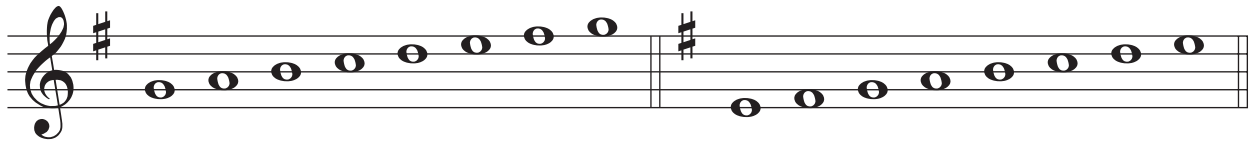


LESSON 1

Date: _____

Each major scale has a relative minor scale. Related scales are three semitones, and three letters, apart. Related keys share the same key signature.



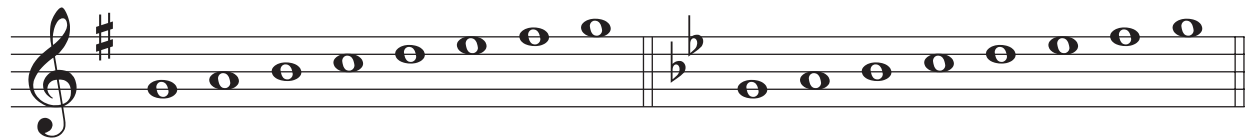
G+

- the submediant of a major scale is the tonic of the relative minor scale
- major scales are three semitone, and three letters, higher than their relative minors

e-

- the mediant of a minor scale is the tonic of the relative major scale
- minor scales are three semitones, and three letters, lower than their relative majors

Parallel, or tonic, major/minor scales share the same tonic note, and as a result do not have the same key signatures.



G+

g-

AC0CA CHART

The aC0Ca Chart is a graphic organizer that will assist you in memorizing all sharp and flat key signatures.

b	BEADGCF		FCGDAEB		#
	-	+	+	-	
	a	C	0	C	a
			1		
			2		
			3		
			4		
			5		
			6		
			7		

PRACTICE

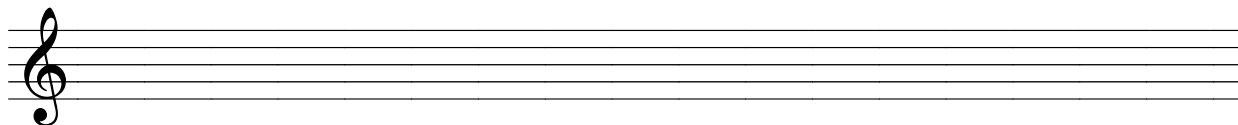
1. Complete the following charts.

Relative Major	Relative Minor	Parallel Minor
C \flat +		N/A
	a \sharp -	
		f \sharp -

Relative Major	Relative Minor	Parallel Minor
	b \flat -	N/A
G \flat +		N/A
		b -

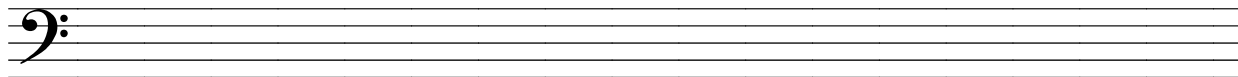
2. Write the following scales one octave ascending and descending using whole notes. Use key signatures unless specified otherwise. Fill in the blank with the required scale degree.

a) the relative harmonic minor of B+, from mediant to mediant supertonic*: _____

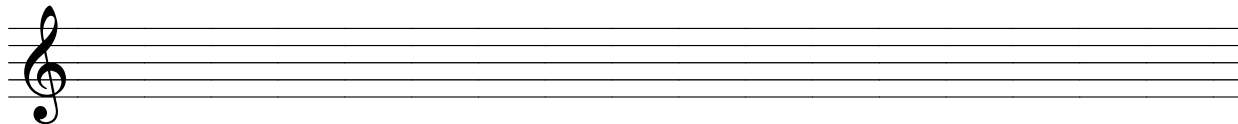


*Note: The supertonic of a scale is with respect to the key. It is the 2nd note of the scale when the scale is written from tonic to tonic. In the above exercise you are writing a scale from the mediant to the mediant. The second note of this scale will NOT be the supertonic since you did not begin the scale on the tonic.

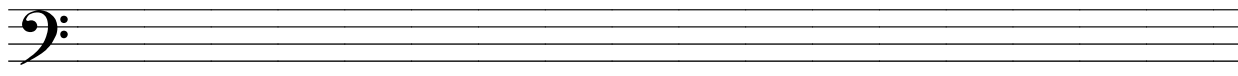
b) the parallel melodic minor of C+, using accidentals leading note: _____



c) the harmonic minor scale on which the opening of the Mozart Requiem is based submediant: _____

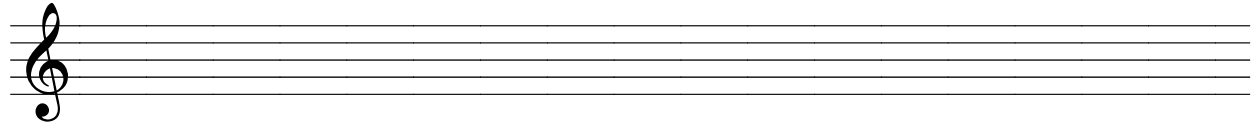


d) the natural minor scale whose leading note is G \flat tonic: _____



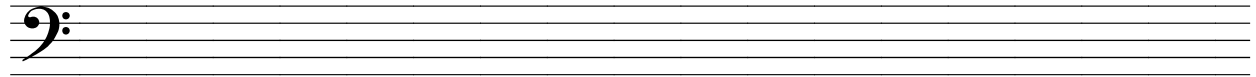
e) f melodic –, using accidentals

dominant: _____



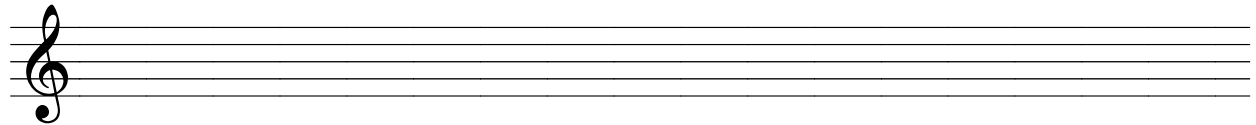
f) E+

subdominant: _____



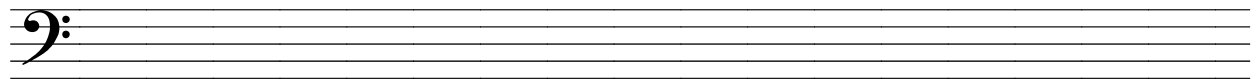
g) the major scale on which Franz Schubert's Impromptu No. 3,
D. 899 (Op. 90) is based

tonic: _____



h) the relative major of a –

mediant: _____



Hint: If you have done your work correctly, the answers for the scale degrees is an:

