



QUALITY IS IN THE HEART

# CHEZA MUSIC SCHOOL

OF WHAT WE DO

LESSON 4

# Music Theory G2

Quiz: [www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg2l4](http://www.chezamusicsschool.co.ke/mtg2l4)

# My Music

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**Terms and Signs** 09

## Terms & Signs for the day:



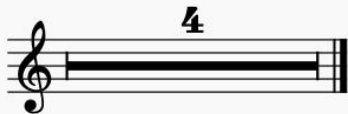
8

Perform an octave higher



1.

First-time bar (in a repeated section, play this bar the first time through)



Rest for the number of bars indicated



2.

Second-time bar (in a repeated section, play this bar the second time through)



2.

# 06

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Grade 2

## Keys and Scales 2

RELATIVE MAJORS AND MINORS

MINOR SCALES

MINOR SCALES WITH AND WITHOUT KEY

SIGNATURES

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## Relative majors and minors

For **every major key**, there's a **relative minor key** that **shares the same key signature**. Relative minor keys use many of the same notes as their relative major, but they **sound quite different**.

The **tonic (key note) of a relative minor key** is the **6th degree** of its relative major.

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C major and how to get its  
relative minor:

A musical staff in treble clef showing the C major scale and its relative minor, A minor. The C major scale is labeled "Major (C)" and consists of eight notes: C (1st Tonic), D (2nd), E (3rd), F (4th), G (5th), A (6th), B (7th), and C (8th Tonic). The A minor scale is labeled "Relative minor (A)" and consists of three notes: A (1st), B (2nd), and C (3rd...).

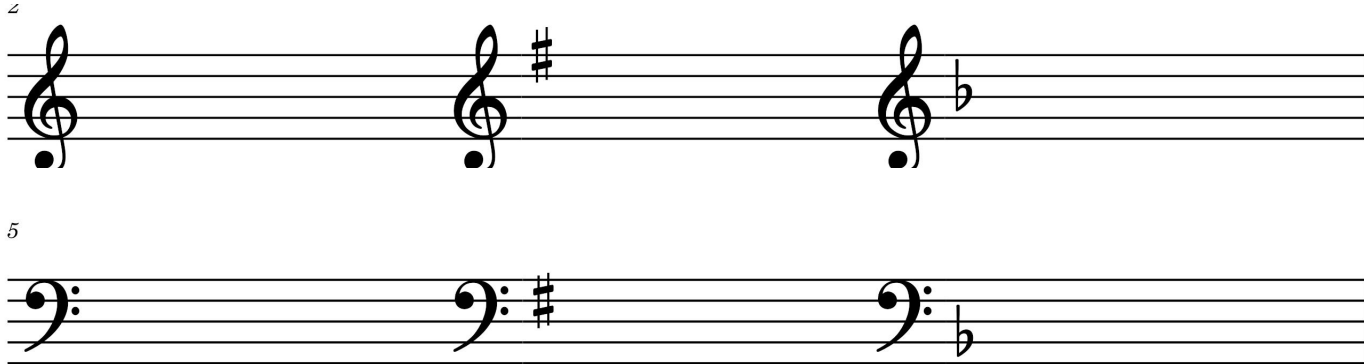
Scale	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Major (C)	C Tonic	D	E	F	G	A	B	C Tonic
Relative minor (A)	A	B	C...					



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## Minor keys in grade 2

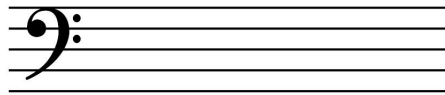
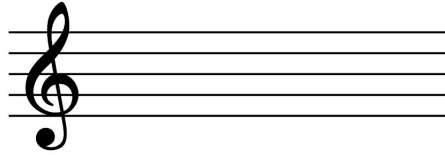


When you look at the key signatures above, you probably know the major keys that they represent. Each of the key signatures above, however represent a relative minor key.

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## Minor keys in grade 2



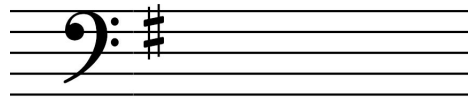
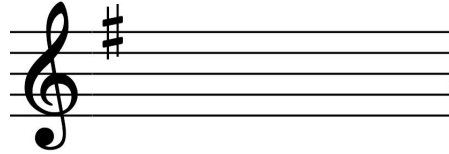
A minor is the relative minor of C major.

The key signature of A minor and C major have got no sharps or flats.

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## Minor keys in grade 2



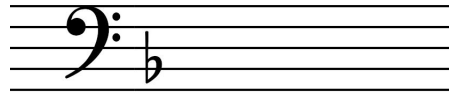
E minor is the relative minor of G major.

The key signature of E minor and G major has got one sharp on F

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## Minor keys in grade 2



D minor is the relative minor of F major.

The key signature of D minor and F major has got one flat on B

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## Minor scales

One of the minor scale forms is harmonic minor

Harmonic minor scale has the 7th degree raised by a semitone

Remember the 7th degree is of the minor key itself.

Apart from the raised 7th note, the minor key uses the same notes as its relative major scale

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## A harmonic minor

8

Tonic

Raised 7th degree

Tonic

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

There are no sharps or flats in the key signature of A minor

The raised 7th is not in the key signature but is used as an accidental

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## A harmonic minor



The descending scale of A harmonic minor uses the same notes as the ascending minor scale.

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## E harmonic minor

10

Tonic

Raised 7th degree

Tonic

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

There is one sharp in the key signature of E minor

The raised 7th (D#) is not in the key signature but is used as an accidental

The F sharp is part of the key signature



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## E harmonic minor

11

8th 7th 6th 5th 4th 3rd 2nd 1st

The descending scale of E harmonic minor uses the same notes as the ascending minor scale. Don't forget that the F sharp is in the key signature.

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## E harmonic minor

12

Tonic

Raised 7th degree

Tonic

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

The example above uses a key signature.

Do you notice that the F sharp accidental is not used here?

The key signature takes care of the F sharps, but not the D sharp that is raised as the 7th degree of the minor scale.

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## D harmonic minor

14

Tonic

Raised 7th degree

Tonic

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

There is one flat in the key signature of D minor

The raised 7th (C#) is not in the key signature but is used as an accidental

The B flat is part of the key signature

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## D harmonic minor

15

8th 7th 6th 5th 4th 3rd 2nd 1st

The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef. The notes are: D5 (8th), E5 with a sharp sign (7th), F5 with a flat sign (6th), G5 (5th), F5 (4th), E5 (3rd), D5 (2nd), and C5 (1st). Vertical lines connect each note to its corresponding degree label below the staff.

The descending scale of D harmonic minor uses the same notes as the ascending minor scale. Don't forget that the B flat is in the key signature.

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## D harmonic minor

16

Tonic

Raised 7th degree

Tonic

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

The example above uses a key signature.

Do you notice that the B flat accidental is not used here?

The key signature takes care of the B flat, but not the C sharp that is raised as the 7th degree of the minor scale.

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## Intervals in A harmonic minor

18

A musical staff with a treble clef on the left and a double bar line on the right. The staff contains five notes: A4 (treble clef), C5 (bass clef), E5 (bass clef), G5 (treble clef), and A5 (treble clef). Below the staff, the intervals between the notes are labeled: a flat sign (̄) under the first note, '4th' between the first and second notes, '6th' between the second and third notes, '2nd' between the third and fourth notes, and '7th' between the fourth and fifth notes.

Write in the missing degrees of the scale of A harmonic minor

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## Intervals in A harmonic minor

22



The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef on the left and a bass clef on the right. The staff contains several notes and intervals. From left to right: a treble clef, a note on the second line (F4), a 4th interval (D5), a bass clef, a note on the second line (F4), a 6th interval (D5), a bass clef, a note on the second line (F4), a 2nd interval (G4), a treble clef, a note on the second line (F4), and a 7th interval (D5) with a sharp sign (#) above the note. The intervals are labeled '4th', '6th', '2nd', and '7th' below the staff.

Remember to sharpen the 7th degree of the harmonic minor scale

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## Semitones and tones in the harmonic minor scale

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The scale is labeled with degrees 1st through 8th. The notes are: 1st (G), 2nd (A), 3rd (B-flat), 4th (C), 5th (D), 6th (E), 7th (F-sharp), and 8th (G). Red brackets highlight the semitone intervals between the 2nd and 3rd degrees, the 5th and 6th degrees, and the 7th and 8th degrees. The 7th degree is specifically labeled as the 'Raised 7th degree'.

8

Tonic

Raised 7th degree

Tonic

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

The semitones in the harmonic minor scale are between the:

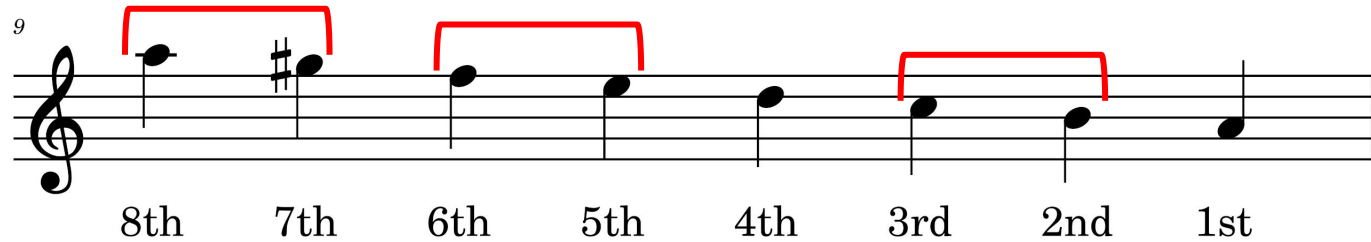
- 2nd and 3rd degree,
- 5th and 6th degree,
- 7th and 8th degree



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## Semitones and tones



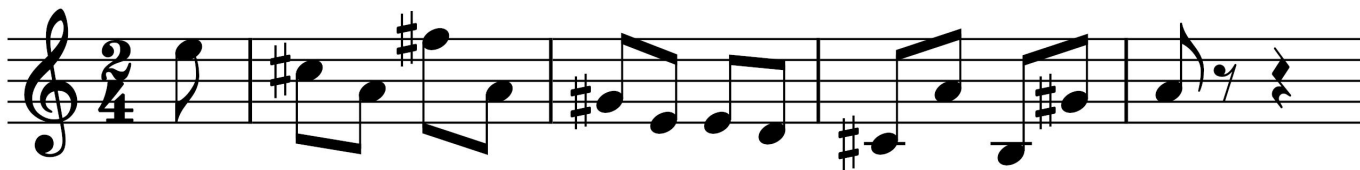
The semitones remain at the same degrees even when the scale is descending. Only remember to count degrees from the lowest to the highest note.

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What is the key of the melody below?

42



The Key is A Major

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What is the key of the melody below?

-

39



The image shows a single staff of music in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The melody consists of three measures. The first measure starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G2 with a sharp sign, a quarter note A2 with a sharp sign, a quarter note B2 with a sharp sign, and a quarter note C3. The second measure starts with a quarter note D3 with a sharp sign, a quarter note E3 with a sharp sign, a quarter note F3 with a sharp sign, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note E3. The third measure starts with a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, and a quarter note F2. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the melody is in the minor mode.

The Key is E Minor

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What is the key of the melody below?

35



The Key is A flat Major

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What is the key of the melody below?

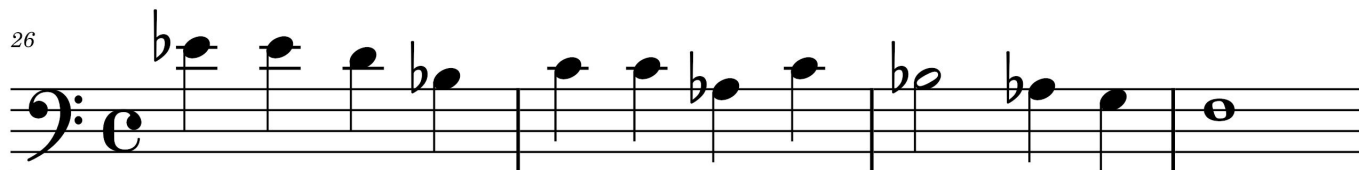


The Key is D minor

# My Music

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What is the key of the melody below?



The Key is A flat Major

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Remember:

The **semitones** in harmonic minor scale are found between the **2nd and 3rd degree, the 5th and the 6th degree**, and between the **7th and 8th degree**.

Square brackets will be used in the next slides to show where semitones are found in the scales.



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# Thank you, Friends

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