

# 1000 MUSIC READING STUDIES FOR GUITAR



*Robert Anthony*



# 1000 MUSIC READING STUDIES FOR GUITAR

**Key Signatures: Up to 6 Sharps and 6 Flats**

**Time Signatures: 4/4, C, 3/4, 2/4, 6/8, and 3/8**

**Foreword and instructions are available in pdf format at:**

**[www.RobertAnthonyPublishing.com](http://www.RobertAnthonyPublishing.com)**

**Each key signature begins at an easy level and gets progressively more difficult with each page. If you find the first exercises to be too difficult for your skill level, I recommend proceeding through my book:**

**200 Easy Sight Reading Studies for Guitar**

**Instructional video links will be posted at the above website as videos are produced. If this book is helping you, please post a positive review at whichever website you had purchased it from. If you have questions, suggestions, or constructive criticism, feel free to use the email link on my site to let me know.**

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# Foreword and Instructions

*“A little effort over a long period of time...”*

## **Quick Start Guide:**

- 1) Break the binding in so the book will lie flat on the music stand.
- 2) Study the first twelve exercises in C Major. There is a diagram for hand placement in the coming pages of these instructions.
- 3) Study exercises 76-87 (the first 12 in G Major). Use the diagrams if needed.
- 4) Study exercises 151-162 (the first 12 in F Major).
- 5) Practicing your reading skills for short, frequent periods is more effective than practicing for longer, infrequent periods.

## **In Detail:**

1000 Music Reading Studies was designed to be a useful tool for musicians of all levels to grow and maintain their music reading skills. There are many ‘right’ ways to use this book, but I will offer some suggestions:

First, you will want to break the binding in so that the book will lay flat on a music stand. I plan on posting a video link on [www.RobertAnthonyPublishing.com](http://www.RobertAnthonyPublishing.com) on how I recommend doing so.

Second, each of the fifteen key signatures starts at approximately the same difficulty level, and progresses with each page. A beginning-level musician may start in the key of C Major and work their way through the first 12 exercises. Then move onto the key of G Major (starting at exercise 76) — do the same thing — and then the key of F Major (Exercise 151).

Hand-placement diagrams for the keys of C, G, F, D, Bb, A, Eb, and E Major are included in these instructions and are valid for the first twelve exercises in each key. The remaining pieces expand in range. Many of the pieces can be played in multiple positions. The diagrams are for the positions most suitable for beginners.

You may now make some choices on how you want to study from this book: You can do the same thing in the remaining keys, or perhaps you might want to revisit the keys of C, G, and F and get a little further in those keys. If you want to work on rhythm, you may ignore the pitches and focus entirely on rhythm. You do not even need an instrument to practice the rhythms — you may simply tap them. There is not a right or wrong choice, in my opinion.

Next, if you are beyond beginning-level, you will have more freedom in how you choose to use this book. You can focus on improving in a key that you have played in before, or perhaps expand into a key that you have less experience with.



Additionally, in order to develop good reading skills it is very important to read music frequently. Try including at least two to four exercises each practice as part of your warm-up and be sure to play different exercises each practice. I recommend leaving the book on the music stand, open to wherever you left off from your last practice session, and put your other practice materials in front of it once your sight reading has been trained for the day.

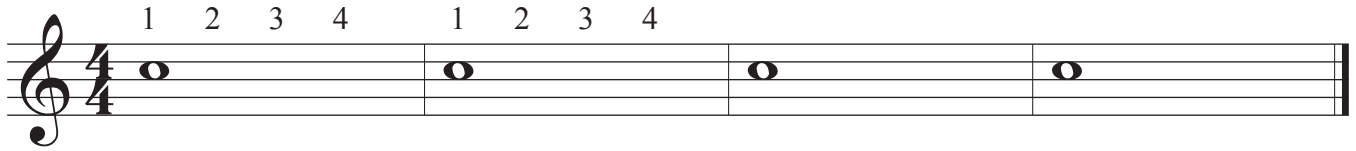
Finally, these instructions are likely to evolve as I continue to use them with my own students, and as I start to get feedback others studying from this book. Check back at [www.RobertAnthonyPublishing.com](http://www.RobertAnthonyPublishing.com) for updates and / or instructional video links every so often.



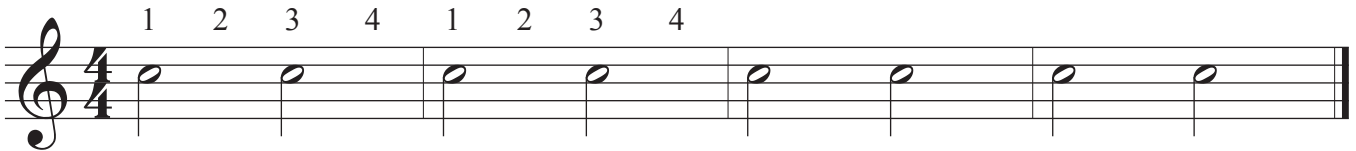
# Whole, Half, and Quarter Notes

## And How to Count Them in 4/4 Time

Whole Notes receive 4 beats:



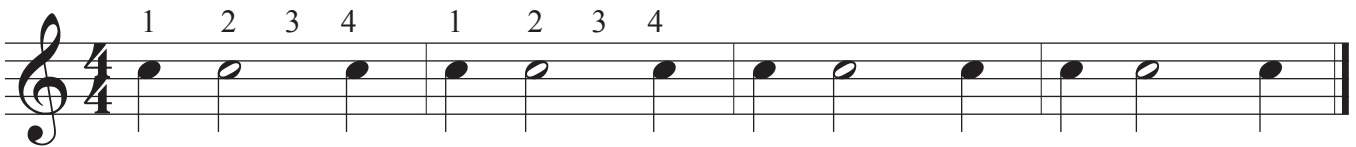
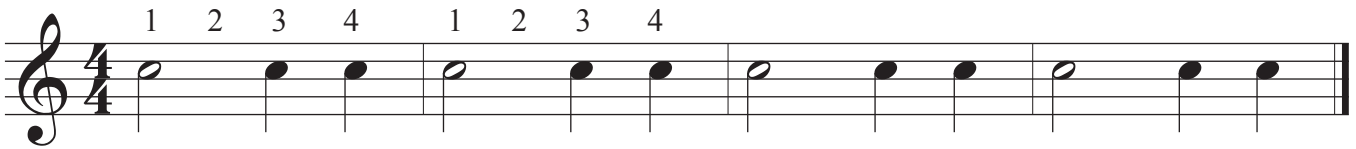
Half Notes receive 2 beats:



Quarter Notes receive 1 beat:



Dotted Half Notes receive 3 beats



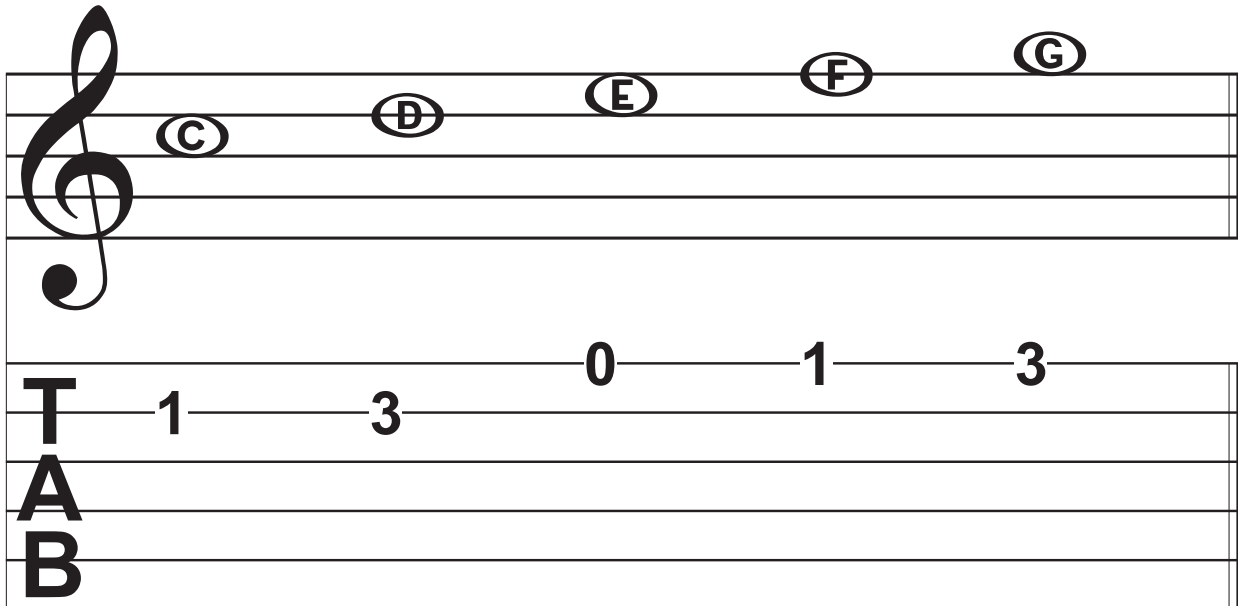
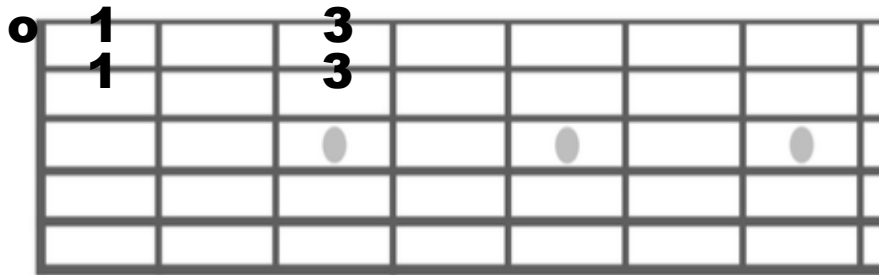
Instructional videos on rhythm and counting will be posted at  
[www.RobertAnthonyPublishing.com](http://www.RobertAnthonyPublishing.com) as they are created.



# Key Signature of C Major

Relative to A Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



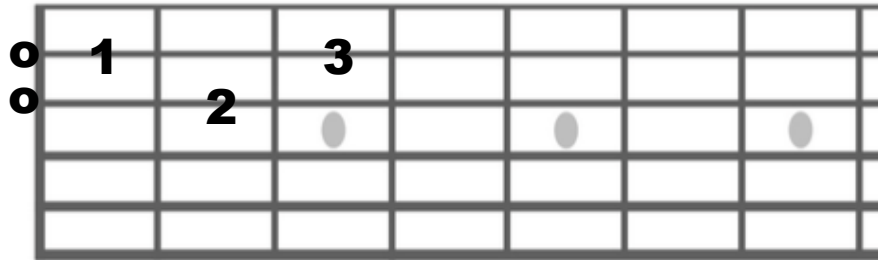
The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.



# Key Signature of G Major

Relative to E Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



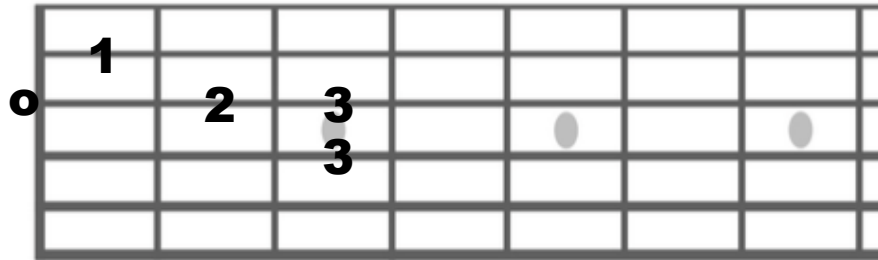
Musical notation and guitar tablature for the G major scale. The top staff shows the scale in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes G, A, B, C, and D are circled. The bottom staff shows the corresponding guitar tablature with fret numbers 0, 2, 0, 1, and 3.

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of F Major

Relative to D Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



Musical notation for the F Major scale, showing the treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), and the notes F, G, A, B, C. Below the staff is a tablature (TAB) showing the fret numbers 3, 0, 2, 3, 1 for the strings 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 respectively.

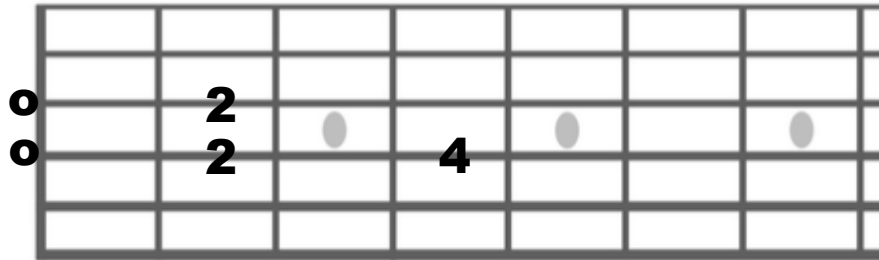
The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.



# Key Signature of D Major

Relative to B Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



Musical notation and guitar tablature for the D Major five-note starting range. The musical notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notes are D, E, F, G, A, D. The guitar tablature shows the fret numbers for each string: 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0.

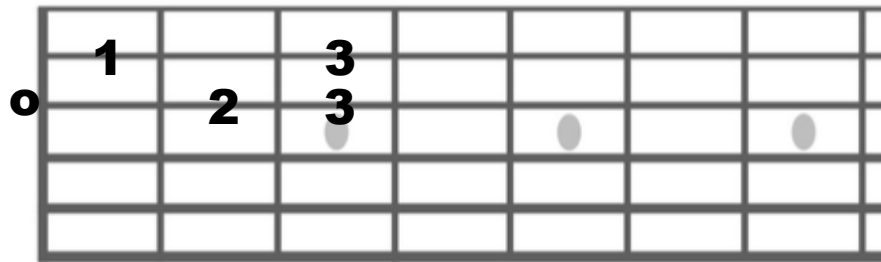
String	6th	5th	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
Notes	D	E	F	G	A	D
Frets	0	2	4	0	2	0

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of Bb Major

Relative to G Minor

The five note starting high-range used in this section is below:



Musical notation and guitar tablature for the five-note scale. The musical notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb Major). The notes are G, A, B, C, and D, each circled. The guitar tablature is on a six-line staff, with the 6th string at the bottom and the 1st string at the top. The notes are indicated by fret numbers: 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The letters T, A, and B are written vertically on the left side of the tablature staff.

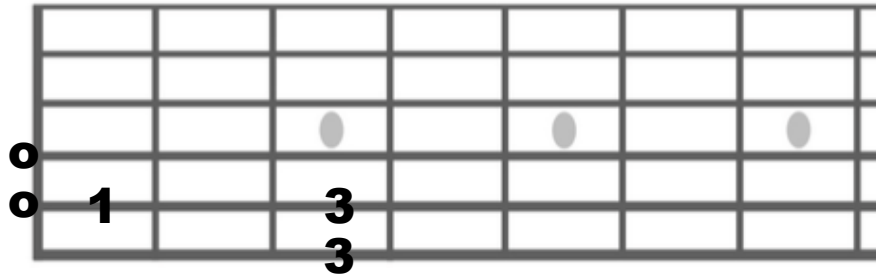
The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.



# Key Signature of Bb Major

Relative to G Minor

The five note starting low-range used in this section is below:



Musical notation and TAB for the five-note scale. The musical notation is in G minor (one flat) and shows the notes G, Ab, B, C, D. The TAB shows the fret numbers for each string: 3, 0, 1, 3, 0.

**T**  
**A**  
**B**

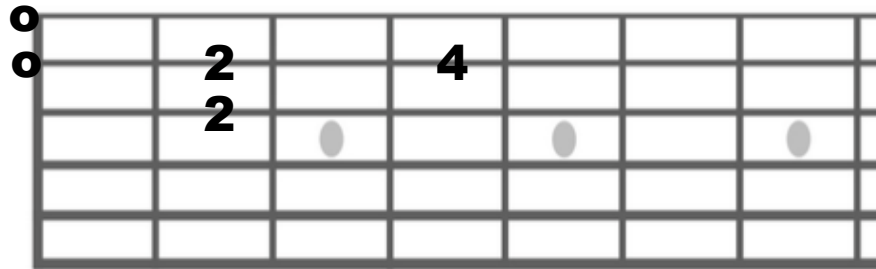
3 0 1 3 0

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of A Major

Relative to F# Minor

The five note starting high-range used in this section is below:



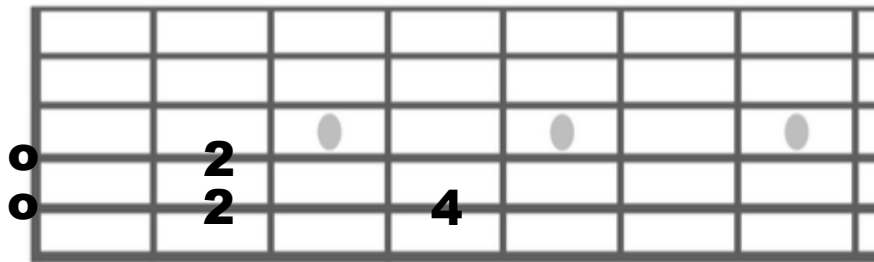
Musical notation and TAB for the A major scale. The musical notation is on a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notes A, B, C, D, and E are circled and labeled. The TAB is on a six-line staff with the letters T, A, and B on the left. The fret numbers are 2, 0, 2, 4, 0.

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of A Major

Relative to F# Minor

The five note starting low-range used in this section is below:



Musical notation and guitar tablature for the A major scale. The musical notation is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notes are A, B, C#, D, and E. The guitar tablature shows the fret numbers for each note: 0 for A (6th string), 2 for B (5th string), 4 for C# (4th string), 0 for D (3rd string), and 2 for E (2nd string).

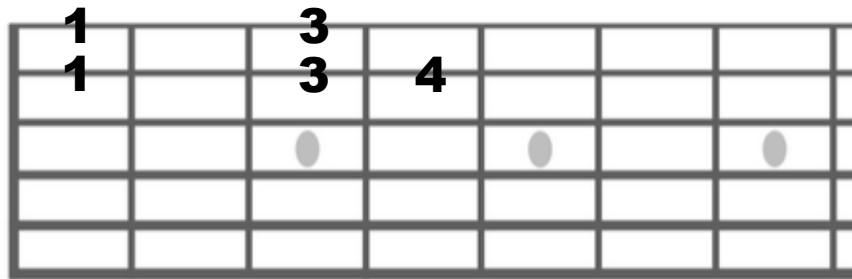
The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.



# Key Signature of Eb Major

Relative to C Minor

The five note starting high-range used in this section is below:



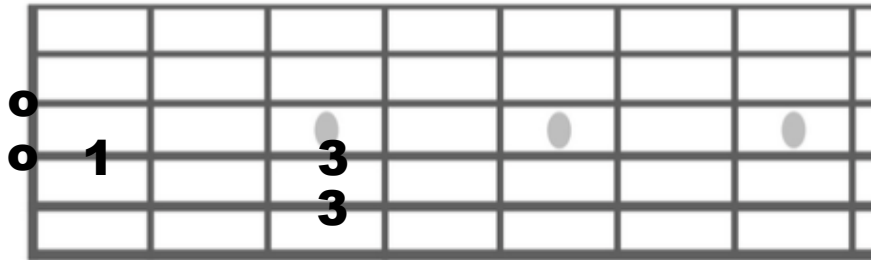
Musical notation and guitar tablature for the Eb Major scale. The musical notation is on a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The notes C, D, E, F, and G are circled and labeled. The guitar tablature is on a six-string staff with the strings labeled T (Treble), A, and B (Bass) on the left. The notes are represented by numbers 1, 3, 4, 1, and 3 on the strings.

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of Eb Major

Relative to C Minor

The five note starting low-range used in this section is below:



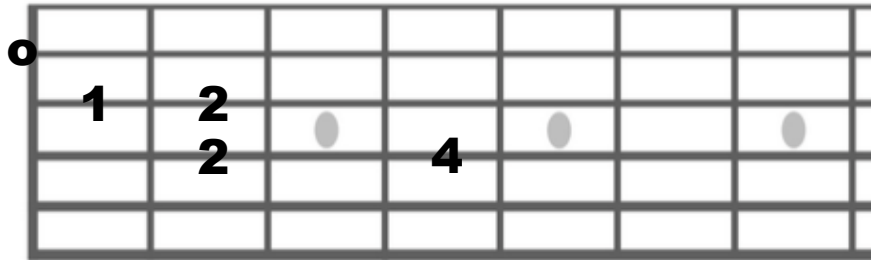
Musical notation and guitar tablature for the first five notes of the Eb Major scale (C, D, Eb, E, F). The musical notation is on a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The notes are C, D, Eb, E, and F, each circled. The guitar tablature is on a six-line staff with the notes represented by fret numbers: 0, 1, 3, 3, 0. The letters T, A, and B are written vertically on the left side of the tablature staff.

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of E Major

Relative to C# Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



Musical notation and guitar tablature for the E Major five-note range. The musical notation shows the notes E, F#, G#, A, and B on a treble clef staff. The guitar tablature shows the fret numbers for each string: 0, 2, 4, 1, 2, 0.

**T**  
**A**  
**B**

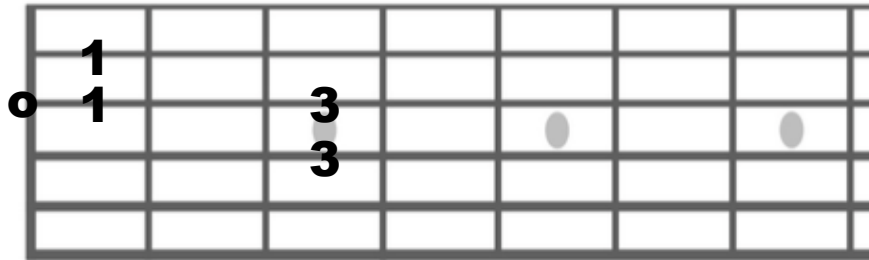
The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.



# Key Signature of Ab Major

Relative to F Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



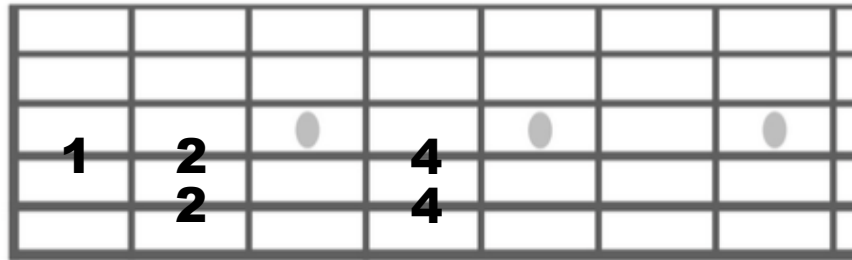
Musical notation and guitar tablature for the five-note scale. The musical notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The notes are F, G, A, B, and C, each circled. The guitar tablature is on a 6-string staff. The notes are represented by fret numbers: 1 for F, 3 for G, 2 for A, 3 for B, and 3 for C. The tablature is labeled with 'T' for Treble and 'B' for Bass.

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of B Major

Relative to G# Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



Musical notation for the B major scale. The treble clef is shown. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#). The notes B, C#, D, E, and F# are written on the staff. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with circled letters: B, C, D, E, F.

TAB

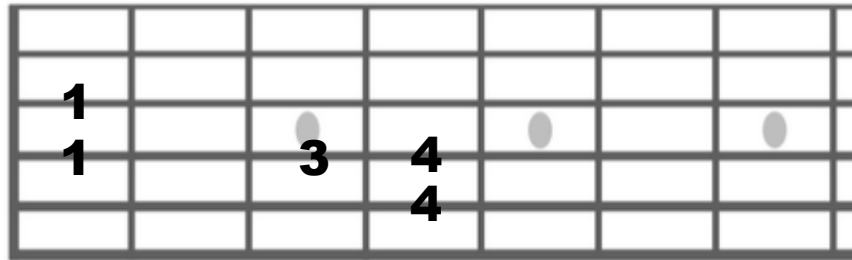
2 4 1 2 4

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of Db Major

Relative to Bb Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



Musical notation and guitar tablature for the five-note starting range. The musical notation shows the notes D, E, F, G, and A on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The guitar tablature shows the notes D, E, F, G, and A on the 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, and 2nd strings, with fingerings 4, 1, 3, 4, 1 written below them.

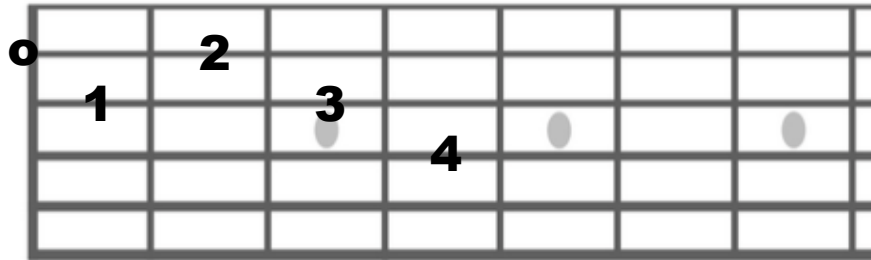
The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.



# Key Signature of F# Major

Relative to D# Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:



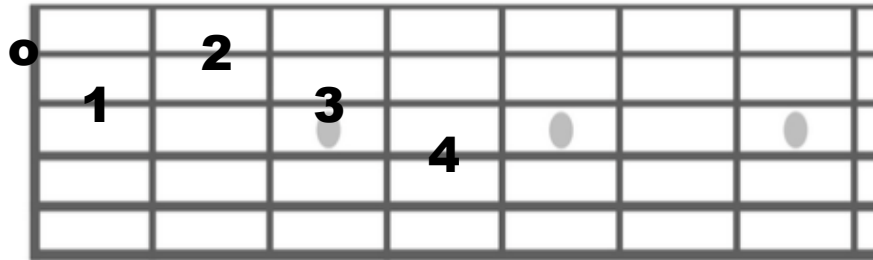
The musical notation shows the F# major scale in treble clef, starting on F#4. The notes are F#, G#, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G#, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G#. The guitar tablature shows the same scale on a six-string guitar, starting on the 4th fret of the 6th string. The notes are F# (4), G# (5), A (5), B (6), C (7), D (7), E (8), F# (9), G# (10), A (10), B (11), C (12), D (12), E (13), F# (14), G# (15).

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.

# Key Signature of Gb Major

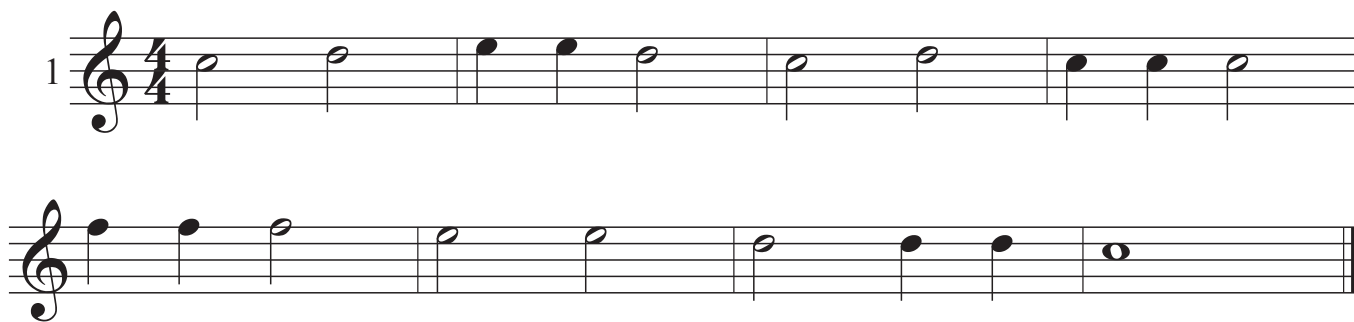
Relative to Eb Minor

The five note starting range used in this section is below:

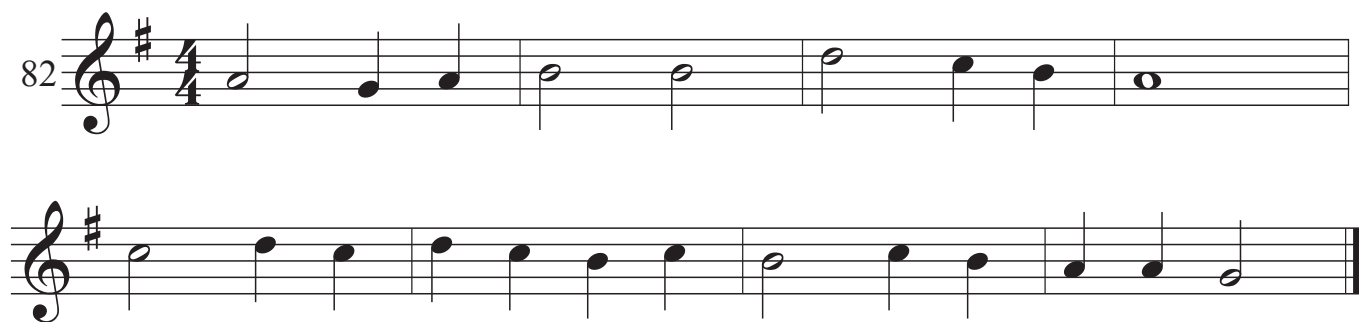


Musical notation and guitar tablature for the five-note starting range. The musical notation is on a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The notes are Gb, Ab, Bb, Cb, and Db, each circled and labeled with its letter name. The guitar tablature is on a six-string staff with the strings labeled T (Treble), A, and B (Bass) on the left. The fret numbers are 0, 1, 3, 4, and 2, corresponding to the notes Gb, Ab, Bb, Cb, and Db respectively.

The exercises in this book may be played higher on the fretboard. To avoid confusion, the diagram uses the most common note-placement that a beginning guitarist would use. On the fretboard Diagram, the 6th string (lowest in pitch) is at the bottom of the diagram, while the 1st string (highest in pitch) is at the top of the diagram.



Preview

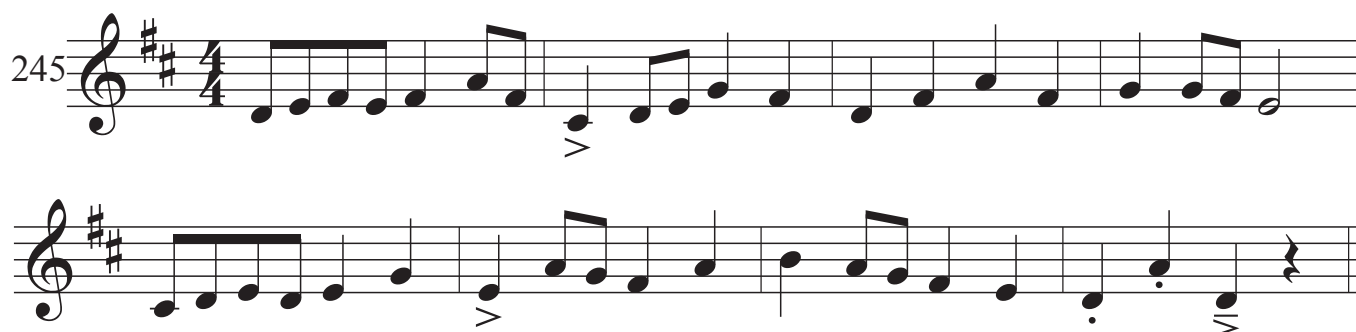


Preview

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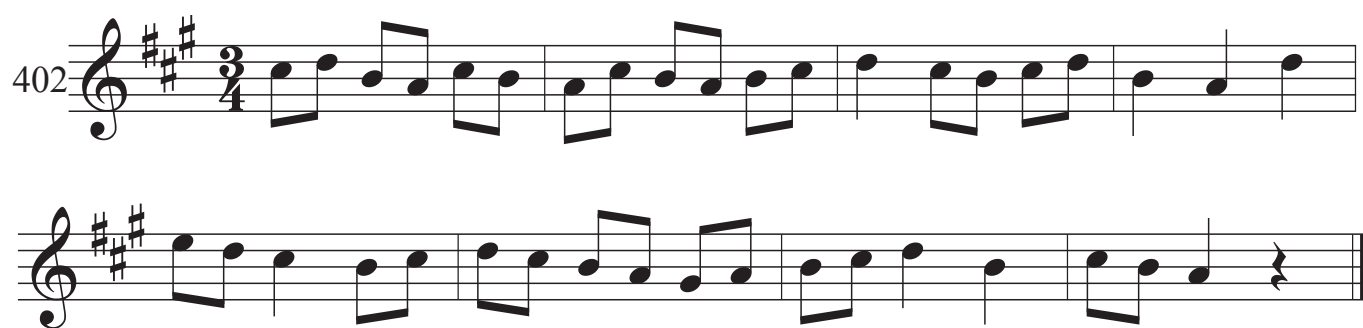
Preview

# Preview









Preview

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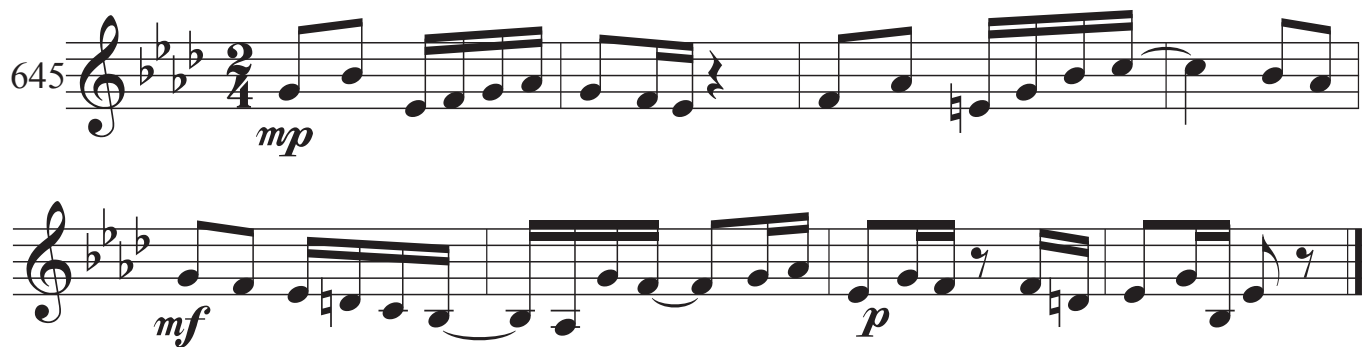
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Preview

# Preview



# Preview



721

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# Preview

