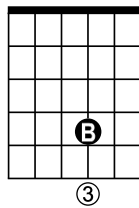


LESSON FOUR

In Lesson Four you will learn to play two notes at the same time. This will enable you to play your first pieces for solo guitar. A *guitar solo* is a piece which will sound complete without the need for an accompaniment. When you see music like this it is often written in *parts* to distinguish between the melody (indicated by stems up), and the bass (indicated by stems down). The first tune you will learn as a guitar solo will be 'Song Of Joy'. A new note 'B' on the 3rd string, 4th fret, is introduced in 'Little Waltz'. After listening to 'Song Of Joy' on the CD, try playing it all the way through a few times, to get a feel for the piece. You should isolate the difficult bars/phrases, and practice them separately until you can play them well, and then you can go back to working on the whole piece. Apply this technique to any new piece you are learning.



'B' 4th finger, 4th fret, 3rd string

This note is played with the 2nd finger, in 'Little Waltz' and with the 4th finger in 'Two Note Waltz'.

CD TRACK 6



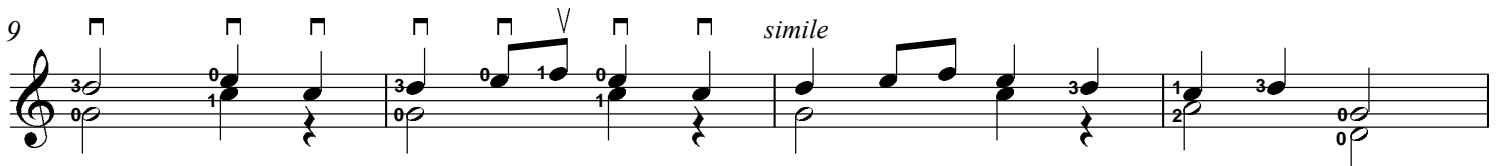
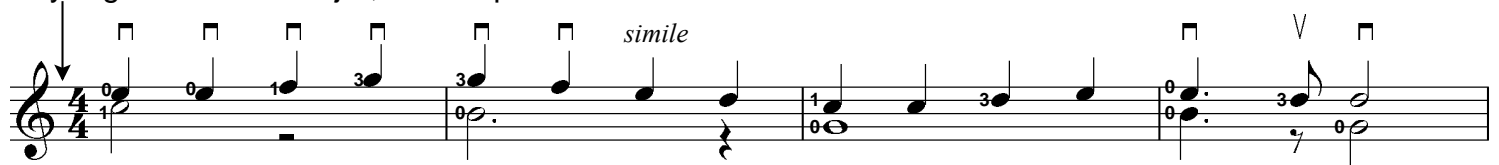
Song Of Joy (Guitar Solo)

Arranged MARC ONGLEY

BEETHOVEN

♩ = 72 (This is a *metronome mark* and it indicates that the speed of the music is 72 crotchet beats per minute)

Key Signature = 'C' Major, no sharps or flats



LESSON EIGHT

In Lesson Eight you will learn to combine quaver (eighth note) and semiquaver (sixteenth note) rhythms as can be seen in the examples below. Also in this lesson you will learn a new time signature: $\frac{2}{4}$ this indicates two crotchet beats in each bar. The following pieces make full use of the new rhythms. Listen to the CD track and read through the tune making sure you are counting correctly. Once you have a clear idea of how the rhythm should sound try playing along with the CD. It will also be fun playing the chords for 'Folk Song' along with the CD track (give one strum for each beat i.e. two strums per bar).

Combining quaver and semiquaver rhythms

CD TRACK 16



Folk Song

MARC ONGLEY

$\text{♩} = 60$

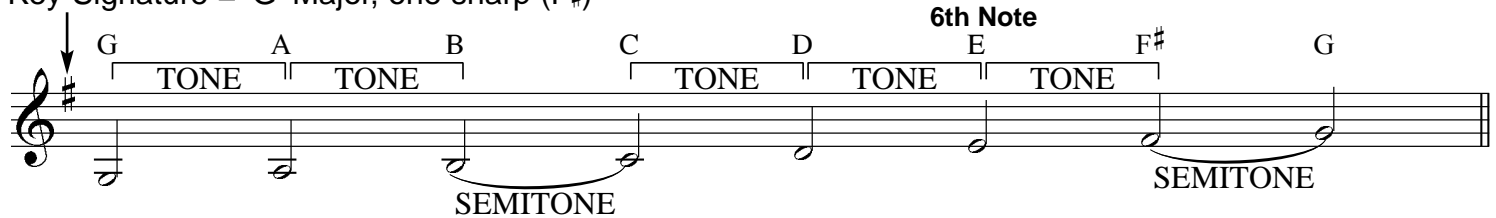
Key Signature = 'A' Minor, relative minor of 'C' Major

LESSON NINE

In Lesson Nine you will learn the scales for the key of 'E' Minor and two scale studies. The key of 'E' Minor is the relative minor key of 'G' Major and shares the same key signature i.e. one sharp - F Sharp (#). As with all minor keys it is built on the 6th note of its relative major scale. The scale studies will require a lot of practice before you can play along with the CD track comfortably. You should keep playing these scales and studies and the ones you have already learned on a daily basis developing your technique. All scales should be memorised to enable you to watch your left hand, keeping it steady with just the fingers moving. The fingers should be on their tips and always kept close to the fretboard.

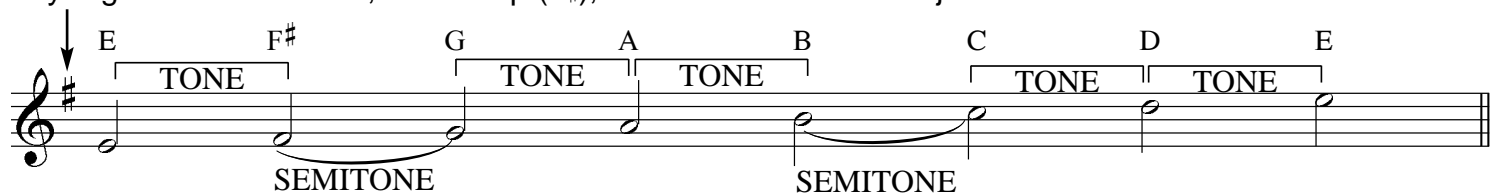
'G' MAJOR SCALE - showing the order of intervals

Key Signature = 'G' Major, one sharp (F#)



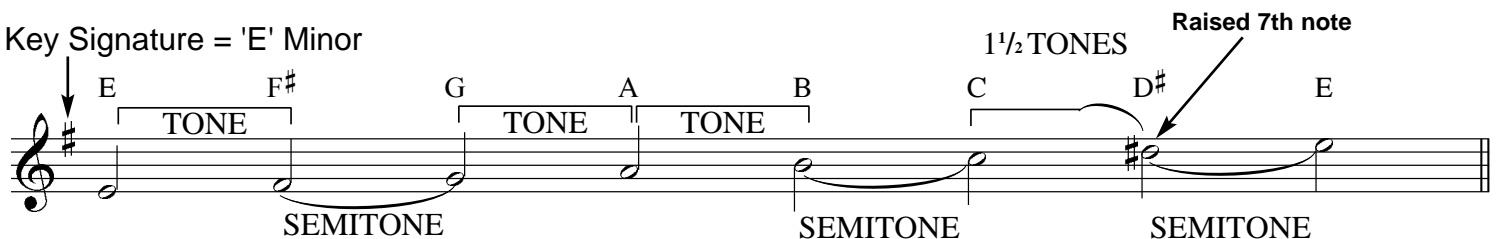
'E' NATURAL MINOR SCALE - showing the order of intervals

Key Signature = 'E' Minor, one sharp (F#), relative minor of 'G' Major



'E' HARMONIC MINOR SCALE - showing the order of intervals

Key Signature = 'E' Minor



LESSON TWELVE

In Lesson Twelve you will learn some more interesting chords in the key of 'G' Major, and this is achieved by adding an extra note to the basic chords. The added note is called a '7th'. These chords create a more colourful sound than the basic major or minor chords and a good example of this is in the arrangement of 'Michael Row The Boat Ashore'. Don't forget to hold fingers down as indicated.

More interesting chords in the key of 'G' Major

CD TRACK 27



Gmaj7 Am7 Cmaj7 D13 D7 Em7

Michael Row The Boat Ashore

(Guitar Solo)

CD TRACK 28



Arranged MARC ONGLEY

SPIRITUAL

Key Signature = 'G' Major, one sharp (F#)

Andante ♩ = 66

The dotted line indicates to hold a finger down.
(Don't lift a finger unnecessarily!)

LESSON SEVENTEEN

In Lesson Seventeen you will apply the key of 'D' Minor to two new pieces. 'Daniel's Blues' is an ensemble arrangement which has three written parts and a rhythm guitar part (see chord rhythm below). 'Dark Eyes' is another solo guitar piece; it makes use of the combined dotted quaver and semiquaver rhythms learned in Lesson Sixteen. Make sure all notes are held for their full written value; this will require extra care in 'Dark Eyes'.

Chord rhythms for Daniel's Blues

Use this rhythm for most of the tune.

Count = 1 & 2 & 3 4 1 & 2 & 3 4

Use this rhythm for bars 9 & 21.

Count = 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Daniel's Blues

CD TRACK 39



Key Signature = 'D' Minor, one flat (B \flat), relative minor of 'F' Major

Andante $\text{♩} = 76$

MARC ONGLEY