

CLASSICAL GUITAR LESSON HANDOUT

WEI WANG

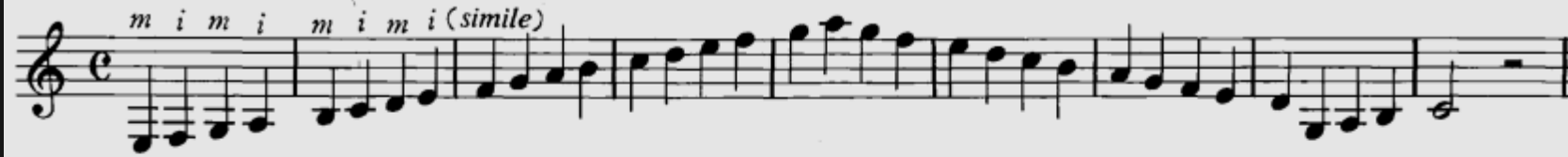
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LESSON 1

ASSESSMENTS

F= Fa B= Si
G= Sol C= Do

I



II



III

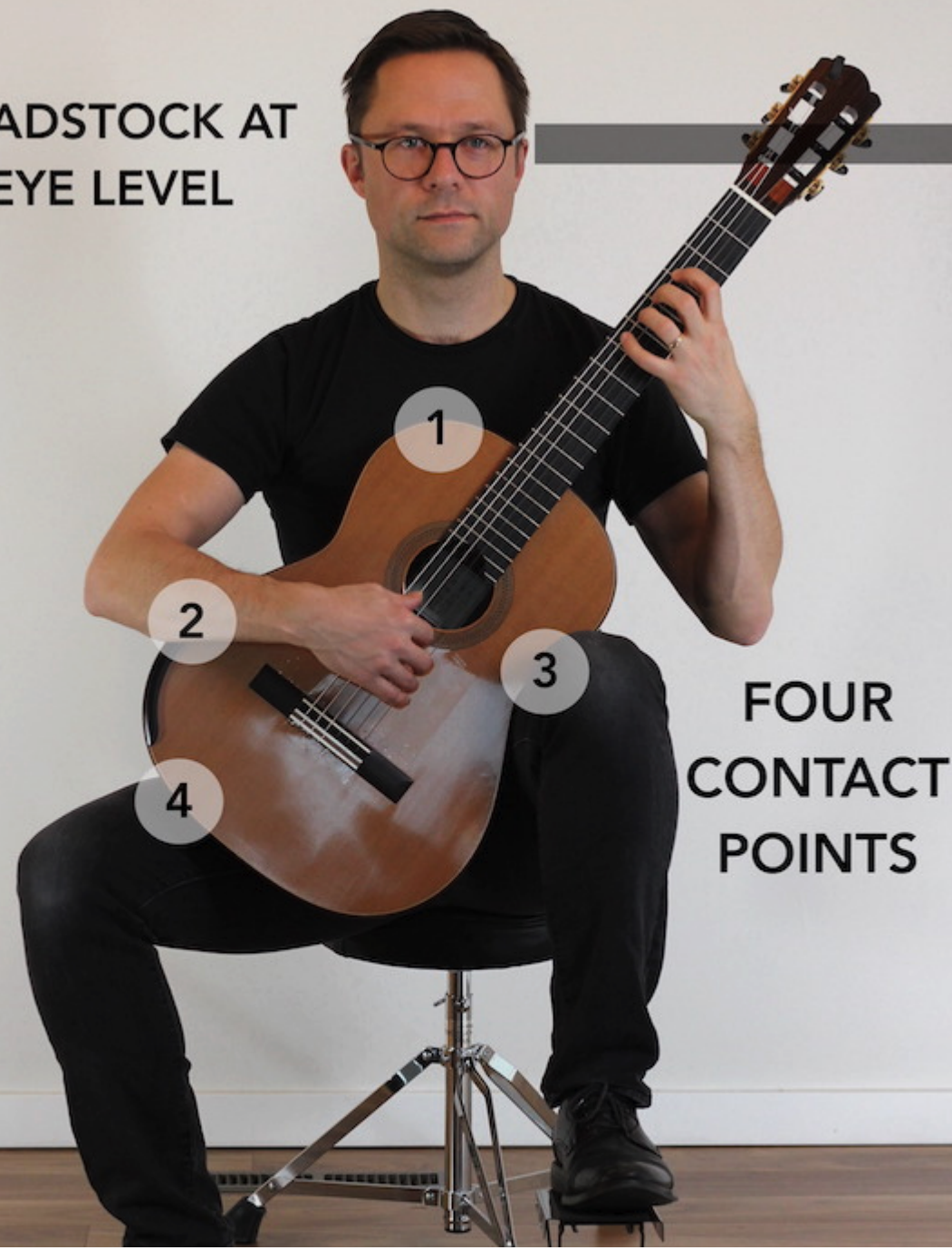


HOW TO SIT AND HOLD YOUR GUITAR

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

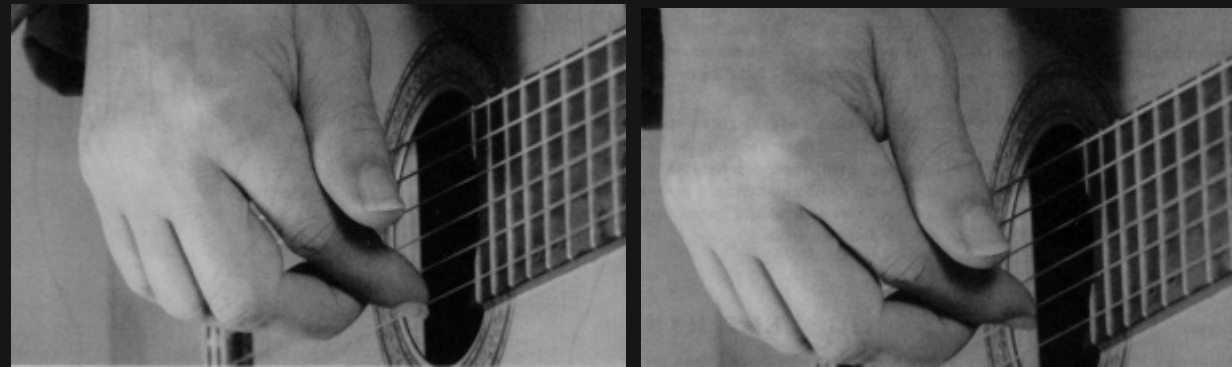
RIGHT HAND

- 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

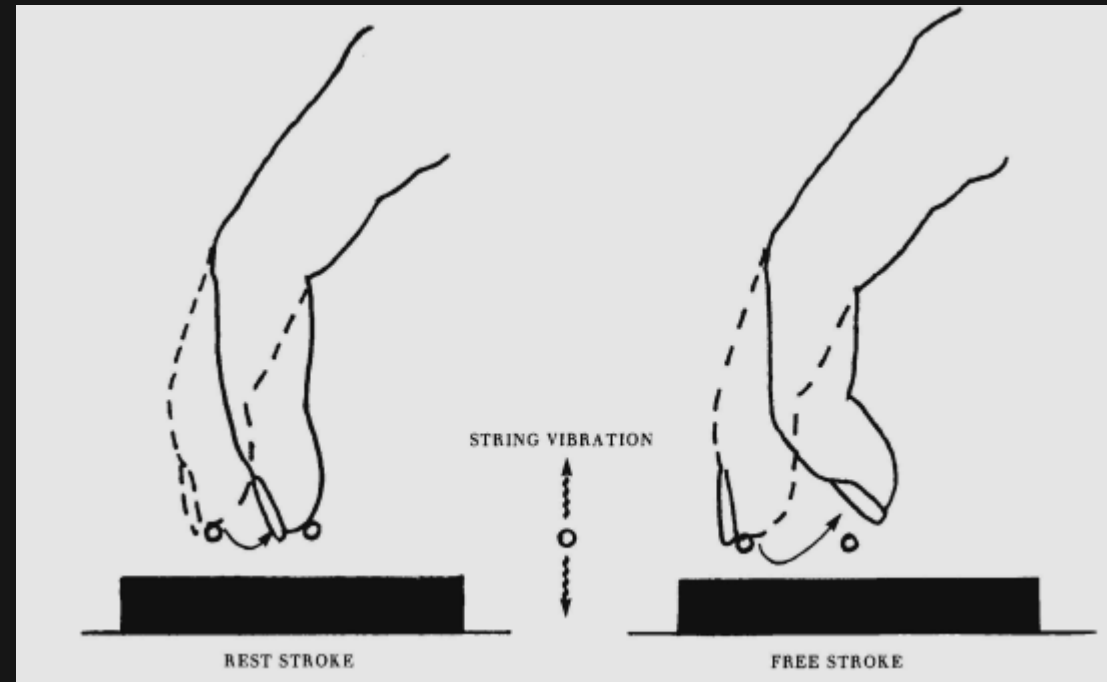
REST STROKE

- Preparation
- Completion

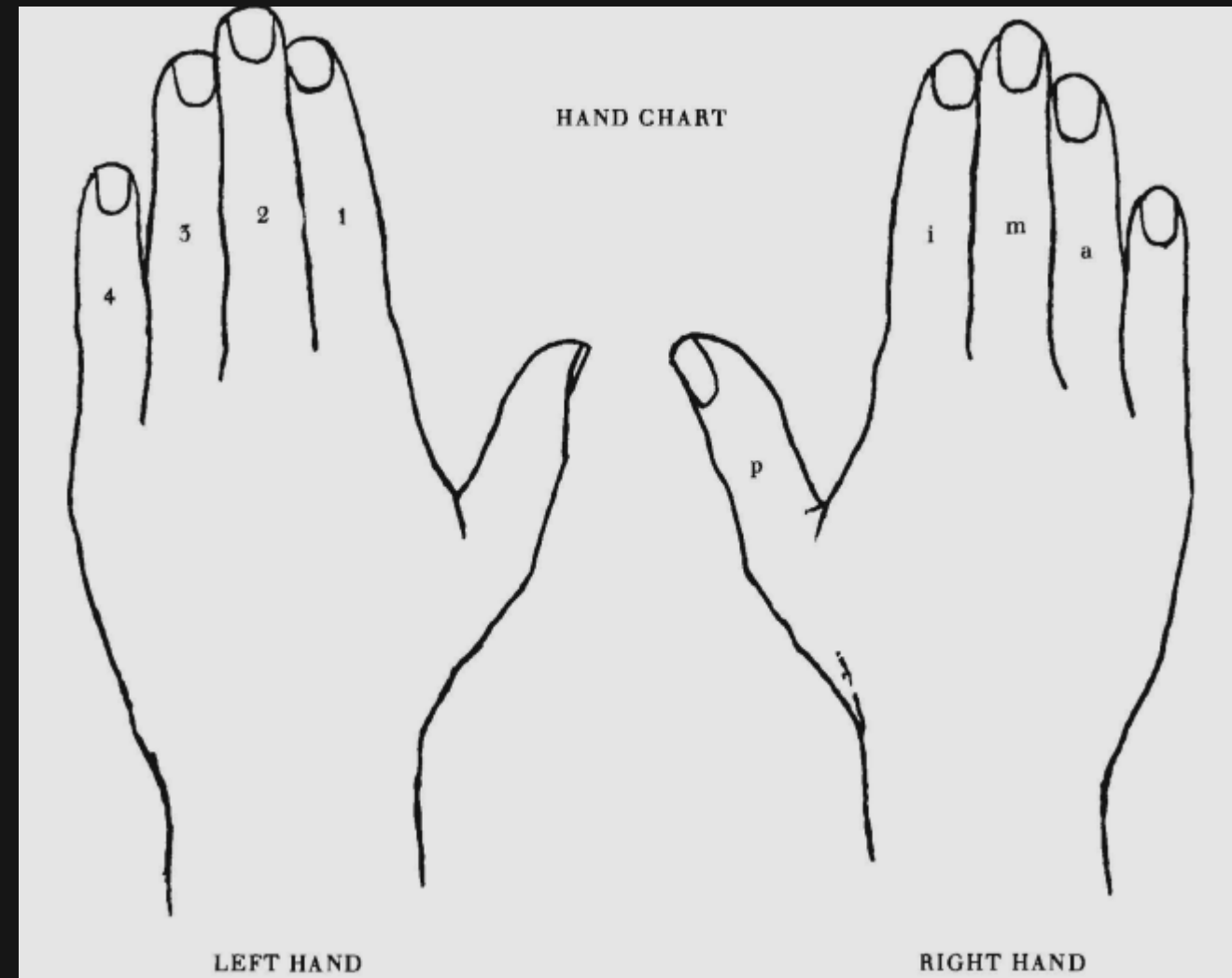


FREE STROKE

- Play free stroke like grab a tennis ball



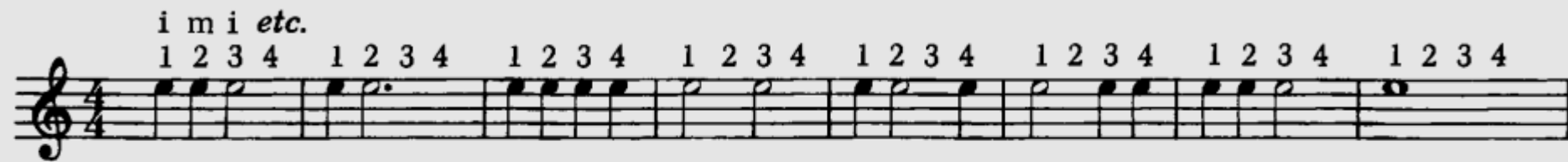
HAND CHART



EXERCISES (WITH A METRONOME)

EXERCISES ON E STRING

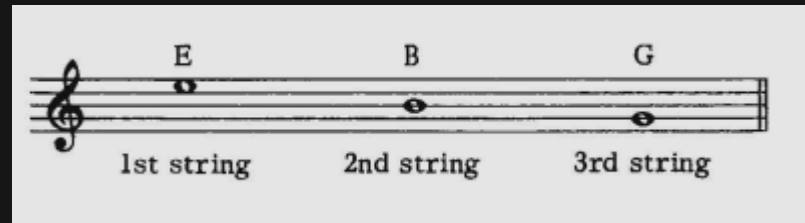
Exercise 1



Exercise 2



EXERCISES ON THE UPPER THREE STRINGS



- Exercise 6

I

II

First system of a musical score in 3/4 time. The right hand (RH) plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand (LH) plays a bass line of eighth and quarter notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

EXERCISES ON THE UPPER THREE STRINGS (CONTINUED)

Exercise 7

The image displays two systems of musical notation for piano accompaniment, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The time signature is 2/4. The first system contains 8 measures. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a more complex pattern including eighth notes, quarter notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. The second system also contains 8 measures, continuing the melodic and harmonic patterns from the first system. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a music textbook or exercise book.

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



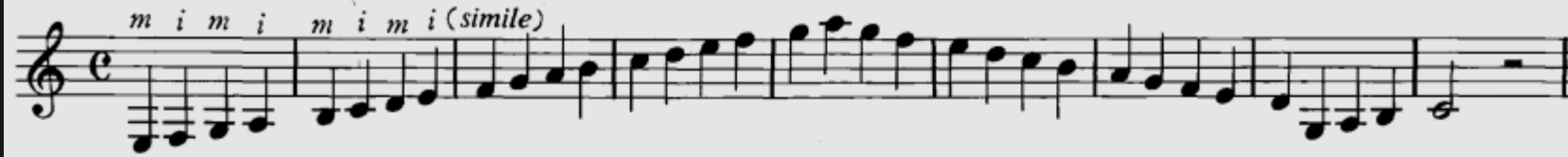
CHROMATIC SCALES AT CAPO 0 POSITION(IF YOU ARE ABLE TO MOVE HIGHER, DO IT)

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

C SCALES

F= Fa B= Si
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 continues the melody, featuring a repeat sign and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The third staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (Bb). It concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. Dynamics include *m*, *p*, *a* (accendo), and *i* (ritardando).

WALTZ

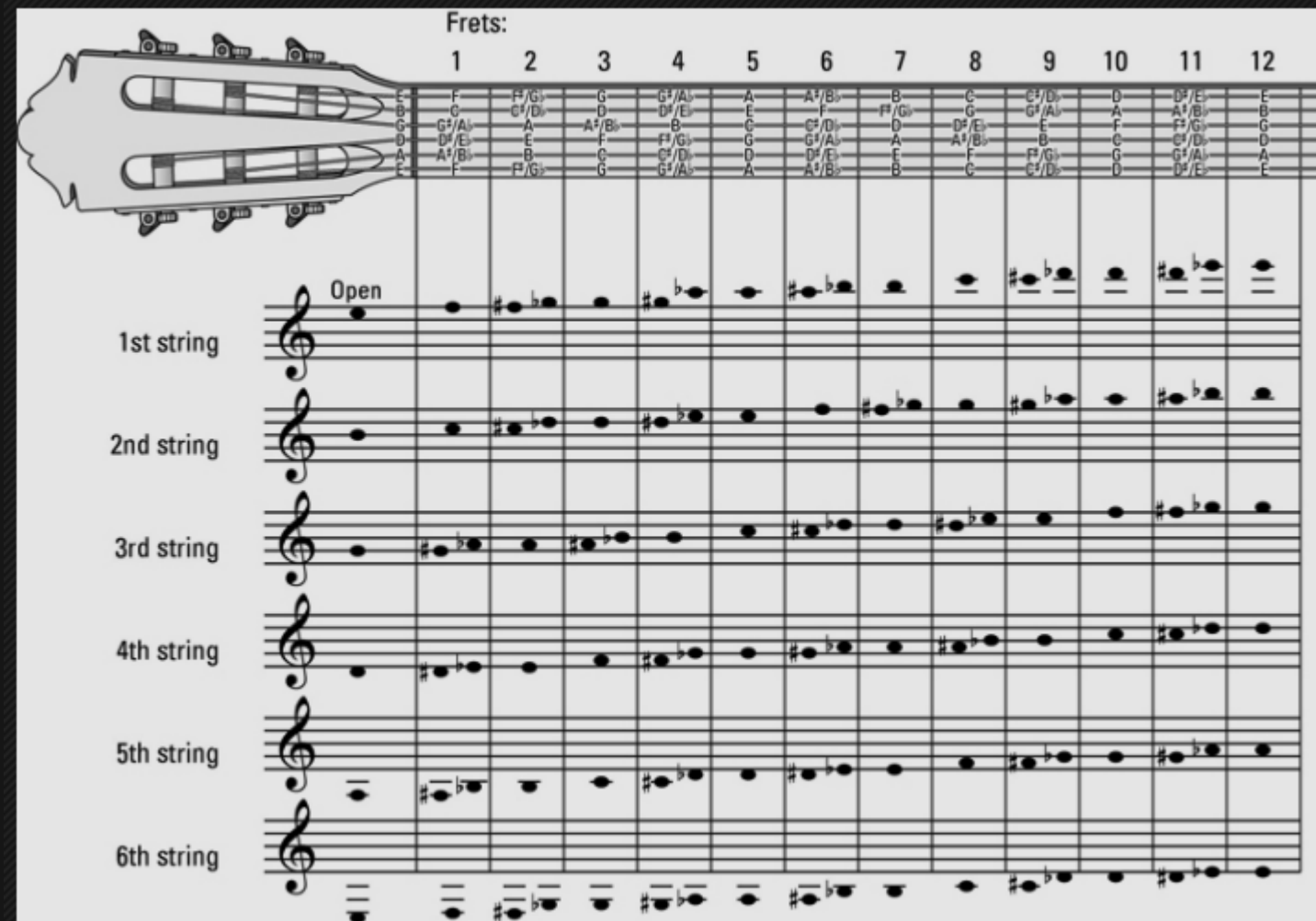
Waltz

The musical score is written for a waltz in 3/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is marked with dynamics *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The second staff continues the melody, marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p*. The third staff provides a bass line, marked with *p* and *f*. The piece concludes with a 'Fine' marking and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.

HOW TO PRACTICE

LESSON 2

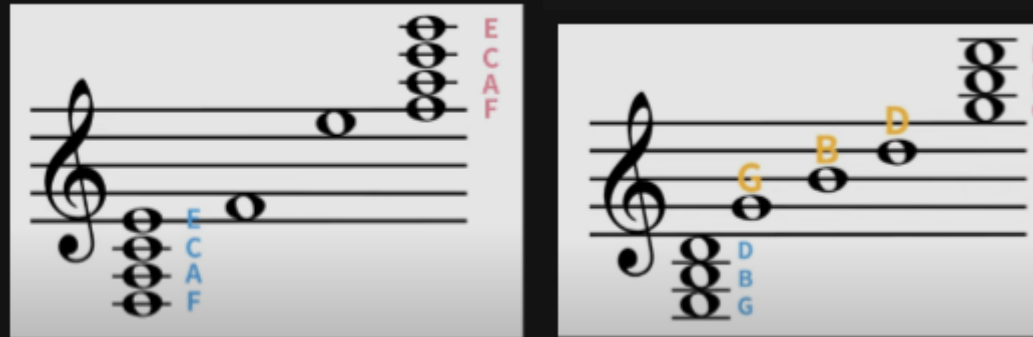
THE COMPLETE FRETBOARD(SKIP FOR FIRST LESSON)



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)