

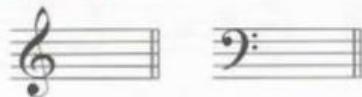
Relative Minor Scale

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.

A minor



There are no sharps or flats in the key signature.

- **E minor** is the relative minor of G major.

E minor



They both have one sharp – F♯ – in their key signature.

- **D minor** is the relative minor of F major.

D minor



They both have one flat – B♭ – in their key signature.

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:

Degrees: 1st (Tonic) 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th (Tonic)



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

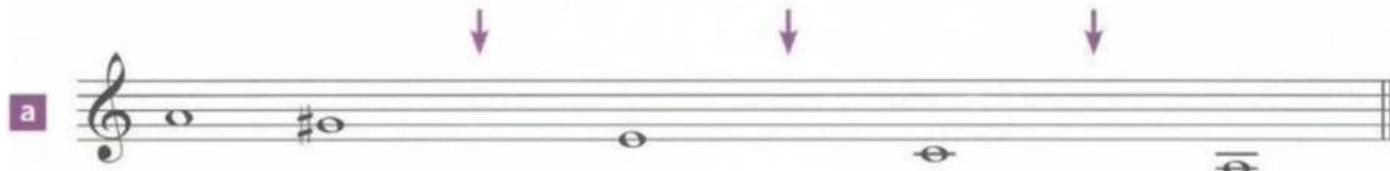
Exercise 2 (add the letter names, use accidentals if necessary)

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



A harmonic minor, ascending

b



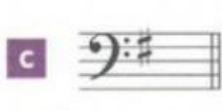
Exercise 3 Name the minor key



Key: minor



Key: minor



Key: minor



Key: minor