

Part II. Realize the figured bass in SATB texture. Mark the resolution of tendency tones with arrows. Mark the preparation of all chord member sevenths with arrows. Write a separate and independent stream of roman numerals beneath the figures. Analyze the cadences. Make sure that your roman numerals are complete and independent of the figures.

42 notes = 1 per note = 42 points

9 arrows = 5 points per arrow = 45 points

10 roman numerals = 3 points per roman numeral = 30 points

2 cadences = 5 points per cadence = 10 points

-5 for each parallel perfect fifth, octave, or unison

-5 for each melodic augmented or diminished interval

N.B. You may write one note for two voices on the first chord of measure three in order to enable a very close part-writing of that chord. For example, the soprano and alto may both sing c-natural superscript 2 on that chord.

Part II contains 127 points.

DC PAC

6 4 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 8 7 6 5 4 3 ☺ ♯

C minor: $\overset{5}{\underset{3}{i}} \overset{6}{\underset{4}{}} \overset{5}{\underset{3}{}}$ $\overset{7}{iv}$ $\overset{4}{V}$ $\overset{8}{\underset{6}{VI}} \overset{7}{\underset{5}{}}$ $\overset{8}{\underset{6}{i}} \overset{7}{\underset{5}{VII}} \overset{4}{\underset{3}{VI}} \overset{4}{\underset{3}{iv}} \overset{8}{\underset{6}{V}} \overset{7}{\underset{5}{I}}$

5

A musical score for piano, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) joined by a brace on the left. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 5 contains a whole note chord in the right hand (F4, A-flat4, C5) and a whole note chord in the left hand (B-flat3, D4, F4). Measure 6 contains a whole note chord in the right hand (F4, A-flat4, C5) and a whole note chord in the left hand (B-flat3, D4, F4). The score ends with a double bar line.