

Relative scales

major and minor pentatonic

All scales start on 6th string and assume one finger per fret.

Fingers are numbered 1-4, index to pinky. | = string change.

Start with this exercise saying the finger #s out loud

| 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 |

Practice slowly with minimal finger movement
and most important Play in time no matter how slow it needs to be

Thumb should be between finger 2 & 3,
in the middle of the neck, and should not move at all.

Alternate down and up picking, working for the same tone out of each stroke.

The upper frets are closer together so start around the 7th fret
and work your way down the fret board.

Basic minor pentatonic used for blues

| 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 4 | 1 4 |
^ key note

Full minor pentatonic (Jimi's favorite)

| 1 4 | 1 2 3 | 1 3 | 1 3 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 |
(Key note same as above)

Major pentatonic (Jerry's favorite)

| 2 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 3 | 2 4 | 2 4 |
^ key note

Cross Keying

Minor Pentatonic

| 1 4 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 4 | 1 4 |
^ key note to turn minor pentatonic into major

Major Pentatonic

| 2 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 3 | 2 4 | 2 4 |
^ key note to turn major pentatonic into minor

Relative Minor key is always 4 frets down from the major
they share the same group of notes with a different starting place
(this is not exactly true when using the full minor pentatonic scale)