

# (Book 3) Lesson 11b.

## Demonstrating the Exceptions: on D-G-B (example: F alphabet)

### 1. Direct Change

Musical notation for a scale on the D, G, and B strings. The scale is written in treble clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Position changes are marked with Roman numerals II, III, and II below the staff. A broken line slur indicates a half-tone change between the 4th and 3rd strings.

Notice that a position change is made during the cross-over from one string to another. The change of position accommodates the "F" in the high octave.

### 2. Slide at First Half Tone

Musical notation for a scale on the D, G, and B strings, similar to the Direct Change. It includes a slide (S) at the first half tone between the 4th and 3rd strings. Fingerings and position changes are indicated.

Sliding at the first half tone accomplishes the same thing as above.

### 3. Slide at Second Half Tone

Musical notation for a scale on the D, G, and B strings, similar to the Direct Change. It includes a slide (S) at the second half tone between the 4th and 3rd strings. Fingerings and position changes are indicated.

Sliding at the second half tone also accommodates the high "F". In this case, it is best to keep the second finger on the string for a better balance for the left hand.

### 4. Extension Fingering using Four Strings

Musical notation for a scale on the D, G, and B strings that extends to the E string. The high "F" is reached by extending the first finger onto the E string. The scale remains essentially in Second Position. "Ext." is written above the notes on the E string.

Here, the high "F" is reached by extending the first finger on to the E string. Notice that the scale remains essentially in Second Position.

### 5. Extension Fingering using Three Strings

Musical notation for a scale on the D, G, and B strings that extends to the E string using three strings. The high "A" is accommodated by extension fingering. "Ext." is written above the notes on the E string.

In this version, it is the note "A" that is accommodated by the extension fingering.

The "G" and "C" alphabets will pose similar problems and it is the students job to search for the appropriate solution. Work out the solutions carefully and these scales will pose few obstacles.

Notice that the half tones are marked with a broken line slur. Keeping track of the half tone is very important.

A different key signature will pose no new problems. The difference is that the problem alphabets will be in different areas of the fingerboard.