

## Order Of Notes

	C#											
C		D		E	F		G		A		B	C
	Db											

Each column represents one fret. On the guitar a movement of one fret is a *half step*. Two frets equal a *whole step*. Note that only a half step separates “B” from “C,” and “E” from “F.”

Raising the pitch of a note by a half step results in a *sharp*, indicated by the “#” sign. Conversely, lowering it a half step *flats* a note. The flat is indicated by a lower case “b” following the note’s letter name.

Write in the sharp notes in the top row of the shaded columns and the flat notes in the bottom row. Notice that C# and Db are actually the same pitch.

## Guitar Fingerboard Map

1. E	F		G		A		B	C		D		E
2. B												
3. G												
4. D												
5. A												
6. E												

The shaded rows represent the strings of the guitar with the highest sounding string at the top. At the far left is the pitch of each open string. The dark shaded blocks represent the fingerboard position markers.

Write in the natural tones (no sharps or flats) at the appropriate frets as shown on the first string.