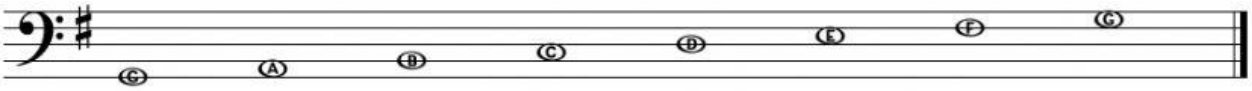
As previously discussed, a scale can be in ascending or descending order. Although a scale can appear in 2 different ways, the original position does not change.

Example:

Key: G Major, Ascending

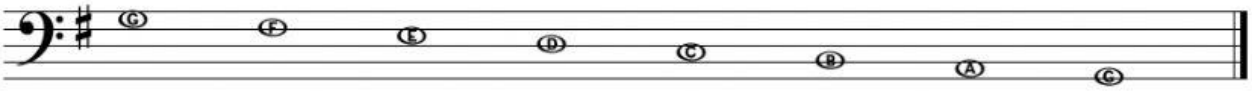
6



1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 1st

Key: G Major, Descending

7



8ve 7th 6th 5th 4th 3rd 2nd 1st

Looking at the scale above, it would be safe to assume that the order of the scale has a direct influence on the scale degrees, **this however is not true**. The correlation between the two scales are the pitches and scale degrees. The placement of a note doesn't determine its scale degree. The original position of the pitch dictates its scale degree. Notice in the ascending scale, **B** is the **3rd** scale degree. The note **B** appears at the back in the second scale, but it remains as the **3rd** scale degree.

Let's try another scale.

Answer the question then identify the scale degrees of the indicated notes.

This is in the key of _____ major.
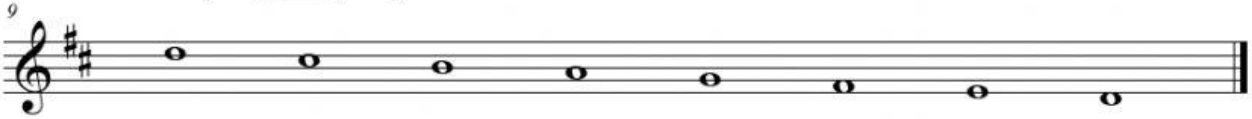
8



1st 7th _____ _____ 4th _____ 2nd 1st

This is in the key of _____ major.

9



1st _____ _____ 5th 4th 3rd _____ _____

1. Write the letter name of the 4th scale degree of the scale above? _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS