

Q. Is the sharp or the flat marked to every note of a musical composition ?

A. No ; the sharps or flats necessary to the key, are marked at the signature or after the clef ; and they affect all the notes during the piece, unless contradicted by a natural.

Q. What is the effect of a natural (♮) ?

A. The natural contradicts either the sharp or the flat, and brings the note to its original state.



## § 7.—ON THE FORMATION OF THE SCALE.

Q. What is the meaning of the word scale ?

A. This name is given to a succession of seven notes, ascending or descending.

Q. How many sorts of scales are there in music ?

A. Two ; the diatonic and the chromatic.

Q. What does the diatonic scale consist of ?

A. It consists of five tones and two semitones.

Q. What is a semitone ?

A. A semitone is the smallest interval used in modern music. The natural semitones in the scale are from E to F, and from B to C. On the pianoforte, there is a semitone from any key to the next above or below.

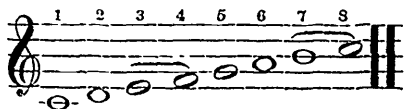
Q. What is a tone ?

A. A tone is the union of two semitones. C, C#, D, form a tone ; D, E b, E#, another.



Q. How are the tones and semitones arranged in the major scale ?

A. The major scale proceeds by two successive tones, followed by a semitone, then by three successive tones and a semitone : for instance, the scale of C major proceeds thus : from C to D a tone, from D to E a tone, from E to F a semitone, from F to G a tone, G to A a tone, A to B a tone, B to C a semitone.



Q. Where are the semitones placed in the foregoing scale ?

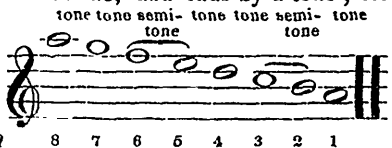
A. The semitones occur between the third and fourth degrees, and between the seventh and eighth degrees.

Q. Is the descending major scale the same as the ascending scale ?

A. Yes.

Q. How are the tones and semitones placed in the minor scale ?

A. The minor scale descending proceeds by two successive tones and a semitone, then by two other tones and a semitone, and ends by a tone ; for instance, the minor scale of A proceeds thus : from A to G a tone, from G to F a tone, from F to E a semitone, from E to D a tone, from D to C a tone, from C to B a semitone, from B to A a tone.



Q. Where are the semitones placed ?

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