

Cycle of 5ths Key Log

Fill in this page as you learn to play each key. You will have a log of all the scales you know and you can appreciate the great symmetry of key!

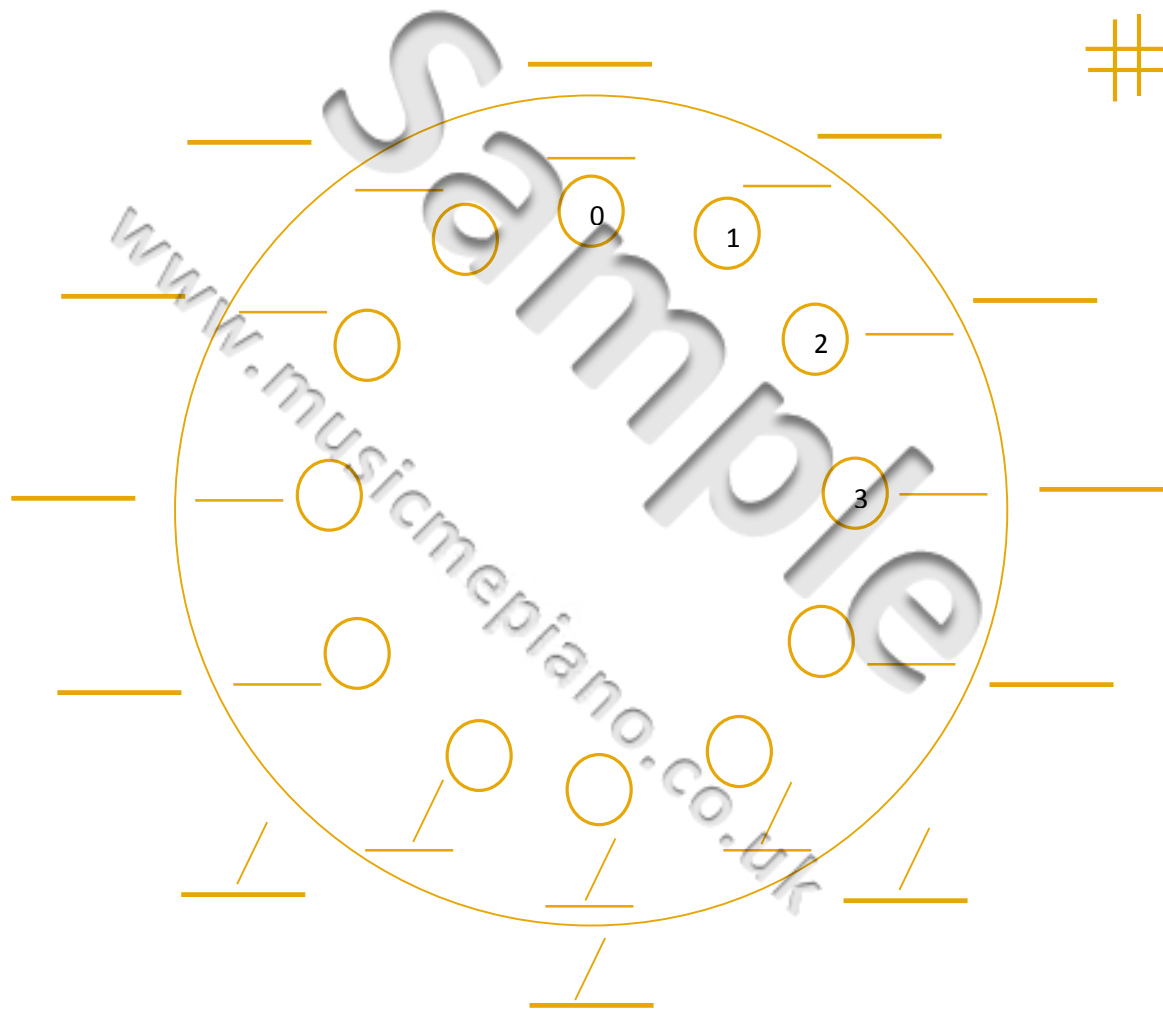
CYCLE OF 5ths

Down a 5th

Up a 5th

b

#



#


Father Christmas Gave Dad An Electric Blanket



b

Blanket Explodes And Dad Gets Cold Feet



Minor - Major = 3 Semitones Up  or go to Do

Major - Minor = 3 Semitones Down  or go to La

Degrees and Intervals of the Scale

As you learn each degree of the scale, its position in the scale and hand sign you can fill in the intervals the notes create. Next, write the intervals down in the manuscript section to visualise them, play them, and sing them. ⇒ This shows the starting point in any major scale for its relative minor.

















Raise SO to SI for harmonic minor.

MINOR - LA

MAJOR - DO

Chat about interval inversion.

Practise your observations skills, there are many patterns to spot here!

	LA		TONIC		DO
	SI		LEADING NOTE		TI
	FA		SUBMEDIANT ⇒		LA
	MI		DOMINANT		SO
	RE		SUBDOMINANT		FA
	DO		MEDIANT		MI
	TI		SUPERTONIC		RE
	LA		TONIC		DO

MIN 3rd

LA for minor.

DO for major.

MAJ 3rd

Fill in \uparrow arpeggio \uparrow and **minor** scale intervals.

Fill in intervals for **major** scale \uparrow and \uparrow arpeggio

Semitone = smallest step on the piano, from black to white, white to black, white to white.

Tone = 2 semitones. **Minor 3rd** = 3 semitones. **Major 3rd** = 4 semitones. **Perfect 4th** = 5 semitones.

Grouping of Scales by Finger Patterns

LH 5...4...3...2...1...3...2...1...4...3...2...1...3...2...1

Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

LH 3...2...1...4...3...2...1...3...2...1...4...3...2...1...2

Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

LH 4...3...2...1...4...3...2...1...3...2...1...4...3...2...1

Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

LH 4...3...2...1...3...2...1...4...3...2...1...3...2...1...2

Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

Tip - learn which notes the 4th fingers play in each pattern.

Rule of Thumb - RH thumb takes first white note of scale ascending

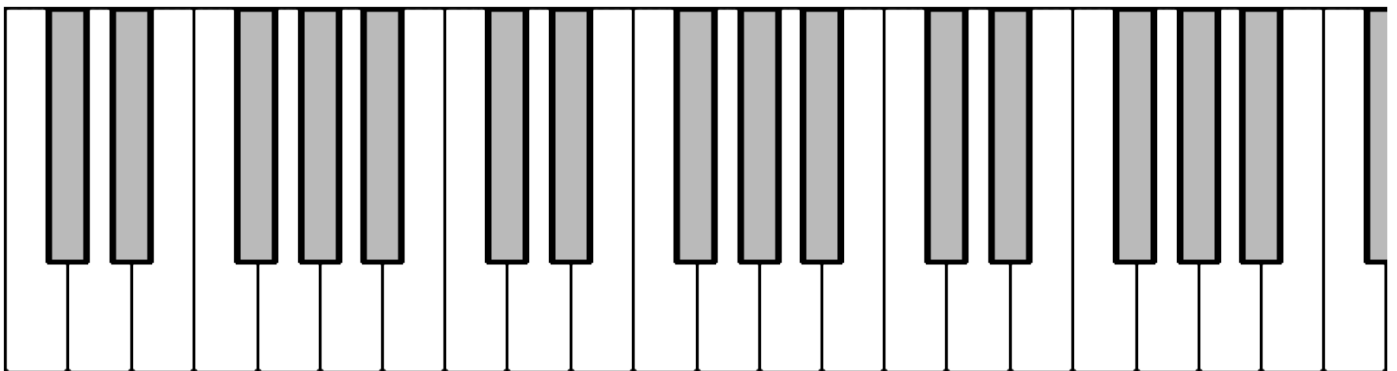
Decipher the finger pattern for each new scale then add the key to the corresponding box.

The following scales do not share finger patterns, but look what happens when you compare them on a keyboard, write fingering for each key in a different colour below:

E^b min - 214321321432132

&

B^b min - 213214321321432



RH 1...2...3...1...2...3...4...1...2...3...1...2...3...4...5

Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

RH (3)... (4)...1...2...3...1...2...3...4...1...2...3...1...2...3 (see **)

Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

RH (4)...1...2...3...1...2...3...4...1...2...3...1...2...3...4

Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

RH (3)...1...2...3...4...1...2...3...1...2...3...4...1...2...3

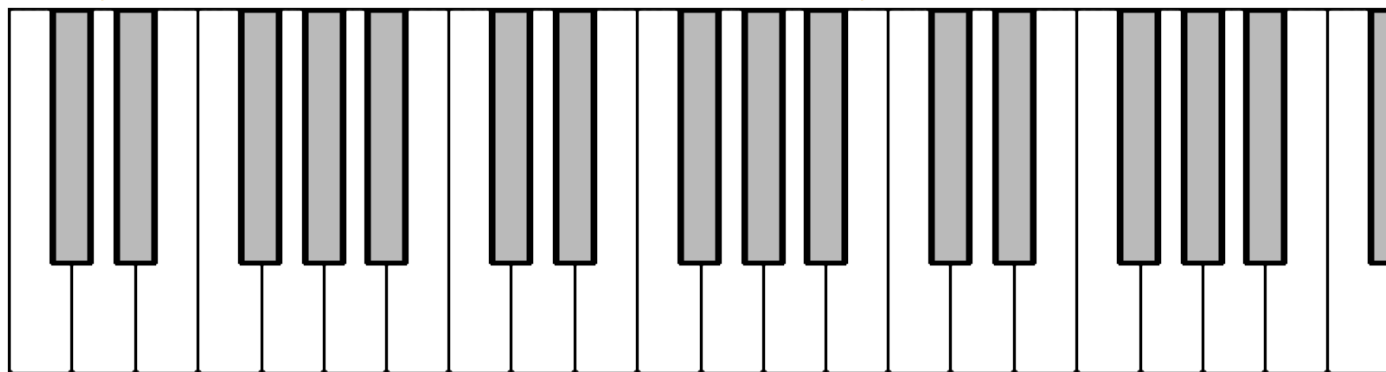
Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

RH 1...2...3...4...1...2...3...1...2...3...4...1...2...3...4

Scales: MAJOR
MINOR

The following scales do not share finger patterns, but look what happens when you compare them on a keyboard, write fingering for each key in a different colour below:

Db maj - 231234123123412 & F# maj - 234123123412312



** fingering in brackets signifies the correct finger you should start on to set up the pattern for the rest of the scale; however, as you arrive on your thumb anyway on the first white note of the scale many people start with the 2nd finger, but some find it more helpful to use the fingering in brackets because it sets you up for what is to come.