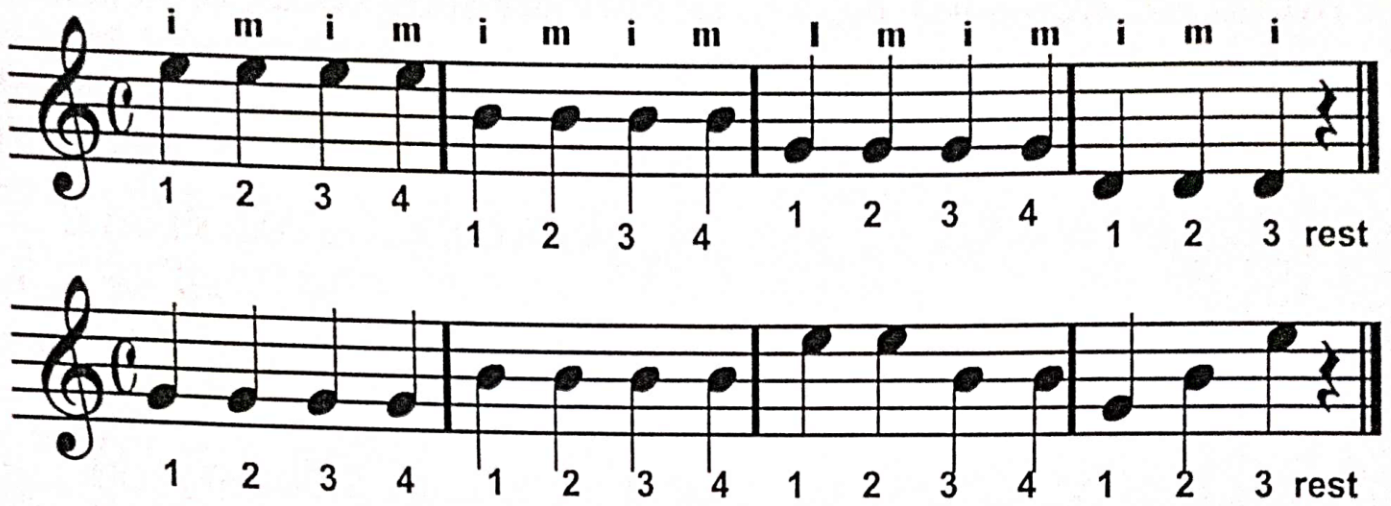


Open string Exercise



Open string Exercise musical notation. The exercise is written on two staves in C major (one sharp). The first staff contains two measures of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4, B4) and two measures of quarter notes (F4, G4, A4, B4). The second staff contains two measures of eighth notes (C5, D5, E5, F5) and two measures of quarter notes (C5, D5, E5, F5). Fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4 and letters 'i' (index) and 'm' (middle). The final note of the second staff is a whole rest.

Rhythm Exercise



Rhythm Exercise musical notation. The exercise is written on three staves in C major (one sharp). Each staff contains four measures of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4, B4) and four measures of quarter notes (F4, G4, A4, B4). Fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4. The final note of the third staff is a whole rest.

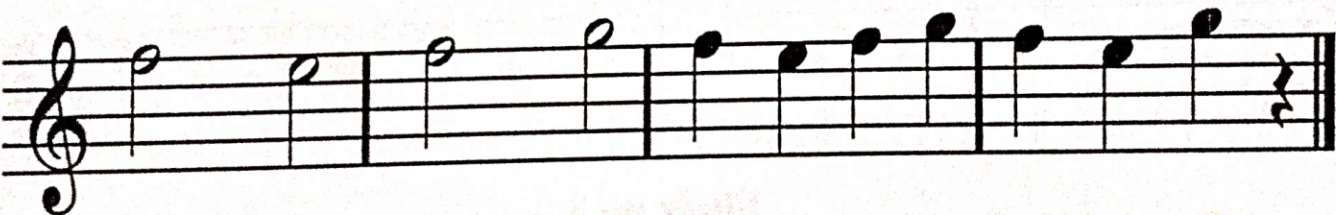
THREE NOTES ON FIRST STRING



1st String Exercise



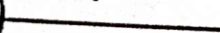
More 1st string



Finger Builder



open 0 first fret 1 third fret 3



A musical staff with a treble clef. Three notes are shown: B (first line), C (first space), and D (second line). The notes are labeled B, C, and D below the staff.



Handwritten musical notation for "Gandhi's Song" on two staves. The first staff includes fingerings (0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1) and chord names (B, B, C, C, D, D, C, C) below the notes. The second staff continues the melody without text.

The image displays two staves of musical notation for the song 'The Star-Spangled Banner'. Both staves are written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff contains the first four measures of the melody, and the second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation is presented in a clear, black-and-white format suitable for educational purposes.

FIRST AND SECOND STRING



Surprise Song



Finger Builder

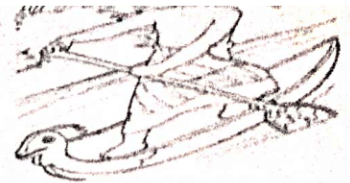


Two strings





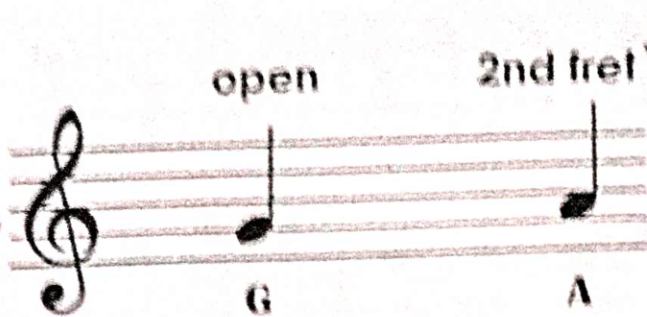
Lightly Row



Students Waltz



TWO NOTES ON THIRD STRING



3rd String Exercise



Mixolydian Scale Starting On G



Yankee Doodle



Jingle Bells



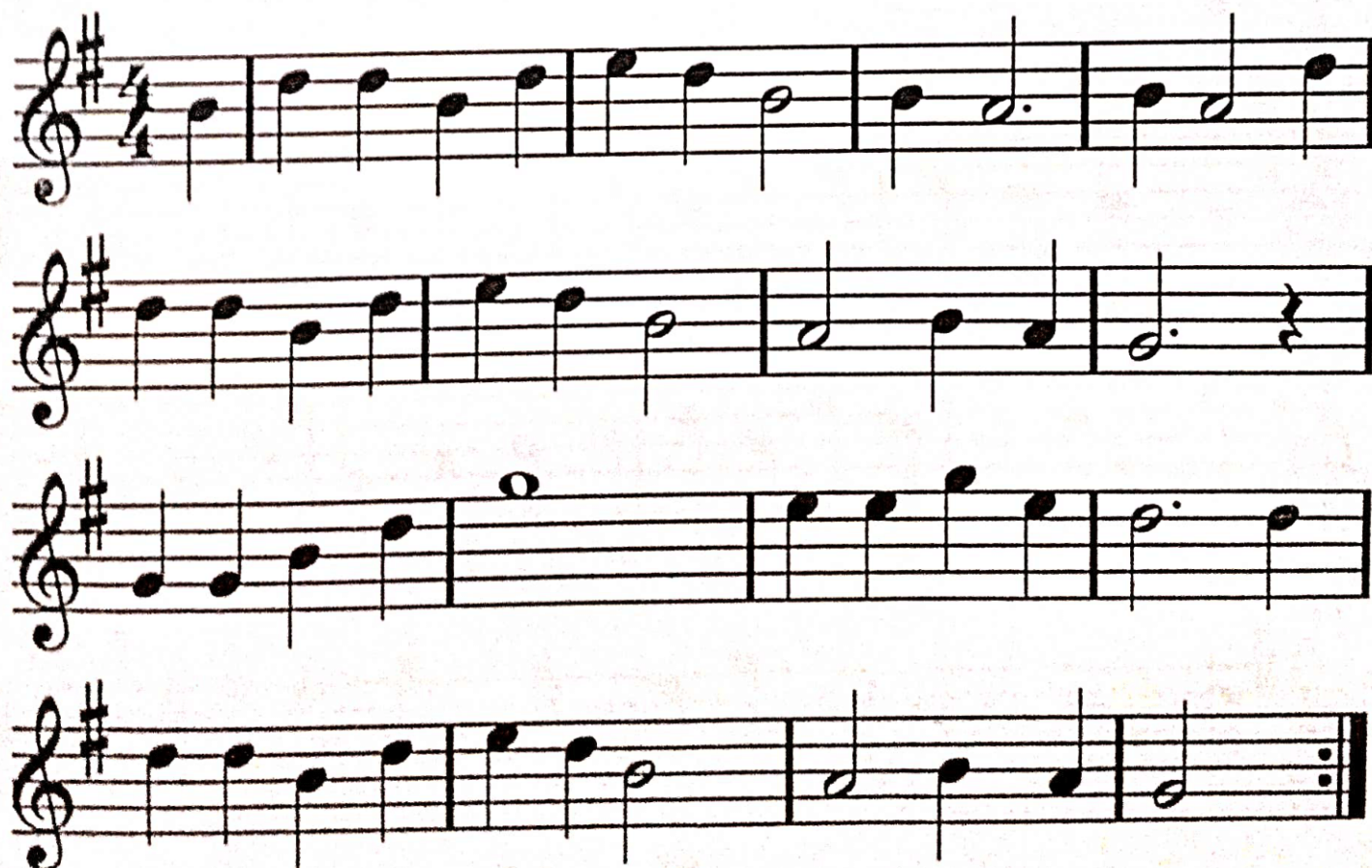
Oh Susana



Gaily the Troubador



The Camptown Race



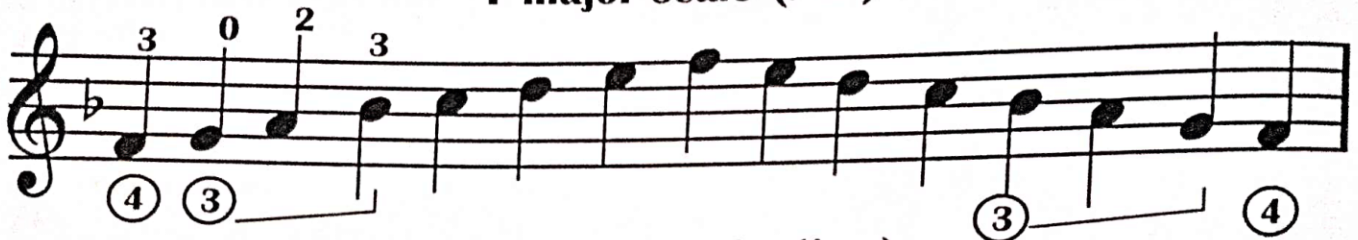
Scale

The word scale comes from Latin, which means ladder. A scale is the tonal basic of music. It is a set of tones from which melodies are composed. The tones of a scale are ordered according to their pitch. Scales should be played ascending and descending, without a pause and without repeating the top note. Appropriate tempo is 112 bpm.

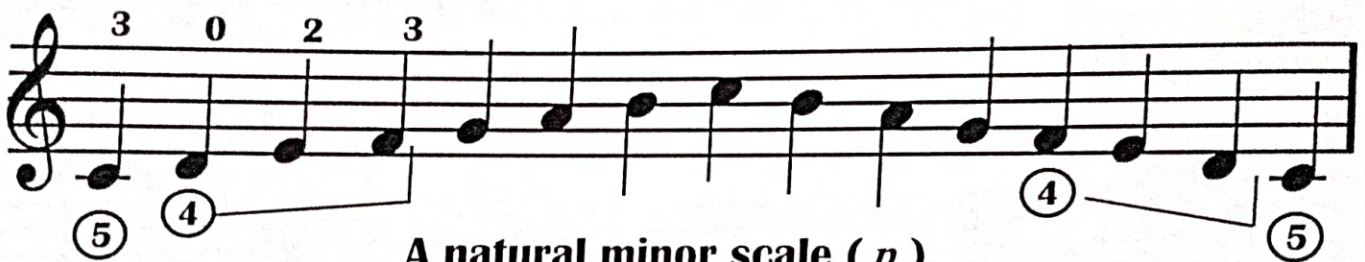
G major scale (*i m*)



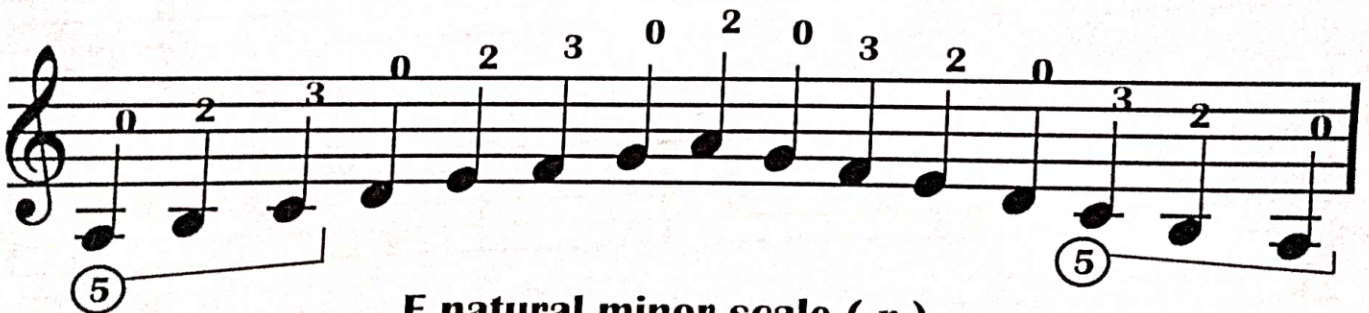
F major scale (*i m*)



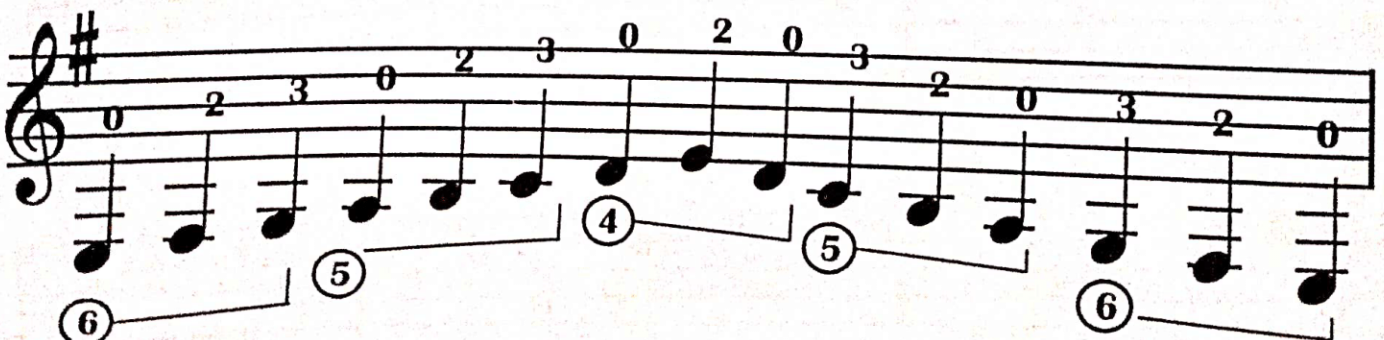
C major scale (*i m*)



A natural minor scale (*p*)



E natural minor scale (*p*)



Chromatic Exercise

When practicing this exercise use thumb for bass strings E6,A5,D4, rest fingers on treble strings. Use *i m* alternatively for the treble strings. Practice ascending and descending.

The image shows two staves of musical notation for a chromatic exercise. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. The bottom staff is also in treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with fingerings *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*, *i*, *m*. Both staves have circled numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 indicating specific points in the exercise.

Scales contain notes of a key, arpeggios contain notes of a chord. As you advance in your guitar studies, you will know the term "arpeggio." An arpeggio is a type of broken chord in which the notes of a chord are played in a rising or descending order. Some examples are given below :

The image shows five examples of arpeggios in treble clef. Each example is labeled with its name and includes fingerings: G major arpeggio (0, 3, 4, 3, 0), F major arpeggio (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), E minor arpeggio (2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2), A minor arpeggio (0, 4, 2, 3, 2, 4), and C major arpeggio (3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 3).



Boating



4 new note D
4th string open

3 4 3 2 1

4

7 3 4 0 2 3

10

13 3 4 2 3 4

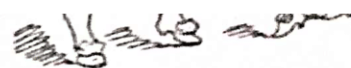
17

new note E
4th string 2nd fr.

21 3 2 3 4

John Schaff-Bach

Minuet in G



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15

16 17 18

19 20 21

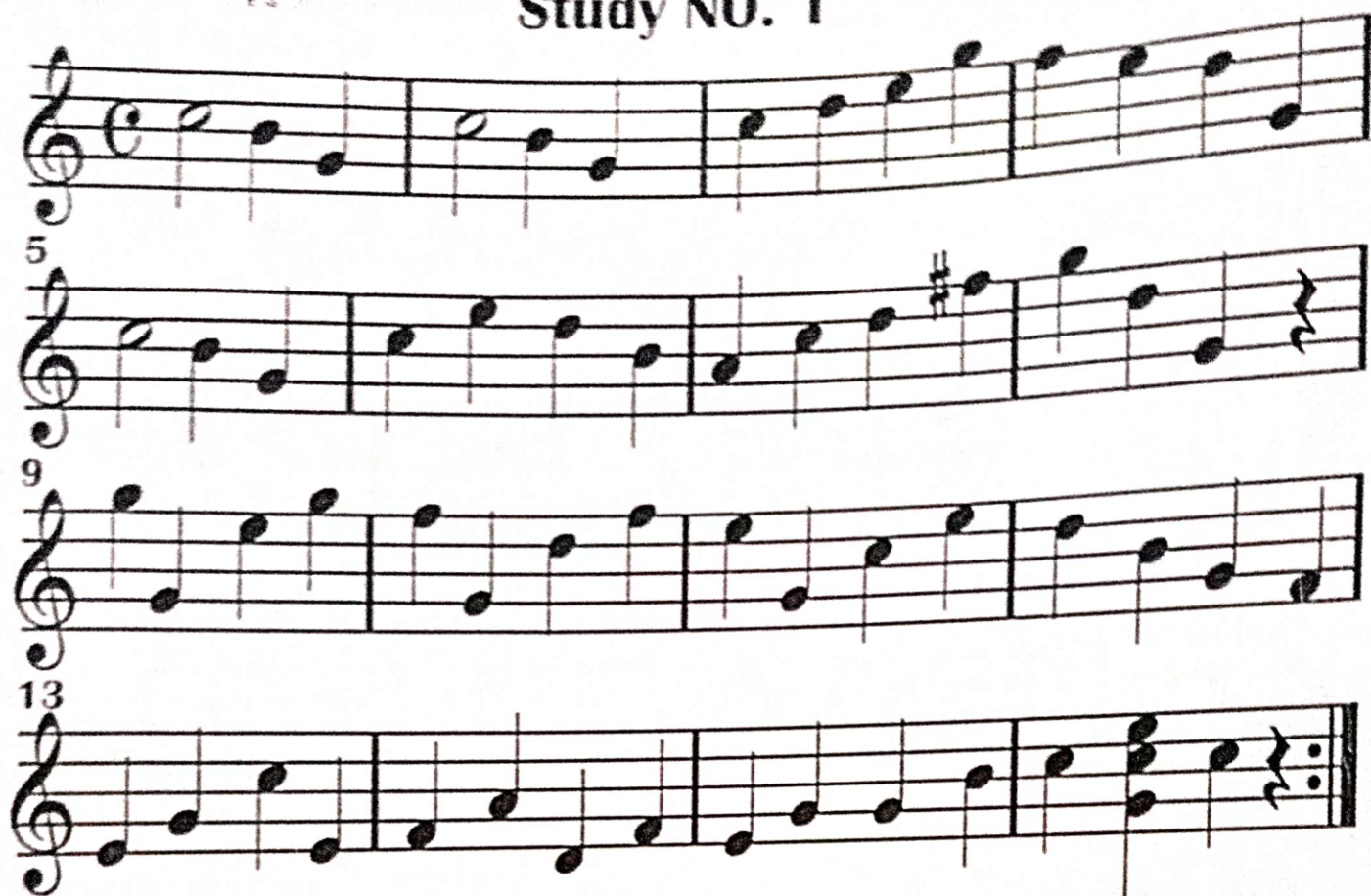
22 23 24

25 26 27

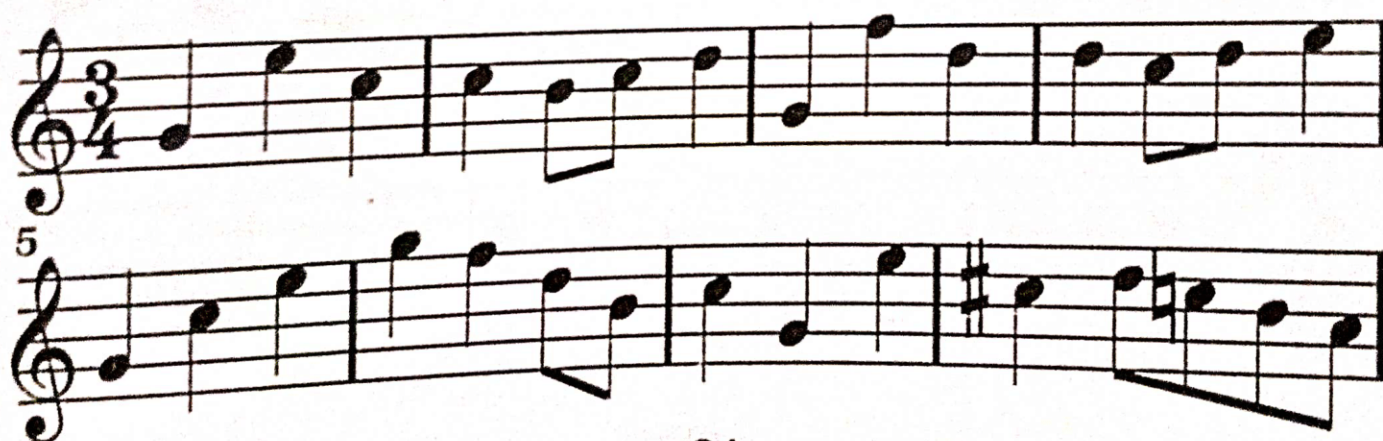
28 29

30 31 32

Study NO. 1



Study NO. 2



9

Exercise 9

13

17

Measure 17: Treble clef. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter).

25

Musical notation for exercise 25, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes across four measures.

29

A musical exercise on a single staff with a treble clef. The notation consists of a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, across the staff. The exercise is numbered 29 in the top left corner.

33

Musical notation for exercise 33, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes across four measures.

37

Musical notation for measures 37-40 of 'The Rose Tree'. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 37 starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. Measure 38 has quarter notes B4, A4, G4, and F#4. Measure 39 has quarter notes E4, D4, C4, and B3. Measure 40 has a half note A3 and a whole note G3. The bass line consists of whole notes: G3 in measure 37, F#3 in measure 38, E3 in measure 39, and D3 in measure 40.