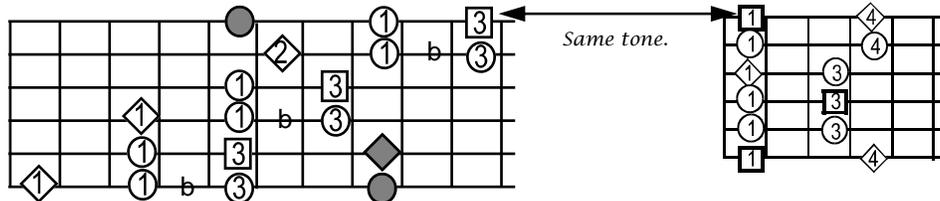


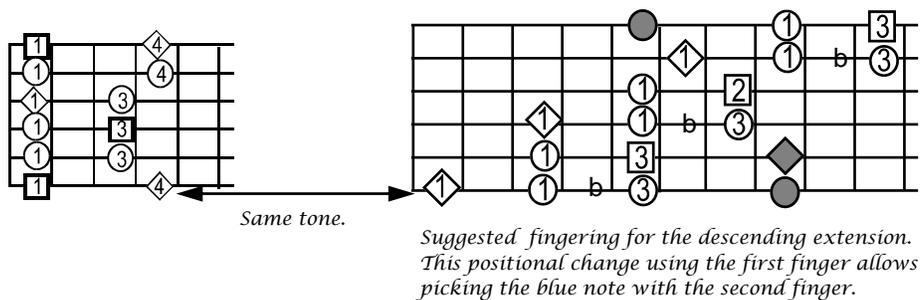
“Ascending” fingering for extending the basic fifth string root lead pattern. The gray notes show the relative position of the basic pattern. As opposed to the sixth string patterns on the previous page, these patterns use a position shift with the first finger which allows you to either skip or pick the blue note with the second finger. Both of these fingering concepts can be used on either the fifth string root or sixth string root extensions.



The extensions of the basic fifth string pattern interconnect with the basic sixth string root note lead pattern at the highest and lowest point.

For the higher extension (illustrated above) the tone in the square on the first string is the same tone and can be used to connect the two patterns.

For the lower extension, the basic pattern is connected to the extended pattern on the sixth string with the tone in the diamond.



The most important elements of each pattern are the major and minor tone centers. The tone centers are used to locate the position in which to play the pattern for a particular key. The root notes and their octaves, denoted by the matching squares (minor) and diamonds (major), are the tone centers of the lead patterns.

Musically, the tone centers also provide the best points of resolution and are therefore the most often emphasized tones of the patterns..

Including the tone center, the basic lead patterns use just five tones (unique pitch classes) in each key (not counting the blue note) and repeat throughout the range of the guitar. By using octaves and unisons (same notes on adjacent strings) these five tones can be added to the patterns, used separately or together as “**connectors**” which are covered in the next section. The basic patterns provide good starting points.