

## Major and Minor Scales

### Worksheet 1

This Worksheet will test your knowledge of the musical scales: the set of notes we use to play a particular song.

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1. What is a half-step?

2. What is the whole-step and half-step pattern used to build a major scale?

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3. What is the whole-step and half-step pattern used to build a minor scale?

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4. A “sharp” major scale can sometimes have a flat in it:

a. True

b. False

5. What key has no flats or sharps?

6. Converting a scale to numbers allows you to apply that scale to any key:

a. True

b. False

7. What does the letter R stand for in a scale?

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### Worksheet I

#### Answers:

1. The distance between any two adjacent notes in the musical alphabet (the distance from one note to the next note on a piano). We use half-steps and whole-steps as a unit of measure to build scales.

2. WWHWWH (Practice Tip: Try saying this out loud: Whole Whole Half, Whole Whole Whole Half.)

3. WHWWHW (Practice Tip: Try saying this out loud: Whole Half Whole, Whole Half Whole, Whole)

4. False. Major scales have either flats or sharps, never both. (Except for the key of C which has neither.)

5. The key of C major.

6. True. When you convert a scale to numbers, you can use it for any key.

Example:

R 2 3 4 5 6 7 R = C D E F G A B C

R 2 3 4 5 6 7 R = E F# G# A B C# D# E

7. It stands for Root. The root note is the name of the key you are in. In an A major scale, the root is A.