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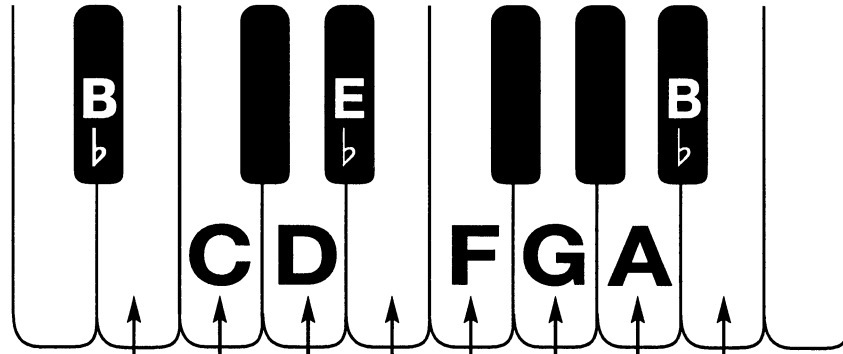
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B \flat MAJOR SCALE - KEY OF B \flat - UPPER OCTAVES

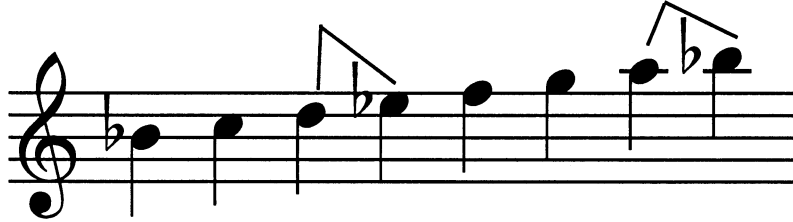
The following is the second example of a B \flat MAJOR SCALE given in The Adventures in Music Reading series. The lower octave of this scale was presented in Book II.

To build a major scale on B \flat , the 4th note of the scale, E, must be lowered to E \flat , 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.



NOTES OF THE SCALE: 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th



FINGERING: L1 L2 3 L4 L1 L2 3 L4

1.

2.


ACCIDENTALS


Accidentals are the sharps (#), flats (b), 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. 