MUSIC THEORY

The guitar fretboard: fill it in



Write the note in each box. The open strings are given: from there, **each fret goes up one half step**. When you reach fret 12 you should be back at the open-string note, an octave higher; if it does not fit, check that row.

Name: Class: Date:

String	Open	1	2	3 •	4	5 •	6	7 •	8	9 •	10	11	12 • •
6th open: E_2	**E_2**												
5th open: A_2	**A_2**												
4th open: D_3	**D_3**												
3rd open: G_3	**G_3**												
2nd open: B_3	**B_3**												
1st open: E_4	**E_4**												

Each fret, a half step. That is why at **fret 12** the open-string note comes back an octave higher: the fretboard "repeats" there, and that column is set apart.

The dots (frets 3, 5, 7, 9 and the double one at 12) are the fretboard markers, the ones that help you find your place without looking.

F♯ and G♭ are the same note, only the way it is written changes. That is why the altered boxes carry both names.

The subscripts are the octave: the E_2 of the sixth string sounds two octaves below the E_4 of the first. Note: this is what *sounds*; in the score the guitar is written an octave higher.