

# Scale Study: Level 3

We learned that from our **major scale**, we can create different **modal scales**.

We form these by starting on a different **degree (step)** of our major scale, and by taking the **1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th notes** we create different **arpeggios & chords**.

**C Ionian** (Another name for our major scale):

C D E F G A B C      C major 7 Arpeggio      C maj7 Chord

1 3 5 7

The most commonly used modes are **Ionian (1)**, **Dorian (2)**, **Mixolydian (5)**, and **Aeolian (6)**.

Like the major scale, each mode is **8 notes long**, starting and ending on the same note.

We can also create different **arpeggios & chords** off each one.

**D Dorian** (Starts on the 2nd degree of the major scale):

D E F G A B C D      D minor 7 Arpeggio      Dm7 Chord

1 3 5 7

**G Mixolydian** (Starts on the 5th degree):

G A B C D E F G      G Dominant 7 Arpeggio      G7 Chord

1 3 5 7

**A Aeolian** (Relative Minor: Starts on 6th degree).

Low A B C D E F G A      A minor 7 Arpeggio      Am7 Chord

1 3 5 7

In our music, chords are often referred to simply by their degree number.

For example the D minor chord made from our Dorian Scale is called "**The 2**" since it's from the **2nd mode**.

Our A minor chord is referred to as "**The 6**" because it's from our **6th mode**.

These different chords are often played in particular patterns, called **Chord Progressions**.

**Ex: 1-6-2-5**

Cmaj7      Am7      Dm7      G7

1      6      2      5

**Ex: 2-5-1**

Dm7      G7      Cmaj7

2      5      1