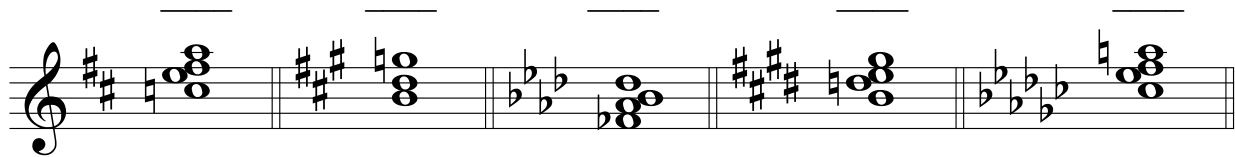


# MUSIC THEORY FOR THE 21<sup>st</sup>-CENTURY CLASSROOM

## UNIT 6

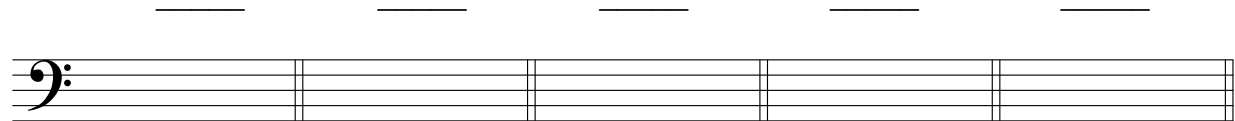
### Practice Test

Section 1. Please analyze the following chords with lead-sheet symbols above and Roman numerals with figured bass inversion symbols below.



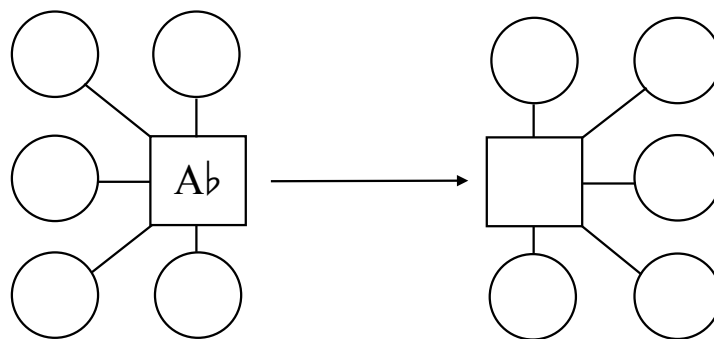
1. D: \_\_\_\_\_ 2. f#: \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A $\flat$ : \_\_\_\_\_ 4. c#: \_\_\_\_\_ 5. e $\flat$ : \_\_\_\_\_

Section 2. Given the Roman numeral, please write the notes of the chord and lead-sheet symbol. Include key signatures.



1. E: ii $\flat$  $\frac{6}{5}$  2. D $\flat$ : vii $\flat$  $\frac{4}{2}$ /V 3. f: Fr $^{+6}$  4. A: V $\frac{4}{3}$ /vi 5. G: EnGer $^{+6}$

Section 3. *Borrowed Chord Modulation*. List the closely related keys to the starting major key, then specify the parallel minor key and its closely related keys.

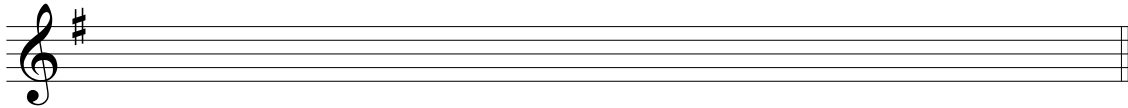


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Section 4. For the following Roman numeral progression, label the chords with lead-sheet symbols, specify the new key, and notate all the chords in the appropriate inversion on the staff below. The enharmonic pivot chord can be spelled correctly in only one of the two keys.

Lead-sheet symbols: \_\_\_\_\_

Roman numerals: e: i V<sup>6</sup><sub>5</sub>/iv iv Ger<sup>+6</sup>  
 \_\_\_\_\_: V<sup>7</sup> vi N<sup>6</sup> I<sup>6</sup><sub>4</sub> V<sup>7</sup> I



Section 5. Notate the specified chord, resolve it, then notate and resolve the enharmonic respelling(s).

<p>c#: vii<sup>o7</sup> → resolve _____</p>	<p>A: vii<sup>o7</sup> → resolve _____</p>
<p>respell ↙</p>	<p>respell ↙</p>
<p>_____ : _____ → resolve _____</p>	<p>_____ : _____ → resolve _____</p>
<p>respell ↙</p>	<p>respell ↙</p>
<p>_____ : _____ → resolve _____</p>	<p>_____ : _____ → resolve _____</p>
<p>respell ↙</p>	<p>respell ↙</p>
<p>_____ : _____ → resolve _____</p>	<p>_____ : _____ → resolve _____</p>
<p>bb: Ger<sup>+6</sup> → resolve _____</p>	<p>eb: V<sup>7</sup>/iv → resolve _____</p>
<p>respell ↙</p>	<p>respell ↙</p>
<p>_____ : _____ → resolve _____</p>	<p>_____ : _____ → resolve _____</p>

Section 3. For the following example, label chords with lead-sheet symbols and motives above (noting melodic alterations) and Roman numerals and harmonic function below. Specify the pivot chord and the new key. Analyze non-chord tones by placing parentheses around them and labeling them.

Example 1.

LSS: \_\_\_\_\_

motives: \_\_\_\_\_

NCTs: \_\_\_\_\_

RN in F: \_\_\_\_\_

HF: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A

LSS: \_\_\_\_\_

motives: \_\_\_\_\_

NCTs: \_\_\_\_\_

RN: \_\_\_\_\_

HF: \_\_\_\_\_

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Example 2.

LSS: \_\_\_\_\_

The musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree". It is written in 12/8 time, indicated by the "12" over the "8" in the time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), indicated by the flat symbol on the B line of the treble staff. The score consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The treble staff contains the melody, which is a simple, repetitive tune. The bass staff contains the piano accompaniment, which is a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains the first six notes of the melody and the first six notes of the accompaniment. The second measure contains the next six notes of the melody and the next six notes of the accompaniment. The melody ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

RN in g: \_\_\_\_\_

HF: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A

LSS: \_\_\_\_\_

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melody with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, also in one flat and common time. The melody includes a trill on the note G4 in the second measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the bass staff.

RN: \_\_\_\_\_

HF: \_\_\_\_\_