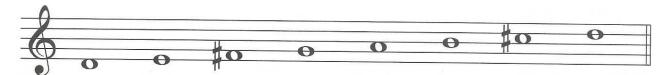
LESSON 2 MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES

SCALES are an organized sequence of notes upon which a composition is based.

MAJOR SCALES contain all the sharps or flats from the Major key signature with the same name.

Example: D Major Scale begins and ends with the note "D," and has F# and C#.



D MAJOR SCALE

There are three forms of minor scales: <u>Natural Minor</u>, <u>Harmonic Minor</u>, and <u>Melodic Minor</u>.

NATURAL MINOR SCALES contain all the sharps or flats from the minor key signature with the same letter name.

Example: d natural minor scale begins and ends with the note "D," and has Bb.



D NATURAL MINOR SCALE

<u>HARMONIC MINOR SCALES</u> are created by raising the 7th note of the scale a half-step. This creates a half-step between the 7th and 8th notes of the scale, making the 7th note a "leading tone."



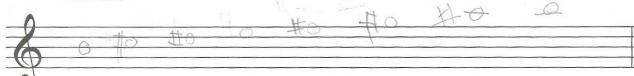
D HARMONIC MINOR SCALE

MELODIC MINOR SCALES are created by raising the 6th and 7th notes of the scale a half-step each while the scale is ascending, and lowering them back to natural minor when descending.

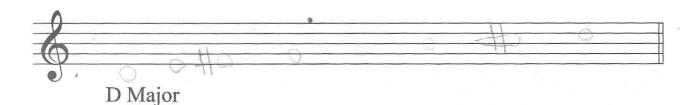


D MELODIC MINOR SCALE

1. Draw each of the following scales. Do not use a key signature. Draw sharps or flats before the notes.



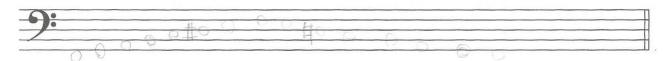
B Major

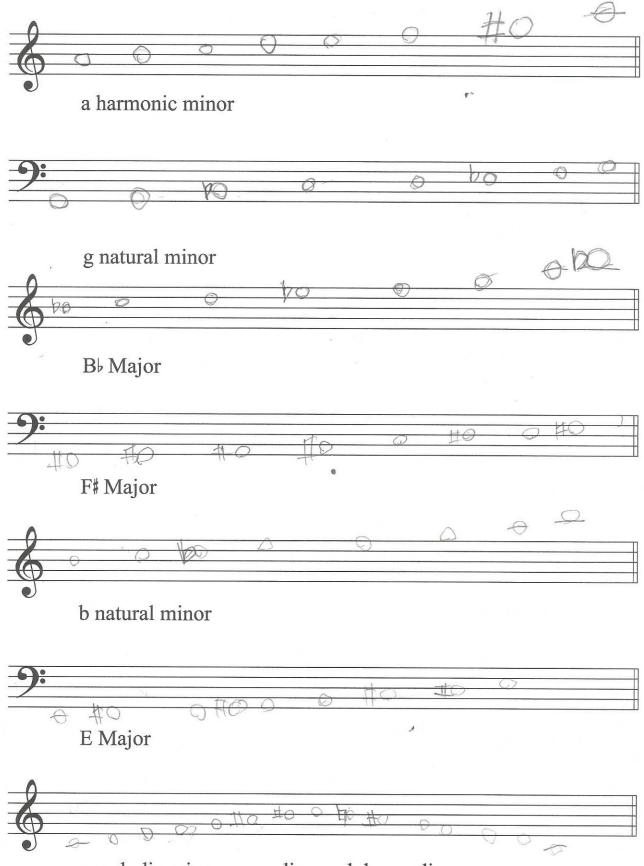




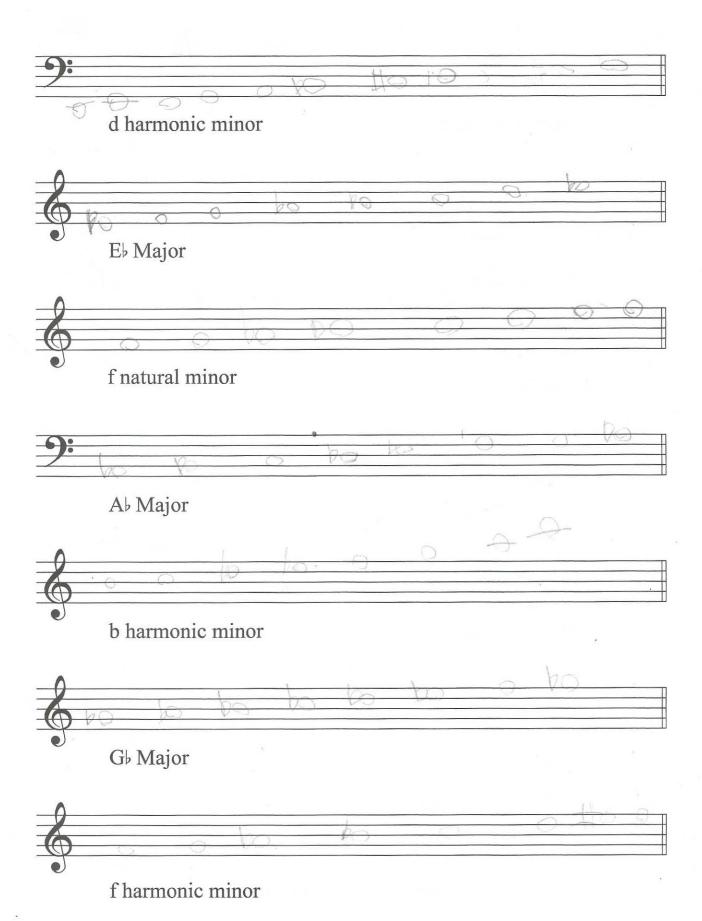
c harmonic minor

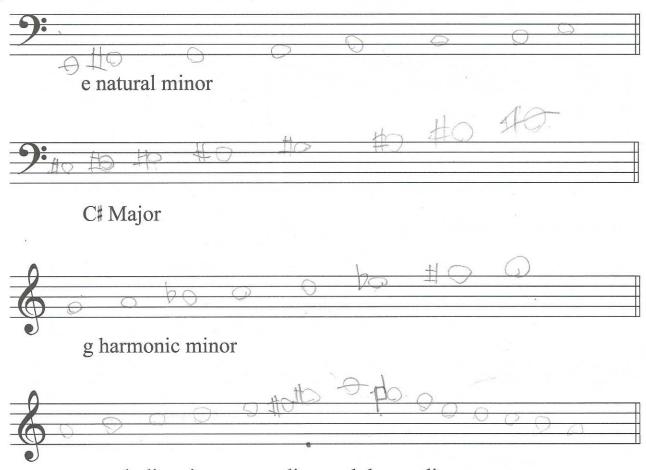






c melodic minor, ascending and descending





a melodic minor, ascending and descending

2. Name the boxed scale in each of the following examples with its letter name and type. For minor scales, include the form of minor. The first one is given.

