Pentatonic scales have only five notes ("penta" means "five"). There are two common pentatonic scales: the major pentatonic and the minor pentatonic.


## Major Pentatonic Scale

The major pentatonic scale shares five notes with the major scale. The first, second, third, fifth, and sixth notes of the major scale become the five notes in the major pentatonic scale.


Minor Pentatonic Scale

Remember the relative minor scale? The relative minor scale uses the same notes as the major scale but starts on the sixth degree of the major scale.

## C Mator Scale




The minor pentatonic scale uses the same notes as the major pentatonic scale, but starts on the sixth degree of the major pentatonic scale.


## Exercise \#1

Draw a line to match the major pentatonic to its relative minor pentatonic.
(Answers on page 7)

| Major Pentatonic | Minor Pentatonic |
| :--- | :--- |
| C Major Pentatonic | B Minor Pentatonic |
| G Major Pentatonic | C Minor Pentatonic Minor Pentatonic |
| Bb Major Pentatonic | D Minor Pentatonic |
| A Major Pentatonic | E Minor Pentatonic |
| Eb Major Pentatonic | G Minor Pentatonic |

## Exercise \#2

Label the scale degrees of the major pentatonic scales. Then notate its relative minor scale and its scale degrees.
(Answers on page 7)


## A Closer Look at the Major and Minor Pentatonic Scales

In the traditional Ionian (major) and Aeolian (natural minor) scales, there exists a tritone (augmented $4^{\text {th }} /$ diminished $5^{\text {th }}$ ) between the $4^{\text {th }}$ and $7^{\text {th }}$ scale degrees in lonian and the $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $b 6$ scale degrees in Aeolian.


Major and minor pentatonic scales avoid significant harmonic dissonance by adverting this tritone.

Scales have a set intervallic pattern (or in most cases "steps"), which begin on the scale's root. For example, the Ionian (major) scale has a stepwise pattern of WWHWWWH ("W" means whole step and " H " means half step. The major pentatonic scale has an intervallic pattern of a M2, M2, m3, M2, and a final m3 (" $M$ " represents major and " $m$ " represents minor), which leads to the octave of the root.


The minor pentatonic scale has its own intervallic pattern of a m3, M2, M2, m3, and a final M2, which leads to the octave.


The image below shows us how these major and minor pentatonic intervallic patterns relate to one another.


Using the pentatonic intervallic patterns, build the pentatonic scales indicated below.
(Answers on page 7)

## 1. E Major Pentatonic



## 2. F Major Pentatonic


3. F Minor Pentatonic

4. Bb Minor Pentatonic


## Building a Pentatonic Scale Using Fifths

The major and minor pentatonic scale can also be built using four consecutive intervals of a perfect fifth (P5).


Arranging these notes into a single octave with our first note of $C$ as the root, we can create the major pentatonic scale, $C, D, E, G$, and $A$ with scale degrees of $1,2,3,5$, and 6 (8 representing the root's octave) as seen below:


C's relative minor pentatonic scale, A minor pentatonic, begins on the $6^{\text {th }}$ scale degree of the major pentatonic scale (shown above).

A minor pentatonic contains scale degrees $1, b 3,4,5$, and $b 7$.


Using the circle of fifths as a tool we can see how this works in a sharp direction. The image below represents four consecutive perfect fifths in the circle of fifths starting on the root of $C$ and continuing in a sharp direction:


## Answer Key

## Exercise \#



## Exercise \#2



## Exercise \#3


2. F Major Pentatonic


