

NAME _____
 INSTRUMENT _____

SCALE INFORMATION SHEET

MAJOR SCALES

Concert...	Note Names	Arpeggio	No. of b/#
_____	F# G# A# B C# D# E# F#	F# A# C# F#	6#
_____	Gb Ab Bb Cb Db Eb F Gb	Gb Bb Db Gb	6b
_____	G A B C D E F# G	G B D G	1#
_____	Ab Bb C Db Eb F G Ab	Ab C Eb Ab	4b
_____	A B C# D E F# G# A	A C# E A	3#
_____	Bb C D Eb F G A Bb	Bb D F Bb	2b
_____	B C# D# E F# G# A# B	B D# F# B	5#
_____	C D E F G A B C	C E G C	0#/0b
_____	C# D# E# F# G# A# B# C#	C# E# G# C#	7#
_____	Db Eb F Gb Ab Bb C Db	Db F Ab Db	5b
_____	D E F# G A B C# D	D F# A D	2#
_____	Eb F G Ab Bb C D Eb	Eb G Bb Eb	3b
_____	E F# G# A B C# D# E	E G# B E	4#
_____	F G A Bb C D E F	F A C F	1b

ENHARMONIC TONES

Def. -- notes that sound the same, but are written differently.

Examples: C#=Db, D#=Eb, F#=Gb, G#=Ab, or A#=Bb

*** Note: These are the black keys on a piano.

SHARPS AND FLATS

A sharp is defined as raising a note name by 1/2 step.

A flat is defined as lowering a note name by 1/2 step.

A "C" that has a sharp beside it is a "C" that is raised by 1/2 step, thus becoming C#.

CHROMATIC SCALE

Def. -- A scale where the interval between each note is 1/2 step. It may begin and or end on any note.

Example: C C# D D# E F F# G G# A A# B C C# D D# etc.