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David Gilmour

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The Layering Effect

UNIT 3 • **LESSON 4** << PREVIOUS NEXT >>

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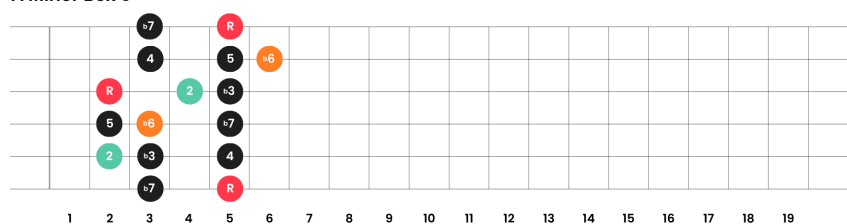
Adding The Full Scale

As well as the three layers we already have (chord, pentatonic, arpeggio) we can also add a fourth – the full scale. This simply means adding the extra major or minor scale notes to the pentatonic. This is a concept we cover in detail in the intermediate lead course, but we will recap the 5 full scale shapes here:

Pentatonic to Diatonic

We've written the 5 shapes here as minor, but it can also be major. They are the same shapes at the end of the day! If you want to know more about this, check out this course.

A Minor Box 5



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The Layering Effect 0% ^

If you want to improvise like David Gilmour, you need "The Layering Effect" in your toolbox! You'll learn how this technique can enrich your improvisation, allowing you to easily play pentatonics, full scales, chords and arpeggios in just one position!

Lessons:

- The Concept
- Major Arpeggios Layer
- Minor Arpeggios Layer
- Adding The Full Scale
- Layering In Practice

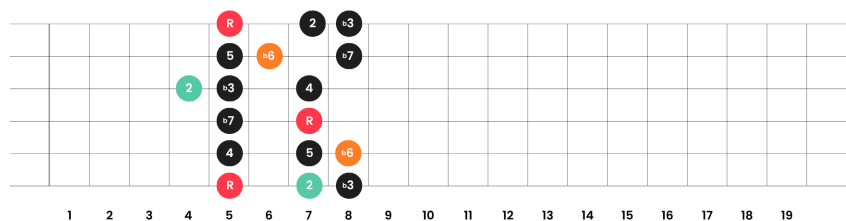
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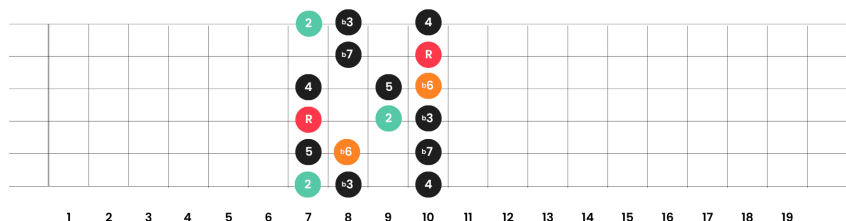
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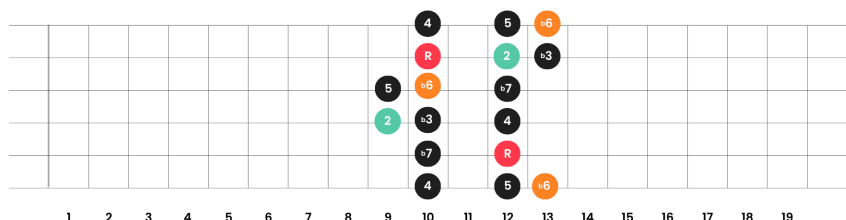
A Minor Box 1



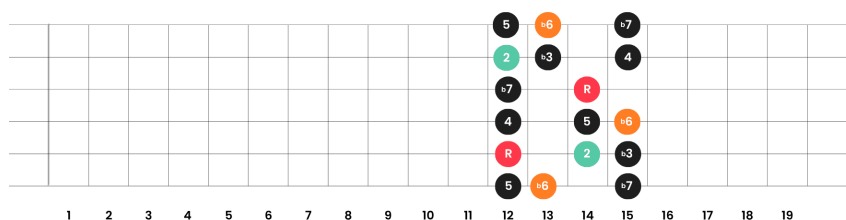
A Minor Box 2



A Minor Box 3



A Minor Box 4



Layering example in Gm

So, with all those full scale shapes to hand, let's take a look at an example layer, starting from the minor arpeggio. Again, we could have chosen various places across the neck, but we'll work from the Am shape and build from there! **I would recommend starting with chord, then arpeggio, then pentatonic, then diatonic.** Like this:

A dot plot showing the number of COVID-19 cases by age group. The x-axis represents age groups from 1 to 19. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a vertical line at 5. Data points are: Age 10: 3 cases (red dot labeled 'R'); Age 11: 6 cases (black dot labeled '#3'); Age 12: 4 cases (red dot labeled 'R') and 5 cases (black dot labeled '5').

A dot plot showing the number of hours spent on a project. The x-axis represents hours from 1 to 19. The y-axis represents frequency from 0 to 5. Data points are: 10 hours (5 dots), 11 hours (3 dots), 12 hours (2 dots), and 15 hours (1 dot).

A 10x19 grid representing a game board. The columns are numbered 1 to 19 at the bottom. A vertical green band highlights columns 11 and 12. Pieces are placed on the grid as follows:

- Column 10: 5, 7, 4, R, 5 (from top to bottom)
- Column 11: 3 (top row)
- Column 12: R, 5 (top and second rows from the top)
- Column 13: 7, 4, 3, 7 (from top to bottom)

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