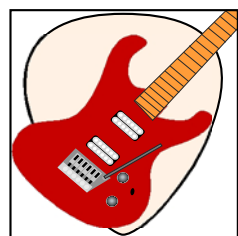
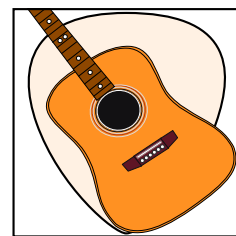




month two



month two Week One



Tablature (tab)

In this course you are learning tablature instead of regular music notation. Tablature or tab as it is called for short, is the most common form of notation for the guitar and whatever music you enjoy you can easily find tablature for that genre or group.

The staff consists of six lines, each line represents a string on your guitar. Remember the bottom string of your guitar is the bottom 'E' string (the thickest string) and therefore the bottom line of the tablature will be the bottom 'E' string. Tablature is the same for left and right handed guitarists.

E (top, thinnest)

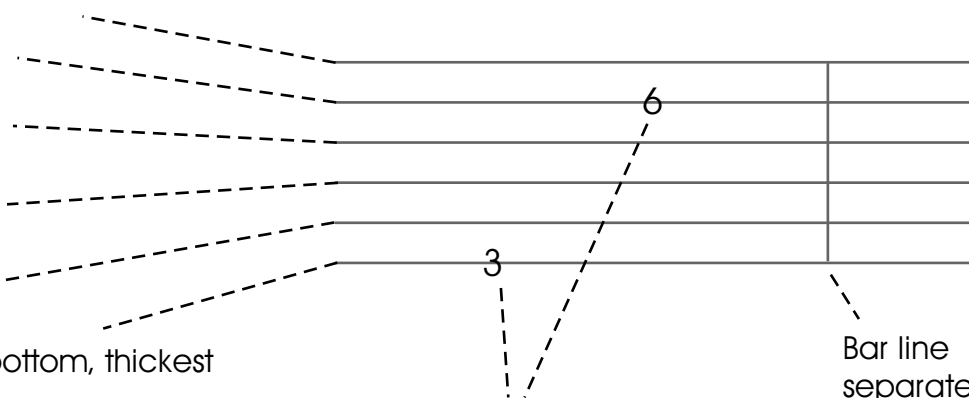
B

G

D

A

E (bottom, thickest)



The numbers on the strings represent the frets where you should place your fingers.

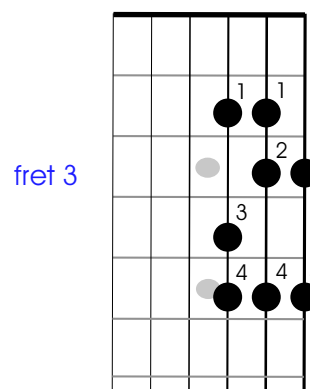
Bar line separates the bars or phrases.

exercises

exercise 1 the 'G' major scale

This is the first scale you learned in this course. To the right is how the scale looks as a scale map and below is how the scale looks in tablature or tab.

Note. The red numbers are the which finger to use. However these don't appear on most tab.



'G' major scale tab

2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4

	2 4 5
3 5 2 3	5 2 4 5

exercise 2 Twinkle twinkle little star

1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1

0 0	2 2 0	3 3 2 2	0 0
2 2			2

2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1

0 0	3 3	2 2 0	0 0	3 3	2 2 0

1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1

0 0	2 2 0	3 3 2 2	0 0
2 2			2

exercise 3 A major arpeggio

1 1 4 4 4 4 1 1

		5	5		
2	2	5	5	2	2

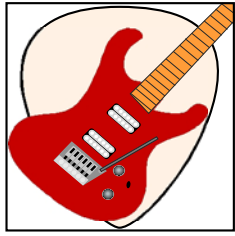
exercise 4 How chords look in tab

D A

2	0
3	2
2	2
0	2
	0

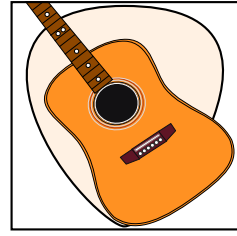
G A

3	0
0	2
0	2
0	2
2	2
3	0



month two

Week Two



exercises

For the following exercises and tunes.

The numbers in red represent the fingers you should use to play the notes.

exercise 1 frera Jaqua

1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 4 1 2 4

		3			3			3 4 6			3 4 6	
3	5		3		3	5	3					

4 1 4 2 1 1 4 1 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

		3			3							
6	6	4	3		6	6	4	3		3		3
			3				3		3		3	
								3		3		

exercise 2 pop goes the weasel

1 1 3 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 3 2 1 1

		3		4	3	6	3		3		4	3
3			5				3		3		5	3

1 1 3 2 1 4 1 1 1 3 2 1 1

		3		4	3	6	3		3		4	3
3			5				3		3		5	3

exercise 3 finger exercise, to help strengthen your little finger.

1	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	2
3	4	5	6	5	4	3	4	5	6	5	4

tune

The basic blues

Try playing the following basic blues sequence using the metronome in open timing at about 60 BPM. Try to play it so that the notes are played on the clicks of the metronome and then try to play it with the backing track.

2 1 4 1 2 1 4 1

A7 A7

5	4	7	4	5	4	5	4	7	4	5	4

D7 A7

5	4	7	4	5	4	5	4	7	4	5	4

2 1 4 1 2 1 4 1

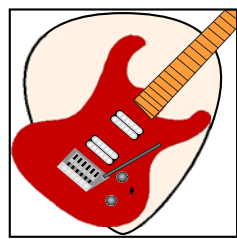
E7 D7 A7

7	6	9	6	5	4	5	4	7	4	5	4

4 1 2 1 4 2 1 4

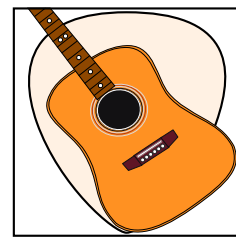
E7 D7 A7

7	4	5	4	7	5	5	4	7	4	0	0

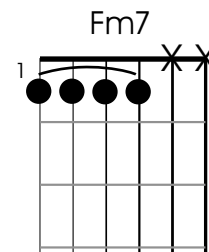
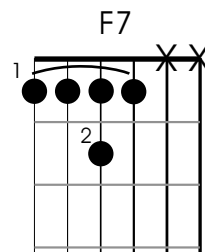
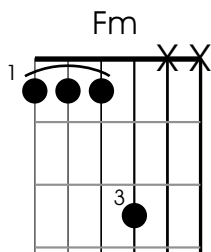
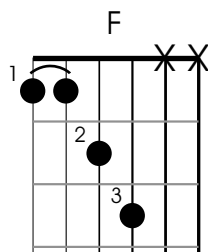


month two

Week Three



F shape half barre chords

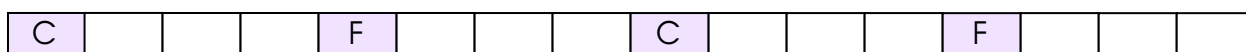


These chords appear in the open chord chart used in the first lesson and we have used the 'F' major chord in Blowin' in the wind. The 'F major' half barre chords often appears in open chord charts though strictly speaking a chord should contain an open string to be an open chord. The reason it appears in open chord charts is that there is no open chord alternative for an 'F' chord.

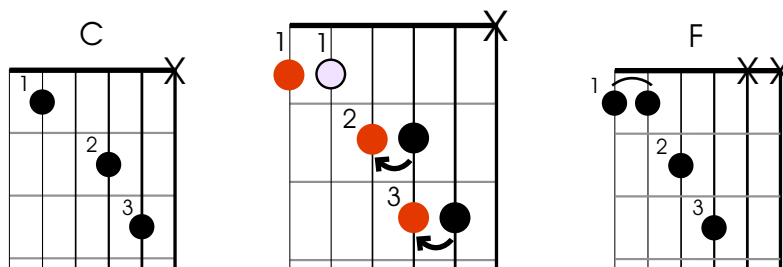
If you have difficulty with these chords, don't panic.

Many people when first faced with these chords for the first time find them difficult to play correctly. However if you can just get the shape, even if the chord sounds muted or poor, it will do. The quality of the chords will improve as you work your way through the course.

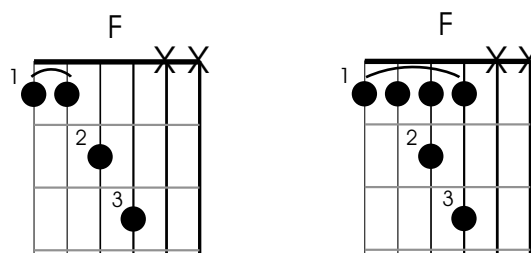
To get started or to improve the speed you can get to the 'F' major chord, practise going between C and F as illustrated below



With this exercise the finger pattern is very similar for C and F, so you can move your fingers as illustrated.



If you have trouble holding one finger across two strings you may find it easier to barre three of four strings as illustrated. This has no impact on the sound of the chord.

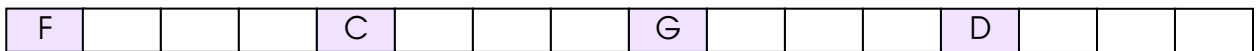
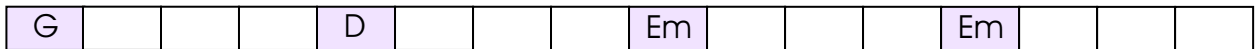
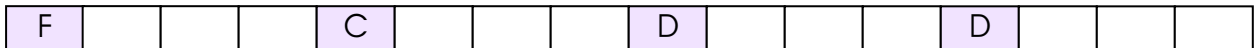


tune

Free Bird - Lynard Skynard

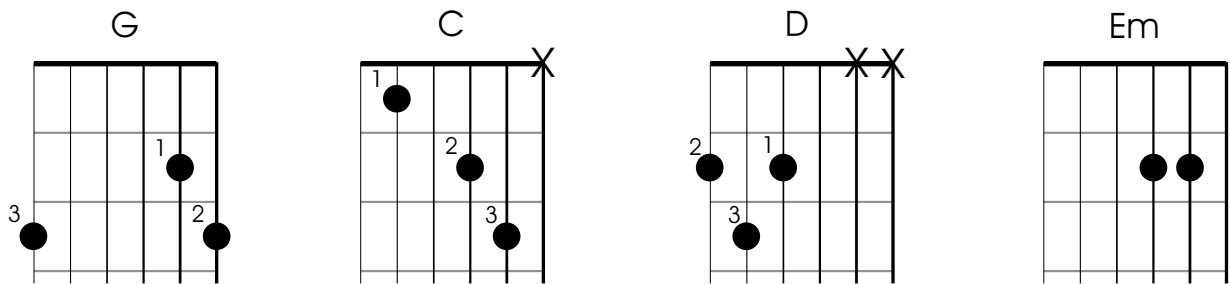
This tune gets very complex towards the end, so for the time being we will learn the verse and chorus which make up the first half of the tune. This should be good practise of your open chords and the 'F major' half barre chord.

Verse/chorus

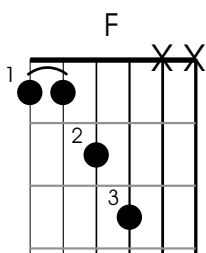


arrangement verse - chorus - verse - chorus - verse

chords for both tunes



NEW chord

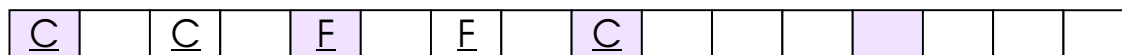
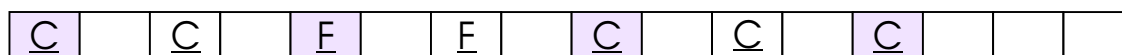
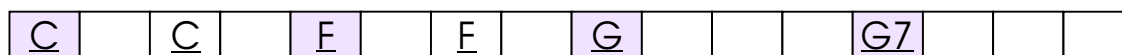
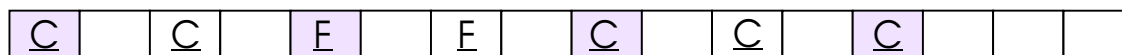
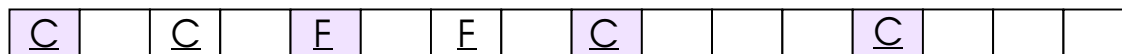
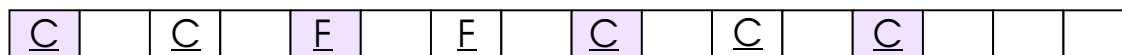


To play the 'F' major chord you have to cover 2 strings with 1 finger. Some people prefer to cover more strings, this will not sound wrong because the middle 2 strings are covered by the 2nd and 3rd fingers anyway.

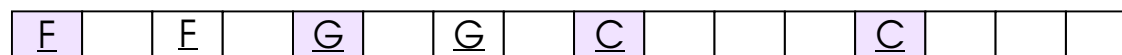
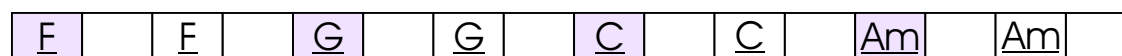
tune

Blowin' in the wind - Bob Dylan

verse

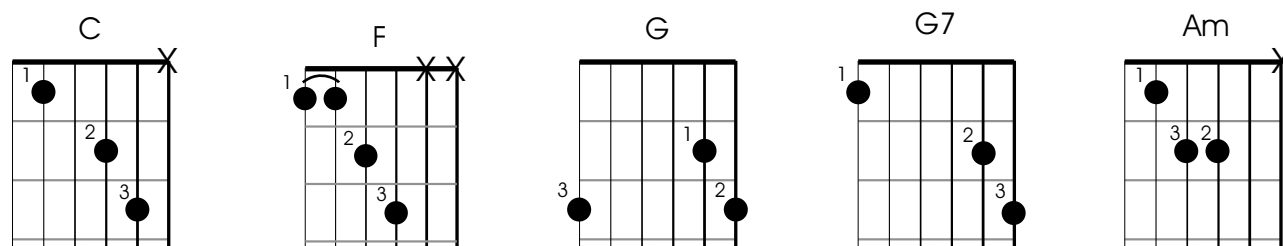


chorus



arrangement verse - chorus - verse - chorus

chords



On the next page is the same tune Blowin' in the wind, but this time written in tablature. As in the previous chord/tablature exercise (exercise 4, How chords look in tab) the chord names are written above the tablature. This makes reading the tab quicker and easier.

In this tune the entire chords are used, however tab is particularly useful when partial chords are being used. As you will see as you go through the course, partial chords are a common occurrence.

verse

C F C

Line 1: C F C

C F C

Line 2: C F C

C F C

Line 3: C F C

C F G G7

Line 4: C F G G7

C F C C

Line 5: C F C C

C F C

Line 6: C F C

chorus

F G C Am

Line 7: F G C Am

F G C C

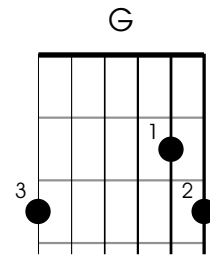
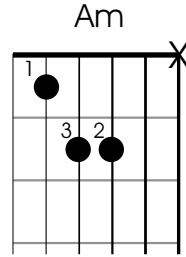
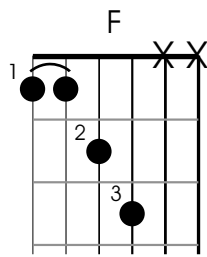
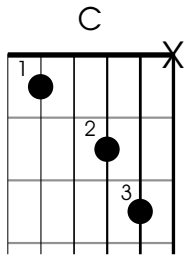
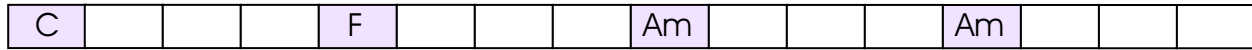
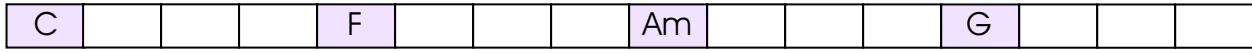
Line 8: F G C C

arrangement verse - chorus - verse - chorus

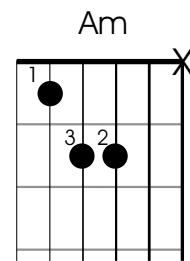
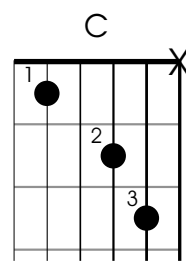
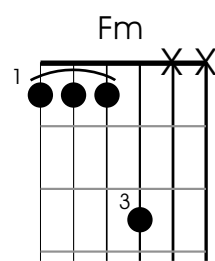
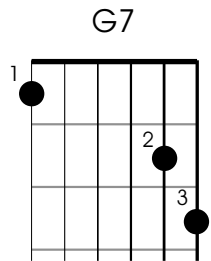
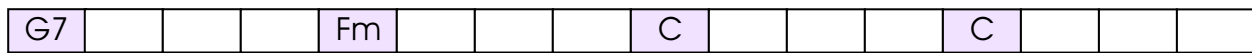
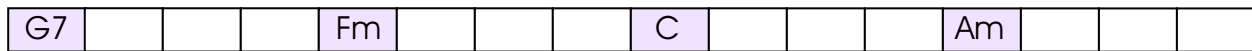
exercises

Play these exercises using the open chord you have already learned. The 'F' chords should be played as half barre chords.

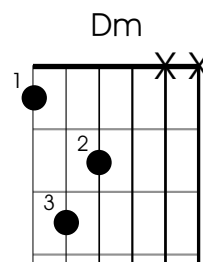
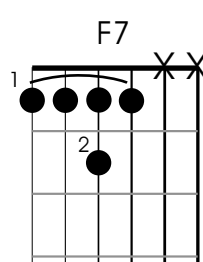
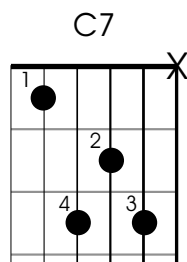
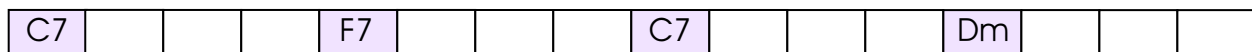
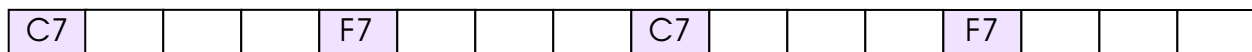
exercise 1



exercise 2



exercise 3

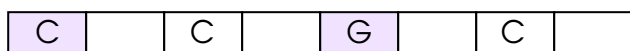
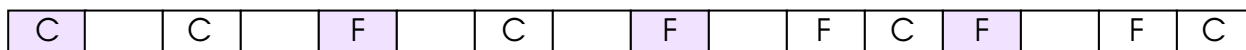
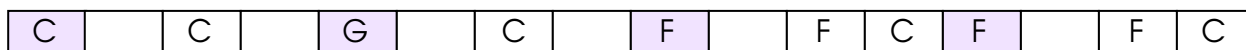
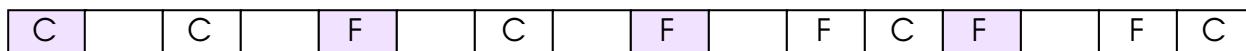


optional tune

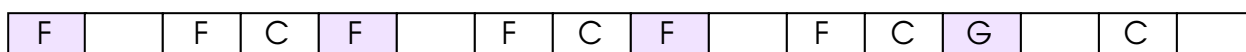
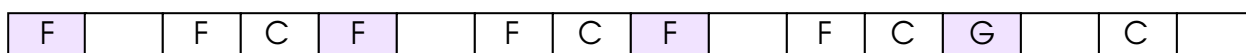
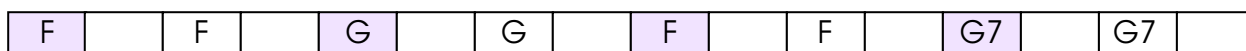
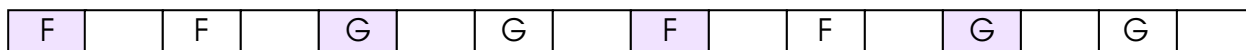
Working on the highway - Bruce Springsteen

This tune is optional, but it is good practise because of the F to C to F changes.

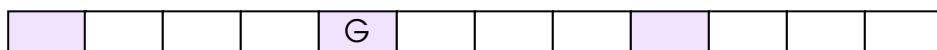
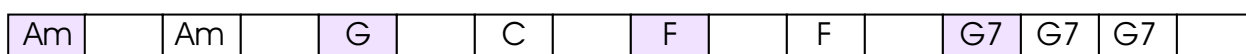
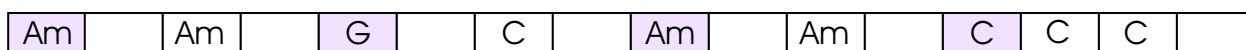
Verse One



Chorus

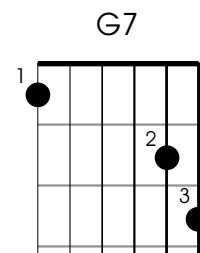
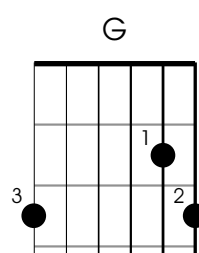
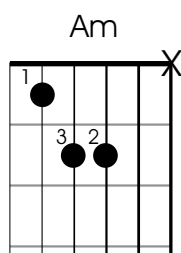
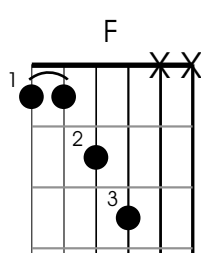
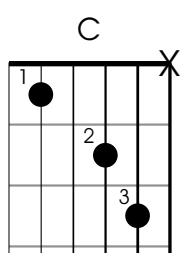


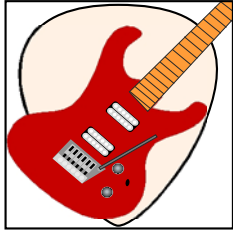
Verse Two



arrangement verse - chorus - verse two - verse - chorus

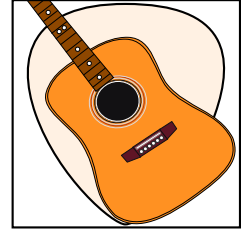
chords





month two

Week Four



Scales

Play the new scales the same way as you have for all the previous scales in the last months lessons. Play the scale both ways, from the bottom to the top and then from the top to the bottom. Keep practising the your other scales as well.

It is very important to use the correct fingers.

G mixolydian scale

2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4

					2	3	5
3	5	2	3	5			

4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2

5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3

G minor natural scale

1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3

						3	5
3	5	6	3	5	6		

3 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

5	3	6	5	3	6	5	3

G pentatonic blues scale

This scale is probably one of the most important scales you will come across if your music of choice is rock, blues, country or much of modern pop. We will be doing several lessons using this scale in this unit of the course, so it is a good idea to practise it until you can play it from memory. Most guitarists simply refer to it as the blues scale.

1 4 1 2 3 1 3 1 3 4 1 4 1 4

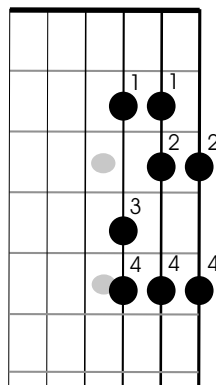
4 1 4 1 4 3 1 3 1 3 2 1 4 1

Summary of all the scales in Unit One

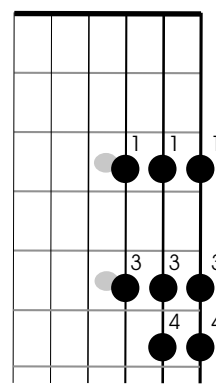
Revision

You now have every scale you will need for the first year of the course.

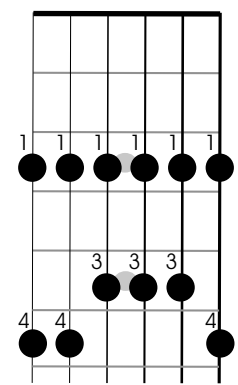
G major



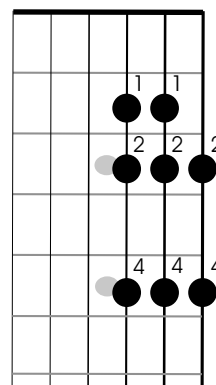
G minor natural



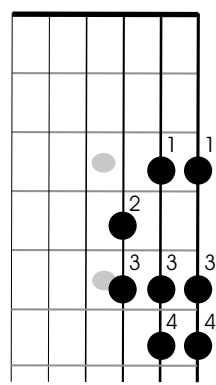
G minor pentatonic



G mixolydian



G minor harmonic



G pentatonic blues

