

## Using the High G String

The high G string allows you to play small intervals (notes close together) on multiple strings. This is an advantage because each note rings out longer without being cut off by the next note being played on the same string. It also means you can choose more efficient fingerings.

### Example One

Here is a simple chromatic scale. The obvious way to play it sounds fine, but try the clever way. It just sounds slicker.

**Chromatic Scale**

The image shows three staves of music. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, showing a chromatic scale from C4 to C5. The notes are: C4 (quarter), C#4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), D#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), E#4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), G#4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), A#4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), B#4 (quarter), C5 (quarter). The bottom two staves are bass clef with a common time signature (C). The first of these is labeled 'The obvious way' and shows a sequence of fingerings: 0, 4, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 4. The second is labeled 'The clever way' and shows a sequence of fingerings: 2, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2. The 'clever way' uses the high G string (10th fret) for the notes G#4 and A4.



### Example Three

The famous repeating figure at the end of this iconic pop tune sounds good with the high G string in play. Note the use of the seventh fret near the end of the line. This keeps your thumb from having to pick two notes in a row, enhancing the smoothness of play.

**Hotel California (ending lick)** Eagles

Am E<sup>7</sup>