

LEARN BLUES FINGERPICKING

INTERMEDIATE COURSE

1.3 A7 Shapes



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A7 Chord Shapes

We will now play a series of exercises that sound very musical and help you to become with the A7 shapes everywhere on the guitar neck.

We will also keep a steady, regular bass note. And we will place our chord hits at different parts of the bar.

Chord Placements

All exercises play chord hits on the 1, the 2 and between the 2 and on the 3.

The image shows a musical exercise for the A7 chord in 4/4 time. The notation is presented in three parts: a standard musical staff, a guitar tablature (TAB), and a timing diagram.

Musical Staff: The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. A first finger (1) is indicated above the first measure. The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The bass line consists of quarter notes: E2, E2, E2, and E2.

Guitar Tablature (TAB): The strings are labeled T (Treble), A (Middle), and B (Bass). The fret numbers for each string are: T: 2, 2, 2, 2; A: 2, 0, 2, 2; B: 0, 0, 0, 0.

Timing Diagram: Four red arrows point upwards to the first four beats of the measure, labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. An arrow labeled "AND" points to the space between the second and third beats.

This is the D7 shape – again a really cool sounding chord, particularly with the open A string (5th string)

Finally, the C shape (or Deep River Blues chord as I call it)

Assignment

Learn each of these chord shapes by playing these exercises. The quicker you can just play all five of these exercises the better – even if playing them really slowly!

By the time you have learned these, you know A7 all over the neck. Nice!