

In a major scale there are 3 sharps

A major Scale A B C# D E F# G# A is :-
 T T S/T T T T T S/T

Work Out the following scales – Now shown in blue

G –Scale

G		A		B		C		D		E		F#		G
	T		T		S/T		T		T		T		S/T	

F – Scale

F		G		A		Bb		C		D		E		F
	T		T		S/T		T		T		T		S/T	

E – Scale

E		F#		G#		A		B		C#		D#		E
	T		T		S/T		T		T		T		S/T	

D – Scale

D		E		F#		G		A		B		C#		D
	T		T		S/T		T		T		T		S/T	

Knowing your scales will help you in many ways

- What notes make a chord
- What chords can you expect to see
- How to transpose a song
- What to use to make up a solo

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

Work out the “triad” for the following – the Triads are now shown highlighted

G –Scale

G		A		B		C		D		E		F#		G
	T		T		S/T		T		T		T		S/T	

F – Scale

F		G		A		Bb		C		D		E		F
	T		T		S/T		T		T		T		S/T	

E – Scale

E		F#		G#		A		B		C#		D#		E
	T		T		S/T		T		T		T		S/T	

D – Scale

D		E		F#		G		A		B		C#		D
	T		T		S/T		T		T		T		S/T	

From this major Scale the notes at 1,4 and 5 are when played as chords all majors and quite often appear together in songs

So:- All major chords have a "Relative Minor"

i.e. C → Am
D → Bm

These relative minor chords are based on the 6th note of the major scale

So what are the relative minors for

G → ?
A → ?
E → ?
F → ?

You can also find these 4 frets back from the major note

