

# PARTS OF A GUITAR

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Tracy Chapman's collection of guitars started with an acoustic 'Fender Dreadnought' and her collection has grown to more than 20. "I love my Martin," Chapman says. "I think it was built in 1967. I played it for eight to ten years, but I started feeling it was too risky to take on tour."



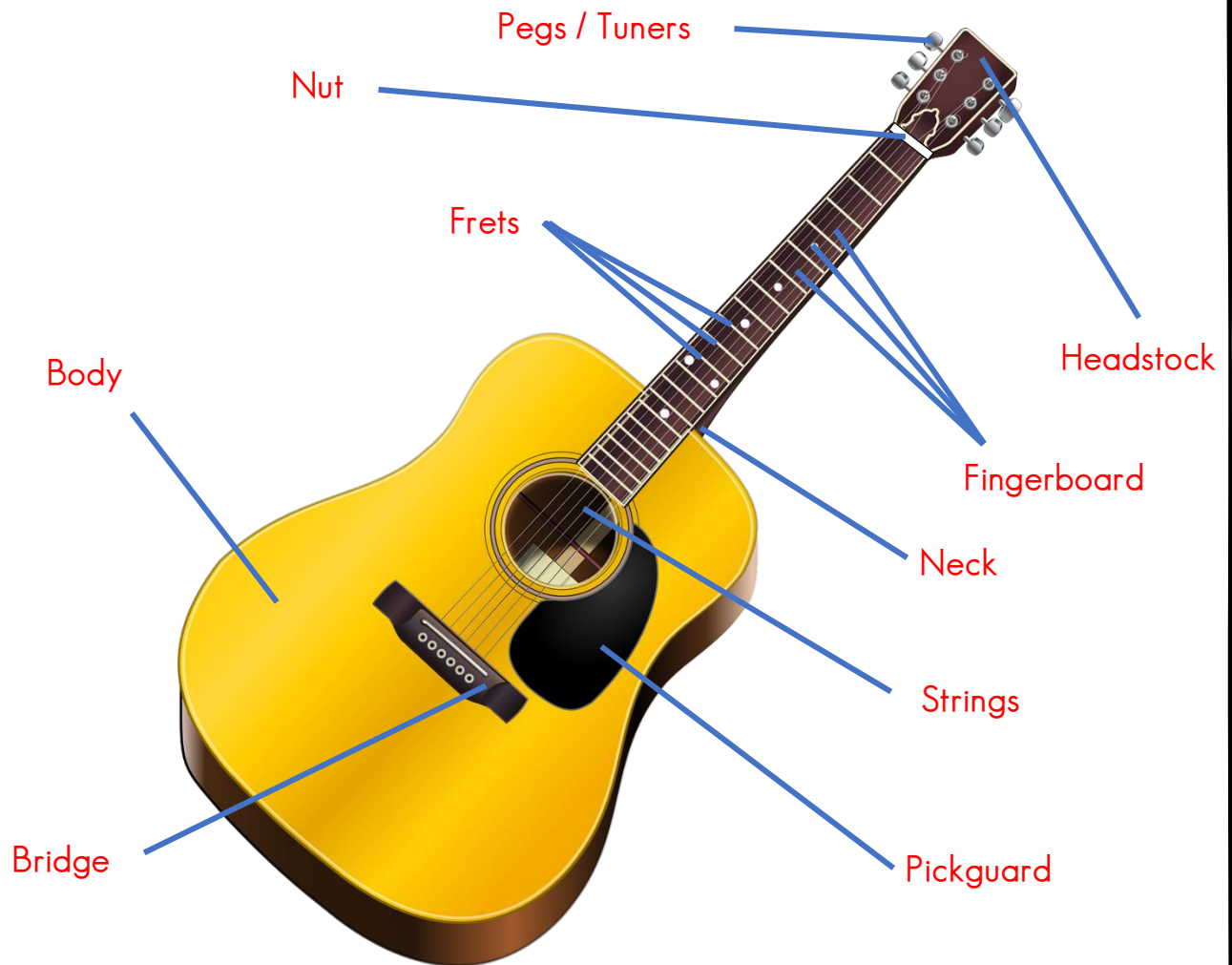
1. Body - The main part of the guitar. The body is large and hollow on an acoustic to amplify the sound. It can be solid and smaller on an electric guitar.
2. Pegs/tuners - The pegs, or tuners, sit in the headstock and hold one end of a string. By turning the pegs, the tightness of the string can be adjusted and the guitar can be tuned.
3. Headstock - The top of the guitar where the tuning pegs sit.
4. Strings - The standard guitar has six strings. They are typically steel for electric and acoustic. They are nylon for classical guitars.
5. Neck - The long piece of wood attached to the body of the guitar which has the fretboard attached to it.
6. Fingerboard - The fingerboard is on top of the neck. The frets are installed into the fingerboard. This is where the strings are pressed down to create notes.
7. Frets - Hard metal strips that are installed into the fingerboard on top of the neck. The frets provide a place for the string to end when pressing down with the finger. Each fret and string represent a musical note.
8. Nut - The nut sits at the end of the neck. It provides an ending point for the vibration of the string so open notes can be played.
9. Bridge - The bridge sits on the body and is where the other end of the strings are attached.
10. Pickguard - Helps to protect the body from getting scratched when playing.

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