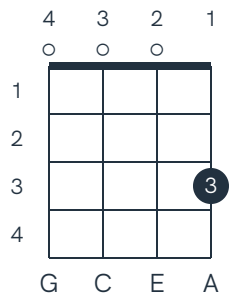
Four Chords, Four Shapes

C, Am, F and G7: read the shapes, find the pivot, then strum the changes.

1 · FOUR SHAPES

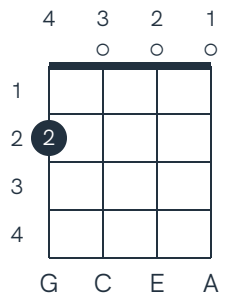
Standard tuning, strings 4→1: **G4 · C4 · E4 · A4** (G is *higher* than C). Nut at top; string 4 at left. ○ = open string. Dot numbers are fingers: 1 index, 2 middle, 3 ring. Other fingerings exist; these are common ones. The octave number shows pitch: C4 is middle C.

C



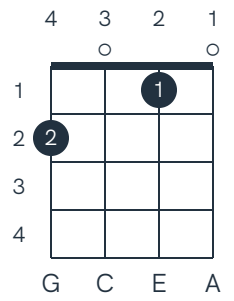
Frets 0003 (strings 4→1)
G4 · C4 · E4 · C5
Chord tones: C E G

Am



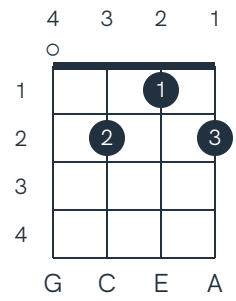
Frets 2000 (strings 4→1)
A4 · C4 · E4 · A4
Chord tones: A C E

F



Frets 2010 (strings 4→1)
A4 · C4 · F4 · A4
Chord tones: F A C

G7



Frets 0212 (strings 4→1)
G4 · D4 · F4 · B4
Chord tones: G B D F

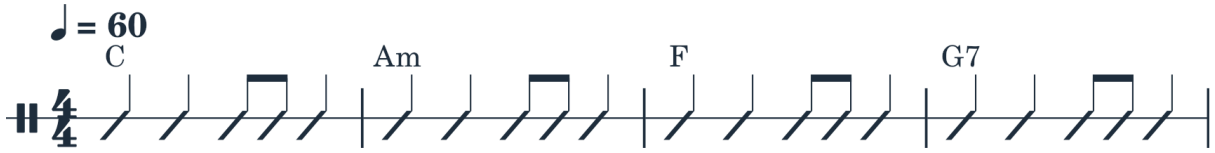
Check: F and Am each sound A4 on two strings. Every string rings in every chord.

2 · PIVOT: WHAT CAN STAY PUT?

Change	Common finger / pivot	Also
C → Am	no finger stays	—
Am → F	finger 2 stays on string 4, fret 2	—
F → G7	**?** (Try it)	—
G7 → C	no finger stays	finger 3 slides along string 1 from fret 2 to fret 3 (a guide finger)

Look for the finger that can stay before you lift the others. Prepare it during beat 4.

3 · STRUM CHART: I–VI–IV–V7 IN C



Count: 1 2 3 & 4 in every bar. Strum down on each number and up on "&". Degrees: C = I, Am = vi, F = IV, G7 = V7. Play the four bars again from the top. Start slowly: one chord change per bar, with your next shape ready on beat 4.

Try it Which finger can stay in place for F → G7? Name its string and fret.

Listen · quarter = 60 · 1–4: strings 4→1 of each chord. 5: strum chart after four count-in notes.
Synthesized piano pitches and timing, not ukulele tone.
Audio after publication: tissimo.co/worksheets/ukulele-first-four-chords

Check (rotate sheet): finger 1: string 2 (∃), fret 1.

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