

Memorizing the 5th and 6th string

Look at the charts on the previous pages. Notice that the root of the first bar chord shown is on the 6th string. So, the chart not only names the chord, it names the 6th string as well.

- 1) Use the first chart to memorize the names of the notes on the 6th string up to the 12th fret (no sharps, no flats).
- 2) Use the top chart on the following page to memorize the names of the notes on the 5th string up to the 12th fret (no sharps, no flats).

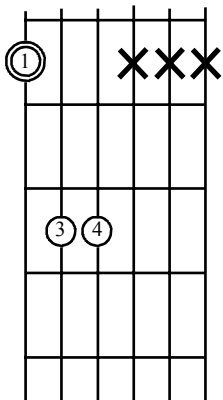
Knowing the notes on the 5th and 6th string will be very helpful in finding scales as well as chords.

It will also be easier to find what people are playing by simply watching them.

It is best to find all of the natural notes first (the notes in the key of C major or A minor). This will make it easy to find the sharps and flats later. Notice that there is no note between E and F, or between B and C (these are natural *half steps*). All the other notes are separated by whole steps (two frets).

Power Chords

A power chord is a chord that is neither major nor minor. Compare the following formations with the bar chords on the preceding pages. The note that would make the difference between major and minor is not played. These chords are used a lot in many rock styles. Sometimes they are written as "5" chords. Example: A5, G5, D5, etc. You can find a lot of cool stuff just by moving this shape around the fret board.



This is a power chord with its root on the 6th string. Or as some would say "root 6".

This is a power chord with its root in the 5th string or "root 5".

