

TABLE OF CONTENTS

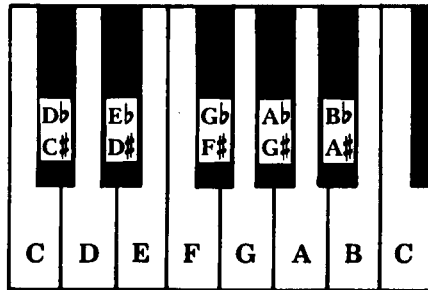
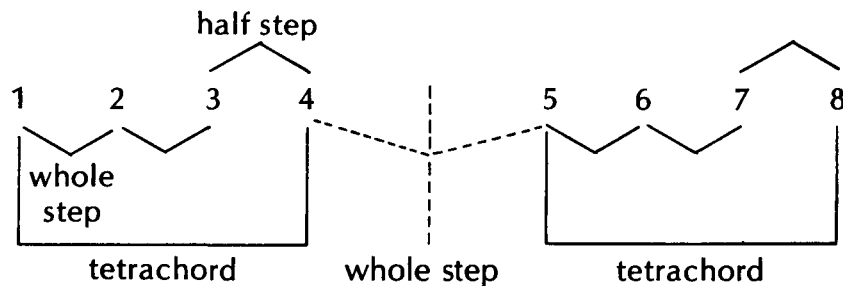
Lesson 29: Whole and Half Steps	35
Lesson 30: Chromatic Scale	36
Lesson 31: The Major Scale	37
Lesson 32: Review of Lessons 29–31	38
Lesson 33: More Major Scales (F&G)	39
Lesson 34: Other Major Scales (B \flat , E \flat , D, A)	40
Lesson 35: Key Signatures	41
Lesson 36: Review of Lessons 33–35	42
Lesson 37: Circle of Fifths (Major Sharp Keys)	43
Lesson 38: Circle of Fifths (Major Flat Keys)	44
Lesson 39: Circle of Fifths (All Major Keys)	45
Lesson 40: Review of Lessons 37–39	46
Lesson 41: Dynamics	47
Lesson 42: D.C. and D.S., Coda and Fine	48
Lesson 43: Tempo Markings and Other Musical Symbols	49
Lesson 44: Review of Lessons 41–43	50
Lesson 45: Sixteenth Notes	51
Lesson 46: Sixteenth Rests	52
Lesson 47: Dotted Eighth Notes	53
Lesson 48: Review of Lessons 45–47	54
Lesson 49: Intervals	55
Lesson 50: Diatonic Intervals	56
Lesson 51: Chromatic Intervals	57
Lesson 52: Review of Lessons 49–51	58
Lesson 53: More Time Signatures	59
Lesson 54: Another Way to Count	60
Lesson 55: Triplets, Syncopation	61
Lesson 56: Review of Lessons 53–55	62

LESSON 34

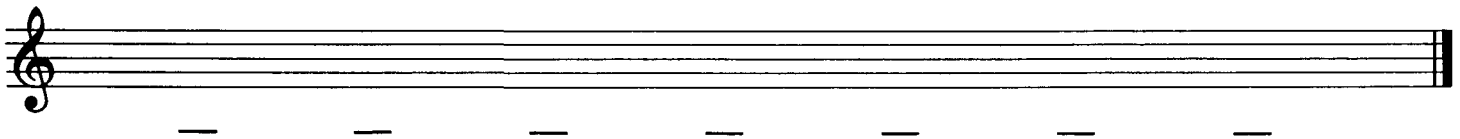
OTHER MAJOR SCALES

(B \flat —E \flat —D—A)

If we use the pattern of whole and half steps, we can construct scales beginning on any note. Remember, a major scale is made up of eight consecutive tones. Think of two tetrachords separated by a whole step.



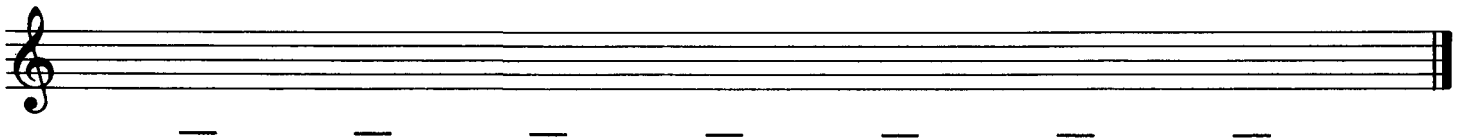
1. Start on the note B \flat . Draw eight consecutive notes. Add the necessary accidentals to make it a B \flat scale. Then, indicate the whole and half steps. You may use the keyboard to check your scales.



2. Write a major scale beginning on E \flat . Indicate the whole and half steps.



3. Write a major scale beginning on D. Indicate the whole and half steps.



4. Write a major scale beginning on A. Indicate the whole and half steps.

