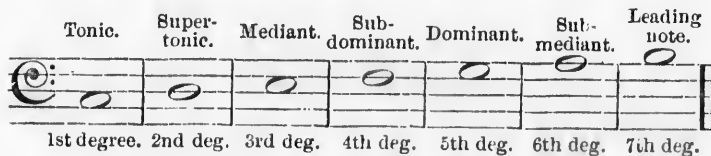


The fifth degree is called the *dominant*, because it governs or determines the key.

The sixth degree is called the *submediant* because it is midway between the subdominant and the octave to the tonic.

The seventh degree is called the *leading note*, because it leads strongly up to the tonic.

The eighth (or octave) is also called the *tonic*.



How is the tonic or key-note determined?

By the signature, or number of sharps or flats placed at the beginning of the staff, which indicate that the music is in either the major or minor key of the same name as the scale which requires such sharps or flats.

Are all diatonic scales formed in the same manner?

No; they are said to be divided into two modes, from *modus*—*form*; the *major mode*, and the *minor mode*.

What is meant by the words major and minor, as applied to scales?

The *major scale* is so called, because the interval