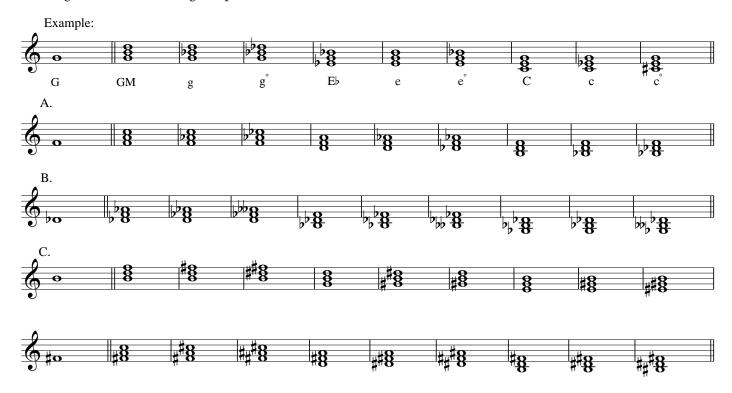
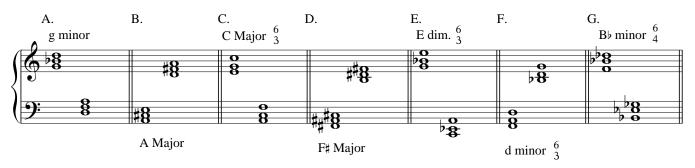
## Chapter 3 - Musical Density: Triads, Seventh Chords, and Texture

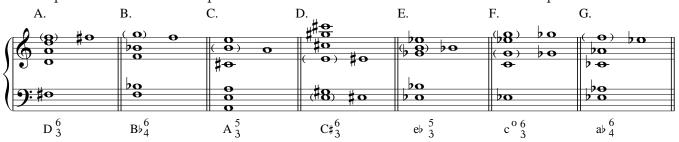
Exercise 1: Each given pitch can function as the root, third, or fifth of major, minor, and diminished triads as shown in the sample solution. On a separate sheet of manuscript paper, notate and label the nine possible triads that can be generated from each given pitch.



Exercise 2: Identify the root, type of triad (major, minor, diminished, or augmented), and inversion (if any). Then, transpose each given sonority down a perfect fifth or its compound (or up a perfect fourth, or its compound), notating it on the given empty staff (above or below).



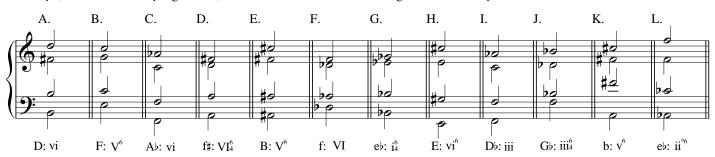
Exercise 3: Error detection. Each of the following labeled triads is notated with various doublings. However, one of the pitch classes in each example is incorrect. Circle and correct the error in each example.



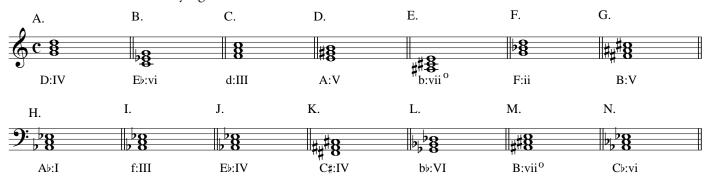
Exercise 4: Triad construction. Each triad notated below can occur in several keys (see the sample solution, in which an E minor triad is found in at least six different keys). Notate the given triad, the key, the key signature, and the Roman numeral of every major and minor key in which the given triad may occur. Use a separate sheet of manuscript paper.



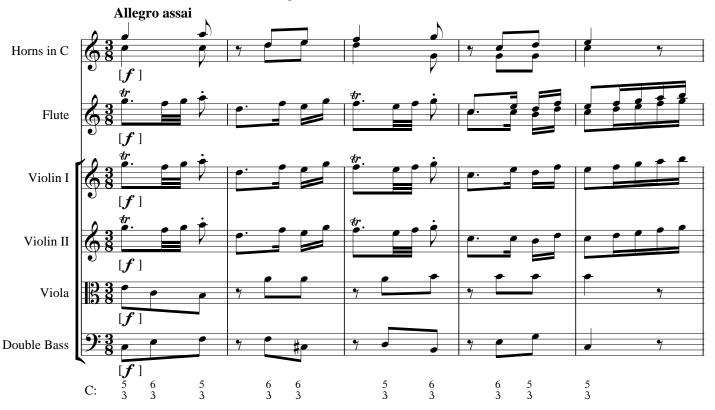
Exercise 5: Analysis. A major or minor key is given as well as a triad. Add accidentals necessary to conform to the given key (do not add a key signature) and a Roman numeral and figured bass analysis.



Exercise 6: Writing Triads. Construct triads as indicated by the given major or minor key and the Roman numeral. Use accidentals, not key signatures.



Exercise 7: Analysis. Determine the key, then, for each sonority marked with an arrow, add a complete figured bass (*e.g.*, even root-position chords will receive <sup>5</sup><sub>3</sub>).



Exercise 8: Notation. Realize the following figured basses by notating two pitches at the required intervals immediately above the bass pitch to create complete triads (notate in the bass clef). Observe chromatic alterations in the figured bass. Then, add Roman numerals based on your realization.

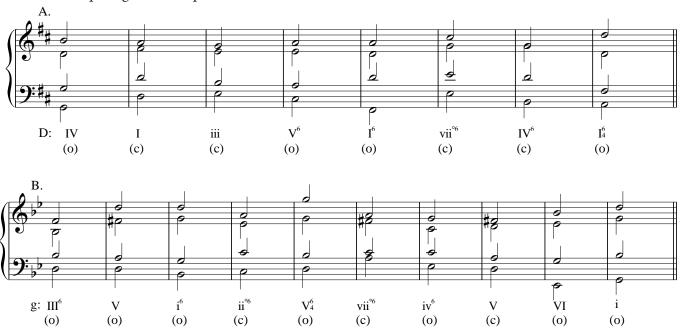


## 4 Chapter 3: Website Exercise Solutions

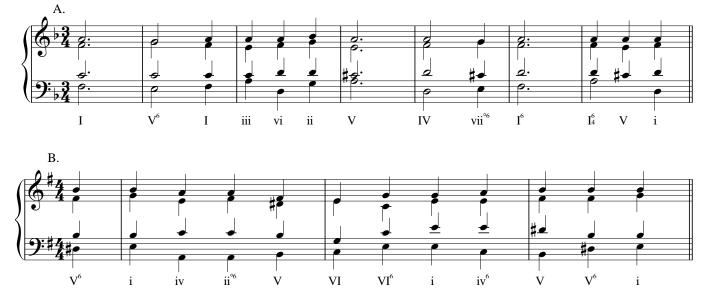
Exercise 8: Notation. Cont'd



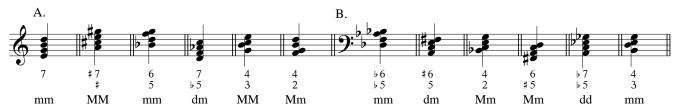
Exercise 9: Triads within a key. In chorale style (SATB), notate the following triads based on the Roman numerals in the given key. Double the root of the chord except in vii, when you will double the third of the chord. Follow the indicated spacing: "O" for open and "C" for close.



Exercise 10: Triads within a key. In chorale style (SATB), notate the following triads based on the Roman numerals in the given key. Double the root of the chord except in vii, when you will double the third of the chord. The goal is to move from one chord to the next using as little motion as possible. This can be accomplished by holding common tones between chords and by moving to the next chord's members by step.

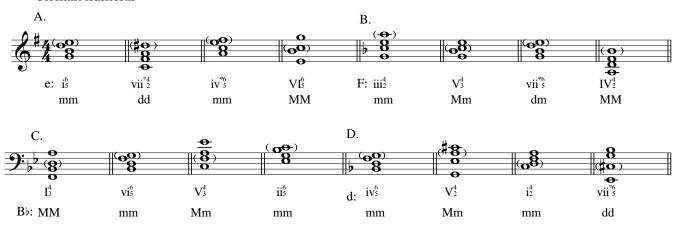


Exercise 11: Building seventh chords. Construct root-position seventh chords based on the figured bass. Identify each type of seventh chord.

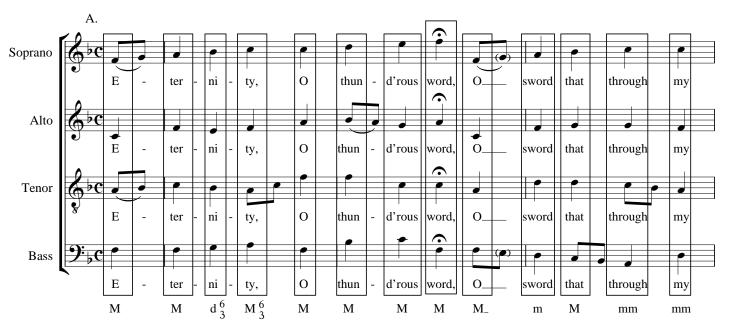


Exercise 12: Analysis of seventh chords. Given the key and seventh chords (all of which appear in inversion), circle the root of each chord, then identify the following:

- \* type of seventh chord
- \* figured bass
- \* Roman numeral



Exercise 13: Verticalization. Each excerpt is cast in a florid style, yet depends on the flow of harmonies. Circle each harmony and provide an analysis of each chord type and inversion. Do not use Roman numerals.

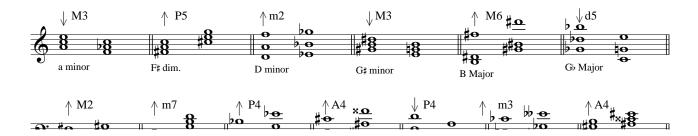


Exercise 13: Verticalization. Circle each harmony and provide an analysis of each chord type and inversion. Do not use Roman numerals. Cont'd

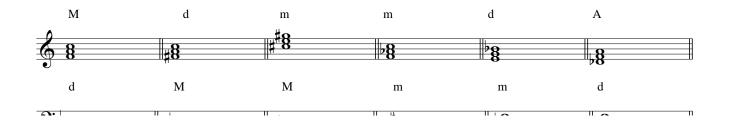




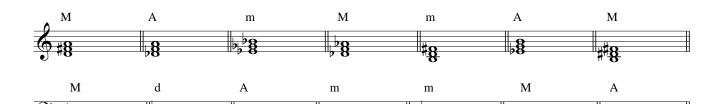
Exercise 14: Identifying Root PositionTriads. Label the root and triad type of each of the triads in close and open position. Then, transpose each triad as required.



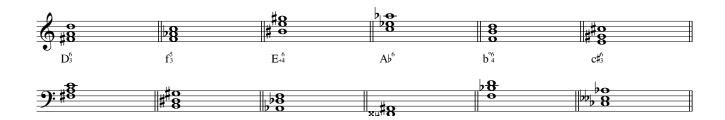
Exercise 15: Constructing Root Position Triads. Given is the *third* of various types of triads. Construct close-position triads by adding the root and fifth as required.



Exercise 16: Constructing Root Position Triads. Given is the *fifth* of various types of triads. Construct close-position triads by adding the root and third as required.



Exercise 17: Constructing Triads in Inversion. Construct the required triad type and inversion in *close position*.



Exercise 18: Constructing Triads in Inversion. Construct the required triads in four voice (SATB) *open position* (use half note values and be aware of stem direction). Double the root in each triad



Exercise 19: Analysis. Analyze each harmony using roman numerals and figured bass. For exercise 2, add stems in chorale style.





Exercise 20: Figured Bass Realization. Based on the given figured bass, add the tenor and alto voices. *Double the root*. Label root and type of triad.

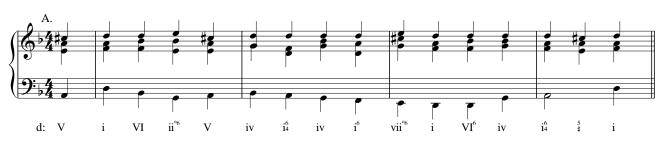


Exercise 21: Figured Bass. Using keyboard spacing, realize each of the figured bass examples. Double the root. Label the root and type of each triad.

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Exercise 22: Figured Basses within a Key. The two figured basses below are each in a single key.

- Realize each of the two figured basses in keyboard style.
- Double the root except for the vii chord, for which you will double the third of the chord.
- Move each of the voices from one chord to the next by the smallest possible motion and if possible, keep common tones (that is, pitches that are the same between two chords).
- Add roman numerals

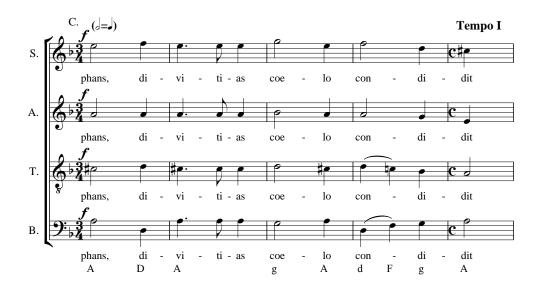


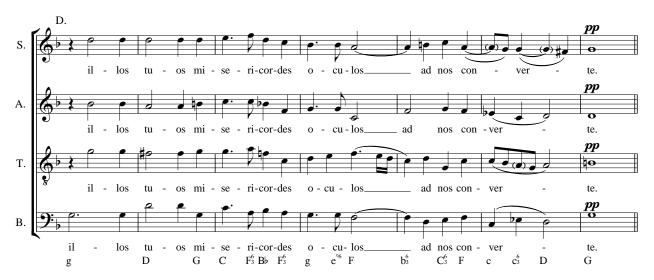


Exercise 23: Analysis. Label the type of each of the triads in the following examples. Include a figured bass analy-



Exercise 23: Analysis. Label the type of each of the triads in the following examples. Cont'd.





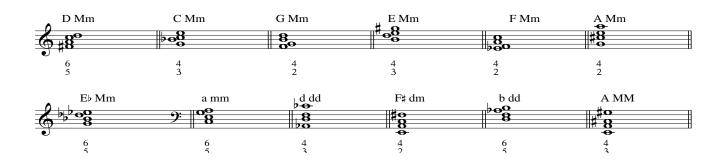
Exercise 24: Analysis of Root Position Seventh Chords. Identify the type of each of the following seventh chords notated in open position. Label each member of the triad (root, third, fifth, and seventh) as follows: 1, 3, 5, 7.

A. c# mm	G Mm	F MM	D dd	b dm	g# dm	B♭ Mm	F# dd
				0.5		<b>2-6-</b> 7	
(6 • 7	O 3	0 3	20 5	0 7	1, -	<b>O</b> 3	O 5
<del>•</del> • 3	<b>O</b> 5	<b>-O</b> − 5	3		#8 7		<b>20</b> 7
			<b>b-6-</b> 7	<b></b> 3	0 3	■ 5	3
1 9: µ#O 5	• 7	0 7	0.1		_	1	# <b>8</b> i
	-	-	#	<b>O</b> 1	#o i	<b>PO</b> 1	- 11

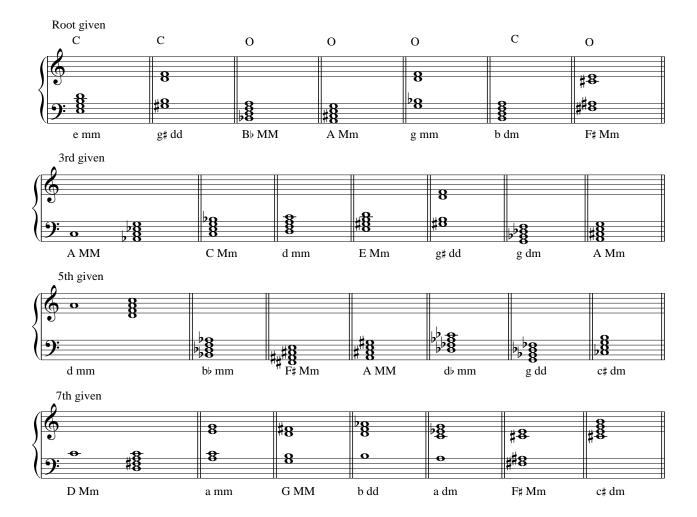
Exercise 25: More Analysis of Root Position Seventh Chords. Identify the type of each of the following seventh chords notated in open position. Circle the seventh of the chord in each example.



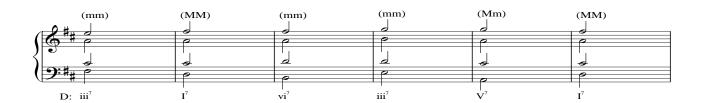
Exercise 26: Analysis of Seventh Chords in Inversion. Circle the root and label the type of seventh chord and provide a full figured-bass analysis.



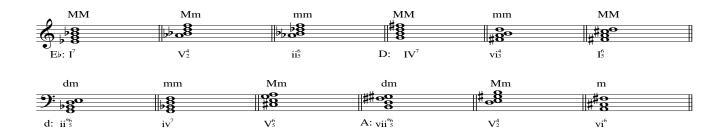
Exercise 27: Writing Root Position Seventh Chords.



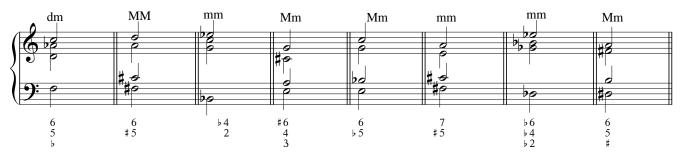
Exercise 28: Analysis within a key. For each of the following root-position seventh chords in the key of D major supply a roman numeral and label the type of seventh chord.



Exercise 29: Writing Seventh Chords Within a Key. Given is a Key, roman numeral and figured bass. Notate the required chord in close position using accidentals (that is, no key signature). Label each type of seventh chord.



Exercise 30: Figured-Bass Analysis. Provide a full figured-bass analysis (including appropriate accidentals) for each of the following chords.



Exercise 31: Figured-Bass Realization. Based on the given figured bass, notate chords in four voices (SATB) and identify the type of seventh chord.

