

I-8

Position Scales (minor keys)

Minor scales are a bit more complex than major. There are three forms of the minor scale (melodic, harmonic, and natural). The **ascending melodic minor** is used here (see explanatory note, next page). Write in the letter name of each note and the finger used to play it.

106.

106. A minor, second position (two-octave; compare with A major, Unit 98)

A4 B1 C2 D4 E1 F#3 G#4

A1 B3 C4 D2 E4 F#1 G#3 A4

107.

107. E minor, second position.

E1 F#3 G4 A1 B3

C#1 D#3 E4

108.

108. B minor, second-first position (step-shift down).

B1 C#3 D4 E1 F#4

G#1 A#3 B4

109.

109. F# minor, second-first position (two-octave; step-shift down, as above).

F#1 G#3 A4 B1 C#4

D#1 E#3 F#4

G#1 A2 B4 C#2 D#4 E#1 F#2

I-9

Harmonic Intervals in the Second and Third Positions

Finger, then play the various passages below. In several units, the first finger is used for a bar. For example, the symbol ♯II indicates a **small** bar (less than 4 strings) at the second fret; the symbol CIII would indicate a **full** bar at the third fret. Remember, no open-string fingerings; as before, try to work the fingering out mentally. Fill in the blanks; *then* play the passage.

114.

114. Thirds, second position



3 1 2 1 / 3 1 1
4 3 3 1 / 4 3 2

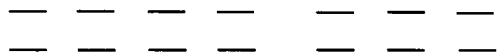


115.

115. Thirds, second position



1 2 3 1 / 2 3 1
1 3 4 1 / 3 4 2



116.

116. Thirds, third position



1 2 1 / 1 3 1 / 1
1 3 1 / 2 4 2 / 2



117.

117. Thirds, third position



1 3 1 / 2 1 3 / 1
3 4 3 / 3 1 4 / 2

