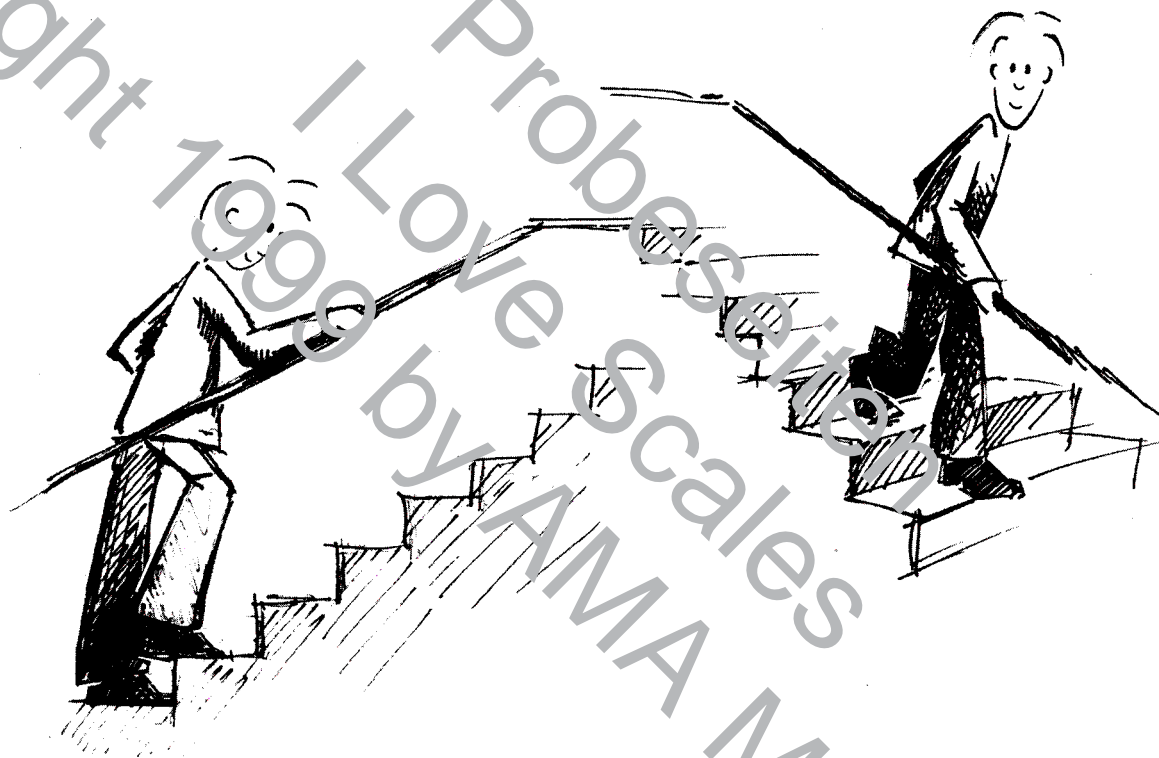


# Forward

## To the teacher

The purpose of this book, is to attempt to solve some of the problems teachers encounter, when trying to encourage young students to practise scales.

The book is divided into chapters following the Associated Board scale requirements. It sets out the relationships between the major and minor keys and easy methods to remember them. Studies and exercises are also included to make clear the link between real music and scales, in the hope that the patterns will be more easily recognised – and thereby lead to a better understanding of how music is constructed and better sightreading ability.



## To the student

*I know, scales Ugh!!*

But learning scales can be fun. If you learn them well, your technique will improve much more quickly and you will be able to play more difficult and more interesting music. Your sightreading will improve as you learn to recognise the patterns of scales and arpeggios which are the component parts of most music.

Have fun!

# I.

This is the **scale of F major**.

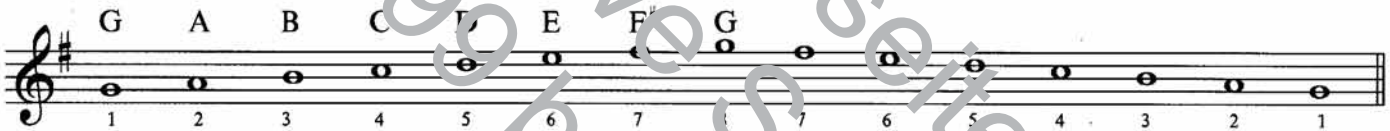


**F major** has a **key signature** of one flat [**b**] B<sup>b</sup>. Each scale has a key signature which tells us how many sharps or flats.

Like all other major scales, F major has 8 notes – one for each letter name. (The eighth note is a repeat of the first but an octave higher F<sup>1</sup>–F<sup>2</sup>.)

All major scales have the same sound.

**G major** has a **key signature** of one sharp [**#**] F<sup>#</sup>.



**C major** has no #s or bs.



Try to memorise the sound of a major scale, so you can play it from memory.

## Study In C Major

R. W.

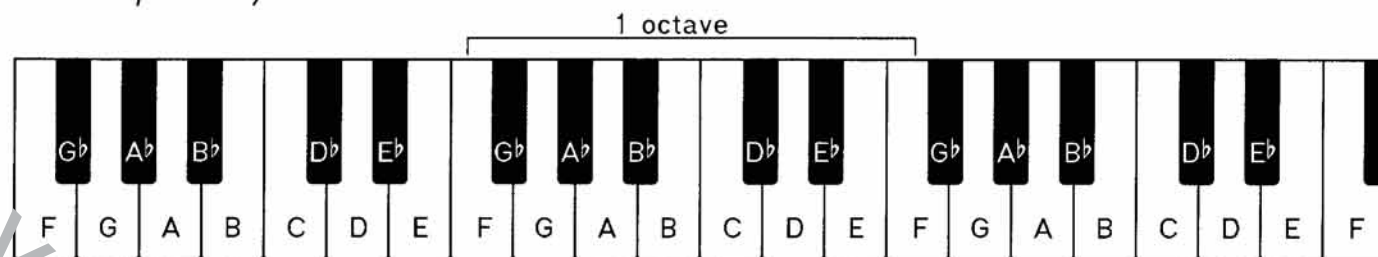


# How is a major scale constructed?

An **octave** is divided into 12 equal parts called **semitones**. A **semitone** (S) is the smallest distance between two notes.

**2 semitones equals one tone** (T).

Here is a piano keyboard.



Start *anywhere* and count to twelve and the pattern repeats itself.

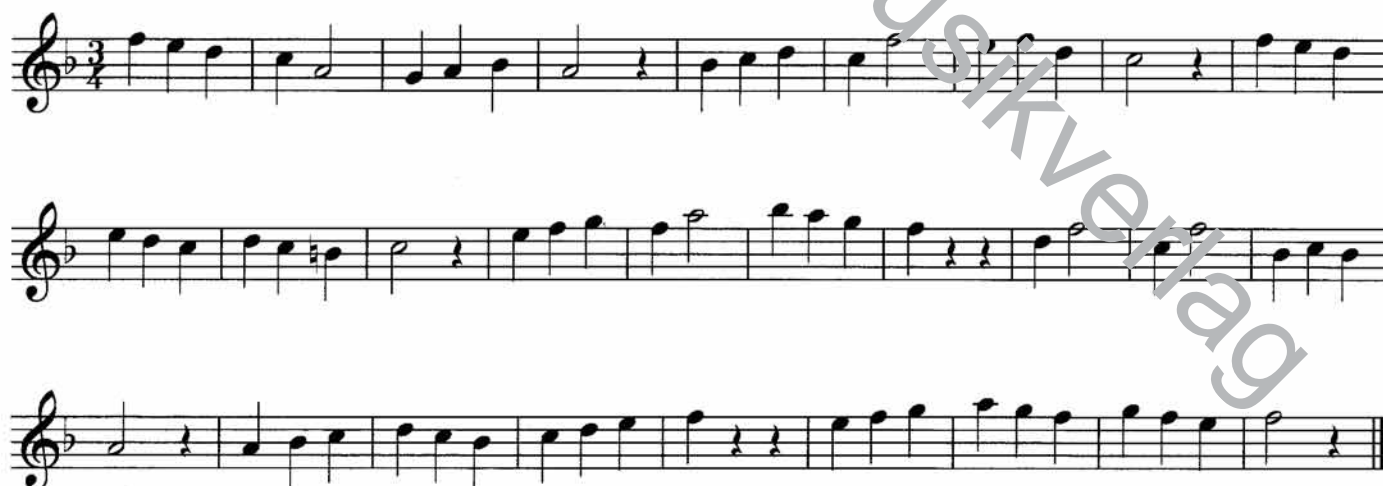
Major scales are constructed with the following spacings. T T S T T T S.



Once again, the scale of F major, showing the spacings. You can construct a major scale using this formula starting on any of the twelve semitones.

## Study In F Major

R. W.



# II.

Minor scales sound sad.

Ask your teacher to play a major scale and a minor scale. Can you tell which is which?



The intervals in the basic minor scale which are different from the major are:

Minor 3rd



Minor 6th

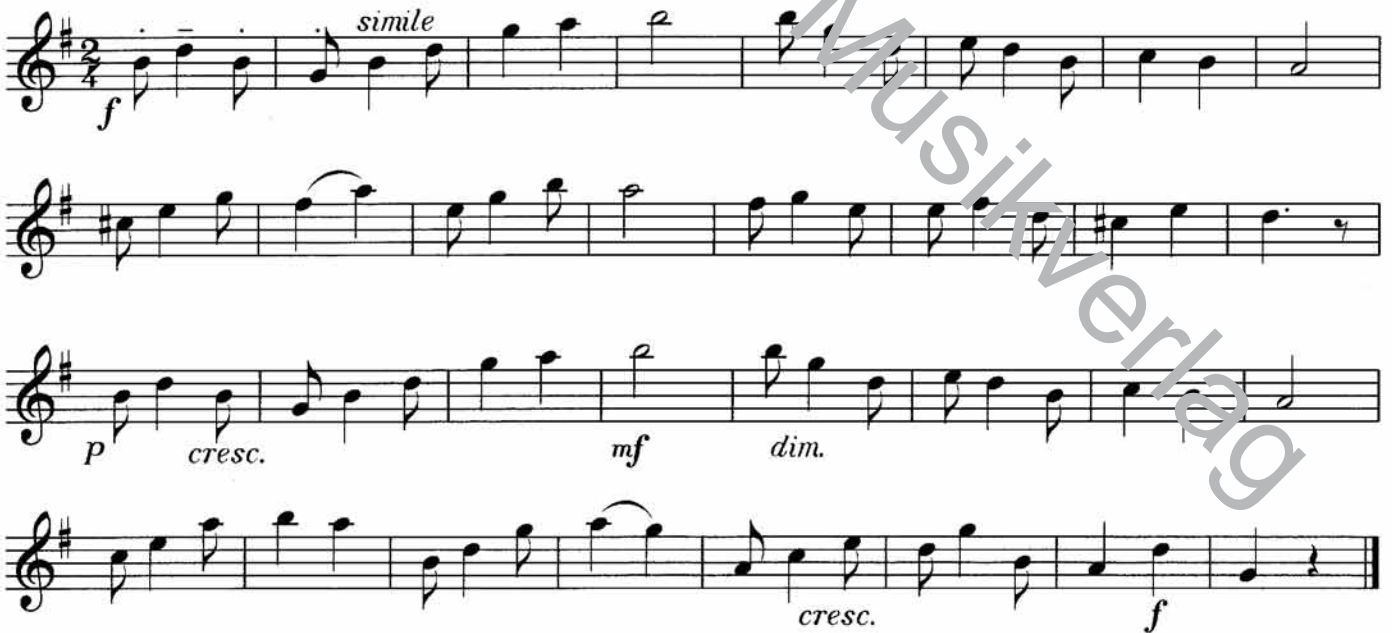


Minor 7th



Moderato

E. Köhler





# VII.

Dominant 7th In E<sup>b</sup> Major

Musical notation for the Dominant 7th scale in E<sup>b</sup> Major. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B<sup>b</sup> and E<sup>b</sup>) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a B<sup>b</sup>7 chord. The scale consists of the notes: B<sup>b</sup>, C, D, E<sup>b</sup>, F, G, A, B<sup>b</sup>. The notation shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a final whole note on the starting note.

Dominant 7th In B Major

Musical notation for the Dominant 7th scale in B Major. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with an F#7 chord. The scale consists of the notes: B, C#, D, E, F#, G, A, B. The notation shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a final whole note on the starting note.

Dominant 7th In F# Major

Musical notation for the Dominant 7th scale in F# Major. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a C#7 chord. The scale consists of the notes: F#, G#, A, B, C#, D, E, F#. The notation shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a final whole note on the starting note.

Dominant 7th In A Major

Musical notation for the Dominant 7th scale in A Major. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with an E7 chord. The scale consists of the notes: A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A. The notation shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a final whole note on the starting note.

Diminished 7ths

On C

Musical notation for the Diminished 7th scale on C. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a C<sup>o</sup>7 chord. The scale consists of the notes: C, D<sup>b</sup>, E<sup>b</sup>, F, G<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>, B<sup>b</sup>, C. The notation shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a final whole note on the starting note.

On C#

Musical notation for the Diminished 7th scale on C#. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a C#<sup>o</sup>7 chord. The scale consists of the notes: C#, D, E<sup>b</sup>, F, G<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>, B<sup>b</sup>, C#. The notation shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a final whole note on the starting note.

On D

Musical notation for the Diminished 7th scale on D. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a D<sup>o</sup>7 chord. The scale consists of the notes: D, E<sup>b</sup>, F, G<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>, B<sup>b</sup>, C, D. The notation shows the scale ascending and then descending, with a final whole note on the starting note.