

# LESSON 26

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Congratulations! You have arrived at the last lesson of KCI Music's Level 1 Theory for guitar players. Reading music can be challenging, but like any challenge, if you stick with it, you get better and better. Reading music can open up a whole new world of music for you to enjoy. Continue working hard and you will be amazed at your progress.

Today's lesson will summarize all of the notes you have learned on the six strings of the guitar. It will also give you some idea of the exciting theory that lies beyond Level 1.

In Level 1, you have learned something known as *first position* on the guitar. A "position" on guitar is the range of 4-5 frets that your hand covers when you play. The position name comes from the fret on which your first finger is positioned. If your first finger is on the 1st fret, then you are said to be playing in the 1st position. If you move your hand to where your first finger is on the 5th fret, then you are in the 5th position.

The following diagram summarizes all of the first position notes on the guitar. Note the TAB (tablature) notation system. This system is very popular with guitar players. It contains six lines, each which represent a guitar string. The numbers indicate which fret you play.

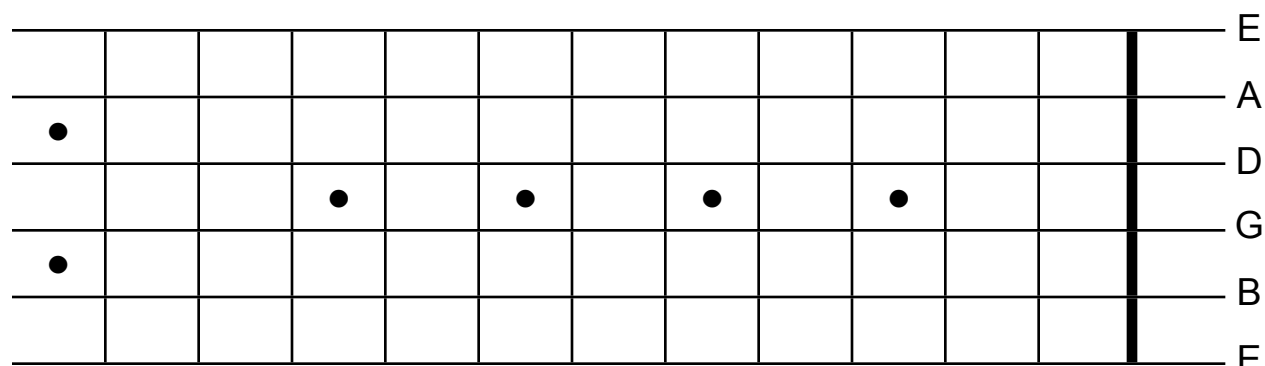
The diagram illustrates the first position notes on the guitar. The top staff shows a treble clef with notes E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Below the staff is a TAB (tablature) system with six lines representing the 6th string to the 1st string. The numbers indicate the fret to play for each note.

String	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
6th string	0	1	3														
5th string				0	2	3											
4th string							0	2	3								
3rd string										0	2						
2nd string												0	1	3			
1st string															0	1	3

Having a solid understanding of first position is key to building a strong musical foundation. Be sure to play these notes regularly, using the fingerings you have learned. Say and play the notes ascending and descending. You've learned them well enough when you can *say and play* them ascending and descending without hesitating. Go for excellence!

# PRACTICE

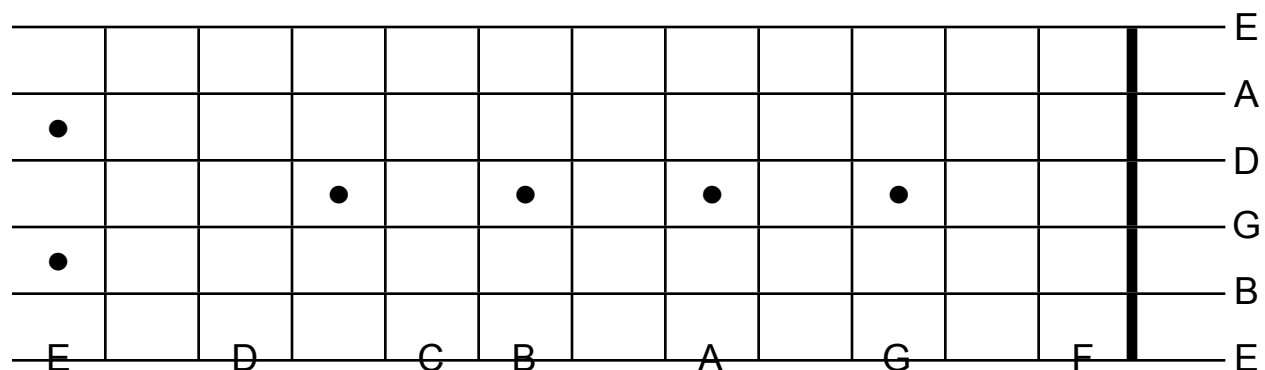
1. Label the diagram with all of the notes you have learned in the first position.



2. After you have your diagram checked for accuracy, notice the following patterns:

- ❖ B/C and E/F are always one fret apart. In music this is called a *semitone*.
- ❖ All other notes are always two frets apart which is called a *tone* or *whole tone*.

Now extend this pattern for each string up until the 12th fret. Use the 1st string as an example.



What do you notice about the letter on the 12th fret and the open string letter?

What about the frets in between whole tones?

[These are sharp and flat notes.]

What about scales?

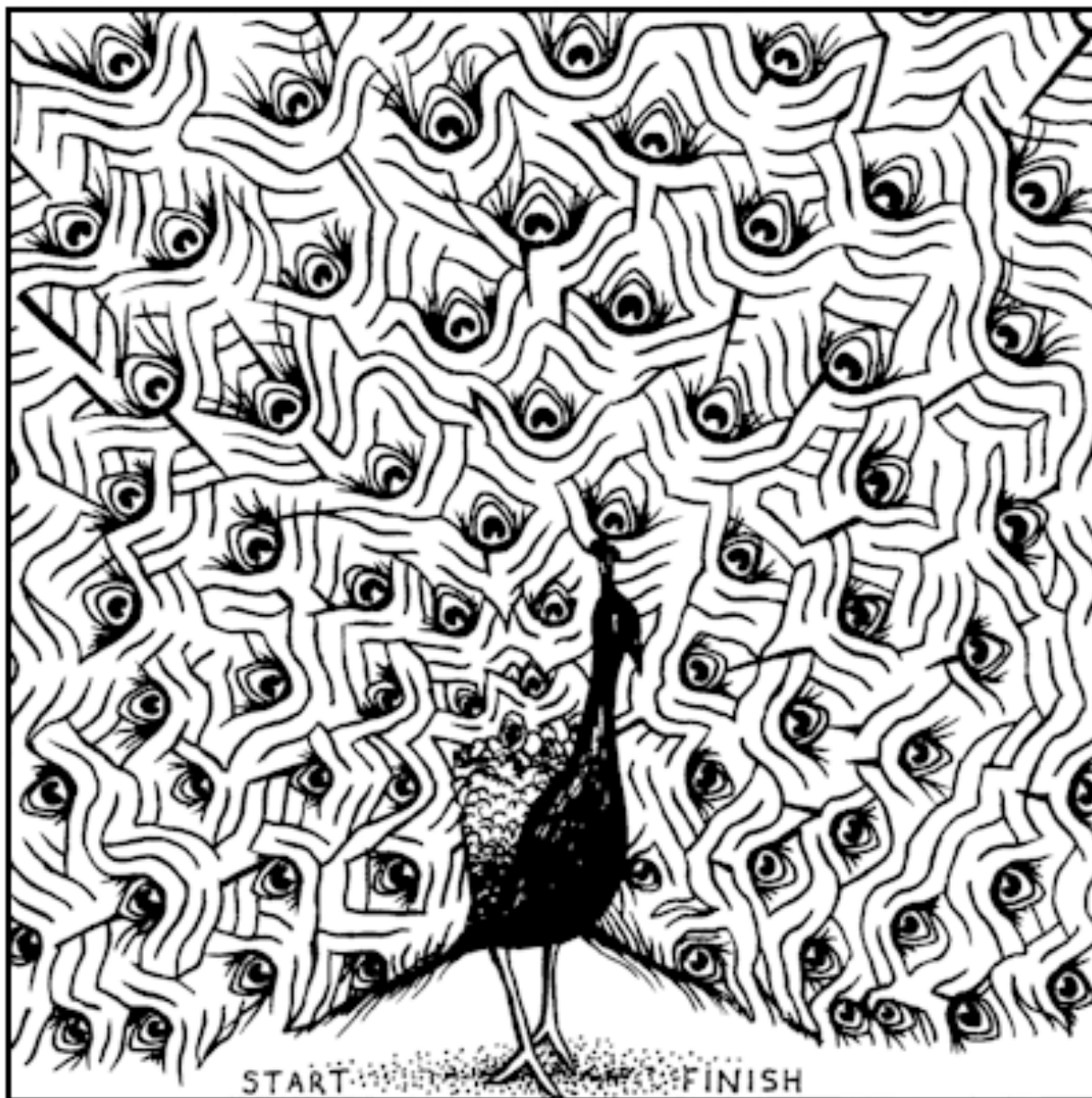
[These are just patterns of tones and semitones.]

Music is aMAZEing! All of this learning and more awaits you as you pursue your musical education.

ENJOY!

## TESSERACT'S MAZES

"PEACOCK"



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