

## Reptiles and Weird Fishes

This is a Chromatic Scale:

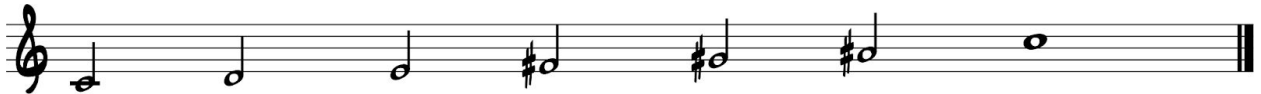


Every single note here is one semi-tone away from each other. Despite the sharps and flats, there are only really 12 different notes here. If we rearrange these notes slightly, we can see how they are all pretty much the same.

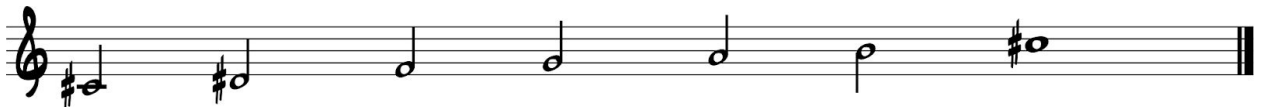


Each of these notes with a line connecting them make the same sound, but are written differently. There is only 1 chromatic scale. And from these 12 notes, based on what we omit we can create all sorts of various scales.

For example, if we skipped every other note. We'll have something called the whole-tone scale. Like this:



And this:



They are essentially the same scales. And because they each use 6 of the 12 notes, there can only be 2 completely different whole-tone scales. They make the “dream-sequence” sound that you hear in movies and tv shows.

We know our basic major scale.



There are 12 different ones. We're not going to go through all of them. However, you can easily figure out how to play all of them because they all follow the same pattern. All major scales follow this alternating pattern of semi-tones (notes immediately next to each other) and whole-tones (notes that are 2 semi-tones apart):

**Whole - Whole - Half - Whole - Whole - Whole - Half**

It looks like this on the staff:



The slurs are whole-tones, and the angled brackets are half-tones. And with this pattern, we can write an infinite amount of music. As we've learned last week, the major scale can be shifted down 2 notes and become the minor scale.

Within the major scale, we can pair up each note to the tonic and get something we call intervals.



The name of each of these pairings tell you how far they are apart from each other. So you can have a note that starts on an E and jumps to a B, it would still be a **Perfect 5th**.

We can do the same for the Chromatic scale and pair up all of the notes there to find all of the possible intervals.

UNISON    MINOR 2ND    MINOR 2ND    MAJOR 2ND    MINOR 3RD    MINOR 3RD    MAJOR 3RD

8    PERFECT 4TH    AUGMENTED 4TH    DIMINISHED 5TH    PERFECT 5TH    AUGMENTED 5TH

13    MINOR 6TH    MAJOR 6TH    MINOR 7TH    MINOR 7TH    MAJOR 7TH    PERFECT OCTAVE

This may look really scary and confusing, but it's just all of the possible jumps arranged by how high it gets. It's also less scary if you print this out in black and white since **RED LETTERS ARE SCARY**. We can see there are a few new things here. There are now minor versions of each interval. And the 4ths and 5ths have a Augmented version and a Diminished version. They're just really telling you how much closer or further apart from the lower note they are. Each of these names basically tells you how many semi-tones each note is separated by.

I've attached a little practice sheet for you to work on recognizing the intervals and scales.

## Reptiles and Weird Fishes

1. Identify the following scales (Major, Wholetone, Chromatic)



a) \_\_\_\_\_



b) \_\_\_\_\_



c) \_\_\_\_\_

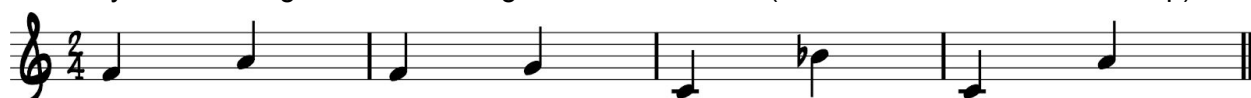


d) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Identify the following intervals



3. Identify the following intervals starting on different notes. (use the chromatic scale to help)



4. Identify the following intervals with different starting notes

