

# GUITAR ROCK SHOP I

## PREFACE

*Guitar Rock Shop* is a complete stand-alone method for rock guitar that is correlated to Alfred Music's *21st Century Guitar Method*. You will learn rock and blues riffs, power chords, lead scales, and classic rhythm and lead guitar patterns as played by the guitar greats.

The *Guitar Rock Shop* series is designed to build musicianship, develop the ear, and encourage creativity by providing a carefully thought-out, musical, and fun way to learn. Everything is explained and demonstrated on the included play-along recordings.

## CONTENTS

	Page	Track		Page	Track
Guitar Basics .....	2		Examples 67–69 (Riff 5) .....	36	30
Tuning the Guitar .....	3	2	Example 70: Buddy's Blues .....	37	31
Music Notation and Tablature .....	4		The Major Scale .....	38	32
Rhythm Notation and Time Signatures .....	5		Examples 71–75 .....		
The E5 Power Chord .....	6	3	The "E" Boogie Pattern .....	40	33
Examples 1–3 .....			Example 76 .....		
The A5 Power Chord .....	8	4	The "A" Boogie Pattern .....	41	34
Examples 4–9 .....			Examples 77–78 .....		
The D5 Power Chord .....	10	5	The "D" Boogie Pattern .....	42	35
Examples 10–12 .....			Examples 79–80 .....		
The Three Basic Chord Forms .....	11	6	The Boogie Progression .....	43	36
Examples 13–14 .....			Example 81 .....		
The Blues Progression .....	12	7	The Boogie Pattern: Variation 1 .....	44	37
Example 15 .....			Examples 82–84 .....	44	37
Example 16 .....	13	8	Example 85 .....	45	38
Examples 17–19 .....	14	9	The Boogie Pattern: Variation 2 .....	46	39
Example 20 .....	15	10	Example 86 .....	46	39
The Eighth Note Rhythm .....	16	11	Examples 87–88 .....	47	40
Examples 21–23 .....			Examples 89–90 .....	48	41
Example 24: Muted Blues .....	17	12	Example 91 .....	49	42
Three Note Power Chords .....	18	13	The Boogie Pattern: Variation 3 .....	50	43
Example 25 (E5) .....	18	13	Examples 92–94 .....	50	43
Examples 26–27 (A5) .....	19	14	Example 95 .....	51	44
Examples 28–29 (D5) .....	20	15	The Boogie Pattern: Variation 4 .....	52	45
Example 30: Hard Rock Blues .....	21	16	Examples 96–98 .....	52	45
Single Note Studies .....	22	17	Example 99 .....	53	46
Examples 31–37 .....			The Boogie Pattern: Variation 5 .....	54	47
Rhythm Riffs and Patterns .....	24	18	Examples 100–102 .....	54	47
Examples 38–39 (E5) .....	24	18	Example 103 .....	55	48
Examples 40–42 (E5) .....	25	19	Lead Riffs and Patterns .....	56	49
Examples 43–46 (A5) .....	26	20	Example 104 .....		
Examples 47–50 (D5) .....	27	21	Examples 105–107 (Lead Riff 1) .....	57	50
Examples 51–53 (Riff 1) .....	28	22	Example 108 .....	58	51
Examples 54: Broken Hearted .....	29	23	Example 109 (Lead Riff 2) .....	59	52
Examples 55–57 (Riff 2) .....	30	24	Example 110 .....	59	53
Example 58: Georgia Roads .....	31	25	Example 111 (Lead Riff 3) .....	60	54
Examples 59–61 (Riff 3) .....	32	26	Example 112 .....	60	55
Example 62: High Pressure Drive .....	33	27	Example 113 (Lead Riff 4) .....	61	56
Example 63–65 (Riff 4) .....	34	28	Example 114 .....	61	57
Example 66: The Jack Flash Riff .....	35	29	Example 115: Getting It Together .....	61	58

This book is dedicated to my daughter, Kelsey Rae.



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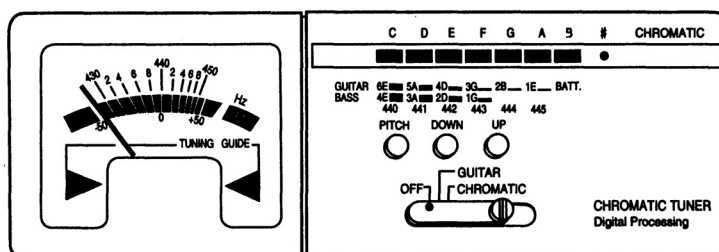
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# Tuning The Guitar

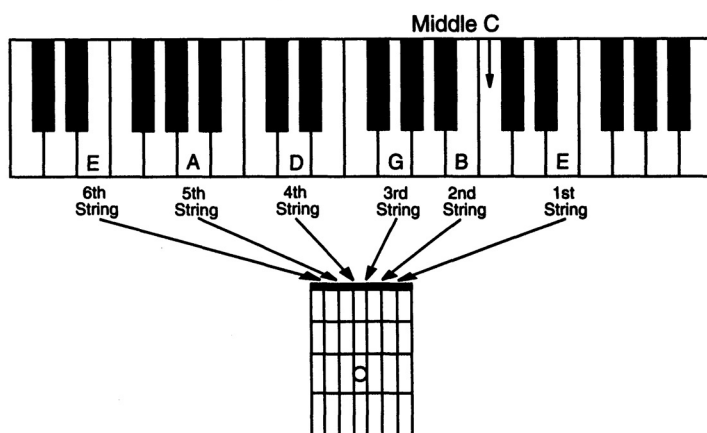
## Electronic Tuners:

Many brands of small, battery operated tuners, similar to the one shown below, are available. Simply follow the instructions supplied with your tuner.



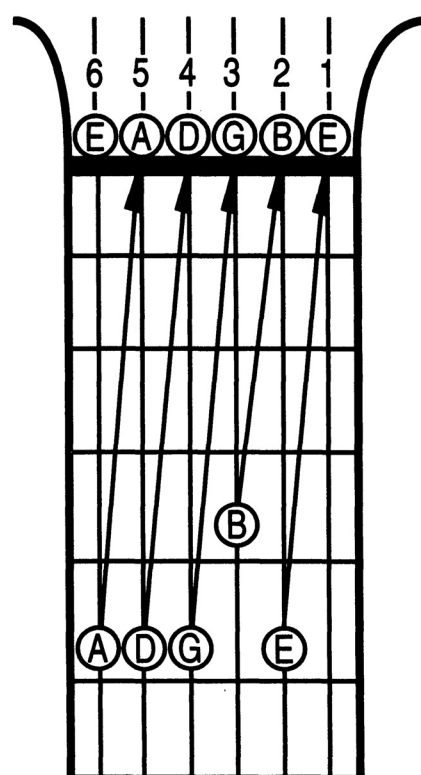
## Tuning the Guitar to a piano:

One of the easiest ways to tune a guitar is to a piano keyboard. The six strings of the guitar are tuned to the keyboard notes shown in the following diagram:



## Tuning the Guitar to Itself (Relative Tuning):

1. Tune the 6th string to *E* on the piano (or some other fixed pitch instrument). You can also use a pitch pipe or an electronic guitar tuner.
2. Depress the 6th string at the 5th fret. Play it and you will hear the note *A*, which is the same note as the 5th string open. Turn the 5th string turning key until the pitch of the 5th string matches that of the 6th string.
3. Depress the 5th string at the 5th fret. Play it and you will hear the note *D*, which is the same note as the 4th string open. Turn the 4th string tuning key until the pitch of the 4th string matches that of the 5th string.
4. Depress the 4th string at the 5th fret. Play it and you will hear the note *G*, which is the same note as the 3rd string open. Turn the 3rd string tuning key until the pitch of the 3rd string matches that of the 4th string.
5. Depress the 3rd string at the 4th fret. Play it and you will hear the note *B*, which is the same note as the 2nd string open. Turn the 2nd string tuning key until the pitch of the 2nd string matches that of the 3rd string.
6. Depress the 2nd string at the 5th fret. Play it and you will hear the note *E*, which is the same note as the 1st string open. Turn the 1st string tuning key until the pitch of the 1st string matches that of the 2nd string.



## Three Note Power Chords



Track 15

Now let's expand the root ④ form of the D power chord from a two to a three-note voicing. The chord shape of the three-note D5 is different from the shape of the three-note E5 and A5. This is because the third and second strings are tuned to a different interval than the rest of the guitar strings.

**D5 (two note)**

x x o x x

**D5 (three note)**

x x o x

### Example 28

### Chord Construction:

D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(root)				(fifth)			(octave)

$$D + A + D = D5 \text{ (three-note form)}$$

### Example 29: Chord Combination Study