

LESSON 1

Date: _____

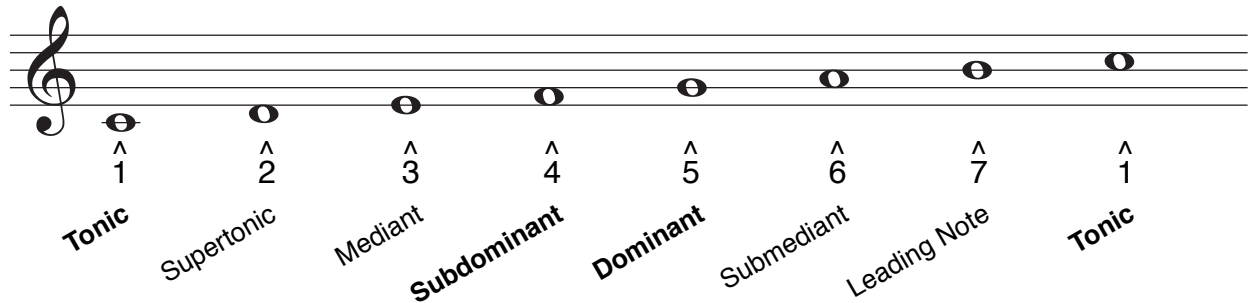
ACCIDENTALS

♯ The double sharp sign raises a natural note by two semitones, or a sharp note by one semitone.

♭ The double flat sign lowers a natural note by two semitones, or a flat note by one semitone.

SCALE DEGREES

Every note (or degree) of a scale has a specific title.



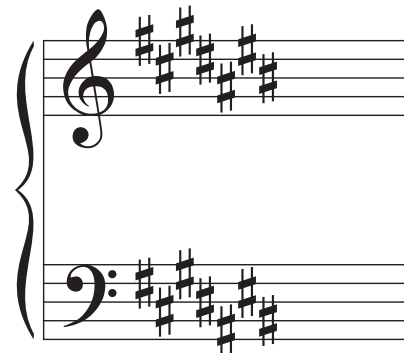
KEY SIGNATURES

In Level 4, we will expand our study of scales to include all major and minor scales. That is, scales up to and including seven sharps or flats. The order of sharps and flats in a key signatures is as follows:

Order of Sharps →

♯	♯	♯	♯	♯	♯	♯
F	C	G	D	A	E	B
♭	♭	♭	♭	♭	♭	♭

← Order of Flats



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			

RELATIVE MINOR SCALES

Relative minor scales are 3 semitones (and 3 letters) lower than their related major scales.

1. **Natural Minor** (no alterations)
2. **Harmonic Minor** (raise the 7th degree by one semitone on both the ascending and descending scale)
3. **Melodic Minor** (raise the 6th and 7th degrees by one semitone on the ascending scale and then lower the 6th and 7th degree to their natural minor state on the descending scale)

Note: The use of double sharps (♯♯) are required for harmonic and melodic minor keys with more than 4 sharps in their key signatures.

PRACTICE

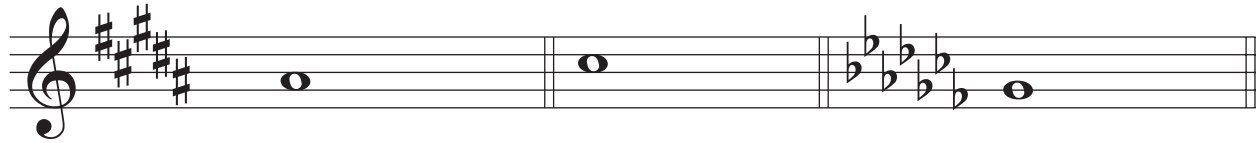
1. For each of the following, name the major and minor key and identify the scale degree (T, ST, M, SD, D, SM, LN) of the given note that corresponds to the appropriate major or minor key.

Key: _____+ _____- | _____+ _____- | _____+ _____-

Degree: _____ _____ | _____ _____ | _____ _____

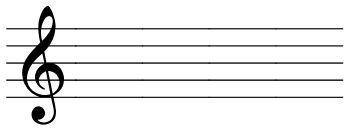


Key: _____+ _____- | _____+ _____- | _____+ _____-
 Degree: _____ | _____ | _____

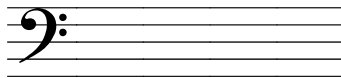


Key: _____+ _____- | _____+ _____- | _____+ _____-
 Degree: _____ | _____ | _____

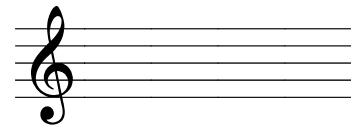
2. Draw the indicated key signatures.



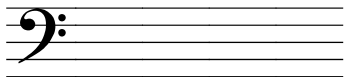
D \flat +



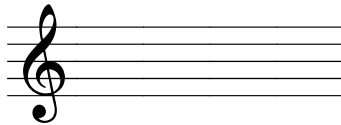
d \sharp -



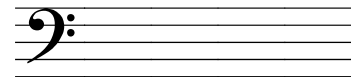
a \sharp -



C \flat +



e \flat -



B +

3. Complete the following charts.

Recall: The parallel (or tonic) minor is the key that shares the same tonic as its major counterpart. As a result, these keys do not have the same key signature. i.e. d- is the parallel minor or tonic minor of D+.

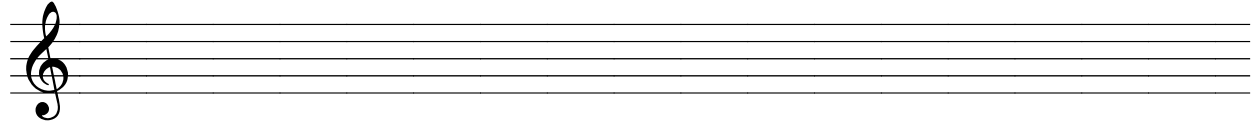
Relative Major	Relative Minor	Parallel Minor
C \flat +		N/A
	a \sharp -	
		f \sharp -

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

4. Write the following scales one octave ascending and descending, in whole notes, using a key signature. Fill in the blank with the required scale degree.

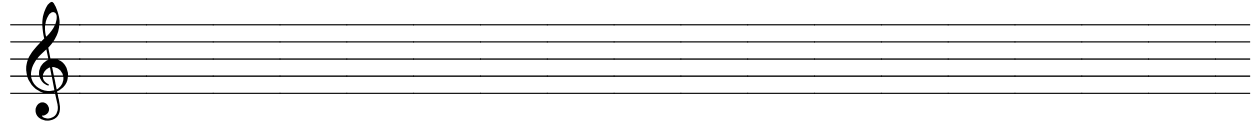
a) E+

submediant: _____



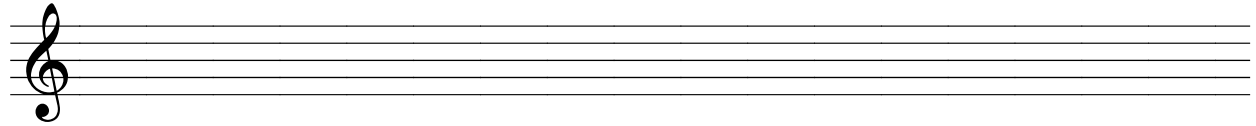
b) D \flat +

dominant: _____



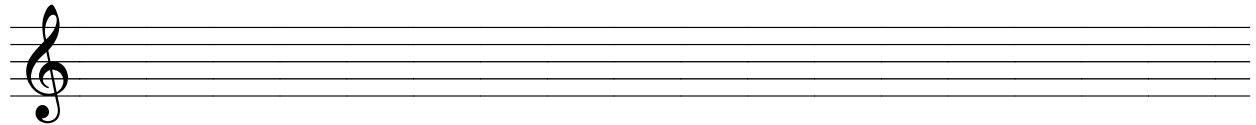
c) g \sharp natural –

tonic: _____



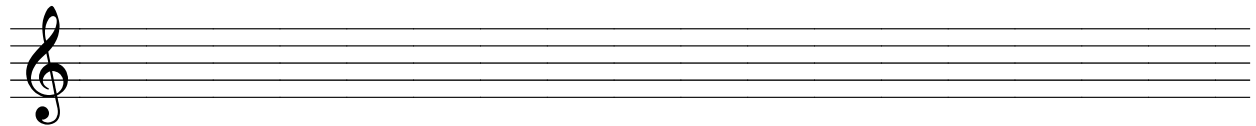
d) b \flat natural –

subdominant: _____



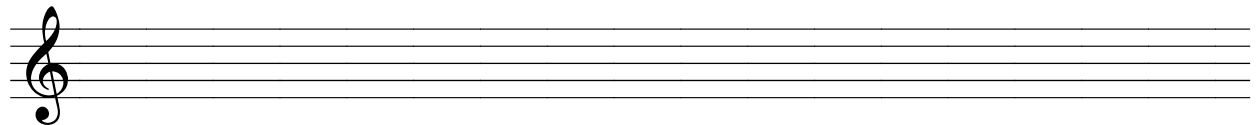
e) a \flat harmonic –

subdominant: _____



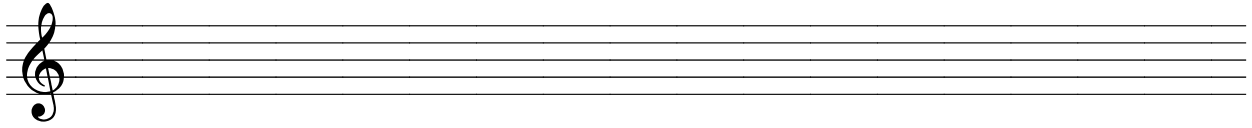
f) d \sharp harmonic –

supertonic: _____



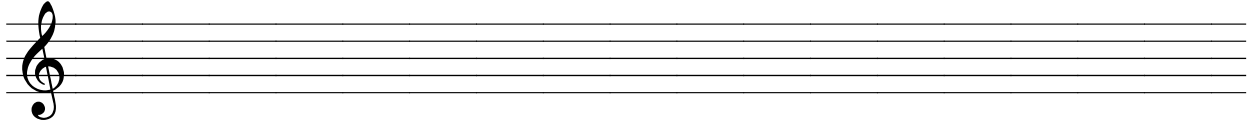
g) $e\flat$ melodic –

mediant: _____



h) $a\sharp$ melodic –

leading note: _____



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

