

42. LEARN ABOUT MINOR SCALES

For every major scale there is a relative (related) minor scale with the same key signature. The relative minor scale begins on the 6th note of the major scale and ascends for 8 notes. e.g. d minor is the relative minor to F Major.

F Major

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

d minor

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

There are three types of minor scales. Each scale has the whole steps and half steps arranged in a slightly different order. See the chart below. Each minor scale begins with a minor tetrachord. The second tetrachord undergoes changes in the placement of the 1/2 step by the use of accidentals.

	ASCENDING	DESCENDING
natural minor (no changes)	1 2 \wedge 3 4 5 \wedge 6 7 8	8 7 6 \wedge 5 4 3 \wedge 2 1
harmonic minor (raised 7th)	1 2 \wedge 3 4 5 \wedge 6 $\overline{\wedge}$ 7 \wedge 8	8 \wedge 7 $\overline{\wedge}$ 6 \wedge 5 4 3 \wedge 2 1
melodic minor (raised 6th/7th ascending) (lowered 7th/6th descending)	1 2 \wedge 3 4 5 6 7 \wedge 8	8 7 6 \wedge 5 4 3 \wedge 2 1
	□ indicates 1½ steps	

43. DRAW MAJOR AND MINOR TETRACHORDS

1. Draw the notes of the Major and minor tetrachords as indicated. Use whole notes.
2. Name the notes of each tetrachord on the blank provided.

Major	minor	Major	Major
_____	_____	_____	_____

44. DRAW MINOR SCALES

1. Draw the notes of the three d minor scales on the staff as requested. Use half notes.
2. Write the name of each note on the blank provided.

d natural minor (ascending)	d harmonic minor (ascending)
_____	_____

d melodic minor (ascending)	(descending)
_____	_____