

String Bends, Lesson 4: 'Two Tone' Or 'Two Step' Bends

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Ex. 1) Fret the G string at the 7th fret, with your 3rd finger. Place your 1st and 2nd fingers on the same string, on the 5th and 6th frets. The note you are playing is a D. Pick the string, then push the string up, using the strength of all three fingers, until it sounds two tones higher (an F# note).

The diagram shows a musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure contains a quarter note on the G string at the 7th fret, marked with a sharp sign (#) above it. A bracket above the staff spans from the 5th fret to the 7th fret. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with three lines labeled T, A, and B. The 7th fret is marked on the G string line. An arrow labeled '2' points from the 7th fret to the 6th fret, indicating the bend.

Ex. 2) Now we need to work on your pitching - out of tune bends are not much use to you! Play your target note (F#) at the 10th fret of the G string. Remember what it sounds like, and then bend the 7th fret note (D) up two tones until it sounds like the target note. Repeat until you get it in tune every time.

Make sure you LISTEN!

The diagram shows a musical staff in 2/4 time with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a quarter note on the G string at the 10th fret, marked with a sharp sign (#) above it. A bracket above the staff spans from the 7th fret to the 10th fret. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with three lines labeled T, A, and B. The 10th fret is marked on the G string line. An arrow labeled '2' points from the 7th fret to the 10th fret, indicating the bend.

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