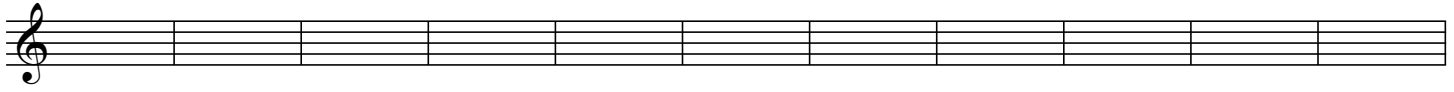


Notate the chord. (e.g. G:4 2nd means the second inversion of the chord built on the fourth degree of G major: G-C-E)



C: 2 1st E: 4 root B: 7 2nd Ebm: 3 root Gm:6 1st F#m:2 root Ab: 6 2nd F: V7 3rd Bm: 3 1st Db: 2 2nd Fm: 4 1st

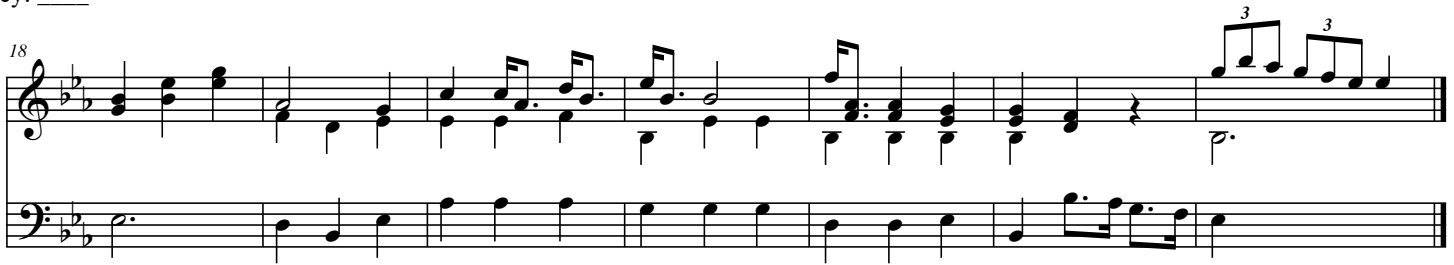
- 1) Identify chords using commercial chord symbols (e.g. Cm; G7) above the beat the chord begins.
- 2) Provide a Roman Numeral Analysis below the staff

Not all pitches are chord tones. Sometimes there will be only two pitches of a triad, here your interpretation will depend on which chord you think "sounds" better. You may want to check on a keyboard.

Graun: Godi l'amabile Cavatina from *Montezuma* (opening) [easy]



Key: _____



Rameau: Gigue en Rondeau (opening)



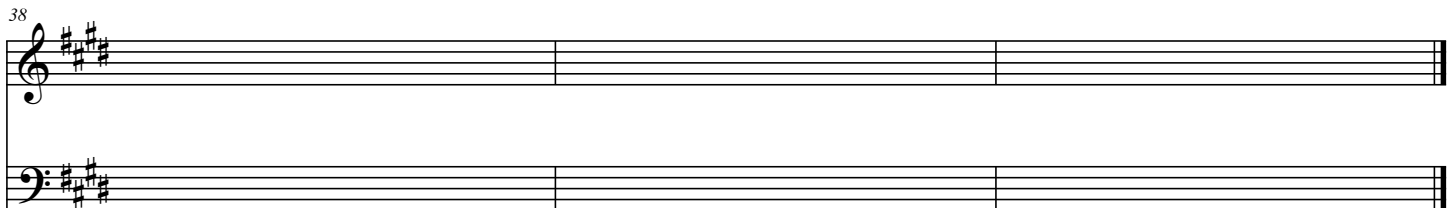
Key: _____

Rameau: Les Tendres Plaintes (opening)



Key: Dm: _____

Using the Roman Numeral progression, write a bassline and melody. Make it sound as beautiful as possible. If you wish, you may write in four parts.



E: I vi IV I64 V7 vi ii6 V I