

Name: _____

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The Chromatic Scale

The chromatic scale consists of twelve tones, each a half step apart. The chromatic scale can begin on any note. The chromatic scale of C is given below:



Notice that when the chromatic scale is given in its ascending form (going up), sharps are used to raise each note a half step (except where the interval already *is* a half step: E to F and B to C). When given in its descending form (going down), flats are used to lower by a half step each note that requires lowering. The flat or sharp sign always comes before the note it is to affect.

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. When the chromatic scale is given in its ascending form, use _____ to raise by a half step each note that needs to be raised.
2. How many tones are in the chromatic scale? _____
3. Which sets of tones do not have a sharped or flatted note between them? _____ and _____, _____ and _____
4. What note does the chromatic scale begin on? _____
5. Flats are used to lower each tone that requires lowering when the chromatic scale is given in its _____ form.
6. When writing a scale, the flat or sharp sign is supposed to come _____ the note it affects.
7. The distance between any two tones in the chromatic scale is a _____ step.

B. Write chromatic scales on the tones given. Use either bass or treble clef. Give both ascending and descending forms.

1.

2.

3.

4.