

## 2.3-Day 3

Ready for day 3. Great!

### Here's the day 3 practice routine.

- Play the major scale starting at the 1st fret up to the 13th fret and back down again. This will give you 25 repetitions for the day.
- Play the pattern from the day 2 using the same routine. This will also give you 25 repetitions of the pattern. Each day you will find that as you develop your muscle memory, you will be able to do this quicker and easier.
- Learn the arpeggio in example 4. Play it up and down 25 times.

OK, you've learned the first fingering of the major scale. Now what? It's time to learn how to apply the major scale to your soloing. That's what were after, is it not?

The most important aspect of soloing, regardless of the scale, is to know the location of the chord tones. What are chord tones? They are the notes that are in a chord. Refer to the music theory supplement for a more detailed understanding.

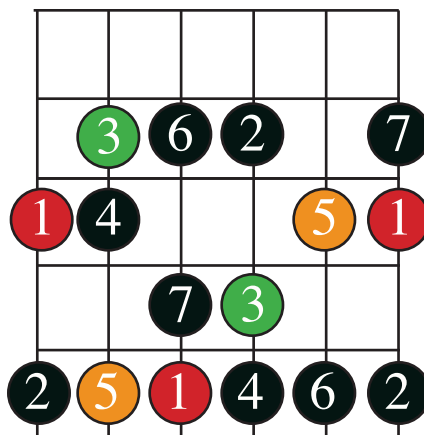
Since this is a G major scale, let's focus on using this scale to solo over a G major chord. That makes sense doesn't it? G major scale over a G major chord.

A major chord is made up from the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes from a major scale. Remember that I mentioned the importance of knowing the number locations for each note in the scale in the last chapter? This is where the importance of that comes into play.

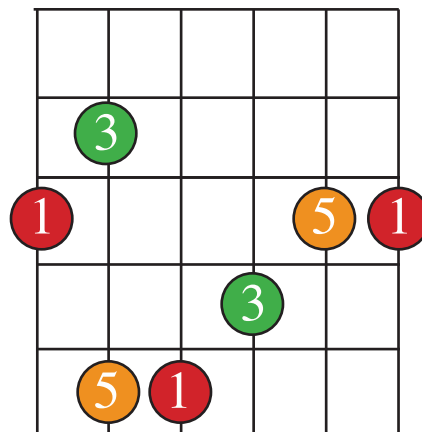
### Let's take a look at that again.

The one's are in red, the three's are in green and the five's are in orange. This shows the locations of the notes in the G major chord.

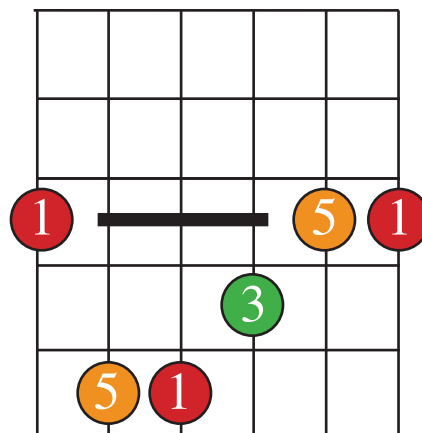
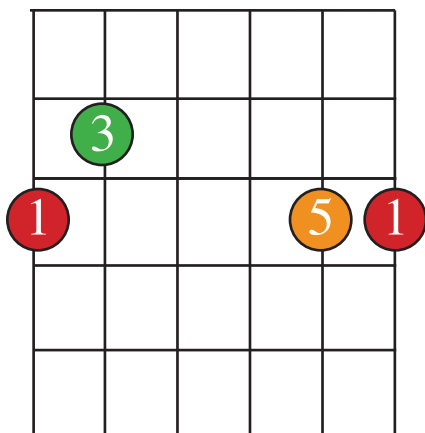
**THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!**



Here's the same thing with the other notes removed for clarity. This makes it much easier to see.



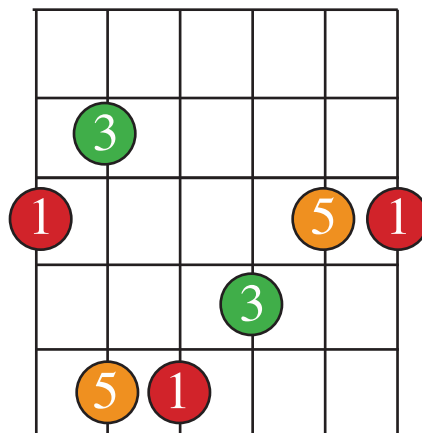
If you look you can also see some familiar chord shapes in there. The open position G and a barre chord G at the third fret.



Recognizing these chord shapes is a great visual aid in helping you learn where the chord tones are located. As you will see as we progress, the guitar is a very visual instrument. There are just a few shapes that make up the chord tones all over the neck. We will discuss this more as we go along.

When you play the notes of a chord one at a time it's called an **arpeggio**. As I said, knowing the locations of the chord tones is crucial. You want to know them by shape and number. When you are playing a scale over a chord, you can always land on a chord tone and be safe. Let's continue to explore this idea.

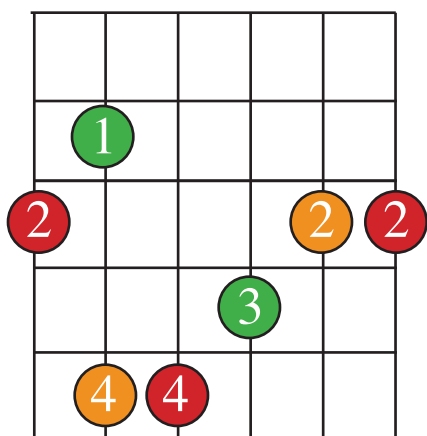
Let's put this shape on the guitar.



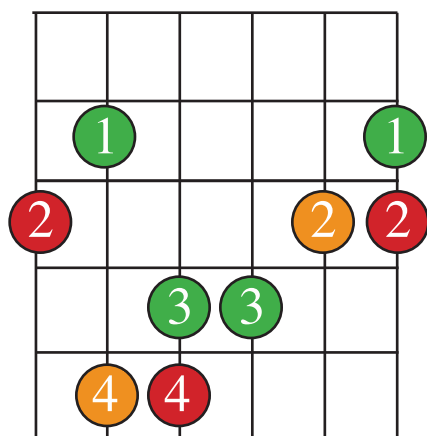
**Example 4** G major arpeggio in notation and tab.

As always play slowly at first and build your speed as you go. Pay attention to your tone and the sound of each note. Always play as clean as possible.

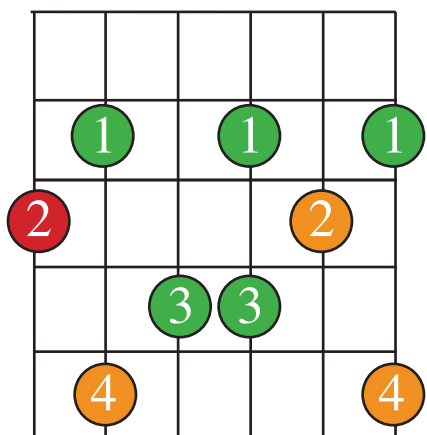
G Major



G Major 7



G Major 9



G Major 9

