



Workbook 1

Musicians Success Group

Guitar Landscapes

Upgrade your guitar skill set – and take your playing to the next level!

These time-tested and proven exercises will give you everything needed to navigate the entire fingerboard of your guitar, using easy to follow guitar tablature, grid diagrams and music notation.

Wayne Cockfield

Guitar Landscapes-Workbook 1

This is the free supplemental workbook that accompanies the first 60 pages of Guitar Landscapes by Wayne Cockfield. The explanations in the textbook are quite helpful. If you come across a section in the workbook that is causing you confusion usually rereading the chapter in the text will clear up the problem.

As you go through the main book fill in the workbook. Feel free to make as many copies as you would like. The exercises written here are intended for self study. This workbook is not copyrighted so make as many worksheets as you feel are necessary to master the material. The Guitar Landscapes is copyrighted and unauthorized copying is illegal and will be prosecuted.

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Memorizing the Notes on the Staff and the Fingerboard

Guitar strings are named and numbered. This is the standard tuning for guitar:

The highest pitched string (closest to the floor) is number 1 and is an E note on the top space of the staff.

The second string is number 2 and is a B note on the middle line of the staff.

The third string is number 3 and is a G note on the 2nd line of the staff.

The fourth string is number 4 and is a D note hanging on the bottom of the staff.

The fifth string is number 5 and is an A note hanging on the 2nd line below the staff.

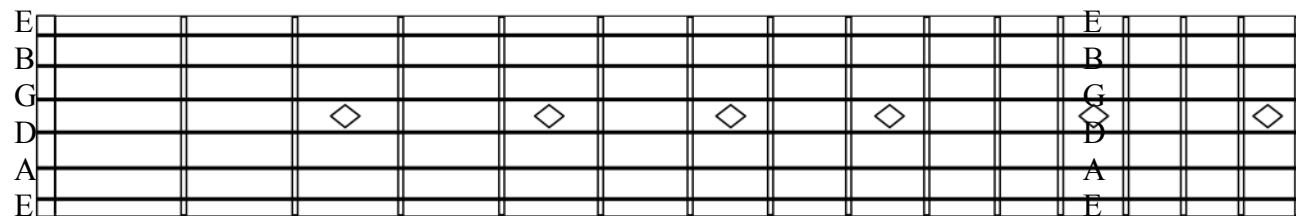
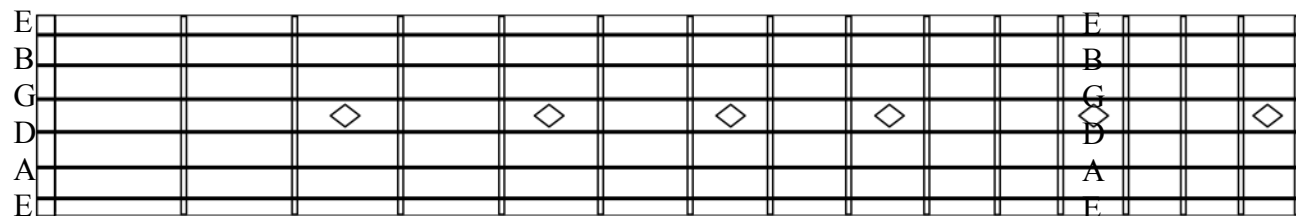
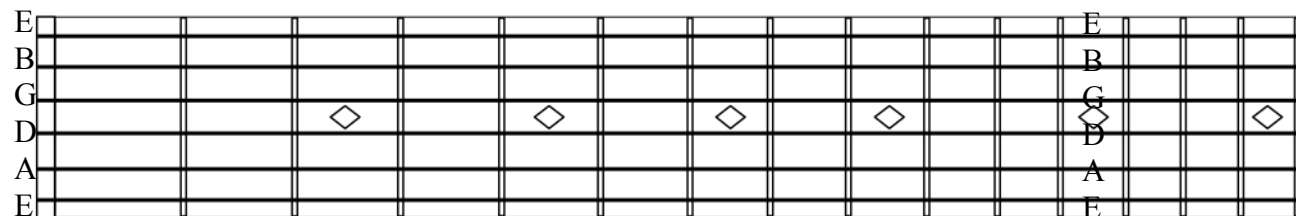
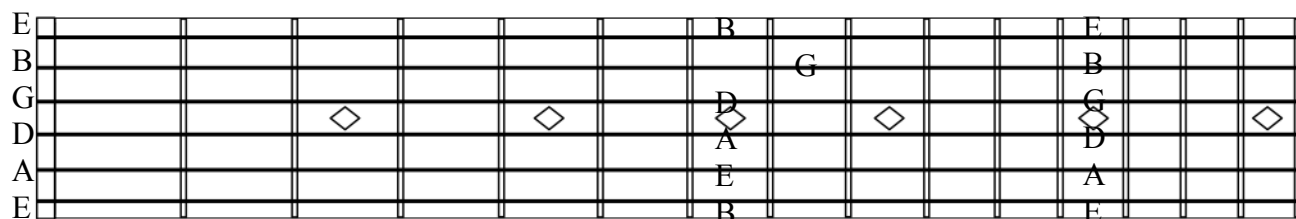
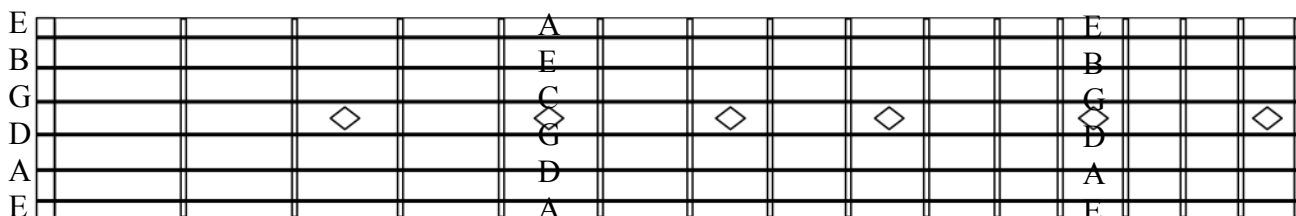
The sixth string is number 6 and is also an E note hanging below the 3rd line below the staff.

Use the sentence "Every Body Gets Dates At Eight" as a memory device.

The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a guitar TAB below it. The staff contains six notes, each labeled with a circled number from 1 to 6 above it. The notes are: E (top space), B (middle line), G (second line), D (bottom line), A (second line below), and E (third line below). The guitar TAB has six lines, each labeled with a letter (T, A, B) and a number (0) indicating the fret. The letters T, A, B correspond to the strings 1, 2, and 3 respectively. The numbers 0 indicate open strings. The TAB is divided into two measures: the first measure contains the first four notes (E, B, G, D) and the second measure contains the last two notes (A, E).

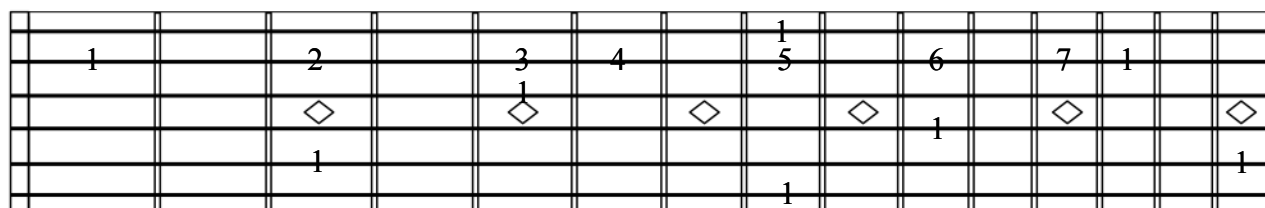
Each line of the "TAB" represents a string number. The numbers on the lines represent fret numbers. In this case all the notes are open.

Fill in the notes on the fingerboard using A B C D E F G.
Remember there is a half step (one fret) between B&C
and E&F all other notes are a whole step (two frets) apart.
If you are filling them in correctly they will line up with the
notes that are already filled in.

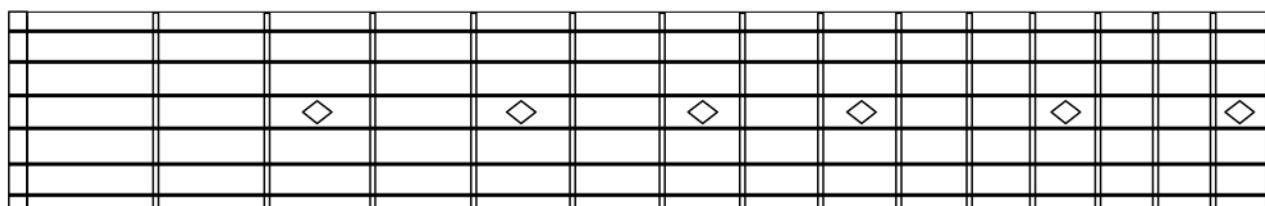
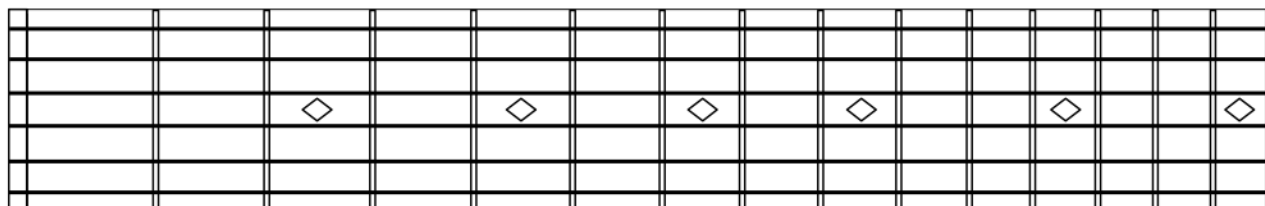
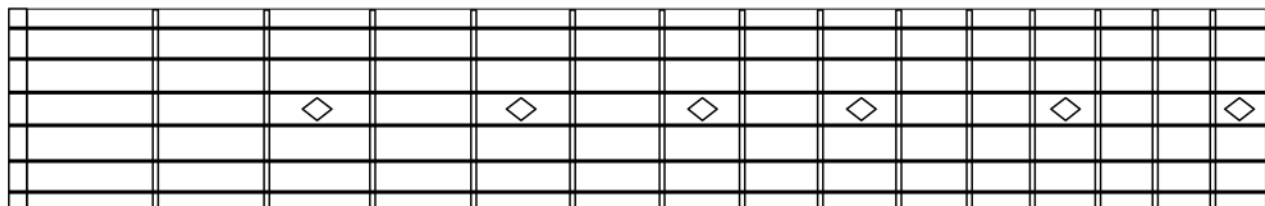
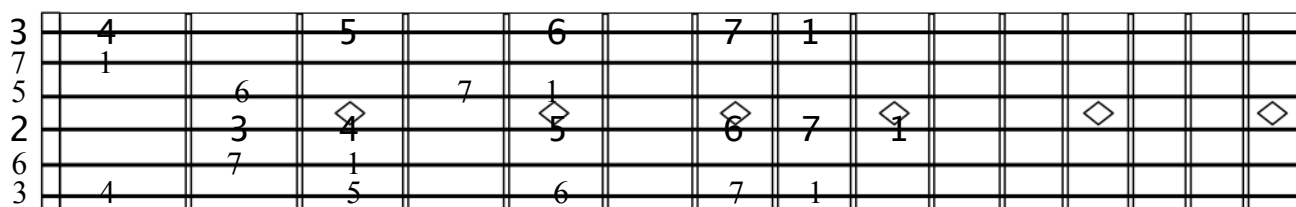


Fill in the interval numbers for the C major scale starting on C as number 1 and continuing up each string. I've filled in the second string and marked the number 1 on all the other strings in the first example.

The pattern is 1(W)2(W)3(1/2)4(W)5(W)6(W)7(1/2)



Fill in the remaining intervals on these strings.



Fill in all the natural notes on the fingerboard then write in the accidentals between them. I have done the 6th string as a guide.

E															
B															
G															
D			◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇
A															
E	F	F#G♭	G	G#A♭	A	A#B♭	B	C	C#D♭	D	D#E♭	E	F		

			◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇

			◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇

			◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇

			◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇

Write out the major scales with flat keys up each string starting on the first fret. Every letter of the music alphabet should be represented. Each string will represent a different flat key.

Key of		Gb												
Key of		Db												
Key of	Ab													
Key of	Eb		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇	
Key of	Bb													
Key of	F		G		A	Bb		C		D		E	F	

Write out the major scales with sharp keys up each string starting on the first fret. Every letter of the music alphabet should be represented. Each string will represent a different sharp key.

Key of			G		A		B	C		D		E	F#	G
Key of			D		E		F#	G		A		B	C#	D
Key of	A													
Key of	E		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇	
Key of	B													
Key of	F#													

Write all the notes of the F major scale on all strings.
I've done two strings for you.

			◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇	
A	Bb		C		D		E	F		G		A	Bb	C
E	F		G		A	Bb		C		D		E	F	G

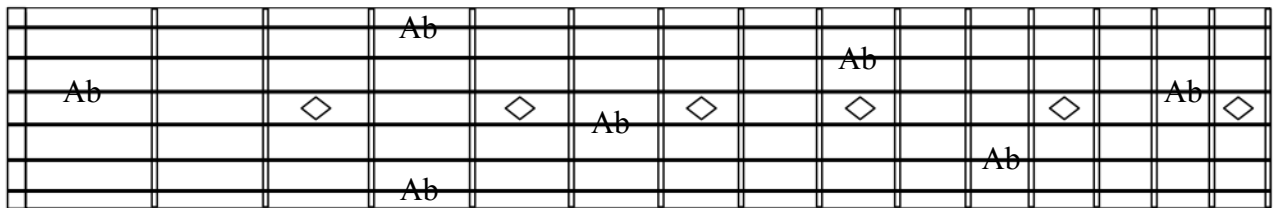
Write all the notes of the Bb major scale on all strings.
I've done two strings for you.

			◇		◇		◇		◇		◇		◇	
A	Bb		C		D	Eb		F		G		A	Bb	C
E	F		G		A	Bb		C		D	Eb		F	G

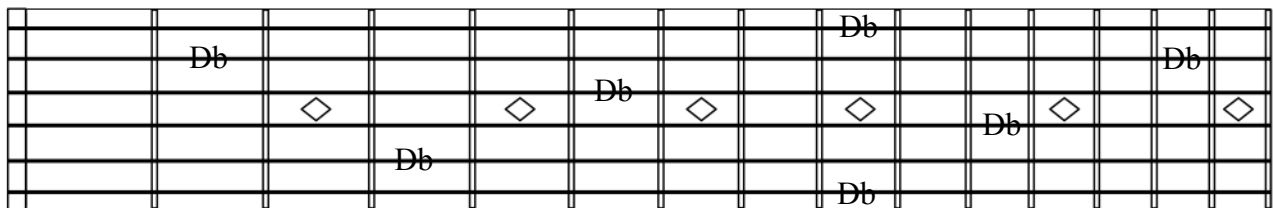
Write all the notes of the Eb major scale on all strings.
I've done one string for you and the first note on the other strings.

	F													
	C													
G	Eb		◇		◇	Ab		◇		Bb		◇		◇
	Bb													
	F													

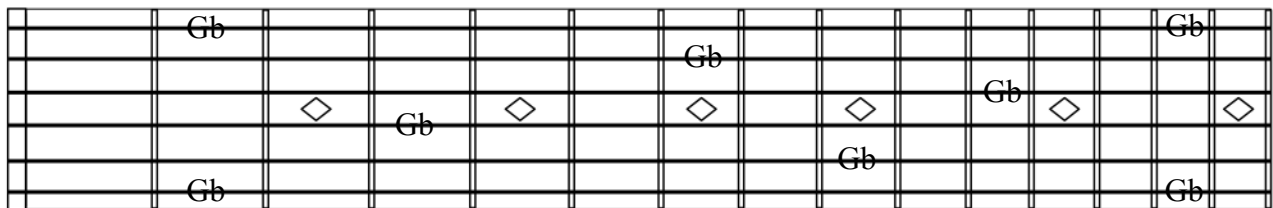
Write all the notes of the Ab major scale on all strings.
I've marked all the Ab notes.



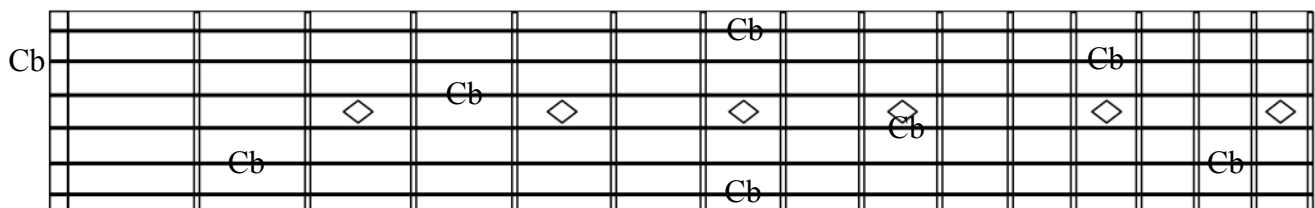
Write all the notes of the Db major scale on all strings.
I've marked all the Db notes.



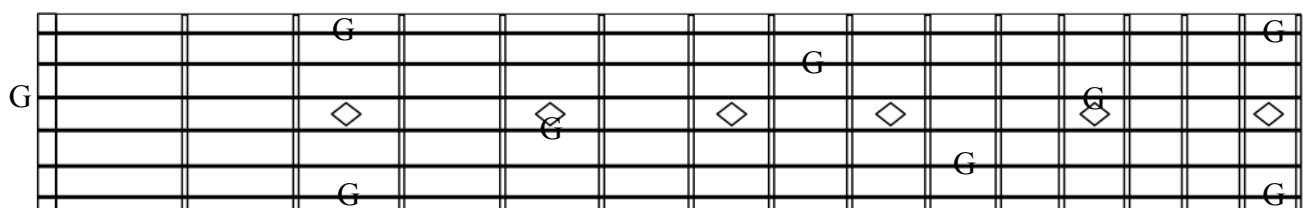
Write all the notes of the Gb major scale on all strings.



Write all the notes of the Cb major scale on all strings.



Write all the notes of the G major scale on all strings.
This is a sharp key and there will be F# notes.



Write out the D major scale on all strings.

D

Write out the A major scale on all strings.

A

Write out the E major scale on all strings.

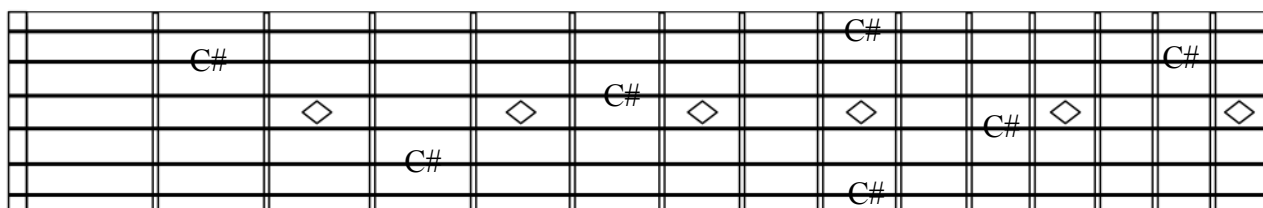
E

Write out the B major scale on all strings.

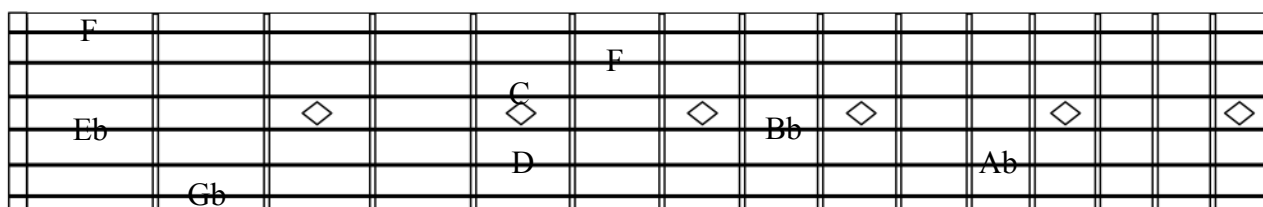
B

Write out the F# major scale on all strings.

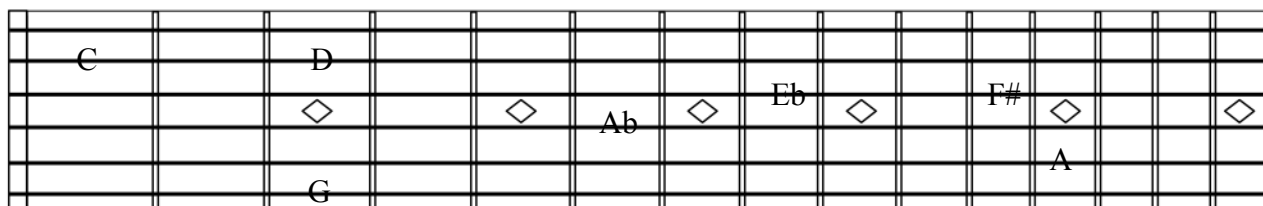
Write out the C# major scale on all strings.



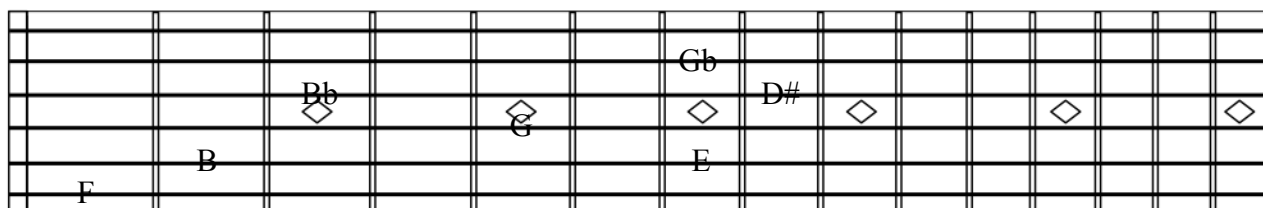
Using the interval shapes from pages 25-27 do the following exercises
Write a major 2nd above each note.



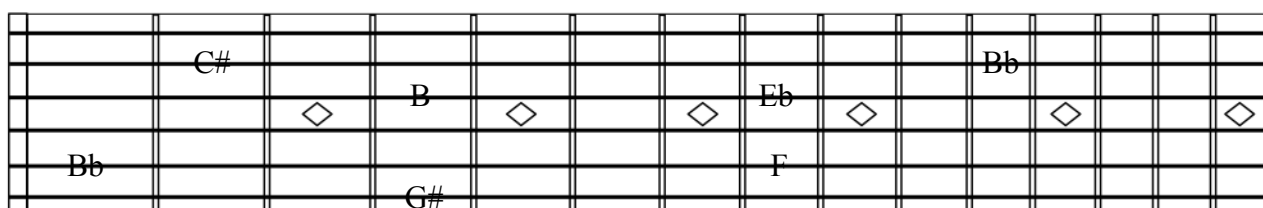
Write a major 3rd above each note.



Write a perfect 4th above each note.



Write a perfect 5th above each note.



Write a major 6th above each note.

Staff 1: Notes and intervals for major 6th.

Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Interval												
Bottom Note	F#		D		C#		B		Bb		Gb	
Top Note (Diamond)		F		E		D		C		Bb		F

Write a major 7th above each note.

Staff 2: Notes and intervals for major 7th.

Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Interval												
Bottom Note	Ab					D						
Top Note (Diamond)		F		E		C		B		A		G
Bottom Note	A#		G#		C		G					

Write an octave above each note.

Staff 3: Notes and intervals for octave.

Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Interval												
Bottom Note	G											
Top Note (Diamond)		F		E		D		C		B		A
Bottom Note	F		Db		A#		D					

Staff 4: Empty staff for practice.

Staff 5: Empty staff for practice.

Use the music staff or the tab to write in the major and minor thirds.

M3 m3 m3

T
A
B 2 3 5 7 9 10 12 14
 3 5 7 8 10 12 14 15

Use the music staff or the tab to write in the major and minor thirds.

T
A
B 2 3 5 7 8 10 12 14
 3 5 7 8 10 12 13 15

Use the music staff or the tab to write in the major and minor thirds.

T
A
B 2 4 5 7 9 10 12 14
 3 5 7 9 10 12 14 15

Use the music staff or the tab to write in the major and minor thirds.

T
A
B 0 1 3 5 7 9 10 12
 2 3 5 6 8 10 12 14

Use the music staff or the tab to write in the perfect fourths and perfect fifths.

This block contains a musical staff and a guitar tab for perfect fourths and perfect fifths. The musical staff shows the following intervals: C4 to F4 (perfect fourth), G4 to C5 (perfect fourth), A4 to D5 (perfect fourth), B4 to E5 (perfect fourth), C5 to F5 (perfect fifth), G5 to C6 (perfect fifth), A5 to D6 (perfect fifth), and B5 to E6 (perfect fifth). The guitar tab shows the following fret numbers: 5-3, 5-5, 8-7, 8-8, 7-5, 9-7, 8-8, and 12-10.

Use the music staff or the tab to write in the major sixths and major sevenths.

This block contains a musical staff and a guitar tab for major sixths and major sevenths. The musical staff shows the following intervals: C4 to A4 (major sixth), D4 to B4 (major sixth), E4 to C#5 (major sixth), F4 to D5 (major sixth), G4 to F#5 (major seventh), A4 to G#5 (major seventh), B4 to A#5 (major seventh), and C5 to B5 (major seventh). The guitar tab shows the following fret numbers: 2-2, 2-2, 5-3, 0-0, 4-2, 4-4, 5-5, and 5-5.

Use the music staff or the tab to write in the major and minor chords. They can be identified by measuring the distance from the root to the third and the root to the fifth.

This block contains a musical staff and a guitar tab for major and minor chords. The musical staff shows the following chords: C major (C4, E4, G4), D major (D4, F#4, A4), E major (E4, G#4, B4), F major (F4, A4, C5), G major (G4, B4, D5), A major (A4, C#5, E5), B major (B4, D#5, F#5), and C minor (C4, E♭4, G♭4). The guitar tab shows the following fret numbers: 4-5-7, 5-7-9, 7-9-12, 9-11-14, 11-13-16, 12-14-17, 13-15-18, and 4-5-7.

This block contains a musical staff and a guitar tab for major and minor chords. The musical staff shows the following chords: D major (D4, F#4, A4), E major (E4, G#4, B4), F major (F4, A4, C5), G major (G4, B4, D5), A major (A4, C#5, E5), B major (B4, D#5, F#5), C major (C4, E4, G4), and C minor (C4, E♭4, G♭4). The guitar tab shows the following fret numbers: 0-2-3, 2-4-5, 3-5-7, 4-6-7, 5-7-9, 6-8-10, 7-9-12, and 0-2-3.

Fill in the following major scales in the staff and on the tab by going up one string as written in the first example. Write in the accidentals for the sharp keys to the left of the notes.

Key of C

Key of G

Key of D

Key of A

Key of E

Key of B

Key of F#

Key of C#

Fill in the following major scales in the staff and on the tab by going up one string as written in the first example. Write in the accidentals for the flat keys to the left of the notes.

Key of C

Key of F

Key of B \flat

Key of E \flat

Key of A \flat

Key of D \flat

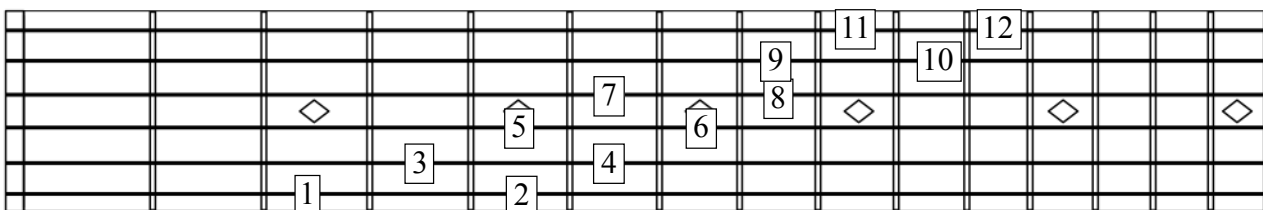
Key of G \flat

Key of C \flat

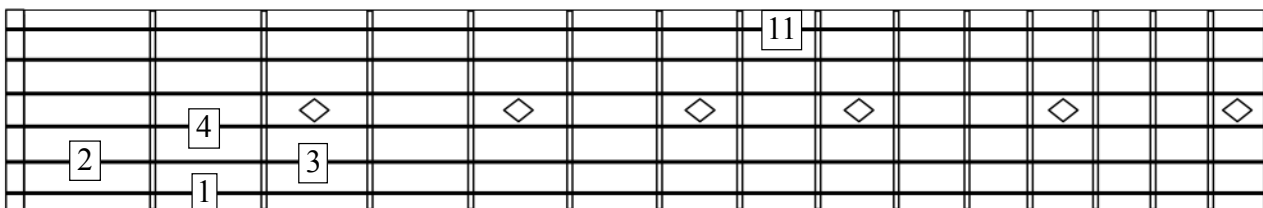
BUILDING MAJOR 2ND AND 3RD INTERVALS ON THE FINGERBOARD

These exercises are based on the intervals played as shapes on the fingerboard on page 25-28 of Guitar Landscapes.

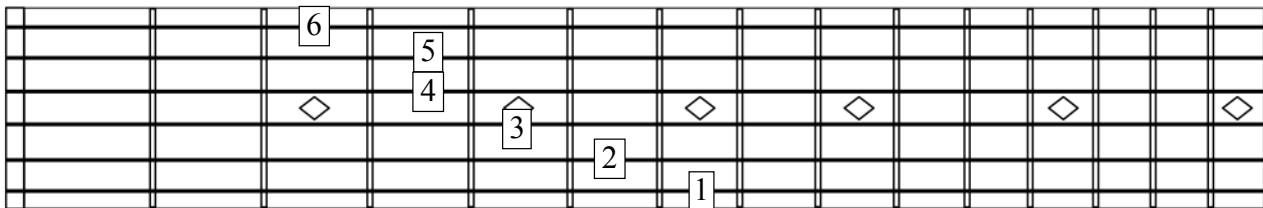
Here is an example of playing a M2 and M3 in alternating shapes up the neck. 1 to 2 is a M2, 2 to 3 is a M3, 3 to 4 is a M2, 4 to 5 is a M3, etc. Notice how the shape changes when crossing string 2.



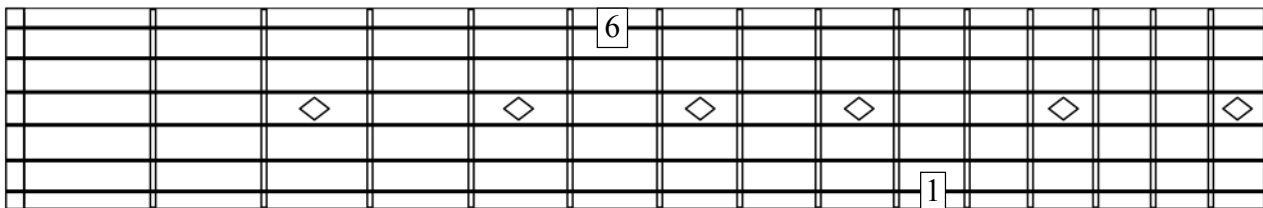
Complete this exercise by alternating between M2 and M3. If done correctly you will end on 11.



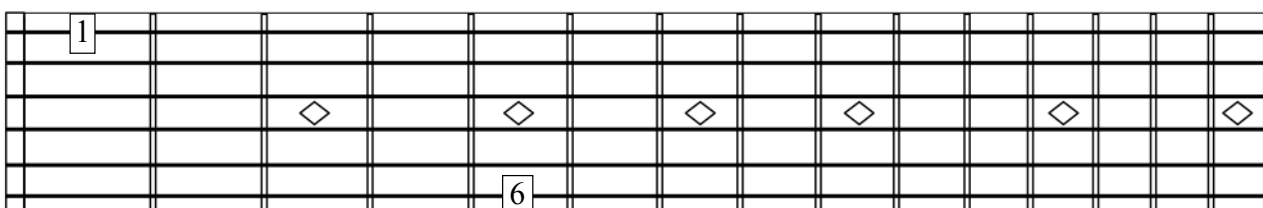
Here is an example of playing going up in M3 intervals. Once again notice the difference of the shape on the 2nd string.



Complete this exercise by stacking M3 on top of M3. You should end on 6.

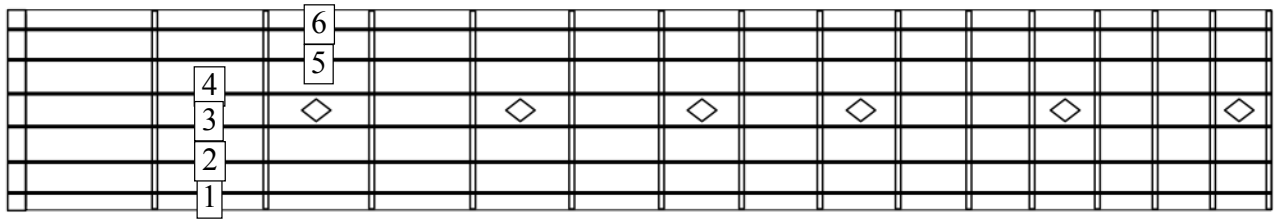


Complete this exercise by going down in M3. You should end on 6.

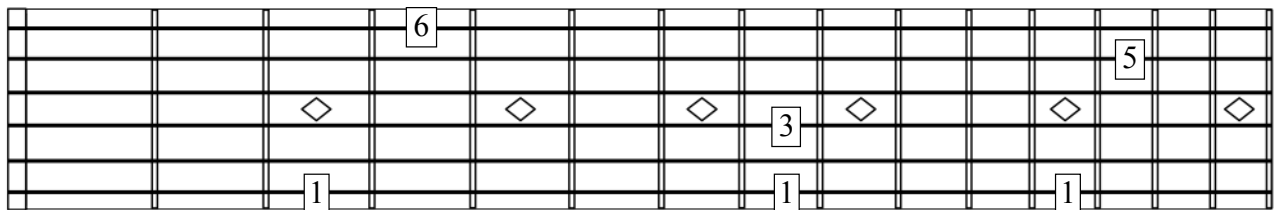


BUILDING PERFECT 4TH AND PERFECT 5TH INTERVALS ON THE FINGERBOARD

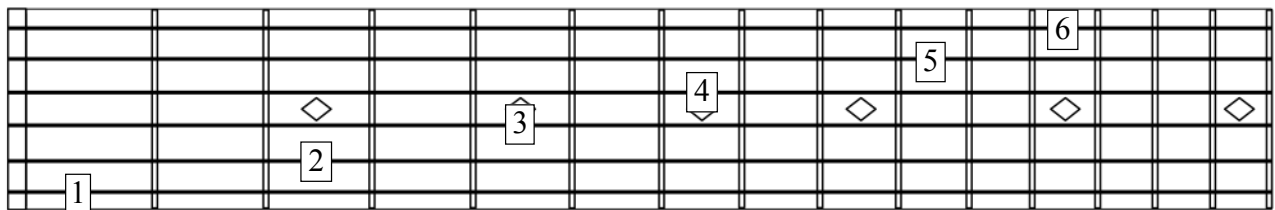
Here is an example of moving up the fingerboard in P4 intervals. The shape is parallel to the next string until you cross the 2nd string then the shape has to move up one fret.



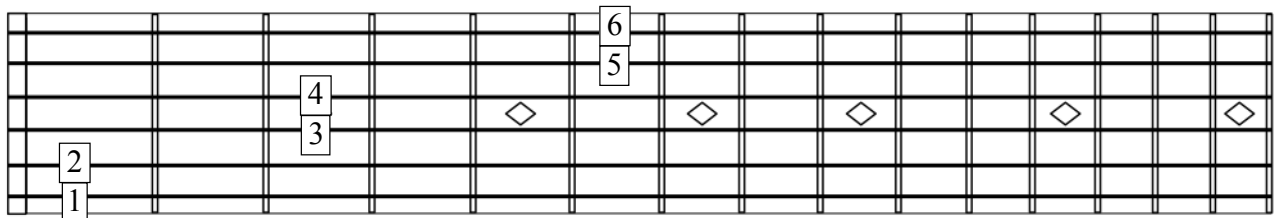
Complete this exercise by stacking P4 on each starting point designated by the number 1. I've filled in a couple of numbers along the way to make sure you are on the right track.



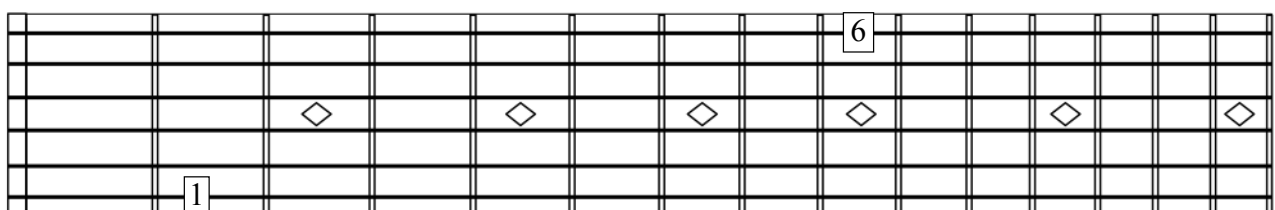
Here is a stack of P5 intervals. Every interval is up one string and up 2 frets except when the 2nd string is involved then it is necessary to go up one additional fret.



Here is an example of alternating between P4 and P5 intervals.

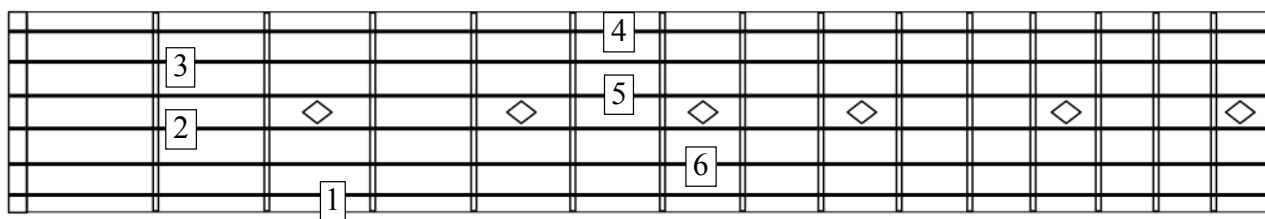


Complete this exercise by alternating between P5 and P4 beginning with the starting point designated by the number 1. You should end on the number 6.

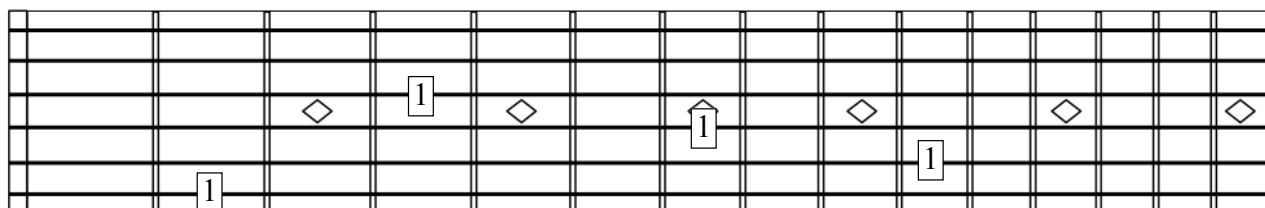


BUILDING MAJOR 6TH AND MAJOR 7TH INTERVALS ON THE FINGERBOARD

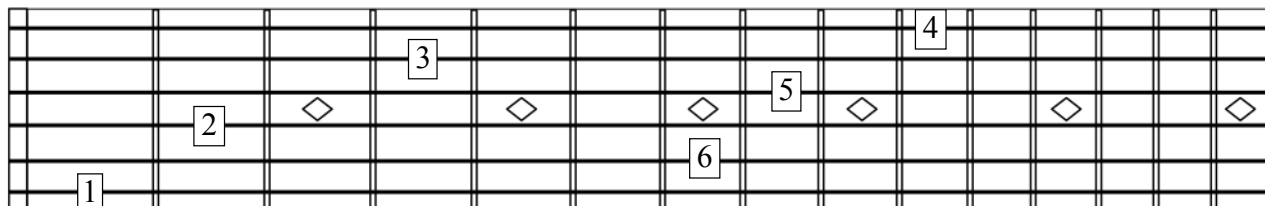
Here is an example of moving up the fingerboard in M6 intervals. Notice the difference in the shape when landing or crossing the 2nd string. The distance from 3 to 4 is a M6 as well.



Add a M6 above each of the boxes labeled "1".

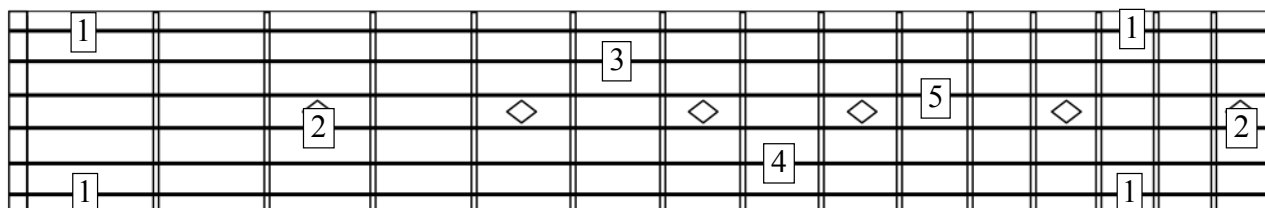


This is an example of M7 moving up the fingerboard. Notice the difference when landing on or crossing the 2nd string. The distance from 3 to 4 is a M7 as well.

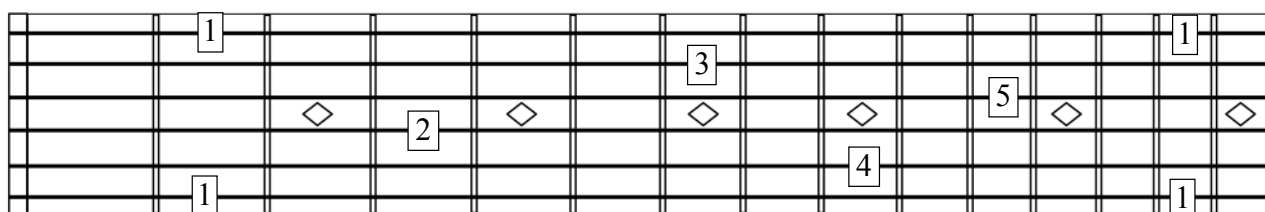


BUILDING OCTAVE SHAPES UP THE FINGERBOARD

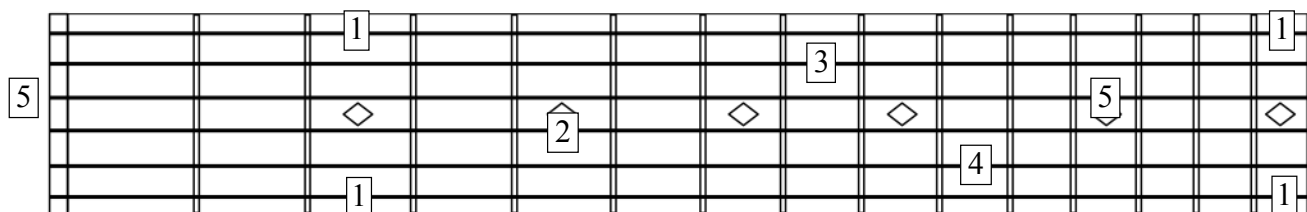
These are F notes using octave shapes up the fingerboard. Play these! The numbers are here to help identify the shapes.



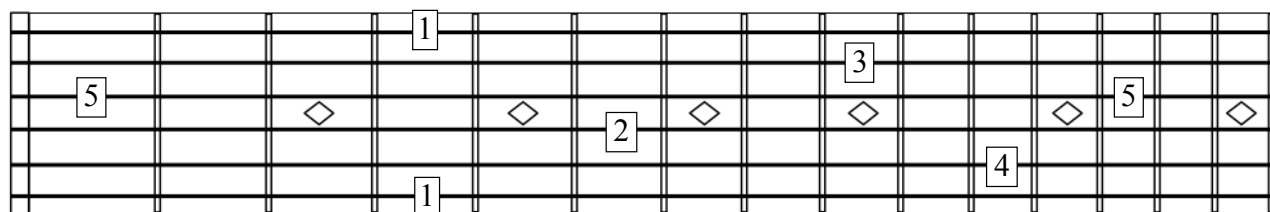
These are F# notes using the same shapes up the fingerboard.



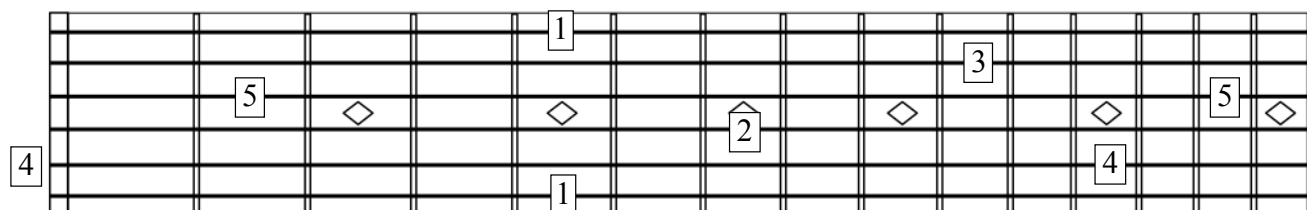
These are G notes.



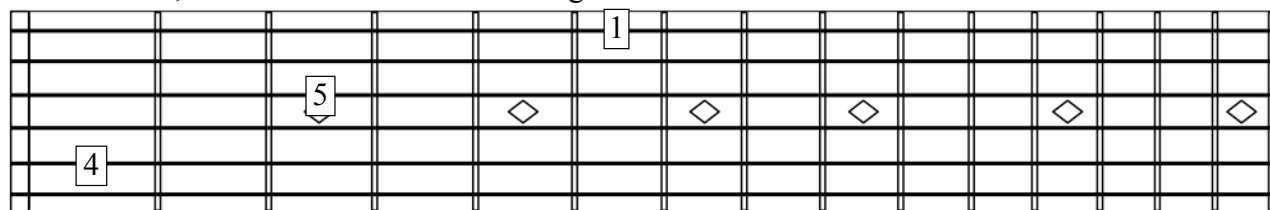
These are G#, A♭ notes.



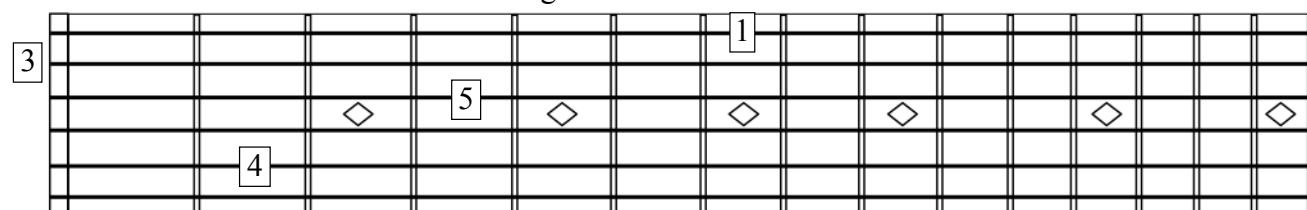
These are A notes.



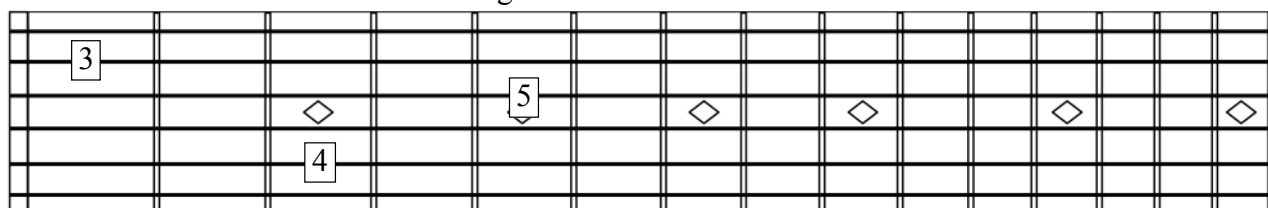
These are A#, B♭ notes. Finish the remaining notes.



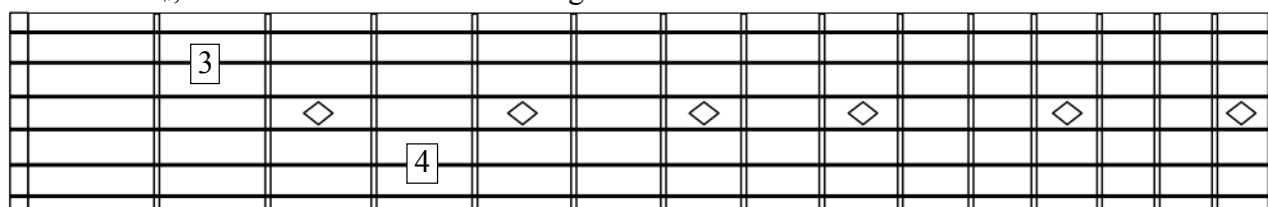
These are B notes. Finish the remaining notes.



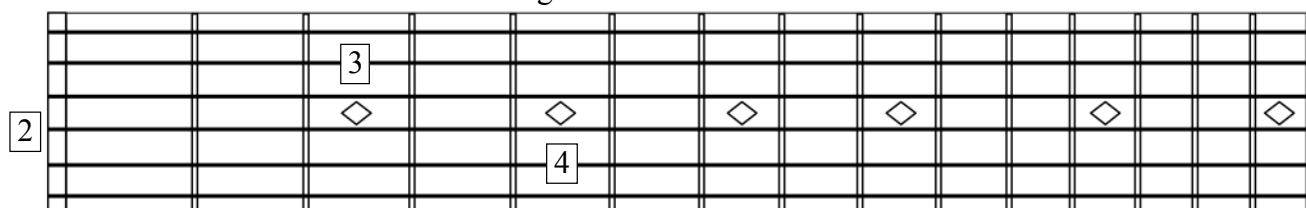
These are C notes. Finish the remaining notes.



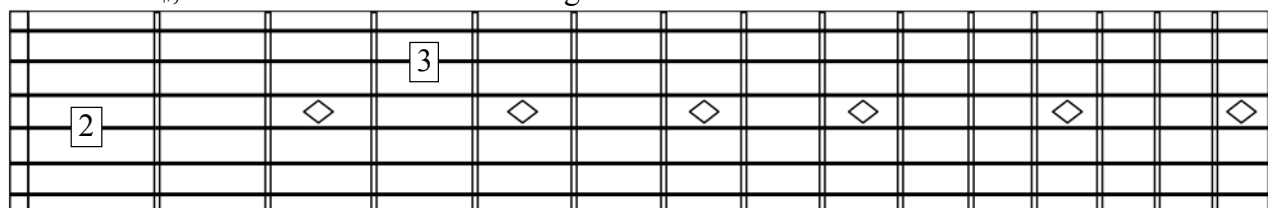
These are C#, D♭ notes. Finish the remaining notes.



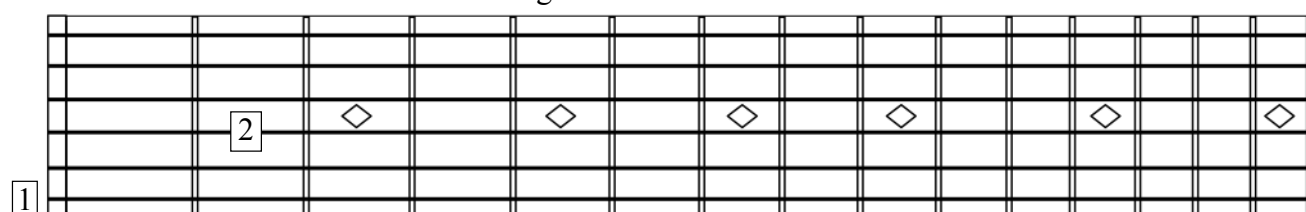
These are D notes. Finish the remaining notes.



These are D#, E♭ notes. Finish the remaining notes.



These are E notes. Finish the remaining notes.



MAJOR, MINOR, AND DIMINISHED TRIADS

Study the following chords based on the interval shapes.

The Major Triad = Root, M3, P5

The Minor Triad = Root, m3, P5

The Diminished Triad = Root, m3, d5 (Diminished fifth is a P5 lowered one half step-abbreviated "d5")

ROOT ON THE 3RD STRING

MAJOR

MINOR

DIMINISHED

ROOT ON THE 4TH STRING

MAJOR

MINOR

DIMINISHED

ROOT ON THE 5TH STRING

MAJOR

MINOR

DIMINISHED

ROOT ON THE 6TH STRING

MAJOR

MINOR

DIMINISHED

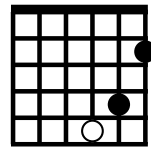
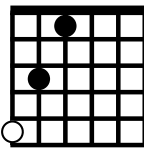
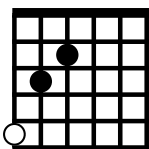
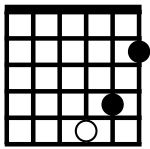
MAJOR, MINOR, AND DIMINISHED TRIADS

Identify the following chords based on the interval shapes. Use the shapes on the previous page to help. The answers are major, minor, or diminished. The open circle is always the root of the chord.

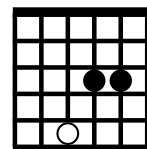
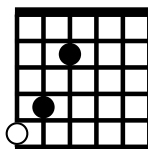
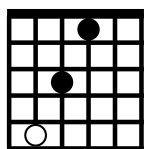
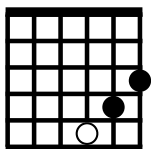
TAB: 3 5 5	TAB: 1 3 5	TAB: 2 4 5	TAB: 3 4 5

TAB: 3 4 5	TAB: 2 3 5	TAB: 2 3 5	TAB: 3 5 5

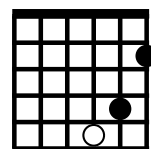
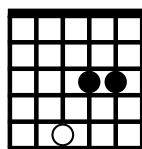
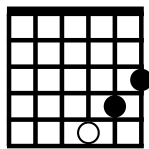
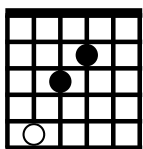
TAB: 2 3 5	TAB: 3 4 5	TAB: 1 3 5	TAB: 3 3 5



Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes a series of chords and a corresponding guitar tablature (TAB) below the staff. The TAB is labeled with 'T', 'A', and 'B' for the treble, auxiliary, and bass staves respectively. The chords are represented by a series of notes on the staff, and the TAB shows the fret numbers for each string.



Musical notation for the second system, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes a series of chords and a corresponding guitar tablature (TAB) below the staff. The TAB is labeled with 'T', 'A', and 'B' for the treble, auxiliary, and bass staves respectively. The chords are represented by a series of notes on the staff, and the TAB shows the fret numbers for each string.



Musical notation for the third system, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes a series of chords and a corresponding guitar tablature (TAB) below the staff. The TAB is labeled with 'T', 'A', and 'B' for the treble, auxiliary, and bass staves respectively. The chords are represented by a series of notes on the staff, and the TAB shows the fret numbers for each string.

THE HARMONIZED MAJOR SCALE

This is the C major scale harmonized in major, minor and diminished triads.

C	Dm	Em	F	G	Am	B°	C
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Write in the chord names for the following scales based on the root notes for each chord. Keep in mind that all I, IV, and V chords are major triads. All ii, iii, and vi chords are minor and all vii chords are diminished.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: Bb, Bb, B, Bb, Bb, B, B, Bb. The TAB staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 6, 3, 5, 6, 4, 6, 3, 4.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: Bb, Bb, B, Bb, Bb, Bb, B, Bb. The TAB staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb, B, Bb. The TAB staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 4, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb. The TAB staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. The guitar TAB staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B#4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. The guitar TAB staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 5, 2, 4, 5, 2, 4, 2, 3.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B#4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. The guitar TAB staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 2, 4, 2, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of notes: G4, A#4, B#4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. The guitar TAB staff shows the corresponding fret numbers: 7, 4, 6, 7, 4, 6, 4, 5.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a sequence of notes: F#4, G#4, A#4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers: 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#) and a sequence of notes: F#4, G#4, A#4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers: 4, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a sequence of notes: F#4, G#4, A#4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers: 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2.

KEY SIGNATURES

Fill in the names of the following key signatures.

Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of

First row of key signatures. The treble clef staff shows seven different key signatures: one flat (Bb), two flats (Bb, Eb), three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab), four flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db), five flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb), six flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb), and seven flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, Fb).

Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of

Second row of key signatures. The treble clef staff shows eight different key signatures: one sharp (F#), two sharps (F#, C#), three sharps (F#, C#, G#), four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#), five sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#), six sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#), seven sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, B#), and eight sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, B#, F#).

THE NATURAL (RELATIVE) MINOR SCALE

These are the major scale names based on the first note. As in the first example write in the relative minor in the space BEFORE the major.

FM A \flat M DbM G \flat M C \flat M EM AM

B \flat M FM CM GM DM C \sharp M

KEY SIGNATURES

Fill in the names of the following key signatures for the major and relative minor keys.

Key of FM & Dm Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of

Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of Key of

HARMONIZED MINOR TRIADS IN ALL KEYS

The harmonized minor triads are identical to the major triads except the scale starts on the sixth degree. Fill in the chart below and write in the chord names based on the row at the top. Lowercase Roman numerals are minor chords and uppercase Roman numerals are major chords. The formula is W 1/2 W W 1/2 W W W.

If you fill them in correctly you should have the proper number of sharps or flats depending on the key you are in.

Sheet1

	im	iidim	III	ivm	vm	VI	VII	# or b
Key of Am								
Key of Em								#
Key of Bm								##
Key of F#m								###
Key of C#m								####
Key of G#m								#####
Key of D#m								#####
Key of A#m								#####
Key of Dm								b
Key of Gm								bb
Key of Cm								bbb
Key of Fm								bbbb
Key of Bbm								bbbbb
Key of Ebm								bbbbbb
Key of Abm								bbbbbbb

MAJOR, MINOR, AND DIMINISHED TRIAD INVERSIONS

Study the following chord inversions. Play each inversion in sets of three strings. In other words, play strings 6,5,4 then, 5,4,3 then, 432, then, 321. Each set of three strings is an inversion. The inversion is labeled above the strings. R = Root Position, 1 = First Inversion, 2 = Second Inversion

Root Position = R, 3, 5

First Inversion = 3, 5, R

Second Inversion = 5, 3, R

MAJOR INVERSIONS

Diagram illustrating Major Inversions on a guitar fretboard and corresponding musical notation.

The fretboard diagrams show three positions for Major Inversions, labeled above the strings:

- R 1 2 R**: Root Position (R), First Inversion (1), Second Inversion (2), Root Position (R).
- 1 2 R 1**: First Inversion (1), Second Inversion (2), Root Position (R), First Inversion (1).
- 2 R 1 2**: Second Inversion (2), Root Position (R), First Inversion (1), Second Inversion (2).

Below the fretboard diagrams is a musical staff showing the corresponding chords in standard notation (treble clef, key signature of one flat).

Below the musical staff is a tablature (TAB) showing the string numbers (1-6) for each finger (1-3) in each position:

Position	Finger 1	Finger 2	Finger 3
1 (R 1 2 R)	1	3	5
2 (1 2 R 1)	1	2	3
3 (2 R 1 2)	2	1	4

MINOR INVERSIONS

Diagram illustrating Minor Inversions on a guitar fretboard and corresponding musical notation.

The fretboard diagrams show three positions for Minor Inversions, labeled above the strings:

- R 1 2 R**: Root Position (R), First Inversion (1), Second Inversion (2), Root Position (R).
- 1 2 R 1**: First Inversion (1), Second Inversion (2), Root Position (R), First Inversion (1).
- 2 R 1 2**: Second Inversion (2), Root Position (R), First Inversion (1), Second Inversion (2).

Below the fretboard diagrams is a musical staff showing the corresponding chords in standard notation (treble clef, key signature of one flat).

Below the musical staff is a tablature (TAB) showing the string numbers (1-6) for each finger (1-3) in each position:

Position	Finger 1	Finger 2	Finger 3
1 (R 1 2 R)	1	2	4
2 (1 2 R 1)	1	1	3
3 (2 R 1 2)	3	2	5

DIMINISHED INVERSIONS

R 1 2 R

1 2 R 1

2 R 1 2

<p>1</p> <p>T</p> <p>3</p> <p>A</p> <p>4</p> <p>B</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>7</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>4</p>
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COMMON CHORD PROGRESSIONS

Fill in the common chord progression below based on the Roman numerals.

Key of C C

Dm

Em

Dm

Key of G

Key of D

Key of A

Key of E

Key of B

Key of F#



Key of C

Key of F

Key of Bb

Key of Eb

Key of Ab

Key of Db

Key of Gb



This completes the workbook for Guitar Landscapes, pages 1-60. Please go to Guitar-Gps.com to download the second workbook to continue your study. Thank you for your interest in the book, and your study of the guitar and music!

Wayne Cockfield
Musicians Success Group, Inc.
Guitar-Gps.com