

7. Adjust Tempo

8. Tempo Co-efficient

9. Guitar / Piano Display

6. Real-Time Note(s)

# Believer (Imagine Dragons)

GSS School of Music

5. Song Markers

4. Position Indicator

10. Quick Navigator

1. Track Selector

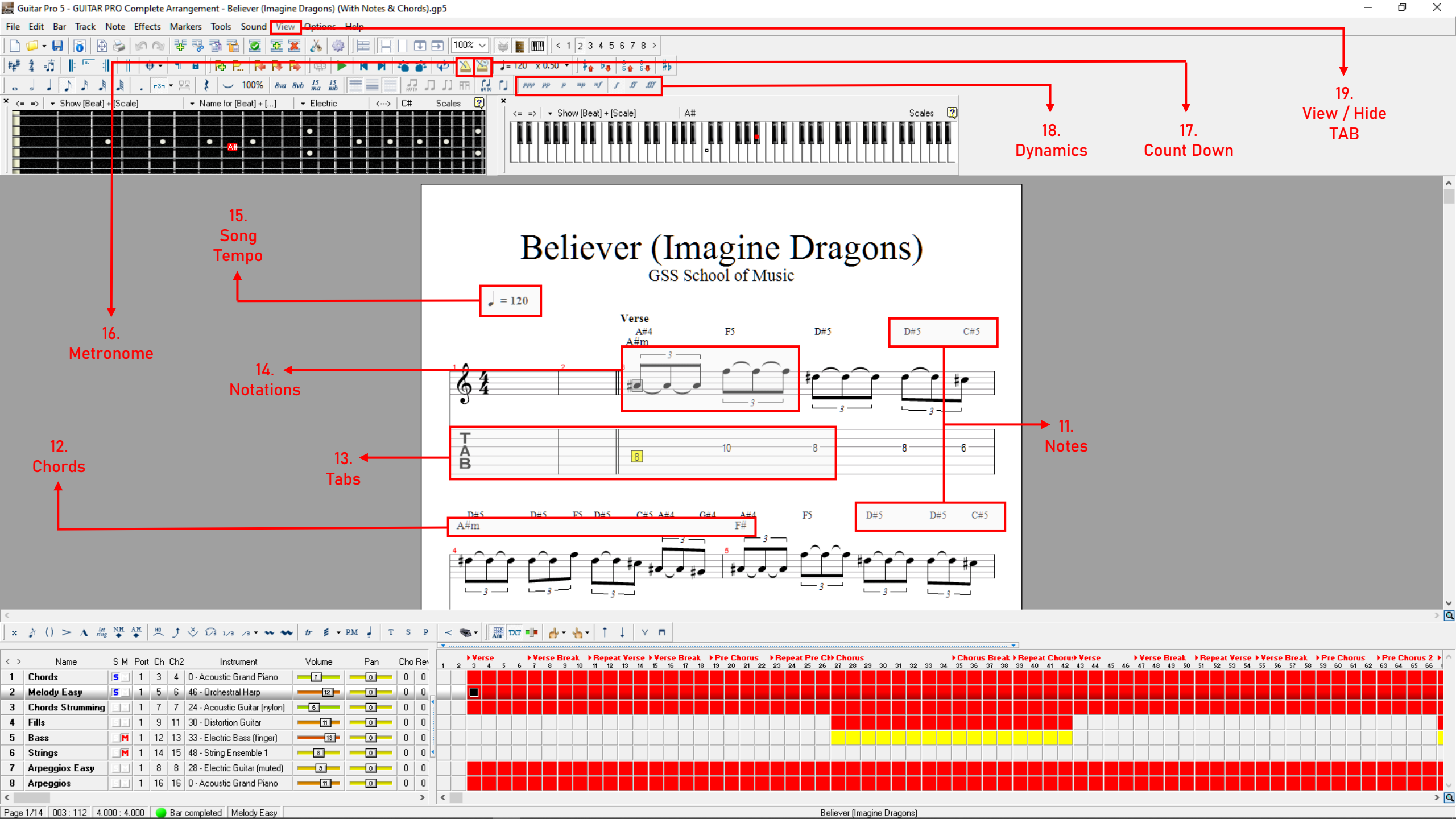
2. Solo

3. Mute

Name	M	S	Port	Ch	Ch2	Instrument	Volume	Pan	Cho	Rev
1 Chords	S	M	1	3	4	0 - Acoustic Grand Piano	7	0	0	0
2 Melody Easy	S	M	1	5	6	46 - Orchestral Harp	12	0	0	0
3 Chords Strumming	S	M	1	7	7	24 - Acoustic Guitar (nylon)	6	0	0	0
4 Fills	S	M	1	9	11	30 - Distortion Guitar	11	0	0	0
5 Bass	S	M	1	12	13	33 - Electric Bass (finger)	13	0	0	0
6 Strings	S	M	1	14	15	48 - String Ensemble 1	8	0	0	0
7 Arpeggios Easy	S	M	1	8	8	28 - Electric Guitar (muted)	3	0	0	0
8 Arpeggios	S	M	1	16	16	0 - Acoustic Grand Piano	11	0	0	0

10. Quick Navigator

Verse Verse Break Repeat Verse Verse Break Pre Chorus Repeat Pre Chorus Chorus Chorus Break Repeat Chorus Verse Verse Break Repeat Verse Verse Break Pre Chorus Pre Chorus 2



Guitar Pro 5 - GUITAR PRO Complete Arrangement - Believer (Imagine Dragons) (With Notes & Chords).gp5

File Edit Bar Track Note Effects Markers Tools Sound View Options Help

100% < 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 >

♩ = 120 x 0.50

18. Dynamics

17. Count Down

19. View / Hide TAB

# Believer (Imagine Dragons)

GSS School of Music

♩ = 120

Verse

A#4 F5 D#5 D#5 C#5

T  
A  
B

A#m D#5 D#5 F5 D#5 C#5 A#4 G#4 A#4 F# F5 D#5 D#5 C#5

15. Song Tempo

16. Metronome

12. Chords

13. Tabs

14. Notations

Name	S	M	Port	Ch	Ch2	Instrument	Volume	Pan	Cho	Re
1 Chords	S	M	1	3	4	0 - Acoustic Grand Piano	7	0	0	0
2 Melody Easy	S	M	1	5	6	46 - Orchestral Harp	12	0	0	0
3 Chords Strumming	S	M	1	7	7	24 - Acoustic Guitar (nylon)	6	0	0	0
4 Fills	S	M	1	9	11	30 - Distortion Guitar	11	0	0	0
5 Bass	M	M	1	12	13	33 - Electric Bass (finger)	13	0	0	0
6 Strings	S	M	1	14	15	48 - String Ensemble 1	8	0	0	0
7 Arpeggios Easy	S	M	1	8	8	28 - Electric Guitar (muted)	3	0	0	0
8 Arpeggios	S	M	1	16	16	0 - Acoustic Grand Piano	11	0	0	0

1 Verse 2 Verse Break 3 Repeat Verse 4 Verse Break 5 Pre Chorus 6 Repeat Pre Chorus 7 Chorus 8 Chorus Break 9 Repeat Chorus 10 Verse 11 Verse Break 12 Repeat Verse 13 Verse Break 14 Pre Chorus 15 Pre Chorus 2

Page 1/14 003 : 112 4.000 : 4.000 Bar completed Melody Easy

Believer (Imagine Dragons)

1. TRACK SELECTOR – Change between Melody, Chords, BGMs, Fills and other tracks to display the Notes / Tabs for the selected track.
2. SOLO – Solo the track if you need to listen to only the track(s) with solo enabled. If you solo the Melody track, only that track will be heard and all the tracks are muted.
3. MUTE – You can mute any track which you don't need to hear during the playback. If you mute the Chords track, only that particular track will be muted.
4. POSITION INDICATOR – Indicates the current position in the song. When you press play, it starts playing from here (where the position indicator is located). Use arrow keys or mouse to move the position indicator.
5. SONG MARKERS – They are helpful in identifying the sections of a song. Western styles consist of [[ Intro, Verse, Pre Chorus, Chorus, Bridge, etc ]] and Indian songs are usually divided into [[ Intro (BGM), Pallavi (Mukhda), Interludes (BGM), Charana (Antara), etc ]]. The Song Markers help you understand the song structure thus, making it convenient to learn and remember the song. They also help you navigate quickly and jump to different sections using the Quick Navigator.
6. REAL-TIME NOTE(S) – Displays the current note(s) of the Guitar / Piano based on the position indicator. It shows the notes played in real-time as the song is played back.
7. ADJUST TEMPO – You can adjust the tempo (speed) to your convenience. The song by default plays in the speed of the original song / tune.
8. TEMPO CO-EFFICIENT – You can slow down or fasten using the percentage (Co-efficient), relative to the original tempo (speed). This is useful when there are tempo changes in the song. The “Adjust Tempo” does not work when there are tempo changes in the song / tune.
9. GUITAR / PIANO DISPLAY – Turn on / off the display of Guitar / Piano.
10. QUICK NAVIGATOR – This is helpful if you want to jump to different sections of the song while also changing the tracks if you need to. Use the mouse to navigate.

NOTE : Use the SPACEBAR to play / pause the playback.

11. **NOTES** – Most of our products are available in “Notes & Chords” version. You can learn using the Notes if you are comfortable with this. All the notes are indicated with Octave Numbers. There is a guide on How to Understand Octave Numbers for Guitar / Piano further in the same book.
12. **CHORDS** – They are indicated below the notes which usually change every 2, 4 or 8 counts. The chords are changed exactly as mentioned with respect to the notes. If you do not understand any chord, there are a ton of websites and apps which help you with the notes / diagrams of any chord. For guitar, you need to be familiar with reading chord diagrams. This is very similar to reading Tabs. Alternatively, you can also switch to the provided chords track to learn any new chord(s) which you are not familiar with.
13. **TABS (Tablature)** – Only for guitarists. Consists of 6 lines which represent the 6 strings of the guitar. The bottom line is 6<sup>th</sup> string and the top line is the 1<sup>st</sup> string. The numbers given on the strings indicate the fret numbers on those respective strings. There is a guide on “How to Read Tabs” further in the same book.
14. **NOTATIONS** – These are symbols used to represent the length / duration of each note, determined by Counts. These are discussed in detail further in the same book. These symbols are placed on Staff Lines (5 lines on top of TAB) to determine the notes to be played. This method of learning is called Staff Notation method and is discussed in detail further in the same book.
15. **METRONOME** – A tool used by musicians to keep a good sync with the rhythm. Also called “click” by music producers. This plays a “tick” sound on every count keeping you aware of the counts / timing. You can enable/ disable this by clicking on the same button.
16. **SONG TEMPO** – The speed of the original song / tune, which is indicated at the start of the song.
17. **COUNT DOWN** – Enabling this will give you counts (metronome clicks) for 1 bar (measure) before starting the playback. This is useful for you to get ready if you’re playing along with Guitar Pro.
18. **DYNAMICS** – Instructions on how hard or soft to play. Refer to the “Dynamics Chart” to understand how to read this.
19. **VIEW / HIDE TAB** – You can enable / disable the Tabs using this feature. This is helpful if you’re learning with the Notes or the Staff Notation method.

# MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface)

MIDI files basically contain the following data :

- Notes
- Dynamics (Velocities)
- Articulations (Slides, Bends, etc.)
- Instrument Data
- Volumes
- Pan

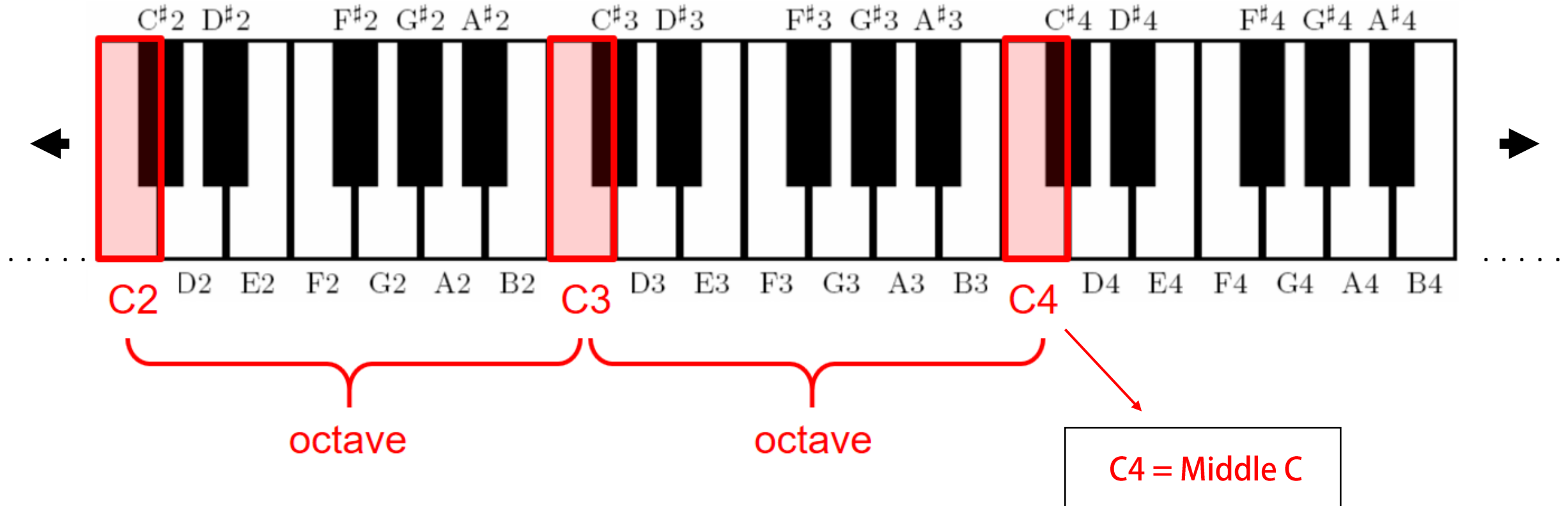
MIDI files can be used with most Music Software by simply importing the file.

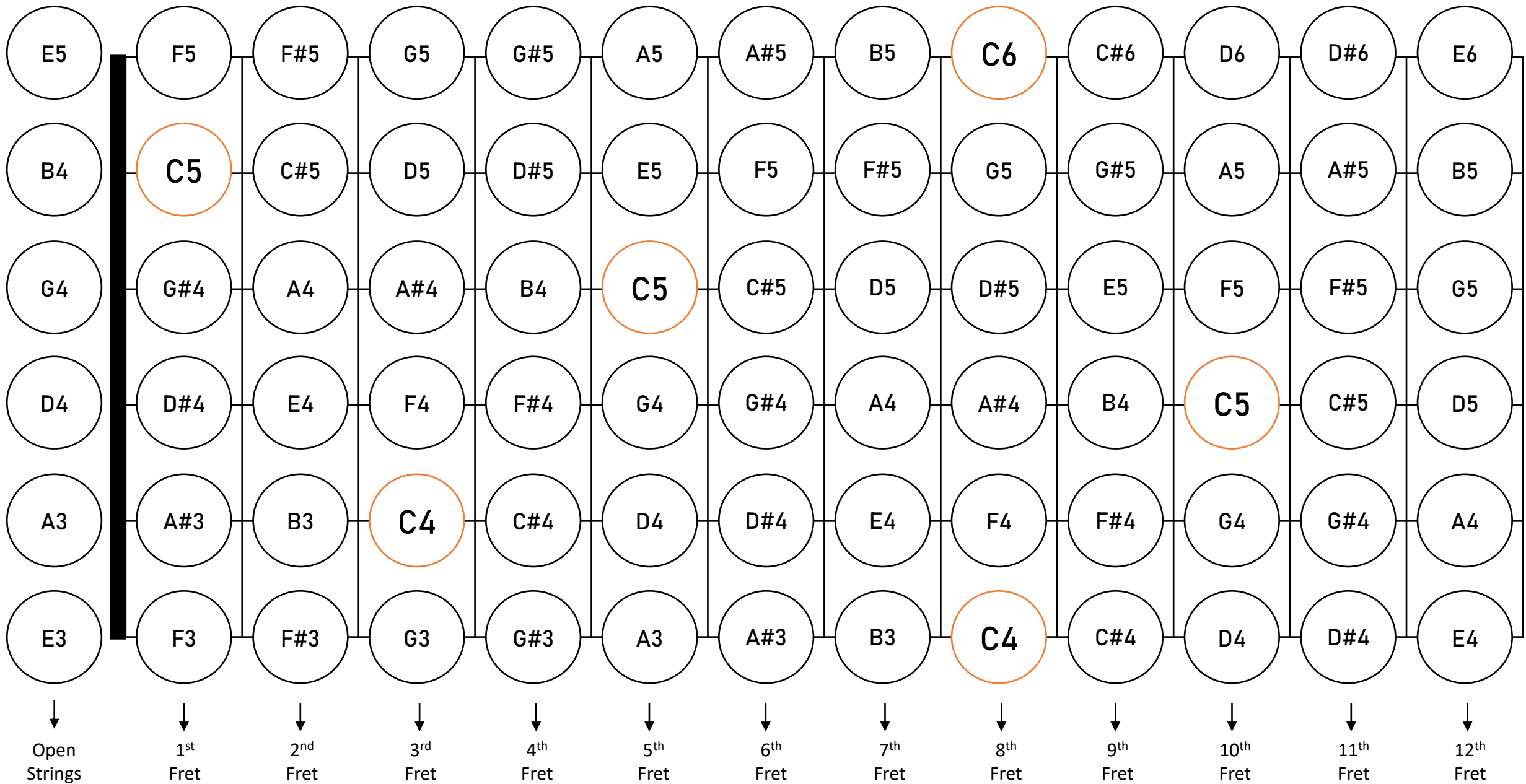
Some of the most used music software / app with MIDI files include :

- Synthesia
- Sibelius
- Musescore
- FL Studio

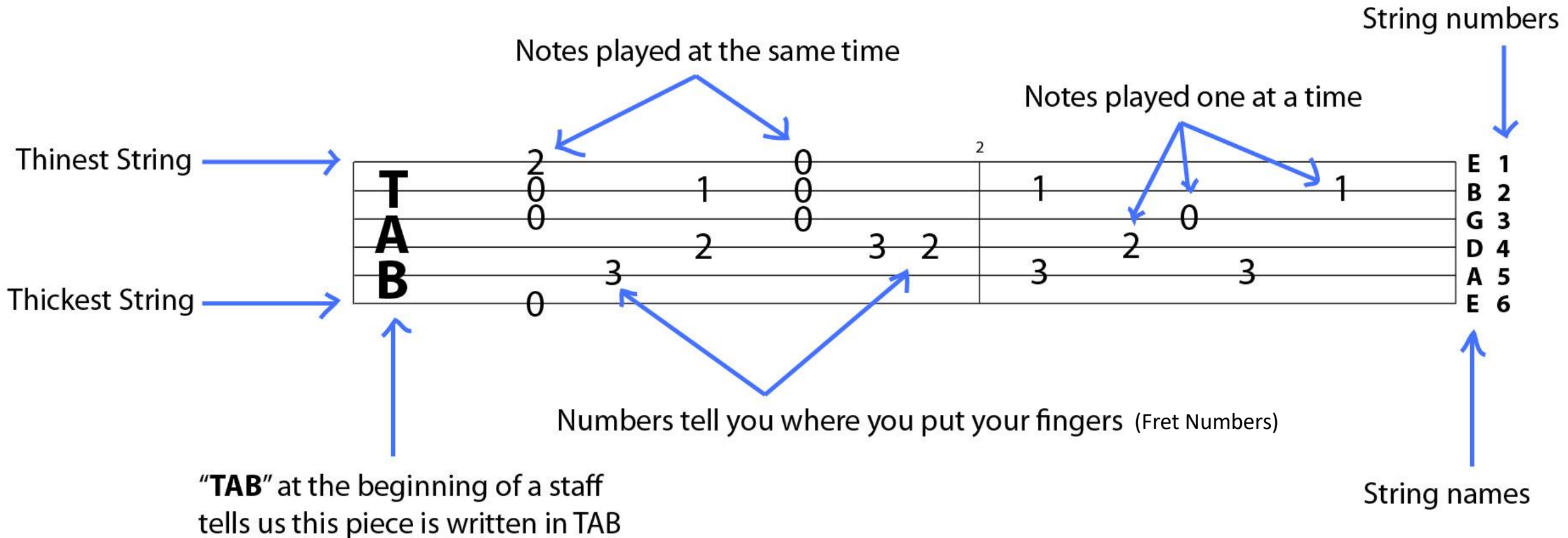
# UNDERSTANDING NOTES WITH OCTAVES NUMBERS

Pitch class  $C = \{\dots, C2, C3, C4, \dots\}$



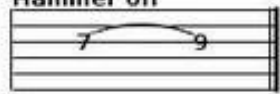

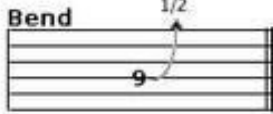
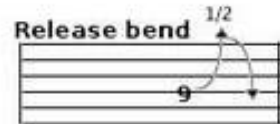
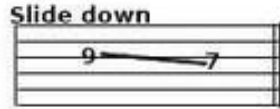
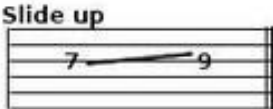
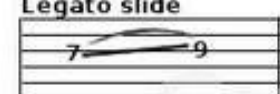
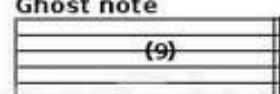
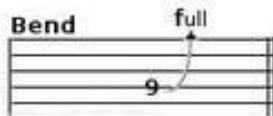
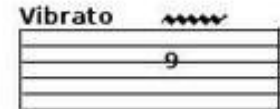

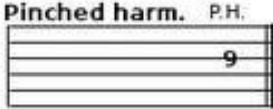
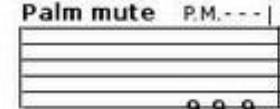
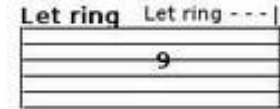
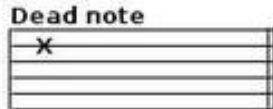
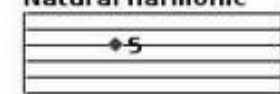
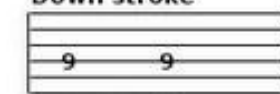
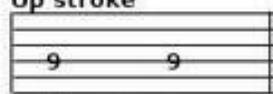


# READING TABS

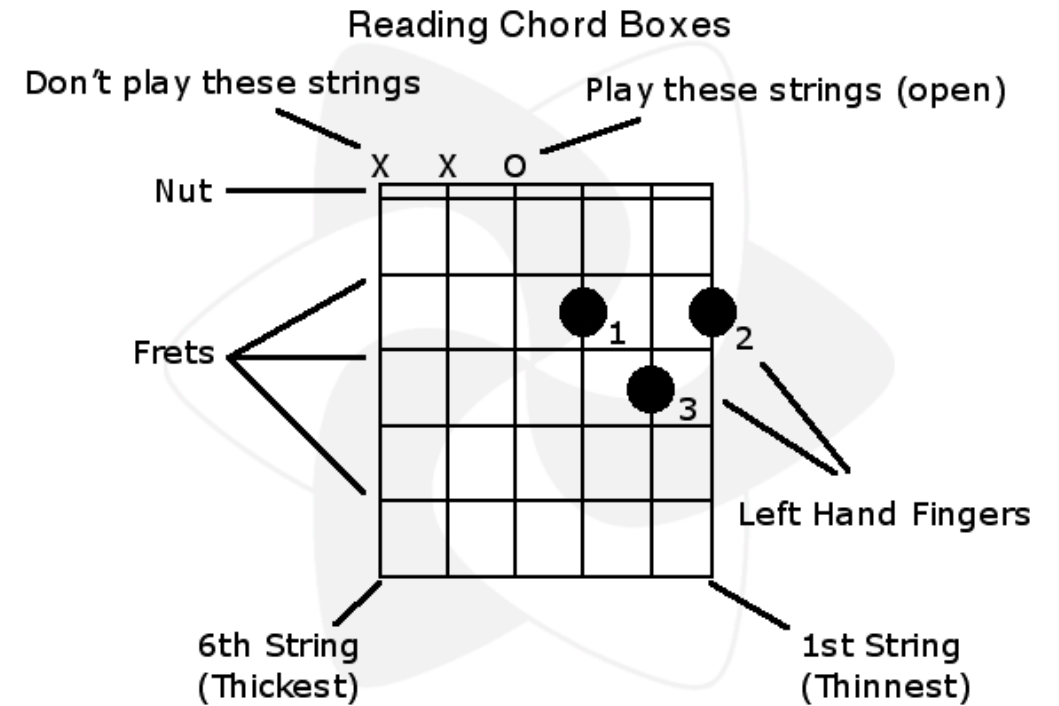














# GUITAR TAB SYMBOLS

<b>Hammer on</b> 	<b>Pull off</b> 	<b>Bend</b> 1/2 
<b>Release bend</b> 1/2 	<b>Slide down</b> 	<b>Slide up</b> 
<b>Legato slide</b> 	<b>Ghost note</b> 	<b>Bend</b> full 
<b>Vibrato</b> 	<b>Wide vibrato</b> 	<b>Pinched harm. P.H.</b> 
<b>Palm mute P.M. ---  </b> 	<b>Let ring Let ring ---  </b> 	<b>Dead note</b> 
<b>Natural harmonic</b> 	<b>Down stroke</b>  ♣ or ●	<b>Up stroke</b>  ∨ or ●









# UNDERSTANDING CHORD CHARTS



# NOTATIONS

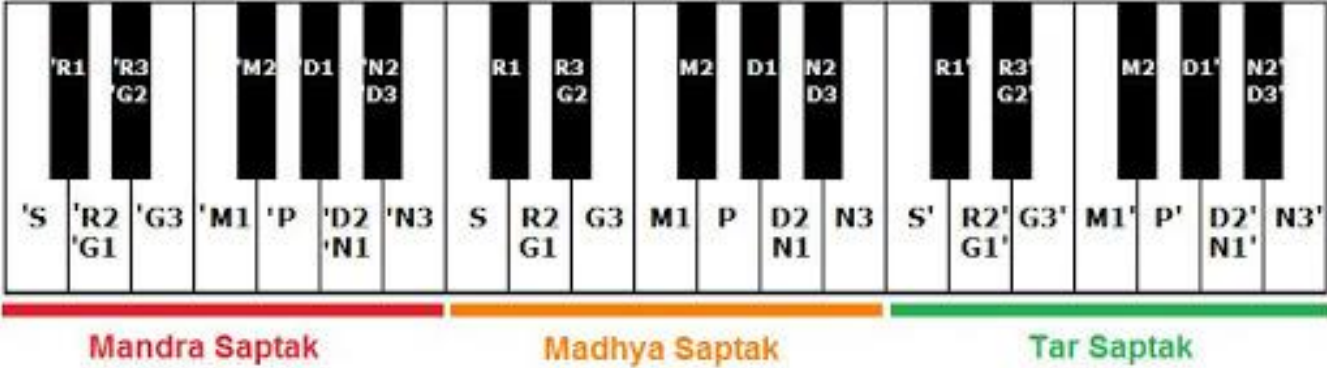
ITEM	NOTE	REST	VALUE (number of beats)
Whole note/rest			4
Half note/rest			2
Quarter note/rest			1
Eighth note/rest			1/2
Sixteenth note/rest			1/4

A dot increases a note by half its value.

ITEM	NOTE	REST	VALUE (number of beats)
Dotted whole note/rest			6
Dotted half note/rest			3
Dotted quarter note/rest			1 1/2
Dotted eighth note/rest			3/4

NOTATIONS indicate the DURATION (LENGTH) of a NOTE measured using COUNTS (BEATS)

# WESTERN NOTES TO INDIAN NOTES



# MUSIC NOTATION SYMBOLS

The diagram illustrates the relationship between different musical notation systems. It features a piano keyboard with eight white keys highlighted in colored boxes. Below the keyboard, four rows of notation are aligned with the keys: English Alphabets (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C), Western Music (Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Ti, Do), Indian Music (Sa, Re, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha, Ni, Sa), and Staff Notation Symbols (quarter notes on a treble clef staff). Annotations include: 'Enharmonics Sharp & Flat Notes {All white keys}' pointing to the black keys; 'Natural Notes {All white keys}' pointing to the white keys; and 'Staff Notation Symbols' pointing to the notes on the staff.

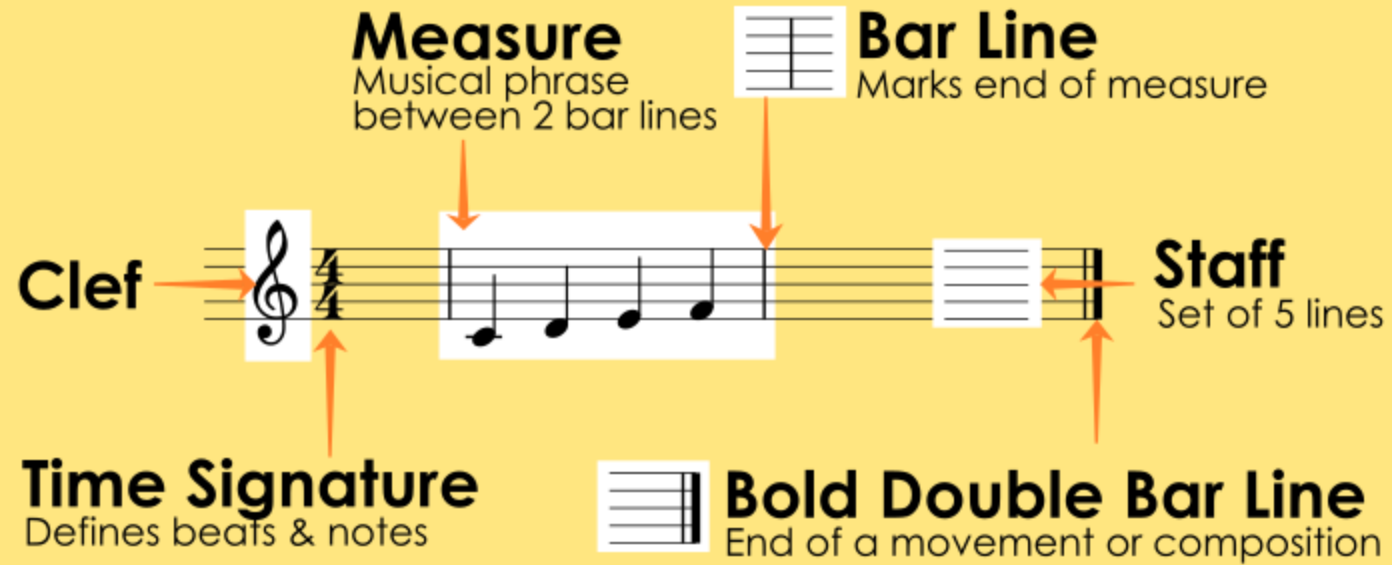
English Alphabets	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Western Music	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti	Do
Indian Music	Sa	Re	Ga	Ma	Pa	Dha	Ni	Sa
Staff Notation Symbols	Quarter Note	Quarter Note	Quarter Note	Quarter Note	Quarter Note	Quarter Note	Quarter Note	Quarter Note

**Enharmonics**  
Sharp & Flat Notes  
{All white keys}

**Natural**  
Notes  
{All white keys}

**Staff Notation**  
Symbols

## STAFF - CLEF - MEASURE - BAR



## GRAND STAFF - LEDGER LINES

### Grand Staff

Set of 11 lines

### Treble Clef

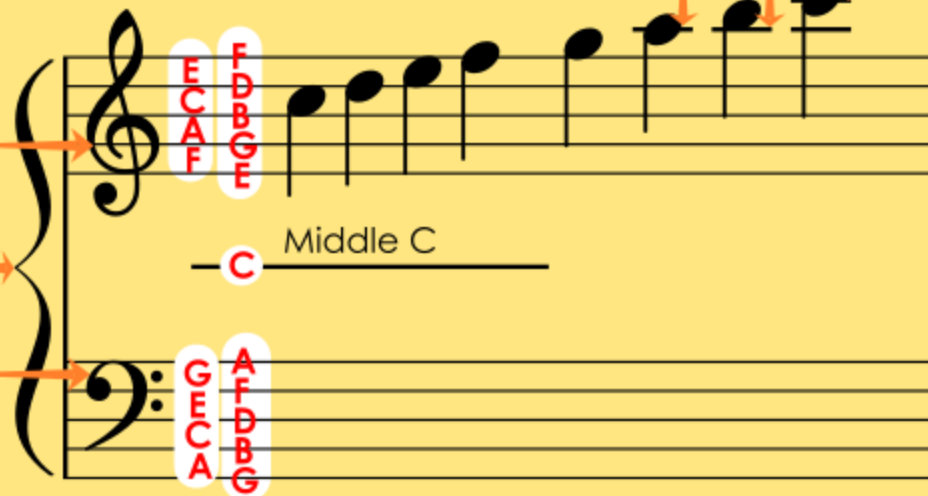
Lower notes

Brace

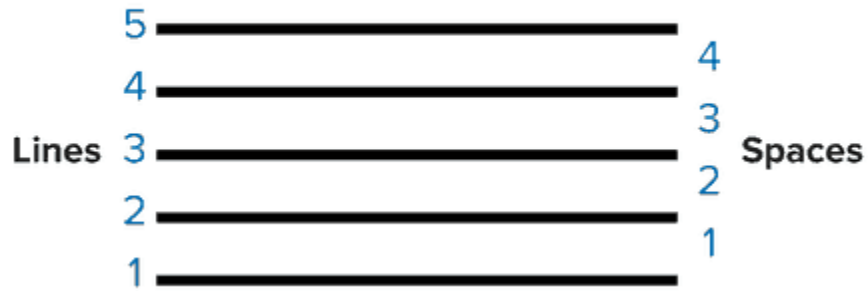
### Bass Clef

F-Clef - High notes

### Ledger Lines



## THE STAFF



## THE NOTES

Diagram illustrating the components of a musical note. The staff shows notes with stems and flags. A blue box highlights the note head, and a blue arrow points to the stem. A blue circle highlights the flag.

The note head indicates what note to play and its duration.

The stem can point up (above the middle line) or down (below the middle line), making the notes easier to read.

The flag always sits on the right of the stem and also indicates duration.

Musical notation for the song "Every Good Boy Does Fine" and "All Cars Eat Gas Good Burritos Don't Fall Apart". The notation is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with notes corresponding to the lyrics.

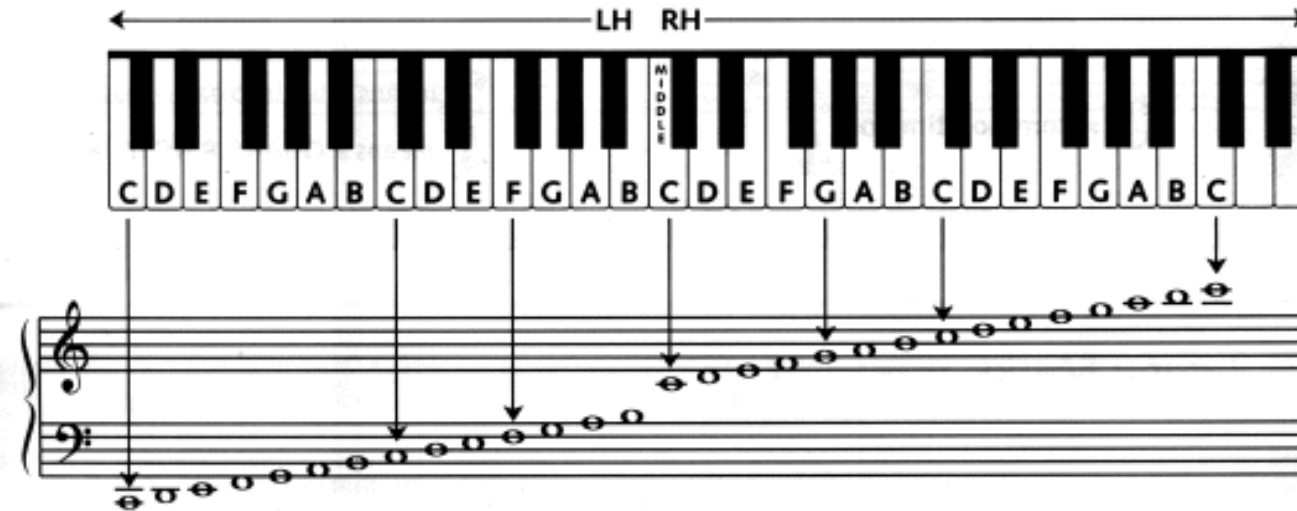
Every Good Boy Does Fine

All Cars Eat Gas Good Burritos Don't Fall Apart

## The Grand Staff

The bass staff and the treble staff are joined together by a **brace** to make the **grand staff**. A **leger line** is used between the two staves for middle C. Leger lines are also used above and below the grand staff to extend its range.

The notes with arrows are landmarks or guideposts. Learn to identify and find them quickly on the keyboard, as they assist in reading the notes surrounding them.



Middle C = C4