

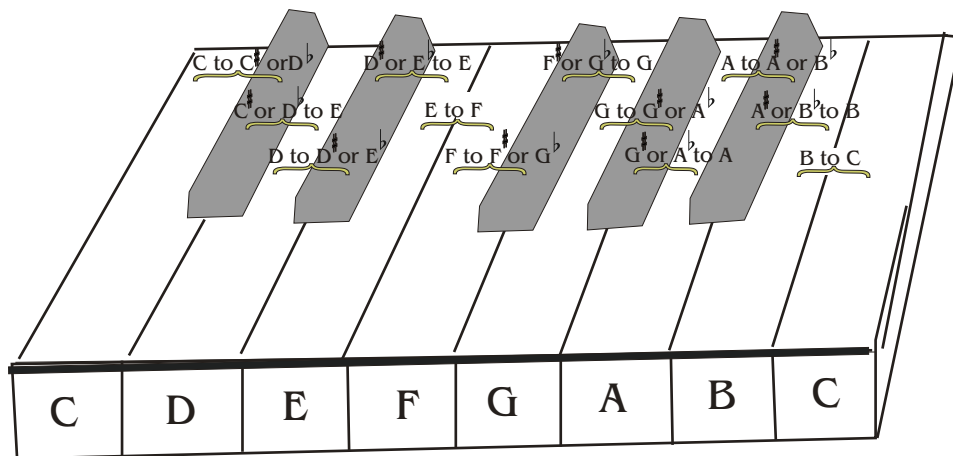
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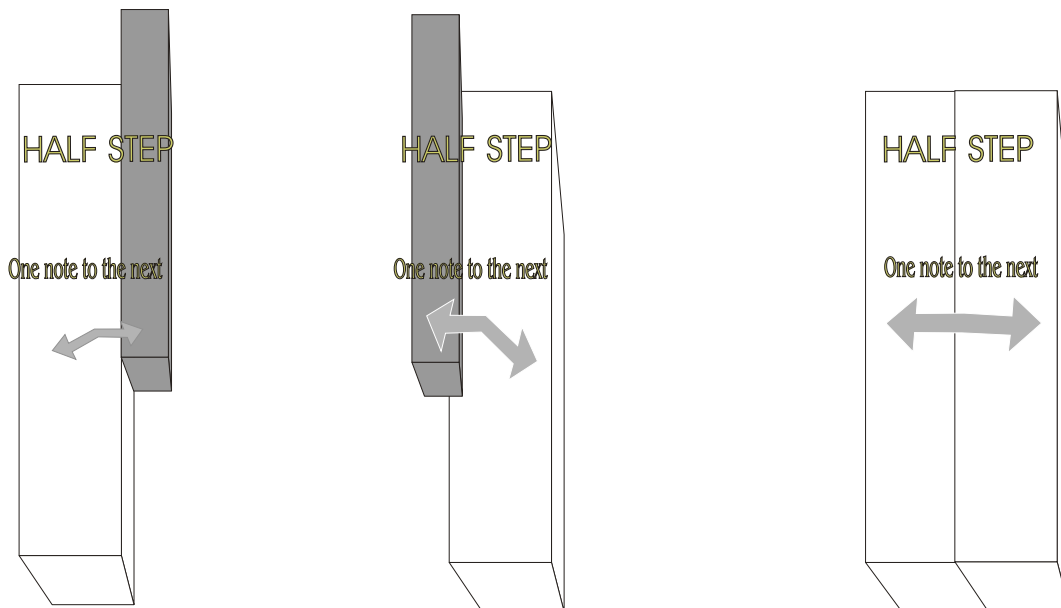
Why Learn Scales?

1. Every song, whether contemporary, jazz, blues or classical, is written using 1 of the 12 scales. Learn the notes, fingering and theories of scales and you can learn to arrange music, add scales for fill-ins, color and learn to play all types of music faster, even classical.
2. Yes, you can learn all the notes in scales without the boring practicing of scales. But.....you will be using scales in your music, so why not prepare now and learn all of the scales. Practicing scales allows students to play the whole piano keyboard co-ordinating hand movement and eye movement, and builds strength and flexibility in the fingers and hands.

A HALF STEP = MOVE FROM ONE NOTE TO THE VERY NEXT NOTE, INCLUDING BLACK NOTES.



EXAMPLES



Practicing Scales using Plus 1 practice.

I. ASCENDING

Practice each measure 5 times. This is an example of how to practice a scale using plus 1 practice. Start at the tonic and play the first 2 notes. Start back at the tonic and add another note, this time playing 3 notes. Continue until the whole scale has been practiced.

EACH SCALE INCLUDES ITS' OWN PRACTICE PAGE

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Exercise

1. Play each measure separately 5 - 10 times using the correct fingering. Play smooth and connected and keep a steady beat.
2. Use plus 1 practice and practice 2 octaves.
3. Practice this exercise hands alone first, then hands together.

- Each scale contains every letter name. Start with the tonic of the scale and write out the letters, before adding sharps and flats.

Letter Names in G Scale: G A B C D E F G

2. Formula for Scales:

1 1 Whole Step = G to A

2 1 Whole Step = A to B

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Half Step = B to C

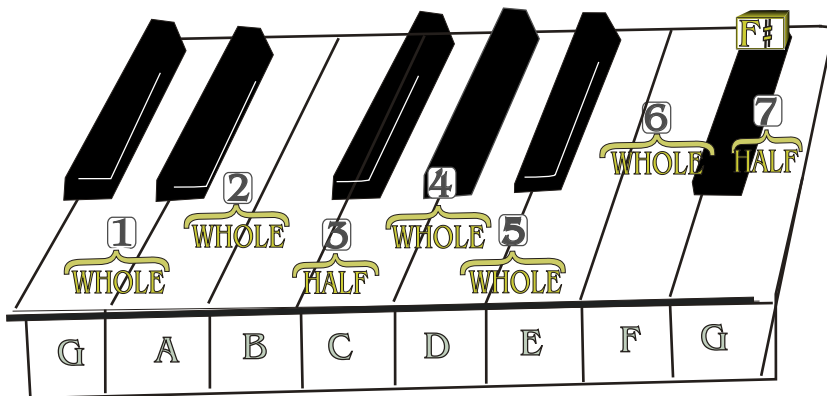
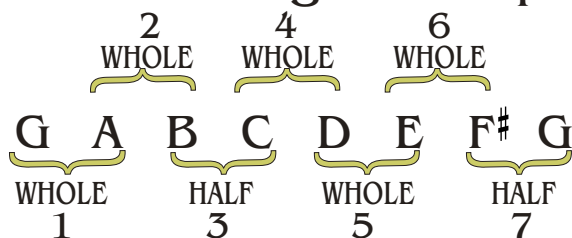
4 1 Whole Step = C to D

5 1 Whole Step = D to E

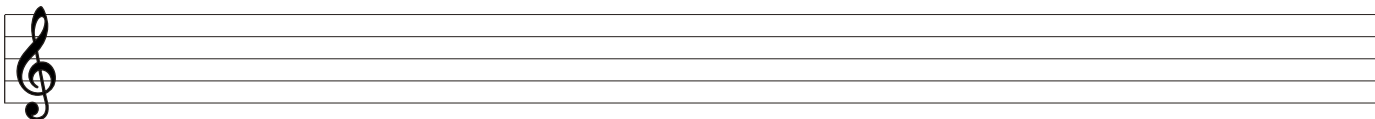
6 1 Whole Step = E to F \sharp

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Half Step = F \sharp to G

G Scale adding the sharps:



3. Write out G Scale on the staff

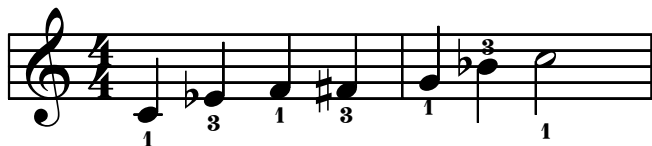


Intermediate Scales

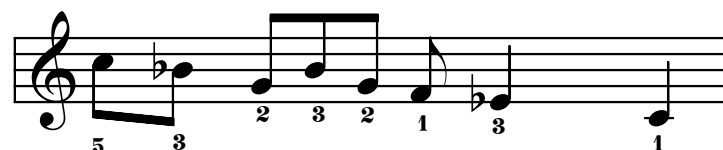
Blues Scales

Have fun with learning the blues scales and their improves.
I suggest to practice the blues scale in each of the 12 keys.
Practice each improv on each of the blues scales.

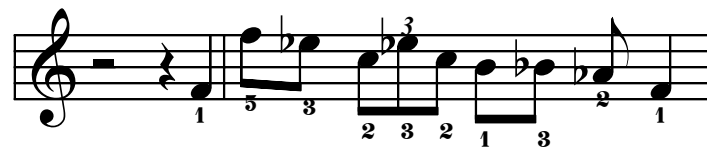
C BLUES SCALE



I PROV ON SCALE



F BLUES SCALE



PARTIAL PAGE

We have studied and practiced all the major scales and now we are going to study the minor scales. Diatonic scales are those which are formed of whole steps and half steps; and there are two kinds of diatonic scales--*major* and *minor*. A major scale is so called because there is a major third between its first and third degrees. Similarly, the minor scales are called minor because there is a minor third between the first and third degrees.

Each minor scale has the same number of tones as the major scale. Unlike major scales, which has only one pattern of whole steps and half steps, the minor scales have three different patterns. There is the Natural Minor Scale, the Harmonic Minor Scale, and the Melodic Minor Scale.

In building minor scales, we find it easier to derive them from major scales, rather than each scale being formed from whole steps and half steps.

The Natural Minor Scale

There are two ways of forming the natural minor scale:

1. Re-write a major scale so that it begins and ends on the sixth tone, or
 2. Re-write a major scale, lowering its third, sixth, and seventh tones.
1. Re-write a major scale so that it begins and ends on the six tone. For example, Let us take the sixth degree of the C major scale, A, and use it as the first degree, or tonic, of a scale which will use the same tones as the C major Scale. This arrangement of tones, forms the Natural Minor Scale on A. Although the tones used are those of C Major Scale, their re-arrangement produces quite a different effect.

