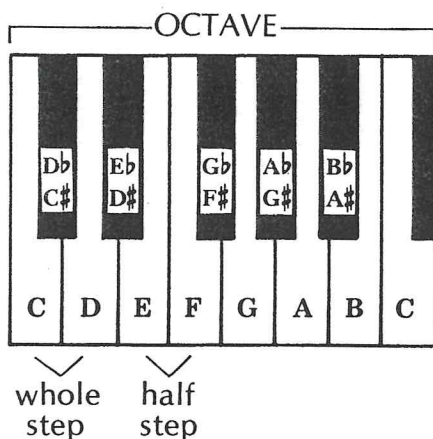


LESSON 29

WHOLE AND HALF STEPS

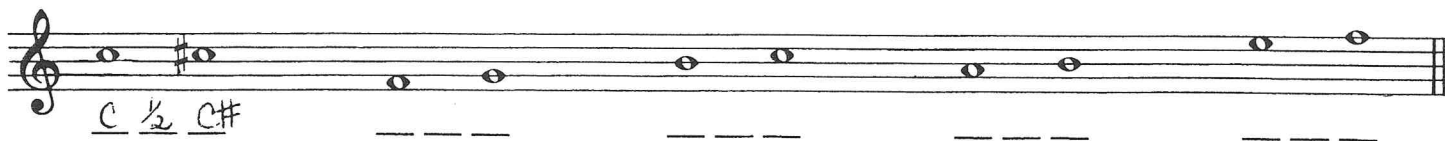
Tones of the scale are separated by whole and half steps which are easily seen on a piano keyboard.



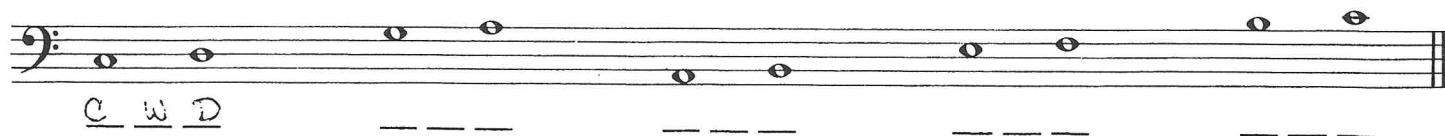
Adjacent piano keys are a half step apart; therefore, E to F is a half step while C to D, which includes C \sharp (two keys or two half steps), is a whole step. You will notice that the black keys get their names from the white keys. Each black key has two names. When going up the keyboard, the black keys are a half step higher than the white keys and are called by their sharp names—C, C \sharp , D, D \sharp , etc. When going down the keyboard the black keys are a half step lower than the white keys and are called by their flat names—B, B \flat , A, A \flat , etc. Although the black keys have two names, they have only one sound. Two notes that sound the same but are written differently are called ENHARMONIC notes.



1. Name the notes and indicate if the distance between the first and second notes is a whole step (w) or a half step ($\frac{1}{2}$).



2. Name the notes and indicate the distance between them.



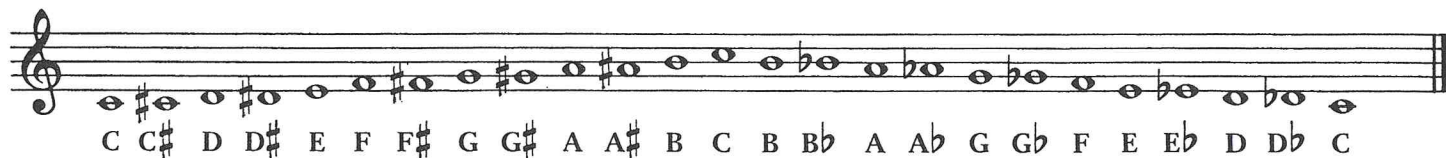
3. Indicate the distance between the notes.



LESSON 30

CHROMATIC SCALE

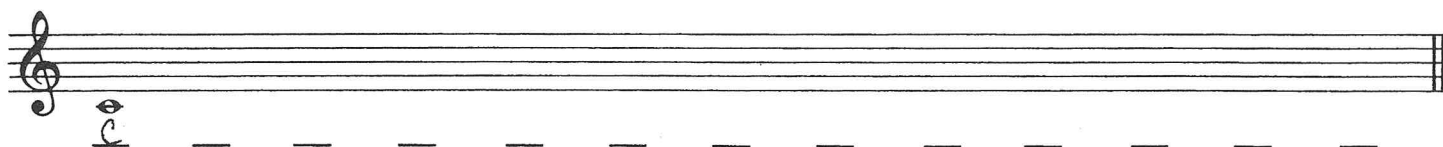
The chromatic scale is made up of all of the notes on the keyboard. Therefore, every note of the scale is a half step apart. When going up the scale, we use the sharp name for the black keys. When coming down the scale, we use the flat names.



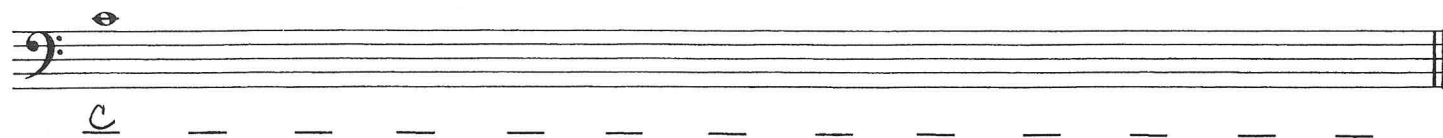
Going up the scale is called ascending.

Going down the scale is called descending.

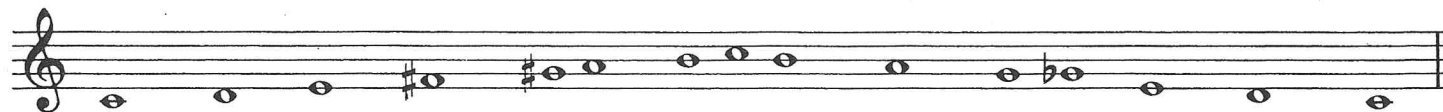
1. Write the ascending version of the chromatic scale starting on the note C, then name the notes.



2. Write the descending version of the chromatic scale starting on the note C, then name the notes.



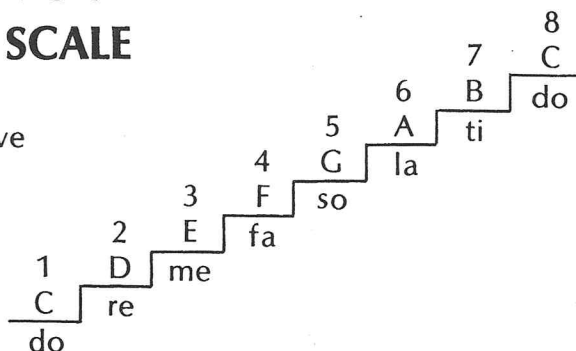
3. Fill in the missing notes in this chromatic scale.



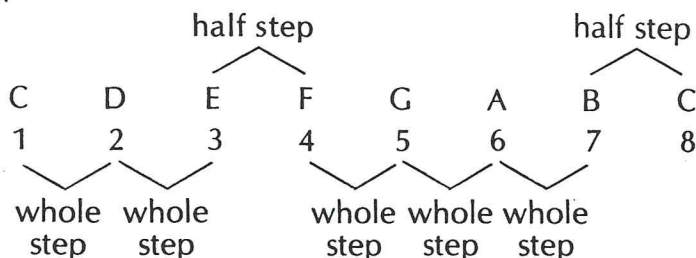
LESSON 31

THE MAJOR SCALE

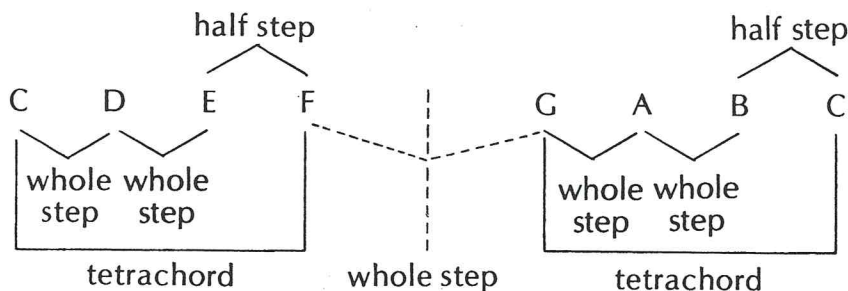
The major scale is comprised of eight consecutive tones in alphabetical order, from "do" to "do" one octave higher.



If we start at C and go up the keyboard playing the white notes, we see that all of the tones in the C scale are separated by a whole step with the exception of E to F and B to C, which are half steps.

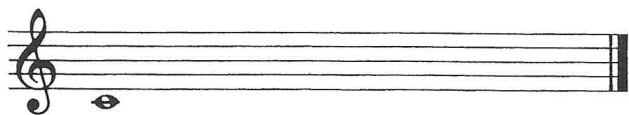


If we divide the eight notes into two groups of four, we see the pattern of whole and half steps is the same for each group (whole step, whole step, half step).

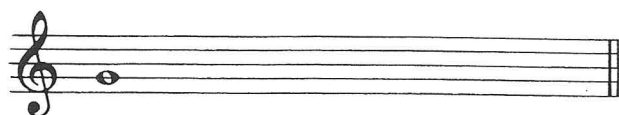


This group of four notes is called a **TETRACHORD**. When two tetrachords are joined together by a whole step, they make up a major scale. In the C scale, the C tetrachord and the G tetrachord are joined by the whole step between F & G.

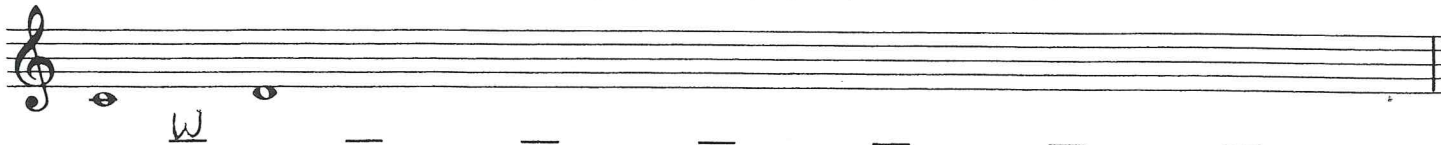
1. Write a tetrachord beginning on C.



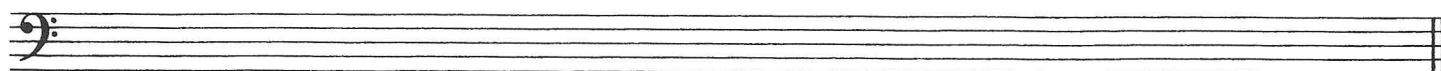
Write a tetrachord beginning on G.



2. Write a C scale and indicate the whole (W) or half ($\frac{1}{2}$) steps between each note.



3. Write a C scale in the bass clef.

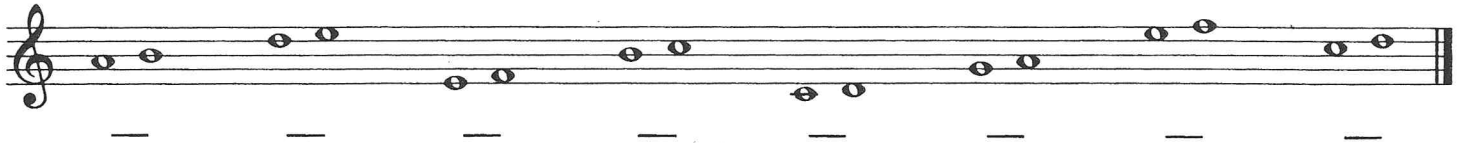


LESSON 32

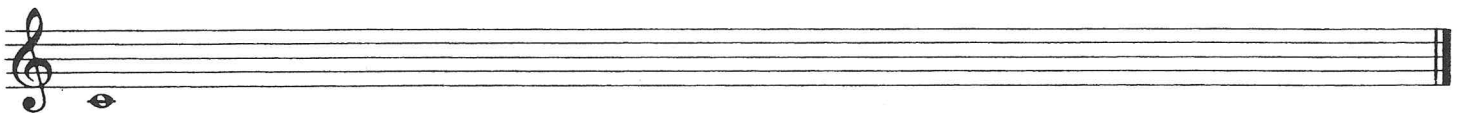
REVIEW OF LESSONS 29-31

1. Tones of the scale are separated by _____ or _____ steps.
2. Each black key has _____ names.
3. The black keys get their names from the _____ keys.
4. When going up the keyboard, the black key names are _____ a half step by using the symbol _____ for sharp.
5. When going down the keyboard, the black key names are _____ a half step by using the symbol _____ for flat.
6. When two notes sound the same but have different letter names, they are called _____.
7. In the chromatic scale, each note is a _____ step apart.
8. The major scale is comprised of _____ consecutive tones.
9. The major scale is comprised of _____ tetrachords.
10. The formula of whole and half steps for a major scale is:

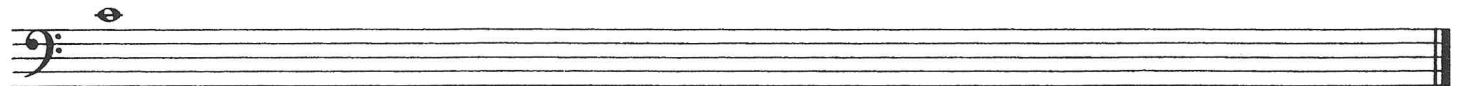
11. Indicate whether the distance between each group of notes is a half step ($\frac{1}{2}$) or a whole step (W)



12. Write an ascending chromatic scale beginning on the note C.



13. Write a descending chromatic scale beginning on the note C.



14. Write a C major scale in the two octaves that are indicated by the starting and ending notes.

