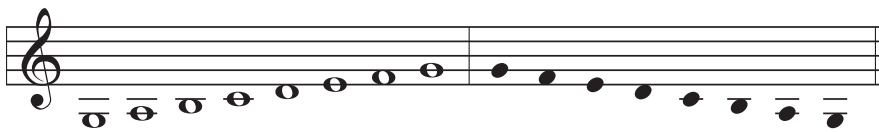
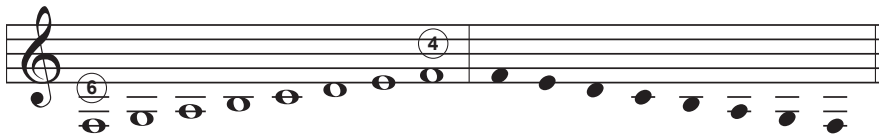
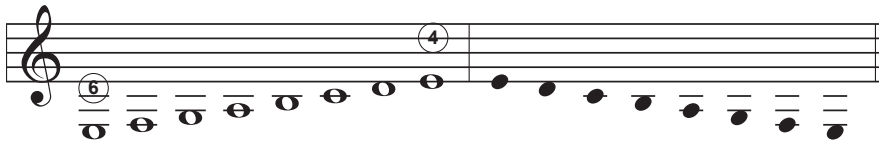
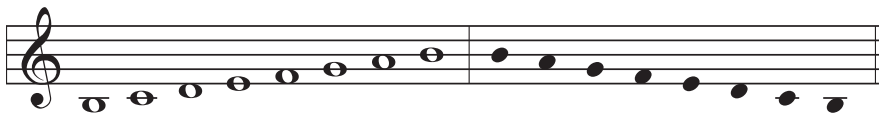


(Book 4) Lesson 23. Octave Scales on the E, A and D Strings

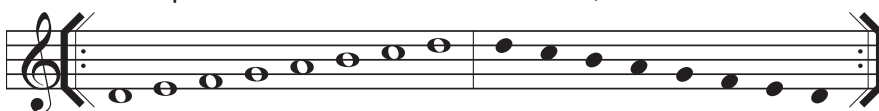
This page is visually very similar to the previous lesson but don't confuse the two because the subject matter is quite different.



From this point-----Unisons on E-A-D and A-D-G strings.



From this point----double unisons on E-A-D, A-D-G and D-G-B.



(The D alphabet will require four fingerings)



The octave scales combining three strings are the favourites of most guitar students. This does not mean that they are the only ones that you should practice. Because the one octave scales generally fall into one position, they are the most likely candidates for speedy passages in music.

Basis of Fingering:

1. Each scale begins on the 6th string and uses three strings.
2. Determine the starting finger in the same manner as in the five tone exercises.
3. Only the "D" alphabet poses the problem of having four fingering possibilities. The fingerings will be identical to what you have already encountered in this book at Lesson 9b.

The equal tuning of the lowest three strings (4-5-6) and the next lowest three (5-4-3) produces scale, chord and arpeggio patterns which are identical in physical shape but simply in different areas of the guitar fingerboard. This becomes very evident when you practice the unison scales of E-A-D strings and the A-D-G strings.

The "Dorian" mode (ii in any key) is a common bug in guitar fingerings.

Practice the Octave Scales on E-A-D in continuous eighths, triplets and sixteenth notes in the same manner as Lessons 9c, 9d and 9e.

All other key signatures are available for these alphabets. Also practice all three string scales with the standard stationary time subdivisions: eighths, triplet eighths and sixteenth notes. Maintain the same basic tempo as you subdivide the beats in two, three and four. The integrity of the rhythm is most important in all of your musical pursuits.