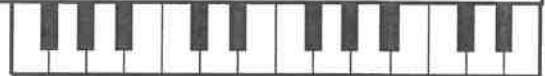


NAME _____

LESSON 16

The **melodic minor scale** uses notes consistent with the key signature. In addition, when the melodic minor scale is ascending, scale degrees 6 & 7 are raised a half step. When the melodic minor scale is descending, scale degrees 6 & 7 are lowered back to the natural minor. The word 'melodic' is derived from 'melody'. The raising of the notes enhances the melodic line, 'pulling' towards tonic. The lowering of the notes creates a 'melodic pull' downward. The raised 6th & 7th are borrowed from the 6th & 7th scale degrees of the 'parallel major', the major key with the same tonic or keynote.



For each staff below:

- Draw the clef you use most often.
- In the first measure, draw the notes of each of the ascending melodic minor scales as indicated.
- On the line above the last measure, write the name of the relative major. *HINT: When given the name of the minor key, go UP three half steps and three letter names to determine the relative major.*
- Draw the key signature of each scale in the last measure.
- Draw flats before the notes as indicated by the key signature.
- Raise scale degrees 6 & 7 a half step.

_____ Major

g melodic minor

_____ Major

f melodic minor

_____ Major

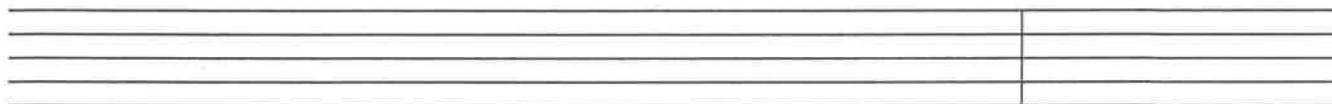
e \flat melodic minor

NAME _____

LESSON 16 (cont.)

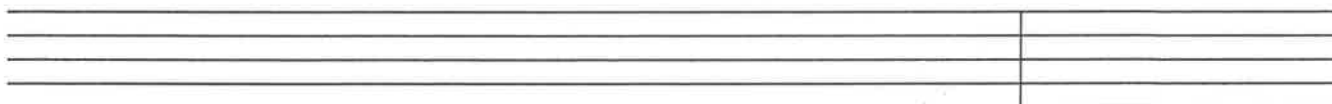


_____ Major



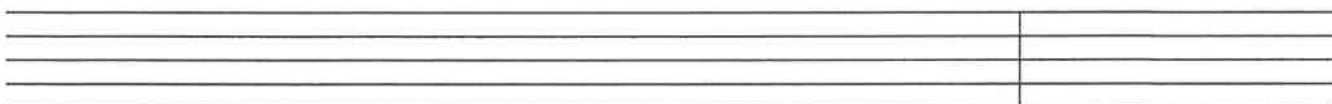
b \flat melodic minor

_____ Major



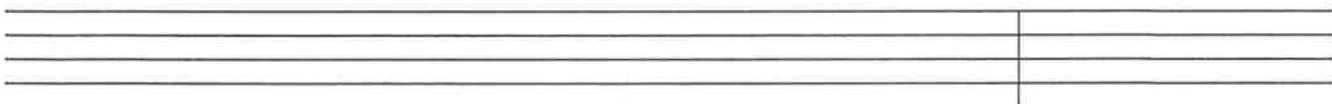
d melodic minor

_____ Major



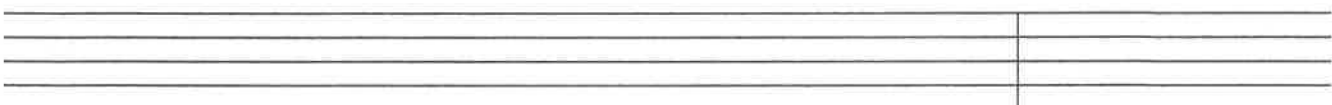
a \flat melodic minor

_____ Major



c melodic minor

_____ Major



a melodic minor