

Lesson 11

Common Notation

Three musical staves illustrating common notation in 3/8, 6/8, and 9/8 time signatures. Blue arrows point to notes, and a 'Beats' label points to the time signature.

In 3/8, 6/8 and 9/8 time, you may give each eighth note a beat. If the music is fast, a dotted quarter will feel like one beat divided into three eighth notes instead of two.

Theory Homework

Read the "Naming Intervals" section of [Intervals](http://cnx.rice.edu/content/m10867/latest/) at <http://cnx.rice.edu/content/m10867/latest/>

1. Do problems 1 and 2 in "Intervals"
2. Mark the intervals between each note and the next on the second line on your practice page. (Two have been done for you, in blue.)
3. Circle the key signatures on your practice page. Write reminder sharps in the music if you need them.

Guitar

Barré Chords can be difficult for beginners to master. They can be very useful, however, so start practicing them now. **Full barré chords** use the full length of the index finger to stop all the strings at a fret.

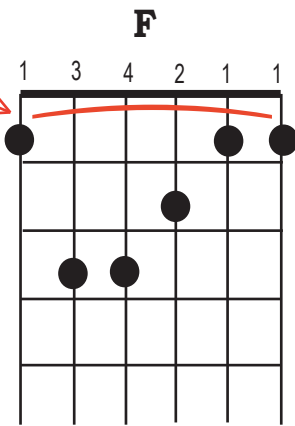
Then other fingers may be used on some of the strings to form chords.

Half barré or **partial barré** chords only stop some of the strings with one finger.

Again, the other fingers may hold down some of the same strings, or different strings.

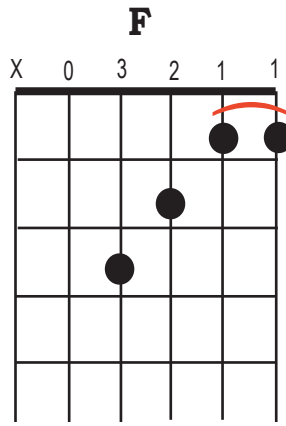
Partial barrés are sometimes written in guitar notations as 1/2; for example, 1/2III means "partial barré on fret III".

Indicates using the side of the finger to make a "barré" stopping all of the strings



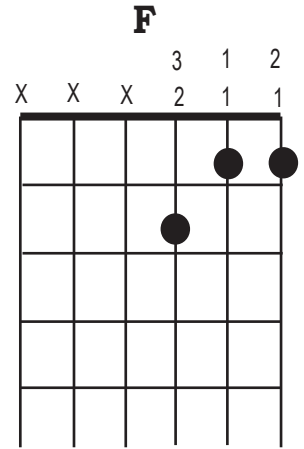
Full barré chord F

Keep practicing this one even if it is too difficult to use right now.



Partial barré chord F

Recommended for present use if the full barré chord is too difficult.



Easy F

Not recommended. Use only if you must play an F chord and simply cannot play a barré chord. Be careful; if you play the open D string, you're playing a Dm7, not F.