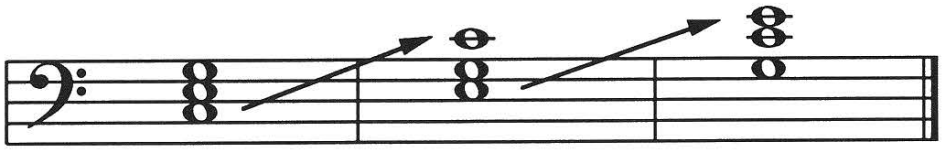
INVERSIONS!

1. An **INVERSION** simply means a "mixed-up chord."

LOOK AT THESE CHORDS: Each CHORD contains the same three notes, but the notes have been "MIXED-UP."



C E G — Root Position

E G C — 1st Inversion

G C E — 2nd Inversion

Try saying: "WHAT'S ON THE BOTTOM GOES TO THE TOP!
WHAT'S ON THE BOTTOM GOES TO THE TOP!
WHAT'S ON THE BOTTOM GOES TO THE TOP;
AND THAT IS CALLED **INVERSION!**"

2. How can you quickly decide if a chord is in 1st INVERSION or 2nd INVERSION POSITION? IT'S EASY!



If there is **ONE NOTE** at the top of the "BIG SKIP," the chord is in **1st INVERSION!**

THINK: **"1 NOTE = 1st INVERSION."**

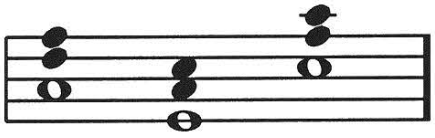
CHORDS IN **1st INVERSION** POSITION



If there are **TWO NOTES** at the top of the "BIG SKIP," the chord is in **2nd INVERSION!**

THINK: **"2 NOTES = 2nd INVERSION."**

CHORDS IN **2nd INVERSION** POSITION



Turn to the next page for more INVERSION INFORMATION!

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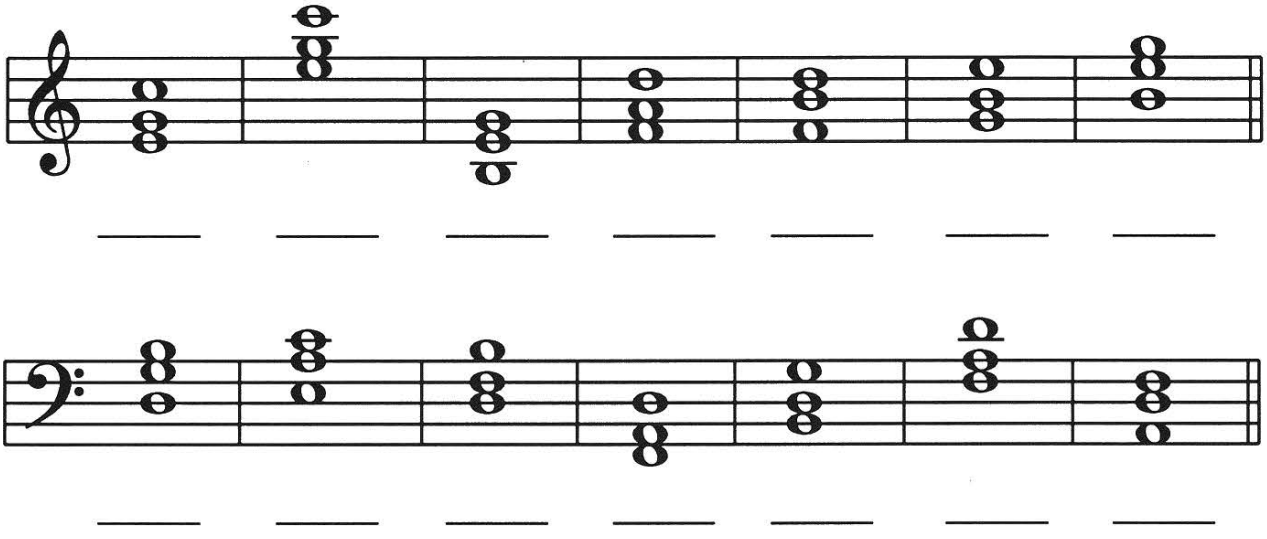
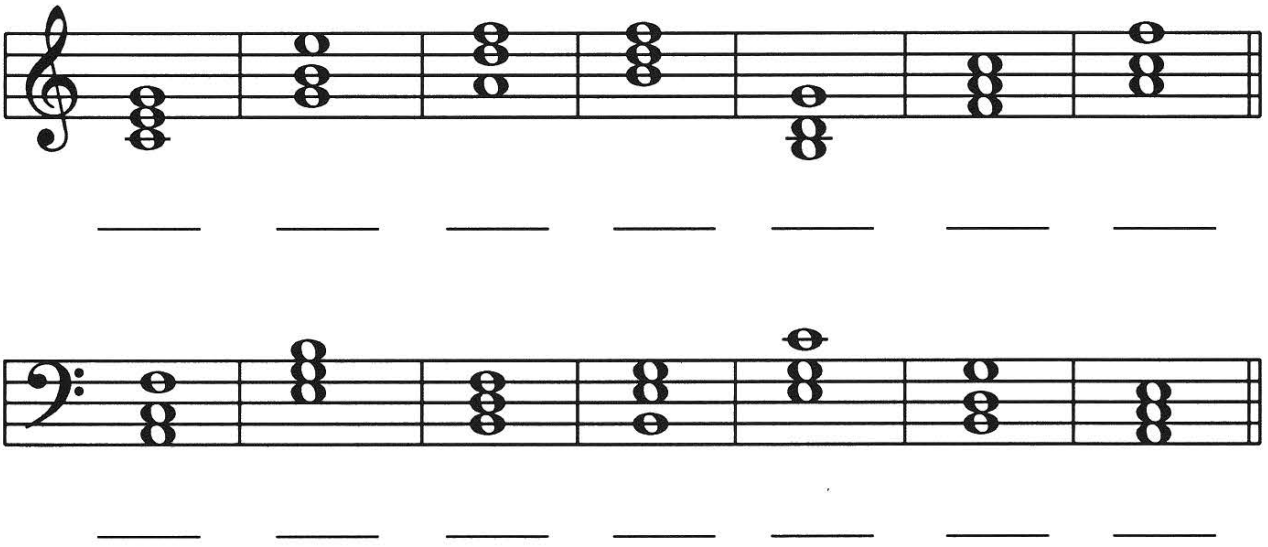
IDENTIFYING INVERSIONS

3. Look at the following CHORDS. All of these chords are in INVERSION POSITION. If the CHORD is in 1st INVERSION POSITION, write "1st" on the line beneath. If the CHORD is in 2nd INVERSION POSITION, write "2nd" on the line beneath.

GET READY? GET SET? GO!!!!!!



4. Look at the following CHORDS. Some of these CHORDS are in ROOT POSITION, and some are in INVERSION POSITION. Write "1st" or "2nd" under each appropriate inversion. Write an "R" under each ROOT POSITION chord.



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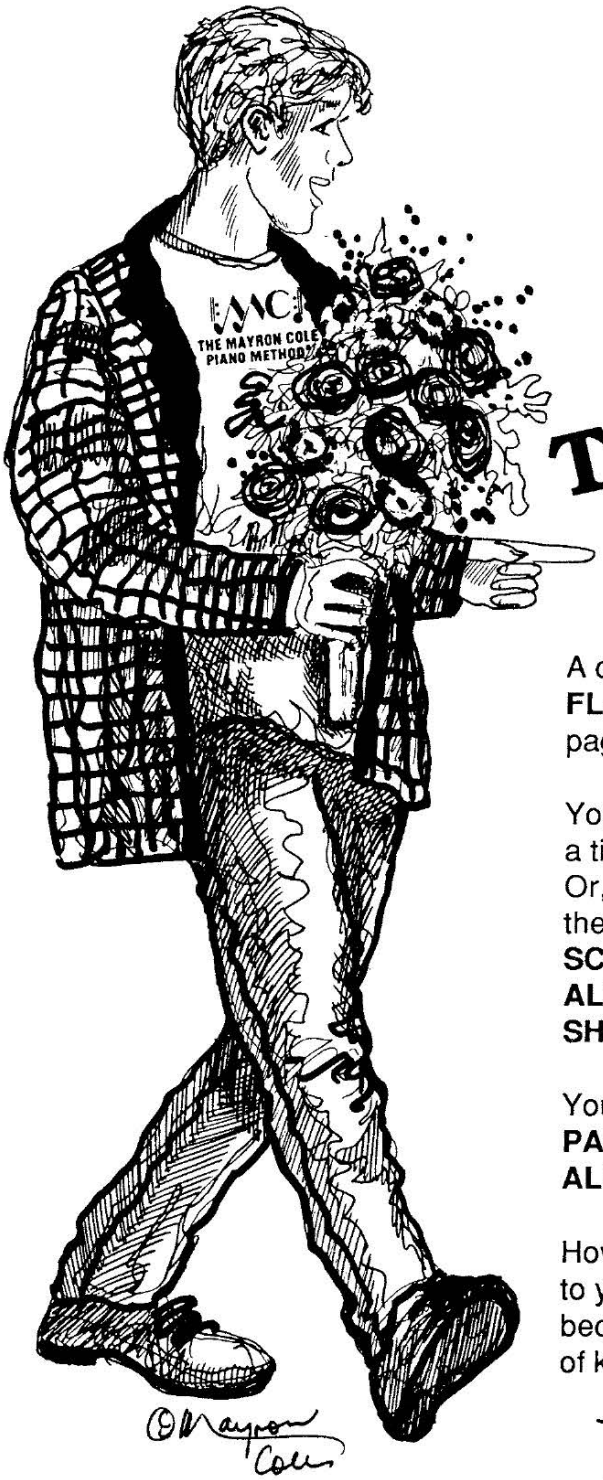

Teachers:

A concentrated study of **SHARP** and **FLAT** scales and key signatures is on pages 96-117.

You may issue only a small portion at a time, perhaps after each lesson. Or, you might want to issue **ALL** of the pages that deal with the **FLAT SCALES** in one session. Next, issue **ALL** of the pages that deal with the **SHARP SCALES**.

You might want to have a **THEORY PARTY** during one lesson and cover **ALL** of the material (if you can!).

However you issue these pages is up to you! I have put them together because they represent one capsule of knowledge.

Mayron Cole

P.S.: Be sure to ask questions using the **MEMORY HELPER HAND**© at game time!

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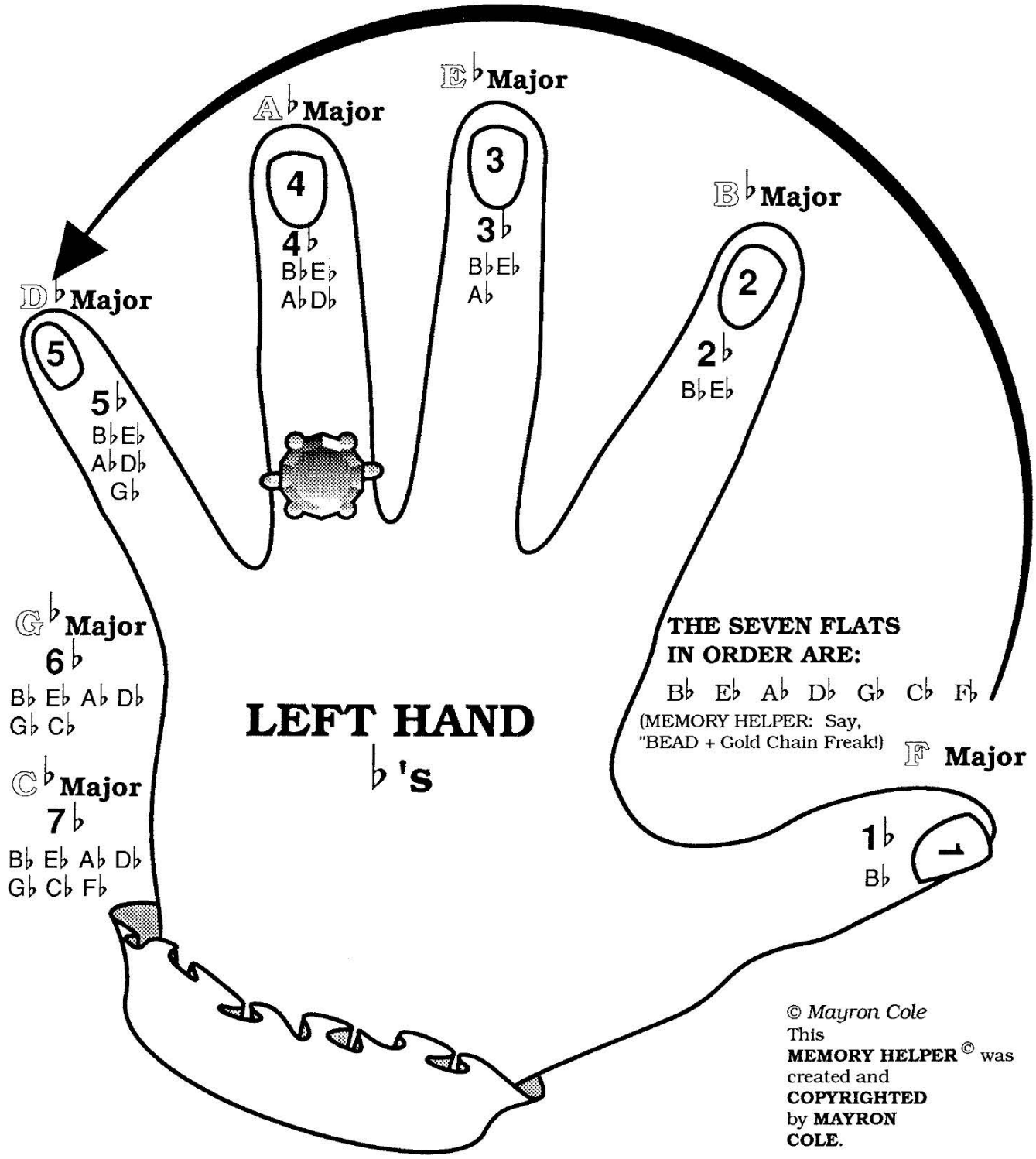
THE MAJOR FLAT SCALES (A MEMORY HELPER©)



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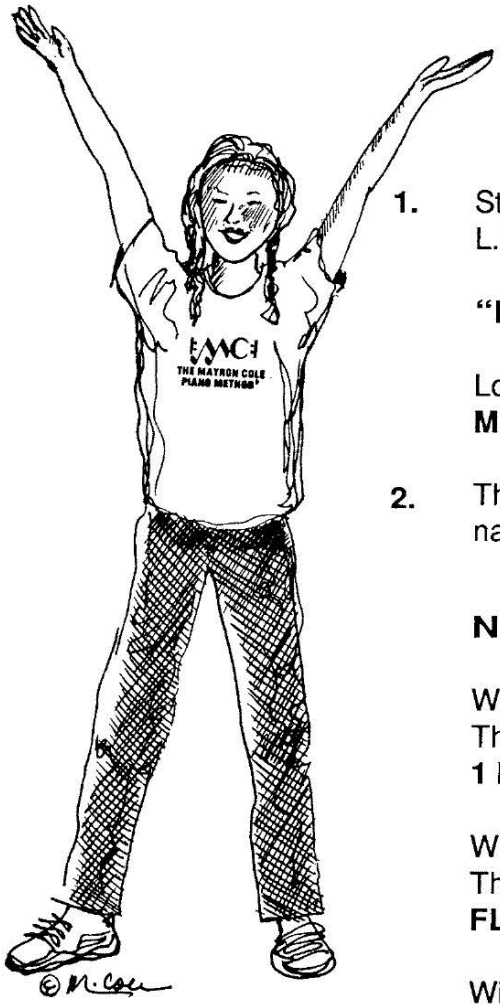
HOW TO USE THE MEMORY HELPER HAND©



1. Starting with your L.H. finger #1 (thumb) and moving toward your L.H. finger #5, say:

"F - - - - B♭ E♭ A♭ D♭."

Look at the above. You are spelling the word "**BEAD**," but you **MUST** say the word "flat" with each letter of the word!

2. The only flat scale that does **NOT** have the word **"FLAT"** in its name is the _____**- MAJOR SCALE.**
(G or F?)

NOW, PLEASE:

Wiggle L.H. #1 (thumb) and say: **"F."**
This is to help you remember that the **F-MAJOR SCALE** has **1 FLAT**, and it is ____flat.

Wiggle L.H. #2 and say: **"B♭."**
This is to remind you that the **B♭-MAJOR SCALE** has **TWO FLATS** which are _____ & _____.

Wiggle L.H. #3 and say: **"E♭."**
This is to prod your memory that the **E♭-MAJOR SCALE** has **THREE FLATS**; and they are _____, _____, & _____.

Wiggle L.H. #4 and say: **"A♭."**
Hopefully, this will remind you that the **A♭-MAJOR SCALE** has **FOUR FLATS**; and they are _____, _____, _____, & _____.

At last, wiggle L.H. #5 and say: **"D♭."**
Of course, you will always remember that the **D♭-MAJOR SCALE** has **FIVE FLATS** and that they are _____, _____, _____, _____, & _____. **YEA!!**

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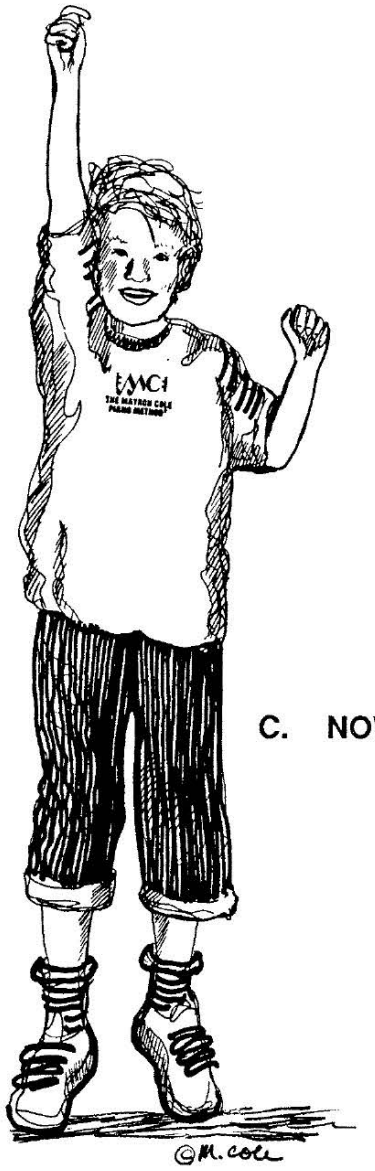
BECOMING GREAT WITH FLAT AND SHARP SCALES!

A. SOMETHING FUN TO REMEMBER: For every **FLAT SCALE** there is a **SHARP SCALE** that begins with the same **LETTER NAME!**

Example: **E♭** is a **FLAT SCALE** and
E is a **SHARP SCALE.**

B. Just remember the number **"seven,"** and you will be good at remembering the number of sharps and flats in the scales with the same letter name:



ADD the number of **FLATS** to the number of **SHARPS** in the scales with the **SAME LETTER NAME**; the sharps and flats **always** add up to **SEVEN!**

EXAMPLE: **A** has 3 sharps: **3**
A♭ has 4 flats: **+4**
7

Now you can answer these easy **SHARP AND FLAT SCALE QUESTIONS:**

1. If **B** has five sharps, then **B♭** will have to have _____flats in its key signature.
2. If **D** has two sharps, then **D♭** will have to have _____flats. What are those flats? _____
3. If **E** has _____sharps, then **E♭** must have three flats.

C. NOW, SEE IF YOU CAN THINK AND REASON:

1. If **F** has one flat, then **F♯** must have _____sharps.
2. If **G** has one sharp, then **G♭** must have _____flats.
3. If **C** has 0 sharps and flats, then **C♯** must have _____sharps.
4. If **C** has 0 sharps and flats, then **C♭** must have _____flats.

HOW WELL DID YOU DO? _____

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BECOMING GREAT WITH FLATS !

A. There are **SEVEN FLATS** in music. In order they are:

B♭ E♭ A♭ D♭ ----- G♭ C♭ F♭ .

The **FIRST FOUR** spell the word **"BEAD."** Then you must memorize **"-GCF !"** (Remember: **"G**old **C**hain **F**reak!")

Now, cover the above answer with your hand and write the seven flats in order (Can you do it?):

___♭ ___♭ ___♭ ___♭ ___♭ ___♭ ___♭.

The **SEVEN SHARPS** in order are (see p. 113):

___♯ ___♯ ___♯ ___♯ ___♯ ___♯ ___♯.



B. Now, look at the above **FLATS.** Then, look at the above **SHARPS.**

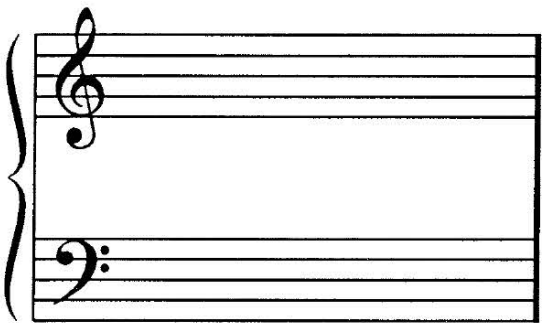
Do you realize that when you say the **SHARPS** backward you are actually saying the **FLATS** forward?

TRY IT: F C G D A E B = SHARPS.

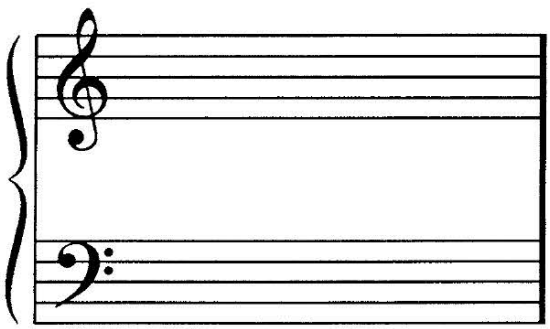
B E A D G C F = FLATS.

C. The **SEVEN FLATS** and the **SEVEN SHARPS** must be drawn correctly on the **GRAND STAFF.** Draw all seven sharps and flats **CORRECTLY** on the two **GRAND STAFFS** below.

DRAW THE SEVEN SHARPS ON BOTH STAFFS.



DRAW THE SEVEN FLATS ON BOTH STAFFS.



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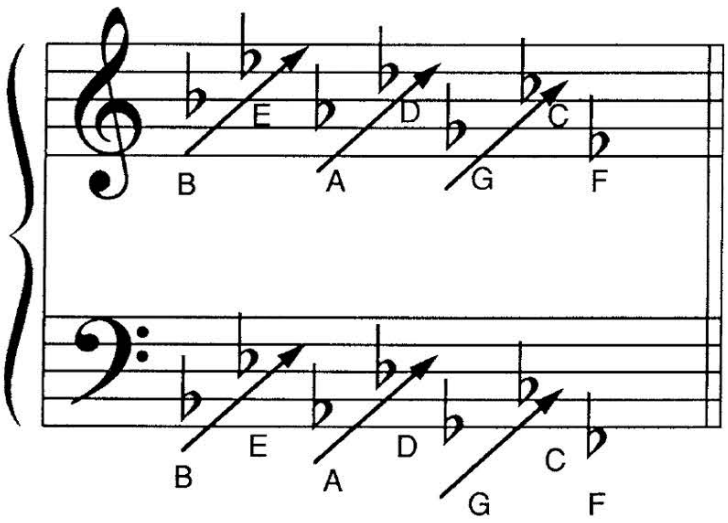
DRAWING THE FLATS !

A. There are **SEVEN FLATS** used in music.
In order, they are: ____♭ ____♭ ____♭ ____♭ ____♭ ____♭ ____♭.

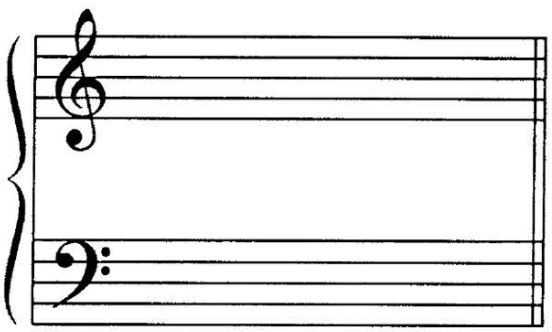
MEMORY HELPER: Spell, **"B E A D** then, **G**old **C**hain **F**reak!©"

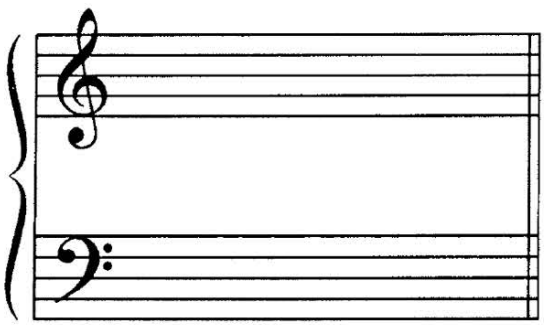
B. The **SEVEN FLATS** must be correctly placed on the staffs. The **WINDOW** or **HOLE** (or **"Tummy"**) of the flat must correctly show the **LINE** or **SPACE** it is "flatting."





YOU TRY IT!





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MORE ABOUT THE FLAT SCALES!

A. There are **SEVEN FLATS** in music.
In order, they are:

_____ ♭ _____ ♭ _____ ♭ _____ ♭ _____ ♭ _____ ♭ _____ ♭.

Memory Helper: Say, "**BEAD — Gold Chain Freak!©**"

B. Now you can complete this **EASY** little **CHART OF FLATS.**
On the left is the name of a scale. Write the name of the flatted notes in that scale's key signature in the blanks on the right.



C- _____.

F- _____♭.

B♭- _____♭ _____♭.

E♭- _____♭ _____♭ _____♭.

A♭- _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭.

D♭- _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭.

G♭- _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭.

C♭- _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭ _____♭.

C. On the **MEMORY HELPER HAND©**, you probably noticed the **TWO SCALES** on the **LEFT SIDE OF THE PAGE** for which a finger was not assigned. These **FLAT SCALES** are G♭ (6 flats!) and C♭ (7 flats!).

These two flat scales are **RARELY** used. They are also **ENHARMONIC** to two sharp scales!!

There are **THREE PAIRS** of **ENHARMONIC SCALES**: enharmonic means, "sounds the same"!

D♭ C♯ | G♭ F♯ | B C♭

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D. Do you remember the **FLAT-SCALE MEMORY HELPER HAND©?**

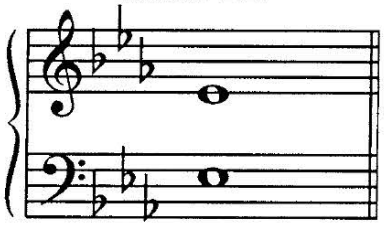
Then the following will be easy for you!

Written below are a few **FLAT-SCALE KEY SIGNATURES**. Write the **NAME OF THE SCALE** to which each **KEY SIGNATURE** belongs.

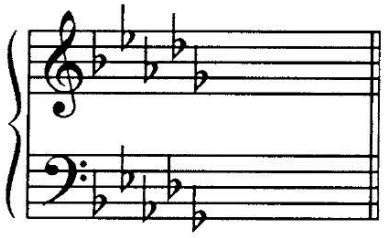
Then, write the **KEYNOTE (TONIC NOTE)** on both staffs. This simply means the **NOTE** on which the scale begins and ends.

If the **KEY SIGNATURE** is **E♭ MAJOR**, the **TONE NOTE (KEYNOTE, KEY TONE, OR TONIC NOTE)** will be E-flat! Simple!

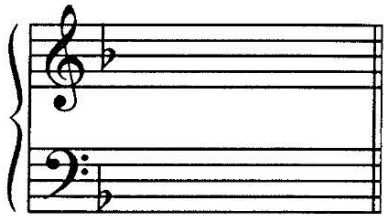
EXAMPLE:



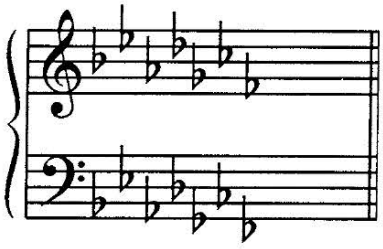
___E♭___ MAJOR



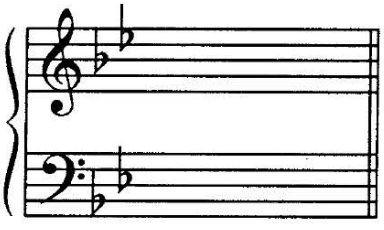
_____ MAJOR



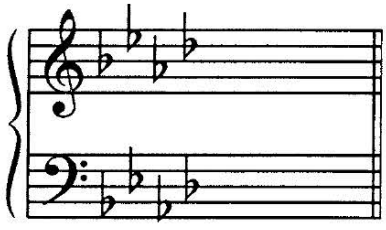
_____ MAJOR



_____ MAJOR



_____ MAJOR



_____ MAJOR

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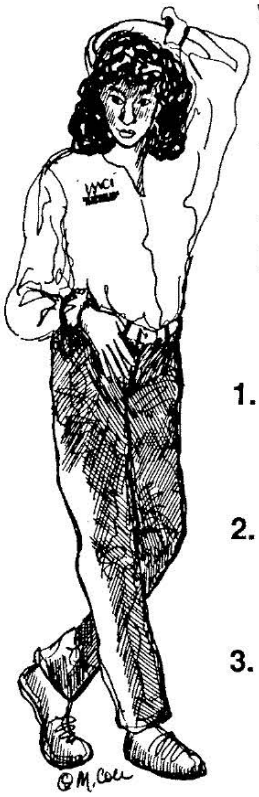
UNDERSTANDING SCALES

A. In the earlier **LEVELS**, you learned that the pattern of a **MAJOR SCALE** is

W W H W W W H. **W=WHOLE STEP. H=HALF STEP.**



This is what the above means - using the **F-MAJOR SCALE** as an example.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Scale Degree
F	G	A	B♭	C	D	E	F	Note Name
W	W	H	W	W	W	H		Scale Pattern

1. Look at the above. **THE HALF STEPS** come between notes 3 & 4 and 7 & 8. _____ (yes or no?)

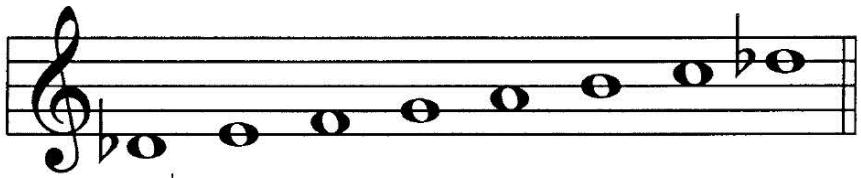
2. In every major scale, the **HALF STEPS** come between notes 3 & 4 and 7 & 8. _____ (yes or no?)

3. Look at the above again. Connect notes 3 & 4 and 7 & 8 with a small **SLUR MARK** to show the **HALF STEPS**.

B. Below is written the **D♭-MAJOR SCALE. D♭-MAJOR's KEY SIGNATURE** is _____ flats. (4 or 5?)

What are those five flats? ____♭ ____♭ ____♭ ____♭ ____♭

In front of every **B E A D** and **G** below, draw a **FLAT SIGN.** Then, connect notes 3 & 4 and 7 & 8 with a small **SLUR MARK** to show the **HALF STEPS** . (Students, the flat sign is **ALREADY** written in front of the **D**'s. You don't need to draw the flat sign again.)



D♭ MAJOR

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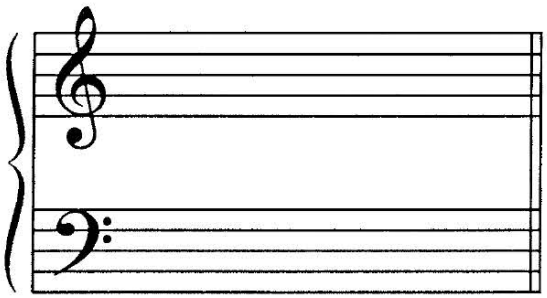
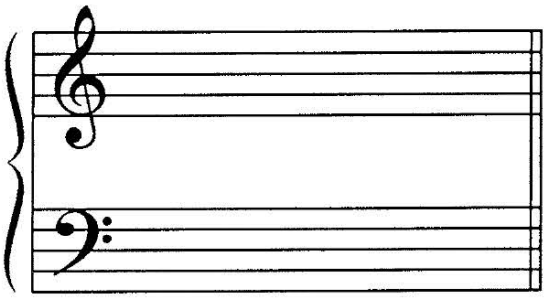
C. ON THE STAFFS BELOW, draw the **KEY SIGNATURE** that is named under each measure. **DRAW THE KEY SIGNATURE** on **BOTH STAFFS**!

Then, draw the **KEYNOTE (TONE NOTE, KEY TONE,** or **TONIC NOTE)** of the **SCALE** to which the **KEY SIGNATURE BELONGS**! This is the note on which the scale begins and ends.

Example: If the scale named below the measure is **E♭**, draw a whole note on "E" on both staffs. (You do **NOT** need to draw a flat sign in front of the "E" since there is a **KEY SIGNATURE**!) **YEA!!**

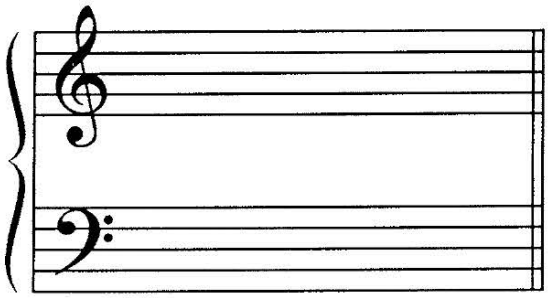


A♭ MAJOR



C♭ MAJOR





B♭ MAJOR

D. CONGRATULATIONS on becoming **GREAT** with flat scales!

This knowledge will be useful to you for **YEARS!!**

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STUDENTS:

The next few pages are devoted to making you **GREAT** at the sharp scales and the sharp-scale key signatures!

Your teacher will work with you in using the **MEMORY HELPER HAND©** on the next page. After you understand it, you will be playing games with identifying **SHARP SCALES** and their **KEY SIGNATURES**.

All of the **SHARP SCALES** that you will be learning now are **MAJOR SHARP SCALES.** The minor scales will be explained in a later **LEVEL**.

This **SHARP SCALE** information will be valuable to you for the rest of your life! And — it's easy and fun! Learn to be a **GREAT SCALE DETECTIVE©** and identify **SHARP SCALES** on sight!

Mayron Cole



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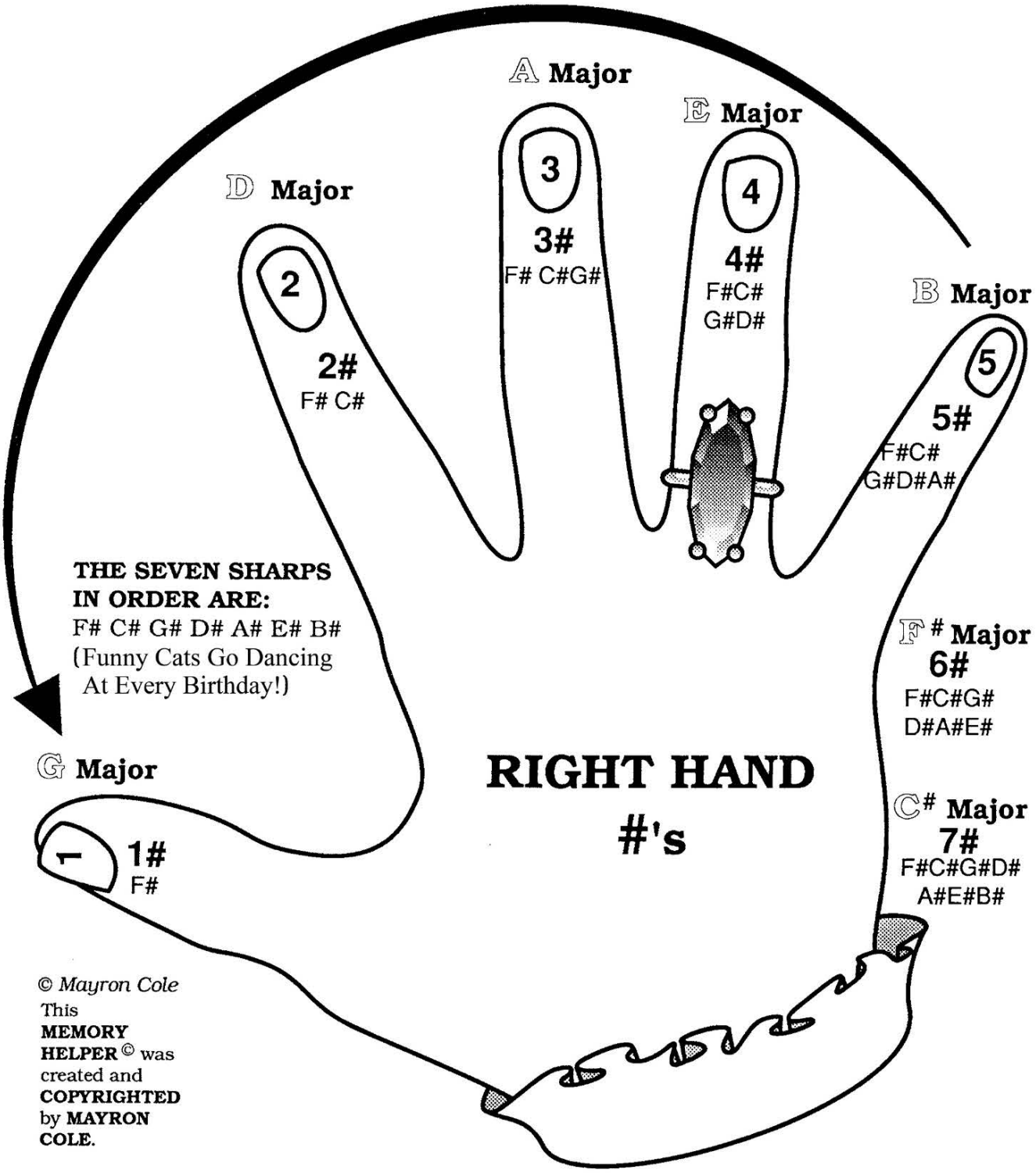
THE MAJOR SHARP SCALES (A MEMORY HELPER©)



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HOW TO USE THE MEMORY HELPER HAND©:

1. **STARTING** with R.H. finger #5 and **GOING TOWARD YOUR THUMB** — spell, **"B - E - A - D ----------G!"**

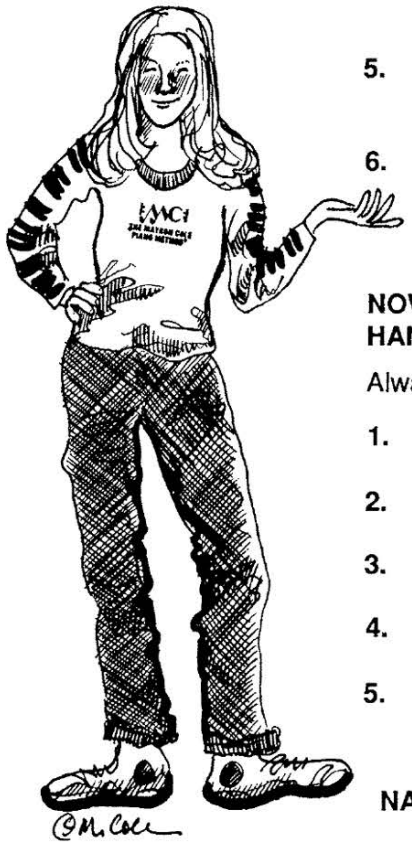
2. Wiggle R.H. #5 and say : "B." (This is to help you remember that **B MAJOR** has 5 sharps: **F♯ C♯ G♯ D♯ A♯.**)

3. Wiggle R.H. #4 and say : "E." (This is to help you remember that **E MAJOR** has 4 sharps: **F♯ C♯ G♯ D♯ .)**

4. Wiggle R.H. #3 and say: "A." (This is to help you remember that **A MAJOR** has 3 sharps: **F♯ C♯ G♯.**)

5. Wiggle R.H. #2 and say : "D." (This is to help you remember that **D MAJOR** has 2 sharps: **F♯ C♯.**)

6. Wiggle R.H. #1 and say: "G." (This is to help you remember that **G MAJOR** has 1 sharp: **F♯ .**)



NOW, test yourself to see if you understand the **MEMORY HELPER HAND©. HOLD YOUR HAND IN FRONT OF YOU, PALM OUT.**

Always start the **MEMORY HELPER WITH FINGER #5 — B!**

1. What finger do you wiggle when you say "D"? _____

2. What finger do you wiggle when you say "G"? _____

3. What finger do you wiggle when you say "B"? _____

4. What finger do you wiggle when you say "A"? _____

5. What finger do you wiggle when you say "E"? _____

NAME THE SEVEN SHARPS IN ORDER:

_____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯.

1. What major scale has 4 sharps? _____
   What are the four sharps? _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯

2. What major scale has 5 sharps? _____
   What are the five sharps? _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯

3. What major scale has 1 sharp? _____
   What is that one sharp? _____ ♯

4. What major scale has 3 sharps? _____
   What are the three sharps? _____ ♯ _____ ♯ _____ ♯

5. What major scale has 2 sharps? _____
   What are the two sharps? _____ ♯ _____ ♯

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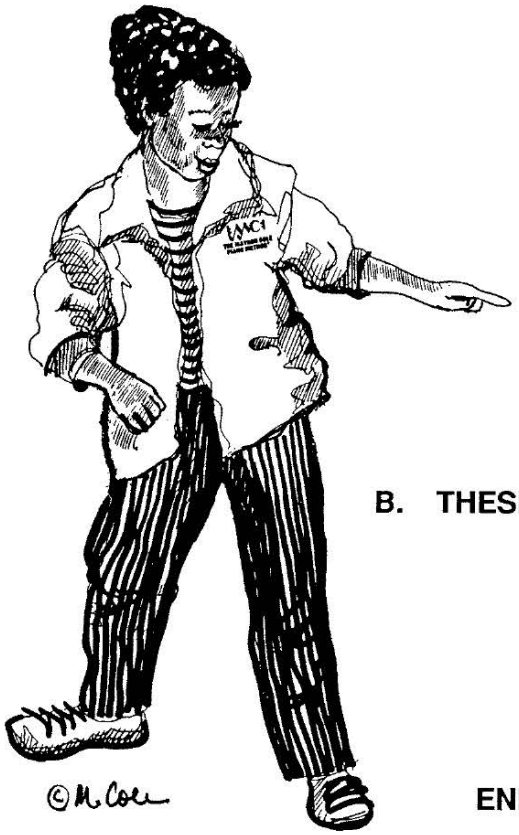
RARE SHARP SCALES !

A. **YOU** will notice (turn back to The Memory Helper Hand©) that the **TWO** scales on the right side of the hand have **NOT** yet been mentioned.



These two, rare sharp scales are:

F♯ MAJOR, which has 6 sharps

(F♯ C♯ G♯ D♯ A♯ E♯)

and

C♯ MAJOR, which has 7 sharps

(F♯ C♯ G♯ D♯ A♯ E♯ B♯).

B. **THESE TWO, RARELY USED SHARP SCALES** are **ENHARMONIC** to **TWO FLAT SCALES:**

F♯ is enharmonic to **G♭**
and
C♯ is enharmonic to **D♭.**

ENHARMONIC means "sounds the same."

C. Another **ENHARMONIC SCALE** is **B MAJOR.**

The **B-MAJOR SCALE** is **ENHARMONIC** to the **C♭-MAJOR SCALE!**

(**B** sounds the same as **C♭**!)

D. **SUMMARY:** There are three sets of **ENHARMONIC SCALES —***

F♯ and **G♭** | **C♯** and **D♭** | **B** and **C♭**

You will see these three sets again on the **CIRCLE OF FIFTHS** on page 116!

* This makes a nice **MUSIC TRIVIA QUESTION** for **GAME TIME**! Review paragraph C on page 104.

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BECOMING GREAT WITH SHARP AND FLAT SCALES!

A. Something **fun** to remember:

1. For every **SHARP SCALE** there is a **FLAT SCALE** with the **SAME LETTER NAME**!

   Example: **E** major is a **SHARP SCALE**;
   E♭ is a **FLAT SCALE!**

2. Just remember the number "7"; you will be good at the following:

   ADD the number of **SHARPS** to the number of **FLATS** in the scales with the same **LETTER NAME** — they add up to **SEVEN** !

   Example: **E** major has **4 SHARPS:** **4**
   E♭ major has **3 FLATS:** **+3**
   7

B. NOW, THINK AND REASON! YOU CAN DO IT!



1. If the scale of C has 0 sharps or flats, then C♭ would have to have _____ flats in its key signature.

   (Think: 0 + 7 = 7.)

2. If C has 0 sharps or flats, then C♯ would have to have _____ sharps.

3. If G has one sharp, then G♭ would have to have _____ flats.

4. If F has one flat, then F♯ would have to have ____ sharps.

5. If A has 3 sharps, then A♭ would have to have ___ flats.

6. If D has 2 sharps, then D♭ would have to have ____ flats.

7. Think about the above. **CONCENTRATE!**
   What is the **KEY SIGNATURE OF C♯ MAJOR?**
   ___ sharp(s)
   What would th(os)e sharp(s) be?
   _____

8. What is the **KEY SIGNATURE** of **F♯ MAJOR** ?
   (Think: What is the key signature of **F MAJOR**!)
   Got it? What is the **KEY SIGNATURE OF F♯** major?
   _____ sharps.
   (5 or 6?)

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DRAWING THE SHARPS!



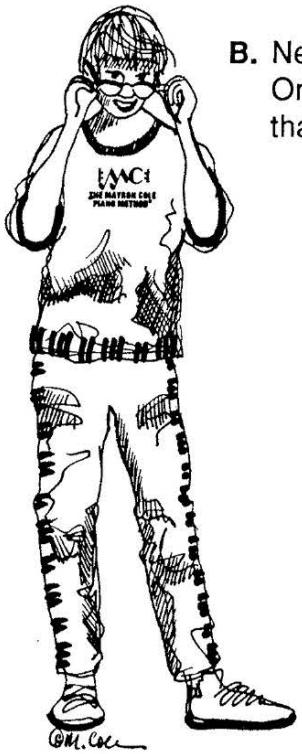
A. There are **SEVEN SHARPS** in music.
In correct order, they are:

F♯ C♯ G♯ D♯ A♯ E♯ B♯.

(Say: "**F**unny **C**ats **G**o **D**ancing **A**t **E**very **B**irthday!" ©)

Cover the above with your hand, and **YOU** write the **SEVEN SHARPS** in correct order:

____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯.



B. Next, complete this **EASY** little **CHART OF SHARPS.**
On the left is the name of a scale. Write the name of the sharped notes in that scale's key signature in the blanks on the right

C - ____.

G - ____♯.

D - ____♯ ____♯.

A - ____♯ ____♯ ____♯.

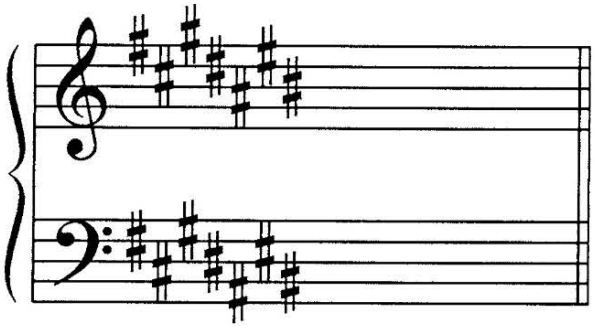
E - ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯.

B - ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯.

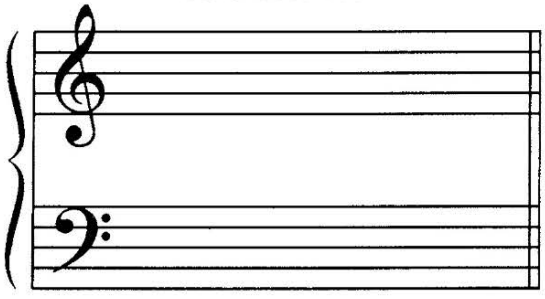
F♯ - ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯.

C♯ - ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯ ____♯.

C. Now that you are **really** great with sharps, let's learn how to draw the sharps correctly on the staff!



YOU TRY IT!



F R E E P I A N O M E T H O D . C O M
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D. DO YOU REMEMBER THE SHARP-SCALE MEMORY HELPER HAND©?

Then, the following will be easy for you!

Written below are some **SHARP KEY SIGNATURES.** Write the **NAME OF THE SCALE** to which each **KEY SIGNATURE** belongs.

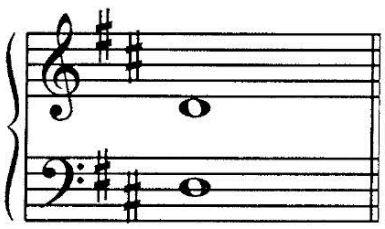
Then, write the **TONE NOTE (TONIC NOTE, KEY TONE** or **KEYNOTE)** for that scale. Write it in **BOTH STAFFS!**

Don't panic!

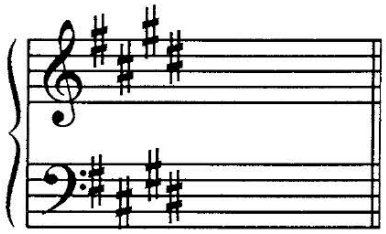
If you see **TWO SHARPS**, write **"D" MAJOR** on the blank provided.

Then —— simply draw a whole note on "D" in the **TREBLE STAFF** and the **BASS STAFF!**

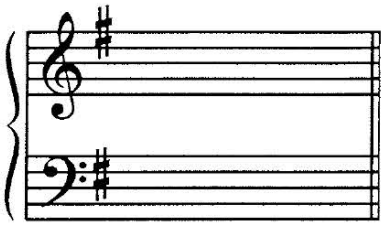
Example:



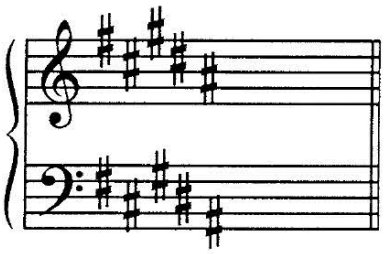
D MAJOR



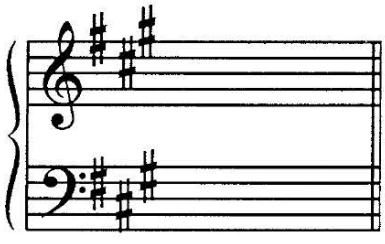
_____ MAJOR



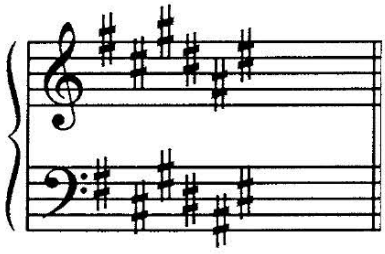
_____ MAJOR



_____ MAJOR



_____ MAJOR



_____ MAJOR

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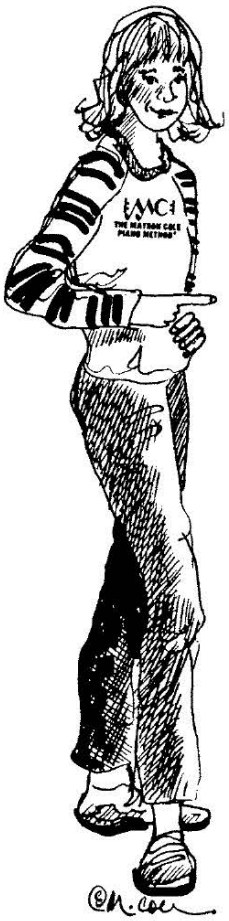
UNDERSTANDING SCALES



A. In the previous **LEVELS,** you learned that the **PATTERN** for a **MAJOR SCALE IS**

W W H W W W H .

W = WHOLE STEP. H = HALF STEP.

This is what the above means
(using the **C-MAJOR SCALE** as an example).

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	Scale Degree
C	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**A**	**B**	**C**	Note Name
	W	**W**	**H**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**H**	Scale Pattern

1. Look at the above. The **HALF STEPS** are between notes 3 & 4 and 7 & 8. _____
(yes or no?)

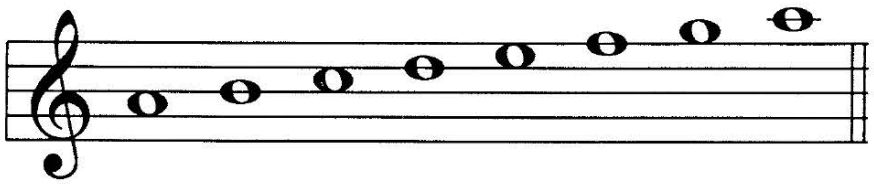
2. In every **MAJOR SCALE**, the **HALF STEPS** are between notes 3 & 4 and 7 & 8. _____
(yes or no?)

3. Connect notes 3 & 4 and 7 & 8 with a small **SLUR MARK** to show the **HALF STEPS**.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	Scale Degree
C	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**A**	**B**	**C**	Note Name
	W	**W**	**H**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**H**	Scale Pattern

B. BELOW IS WRITTEN THE A-MAJOR SCALE. A-MAJOR'S KEY SIGNATURE is _____ sharps. What are the 3 sharps? ____♯ ____♯ ____♯
(3 or 4?)

Before every **F**,**C**, and **G** draw a **SHARP SIGN**. Then, connect notes 3 & 4 and 7 & 8 with a slur mark to show the **HALF STEPS**.



A MAJOR

F R E E P I A N O M E T H O D . C O M
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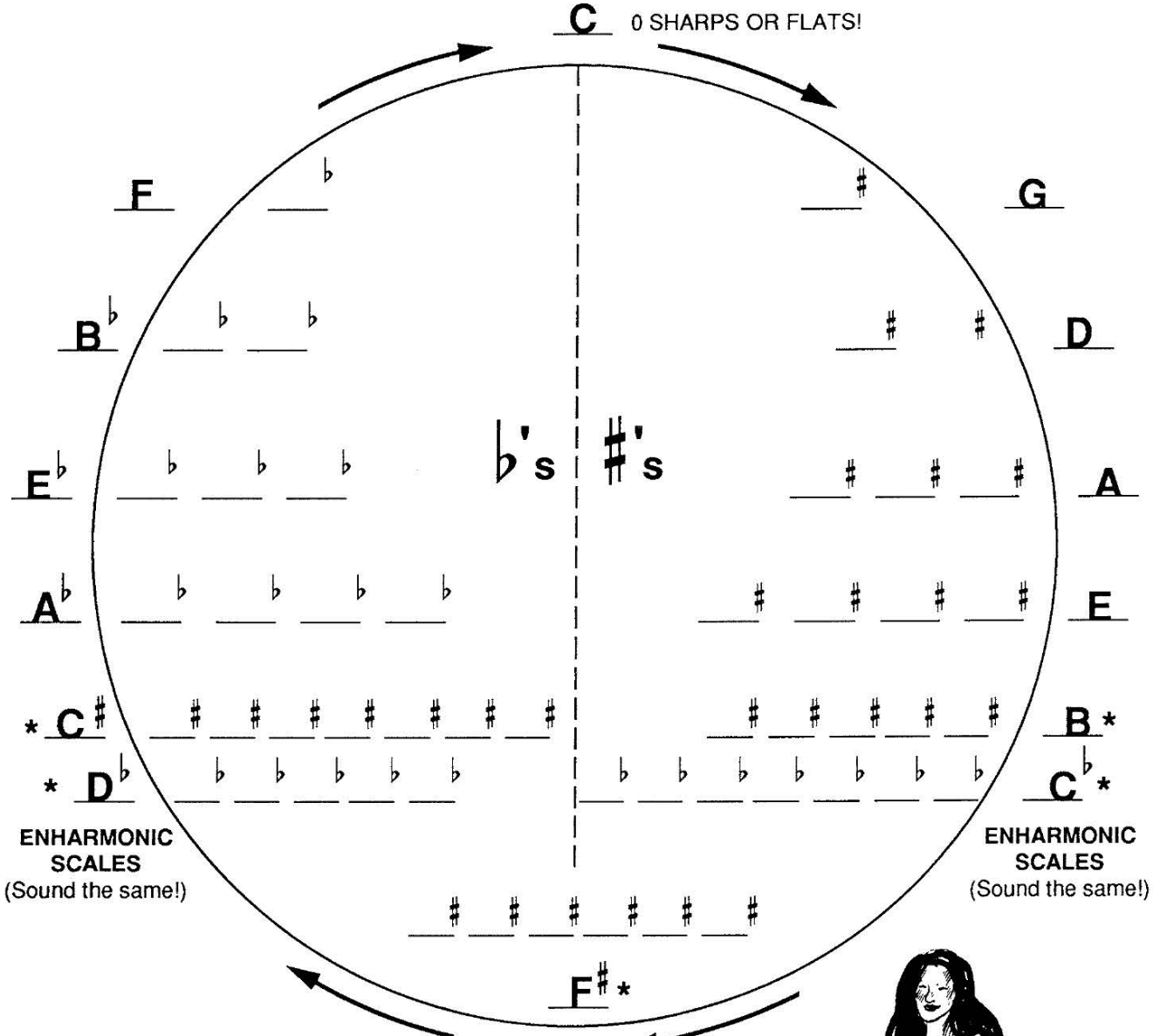
CIRCLE OF FIFTHS !





COMPLETE THE CIRCLE OF FIFTHS BY WRITING THE NEEDED SHARPS AND FLATS ON THE BLANKS PROVIDED.

There are **THREE SETS OF ENHARMONIC SCALES ABOVE**!
DO YOU SEE THEM? _____ (Review pages 104 & 111.)

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The MAYRON COLE PIANO METHOD

NOTES



THE ONLY PIANO METHOD THAT TAKES STUDENTS FROM KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE

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