

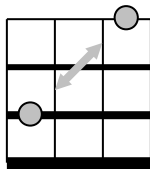
## Lesson #8: Octaves with Eighth Notes and Rests

### **Octaves**

In this lesson we learn how to play another interval, the **octave**. Remember that an interval is a fixed distance between two notes. So far we have dealt with the intervals third and fifth.

The octave is the distance between two notes with the same name. For example on the A string 3<sup>rd</sup> fret you find a note called C and on the G string 5<sup>th</sup> fret you find another note called C (To differentiate the two they are sometimes called C2 and C3 or - in another system of musical notation - C and c. We won't follow that practice here.)

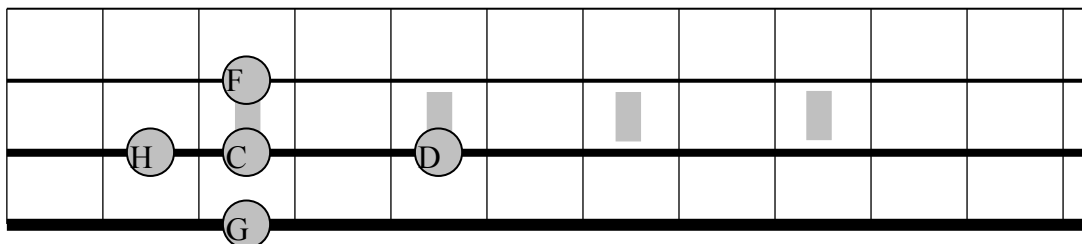
The octave is played on the bass as follows.



In practice, the most important thing you need to know about the octave is that whenever you can play the lower of the two notes you can also play the higher one and vice versa. This fact you can take advantage of to make your bass lines more varied and hence more interesting.

### **Root notes**

For the exercises we need the notes shown below. Additionally for G, H and C we play also the octave. Examine the notes closely to find out when the lower or the higher one of the two notes is used. Refer to the notefinder to verify that they are fretted as shown in the diagram above.



# Exercises

1 a)

Two staves of music in G major. The first staff contains a melody: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter). The second staff contains a bass line: G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), C (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter). Chords G, Hm, C, and D are indicated above the staves.

1 b)

Two staves of music in G major. The first staff contains a melody: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter). The second staff contains a bass line: G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), C (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter). Chords G, Hm, C, and D are indicated above the staves.

1 c)

Two staves of music in G major. The first staff contains a melody: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter). The second staff contains a bass line: G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), C (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter). Chords G, Hm, C, and D are indicated above the staves.

2 a)

Two staves of music in bass clef. The first staff has four measures with chords C, F, C, and G above them. The second staff has four measures with chords C, F, C, and G above them. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with rests.

2 b)

Two staves of music in bass clef. The first staff has four measures with chords C, F, C, and G above them. The second staff has four measures with chords C, F, C, and G above them. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with rests.

2 c)

Two staves of music in bass clef. The first staff has four measures with chords C, F, C, and G above them. The second staff has four measures with chords C, F, C, and G above them. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with rests.

3 a)

Two staves of music in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The first staff has four measures with chords F, Dm, G, and C above them. The second staff has four measures with chords F, Dm, G, and C above them. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

3 b)

Two staves of music in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The first staff has four measures with chords F, Dm, G, and C above them. The second staff has four measures with chords F, Dm, G, and C above them. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

3 c)

Two staves of music in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The first staff has four measures with chords F, Dm, G, and C above them. The second staff has four measures with chords F, Dm, G, and C above them. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.