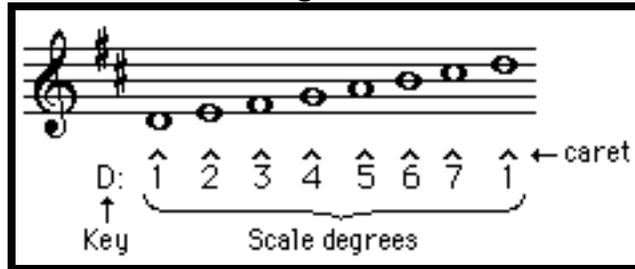


Chapter 11 Scale Degrees and Roman Numerals

In this chapter you will:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Identify notes with scale degree numbers | 5. Identify triads in order by Roman numerals: major keys |
| 2. Draw notes given their scale degree numbers | 6. Identify triads in order by Roman numerals: minor keys |
| 3. Identify notes by scale degree names | 7. Identify triads, on random roots, by Roman numerals |
| 4. Identify triads by scale degree of the root | 8. Review and write triads given the key and Roman numeral |

11.1 Identify notes with scale degree numbers



- A scale degree is a number or name of a note in a scale.
- Scale degree numbers are written with carets (^) on top.
- To identify notes as scale degrees in a certain key:
 1. Write the key under the key signature followed by a colon.
 2. Count the key note as 1.
 3. Then EITHER
 - a. Count lines and spaces up to the note to be identified. OR
 - b. count down the staff and backwards, "1, 7, 6..."
 4. Under the note, write the number with a caret on top.

1. IDENTIFY the keys and scale degrees.



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11.2 Draw notes given their scale degree numbers

1. WRITE the key in the space, WITH A COLON, and DRAW the note on the staff.

Example

D: 3 B \flat : 4 A: 6 B \flat : 1 A: 7 B \flat : 2

minor minor minor

2. WRITE the key signatures and notes on the staff.

Example

D: 5 B \flat : 2 A: 5 g \sharp m: 4 gm: 1 cm: 3

3. IDENTIFY the key and the scale degree of the root of these triads.

Example

F: 3 — — — — — minor minor

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11.3 Identify notes by scale degree names

1̇	tonic
2	supertonic
3	mediant
4	subdominant
5̂	dominant
6̂	submediant
7̂	in major and when raised in minor.....	leading tone

- Each scale degree has a name as well as a number. Refer to the above chart to identify scale degrees by name.

IDENTIFY the notes in the following phrase by their scale degree names.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Tonic _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | |

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11.4 Identify triads by scale degree of the root

1. IDENTIFY the key and the scale degree name of the root of each triad.

March

key _____ super- _____
tonic

2. IDENTIFY the key, the scale degree number of the root, and the type of triad (major, minor, diminished or augmented). Abbreviate the triad type.

MAJOR KEYS:

Example

F: $\hat{3}$ min. _____

MINOR KEYS:

Example

d: $\hat{5}$ Maj. _____
 min. key min. key min. key min. key

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11.5 Identify triads in order by their Roman numerals: major keys

Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4
F: IV	F: iii	F: vii°	f: III ⁺

- A triad's Roman numeral shows both the scale degree of the root and the type of triad (major, minor, diminished or augmented).
- The scale degree of the root is shown by the Roman numeral itself. The numbers 1 – 7 in capital Roman numerals are:
I II III IV V VI VII
- The type of triad is shown by how the Roman numeral is written and by symbols which sometimes follow:
 - Major triads are written capital (Example 1 at the top of the page).
 - Minor triads are written lower case (Example 2)
 - Diminished triads are written lower case with a circle (Example 3).
 - Augmented triads are written upper case with a plus sign (Example 4).

- IDENTIFY the triads with Roman numerals according to the chord type. The key signature applies to the whole line.
- Then COMPARE how each numeral is written for the three keys.

D: I _____ _____ IV _____ _____ vii°

Bb: _____ ii _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

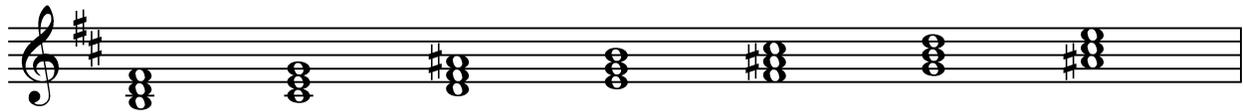
Eb: _____ _____ iii _____ _____ _____ _____

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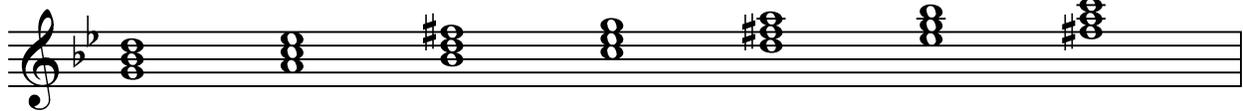
11.6 Identify triads in order by their Roman numerals: minor keys

- This book uses the harmonic minor scale when triads are in minor keys.
- Recall that in harmonic minor $\hat{7}$ is raised a half step.

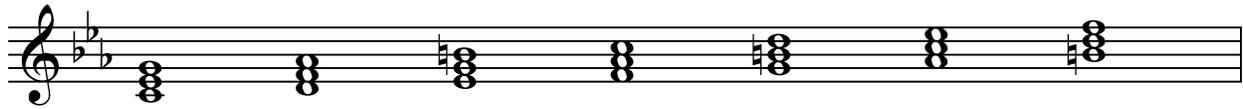
1. IDENTIFY the triads below with Roman numerals according to chord type, as in the previous page. NOTICE the minor keys and the raised $\hat{7}$.



bm: i _____ III⁺ _____ _____ VI _____



gm: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____



cm: _____ ii^o _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

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11.7 Identify triads on random roots by Roman numerals

<p style="text-align: center;">Major Keys: I ii iii IV V vi vii^o</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Harmonic Minor: i ii^o III⁺ iv V VI vii^o</p>

The previous two worksheets demonstrate that:

- The order of triad types on successive scale degrees is the same for all major keys, and
- Another order holds for all minor keys using the harmonic minor scale.
- The chart at the top of the page shows the sequences with Roman numerals.

In major the order is:

1.major, 2.minor, 3.minor, 4.major, 5.major, 6.minor, 7.diminished

In harmonic minor the order is:

1.minor, 2.diminished, 3.augmented, 4.minor, 5.major 6.major, 7.diminished

1. MEMORIZE the order of triad types in major and harmonic minor.

2. IDENTIFY the keys and Roman numerals for the following triads.

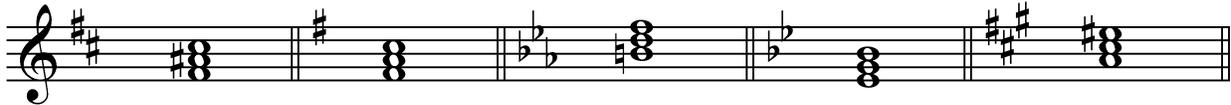
Example



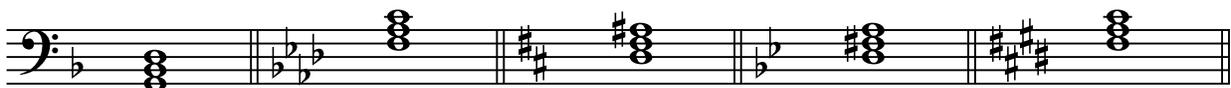
A: vii^o _____



MINOR KEYS!



bmin: _____



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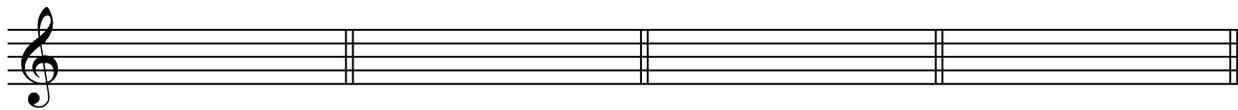
11.8 Review and write triads given the key and Roman numeral

• Sometimes accidentals are written beside Roman numerals to remind you that a chord tone is raised in harmonic minor.

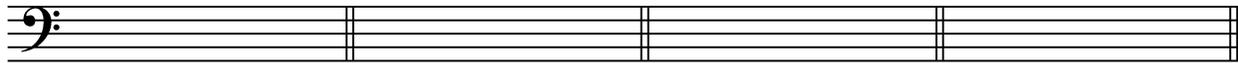
However, there is no way to show that the root of vii° is raised.

An accidental by itself means raise the third.

1. WRITE the key signature and triad according to the Roman numeral.
RAISE $\hat{7}$ in minor keys. Accidentals do not appear next to vii° as reminders.



D: ii Gb: V f min: $V\frac{7}{4}$ g min: $III^{+5\#}$



c# min: $V^\#$ e min: vii° f# min: vii° G: IV

2. IDENTIFY the key, Roman numeral, and scale degree name of the root.
All keys are MINOR.



min. min. min. min. min. min.

3. IDENTIFY the key and the Roman numerals for this music. Combine the notes above each brace to complete a triad. WHAT IS THIS ACCOMPANIMENT?



key _____