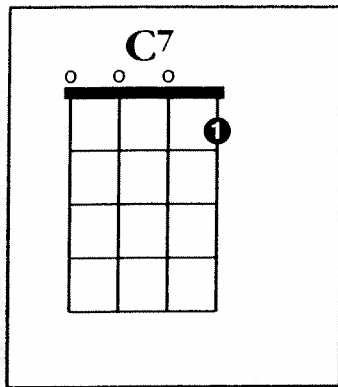


How to Play the C7 Chord



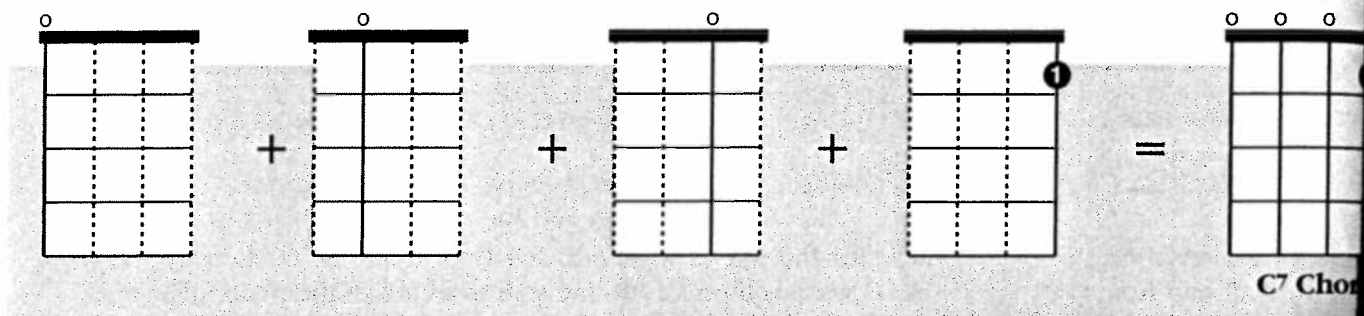
*C7
#2 = 3*

o means open string (string is not fingered)

----- line means string is not played

Place 1 in position, then play one string at a time:

Play all four strings together



Play slowly and evenly. Each / (slash mark) means to repeat the previous chord. Strum downward for chord name and slash mark. Use your thumb or a felt pick. The chord name is repeated in each measure.

Play slowly and evenly:

1. $\frac{2}{4}$ C7 / | C7 / | C7 / | C7 / | C7 / | C7 / ||

2. $\frac{3}{4}$ C7 / / | C7 / / | C7 / / | C7 / / ||

3. $\frac{4}{4}$ C7 / / / | C7 / / / | C7 / / / ||

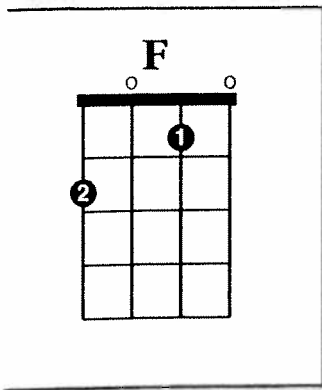


TIME SIGNATURES

At the beginning of every piece of music, immediately after the clef, there's a fraction such as $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$, called a time signature. The upper number indicates how many beats are in each measure. For example, in $\frac{4}{4}$, we know there

will be four beats in each measure. The lower number indicates what type of note gets one beat. For example, when the lower number is a 4, we know that each quarter note (see Note Values on page 9) gets one beat. If the lower number is 8, an eighth note gets one beat.

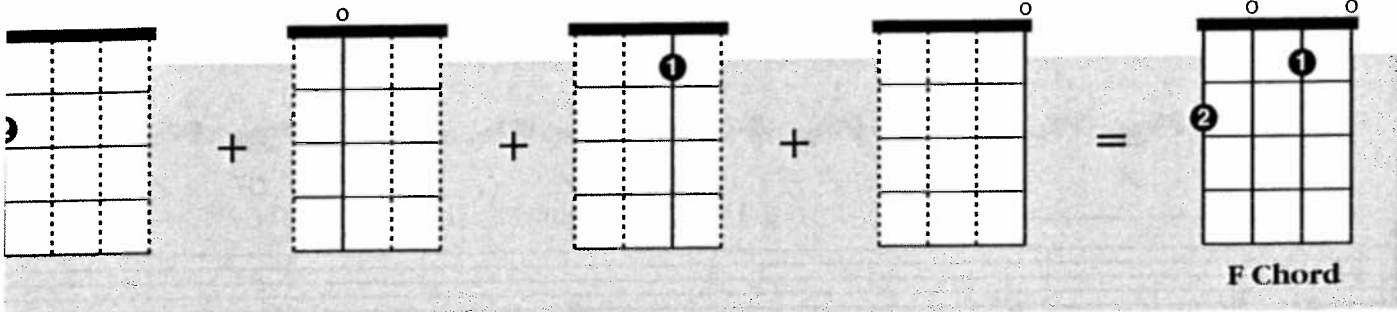
HOW TO PLAY THE F CHORD



F
#4 : 5

Place 1 and 2 in position, then play one string at a time:

Play all four strings together:



2/4 F / | F / | F / | F / | F / | F / ||

3/4 F / / | F / / | F / / | F / / ||

4/4 F / / / | F / / / | F / / / ||

Once you can play both the F and the C7 chords clearly, try combining them as in the following exercises:

4/4 F / / / | F / / / | C7 / / / | C7 / / / | F / / / | C7 / / / | F / / / | F (hold) || #6

3/4 F / / | F / / | C7 / / | C7 / / | F / / | C7 / / | F / / | F } } ||

2/4 F / | F / | C7 / | C7 / | F / | C7 / | F / | F / ||

MINI MUSIC LESSON

NOTE VALUES

The shape of the note tells you how long to play it.

- ♩ = Quarter note (1 beat)
- ♪ = Half note (2 beats)
- ♫ = Dotted half note (3 beats)
- ♩ = Whole note (4 beats)

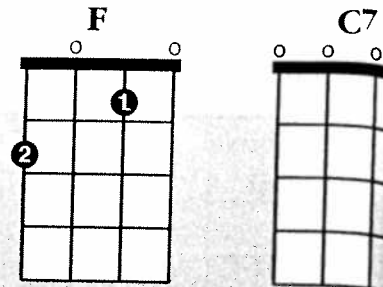
REST VALUES

Rests are measured silences used in music. For each note, there is a corresponding rest.

- ⏏ = Quarter rest (silence for 1 beat)
- ⏏ = Half rest (silence for 2 beats)
- ⏏ = Dotted half rest (silence for 3 beats)
- ⏏ = Whole rest (silence for 4 beats)

TIES

This curved line is called a tie. It connects two or more notes and ties them together. Play or sing the note once and hold it for the value of both (or more) tied notes.



Down in the Valley

American Folk Song

To hear the first note of the song, look up fingering on page 57. In this case, play the note C.

Key Signature: remember to play all B's a 1/2 step lower, B \flat .

Moderately

F / in / the F / val / F / ley / F / val - / ley / so

Count: 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
Tap:

C7 / low, / C7 / Hang / your / head / C7 / o - /

Tie

C7 / ver, / C7 / hear / the / wind / F / blow, / F /

Tie

F / Hear / the / wind / F / blow, / F / boys, / F / hear / the / wind

C7 / blow, / C7 / Hang / your / head / C7 / o - /




Tie

C7 / ver, / C7 / hear / the / wind / F / blow. / F / F / F /

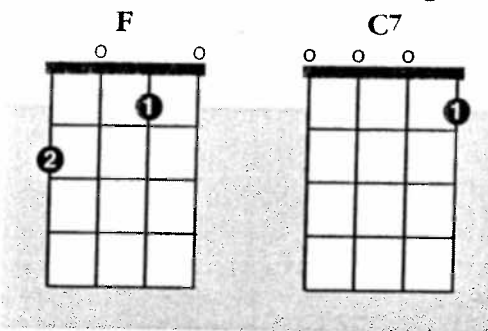
Tie

1 (2) (3)
Rest Rest

EIGHTH NOTES & RESTS

-  = Eighth note (½ beat)
-  = 2 eighth notes (1 beat)
-  = Eighth note rest (silence for ½ beat)

The chords used in this song are:



o Tell Aunt Rhody

American Folk Song

Moderately

F / / / F / / / C7 / / /
Go / tell Aunt Rho - dy, go tell Aunt

Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Tap:

F / / / F / / / F / / /
Rho - dy, go tell Aunt Rho - dy that the

1 2 3 4 &

C7 / / / F / / / F / / /
old gray goose is dead. The one we've been

1 2 3 4

F / / / C7 / / / F / / /
sav - ing, the one we've been sav - ing, the

F / / / F / / / C7 / / / F / / /
one we've been sav - ing to make a feath - er bed.

1 2 3 (4)