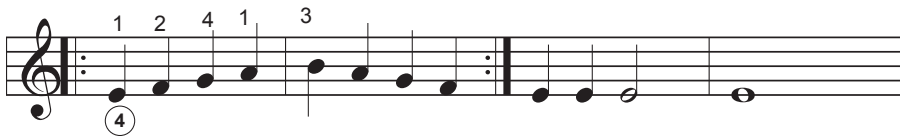


(Book 3) Lesson 9.
 Five Tone Scales
 Combining the "D" and "G" Strings

BASIS OF FINGERING:

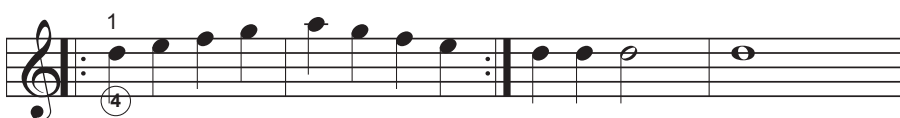
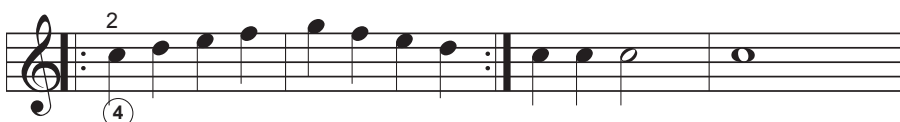
1. If a half tone occurs within the first three notes, begin with the first finger.
2. If no half tone occurs within the first three notes, begin with the second finger.
3. Except in open first position where the open string acts as a fifth finger.



Unisons on D-G and G-B Strings



Unisons on D-G, G-B and B-E Strings



Remember that each five tone scale begins on the fourth string and remains in one position because two strings are being used.

Be sure to observe the proper pivoting action as you cross from one string to the other. You may want to refresh this technique by going back to Book 2.

From this point onward, be sure to practice the "unison" scales on the D & G string and the G & B strings.

From this point onward, there is a double unison possibility: on: D&G, G&B and B&E strings.

Avoiding the unison practicing is not a good idea. The guitar is rather complicated in the fact that these unison possibilities exist. Your ability to invent appropriate fingerings will depend on the effort that you make in your learning process.

Also work out the above five tone scales in reverse order, starting at the high note.

- The basis of fingering will generally be:
1. If a half tone occurs within the highest three notes, begin with fourth.
 2. If no half tone occurs within the highest three notes, begin with third.

Book 2 has an abundance of variations which can be applied to these Five Tone Scales.

It is also a good idea to work on these five tone scales and variations in a multitude of different keys. Change the key signature on a daily basis. There is no need to write new music. Just invent it!