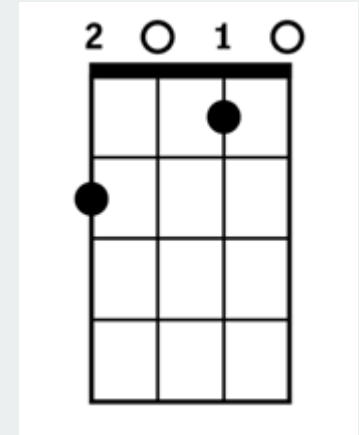
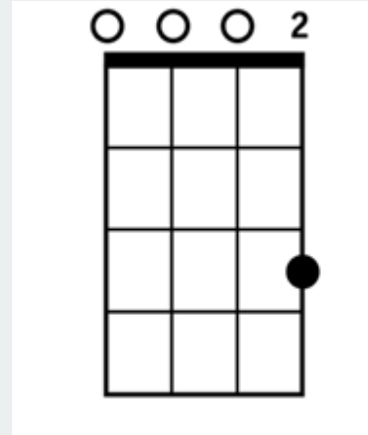
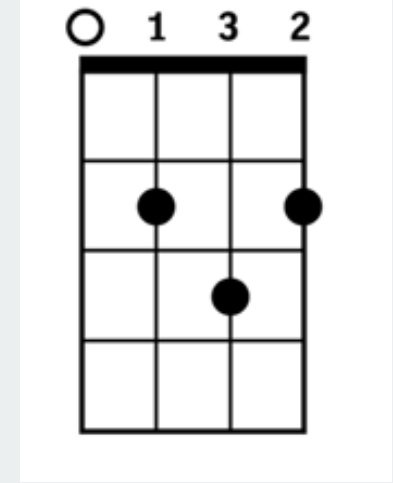
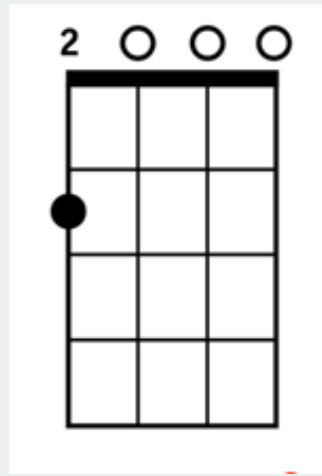




## LESSON 3 – UKULELE TAB

- I will develop my understanding of music theory, particularly rhythmic values
- I will understand how to read tab and stave notation

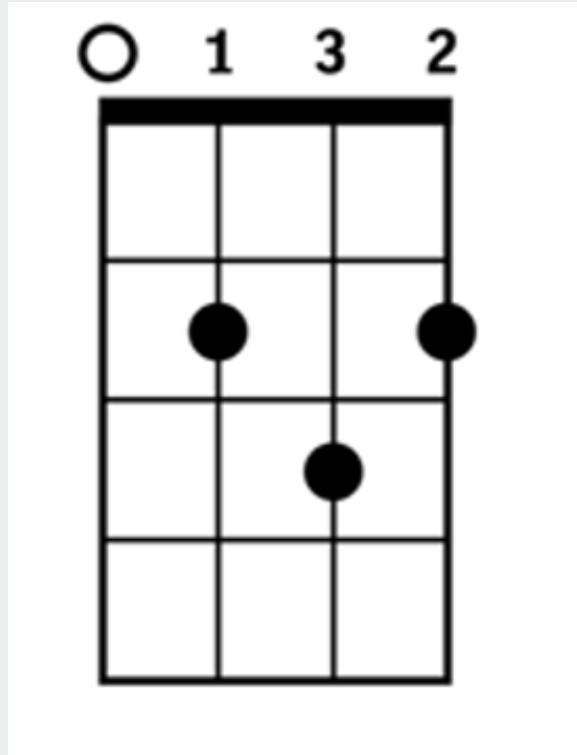




Write down the name of each of the chords underneath the chord diagram



# G Major

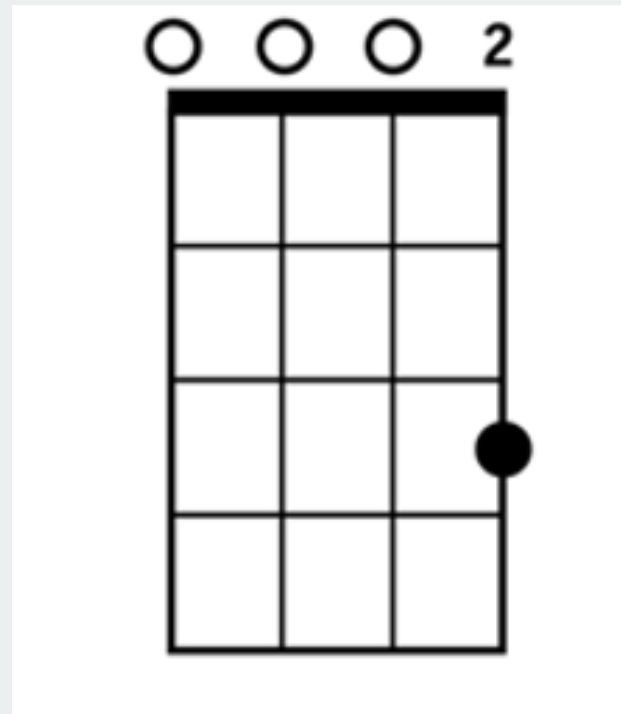


Chord Diagram 2-  
(Finger 1, fret 2,  
string 3)  
(Finger 2, Fret 2  
string 4)  
(Finger 3, Fret 3,  
string 2)





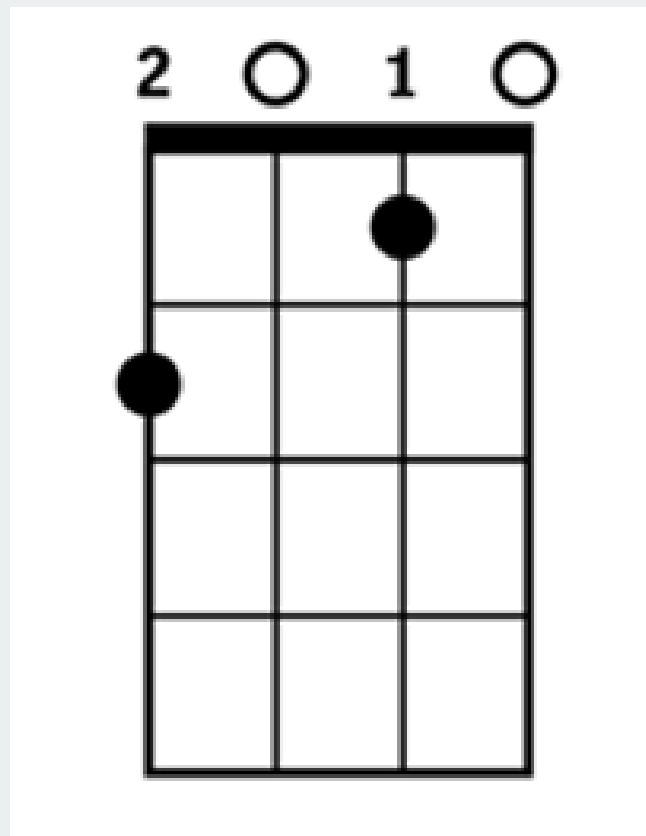
C Major



Chord  
Diagram  
3- (Third  
finger on  
Third  
fret String  
1)



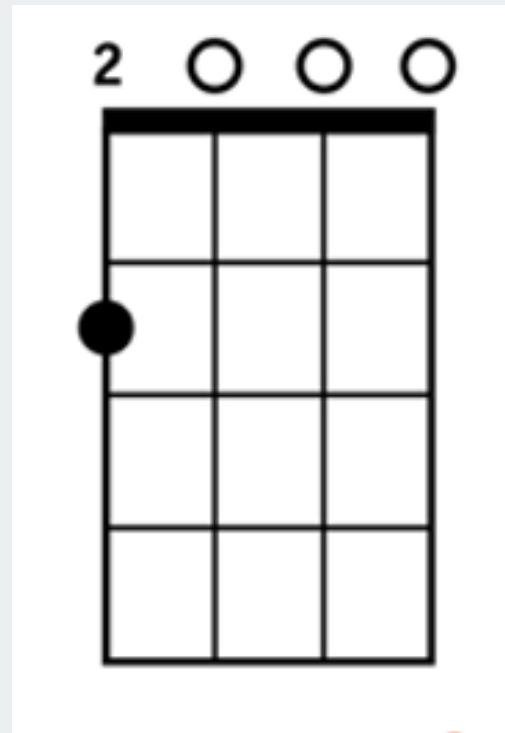
# F Major



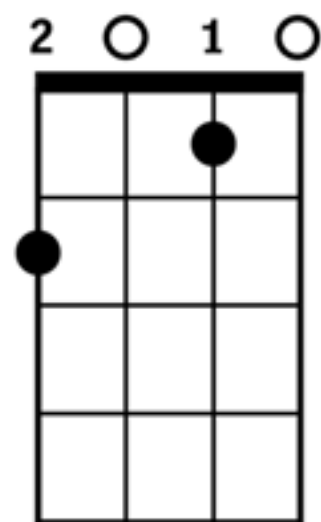
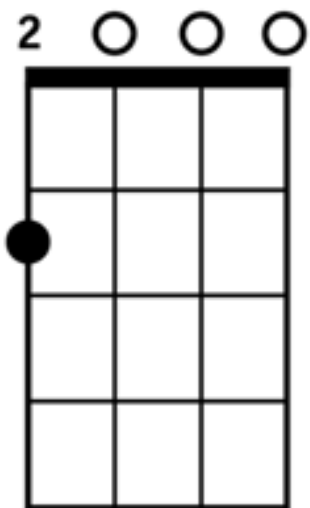
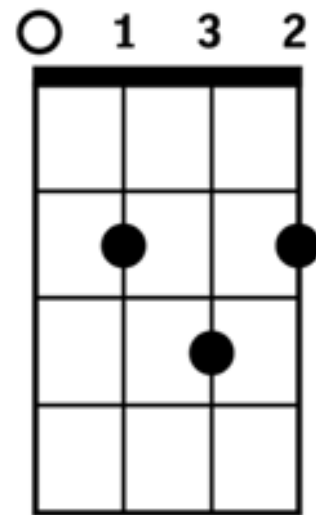
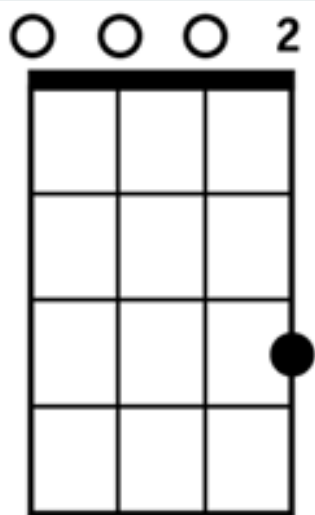
Chord  
Diagram 4  
(Finger 1,  
1st fret 2nd  
string)  
(finger 2,  
2nd fret 4th  
string)



A Minor



Chord  
Diagram 1-  
(2nd finger,  
fret 2,  
string 4)





## READING MUSIC: STAVE NOTATION

- Stave notation is written on a five-line stave, or staff, with notes in alphabetical order, from A to G.
- Every time you pass a G, the sequence of notes repeats, starting again with A.



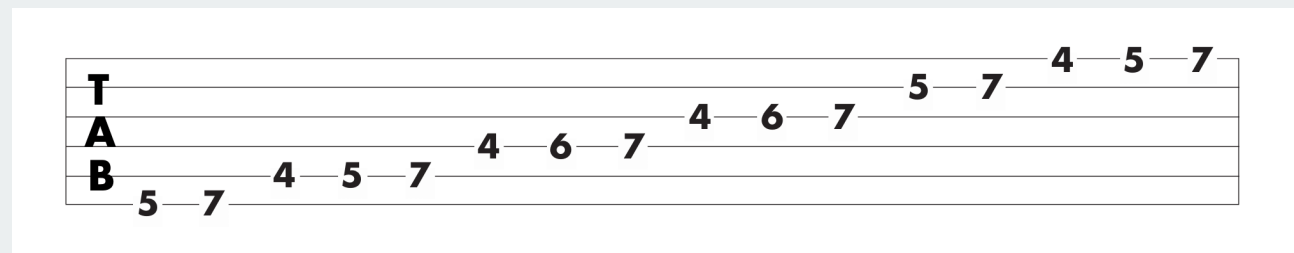
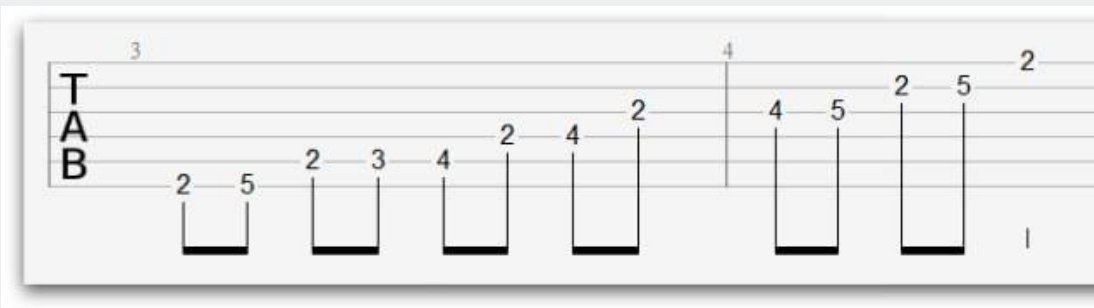
**Note names:** C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C





## READING MUSIC: TAB

- Music tablature, or tab, is a simplified form of musical notation used for stringed instruments like the ukulele.
- Most people learn a new piece of music by reading tab or stave music notation, however some people choose to learn by ear.
- Unlike staff notation tabs show you exactly where to play the notes.





# COMPARING STAVE AND TAB MUSIC

$\text{♩} = 120$

Ukulele

T  
A  
B

Ukulele

The image displays a musical score for Ukulele, comparing two notation systems: TAB (Top Staff) and standard notation (Bottom Staff). The tempo is marked as 120 beats per minute (♩ = 120). The time signature is 4/4. The TAB staff shows four measures of music, each containing a sequence of fret numbers (0) for the strings. The standard notation staff shows the corresponding melodic line for the same four measures. The first two measures use quarter notes, while the last two measures use eighth notes.

Measure	TAB	Standard Notation
1	0-0-0-0	Quarter notes: C4, C4, C4, C4
2	0-0-0-0	Quarter notes: C4, C4, C4, C4
3	0-0-0-0	Eighth notes: C4, C4, C4, C4, C4, C4, C4, C4
4	0-0-0-0	Eighth notes: C4, C4, C4, C4, C4, C4, C4, C4



DON'T CLAP THIS ONE BACK

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4KN94wUxtA>



# RHYTHMIC VALUES

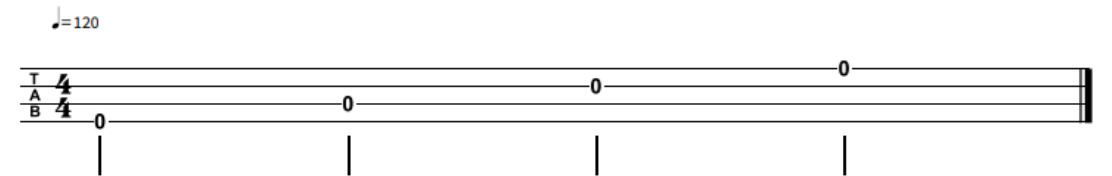
Note and Rest Chart				
name	relative length	note	rest	in $\frac{4}{4}$ time
semibreve	whole note			4 beats
minim	half note			2 beats
crotchet	quarter note			1 beat
quaver	eighth note			$\frac{1}{2}$ beat
semi quaver	sixteenth note			$\frac{1}{4}$ beat



## READING TAB

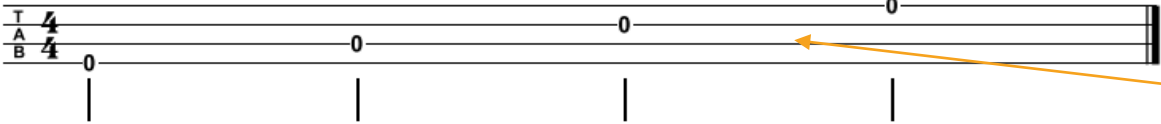
- How do we read TAB?
- First, we have to understand the strings and which line represents which string
- Then we have to know the frets and which numbers represent which frets

### Simple TAB



There are 4 lines on the TAB section-  
These represent the strings on the Ukulele

Simple TAB



♩=120

T 4  
A 3  
B 2  
C 1

0 0 0 0

G  
Good cooks eat alot  
C  
E  
A

There are 4 lines on the TAB section-  
These represent the strings on the  
Ukulele

Simple TAB

♩=120

T 4  
A 3  
B 2  
C 1

0 0 0 0

G  
C  
Good cooks eat alot  
A

There are 4 lines on the TAB section-  
These represent the strings on the  
Ukulele

Simple TAB

♩=120

T 4  
A 4  
B 4  
C 4

0 0 0 0

G  
Good cooks eat alot  
E  
A




If you see a number on a string line, it means play the fret which is this many along.

Simple TAB 2

♩=120

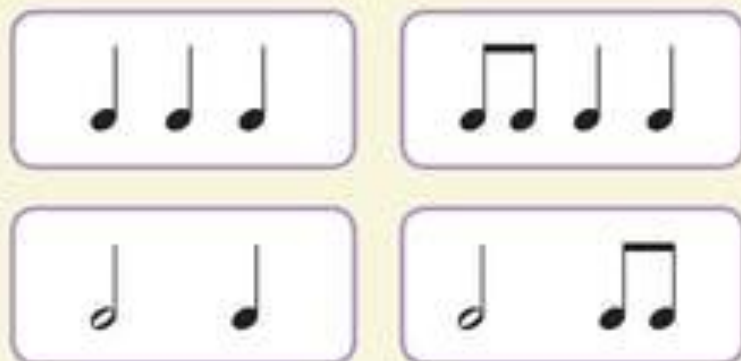
T 1  
A 2  
B 3 3

G  
C  
Good cooks eat alot  
E  
A



## Creating My Own Rhythmic Patterns

Create a rhythm composition by arranging the rhythmic patterns below.



Arrange the rhythmic patterns in any order that you like. Write your new arrangement in the boxes below.

$\frac{3}{4}$			
---------------	--	--	--

Now, perform your arrangement by clapping, saying, or playing the rhythms above.





## PLENARY – RHYTHMS AND BODY PERCUSSION

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S0dF6Ns-PI0>