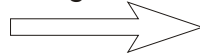
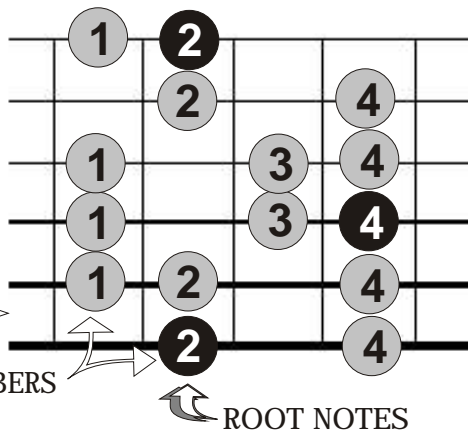


# MAJOR SCALE

This is the most common Major scale shape played on the guitar.

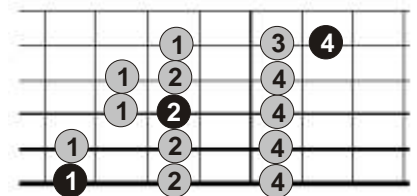
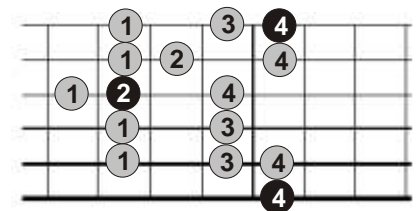


FINGER NUMBERS

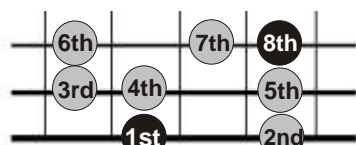


ROOT NOTES

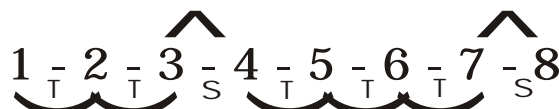
These 3 scales are all major scales. They may look different but they all sound the same. Play all three one after the other and you will see.



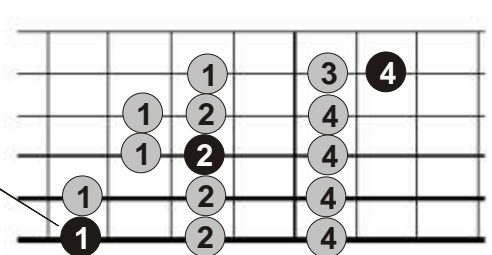
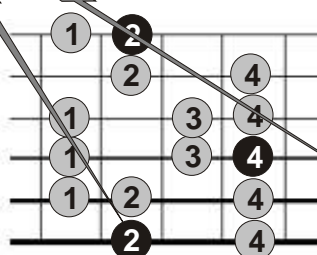
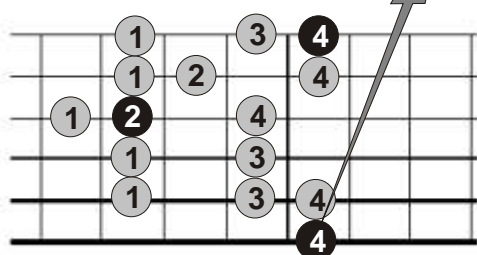
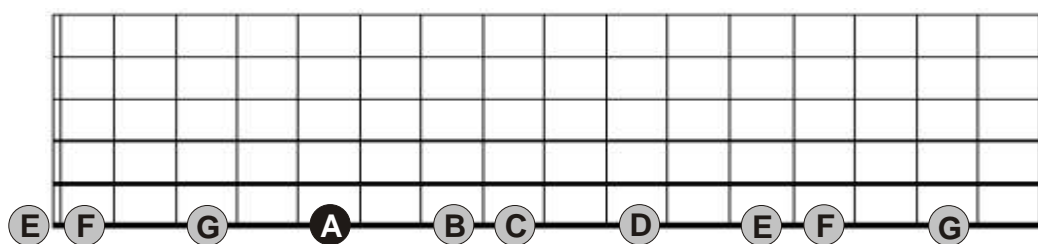
It is important to understand how a major scale is made up. Remember a tone is a two fret move and a semitone is a one fret move. A major scale is made up of 8 notes, the 8th note being the octave. Usually books will write the 8 steps of the scale in roman numerals like this ( I - II - III - IV - V - VI - VII - VIII ). To modernise this we will just use the numbers 1 to 8. As you can see the 1st to the 2nd note is a tone apart. The 2nd to 3rd note however is on two different strings but they are still a tone apart.



1st to 2nd = 1 Tone apart.



As you can see below all three scales would be A major scales if they were played from the 5th fret. The root note which is marked by the darker circle is placed on the "A" note, it's that simple. So when you learn the shape of a major scale on the guitar, you have learnt every major scale eg. ( A, A#, B, C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A ). All depending on where you start the scale from.



# MAJOR SCALE PATTERNS.

THESE PATTERNS ARE PLAYED OVER AN A MAJOR SCALE (5th FRET)

UP THE MAJOR SCALE IN GROUPS OF FOUR.

Two sets of guitar tablature for ascending the major scale in groups of four. The first set shows patterns for frets 5, 7, 4, 5 and 7, 4, 5, 7. The second set shows patterns for frets 6, 7, 4, 6 and 7, 4, 6, 7.

DOWN THE MAJOR SCALE IN GROUPS OF FOUR.

Two sets of guitar tablature for descending the major scale in groups of four. The first set shows patterns for frets 5, 4, 7, 5 and 4, 7, 5, 7. The second set shows patterns for frets 4, 7, 6, 4 and 7, 6, 4, 7.

UP THE MAJOR SCALE IN GROUPS OF THREE

Two sets of guitar tablature for ascending the major scale in groups of three. The first set shows patterns for frets 5, 7, 4 and 7, 4, 5. The second set shows patterns for frets 4, 6, 7 and 6, 7, 5.

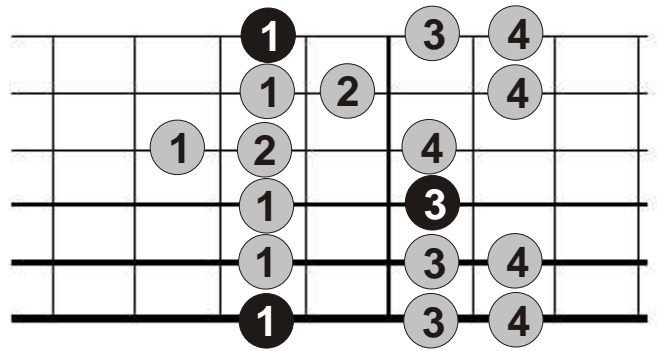
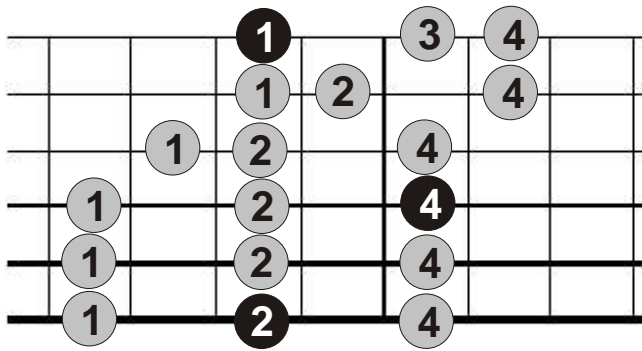
DOWN THE MAJOR SCALE IN GROUPS OF THREE

Two sets of guitar tablature for descending the major scale in groups of three. The first set shows patterns for frets 5, 4, 7 and 4, 7, 5. The second set shows patterns for frets 6, 4, 7 and 4, 7, 5.

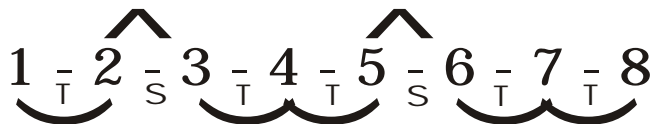
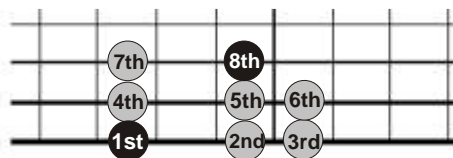
UP & DOWN THE MAJOR SCALE (These are finger twisters, confusing but sound good when played fast).

Four sets of guitar tablature for up and down the major scale as finger twisters. The first set shows patterns for frets 5, 4, 7, 5 and 4, 7, 5, 4. The second set shows patterns for frets 7, 5, 4, 7 and 5. The third set shows patterns for frets 5, 7, 4, 5 and 7, 7, 5, 6. The fourth set shows patterns for frets 4, 5, 7, 4 and 5.

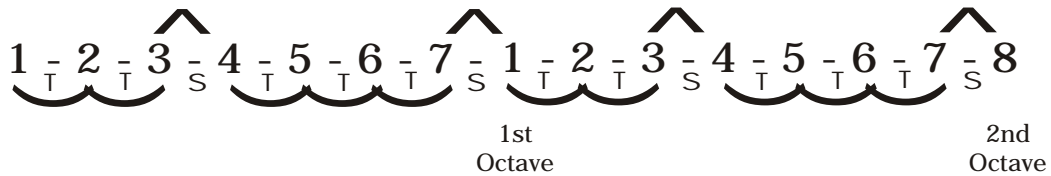
# MINOR SCALE.



The minor scale is structured slightly different to the major scale, moving tone, semitone, tone, tone, semitone, tone, tone. Let's take a look at the major scale below, (this is a two octave major scale).



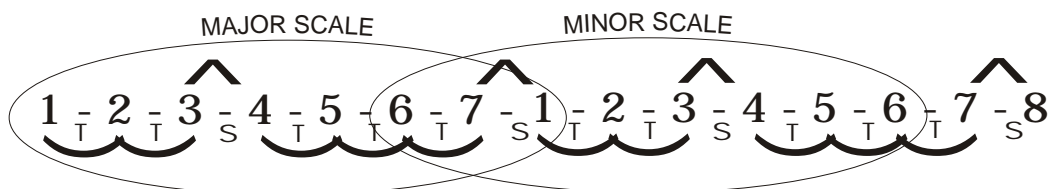
## TWO OCTAVE MAJOR SCALE.



This pattern moves in the order of two tones then a semitone, then three tones then another semitone. Since it is a two octave scale it does this twice. If we start from the sixth note of the major scale and go up one octave, see what happens ?



As you can clearly see this is the format for a minor scale (one tone, then a semitone, two tones, then another semitone then finish with two more tone moves. So hidden in every major scale there is a minor scale and in every minor scale there is a major scale. This is what is known as " Relative Minor " or " Relative Major ". This is when a major and minor scale share the notes of the scale



# MINOR SCALE PATTERNS.

THESE PATTERNS ARE PLAYED OVER AN A MINOR SCALE (5th FRET)

UP THE MINOR SCALE IN GROUPS OF FOUR.

|   |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| T |         |         |         |         |         |
| A |         |         |         |         |         |
| B | 5 7 3 5 | 7 3 5 7 | 3 5 7 3 | 5 7 3 5 | 7 3 5 7 |

|   |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| T |         |         |         |         |         |
| A | 5 7 4 5 | 7 4 5 7 | 4 5 7 5 | 5 7 5 6 | 7 5 6 8 |
| B |         |         |         |         | 5 6 8 5 |

DOWN THE MINOR SCALE IN GROUPS OF FOUR.

|   |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| T | 5 8 6 5 | 8 6 5 7 | 6 5 7 5 | 5 7 5 4 | 7 5 4 7 |
| A |         |         |         |         | 5 4 7 5 |
| B |         |         |         |         |         |

|   |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| T |         |         |         |         |         |
| A | 4 7 5 3 | 7 5 3 7 | 5 3 7 5 | 3 7 5 3 | 7 5 3 7 |
| B |         |         |         |         | 5 3 7 5 |

UP THE MINOR SCALE IN GROUPS OF THREE

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| T |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| A |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| B | 5 7 3 | 7 3 5 | 3 5 7 | 5 7 3 | 7 3 5 | 3 5 7 | 5 7 4 |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| T |       |       |       |       |       |
| A | 4 5 7 | 5 7 5 | 7 5 6 | 5 6 8 | 6 8 5 |
| B |       |       |       |       |       |

DOWN THE MINOR SCALE IN GROUPS OF THREE

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| T | 5 8 6 | 8 6 5 | 6 5 7 | 5 7 5 | 7 5 4 | 5 4 7 | 4 7 5 |
| A |       |       |       |       |       | 7 5 3 |       |
| B |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| T |       |       |       |       |       |
| A | 5 3 7 | 3 7 5 | 7 5 3 | 5 3 7 | 3 7 5 |
| B |       |       |       |       |       |

UP & DOWN THE MINOR SCALE - FINGER TWISTERS

|   |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| T |         |         |         |         |         |
| A |         |         |         |         |         |
| B | 5 3 7 5 | 3 7 5 3 | 7 5 3 7 | 5 4 7 5 | 4 7 5 5 |

|   |         |   |
|---|---------|---|
| T | 6 5 8 7 | 5 |
| A |         |   |
| B |         |   |

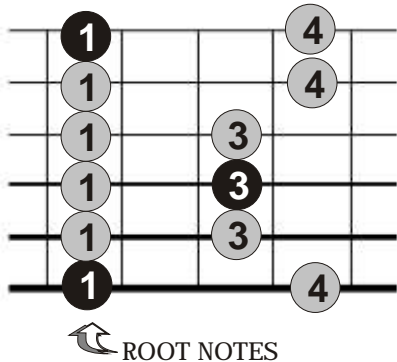
|   |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| T | 5 6 8 5 | 6 7 5 5 | 7 4 5 7 | 4 5 7 3 | 5 7 3 5 |
| A |         |         |         |         | 7 3 5 7 |
| B |         |         |         |         |         |

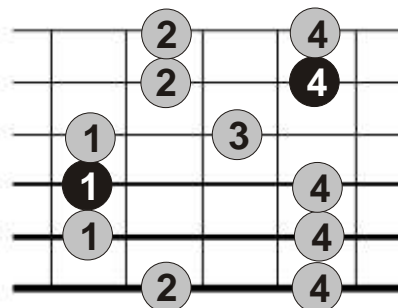
|   |         |
|---|---------|
| T |         |
| A |         |
| B | 3 5 7 3 |

# PENTATONIC / BLUES SCALES

## 1st Blues Scale

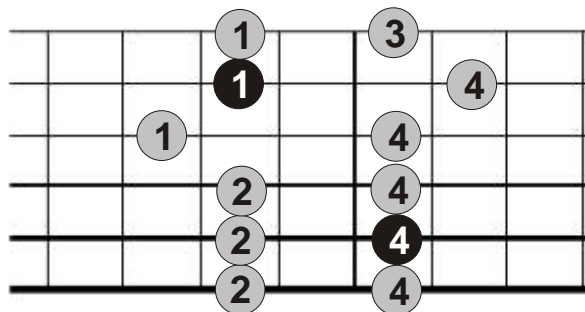


## 2nd Blues Scale

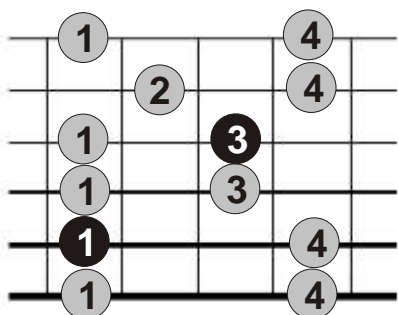


These scales are commonly known as BLUES SCALES but they are really PENTATONIC SCALES, ( PENTA- as in pentagon, five sided shape. PENTATONIC as in a five note scale. )

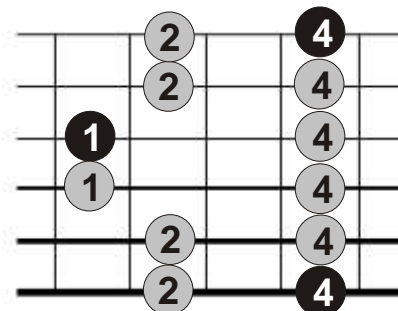
## 3rd Blues Scale



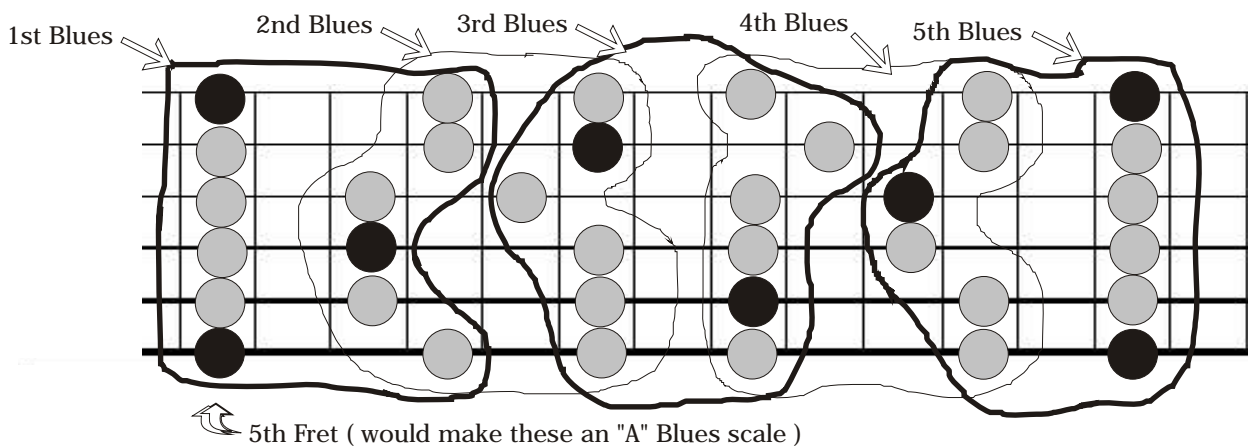
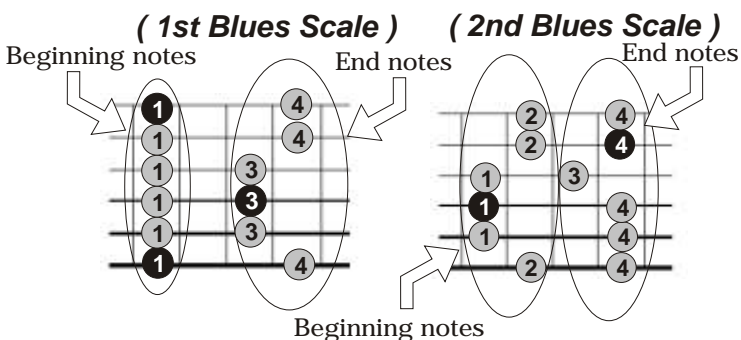
## 4th Blues Scale



## 5th Blues Scale

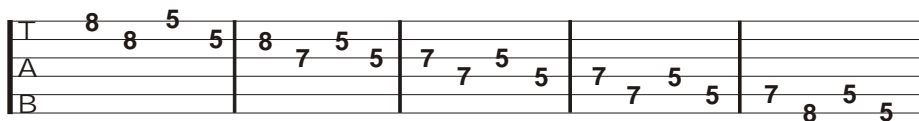
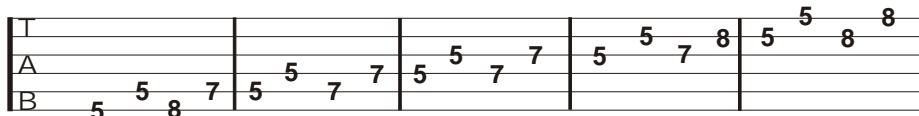
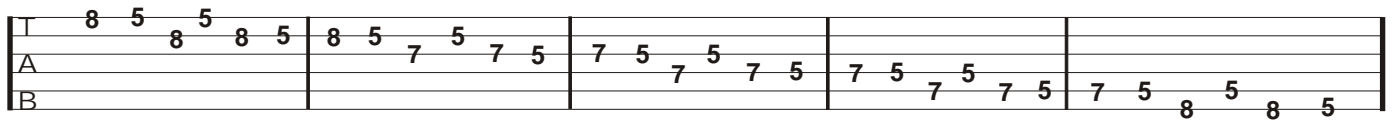
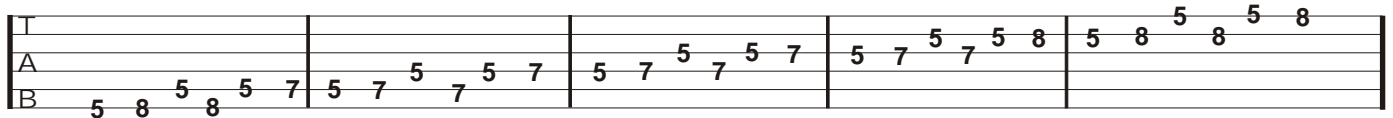


Each blues scale is only made up of two notes on each string. To make things easier we will call the first group of notes the beginning notes, and the second group of notes the end notes. As you can see from the pictures to the right, the end notes of the 1st scale are the same as the beginning notes of the second scale. This happens with every scale, so each scale fits together like a jigsaw puzzle.



# PENTATONIC SCALE PATTERNS.

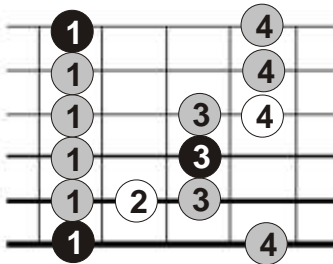
THESE PATTERNS ARE PLAYED OVER AN A PENTATONIC SCALE (5th FRET)



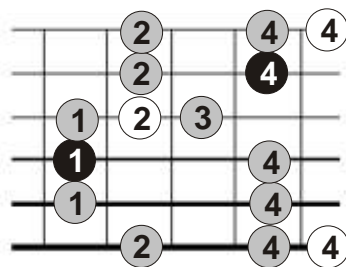
These scale patterns are only being played over the first pentatonic scale. Once you get the feel for the different patterns, you can play them over the second, third, fourth and fifth pentatonic scales. The same goes for the major and minor scales or any different scale shapes you learn. The idea of playing these patterns is to try to get your fingers to play shapes that they are not use to. See how you go making up your own patterns, try to trick you fingers and make it a bit of a challenge, remember the harder it is now the easier all those tricky solos will be later on.

## BLUES SCALES ( ADDED NOTES )

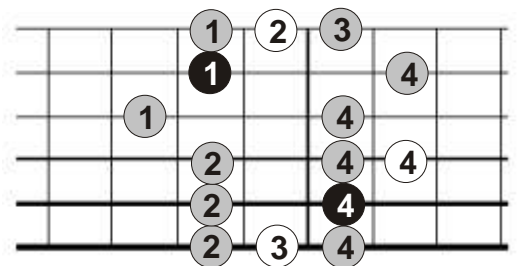
1st Blues Scale



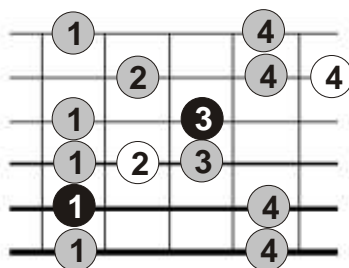
2nd Blues Scale



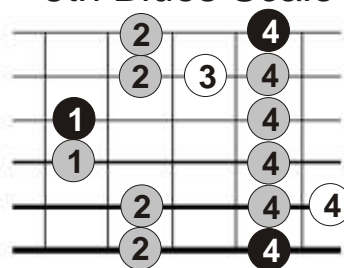
3rd Blues Scale



4th Blues Scale



5th Blues Scale



The scales above are basically your five pentatonic, but there is a extra note added. It is the same note but at different octaves throughout each scale. By adding this note it will give each scale a more blues sound to it.