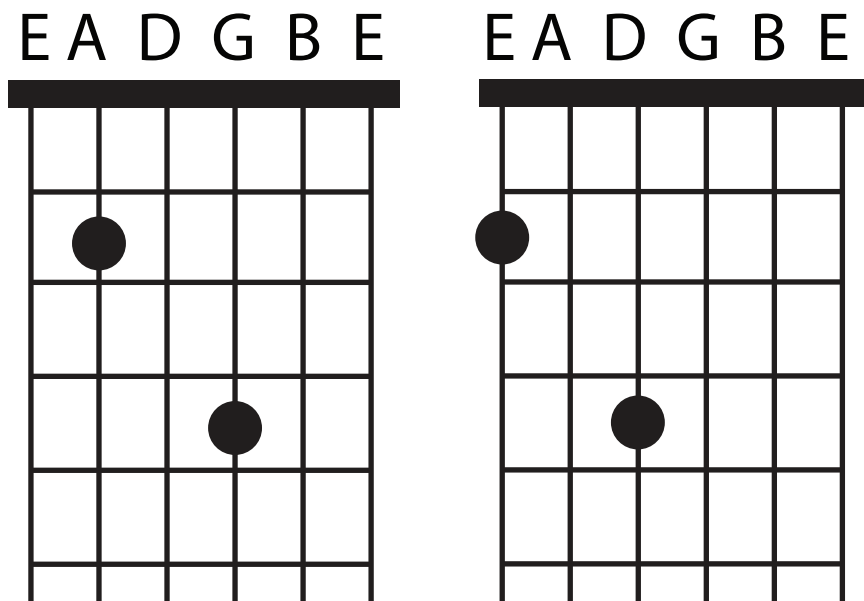


# Playing the Octave



the notes on the left are the same, but an octave apart.. and so are the notes on the right. So if your root note is on the A string, the same note (an octave up) is available two frets higher on the G string. If you put your first finger on the 3rd fret of your A string (that is a C note) and your pinkie finger on the 5th fret of the G string, both of those notes are C. The note on the G string is an octave higher than the one on the A string.

It works the same way with E (6) and D (4) strings! Choose a fret on the E string with your first finger, then put your pinkie on the D string, two frets up. Those are the same note but an octave apart. If you wanted to use a C just for consistency, you can put your first finger on the 8th fret of the E string and your pinkie on the 10th fret of the D string... those are Cs too and they are an octave apart as well.

You can have some fun with this playing melodies on one string- for instance see if you can name this tune (numbers referring to the frets on the A string and play the note on the D string two frets higher):

3 5 7 3 5 8 7 3 5 7 5 3 3

and here's a holiday tune:

1 6 6 8 6 5 3 3 3 8 8 10 8 6 5 1 1 1 10 10 (11) 8 6 3 1 1 3 8 5 6