

(Book 4) Lesson 9b.

Demonstrating the Exception: on A-D-G strings.

1. Direct Change: In this instance, notice that you shift downward one position.

The tuning differences in the first and second sets of three strings (G-B-E and D-G-B) is what causes some of the fingering problems. Now that we are at the third set of three strings, we find that we have arrived at the first equal-tuning point on the guitar.

Example: 1. (highest pitched 3 strings)

G----B----E G to B = a third
3rd 4th B to E = a fourth

2. Slide at First Half Tone: The slide puts the hand into an extension---keep it that way!

2. (next highest 3 strings)

D----G----B D to G = a fourth
4th 3rd G to B = a third

3. (next highest 3 strings)

A----D----G A to D = a fourth
4th 4th D to G = a fourth

Both pairs of strings are tuned in perfect fourths.

3. Slide at Second Half Tone: Don't move the thumb or the whole hand during the slide.

You will find that this equal tuning is a boon to fingering of the eight scales starting on the "A" string. (using 3 strings)

Only one scale, marked with repeat signs, will require four fingerings.

4. Extension Fingering

This scale is written out and fingered according to the rules already established for three string scales.

Work out these fingerings carefully as you might find them a bit difficult.

Accurate pivoting action of the left hand is crucial when changing strings.

The studies on the following pages demand four fingerings on the lines with repeat signs.

Play the following three pages as one complete study, maintaining the same tempo throughout.