

Major Scales & Minor Scales

1. Use the words below to fill the gaps in this paragraph.

All major and minor scales have _____ notes. If the first note is G, the last note will be _____. The gap between the first and last notes is called an _____. The gap between each note of major and minor scales is either _____ or _____.

tone	semitone	octave
6		8

2. Complete this table by filling in the missing words and numbers.

Note Number	Roman Numeral	Technical Name
1 st	I	Tonic
	II	
3 rd		
		subdominant
	V	
6 th		
		leading note
	VIII	

3. Write **T** if the statement is TRUE and **F** if the statement is FALSE.
- Note B to C (upwards on the keyboard) is a tone. _____
 - Note B to C (upwards) is a semitone. _____
 - C to D (upwards) is a semitone. _____
 - C to D (upwards) is a tone. _____
 - The beginning and end of an 8 note scale are an octave apart. _____
 - The beginning and end of an 8 note scale are a fifth apart. _____
 - The supertonic is the fifth note of a scale. _____

- h. The leading note is the third note of a scale. _____
4. Use the words below to fill in the gaps. You will have to use some of them more than once.

All minor scales start and end on the _____ note of the _____ major scale. The _____ minor scale has exactly the same notes as the relative major. The _____ minor has its _____ note raised by one _____. The _____ minor scale has its _____ and _____ notes raised by one _____ on the way up, and lowered again on the way down.

sixth	semitone	seventh	
natural	melodic	harmonic	relative

5. What is the relative minor of each of these scales?

- a. C major _____
- b. A major _____
- c. E major _____
- d. F major _____

6. What is the relative major of each of these scales?

- a. A minor _____
- b. E minor _____
- c. D minor _____
- d. B minor _____

7. Name the major and minor keys which use these key signatures:



Major keys: a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____ f. _____

Minor keys: a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____ f. _____

