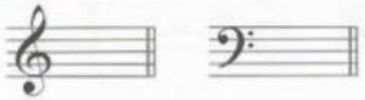
Relative Minor Scale

From C Major, G Major, and F Major

We are going to meet three minor keys.

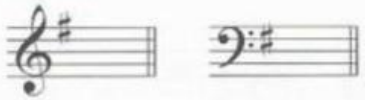
- **A minor** is the relative minor of C major.
  There are no sharps or flats in the key signature.

A minor



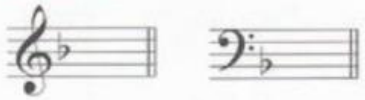
- **E minor** is the relative minor of G major.
  They both have one sharp – F♯ – in their key signature.

E minor



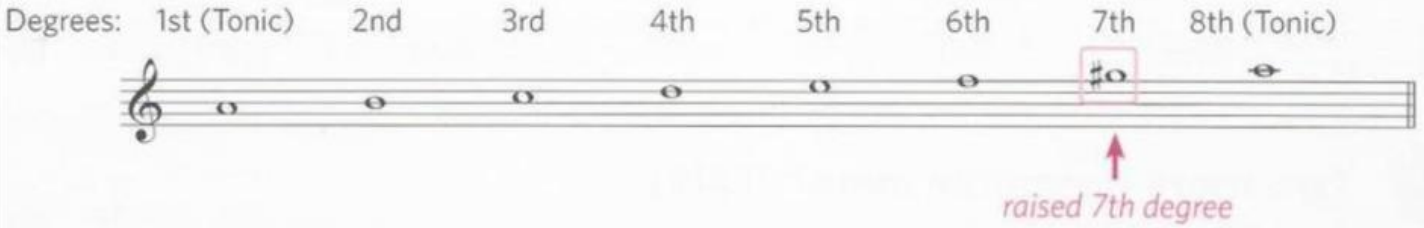
- **D minor** is the relative minor of F major.
  They both have one flat – B♭ – in their key signature.

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

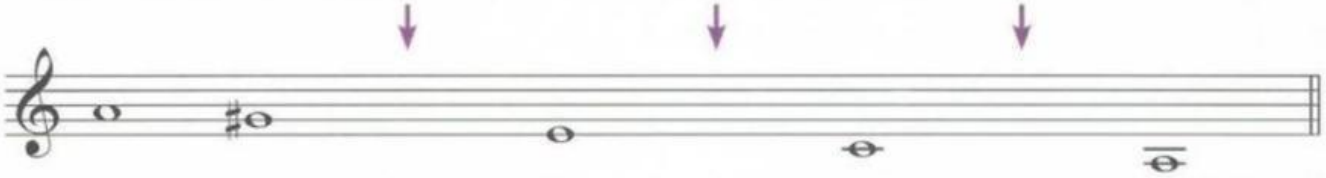
LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

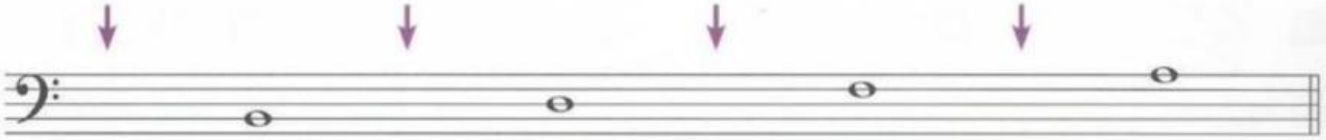
Remember!

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 

A harmonic minor, ascending

b 

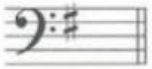
Exercise 3 Name the minor key

a 

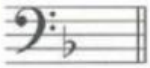
Key: minor

b 

Key: minor

c 

Key: minor

d 

Key: mino

LIVEWORKSHEETS