

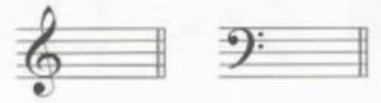
# Relative Minor Scale

*From C Major, G Major, and F Major*

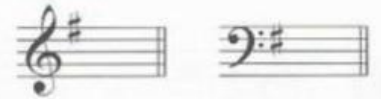
We are going to meet three minor keys.

- **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.

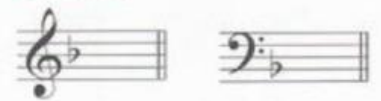
**A minor**



**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.

- |          |                                                           |      |       |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| <b>a</b> | C major has the same key signature as A minor.            | TRUE | FALSE |
| <b>b</b> | The key signature of D minor contains an E♭.              | TRUE | FALSE |
| <b>c</b> | D major is the relative major of D minor.                 | TRUE | FALSE |
| <b>d</b> | There are two sharps in the key signature of E minor.     | TRUE | FALSE |
| <b>e</b> | 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



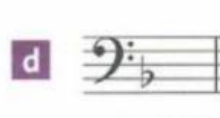
Key:  minor



Key:  minor



Key:  minor



Key:  minor