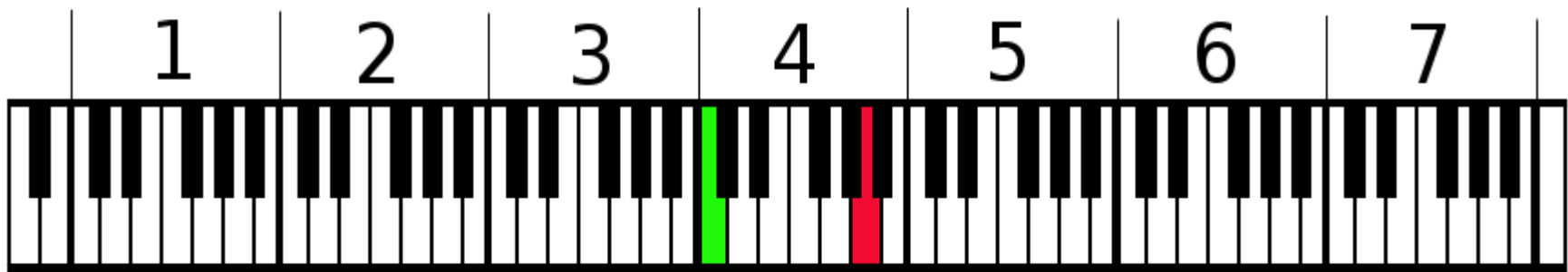


# Let's try that again... (sorry)

The pitch numbers always change at C! (not A)

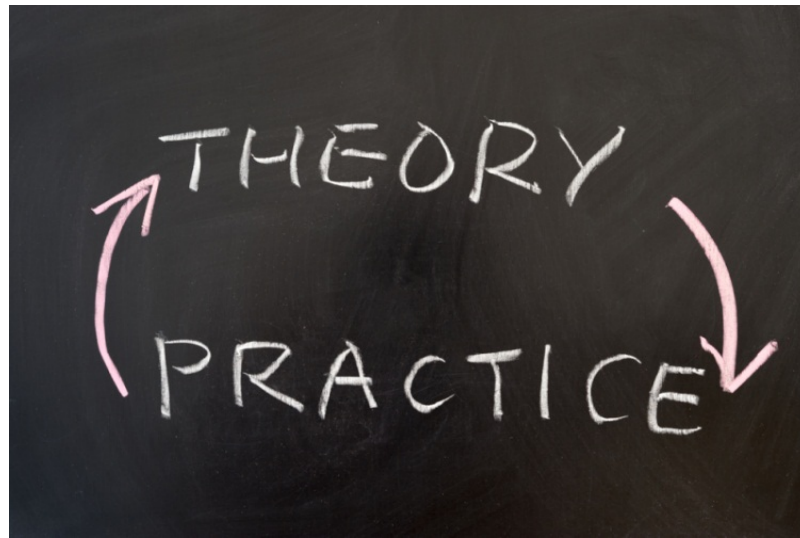
A0 B0 • **C1** D1 E1 F1 G1 A1 B1 • **C2** D2 E2 F2 G2 A2 B2 • **C3** D3 E3 F3 G3 A3 B3



Green key is "middle C" (C4) and Red key is 440-Hz A (A4).

Numerals designate the octave on the piano keyboard.

The left-most key is named A0; the right-most C8.



# MAJOR SCALES

9 Sept 2016

# WHOLE vs. HALF STEPS



# Two HALF Steps make a WHOLE Step



+

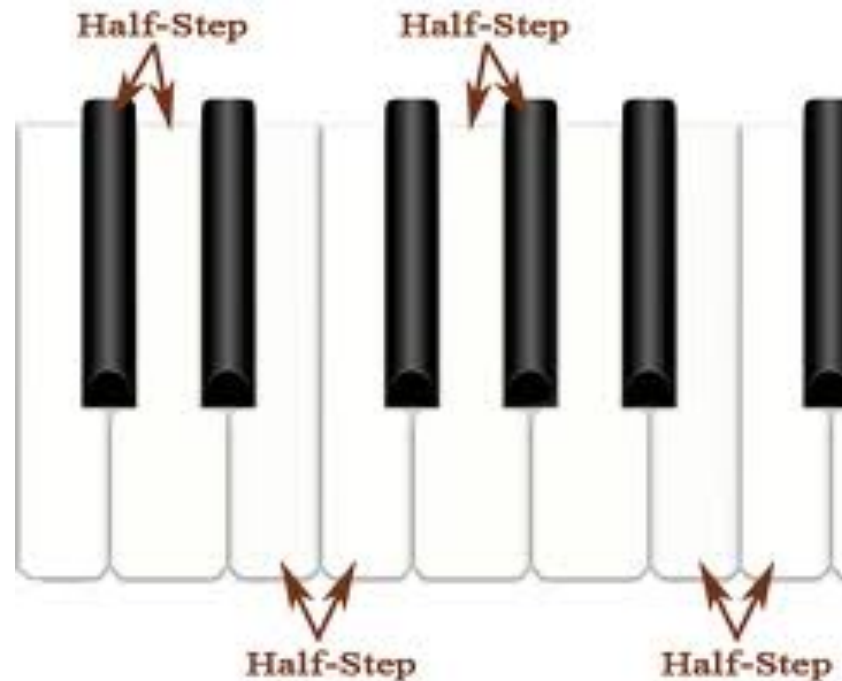


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# HALF STEPS

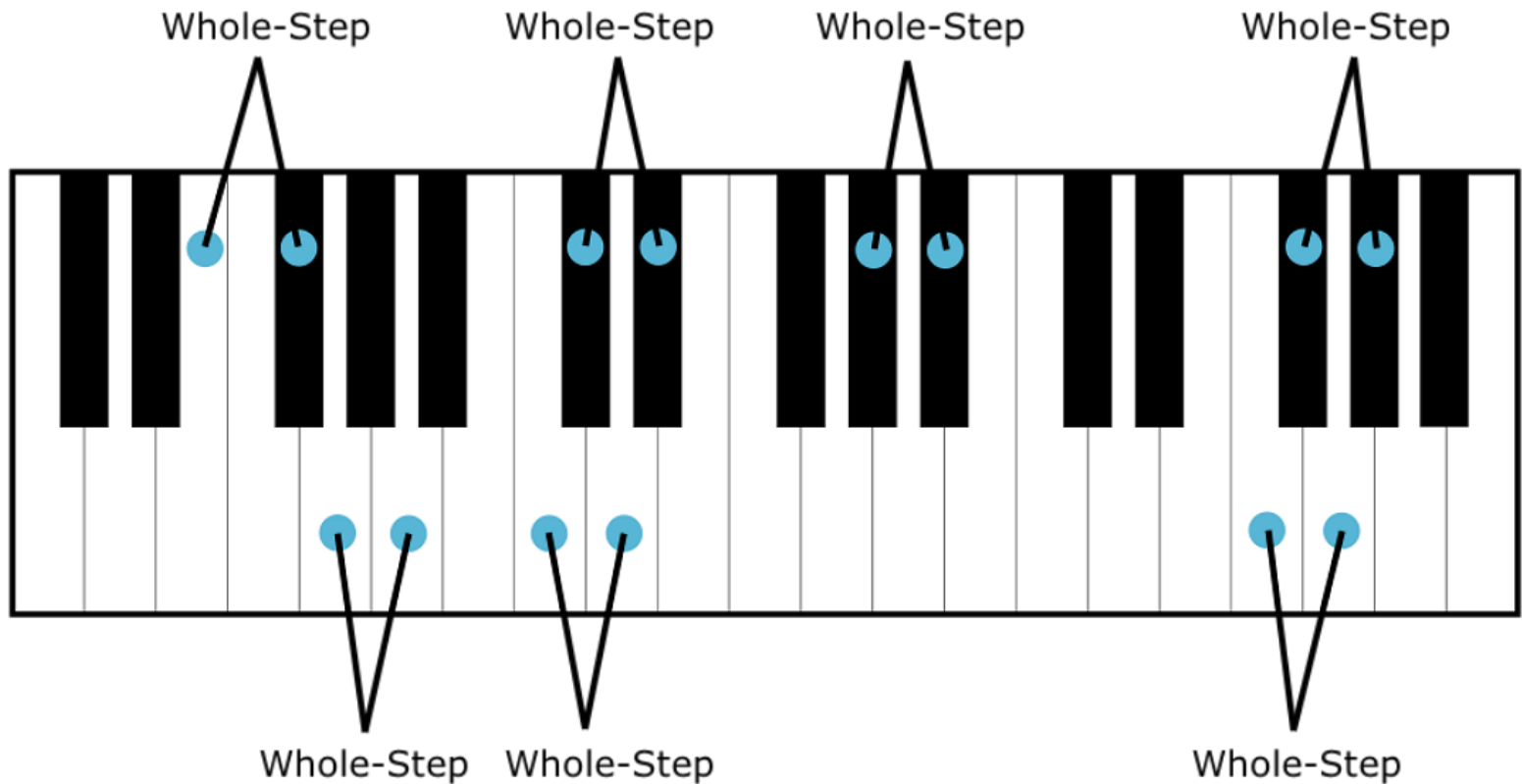
As seen on a keyboard...



White note half steps are E—F and B—C.  
(Each fret on a guitar is a half step as well.)

# WHOLE STEPS

As seen on a keyboard...



You'll notice there is one extra key in between.

# MAJOR SCALE in C



Whole

Whole

Half

Whole

Whole

Whole

Half

C

D

E

F

G

A

B

C

# MAJOR SCALE in D



Whole    Whole    Half    Whole    Whole    Whole    Half

C            D            E            F            G            A            B            C

D            E            F#            G            A            B            C#            D



# MAJOR SCALE

## scale degree numbers



Whole    Whole    Half    Whole    Whole    Whole    Half

tetrachord

tetrachord

C

D

E

F

G

A

B

C

^

^

^

^

^

^

^

^

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

1

tonic

tonic

# MAJOR SCALE

(from the top down)



Whole    Whole    Half    Whole    Whole    Whole    Half

C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1

# MAJOR SCALE

## solfège (moveable do)



Whole    Whole    Half    Whole    Whole    Whole    Half

C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
do	re	mi	fa	sol	la	ti	do

# SIGHT SINGING

1 1 1 2 3 3 2 3 4 5

1 5 3 1 5 4 3 2 1

# SIGHT SINGING

do do do re mi mi re mi fa sol

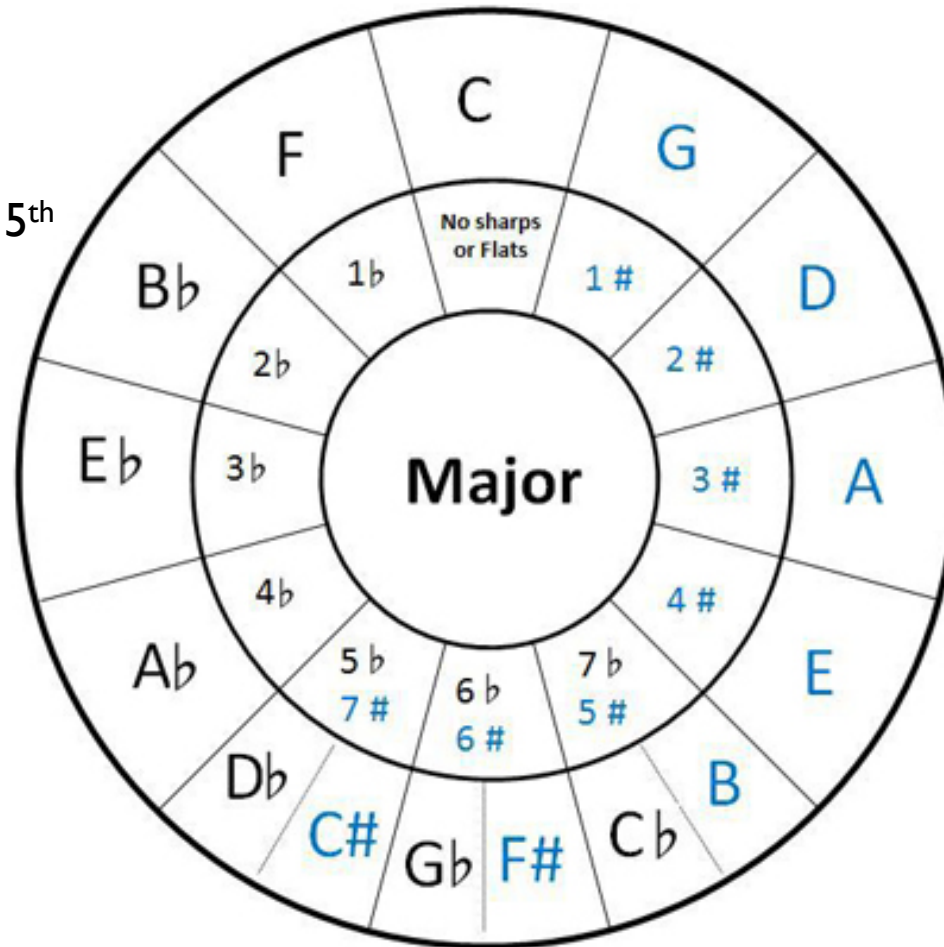
do sol mi do sol fa mi re do

# KEY SIGNATURES

## Circle of Fifths

FLATS  
Going DOWN by 5<sup>th</sup>

**C**an't  
**F**ade to  
**B**lack (flats!!!!)  
**E**ven  
**A**fter  
**D**ark  
(**G**eez)



SHARPS  
Going UP by 5<sup>th</sup>

**C**ome  
**G**et  
**D**own  
**A**nd  
**E**verybody  
**B**oogie  
(**F**#!!!)

¡REMINDER!

Sharps # go up!

Flats <sup>b</sup> go down!

# ;; Double Sharps and Flats!!

DOUBLE sharps (x) go up 2 half steps!!  
(Gx = A)

DOUBLE flats  $^{bb}$  go down 2 half steps;;  
(G $^{bb}$  = F)



# # KEYS with SHARPS #

- The first sharp we add is F#
- Each new sharp is 5<sup>th</sup> higher (F#, C#, G#...)
- **F**at **C**ats **G**et **D**own **A**nd **E**verybody **B**oogie



HINT! Last sharp is the LEADING TONE! (half step lower than TONIC)

# ♭ KEYS with FLATS ♭

- The first flat we add is B $\flat$
- Each new flat is 5<sup>th</sup> lower (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ ...)
- **B**lack **E**ven **A**fter **D**ark, **G**eez (**C**an't **F**ade)

The image shows a musical staff with two systems of staves (treble and bass clefs). The first system is labeled 'F Major' and contains a single flat (B $\flat$ ). The second system is labeled 'Bb Major' and contains two flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ ). The third system is labeled 'Eb Major' and contains three flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ ). The fourth system is labeled 'Ab Major' and contains four flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ ). The fifth system is labeled 'Db Major' and contains five flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ , G $\flat$ ). The sixth system is labeled 'Gb Major' and contains six flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ , G $\flat$ , C $\flat$ ). Each system shows a sequence of notes on the staff, with the number of flats increasing by one in each subsequent system.

HINT! Second to last flat is the major TONIC (scale degree I)