

Chromatic Scale

A **chromatic scale** is a scale in which each successive note is a *half step* apart. The following exercise is a two octave **E Chromatic Scale**. This scale

begins on the open 6th string and moves upward to the open 1st string. In music notation, sharps are generally used on the ascending chromatic scale.

Flats are used on the **descending** chromatic scale.

91

5

9

13

G Major Scale

The **major scale** is a series of eight successive tones that have a *specific pattern* of whole and half steps. There is always a half step between the 3rd and 4th tones and the 7th and 8th tones of the scale, fig. 1. The interval distance between the first note of the scale and the eighth note is called an **OCTAVE**. The following *G Scale Study* is a two-octave exercise. Notice the **F#** (F sharp) on the 4th and 1st strings.

Use your fourth finger on the 4th string. When using the fourth finger, your hand must be balanced (see page 63, fig. 5). It is important for the fourth finger to be comfortable and not to have to stretch and reach for the 4th fret. Favor the position of the fourth finger. It is shorter and cannot stretch and reach sideways as easily as the first finger. Use either pickstyle or fingerstyle right-hand playing techniques.

fig. 1 G major scale analysis

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G

Key Signature
(Play all F's as F#)

92

5

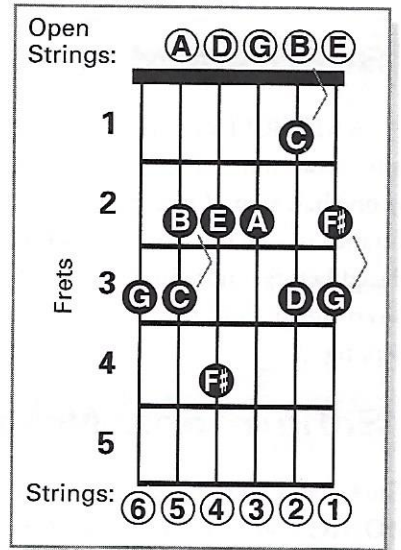
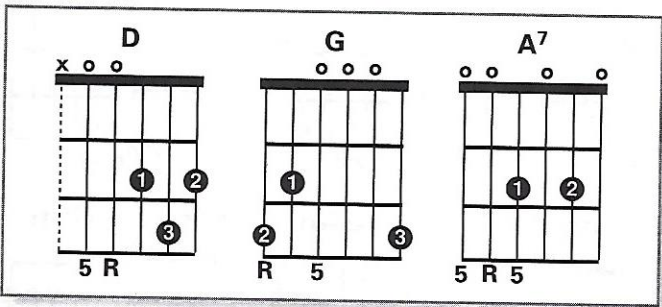


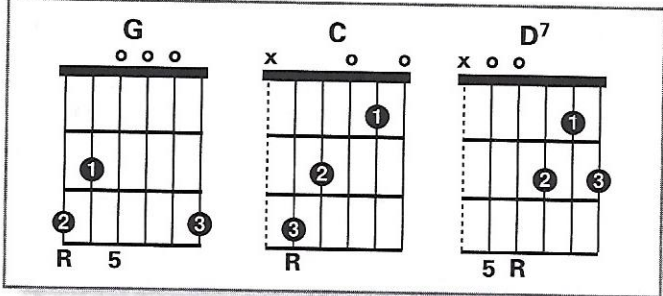
fig. 2 Two octave G scale

PRINCIPAL CHORDS in seven keys.
 Strum from the *root* (R). The alternate bass is the *fifth* (5).

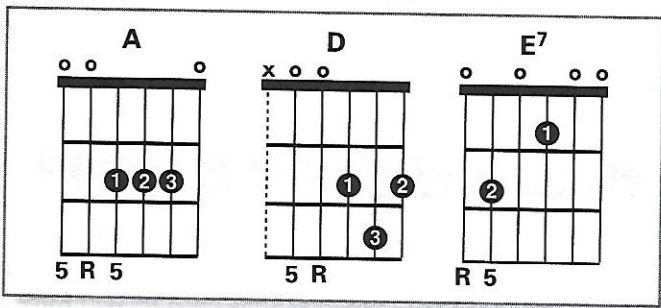
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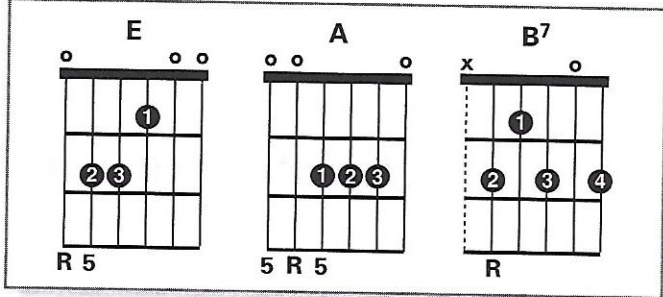
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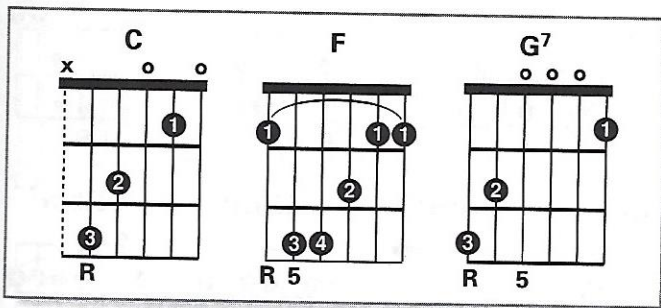
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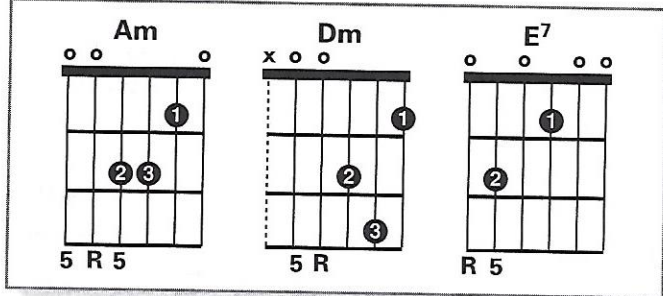
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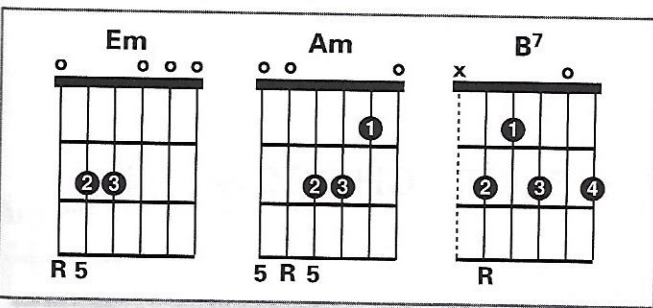
KEY OF C



KEY OF Am



KEY OF Em



ALTERNATE FINGERINGS

