

Identify Passing notes

Identify the chord and passing notes in these melodies using the letters 'c' for chord notes, and 'p' for passing notes. Use the lyric tool found under Create / text / Lyrics or just by hitting the apple + L keys. First work out what chord most of the notes belong to. Either C major, F major or G major.

Exercise 1 

Exercise 2 ⁵ 

Exercise 3 ⁹ 

Exercise 4 ¹³ 

Exercise 5 ¹⁷ 

Exercise 6 ²¹ 

Identify chords and Auxillary / Neighbour Notes

Using the given three chords in G major first examine the melodies and identify the chord that could harmonise each then label them with the correct chord symbol (create / text / chord symbol). Then using the lyric tool (create / text / ly: label each note as either belonging to the chord, that is a chord note 'c' or an Auxillary / Neighbour note 'n'.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 or 8
1 4 5

Exercise 1

5

9

Exercise 2

13

17

Bass and Harmony in C major

Work out which chord could be used for each bar. Mark chord notes 'c', passing notes 'p' and auxiliary / neighbour notes 'n'. Then write a bass part that mainly uses the root note of your chosen chord. Finally add a three note chord part on the middle line (keyboard) make sure that you move smoothly from one chord to the next. The scale and chords are given in the first system.

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Flute' and contains six whole rests. The middle staff is labeled 'Keyboard' and contains six chords: C major, F major, G major, C major, F major, and G major. The bottom staff is labeled 'Bass Guitar' and contains six notes: C, G, F, C, F, G. Below the Bass Guitar staff, the notes are labeled 'root 5th root 5th root 5th'.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Fl.' and contains a melodic line starting with a fermata on the first note (C), followed by eighth notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The middle staff is labeled 'Kbd.' and contains six whole rests. The bottom staff is labeled 'Bass' and contains six whole rests.

Harmony exercise 1

Using chords I (C major - CEG), IV (F major - FAC) and V (GBD) only, harmonise this melody. Put the root note in the bass, and the chord notes in the right hand. Make the notes of the right hand move smoothly from one chord to the next. You will need to use different inversions.

Flute

Piano

The first system of music shows a Flute part with a melody in 4/4 time. The melody consists of the following notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The Piano part is represented by two staves (treble and bass clef) and is currently empty, intended for the student to write the harmonic accompaniment.

5

Fl.

Pno.

The second system of music continues the Flute melody from the first system. The notes are: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The Piano part is again empty for the student to write the harmonic accompaniment.

Bass and Harmony in G major

Work out which chord could be used for each bar. Mark chord notes 'c', passing notes 'p' and auxiliary / neighbor notes 'n'. Then write a bass part that mainly uses the root note of your chosen chord. Finally add a three note chord part on the middle line (keyboard) make sure that you move smoothly from one chord to the next. The scale and chords are given in the first system. Use the root note in the bass on beat 1 and the 5th on beat 3.

Flute

Keyboard

Bass Guitar

G C D G C D

root 5th root 5th root 5th

Write your accompaniment in a Waltz style the first bar has been completed for you.

5

Fl.

G

c p c c

Kbd.

Bass

9

Fl.

Kbd.

Bass

Primary Triads Waltz

Complete a bass line and chord part in the same style as the first two bars. Use Root position, then 1st, then 2nd Inversion chords for the right hand piano part. The chords to use are indicated above the piano part.

Violin

Piano

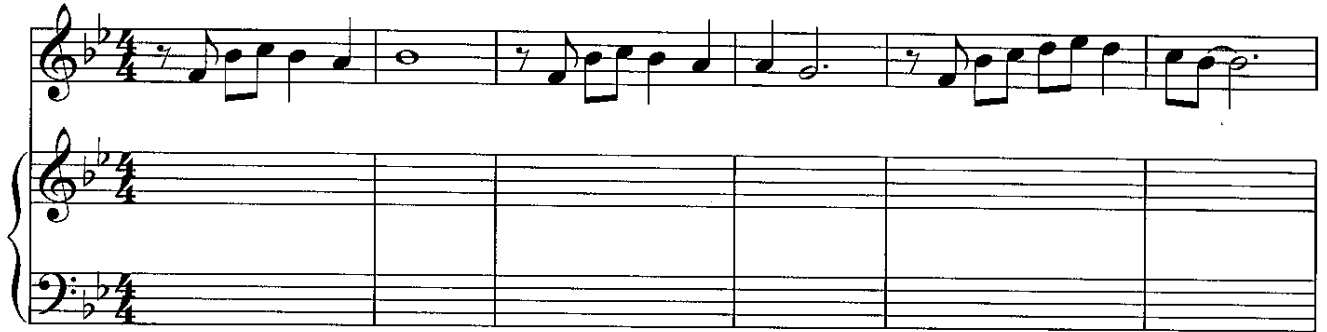
6

Vln.

Pno.

Harmonise this Melody in Bb

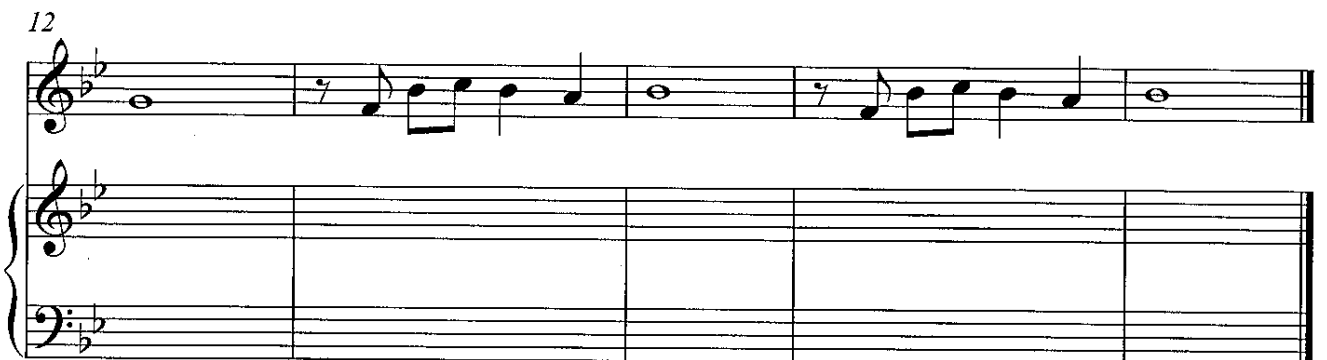
Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-6. The melody is in Bb major, 4/4 time. The piano accompaniment is empty.



Musical notation for the second system, measures 7-11. Measure 7 is marked with a '7'. The melody includes a repeat sign at the end of measure 10. The piano accompaniment is empty.



Musical notation for the third system, measures 12-15. Measure 12 is marked with a '12'. The melody concludes with a double bar line. The piano accompaniment is empty.



Name Cadences

Look at each cadence and play it on the computer or a keyboard . Write the Roman numerals to indicate the chords in it. Determine whether it is perfect (authentic V to I), plagal (Amen IV to I). Name the style of each as 4 part vocal style OR piano style and name the key.

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Chords _____
Cadence _____
Name _____

Key _____

Key _____

Key _____

Chords

Study these chords by listening to them and examining the intervals between notes, then complete the tasks as indicated.

C major C minor C diminished C augmented

The image shows four musical staves, each containing a chord symbol above it and a corresponding chord diagram below it. The first staff is C major (C4, E4, G4). The second is C minor (C4, E♭4, G4). The third is C diminished (C4, E♭4, G♭4). The fourth is C augmented (C4, E4, G♯4).

Write these chords without using a key signature. Notice the abbreviations for the chord names. A letter only indicates a major chord, the small 'm' indicates a minor chord, 'dim' for diminished and 'aug' for augmented.

5 F Fm Fdim F^{aug} G Gm Gdim G^{aug}

The image shows a musical staff with eight empty boxes. Above each box is a chord symbol: F, Fm, Fdim, F^{aug}, G, Gm, Gdim, and G^{aug}.

13 D Dm Ddim D^{aug} A Am Adim A^{aug}

The image shows a musical staff with eight empty boxes. Above each box is a chord symbol: D, Dm, Ddim, D^{aug}, A, Am, Adim, and A^{aug}.

Name these triads. Use chord symbols (create / text / chord symbol OR ctrl K)

21

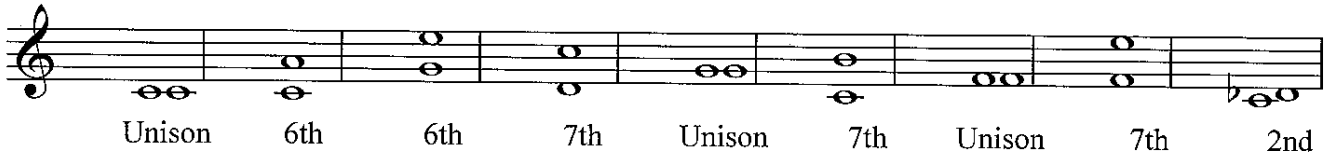
The image shows a musical staff with eight triads. From left to right: D minor (D4, F4, A4), D major (D4, F#4, A4), D diminished (D4, F♭4, A4), D augmented (D4, F4, A#4), G major (G4, B4, D5), G minor (G4, B♭4, D5), G diminished (G4, B♭4, D♭5), and G augmented (G4, B4, D#5).

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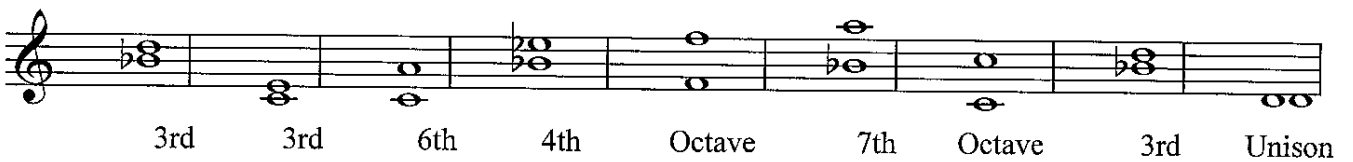
The image shows a musical staff with eight triads. From left to right: A major (A4, C#4, E4), A minor (A4, C4, E4), A diminished (A4, C♭4, E4), A augmented (A4, C4, E#4), D major (D4, F#4, A4), D minor (D4, F4, A4), D diminished (D4, F♭4, A4), and D augmented (D4, F4, A#4).

Interval Names

Name the following intervals as Major, Minor or Perfect. The correct number has been given. Remember that all Unisons, 4ths, 5ths and Octaves are Perfect and that 2nds, 3rds, 6ths and 7ths can be either major if belonging to the major scale, or minor if the top note is one semitone lower than the note of that letter in the major scale beginning on the lower note. To check use the key signature of the lower note.



Unison 6th 6th 7th Unison 7th Unison 7th 2nd



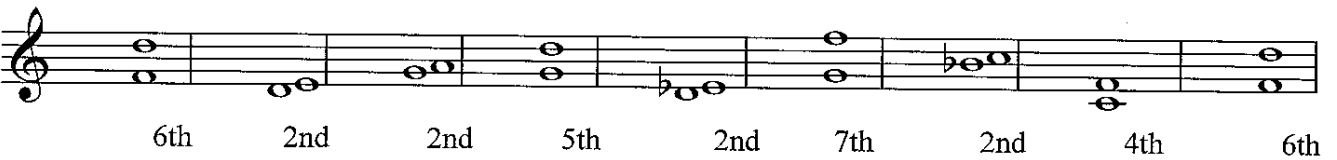
3rd 3rd 6th 4th Octave 7th Octave 3rd Unison



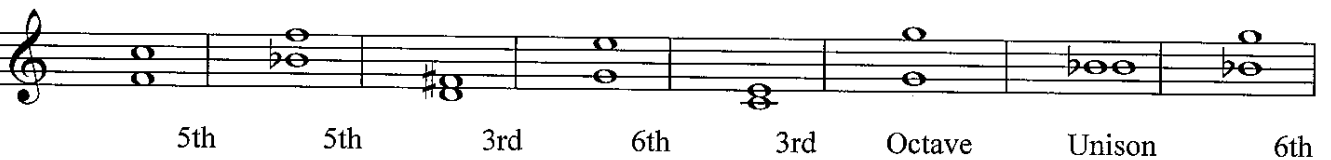
3rd 4th 2nd 3rd 6th 7th 3rd 3rd 2nd



4th 7th Octave 7th 5th 6th 2nd 6th 3rd



6th 2nd 2nd 5th 2nd 7th 2nd 4th 6th



5th 5th 3rd 6th 3rd Octave Unison 6th



7th 2nd 4th 2nd 7th 5th Octave