



ScaleMode.Pro

Scale Starter Pack

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Introduction

This pack is built for one thing: turning scale shapes into musical phrases with clear resolution. Each scale is broken into position charts so you can learn one fret window, then connect windows across the neck. Use the charts to find notes fast, then practice with targets, timing, and short phrase loops.

What A Guitar Scale Really Is

A scale is an ordered note set. On guitar, it is a navigation map for melody, improvisation, and chord-tone targeting. The major scale is the blueprint: W-W-H-W-W-W-H across an octave (1 fret is a half step, 2 frets is a whole step). Scale degrees label function, so the same idea moves to any key and any position system.

How To Practice So It Sounds Like Music

- Choose one target note before every phrase.
- Practice two-bar phrases instead of long nonstop runs.
- Land on chord tones (1, 3, 5, 7) on strong beats.
- Keep a metronome running and track your clean tempo floor.
- Use a backing groove so you hear tension and release in context.

How This PDF Pack Is Organized

- Position charts: Position 1, Position 2, and the full map where useful.
- Glossary: only the terms used in this pack, listed alphabetically.

Beginner Starter Pack

Five scales. One path. Learn them in order and you will build usable phrasing fast, then connect it to real harmony and controlled tension.

The 5 Scales (In Order)

Step 1 - Minor Pentatonic Scale

Learn the primary box and resolve phrases to the root cleanly.

Step 2 - Minor Blues Scale

Add the blue note as controlled tension, then release to stable tones.

Step 3 - Major (Ionian) Scale

Build position fluency and connect degree targets to chord function.

Step 4 - Minor (Aeolian) Scale

Map the natural minor sound and target strong minor-key landings.

Step 5 - Harmonic Minor Scale

Use the raised 7th tension to create clear resolution inside phrases.

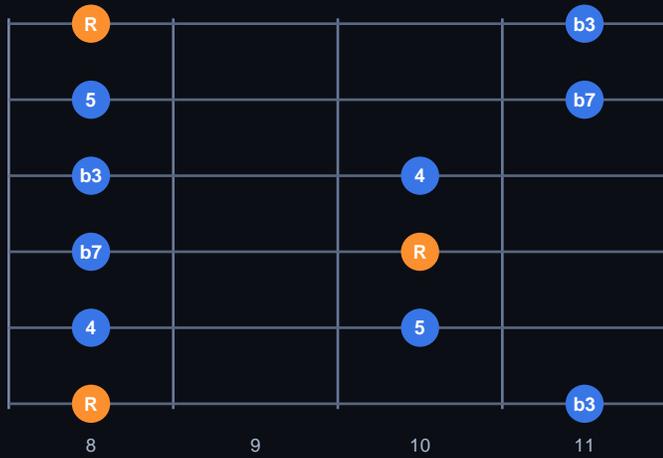
Quick note: major is Ionian. Natural minor is Aeolian. These are the foundation maps for keys and harmony. In this pack, learn the position first, then learn how the degree targets change the sound. All charts are movable: shift the root to transpose.

The Beginner Routine (Fast + Repeatable)

- Choose one position and one target note (often 1, 3, 5, or 7).
- Loop two bars. Land cleanly. Reset. Repeat.
- Keep time and track your clean tempo floor.
- When it feels easy, connect two positions without losing the target.

C Pentatonic Aeolian

Position 1



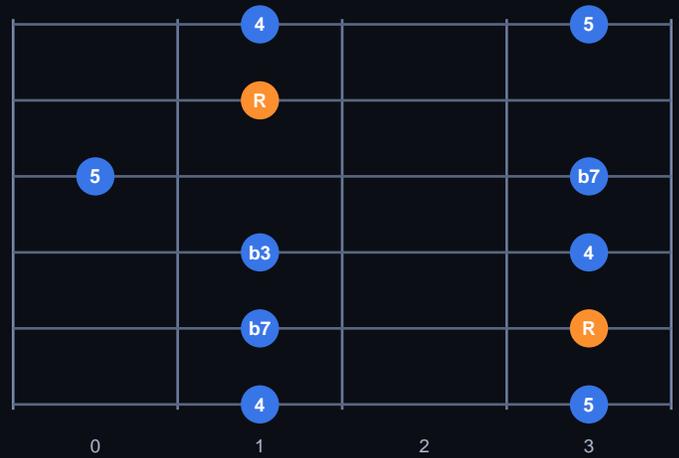
Position 2



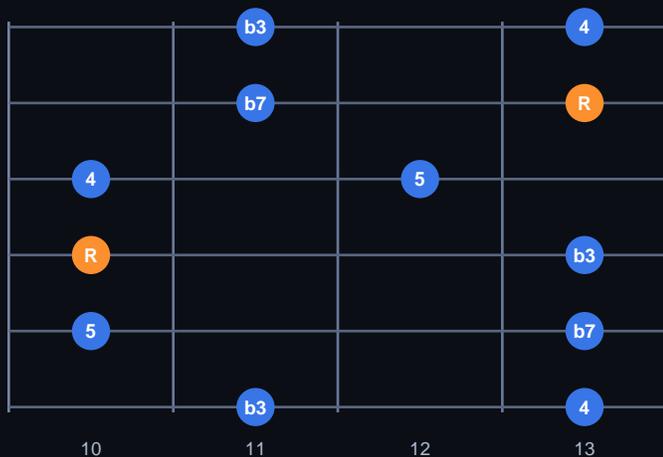
Position 3



Position 4



Position 5



C Blues Aeolian

Position 1



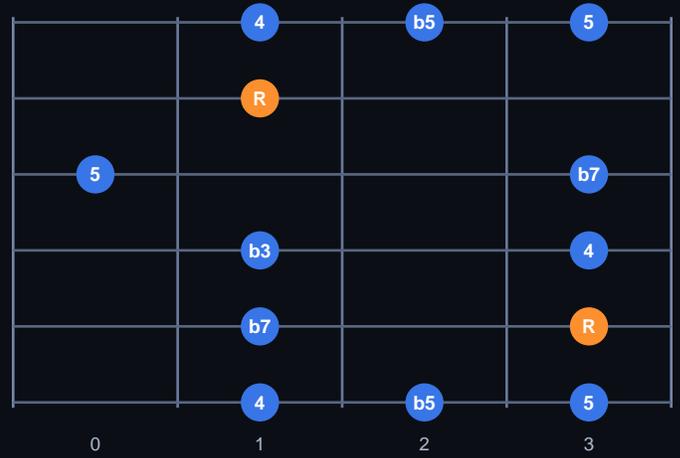
Position 2



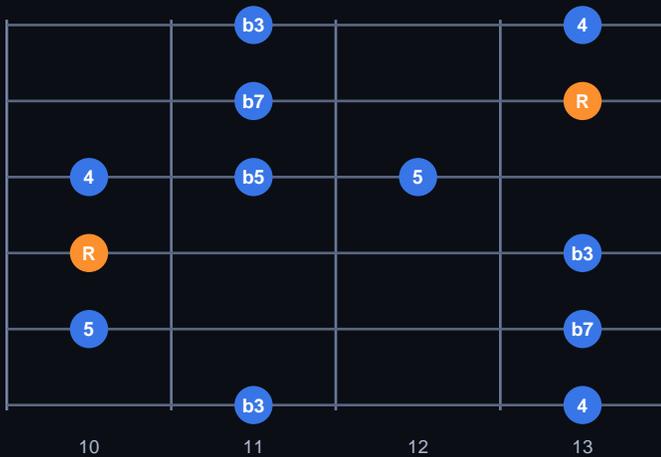
Position 3



Position 4

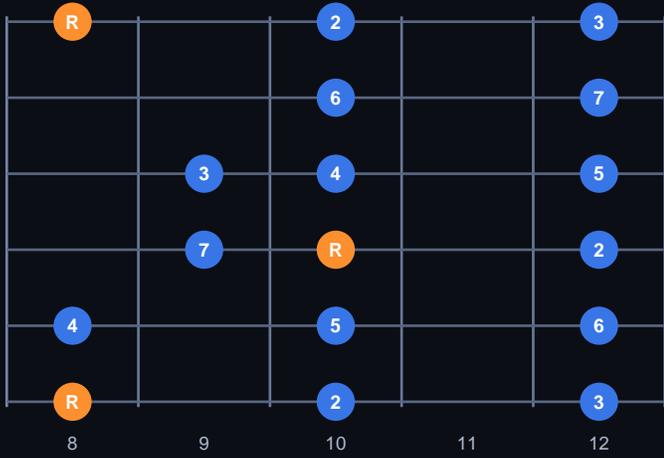


Position 5



C Diatonic Ionian

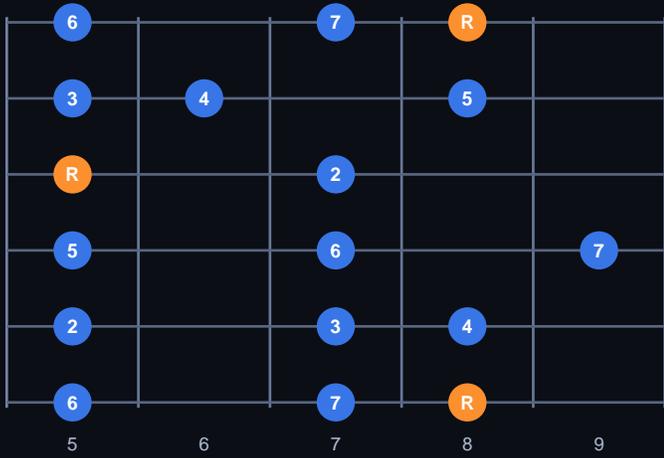
Position 1



Position 2



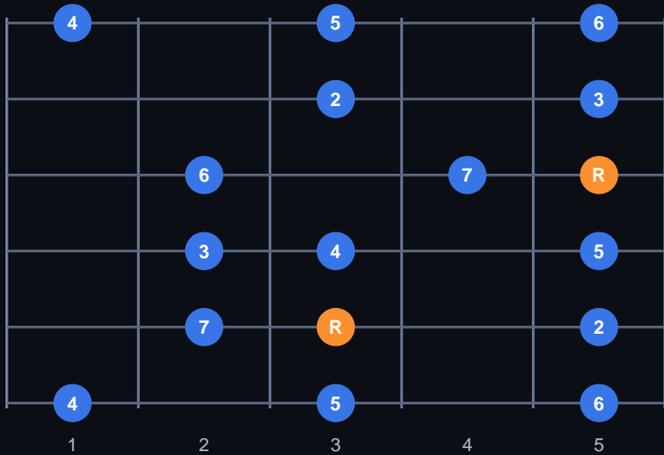
Position 3



Position 4



Position 5



Position 6



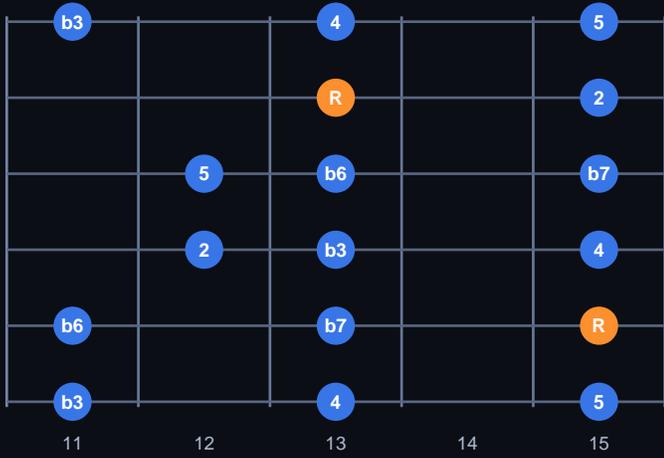
C Diatonic Ionian

Position 7

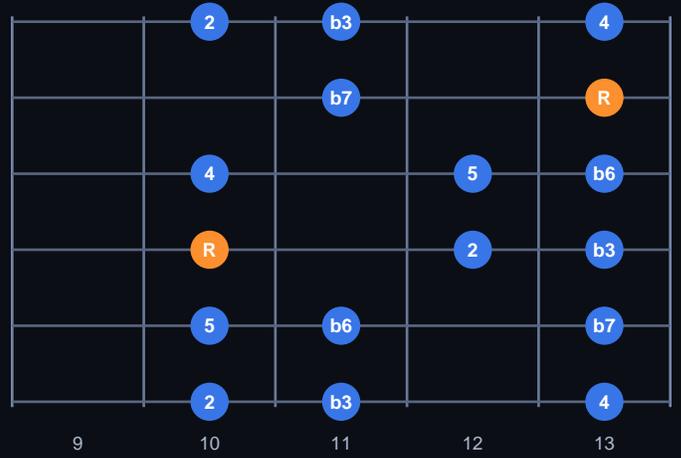


C Diatonic Aeolian

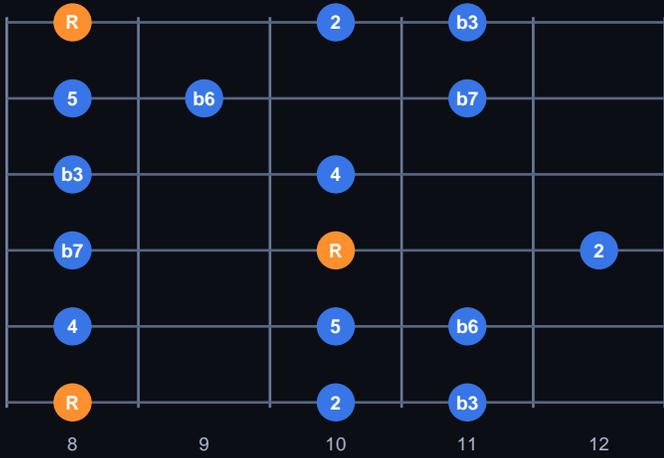
Position 6



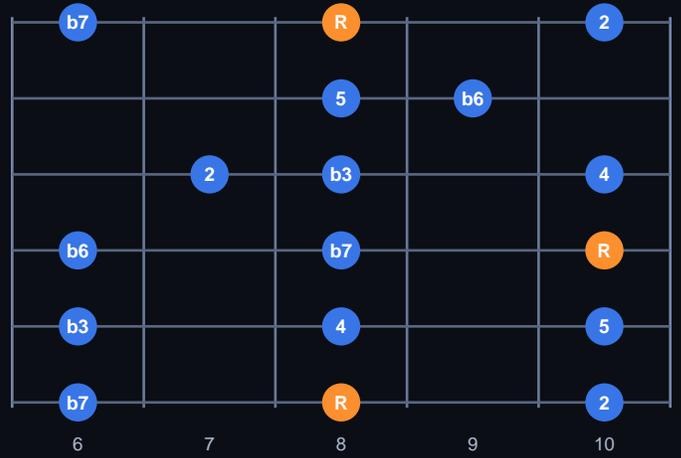
Position 7



Position 1



Position 2



Position 3



Position 4



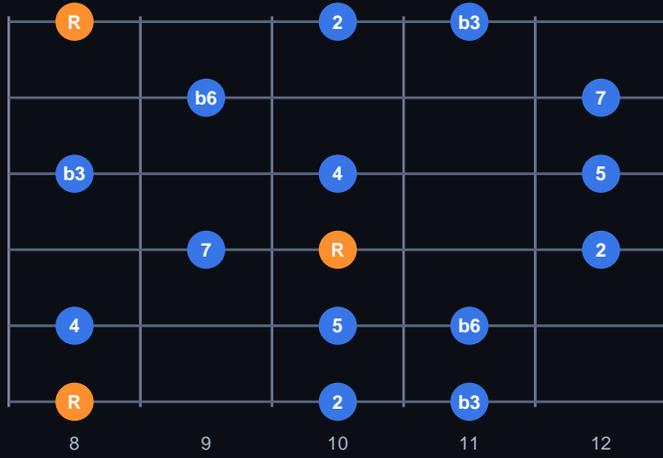
C Diatonic Aeolian

Position 5

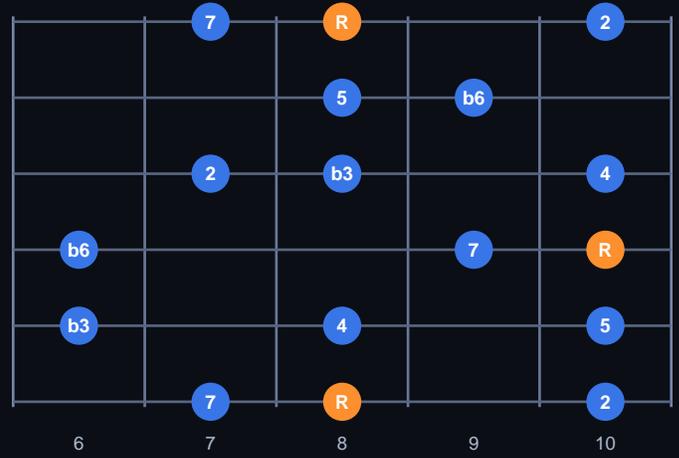


C Harmonic Minor Harmonic Minor

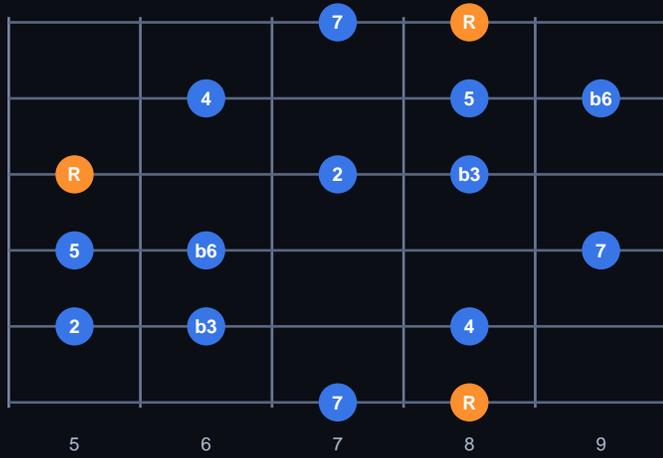
Position 1



Position 2



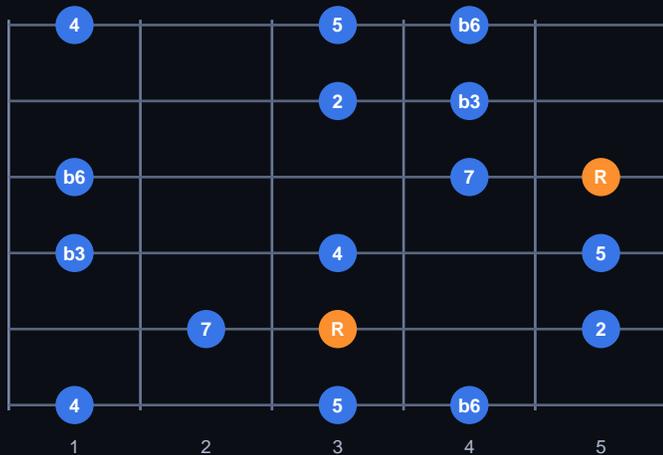
Position 3



Position 4



Position 5



Position 6



C Harmonic Minor Harmonic Minor

Position 7



Glossary

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bars | A bar (measure) is one unit of metered time. We use bars to build short phrase loops you can repeat cleanly in time. |
| Blues | Pentatonic plus a tension tone (the blue note). Minor blues commonly adds b5 between 4 and 5 for controlled grit and release. |
| Diatonic (Major modes) | A 7-note family built from the major-scale step formula. Modes share notes, but shift which degree feels like home. |
| Harmonic minor | Natural minor with a raised 7. That one change creates strong pull into the root and dramatic resolution inside phrases. |
| Intervals | Distance from root (R, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) used for phrasing logic. |
| Major scale (Ionian) | The core 7-note map: W-W-H-W-W-W-H. It underpins key signatures, chord building, and most major-key harmony. |
| Mode | A rotation of the same pitch collection that changes tonal color. |
| Natural minor (Aeolian) | The baseline minor map in the diatonic family. Compared to parallel major it uses b3, b6, and b7, changing stability and pull. |
| Pentatonic | A 5-note subset that reduces half-step friction. Major pentatonic: 1-2-3-5-6. Minor pentatonic: 1-b3-4-5-b7. |
| Position | A fixed fret-span map of one scale shape on the neck. |
| Root (R) | The tonal center of the scale and your strongest landing note. |
| Scale Family | The parent system used in this pack: Blues, Diatonic, Harmonic Minor, Pentatonic. |
| Standard Chart | Fretboard note map showing string/fret position and selected labels. |
| Target Notes | Chord-aware landing notes used to make scale runs sound musical. |