

Ages 5 and Up

Alfred's

Kid's Guitar Course

1

The Easiest Guitar Method Ever!

Ron Manus • L. C. Harnsberger



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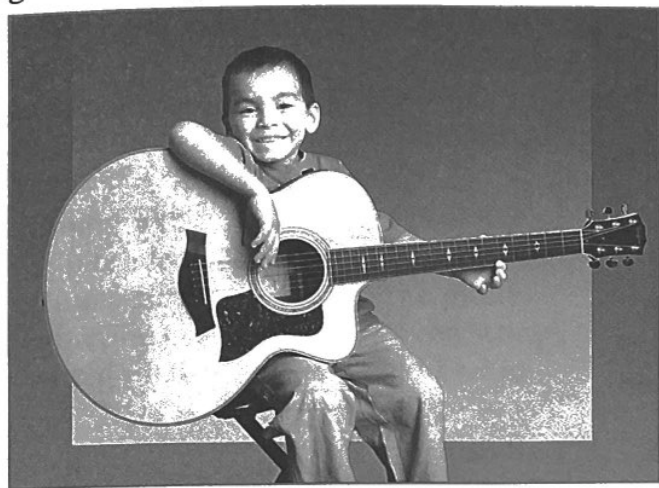
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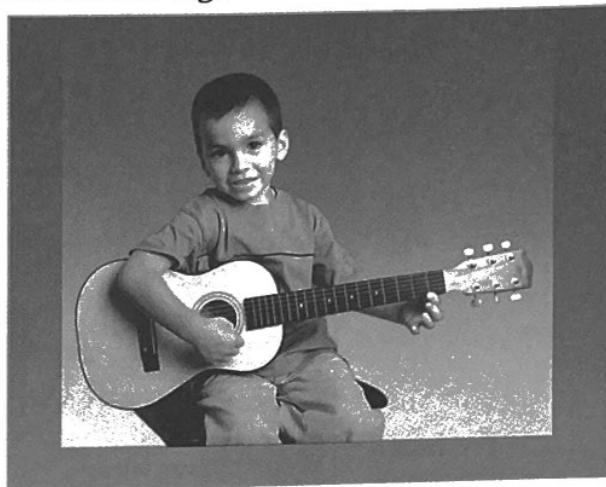
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Selecting Your Guitar

Guitars come in different types and sizes. It's important to choose a guitar that's just the right size for you, and not one that's too big.



TOO BIG!



Just right.



Guitars come in three basic sizes: 1/2 size, 3/4 size, and full size. You should look and feel comfortable holding your guitar, so it's a good idea to have your local music store's guitar specialist evaluate if your guitar is the right size.

If the 1/2 size guitar is still too big for you, a baritone ukulele can be used instead of a guitar to learn everything in Book 1 of this course.



Baritone
uke

1/2 size

3/4 size

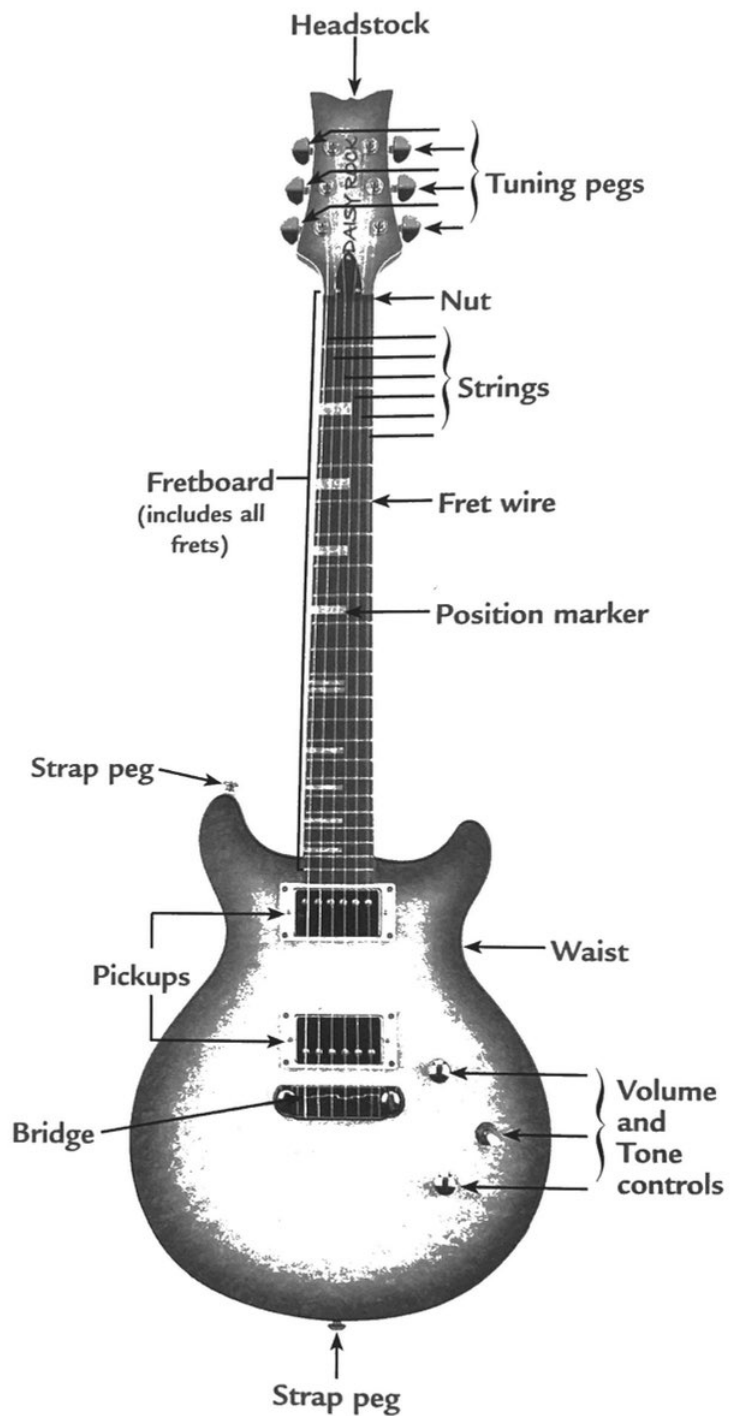
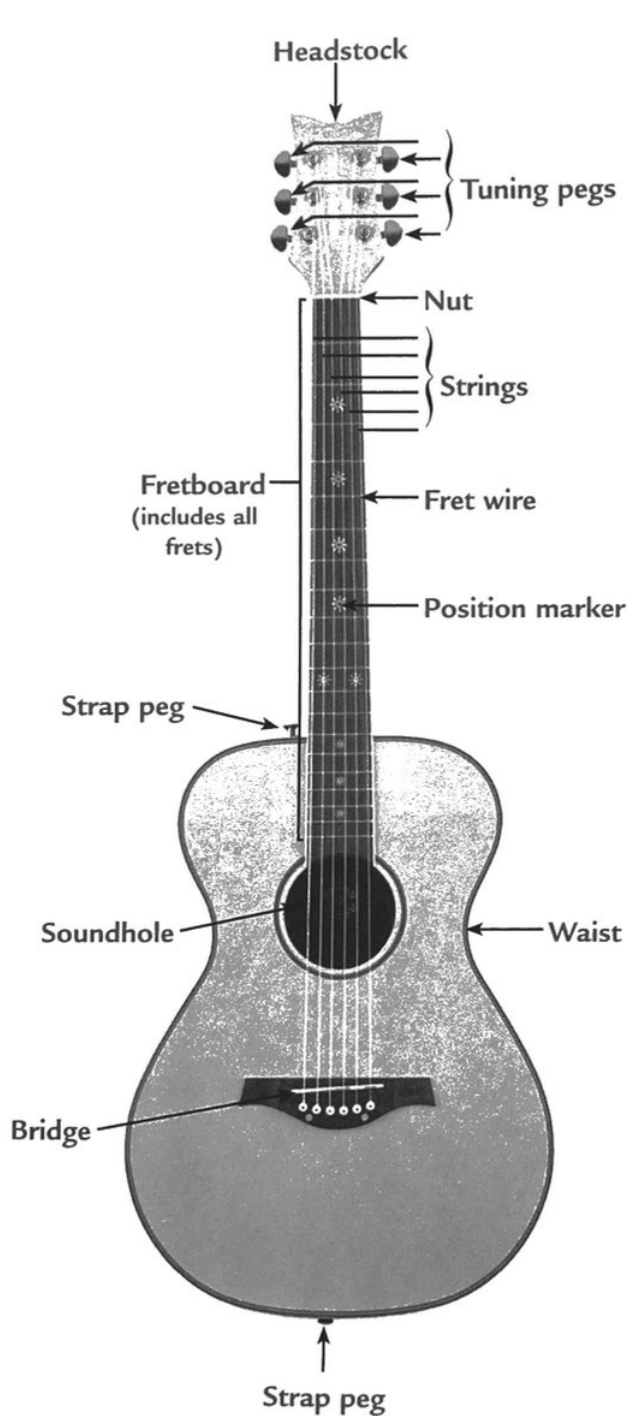
Full size

Steel Strings and Nylon Strings

Steel strings are found on both acoustic and electric guitars. They have a bright and brassy sound.

Nylon strings are usually found on classical and flamenco guitars. They have a mellow, delicate sound. Nylon strings are often easier for beginners to play because they are easier on the fingers than steel strings.

Acoustic Guitars and Electric Guitars



Caring for Your Guitar

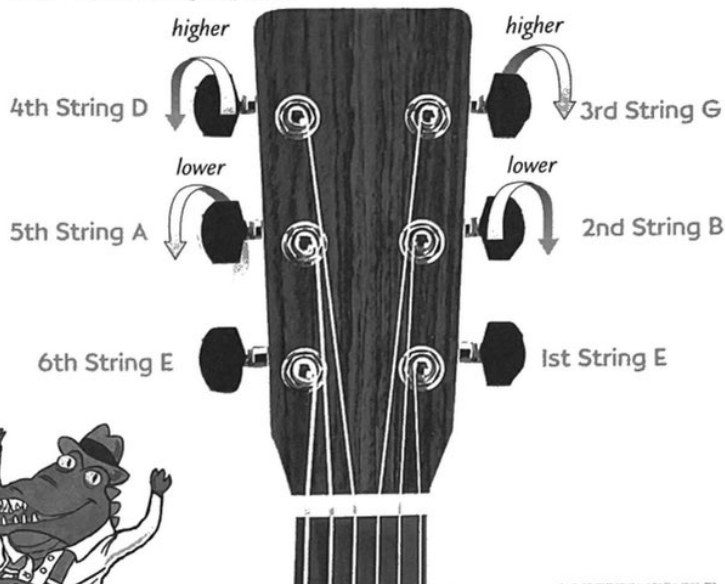
Get to know your guitar and treat it like a friend. When you carry it, think of it as part of your body so you don't accidentally bump it against walls or furniture, and be especially sure not to drop it! Every time you're done playing, carefully dust off your guitar with a soft cloth, and be sure to put it away in its case.



Tuning Your Guitar

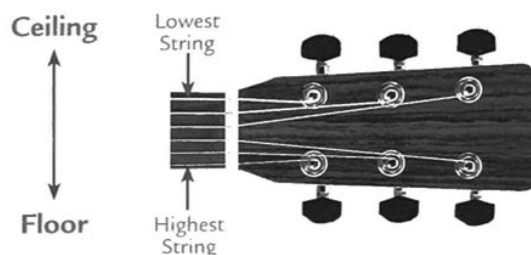
First make sure your strings are wound properly around the tuning pegs. They should go from the inside to the outside, as in the picture. Some guitars have all six tuning pegs on the same side of the headstock, and in this case make sure all six strings are wound the same way, from inside out.

Turning a tuning peg clockwise makes the pitch lower. Turning a tuning peg counter-clockwise makes the pitch higher. Be sure not to tune the strings too high because they could break!



Important:

Always remember that the thinnest, highest-sounding string, the one closest to the floor, is the 1st string. The thickest, lowest-sounding string, the one closest to the ceiling, is the 6th string. When guitarists say "the highest string," they mean the highest-sounding string.



Tuning with the Audio Recording



Tracks 1 & 2

Listen to the directions on Tracks 1 and 2, and match each of your guitar's strings to the pitches on the recording.

Tuning without the Audio Recording

Tuning the Guitar to Itself

When your 6th string is in tune, you can tune the rest of the strings just using the guitar alone. First, tune the 6th string to E on the piano, then follow the instructions to the right to get the guitar in tune.

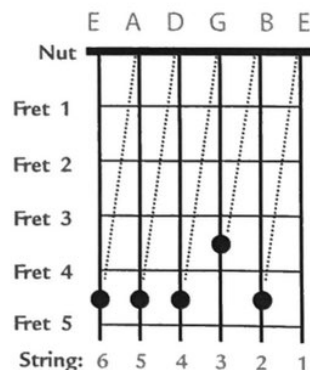
Press 5th fret of 6th string to get pitch of 5th string (A).

Press 5th fret of 5th string to get pitch of 4th string (D).

Press 5th fret of 4th string to get pitch of 3rd string (G).

Press 4th fret of 3rd string to get pitch of 2nd string (B).

Press 5th fret of 2nd string to get pitch of 1st string (E).



Pitch Pipes and Electronic Tuners

If you don't have a piano available, buying an electronic tuner or pitch pipe is recommended. The salesperson at your music store can show you how to use them.

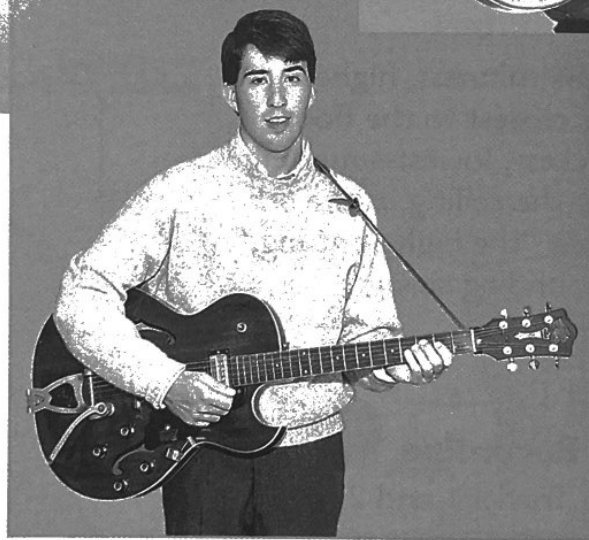
How to Hold Your Guitar

Hold your guitar in the position that is most comfortable for you. Some positions are shown below.

Sitting



Sitting with legs crossed



Standing with strap



When you practice on your own or want to play just for fun, you might feel comfortable sitting cross-legged on the floor or on your bed. Just be sure to keep good posture with your back straight.



Sitting on the floor

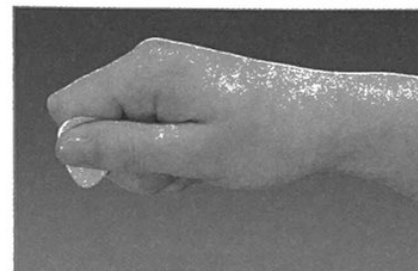
Strumming the Strings

To *strum* means to play the strings with your right hand by brushing quickly across them. There are two common ways of strumming the strings. One is with your fingers, and the other is with a pick.

Strumming with a Pick

Hold the pick between your thumb and index finger. Hold it firmly, but don't squeeze it too hard.

Strum from the 6th string (the thickest, lowest-sounding string) to the 1st string (the thinnest, highest-sounding string).



Start near the top string.



Move mostly your wrist, not just your arm. Finish near the bottom string.



Strumming with Your Fingers

First decide if you feel more comfortable strumming with the side of your thumb or the nail of your index finger. The strumming motion is the same with the thumb or finger as it is when using the pick. Strum from the 6th string (the thickest, lowest-sounding string) to the 1st string (the thinnest, highest-sounding string).

Strumming with the thumb



Strumming with the index finger



Important:

Strum by mostly moving your wrist, not just your arm. Use as little motion as possible. Start as close to the top string as you can, and never let your hand move past the edge of the guitar.

Time to Strum! Track 3

Strum all six strings slowly and evenly.

Count your strums out loud as you play.

Repeat this exercise until you feel comfortable strumming the strings.

	strum	strum	strum	strum	strum	strum	strum	strum
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Count:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Strumming Notation

Beats

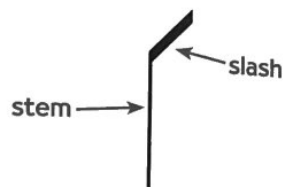
Each strum you play is equal to one *beat*.
Beats are even, like the ticking of a clock.



tick - tick - tick - tick
beat-beat-beat-beat



Introducing the Quarter-Note Slash



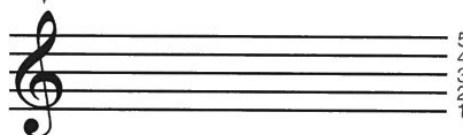
1 beat

A slash with a stem is called a *quarter-note slash*. Each quarter-note slash equals one beat.

The Staff and Treble Clef

Guitar music is usually written on a five-line *staff* that has a *treble clef* at its beginning.

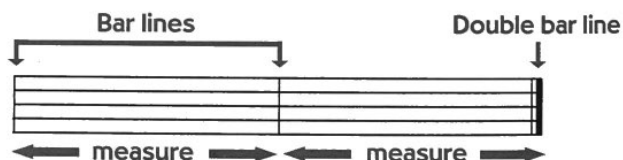
Treble clef



Bar Lines, Measures, and Time Signatures

Bar lines divide the staff into equal parts called *measures*. A *double bar line* is used at the end to show you the music is finished.

Measures are always filled with a certain number of beats. You know how many beats are in each measure by looking at the *time signature*, which is always at the beginning of the music. A $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature ("four-four time") means there are 4 equal beats in every measure.

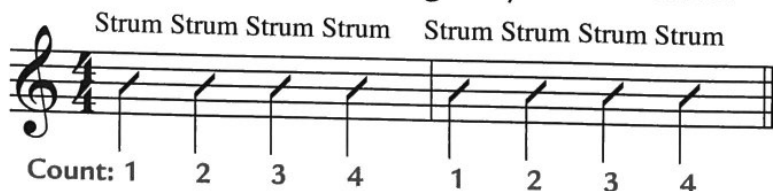


More Time to Strum



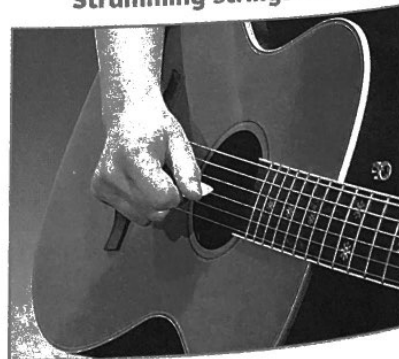
Play this example in $\frac{4}{4}$ time. It will sound the same as "Time to Strum," which you played on the previous page. Keep the beats even and count out loud.

First time: Strum all six strings as you did before.



Second time: Strum starting with the 3rd string, and strum only strings 3, 2, and 1.

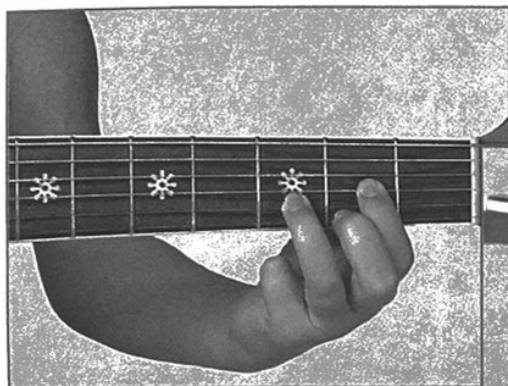
Strumming strings 3-2-1



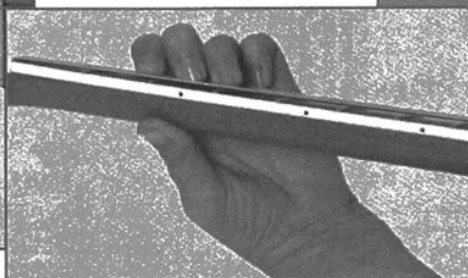
Using Your Left Hand

Hand Position

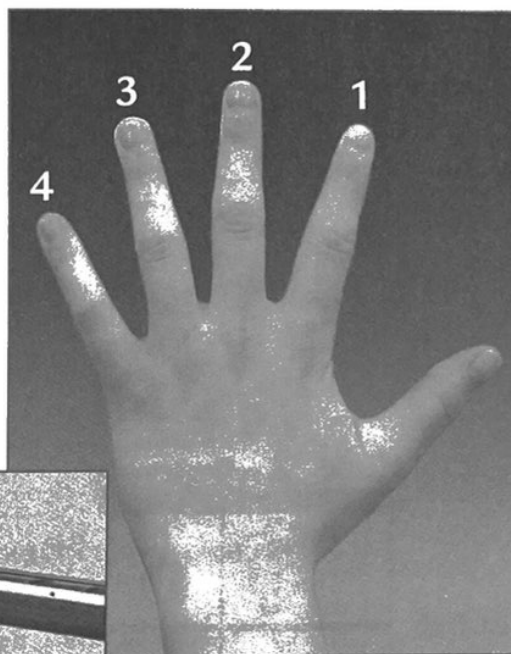
Learning to use your left-hand fingers easily starts with a good hand position. Place your hand so your thumb rests comfortably in the middle of the back of the neck. Position your fingers on the front of the neck as if you are gently squeezing a ball between them and your thumb. Keep your elbow in and your fingers curved.



Keep elbow in and fingers curved



Like gently squeezing a ball between your fingertips and thumb



Placing a Finger on a String

When you press a string with a left-hand finger, make sure you press firmly with the tip of your finger and as close to the fret wire as you can without actually being right on it. Short fingernails are important! This will create a clean, bright tone.



RIGHT
Finger presses the string down near the fret without actually being on it.



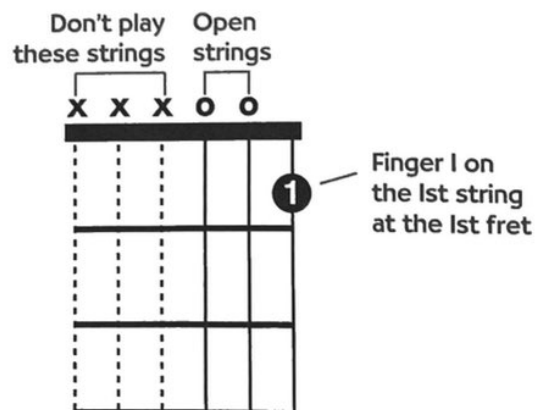
WRONG
Finger is too far from fret wire; tone is "buzzy" and indefinite.



WRONG
Finger is on top of fret wire; tone is muffled and unclear.

How to Read Chord Diagrams

Chord diagrams show where to place your fingers. The example to the right shows finger 1 on the 1st string at the 1st fret. The Xs above the 6th, 5th and 4th strings tell you not to play them and only strum the 3rd, 2nd and 1st strings. Strings that are not played in a chord also look like dashed lines. The Os above the 2nd and 3rd strings tell you these strings are to be played *open*, meaning without pressing down on them with a left-hand finger.



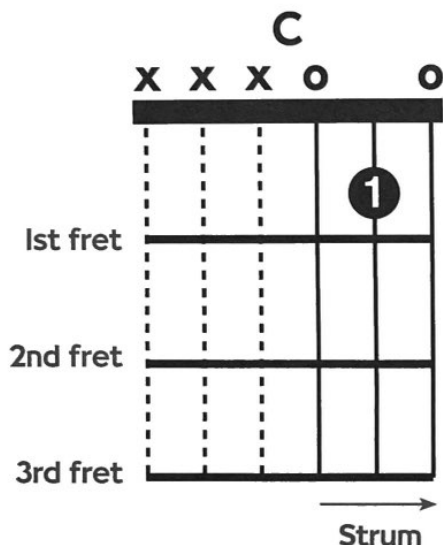
The Three-String C Chord

Hear
this chord!



Track 5

Use finger 1 to press the 2nd string at the 1st fret.
Strum strings 3-2-1.



Strumming

Strum the three-string C chord on each quarter-note slash . Make sure your strums are even. Count aloud as you play:

1-2-3-4 | 1-2-3-4.

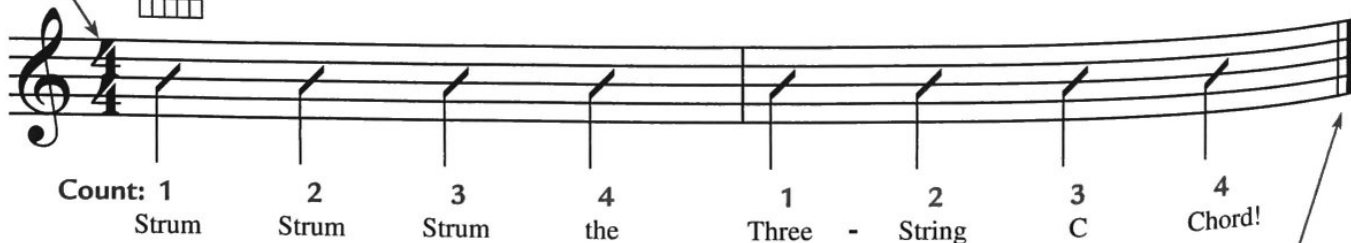
Listen to the recording or watch the video to hear how it should sound!

My First Chord



Track 6

Remember: This means there are 4 beats in each measure.



This double bar line tells us the music is finished.

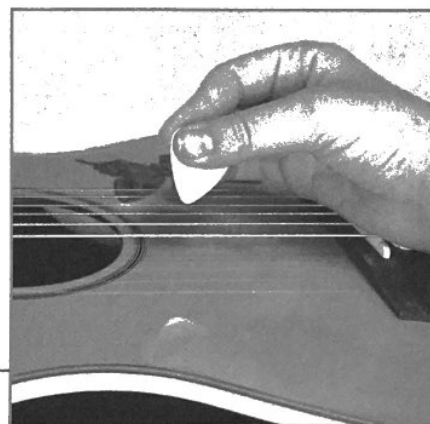
The Quarter Rest



1 beat

Introducing the Quarter Rest

This strange-looking music symbol means to be silent for one beat. Stop the sound of the strings by lightly touching them with the side of your hand, as in the photo.



Track 7

Rest Warm-up

Before playing "Three Blind Mice," practice this exercise until you are comfortable playing rests.



Strum Strum Strum **Stop** Strum Strum Strum **Stop**

1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest)

Practice Tip

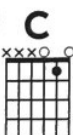
Strum the chords and have a friend sing the words.



Three Blind Mice



Track 8



Count: 1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest)

Three blind mice, Three blind mice, See how they run.

1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest)

See how they run. Three blind mice, Three blind mice.

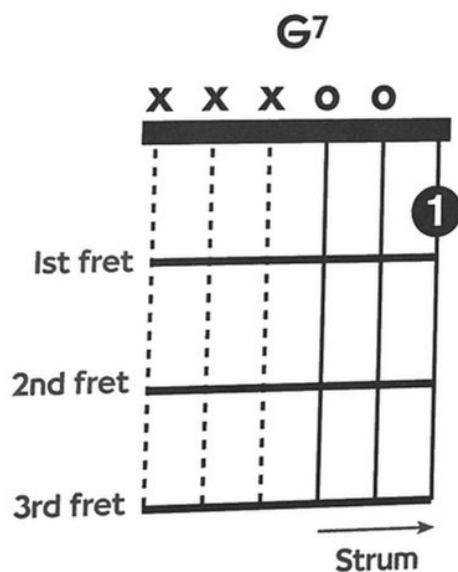
The Three-String G⁷ Chord

Hear
this chord!



Track 9

Use finger 1 to press the 1st string at the 1st fret.
Strum strings 3-2-1.



G x 3 G⁷ x 3 C x 3

My Second Chord



Track 10



Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

First fret, first string, hear the notes ring!

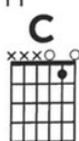
Troubadour Song



Remember to stop the sound by lightly touching the strings with the side of your hand on each ♩. Wait one beat.



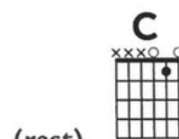
Track 11



(rest)



(rest)



(rest)

(rest)



Count:

1 2 3 (4)

Play one chord

1 2 3 (4)

then one more

1 2 3 (4)

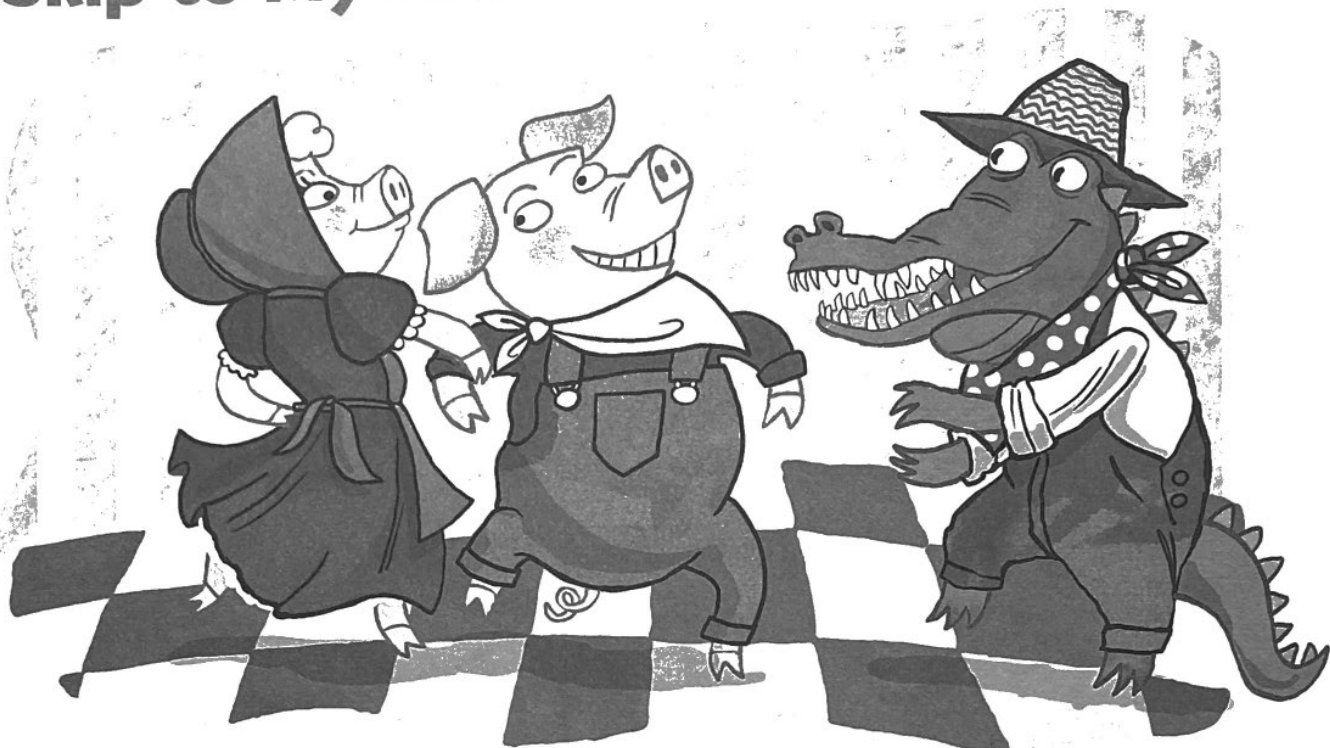
just like a

1 2 3 (4)

trou - ba - dour.

*A troubadour was a musician who traveled around singing and playing.

Skip to My Lou



G⁷

C

Practice Tip

To change quickly from G⁷ to C in the last two measures, just move your finger from the 1st string to the 2nd string—that's not very far.



Track 12

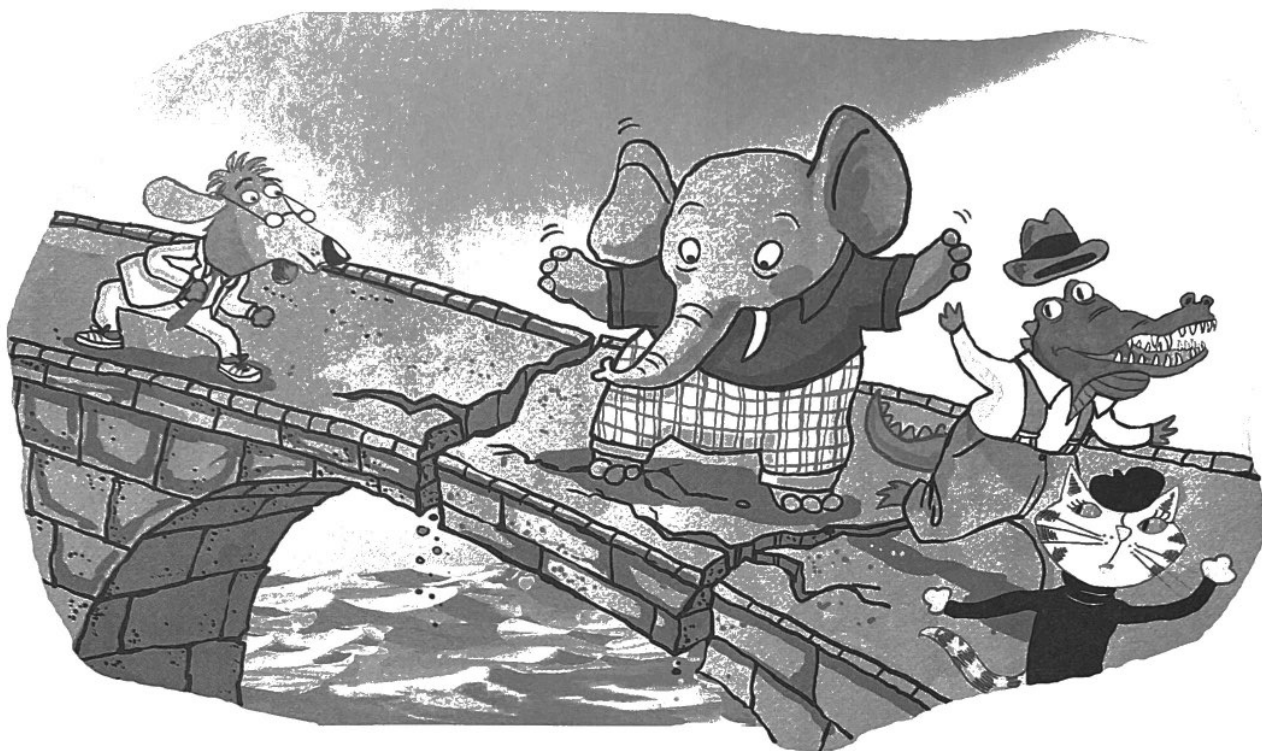


Skip, — skip, — skip to my Lou! (rest) Skip, — skip, — skip to my Lou!

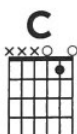


Skip, — skip, — skip to my Lou! (rest) Skip to my Lou my dar - ling! (rest)

London Bridge



Track 13



Musical notation for the first line of the song. The melody is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "Lon - don Bridge is fal - ling down, fal - ling down, fal - ling down". There are rests in the melody corresponding to the words "is", "down,", "down,", and "down".



(No new chord symbol, so keep playing C!)

Musical notation for the second line of the song. The melody is written on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "Lon - don Bridge is fal - ling down, my fair la - dy." There are rests in the melody corresponding to the words "is", "down,", and "dy.". An arrow points from the text "Remember to move 1st finger quickly back to the 2nd string to play the C chord on the next beat." to the end of the melody line.

Remember to move 1st finger quickly back to the 2nd string to play the C chord on the next beat.

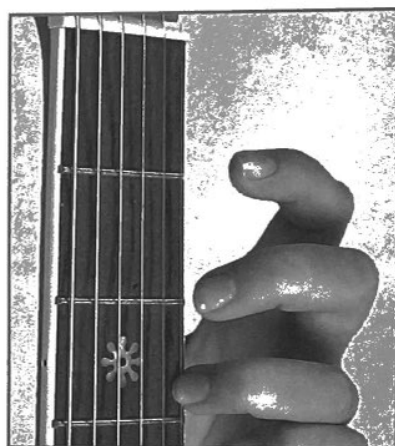
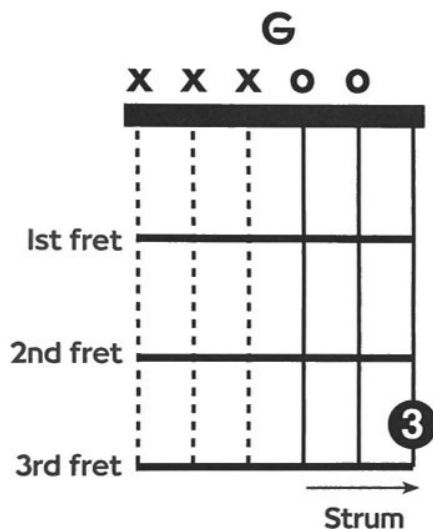
The Three-String G Chord

Hear
this chord!



Track 14

Use finger 3 to press the 1st string at the 3rd fret.
Strum strings 3-2-1.



My Third Chord



Track 15

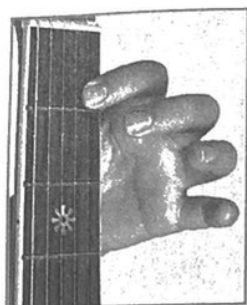


Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

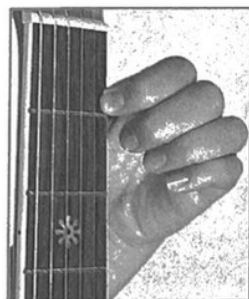
Third fret, first string, hear the chords sing!

Three Chords in One Song

C



G⁷



G



Remember:

This song has three different chords in it. At first, take your time and play slowly so that all the notes sound clearly. Don't forget to be silent for a beat on each quarter rest as you change to a new chord.

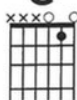


Rain Comes Down



Track 16

C



G



G⁷



C



Musical notation for the first line of the song. The staff shows a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and quarter rests. Below the staff, the lyrics are written with corresponding counts and actions.

Count: 1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 4

Tap tap tap, rain comes down, from the sky to the ground. —

G



G⁷



C



Musical notation for the second line of the song. The staff continues the melody with quarter notes and quarter rests. Below the staff, the lyrics are written with corresponding counts and actions.

1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest) 1 2 3 (rest)

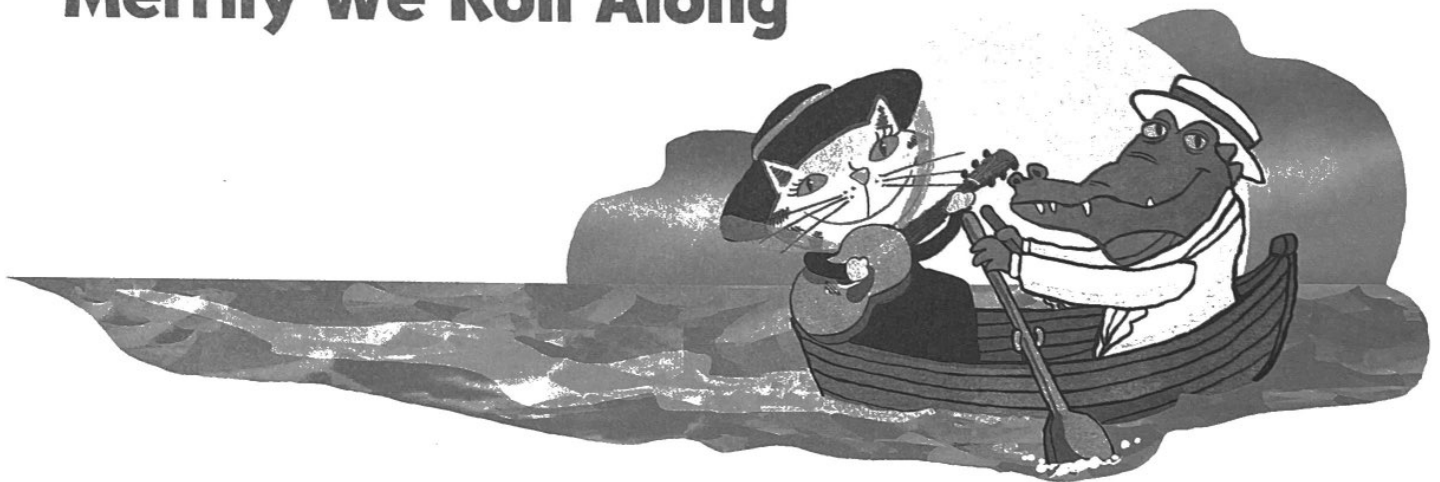
Tap tap tap, hear the beat. Rain - drops fall all a - round.

The Repeat Sign

Introducing the Repeat Sign :||

Double dots on the inside of a double bar line mean to go back to the beginning and play again.

Merrily We Roll Along



Track 17



Musical notation for the first line of the song, featuring a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The lyrics are: Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long.



Repeat from the beginning

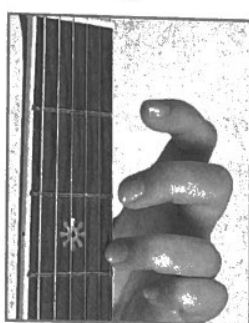
Musical notation for the second line of the song, featuring a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The lyrics are: Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long o'er the deep blue sea. The line ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign (:||).

Love Somebody

C



G



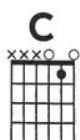
G⁷



Track 18



1. Love some-bod - y, yes I do! — Love some-bod - y, won't say who. —
 2. Love some-bod - y, want to hear? — Let me whis - per in your ear. —



Love some-bod - y, can you guess? — Who's the one that I love best?
 Love some-bod - y, now you've guessed — You're the one that I love best!

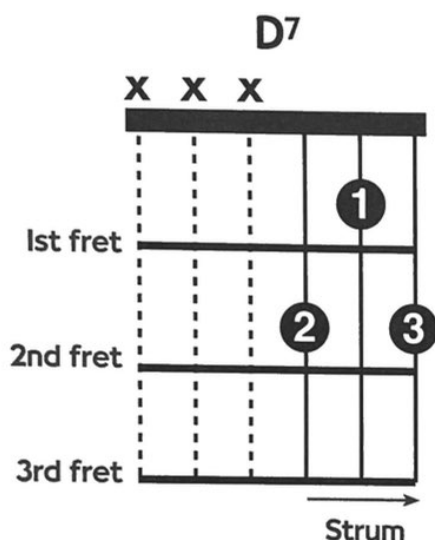
The Three-String D⁷ Chord

Hear
this chord!



Track 19

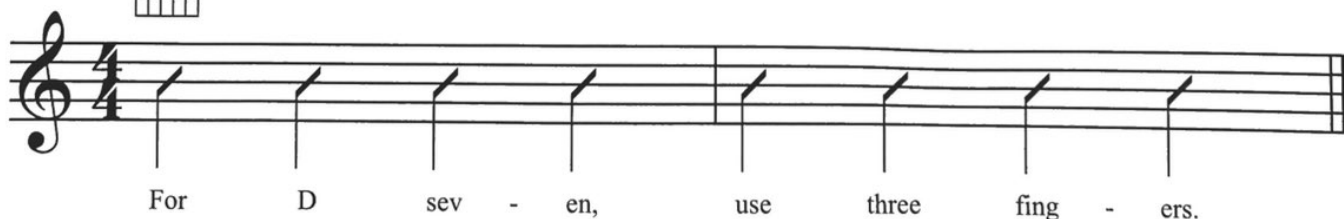
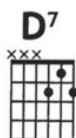
Use finger 1 to press the 2nd string at the 1st fret. Use fingers 2 and 3 to press the 3rd and 1st strings at the 2nd fret. Strum strings 3-2-1.



My Fourth Chord



Track 20



Using D⁷ with Other Chords

Practice Tip

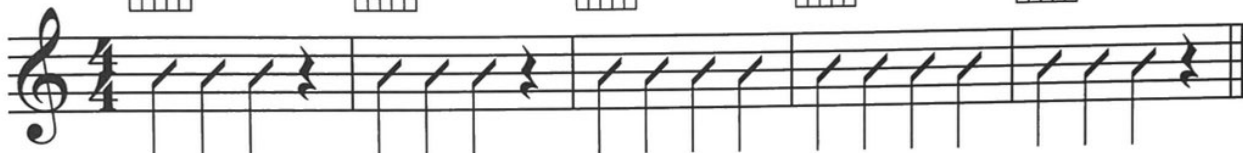
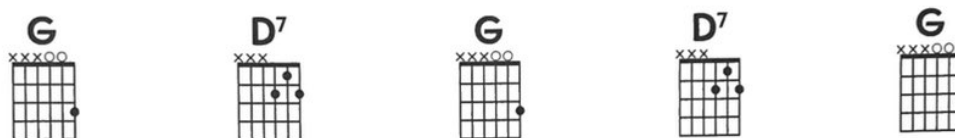
Before you play "When the Saints Go Marching In" and "Yankee Doodle," practice the exercises on this page. They will help you to change chords easily.

Play each exercise very slowly at first, and gradually play them faster. Don't move on to the songs until you can easily move from chord to chord without missing a beat.



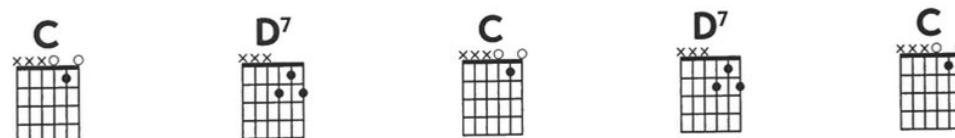
Track 21

No. 1



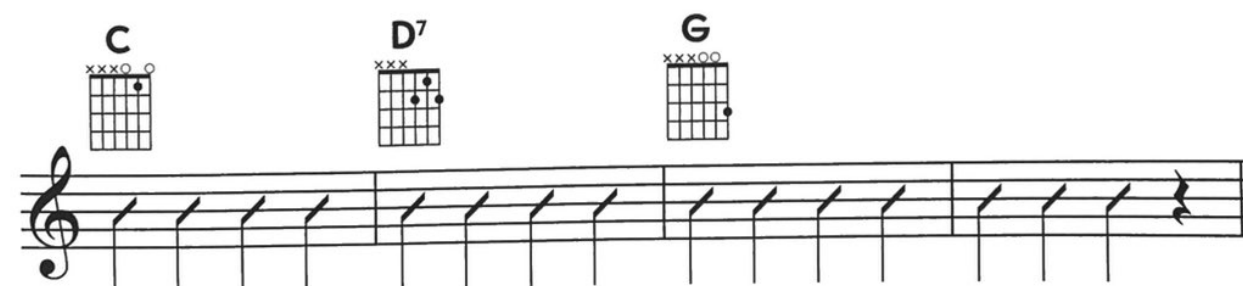
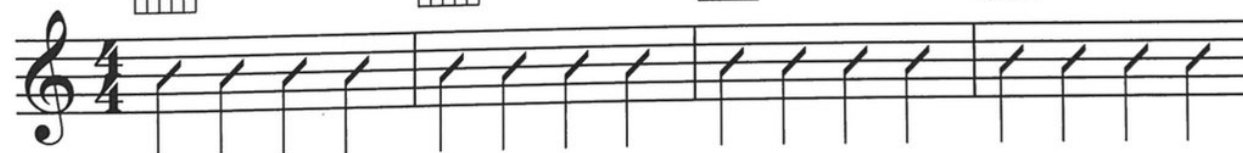
Track 22

No. 2



Track 23

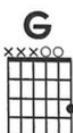
No. 3



When the Saints Go Marching In



Track 24



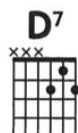
(rest) Oh when the saints go march - ing in,



Oh when the saints go march - ing in,



Oh how I want to be in that num - ber

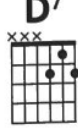
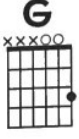
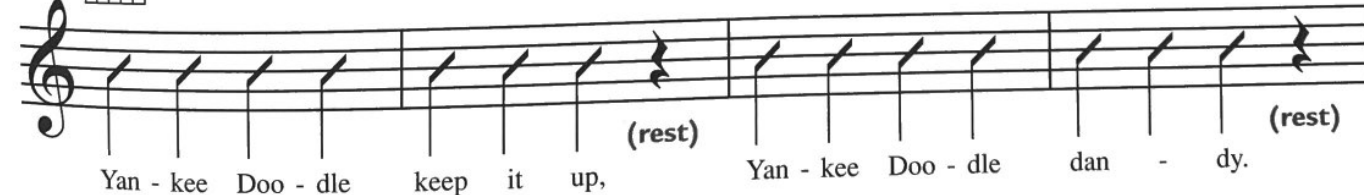
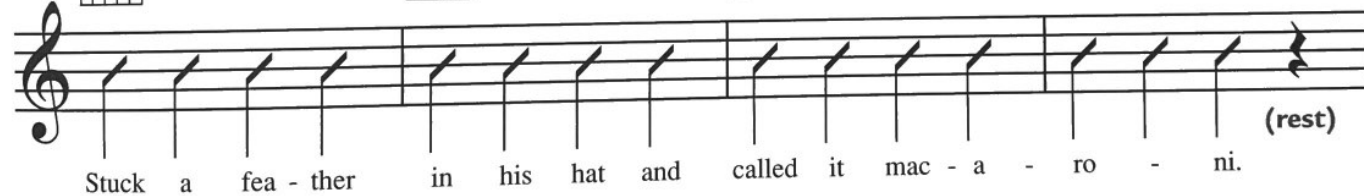
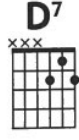
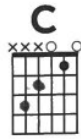
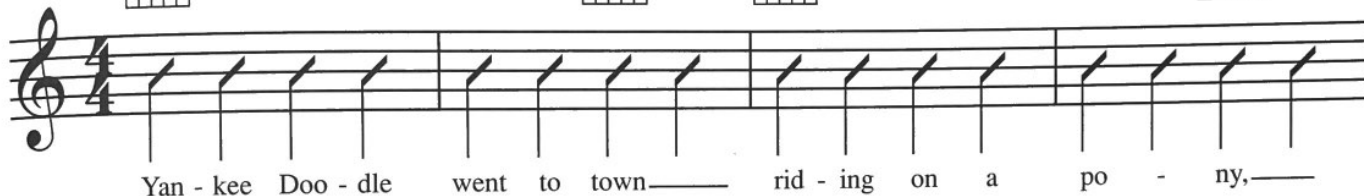


When the saints go march - ing in.

Yankee Doodle



Track 25



Getting Acquainted with Music Notation



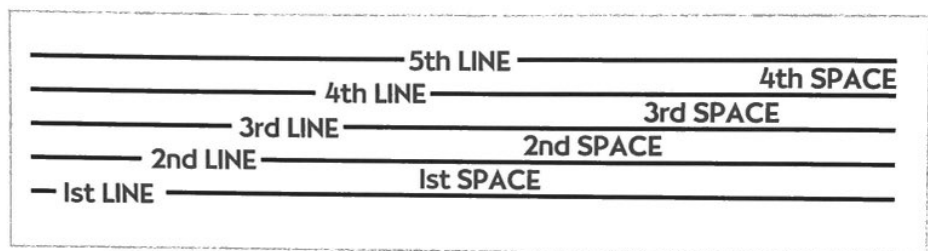
Notes

Musical sounds are represented by symbols called *notes*. Their time value is determined by their color (black or white), and by stems and flags attached to them.



The Staff

Each note has a name. That name depends on where the note is found on the *staff*. The staff is made up of five horizontal lines and the spaces between those lines.



The Music Alphabet

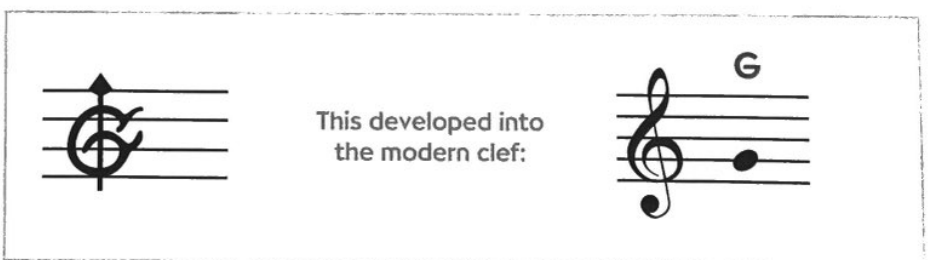
The notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A-G).

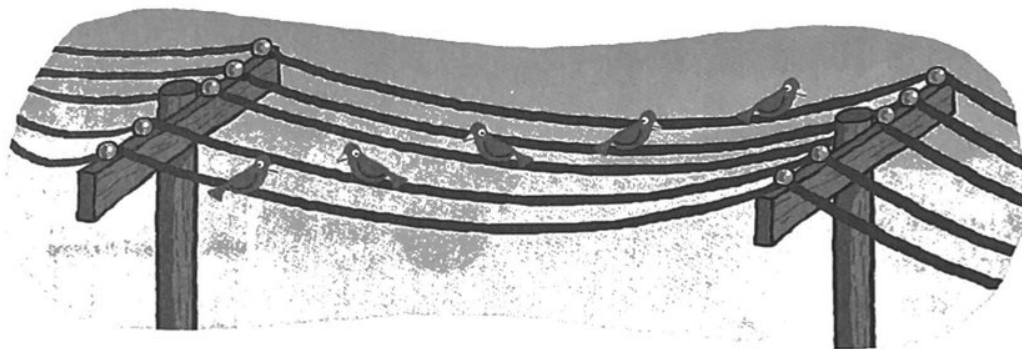


Clefs

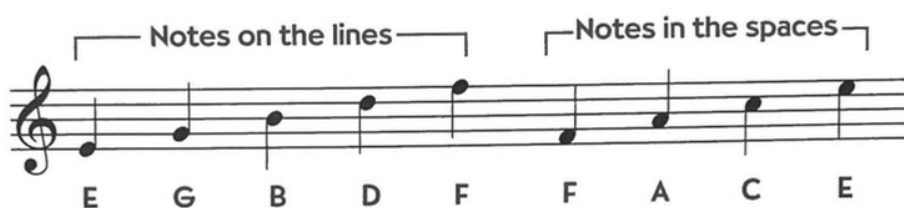
As music notation progressed through history, the staff had from two to twenty lines, and symbols were invented that would always give you a reference point for all the other notes. These symbols were called *clefs*.

Music for the guitar is written in the *G* or *treble clef*. Originally, the Gothic letter *G* was used on a four-line staff to show the pitch *G*.

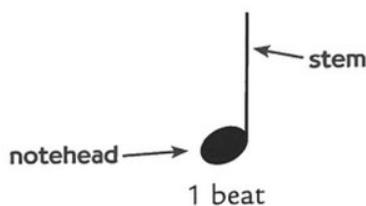




An easy way to remember the notes on the lines is using the phrase **Every Good Bird Does Fly**. Remembering the notes in the spaces is even easier because they spell the word **FACE**, which rhymes with “space.”



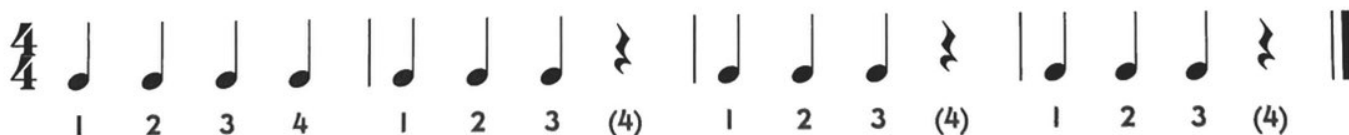
Introducing the Quarter Note



A black note with a stem is called a *quarter note*. Like the quarter-note slash, the quarter note equals one beat.

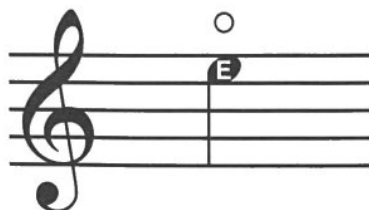


Clap and Count Out Loud



Notes on the First String Introducing E

A note sitting on the top space of the treble clef staff is called E. To play this note, pick the *open* 1st string (meaning without putting a left-hand finger on it).



Hear
this note!

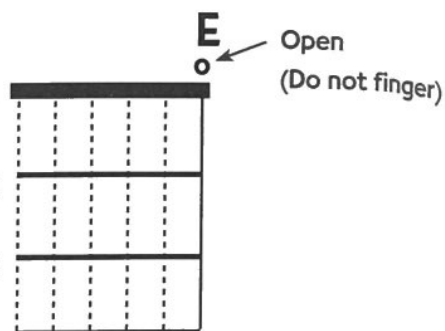


Track 27

1st fret

2nd fret

3rd fret



Elizabeth, the Elephant



Picking

- Play each E slowly and evenly, using a *downpick* motion. We will use only downpicks for the rest of Book 1.
- Use only a little motion to pick each note, just like strumming.



Track 28

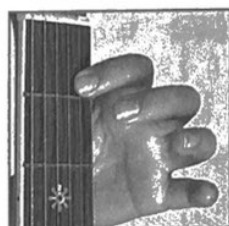


Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
El - e - phants eat en - chil - a - das, es - pe - cial - ly E - li - za - beth.

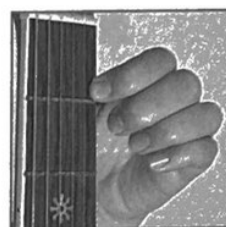
The Note E with Chords

Practice Tip

For this tune, notice that both the C and G⁷ chords are fingered with finger 1 at the 1st fret.



C Chord



G⁷ Chord

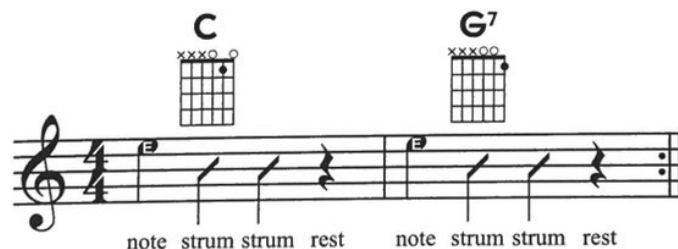
Simply move your finger over one string to change chords.



Track 29

Note and Strum Warm-up

Before playing "Note and Strum," practice this exercise slowly until you are comfortable playing a note followed by a strum.



Note and Strum



Track 30

Chord diagrams for C and G⁷ are shown above the staff. The musical notation shows a sequence of four measures in 4/4 time. Each measure contains a quarter note followed by three eighth notes, then a rest. The sequence of chords is C, C, G⁷, and C. Below the staff, the count and sequence are provided for each measure:

Measure	Count	Sequence
1	1 2 3 (4)	Note strum strum rest.
2	1 2 3 (4)	Note strum strum rest.
3	1 2 3 (4)	Note strum strum rest.
4	1 2 3 (4)	Note strum strum rest.

Notes on the First String Introducing F

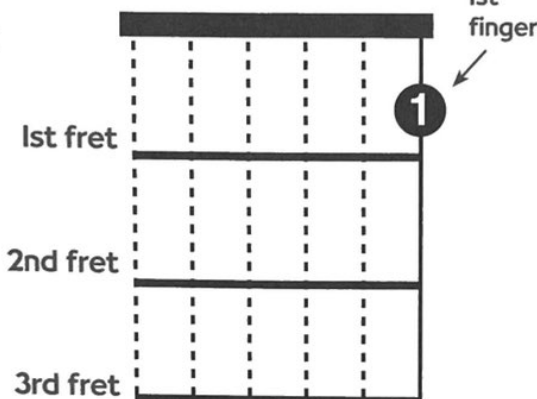
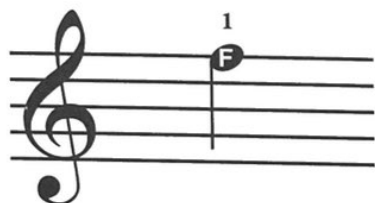


Hear
this note!



Track 31

A note on the top line of the staff is called F. To play this note, use finger 1 to press the 1st string at the 1st fret. Use a down-pick motion to play only the 1st string.



Up-Down-Up



Track 32

Up-Down-Up Warm-up

Before playing "Up-Down-Up," practice this exercise until you are comfortable playing the note F.



Track 33



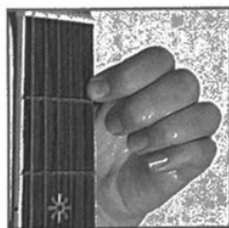
The Notes E and F with Chords

Practice Tip

For this tune, notice that the note F and the G⁷ chord are both fingered with finger 1 at the 1st fret on the 1st string.



Note F



G⁷ Chord



Don't lift your 1st finger between the note F and the G⁷ chord.



Track 34



Hold down 1st finger

Musical notation for a 4/4 track. The notation includes guitar chords (C, G⁷) and notes (E, F) on a staff. The rhythm is indicated by stems and rests.

Chord diagrams shown above the staff:

- C: x x x x o o
- G⁷: x x x x o o
- G⁷: x x x x o o
- C: x x x x o o

Staff notation: E (quarter note), F (quarter note), G⁷ (quarter note), C (quarter note). The notes E and F are marked with a '1' above them, indicating the first finger.

Rhythm: E strum strum rest. F strum strum rest. One more time rest, then you can rest.

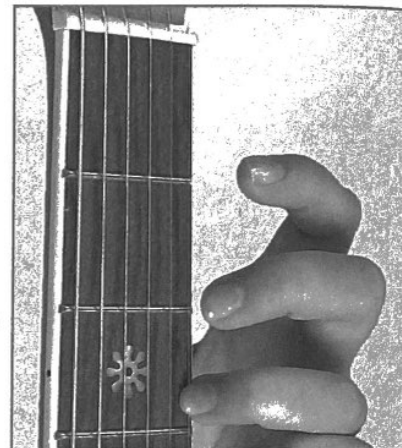
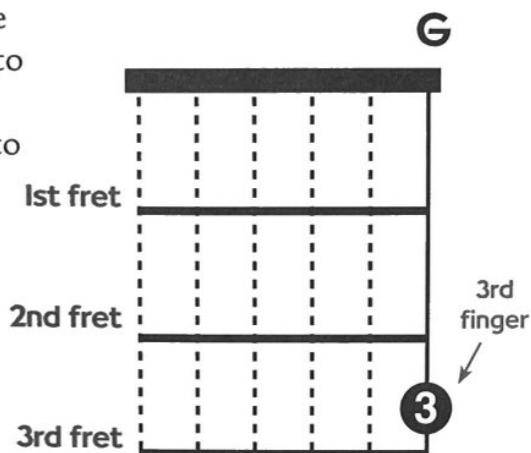
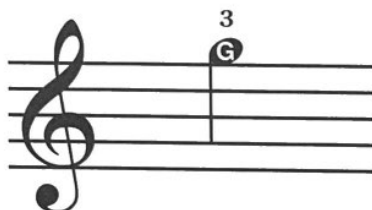
Notes on the First String Introducing G

Hear
this note!



Track 35

A note on the space above the staff is called G. Use finger 3 to press the 1st string at the 3rd fret. Use a downpick motion to play only the 1st string.



Track 36

G Warm-up

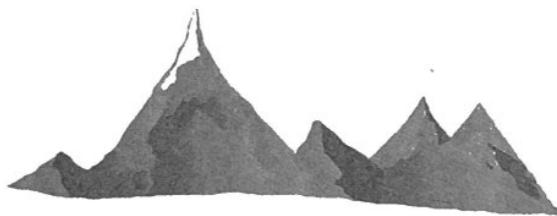


7-21-18

Strum up and down
every other note

↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

The Mountain Climber



Track 37



From the bot - tom to the top, the fear - less climb - er does not stop.

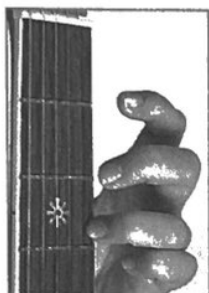


With his pick and tuned gui - tar, the pre - pared climb - er will go far.

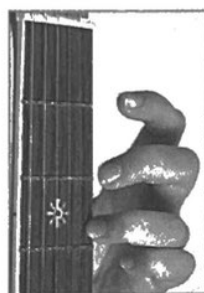
The Notes E, F, and G with Chords

Practice Tip

Notice that the note G and the G chord are both fingered with finger 3 at the 3rd fret on the 1st string.



Note G



G Chord

Hold down the 3rd finger between the notes G and the G chord.

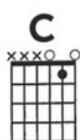
7-21-18

- Smooth between notes and Chords
- let notes ring!

Brave in the Cave



Track 38



Hold down 3rd finger



Musical notation for the song "Brave in the Cave". The notation is in 4/4 time and features a treble clef. The notes and chords are as follows:

- Measure 1: Note G (3rd fret, 1st string) with finger 3, followed by Note F (1st fret, 1st string) with finger 1, and Note E (open, 1st string) with finger 0. The lyrics are "Down we go".
- Measure 2: Note G (3rd fret, 1st string) with finger 3, followed by Note F (1st fret, 1st string) with finger 1, and Note E (open, 1st string) with finger 0. The lyrics are "in the cave."
- Measure 3: Note G (3rd fret, 1st string) with finger 3, followed by Note F (1st fret, 1st string) with finger 1, and Note E (open, 1st string) with finger 0. The lyrics are "Fly - ing bats!"
- Measure 4: Note G (3rd fret, 1st string) with finger 3, followed by Note F (1st fret, 1st string) with finger 1, and Note E (open, 1st string) with finger 0. The lyrics are "Let's be brave."

Single Notes, Then Chord! Chord! Chord!



Track 39

Single Notes, then Chord! Chord! Chord! Play it right, you won't get bored.

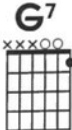
Ev - en time is ver - y good. Al - ways play it like you should.

Chord diagrams for C, G7, and C are provided above the corresponding musical phrases.

Pumpkin Song



Track 40




Can - dle in his head. Doesn't need to be fed.




Makes a tas - ty pie. Seeds help witch - es fly!

Notes on the Second String Introducing B

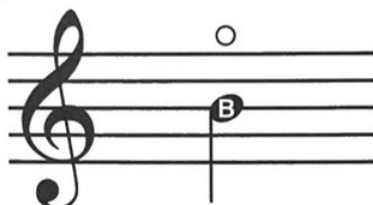
Hear
this note!



Track 41



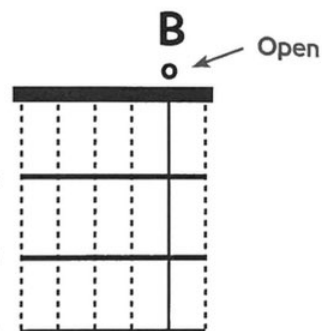
A note on the middle line of the staff is called B. Play the 2nd string open.



1st fret

2nd fret

3rd fret



Track 42

B Warm-up



Two Open Strings



Track 43



Play the B string, now, the E string. B string, E string. Keeps you think-ing.

Two-String Melody



Track 44



Notes on two strings are fun to play. Notes on two strings, Oh! what fun!

Jumping Around



Track 45

Notes on the Second String Introducing C

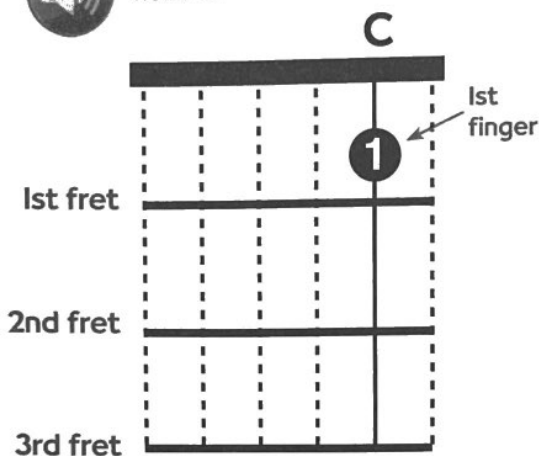
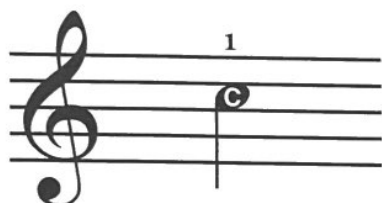


Hear
this note!



Track 46

A note on the third space of the staff is called C.
Use finger 1 to press the
2nd string at the 1st fret.
Pick only the 2nd string.



Ping Pong Song



Track 47

C Warm-up



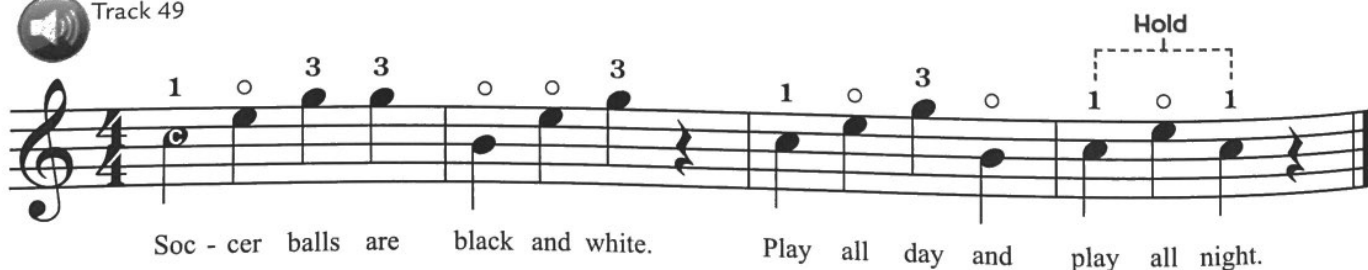
Track 48



Soccer Game

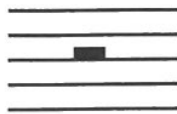


Track 49



The Half Rest

Introducing the Half Rest

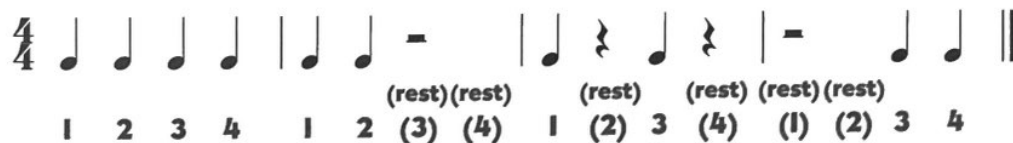


This rest means do not play for two beats, which is the same as ♫ ♫.



Track 50

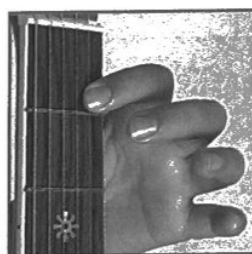
Clap and Count Out Loud



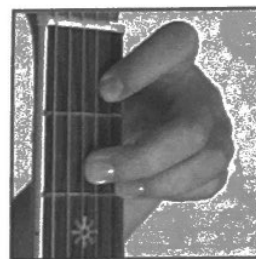
Practice Tip

Notice that the note C and the D⁷ chord are both fingered with finger 1 at the 1st fret on the 2nd string.

In "When I Feel Best," hold the 1st finger down from the third beat of measure 1 until the last beat of measure 5.



Note C



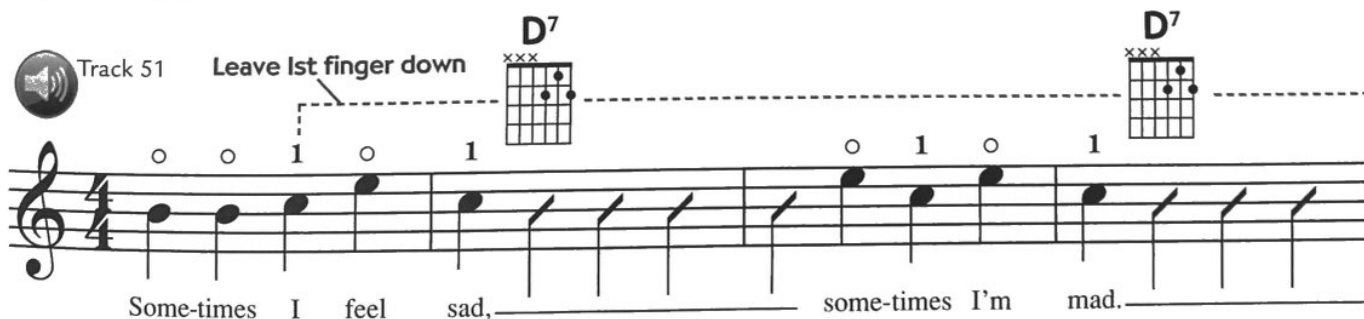
D⁷ Chord

When I Feel Best



Track 51

Leave 1st finger down



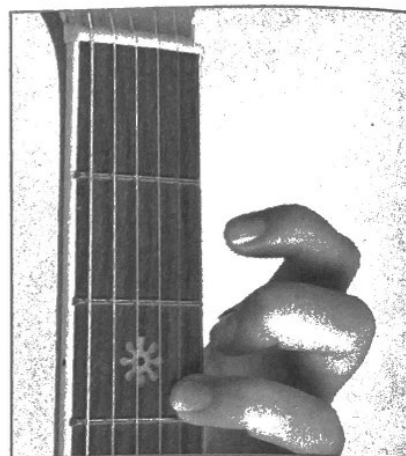
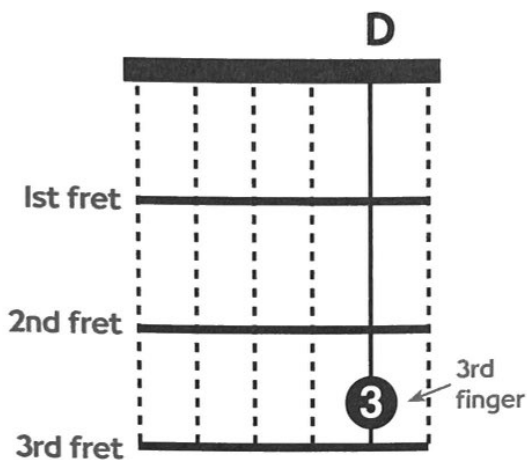
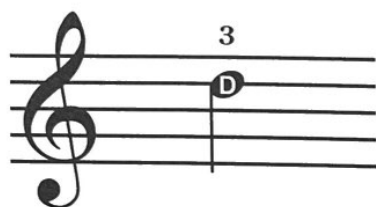
Notes on the Second String Introducing D

Hear
this note!



Track 52

A note on the fourth line of the staff is called D.
Use finger 3 to press the
2nd string at the 3rd fret.
Pick only the 2nd string.



Track 53

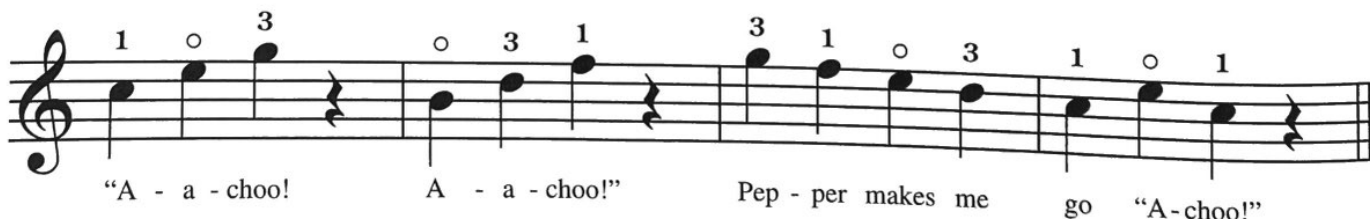
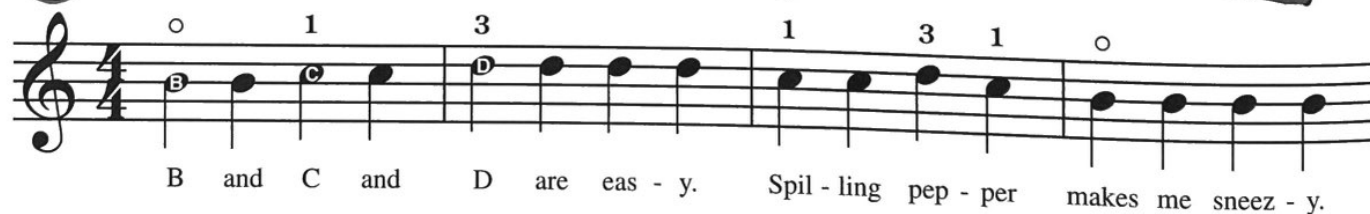
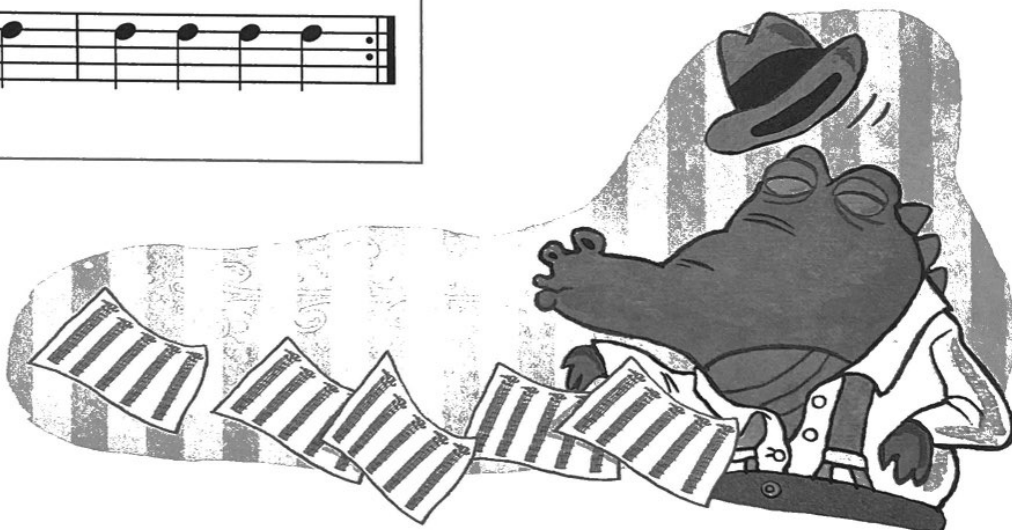
D Warm-up



A-Choo!



Track 54



The Half Note

Introducing the Half Note



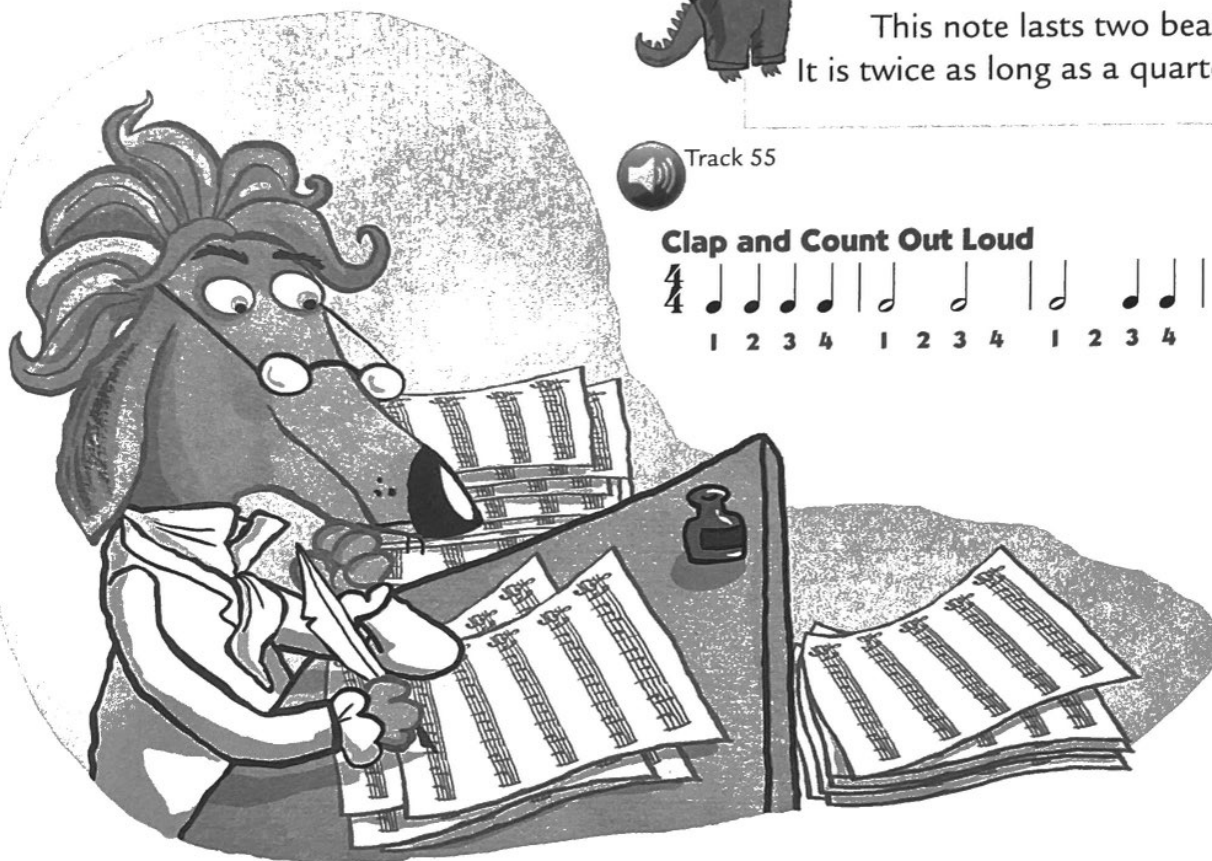
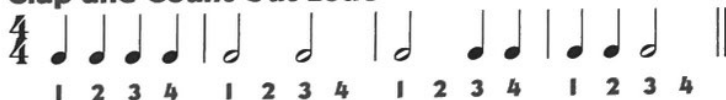
2 beats

This note lasts two beats.
It is twice as long as a quarter note.



Track 55

Clap and Count Out Loud



Ode to Joy

from Beethoven's 9th Symphony



Track 56

Ludwig van Beethoven



Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

When Bee - tho - ven wrote this tune he could not hear a sin - gle note.



Keep counting! But his mus - ic is so awe - some peo - ple still love things he wrote.

Jingle Bells



Track 57

Jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells jin - gle all the way.



Oh what fun it is to ride a one-horse o - pen sleigh.



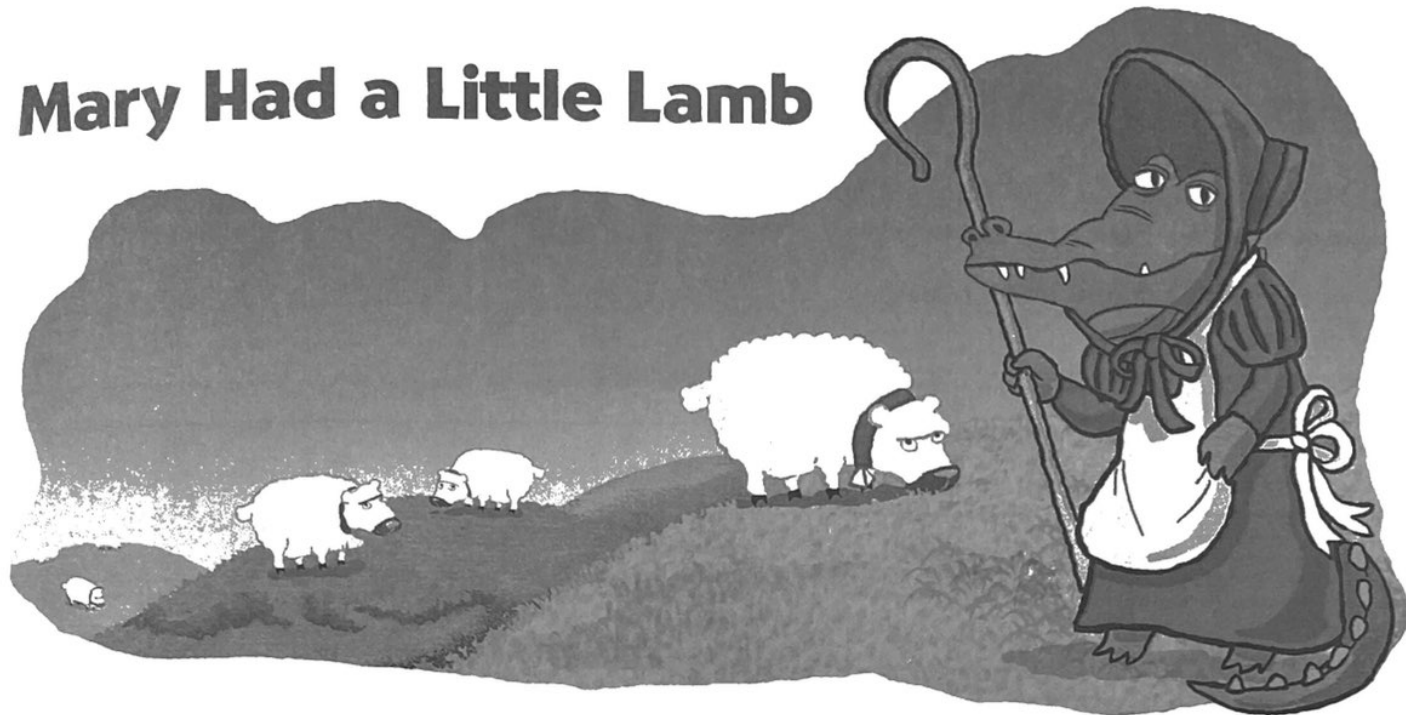
Jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells jin - gle all the way.



Oh what fun it is to ride a one-horse o - pen sleigh.



Mary Had a Little Lamb



Track 58

Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb,

G
xxxoo

Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb, its fleece was white as snow.

C
xxxoo

Ev - 'ry - where that Ma - ry went, Ma - ry went, Ma - ry went,

G
xxxoo

Ev - 'ry - where that Ma - ry went, the lamb was sure to go.

C
xxxoo

Notes on the Third String Introducing G

Hear
this note!



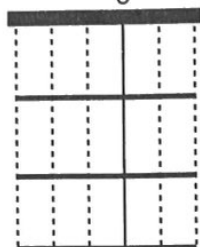
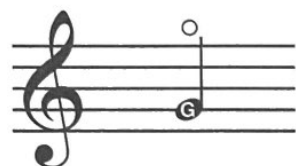
Track 59

A note on the second line of the staff is called G.

Pick the 3rd string open.

Open

G



Track 60

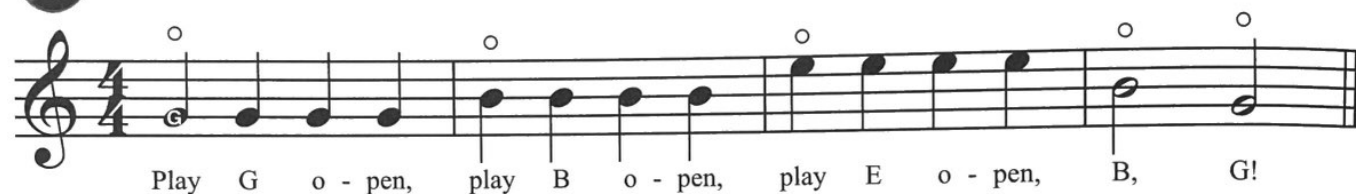
G Warm-up



Three Open Strings



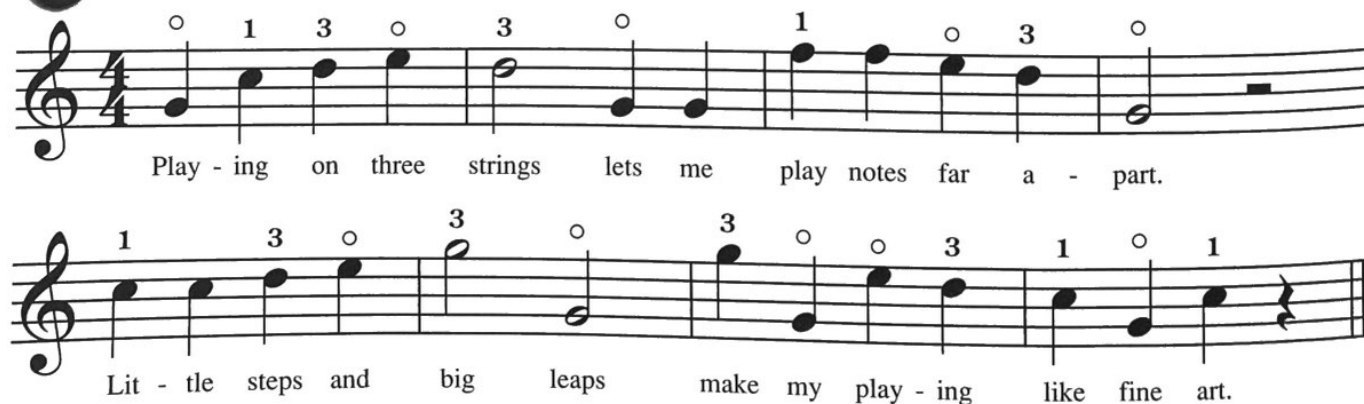
Track 61



Little Steps and Big Leaps



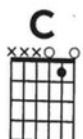
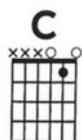
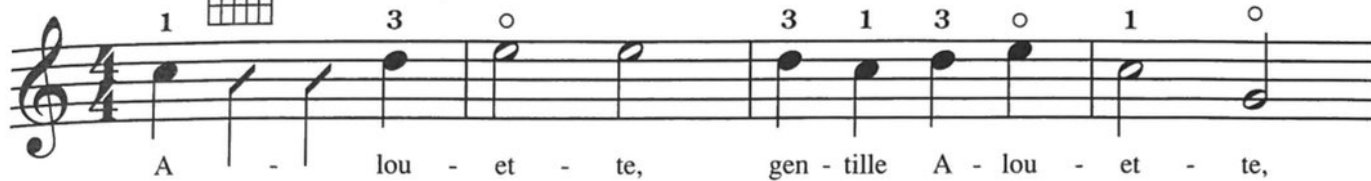
Track 62



Alouette



Track 63



Notes on the Third String

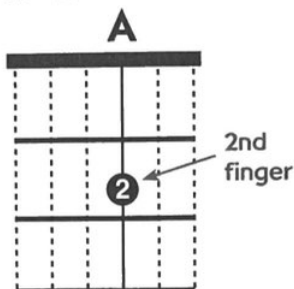
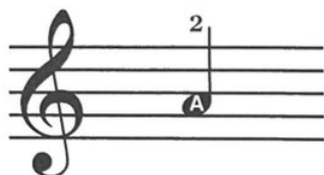
Introducing A

Hear
this note!



Track 64

A note on the second space of the staff is called A. Use finger 2 to press the 3rd string at the 2nd fret. Pick only the 3rd string.



Track 65

A Warm-up



Introducing the Whole Note

This note lasts four beats. It is as long as two half notes, or four quarter notes.



Clap and Count Out Loud



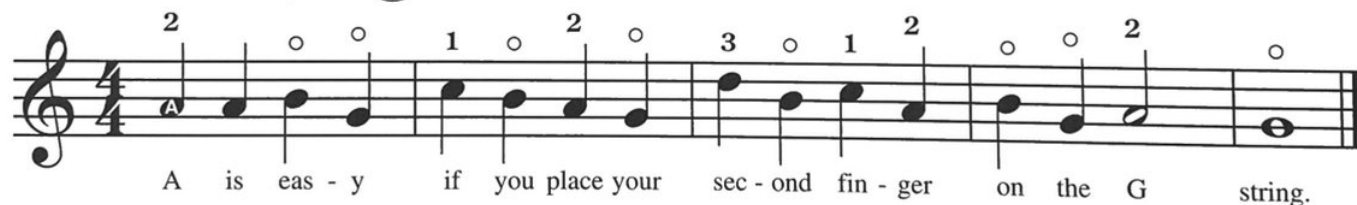
Track 66



A Is Easy!



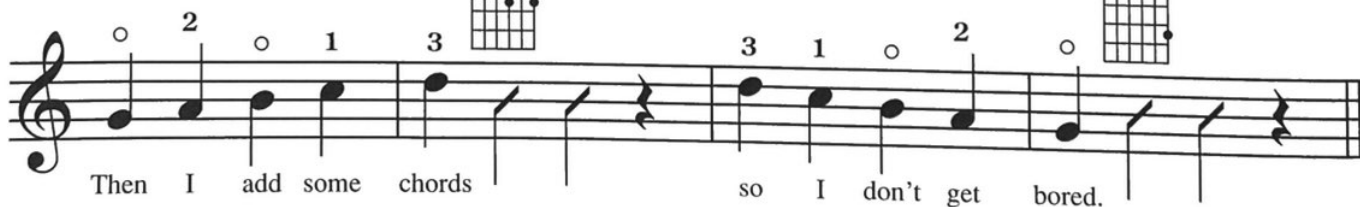
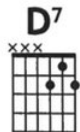
Track 67



Taking a Walk



Track 68



Aura Lee



Track 69

Elvis Presley recorded this folk song as a pop ballad called "Love Me Tender."

1. As the black-bird in the spring 'neath the wil-low tree,
2. Sat and piped I heard him sing, sing of Au-ra Lee!

Au-ra Lee! Au-ra Lee! Maid of gold-en hair,

Sun-shine came a-long with thee and swal-lows in the air.

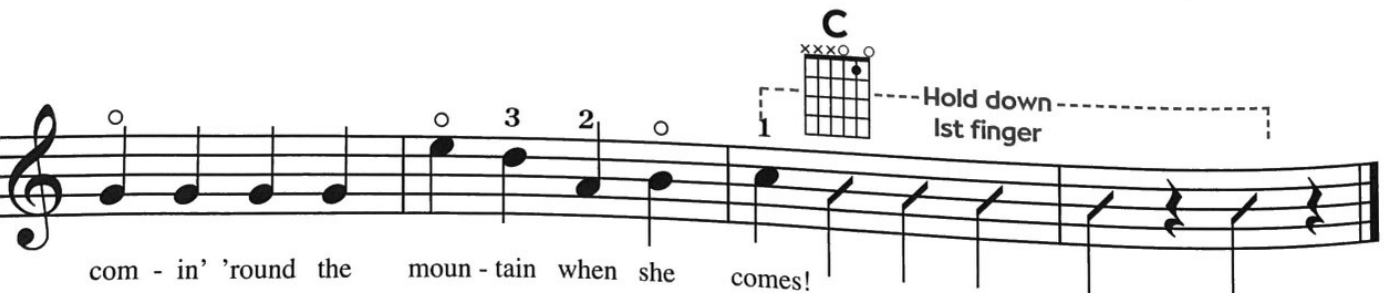
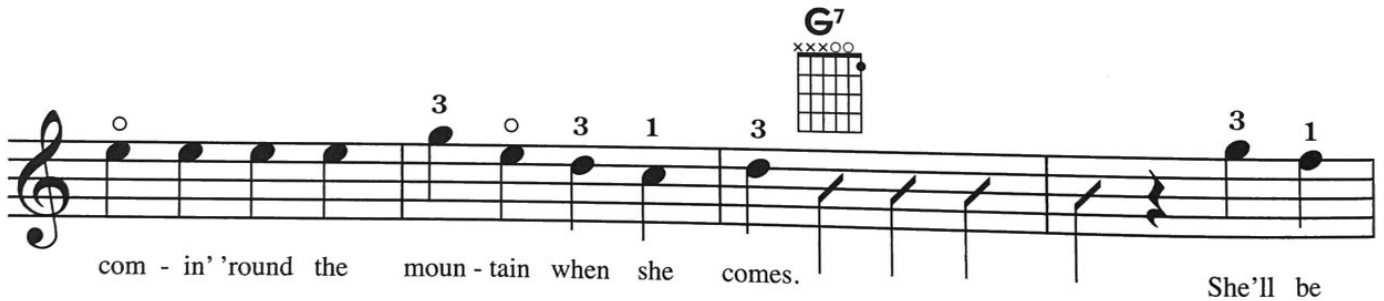
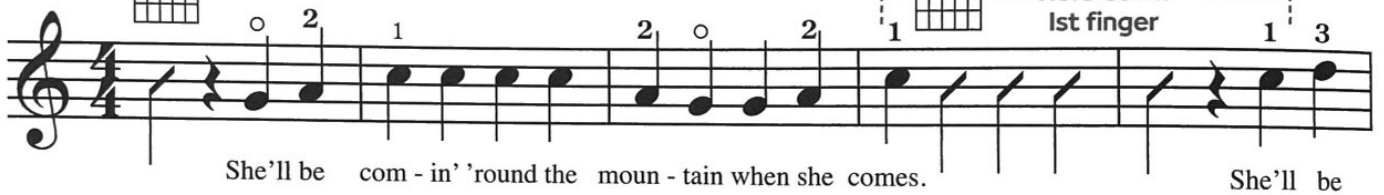
She'll Be Comin' 'Round the Mountain



Track 70



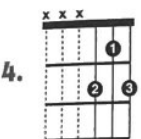
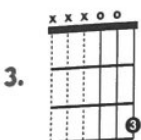
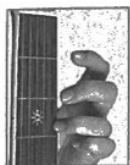
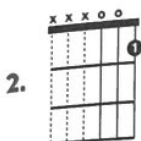
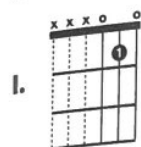
Hold down
1st finger



Music Matching Games

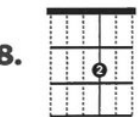
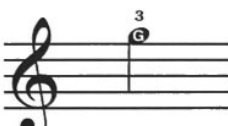
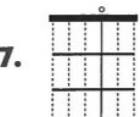
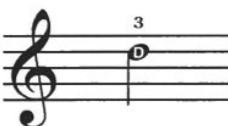
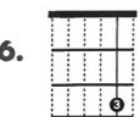
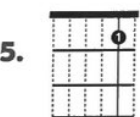
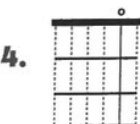
Chords

Draw a line to match each chord frame on the left to the correct photo on the right.



Notes

Draw a line to match each note on the left to its correct music notation on the right.



Symbols

Draw a line to match each symbol on the left to its name on the right.



Treble clef



Quarter note



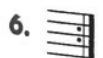
Whole note



Quarter slash



Half note



Double bar line



Half rest



Repeat sign



Quarter rest

Answer Key

Chords

1: page 10; 2: page 12; 3: page 16; 4: page 20

Symbols

1: page 44; 2: page 39; 3: page 25; 4: page 8;
5: page 25; 6: page 18; 7: page 37; 8: page 11;
9: page 8

Notes

1: page 26; 2: page 29; 3: page 30; 4: page 34;
5: page 36; 6: page 38; 7: page 42; 8: page 44

Certificate of Promotion

This certifies that

_____ has mastered and perfected

Book 1 of Alfred's Kid's Guitar Course

and is hereby promoted into

Book 2 of Alfred's Kid's Guitar Course

Teacher / Parent _____

Date _____

