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. Ab: ____  4. c#: ____  5. eb: ____

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


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.

(continued on next page)
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_6^{iv}  iv  Ger^6  
\[\text{...}: V^7  \text{ vi } N^6  I^6  V^7  I\]

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

---

Music Theory for the 21st-Century Classroom, Homework Exercises, p. 79
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:

RN in F: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

HF: ___ ___ ___ ___ N/A

LSS: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
motives:

NCTs:

RN: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

HF: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
Example 2.

LSS: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

RN in g: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

HF: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ N/A

LSS: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

RN: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

HF: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___