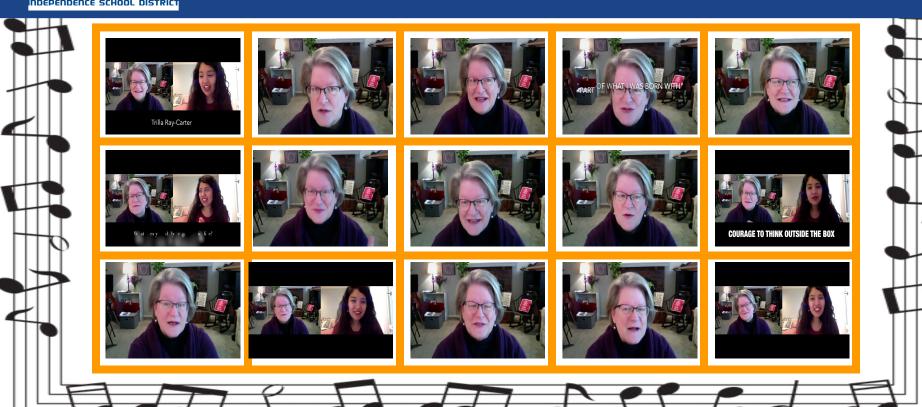
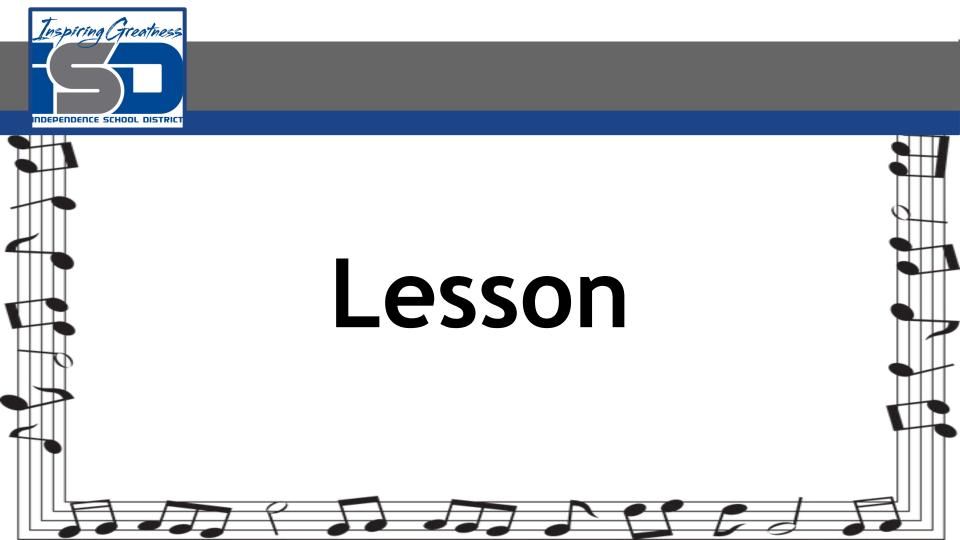




#### Interview Questions Here

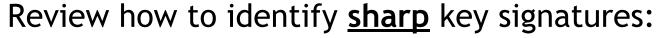








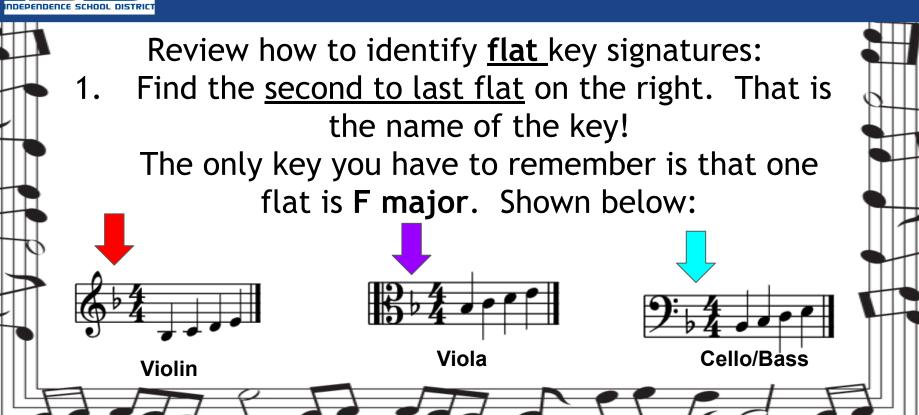




- 1. Find the last sharp on the right.
- Go up one  $\frac{1}{2}$  step and that is the name of the key! In this example, F# is the last sharp. Move up a  $\frac{1}{2}$









# Putting It All Together Putting It All Together

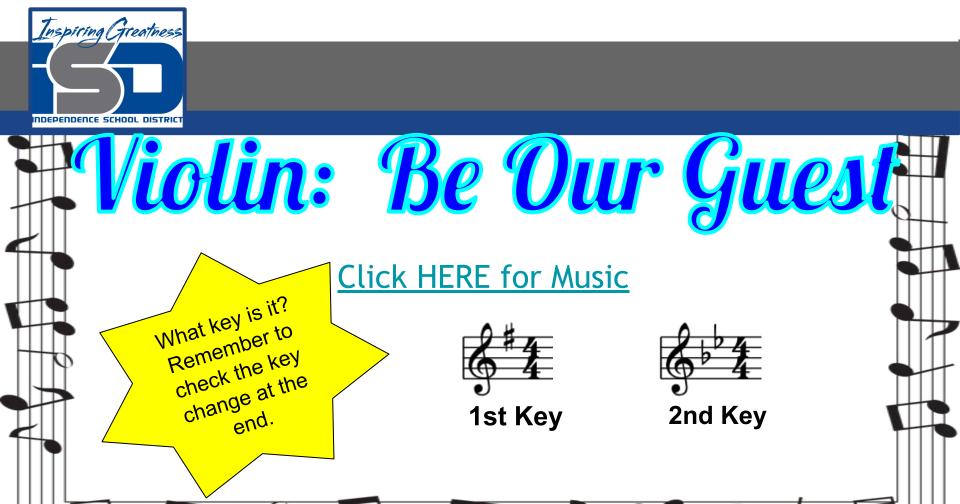




The key signature, scale, and finger patterns in a piece of music all work together.

First, let's review a song we learned last week!

Violas, Cellos, and Basses, keep scrolling down a little until you see your piece.



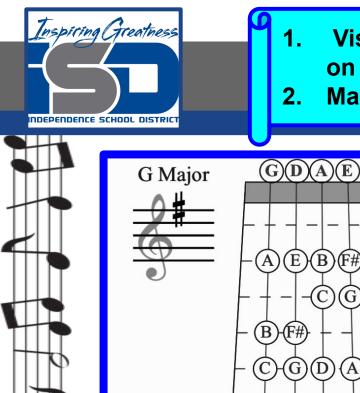


Here are the scales for these keys (half steps and some tricky finger patterns marked):

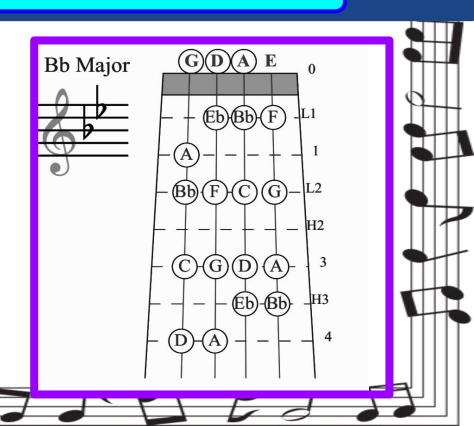
Try to play these slowly before practicing the piece

1. G Major





- I. Visualize the finger patterns for each key on your instrument.
- 2. Mark tricky finger patterns in your music.







Here are the scales for these keys (half steps and some tricky finger patterns marked):

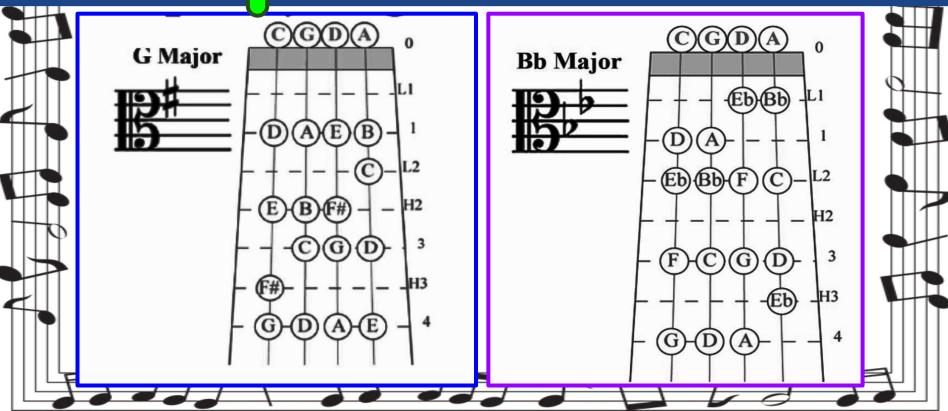
Try to play these slowly before practicing the piece

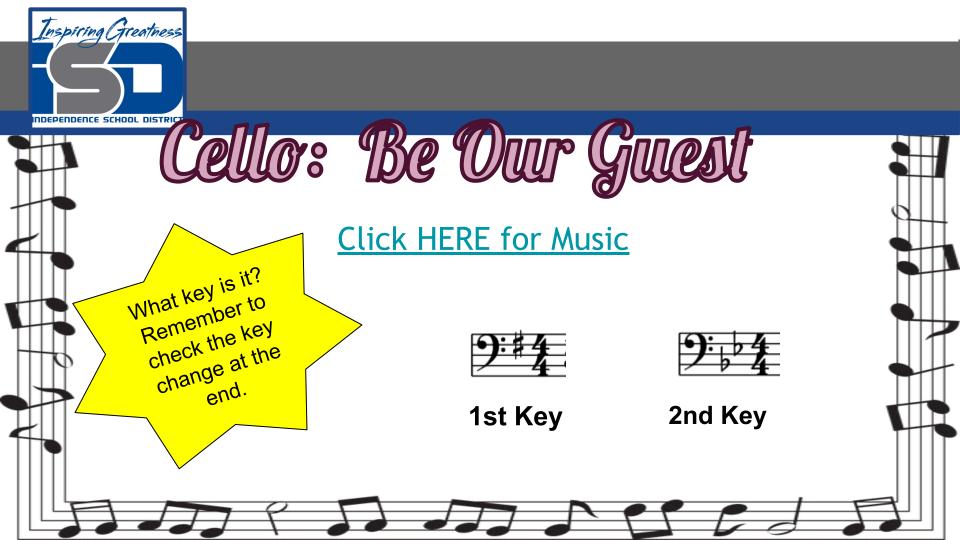
1. G Major





- Visualize the finger patterns for each key on your instrument.
- Mark tricky finger patterns in your music.







Here are the scales for these keys (half steps and some tricky finger patterns marked):

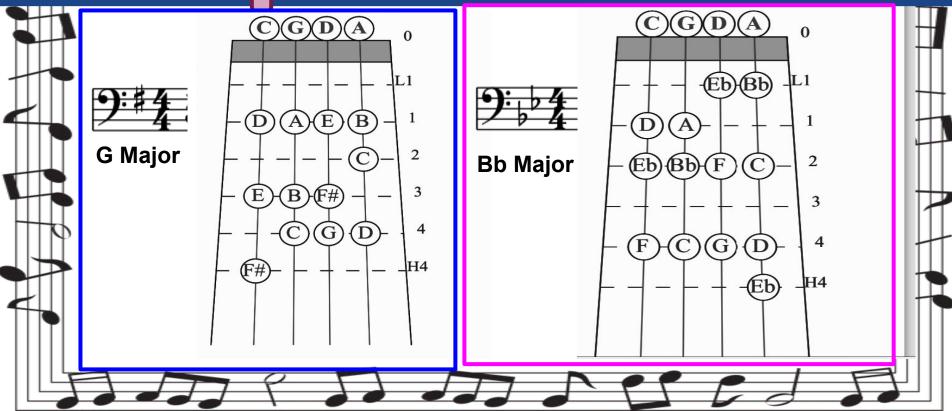
Try to play these slowly before practicing the piece

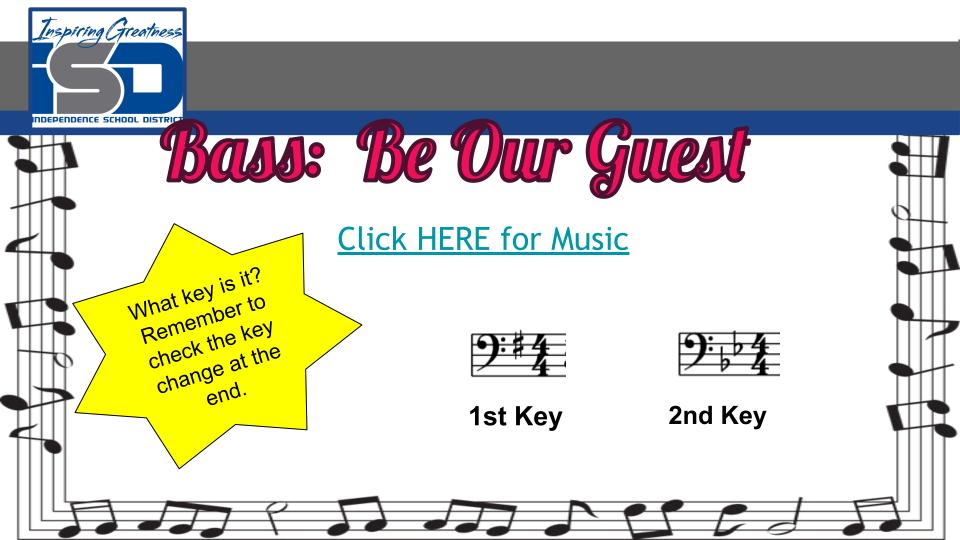
1. G Major





- Visualize the finger patterns for each key on your instrument.
- Mark tricky finger patterns in your music.







Here are the scales for these keys (half steps and some tricky finger patterns marked):

Try to play these slowly before practicing the piece

📜 1. G Major





- I. Visualize the finger patterns for each key on your instrument.
- 2. Mark tricky finger patterns in your music.

