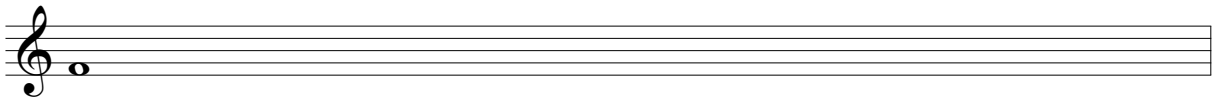
Chapter 5

Major Scales

5.1 Task: Create an F Major Scale in Treble Clef

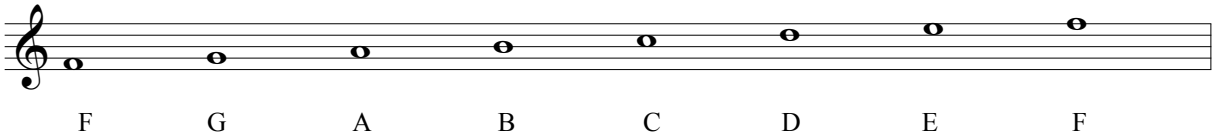
Step 1

Select and draw clef; select and draw starting note.



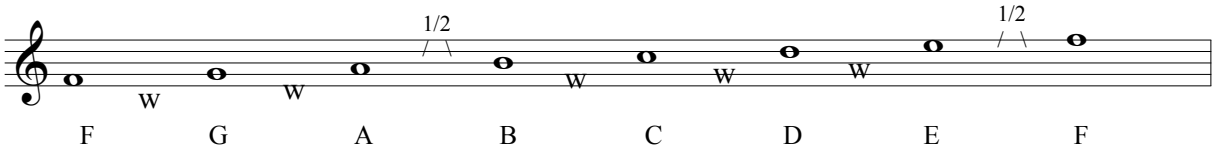
Step 2

Draw the notes you will be using on the staff, alternating L (line) and S (space) for a total of eight notes.



Step 3

Mark where the half steps will occur (between 3&4, and between 7&8). Mark the others as whole steps.

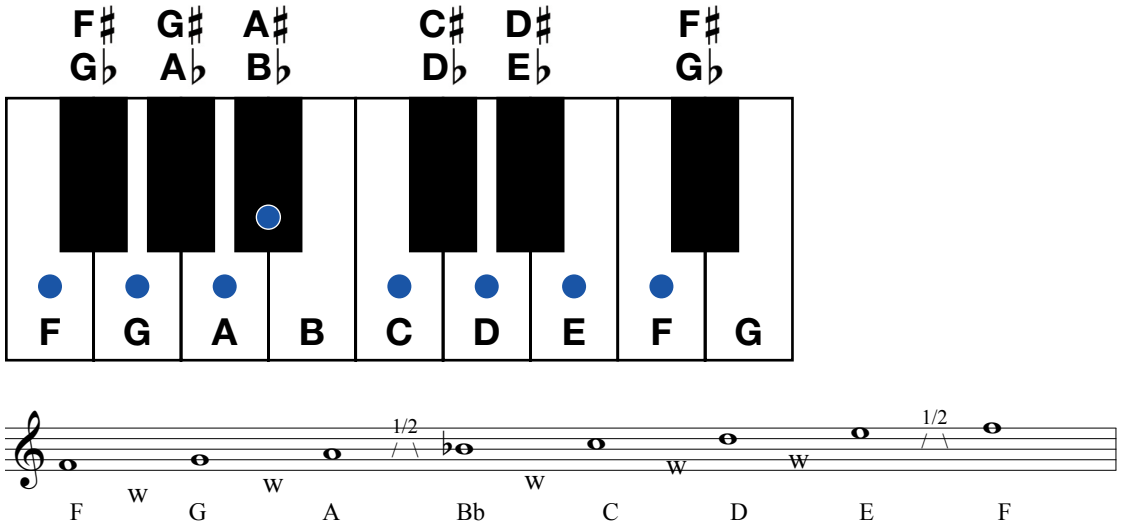


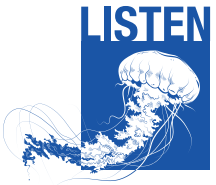
Step 4

Use accidentals as needed to create the specified pattern of whole and half steps. Use the keyboard to verify half steps and whole steps, remembering that B to C is a **half step**, and E to F is a **half step**.

Thought process:

- *F to G needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. F to G is a whole step.*
- *G to A needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. G to A is a whole step.*
- *A to B needs to be a half step. Check on keyboard. A to B is a whole step. … so an accidental is needed on the **second** note of that pair to create the distance of a half step between A and B. To move B DOWN a half step, the accidental is a **flat**—B♭*
- *B♭ to C needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. B♭ to C is a whole step.*
- *C to D needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. C to D is a whole step.*
- *D to E needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. D to E is a whole step.*
- *E to F needs to be a half step. Check on keyboard. F to G is a half step.*



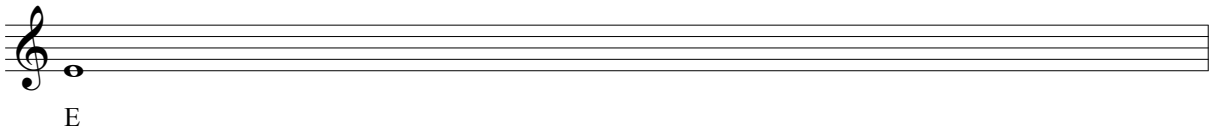


F Major Scale
http://bvtlab.com/7X6nM

5.2 Task: Create an E Major Scale in Treble Clef

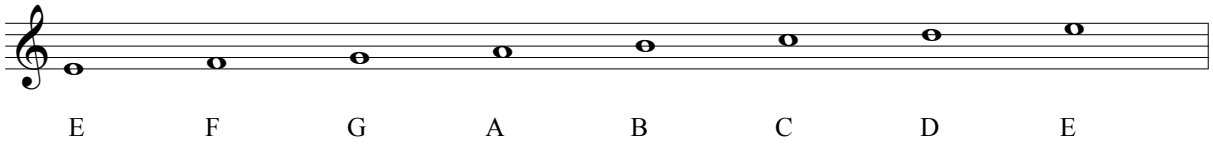
Step 1

Select and draw clef; select and draw starting note.



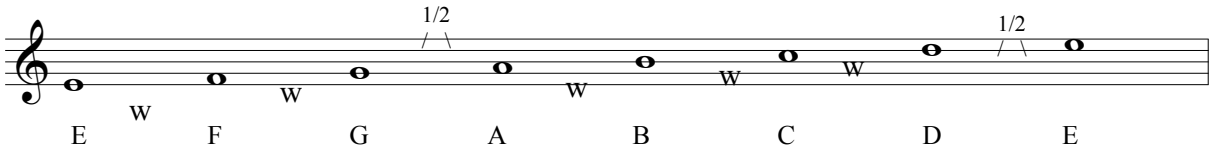
Step 2:

Draw the notes you will be using on the staff, alternating L (line) and S (space) for a total of eight notes.



Step 3:

Mark where the half steps will occur (between 3 & 4, and between 7 & 8). Mark the others as whole steps.

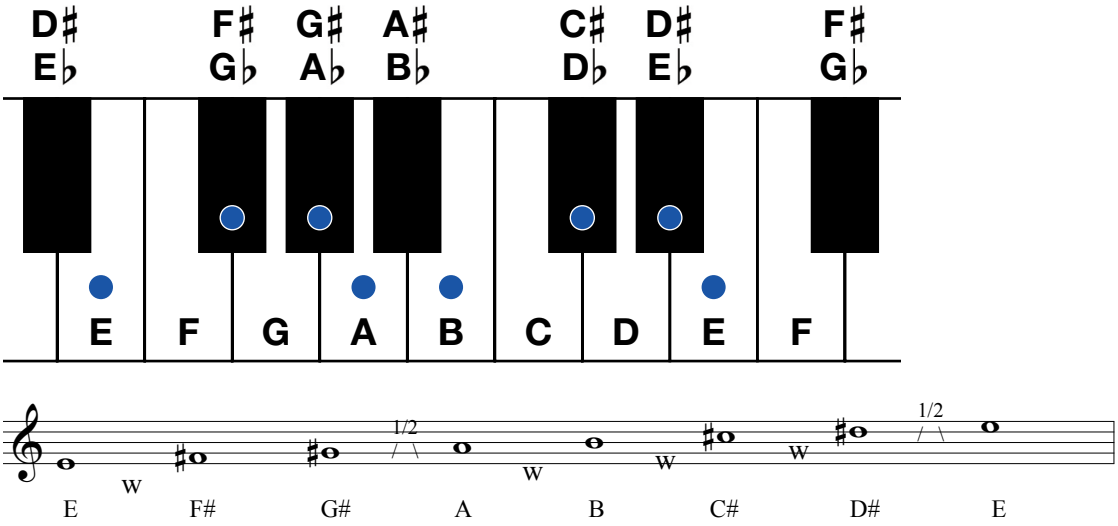


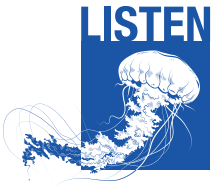
Step 4:

Use accidentals as needed to create the specified pattern of whole and half steps. Use the keyboard to verify half steps and whole steps, remembering that B to C is a **half step**, and E to F is a **half step**.

Thought process:

- *E to F needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. E to F is a half step. … so an accidental is needed on the **second** note of that pair to create the distance of a whole step. To move F **up** a half step, the accidental is a **sharp**—F♯.*
- *F♯ to G needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. F♯ to G to is a half step. … so an accidental is needed on the **second** note of that pair to create the distance of a whole step. To move G **up** a half step, the accidental is a **sharp**—G♯.*
- *G# to A needs to be a half step. Check on keyboard. G♯ to A is a half step.*
- *A to B needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. A to B is a whole step.*
- *B to C needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. B to C is a half step. … so an accidental is needed on the **second** note of that pair to create the distance of a whole step. To move C **up** a half step, the accidental is a **sharp**—C♯.*
- *C♯ to D needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. C♯ to D is a half step. … so an accidental is needed on the **second** note of that pair to create the distance of a whole step. To move D **up** a half step, the accidental is a **sharp**—D♯.*
- *D♯ to E needs to be a half step. Check on keyboard. D♯ to E is a half step.*



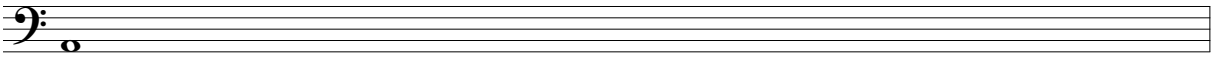


E Major Scale
http://bvtlab.com/pJ469

5.3 Task: Create an A Major Scale in Bass Clef

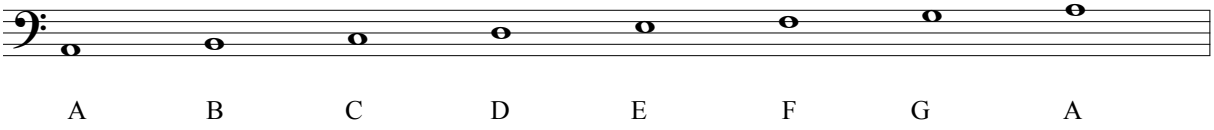
Step 1:

Select and draw clef; select and draw starting note.



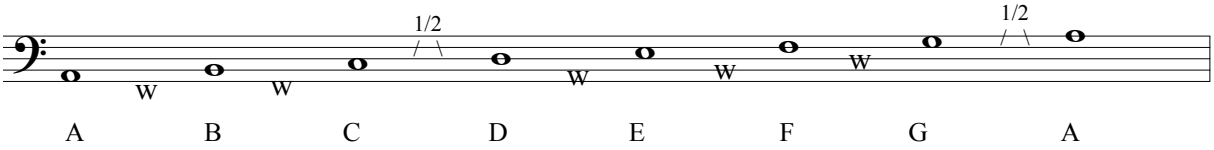
Step 2:

Draw the notes you will be using on the staff, alternating L (line) and S (space) for a total of eight notes.



Step 3:

Mark where the half steps will occur (between 3 & 4, and between 7 & 8). Mark the others as whole steps.

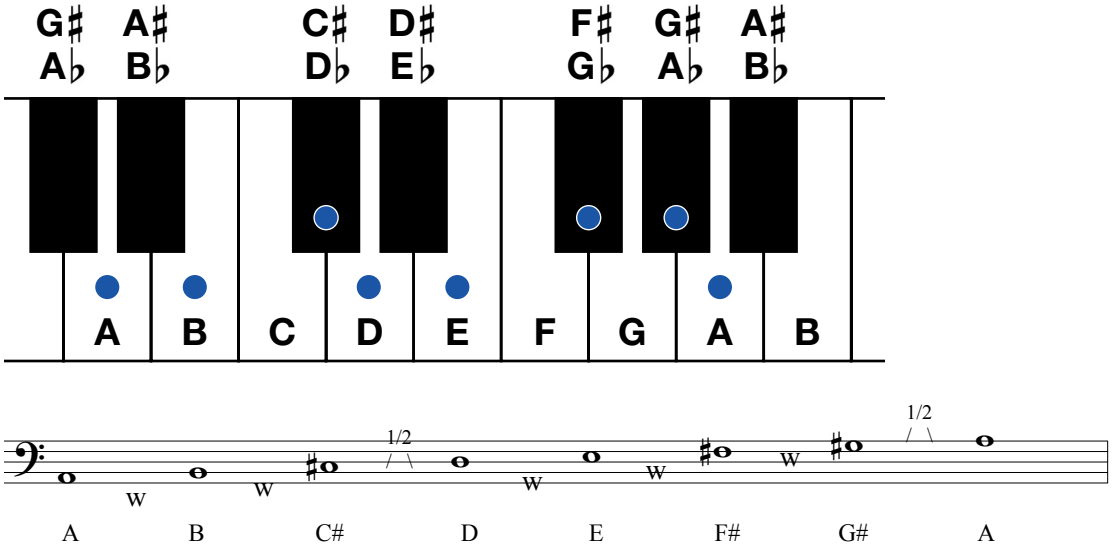


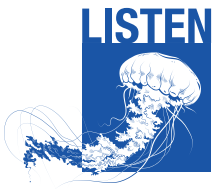
Step 4.

Use accidentals as needed to create the specified pattern of whole and half steps. Use the keyboard to verify half steps and whole steps, remembering that B to C is a **half step**, and E to F is a **half step**.

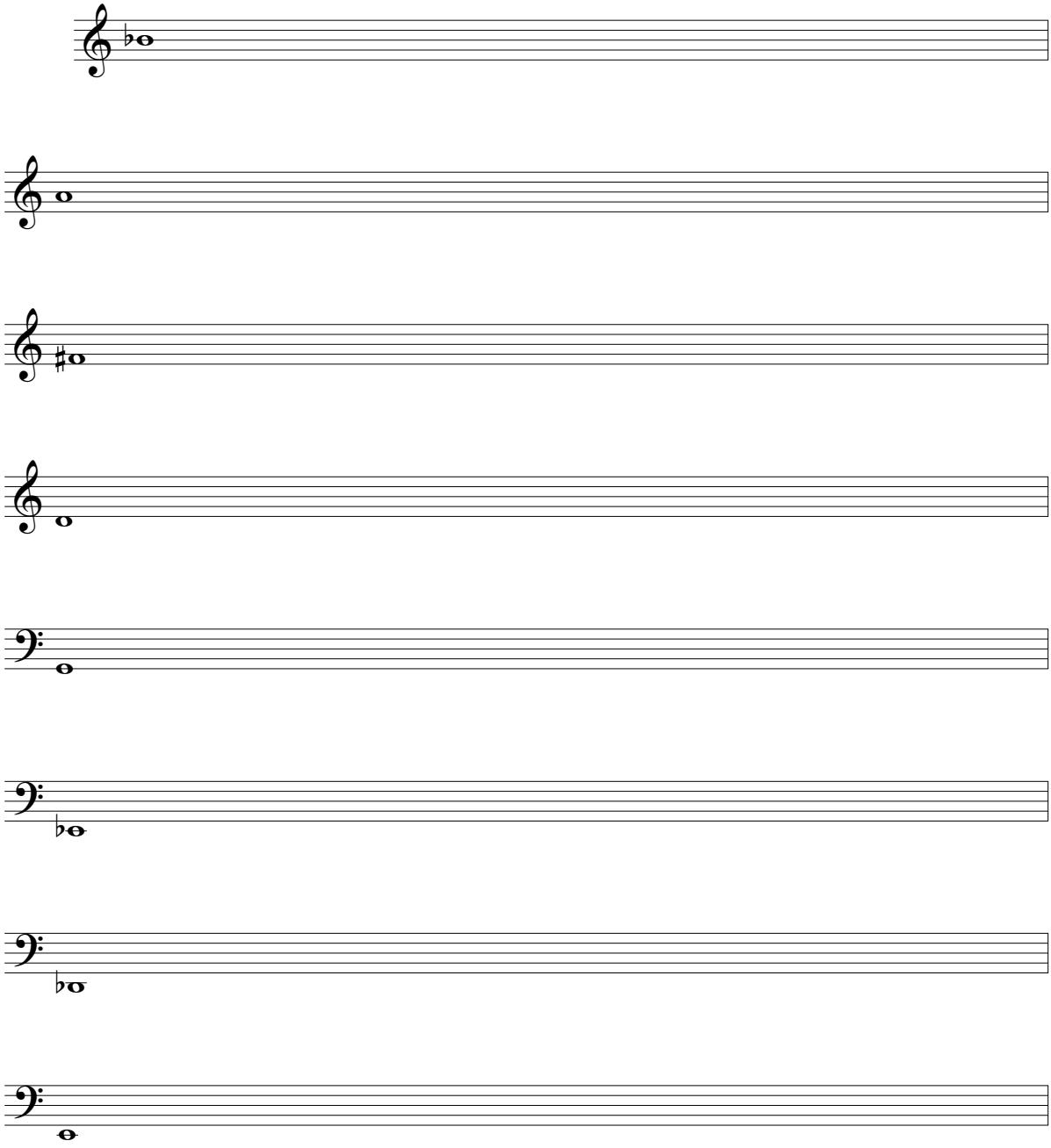
Thought process:

- *A to B needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. A to B is a whole step.*
- *B to C needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. B to C to is a half step. … so an accidental is needed on the **second** note of that pair to create the distance of a whole step. To move C **up** a half step, the accidental is a **sharp**—C ♯.*
- *C ♯ to D needs to be a half step. Check on keyboard. C ♯ to D is a half step.*
- *D to E needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. D to E is a whole step.*
- *E to F needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. E to F is a half step. … so an accidental is needed on the **second** note of that pair to create the distance of a whole step. To move F **up** a half step, the accidental is a **sharp**—F ♯.*
- *F ♯ to G needs to be a whole step. Check on keyboard. F ♯ to G is a half step. … so an accidental is needed on the second note of that pair to create the distance of a whole step. To move G **up** a half step, the accidental is a **sharp**—G ♯.*
- *G ♯ to A needs to be a half step. Check on keyboard. G ♯ to A is a half step.*





A Major Scale
http://bvtlab.com/gU2b2

Major Scales

Create major scales using accidentals.