m</sub> )
<b>T</b>				
<b>A</b>				
<b>B</b>	○	○		

	B	B <sub>m</sub>	C	C <sub>m</sub>
	2	2	3	3

	C <sup>#</sup> (or D <sup>b</sup> )	C <sup>#</sup> <sub>m</sub> (or D <sup>b</sup> <sub>m</sub> )	D	D <sub>m</sub>
	4	4	○	○

	E <sup>b</sup> (or D <sup>#</sup> )	E <sup>b</sup> <sub>m</sub> (or D <sup>#</sup> <sub>m</sub> )	E	E <sub>m</sub>
			○	○

	F	F <sub>m</sub>	F <sup>#</sup> (or G <sup>b</sup> )	F <sup>#</sup> <sub>m</sub> (or G <sup>b</sup> <sub>m</sub> )
			2	2

	G	G <sub>m</sub>	G <sup>#</sup> (or A <sup>b</sup> )	G <sup>#</sup> <sub>m</sub> (or A <sup>b</sup> <sub>m</sub> )
	3	3	4	4