

## (Book 2) Lesson 15.

### Comparing the "B" and "E" Strings

"Unison Notes" Their pitch is identical but their timbre (tone quality), due to different string thickness and tension, is different. It is a good idea to "talk" through the above comparison until you have learned them thoroughly. Visualize their note placement on the staff as you talk through the process.

"E" String

frets: 0 1 3 5 7 8 10 12 13 15

Notice that the note "E" on the open first string shows up on the fifth fret of the second string.

"B" String

0 1 3 5 6 8 10 12 13 15

F= 1st fret-first string: 6th on second.  
 G= 3rd fret-first string: 8th on second  
 A= 5th fret-first string: 10th on second.  
 B= 7th fret-first string: 12th on second.  
 C= 8th fret-first string: 13th on second.  
 D= 10th fret-first string: 15th on second.

### Pivot Fingering While Crossing From One String To Another

For Demonstration, a six note sequence, starting on the "E" on the 2nd string will be used.

The pivot finger (G) is released when the note "A" is played on the first string. In this situation, the 2nd finger is also acting as a pivot because it remains on the note "F" until the note "A" is played on the first string.

1st finger remains as the pivot finger on the note "A", while the 4th and 2nd fingers drop on to the notes "G" and "F" on the second string.

The pivot finger (A) is released when the note "G" is played on the second string.

This pivoting action of the left hand fingers is very important to creating as smooth as possible transition from one string to the other. There is always a tendency to clip notes short during string changes, or, to sustain notes on one string while playing another string. Listen closely to the musical results of your performance. Your ear will always be the final judge in any musical situation.

The combining of two strings will begin on the next page, using five tone scales. A five tone scale is exactly that, a five tone alphabetical sequence.