

Practice the assigned 5 Finger Pattern exercises every day to improve finger strength, and mobility.

## 5 Finger Patterns & Tonic Chords

what to know before you play:

**Tonic chord:** It is built from the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of a 5 finger pattern.

**Minor:** It is the same as major, except the 3rd (middle) note is played a half step (one key) lower.

\* = **Enharmonic 5 finger patterns:** Two 5 finger patterns sound the same because they use the same keys, but look different when written on the staff, ex. c sharp and d flat, (look for shaded boxes with an \* below).

$\flat$  = **Flat:** Play a half step (one key) lower. Lower a flat with a double flat.

$\flat\flat$  = **Double flat:** Play a whole step (two keys) lower.

$\sharp$  = **Sharp:** Play a half step (one key) higher. Lower a sharp with a natural sign,  $\natural$ , or plain note.

**W** = **Whole step:** Two keys with neighboring alphabet letters that have one key between them.

**H** = **Half step:** Two keys with neighboring alphabet letters that are right next to each other.

### Directions:

1. Draw in the flats or sharps needed on the right side to make minor 5 finger patterns and tonic chords. The major 5 finger patterns & tonic chords on the left side are done. Minor 5 finger patterns & tonic chords use the same notes as major, except the 3rd (middle)note, it is a half step lower. Don't change anything that is already minor. Double check your answers with the minor whole step/half step pattern.
2. All major and minor 5 finger patterns and tonic chords use the same fingering.

R.H. 1 2 3 4 5 1 3 5

L.H. 5 4 3 2 1 5 3 1

Major 5 finger pattern 1 W 2 W 3 H 4 W 5	Major chord 1 3 5		minor 5 finger pattern 1 W 2 H 3 W 4 W 5	minor chord 1 3 5
C D E F G	C E G	Group #1 White Key Major Chords	c d $e\flat$ f g	c $e\flat$ g
G A B C D	G B D		g a $b\flat$ c d	g $b\flat$ d
F G A $B\flat$ C	F A C		f g $a\flat$ $b\flat$ c	f $a\flat$ c
D E F $\sharp$ G A	D F $\sharp$ A	Group #2 White, Black, White Key Major Chords	d e f g a	d f a
A B C $\sharp$ D E	A C $\sharp$ E		a b c d e	a c e
E F $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ A B	E G $\sharp$ B		e f $\sharp$ g a b	e g b
*C $\sharp$ D $\sharp$ E $\sharp$ F $\sharp$ G $\sharp$	*C $\sharp$ E $\sharp$ G $\sharp$	Group #3 Black, White, Black Key Major Chords	c $\sharp$ d $\sharp$ e f $\sharp$ g $\sharp$	c $\sharp$ e g $\sharp$
*D $\flat$ E $\flat$ F G $\flat$ A $\flat$	*D $\flat$ F A $\flat$		*g $\sharp$ a $\sharp$ b c $\sharp$ d $\sharp$	*g $\sharp$ b d $\sharp$
A $\flat$ B $\flat$ C D $\flat$ E $\flat$	A $\flat$ C E $\flat$		*a $\flat$ $b\flat$ c $\flat$ d $\flat$ e $\flat$	*a $\flat$ c $\flat$ e $\flat$
E $\flat$ F G A $\flat$ B $\flat$	E $\flat$ G B $\flat$		*e $\flat$ f g $\flat$ a $\flat$ $b\flat$	*e $\flat$ g $\flat$ $b\flat$
*G $\flat$ A $\flat$ B $\flat$ C $\flat$ D $\flat$	*G $\flat$ B $\flat$ D $\flat$	Group #4 Black Key, & Opposites Major Chords	*d $\sharp$ e $\sharp$ f $\sharp$ g $\sharp$ a $\sharp$	*d $\sharp$ f $\sharp$ a $\sharp$
*F $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ A $\sharp$ B C $\sharp$	*F $\sharp$ A $\sharp$ C $\sharp$		f $\sharp$ g $\sharp$ a b c $\sharp$	f $\sharp$ a c $\sharp$
B $\flat$ C D E $\flat$ F	B $\flat$ D F		*b $\flat$ c d $\flat$ e $\flat$ f	*b $\flat$ d $\flat$ f
*C $\flat$ D $\flat$ E $\flat$ F $\flat$ G $\flat$	C $\flat$ E $\flat$ G $\flat$		*a $\sharp$ b $\sharp$ c $\sharp$ d $\sharp$ e $\sharp$	*a $\sharp$ c $\sharp$ e $\sharp$
*B C $\sharp$ D $\sharp$ E F $\sharp$	B D $\sharp$ F $\sharp$		b c $\sharp$ d e f $\sharp$	b d f $\sharp$

# Technic - Page 4

Highlight all Root notes of chords. Practice the assigned Chords every day to improve chord knowledge, flexibility, and mobility.

## Different Chord Types (Qualities) in Root Position

Change and play all Major Root position chords on page 1 into other chord types as in example 1 below.

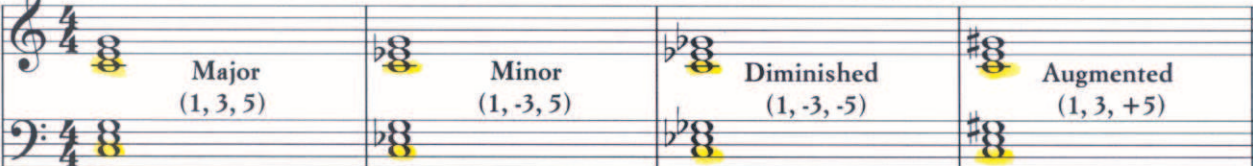
**Major Chord (1st, 3rd, 5th)** = 1st, 3rd and 5th scale notes of a Major 5 Finger Pattern or Scale, and labeled with a letter symbol, (ex. C = C E G)

**Minor Chord (1st, -3rd, 5th)** = It is the same as the Major Chord except the 3rd (middle) note is lowered one key (half step). It can also be made from the 1st, 3rd and 5th scale notes of a Minor 5 Finger Pattern or Scale, and labeled (ex. Cm or Cmi = C E $\flat$  G).

**Diminished Chord (1st, -3rd, -5th)** = It is the same as a Major Chord except the 3rd (middle), and 5th (top) notes are one key (half step) lower, and labeled (ex. Cdim. or C $^{\circ}$  = C E $\flat$  G $\flat$ ).

**Augmented Chord (1st, 3rd, +5th)** = It is the same as a Major Chord except the 5th (top) note of the chord is one key (half step) higher, and labeled (ex. C $^{+}$  or C $^{+}$  = C E G $\sharp$ ).

**Root Position Chords in different Chord Types** - Use fingers 1, 3, and 5 in root position.

1. 

## Root Position Chords and Inversions

Change and play all Root Position chords on page 1 into 1st Inversion, and 2nd Inversion as in examples 2 & 3.

Ⓜ = The Root note names the chord; 1st note (tonic) of a Major 5 Finger Pattern or Scale.

3rd = The 3rd note (mediant) of a Major 5 Finger Pattern, or Scale.

5th = The 5th note (dominant) of a Major 5 Finger Pattern, or Scale.

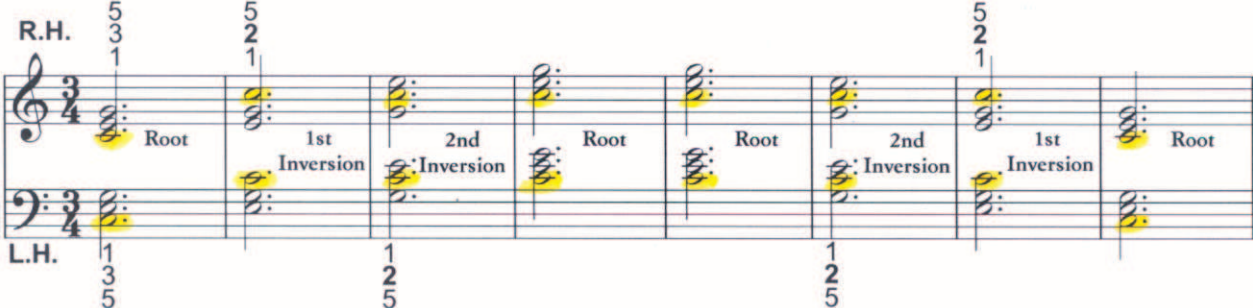
R.H. = Right Hand Fingering.

L.H. = Left Hand Fingering.

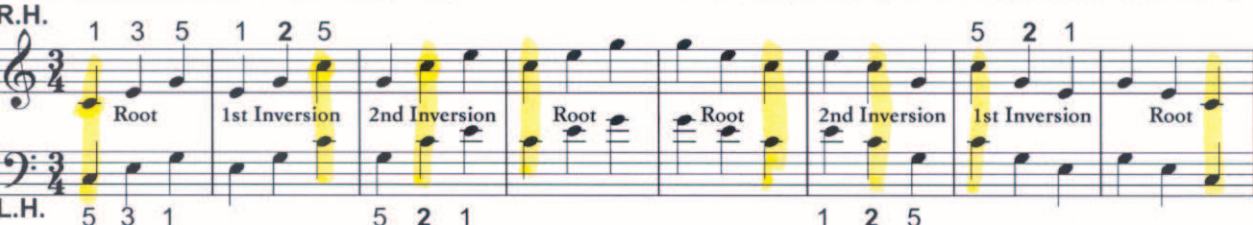
**Inversion** = The same chord notes are used, but the order of play (R, 3rd, 5th) is scrambled.

	Root Position			First Inversion			Second Inversion		
	Ⓜ	3rd	5th	3rd	5th	Ⓜ	5th	Ⓜ	3rd
R.H.	1	3	5	R.H. 1	2	5	R.H. 1	3	5
ex.	C	E	G	E	G	C	G	C	E
L.H.	5	3	1	L.H. 5	3	1	L.H. 5	2	1

**Blocked Tonic Chords in Root, 1st, and 2nd Inversion** - Use fingers 1, 2, and 5 only where it is marked.

2. 

**Broken Tonic Chords in Root, 1st, and 2nd Inversion** - Use fingers 1, 2, and 5 only where it is marked.

3. 

## Page 6 - Technic

Highlight all root notes of chords. Practice assigned Chord Progressions every day to improve chord knowledge & mobility.

### Finding the Root note of chords and reading chord labels

**Root Position Chord (R 3 5) or Root Position 7th Chord (R 3 5 7) =** Chord built only in intervals of a 3rd, and labeled (ex. V or ex. G). The bottom note is its root and name. Root position 7th chords are labeled (ex. V<sup>7</sup> or ex. G<sup>7</sup>).

**Inversion =** The same notes are used as Root Position Chord, but the order in which the notes are played is changed. Chord inversions are used for smoother voice leading between chords.

**1st Inversion (3 5 R) or 1st Inversion 7th Chord (3 5 7 R) =** 1st inversion chords have intervals of a 3rd and 6th above the lowest chord note, and are labeled (ex. V<sup>6</sup> or ex. G/B). The top note is its root and name. The top note of an interval of a 4th identifies the root. 1st inversion 7th chords have intervals of a 5th and a 6th above the lowest chord note, and are labeled (ex. V<sup>6</sup><sub>5</sub> or ex. G<sup>7</sup>/B). The 5th of the chord is often omitted. The top note of an interval of a 2nd identifies the root.

**2nd Inversion (5 R 3) or 2nd Inversion 7th Chord (5 7 R 3) =** 2nd inversion chords have the intervals of a 4th and 6th above the lowest chord note, and are labeled (ex. V<sup>4</sup><sub>2</sub> or ex. G/D). The middle note is its root and name. The top note of an interval of a 4th identifies the root. 2nd inversion 7th chords have intervals of a 4th and 3rd above its lowest chord note, and are labeled (ex. V<sup>4</sup><sub>3</sub> or ex. G<sup>7</sup>/D). The 3rd or 5th of the chord is often omitted. The top note of an interval of a 2nd identifies the root.

**3rd Inversion Chord Labels (7 R 3 5) =** 3rd inversion 7th chords have intervals of a 2nd and 4th above its lowest chord note, and are labeled (ex. V<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub>), or (ex. G<sup>7</sup>/F). The 3rd or 5th of the chord is often omitted. The top note of an interval of a 2nd identifies the root.

**Major and minor labels =** Major is capitalized text or roman numerals, minor is in lower case.

### Major & minor Primary Chord Progression Chart

Primary Chords, most commonly used chords, built on the 1st (Tonic or I), 4th (Subdominant or IV) and 5th (Dominant or V) notes of the scale. Use scale notes from the scale pages (play as in examples #1, 2, & 3).

	Root C	2nd Inv. F/C	Root C	1st Inv. 7th G <sup>7</sup> /B	Root C	Root am	2nd Inv. dm/a	Root am	1st Inv. 7th E <sup>7</sup> /G <sup>#</sup>	Root am
1.										
	I	IV <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>	I	V <sup>6</sup> <sub>5</sub>	I	i	iv <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>	i	V <sup>6</sup> <sub>5</sub>	i
2.										
	I <sup>6</sup>	IV	I <sup>6</sup>	V <sup>4</sup> <sub>3</sub>	I <sup>6</sup>	i <sup>6</sup>	iv	i <sup>6</sup>	V <sup>4</sup> <sub>3</sub>	i <sup>6</sup>
3.										
	I <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>	IV <sup>6</sup>	I <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>	V <sup>7</sup>	I <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>	i <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>	iv <sup>6</sup>	i <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>	V <sup>7</sup>	i <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>

Highlight all root notes of chords. Practice the assigned Chords every day to improve chord knowledge, & flexibility.

R.H. Fingering = 1 2 4 5 or 1 2 3 5

L.H. Fingering = 5 4 2 1 or 5 3 2 1

### Four Note Tonic Chords

Use scale notes 1, 3, 5, & 1, from the scale pages (play as in example #1).

1. 

Root      1st Inversion      2nd Inversion      Root      Root      2nd Inversion      1st Inversion      Root

### Different Types (Qualities) of 7th Chords

Use scale notes from the scale pages and the formulas below, change 7th chords into different chord types (qualities).

**Major/Major 7th Chord (R, 3rd, 5th, 7th)** = Major Chord with a Major 7th interval added above the root of the chord. Major 7th chords only have intervals of a Major 3rd, and are labeled (ex. CM7 or CMA7). Use Major scale notes 1, 3, 5, & 7 from the scale pages with no changes (play as in example #2).

2. 

Root      1st Inversion      2nd Inversion      3rd Inversion      3rd Inversion      2nd Inversion      1st Inversion      Root

**Major/Minor 7th or Dominant 7th Chord (R, 3rd, 5th, -7th)** = Major Chord with a minor 7th interval added above the root of the chord. It is the most commonly used 7th chord because its' root note is usually the Dominant (5th scale note), and labeled (ex. C7). Use Major scale notes 1, 3, 5, & 7 from the scale pages with the 7th scale note lowered by a half step (play as in example #2); or start on the Dominant scale note of: Major, Harmonic minor, or Melodic minor and go up in 3rds (play as in example #3).

3. 

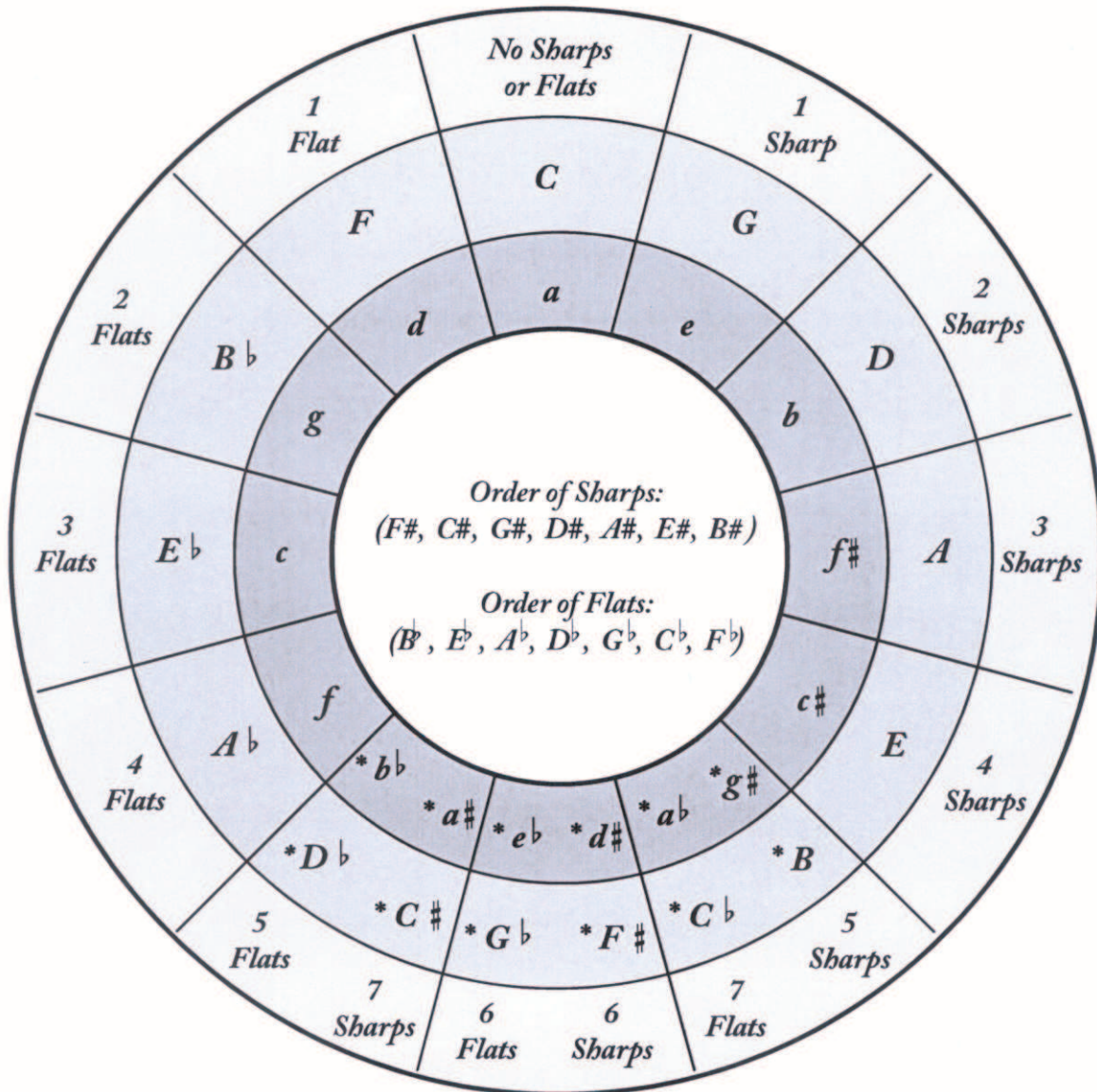
Root      1st Inversion      2nd Inversion      3rd Inversion      3rd Inversion      2nd Inversion      1st Inversion      Root

**Minor/Minor 7th Chord (R, -3rd, 5th, -7th)** = Minor Chord with a minor 7th interval added above the root of the chord, and labeled (ex. Cm7 or Cmi7). Use Major scale notes 1, 3, 5, & 7 from the scale pages with the 3rd & 7th scale notes lowered by a half step (play as in example #2); or use Natural Minor scale notes 1, 3, 5, & 7 from scale pages (play as in example #2).

**Diminished/Minor 7th or Half Diminished 7th Chord (R, -3rd, -5th, -7th)** = Diminished Chord with the interval of a Minor 7th added above the root of the chord, and labeled (ex. C<sup>o</sup>7, Cm7<sup>o</sup>, or Cm7<sup>b</sup>5). Use Major scale notes 1, 3, 5, & 7 from the scale pages with the 3rd, 5th, & 7th scale notes lowered a half step (play as in example #2); or start on the Leading Tone scale note of Melodic minor and go up in 3rds (play as in example #2).

**Diminished 7th or Fully Diminished 7th Chord (R, -3rd, -5th, --7th)** = Diminished Chord with the interval of a Diminished 7th added above the root of the chord, and labeled (ex. C<sup>o</sup>7 or Cdim7). Diminished 7th chords only have intervals of a minor 3rd. It is commonly used because its' root is usually the Leading Tone (7th scale note). Use Major scale notes 1, 3, 5, & 7 from the scale pages but lower the 3rd and 5th scale notes by a half step and lower the 7th scale note by a whole step (play as in example #2); or start on the Leading Tone scale note of Harmonic minor and go up in 3rds (play as in example #2).

## CIRCLE OF FIFTHS



\* = **Enharmonic Key Signatures** (Key Signatures which use the same keys, but look different when written in notation).

**The Circle of Fifths** is the clockwise arrangement of Major and Minor Key Signatures in ascending order of intervals of a Fifth. The Outer Ring contains the *Number of Sharps, or Flats in a Key Signature*. The Second Ring contains the *Major Key Signatures*. The Inner Ring contains the *Minor Key Signatures*. The Center Circle contains the *Order of Sharps, and Flats* used by the three rings.

**GROUP ONE SCALE FINGERING RULES**

*4th finger placement on scales starting on white keys.*

1. **Thumbs:** Play the Tonic, *Keynote*, of the scale, plus the 4th scale note in the R.H. and the 5th scale note in the L.H.
2. **R.H. 4th finger:** Plays only once in each octave and it plays the 7th scale note.
3. **L.H. 4th finger:** Plays only once in each octave and it plays the 2nd scale note.

Use the Group One Scale Fingering Rules on the following scales:

**R.H. Major Scales:** C, G, D, A, E and B (C flat).

**R.H. minor scales:** a, e, b, d, g and c.

**L.H. Major Scales:** C, G, D, A, E and F.

**L.H. minor scales:** a, e, g, c, d and f.

**GROUP TWO SCALE FINGERING RULES**

*Finger placement on groups of two and three black keys.*

1. **Thumbs:** Play the first white keys between the groups of two and three black keys.
2. **Groups of two black keys:** Play fingers 2 and 3 in both the R.H. and L.H.
3. **Groups of three black keys:** Play fingers 2, 3 and 4 in both the R.H. and L.H.

Use the Group Two Scale Fingering Rules on the following scales:

**R.H. Major:** F sharp (G flat), C sharp (D flat), B flat, E flat and A flat.

**L.H. Major:** F sharp (G flat), C sharp (D flat). In B (C flat) Major, but start with the 4th finger.

**R.H. minor:** g sharp (a flat), d sharp (e flat) and a sharp (b flat).

**L.H. minor:** f sharp, c sharp, d sharp (e flat), a sharp (b flat). In B Minor, but start with the 4th finger.  
g sharp (a flat) Minor, *but only when playing the Natural Minor Scale.*

**GROUP THREE SCALE FINGERING RULES**

*4th finger placement for scales starting on black keys.*

1. **Thumbs:** Play only on the white keys.
2. **R.H. 4th finger:** Plays only once in each octave and it plays the A# or Bb.
3. **L.H. 4th finger:** Plays only once in each octave and it plays the 4th scale note.

Use the Group Three Scale Fingering Rules on the following scales:

**R.H. Major:** F sharp (G flat), C sharp (D flat), F, B flat, E flat and A flat.

**L.H. Major:** C sharp (D flat), B flat, E flat and A flat.

**R.H. minor:** f, g sharp (a flat), d sharp (e flat) and a sharp (b flat).

**L.H. minor:** g sharp (a flat), *but only when playing the Harmonic & Melodic Ascending Minor Scales.*

**Read and Follow** → **Directions: Scale Pages 11-25**

- \*1. The most important scale fingering is provided on the alphabet scales (*Fingering for: 1's, 3's, and 4's*). Alternate fingering is in light gray. The fingering provided in black print works for single or multiple octaves.  
**Highlight the 4th finger numbers (use one color throughout the scale pages).**  
**Highlight Right Hand fingering in a 2nd color, and Left Hand fingering in a 3rd color.**  
Use this scale fingering for as many octaves as you need, playing the "Top" note only at the top.
- \*2. **Read and follow all of the directions for drawing the sharps or flats in each alphabet scale, and draw in the Key Signature (use order of sharps, & order of flats for Key Signatures, pg. 9). Answer all of the questions.**
- \*3. **"Hands Together" Scales:** Draw a box around every place where the same finger of each hand plays the same alphabet key name at the same time.  
When playing "Hands Together" scales, it is helpful at first, to put fermatas on every 4th note of the scale and repeat each Tonic note of the scale. The fermatas allow you to double check your fingering.

## C Major & a minor scales

Directions: Page 10

**C Major & a natural minor = No sharps or flats**

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales name the scales with 1 sharp.

Write the rest of the fingering for the C Major Scale below.

The C Major Key Signature.

Write the rest of the fingering on the a natural minor scale below.

The a minor Key Signature.

**a harmonic minor** Same as a natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher.

What is the 7th scale note of a harmonic minor?

g#

**a melodic minor (ascending↑)** Same as a natural minor, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of a melodic minor (ascending)?

f# & g#

**a melodic minor (descending↓)** Is exactly the same scale as a natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4**

**Primary chord progression: Page 6**

or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".  
or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the *Harmonic Minor Scale*.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4



## D Major & b minor scales

Directions: *Page 10*

**D Major & b natural minor = Two sharps** Draw a sharp after the scale note that was sharpened in G Major, and draw a sharp after the 7th note of D Major.

The **b natural minor** scale uses the same Key Signature as D Major, **draw in the sharps for b natural minor**. The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales name the scales with 3 sharps.

<p><b>Top</b></p> <p>R.H. 1 3 1 3 4 1</p> <p>L.H. 1 4 3 1 3 1</p> <p>(5)</p>	<p><b>Top</b></p> <p>R.H. 1 3 1 3 4 1</p> <p>L.H. 1 3 1 4 3 1</p> <p>(4)</p>
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Write the rest of the fingering for the D Major Scale below.

Draw the D Major Key Signature.

Write the rest of the fingering for the **b natural minor** scale below.

Draw the **b minor** Key Signature.

**b harmonic minor** Same as **b natural minor**, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher. What is the 7th scale note of **b harmonic minor**?

a#

**b melodic minor (ascending ↑)** Same as **b natural minor**, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of **b melodic minor (ascending)**?

g# + a#

**b melodic minor (descending ↓)** Is exactly the same scale as **b natural minor**.

**Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4** or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".  
**Primary chord progression: Page 6** or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the *Harmonic Minor Scale*.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4

## A Major & f sharp minor scales

Directions: Page 10

**A Major & f sharp natural minor = Three sharps** Draw a sharp after the scale notes that were sharped in D Major, and draw a sharp after the 7th note of A Major.

The **f sharp natural minor** scale uses the same Key Signature as A Major, **draw in the sharps**.

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales name the scales with 4 sharps.

Top

<p>R.H. 1 3 1 3 4 1 (5)</p> <p>A B C# D E F# G# A</p> <p>L.H. 1 4 3 1 3 1</p> <p>(5)</p>	<p>R.H. 3 4 1 3 1 3 Top</p> <p>f# g# a b c# d e f#</p> <p>L.H. 4 3 1 3 1 4</p>
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Write the rest of the fingering for the A Major Scale below.

Draw the A Major Key Signature.

Top

Write the rest of the fingering for the **f sharp natural minor** scale below. Draw the **f sharp minor** Key Signature.

Top

**f sharp harmonic minor** Same as **f sharp natural minor**, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher. What is the 7th scale note of **f sharp harmonic minor**? e#

**f sharp melodic minor (ascending ↑)** Same as **f sharp natural minor**, but 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. Below, draw in the sharps needed to play **f sharp melodic minor ascending** (R.H. fingering changes for the melodic minor ascending scale, but the L.H. fingering stays the same for all 3 types of minor scales).

Top

<p>R.H. 2 3 1 3 4 1 2 (3 at Top)</p> <p>↑ f# g# a b c# d# e# f#</p> <p>L.H. 4 3 1 3 1 4</p>	<p>R.H. 3 4 1 3 1 3 Top</p> <p>f# g# a b c# d e f#</p> <p>L.H. 4 3 1 3 1 4</p>
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**f sharp melodic minor (descending ↓)** Is exactly the same scale as **f sharp natural minor**.

Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4

Primary chord progression: Page 6

## E Major & c sharp minor scales

Directions: *Page 10*

**E Major & c sharp natural minor = Four sharps** Draw a sharp after the scale notes that were sharped in A Major, and draw a sharp after the 7th note of E Major.

The c sharp natural minor scale uses the same Key Signature as E Major, **draw in the sharps**.

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales name the scales with 5 sharps.

Top

<p>R.H. <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(5)</span></p> <p>L.H. <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(5)</p>	<p>R.H. <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(5)</span></p> <p>L.H. <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Top</p>
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Write the rest of the fingering for the E Major Scale below.

Draw the E Major Key Signature.

R.H. 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 (5) 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

L.H. 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 (5)

Write the rest of the fingering for the c sharp natural minor scale below. Draw the c sharp minor Key Signature.

R.H. 3 4 2 3 1 2 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3

L.H. 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

**c sharp harmonic minor** Same as c sharp natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher. What is the 7th scale note of c sharp harmonic minor? b#

**c sharp melodic minor (ascending↑)** Same as c sharp natural minor, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. Below, draw in the sharps needed to play c sharp melodic minor ascending (R.H. fingering changes for the melodic minor ascending scale, but the L.H. fingering stays the same for all 3 types of minor scales).

R.H. 2 3 1 3 4 1 2 (3 at Top)

↑ C# D# E F# G# A# B# C#

L.H. 3 1 4 3 1 3

**c sharp melodic minor (descending↓)** Is exactly the same scale as c sharp natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions:** *Page 4*

**Primary chord progression:** *Page 6*

## B Major & g sharp minor scales

(Enharmonic Scales = C Flat Major & a flat minor)

Directions: Page 10

**B Major & g sharp natural minor = Five sharps**

Draw a sharp after the scale notes that were sharpened in E Major, and draw a sharp after the 7th note of B Major.

The g sharp natural minor scale uses the same Key Signature as B Major, **draw in the sharps.**

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales name the scales with 6 sharps.

Write the rest of the fingering for the B Major Scale below.

Draw the B Major Key Signature.

Write the rest of the fingering for the g sharp natural minor scale below. Draw the g sharp minor Key Signature.

**g sharp harmonic minor**

Same as g sharp natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher. Below, draw in the sharps needed to play g sharp harmonic minor (L.H. harmonic minor fingering is different than the natural minor fingering).

**g sharp melodic minor (ascending ↑)**

Same as g sharp natural minor, but 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of g sharp melodic minor ascending?

↑ e, # + f x

(L.H. fingering, ascending, uses harmonic minor scale fingering, while descending uses natural minor fingering)

**g sharp melodic minor (descending ↓)**

Is exactly the same scale as g sharp natural minor.

Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4

Primary chord progression: Page 6

# F Sharp Major & d sharp minor scales

(Enharmonic Scales = G Flat Major & e flat minor)

Directions: Page 10

**F Sharp Major & d sharp natural minor = Six sharps** Draw a sharp after the scale notes that were sharped in B Major, and draw a sharp after the 7th note of F Sharp Major.

The d sharp natural minor scale uses the same Key Signature as F Sharp Major, **draw in the sharps**.

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales name the scales with 7 sharps.

**Top**

R.H. 2 3 4 1 3 1 2  
 F# G# A# B C# D# E# F#

L.H. 4 3 1 3 1 4

**Top**

R.H. 3 1 3 4 1 3  
 d# e# f# g# a# b c# d#

L.H. 2 1 4 3 1 3 2

Write the rest of the fingering on the F Sharp Major Scale below.

Draw the F Sharp Major Key Signature.

**Top**

R.H. 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 1 4 3 2

L.H. 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4

Write the rest of the fingering on the d sharp natural minor scale below. Draw the d sharp minor Key Signature.

**Top**

R.H. 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3

L.H. 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2

**d sharp harmonic minor** Same as d sharp natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher.

What is the 7th scale note of d sharp harmonic minor?

Cx

**d sharp melodic minor (ascending↑)** Same as d sharp natural minor, but 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of d sharp melodic minor (ascending)?

b# + cx

**d sharp melodic minor (descending↓)** Is exactly the same scale as d sharp natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4**

**Primary chord progression: Page 6**

or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".  
 or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the Harmonic Minor Scale.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4

## C Sharp Major & a sharp minor scales

(Enharmonic Scales = D Flat Major & b flat minor)

Directions: Page 10

**C Sharp Major & a sharp natural minor = Seven sharps** Draw a sharp after the scale notes that were sharped in a F Sharp Major, and draw a sharp after the 7th note of C Sharp Major. The a sharp natural minor scale uses the same Key Signature as C Sharp Major, **draw in the sharps**.

**Top**

R.H. 2 3 1 3 4 1 2  
 C# D# E# F# G# A# B# C#

L.H. 3 1 4 3 1 3

**Top**

R.H. 4 1 3 1 3 4  
 a# b# c# d# e# f# g# a#

L.H. 2 1 3 1 4 3 2

Write the rest of the fingering on the C Sharp Major Scale Below.

Draw the C Sharp Major Key Signature.

**Top**

R.H. 2 3 1 2 3 4 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2

L.H. 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

Write the rest of the fingering on the a sharp natural minor scale below.

Draw the a sharp minor Key Signature.

**Top**

R.H. 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4

L.H. 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2

**a sharp harmonic minor** Same as a sharp natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher.

What is the 7th scale note of a sharp harmonic minor?

g#

**a sharp melodic minor (ascending ↑)** Same as a sharp natural minor, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of a sharp melodic minor (ascending)?

↑ f# + g#

**a sharp melodic minor (descending ↓)** Is exactly the same scale as a sharp natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4**

**Primary chord progression: Page 6**

or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".  
 or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the *Harmonic Minor Scale*.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4

## C Flat Major & a flat minor scales

(Enharmonic Scales = B Major & g sharp minor)

Directions: Page 10

**C Flat Major & a flat natural minor = Seven flats** Draw flat signs after every scale note.

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales name the scales with 6 flats.

	Top							
R.H.	1	3	1	3	4	1	(5)	
	C <sup>b</sup>	D <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>	F <sup>b</sup>	G <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	B <sup>b</sup>	C <sup>b</sup>
L.H.	1	3	1	4	3	1		
	(4)			↑				

	Top							
R.H.	3	4	1	3	1	3		
	a <sup>b</sup>	b <sup>b</sup>	c <sup>b</sup>	d <sup>b</sup>	e <sup>b</sup>	f <sup>b</sup>	g <sup>b</sup>	
L.H.	3	1	3	1	4	3		
					↑			

Write the rest of the fingering on the C Flat Major Scale below.

Draw the C Flat Major Key Signature.

Write the rest of the fingering on the a flat natural minor scale below.

Draw the a flat minor Key Signature.

**a flat harmonic minor**

Same as a flat natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher. Below, draw in the flats needed to play a flat harmonic minor (L.H. harmonic minor fingering is different than the natural minor fingering).

R.H.	3	4	1	3	1	3
	a <sup>b</sup>	b <sup>b</sup>	c <sup>b</sup>	d <sup>b</sup>	e <sup>b</sup>	f <sup>b</sup> g <sup>b</sup>
L.H.	3	1	4	3	1	3

**a flat melodic minor (ascending ↑)**

Same as a flat natural minor, but 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of a flat melodic minor ascending?

↑ f<sup>b</sup> + g<sup>b</sup>

(L.H. fingering, ascending, uses harmonic minor scale fingering, while descending uses natural minor fingering)

**a flat melodic minor (descending ↓)**

Is exactly the same scale as a flat natural minor.

Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4

Primary chord progression: Page 6



## D Flat Major & b flat minor scales

(Enharmonic Scales = C Sharp Major & a sharp minor)

Directions: Page 10

**D Flat Major & b flat natural minor = Five flats** Draw flat signs after the same scale notes that were flatted in the G Flat Major scale, except the 7th note of D Flat Major, leave it natural. The b flat natural minor scale uses the same key signature as D Flat Major, **draw in the flats**. The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales names the scales with 4 flats.

R.H. 2 3 1 3 4 1 2  
 Db Eb F Gb Ab Bb C Db  
 L.H. 3 1 4 3 1 3

Top

R.H. 4 1 3 1 3 4  
 bb c db eb f gb ab bb  
 L.H. 2 1 3 1 4 3 2

Top

Write the rest of the fingering on the D Flat Major Scale below.

Draw the D Flat Major Key Signature.

Write the rest of the fingering on the b flat natural minor scale below.

Draw the b flat minor Key Signature.

**b flat harmonic minor** Same as b flat natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher. What is the 7th scale note of b flat harmonic minor? ab

**b flat melodic minor (ascending ↑)** Same as b flat natural minor, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of b flat melodic minor (ascending)? gb + ab

**b flat melodic minor (descending ↓)** Is exactly the same scale as b flat natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4** or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".  
**Primary chord progression: Page 6** or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the *Harmonic Minor Scale*.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4

## A Flat Major & f minor scales

Directions: *Page 10*

**A Flat Major & f natural minor = Four flats** Draw flat signs after the same scale notes that were flatted in the D Flat Major scale, except the 7th note of A Flat Major, leave it natural.

The f natural minor scale uses the same key signature as A Flat Major, **draw in the flats**.

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales names the scales with 3 flats.

**Top**

R.H. 3 4 1 3 1 3  
 A<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup> C D<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup> F G A<sup>n</sup>

L.H. 3 1 4 3 1 3  
 A<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup> C D<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup> F G A<sup>n</sup>

**Top**  
(4)

R.H. 1 3 4 1 3 1  
 f g a<sup>b</sup> b<sup>b</sup> c d<sup>b</sup> e<sup>b</sup> f

L.H. 1 4 3 1 3 1  
 (5)

Write the rest of the fingering on the A Flat Major Scale below.

Draw the A Flat Major Key Signature.

**Top**

Write the rest of the fingering on the f natural minor scale below.

Draw the f minor Key Signature.

**Top**  
(4)

**f harmonic minor** Same as f natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher.

What is the 7th scale note of f harmonic minor? \_\_\_\_\_

e<sup>4</sup>

**f melodic minor (ascending ↑)** Same as f natural minor, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of f melodic minor (ascending)?

↑ d<sup>4</sup> + e<sup>4</sup>

**f melodic minor (descending ↓)** Is exactly the same scale as f natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4** or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".  
**Primary chord progression: Page 6** or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the Harmonic Minor Scale.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4

# E Flat Major & c minor scales

Directions: Page 10

**E Flat Major & c natural minor = Three flats** Draw flat signs after the same scale notes that were flatted in the A Flat Major scale, except the 7th note of E Flat Major, leave it natural.

The c natural minor scale uses the same key signature as E Flat Major, **draw in the flats**.

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales names the scales with 2 flats.

<p>R.H. 3 1 3 4 1 3                  Eb F G Ab Bb C D Eb                  L.H. 3 1 4 3 1 3</p>	<p>R.H. 1 3 1 3 4 1                  c d eb f g ab bb c                  L.H. 1 4 3 1 3 1</p>
--	---

Write the rest of the fingering on the E Flat Major Scale below.

Draw the E Flat Major Key Signature.

Write the rest of the fingering on the c natural minor scale below.

Draw the c minor Key Signature.

**c harmonic minor** Same as c natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher.

What is the 7th scale note of c harmonic minor?         b7        

**c melodic minor (ascending ↑)** Same as c natural minor, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of c melodic minor (ascending)?

↑         a7 + b7        

**c melodic minor (descending ↓)** Is exactly the same scale as c natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4** or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".  
**Primary chord progression: Page 6** or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the *Harmonic Minor Scale*.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4

## B Flat Major & g minor scales

Directions: Page 10

**B Flat Major & g natural minor = Two flats** Draw flat signs after the same scale notes that were flatted in the E Flat Major scale, except the 7th note of B Flat Major, leave it natural.

The g natural minor scale uses the same key signature as B Flat Major, draw in the flats.

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales names the scales with 1 flat.

<p><b>R.H.</b> 4 1 3 1 2 3 4</p> <p>B<math>\flat</math> C D E<math>\flat</math> F G A B<math>\flat</math></p> <p><b>L.H.</b> 3 1 4 3 2 1 3</p>	<p><b>R.H.</b> 1 3 1 3 4 1</p> <p>g a b<math>\flat</math> c d e<math>\flat</math> f g</p> <p><b>L.H.</b> 1 4 3 1 3 1</p>
<p>↑</p>	<p>↑</p>

Write the rest of the fingering on the B Flat Major Scale below.

Draw the B Flat Major Key Signature.

Write the rest of the fingering on the g natural minor scale below.

Draw the g minor Key Signature.

**g harmonic minor** Same as g natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher.

What is the 7th scale note of g harmonic minor?

F#

**g melodic minor (ascending ↑)** Same as g natural minor, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of g melodic minor (ascending)?

e $\flat$  + f#

**g melodic minor (descending ↓)** Is exactly the same scale as g natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions:** Page 4

**Primary chord progression:** Page 6

or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".  
or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the *Harmonic Minor Scale*.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4

## F Major & d minor scales

Directions: Page 10

**F Major & d natural minor = One flat** Draw flat signs after the same scale notes that were flatted in the B Flat Major scale, except the 7th note of F Major, leave it natural.

The **d natural minor** scale uses the same key signature as F Major, **draw in the flat**.

The arrows under the 5th scale notes, *Dominant*, of these scales names the scales with no sharps or flats.

Write the rest of the fingering on the F Major Scale below.

Draw the F Major Key Signature.

Write the rest of the fingering on the d natural minor scale below.

Draw the d minor Key Signature.

**d harmonic minor** Same as d natural minor, but the 7th scale note is played a half step higher.

What is the 7th scale note of d harmonic minor?

C#

**d melodic minor (ascending ↑)** Same as d natural minor, but the 6th and 7th scale notes are played a half step higher. What are the 6th and 7th scale notes of d melodic minor (ascending)?

bb + C#

**d melodic minor (descending ↓)** Is exactly the same scale as d natural minor.

**Tonic chord & Inversions: Page 4**

or play the row of scale degrees going across from "Tonic Chord".

**Primary chord progression: Page 6**

or play the row of scale degrees going down from each "Position" in

this order: (I, IV, I V7, I). The minor chord progression uses notes from the *Harmonic Minor Scale*.

	Root Position	1st Position	2nd Position
I = Tonic Chord(1): use scale degrees	1, 3, 5	3, 5, 1	5, 1, 3
IV = Subdominant Chord(4): use scale degrees	1, 4, 6	4, 6, 1	6, 1, 4
V7 = Dominant 7th Chord(5): use scale degrees	7, 4, 5	4, 5, 7	5, 7, 4

## Music Dictionary - 50

a different octave range, inversion of the row, retrograde of the row, transposition of the row, and different rhythmic or chordal groupings of the row.

**Twentieth Century Music** – The styles, characteristics and developments of music which have occurred during the 20th Century and include: Atonality, Neoclassicism, Neoromanticism, Impressionistic styles, Expressionism, Twelve Tone Row, Prepared Piano, Chance Music (Aleatory Music), Jazz, Blues, Ragtime, use of sounds created from sources other than musical instruments (ex. train or car), use of newly developed recording technics and use of newly developed electronic instruments and computers.

**Una corde** – See page 28.

**Unison** – Two or more voice parts which play the same pitches of a melody (sometimes in different octave ranges).

**Upbeat** – A note or group of notes on a weak beat that creates the beginning of a phrase or motive. The group of notes occurs before the first complete measure of a composition.

**Waltz** – A dance in  $\frac{3}{4}$  moderate tempo with a broken chord bass.

**Well Tempered Clavier** – A group of famous compositions by J.S. Bach consisting of forty-eight preludes and fugues. This collection was the first complete usage of the equal temperament tuning system (12 tones between an octave, all a half step apart). He used both Major and Minor key systems in the collection with a prelude and fugue in a Major key followed by a different prelude and fugue in a Minor key.

**Whole Step** – Two consecutive notes (ex. A, B) with one note between them (ex. A, “A sharp”, B).

**Whole Tone Scale** – A scale that consists entirely of whole steps.

**Wind Instruments** – Instruments that create sound by the blowing of air.

**Woodwind Instruments** – The grouping of instruments that includes: (Breath tone) Flute, Piccolo; (Single Reed) Clarinet, Saxophone; (Double Reed) Oboe, Bassoon, and English Horn.

### GRAND STAFF NOTE PLACEMENT

*Using highlighters, color: “Very Low – orange”, “Low – blue”, “Middle – green”, “High – pink”, and “Very High – yellow”.*

The diagram illustrates the placement of notes on a grand staff, divided into five color-coded regions: Very Low (orange), Low (blue), Middle (green), High (pink), and Very High (yellow). The piano keyboard is shown with notes labeled C through B. The grand staff consists of a treble clef and a bass clef. Notes are placed on the keys and staves, with colors corresponding to the regions. The Very Low region (orange) covers notes C through F in the bass clef. The Low region (blue) covers notes G through B in the bass clef. The Middle region (green) covers notes C through E in the bass clef and F through A in the treble clef. The High region (pink) covers notes B in the bass clef and C through E in the treble clef. The Very High region (yellow) covers notes F through C in the treble clef.