

One Finger Travels

Slide one finger from fret 3 (G4) to fret 5 (A4) and back on string 1 — one pluck, two destinations.

1 · TWO ADDRESSES ON STRING 1 (HIGH E)

Fret 3 — G4 (MIDI 67)

Open string 1 is E4 (MIDI 64). Add 3 frets: $64 + 3 = 67 = \text{G4}$.



Fret 5 — A4 (MIDI 69)

Open string 1 is E4 (MIDI 64). Add 5 frets: $64 + 5 = 69 = \text{A4}$.



The two addresses are **2 semitones apart** (a whole step: $69 - 67 = 2$). Guitar notation is written in treble clef sounding one octave lower than written — the printed G4 rings as G3 on the instrument. (The circled ① on each note marks string 1, not a finger.)

2 · SLIDE-PAIR BARS

Each bar: **pluck the first note**, then slide the same finger — no second pluck. The arrival lands on beat 2; beats 3–4 rest.

BAR 1 — ASCENDING



BAR 2 — DESCENDING



LEGEND

Pluck first; slide same finger; no second pluck in this task. The diagonal line between the noteheads is the slide mark. Keep the fingertip in contact with string 1 throughout the travel.

3 · COMPUTED FACTS

G4

MIDI 67
fret 3, string 1
≈ 392 Hz

A4

MIDI 69
fret 5, string 1
= 440 Hz

+2

semitones
(whole step)
ascending

1

pluck per
slide pair
(first note only)

4 · MINI-KEY: SLIDE VS. BEND

Slide (this task)

The finger travels to a **different fret**. Contact stays on the string; the pitch changes because the vibrating length changes.

Bend (different action)

The finger stays at **one fret** and pushes the string sideways. The fret address does not change; string tension rises.

TRY IT Choose one finger (teacher selects). Place it on fret 3, string 1 and pluck. Without lifting, push toward fret 5 while keeping the string pressed down. Hear A4 arrive. Reverse to G4 the same way. Audio examples:
tissimo.co/worksheets/guitar-fretted-slide-route