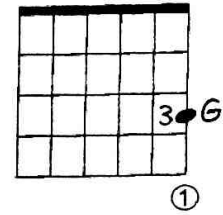
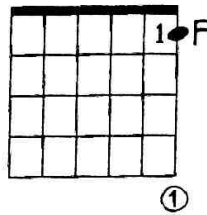
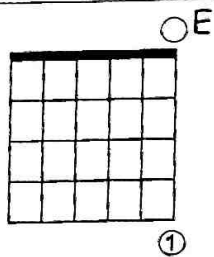


Exercises on 1st String

In Exercises 1-3, you will learn to play the notes E, F & G on the first string in semibreves, minims and crotchets.



Diagram showing the first string (T) and the first six frets (A, B, C, D, E, F) with notes E, F, and G marked on the first string. The fret numbers 0, 1, and 3 are indicated below the string.



Ex.1: Musical notation for Exercise 1, showing notes E, F, G, F, G, F, E on the first string. The fret numbers 0, 1, 3, 3, 1, 0 are indicated below the string.

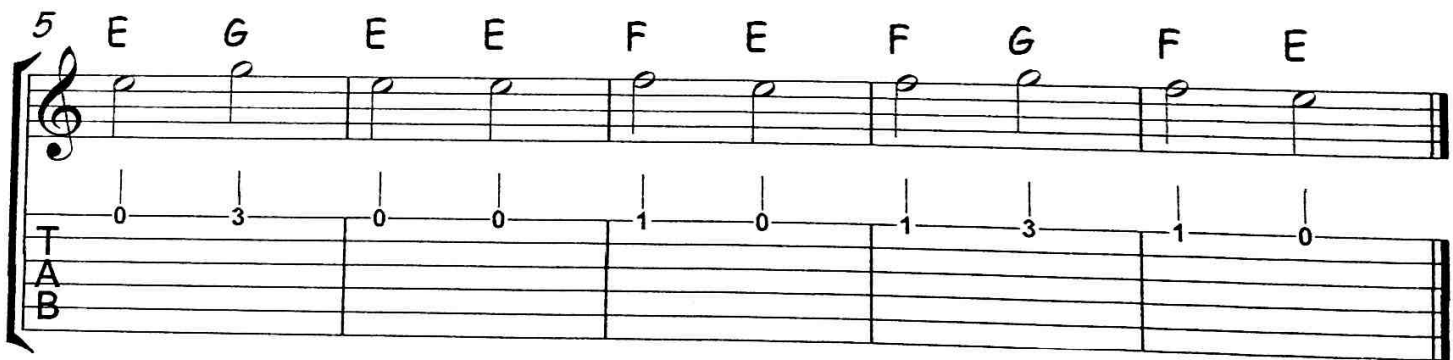
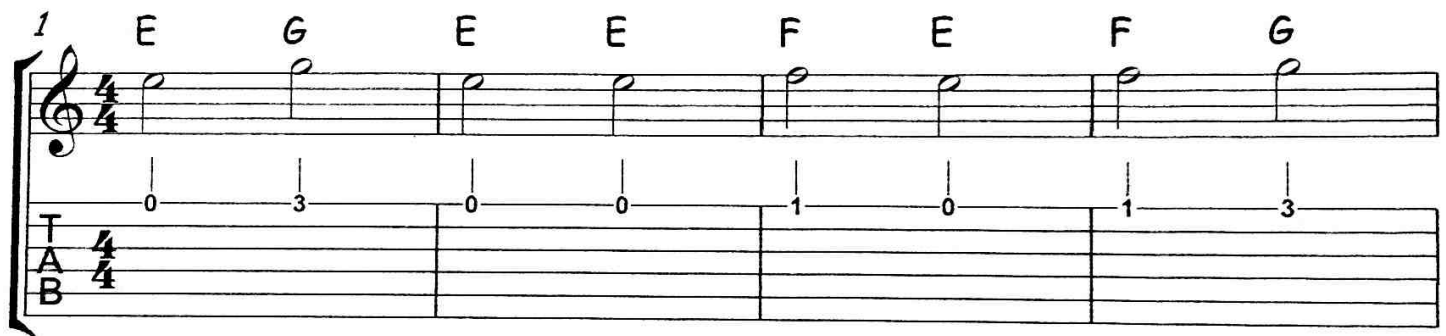
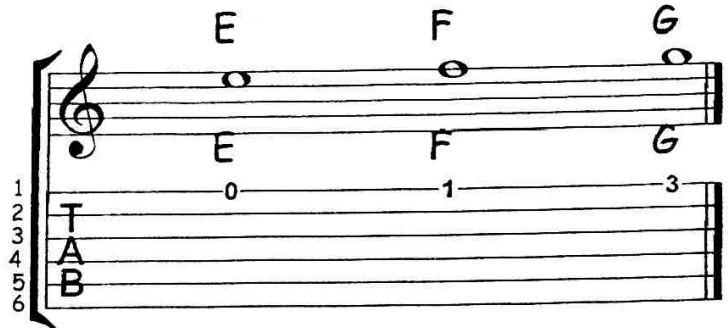
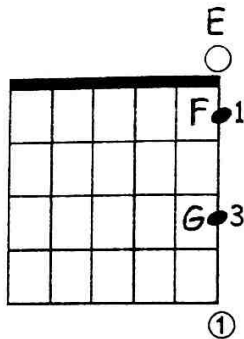
Ex.2: Musical notation for Exercise 2, showing notes E, E, G, G, F, F, E, E, E, G, G, F, G, E, E on the first string. The fret numbers 0, 0, 3, 3, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3, 1, 3, 0, 0 are indicated below the string.

Ex.3: Musical notation for Exercise 3, showing notes E, E, E, E, F, F, F, F, G, G, G, G, F, F, F, F, E, E, E, E, G, G, G, G, F, F, G, G, E, E, E, E on the first string. The fret numbers 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0 are indicated below the string.

Pachelbel's Canon

Variation 1

Now try to play this Variation using the three notes you've just learned.



Johann Pachelbel was a German composer who lived from 1653-1706.
He wrote this piece which contains many variations.



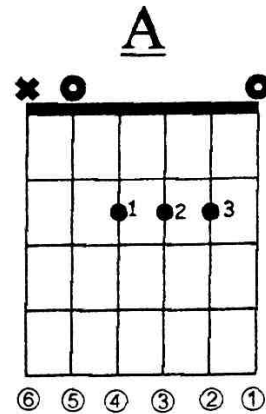
Variation - The main tune is developed/changed. This can be done by adding notes, changing the time signature etc.

Chords

Chord - a group of two or more notes played at the same time

In this section, you will learn to play the chord of A.
When using the right hand, only strum from the 5th string.

- × = DONT PLAY THIS STRING
- = PLAY THIS OPEN STRING



Frere Jaques

A

5

A



Exercises on 2nd String

In Exercises 4-6, you will learn to play the notes B, C and D on the second string in: semibreves, minims and crotchets.

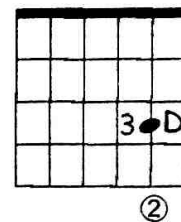
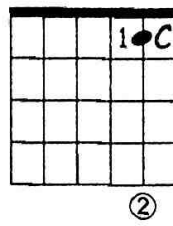
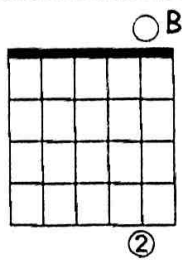


Diagram showing the positions of notes B, C, and D on the second string (TAB) and the corresponding fret numbers (1, 3, 5) on the staff.

Staff: B, C, D

TAB: 0, 1, 3

Fret numbers: 1, 3, 5



Ex.4: Musical exercise in 4/4 time, semibreves. Notes: B, C, D, D, B, D, C, B.

Staff: B, C, D, D, B, D, C, B

TAB: 0, 1, 3, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0

Ex.5: Musical exercise in 4/4 time, minims. Notes: B, B, C, C, D, D, C, C, B, B, D, D, C, D, B, B.

Staff: B, B, C, C, D, D, C, C, B, B, D, D, C, D, B, B

TAB: 0-0, 1-1, 3-3, 1-1, 0-0, 3-3, 1-3, 0-0

Ex.6: Musical exercise in 4/4 time, crotchets. Notes: B, B, B, B, C, C, C, C, D, D, D, D, C, C, C, C, B, B, B, B, D, D, D, D, C, C, D, D, B.

Staff: B, B, B, B, C, C, C, C, D, D, D, D, C, C, C, C, B, B, B, B, D, D, D, D, C, C, D, D, B

TAB: 0-0-0-0, 1-1-1-1, 3-3-3-3, 1-1-1-1, 0-0-0-0, 3-3-3-3, 1-1-3-3, 0

Use the notes C, D & E to play these two songs.



Diagram showing a fretboard grid and a musical staff with string numbers.

The fretboard grid shows notes C (1st string, 1st fret) and D (3rd string, 2nd fret). The musical staff shows notes E (1st string, 1st fret), D (2nd string, 2nd fret), and C (2nd string, 1st fret). The string numbers are: 1 (1st string), 2 (2nd string), 3 (3rd string), 4 (4th string), 5 (5th string), 6 (6th string).

The numbers on TAB lines tell us which fret to press on to play the notes



French Song



First system of the French Song, measures 1 to 4.

Notes: 1 C C C D E 2 D 2 C E D D C 2 3 4

String numbers: 1 1 1 3 0 3 1 0 3 3 1

Second system of the French Song, measures 5 to 8.

Notes: 5 C C C D E D C E D D C

String numbers: 1 1 1 3 0 3 1 0 3 3 1

Repetition - The music repeats



Merrily We Roll Along



Sequence (of bar 2)

1 E D C D E E E 2 D D D 2 E E E 2

T 4/4 0 3 1 3 0 0 0

A 4/4

B 4/4

5 E D C D E E E D D E D C C

T 4/4 0 3 1 3 0 0 0 3 3 0 3 1 1

A 4/4

B 4/4

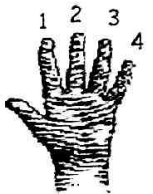
Sequence - the music is repeated, but starts on a higher or lower note



What do you notice about bars 5 & 6?

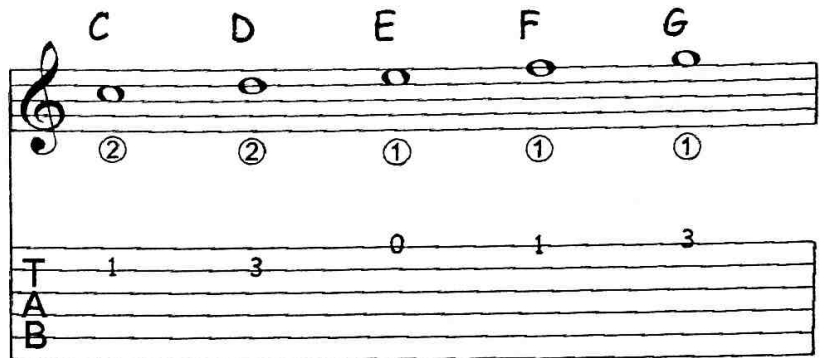
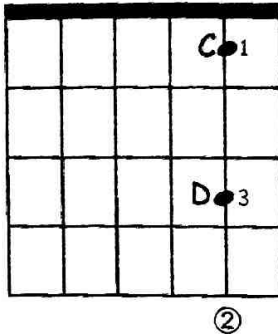
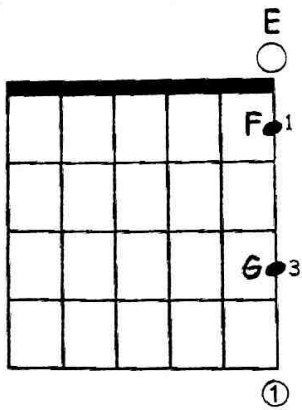
Which concept is this?

Ode To Joy



Left Hand

Revise the following notes to play 'Ode To Joy.'
(Remember to use the correct left hand fingering).



This piece of music was written by the German composer Ludwig Van Beethoven.
It is taken from a large piece of music called 'Symphony Number 9.'

Symphony - A large piece of music written for orchestra



Listen to a short excerpt from Symphony No.9.

Now listen to a short excerpt from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. (You might recognise this!)

Beethoven lived from 1770-1827 and is from the Late Classical/Early Romantic period.

Classical - a period in history (1750-1830)

Romantic - a period in history (1815-1910)

Chords

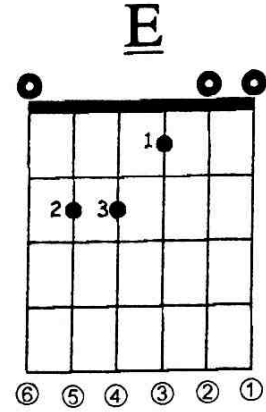
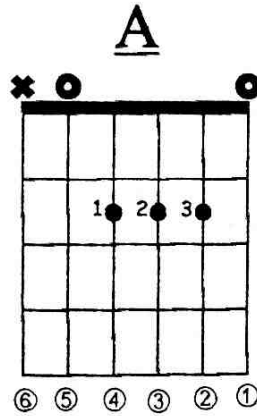


In this section, you will learn to play a new chord - E.

Strum all the strings for E, but remember to only strum from the 5th string in A.

× = DONT PLAY THIS STRING

○ = PLAY THIS OPEN STRING



Merrily We Roll Along

A E A

E A

Ode To Joy

1 A E A E

5 A E A E A



Which composer wrote 'Ode to Joy?'

Which large piece of music is it from?

French Song

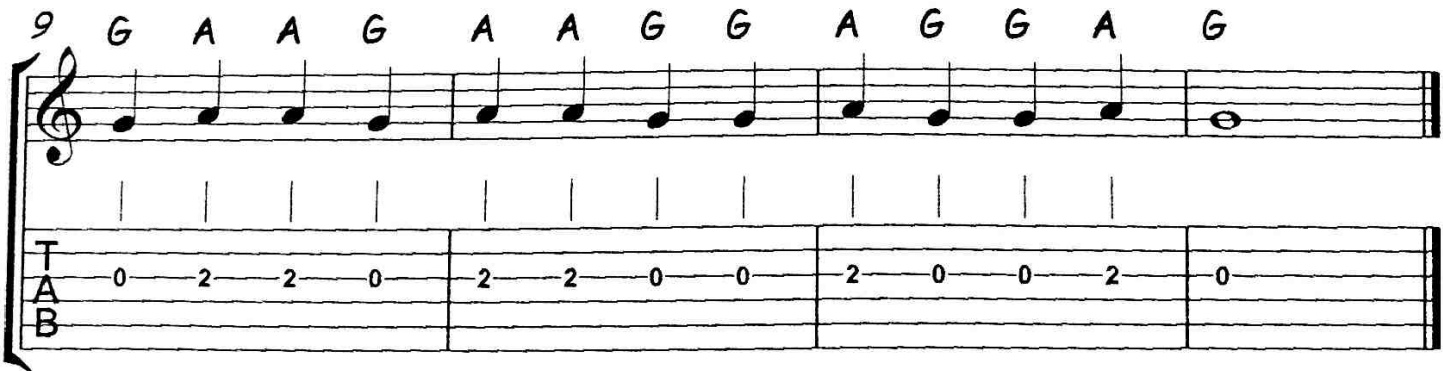
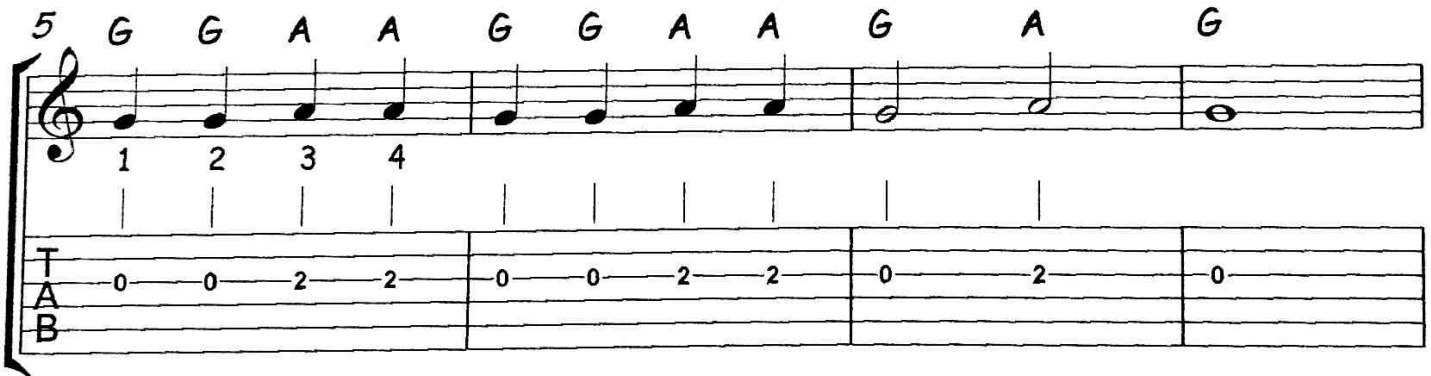
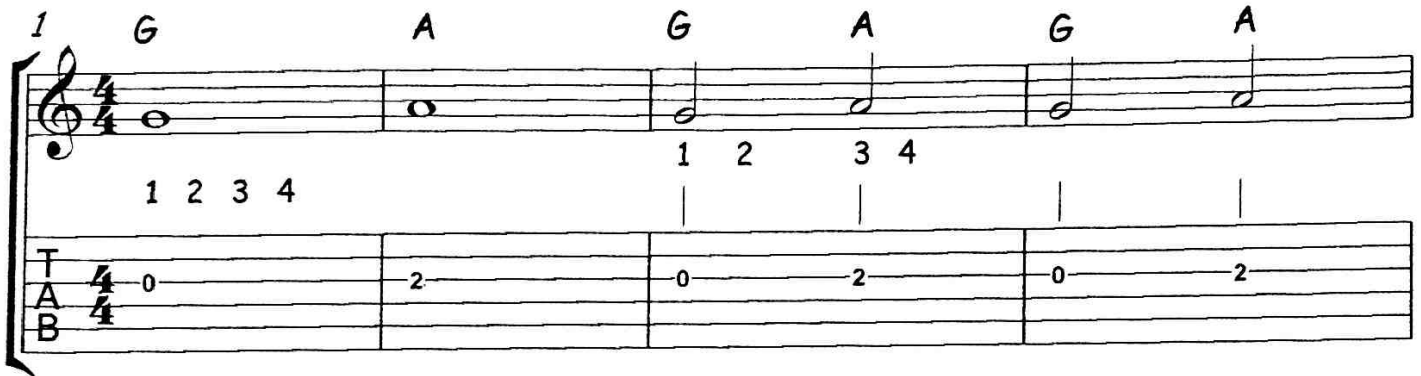
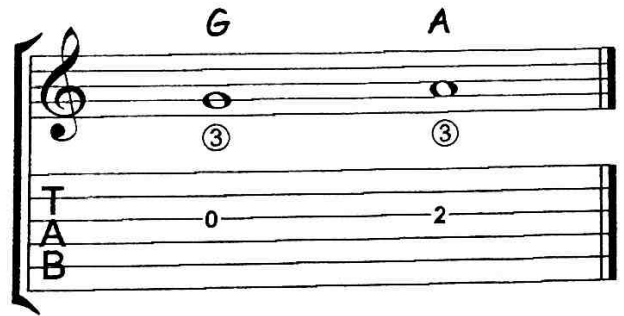
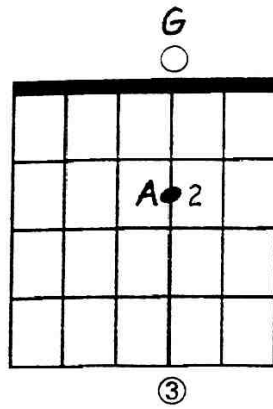


1 A A E A E A

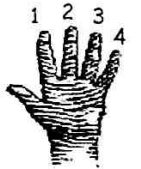
5 A A E A E A

Exercise 7

Notes on the 3rd String



Scale of G major



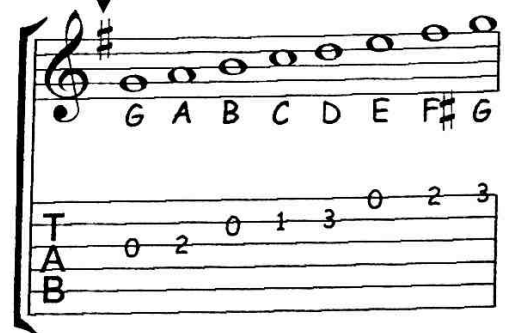
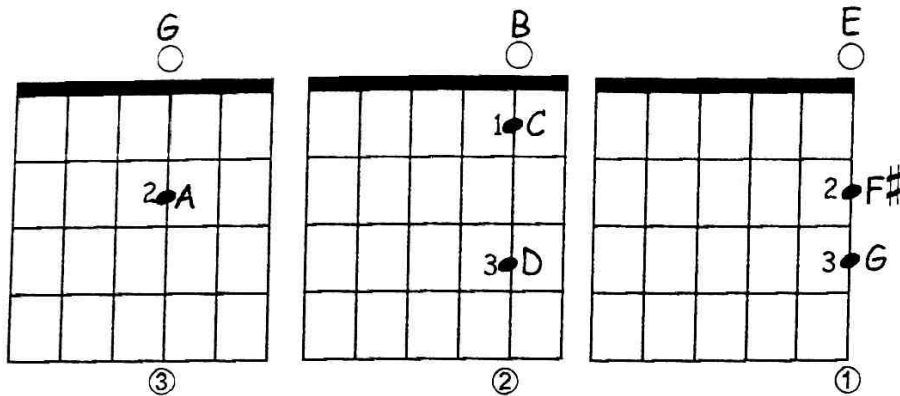
Left Hand

You will now learn to play the scale of G major.

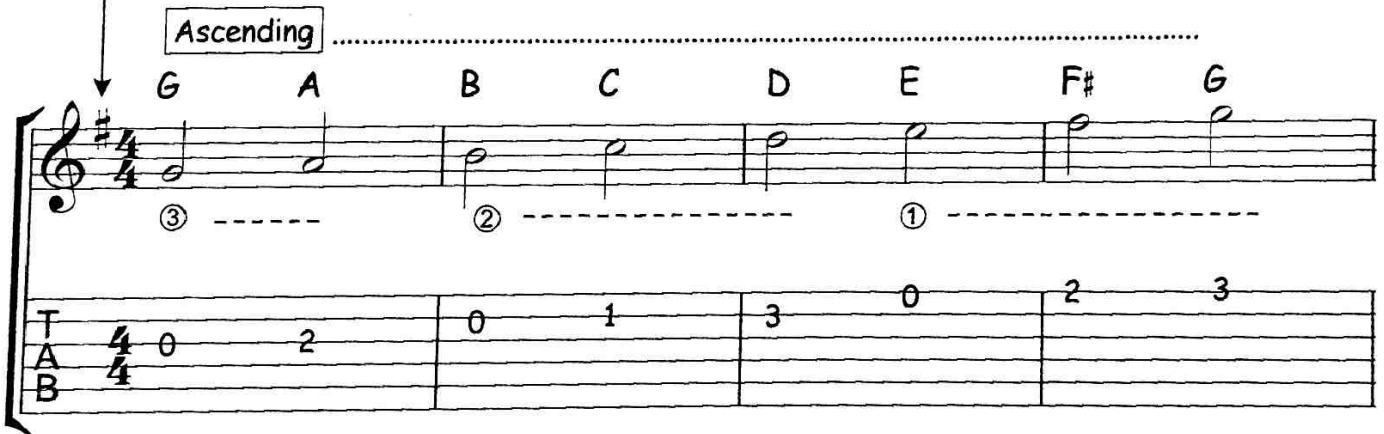
Scale - A group of notes played in a specific order

Notice we use the note F# instead of F.

F# is the **key signature** of G major

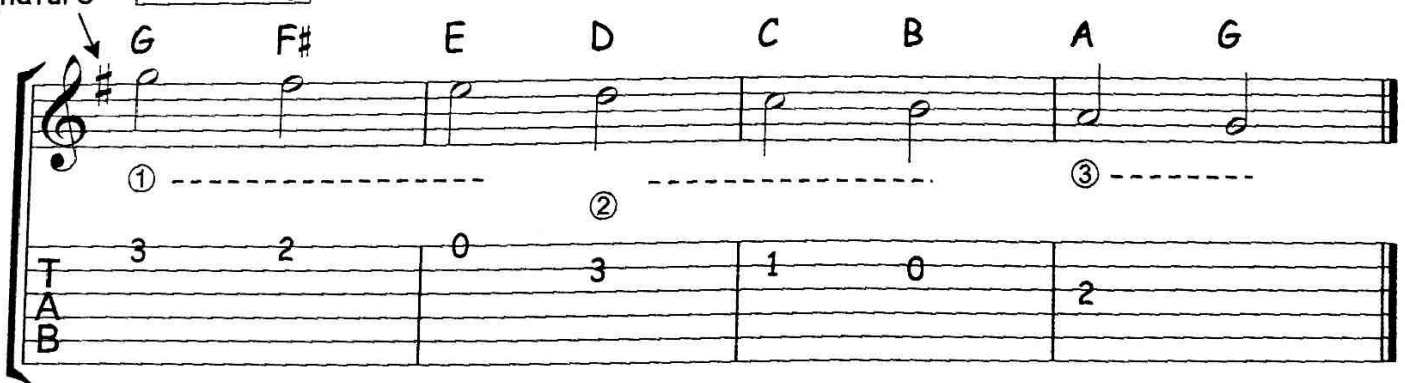


The key signature is written on every stave.



Key Signature

Descending



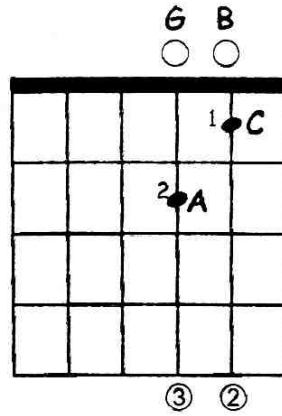
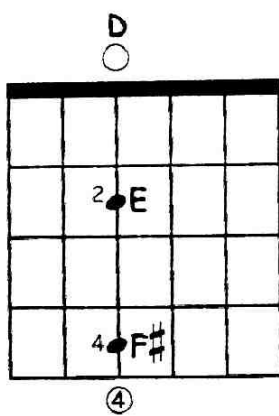
Ascending - the music rises in pitch. i.e. it gets higher

Descending - The music falls in pitch. i.e. it gets lower

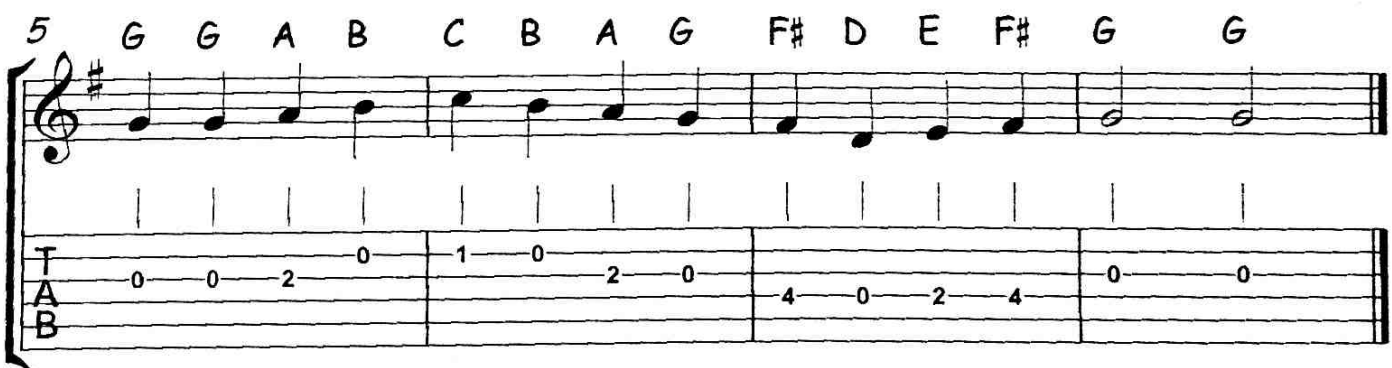
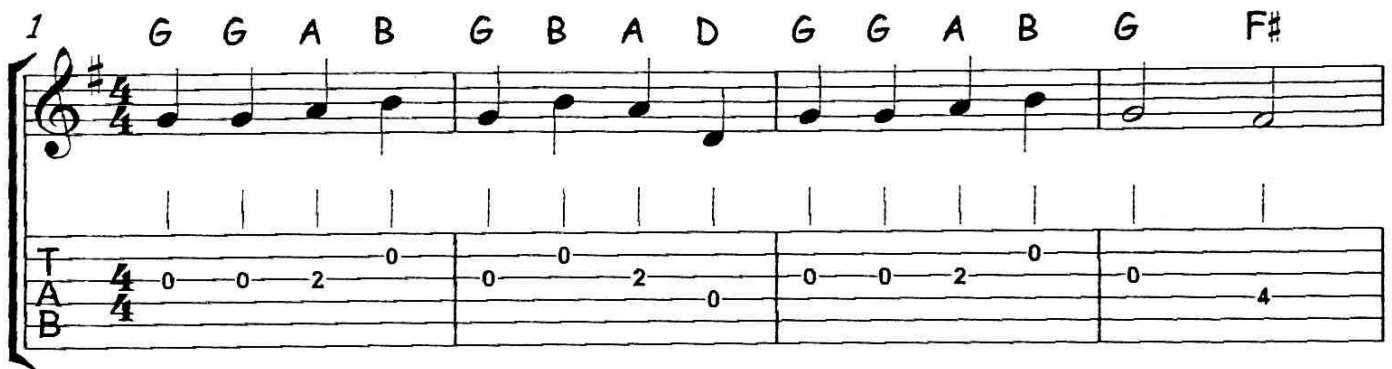
Yankee Doodle



This piece has some new notes on the fourth string. They are: D, E and F #
The diagrams or TAB will show you where these new notes are on the fretboard.



N.B. If you find it difficult to use finger 4 for F # use finger 3 instead.



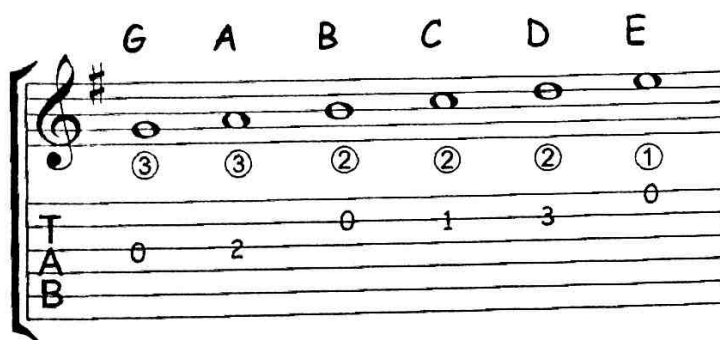
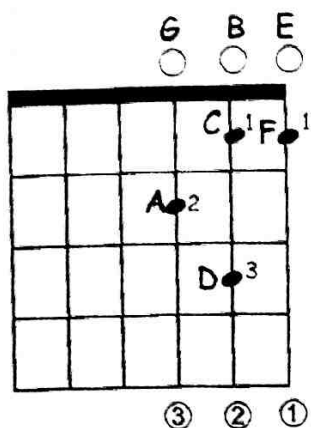
Which key is this music written in?

What do you notice about bars 1 and 5?

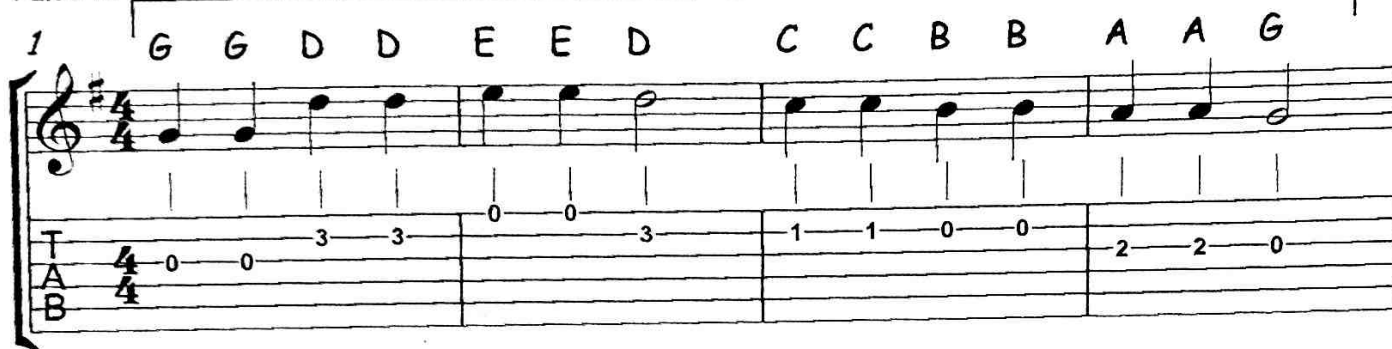


Twinkle Twinkle

Left Hand



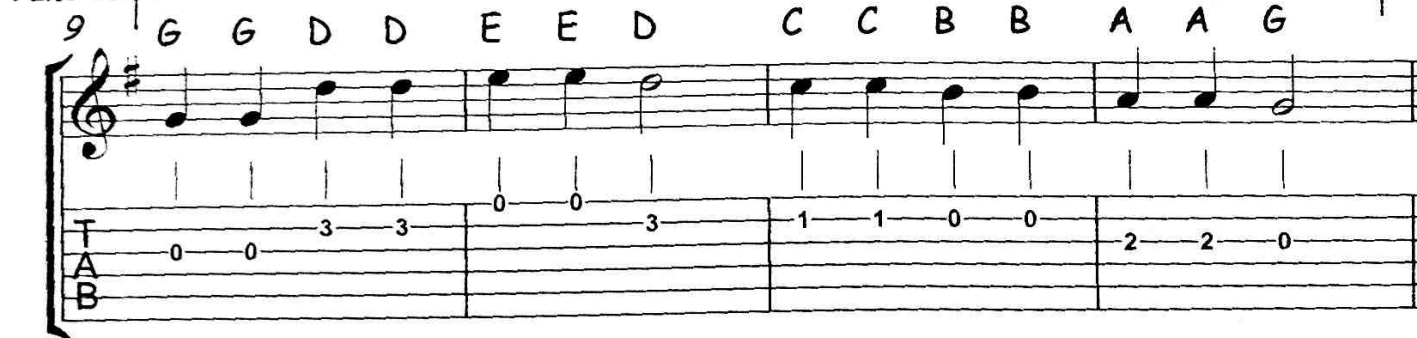
Tune A



Tune B



Tune A



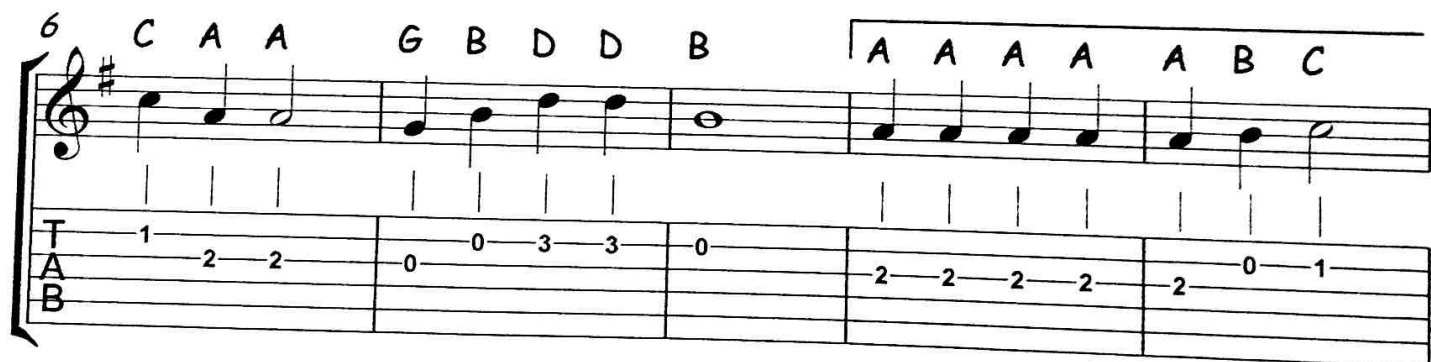
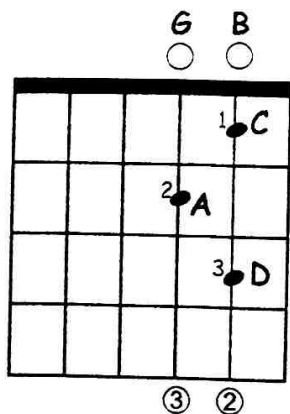
Twinkle Twinkle is written in Ternary Form

Ternary Form - Three sections: Tune A, Tune B, then Tune A is repeated



Are key signatures written on every staff after the treble clef or just on the first staff?
Look at the key signature. Which key is this music written in?

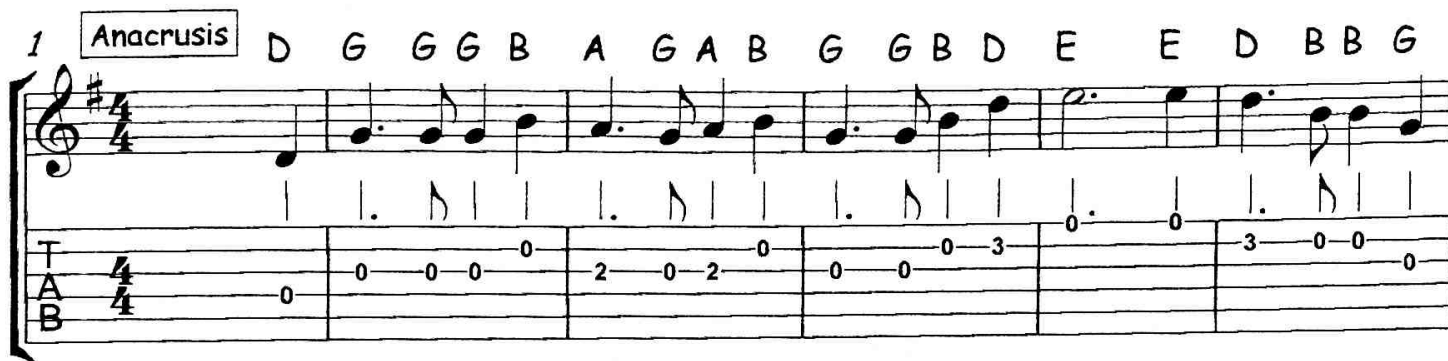
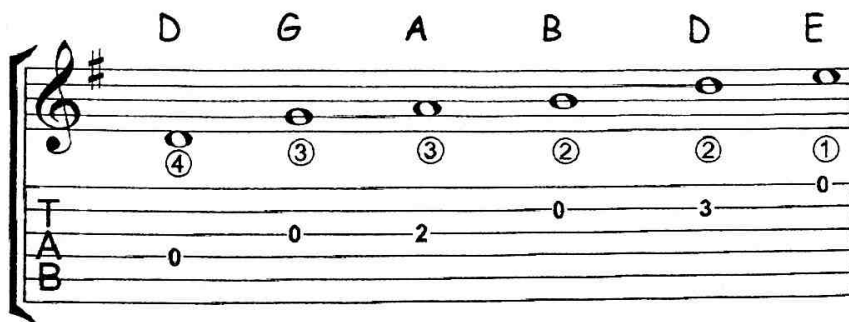
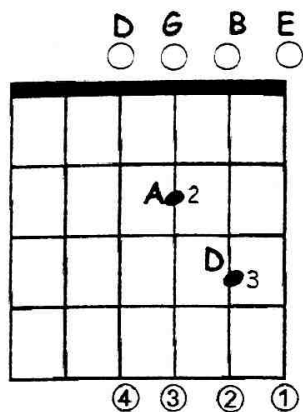
German Tune



Bars 1-2 and bars 9-12 are bracketed. Which concept do both these brackets feature?

Which concept best describes notes rising in pitch? i.e. bar 3

Auld Lang Syne



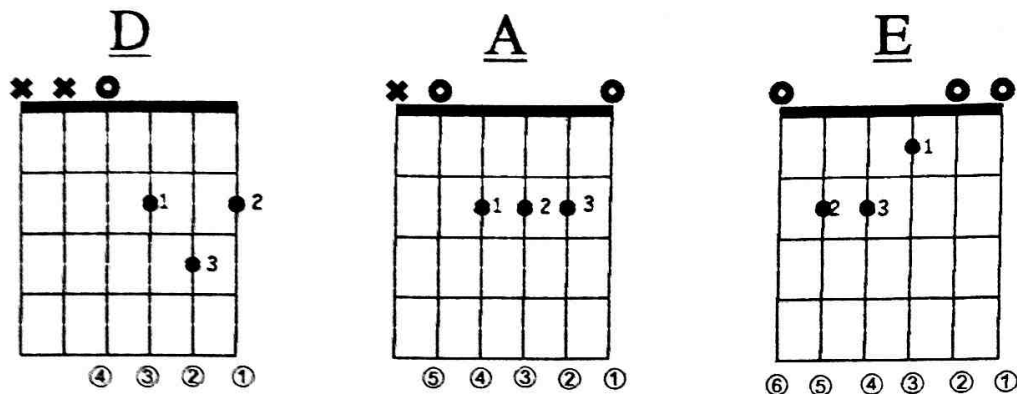
Anacrusis- The notes which appear before the first strong beat of a musical phrase.
i.e. an incomplete bar. It sounds as an upbeat.

Chords

In this section, you will learn to play a new chord - D.
 Play the first four strings only for this chord, DON'T play strings 5 & 6.
 Remember to strum all the strings for E, but only strum from the 5th string in A.



x = DONT PLAY THIS STRING
 o = PLAY THIS OPEN STRING



The Lion Sleeps Tonight



Chord progression for "The Lion Sleeps Tonight":

Measure 1: A (strings 4, 3, 2, 1) | Measure 2: D (strings 4, 3, 2, 1) | Measure 3: A (strings 4, 3, 2, 1) | Measure 4: E (strings 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1)

Measure 5: A (strings 4, 3, 2, 1) | Measure 6: D (strings 4, 3, 2, 1) | Measure 7: A (strings 4, 3, 2, 1) | Measure 8: E (strings 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1) | Measure 9: A (strings 4, 3, 2, 1)

The diagram shows the guitar fretboard with the notes for each chord. The strings are numbered 1 to 6 from top to bottom. The notes are: A (4th string, 2nd fret), D (4th string, 1st fret), A (4th string, 2nd fret), E (6th string, 1st fret), A (4th string, 2nd fret), D (4th string, 1st fret), A (4th string, 2nd fret), E (6th string, 1st fret), A (4th string, 2nd fret).

|| This is an end repeat sign.
 It tells us to go back and repeat a section of music. If the opposite sign (start repeat) ||: is not on the score, we go back to the start of the music and play it again.

12 Bar Blues

Blues - An African-American style of music, often 'sad' sounding.

12 Bar Blues is a chord progression used in Blues music.

12 Bar Blues Chord Progression (Key of A Major)

1. A D A

8. E D A E A

The first system consists of three measures. The first measure is for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5), the second for the D chord (D4, F#4, A5), and the third for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5). The second system consists of five measures. The first measure is for the E chord (E4, G#4, B5), the second for the D chord (D4, F#4, A5), the third for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5), the fourth for the E chord (E4, G#4, B5), and the fifth for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5). Each measure includes a treble clef staff with notes and a bass staff with guitar tablature (T, A, B strings).



Match of the Day

Match of the Day Chord Progression (Key of A Major)

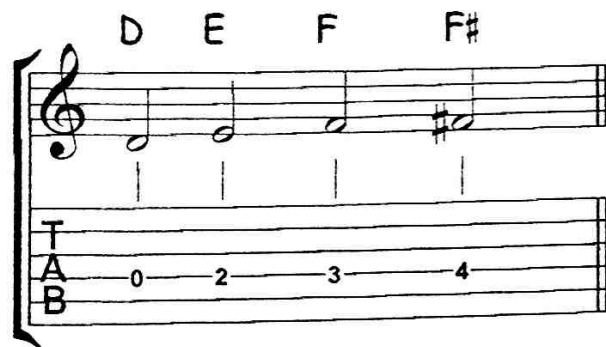
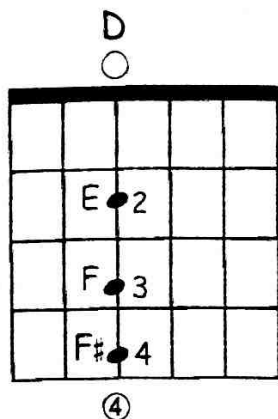
1. A A E E E A

6. A A D D A E A

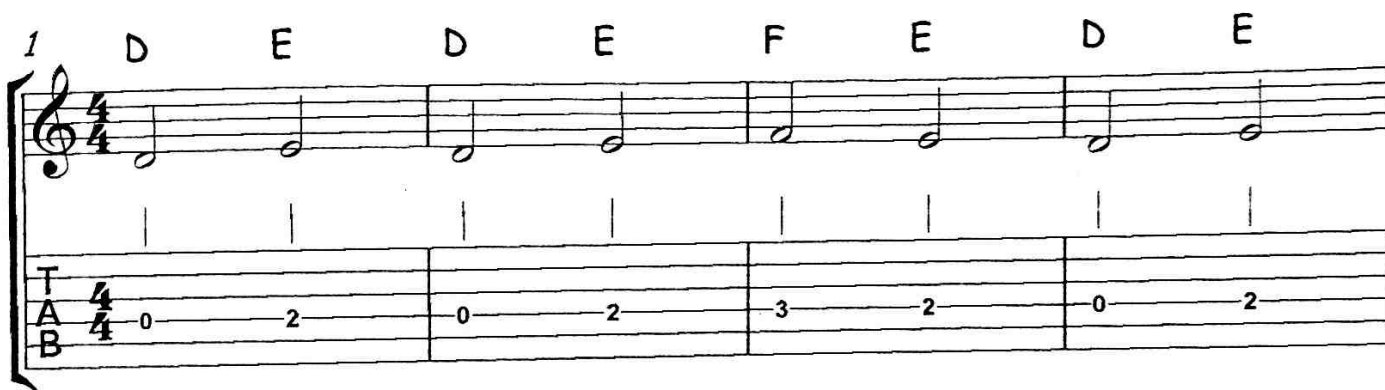
The first system consists of seven measures. The first two measures are for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5), the next four measures are for the E chord (E4, G#4, B5), and the final measure is for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5). The second system consists of seven measures. The first two measures are for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5), the next two measures are for the D chord (D4, F#4, A5), the next measure is for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5), the next measure is for the E chord (E4, G#4, B5), and the final measure is for the A chord (A4, C#5, E5). Each measure includes a treble clef staff with notes and a bass staff with guitar tablature (T, A, B strings).

Exercise 8

Notes on the 4th String



N.B. If you find it too difficult to use finger 4, use finger 3 in the meantime.



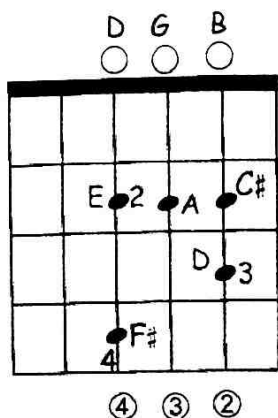
Chromatic - Stepwise notes which move by semitones.
e.g. F - F $\sharp$, F - E

Scale of D major

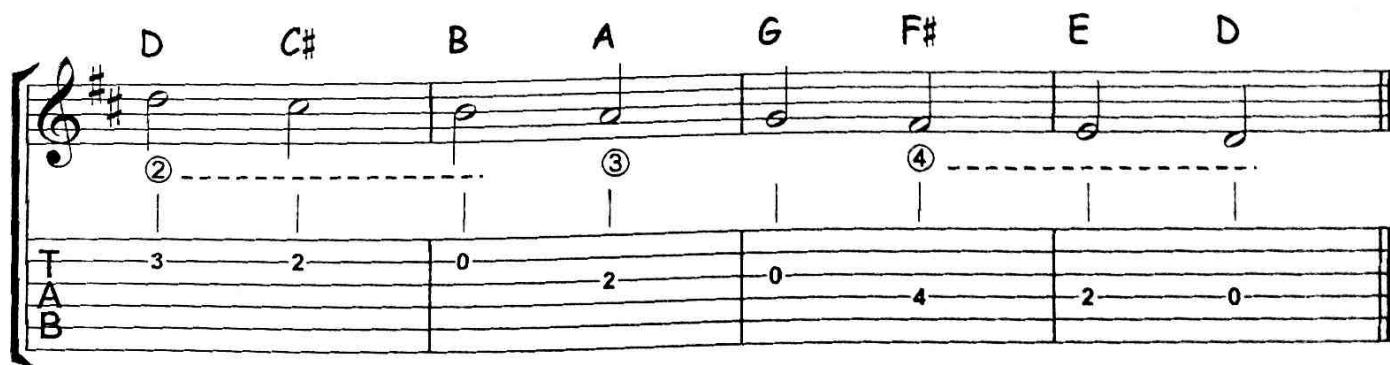
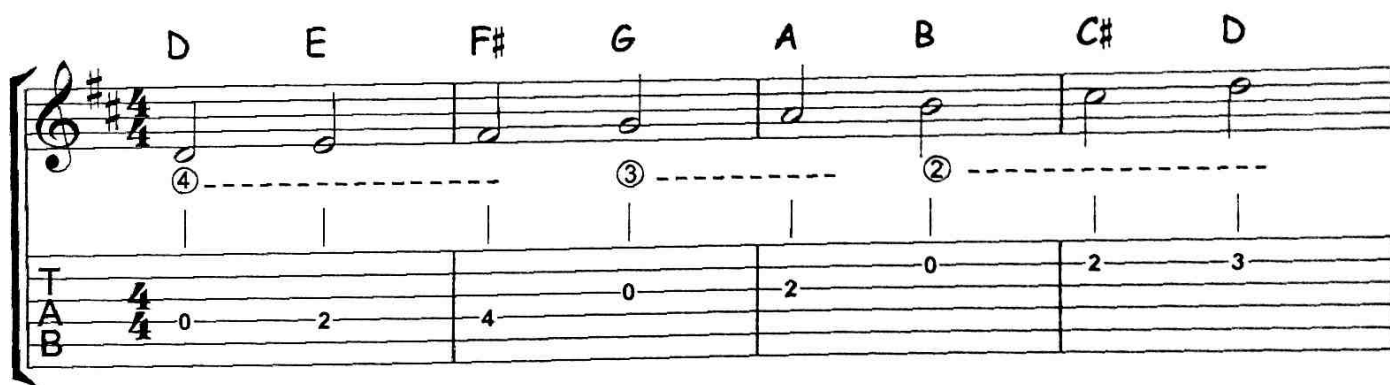
You will now learn to play the scale of D major.



The key signature of D major has two #'s - F# and C#

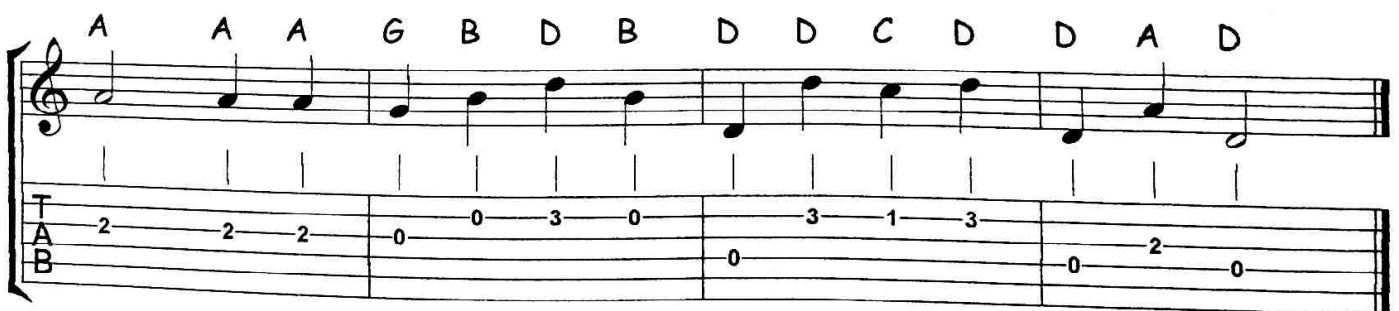
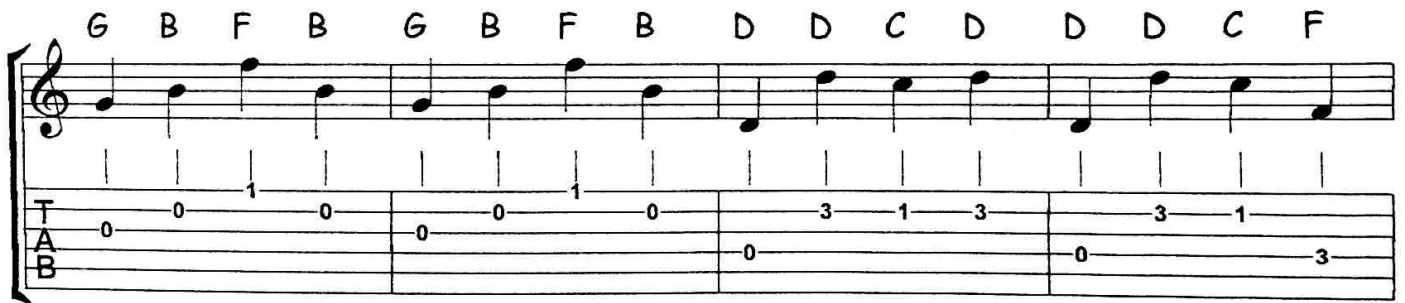
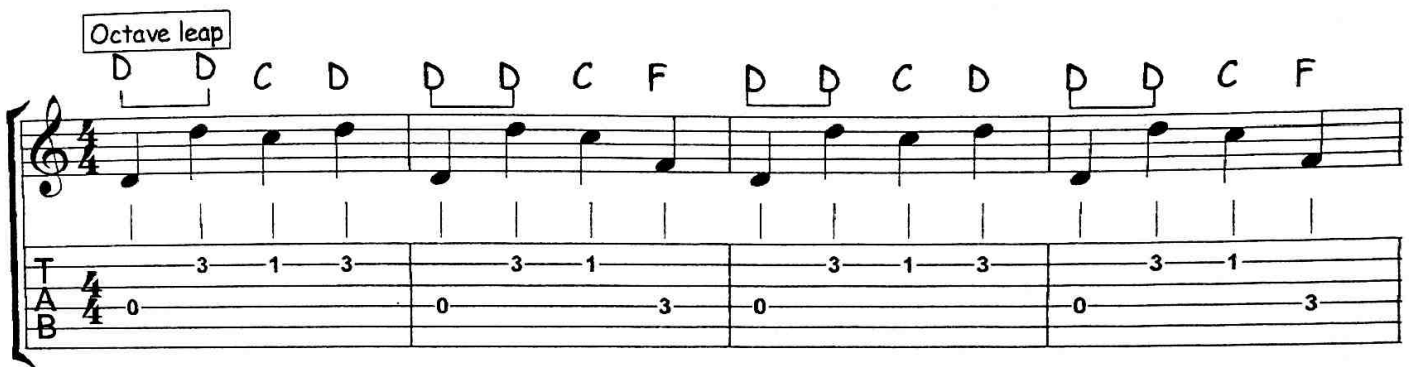
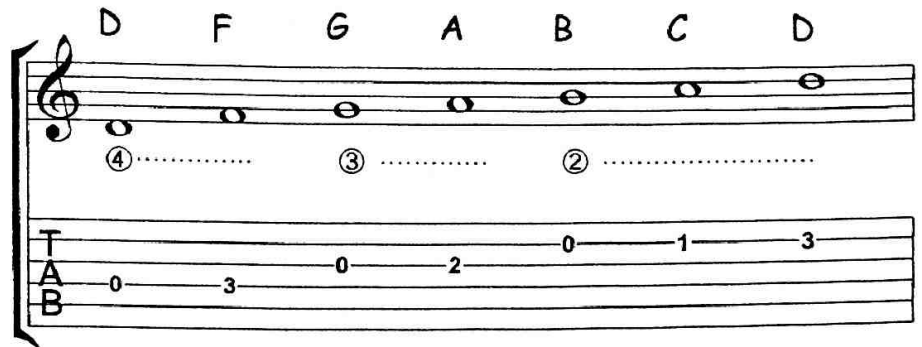
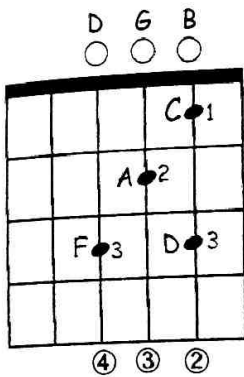


N.B. Try to use finger 4 (pinky) on F#. If this is too hard, use finger 3 in the meantime.



Is the key signature written on every staff or just at the start?

Crosswalk Blues

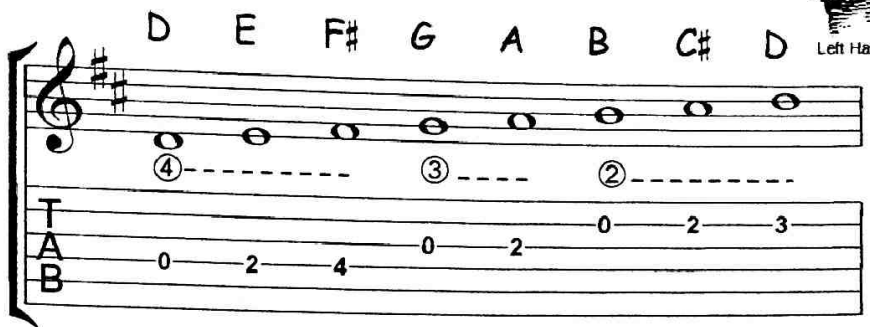
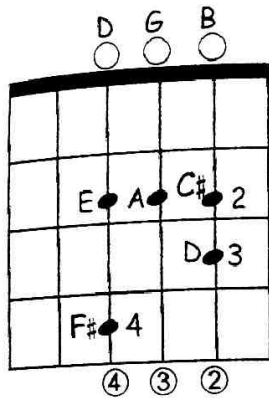


Octave leap - This indicates notes which are an octave apart. This means they are eight notes apart. e.g. D E F G A B C D

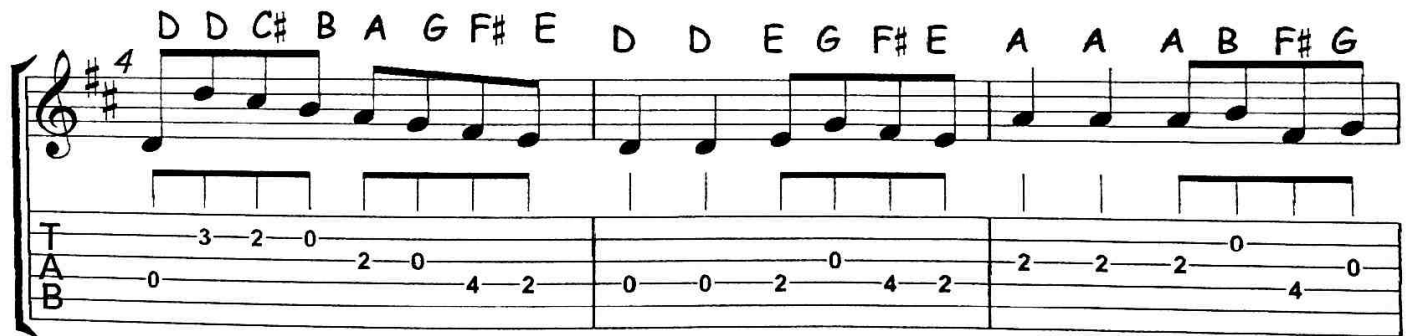


Some octave leaps are marked with a bracket.
How many octave leaps in total can you find in this piece?

Can Can



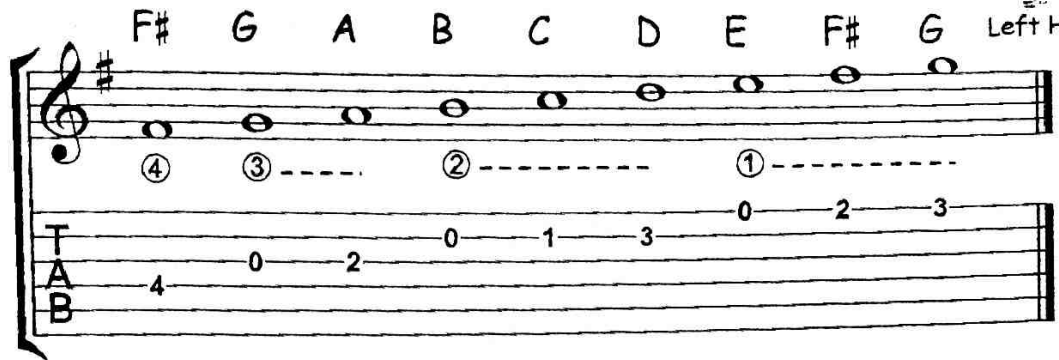
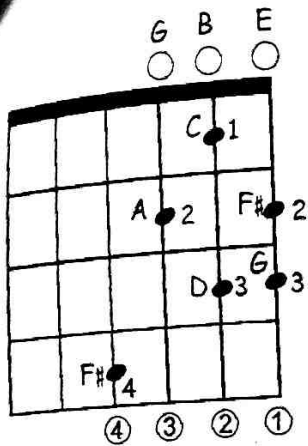
N.B. Try to use finger 4 (pinky) on F#. If this is too hard, use finger 3 in the meantime.



Which key is this music written in?
Which concept would describe the 2nd note of bar 8 to the note printed in bar 9?

Staccato - a dot is placed under the note. This means the note is not held on.

Minuet in G



Minuet - A French dance with three beats in a bar.

1 D G A B C D G G E C D E F# G G G C D C B A B C B A G

7 F# G A B G A D G A B C D G G E C D E F#

12 G G G C D C B A B C B A G A B A G F# G

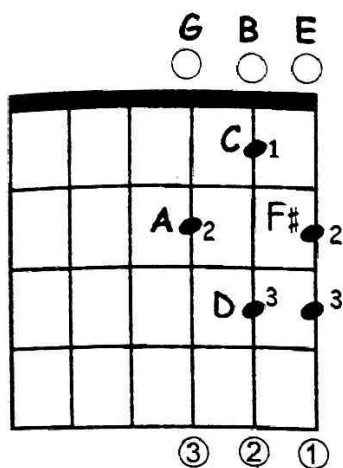
Handwritten musical notation for the Minuet in G, showing the treble and bass staves with notes and fingerings.



- (i) This music was written by the composer J.S. Bach who lived at the same time as Pachelbel. Which period in history are they from?
- (ii) Give a bar number where an octave leap can be found.



Brahm's Lullaby



Right hand musical notation. Notes: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G. Fingerings: ③, ③, ②, ②, ②, ①, ①, ①. Tablature: T 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3, A, B.

Anacrusis

First system of musical notation. Notes: B, B, D, B, B, D, B, D, G, F#, E, E, D, A, B. Fingerings: 1, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0. Tablature: T 3 4, A, B.

Second system of musical notation. Notes: C, A, B, C, A, C, F#, E, D, F#, G, G, G, G, E, C, D, B, G. Fingerings: 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0. Tablature: T 1 2 0 1 2 1 2 0 3 2 3 0 0 3 0 1 3 0 0. Labels: 8ve leap, 8ve leap.

Third system of musical notation. Notes: C, D, E, D, G, G, G, E, C, D, B, G, C, D, C, B, A, G. Fingerings: 1, 3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0. Tablature: T 1 3 0 3 0 1 3 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 0. Label: Triplet.

Jim's Lullaby (cta)



- (i) What's an anacrusis?
- (ii) What's an octave leap?
- (iii) Give the number of a bar where an octave leap can be found.

Look at the time signature in bar 1. This piece has 3 beats in a bar. This is the same time signature as a waltz has.

Waltz - a Scottish dance with three beats in a bar

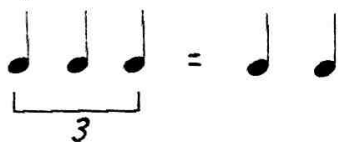


Which French dance has 3 beats in a bar?



Notice in bar 16 there are three quavers joined together with the number 3 underneath. This is called a **Triplet**.

Triplet - three beats become the timing of two beats, like saying 'strawberry.'

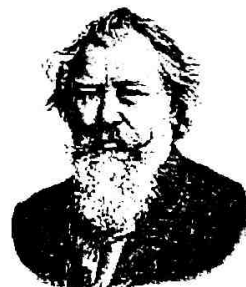


Johannes Brahms lived from 1833-1897. He was a Romantic period composer.

Romantic - a period in history (1815-1910)



Now listen to another piece of music by the composer Brahms.



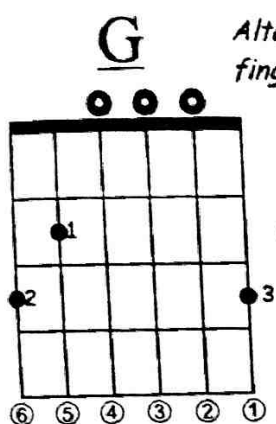
BRAHMS

When you learn to play two new chords - G and C.
 When playing the chord of G, play all six strings.
 When playing the chord of C, don't play string 6.
 When playing the chord of D, play the first four strings only.



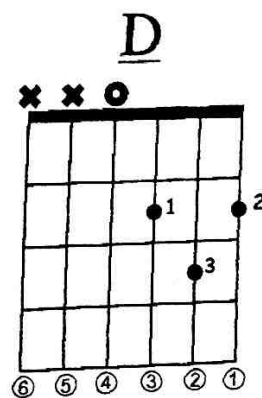
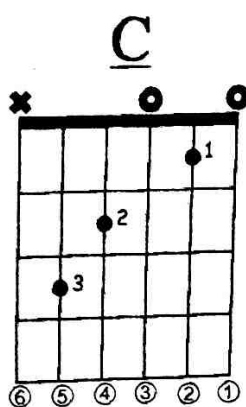
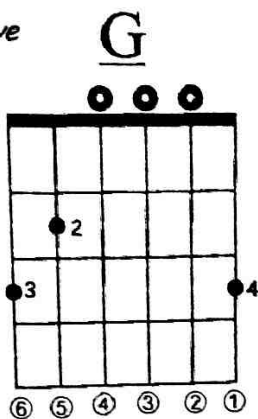
Left Hand

○ = DONT PLAY THIS STRING
 ○ = PLAY THIS OPEN STRING



Alternative
fingering

Or



Is This the Way to Amarillo?



Chorus

Chorus

G C G D

TAB: 3 3 3 3 | 0 0 0 0 | 3 3 3 3 | 2 2 2 2

G C G D G

TAB: 3 3 3 3 | 0 0 0 0 | 3 3 2 2 | 3 3 3 3

Super Trouper

Chords: G, C, G, D, C, G, D

5 Chords: C, G, D, D, G, G

1. 2.

The musical notation for 'Super Trouper' consists of two systems. The first system has a guitar staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a bass staff with a bass clef. The guitar staff shows chords G, C, G, D, C, G, D. The bass staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3). The second system starts with a measure marked '5' and shows chords C, G, D, D, G, G. It includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

American Pie

Now use this new chord E minor to play American Pie.

Em A

The diagram shows two guitar fretboard diagrams. The first is for E minor (Em), with fingers 2 and 3 on the 4th and 5th strings respectively. The second is for A major (A), with fingers 1, 2, and 3 on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th strings respectively. Both diagrams show the 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st strings.



Chorus

1

6

Chords: G, C, G, D, G, C, G, D, G, C, G, D, Em, A, Em, D, G

The musical notation for 'American Pie' starts with a 'Chorus' section. The first system shows chords G, C, G, D, G, C, G, D, G, C. The second system shows chords G, D, Em, A, Em, D, G. The notation includes guitar and bass staves with fingerings and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

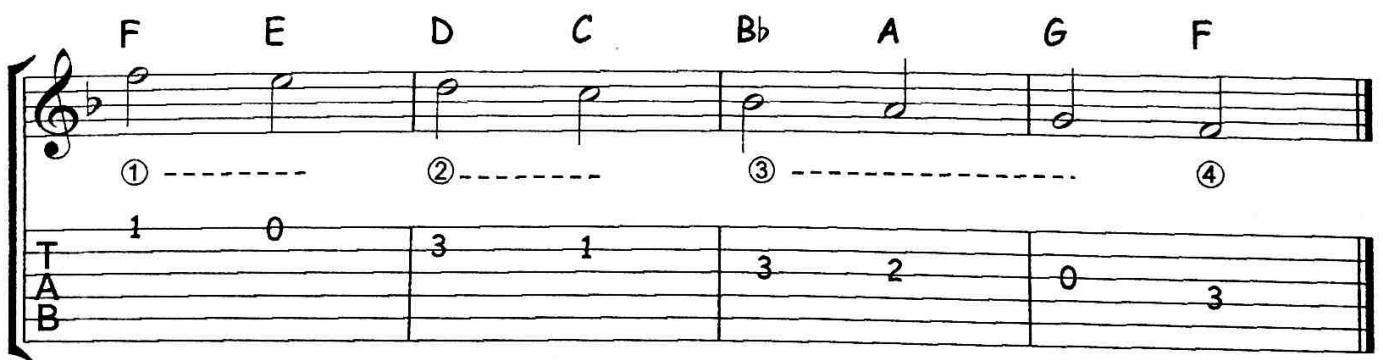
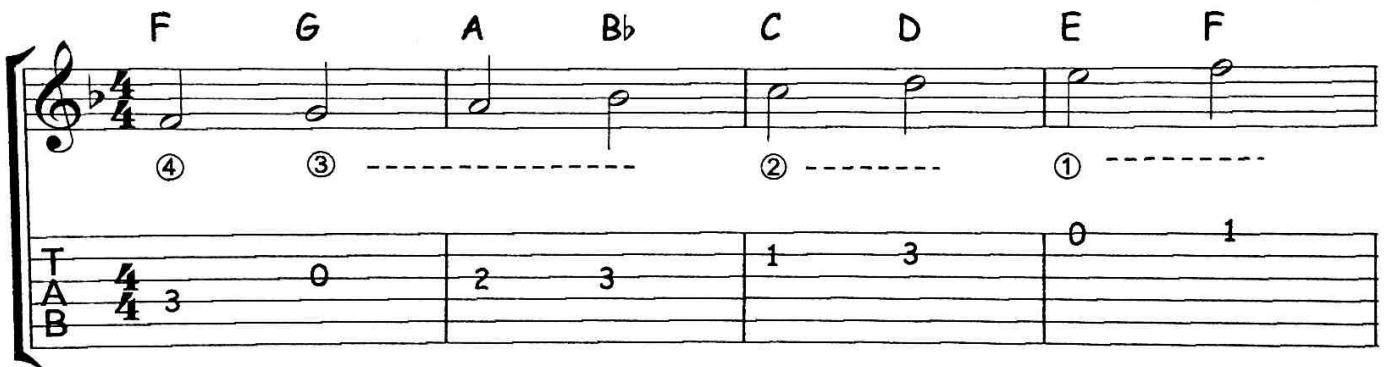
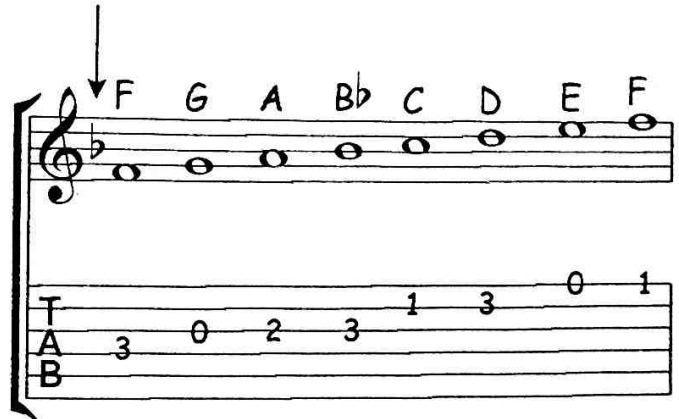
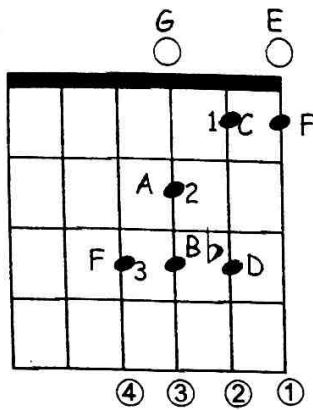
Scale of F major

you will now learn to play the scale of F major.



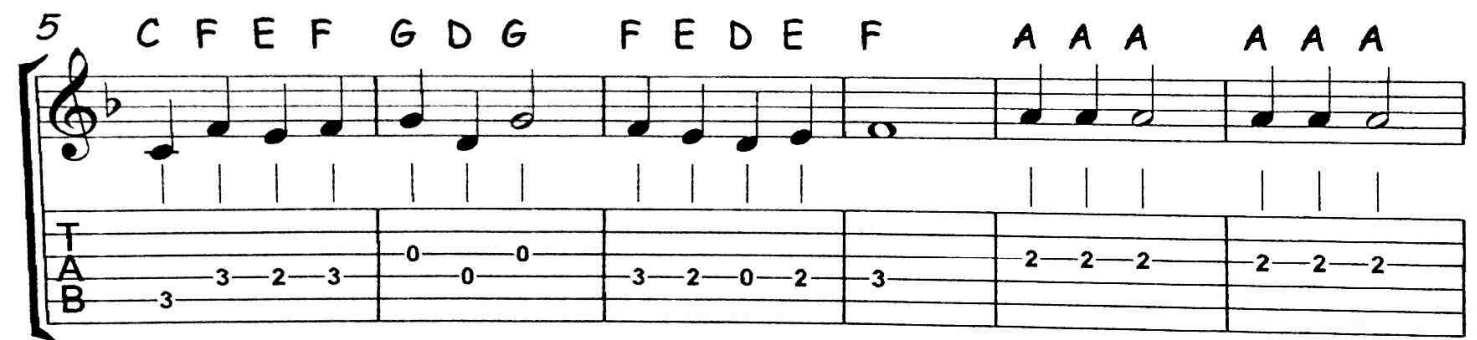
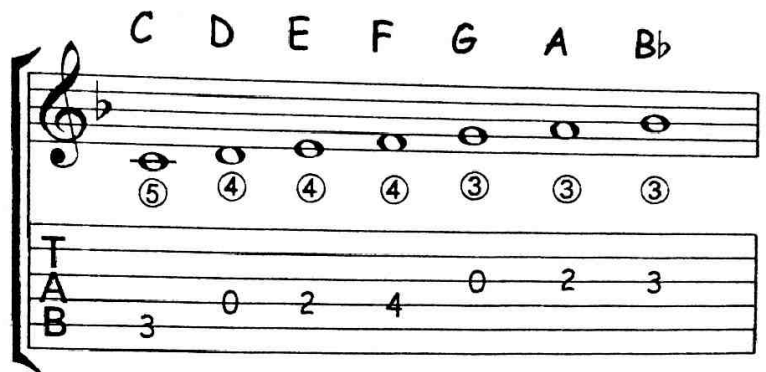
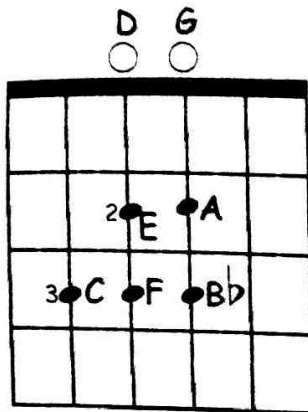
Notice we use the note B $\flat$ instead of B.

B $\flat$ is the *key signature* of F major



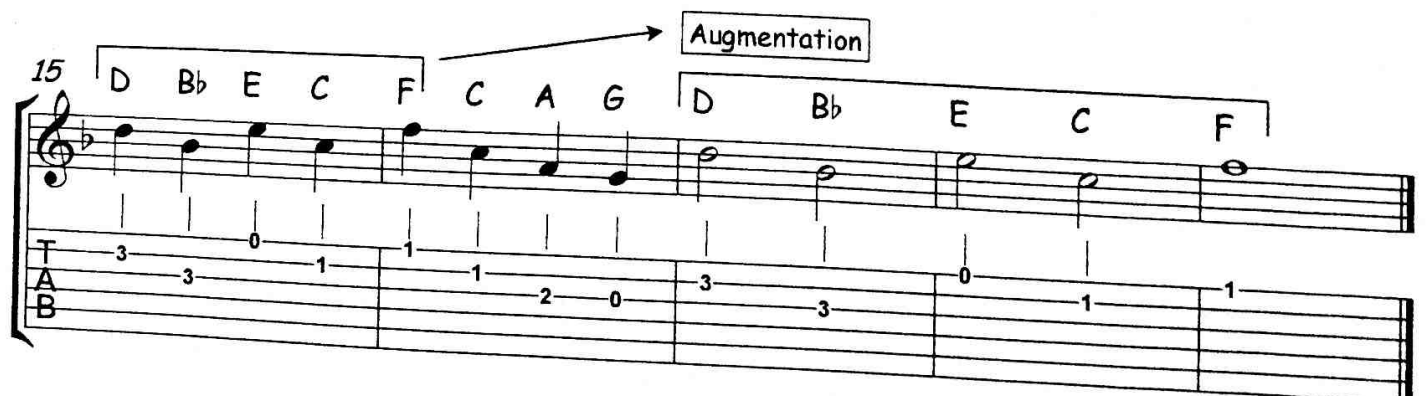
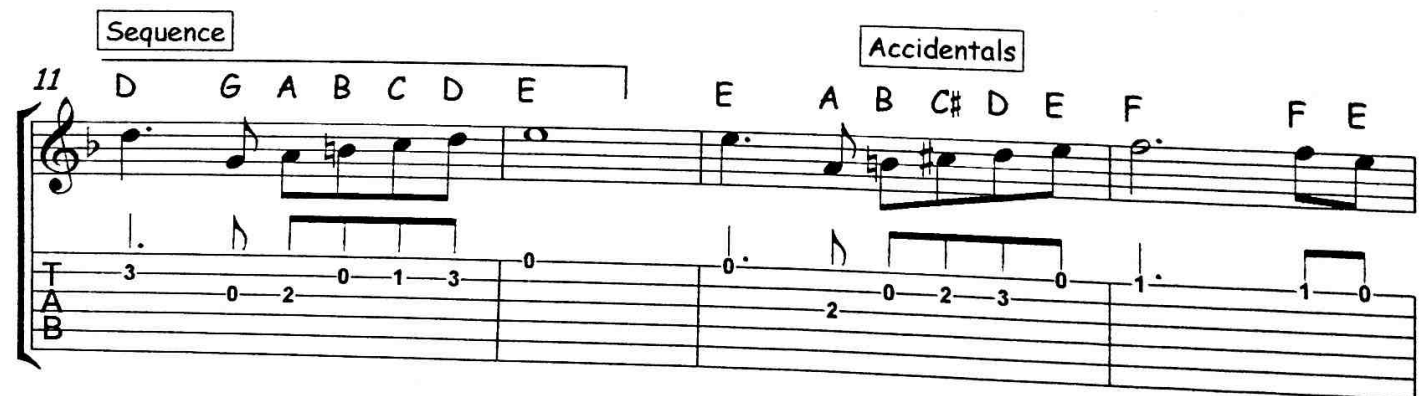
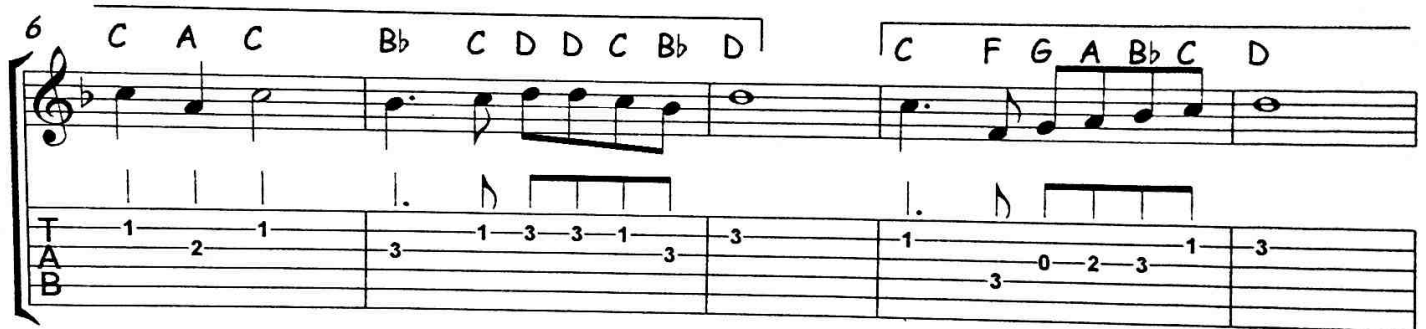
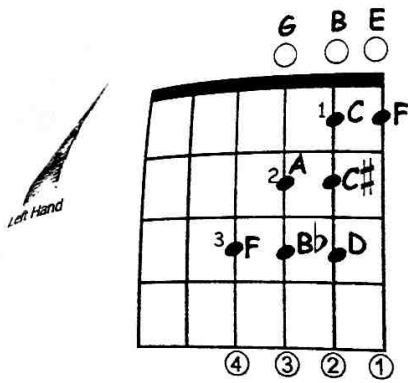
- (i) Is the key signature written on every staff or just the first one?
- (ii) Which concept describes the rising pitch in line 1?
- (iii) Which concept describes the falling pitch in line 2?

Love Me Tender



Look at bars 1 - 8. Compare bars 1-4 with bars 5-8.
Which concept is featured?

Doh A Deer



Doh a Deer (ctd)

Accidental - A note marked with a # (sharp), b (flat) or n (natural) symbol which is not in the key signature

e.g.

Bar 13

The key signature has a B_b.

B has a natural sign in front of it, therefore, it is now played as a B.

The note C has a # sign in front of it. This note is now played as a C#.

Augmentation - A group of notes repeated, but note values are doubled

e.g.

Bar 15 (& 1st note of bar 16) are all crotchets (1 beat notes).

The same pattern of notes are played in bars 17, 18 & 19, but this time they're minims (2 beat notes).



1) A Sequence is:

A pattern of notes repeated at a higher or lower pitch
or

A pattern of notes repeated.

Write the answer in your profile.

2) Which key is 'Doh a Deer' in?

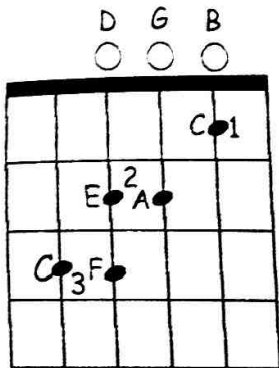


Scale of C major

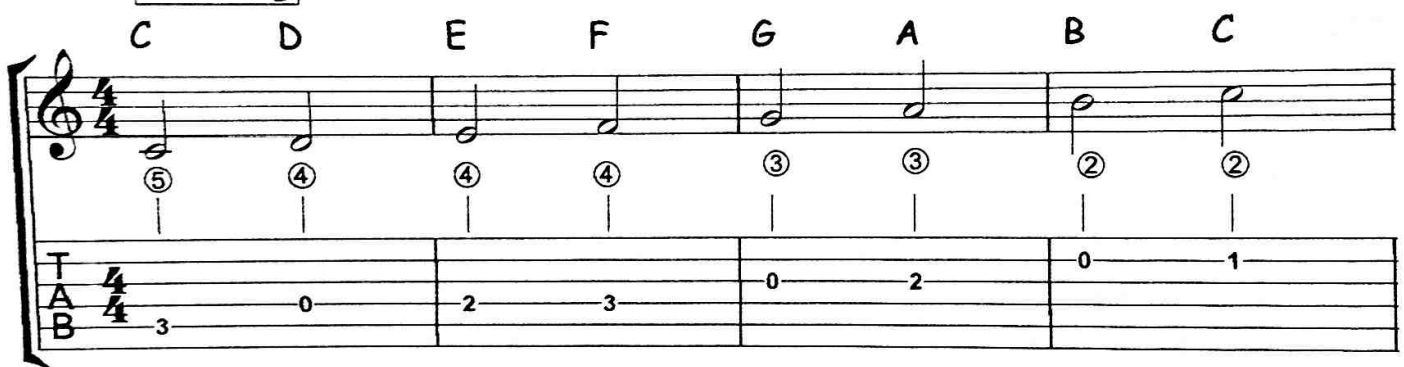
You will now learn to play the scale of C major.



The key signature of C major is no # 's or b 's



Ascending



Descending



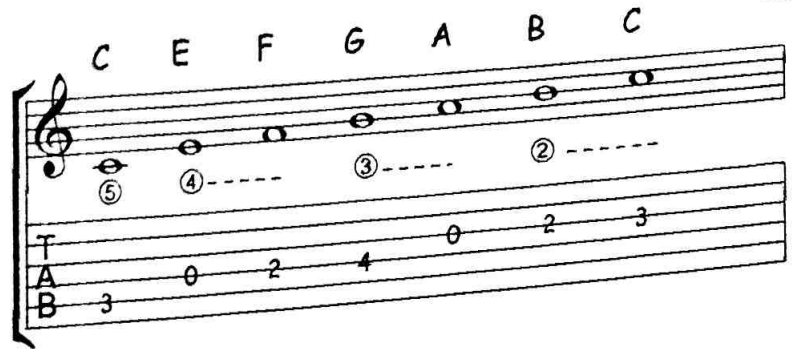
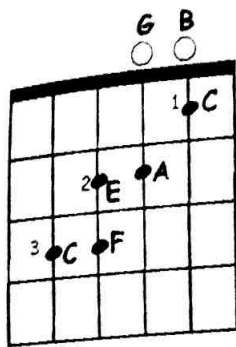
What do the following concepts mean?

(i) Ascending

(ii) Descending

What is a scale?

Chariots of Fire



This piece contains triplets.

Triplets - 3 notes are squeezed into the value of 2 This creates a 'strawberry' effect

1 C F G A G E C F G A G C F G A G E E F E C

5 C C F G A G E C F G A G C F G A G E E F E C C B A G

10 B G A F G C B A G B C B A G B G A F G E F E C C



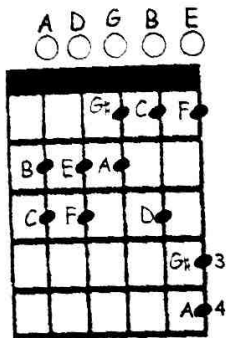
- (i) Which rhythmical feature is featured at the start of the music?
i.e. an incomplete bar
- (ii) Which key is this music written in?
- (iii) Look at bar 12. Which concept describes the first six notes of the bar?

Scale of A minor



You will now learn to play two octaves of the scale of A minor.

The key signature of A minor has no $\sharp$'s or $\flat$'s, just like C major. However, it has an accidental - $G\sharp$



Accidental

A B C D E F $G\sharp$ A B C D E F $G\sharp$ A

A B C D E F $G\sharp$ A B C D E F $G\sharp$

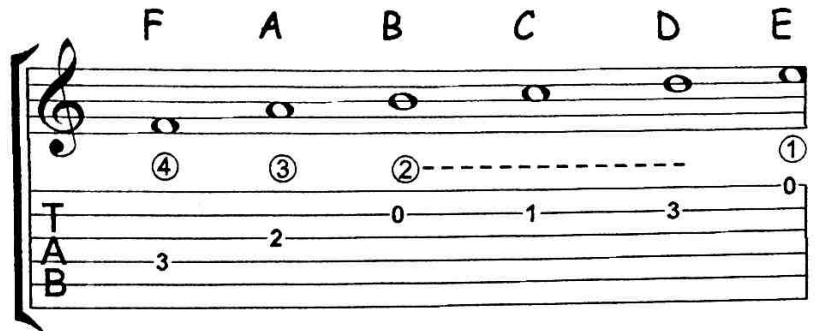
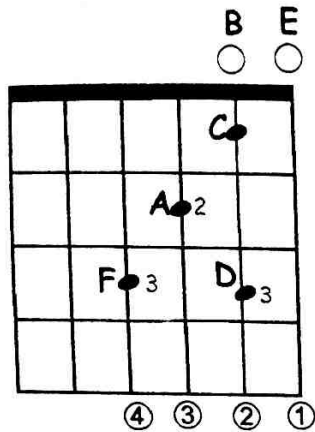
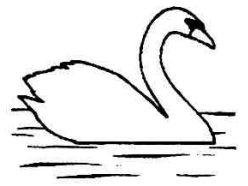
A A $G\sharp$ F E D C B

A $G\sharp$ F E D C B A



- (i) What's an octave?
- (ii) What's an accidental?

Theme from Swan Lake



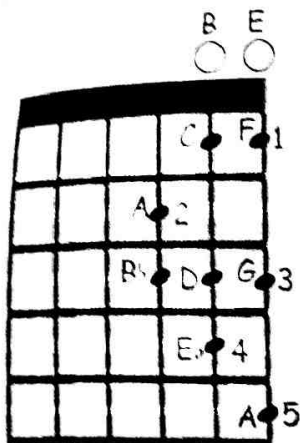
This is an excerpt from the ballet 'Swan Lake' written by the Russian composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. Other well known ballets by Tchaikovsky are The Nutcracker and Sleeping Beauty. His 1812 Overture is played at The Proms. Tchaikovsky lived from 1840-1893 and is from the Romantic period.



This piece has no sharps or flats in the key signature, but is in a minor key. Name the key of this piece.



In The Hall of The Mountain King



Ascending & Stepwise

Accidental

1 A B C D E C E E^b B E^b D B^b D A B C D E C E A G E C E G

5 A B C D E C E E^b B E^b D B^b D A B C D E C E A G E C E A

This is a short excerpt from 'In the Hall of the Mountain King' by the Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg. This piece is taken from the Suite 'Peer Gynt.'

Grieg lived from 1843 - 1907 and is a Romantic composer.

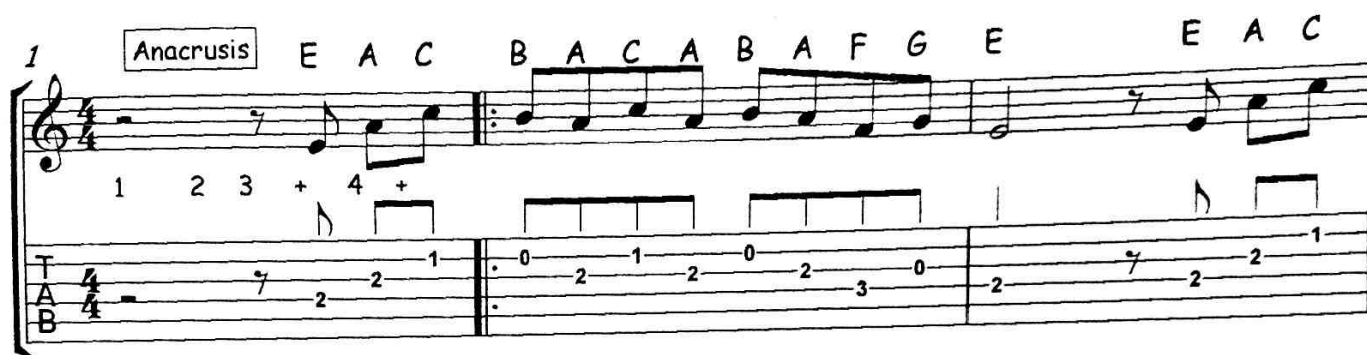
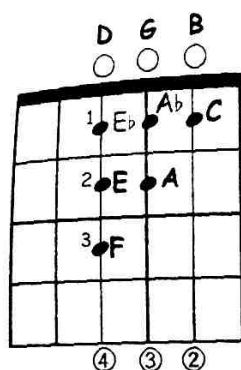


- (i) Name another Romantic era composer.
- (ii) Give the number of a bar where accidentals appear.
- (iii) What is a suite?



Edvard Grieg

Theme from 'The Godfather'



This piece is in a minor key.

Minor - the music often sounds sad.

1. 1st time bar

Play this bar when playing music for the first time inbetween repeat signs

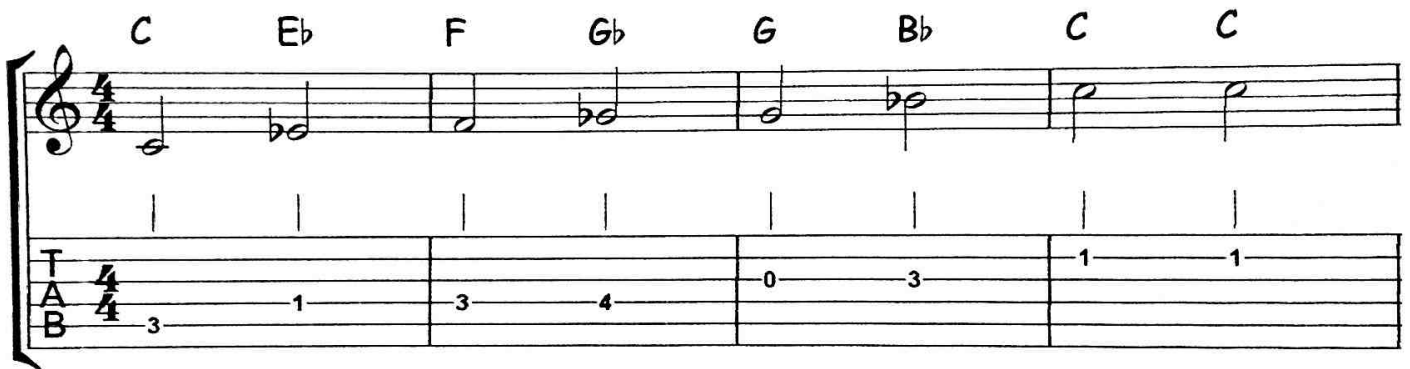
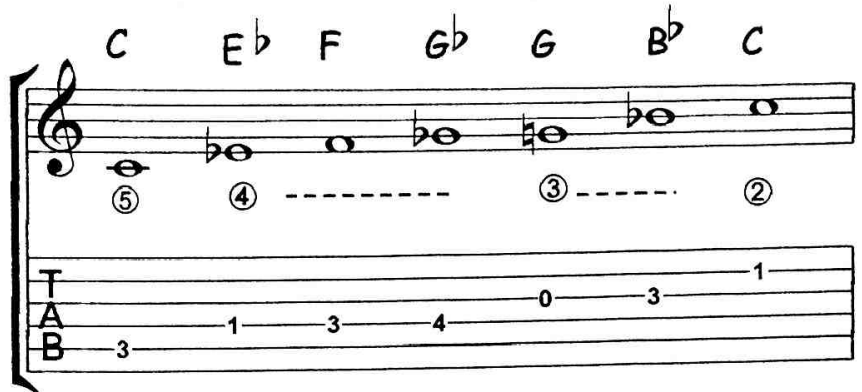
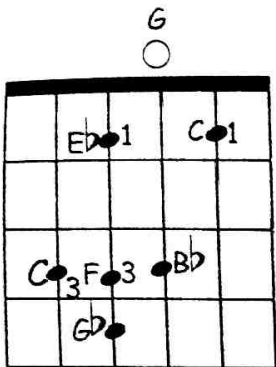
2. 2nd time bar

Play this bar instead of the 1st time bar when repeating music inbetween repeat signs

- (i) What do the following signs mean? $\parallel : \parallel$
 (ii) Give a bar number where an accidenatl appears.

Blues Scale

You will now learn to play a Blues scale.



Listen to an example of Blues music.