

### A classic three-note cell

Ex.2-69 shows a new combination. It uses both the diatonic upper neighbor tone and the chromatic lower neighbor tone before resolving into each chord tone. Each cell is three notes long, two eighths followed by a quarter. All three notes in each cell are played on the same string, so after the first three cells the strings and fingerings to go all the way up and down should be obvious.

4 1 2 3 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2

Ex.2-70 has the same notes as 2-69, but the strings and fingerings are different so the example shows them going all the way up. Once you start descending you will know what to do.

1 3 4 3 1 2 1 3 4 1 3 4 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 3 4 3 1 2

Ex.2-71 also has the same notes grouped in three-note cells, but the rhythm is all eighth-notes. You can use the strings and fingerings from both ex.2-69 and ex.2-70.

### More variations

Ex.2-72 changes the three-note cells into four-note cells by adding a skipped-to chord tone after each three-note cell. The strings and fingerings are given.

1 3-3 4 2 1-1 4 1 3 4 3 1 3-3 4 2 1-1 4 1 2 3 4 1 3-3 4 2 1-1 4

4 1 2 1 4 1 2 4 2 1-1 4 4 1 2 1 4 1 2 3 2 1-1 4 4 1 2