

MU 109 (Feurzeig) Assignment 11 (2 pages)

I. Read Chapter 11

II. Resolving V7 dissonance in 18th-C S/B counterpoint

For each of the following:

- 1) provide scale degrees for the dissonance in the indicated key
- 2) write in the intervals formed between the soprano and bass
- 3) resolve each dissonance appropriately
- 4) add scale degrees to the resolution notes you wrote
- 5) write the appropriate roman numeral and figures for the implied harmony under each 2-note chord.

Use only **V7**, **I** or **i** and their inversions. Given this limitation, there is only one RN possibility for each.

example

^4 ^3
d5 M3
^7 ^1
G: V⁶₅ I

G:

I

C:

Dm:

F:

^4 ^3
d5 M3
^7 ^1
G: V⁶₅ i

G:

Em:

Gm:

E^b:

^4 ^3
d5 M3
^7 ^1
A^b: V⁶₅ I

A^b:

E:

Fm:

C[#]m:

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note G4. The bass line starts with a quarter note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note G3. The melody continues with a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. The bass line continues with a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The melody then has a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F#3. The bass line has a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, and a quarter note F#2. The melody ends with a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The bass line ends with a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a quarter note B2. The score is written in a simple, clear style with no dynamics or articulation marks.

Circle each suspension and indicate its type (i.e. the intervals formed with the bass). Also label the preparation (prep) and resolution (res). Label the implied harmonies (dominant and tonic only) with roman numerals and figures.

The image shows a musical score for a piano exercise. It consists of three measures, each with a different key signature. The first measure is in C minor (Cm), the second in D major (D), and the third in F minor (Fm). Each measure contains a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 1 (Cm):** Right hand: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter). Left hand: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter).
- Measure 2 (D):** Right hand: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G#4 (quarter). Left hand: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G#4 (quarter).
- Measure 3 (Fm):** Right hand: F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter). Left hand: F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter).