

Grade Eleven Worksheet 1

1. Write the triads from the given root.

F Major

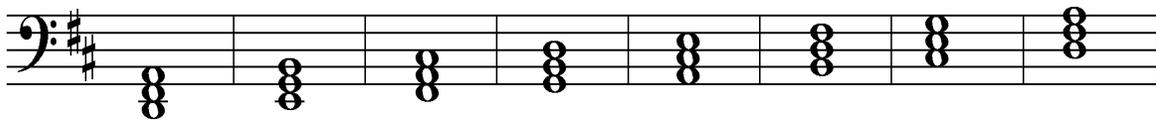
Tonic

Subdominant

Dominant

Diatonic triads built on a major scale

Triads or chords can be drawn on each note of a major diatonic scale. Roman numerals are assigned to each scale degree. The primary triads (I, IV, & V) are major. Triads built on scale degrees two, three and six are minor. A triad built on scale degree seven is diminished. Minor and diminished triads use lower case Roman numerals. Each scale degree has a specific name.



Scale degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Roman numeral	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°	I
Type of chord	Major	minor	minor	Major	Major	minor	diminished	Major
Scale Degree name	Tonic	Supertonic	Mediant	Subdominant	Dominant	Submediant	Leading tone or subtonic	Tonic
Relationship to tonic		2nd above tonic	3rd above tonic	5th below tonic	5th above tonic	3rd below tonic	2nd below tonic	

2. On the staff below:

A. Draw a triad on each note of the scale.

B. Label each triad with Roman numerals.

C. Write the name of the scale degree on the line under the Roman numerals.

B Major



Grade Eleven Worksheet 2

Lead Sheet Chords

In lead sheets chords are written to designate the quality of the chord: Major, minor, Augmented, or diminished. If a 7th is used, then the quality of the 7th above the root is designated. Chords may use suspended 4ths, major 7ths, minor 7ths, half-diminished sevenths, and fully diminished 7ths.

1. On the grand staff below: *(Use accidentals)*
 - A. Draw the indicated triad in the treble clef.
 - B. Draw the lowest note indicated in the bass clef.

	C min ⁷	G ^b min ⁷	C ^{#7}	A ^b / C	E ^b maj ⁷	A ^b / E ^b
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MODES

Before the development of the major and minor scales, seven different modes were used in compositions. These ancient modes are often called church modes and were used initially in medieval times as the tonal basis of Gregorian Chants in the Roman Catholic Church. Starting with the classical period two modes were used. The Ionian mode is now known as the major scale and the Aeolian mode is known as the natural minor scale.

The easiest way to remember these modes is that each mode begins on a different letter of the music alphabet. By using only white keys, different patterns of whole steps and half steps are created. Each mode moves up seven different notes and ends on the same note an octave

C to C	Ionian
D to D	Dorian
E to E	Phrygian
F to F	Lydian
G to G	Mixolydian
A to A	Aeolian
B to B	Locrian

Grade Eleven Worksheet 3

1. Write the letter of the correct name for each mode.

B to B _____

A to A _____

E to E _____

G to G _____

D to D _____

F to F _____

C to C _____

A. Aeolian

B. Mixolydian

C. Ionian

D. Lydian

E. Dorian

F. Locrian

G. Phrygian

2. Write the Names of each scale degree on the line below the Roman Numeral.

I

ii

iii

IV

V

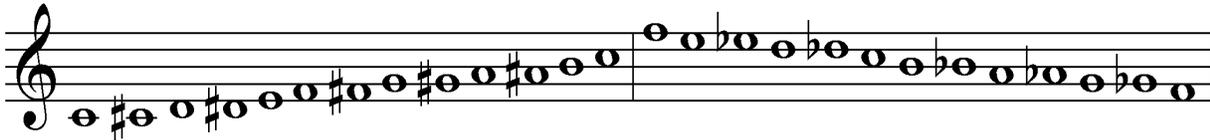
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I

CHROMATIC SCALE

A **chromatic scale** uses twelve different tones with only half steps. Usually, sharps are used ascending and flats are used descending.



3. Draw an ascending chromatic scale beginning on F.

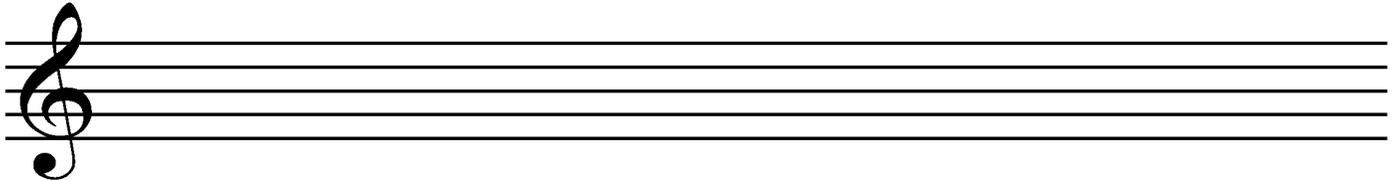


Grade Eleven Worksheet 4

WHOLE TONE SCALE

A **whole tone scale** uses six different tones with only whole steps.

1. Draw an descending chromatic scale beginning E.



2. On the grand staff below: *(Use accidentals)*

A. Draw the indicated triad in the treble clef.

B. Draw the lowest note indicated in the bass clef.

G min⁷

D dim / A^b

F maj⁷

C[#] °

E + / G[#]

B / F[#]

3. Write the letter of the correct name for each mode.

B to B _____

G to G _____

E to E _____

A to A _____

D to D _____

F to F _____

C to C _____

A. Phrygian

B. Dorian

C. Aeolian

D. Lydian

E. Ionian

F. Locrian

G. Mixolydian