

## Long range scales

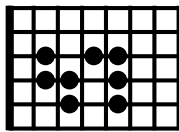
Most of the patterns so far move across the fingerboard and stay in one region which limits the range, so we need some strategies (tactics actually) for moving from pattern to pattern to increase the available range. Ultimately it is desirable to be able to play any scale in any key from the lowest note available in that key on the guitar all the way to the highest and back without hesitation. One way to move from one pattern to another is to shift along the same string. When you “run out of fingers” you jump to the next note in the scale on that same string, generally to the first finger when ascending and the fourth finger when descending.

Ex. 9-30 demonstrates how this technique works. The first two bars uses an easy familiar fingering in the second position to play up and down one octave of a C major scale. The next two bars is the exact same scale using exactly the same fingering, but staying on the fifth string and shifting twice going up and twice coming back down, using the seventh position and the twelfth position in addition to the second. The trick is to visualize the E note at the seventh fret for the first shift and aim the first finger there, then the A at the twelfth fret when ascending, then aim the fourth finger to the G at the tenth fret and then the D at the fifth fret when descending.

### Ex.9-30

S=shift

Musical notation for Ex. 9-30, first part. It shows a C major scale on a single string in treble clef. The first two bars are in the second position, and the next two bars are in the seventh and twelfth positions. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 5. Slurs indicate shifts between positions.



Musical notation for Ex. 9-30, second part. It shows a C major scale on a single string in treble clef, similar to the first part but with shifts indicated by 'S' below the notes. A '3' is written above the first bar.

