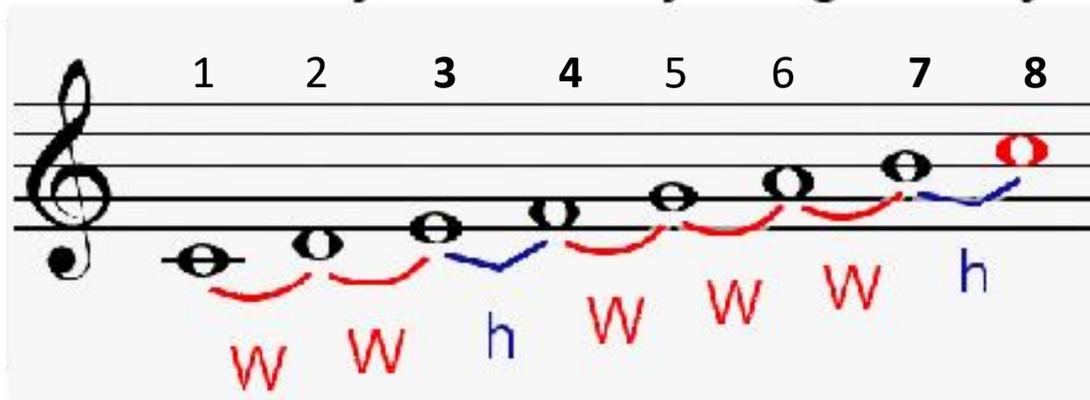
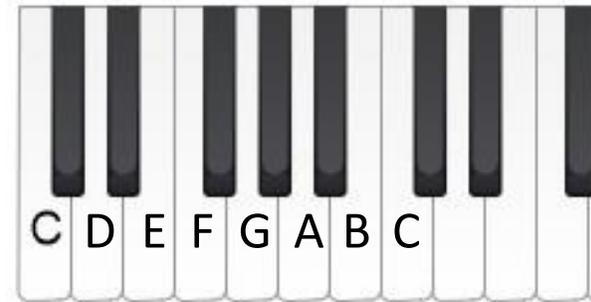


# The C major scale - your gateway to musical knowledge



Does this look like a "scale?"

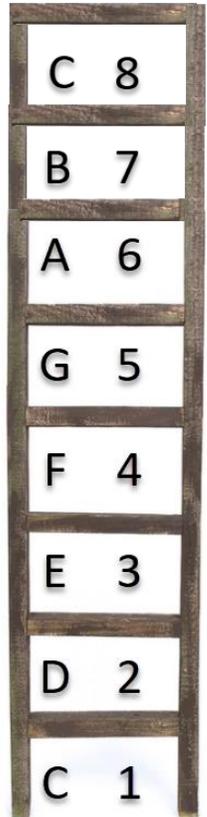


W W h W W W h

The most important scale is the major scale, made up of 7 notes and then to note 8, which is the starting note (the octave) - The C scale has no black keys.

In the major scale, you use whole steps except from notes 3 to 4 and 7 to 8

Work with your teacher and mark up this diagram. Then apply this knowledge to the fretboard - Playing half steps and whole steps from automatic notes.



Now that's a scale (= ladder)

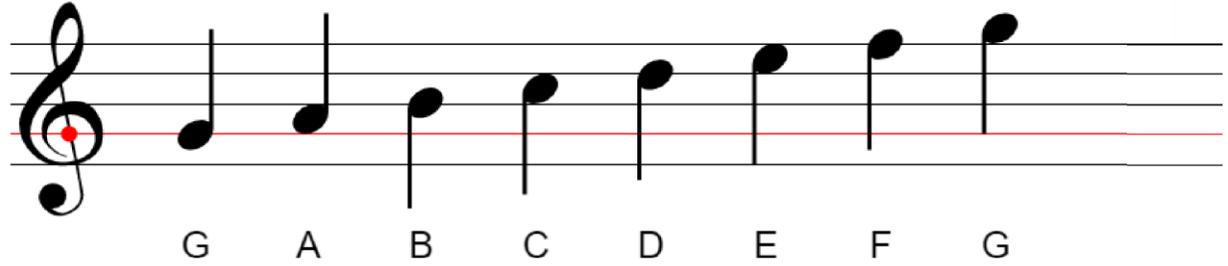


Treble Clef

Bass Clef

Clefs tell you where each note is on the staff.  
For most music you have the treble and bass clefs.

The staff is where you place all the notes.  
A staff has five lines and four spaces.  
Every line or space represents one white key on the keyboard (regardless of whole or half-steps).

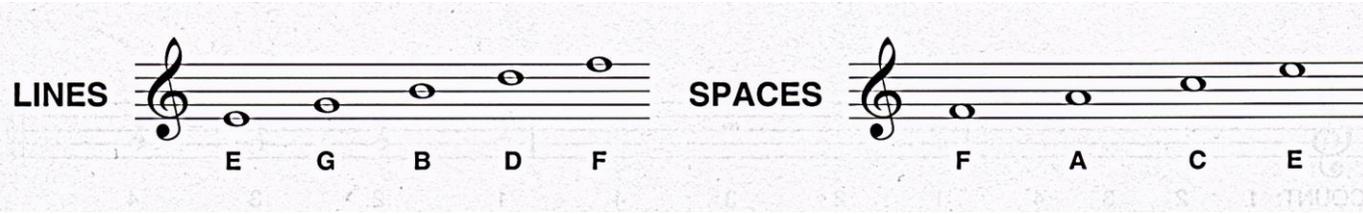


For the bari uke we use the treble clef.  
The clef “wraps” around the G above middle C.

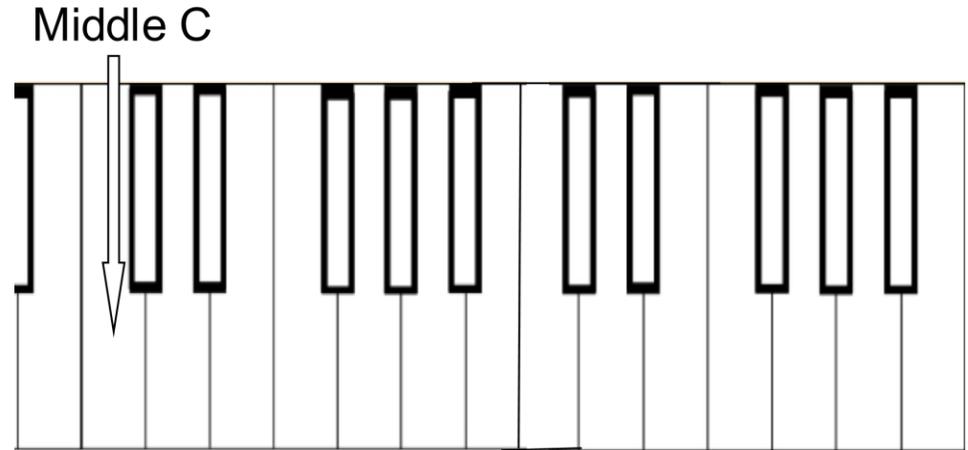
The note above G is (back to) A, then B, C...G

To go above G, you add ledger lines (see arrow).

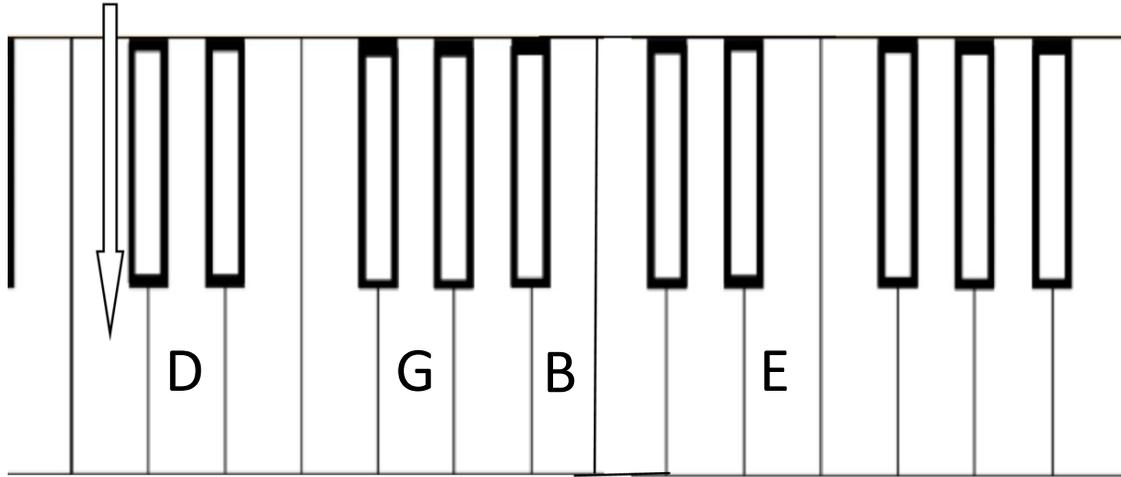
Mark up the keyboard for practice



We all learn the phrase for the lines, and F A C E for the spaces.  
Practice on the keyboard, idea of every other note.



# Middle C



Learn to sight read these notes on the piano first.

Look at intervals (half-steps and whole-steps) – remember, lines and spaces are only the white keys.

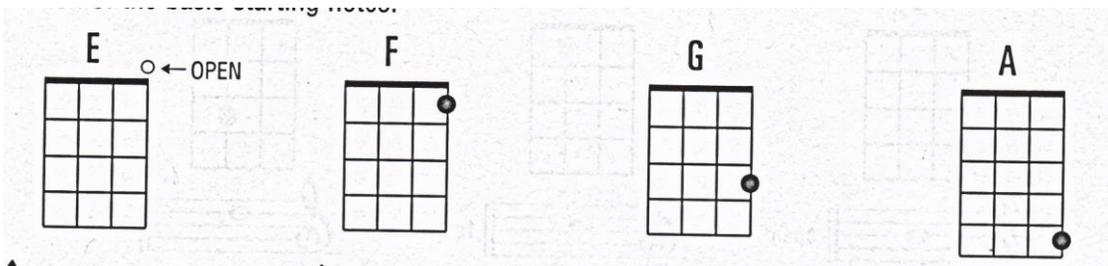
The special white keys are B and E. Why?

Sing note as play and count beats.

Do not continue until comfortable with piano.



## The E string (string number 1)

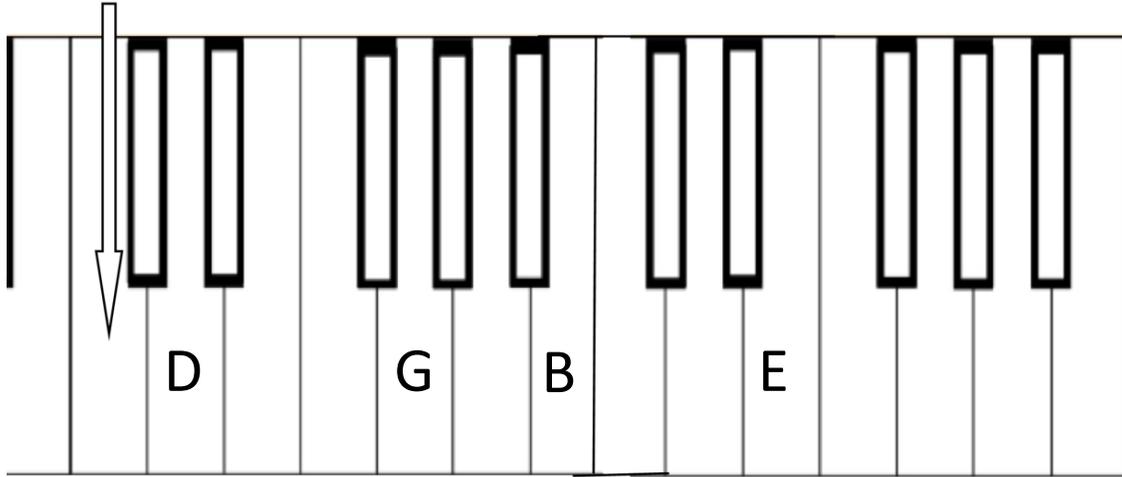


Now look at the frets.

It is exactly the same as the piano

You are “playing” a keyboard on the frets.

# Middle C



Play the notes below on the piano first.

Count the beats at first. Keep the key depressed for the entire length of the note.

Sing the notes next.

E F G A

COUNT: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

T 0 0 1 1 3 3 5 5

A

B

Now play notes on the uke.

Use tab if needed, but if you think like a piano, it will not be necessary.

Keep using your thumb and count "1-2-3-4" while playing these quarter notes. Remember: play one note for each of the four beats in a measure.

E F G A

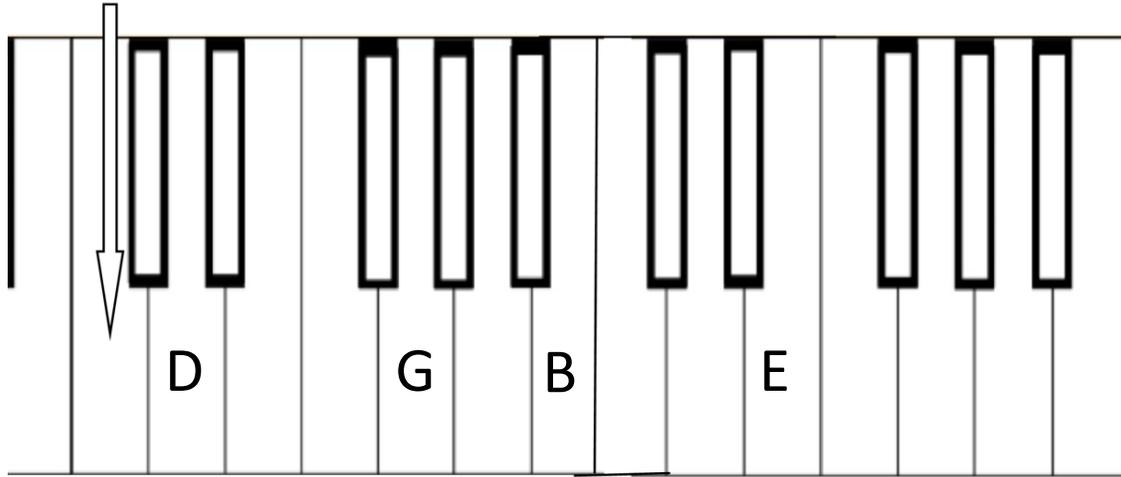
COUNT: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

T 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5

A

B

## Middle C



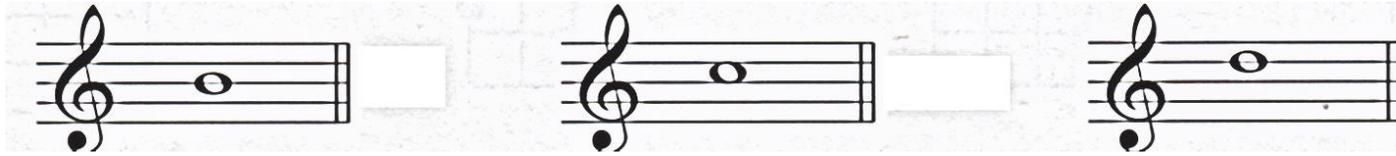
Now we are learning notes on the B string.

Remember, the B key (or E) is special. Why?

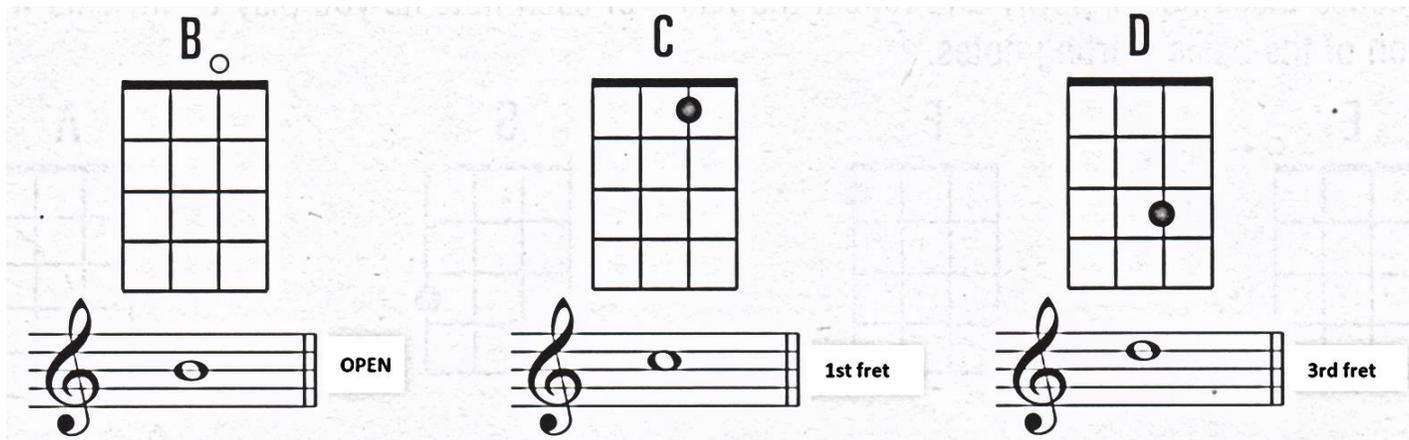
Look at the intervals from B to C and D.

Sing note as play.

Do not continue until comfortable with piano.



## The B string (string number 2)

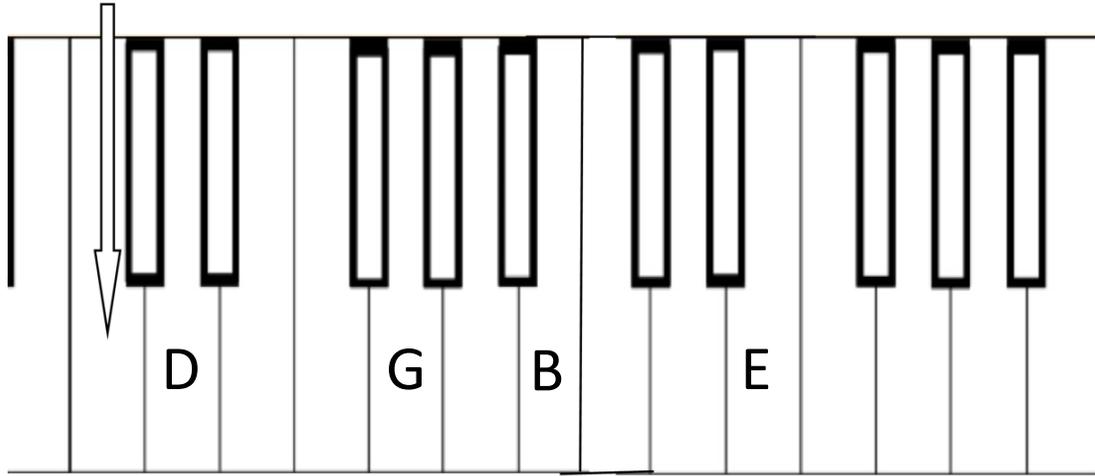


Now look at the frets.

It is exactly the same as the piano

You are “playing” a keyboard on the frets.

# Middle C



Play the notes below on the piano first.

Count the beats at first. Keep the key depressed for the entire length of the note.

Sing the notes next.

Now, try playing B, C, and D as half notes and count "1-2-3-4," striking each note on the first and third beat of each measure.

	B				C				D				B			
COUNT:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
T	0				1				3				0			
A	0				1				3				0			
B	0				1				3				0			

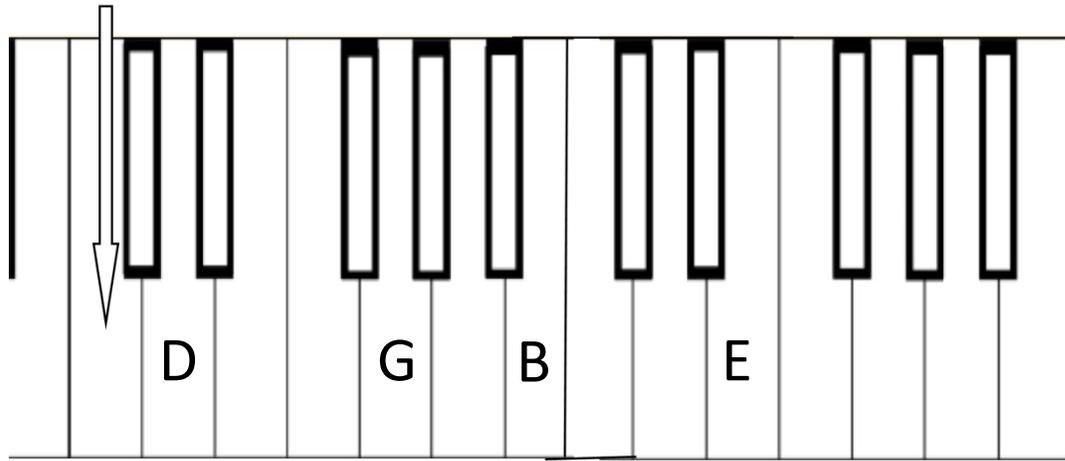
Now play notes on the uke.

Use the tab if needed, but if you think like a piano, it will not be necessary.

Keep using your thumb and count "1-2-3-4" while playing these quarter notes. Remember: one note for each of the four beats in a measure.

	B				C				D				B			
COUNT:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
T	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
A	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0

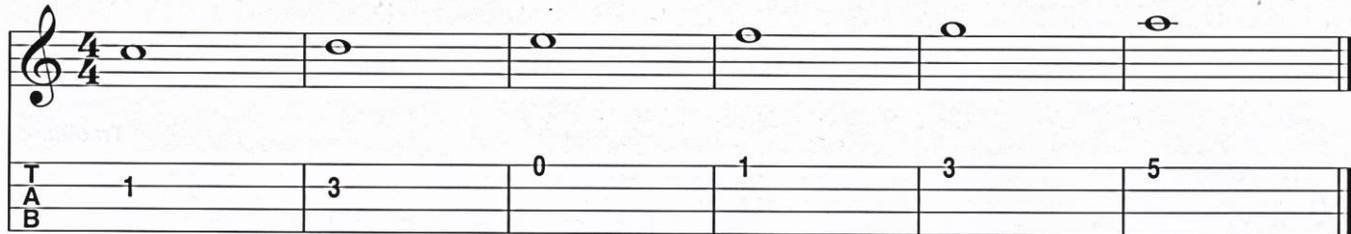
# Middle C



Play on the piano first

Say and sing notes

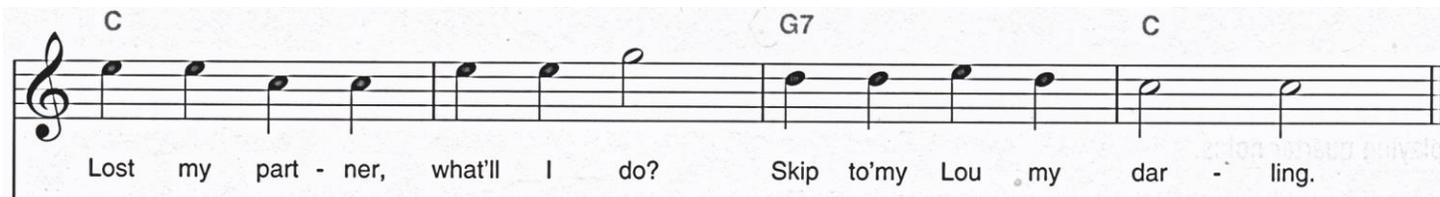
## B AND E STRING REVIEW



Try to play without the tab, since you are looking at a keyboard.



You should be able to play this without the tab.



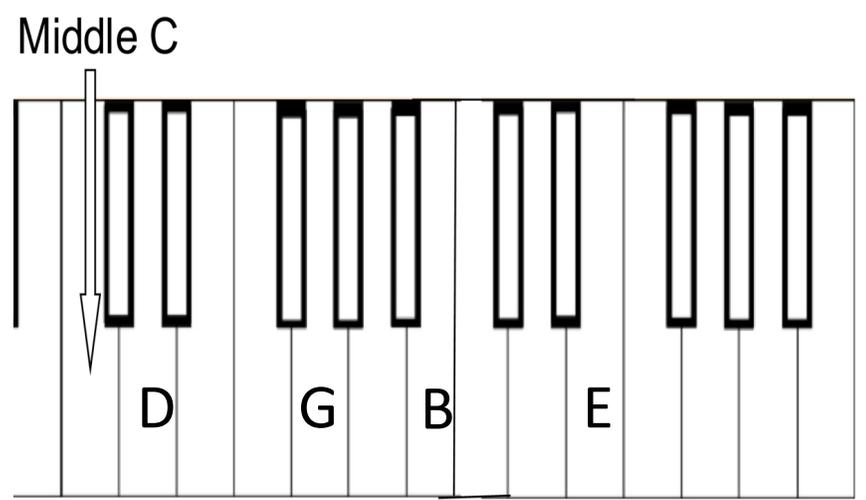
Try to find someone to play the chords (above the score in faint letters).

Switch roles, and you play the chords.

Traditional

Ludwig van Beethoven

J. Pierpont



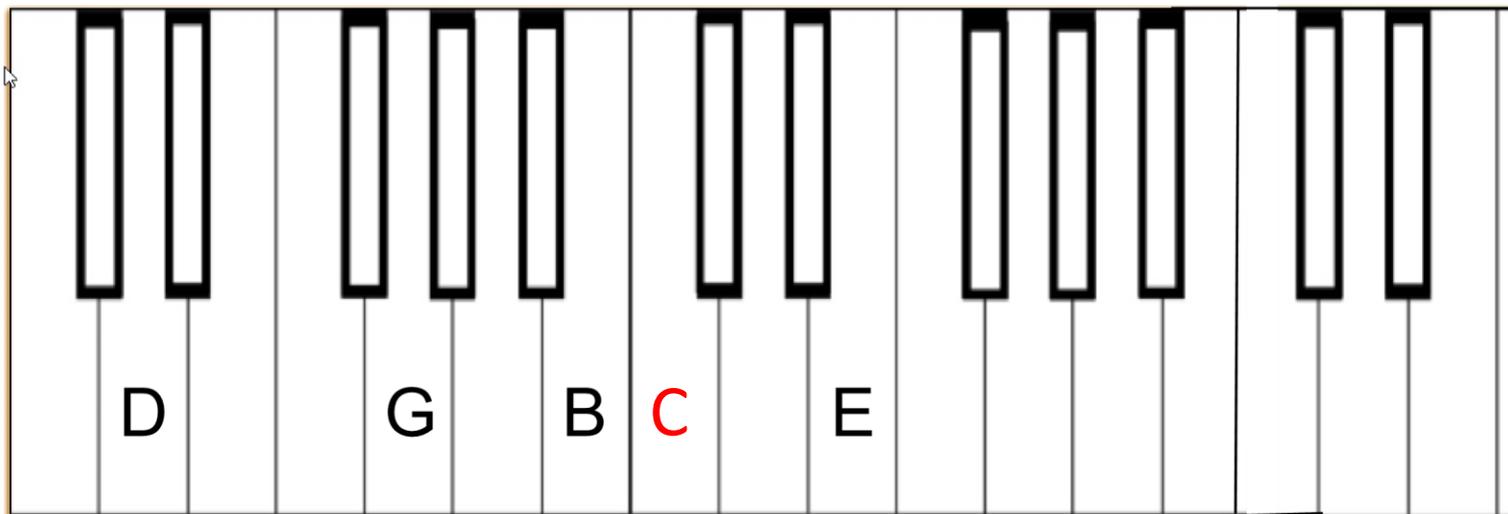
Play on piano first.

Sing notes and count beats.

You know when to go to another string when “crosses” over (such as playing E and then D).

Practice chords as well, and count beats. When you play with someone, take turns, you’re in a band!

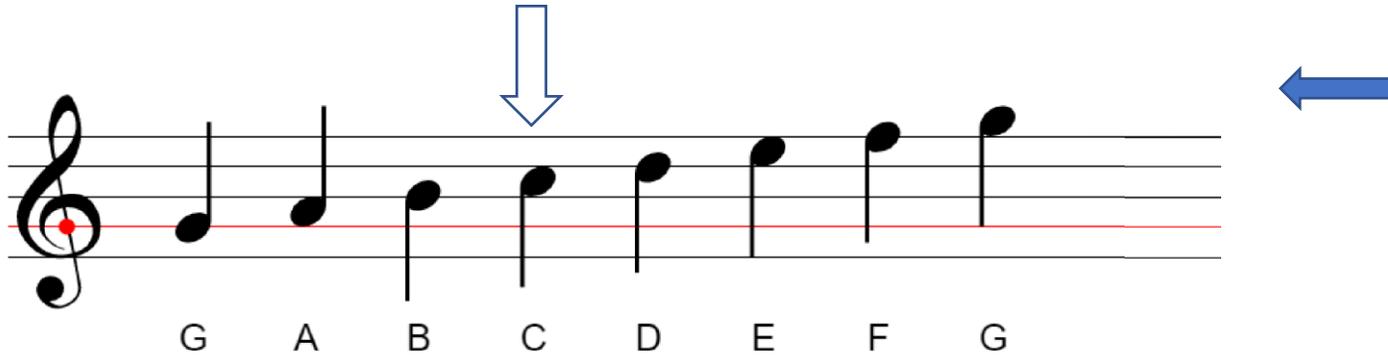
# Middle C



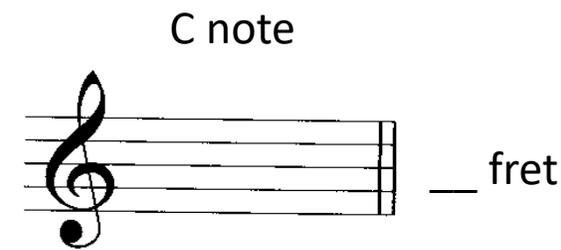
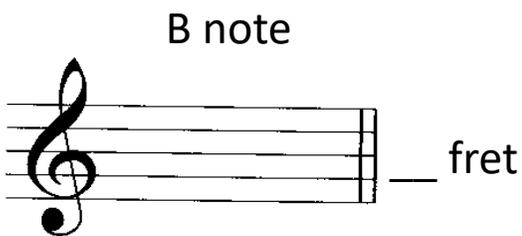
Now we are going to use our knowledge of the C scale (slide1) to play a C scale starting from the C above middle C (see keyboard).

You already know this C above middle C and notes going up to A.

What notes above A do we play to complete the C scale? (From A, what are the steps, half or whole?)



Mark up the score to add ledger lines to add A, B, and C, then play these on the piano. Now fill in the fret number.



Now that you can play the C scale on string 2 and string 1 (the B and E string), you can play a lot of songs , but you must practice some exercises to be sure you can play the scale and can visualize a keyboard, especially on the E string.

Here is the C scale, play this slowly on the piano first.

- numbers on scale (1 through 8, then note names), then counting beats

Number three has a high D, and in *Frere Jacques*, you should be able to play the low G. (Note repeat symbols.)

