

Chapter 9 Assignment 1

In the following examples, circle all non-chord tones.

5 Fm⁷ Bb⁷ Ebmaj⁷ Cm⁷
I've got you _____ deep in the heart of me, _____ so

9 Fm⁷ Bb⁷ Gm⁷ C⁷
deep in my heart, _____ you're real-ly a part of me. _____ I've

Example 1. Cole Porter, “I’ve Got You Under My Skin”, mm. 5-12 (1936).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2TG7AqzyQQU>

Moderately

G G#o⁷ Am⁷ D⁷ Am⁷ D⁷ G

5 G G#o⁷ Am⁷ D⁷ G

Example 2. Harold Arlen, E.Y. Harburg and B. Rose, “Paper Moon,” mm. 1-8 (1933).

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

In the following example, provide lead sheet symbols for each chord above the staff, place figured bass signs below the staff, and circle each non-chord tone.

72 *Allegro agitato e appassionato assai* (♩=132)

79

Example 3. Hector Berlioz, *Symphonie Fantastique*, I, mm. 72-86 (1830).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AgXW-57UDMc>

Chapter 9 Assignment 2

1. Label all non-chord tones in the following examples.



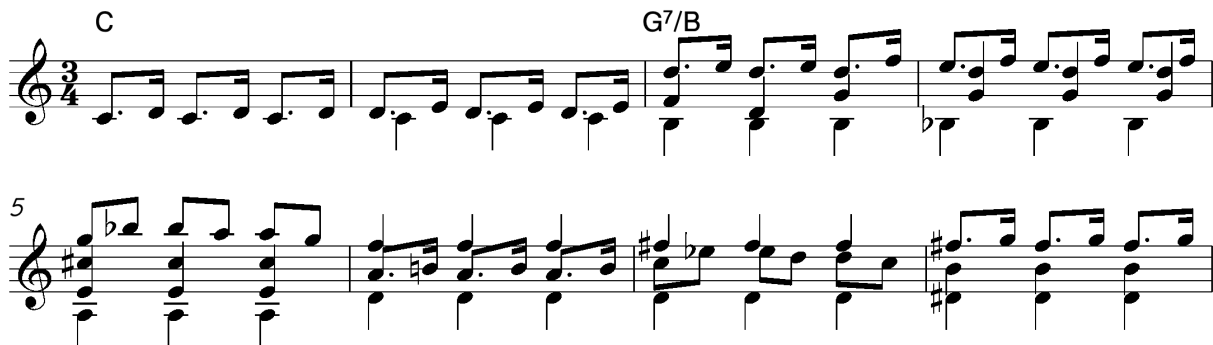
Example 1. Thelonius Monk, “Blue Monk”, mm. 1-4 (1960).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x8qAmm9Zj60>



Example 2. James Brown, “Try Me,” mm. 5-8 (1958).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfHnL_FSa3Y



Example 3. J.S. Bach, *Sonata 3 for Violin solo senza Basso*, BWV 1005, I, mm. 1-8 (1720).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GUF4TfsVYho>

SOPRANO
Qui se - des ad dex - te - ram Pa - - -

ALTO
Qui se - - des ad dex -

TENOR
Qui se - - - des

BASS
Qui se - - des ad

8
S. - - - - - tris,

A. - te - ram Pa - - - - tris, mi -

T. - - - - - No -

B. - - - - dex - te - ram Pa - - tris.

Example 4. Josquin des Prez, “Qui sedes” from *Missa L’ami baudechon*, mm. 1-13 (late 15th c.).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5LS4l4bTuU>

Example 5. George Frideric Handel, “Overture” from *Siroe*, III, mm. 1-10 (1728).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qj7TA8av7Pk>

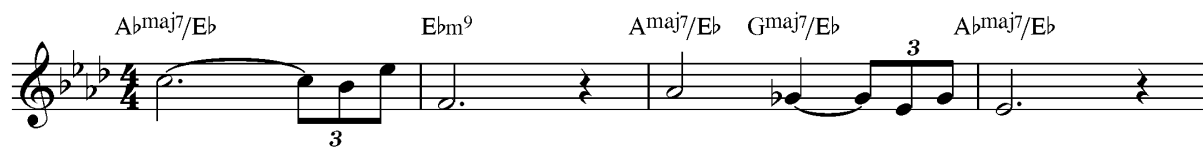
Example 6. Stefani Germanotta (Lady Gaga) and Nadir Khayat, “Bad Romance” from *The Fame Monster*, mm. 1-4 (2009).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NIK9u6a69Dg>



Example 7. Clark Terry, “Serenade to a Bus Seat,” mm. 1-4 (1957).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ljz07WWmS44>



Example 8. John Coltrane, “Naima,” mm. 1-4 (1959).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPAC6zt_1ZM



Example 9. W.C. Handy, *St. Louis Blues* (1914), mm. 1-8.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gpp75gQ-T6Y>

9 [Slow]

I don't care for no - bo-dy, I don't care for no - bod-y

13

'Cause no-bod - y seems to care for me

Example 10. Billy Smythe and Art Gillham, “Mean Blues,” mm. 9-16 (1923).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3nHT4Tbku8c>

A^b E^b/G Fm^7

I do my hair toss, check my nails... Ba - by how you feel-ing? (Feel ing good as hell)

Example 11. Lizzo and Ricky Reed, “Good as Hell” from *Coconut Oil*, mm. 1-2 (2016).

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

Moderato

21 Eb7 Ab F Bb Eb7 Ab F#o/A Eb/Bb C7 Ab G7 Cm Eb7

And friends just can't be found, Like a bridge o-ver troub-led wa-ter, I will lay me down. Like a

Example 12. Paul Simon, “Bridge Over Troubled Water” from *Bridge Over Troubled Water*, mm. 21-27 (1970).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4G-YQA_bsOU

2. For the following chord progressions, label each chord with lead sheet symbols above the staff and Roman numerals and figures below the staff. Then activate the melody (the top voice) by adding the specific NCT's.

Add an ET and R (7-8).

Add Ant. and S (9-8).

Add S (4-3) and App.

Add four different types of NCT's.



3. Add the following suspensions and their surrounding notes according to the figured bass symbols. Advanced: use auxillary NCT decorations at the point of resolution.

4. **Composition:** Compose an 8-measure melody and accompaniment for violin and piano. Give your piece a title, a tempo, and dynamics. Use a 3/4 time signature. For the accompaniment in the piano, use one quarter note in the left hand (bass clef) on the downbeats and steady eighth-note chords (or arpeggios of chords) in the right hand (treble clef). Your melody should be in G Minor with the following chord progression (one chord per bar):
 $i - ii^{\flat} / 4/2 - V^6/5 - i^4/2 - iv^6 - cad^6/4 - V^7 - i$

Put the Roman numerals and figures below the piano part and lead sheet symbol above the violin part.

Include at least one passing tone (PT), one neighbor tone (LN or UN), and either an appoggiatura (App) or and escape tone (ET).

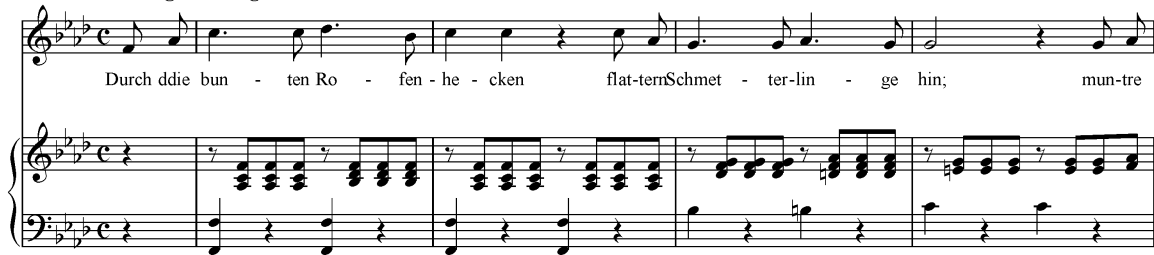
Chapter 9 Assignment 3

1. Build the following cadential $6/4$ chords. Provide the key signature and put one note in the left hand (bass clef) and the rest of the chord in the right hand (treble clef).

					
A: cad $6/4$	g: cad $6/4$	F#: cad $6/4$	e: cad $6/4$	Bb: cad $6/4$	f: cad $6/4$

2. For the following examples, provide Roman numerals and figures and label all NCT's. For chords marked with an X, provide the lead sheet symbol and figures.

Unruhig und klagend.



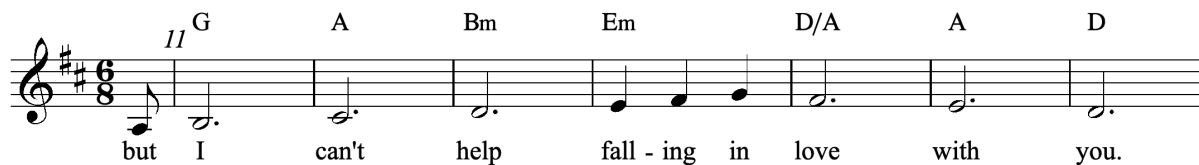
X

5



Example 1. Louise Reichardt, “Durch die bunten Rosenhecken” from *12 German and Italian Romantic Songs*, mm. 1-8 (1806).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NKu4Og2O6_A



Example 2. Hugo Peretti, Luigi Creatore, and George David Weiss, “Can’t Help Falling in Love,” mm. 11-17 (1961).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vGJTaP6anOU>

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O say, does that star span-gled ban - ner_ yet wave. O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Example 3. John Stafford Smith and Francis Scott Key, “The Star-Spangled Banner,” mm. 25-32 (1814).

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

Chapter 9 Assignment 4

Using this set of “glosses” by 16th-century composer/theorist Diego Ortiz (1510-1570) as your guide, turn the top voice of each duet into a decorated melody. Each downbeat must be the same as the given whole note. Label each NCT. Strive for a beautiful and diverse tune.

The musical notation consists of 15 measures in treble clef, common time (C). The first measure is a whole note C4. The second measure is a whole note C4. The third measure is a whole note C4. The fourth measure is a whole note C4. The fifth measure is a whole note C4. The sixth measure is a whole note C4. The seventh measure is a whole note C4. The eighth measure is a whole note C4. The ninth measure is a whole note C4. The tenth measure is a whole note C4. The eleventh measure is a whole note C4. The twelfth measure is a whole note C4. The thirteenth measure is a whole note C4. The fourteenth measure is a whole note C4. The fifteenth measure is a whole note C4. The notation includes various ornaments (glosses) such as grace notes, trills, and mordents, and is labeled with 'NCT' (New Contextualized Text).

Advanced: improvise the upper voice ornaments and transpose to other keys.

Advanced: ornament the bottom line instead of the top line.