

# Table of Contents

Page	Title	Artist
1	Warm-up Exercise 1.1	Jayne Lloyd
2	Warm-up Exercise 1.2	Jayne Lloyd
3	Warm-up Exercise 1.3	Jayne Lloyd
4	Warm-up Exercise 1.4	Jayne Lloyd
5	Smoke On The Water	Deep Purple
6	Dance The Night Away (Tab)	The Mavericks
7	Dance The Night Away	Arr. Jayne Lloyd
8	Mull Of Kintyre	Wings
9	One Foot In The Grave	T.V. Theme - Arr. Jayne Lloyd
10	Johnny Be Goode	Chuck Berry
11	Wipe Out	The Surfaris
12	Oh Boy	Buddy Holly
13	Leaving On A Jet Plane	John Denver
14	Love Is All Around	Arr. Jayne Lloyd
15	Love Is All Around (tab)	Wet, Wet, Wet.
16	Heartbeat	Buddy Holly
17	Here Comes The Sun	The Beatles
18	Wild Rover (We All Love Clover)	Traditional - Arr. Jayne Lloyd
19	Light My Fire	Jose Feliciano / Doors
20	Saw Her Standing There	The Beatles
21	Mad World Version 1	Tears For Fears
22	Transposing Chart	Jayne Lloyd
23	Mad World 2	Tears For Fears
24	I'm A Believer (Shrek)	Film Theme - Arr. Jayne Lloyd
25	Amarillo	Tony Christie

## Music Theory - A Beginners Guide

### Standard Music Notation

Standard musical notation is written on a staff of 5 lines: These 5 lines tell musicians which notes to play and the duration of each note. The music is split into 'bars' of individual notes.

At the beginning of the music there is a time signature. Most of the music we use on this course will be in common time 4 / 4, waltz time 3 / 4 and sometimes in 2 / 4.

The top number will tell you the number of beats in each bar, the bottom number tells you the duration of the notes.

The examples that follow are all in 4/4 time:



Note values are as follows:

The hollow note without the stem is called a SEMIBRIEVE and is 4 beats long.

The hollow note with the stem is called a MINIM and is two beats long.

The filled in note with the stem is called a CROTCHET and is one beat long.

The two notes joined together are QUAVERS and are half a beat long each.

If there is a DOT behind a note, it adds 50% to its value, so a dotted crotchet would be 1½ beats long; a dotted minim would become three beats, etc.

The names of the notes in standard music notation:

From bottom line to the top line the notes on the lines are E G B D F

From bottom line to the top line the notes on the spaces are F A C E

### Guitar Tablature

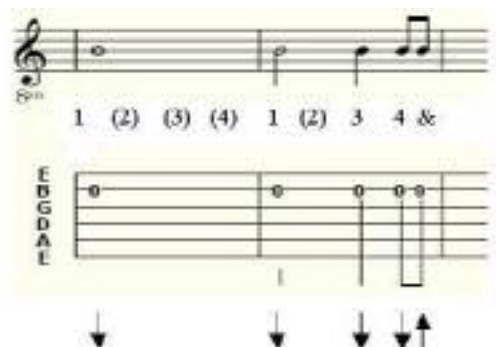
This is how notes are shown on tablature: Reading tablature is much easier as it gives you a 'plan' of the fretboard, telling you which strings and fingers to use, some people find it easier to read music and than tablature, particularly if they already read music on another instrument.



Tablature also simplifies note values. If a note is one beat (crotchet) there is a long vertical line downwards from the note. If the note is two beats long (minim) there is a short vertical line below it. If the note is 4 beats (semi-brieve), there is no line underneath it. If the note is half a beat (quaver), it has a tail (or join) on the vertical line.



I have included how the two bars would be counted to help you. The numbers in brackets would normally allow the note to ring and you would not make contact with the string until the next note to be played.



As a general rule, 'on' beats are played as down strums and 'off' beats (quavers or half notes) are played as up strums.

On the example to the right all of the notes except the last one would be played as down strums: