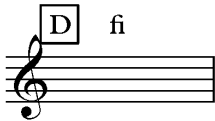
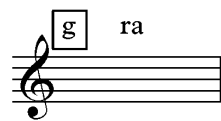
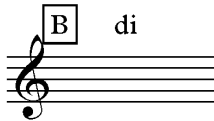
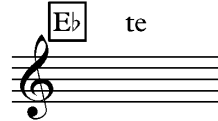
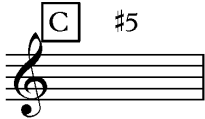
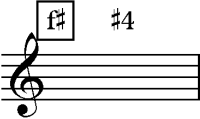
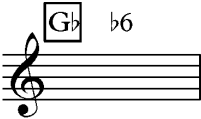
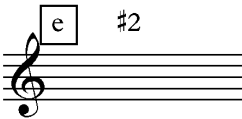
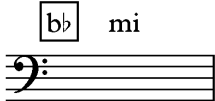
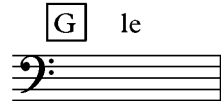
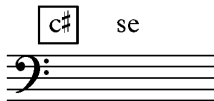
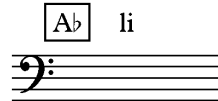
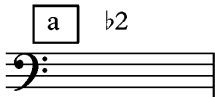
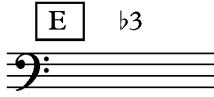
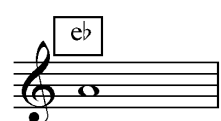
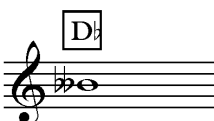
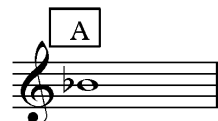
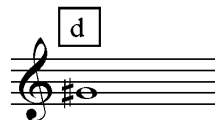
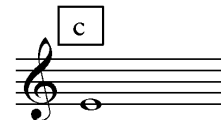
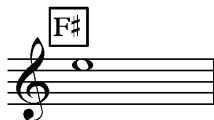
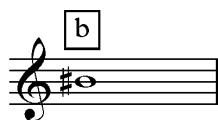
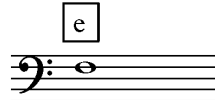
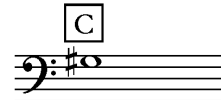
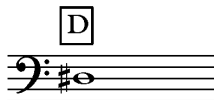
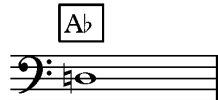
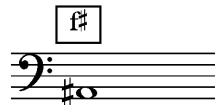
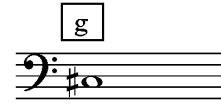
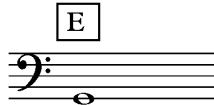
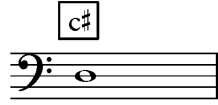


Chapter 18 Assignment 1

1. Provide the key signature and appropriate pitch and show its implied resolution.

2. Provide the scale-degree number and solfège syllable that describe each pitch given the key.

3. In each of the following examples, find the chromatic notes and label them with scale-degree numbers and solfège syllables. Then determine which are examples of incidental chromaticism (i.e., NCTs) and which are chord members.



Example 1. Radiohead, “Just” from *The Bends*, 0:07-0:18 (1995).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oIFLtNYI3Ls>



Example 2. Dora Pejacevic, *Walzer-Capricen*, Op. 28, No. 1, mm. 1-16 (1910).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0DKPHDq6pCA>



Example 3. Maurice Jarre, “Main Theme” from *Lawrence of Arabia*, 0:49-1:13 (1962).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jdFwhhH2x7I>

Andante con moto.

mp

Sweet eve-nings come and go, love, They came and went of

p

Andante sempre

6

yore: This eve-ning of our life, love, Shall go and come no more.

rall. e dim.

rall. e dim.

mf

accel.

This musical score is for a song in 3/4 time, marked 'Andante con moto.' The melody is in the right hand of a piano accompaniment, with lyrics written below it. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *p*, *rall. e dim.*, *mf*, and *accel.*. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the second system, and a measure rest is used for the word 'yore'.

Example 4. Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, “Sweet Evenings Come and Go, Love,” *Op. 37, No. 4*, mm. 1-10 (ca. 1900).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vj7vR1Tt1Zo>

Andante con moto.

E♭7

Ab/E♭ *E♭7* *Ab/E♭* *Dm7(b5)/E♭* *E♭*

Bräch - te dich mein - em Arm der näch - ste Früh - ling!

5 *E♭7* *Abm/E♭* *E♭* *Abm/E♭* *Dm7(b5)/E♭* *E♭* *Abm/E♭* *E♭*

Tön - ten Vö - gel aus Blü - ten mir das Braut - - lied,

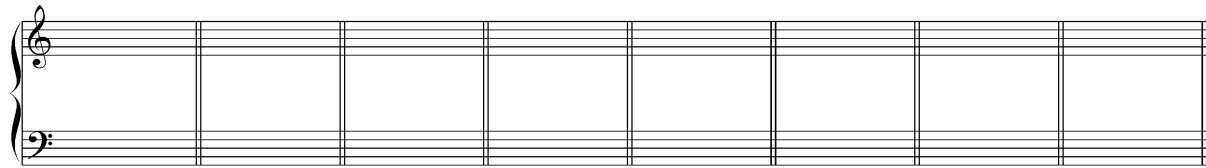
This musical score is for a song in 12/8 time, marked 'Andante con moto.' The melody is in the right hand of a piano accompaniment, with lyrics written below it. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The score includes chord symbols above the melody, such as *E♭7*, *Ab/E♭*, *Dm7(b5)/E♭*, and *Abm/E♭*. A measure rest is used for the word 'Tön'.

Example 5. Fanny Hensel, “Die Ersehnte” from *Sechs Lieder, Op. 9*, mm. 1-7 (1850).

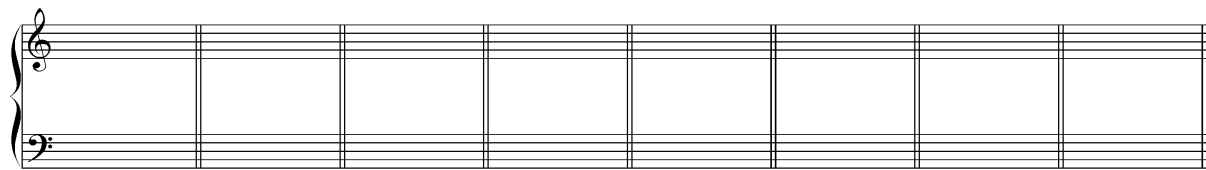
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwf69PSKfpw>

Chapter 18 Assignment 2

1. Provide the key signature and write out each mode mixture chord with one note in the bass and the rest in the treble.



F: iv A♭: ♭VI G: i F♯: ♭III B♭: vii⁷ A: ii⁷ C♯: ii⁶ e: I



E♭: V⁷ ♭9 B: ♭VII D♭: iv⁶ D: ii⁴₃ C: vii⁶₅ E: ♭VI F: ♭III G♭: V⁷ ♭9

2. In the following examples, label each chord with Roman numerals and figures. (For the moment, ignore the chords marked with an X. Return to them once you learn about tonicization.)



Example 1. John Lennon and Paul McCartney, “In My Life” from *Rubber Soul*, mm. 5-8 (1965).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YBcdt6DsLQA>

Allegro brillante. ♩ = 108.

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello
Piano

Allegro brillante. ♩ = 108.

X X X X

Example 2. Robert Schumann, *Piano Quintet in Eb Major, Op. 44, I*, mm. 1-8 (1842).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQQxpJ7Pn1g>

Bbmaj7 Ebm/Bb Bbmaj7 Ebm/Bb Bbmaj7 Ebm/Bb Am7(b5) D7(#9) Gm7

X X

Example 3. Thad Jones, “A Child is Born,” mm. 1-9 (1969).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-M2ADUGffFE>

33 dolce

sempre legato

X

Example 4. Frédéric Chopin, *Mazurka in A Minor, Op. 7, No. 2*, mm. 33-36 (1830-31).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VBz8D2Hu8RI>

Freely G G/B C

I don't want a lot for Christ-mas, there is just one thing I need. I don't care a - bout the pre-sents

7 Am⁷(b⁵)/E^b G/D B⁷ Em Cm/E^b

un-der-neath the Christ-mas tree... I just want you for my own, more than you could ev - er know.

13 G/D E⁷ Am⁷ D⁷(b⁹)

Makemy wish come true. All I want for Christ-mas is

Example 5. Mariah Carey and Walter Afanasieff, “All I Want for Christmas Is You” from *Merry Christmas*, 0:06-0:52 (1994).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAkMkVFwAoo>

A F A

Peg - gy Sue, Peg - gy Sue, pret - ty, pret - ty, pret - ty, pret - ty Peg - gy Sue,

D A D A

Oh, Peg - gy, my Peg - gy Sue. Oh well I

Example 6. Jerry Allison and Norman Petty, “Peggy Sue,” 0:46-0:58 (1957).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OUesbTObC9A>

13

f *ritard.* *p*

X

Example 7. Elfrida Andrée, *Fem smärre tonbilder* [Five smaller tone paintings], Op. 7, No. 4, mm. 13-16 (1880).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xJaBVucOgOM>



Example 8. Alfred Newman, *20th Century Fox Fanfare*, 0:04-0:20 (1933/1953).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jrs1DEWzx0>

Example 9. Johannes Brahms, “Wie Melodien zieht es mir,” from *5 Lieder, Op. 105, No. 1*, mm. 26-28 (1886).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3u_Wy61PK2k

Example 10. Jimi Hendrix, “Manic Depression” from *Are You Experienced*, mm. 8-11 (1967).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_OmzEQzaaU4

Example 11. Scott Joplin, “Gladiolus Rag,” mm. 13-16 (1907).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j-sQuh4pguQ>