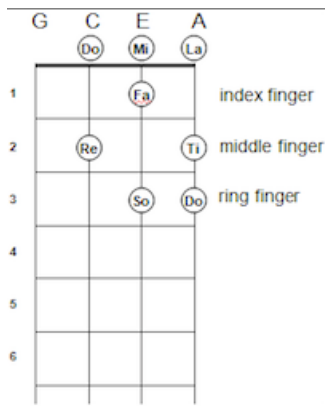


  
**C MAJOR SCALE**

The scale of C major is the only major scale with no sharp or flat notes:

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	
	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	



**OPEN POSITION:** The C Major scale, is played in open position where open strings are utilised to complete all notes of the scale. Remember that the 0 numbers on the tab mean that you play the string OPEN. The numbers on the fret lines below represent the fret numbers for those specified strings. Note that there are no notes to be played on the G String.

If you look at the fretboard diagram to the left you will find the notes written in the order they are to be played following the Do, Re, Mi, Fa, So, La, Ti, Do progression. This is exactly the same pattern as the TAB written out below.

**TIPS FOR TAB:**

- Your strumming hand should pick all notes on the C string with the **THUMB**.
- Notes on the E String should be plucked with the **INDEX** finger.
- Notes on the A string should be plucked with the **MIDDLE** finger.

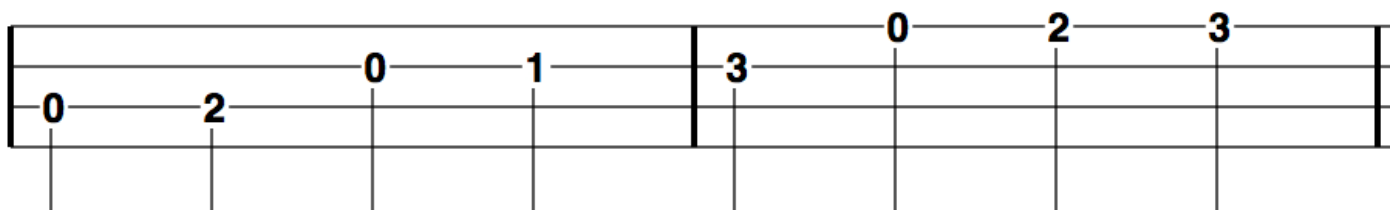


It is also important that your fretting hand also frets each note in the correct positions:

- All notes in fret no 1 should use the **INDEX** finger to fret the strings.
- All notes in fret 2 should use the **MIDDLE** finger to fret the strings.
- All notes in fret 3 should use the **RING** finger to fret the strings.



It will take a bit of getting used to but stick with it until you can play the scale inside out and upside down. The reason we learn the scales is so that our fingers can easily pick out melody notes of songs in the key of C. More on this later but for now practice this scale as often as you can.



Here is the scale running up from low pitch to high and back down again.

