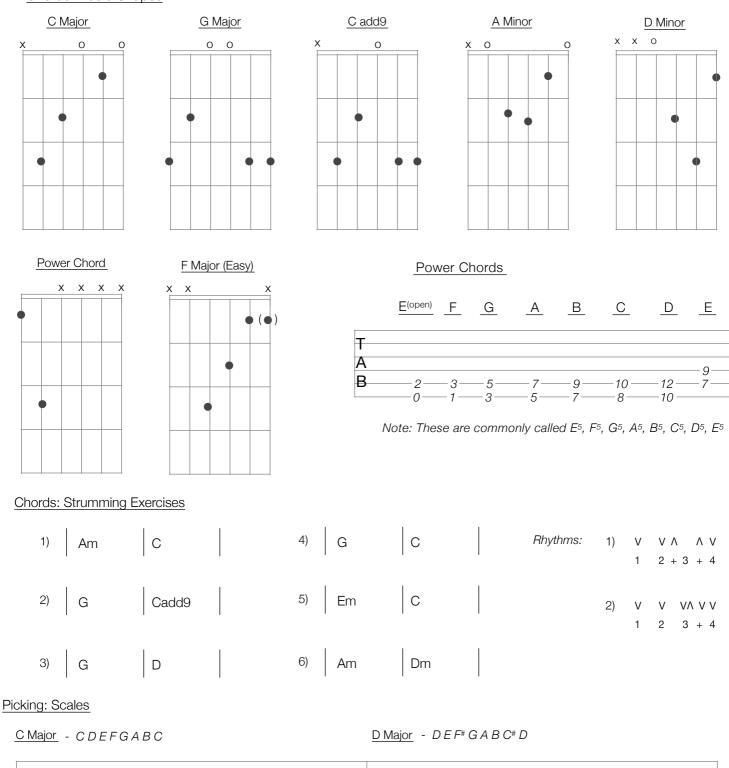
STEP TWO



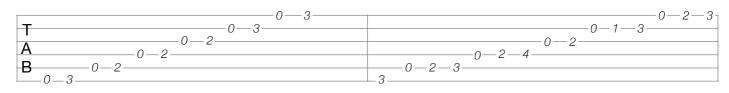
Chords: Basic Shapes



T01	03
	0-2-
A 0 2 3	0-2-4
D Ü	

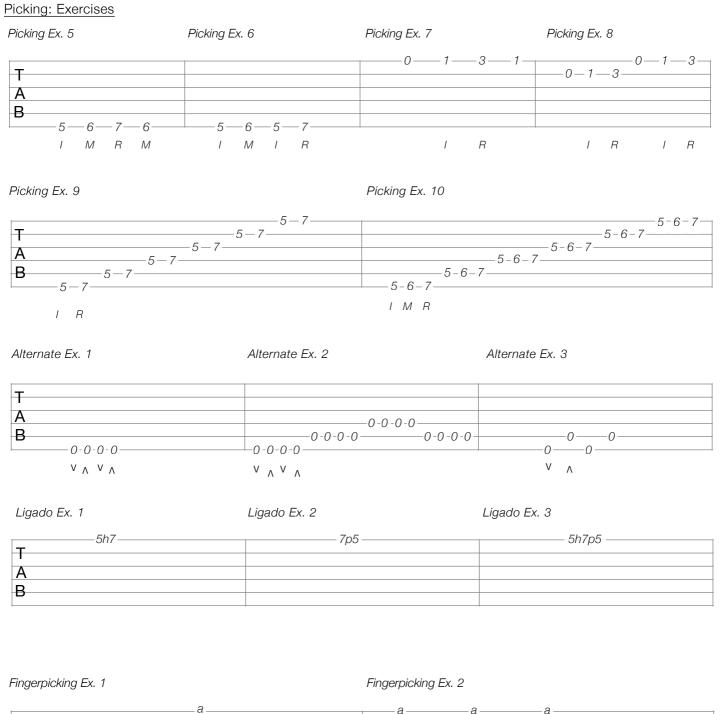
E Minor Pentatonic - E G A B D E

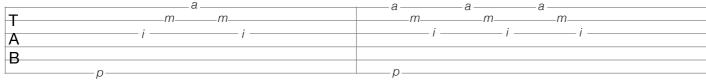
G Major - $G A B C D E F^{\#} G$



STEP TWO







STEP TWO



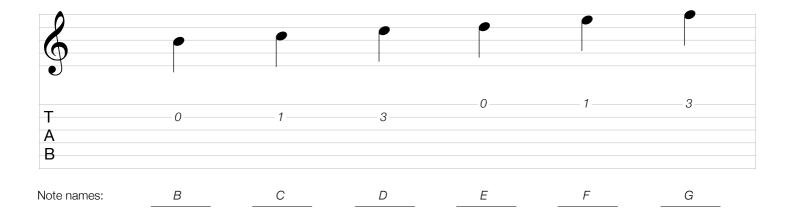
Reading: Music Alphabet

Write the musical alphabet on the top row, starting at A. Then use the next two lines to fill in the sharp and flat notes.

A	_	E	}	C_	_		D	-	<u> </u>	F		G	
Sharps:	A#	-			_	<i>C</i> #		D#			F#		G#
Flats:	Bb				_	Db		<u>E</u> b			<i>G</i> b		Ab
The two notes An Octave is:													
							-		Spaces:			Lines:	F
		•	•					F	C A	E	E	G B	D
-	FG	A	В	С	D	Е	F		FACE		Every (Good Boy [Deserves Fruit
Remember	: <u>FACE =</u>	= Spac	e!										

Natural Notes of the E, B and G Strings

Ε	F		G		A		В	C		D	— E —
В	C		D		E	F		G		— A —	<u>_ В</u>
G		A	•	———В ————	C		D		E	— F —	G







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Reading: Musical Symbols

Symbol	Name	Function
ο	Semibreve	Hold for 4 beats/counts
0	Minim	Hold for 2 beats/counts
	Crotchet	Hold for 1 beat/count
	Semibreve Rest	Pause for 4 beats/counts
	Minim Rest	Pause for 4 beats/counts
ķ	Crotchet Rest	Pause for 4 beats/counts
Le contraction de la contracti	Stave	Lines which we write music on
¢,	Treble Clef	Tells us what instrument can play the song
	Bar Line	Divides music into bars
4 4	Time Signature - Four Four	Tells us how many beats per bar - 4
:	Repeat	Repeat everything inside the symbol
1.	First ending	Use as the ending to the song the first time only
#	Sharp	Raises a note by 1 fret
þ	Flat	Lowers a note by 1 fret
4	Natural	Cancels the sharp/flat

A Key Signature is: _____ A sharp or flat that with the treble clef, effecting the note of the line/gap it is on for the entire piece,

or until otherwise stated

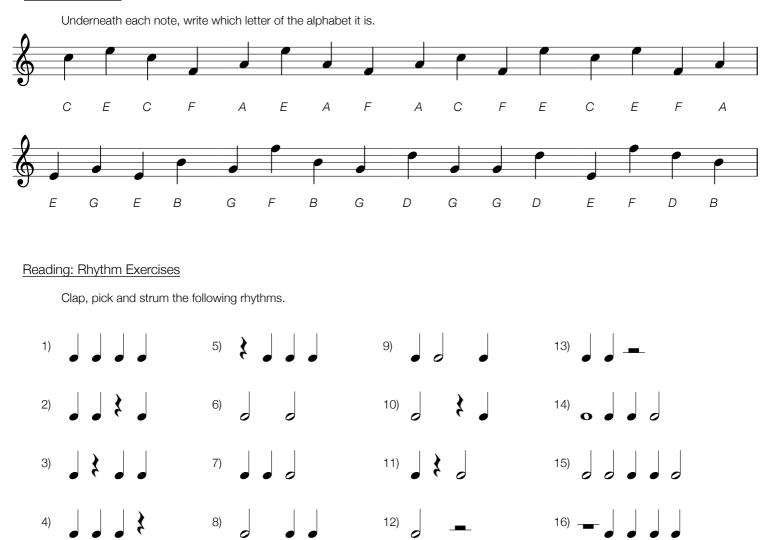
An Accidental is: <u>A sharp or flat that during a piece of music, effecting the note of the line/gap it is on for the</u>

remainder of the bar, or until otherwise stated

STEP TWO



Reading: Melody



Aural: Intervals

Interval	Sounds Like	Note in C	Note in G
Unison	The Same	С	G
Major 2 nd	Major Scale, Happy Birthday, Silent Night, Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer	D	A
Major 3 rd	When The Saints Go Marching In, Kumbaya, Major Arpeggio	E	В
Perfect 4 th	Advance Australia Fair, Auld Lang Syne, Some Day My Prince Will Come	F	С
Perfect 5 th	Twinkle Twinkle Little Star, Last Post, Superman, One, Star Wars	G	D
Major 6 th	Dashing Through The Snow (Jingle Bells), For He's a Jolly Good Fellow	A	E
Major 7 th	Dissonant, Bali Ha'l	В	F#
8ve	Somewhere Over the Rainbow	С	G

STEP TWO



Reading: Sight Reading Exercises



STEP TWO



























8

Step One Requirements Checklist

Chords

- Memorized by name; C, F, G, Cadd9, Am, Dm, Power chord.
- C Knows power chords; E (open), F, G, A, B, C, D and E.
- □ Knows a chord is major unless otherwise stated.
- 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.

Picking

- Plays with suitable picking technique, resting part of the picking hand on the guitar.
- The fretting hand's thumb stays on the back of the guitar neck, pointing upwards.
- Capable of playing all Exercises sufficiently, with correct fingers.
- Capable of playing C, G, D and E Min Pent scales sufficiently.
- Capable of playing basic melodies using up to two strings of the guitar.

Reading

- Capable of sufficiently reading and playing guitar tablature for 1-2 strings.
- Capable of sufficiently reading and playing basic chord diagrams that use up to two fingers, ensuring to include or omit necessary strings.
- Capable of sufficiently reading and playing basic chord charts.
- C Knows the full musical alphabet.
- Can identify any note on the treble clef staff.
- Can sight read notation for the notes B, C, D, E, F and G on the B and high E strings.
- Understands how key signatures and accidentals function.

Aural

🔲 Can identify the following intervals; Unison, Maj 2nd, Maj 3rd, Peft 4th, Pft 5th, Maj 6th and 8ve.

Songs

- Capable of sufficiently playing at least five picking riffs or melodies, predominantly revolving around 2-3 strings.
- Capable of sufficiently playing chord based songs, using chords within their grade, preferably along with the original recording.

Other

Memorized all notes of the Musical Alphabet.



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• GENERAL NOTES

- If students wish to learn difficult songs, tutors should teach them only basic versions that involve picking the bass notes of chords/riffs.

- All items listed here should be on an as-need 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 chord shapes individually. Then as progressions if necessary.
- Quiz: Show them notes of the stave and the student has to identify the note.
- 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 what the notes of the musical alphabet are.
- Quiz students on the Sight Reading symbols. They need to know their names and functions.
- Quiz students on notes of the treble clef. It's sometimes necessary to ask them to first tell you the notes of the spaces and then lines, then to actually use these to figure out notes. Doing this once per week can be extremely beneficial.
- 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.

- 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 intemperate 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.