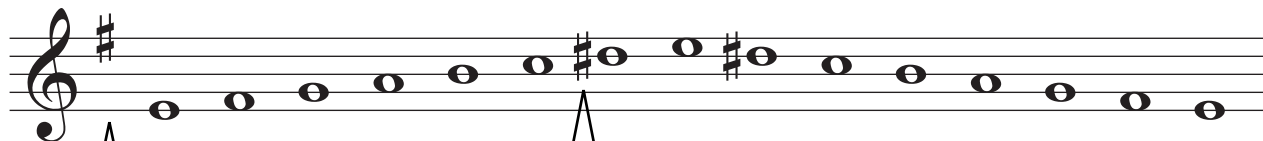


LESSON 3

Date: _____

The harmonic minor scale is a variation of the natural minor scale. It is formed by raising the seventh degree or seventh note (called the leading note) of the natural minor scale by one semitone through the use of an accidental. The seventh note remains raised for the descending scale as well.



The starting note (E) and the key signature (F#) tell us that this is the key of e minor.

The seventh note has been raised on both the ascending and descending scale. This establishes this as the scale of e harmonic minor.



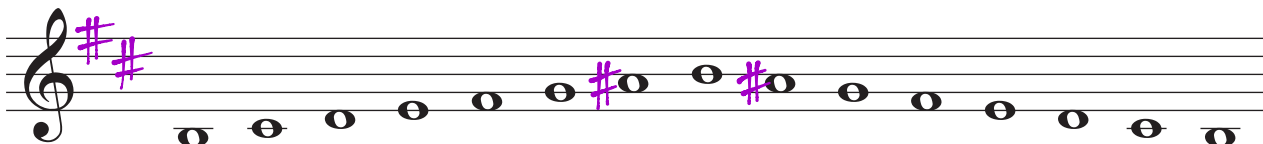
Since C is the tonic of this scale, the scale is either C+ or a form of c-. We know C+ has no sharps or flats, so we must assume c-. The key of c- is related to E♭+, which has 3 flats: B♭, E♭, and A♭.

Notice that the seventh note B, which should be flattened in c natural minor, has been "raised" by one semitone. Although a natural sign is not required, its absence can make this less obvious.

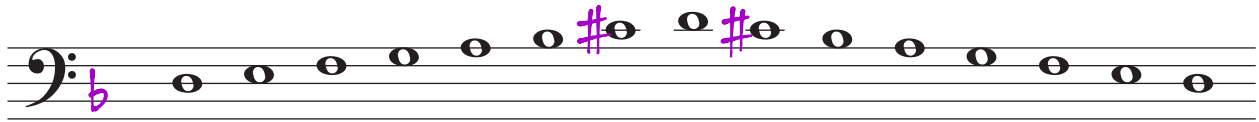
PRACTICE

1. Add the required key signature and accidentals to form harmonic minor scales. Name each scale.

 b harmonic minor scale



d harmonic minor scale



f harmonic minor scale



2. Using key signatures, write each scale in quarter notes, one octave ascending and descending.

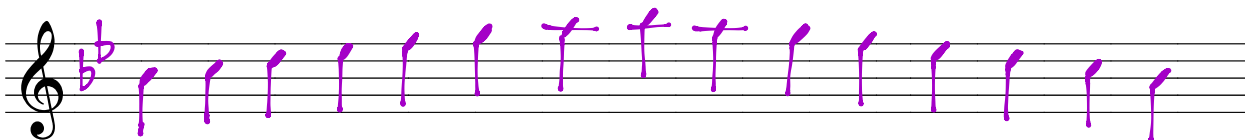
c harmonic –



e natural –

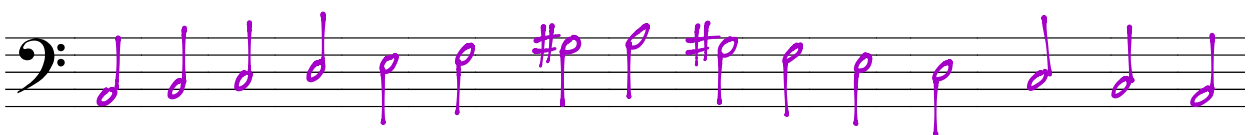


Bb+



3. Using accidentals, write each scale in half notes, one octave ascending and descending.

a harmonic –



f# harmonic –



c# harmonic –

