



Band Virtual Learning

# 6th Grade Clarinet

April 29th, 2020

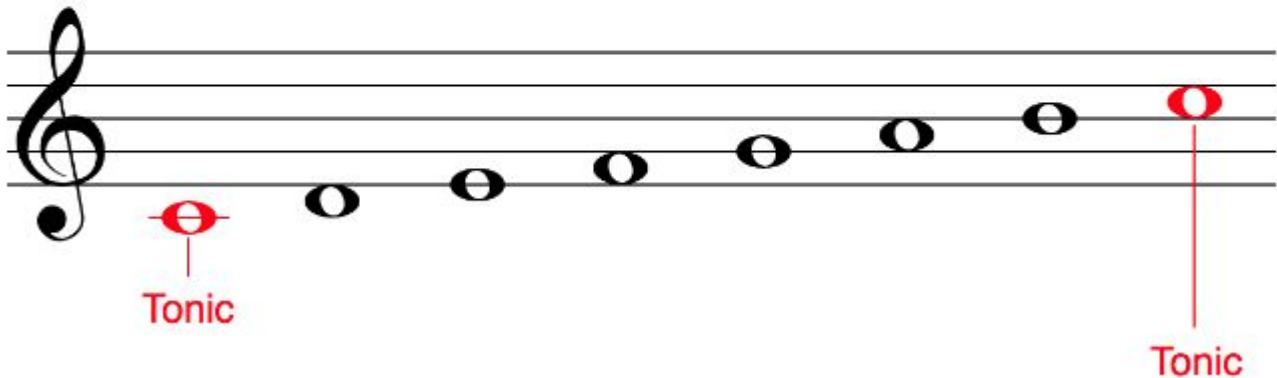


6th Grade Clarinet  
Lesson: April 29th 2020

**Objective/Learning Target:**  
Students will be able to identify scale degrees.

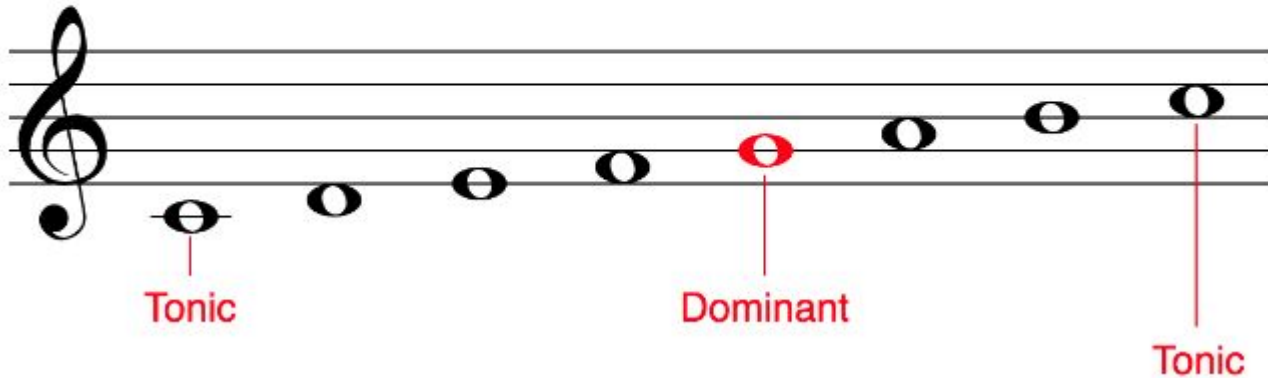
# Scale Degrees:

- Each note of a scale has a special name, called a **scale degree**.
- The first (and last) note is called the **tonic**.



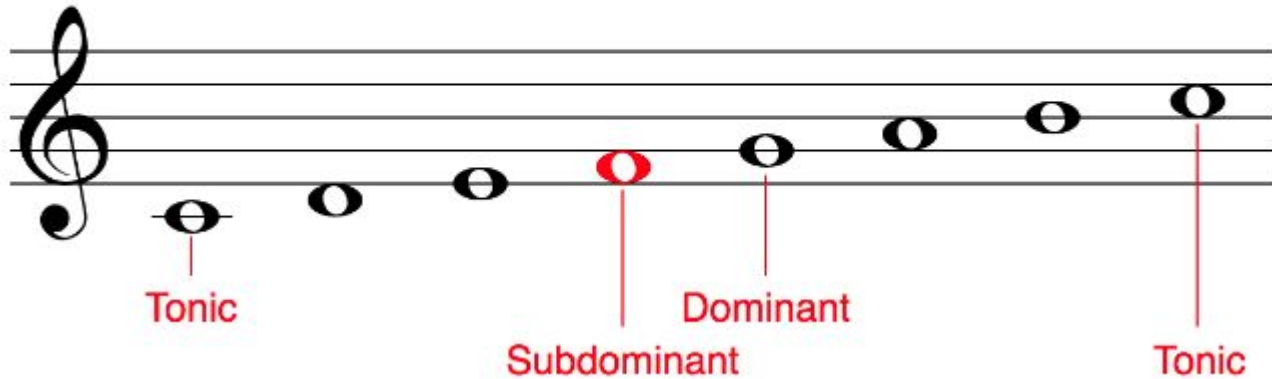
# Scale Degrees:

- The fifth note is called the **dominant**.



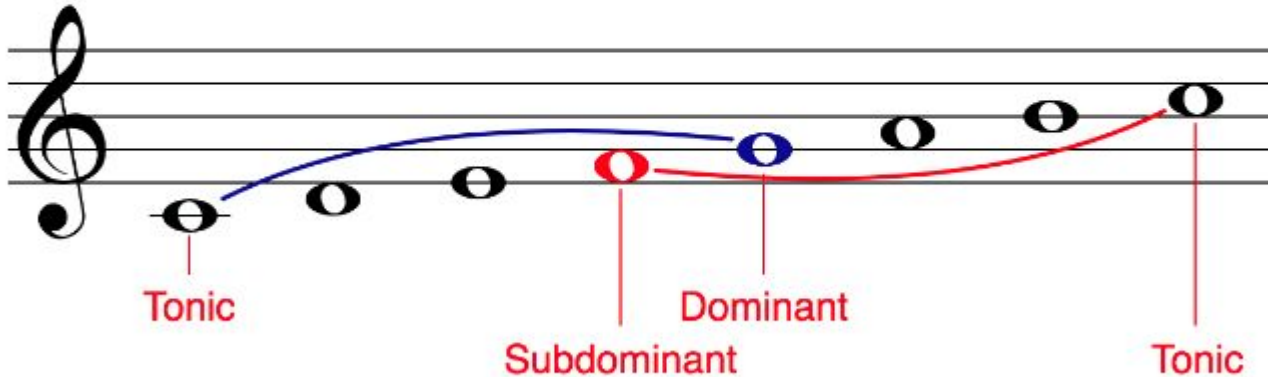
# Scale Degrees:

- The fourth note is called the **subdominant**.



# Scale Degrees:

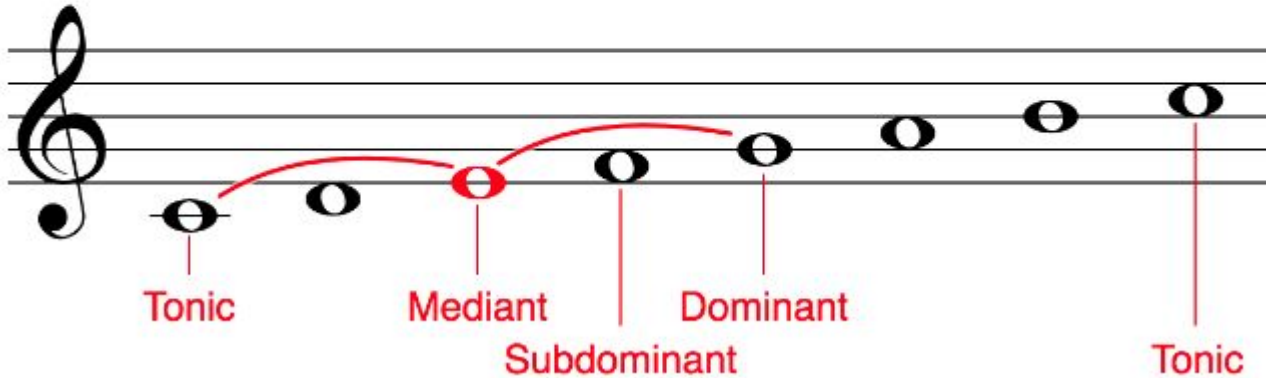
- Notice that the **subdominant** is the same distance below the tonic as the **dominant** is above it (a generic fifth).



- The prefix *sub* is Latin for "under" or "beneath".

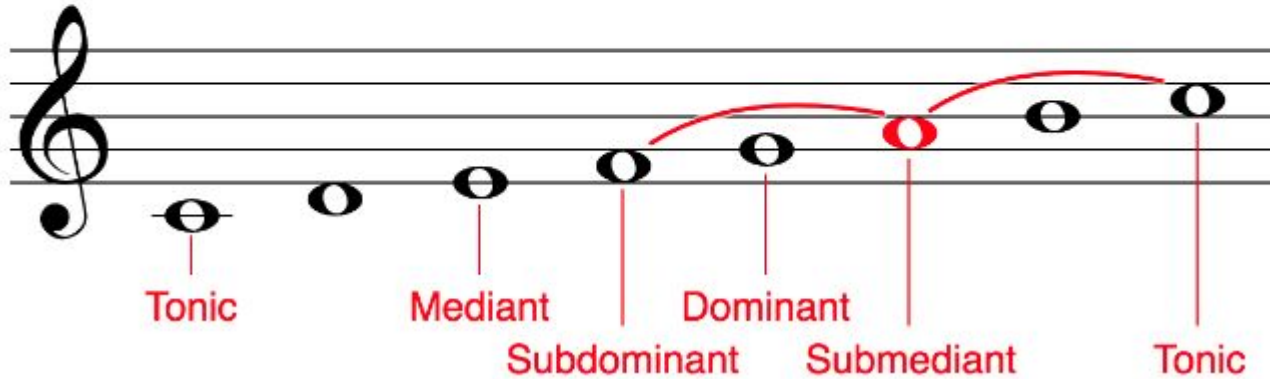
# Scale Degrees:

- The third note is called the **mediant** since it is in the *middle* of the tonic and dominant.



# Scale Degrees:

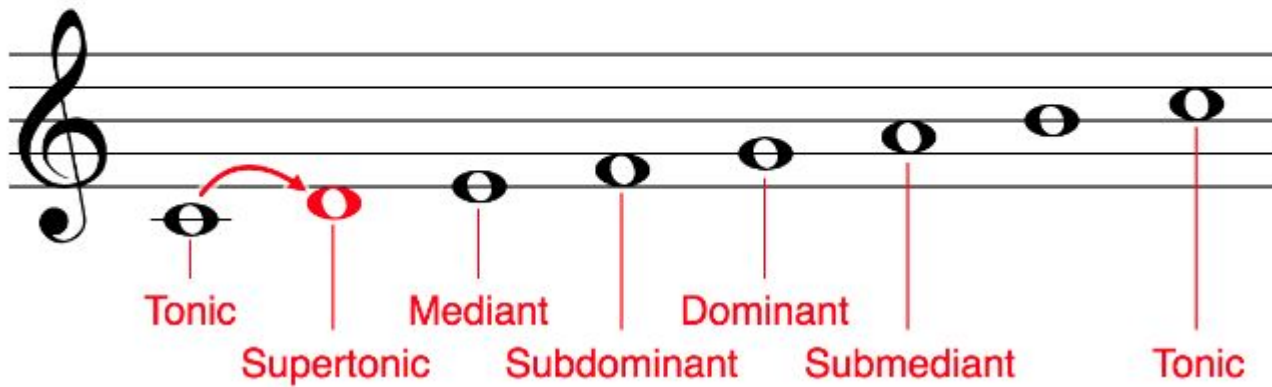
- Likewise, the sixth note is called the **submediant** since it is in the middle of the upper tonic and *subdominant*.





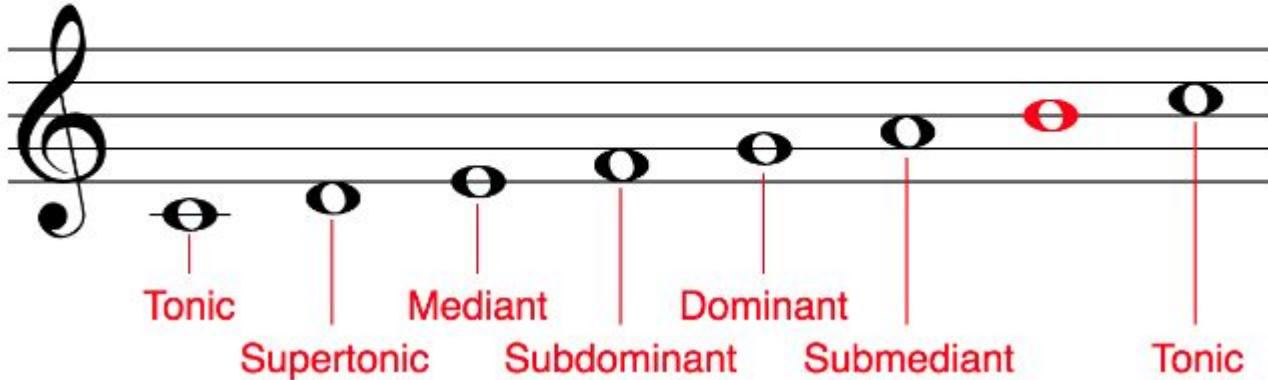
# Scale Degrees:

- The second note is called the **supertonic**. *Super* is Latin for "above".



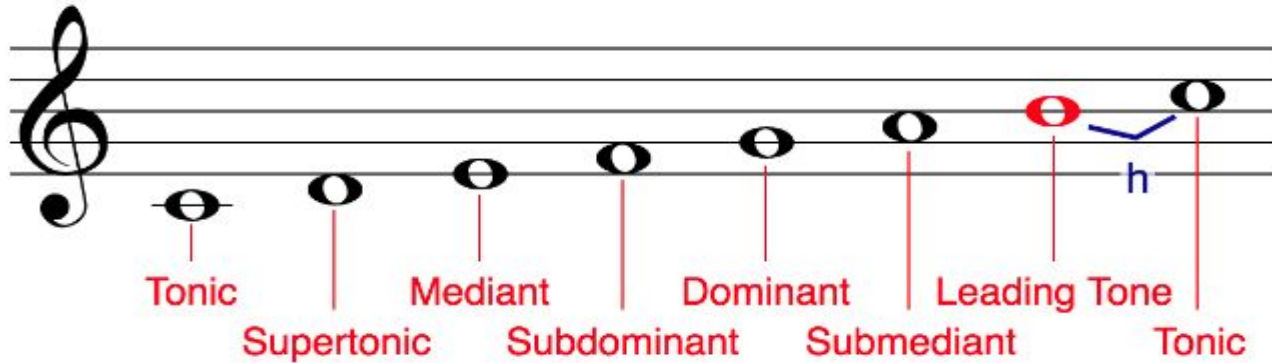
# Scale Degrees:

- While the scale degrees for the first six notes are the same for both major and minor scales, the seventh one is special.



# Scale Degrees:

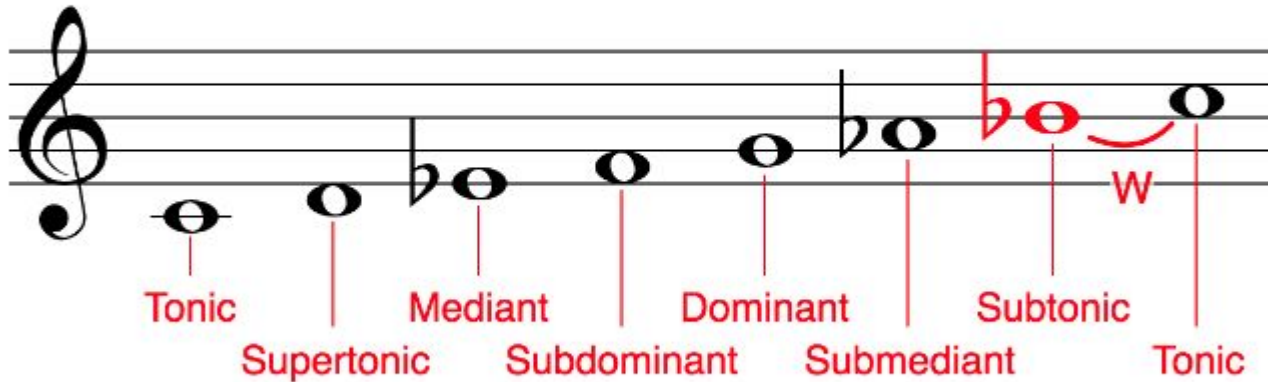
- If the seventh note is a half step below the tonic, it is called a **leading tone**.



- Play the C Major Scale, notice how the seventh note wants to *lead* into the tonic.
- Leading tones also occur in harmonic minor and melodic minor.

# Scale Degrees:

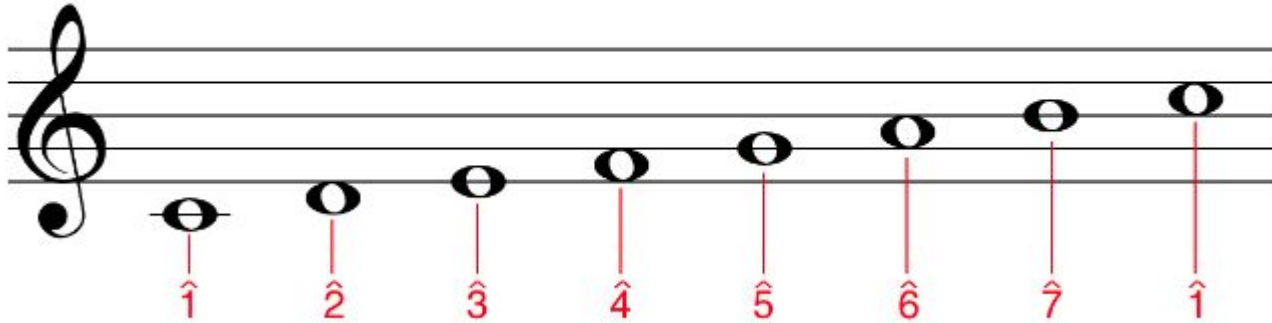
- In natural minor, the seventh note is a whole step below the tonic. In this case, the note is called a **subtonic**.



- Play the C Natural Minor scale, notice how the seventh tone lacks the desire to lead into the tonic.

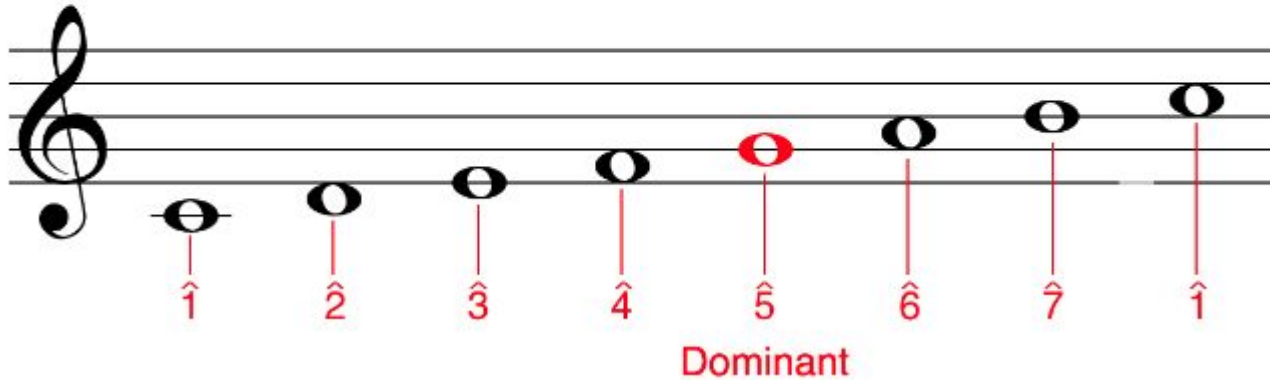
# Scale Degrees:

- A number with a caret may also be used to indicate a scale degree.



# Scale Degrees:

- For example, the dominant of a scale (G in the above example), may be labelled as a 5 with a caret.





## Practice:

Put the following scales in order, label the scale degrees using their names, and using numbers.

# Practice:

## Eb Major Scale

Put the following scale in order, label the scale degrees using their names, and using numbers.





# Answer:

## Eb Major Scale

**KEY**

The image displays the Eb Major Scale in 4/4 time, presented as a piano accompaniment. The scale is written on two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The notes are: Eb (Tonic), F (Super Tonic), G (Mediant), Ab (Subdominant), Bb (Dominant), C (Submediant), D (Submediant), and Eb (Tonic). The notes are numbered 1 through 8 below the bass staff. The labels for the scale degrees are placed below the notes: Tonic, Super Tonic, Mediant, Subdominant, Dominant, Submediant, Submediant, and Tonic.

# Practice:

## Ab Major Scale

Put the following scale in order, label the scale degrees using their names, and using numbers.

The image shows the Ab Major Scale written in two staves, treble and bass clef. The scale is presented in two parts: an ascending sequence of notes and a descending sequence of notes. The notes are: Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab. The descending sequence is: Ab, G, F, Eb, D, C, Bb, Ab. The notes are written as chords in the treble clef and as single notes in the bass clef. A fermata is placed over the final Ab in both staves. A number '3' is written above the first measure of the ascending sequence.

# Answer:

## Ab Major Scale

**KEY**

The image displays the Ab Major Scale on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notes are: Ab, Bb, C, Db, Eb, F, G, Ab. The scale degrees are labeled below the notes: 1 (Tonic), 2 (Super Tonic), 3 (Mediant), 4 (Subdominant), 5 (Dominant), 6 (Submediant), 7 (Submediant), 8 (Tonic). A finger number '3' is written above the first note (Ab).

Scale Degree	Note	Label
1	Ab	Tonic
2	Bb	Super Tonic
3	C	Mediant
4	Db	Subdominant
5	Eb	Dominant
6	F	Submediant
7	G	Submediant
8	Ab	Tonic

# Practice:

## F Major Scale

Put the following scale in order, label the scale degrees using their names, and using numbers.

The image shows a musical score for the F Major Scale in piano style. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff begins with a fermata over a chord of F4 and A4, followed by a sequence of chords: F4-A4, F4-A4-C5, F4-A4-C5-E5, F4-A4-C5-E5-G5, F4-A4-C5-E5-G5-B5, F4-A4-C5-E5-G5-B5, and finally F4-A4-C5-E5-G5-B5 with a fermata. The bass staff begins with a fermata over a chord of F2 and A2, followed by a sequence of chords: F2-A2, F2-A2-C3, F2-A2-C3-E3, F2-A2-C3-E3-G3, F2-A2-C3-E3-G3-B3, F2-A2-C3-E3-G3-B3, and finally F2-A2-C3-E3-G3-B3 with a fermata. A small number '5' is written above the first measure of the treble staff.

# Answer:

## F Major Scale

**KEY**

The image displays the F Major Scale in two staves (treble and bass clef) with chord functions labeled below. The scale is numbered 1 through 8. The chord functions are: 1 Tonic, 2 Super Tonic, 3 Mediant, 4 Subdominant, 5 Dominant, 6 Submediant, 7 Submediant, and 8 Tonic. The notes are: 1 (F), 2 (F-A), 3 (F-A-C), 4 (F-A-C-Eb), 5 (F-A-C-E), 6 (F-A-C-Eb), 7 (F-A-C-Eb), and 8 (F-A-C-Eb).

Scale Degree	Notes	Chord Function
1	F	Tonic
2	F-A	Super Tonic
3	F-A-C	Mediant
4	F-A-C-E <sup>b</sup>	Subdominant
5	F-A-C-E	Dominant
6	F-A-C-E <sup>b</sup>	Submediant
7	F-A-C-E <sup>b</sup>	Submediant
8	F-A-C-E <sup>b</sup>	Tonic