

KEY CHART 2

SCALES

Semitones have been marked with a slur.

Flat keys

Tonic/Key note

C major scale

F major scale

Bb major scale

Eb major scale

Each group of 4 notes has the same pattern: SEMITONE, TONE, TONE.

Two of these groups, which are called TETRACHORDS, are joined together by a tone to form a descending SCALE.

The first and the last note of each scale is called the TONIC or KEY NOTE.

The new flat to be added is always the first note of the second tetrachord, which becomes the tonic of the next key.

This note is called the SUB DOMINANT.

**Eb major
(3 flats)**

**Bb major
(2 flats)**

**F major
(1 flat)**

KEY SIGNATURES

**C major
(no flats)**

The image displays musical notation for scales and triads in four major keys: Ab major, Db major, Gb major, and Cb major. The top staff shows the scales, with brackets indicating the range of each. The bottom staff shows the triads for each key, with the number of flats indicated in parentheses.

Ab major scale
Db major scale
Gb major scale
Cb major scale

Ab major (4 flats)
Db major (5 flats)
Gb major (6 flats)
Cb major (all flats)

Triads of MAJOR keys and their RELATIVE MINORS (3 semitones lower) including the accidentals which may appear in that key.

The image shows a sequence of triads for major and relative minor keys. The major keys are labeled above the notes, and the relative minor keys are labeled below the notes. The relative minor is always three semitones lower than the major key.

C (Major) / **Am** (Relative Minor)
F (Major) / **Dm** (Relative Minor)
B^b (Major) / **Gm** (Relative Minor)
E^b (Major) / **Cm** (Relative Minor)
A^b (Major) / **Fm** (Relative Minor)
D^b (Major) / **B^bm** (Relative Minor)
G^b (Major) / **E^bm** (Relative Minor)
C^b (Major) / **A^bm** (Relative Minor)