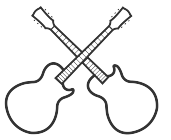
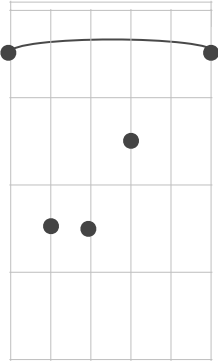


STEP THREE

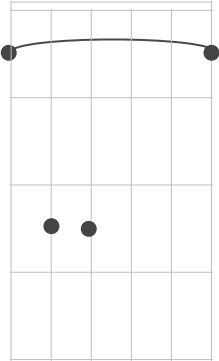


Chords: Shapes

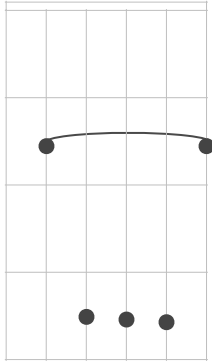
F Major



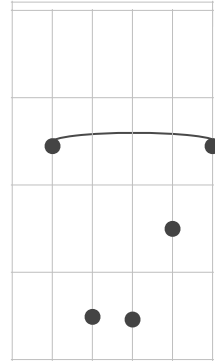
F Minor



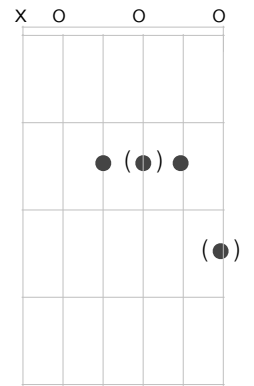
B Major



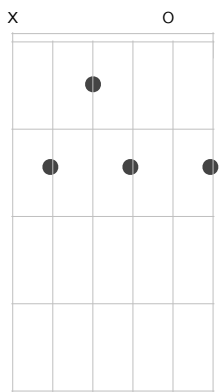
B Minor



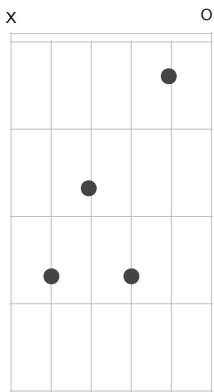
A 7



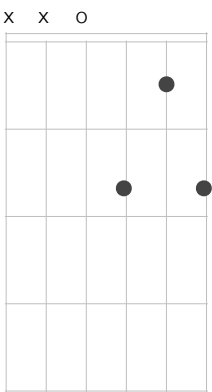
B7



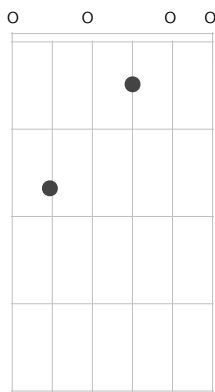
C7



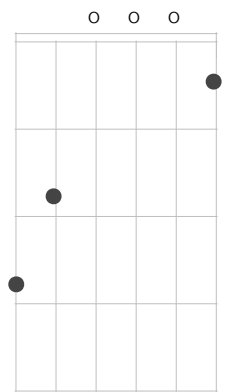
D7



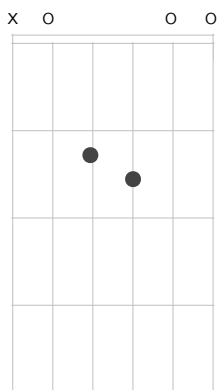
E7



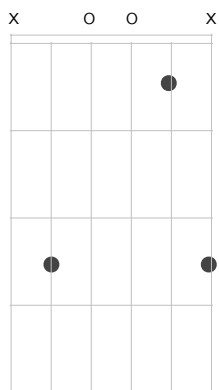
G7



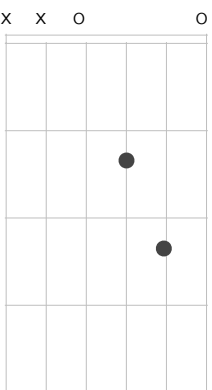
A sus2



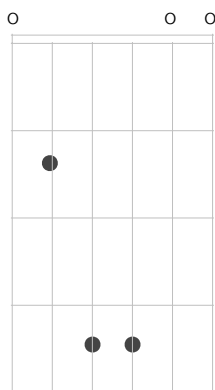
Csus2



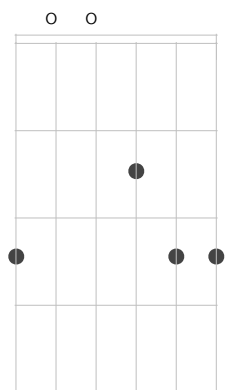
D sus2



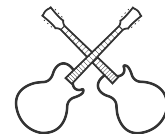
Esus2



Gsus2



STEP THREE



Chords: Basic Shapes

Asus4	Csus4	Dsus4	Esus4	Gsus4
x o o	x o	x x o	o o o	x o

Chords: Strumming Exercises

1) E F	4) Am Dm	Rhythms: 1) v $\begin{matrix} X \\ V \end{matrix} \wedge \begin{matrix} X \\ V \end{matrix}$
2) F C	5) C7 G7	
3) A B	6) C Fmaj7	
		2) v $\wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$ v $\wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$ v ($\wedge \wedge$)
		3) v v $\wedge \wedge$ $\wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$
		4) v $\wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$ $\wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$

Chords: Arpeggios

A Major = A + C# + EB Major = B + D# + F#C Major = C + E + G

T	0-5	2-7	0-3
A	2	4	1
B	0-4	1-4	2

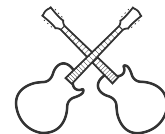
D Major = D + F# + AE Major = E + G# + BF Major = F + A + C

T	2-5	0-4	1-5
A	3	0	1
B	0-4	1	2

G Major = G + B + D

T	3-7
A	0-3
B	0

STEP THREE

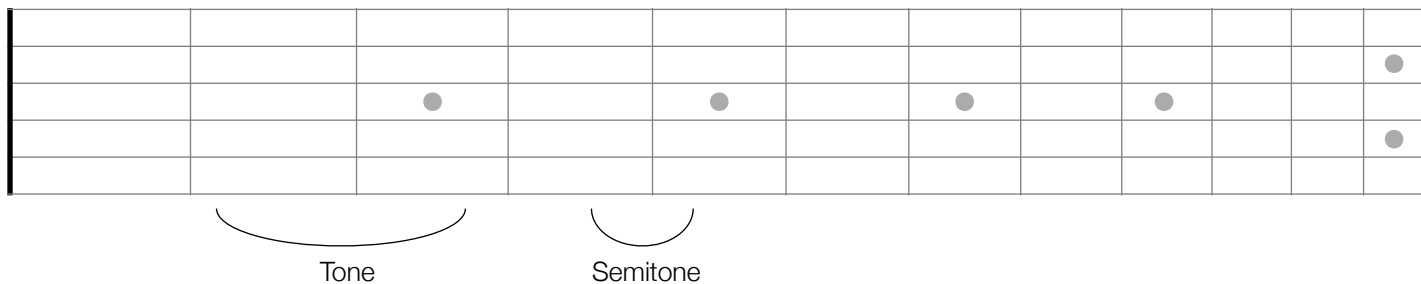


Picking: Scale Composition

A Tone is the distance of Two notes. A Semitone is the distance of One note.



On the guitar, a *Tone* is 2 frets, so a *Semitone* is 1 fret.



Complete the following tables.

Note	Semitone Higher
A	A#
D	D#
C	C#
E	F
G	G#
A	A#

Note	Semitone Lower
C	B
F	E
A#	A
D	C#
Bb	A
E	D#

Note	Tone Higher
F	G
A#	B# (C)
G	A
E ^b	F
D	E
G#	A#

Note	Tone Lower
G#	F#
D#	C#
F	D#
B#	A#
A#	G#
C	D

Major Scale Formula: Tone Tone Semitone Tone Tone Tone Semitone



Use the *Major Scale Formula* to write down the following scales.

1) A Major - A B C# D E F# G# A

6) F Major - F G A B^b C D E F

2) C Major - C D E F G A B C

7) G Major - G A B C D E F# G

3) D Major - D E F# G A B C# D

8) B Major - B C# D# E F# G# A# B

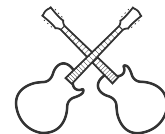
4) E Major - E F# G# A B C# D# E

9) E^b Major - E^b F G A^b B^b C D E^b

5) B^b Major - B^b C D E^b F G A B^b

10) A^b Major - A^b B^b C D^b E^b F G A^b

STEP THREE



Notate of octave of the following scales using key signatures and crotchets.

C Major



G Major



D Major



A Major



E Major



F Major



Picking: Scale Degree Numbers

A scale degree number is a number given to each note of a scale, in order of which it is played

The notes of the C major scale are written below. Under each note, write it's scale degree number.

Note:	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Scale Degree Number:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Complete the following tables:

• Key of C

Note	Degree
F	4
B	7
G	5
A	6
C	1
B ^b	^b 7
E	3
G ^b	^b 5

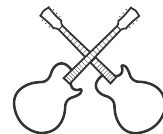
• Key of E

Note	Degree
E	1
F	^b 2
D	^b 7
C	^b 6
B ^b	^b 5
A [#]	[#] 4
B	5
D [#]	7

• Key of B^b

Note	Degree
B ^b	1
E ^b	4
G	6
D ^b	^b 3
C	2
F	^b 5
B	^b 2
A	7

STEP THREE



Picking: Scales

A Major - A B C# D E F# G# A

B Major - B C# D# E F# G# A# B

T	0-2-3-4-5	0-2-4-6-7
A	1-2	1-3
B	0-2-4	2-4

C Major - C D E F G A B

D Major - D E F# G A B C# D

T	0-1-3-5-7-8	0-2-3-5-7-9-10
A	0-2	0-2
B	0-2-3	0-2-4

E Major - E F# G# A B C# D# E

F Major - F G A Bb C D E F

T	0-2-4	1-3
A	1-2	0-2-3
B	0-2-4	0-1-3

G Minor Blues - G Bb C (Db) D F

A Minor Blues - A C D (Eb) E G

T	3-6	5-8
A	3-5-(6)	5-7-(8)
B	3-5	5-7

Picking: Exercises

Picking Ex. 11

Picking Ex. 12

T	0-1-3	5-7
A	0-1-3	5-7
B	0-2-3	5-7

I R M R M R M I R I R I R

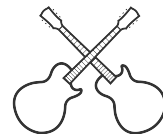
Picking Ex. 13

Bending Ex. 1

T	0-5-7	12b13r12	12b14r12	12b14r12p10
A	0-5-7			
B	0-5-7			

I R

STEP THREE



Alternate Ex. 4

Alternate Ex. 5

T	0000	0000	0	0	0
A	0000	0000	0	0	0
B	0000		0	0	

v ^ v ^
^ ^ v ^ ^ v ^ v

Fingerpicking Ex. 3

Fingerpicking Ex. 4

Fingerpicking Ex. 5

T	m	a	m	a	m	m
A	i		i	i	i	i
B	p		p		p	p

Ligado Ex. 4

Ligado Ex. 5

T	5h7	5h7p5	7p5	5h6h7p6p5	7p6p5
A	5h7	5h7	7p5	5h6h7	7p6p5
B	5h7	5h7	7p5	5h6h7	7p6p5

Reading: Natural Notes on the Guitar

Use the diagram below to label the natural notes of the guitar.

E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E

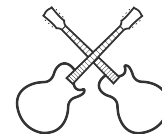
Reading: Melody

Use the Tab stave below to write all natural notes from open D to C on the high E string

T	0	1	3	5	7	8
A	0	2	3			
B						

Note names: D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

STEP THREE



Reading: Symbols

Symbol	Name	Meaning/Function
	Staccato	Short and detached
	Slur (Legato)	Play the notes above it smooth and flowing (using hammer-one and pull offs)
<i>p.m....</i>	Palm Mute	Rest your palm on the bridge to creating a "muted" sound
<i>f</i>	Forte	Loud
<i>p</i>	Piano	Soft
	Vibrato	Wobble the note
<i>tr.</i>	Trill	Rapid alteration of the given note and the proceeding note in the scale
	Tie	Hold the one note for the duration of both
	Quaver	Worth 1/2 of a beat
	Quaver Rest	1/2 beat rest
	Dotted Note	Extends the note's value by 50%
3/4	Three - Four	Three crotchet beats per bar
<i>h</i>	Hammer-On	Play the first note, then hit the second note on using fretting finger
<i>p</i>	Pull-Off	Play the first note, then pull your finger off the string to sound the second note

Reading: Rhythm Exercises

Clap, pick and strum the following rhythms.

4/4 1)
 6)
 11)
3/4 16)

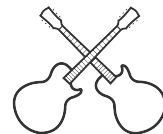
2)
 7)
 12)
 17)

3)
 8)
 13)
 18)

4)
 9)
 14)
 19)

5)
 10)
 15)
 20)

STEP THREE

Aural: Intervals

Similar to Scale Degree Numbers, Intervals are determined by following the notes of the *major scale*. The example below shows how a Major 3rd from A is C#, rather than C. Simply counting through the notes of the alphabet will not always be the same as counting through the major scale. All intervals follow the major scale of its starting note, which we call the *Tonic*.

Alphabet starting from A:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Notes of A Major Scale

A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Major intervals are: Natural to the major scale

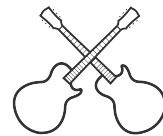
Minor intervals are: Flattened to the major scale

Diminished intervals are: Flattened to the major scale and only refer to the 5th

Aural: Intervals

Interval	Sounds Like	Frets	From C	From G
Unison	The Same	0	C	G
Minor 2nd	Jaws, Hard Day's Night	1	D ^b	A ^b
Major 2nd	Happy Birthday, Rudolph The Red Nosed Reindeer	2	D	A
Minor 3rd	Greensleeves, Brahms's Lullaby	3	E ^b	B ^b
Major 3rd	Oh When The Saints	4	E	B
Perfect 4th	Advance Australia Fair	5	F	C
Diminished 5th	The Simpsons	6	G ^b	D ^b
Perfect 5th	Last Post	7	G	D ^b
Minor 6th	The Entertainer	8	A ^b	E ^b
Major 6th	My Bonnie Lies Over The Ocean, Jingle Bells (Verse)	9	A ^b	E ^b
Minor 7th	Yeah (Usher)	10	B ^b	F
Major 7th	Superman, Sounds yuck!	11	B	F#
8ve	Somewhere Over The Rainbow	12	C	G

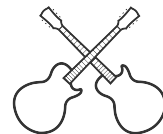
STEP THREE



Reading: Sight Reading Exercises

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

STEP THREE



11.



12.



13.



14.



15.



16.



17.



18.



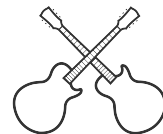
19.



20.



STEP THREE



Step Three Requirements Checklist

Chords

- ☐ Memorised all chord shapes by name.
- ☐ Can move F, Fm, B and Bm shape bar chords, as well as power chords to find any chord on the guitar, inclusive of sharps and flats.
- ☐ Can play in time with a metronome, song or with the assistance of a tutor counting.
- ☐ Can play basic chord progressions using the given strumming patterns.
- ☐ Can play all open major arpeggios with a natural tonic, and can recite the triad from memory.

Picking

- ☐ Capable of playing all Exercises sufficiently, with correct fingers.
- ☐ Capable of playing all scales sufficiently.
- ☐ Capable of playing basic melodies using up to six strings of the guitar.

Reading

- ☐ Capable of sufficiently reading and playing guitar tablature for all six strings.
- ☐ Capable of sufficiently reading and playing basic chord charts.
- ☐ Knows the full musical alphabet.
- ☐ Can identify any note on the treble clef staff and find it on their guitar.
- ☐ Can sight read notation for all six strings between frets 0-8.
- ☐ Understands how key signatures and accidentals function.

Aural

- ☐ Can identify any interval (including chromatic) within an 8ve.
- ☐ Students must have memorised major scale composition (TTSTTTS) and can apply it to any note of the music alphabet to make the major scale. Students must also be able to notate these using key signatures, accidentals and various notes such as semibreves, minims, crotchets and quavers.

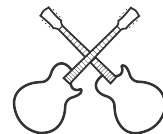
Songs

- ☐ Capable of sufficiently playing at least five picking riffs or melodies, using up to all six strings.
- ☐ Capable of sufficiently playing chord based songs, using chords within their grade, preferably along with the original recording.

Other

- ☐ Students can find any note of the musical alphabet on any string of the guitar, at any fret.
- ☐ Students understand scale degree numbers and can use them to find notes in various keys. e.g a 4th in the keys of C, F, Bb and Ab.

STEP THREE



• GENERAL NOTES

- Scales, arpeggios and music theory aspects will need to be played frequently in order for the content to be learnt properly. If students don't do this at home, then it should form the first section of their lesson time.
- All items listed here should be on an as-needed basis. Some students will respond well to structure, others will work better by simply learning one new item each week.
- Some tasks listed may be skipped.

• LESSON ROUTINE GUIDE

- Introduction/ice breaker.
- Practice scales ascending and descending (if capable) three times each.
- Practice arpeggios ascending and descending, three times each.
- Practice chord shapes individually. Then as progressions if necessary.
- Quiz: Ask the student to find a bar chord on the guitar. e.g. Find F#m at two locations. One would be at 2nd fret and the other would be 9th. It's common for students to mix the shapes up, so ensure they know which shapes follow which string.
- Play through some sight reading exercises.
- Quiz: Any of the ear training exercises from this grade.
- Revise and practice previously learnt songs. Focus on ones that they have difficulty with.
- Learn new songs.
- Revise new content before concluding the lesson.

• EXERCISES

- Quiz student on chords, ensuring they know which shape correlates to the correct name.
- Quiz students on the Sight Reading symbols. They need to know their names and functions.
- Quiz students on notes of the treble clef. They should be able to find most of the notes on their guitar.
- Ask the student to identify the difference between a key signature and an accidental. Show them notes from a song that uses these, and see if they can correctly identify the notes.
- Ask the student to find a note on their guitar, then cover it to
- Write something on tab, notation or chord chart and then ask them to play it. This test is on how well they can read and interpret the music.
- Play intervals and have the student figure out which it is. Students shouldn't be able to see what notes or strings are being played.
- Ask student to find a note on the guitar. eg. Find an A note on the High E string. Use only G, B and E (both) strings.
- Tutors may make up some strumming patterns and chord progressions for students to practice.