

CLASSICAL GUITAR LESSON HANDOUT

WEI WANG

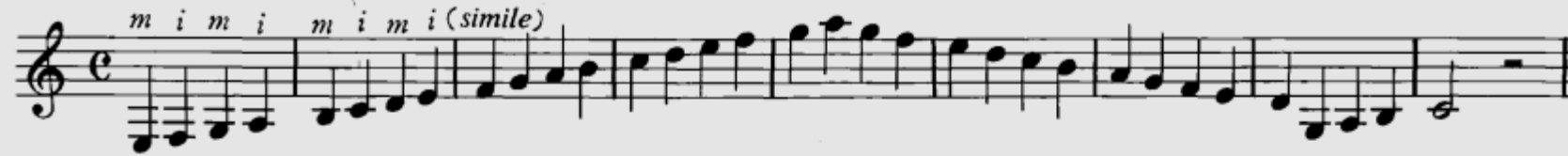
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LESSON 1

ASSESSMENTS

F= Fa D= Sol
G= Sol C= Do

I



II



III



HOW TO SIT AND HOLD YOUR GUITAR

HOW TO SIT

- Sit on the front half of a chair, use a footstool for left foot
- Be comfortable and relax
- Four points of contact of the body

HEADSTOCK AT
EYE LEVEL



FOUR
CONTACT
POINTS

LEFT HAND

- Your elbow and left arm should never be allowed to be rigid or stiff
- Never bent your wrist too much!
- Hand is C shape
- The thumb of you LH has to be free to move
- Thumb should be across from the index and/or middle fingers

HOW TO LOOK AT YOUR LEFT HAND

- Learn to trust your left hand in regards to which string you are on.
- Do not look at the entire fretboard and your left hand



POSITION OF THE LH FINGER TIPS

- Try to “stand” on the fretboard
- Play with finger tips, not pad
- close to fret

RIGHT HAND

- Nail shape, take care your nails (We will talk about this more in the future). Start to keep 2-3 mm of nails on your right hand fingers
- Straight wrist, in-line with your forearm
- Relaxed arch
- Use your hand in the way its designed, always grab naturally
- Guitar position need to be correct to support correct RH

BEGINNING TO PLAY

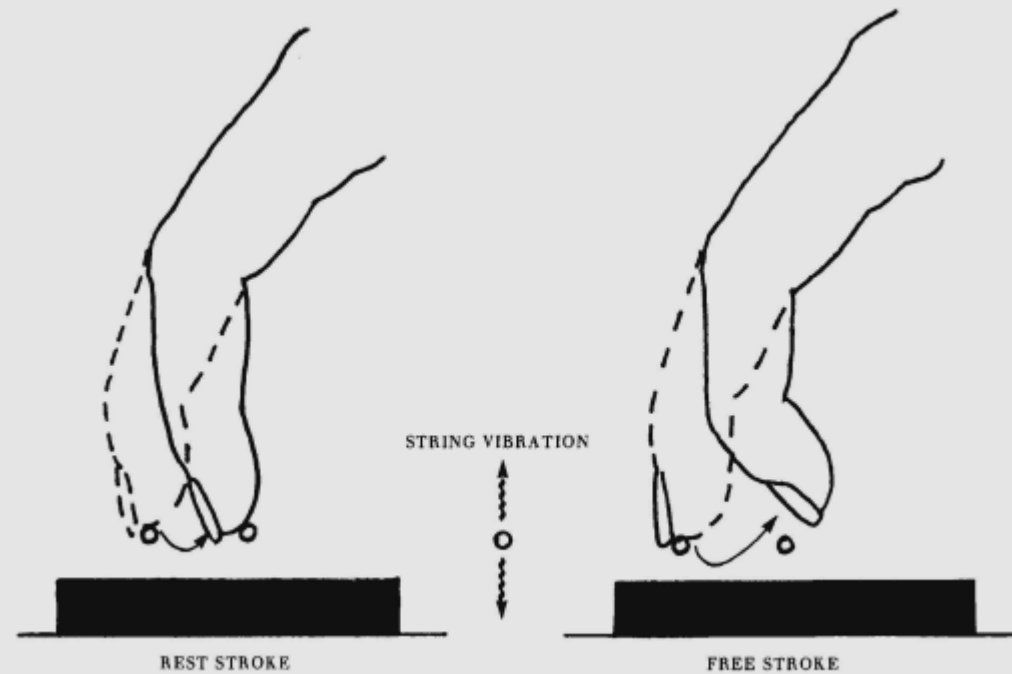
REST STROKE

- Preparation
- Completion

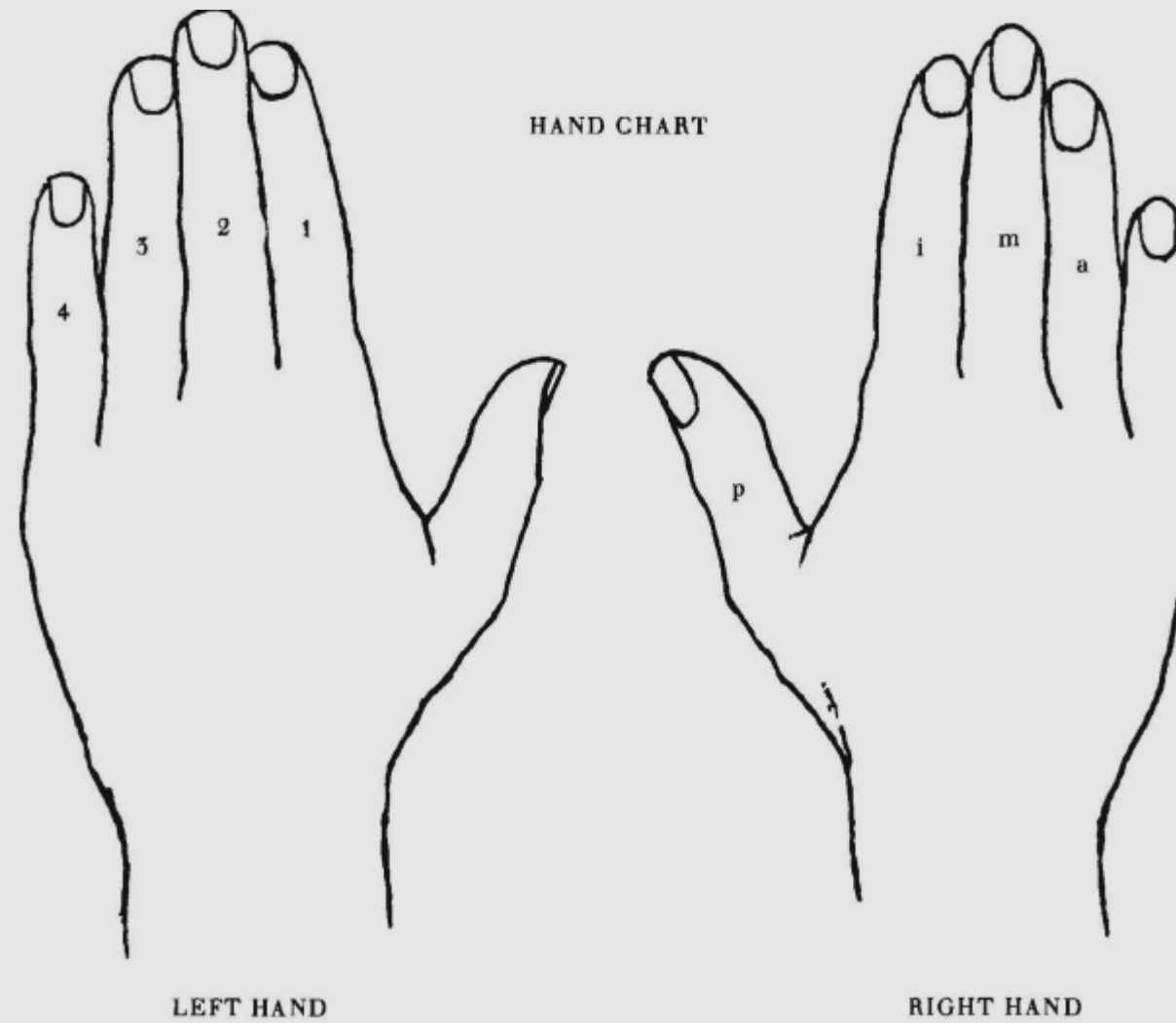


FREE STROKE

- Play free stroke like grab a tennis ball



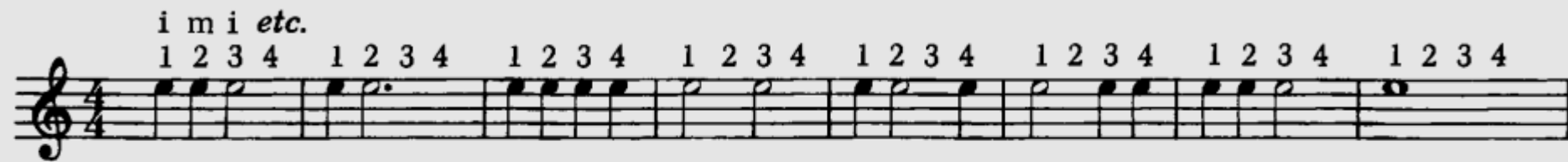
HAND CHART



EXERCISES (WITH A METRONOME)

EXERCISES ON E STRING

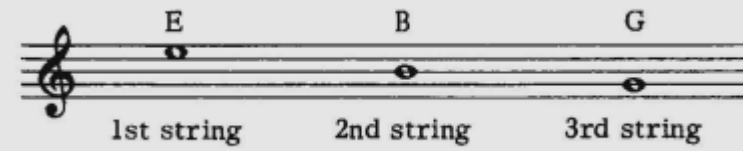
Exercise 1



Exercise 2



EXERCISES ON THE UPPER THREE STRINGS



Exercise 5



- Exercise 6

I

II

The image shows a musical score for piano, consisting of two staves labeled I and II. The music is written in 3/4 time. Staff I (treble clef) contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. Staff II (treble clef) contains a bass line with eighth and quarter notes, including some accidentals (sharps and flats). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of Staff I starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second measure of Staff II starts with a bass clef and a 3/4 time signature. The score ends with a double bar line.

EXERCISES ON THE UPPER THREE STRINGS (CONTINUED)

Exercise 7



LEFT HAND EXERCISE (2 FINGERS)

- do it at a fret with ease (fret 5)
 - finger 1 and finger 2
 - finger 2 and finger 3
 - finger 3 and finger 4
 - finger 1 and finger 3
 - finger 2 and finger 4
 - finger 1 and finger 4
- watch for
 - LH shape
 - minimize finger movement(don't left fingers too high)

RIGHT HAND EXERCISE

- Page 18,
 - Arpeggios with the thumb and three fingers
 - Pay attention to left fingering



CHROMATIC SCALES AT CAPO 0 POSITION(IF YOU ARE ABLE TO MOVE HIGHER, DO IT)

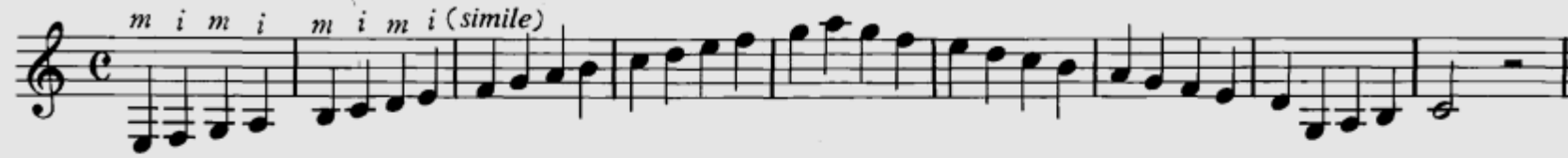
- Use metronome!
- Set tempo to 50, slowly increase to 60
 - 1/4 notes
 - 1/8 notes (later)
 - 1/16 notes(later)

C SCALES

C SCALES

F= Fa D= Sol
G= Sol C= Do

I



II



III



ARPEGGIOS (BROKEN CHORDS)



MUSIC (IF TIME ALLOWS)

ANDANTINO

Andantino

The musical score for "Andantino" consists of three staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It begins with a melody of eighth notes, marked with *m* (mezzo) and *p* (piano) dynamics. The second staff is also in treble clef and features a repeat sign followed by a key signature change to one sharp (F#). It includes a *m₂* marking and continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics such as *a* (forte) and *m* are used throughout to indicate volume and phrasing. The piece is characterized by its slow tempo and lyrical quality.

WALTZ

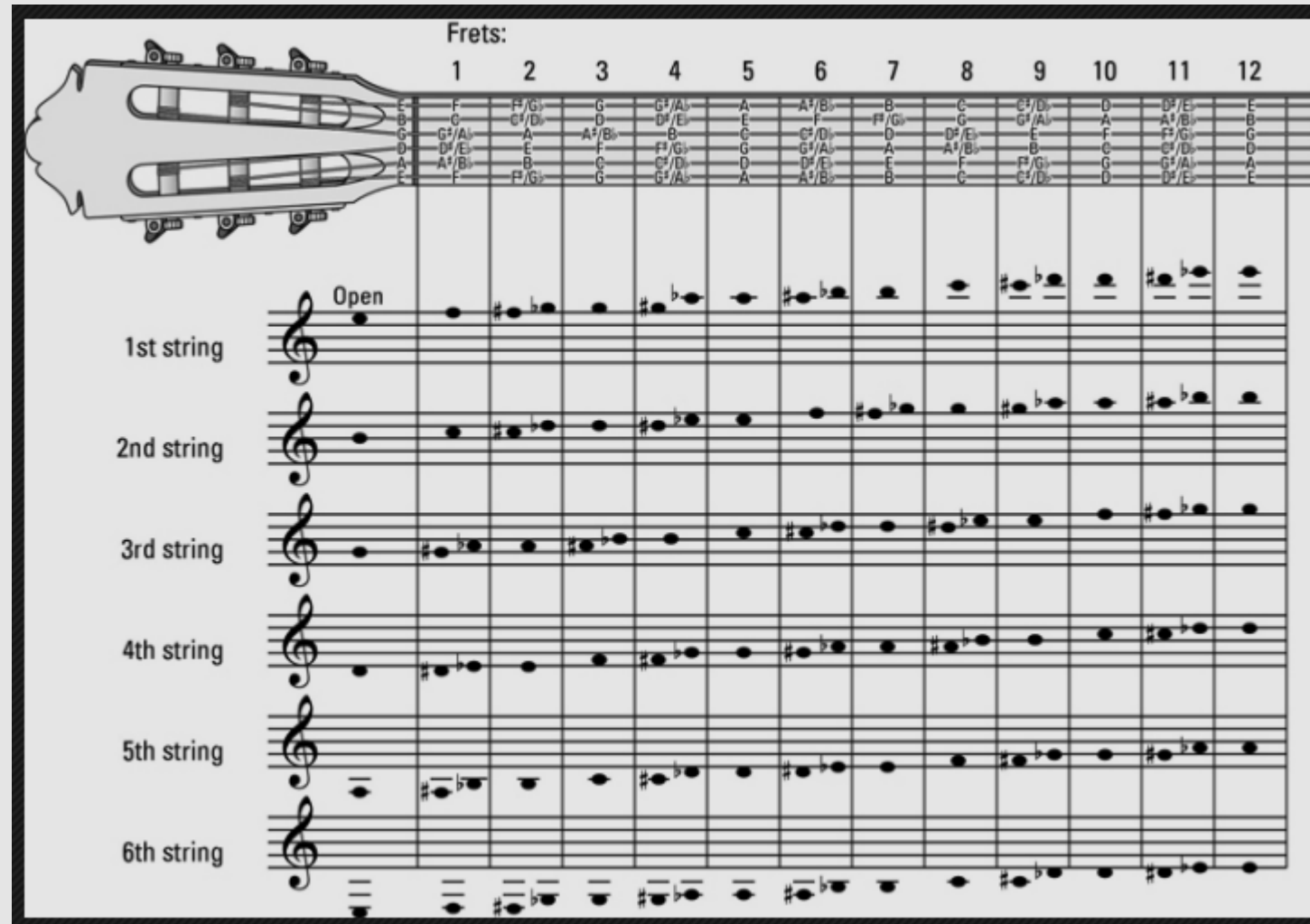
Waltz

The musical score is written for three staves in 3/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains several measures with notes and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a repeat sign and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The third staff provides a bass line, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. It includes a key signature change back to one sharp and a final measure marked 'D.C.' (Da Capo) with a repeat sign. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). The word 'Fine' appears at the end of the second staff.

HOW TO PRACTICE

LESSON 2

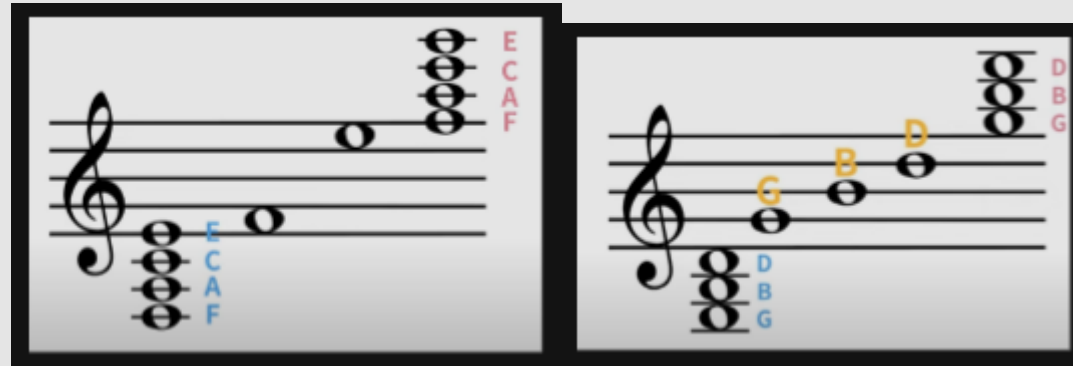
THE COMPLETE FRETBOARD(SKIP FOR FIRST LESSON)



MUSIC READING TIPS

THE MORE REFERENCES YOU HAVE, THE QUICKER YOU CAN READ

- Four spaces: FACE
- GBD 搞不懂



RULES

- Learn to count as you read
- Keep your eyes on the music and do not look back at your left hand (most of the time)