

# LESSON 2

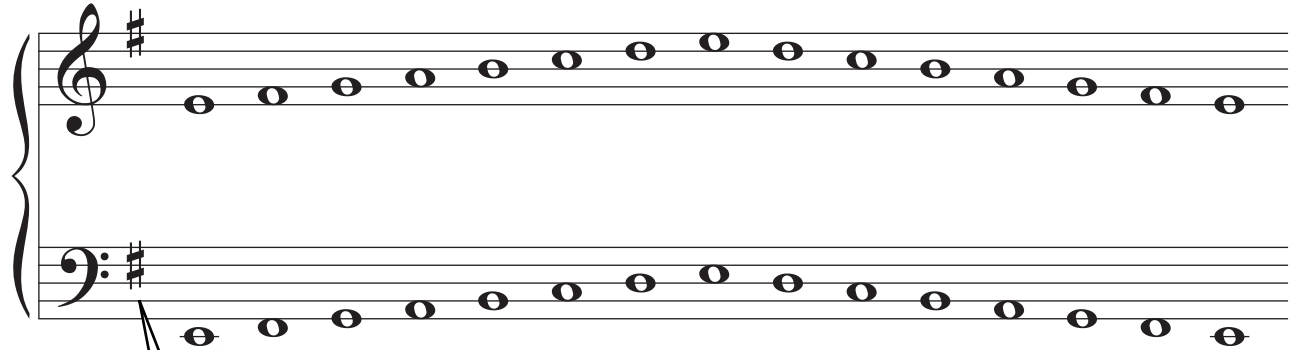
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

There are three variations of a minor scale: natural minor, harmonic minor, and melodic minor. The natural minor scale uses the same notes as its relative major scale with no chromatic changes.

## Writing Scales with a Key Signature

e natural minor

The relative major of e – is G<sup>+</sup>.  
The key of G<sup>+</sup> has one sharp: F<sup>#</sup>.



The tonic (starting note) is always the name of the scale. Be sure to space out notes evenly on the staff provided.

Draw the key signature immediately after the clef.

## Writing Scales with Accidentals

c natural minor

The relative major of c – is E<sup>b</sup><sup>+</sup>. The key of E<sup>b</sup><sup>+</sup> has three flats: B<sup>b</sup>, E<sup>b</sup>, and A<sup>b</sup>.

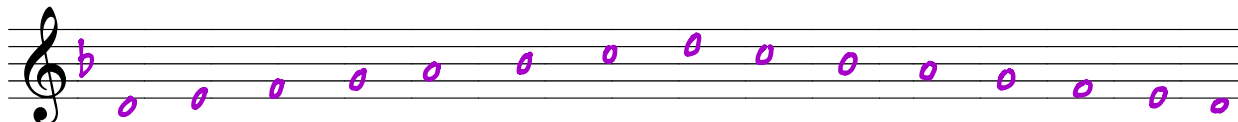


Draw the required accidentals in front of each note on both the ascending and descending scale.

# PRACTICE

- Using key signatures, write each scale in whole notes, one octave ascending and descending.

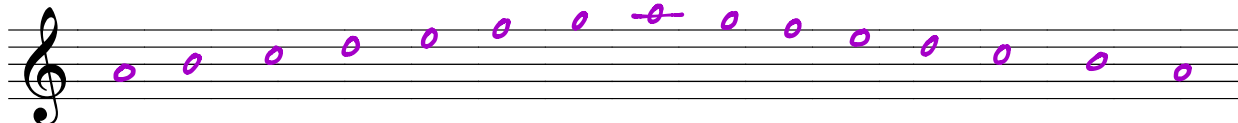
d natural –



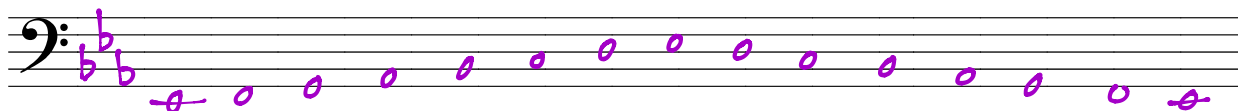
f# natural –



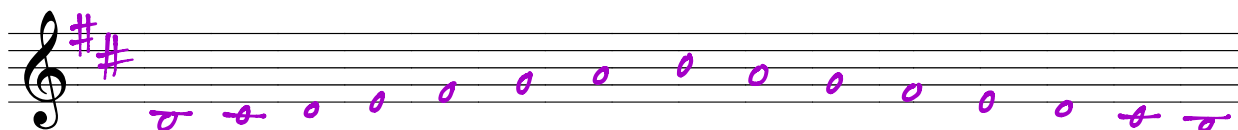
a natural –



E $\flat$ +

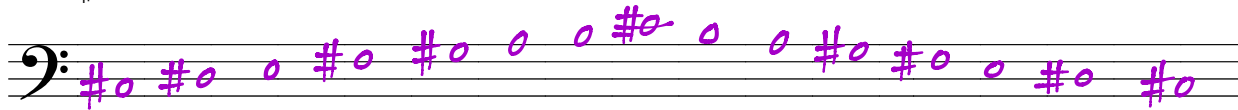


b natural –

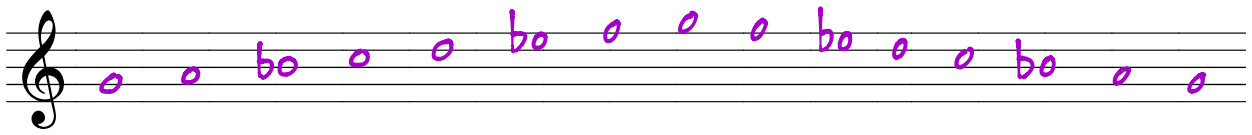


- Using accidentals, write each scale in half notes, one octave ascending and descending.

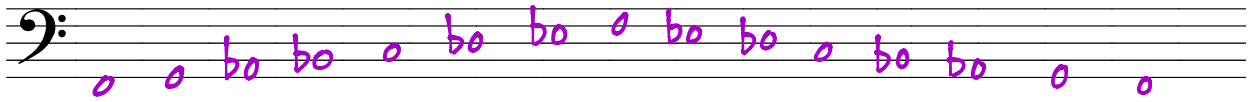
c# natural –



g natural –



f natural –



e natural –

