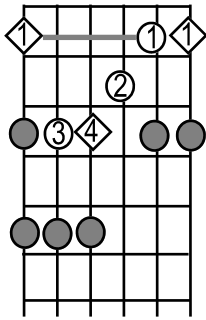
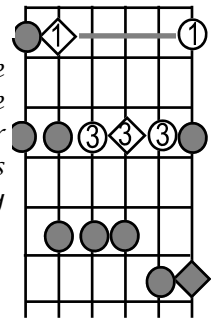


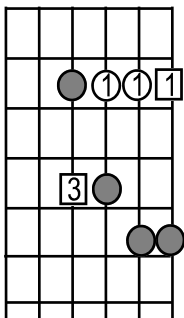
## MAJOR EXTENSIONS



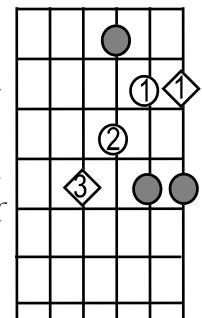
Each of these chords and associated lead patterns form the basis for some of the most often used fill patterns as well as the identifying riffs associated with many contemporary guitar songs. Practice each of the chords and extended lead patterns by playing the chord followed by the lead pattern, followed by the chord, etc.



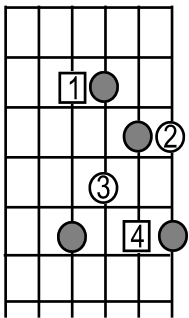
## FOUR STRING BASIC PATTERNS



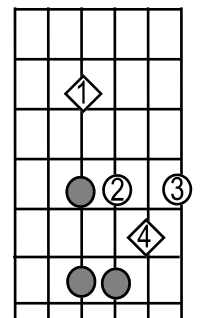
Sometimes it helps to visualize four string versions of the main chords and their associated basic lead patterns. This is especially helpful in the higher ranges of the electric guitar. Positioning is easily accomplished since the first string root is the same as the sixth. Both the minor pattern on the left and the major pattern on the right are excellent for fills over the entire range of the guitar.



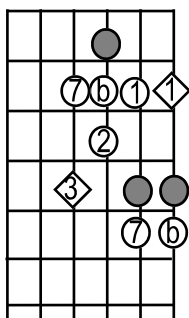
## FOUR STRING EXTENSIONS



These two patterns begin where the previous two end. Mobility is the key factor as each of these helps focus on quick access to a higher range of the fretboard.



## PATTERNS WITH ADDED TONES



The pattern on the left shows the addition of two important tones that are not part of the pentatonic system but are often used for chordal leads and fills. These tones can be added to each of the chordal lead patterns. The blue note can be added as the minor third above the major tone center. The flatted seventh, denoted by the seven, is a whole step below the tonic.

The pattern on the right shows the tones of the diatonic scale associated with the barred chord of the open "C" pattern. Diatonic chordal patterns can be used as leads as well as to alter the chords by degree such adding a second, fourth or ninth, etc.

