



E<sup>1</sup>

The first dot on the neck in this diagram (from left to right) marks the 3rd fret. If we play the 3rd fret on the low E string it gives us the note G. Play it now. The first dot *after* the 12<sup>th</sup> fret on the same string also gives us a G but an octave higher (this is the 15<sup>th</sup> fret). Play this and listen to the two notes in turn.

The second dot on the diagram marks the 5<sup>th</sup> fret. This would be an A on the low E string. Play this now. The fret with the second dot *after* the 12<sup>th</sup> fret would give us the same note, A, but an octave higher. Play this and listen to the two notes in turn.

And so on.

Look at the tab in the Note Finder download. Set a metronome to 50 or 60 bpm. Now playing semibreves (1 note per bar). Try and play two E's on each string. This will not be possible on every string on some guitars- Classical for example. But play any that are there, even if they are really high up. If you have to start without a metronome that is not a problem, but once you can find them all, start trying with a metronome.

Spend a week doing this for a few minutes every day as a warm-up and you will soon see improvements. The trick is to keep looking ahead- as soon as you have struck one note, you should be looking for the next E, always at least one step ahead of your hands.

After the first week, try finding all the F's on the guitar. This is made significantly easier because you now know all the E's as a point of reference. F is one semitone, or one fret, higher than E.

When you have done this, try finding the G's. Again, use the previous note as a reference. G is one full tone, or two frets, above the F.

Do not rush this exercise, instead use it as a nice relaxed warm-up. Always start with E, then F, then G, until after several weeks you have gone through all the notes- E,F,G,A,B,C,D, and back round to E. Always using the previous week's note as a reference for the next note.

So the first week- E.

Second week- E, F.

Third week- E, F, G

And so on...

Aim for lovely tone on each note, avoid fret buzz or pressing too hard. This gets us used to the different tension and tones all over the neck.

# Ten Minute Tech

## Note Finder

See "Note Finder Intro" download for explanation

Musical notation for measures 1-6. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, each with a whole note. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with six measures. The fret numbers are 0, 12, 7, 19, 2, and 14. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 6.

Musical notation for measures 7-12. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, each with a whole note. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with six measures. The fret numbers are 9, 21, 5, 17, 0, and 12. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 12.

Musical notation for measures 13-19. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains seven measures of music, each with a whole note. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with seven measures. The fret numbers are 1, 13, 8, 20, 3, 15, and 10. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 19.

Musical notation for measures 20-25. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, each with a whole note. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with six measures. The fret numbers are 22, 6, 18, 1, 13, and a final measure with a double bar line. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 25.