

Lesson 13 (cont.)

13.4

Feature

- the pairing of major keys with their relative minor keys

Benefit

Each of the 12 major keys shares its key signature with one of each of the 12 minor keys, such that there are 12 pairs of "related" major and minor keys. The Tonic of a major key's "relative minor" is the sixth degree of the major scale- chord vi in a major key is chord i of its relative minor (see Lsn 10.3).

This lesson shows that C major is related to A minor, and that F major is related to D minor, and so on.

Method

Recite and play Lsn 13.3 until confident, then practise the L.H. part of Lsn 13.4, noticing that both the major and minor Tonics are played with the thumb, and that the interval between these two notes is three semitones (or a minor third). When ready, add the R.H. part, and then, when confident, say "one four five-seven one" for both major and minor progressions.

Lsn 13.5 reinforces the pairing of major keys with their relative minor keys- both major and minor chords (I) and (IV) have been broken but are played with the same fingers as when written as block chords (as in Lsn 13.4).

Practise Lsn 13.5 until it is easy to play, then recite and play "one four five-seven one" for both tonalities.

Alternatively, while playing Lsn 13.5,

13.5

beat of each bar- for example: "C major, A minor", then "F major, D minor", and so on.