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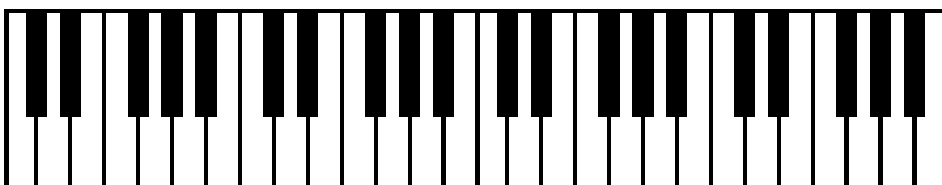
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# LESSON 1: OCTAVES

An octave is eight notes. Start on one key and go up or down eight keys to the key with the same letter name.

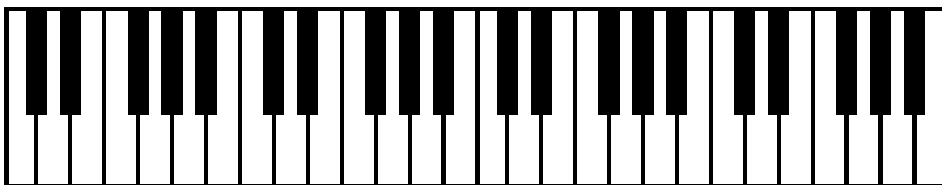


Find four octaves of each letter name. Write the letter names on the keys. Then write the notes on the staff one above the other. Use whole notes.



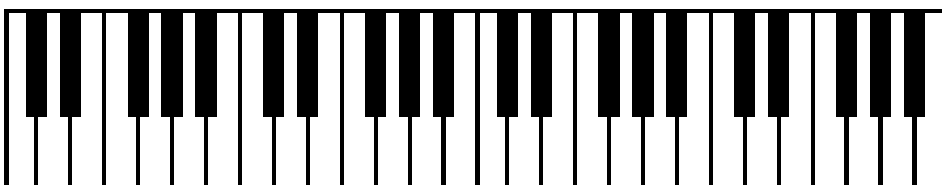
four C notes

↑  
middle C



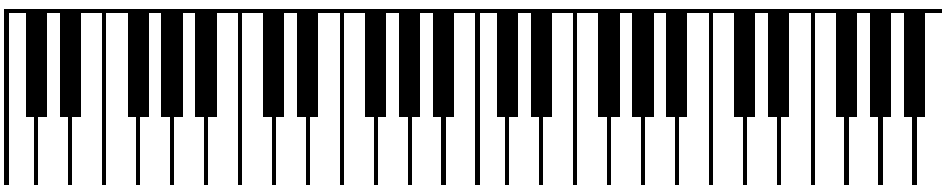
four F notes

↑  
middle C



four A notes

↑  
middle C



four D notes

↑  
middle C



# DO YOU REMEMBER?

## INTERVALS

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Write the letter names of the notes of the C scale.

\_\_\_\_\_



Name the following notes in the Key of C major.

\_\_\_\_\_ a 4<sup>th</sup> down from A

\_\_\_\_\_ a 5<sup>th</sup> up from C

\_\_\_\_\_ a 3<sup>rd</sup> up from B

\_\_\_\_\_ a 7<sup>th</sup> down from E

\_\_\_\_\_ a 6<sup>th</sup> down from D

\_\_\_\_\_ a 2<sup>nd</sup> up from G



Write the letter names of the notes of the G scale.

\_\_\_\_\_



Name the following notes in the Key of G major.

\_\_\_\_\_ a 7<sup>th</sup> up from G

\_\_\_\_\_ a 3<sup>rd</sup> up from C

\_\_\_\_\_ a 4<sup>th</sup> up from D

\_\_\_\_\_ a 5<sup>th</sup> down from F#

\_\_\_\_\_ a 6<sup>th</sup> down from A

\_\_\_\_\_ a 2<sup>nd</sup> up from E



Write the letter names of the notes of the F scale.

\_\_\_\_\_



Name the following notes in the Key of F major.

\_\_\_\_\_ a 3<sup>rd</sup> up from A

\_\_\_\_\_ a 2<sup>nd</sup> down from E

\_\_\_\_\_ a 6<sup>th</sup> down from C

\_\_\_\_\_ a 4<sup>th</sup> up from F

\_\_\_\_\_ a 7<sup>th</sup> up from G

\_\_\_\_\_ a 5<sup>th</sup> down from D

## LESSON 2: KEY OF A MINOR

Every major key has a relative minor key that shares the same key signature.

The relative minor scale starts on the 6<sup>th</sup> note of the major scale.

The 6<sup>th</sup> note of the C major scale is A. Therefore, A minor is the relative of C major.

You can also find the relative minor by counting down three half steps from the tonic note of the major key. (A is three half steps down from C)

The key signature for A minor is the same as the key signature for C major.



True or False. Write T for true or F for False in the blank.

\_\_\_\_\_ The relative minor scale starts on the 5<sup>th</sup> note of the major scale.

\_\_\_\_\_ You can also find the relative minor by counting down three whole steps from the tonic note of the major key.

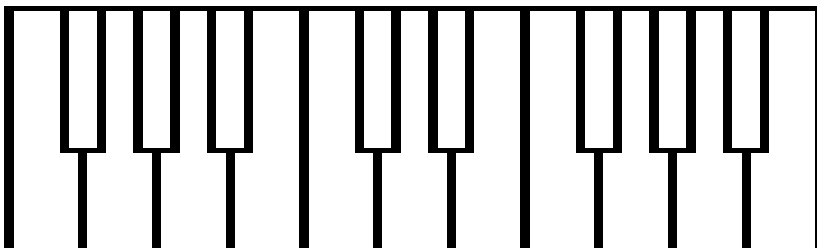
\_\_\_\_\_ The key signature for C major is the same as the key signature as A minor.

The natural minor scale has the same notes as the relative major.

For the harmonic minor scale, raise the 7<sup>th</sup> note a half step.



Write the letter names of the notes of the A natural minor scale on the keys.  
Circle the tonic and the dominant.



## LESSON 3: KEY OF D MINOR

Every major key has a relative minor key that shares the same key signature.

The relative minor scale starts on the 6<sup>th</sup> note of the major scale.

The 6<sup>th</sup> note of the F major scale is D. Therefore, D minor is the relative of F major.

You can also find the relative minor by counting down three half steps from the tonic note of the major key. (D is three half steps down from F)

The key signature for D minor is the same as the key signature for F major.



The key signature for D minor has \_\_\_\_\_.

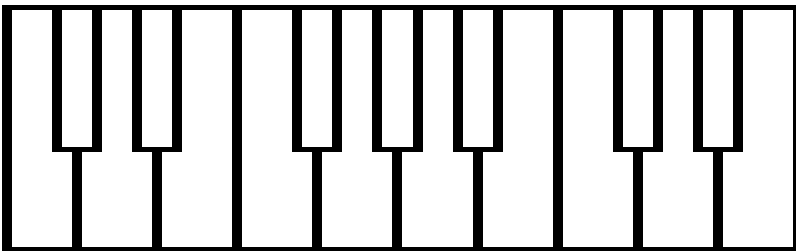
- a) two sharps – F# and C#
- b) one flat – Bb

The natural minor scale has the same notes as the relative major.

For the harmonic minor scale, raise the 7<sup>th</sup> note a half step.



Write the letter names of the notes of the D natural minor scale on the keys.  
Circle the tonic and the dominant.



The D natural minor scale has the same notes as the \_\_\_\_\_ scale.

- a) F major
- b) D major

# LESSON 4: MAJOR AND MINOR THIRDS AND TRIADS

Count four half steps from the starting note to get to the major 3<sup>rd</sup> (M3).

Count three half steps from the starting note to get to the minor 3<sup>rd</sup> (m3).

Notes that are played separately are called melodic.

Notes that are played together are called harmonic.

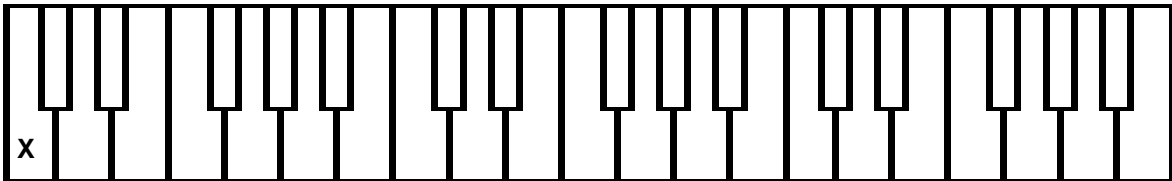
A triad is a 3-note chord built up in thirds. (Root – 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup>)

If there is a major 3<sup>rd</sup> between the root and the 3<sup>rd</sup> – then the chord is major.

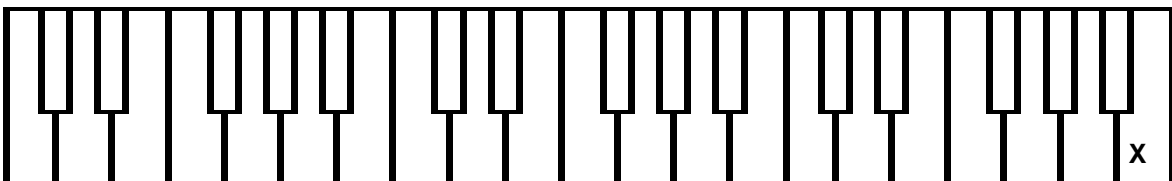
If there is a minor 3<sup>rd</sup> between the root and the 3<sup>rd</sup> – then the chord is minor.



Starting with the marked key, put an X on the keys going up the keyboard by major 3rds.



Starting with the marked key, put an X on the keys going down the keyboard by minor 3rds.



When the notes of a M3 or a m3 are played separately, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ 3<sup>rd</sup>.



When the notes of a M3 or a m3 are played together, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ 3<sup>rd</sup>.