

BUILDING SCALES

1. Build the scales based on the interval pattern WWhWWWh on the following tonics, or starting pitches. Use accidentals instead of key signatures. Examples:

a. C Major

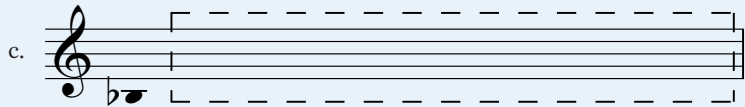
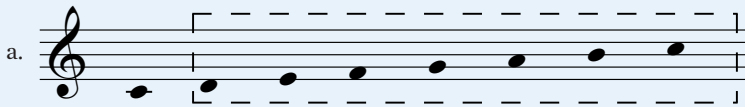
b. D Major

c. B-flat Major

d. G Major

e. A Major

f. E-Flat Major



SCALE DEGREES

1. With the provided key signature and tonic, indicate the scale degrees for each written pitch.




F major: 1 6 ___ ___ Eb major: ___ ___ ___ ___




A major: ___ ___ ___ ___ G major: ___ ___ ___ ___




Bb major: ___ ___ ___ ___ D major: ___ ___ ___ ___

KEY SIGNATURES

1. Write the following scales with accidentals using the interval pattern of whole and half steps. Then extract the key signature and write it in the space adjacent to the scale.

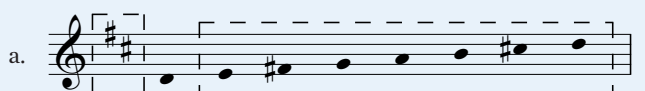
Examples:


a. D major

b. F Major

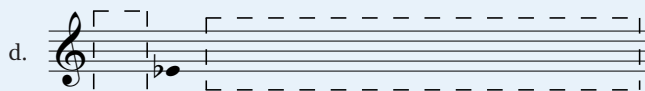
c. D Major (starting on A)

c. E-flat Major

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

IDENTIFYING THE TONIC

1. Listen to each musical excerpt and determine the tonic. Clues are provided to guide and focus your decision-making in each example. Let your ear guide your decision. In other words, remember that if a phrase ends on the tonic, it should have a sense of arrival and rest (even if only temporarily).

- a. In this example, consider the pitches A and C# as potential tonics. Both notes are played often and are prominent. For instance, the phrase begins with C# and ends with A. There is a half step between the C# and D in the first measure. The key identifies the tonic. Which pitch is the tonic and why?

Musical notation for example a: Two staves of music in 8/8 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody starts on C# and ends on A. The first measure contains a half step between C# and D. The dynamic marking is *p*.

- b. In this example, C or G is the tonic. The phrase begins on C and ends on G. Does this musical phrase end with a sense of completion and rest, or does it feel like there is more yet to come? Does the key signature offer clues? Which pitch is the tonic and why?

Musical notation for example b: A single staff of music in common time (C) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on C and ends on G. The dynamic marking is *f*.

- c. Take an inventory of all of the pitches used in the following example and create a scale that helps to determine the tonic. Remember the pattern of half and whole steps. $\hat{1}$ is the tonic. What is the tonic of this excerpt?

Musical notation for example c: A single staff of music in common time (C) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of several measures with various intervals. The dynamic marking is *p*.

- d. Using all of the clues from the previous examples, what is the tonic?

Musical notation for example d: A single staff of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). The melody starts with a half rest followed by a quarter note on C#, then continues with various notes and rests. The dynamic marking is *p* at the beginning and *f* later in the phrase.