



## A Minor Scale for Beginners: Lesson 3

By Christopher Schlegel

Remember, the minor scale is formed by using this formula:

1st note, whole step, 2nd note, half step, 3rd note, whole step, 4th note, whole step, 5th note, half step, 6th note, whole step, 7th note, whole step, 8th note (which is one octave higher than the first note).

So finally, we can wind up with moving this whole pattern and formula five frets up and one string down. This is how we can play the same exact notes in a different location on the fretboard. Notice the pattern shape is still the same. And the notes are all still exactly the same as well:

A - whole step - B - half step - C - whole step - D - whole step - E - half step - F - whole step - G - whole step - A

Being able to play all of the notes of the A minor scale as fretted notes is very useful now and for future purposes. Once you can play the scale in the fretted position, then you are ready for doing scale exercises with it!

Happy scale playing!

### A Minor Scale Pattern "Fifth Position"

← 5th Fret

**WS** = Whole Step  
**HS** = Half Step

1  
WS  
2  
HS  
3  
WS  
4  
WS  
5  
HS  
6  
WS  
7  
WS  
1

## A Minor Scale for Beginners: Lesson 3

By Christopher Schlegel

# A Minor Scale

## Linear Pattern

1

T  
A  
B

0 2 3 5 7 8 10 12

## "5th Position (5th Fret)"

2

3

5 7 8 5 7 8 5 7 7 5 8 7 5 8 7 5

## A Minor Scale Formula

① WS ② HS ③ WS ④ WS ⑤ HS ⑥ WS ⑦ WS ①

## A Minor Scale Notes

A B C D E F G A