

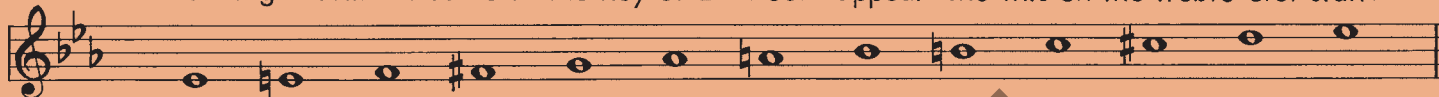
Lesson 61

CHROMATIC SCALES

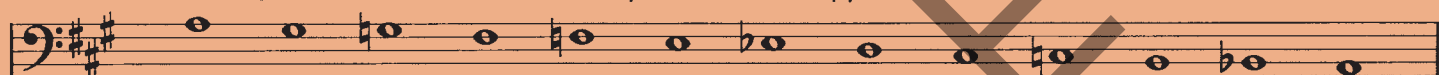
In Lesson 49 (Master Theory Book Two) we learned that a major scale is a succession of tones ascending or descending from a given note to its octave according to a specified pattern.

A CHROMATIC SCALE is a scale which consists entirely of half steps. It may be written by the use of accidentals (\sharp - \flat - \natural) in connection with the regular key signature. Sharp and natural signs are used for the ascending scale and flat and natural signs for the descending scale.

An ascending chromatic scale in the key of $E\flat$ would appear like this on the treble clef staff:



A descending chromatic scale in the key of A would appear like this on the bass clef staff:

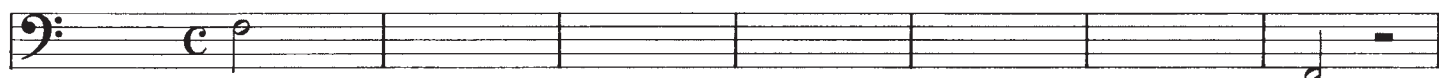


STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

1. How many notes are there in a chromatic scale including the octave? _____
2. What is the interval between the tones of the chromatic scale? _____
3. In the examples below place the correct sharps or flats in the key signature and build a chromatic scale ascending in half notes on the treble clef staff and a descending chromatic scale on the bass clef staff.



MEMORIZE: Ascending Chromatic Scales use \sharp and \natural signs.
Descending Chromatic Scales use \flat and \natural signs.

Lesson 62 (Review)

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

Using half notes write the Major Scales ascending and descending for the key signatures shown in Ex. 1 & 2.

1

2

Using half notes write the Chromatic Scales ascending in Ex. 3 and descending in Ex. 4.

3

4

The system of counting time used in the Master Method Series is shown in Ex. 5 & 6.

5

6

Write the beats under each note and rest in Ex. 7 & 8. Then count time aloud while tapping your foot.

7

8

Lesson 75 PERFECT AND MAJOR INTERVALS

In Lesson 44 (Book Two) we learned that an interval in music is the distance between two tones with regard to pitch. The interval is _____ from the lower note, which is called the root or key tone, to the upper, including both.

When the interval is a PRIME-FOURTH-FIFTH-OCTAVE and the upper note is in the same key as the root, it is called a PERFECT INTERVAL. (We use the abbreviation Per. to designate a PERFECT INTERVAL). The examples below are all taken from the major scale.

The following intervals are PERFECT.

Per. 5th Per. 8th (Octave) Per. 4th Per. Prime Per. 5th Per. 4th

When the interval is a SECOND - THIRD - SIXTH - SEVENTH and the upper note is in the same key as the root, it is called a MAJOR INTERVAL. (We use the abbreviation Maj. to designate a MAJOR INTERVAL as found in the major scale).

The following intervals are MAJOR.

Maj. 2nd Maj. 6th Maj. 7th Maj. 3rd Maj. 7th Maj. 2nd

All of the intervals in the Major scale are either PERFECT or MAJOR INTERVALS.

The F Major scale showing all intervals from root or key tone.

Per. Prime Maj. 2nd Maj. 3rd Per. 4th Per. 5th Maj. 6th Maj. 7th Per. 8th (Octave)

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____
Grade _____

1 Write the name and number of each interval in Ex. 1.

Maj. 3rd Per. 5th

2 Circle the intervals which are PERFECT in Ex. 2.

3 Circle the intervals which are MAJOR in Ex. 3.

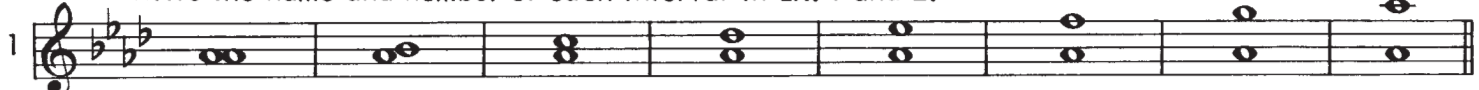
MEMORIZE: When the upper tone is in the same key as the root,
PRIMES - FOURTHS - FIFTHS - OCTAVES are PERFECT, and
SECONDS - THIRDS - SIXTHS - SEVENTHS are MAJOR.

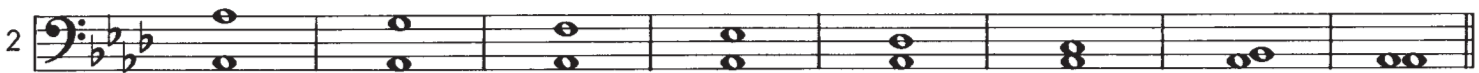
Lesson 76 (Review)

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date	_____
Grade	_____

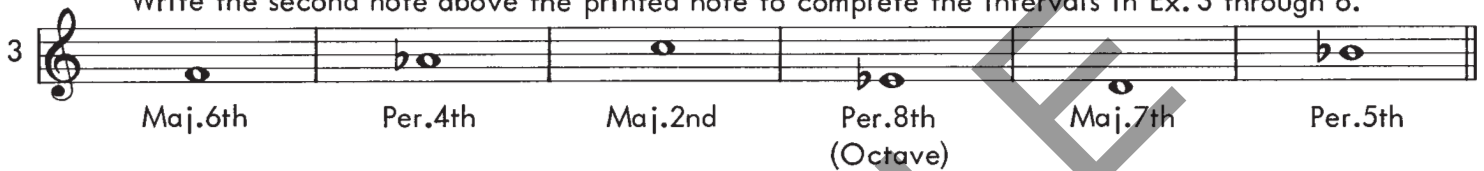
Write the name and number of each interval in Ex. 1 and 2.

1 


2 

Remember: The lower note establishes the key for each interval.

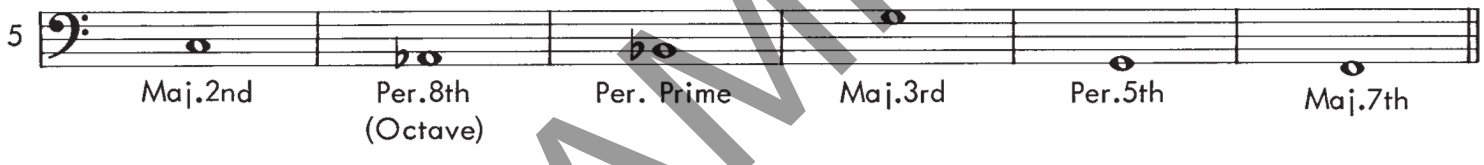
Write the second note above the printed note to complete the intervals in Ex. 3 through 6.

3 

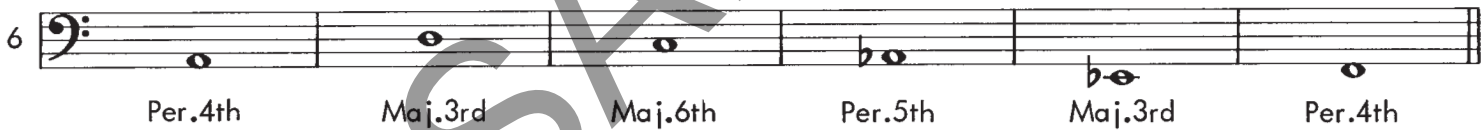
 Maj.6th Per.4th Maj.2nd Per.8th (Octave) Maj.7th Per.5th

4 

 Per. Prime Maj.3rd Maj.7th Per.5th Maj.6th Per.4th

5 

 Maj.2nd Per.8th (Octave) Per. Prime Maj.3rd Per.5th Maj.7th

6 

 Per.4th Maj.3rd Maj.6th Per.5th Maj.3rd Per.4th

Write the syllable names under the notes in Ex.7 then sing the syllables.

7 

 Sol Fi Fa Mi



