

Part 1: Review

You can figure out the notes in the **I**, **IV**, and **V** chords by writing out the notes in the related major scale; then, starting on the root of each chord, count up to the 3rd and 5th notes from the root (every other note). Make sure to count the root as "1." (Review page 46 if necessary.)

Following is the D major scale. Use the notes of this scale to fill in the blanks.

D major scale:

D E F# G A B C# D

In the key of D what are the **I**, **IV**, and **V** chords? _____

What are the notes in the **I** chord? _____

What are the notes in the **IV** chord? _____

What are the notes in the **V** and **V7** chords? _____

Part 2: Major Scale Construction Worksheet

half step: The distance from a note to the next closest note (C to C#, C# to D, D to D#, etc.). This is the same as the distance from one fret to the next.

whole step: Equal to two half steps. This is the same as a two-fret distance.

C major scale:

	C#/D ^b		D#/E ^b		F#/G ^b		G#/A ^b		A#/B ^b		
C		D		E	F		G		A	B	C
	1		1	1/2		1		1		1	1/2

Notice in the C major scale above that all adjacent natural (not sharp or flat) notes are a whole step apart (1), except E-F and B-C, which are both natural half steps (1/2).

Using that information, fill in the whole steps and half steps for the following G and D major scales by writing "1" or "1/2" in the following blanks:

G A B C D E F# G
 — — — — — — — —

D E F# G A B C# D
 — — — — — — — —

Below are the notes from A to A. Write the appropriate sharp signs to make the notes match the pattern of whole steps and half steps. When filled in correctly, this is an A major scale:

A B C D E F G A
1 1 1/2 1 1 1 1/2

Just as a sharp sign raises a note by one half step, a flat sign (b) lowers a note by one half step. Below are the notes from F to F. The F major scale contains one flat (b). Using the indicated pattern of whole steps and half steps, indicate which note is flat:

F G A B C D E F
1 1 1/2 1 1 1 1/2