

Major Scale Technique Workout

Standard tuning

♩ = 120

G Major Scale

[illegible]

Scales on one string

The diagram shows a 14-bit shift register divided into two sections. The first section, labeled '5' at the top, contains bits T, A, and B. The second section, labeled '6' at the top, contains bits 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 14. The bits are arranged in a horizontal row, with vertical lines indicating the shift register structure. Below the bits, there are horizontal bars representing the shift register's internal structure.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of three staves: Treble (T), Alto (A), and Bass (B). The Treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on the Treble staff, starting on a whole note G4 (labeled 7) and continuing with quarter notes A4 (labeled 3), B4 (labeled 5), C5 (labeled 7), D5 (labeled 8), E5 (labeled 10), F5 (labeled 12), G5 (labeled 13), and A5 (labeled 15). The Alto and Bass staves are empty. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Major Scale Using Octaves

Octaves Up the Neck

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a five-line staff. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the notes. The system is numbered 10 and 11.

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T	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17
A	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{7}{4}$	$\frac{8}{5}$	$\frac{10}{7}$	$\frac{12}{9}$	$\frac{13}{10}$	$\frac{15}{12}$	$\frac{17}{14}$
B	2	4	5	7	9	10	12	14

Octaves w/ String Changes

Adding in 16th note strumming

2/2