

CHAPTER 25 STUDY GUIDE

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| 1. Which two minor scales did you learn? | 1. Natural, harmonic |
| 2. How do you make a natural minor scale? | 2. Add 3 flats to the key signature of a Major scale and use the same starting note, or start on the 6th degree of a Major scale. |
| 3. Which degrees of the major scale are lowered to make the natural minor scale? | 3. 3rd, 6th, 7th |
| 4. The key of D Major has 2 sharps (F# and C#). What is the key of d minor? | 4. One flat (B ^b) |
| 5. How do you make a harmonic minor scale? | 5. Raise the 7th degree of the natural minor scale a half step |
| 6. What is a leading tone? | 6. One half step between the 7th and 8th degree of a scale |
| 7. Do Major scales have leading tones? | 7. Yes |
| 8. Which minor scale does not have a leading tone? | 8. natural minor |
| 9. What's the difference between a parallel minor scale and a relative minor scale? | 9. Parallel minor scales start on the same note as the major but the key signature has 3 more flats. Relative minor scales begin on the 6th note of a Major scale and have the same key signature. |

PRACTICAL USE EXERCISES

- Write out the harmonic minor scale starting on the following notes: C, B, D, and F. Play them and sing them until memorized. Learn all 12 harmonic minor scales (keep at it and be patient, it takes time). There's not much room to write 'em out below, so use blank staves elsewhere in the book.
- Write out all the key signatures and identify the major and minor for at least three of them. Example: 1 sharp is G Major and e minor. Use the Circle of Fifths if you need help.
