Intermediate

# THEORY FOR BUSY TEENS BOOK 2

# 8 Units with Short Written Exercises to Maximize Limited Study Time

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#### **Theory for Busy Teens**

is designed for students who want to develop their skills in music theory but have limited time to study it. It includes eight units devoted to the following subject areas: rhythm, minor intervals, natural and harmonic minor scales, major and minor key signatures, musical terms and symbols, diminished triads, dominant seventh chords and inversions in major keys, and I-IV-I-V<sup>7</sup>-I chord progressions in major and minor keys. In addition, each book contains a mid-term review after the first four units and a final review after the last four units. The last page in the book is a comprehensive final quiz to assess knowledge in all eight areas.

Each unit includes the following:



#### 5-Minute FYI

A succinct introduction to the subject matter is included *for your information*.



#### **5-Minute Daily Workout**

These short written exercises are provided for five days of the week. They contain examples that reinforce the information from the 5-Minute FYI.



#### **Extra Credit**

This section at the end of each unit offers further challenges relating to the subject matter.



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Study Guide

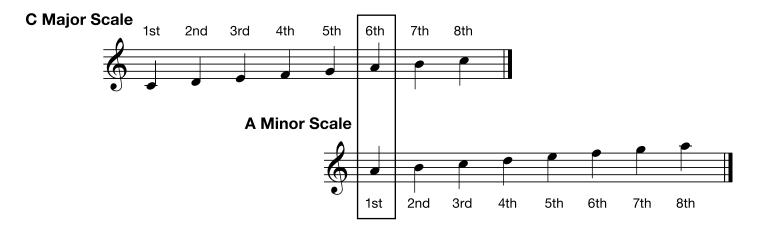
# Unit 3 Natural and Harmonic Minor Scales



#### 5-Minute FYI

#### **Relative Minor Scales**

Every major key has a **relative minor key** that has the same key signature. The relative minor begins on the 6th tone of the major scale.



### **Natural Minor Scales**

The **natural minor scale** uses only the notes of the relative minor scale.

Any natural minor scale can be formed by following this sequence of whole and half steps: WHWWHWW.

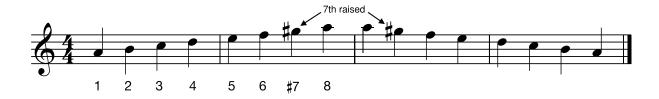
## A Natural Minor Scale



- → Half steps occur between notes 2–3 and 5–6 in natural minor scales.
- ✓ There is no sharp or flat in the A natural minor scale.

## Harmonic Minor Scales

The **harmonic minor scale** is the same as the natural minor scale, but with the 7th note *raised* a half step both ascending *and* descending.



# Review





### 5-Minute Daily Workout No. 1

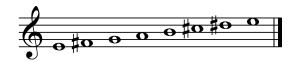
1. Add bar lines in the correct places in the example.



2. Write the interval name (M2 or m2) on the line.



3. Circle the incorrect note in the E harmonic minor scale.



4. Name the major keys.





### 5-Minute Daily Workout No. 2

1. Write the counts below the rhythm pattern. Then clap and count aloud.



2. Write the interval name (M3 or m3) on the line.



3. Complete the D harmonic minor scale by writing the missing letter names.

D E F A B D

4. Name the minor keys.

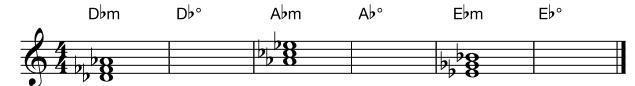




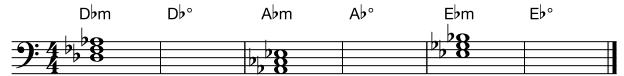
#### 5-Minute Daily Workout No. 3

Group 3 triads are Db, Ab, Eb.

1. Using whole notes, draw a diminished triad for each Group 3 minor triad in treble clef.



2. Using whole notes, draw a diminished triad for each Group 3 minor triad in bass clef.



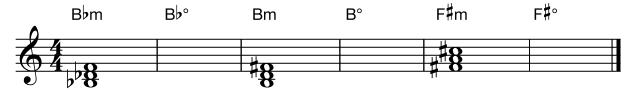
- 3. How many black keys are in an Eb diminished triad?
- 4. How many black keys are in Db diminished and Ab diminished triads?



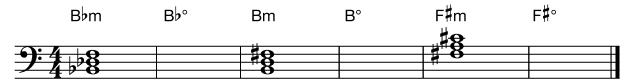
#### 5-Minute Daily Workout No. 4

Group 4 triads are Bb, B, F#.

1. Using whole notes, draw a diminished triad for each Group 4 minor triad in treble clef.



2. Using whole notes, draw a diminished triad for each Group 4 minor triad in bass clef.



- 3. How many black keys are in a Bb diminished triad?
- 4. How many black keys are in a B diminished triad? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. How many black keys are in an F# diminished triad? \_\_\_\_\_