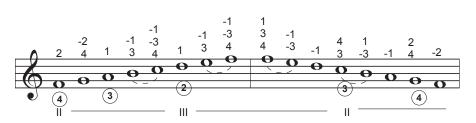
Demonstrating the Exceptions: on D-G-B (example: F alphabet)





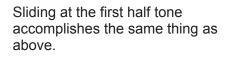
2. Slide at First Half Tone



"F" in the high octave.

Notice that a position change is

made during the cross-over from one string to another. The change of position accommodates the



Sliding at the second half tone also accommodates the high "F". In this case, it is best to keep the second finger on the string for a better balance for the left hand.

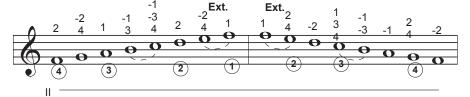
Here, the high "F" is reached by extending the first finger on to the E string. Notice that the scale remains essentially in Second Position.

In this version, it is the note "A" that is accommodated by the extension fingering.

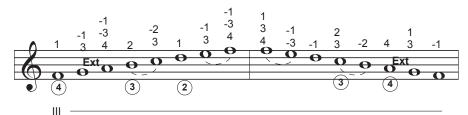




4. Extension Fingering using Four Strings



5. Extension Fingering using Three Strings



The "G" and "C" alphabets will pose similar problems and it is the students job to search for the appropriate solution. Work out the solutions carefully and these scales will pose few obstacles.

Notice that the half tones are marked with a broken line slur. Keeping track of the half tone is very important.

A different key signature will pose no new problems. The difference is that the problem alphabets will be in different areas of the fingerboard.