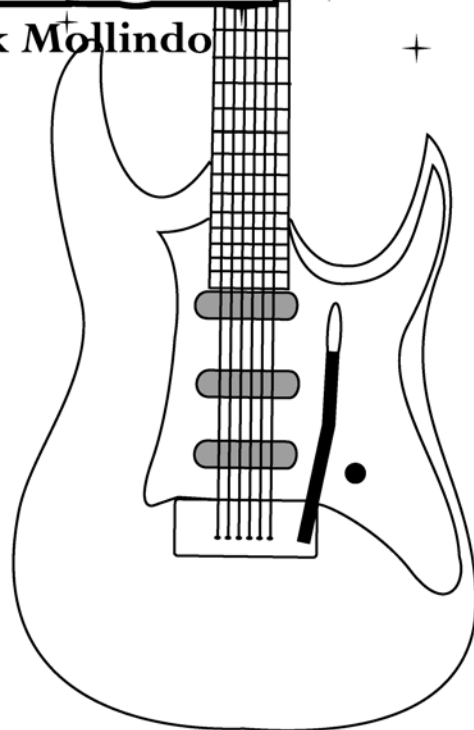
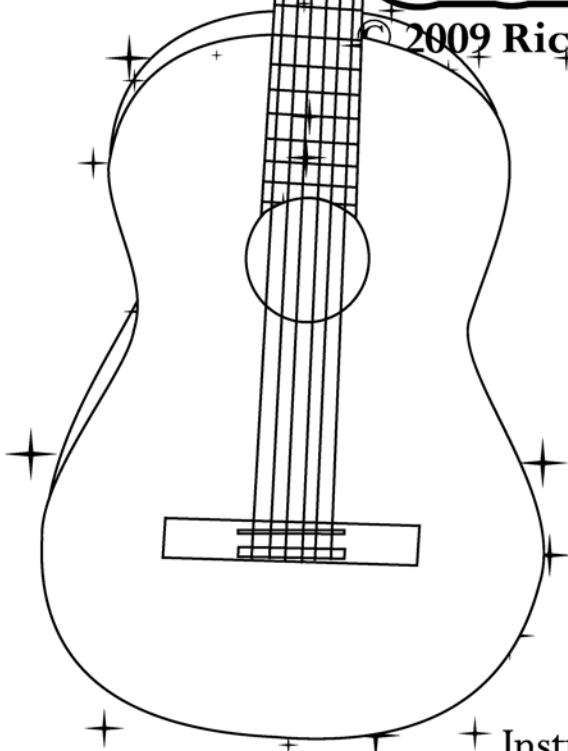




SECOND LEVEL

Guitar

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Instructor

Rick Mollindo B.A.

Class Website

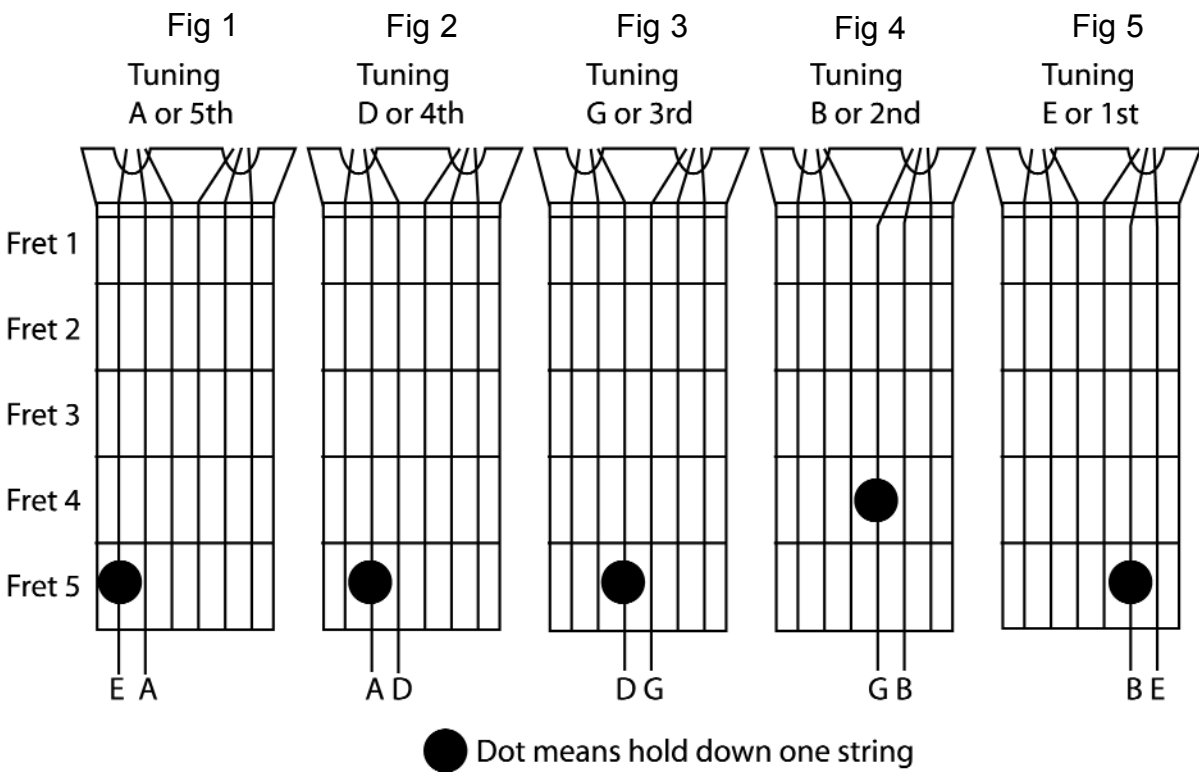
www.lessonsonlocation.com

Relative Tuning- Tuning strings to each others pitches.

First, use Pitch Pipes, Electronic Tuner, Tuning Fork or Piano or other instrument to tune the **E** or **6th** String.

To tune: Press this String: At this Fret

To tune:	Press this String:	At this Fret	
A or 5th String	E or 6th String	5th Fret	Play strings together. Tighten or loosen A as needed. Fig 1
D or 4th String	A or 5th String	5th Fret	Play strings together. Tighten or loosen D as needed. Fig 2
G or 3rd String	D or 4th String	5th Fret	Play strings together. Tighten or loosen G as needed. Fig 3
B or 2nd String	G or 3rd String	4th Fret	Play strings together. Tighten or loosen B as needed. Fig 4
E or 1st String	B or 2nd String	5th Fret	Play strings together. Tighten or loosen E as needed. Fig 5



Tablature

Or **TAB** is good way to write music to show more than just the chords like a chord chart. **TAB** can show which individual strings to play and at which fret. You can write out songs, melodies, lead guitar solos or show finger picking patterns. There is an incredible amount of **TAB** on the Internet, magazines and books to help you learn new songs.

TAB is a picture of the six strings on a guitar. In music, the lowest sound is written on the bottom. So, the **lowest string pictured is the Low E or 6th string**. The one on top is the High sounding E or 1st string.

The numbers mean which fret to play on the string. The "0" (zero) means play the string open, with no fret or finger.

Fret Numbers

String Names { 1 E, 2 B, 3 G, 4 D, 5 A, 6 E }

Fret Numbers: 2, 3, 2, 0

Lowest Sounding String

Fret Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4

1 E, 2 B, 3 G, 4 D, 5 A, 6 E

When the fret numbers are stacked on top of each other, it means play the noted strings together in one strum.

String Names { 1 E, 2 B, 3 G, 4 D, 5 A, 6 E }

Fret Numbers: 2, 3, 2, 0

When the fret numbers are written side-by-side, it means play strings one at a time.

String Names { 1 E, 2 B, 3 G, 4 D, 5 A, 6 E }

Fret Numbers: 2, 3, 2, 0

Tablature

Tablature or **TAB** can show a complete song, with counts and finger placement.

String Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

TAB: 4 (strings 2, 3, 4), 4 (strings 2, 3, 4)

Count—1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Right Hand Fingers — P P I P M I P I P P I P M I P I

String Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Right Hand Fingers: P I M I A I M I P I M I A I M I P I M I A I M I

String Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

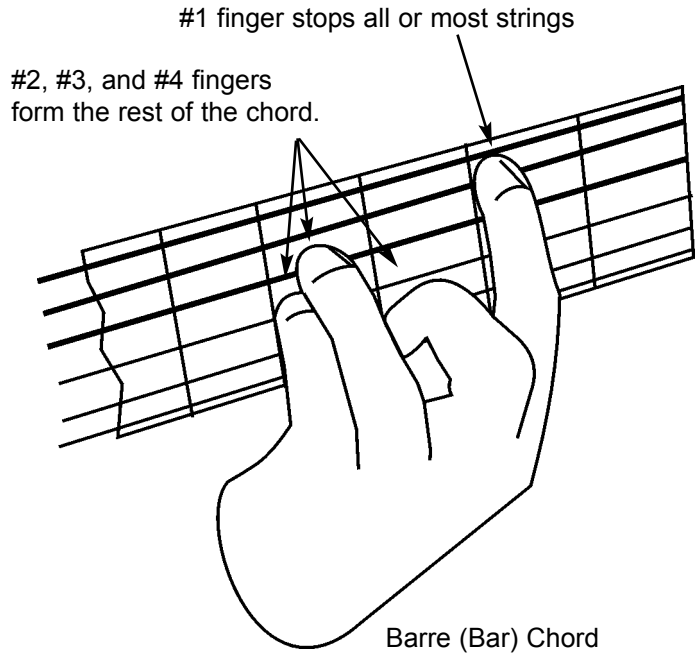
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Right Hand Fingers: P I M I A I M I P I M I A I M I P P I P M I P I

Barre (Bar) Chords

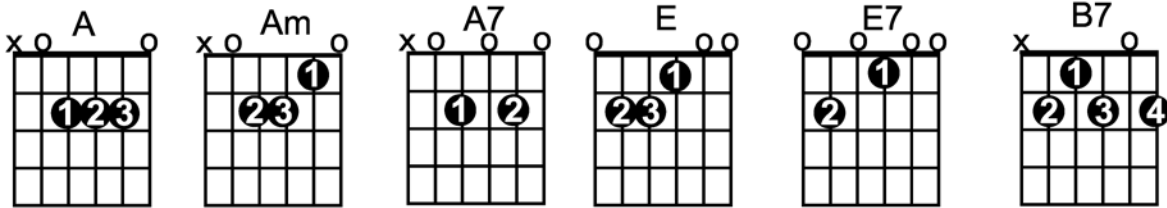
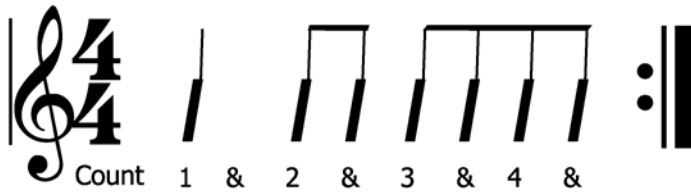
Bar Chords are extremely useful. They make it possible to play the **Chords** you already know, all the way up the fretboard. All styles of music use them, especially "Rock" music. They take a bit of work at first, but after a few days of practice they become very easy to play. What's different about **Bar Chords** is that the #1 finger of the left hand stops (bars) all or most of the strings and the #2, #3 and #4 fingers make the shapes of the chords you know.

Practice Tips: Try planting your #2, #3 and #4 fingers first, play them; then place the #1 finger to complete the Bar Chord. Also try playing the chords at the 5th fret. (The strings have less tension further from the **nut**.)



<p>The curve lines mean Bar across the fret.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Bm</p>	<p>B7</p>	<p>The 3 and 4 fingers make the shape of the A7 Chord</p>
<p>The 2,3 and 4 fingers make the shape of the A Major Chord</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Fm</p>	<p>F7</p>	<p>The 2 and 3 fingers make the shape of the E7 Chord</p>

I Saw Her Standing There
The Beatles



VERSE 1

Well she was just seventeen
and you know what I mean
And the way she looked
was way beyond compare
So how could I dance with another oh,
when I saw her standing there

VERSE 2

Well she looked at me
and I, I could see
That before too long I'd fall in love with her
She wouldn't dance with another Oh
when I saw her standing there

CHORUS

Well my heart went boom when I crossed that room
and I held her hand in mine

VERSE 3

Well we danced through the night
and we held each other tight
And before too long I fell in love with her
Now I'll never dance with another Oh
since I saw her standing there

TO CHORUS THEN TO VERSE 3 THEN TO CODA

CODA

since I saw her standing there
since I saw her standing there
since I saw her standing there

Alternating Bass

The Alternating Bass is a technique used for Country Western, Mexican, Cajun, Ragtime and other styles of folk based music.

The lowest note of a chord is plucked on the first beat then the rest of the chord is strummed on the next beat(s). Then alternate with the second lowest note. For Example:

① Beat one,
pluck only the
Low A Note
(string).

② Beat two,
strum the rest
of the chord
from the 3rd
string down.

③ Beat three,
pluck only the
Low E Note
(string).

④ Beat four,
strum the rest
of the chord
from the 3th
string down.

Count 1 2 3 4

Count 1 2 3 4

Count 1 2 3 4

I Walk The Line

Johnny Cash

A **E**

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Verse 1. I keep a close watch... on this heart of

A **A**

mine I

A **E**

keep my eyes wide open all the

A **A**

time. I keep

① D ②

③ D ④

the ends out for the tie that

① A ②

③ A ④

bind Because you're

① E ②

③ E ④

mine I walk the

① A ②

③ A ④

line

I find it very, very easy to be true
 I find myself alone when each day is through
 Yes, I'll admit I'm a fool for you
 Because you're mine, I walk the line

You've got a way to keep me on your side
 You give me cause for love that I can't hide
 For you I know I'd even try to turn the tide
 Because you're mine, I walk the line

As sure as night is dark and day is light
 I keep you on my mind both day and night
 And happiness I've known proves that it's right
 Because you're mine, I walk the line

The First Cut is the Deepest

Sheryl Crow, Rod Stewart, Cat Stevens

Intro

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 2 3 4 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 2 3 4

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Verse: I would have given you all of my heart. But there's
Chorus: The first cut is the deepest side. Baby I know
Verse 2 I still want you by my side just to

someone who's torn it apart. And she's taken just all that I
 The first cut is the deepest But when it comes to being lucky she's cursed
 help me dry the tears that I've cried cause I'm sure gonna give you a try

had, but if you want I'll try to love again. Baby I'll
 When it comes to loving me she's worse.
 but if you want I'll try to love again. Baby I'll

try to love again but I know... (go to left repeat sign Chorus)

Note Reading for Guitar

Note reading for Guitar will help you to play melodies and chords together as a solo instrument. You need to know how to read them to learn more than simple strums.

First look at the parts of a Treble Staff.

Notes can be placed on a line or in a space.

Memorize These!

Lines and Spaces of the Treble Staff have letter names. These letters give you the names of the Notes. In all music, only the letters **A,B,C,D,E,F** and **G** are used to name notes.

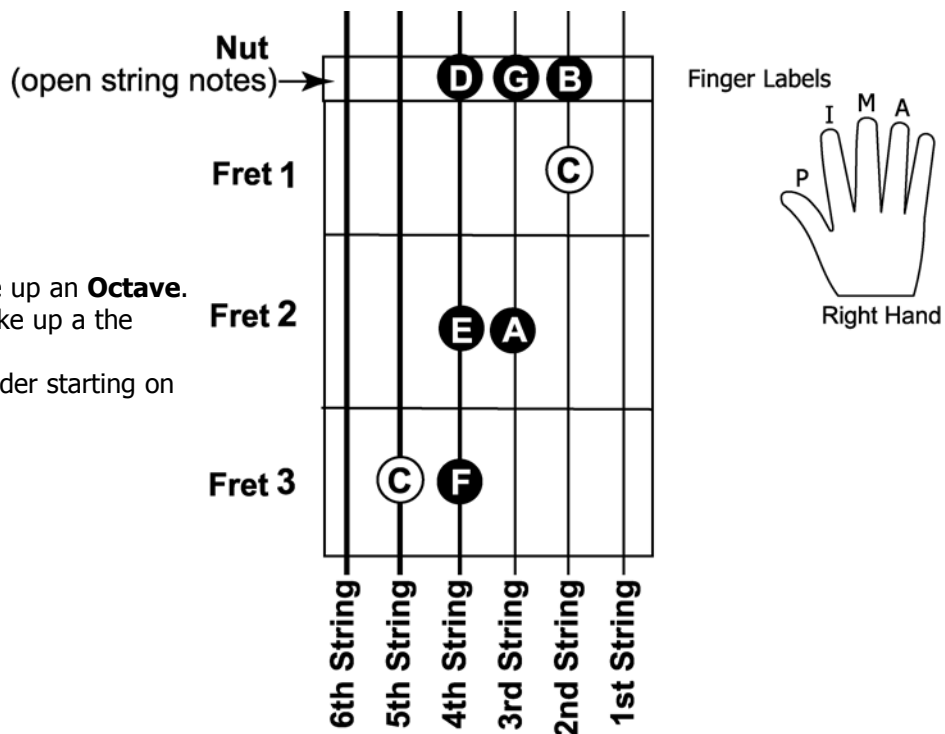
Space Names Line Names

The Lines and Space names go in Alphabetical order.

C Major Scale

These 8 notes from C to C make up an **Octave**. They are also the notes that make up a the **Major Scale**.

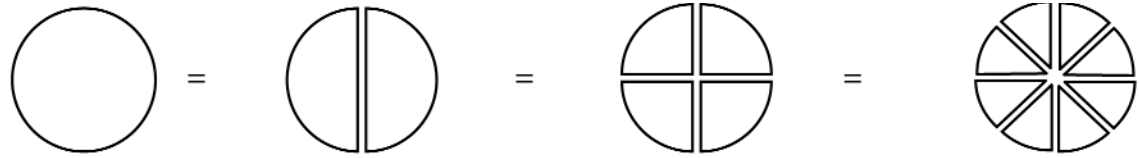
Notice they go in alphabetical order starting on **C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C**.



For finger picking, alternate I and M fingers. For using a pick, alternate down and up-strokes.

Note Values

This Illustrates how Notes get their names.



1 Whole Note = 2 Half Notes = 4 Quarter Notes = 8 Eighth Notes



The Whole Note gets 4 counts



The Half Note gets 2 counts



The Quarter Note gets 1 count



The Eighth Note gets a 1/2 count



4/4

Count (1 2 3 4) (1 2 3 4) (1 2 3 4) (1 2 3 4)

A musical staff in 4/4 time showing four whole notes, each labeled with a circled 'C'. Below the staff, the counts are grouped as (1 2 3 4) for each note.

Count (1 2) (3 4) (1 2) (3 4) (1 2) (3 4) (1 2) (3 4)

A musical staff in 4/4 time showing eight quarter notes, each labeled with a circled 'A'. Below the staff, the counts are grouped as (1 2) (3 4) for each pair of notes.

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

A musical staff in 4/4 time showing sixteen eighth notes. The first eight are labeled with a circled 'E' and the last eight with a circled 'F'. Below the staff, the counts are grouped as 1 2 3 4 for each of the four groups of four notes.

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

A musical staff in 4/4 time showing sixteen sixteenth notes. The first eight are labeled with a circled 'G' and the last eight with a circled 'B'. Below the staff, the counts are grouped as 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & for each of the four groups of four notes.

String 5 String 4 String 3 String 2

Fret 1 — D G B

2 — E A

3 — F

4 — C

Write the Note Names and Note Types below.

Note Name C G B _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Note Type Quarter Quarter Half _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Note Note Note

Note Name _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Note Type _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

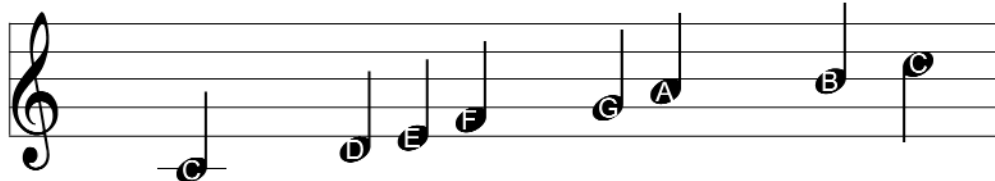
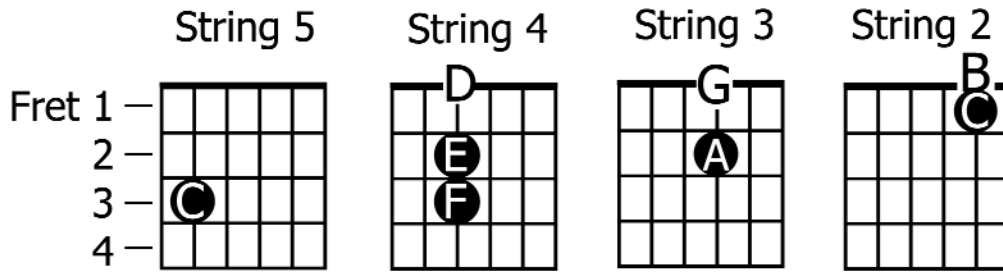
Draw the Notes and Note Types on the staff.

High C D F Low C D F B

Quarter Quarter Half Quarter Quarter Half Whole

Note Note Note Note Note Note Note

Note Reading Practice 01



Hold this C for 13 measures

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

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

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

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

Note Reading Practice 02

	String 5	String 4	String 3	String 2
Fret 1 —		D 	G 	B
2 —		E 	A 	
3 —	C 	F 		
4 —				

Notes used in the song

4/4

Count (1 2) (3 4) (1 2) (3 4) (1 2) (3 4)

5

(1 2) (3 4) (1 2) (3 4) (1 2) (3 4)

8

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

11

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

14

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