

# E Minor

RH: 1 2̇ 3 1 2 3 4̇ 1 2̇ 3 1 2 3 4̇ 5̇  
 LH: 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

## Two-Octave Scale (Harmonic Minor)

## Two-Octave Arpeggio

RH: 1 2 3 1 2 3 5  
 LH: 5 4 2 1 4 2 1

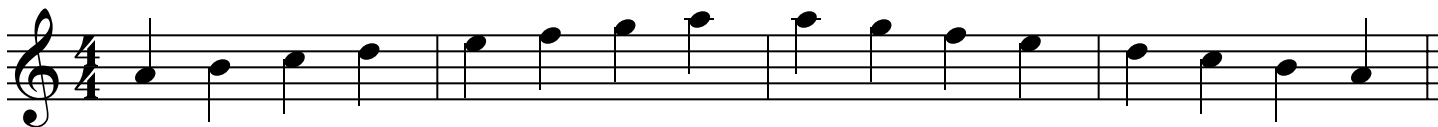
## Cadences

Root Position			First Inversion			Second Inversion		
5 3 1	5 3 1	5 4 1	5 2 1	5 3 1	4 2 1	5 3 1	5 2 1	5 2 1
<i>mf</i> i	iv	i V7	i	i iv	i V7	i	i iv	i V7
1 2 5	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 3 5	1 2 4	1 3 4	1 2 5	1 2 4	1 2 5

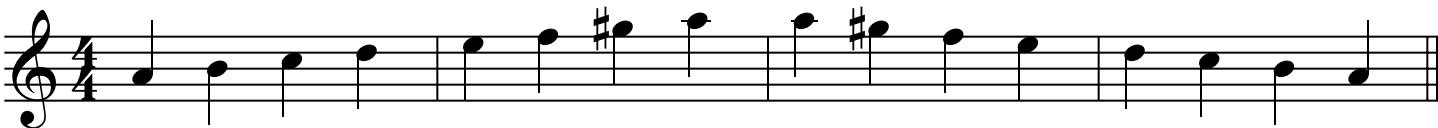
### Three Forms of Minor

There are three forms of minor scales: the **natural**, the **harmonic** and the **melodic**. The harmonic minor scale is the most frequently used of the three.

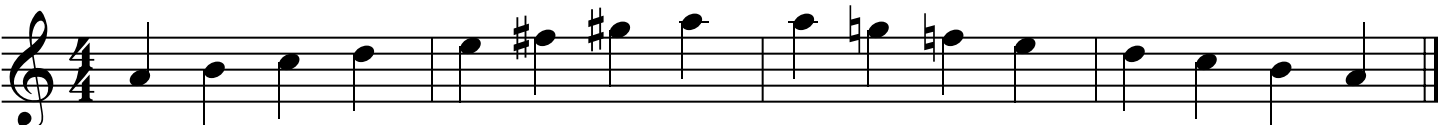
1. **The Natural Minor Scale** This scale uses *only* the tones of the relative major scale.



2. **The Harmonic Minor Scale** The 7th tone (G) is raised one half step, ascending *and* descending.



3. **The Melodic Minor Scale** In the ascending scale, the 6th (F) and 7th (G) tones are raised one half step. The descending scale is the same as the natural minor.



### Practice Suggestions for Minor Scales (pages 2–13)

1. Practice *legato*, hands separately, always listening for an even tone.
2. *Crescendo* on the ascending scale; *diminuendo* on the descending scale.
3. Play all quarter notes *staccato*.
4. When fingering is secure hands separately, then practice hands together.
5. When fingering is secure hands together, practice RH *forte* and LH *piano*, then RH *piano* and LH *forte*.
6. When fingering is secure hands together, practice RH *legato* and LH *staccato*, then RH *staccato* and LH *legato*.
7. Practice using the following rhythm:

### Practice Suggestion for Minor Arpeggios (pages 2–13)

1. Practice *legato*, hands separately, always listening for an even tone.
2. When fingering is secure hands separately, then practice hands together.
3. Practice using the following rhythm:

## Minor Scale Groups

Scales can be divided into groups to aid with learning fingering. Practice each group of scales. Hints for remembering fingering for each group follow.

### Group 1 Minor Scales: A, E, D, G and C

- All five scales use the same fingering.  
RH: 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5  
LH: 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1
- Finger 4 plays only once per octave.
- Thumbs play on the tonic of each scale.  
(Note: Thumb must be substituted for finger 5 in the LH at the beginning and in the RH at the end of the scale.)
- Finger 3 in each hand plays at the same time.

### Group 2 Minor Scales: B and F

- The RH fingering for B Minor is the same as the Group 1 minor keys.  
RH: 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5
- The LH fingering for F minor is the same as the Group 1 minor keys.  
LH: 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1
- Finger 4 plays only once per octave in each scale (except for the first note of B minor in the LH and the last note of F minor in the RH).

### Group 3 Minor Scales: F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ , B $\flat$ and E $\flat$

- Fingers 2, 3 and 4 play on black keys.
- F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$  and G $\sharp$  use the same fingering in the RH.  
RH: 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3
- C $\sharp$  and G $\sharp$  use the same fingering in the LH.  
LH: 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3
- The RH fingering of B $\flat$  minor is the same as B $\flat$  major.  
RH: 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4
- The RH fingering of E $\flat$  minor is the same as E $\flat$  major.  
RH: 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3