

CONTENTS

1	B♭ Major Scale, Key of B♭ Major - Upper Octave	4
2	Duets in B♭ Major - Upper Octave	5
3	Duets in B♭ Major - Two Octaves	8
4	A Major Scale - Key of A Major - Lower Octave.....	10
5	Duets in A Major - Lower Octave	11
6	Duets in A Major - Two Octaves	14
7	E Major Scale - Key of E Major.....	16
8	Duets in E Major.....	17
9	E Major Scale Extended up to B on the E string. Duets in E	20
10	Duets in E Major Extended up to B on the E string.....	21
11	E♭ Major Scale - Key of E♭ Major	22
12	Duets in E♭ Major.....	23
13	E♭ Major extended down to open G. Duets in this range	26
14	E♭ Major extended up to B on the E string. Duets in this range	27
15	Accidentals	28
16	Duets with accidentals	29
17	Minor Keys and Scales	30
18	A Minor scales. Duets in A Minor	32
19	D Minor scales. Duets in D Minor	33
20	E Minor scales. Duets in E Minor	34
21	B Minor scales. Duets in B Minor.....	35
22	G Minor scales. Duets in G Minor	36
23	Duets in Various Minor Keys.....	37
24	More about Seconds.....	40
25	Duet Games with Scrambled Seconds.....	41
26	Fourths - Perfect and Augmented	43
27	Fifths - Perfect and Diminished	45
28	Duet Games with Scrambled 2nds, 4ths, and 5ths	47

B♭ MAJOR SCALE - KEY OF B♭ - UPPER OCTAVES

The following is the second example of a B♭ MAJOR SCALE given in The Adventures in Music Reading series. The lower octave of this scale was presented in Book II.

To build a major scale on B♭, the 4th note of the scale, E, must be lowered to E♭, to make the correct pattern of whole steps and half steps.

This is the first use of this finger pattern: Low 1st, low 2nd, 3rd, and low 4th. The low 1st fingers on the A and E strings have already been used in the F major scale. This is the first use of low 4th finger, which is used on both A and E strings.

The diagram illustrates the B♭ Major Scale across two octaves. The top part shows a guitar neck with black bars representing notes. The notes are labeled: B♭, C, D, E♭, F, G, A, and B♭. Below the neck, arrows point down from each note to indicate their position relative to the strings. The labels "NOTES OF THE SCALE:" and "1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th" are positioned below the arrows. The bottom part shows the scale on a musical staff with a treble clef. The notes are: B♭, C, D, E♭, F, G, A, and B♭. Below the staff, the fingering is indicated as L1, L2, 3, L4, L1, L2, 3, L4. The 4th finger (L4) is shown with a low position, and the 7th finger (3) is shown with a high position.

1.

A musical score for two staves in 4/4 time and B♭ key signature. The top staff consists of open circles (holes) and the bottom staff consists of solid dots (plugs). Both staves begin with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

2.

A musical score for two staves in 4/4 time and B♭ key signature. The top staff consists of open circles (holes) and the bottom staff consists of solid dots (plugs). The music features eighth-note patterns and includes a measure where the top staff has a dotted half note and the bottom staff has a dotted quarter note. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

ACCIDENTALS

Accidentals are the sharps (#), flats (♭), and naturals (♮) written before notes that are not in the key signature. These accidentals indicate notes “borrowed” from other keys. To increase variety in music, many composers use notes that are not in the major key.

An accidental changes its note only during the measure in which it appears.

The natural sign (♮) cancels one of the sharps or flats in the key signature. (Examples 1, 2, 3) or changes an altered note back to its original pitch. (Examples 4, 5, 6)

Before playing these examples of the use of accidentals, the student should look at the accidentals to see what changes in fingering will take place. (The half steps are bracketed.)

1.



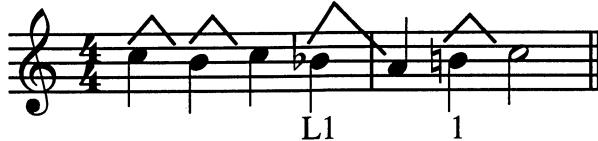
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

