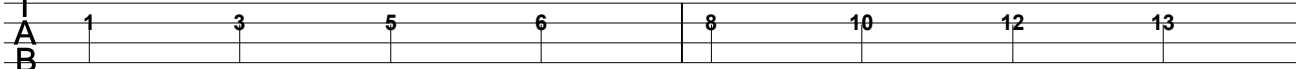


The Major Scale

A **scale** is a pattern of **whole steps** (two frets) and **half steps** (one fret)

The pattern for a major scale is **W W H W W W H**

Banjo

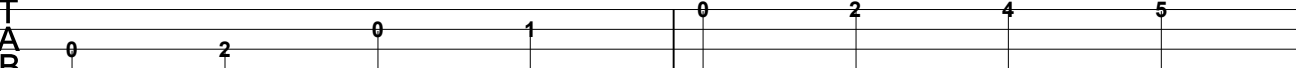


A diagram of a banjo fretboard showing the C major scale. The strings are labeled T (tenor), A (alto), and B (bass). Frets are numbered 1 through 13. Notes are placed on the frets: C (1), D (3), E (5), F (6), G (8), A (10), B (12), and C (13). Below the fretboard, the intervals between notes are labeled: Whole (C-D), Whole (D-E), Half (E-F), Whole (F-G), Whole (G-A), Whole (A-B), and Half (B-C).

C D E F G A B C
Whole Whole Half Whole Whole Whole Half

This pattern remains the same in any key. When you begin this same pattern on G instead of C, the F must be made into an F# in order to keep the pattern of whole steps and half steps the same.

Ban.



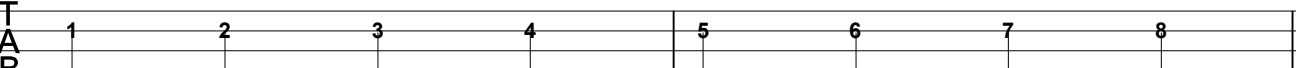
A diagram of a banjo fretboard showing the G major scale. The strings are labeled T (tenor), A (alto), and B (bass). Frets are numbered 0 through 5. Notes are placed on the frets: G (0), A (2), B (3), C (4), D (5), E (7), F# (9), and G (10). Below the fretboard, the intervals between notes are labeled: Whole (G-A), Whole (A-B), Half (B-C), Whole (C-D), Whole (D-E), Whole (E-F#), and Half (F#-G).

G A B C D E F# G
Whole Whole Half Whole Whole Whole Half

Each major scale has a different number of sharps or flats: The C major scale has no sharps or flats, and G major has one sharp. G is a fifth (an interval equal to the distance of seven half steps) above C.

Intervals like fifths are figured out from the chromatic scale (A A# B C C# D D# E F F# G G# A)

Ban.



A diagram of a banjo fretboard showing the chromatic scale. The strings are labeled T (tenor), A (alto), and B (bass). Frets are numbered 1 through 8. Notes are placed on the frets: C (1), C# (2), D (3), D# (4), E (5), F (6), F# (7), and G (8).

C C# D D# E F F# G