

Any note named A, B, C, D, E, F or G is called a **natural**.

Notice that the interval from B to C is a half-tone and the interval from E to F is a half-tone (see Figures 1 and 3). All the other naturals are separated by whole-tones.

The notes between the naturals will have two names (see Figures 2 and 4). Sharps (#) will raise the pitch of a note a half-tone. Flats (b) will lower the pitch of a note half-tone.

Memorize the names of the notes on your 6th (E) and 5th (A) strings. Most of the chords you will play will have their root or bass note on one of those two strings. Being able to name the notes on those two strings will help you learn to name the notes on the other four strings.

Figure 1 **THE NATURALS ON THE A (5th) STRING -Memorize the notes on the 5th string-**

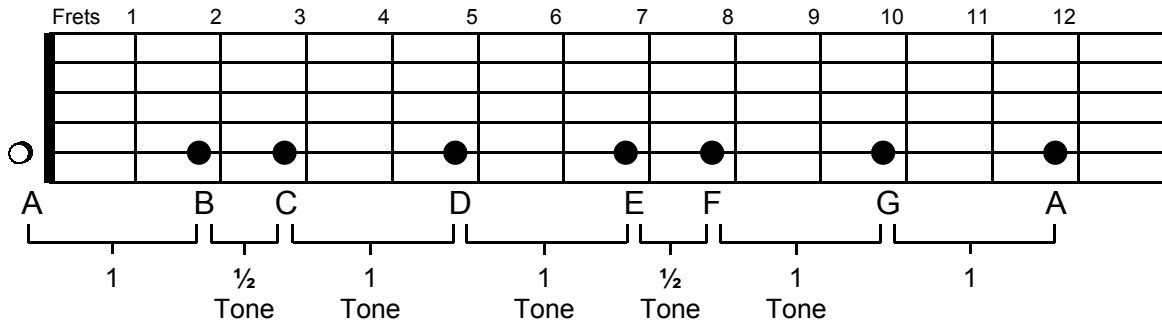


Figure 2 **ALL THE NOTES ON THE A (5th) STRING**

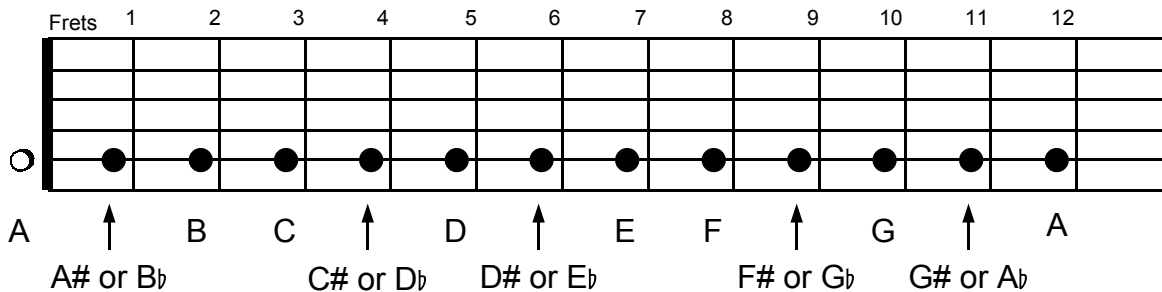


Figure 3 **THE NATURALS ON THE E (6th) STRING -Memorize the notes on the 6th string-**

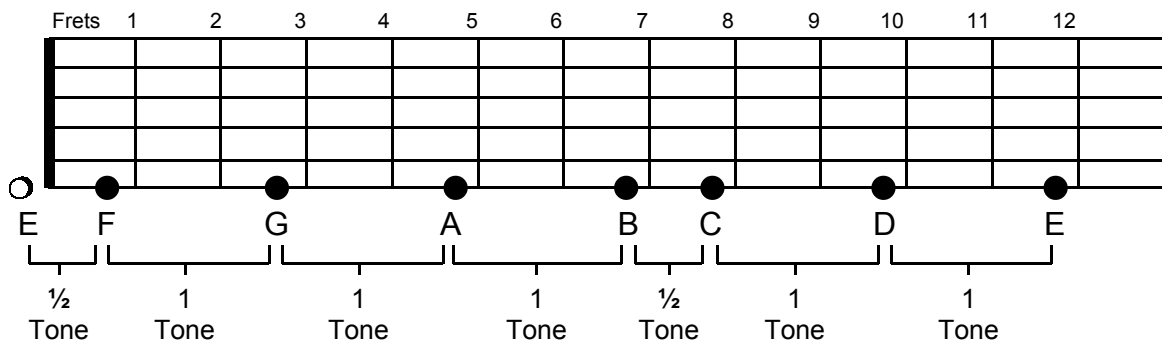


Figure 4 **ALL THE NOTES ON THE E (6th) STRING**

