Guitar Standard Tuning Map

Connect string numbers and open-string notes.

Name _____ Date _____

Use standard six-string tuning. String 1 is the highest-pitched open string; string 6 is the lowest. Two E strings have the same letter name but different pitches.

String 1	———	**E (high)**
String 2	———	**B**
String 3	———	**G**
String 4	———	**D**
String 5	———	**A**
String 6	———	**E (low)**

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Name the open note of string 6.

2. Which string has open note A?

3. Name the open note of string 4.

4. Name the open note of string 3.

5. Which string has open note B?

6. Which two strings have open note E?

7. Which is higher in pitch when open: string 1 or string 6?

8. Write open-string names from string 6 to string 1.

Guitar Tablature Path Reader

Read string, fret and order from a simple tab path.

Name _____ Date _____

Tab has one line per string: string 1 at the top, string 6 at the bottom. A number is a fret; 0 means open. Read left to right. Timing is not specified here.

	Event 1	Event 2	Event 3	Event 4	Event 5	Event 6
String 1	0	3				
String 2			1	0		
String 3					2	0
String 4						
String 5						
String 6						

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. What string and fret are used in event 1?

2. What string and fret are used in event 2?

3. What string and fret are used in event 3?

4. Which events use an open string?

5. What string and fret are used in event 5?

6. How many separate events appear?

7. Does event 3 come before or after event 4?

8. Can this tab show if event 1 is a quarter note?

Guitar Chord Change Map

Compare fret choices one string at a time.

Name _____ Date _____

These maps show frets, not finger numbers. 0 = open; X = do not play. Compare an E minor shape with an E major shape in standard tuning.

Chord	6	5	4	3	2	1
E minor	0	2	2	0	0	0
E major	0	2	2	1	0	0

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Which string changes between the two shapes?

2. What is its fret in E minor?

3. What is its fret in E major?

4. Which strings stay at fret 2?

5. Which strings are open in both shapes?

6. Does either map contain an X?

7. How many strings have the same fret in both maps?

8. Do the numbers tell you which fingers to use?

Guitar Fret Distance Lab

Measure pitch distance on one string.

Name _____ Date _____

On the SAME string, one fret higher raises pitch by one half step. Two frets make a whole step. Fret 0 is open. Stay on one string for every question.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Read from left to right. Adjacent boxes are one half step apart.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. From fret 1 to fret 2: how many half steps?

2. From fret 2 to fret 4: how many half steps?

3. Start at fret 3. Move a whole step higher. New fret?

4. Start at fret 5. Move a half step lower. New fret?

5. From open to fret 3: how many half steps?

6. From fret 6 to fret 2: how many half steps lower?

7. Start at fret 7. Move a whole step lower. New fret?

8. Can you use fret-number subtraction alone across different strings?

Guitar Strum Onset Grid

Separate the beat grid from the strum instructions.

Name _____ Date _____

Read 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &. Each slot is an eighth-note position in 4/4. D = a down-strum start, U = an up-strum start, and - = no new strum. No sounding durations are given.

Count	1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
Pattern A	D	-	D	U	-	U	D	-
Pattern B	D	U	-	U	D	-	D	U

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. How many strum starts are in pattern A?

2. How many strum starts are in pattern B?

3. Which pattern has no new strum on beat 3?

4. Which pattern has an up-strum on the & after beat 1?

5. Name the counts with down-strums in pattern A.

6. How many up-strums are in pattern B?

7. Which pattern has no new strum on the & after beat 4?

8. Does a dash require you to stop all ringing strings?

Guitar Chord-Tone Detective

Use a supplied pitch map to check an E-minor shape.

Name _____ Date _____

The E-minor triad contains E, G and B. The table gives the sounding note for each selected string/fret. Count repeated notes separately when counting strings.

String	6	5	4	3	2	1
Fret	0	2	2	0	0	0
Note	E	B	E	G	B	E

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Which strings sound E in this map?

2. Which strings sound B?

3. Which string sounds G?

4. How many distinct note LETTERS appear?

5. How many strings are shown as sounding?

6. Does every listed note belong to E minor?

7. If G changed to G#, would the notes still be E minor?

8. Why are six sounding strings not six different note names?

Guitar Standard Tuning Map

Connect string numbers and open-string notes.

Name _____ Date _____

Use standard six-string tuning. String 1 is the highest-pitched open string; string 6 is the lowest. Two E strings have the same letter name but different pitches.

String 1	———	**E (high)**
String 2	———	**B**
String 3	———	**G**
String 4	———	**D**
String 5	———	**A**
String 6	———	**E (low)**

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Name the open note of string 6.

E (low E)

2. Which string has open note A?

String 5

3. Name the open note of string 4.

D

4. Name the open note of string 3.

G

5. Which string has open note B?

String 2

6. Which two strings have open note E?

Strings 6 and 1

7. Which is higher in pitch when open: string 1 or string 6?

String 1

8. Write open-string names from string 6 to string 1.

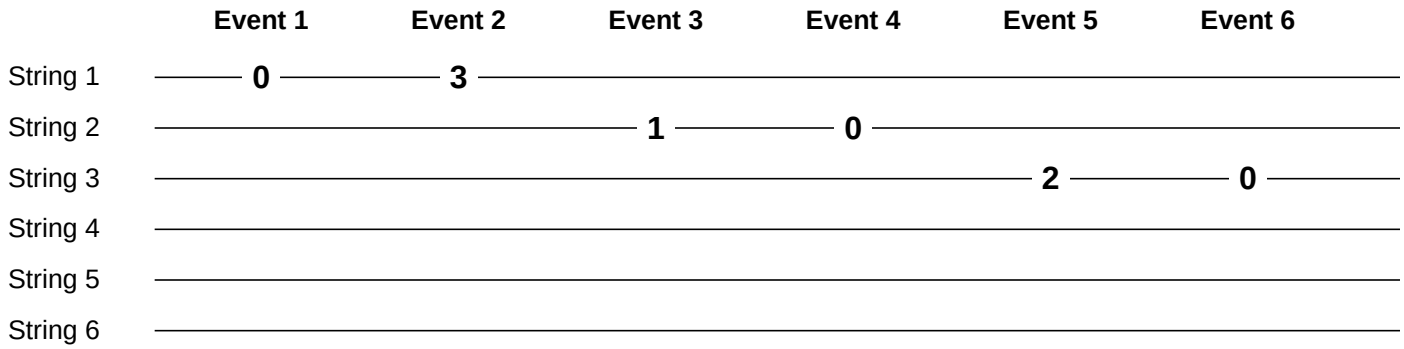
E - A - D - G - B - E

Guitar Tablature Path Reader

Read string, fret and order from a simple tab path.

Name _____ Date _____

Tab has one line per string: string 1 at the top, string 6 at the bottom. A number is a fret; 0 means open. Read left to right. Timing is not specified here.



Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. What string and fret are used in event 1?

String 1, fret 0 (open)

2. What string and fret are used in event 2?

String 1, fret 3

3. What string and fret are used in event 3?

String 2, fret 1

4. Which events use an open string?

Events 1, 4 and 6

5. What string and fret are used in event 5?

String 3, fret 2

6. How many separate events appear?

6

7. Does event 3 come before or after event 4?

Before

8. Can this tab show if event 1 is a quarter note?

No. Rhythmic durations are not shown.

Guitar Chord Change Map

Compare fret choices one string at a time.

Name _____ Date _____

These maps show frets, not finger numbers. 0 = open; X = do not play. Compare an E minor shape with an E major shape in standard tuning.

Chord	6	5	4	3	2	1
E minor	0	2	2	0	0	0
E major	0	2	2	1	0	0

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Which string changes between the two shapes?

String 3

2. What is its fret in E minor?

0 (open)

3. What is its fret in E major?

1

4. Which strings stay at fret 2?

Strings 5 and 4

5. Which strings are open in both shapes?

Strings 6, 2 and 1

6. Does either map contain an X?

No

7. How many strings have the same fret in both maps?

5 strings

8. Do the numbers tell you which fingers to use?

No. They are fret numbers.

Guitar Fret Distance Lab

Measure pitch distance on one string.

Name _____ Date _____

On the SAME string, one fret higher raises pitch by one half step. Two frets make a whole step. Fret 0 is open. Stay on one string for every question.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Read from left to right. Adjacent boxes are one half step apart.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. From fret 1 to fret 2: how many half steps?

1

2. From fret 2 to fret 4: how many half steps?

2

3. Start at fret 3. Move a whole step higher. New fret?

5

4. Start at fret 5. Move a half step lower. New fret?

4

5. From open to fret 3: how many half steps?

3

6. From fret 6 to fret 2: how many half steps lower?

4

7. Start at fret 7. Move a whole step lower. New fret?

5

8. Can you use fret-number subtraction alone across different strings?

No. Different open-string pitches must be considered.

Guitar Strum Onset Grid

Separate the beat grid from the strum instructions.

Name _____ Date _____

Read 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &. Each slot is an eighth-note position in 4/4. D = a down-strum start, U = an up-strum start, and - = no new strum. No sounding durations are given.

Count	1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
Pattern A	D	-	D	U	-	U	D	-
Pattern B	D	U	-	U	D	-	D	U

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. How many strum starts are in pattern A?

5

2. How many strum starts are in pattern B?

6

3. Which pattern has no new strum on beat 3?

Pattern A

4. Which pattern has an up-strum on the & after beat 1?

Pattern B

5. Name the counts with down-strums in pattern A.

1, 2 and 4

6. How many up-strums are in pattern B?

3

7. Which pattern has no new strum on the & after beat 4?

Pattern A

8. Does a dash require you to stop all ringing strings?

No. It means no new strum; duration is not specified.

Guitar Chord-Tone Detective

Use a supplied pitch map to check an E-minor shape.

Name _____ Date _____

The E-minor triad contains E, G and B. The table gives the sounding note for each selected string/fret. Count repeated notes separately when counting strings.

String	6	5	4	3	2	1
Fret	0	2	2	0	0	0
Note	E	B	E	G	B	E

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Which strings sound E in this map?

6, 4 and 1

2. Which strings sound B?

5 and 2

3. Which string sounds G?

3

4. How many distinct note LETTERS appear?

3: E, G and B

5. How many strings are shown as sounding?

6

6. Does every listed note belong to E minor?

Yes

7. If G changed to G#, would the notes still be E minor?

No. E-G#-B forms E major.

8. Why are six sounding strings not six different note names?

Some note names are repeated across strings.