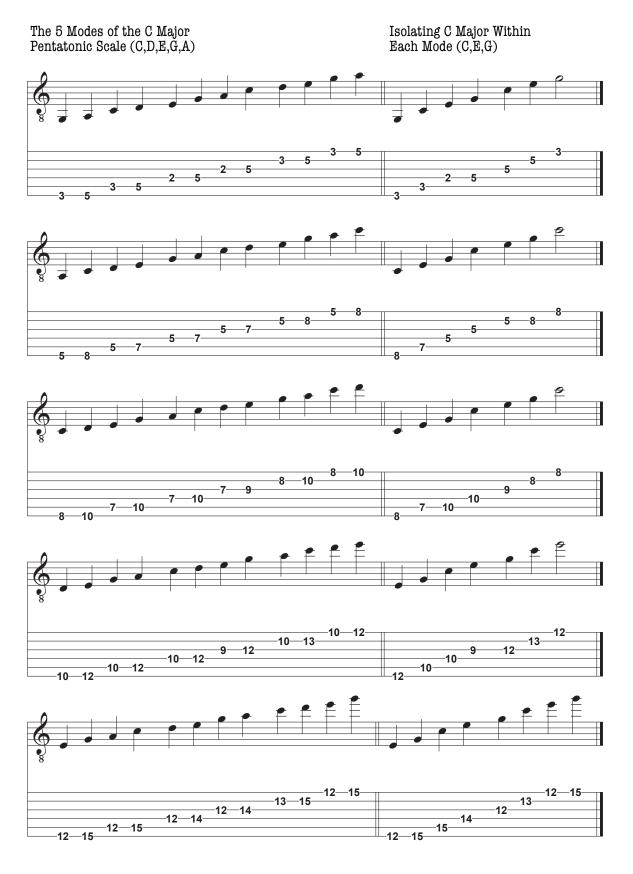
## SCOTT COOK MUSIC . INTRO TO SOLOING (PART 01)

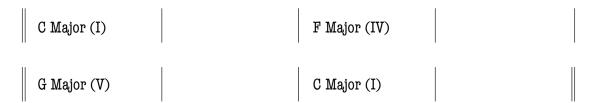
This isn't a complete intro, and presumes a slight knowledge of the guitar and experience with soloing. The purpose here is to start stepping outside of the commonly-used pentatonic box. The first exercise shows, on the left-hand side, the five modes (fingerings) of the **C Major Pentatonic** scale across the fretboard. Then, on the right-hand side, the notes of the C Major chord [C,E,G] are isolated within each of the modes.



## SCOTT COOK MUSIC • INTRO TO SOLOING (PART 01)

EXERCISE 01: work through any of these 5 modes with a focus on targeting the notes of C Major. Non-C Major notes can be played in your improvisation (namely, the notes D and A), but should not be emphasized by holding them.

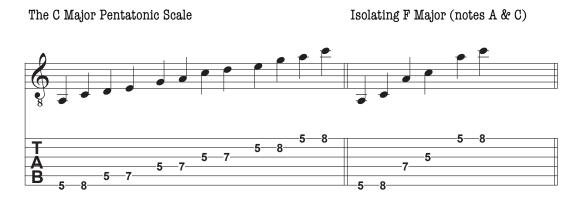
One of the most common chord progressions in music is I, IV, V. In the key of C Major, this results in the chords CMaj, FMaj, and GMaj.

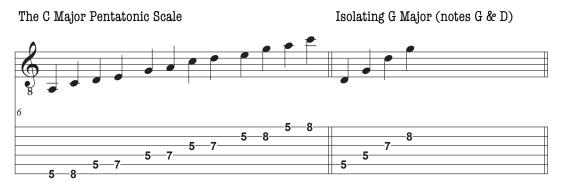


Our principal objective when using the Pentatonic scale to solo over any progression is to target notes that belong to the chords that are being played. This will create a stronger correspondence between your melody (solo) and the underlying harmony (chords).

We've already established the notes in our CMaj chord, [C,E,G], and we've located their positions within the various modes of the Pentatonic scale. The notes in the FMaj chord are [F,A,C] and the notes in the GMaj chord are [G,B,D].

Without altering our fingering, the following example shows the location of the notes of both F Major and G Major within one of our Pentatonic modes (this should be worked out in other fingerings as well):

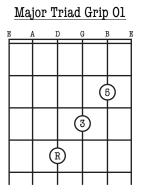


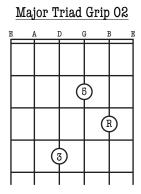


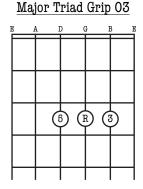
## SCOTT COOK MUSIC . INTRO TO SOLOING (PART 01)

EXERCISE 02: throughout the progression, make the chord tones your targets. For this exercise, our fingerings remain the same but our number of targets have increased.

In order to target the notes of the chords, but also to break outside of our common fingerings, let's consider the following grips:







Just as is the case with our scale patterns, each of these grips are moveable, which means that you can play them anywhere along the fretboard (providing you stay on the same three strings). Which major chord you are playing depends on which frets you position your fingers in.

In the diagrams, R = Root, 3 = Third, and 5 = Fifth. In terms of the three chords that we are focusing on, we need to know the following:

C Major:	Root = C	Third = $E$	Fifth = G
F Major:	Root = F	Third $= A$	Fifth = C
G Major:	Root = G	Third = B	Fifth = D

MJOl\_Jam Track O3 presents the following progression. In this example, the chord progression is the same as the previous, but the rate at which the chords change is quicker:

C Major (I)	F Major (IV)	G Major (IV)	C Major (IV)	
O Major (1)	I Major (1V)	d major (iv)	O Major (IV)	

The final diagram repeats the 5 modes of the C Major Pentatonic scale, but situates the three major chord grips within each. Note how, in three of the cases, two of the chord grips are found. In the remaining two cases, there are three of the chord grips.

Knowing the location of these grips within your scale patterns allows you to step outside of the more-familiar fingers. They also provide us with ways of transitioning between scale patterns.

EXERCISE 03: throughout the progression, make the chord tones your targets. For this exercise, try to create melodies using a combination of scale tones and major chord grips. Also, try to move from one scale pattern to adjacent ones using the chord grips as guides.

## SCOTT COOK MUSIC . INTRO TO SOLOING

