How to Play Guitar

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As a musician I never got to learn music from just a christian perspective.
For all those who love and fear the Lord and keep His commands,
I give you a gift I wish I had.
Remember, Worship is a lifestyle.

Romans 12:1

"I appeal to you therefore, brothers, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God, which is your spiritual worship."

"His Kingdom is eternal, and He calls on all men to repent of their sins through Jesus Christ and become His children of light."
quote by D.R. Allen from "Radically Altered Christ Formed In You"

How to Play Guitar for Beginners

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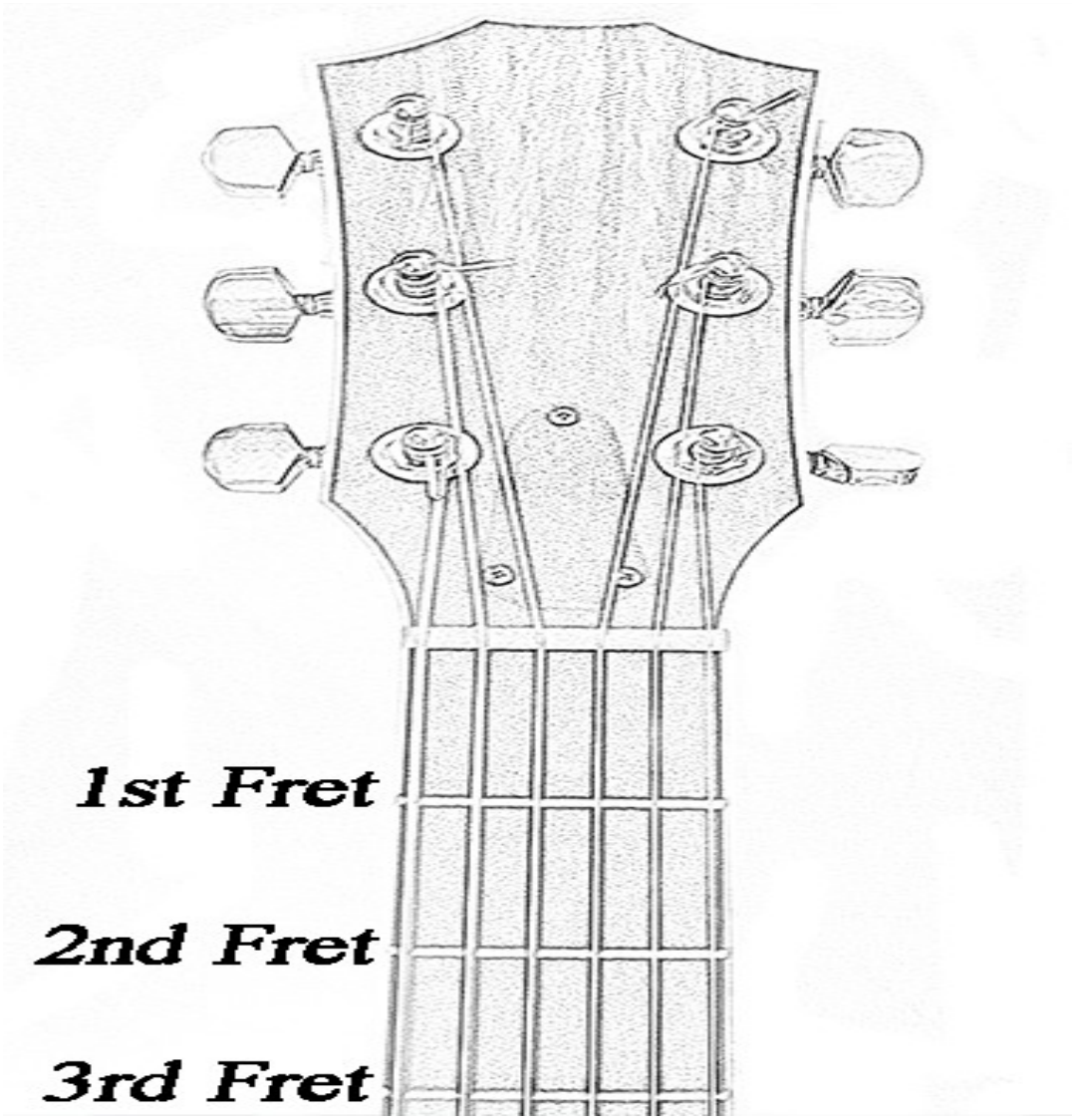
Lesson 1

Guitar Fundamentals – 1.1

On the Guitar, we have 6 strings, and we count from the bottom up (from thinnest to the thickest strings.)

Each string is assigned a specific name, and you need to memorize them.

Each metal bar going across the neck of the guitar is called a fret. The first fret is called 1st fret, and the second fret is 2nd fret, the third fret is 3rd fret, and it keeps going on until you run out of frets.

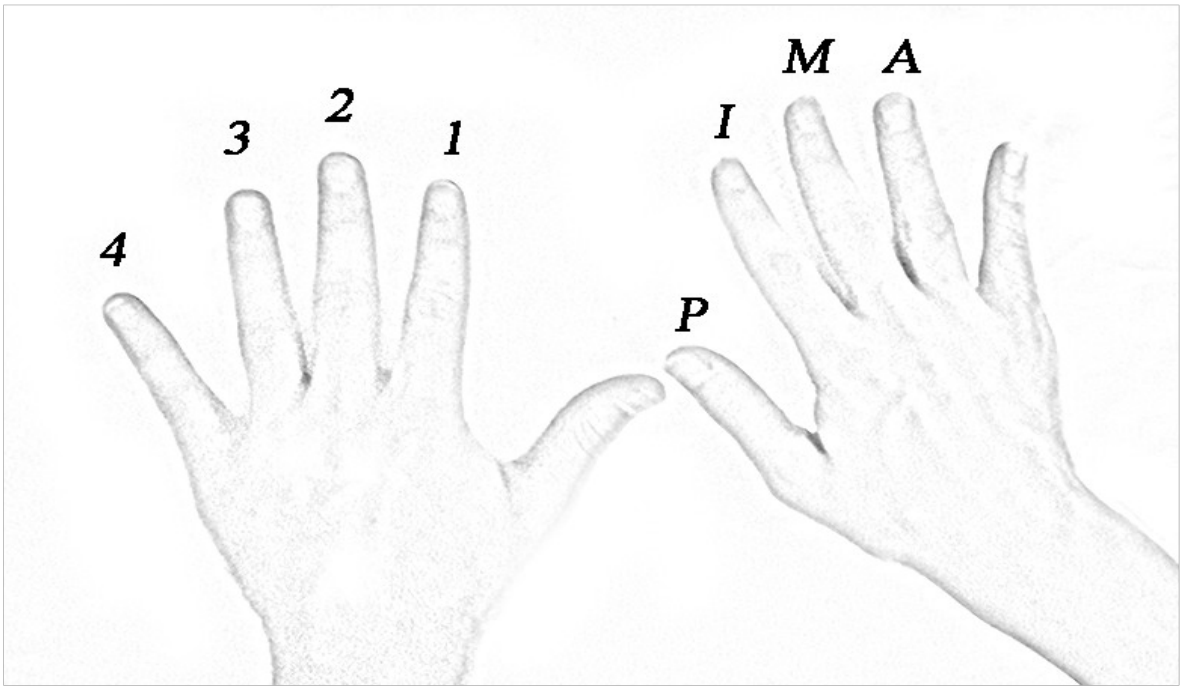


	Mi	La	Re	Sol	Ti	Mi	
	E	A	D	G	B	E	
#6 (the thickest string)	#6	#5	#4	#3	#2	#1	**#1 (thinnest string)**

Hand Diagram – 1.2

When playing guitar each of the fingers have a specific name and number. On the left hand we refer each finger by a number and the right hand by a letter. See diagram and image below for reference.

Right Hand		**Left Hand**
thumb = **P**		index = **1**
index = **I**		middle = **2**
middle = **M**		ring = **3**
ring = **A**		pinky = **4**



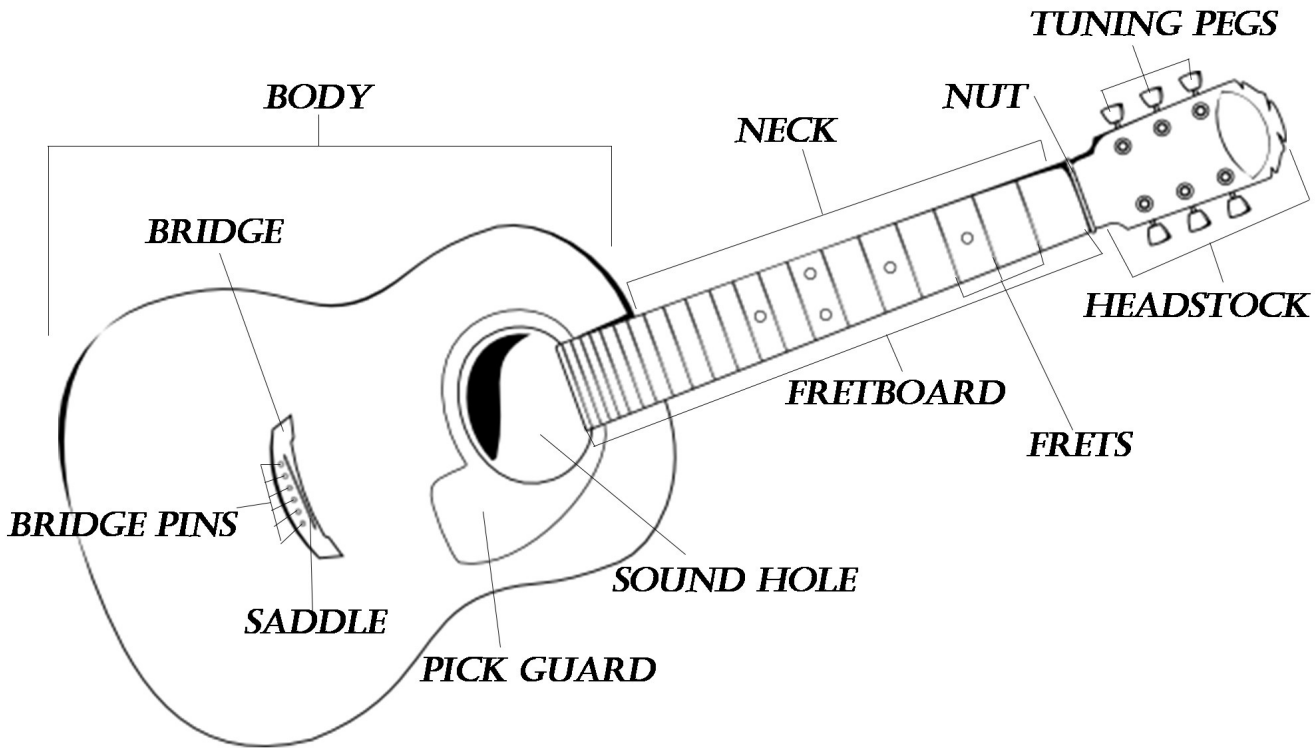
Solfege – 1.3

If you have played piano, you will be familiar with this next section. These are the notes in the musical scale. Be familiar with them and **MEMORIZE** the chart below. **Do is C, Re is D, Mi is E,** ect... This can often be referred to as **SOLFEGE.** In America, this is not as common, but it is used almost everywhere else in the world. If you know this, you will have an advantage, and it will help you greatly later on.

Names of the Musical Notes

Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti	Do
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C

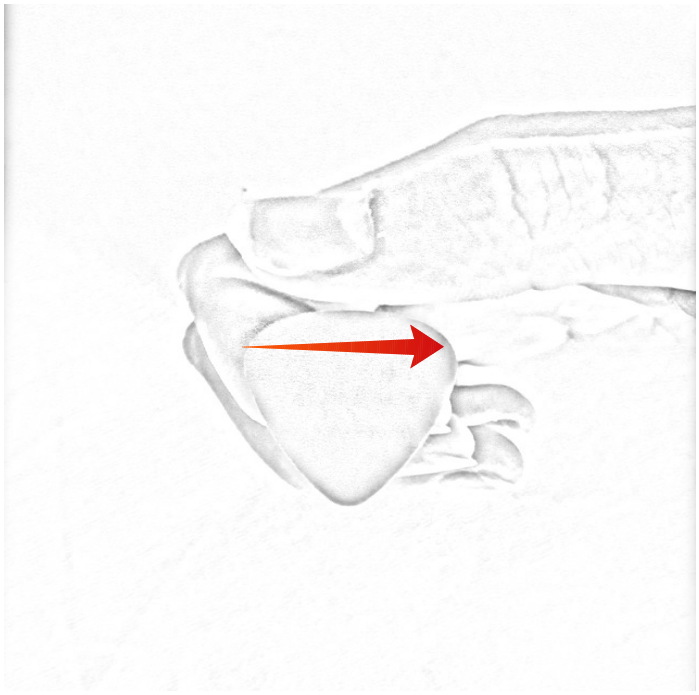
Guitar Diagram - 1.4



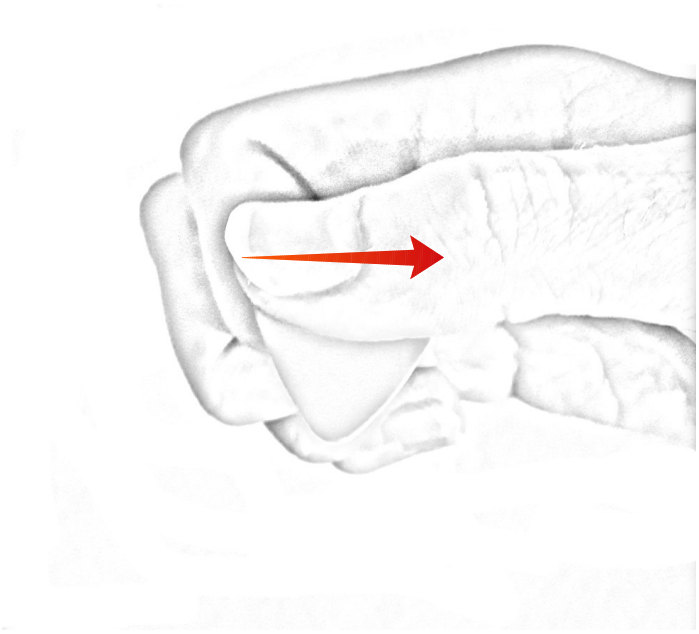
How to hold a pick – 1.5

Hold this nice and firm between your thumb (P) and your index finger (I).

#1



#2

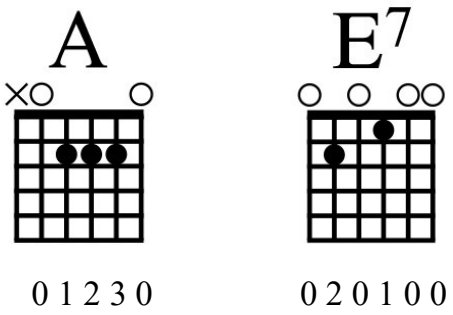


||:Melody, Harmony, Rhythm:|| - 1.6

In order to play the guitar properly, it's important to understand what the guitar is capable of doing. Therefore, you need to understand the following three things.

Melody- singing (or playing the melody)
Harmony- positions of chords with the left hand
Rhythm- strumming with your right hand

CHORD CHART – 1.7



The black dots indicate where your fingers will be placed.

The numbers below the chord chart tell you which fingers to use.

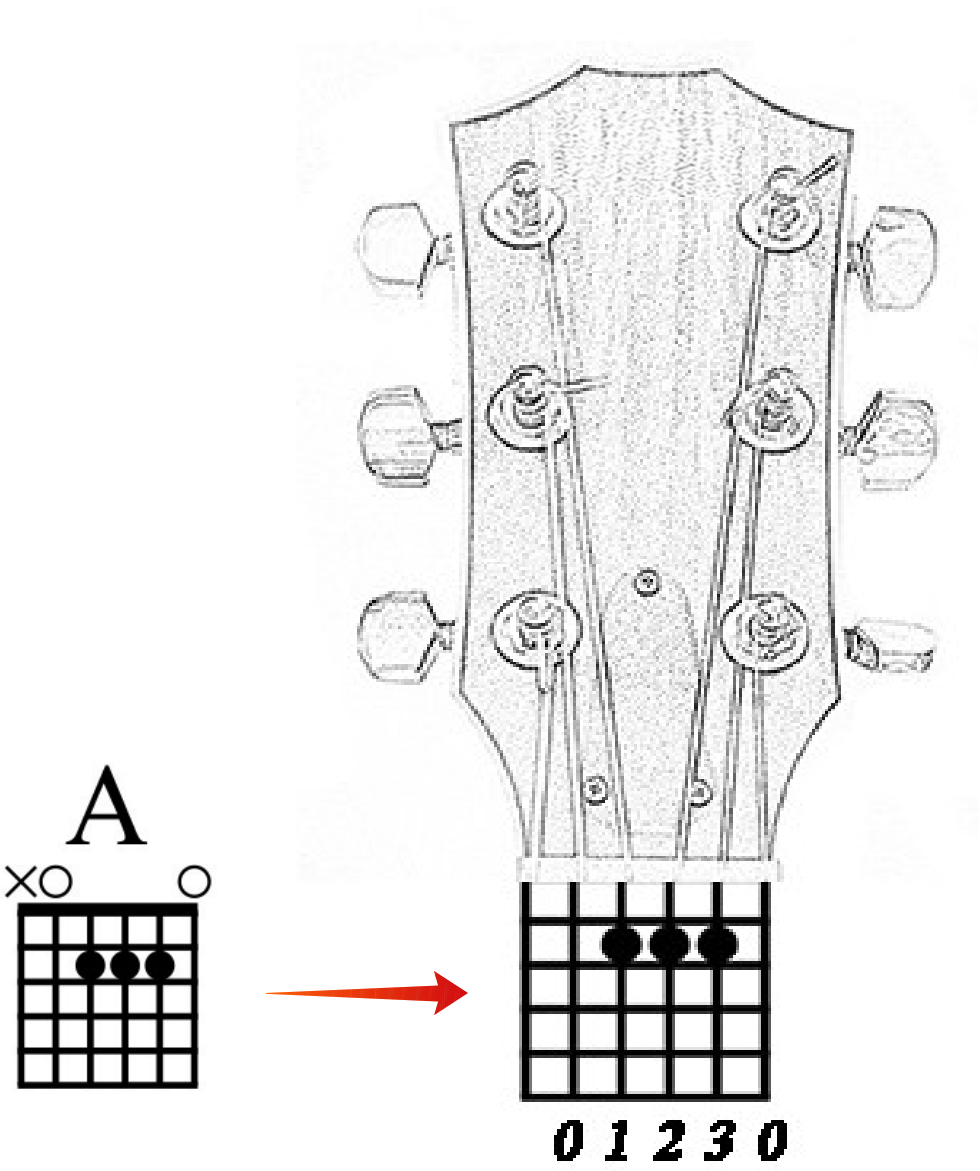
“X” over a string means the string will not be played.

“O” over a string means to play it open.

NOTE:
Pay close attention to which fret your fingers will be on.

The “A” chord is on the 2nd fret of the guitar. See image on the next page for what the A chord looks like on the guitar.

Diagram



The March Rhythm – 1.8

When talking about rhythm, we use the right hand to strum the guitar with (P), your thumb, and (I) with your other four fingers.

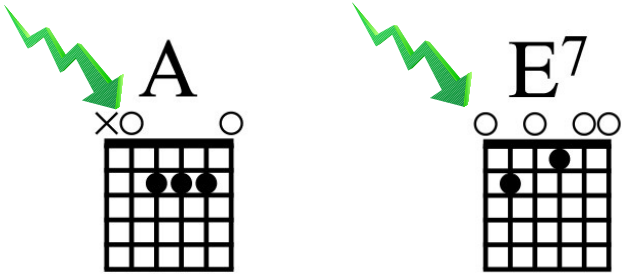
Rhythm – Marcha (The March)

||: P I :||
1 2



Let's learn our first rhythm which is called the “March”. In this rhythm, you will strike the root note of the chord with your thumb (P) on beat 1, the down beat. (If you play with a pick, use the pick in place of your thumb.)

The root note, of the chord, you want to play with (P) ,your thumb, or a pick. The root note is the last note on the lowest string marked by a white circle (O). Play only that specific single string. The root note changes depending on what chord you play. Therefore, pay close attention.



You will use the rest of your four fingers (I) to strike all of the strings in a downward motion on beat 2.
(If you play with a pick, the fingering with your right hand doesn't apply.)

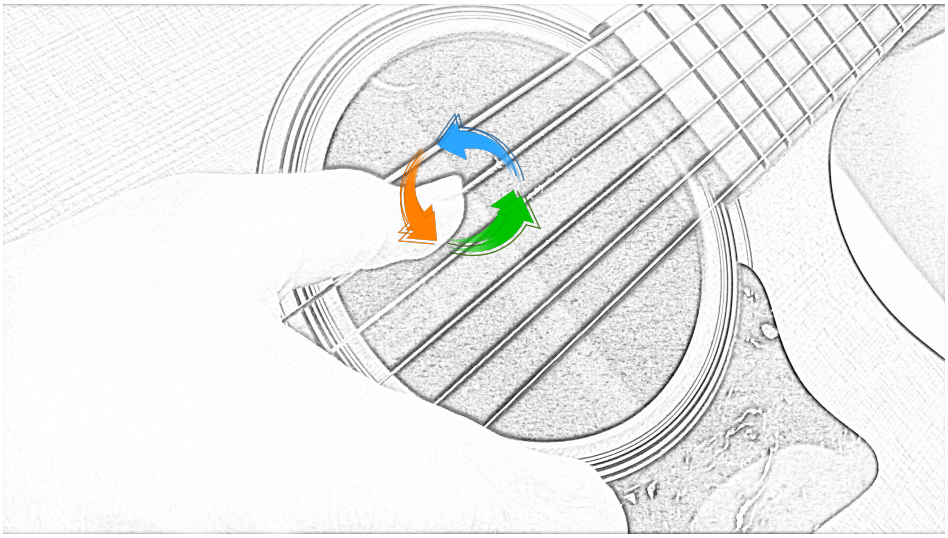
See pictures on next page for examples with hitting the root note for the A chord.

Rhythm – Marcha (The March)

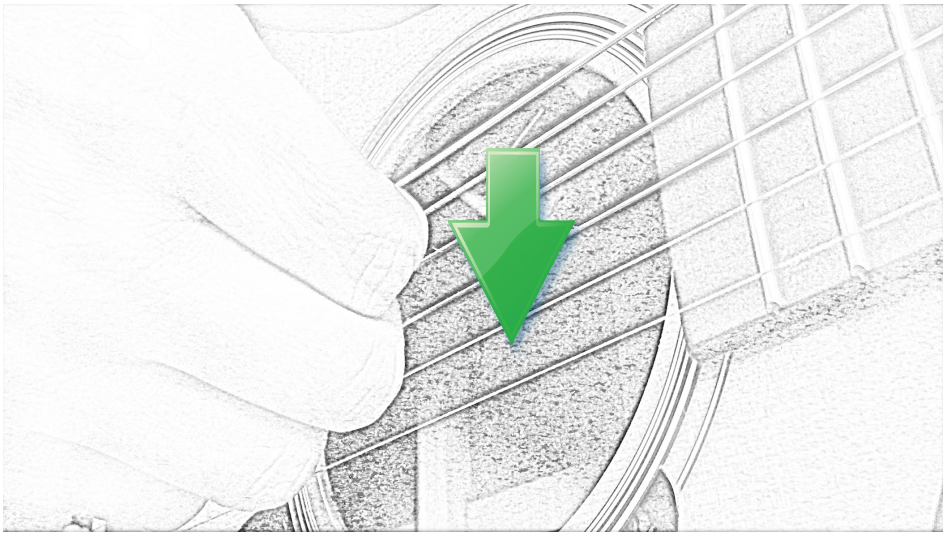
||: P I :||
1 2



#1



#2



How to Read a Dash Chart – 1.9

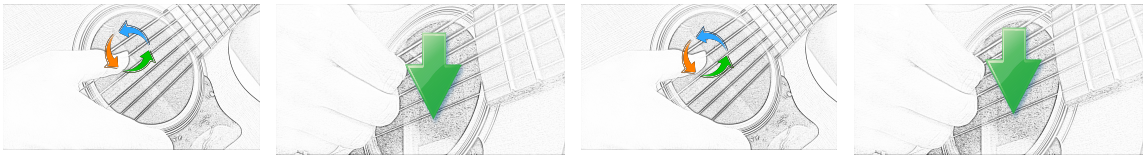
Let's play our first song using the March rhythm.

Beat one, the down beat, is ALWAYS marked by the (chord), and the (/) which is played with your thumb (P).

Beat two is played between the (chord), and the (/) which is played with (I).

Let's play the song “He's Got The Whole World In His Hands”.

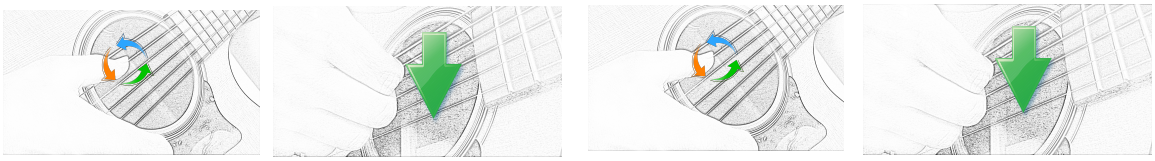
#1 #2 #1 #2



A /

He's got the **whole** **world**

#1 #2 #1 #2



/ /

in His **hands** He's **got** the

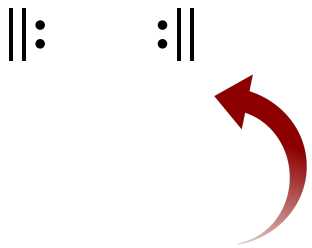
Let's play the whole song now.

He's Got the Whole World In His Hands – 1.10

A / / /
He's got the whole world in His hands,
E7 / / /
He's got the whole world in His hands,
A / / /
He's got the whole world in His hands,
E7 / A /
He's got the whole world in His hands

Repeat Sign - 1.11

This is a repeat sign



When you see the repeat sign, it means to repeat the song. Yes, the repeat sign literally means repeat. It's that simple.

You have to pay close attention though because it could be anywhere in the song.

Let's use an example from the last song we just learned.

The first part of the repeat sign is at the beginning, and the second part is at the end. You will start the song, and when you get to the end, you will start the song over again from the first part of the repeat sign.



A / / /

‖: He's got the whole world in His hands,

E7 / / /

He's got the whole world in His hands,

A / / /

He's got the whole world in His hands,

E7 / A /

He's got the whole world in His hands :‖



Now, the repeat sign could be anywhere in the song even in the middle. So if it's on the 2nd line, like in this next example, you will start the song at the very beginning as normal. As soon as you hit the 2nd end of the repeat sign, you will start from where the 1st repeat sign begins and finish playing through the rest of the song as normal.

A / / /

He's got the whole world in His hands,

E7 / / /

1st ||: He's got the whole world in His hands,

A / / /

He's got the whole world in His hands, **:|| 2nd**

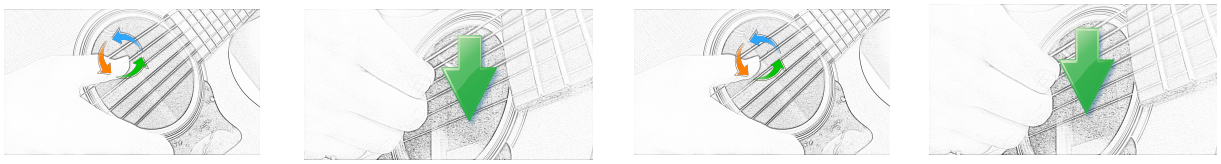
E7 / A /

He's got the whole world in His hands

Rhythm Excercise - 1.12

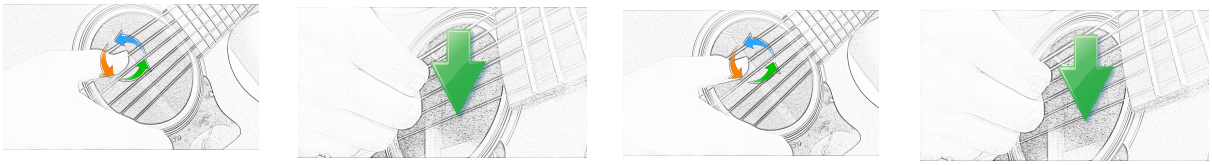
In this next exercise you will play one full March rhythm for every chord.

1 2 1 2



A A

1 2 1 2



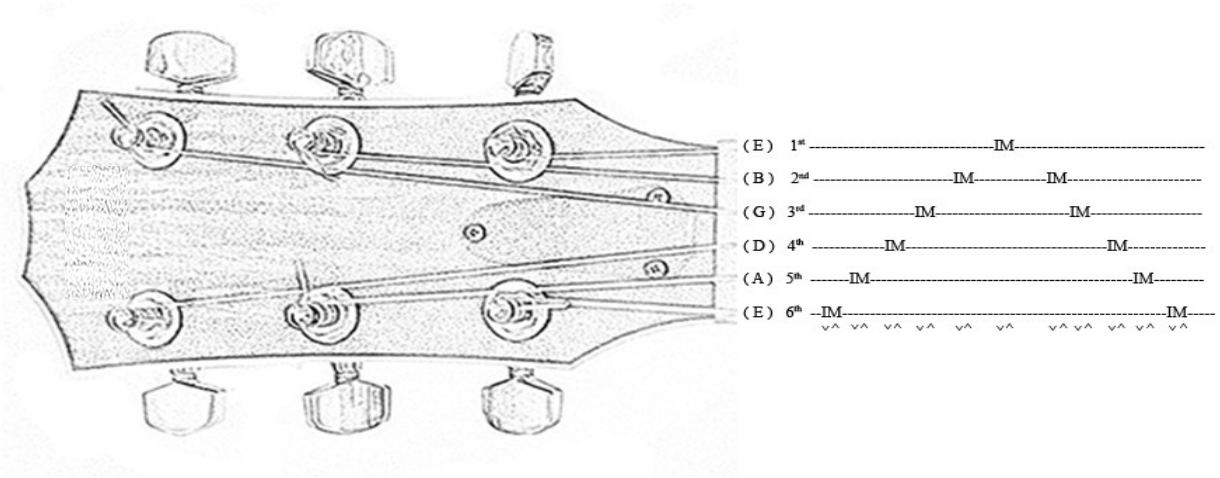
E7 E7

Now play the entire excercie. Notice the repeat sign!

||: A A A A A A
E7 E7
A A A A A
E7 A A:||

How To Read Guitar Tabs – 1.13

Each line represents a string on the guitar. Playing only open strings, use your fingers **I** & **M** going up and then back down the strings in the next exercise. Here is what it looks like on a guitar to give you a better idea:



(E) 1st ----------IM----------

(B) 2nd ----------IM----------IM----------

(G) 3rd ----------IM----------IM----------

(D) 4th ----------IM----------IM----------

(A) 5th ----------IM----------IM----------

(E) 6th --IM----------IM-----
v^ v^ v^ v^ v^ v^ v^ v^ v^ v^ v^ v^

IMPORTANT
If You are playing with a pick, you must remember to do down and up strokes. The symbol (∨) means to strike the string with the pick in a downstroke motion and the symbol (^) means to strike the string with the pick in an upstroke motion. See images below for an example.

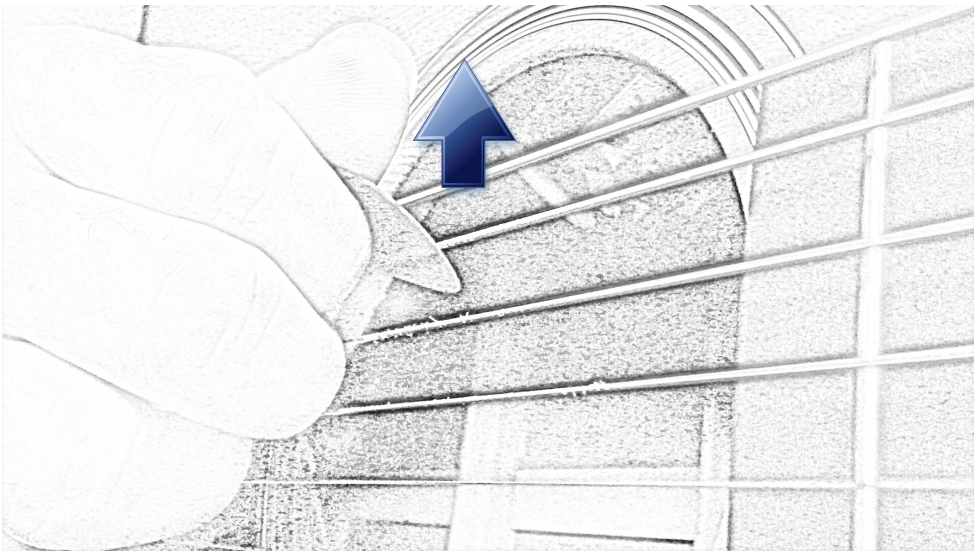
Downstroke (∨)

#1



Upstroke (^)

#2



Lesson 2

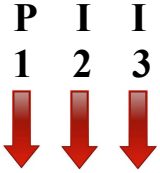
The Waltz (Valsa) – 2.1

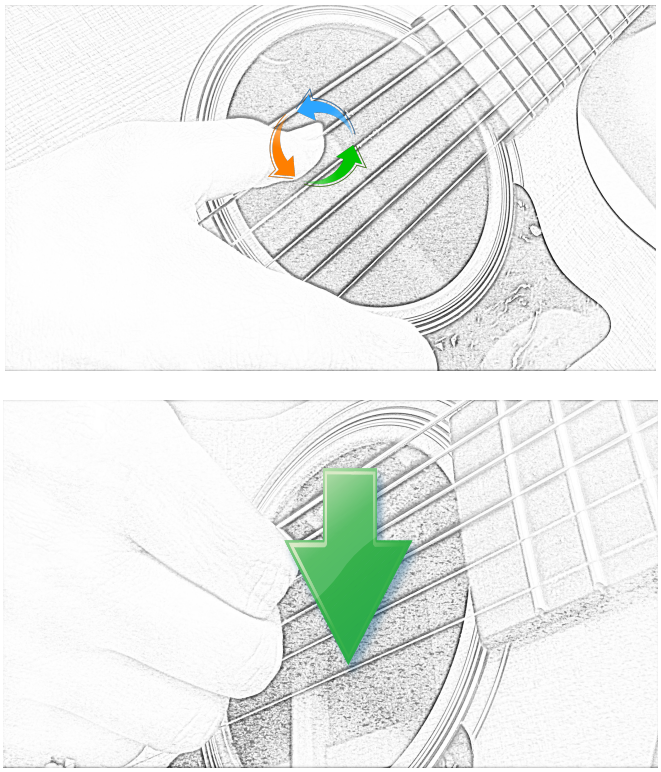
Here we have a new rhythm called the “Waltz”. This is played the exact same way as the March rhythm except you will play one more down stroke across all the string.

Rhythm - The Waltz (Valsa)

||: P I I :||

1 2 3

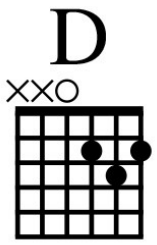






D Major Chord – 2.2

IMPORTANT
We will also learn the D chord. Pay close attention to the root note. The root note is on the 4th string of the D string.



0 1 3 2

Happy Birthday – 2.3

A / E7 /
Happy birthday to you.
/ / A /
Happy birthday to you.
/ / D /
Happy birthday God bless you.
A / (E7) A /
Happy birthday to you.

Rythm Excercise – 2.4

This exercise is very similar to what we did in excercise 1.12. Except this time we will play the March rhythm as well as the Waltz. Notice the repeat sign in the exercise. You will play the March rhythm the first time through, and when you repeat the exercise, you will play the Waltz rhythm the second time through.

1st (The March) **2nd (The Waltz)**

4/4 ||: A, A, A, A | E7, E7, E7, E7| D, D, D, D :||

Notice the various numbers in front of all of the chords.These tell you the time signature which is how many beats are played in a measure.

1st (The March) *2nd (The Waltz)*



4/4 ||: A, A, A, A | E7, E7, E7, E7| D, D, D, D :||

3/4 ||: A, A, A | E7, E7, E7 | D, D, D :||

2/4 ||: A, A | E7, E7 | D, D :||

1/4 ||: A | E7 | D :||

You know the time signature and how many beats a song has by looking at the first number.

4/4



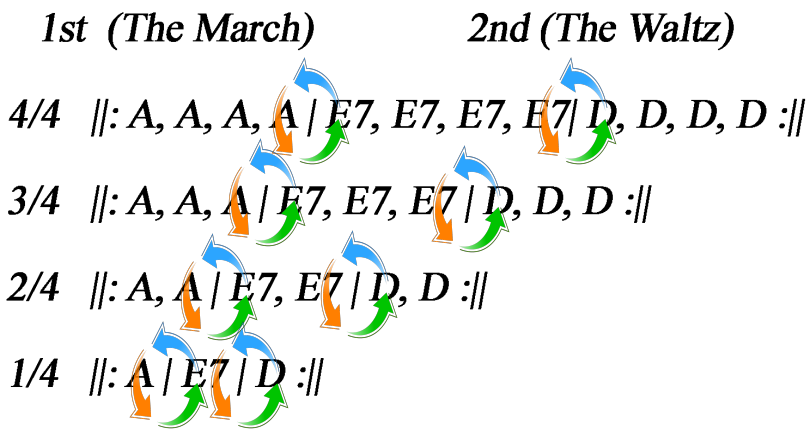
4/4 means there are 4 beats in a measure. We call this four four.

3/4 means there are 3 beats in a measure. We call this three four.

2/4 means there are 2 beats in a measure. We call this two four.

1/4 means there is 1 beat in a measure. We call this one four.

Notice the chords or in our case the beats are separated by lines between them. This is called a measure. This way of reading measures is very common in Nashville music.



The line separates the meausures off for us to know when they start and end. Let's look at the 4/4 for an example. Remember in 4/4 there are 4 beats in a measure.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

4/4 ||: A, A, A, A | E7, E7, E7, E7| D, D, D, D :||

measure 1 measure 2 measure 3

In 3/4 there are 3 beats in a measure.

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

3/4 ||: A, A, A | E7, E7, E7 | D, D, D :||

measure 1 measure 2 measure 3

In 2/4 there are 2 beats in a measure.

1 2 1 2 1 2

2/4 ||: A, A | E7, E7 | D, D :||

measure 1 measure 2 measure 3

In 1/4 there is 1 beat in a measure

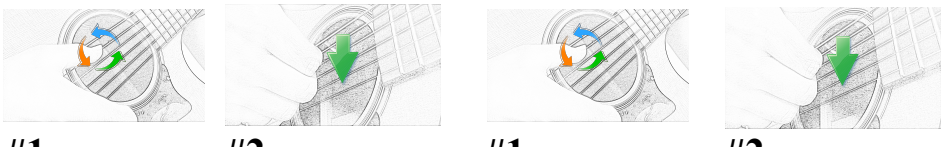
1 1 1

1/4 ||: A | E7 | D :||

measure 1 measure 2 measure 3

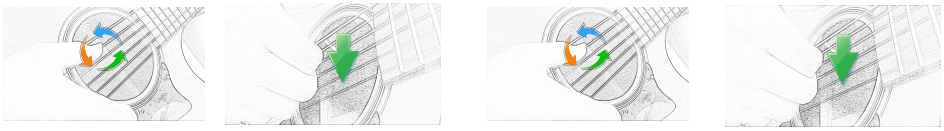
Now, let's recap. You will play one whole rhythm for every beat just like in exercise 1.12

“The March”



#1 #2 #1 #2

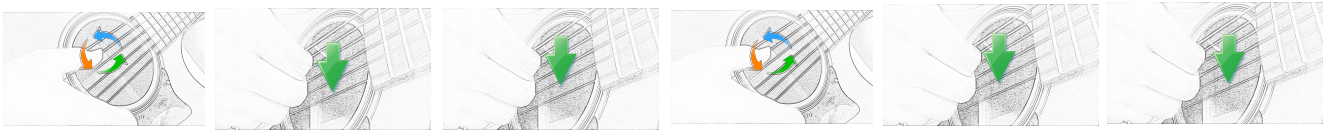
A (P) (I) A (P) (I)



#1 #2 #1 #2

E7 (P) (I) D (P) (I)

“The Waltz”



#1 #2 #3 #1 #2 #3

A (P) (I) (I) E7 (P) (I) (I)



#1 #2 #3

D (P) (I) (I)

Now play the whole exercise.

1st (The March) **2nd (The Waltz)**

4/4 ||: A, A, A, A | E7, E7, E7, E7| D, D, D, D :||

3/4 ||: A, A, A | E7, E7, E7 | D, D, D :||

2/4 ||: A, A | E7, E7 | D, D :||

1/4 ||: A | E7 | D :||

Lesson 3

What a Friend We Have In Jesus – 3.1

Rhythm (The March)

A / D /
What a friend we have in Jesus,

A / E7 /
All our sins and griefs to bear!

A / D /
What a privilege to carry

E7 / A
Everything to God in prayer!

E7 / A /
O what peace we often forfeit,

D A E7 /
O what needless pain we bear,

A / D /
All because we do not carry

E7 / A /
Everything to God in prayer.

Tablature Two – 3.2

Use your thumb, **P**, for the top three strings (E, A, & D)

Use your index and middle fingers, **I** and **M,** for the thinner strings (G, B, and E)

When reading tabs “0” just means to play the string open. Pay close attention to the fingering for your right hand, and if you play with a pick remember to do the up and down strokes.

```
( E )  1st   -0-0-0-0---------------------------------
( B )  2nd   ------------0-0-------------------------
( G )  3rd   ------------------0-0-------------------
( D )  4th   ----------------------0-0---------------
( A )  5th   ---------------------------0-0----------
( E )  6th   ----------------------------------0-0---
             I M  I M  I M  I M   P P  P P   P P
             ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^
```

Excercise

```
( E )  1st   --0-0-------------------------------0-------------0-------------------------0-0-
( B )  2nd   -------------0-0-----------------------0------0-----------------------0-0-------
( G )  3rd   --------0-0-----------------------------------0-------------------0-0-------------
( D )  4th   ------------------------0-0-------------------------0--------------------------
( A )  5th   --------------------0-0-----------------------------------0----------------------
( E )  6th   -------------------------------0-0---------------------------0------------------
               ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^ ∨ ^  ∨ ^ ∨ ^  ∨  ^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨  ^ ∨ ^ ∨ ^ ∨ ^
```

```
( E )  1st   -------------------------------0-0-------------------------------------------------------0-
( B )  2nd   ------------------------0-0--------0-0-----------------------------------------------0----
( G )  3rd   --------------------0-0-------------------------0-0-----------------------------0--------
( D )  4th   ------------0-0-------------------------0-0-------------0-0-----------0------------
( A )  5th   -------0-0-----------------------------------------0-0-------------0----------------
( E )  6th   -0-0-------------------------------------------------------------0-0-------------------
               ∨^  ∨^  ∨^  ∨ ^ ∨^  ∨ ^  ∨^  ∨ ^  ∨ ^  ∨^  ∨ ^  ∨^  ∨  ^  ∨  ^ ∨
```

Major and minor Chords – 3.3

Now, it's time to learn some more chords. Learn to play these as they will be added in our music the more we play. Be familiar with them and put some of these new chords into older excercises.

In this chart, each of the major chords are split off into groups of three, because they are commonly used together when playing a specific song.

A, D, and E7

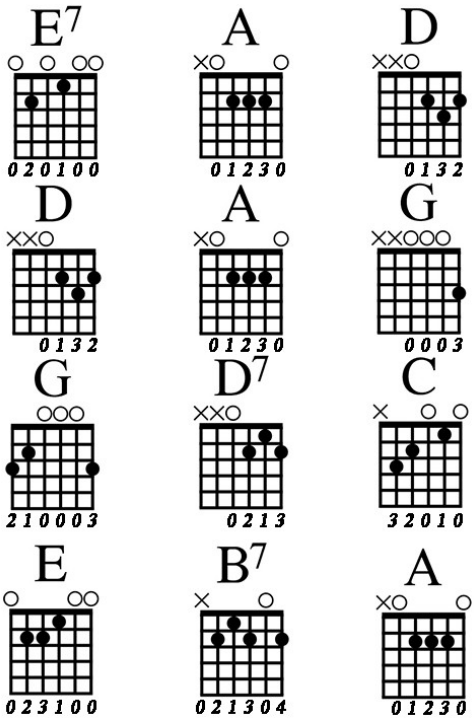
D, G, and A

G, C, and D7

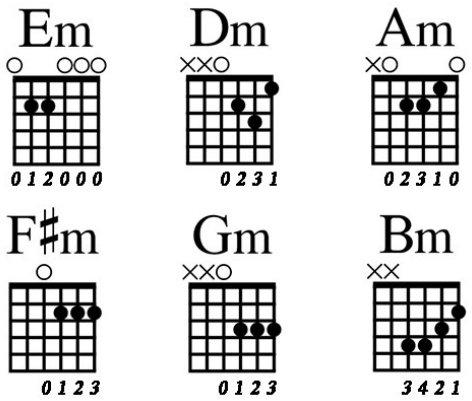
E, A, and B7

I like to call these set of major chords the Holy Trinity of chords. Practice them together to become familiar with them.

Major Chords



Minor Chords



Lesson 4

Play the next set of songs but pay close attention to the rhythm you are to use.

Silent Night *(rhythm Waltz) 4.1*

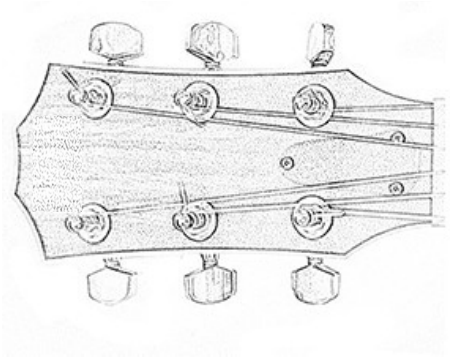
A / / /
Silent Night, Holy Night
E7 / A /
All is calm, All is bright
D / A /
Round yon virgin, Mother and child
D / A /
Holy infant so tender and mild
E7 / A /
Sleep in heavenly peace
/ E7 A /
Sleep in heavenly peace

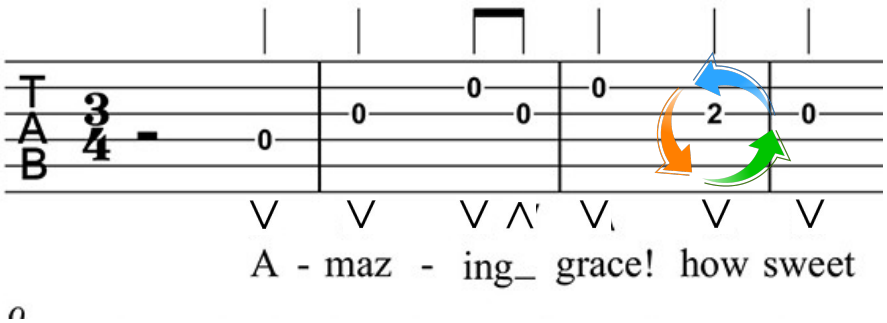
Deep and Wide *(rhythm March) – 4.2*

A / D /
Deep and wide, deep and wide.
A / E7 /
There's a fountain flowing deep and wide.
A / D /
Deep and wide, deep and wide.
A E7 A /
There's a fountain flowing deep and wide.

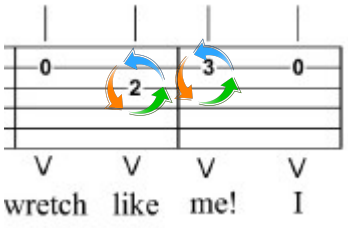
Guitar Tabs Three – 4.3

This is a guitar tab just a little fancier than before. As you can see, all of these strings are not played open. In measure three, we see a number 2. This simply means to place your 2nd finger on the 2nd fret of the G string.

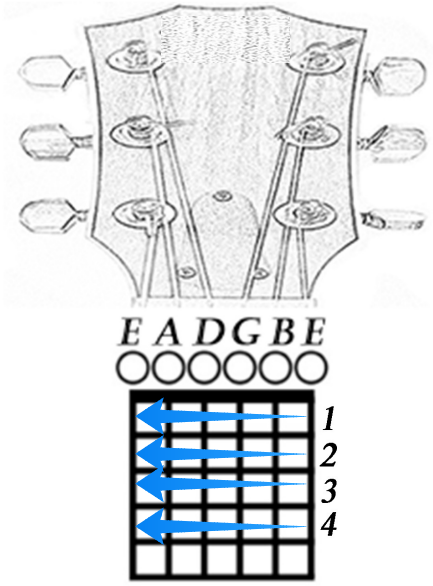




In the next example the 2 is played with your 2nd finger on the G string on the 2nd fret, and the 3 is played with your 3rd finger on the B string on the 3rd fret.



This is referred to as playing in 1st position. Your 1st finger plays on the 1st fret, your 2nd finger plays on the 2nd fret, your 3rd finger plays on the 3rd fret and your 4th finger plays on the 4th fret. Each finger is assigned to a specific fret. All you have to do is pay attention to which string the number is on. Now using these new skills play the new song on the next page.

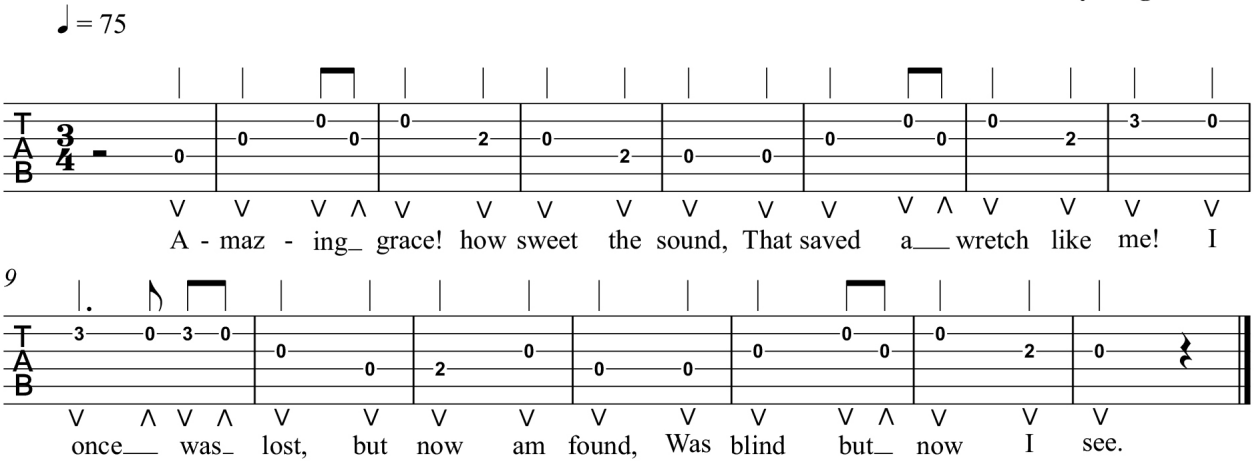


Amazing Grace – 4.4

Guitar Tab

Amazing Grace

Words by John Newton
Music by Virginia Harmony



Lesson 5

The Fox Rhythm – 5.1

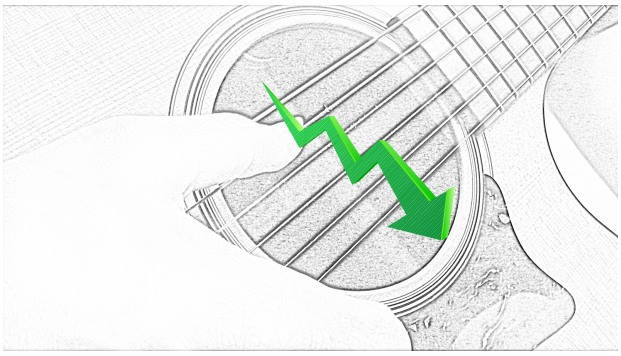
Let's learn a new rhythm called the “Fox”. This one is a little different. Instead of playing just the root note on the first beat you will strum all of the strings with (P) your thumb in a downward motion, followed by an upstroke, then one more down stroke, and finally play NOTHING on the last strum. See images below for details.

The Fox

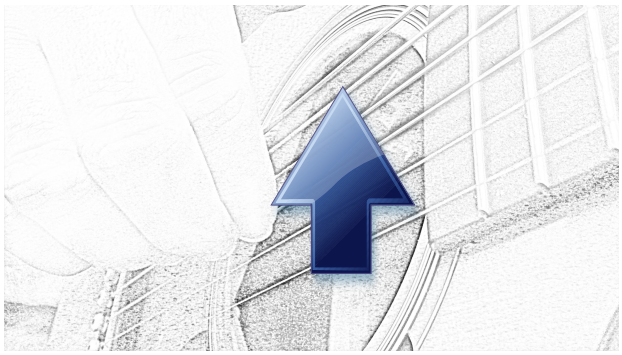
```
||: P  I  I  I :||
    1  2  3  /
```



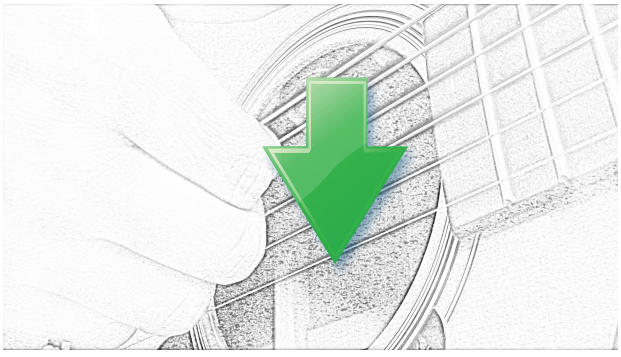
#1



#2



#3



#4

NOTHING

In the Sweet By and By – 5.2

(There is a Land that is Fairer than Day)

A / E7 /

In the sweet by and by,

/ / A /

we shall meet on that beautiful shore;

A / D /

in the sweet by and by,

A E7 A /

we shall meet on that beautiful shore.

Tell Me the Story of Jesus *(rhythm Fox)* - 5.3

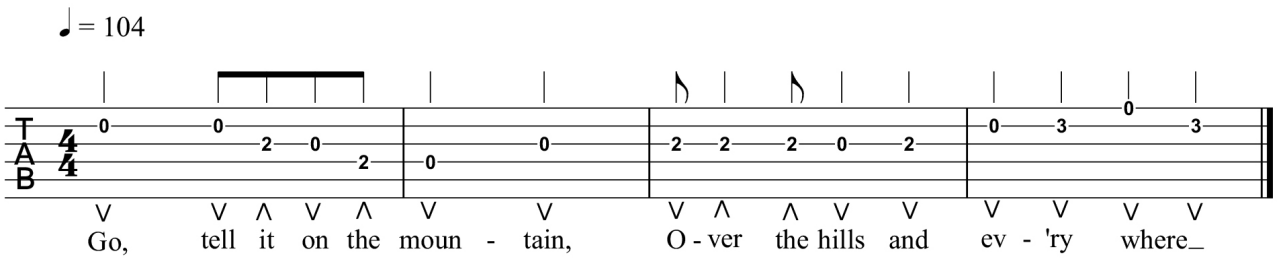
A / / /
Tell me the story of Jesus,
E7 / A /
write on my heart every word;
/ D A /
tell me the story most precious,
E7 / A
sweetest that ever was heard.

Go Tell It on the Mountain – 5.4

Guitar Tab

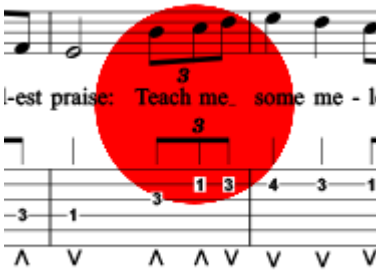
Go, Tell It on the Mountain

Words by John W. Work, Jr.
Music Negro spiritual



Triplet – 5.5

On the next page in the song, “Come Thou Fount,” you will notice in measure nine that there are three notes all connected together. These series of three notes are called a triplet.



How it works is very simple. Since this song is in 3/4 time, there are 3 beats in each measure just like in exercise 2.4

3/4 ||: A, A, A | E7, E7, E7 | D, D, D :||

/ / / / / / / / /



1 2 3 1 2 3 & 1 2 3

A **triplet** has three notes in one beat.

3/4 ||: A, A, A | E7, E7, E7 | D, D, D :||



1 2 **tri-pl-et** 1 2 3

3

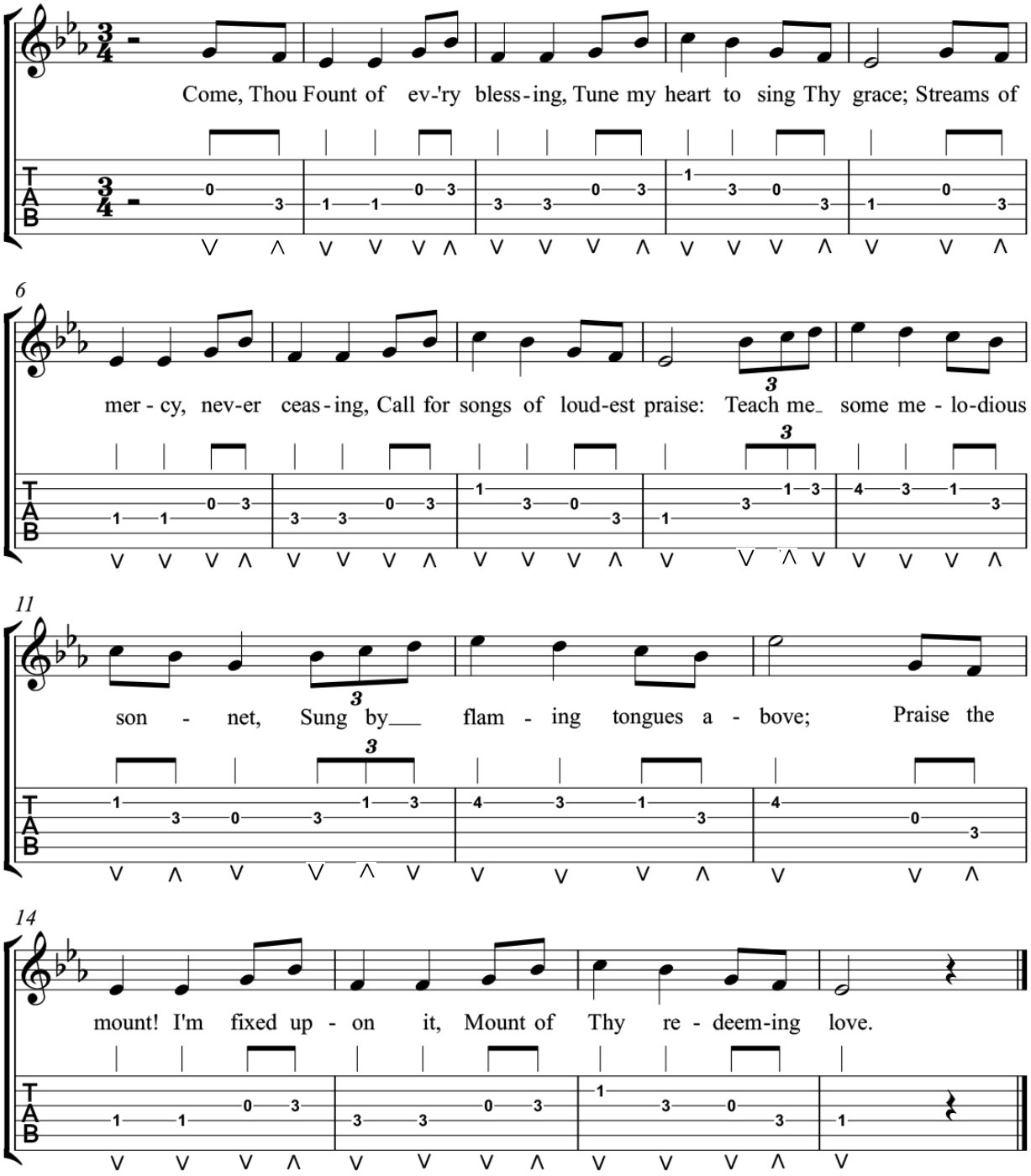
Come Thou Fount – 5.6

Guitar Tab

Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing

Words by Robert Robinson
Music by Wyeth's Repository of Sacred Music, Part Second

♩ = 68



Lesson 6

The Double Fox – 6.1

This next rhythm is called the “Double Fox”. It's almost the exact rhythm as the “Fox”. The only difference is instead of playing nothing on the last strum, you will play an up stroke across all the strings.

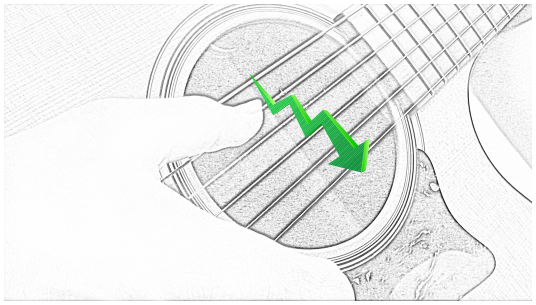
Double Fox

||: P I I I :||

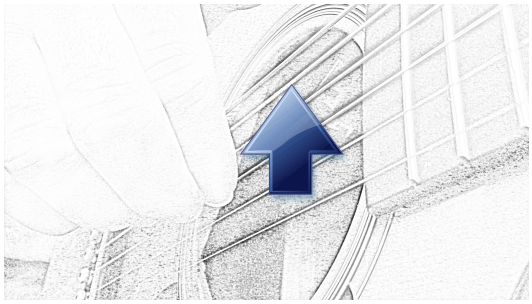


1 2 3 4

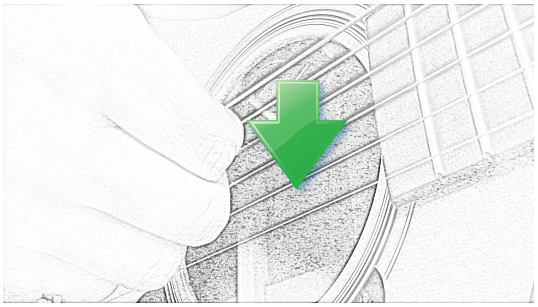
#1



#2



#3



#4



What A Mighty God We Serve – *(Double Fox) - 6.2*

A / / /
What a mighty God we serve.
/ / E7 /
What a mighty God we serve.
A /
Angels bow before Him,
/ /
heaven and earth adore Him.
/ E7 A
What a mighty God we serve.

Fingerstyle – 6.3

Now, it's time to learn some straight up fingerpicking. We will learn the fingerstyle called the **“Toada”.**

You will play the root note of the chord.
IMPORTANT
Pay attention because the root note will change depending on what chord you're playing.

Then play the G string.

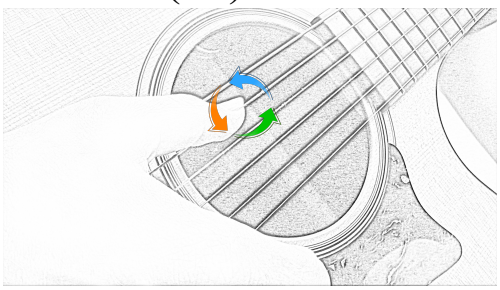
Followed by the B string.

Then finish with the high E string.

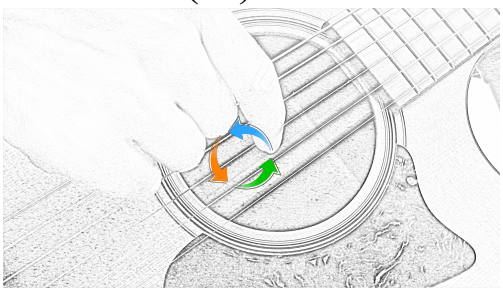
Fingerstyle

	P	3rd	2nd	1st	
‖:	P	I	M	A	:‖
	1	2	3	4	

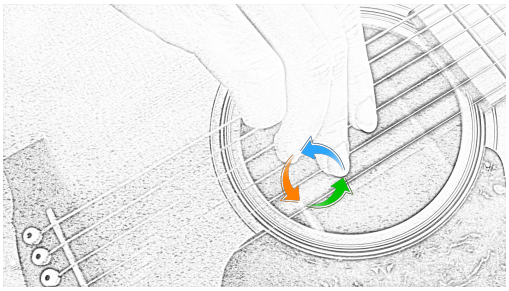
#1 (P) Thumb



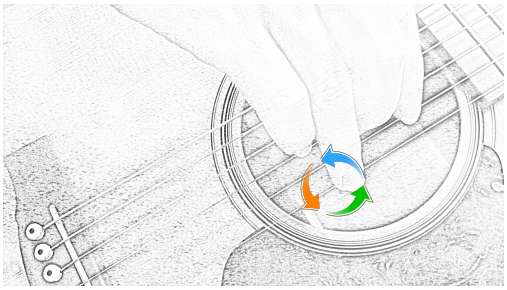
#2 (I) Index



#3 (M) Middle



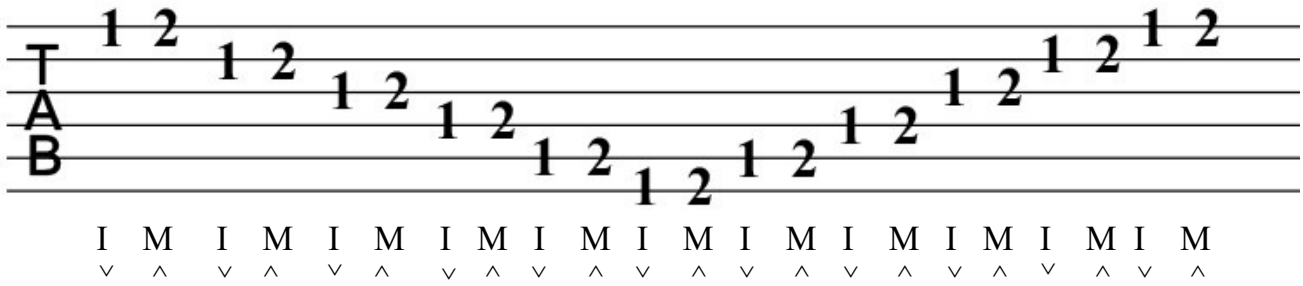
#4 (A) Ring



Jesus Loves the Little Children – 6.4
(fingerstyle 4/4 time, Toada)

A / / /
Jesus loves the little children
E7 / / /
All the children of the world
A /
Red, and yellow, black and white
D A
They are precious in His sight.
/ E7 A /
Jesus loves the little children of the world.

Finger Exercise - 6.5

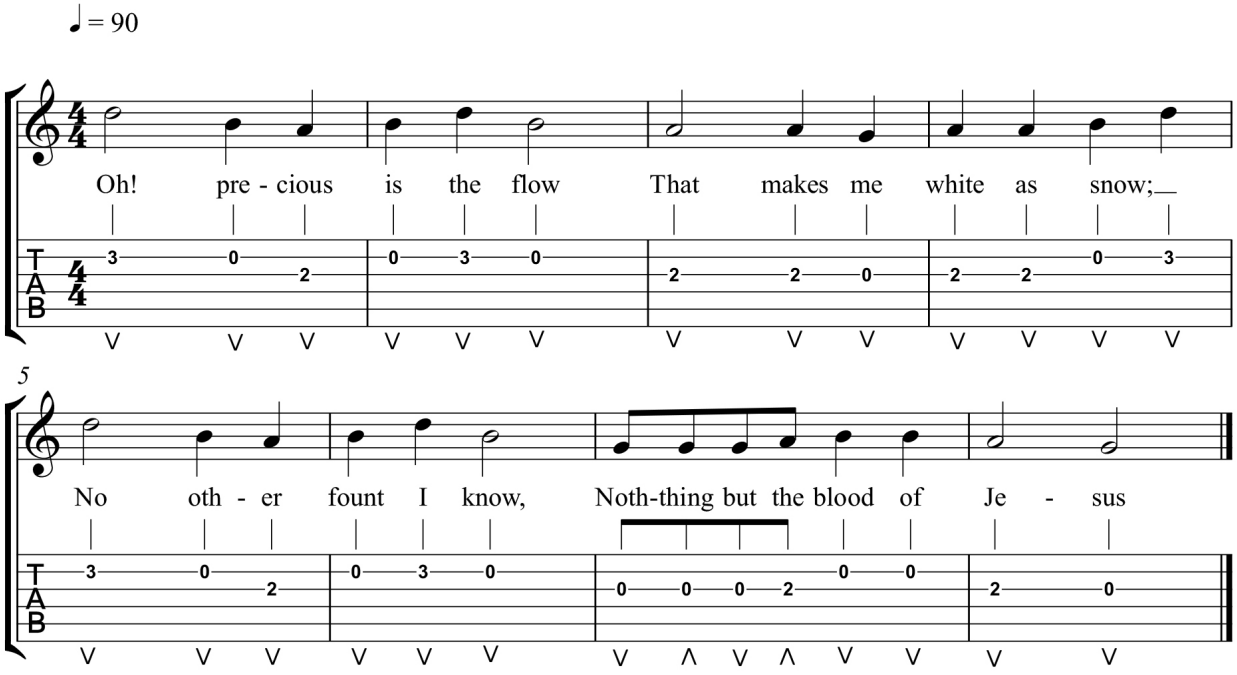


Nothing but the Blood – 6.6

Guitar Tab

Nothing but the Blood

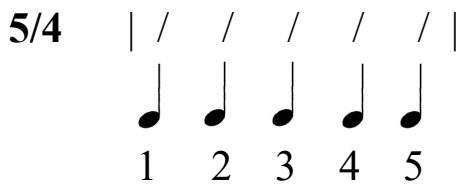
Words by Robert Lowry
Music by Robert Lowry



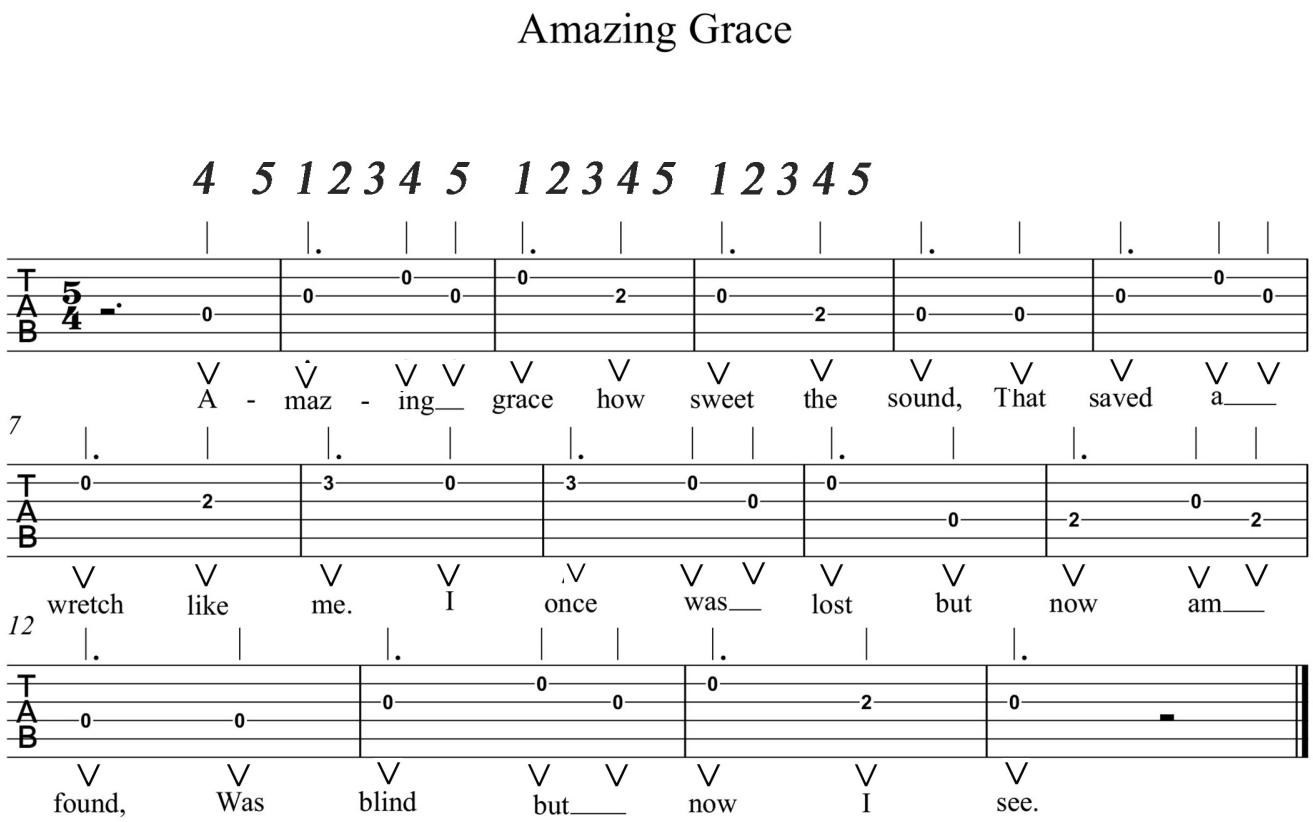
5/4 Time – 6.7

Let's talk about the time signature 5/4.

5/4 means it has five beats in a measure.



Amazing Grace – 6.8



Lesson 7

Amazing Grace – *Rhythm (Double Fox) – 7.1*

A / D A
Amazing grace, how sweet the sound
A / E7
That saved a wretch like me!
A / D A
I once was lost, but now am found,
A E7 A
Was blind, but now I see.

A / D A
'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear,
A / E7
And grace my fears relieved.
A / D A
How precious did that grace appear
A E7 A
The hour I first believed.

A / D A
Through many dangers, toils and snares,
A / E7
I have already come.
A / D A
'Tis grace has brought me safe thus far
A E7 A
And grace will lead me home.

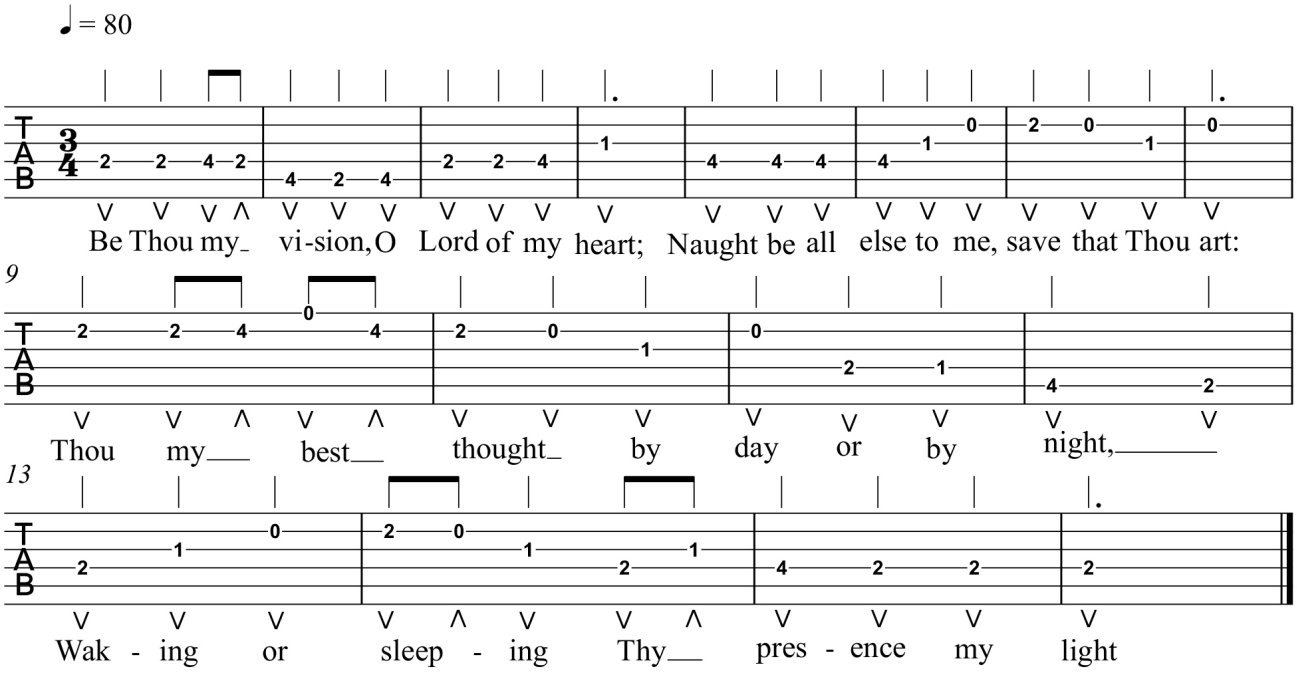
A / E7 A
When we've been there ten thousand years
A / E7
Bright, shining as the sun,
A / D A
We've no less days to sing God's praise
A E7 A
Than when we first begun

Be Thou My Vision – 7.2

Guitar Tab

Be Thou My Vision

Traditional Irish Melody
tr. by Mary E. Byrne

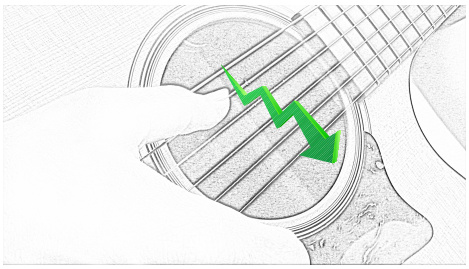


Lesson 8

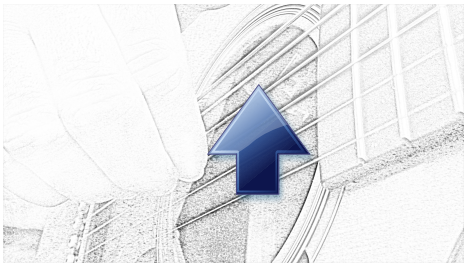
Modern Rhythm – 8.1

Now, we will learn two new rhythms, ("Modern Rhythm" and "Modern Rhythm 2.") These are to test your rhythm skills with some awkward rhythms. The type of strums are notated by a picture and a number. Use the pictures and numbers below to not get confused on what pattern the strum calls for.

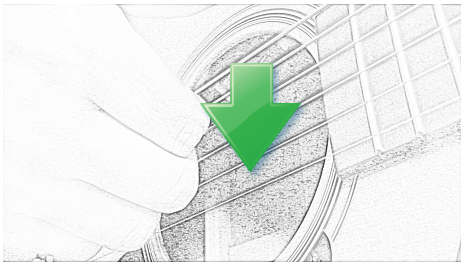
#1



#2



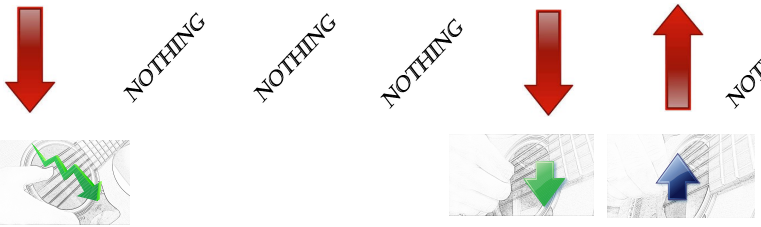
#3



Modern Rhythm

||: P / / / I I / / :||

1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and



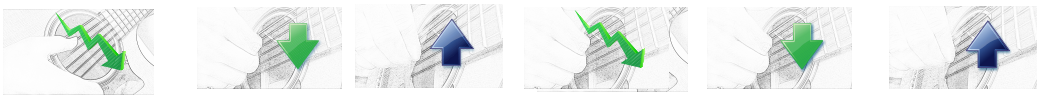
#1 #2 #3

Modern Rhythm Two – 8.2

‖: P / I I P / I I :‖

1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and





#1 #3 #2 #1 #3 #2

Lesson 9

Rhythm Notation – 9.1

This note is called a "**whole note**"

 = *4 BEATS OF SOUND*

This note is called a "**half note**"

 = *2 BEATS OF SOUND*

This note is called a **"quarter note"**

 = *1 BEAT OF SOUND*

This note is called a **"eighth note"**

 = *1/2 A BEAT OF SOUND*

Another way to write an 8th note is commonly seen like this and are connected together.



Rhythm Excercises – 9.2

We will apply what we learned back in exercise 2.4. Now, let's recap.

4/4 is 4 beats in one measure.

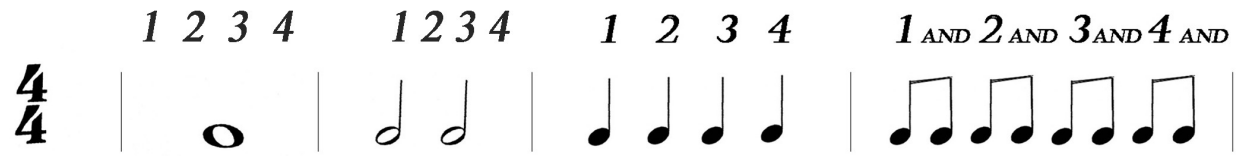
3/4 is 3 beats in one measure.

and 2/4 is 2 beats in one measure.

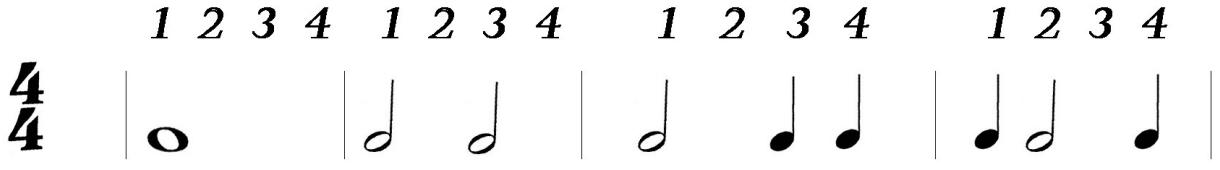
Now, let's put what we learned back in exercise 2.4 with the rhythm values we learned in this lesson. See the chart below to know how many beats a note value is worth.





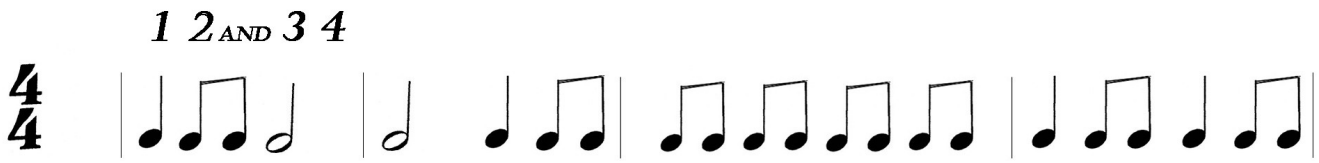


The next excercises has all of the notes but not all of the beats are labeled. Fill in the beats for all of the note values.



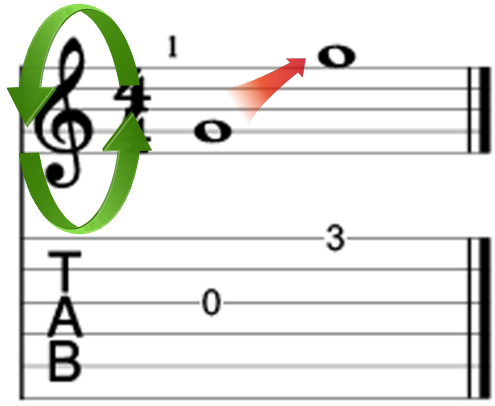


Great job! Now lets kick it up a notch. Do it once more.

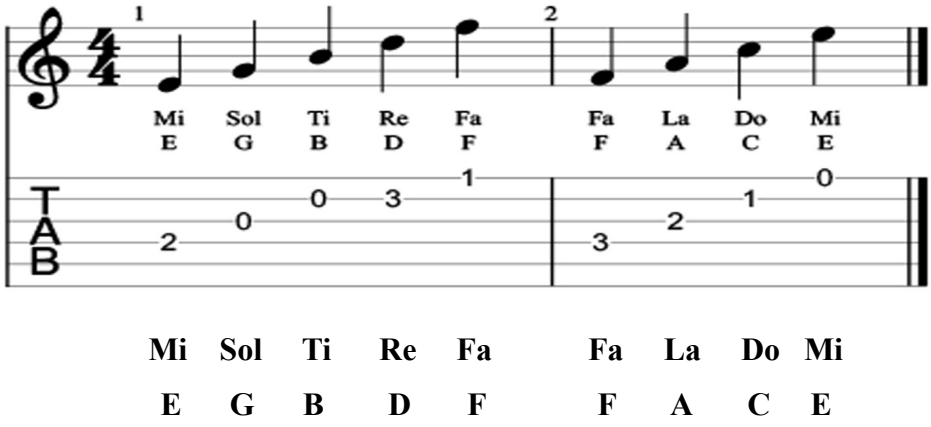


Treble Clef – 9.3

The symbol circled in green is called the **G Clef**. This is the normal clef for guitar. Some instruments read in different clefs. So, when you read tabs, make sure its in G clef. If it's not, you will have to learn a new clef in order to play. The two notes in the tab below are both G notes but one octave apart.

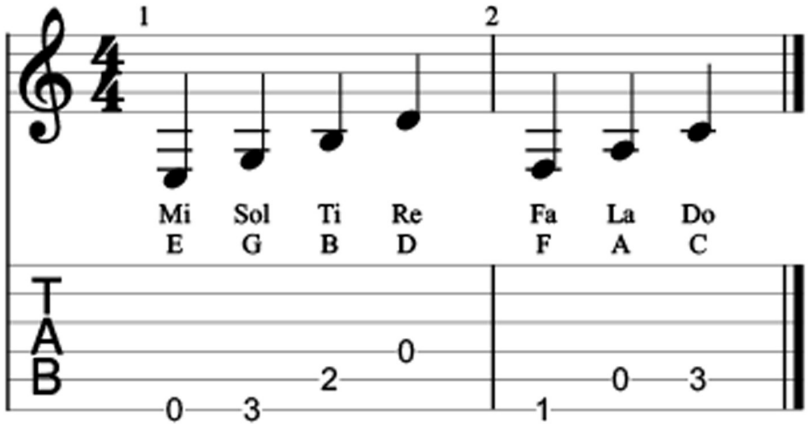


Play the tabs in the following exercises and begin to be familiar with which note is played where.



Mi Sol Ti Re Fa Fa La Do Mi

E G B D F F A C E



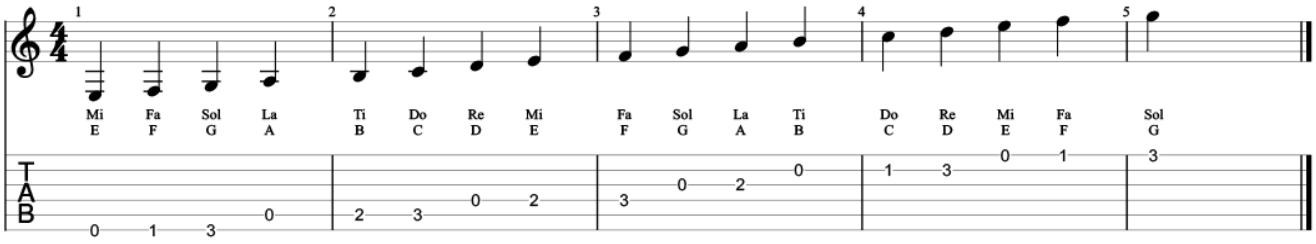
Mi Sol Ti Re Fa La Do

E G B D F A C

C Major Scale 9.4

This is the C Major scale.

Memorize this as it is the foundation and the key to many skills on the guitar.

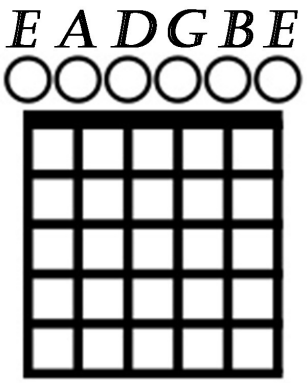


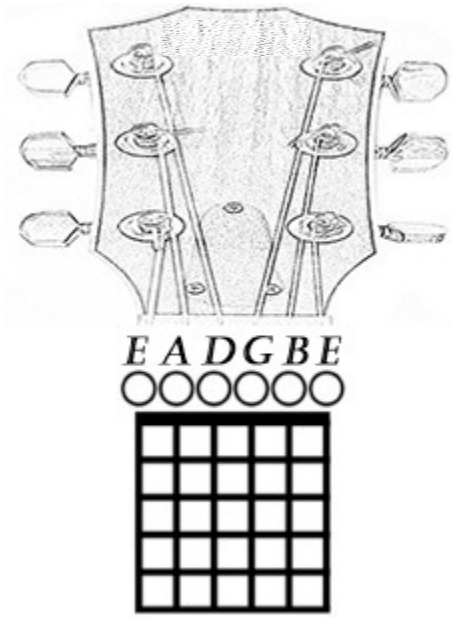
Mi Fa Sol La Ti Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Ti Do Re Mi Fa Sol

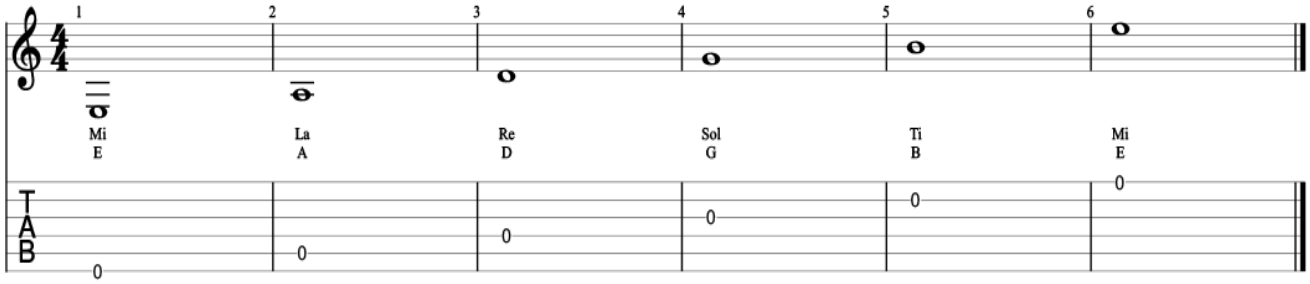
E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G

Open String Excercise 9.5

All of the notes in the tab below are played using only the open strings. Memorize and begin to become familiar where each note is on the fret board as well as the name that corresponds to it.





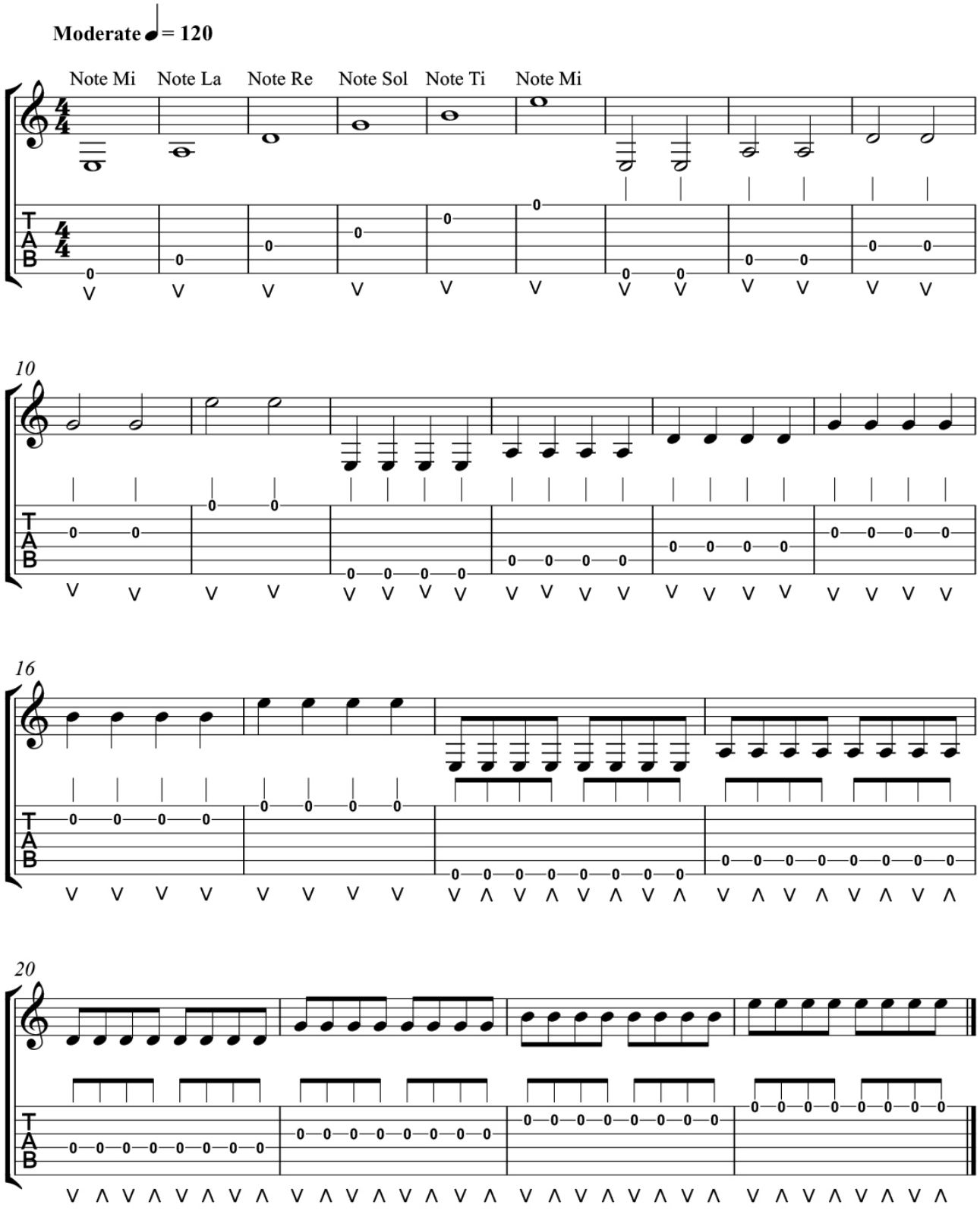


Mi **La** **Re** **Sol** **Ti** **Mi**

E **A** **D** **G** **B** **E**

Now, play the exercise on the next page. The only notes that are used are the open strings on the guitar that we just played. However, pay close attention to the rhythm values**.**

Excercise

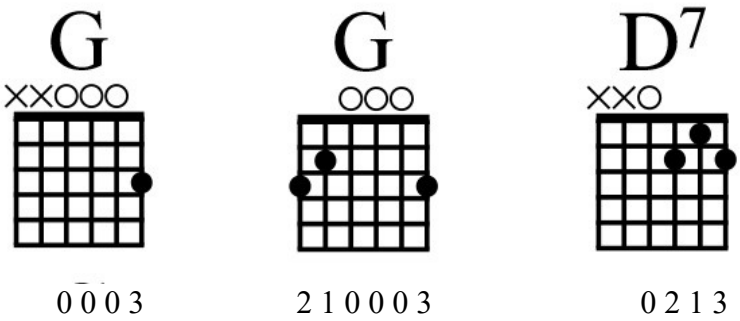

Moderate = 120
Note Mi
Note La
Note Re
Note Sol
Note Ti
Note Mi
10
16
20
TAB

Lesson 10

Nothing But The Blood – (Fox rhythm) – 10.1

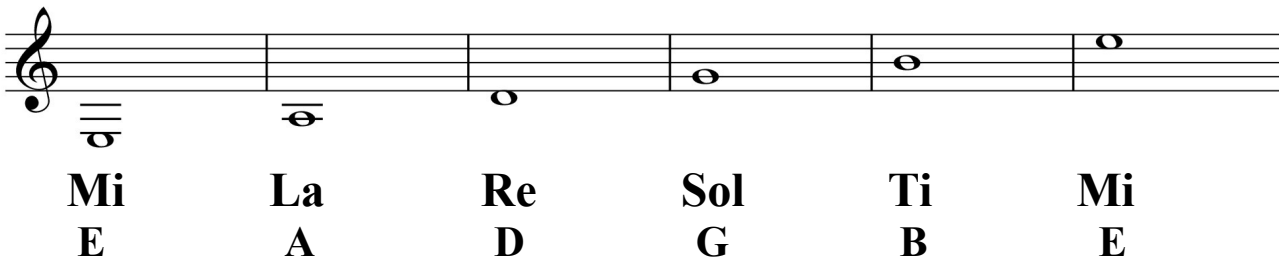
G / / / / / D7 G
What can wash away my sin? Nothing but the blood of Je - sus.
G / / / / / D7 G
What can make me whole again? Nothing but the blood of Je - sus.

G / / / D7 / / G
Oh, precious is the flow that makes me white as snow.
G / / / / / D7 G
No o - ther fount I know, nothing but the blood of Je - sus.



Tab Excercise – 10.2

We learned these notes in exercise 9.5. Now, it's time to put them into practice. You will use these notes below **ONLY** in the next exercise and remember, they are all open strings.



Excercise

