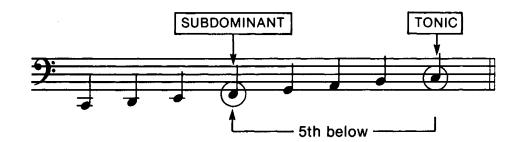
Assign with pages 4-5.

REMEMBER: The SUBDOMINANT is the 5th tone BELOW the TONIC.



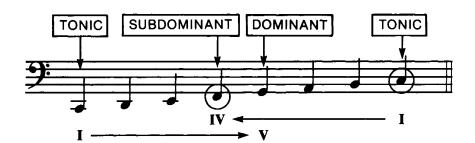
- 1. Circle all the SUBDOMINANT notes in the 5 scales on page 4.
- 2. Play each circled note, saying the name of the scale degree ("tonic," "subdominant" or "dominant").

THE SCALE DEGREES ARE NUMBERED WITH ROMAN NUMERALS.

TONIC = I DOMINANT = V SUBDOMINANT = IV

IMPORTANT!

The subdominant is numbered IV because of its position in the scale. It is NOT called "subdominant" because it is just below the dominant. It is called "subdominant" because it is the same distance BELOW the tonic as the dominant is ABOVE the tonic!



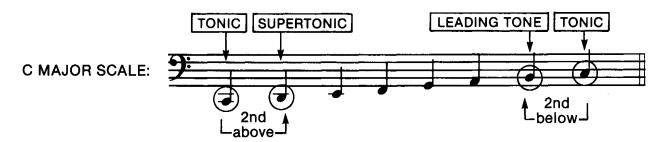
In the 4 scales below:

- 1. Write I below each TONIC note. 2. Write V below each DOMINANT note.
- 3. Write IV below each SUBDOMINANT note.

G MAJOR SCALE D MAJOR SCALE B MAJOR SCALE D MAJOR SCALE

4. On page 4, write I below each TONIC NOTE, V below each DOMINANT note, and IV below each SUBDOMINANT note.

REMEMBER: The SUPERTONIC is one WHOLE STEP ABOVE the TONIC. The LEADING TONE is one HALF STEP BELOW the TONIC.



In the scales below:

- 1. Circle all the TONIC NOTES. 2. Circle all the SUPERTONIC notes.
- 3. Circle all the LEADING TONES.

G MAJOR SCALE:



D MAJOR SCALE:



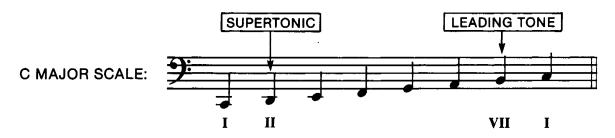
F MAJOR SCALE:



Bb MAJOR SCALE:

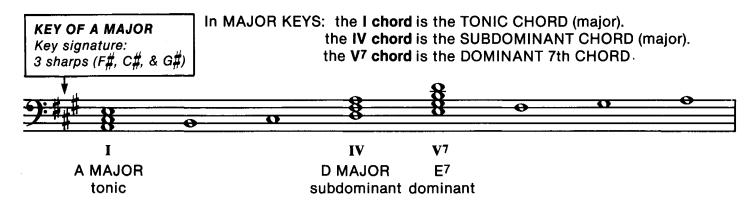


Since the SUPERTONIC is the 2nd degree of the scale, it is given the Roman numeral II. The LEADING TONE is the 7th degree, so it is given the numeral VII.



4. In the four scales under 1 above, write I below each TONIC, II below each SUPERTONIC, and VII below each LEADING TONE.

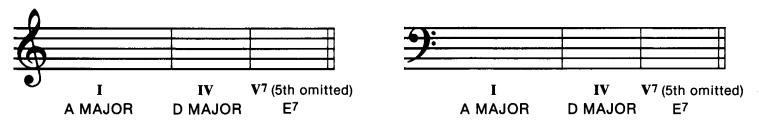
The Primary Chords in A Major



The following positions are often used for smooth progressions:



- 1. Add the A MAJOR key signature to each staff below.
- 2. Write the PRIMARY CHORDS in A MAJOR, using the above positions.



- 3. Write the ROMAN NUMERALS (I, IV, V7) in the boxes below.
- 4. Play.

