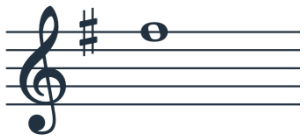Name the scale degrees
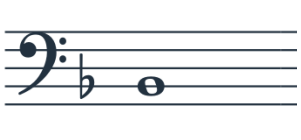
Every note of a scale has a **number** and a **name** (Handout 71). Find the tonic of the key, then count up to the note: the tonic is 1. Read the **key signature** first — it tells you which notes are sharp or flat.

1 · NUMBER AND NAME
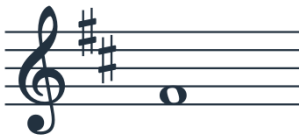
1 **in G major**
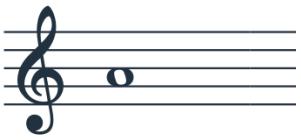


2 **in F major**
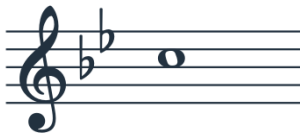


3 **in D major**
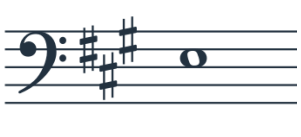


4 **in C major**
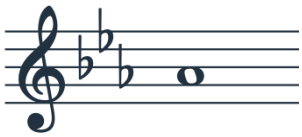


5 **in B♭ major**
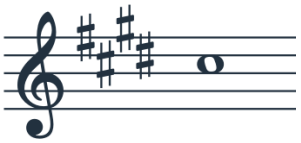


6 **in A major**



7 **in E♭ major**



8 **in E major**
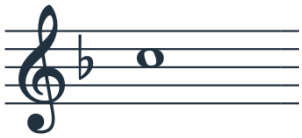


9 **in G major**
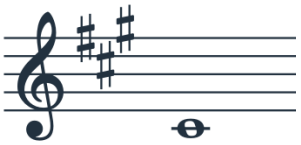


10 **in D major**



11 **in F major**
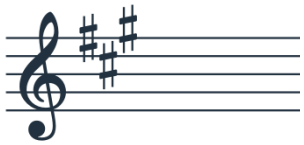


12 **in A major**
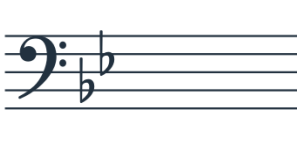


2 · WRITE THE NOTE — A WHOLE NOTE, ANY OCTAVE
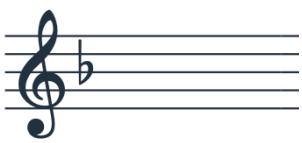
13 **leading tone of A major**



14 **subdominant of B♭ major**



15 **submediant of F major**
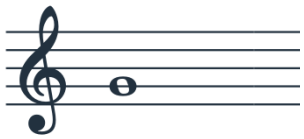


16 **dominant of E major**



3 · MINOR: CIRCLE SUBTONIC OR LEADING TONE

17 **in A minor**



subtonic leading tone

18 **in E minor**
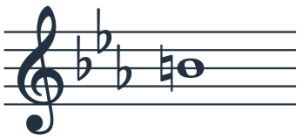


subtonic leading tone

19 **in D minor**



subtonic leading tone

20 **in C minor**



subtonic leading tone

Hint

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
tonic	**supertonic**	**mediant**	**subdominant**	**dominant**	**submediant**	**leading tone**
home	just above home	midway up to 5	a 5th below home	a 5th above home	midway down to 4	leans into home

Minor keys: the 7th note, as the key signature writes it, is a whole step below the tonic: the **subtonic**. Raised by a sharp or a natural, it is a half step below: the **leading tone** (Handout 25).

Answers (flip the page; Part 2: any octave): 1. 7 leading tone 2. 4 subdominant 3. 3 mediant 4. 6 submediant 5. 2 supertonic 6. 5 dominant 7. 4 subdominant 8. 6 submediant 9. 1 tonic 10. 7 leading tone 11. 5 dominant 12. 3 mediant 13. G♯ 14. E♭ 15. D 16. B 17. subtonic (G) 18. leading tone (D♯) 19. subtonic (C) 20. leading tone (B♮)

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