

Physics 200

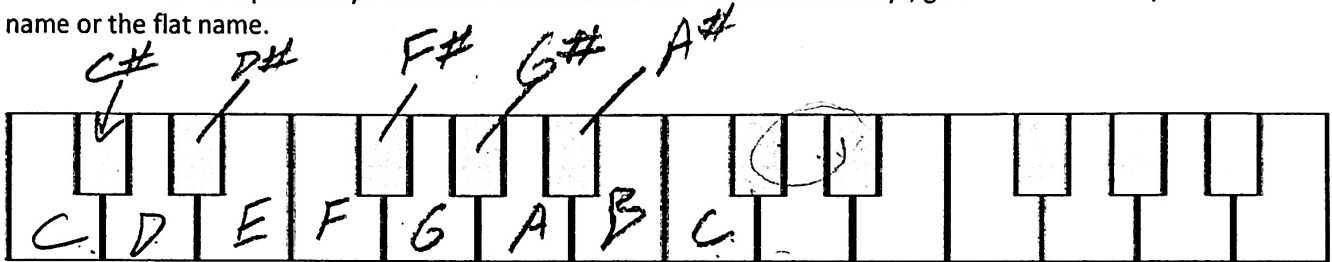
Notes: String Instrument Scales

Name: Key

You will be expected to play a song. This will probably be easier if you have some way of remembering which notes are part of a minor key or major key (because your song will be in one type of key or the other).

- On a piano keyboard, the keys get higher in pitch as you travel to the _____ (left or right?).
- Each key on a piano keyboard, whether it is black or white, is separated from the next key by exactly one half step.
- On a piano keyboard, the white keys are the notes (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G) and the black keys are called sharps (#) or flats (b). The black key adjacent and to the right of an A is an A sharp. The black key adjacent and to the left of an A is an A flat.

- Label 13 consecutive piano keys with their note names. For the darkened keys, give either the sharp name or the flat name.



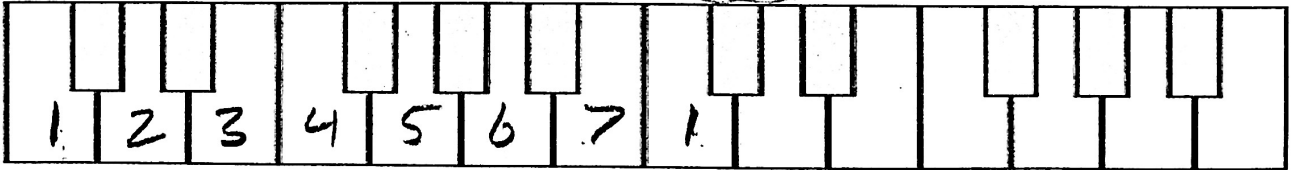
- If you play all of these notes, from low to high, you are playing what is called a

Chromatic scale

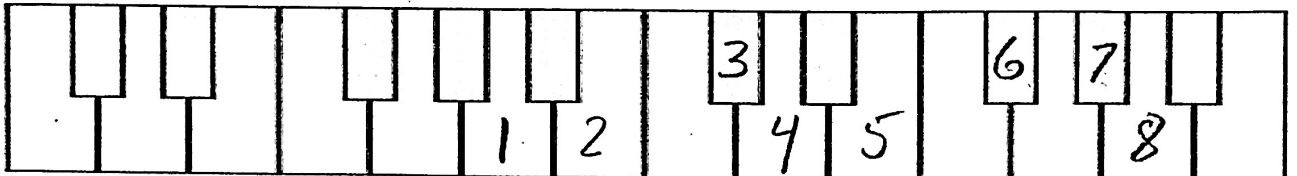
- The only major key scale that can be played without using any black keys is the C Major scale.

- All major key scales have the following pattern of whole and half steps: W W H W W W H

- Show the keys of a 1-octave C major scale. Number the notes 1-7.



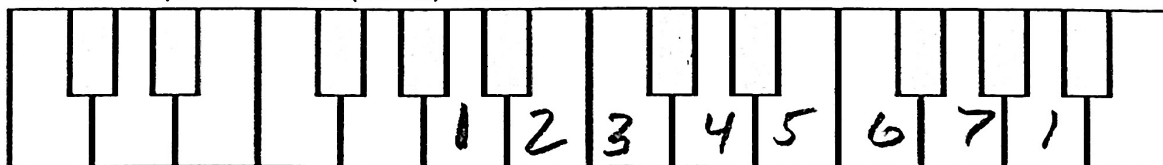
- Show the keys of a 1-octave (8 note) A major scale. Number the notes 1-7.



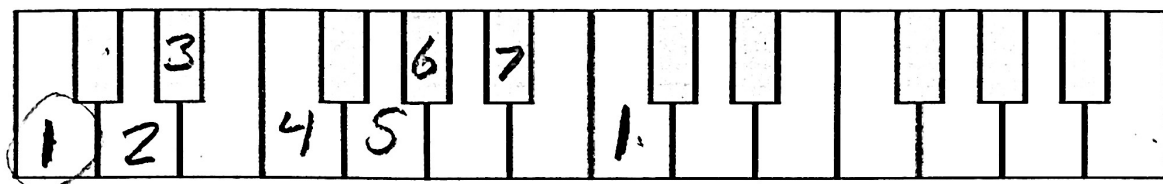
15. The only minor key scale that can be played without using any black keys is the A minor ~~major~~ scale.

16. All minor key scales have the following pattern of whole and half steps: W H W W H W W

17. Show the keys of a 1-octave (8 note) A minor scale. Number the notes 1-7.

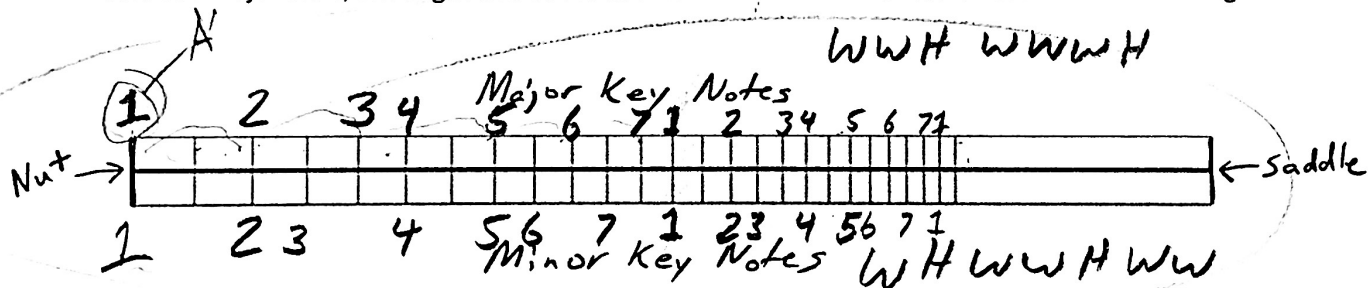


18. Show the keys of a 1-octave C minor scale. Number the notes 1-7.



Playing major keys on String Instruments:

17. String instruments don't have white and black keys, but many do have frets. Each space between frets is a half-step. Unlike a piano, the precise frequency at any fret varies according to the string mass, string tension, etc. So, your instrument can have an open string frequency corresponding to an A, A#, D^b, or whatever. Thus we will be marking notes in a more flexible way. The notes of the scale will be 1-7, and an 8 octave scale will go from 1 up to the next 1. On the half of the instrument above the string, write the notes of a major scale, starting with 1 at the nut. Then write the minor scale notes below the string.



18. The first note of a scale is called the "tonic." There's no reason why the tonic has to be your open string note. On the diagram below, place your number 1 in a different location and then write the rest of your notes.

