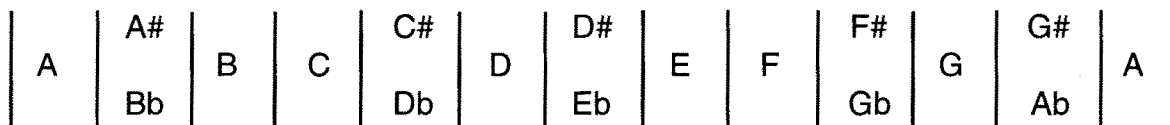


It can also be helpful to view a chromatic scale as a row of notes. Notice that between the notes A and B is the note which could be called either A# or Bb. Two notes that are spelled differently but have the same pitch are called *enharmonic*. Notice also that the notes B and C as well as E and F have no sharp or flat between them.



**Assignment 1:** In each measure of the line of music below, place a second half note one half step above the first. In the first measure, the note Db was added which is one half step above the first note, C.

C    Db    E            G            Bb            D#            F            A#

**Assignment 2:** In each measure of the line of music below, place a second half note one whole step above the first. In the first measure, the note D was added which is one whole step above the first note, C.

C    D            A            F#            Db            B            G#            Eb

An example of a major scale can easily be formed by starting with a C note and proceeding in alphabetical order through one octave while playing no sharps or flats.

There are basically three ways to name the pitches or *scale degrees* of a major scale besides using the letter names of the notes:

1. Solfege - Solfege (or solfeggio) is the term for the commonly used musical syllables do-re-mi-fa-sol-la-si(or ti)-do. In the example above, the note C would be “do”.
2. Numerically - A major scale may be expressed as the sequence Root-2nd-3rd-4th-5th-6th-7th-Root. In the example above, the note C would be the “Root”.
3. Named - A major scale may also be expressed as the sequence Tonic-Supertonic-Mediant-Subdominant-Dominant-Submediant-Leading Tone-Tonic. In the example above, the note C would be the “Tonic”.