

5. Scale-step identification in context.

- a. Identify each pitch as a scale-step with respect to the key-signature that precedes it. If it is a scale-step with respect to both of the relative major and minor keys (i.e. the keys that share that key-signature), identify it with respect to both.

F: $\hat{3}$ —: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: —

D: $\hat{5}$ —: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: —

—: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: —

—: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: —

—: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: —

—: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: —

—: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: —

—: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: — —: —

- b. Write the specified scale-step as a pitch with respect to the given clef (in any register that doesn't require ledger-lines).

Do not write key-signatures for this exercise; instead use appropriate accidentals!

F: $\hat{4}$ D: $\flat 6$ B \flat : $\hat{1}$ E \flat : $\hat{5}$ F \sharp : $\hat{3}$ D \flat : $\hat{2}$ A: $\hat{3}$

A \flat : $\hat{1}$ B: $\hat{5}$ C: $\flat 6$ G: $\hat{7}$ E: $\hat{6}$ C \sharp : $\hat{4}$ G \sharp : $\hat{7}$

G \flat : $\hat{4}$ B: $\hat{7}$ B \flat : $\flat 3$ E \flat : $\hat{4}$ F \sharp : $\hat{2}$ D \flat : $\hat{6}$ G \sharp : $\hat{3}$

A \flat : $\hat{5}$ E: $\hat{3}$ C \sharp : $\hat{4}$ A: $\hat{6}$ D: $\hat{3}$ C: $\flat 3$ G: $\flat 3$

