

# (Book 4) Lesson 1.

## Notes on the "A" (5th) String

A B <sup>1/2</sup>C D E <sup>1/2</sup>F G A

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

I V IX -1 1 V I

Learn to identify the notes by their letter names and fret locations.

The slurs are used to mark the 1/2 tones.

### Full Hand Shifting Study

This "full hand shifting" study should also be practiced in two, three and four way, stationary subdivisions of the beat.

(eighth notes, triplet eighths and sixteenth notes)

### Charting the unison notes: (Within the first 16 frets)

5th string

Frets: 0 2 3 5 7 8 10 12 14 15

4th string

0 2 3 5 7 9 10 12 14 15

3rd string

0 2 4 5 7 9 10 12 14 16

2nd string

0 1 3 5 6 8 10 12 13 15

1st string

0 1 3 5 7 8 10 12 13 15

The black note heads represent the notes that are found within the first sixteen frets on all five strings. Notice that the notes on the first string are not within any particularly practical range on the fifth string.

In this series of books, we will consider the first sixteen frets as being the full range of the guitar. Yes, I realize that especially, most modern electric guitars have an extended range due to large cut-aways. All players are encouraged to explore the upper range of their instruments in their leisure time. The "nose-bleed" range is perhaps more applicable in rock and blues solo styles. A fair amount of over-drive will help these notes sustain.

If this material seems to be totally unfamiliar, you probably have omitted books 1,2 and 3 from your study of this learning process.