

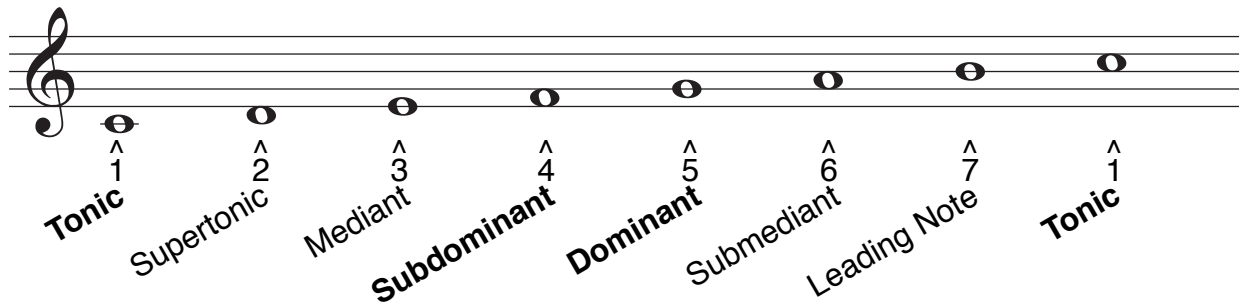
LESSON 4

Date: _____

The melodic minor scale is another variation of the natural minor scale. It is formed by raising the sixth and seventh degree (the submediant and leading note) of the ascending natural minor scale by one semitone through the use of accidentals.

Unlike the harmonic minor scale, the melodic minor scale is not the same on the descending scale. The sixth and seventh scale degrees are lowered one semitone, reverting back to their natural minor pitches for the descending scale.

Recall:



e melodic minor

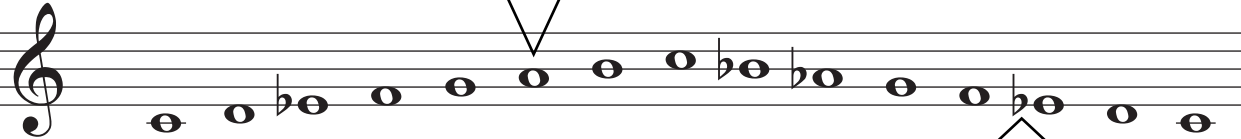


6th and 7th degrees are raised by one semitone on the ascending

6th and 7th degrees are lowered by one semitone on the ascending

c melodic minor

In flat scales, the use of natural signs is optional in order to show the raised 6th and 7th.



When writing any type of scale, all accidentals must be shown in both the ascending and descending scale.

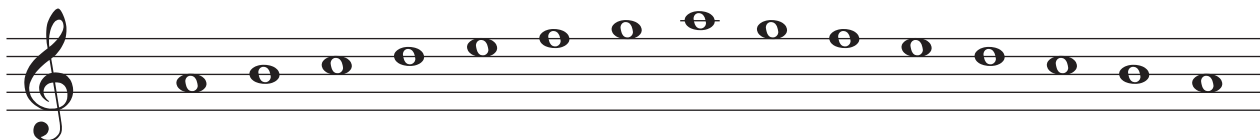
PRACTICE

1. Add the required key signature and accidentals to form melodic minor scales. Name each scale. Fill in the blanks to state the tonic (T), subdominant (SD), and dominant (D) of each scale.

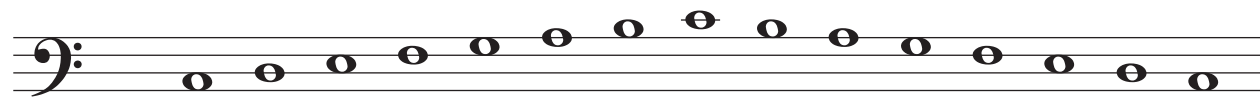
_____ melodic minor T: _____ SD: _____ D: _____



_____ melodic minor T: _____ SD: _____ D: _____

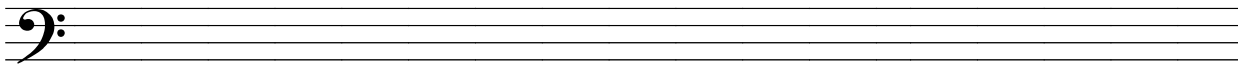


_____ melodic minor T: _____ SD: _____ D: _____

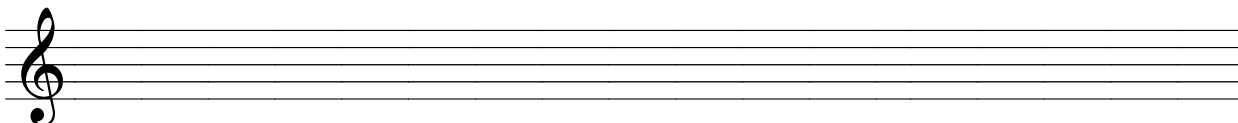


2. Using key signatures, write each scale in flagged eighth notes, one octave ascending and descending.

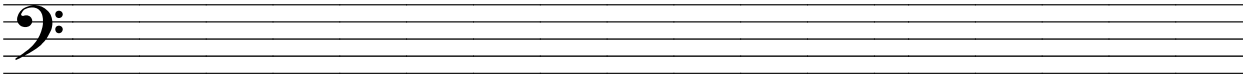
f melodic –



c# melodic –

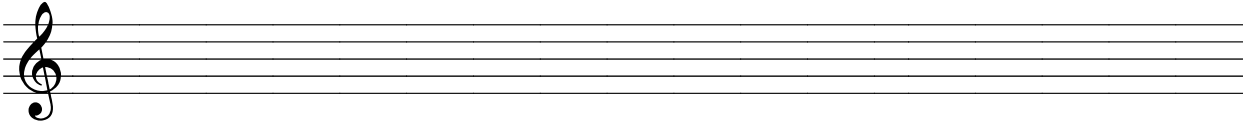


f melodic –

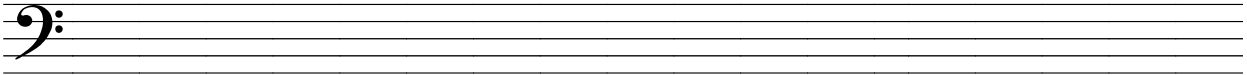


3. Using accidentals, write each scale in whole notes, one octave ascending and descending.

the melodic minor scale whose subdominant is B



the melodic minor scale whose dominant is A



b melodic –

