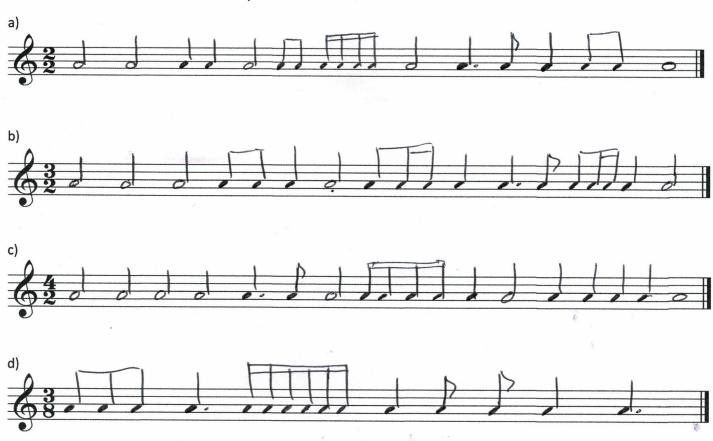
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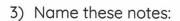
- Draw in the bar lines so they match the time signature.
 Check the time signature the lower number tells you what kind of beat you are counting. The upper number tells you how many of those beat you are counting.
 - a 2 on the bottom is minim beats
 - a 4 on the bottom is crotchet beats
 - an 8 on the bottom is quaver beats



2) Check the time signature. Where you see a star above the bar, there is a rhythm missing. Write in the missing rhythm to complete the bars.











4) MAJOR & MINORS

- Each major key has a relative minor key. They share the same key signature, but start on a different note therefore they have a different tonic (home note)
- The relative minor can be worked out form the major key. The minor scale is the 6th note of the major scale.

EG G major's relative minor is E minor as E is the 6th note of the G major scale C major's relative minor is A minor as A is the 6th note of the C major scale

G A B C D E F# G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 C D E F G A B C

 If you raise/sharpen # the 7th note of the minor scale, the scale becomes HARMONIC MINOR

Here is E natural minor:



Here is E Harmonic minor:



The distance between notes 6 & 7 becomes 1 ½ tones. A giant gap!

Write in the accidental (# or b) to make these minor scales harmonic minors.

a) Make this D HARMONIC minor:



b) Make this E HARMONIC minor:



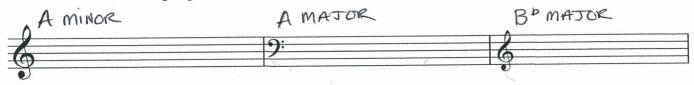
c) Make this A HARMONIC minor:

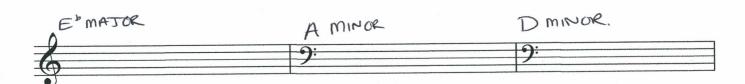


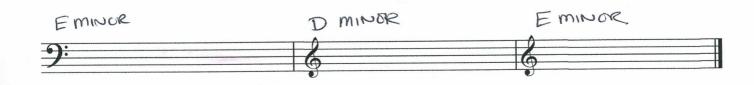
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5) KEY SIGNATURES

Write in the key signatures for the following keys:







6) TONIC TRIADS

Write out the tonic triads (notes in the arpeggio) for each of these keys: (The 1st note, 3rd note & 5th note of the scale)

