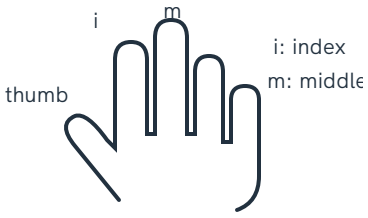
Alternate the Plucks, Not the Beats

Track your index and middle plucks by attack number — the sequence continues over a barline and through a rest.

1 · I AND M: TWO PLUCKING FINGERS



Finger identities, not a posture model

i = index finger (the one next to your thumb). **m** = middle finger. These names come from the Spanish words *índice* and *medio*. Left-hand finger numbers (1–4) are separate — they name which finger frets a note.

Use your right hand here; your teacher chooses the stroke and checks your hand position before you add the count.

2 · CELL A: OPEN E STRING

4/4 · quarter note = 60 BPM. For these practice cells, start with i and alternate at each new pluck; rests do not take a turn. Your teacher may choose different fingerings in other music.

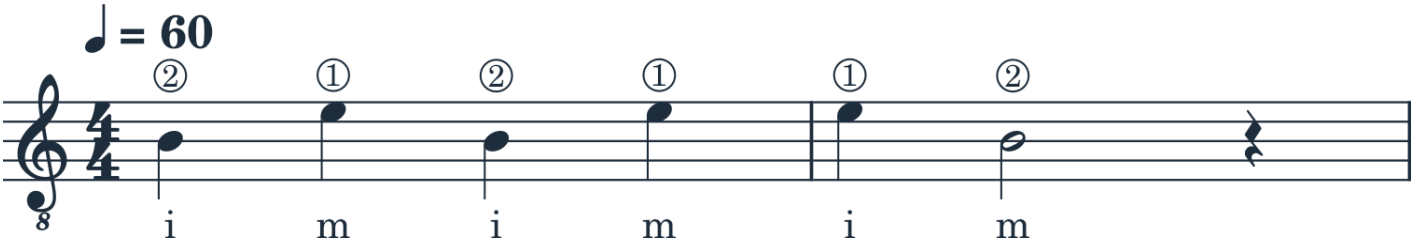
Standard tuning, no capo. **String 1** is the thinnest string (open E). The staff is written one octave higher than it sounds.



Attack 1 is **i**, attack 2 is **m**, attack 3 is **i** — then a rest. Which finger makes attack 4? ___

3 · CELL B: OPEN B AND E STRINGS

String 2 is the open B (one string below E). Continue the same alternation policy. Changing strings does not reset the count. Circled numbers name strings; letters name plucking fingers.



Say each letter aloud (**i … m … i … m**) before and while you pluck. Ask your teacher to watch and confirm the sequence before you speed up.

Try it In Cell A, after the first three plucks and the rests, which finger plays the half note in bar 2? Fill in the fingers: 1 = ___, 2 = ___, 3 = ___; attack 4 = ___.

Listen: scan or visit **tissimo.co/worksheets/guitar-i-m-attack-map**
Quarter = 60 BPM · sounding pitch reference only. Audio cannot reveal which finger was used.

Mini-task check: i, m, i; attack 4 = m.

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