

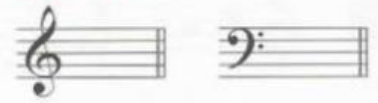
Relative Minor Scale

From C Major, G Major, and F Major

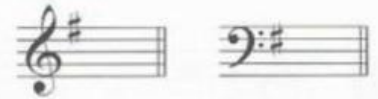
We are going to meet three minor keys.

- **A minor** is the relative minor of C major.
There are no sharps or flats in the key signature.
- **E minor** is the relative minor of G major.
They both have one sharp – F# – in their key signature.
- **D minor** is the relative minor of F major.
They both have one flat – B♭ – in their key signature.

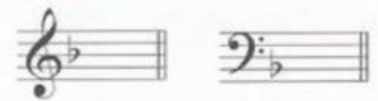
A minor



E minor



D minor



The **harmonic minor scale** uses the same notes as its relative major, except that the 7th degree is always raised by a semitone using an accidental.

Here's the scale of **A harmonic minor** – the relative minor of C major. There are no accidentals in the key signature, but the 7th degree has been raised by a semitone:



Exercise 1 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-------|
| a | C major has the same key signature as A minor. | TRUE | FALSE |
| b | The key signature of D minor contains an E♭. | TRUE | FALSE |
| c | D major is the relative major of D minor. | TRUE | FALSE |
| d | There are two sharps in the key signature of E minor. | TRUE | FALSE |
| e | There are no accidentals in the key signature of A minor. | TRUE | FALSE |

Exercise 2 (add the letter names, use accidentals if necessary)

Remember!

The 7th degree of the harmonic minor scale is always raised by a semitone using an accidental. If it helps, write the degree number below each note.

A harmonic minor, descending



A harmonic minor, ascending



Exercise 3 Name the minor key



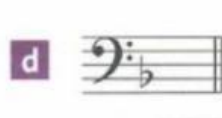
Key: minor



Key: minor



Key: minor



Key: minor