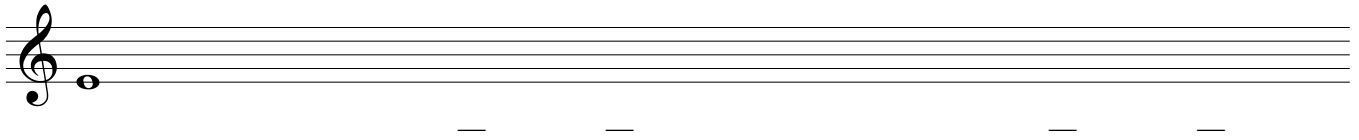
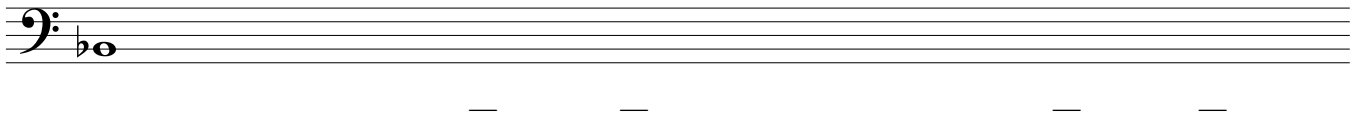


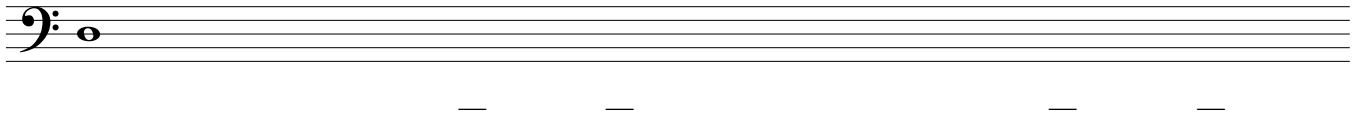
I. Ascending Major Scales:

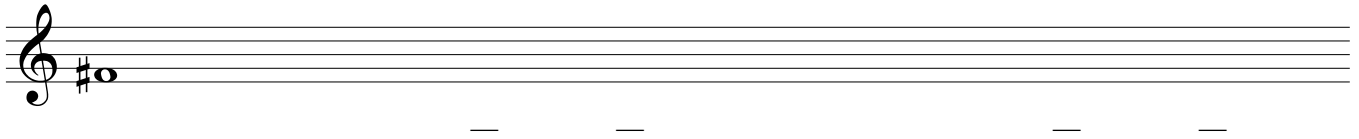
- 1) Write out the following ascending major scales.
- 2) Use angled brackets to show the half-step between the 3rd and 4th scale degrees and between the 7th and 8th (1st) scale degrees.
- 3) In the blanks, write the letter names of scale degrees 3, 4, 7, and 8 (1).
- 4) **Beware the clef changes!**

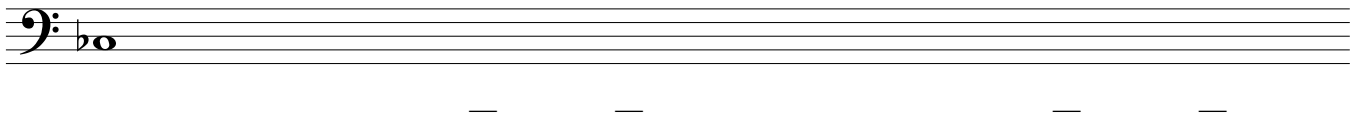
EXAMPLE: 

A. 

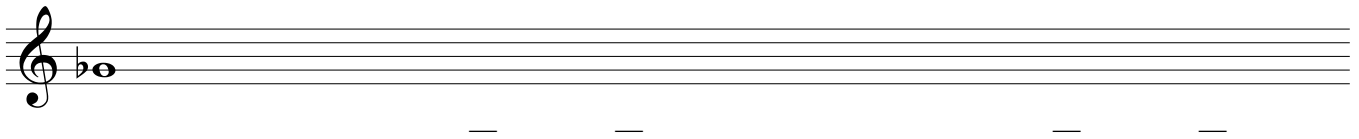
B. 

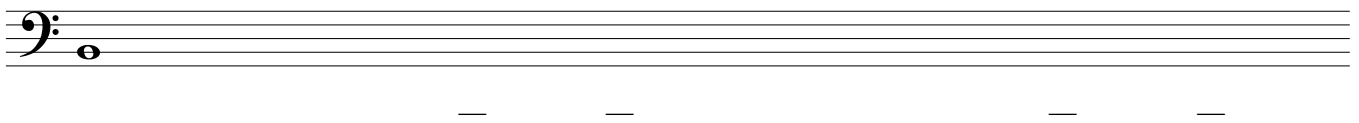
C. 

D. 

E. 

F. 

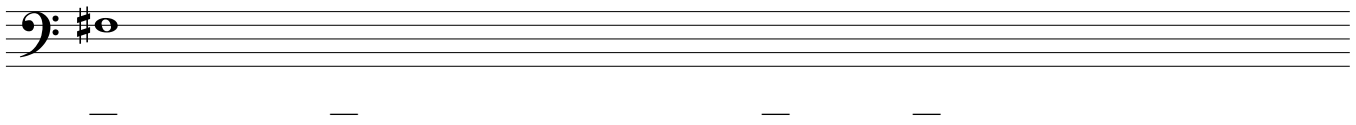
G. 

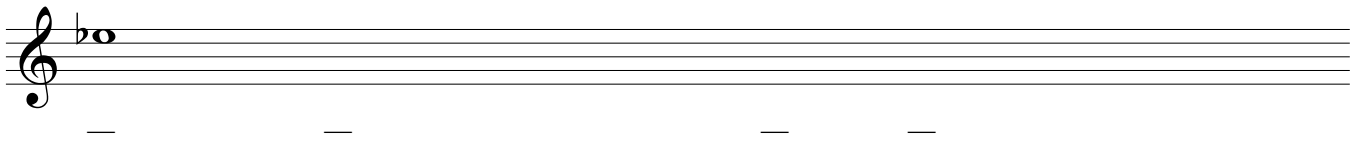
H. 

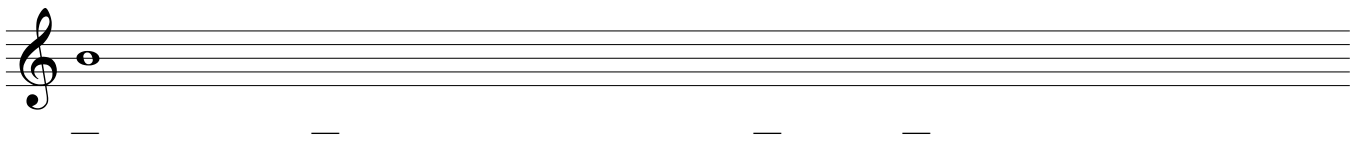
II. Descending Major Scales:

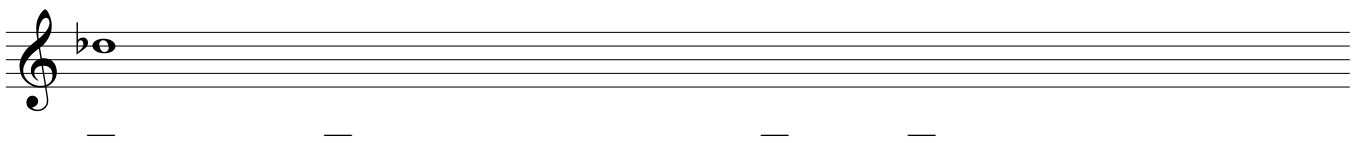
- 1) Write out the following descending major scales.
- 2) Use angled brackets to show the half-step between the 3rd and 4th scale degrees and between the 7th and 8th (1st) scale degrees.
- 3) In the blanks, write the letter names of scale degrees 3, 4, 7, and 8 (1).
- 4) **Beware the clef!**

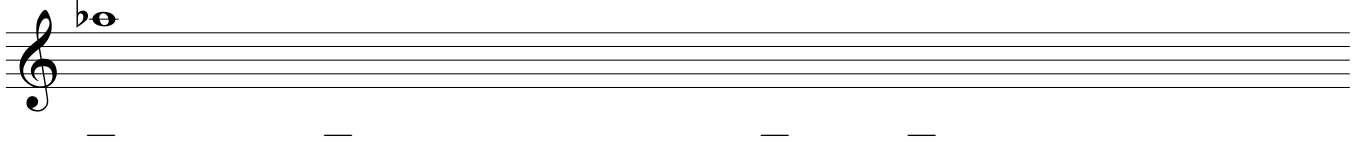
EXAMPLE: 

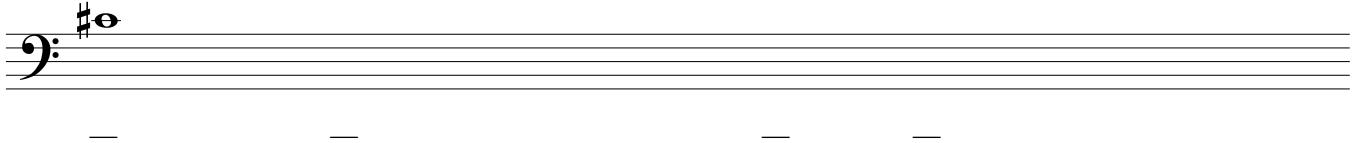
A. 

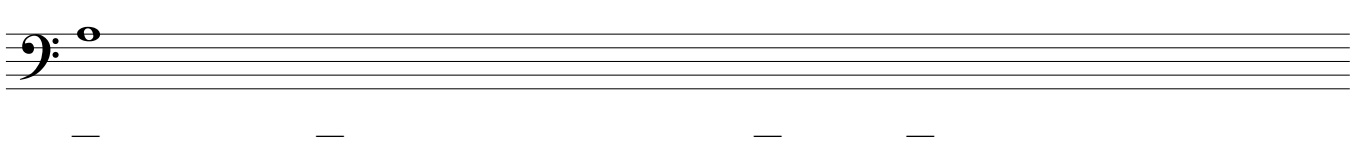
B. 

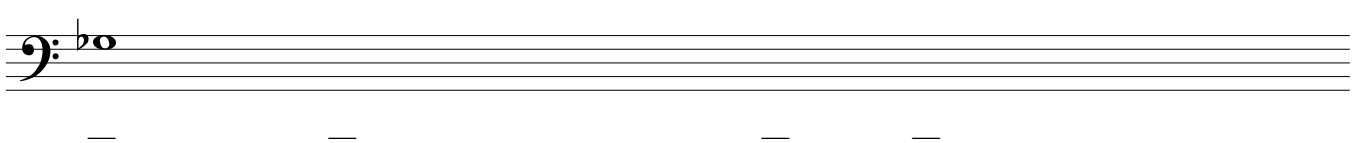
C. 

D. 

E. 

F. 

G. 

H. 

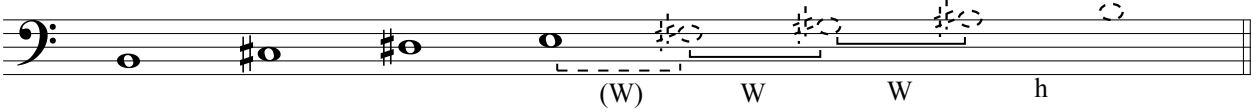
III. Scale Degrees & Tendency Tones:

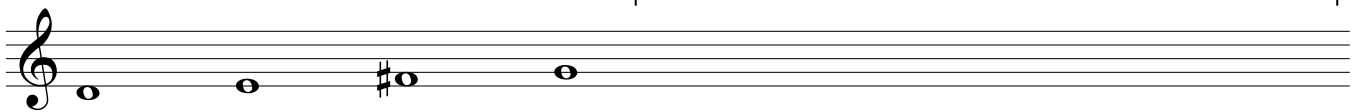
- 1) In the blanks below each scale degree, write its name.
- 2) draw arrows leading from tendency tones to their typical resolutions.
- 3) *Some tendency tones may have more than one possible resolution.*

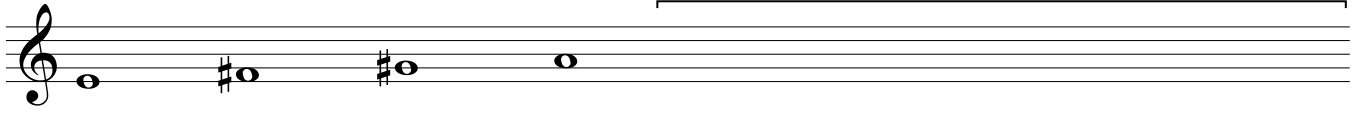
$\hat{1}$ $\hat{2}$ $\hat{3}$ $\hat{4}$ $\hat{5}$ $\hat{6}$ $\hat{7}$ $\hat{(8)}$

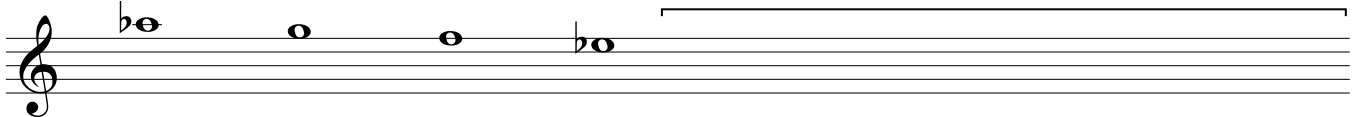
IV. Tetrachords:

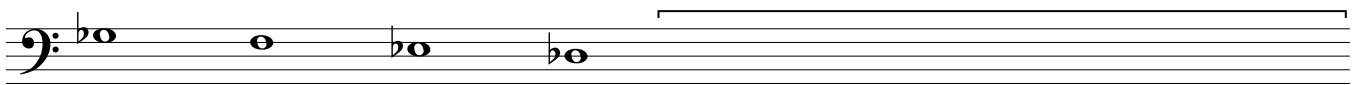
- 1) Within the brackets, complete the major scales by adding a second tetrachord.
- 2) You may need to add accidentals to your tetrachord to achieve the correct pattern of whole and half steps.
- 3) Remember, flats and sharps never belong in the same major scale, and you may *not* change the accidentals of any notes already given.

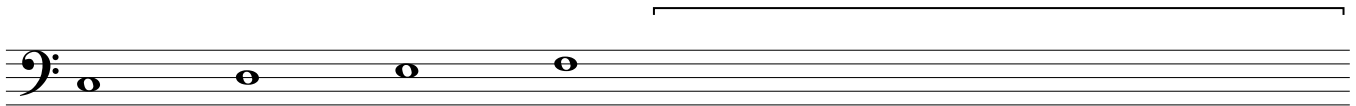
EXAMPLE: 

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

E. 

F. 