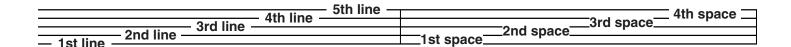
## Contents

SECTION ONE: THE BASICS	3
Parts of the Guitar	3
The Three Basic Guitar Types	4
The Nylon-String Acoustic (Classic Guitar)	2
The Electric Guitar	4
The Steel-String Acoustic	5
Strings	5
Picks	5
Tuning Methods	<i>6</i>
Tuning to a Keyboard:	<i>6</i>
Electronic Tuners	<i>6</i>
Tuning the Guitar to Itself—The "Fifth Fret" Method:	7
Changing Steel-String Acoustic Strings	8
Changing Strings	8
Reading Rhythm Notation	9
Reading Standard Music Notation	
Reading Tablature (TAB) and Fretboard Diagrams	
SECTION TWO: OPEN-POSITION CHORDS	
The Six Basic Open-Position Chords	
E Major	
A Major	
D Major	
Strumming	
G Major	
C Major	
B7 Chord	
The Blues Progression (in Four Keys)	
Blues in Four Keys	
Down-Up Strumming	
Bass/Chord Strum Patterns	19
The Alternating Bass/Strum Pattern	
Chord Categories	26
SECTION THREE: FINGERPICKING	29
SECTION FOUR: HAMMER-ONS AND PULL-OFFS WITH CHORDS	33
The Capo	36
SECTION FIVE: BARRE CHORDS	37
The "E" Type Barre Chord	
The "A" Type Barre Chord	
CHORD CHART	40
Open-Position Chords	
Barre Chords	



## **READING STANDARD MUSIC NOTATION**

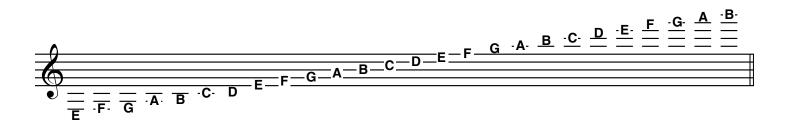
Music is written on a *staff*. The staff consists of five lines and four spaces between the lines:



The names of the notes are the same as the first seven letters of the alphabet: A B C D E F G. The notes are written in alphabetical order. The first (lowest) line is "E":



Notes can extend above and below the staff. When they do, *ledger lines* are added. Here is the approximate range of the guitar from the lowest note, open 6th string "E," to a "B" on the 1st string at the 17th fret.



The staff is divided into *measures* by *bar lines*. A heavy double bar line marks the end of the music.

