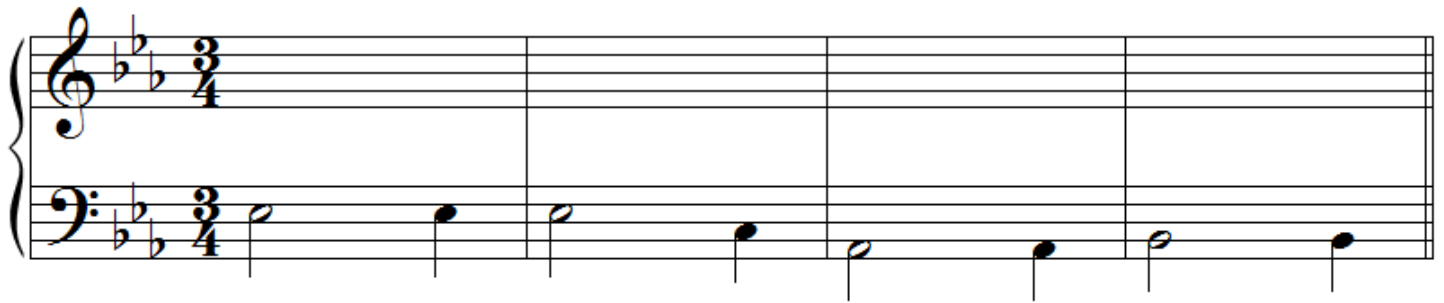


Predominant Sevenths

Name: _____

Part 1: Unfigured bass

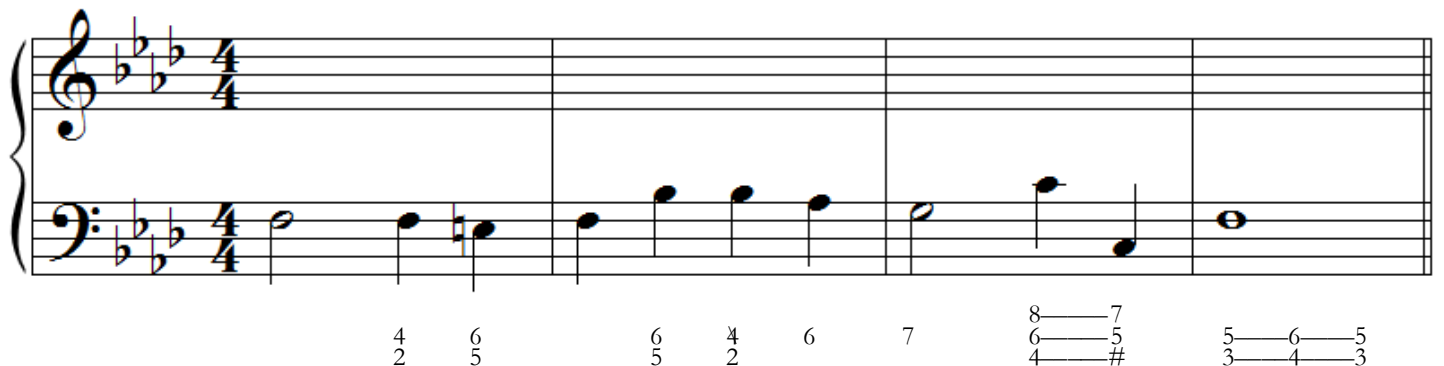
1. Provide a Roman numeral analysis that appropriately harmonizes the given bass line
2. Add a contextual analysis below your Roman numerals
3. Realize your analysis in either keyboard or vocal style (your choice)
4. Label the type of cadence you wrote appropriately



E♭:

Part 2: Figured bass

1. Label the key
2. Analyze the given figures appropriately
3. Add a contextual analysis below your Roman numerals
4. Realize your analysis in four-part **keyboard style**



Predominant Sevenths

Name: _____

Part 3: Analysis: Chopin, Waltz Op. 69, No. 2 (mm. 9–16) (on next page)

1. Listen to the following excerpt several times
 - Recording available on Canvas in the same place you found the link to this assignment.
2. Label the key
3. Label any cadences
4. Provide a Roman numeral analysis of mm. 9–16 only
5. Add a contextual analysis below your Roman numerals
6. Diagram the form of the excerpt in the blank space underneath the first system

Musical score for Chopin's Waltz Op. 69, No. 2, measures 9–13. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. Measures 9–13 are highlighted with a blue box. The bass line contains Roman numeral analysis symbols: ♭, ♯, ♭, ♯, ♭, ♯, ♭, ♯, ♭, ♯, ♭, ♯. A *rit.* marking is present at the end of measure 13.

Musical score for Chopin's Waltz Op. 69, No. 2, measures 15–16. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. Measure 15 is highlighted with a blue box. The bass line contains Roman numeral analysis symbols: ♭, ♯.

Part 4: Analysis: Farrenc, Cello Sonata, II, mm. 1–8. (on next page)

1. Listen to the following excerpt several times: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IQdl1sdE0k>
2. Label the key
3. Label any cadences
4. Provide a Roman numeral analysis of the excerpt
5. Add a contextual analysis below your Roman numerals
6. Diagram the form of the excerpt in the blank space below.

Predominant Seventh

Name: _____

The first system of the musical score is in 6/8 time and features a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The bass staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains a sequence of four dotted half notes. The grand staff begins with a *Dol.* (dolce) dynamic. The treble staff contains a melodic line of eighth notes, while the bass staff of the grand staff contains a series of chords, primarily triads and dyads, that support the melodic line.

The second system of the musical score continues in 6/8 time and the same key signature. It consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The bass staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some slurs. The grand staff continues the melodic line in the treble and provides harmonic support in the bass with various chords and dyads, including some with slurs.