

# Pick Style Arpeggios in G Major

In order to have each note on a different string, the last measure in the first staff must be fingered in 3rd Position. The circled numbers indicate the strings. The plain numbers of course indicate the fingering. You must still determine the correct frets for the notes. Industrious students might work out a glide picking technique for this study.

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a 'glide' instruction and a diagram showing a pick moving across strings. Chords are indicated above the staff: G, D7, C, and G. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and circled string numbers (2, 3, 4) are used throughout. The second staff continues with D7, G, D7, and G chords. The third staff features C, G, D7, and G chords. The fourth staff has C, G, D7, and G chords. The fifth staff includes C, G, D, and G chords, with a note '(ANOTHER NEW CHORD)' under the D chord. The sixth staff has C, G, D7, and G chords. The seventh staff features C, G, D, and G chords. The eighth staff concludes with C, G, D, and G chords. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Alternate picking with lots of string crossing is the intention of this exercise. Lots of players would prefer to do this kind of passage using a finger style approach but it is very much possible with the pick. Some great bluegrass players have developed these types of passages to an art. (You Tube might give you an inspiration. It is not hard to find videos of great players and also some not so great players.)