

# 1. G Major 80bpm

Key - G Major

Full Major Scale: (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1)

G w A w B h C w D w E w F# h G

Major Pentatonic Scale:

G A B D E G (123561)

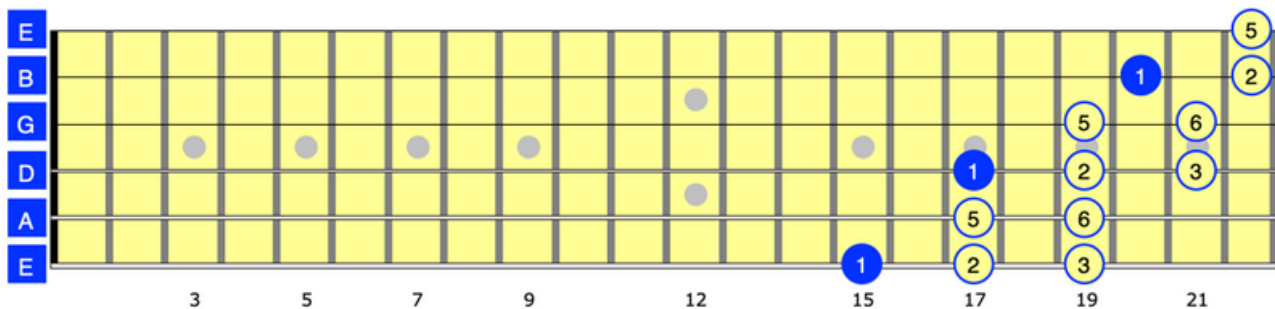
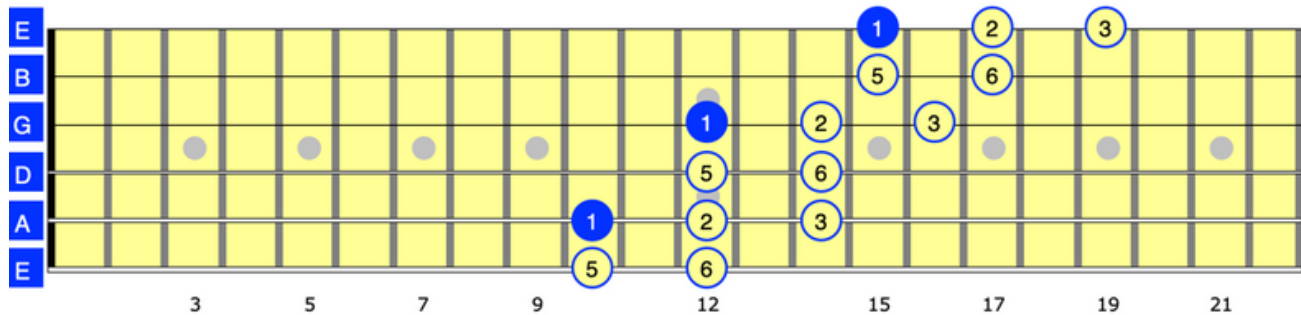
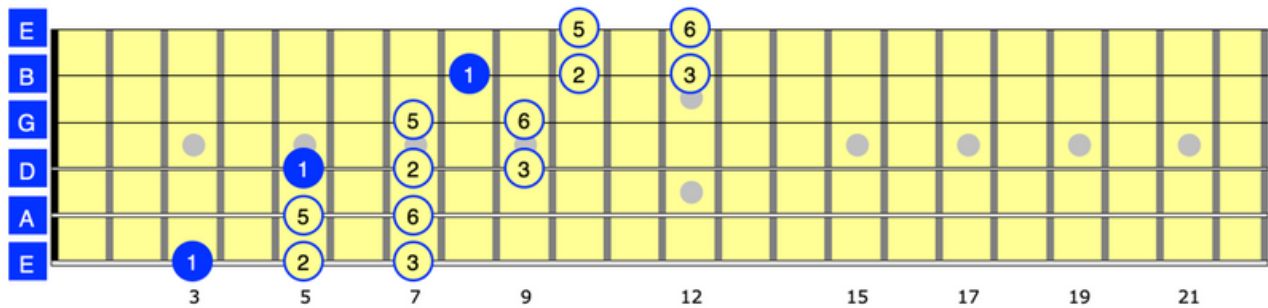
G Major Triad:

GBD

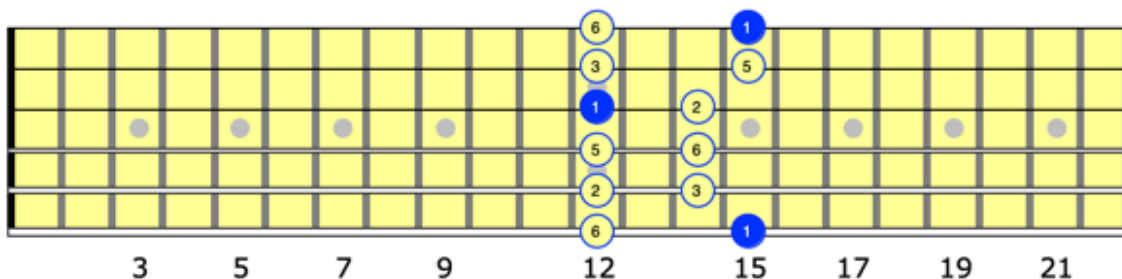
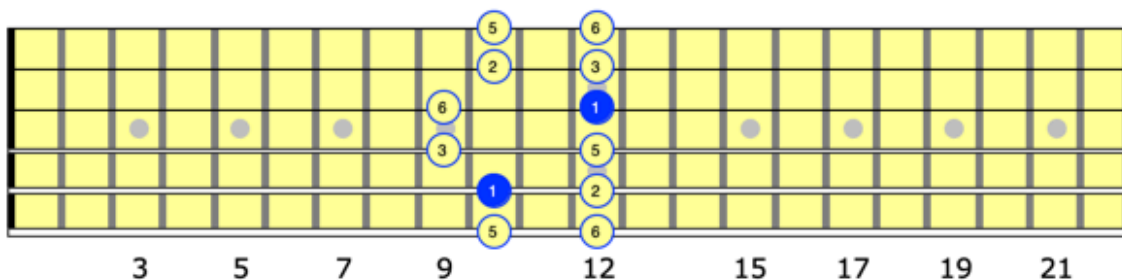
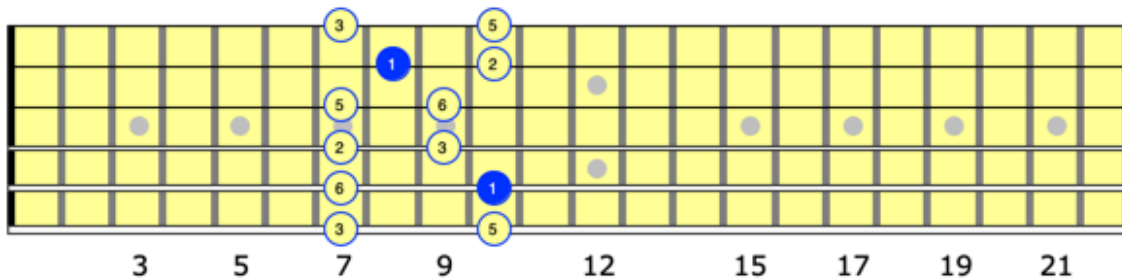
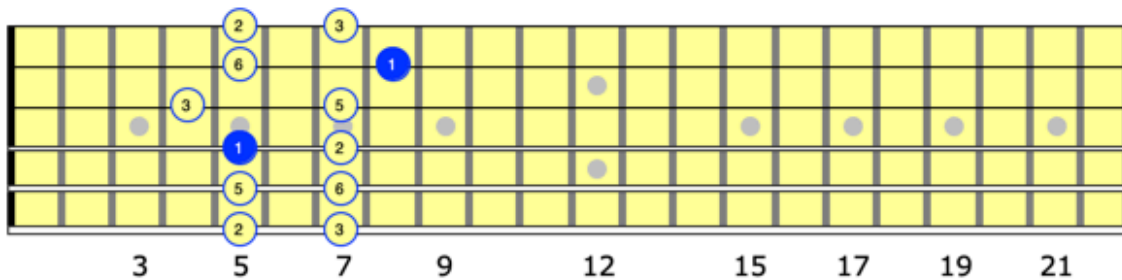
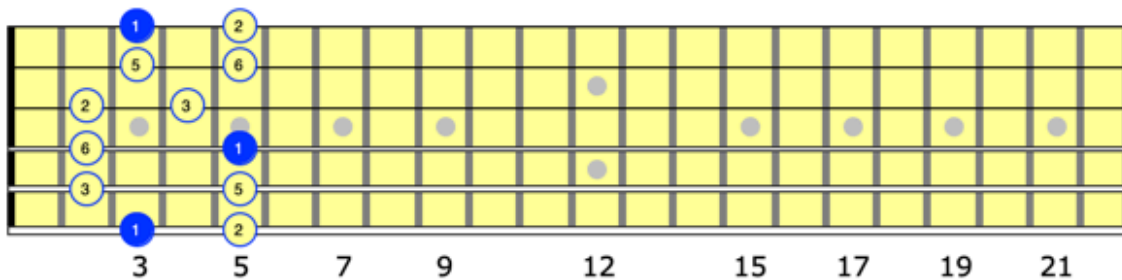
**Major Pentatonic Only For This Track.**

# 1. G Major 80bpm

## Diagonal Major Pentatonic 3-2 Pattern



# G Major Pentatonic Box Shapes



# 1.1 G Major 80bpm Resources

## Lesson Title

G Major Scale and Major Pentatonic Overview



## Lesson Overview

This lesson explains the PDF provided in the G major section and breaks down the theory behind the G major scale and the G major pentatonic scale. The goal is to help you understand why these notes are chosen, how they are organized on the guitar, and why the major pentatonic scale is emphasized for real musical playing.



## Core Concept

The core focus of the lesson is understanding the relationship between the full G major scale and the G major pentatonic scale, and why the pentatonic version is often more musical and usable on the guitar.

The lesson highlights how removing certain notes from the major scale creates a smoother, more melodic sound that works especially well over common chord grooves.



## How the Concept Works

The lesson begins with the full G major scale:

- The major scale follows the pattern 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, back to 1
- In the key of G, there is one sharp, F sharp
- The notes of G major are G, A, B, C, D, E, F sharp, G
- These notes can be seen clearly when played on a single string using whole steps and half steps
- There are seven different notes before returning to the root

From there, the lesson narrows the focus to the major pentatonic scale:

- The G major pentatonic contains G, A, B, D, E, back to G
- These notes represent scale degrees 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6
- The 4 and 7 from the major scale are removed
- In G major, this means skipping C and F sharp

The diagonal pentatonic pattern is then explained:

- The scale is built from a repeating three-note, two-note pattern
- The three-note group always represents the 1, 2, and 3 of the scale
- In G major, that means G, A, B every time
- The two-note group that follows is always the 5 and 6, D and E
- This pattern repeats across the strings in the same order
- When crossing the B string, the shape shifts up one fret due to guitar tuning
- The order of notes stays consistent even when the fingering layout changes



## Musical Context

The major pentatonic scale is presented as a highly melodic choice for real playing situations. Over a G chord, certain notes from the full major scale can sound unstable or abrasive. By removing those notes, the pentatonic scale avoids strong tension and creates a smoother sound that works well for jamming and groove-based playing.

Both diagonal shapes and classic box shapes are shown as valid and musical ways to access these notes.



## Important Details to Notice

- G major has one sharp, F sharp
- The major pentatonic removes the 4 and 7 from the major scale
- In G major, this means there is no C and no F sharp in the pentatonic
- Landing on C over a G chord creates tension that strongly wants to resolve
- The diagonal pentatonic pattern always repeats in the same note order
- The three-note pattern is always scale degrees 1, 2, and 3
- The two-note pattern is always scale degrees 5 and 6
- The B string requires a one-fret shift due to tuning
- Classic pentatonic boxes are fully valid musical tools



## Common Sticking Points Mentioned

- Feeling unsure about skipping notes from the full major scale
- Confusion about why certain notes sound tense over a chord
- Worry that box patterns are limiting or unmusical
- Getting tripped up by the B string shift in diagonal patterns



## How This Fits Into the Bigger Picture

This lesson sets up a deeper understanding of why pentatonic scales are emphasized throughout the course. It connects scale theory to real musical sound and prepares you to use both box shapes and diagonal patterns confidently. The focus on major and minor pentatonic scales lays a foundation for expressive, melodic playing in common guitar keys.