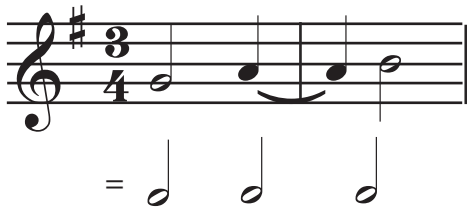


# Lesson 12

## Common Notation



**Tied notes** are notes on the same pitch connected by a curved line. Play them as if they are a single note that has the same length as both notes added together.

### Theory Homework

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

1. Do problems 3 and 4 in "Intervals"
2. On your practice page, mark the intervals between successive notes on the second staff on the page.
3. On your practice page, write above all tied notes the total number of beats for the notes that are tied together.

## Guitar

Some chords can't be played well without at least using a partial bar. But one of the most useful aspects of bar chords is that **you can move any bar chord to a different position to make a new chord.** You can't do this with a chord that uses open strings. (Try it!)

Compare these chords to your **Em**.

Then play the following chords by playing your favorite **Fm** fingering in different positions:

	<b>Fm</b>	<b>Fm</b>	<b>Fm</b>
II <b>F#m</b> or <b>Gbm</b>	1 3 4 1 1 1	X 0 3 2 1 1	1 2 3 2 3 4
III <b>Gm</b>			
IV <b>G#m</b> or <b>Abm</b>			
V <b>Am</b>			
	<b>Full bar chord Fm</b>	<b>Partial bar chord Fm</b>	<b>Make-do Fm</b>