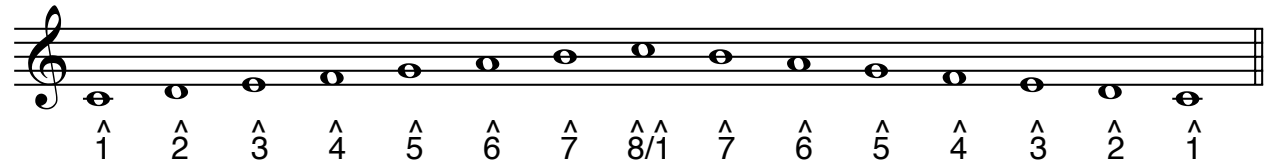


# LESSON 17

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Every note of a scale is numbered, has a scale degree name, and a solfège name.



Scale Degree Name

Scale Degree

1 Tonic (do)

2 Supertonic (re)

3 Mediant (mi)

4 Subdominant (fa)

5 Dominant (sol)

6 Submediant (la)

7 Leading Note (ti)

8 Tonic (1) (do)

Solfège Name

Visit the Wikipedia entry on Solfège to find out what is up with ut? And what happened to it?

Ut Quent Laxis (Hymn to St. John the Baptist)

Guido of Arezzo (circa 991-1033)

Translation:  
So that your servants may, with loosened voices, resound the wonders of your deeds, clean the guilt from our stained lips, O Saint John.

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In Level 2, you are required to memorize the tonic, subdominant, and dominant notes of each of the required 9 scales.

When writing scales, be sure your key signatures are drawn accurately and each note is evenly spaced. Follow these pointers when completing the practice exercises.

The key signature always comes immediately after the clef.

The ascending scale is complete when you have written 8 notes. Each note alternates between successive lines and spaces. The highest note will be the tonic.

Key: D+

Key Signature has F# and C#

The two sharps are written on the 5th line and 3rd space respectively. This is the only correct placement of these accidentals in the treble clef.

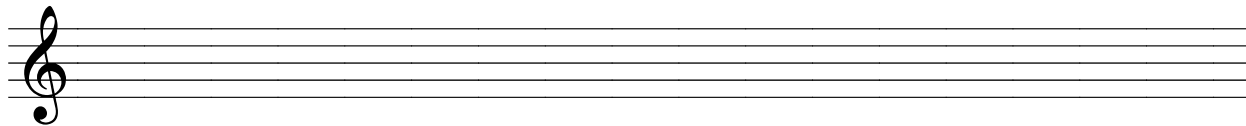
The starting note (tonic) of the scale is always the same as the letter of the key. Choose a starting location for this note that will minimize the use of ledger lines.

You have finished the scale when you return to the lower tonic. Space each of the notes out evenly over the entire staff provided. Be sure to use the stem rule for notes other than whole notes.

# PRACTICE

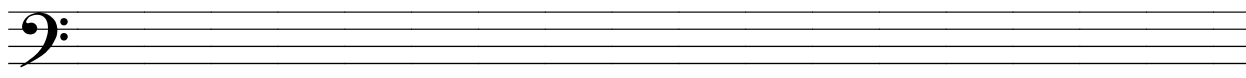
1. Write the following scales, one octave ascending and descending, using a key signature. Complete each of the blanks with the letter name of the tonic (T), subdominant (SD), and dominant (D).

F+ (in half notes)



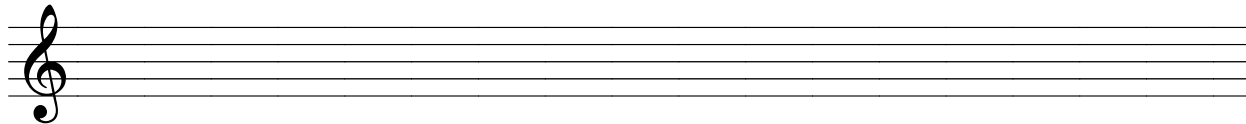
T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

A+ (in quarter notes)



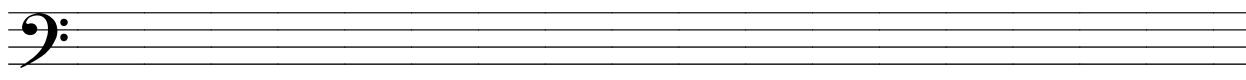
T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

C+ (in whole notes)



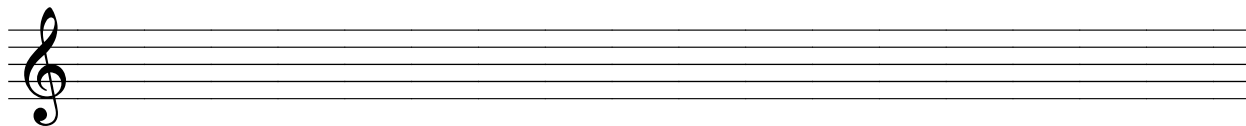
T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

B $\flat$ + (in dotted half notes)



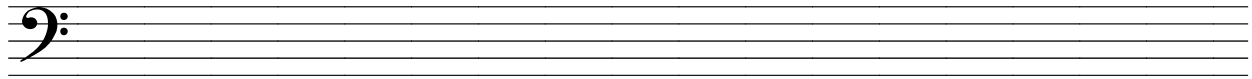
T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

E+ (in flagged eighth notes)



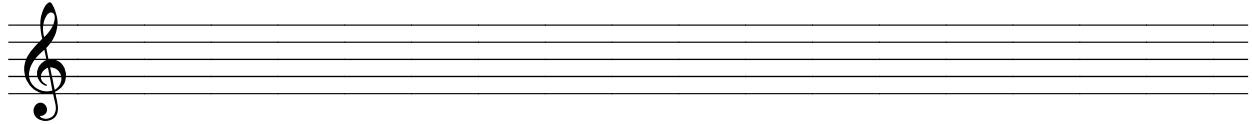
T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

G+ (in beamed sixteenth notes - sixteenth notes are usually beamed in groups of four)



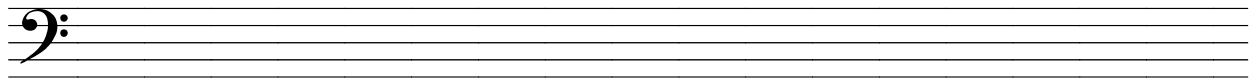
T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

E♭+ (in beamed eighth notes - eighth notes are usually beamed in groups of two)



T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

D+ (in whole notes)



T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

A♭+ (in half notes)



T: \_\_\_\_\_ SD: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name the major key and the scale degree [tonic (T), subdominant (SD), or dominant (D)] of each of the following notes.



key: \_\_\_\_\_

degree: \_\_\_\_\_



key: \_\_\_\_\_

degree: \_\_\_\_\_