

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## Skill Drills 2 STUDENT PAGE

### A. Part-writing warm-up:

In four parts, continue the given Roman numeral progression.  
Follow procedures of 18th-century voice leading.

A musical staff with two systems, each containing a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system shows a partial chord: in the treble clef, a half note G4 and a quarter note B-flat4; in the bass clef, a half note E-flat3 and a quarter note G3. The second system is empty for student completion.

c: i iv V VI

### B. Interval identification:

For each interval, provide size and quality (e.g., M3) and draw the specific pitch heard (above the given note).

Example:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure shows a half note F#4. The second measure shows a half note A4. Below the staff are eight horizontal lines for student input. The first line is labeled 'M3' and has a short horizontal line drawn under it.

### C. Triad identification:

For each triad, provide quality (i.e., M, m, d, or A) and draw the specific pitches heard (above the given root).

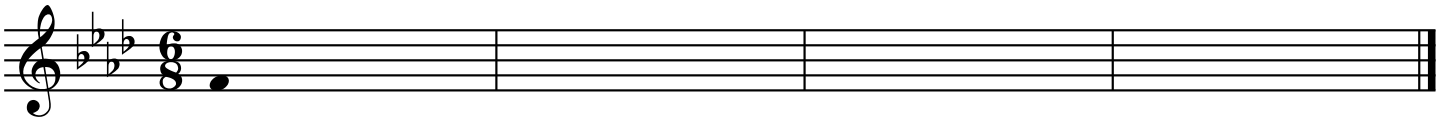
Example:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure shows a triad of notes: F#4, A4, and C5. The second measure shows a half note A4. Below the staff are eight horizontal lines for student input. The first line is labeled 'm' and has a short horizontal line drawn under it.

### D. Melodic Dictation #1: Notate the melody heard.

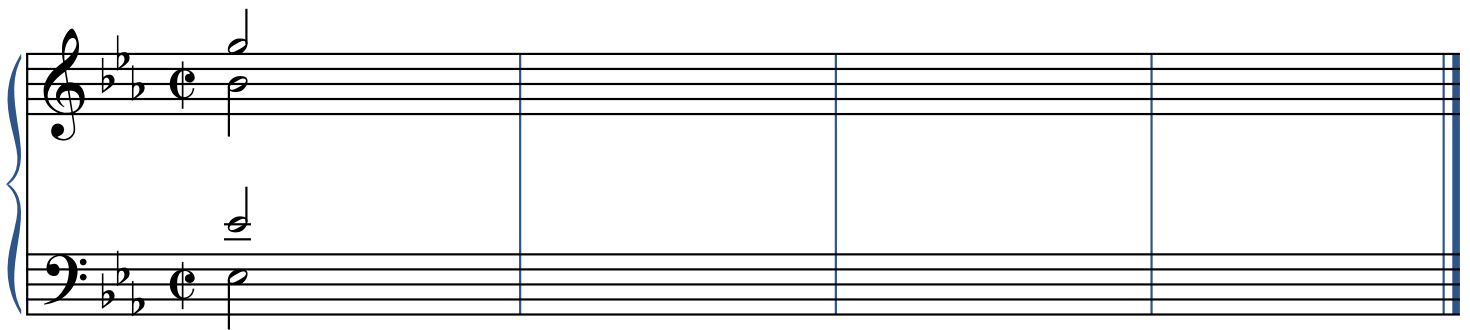
A musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure contains a half note C3. The rest of the staff is empty for student completion.

**E. Melodic Dictation #2:** Notate the melody heard.



A single musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The first measure contains a whole note chord consisting of the notes B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat. The rest of the staff is empty.

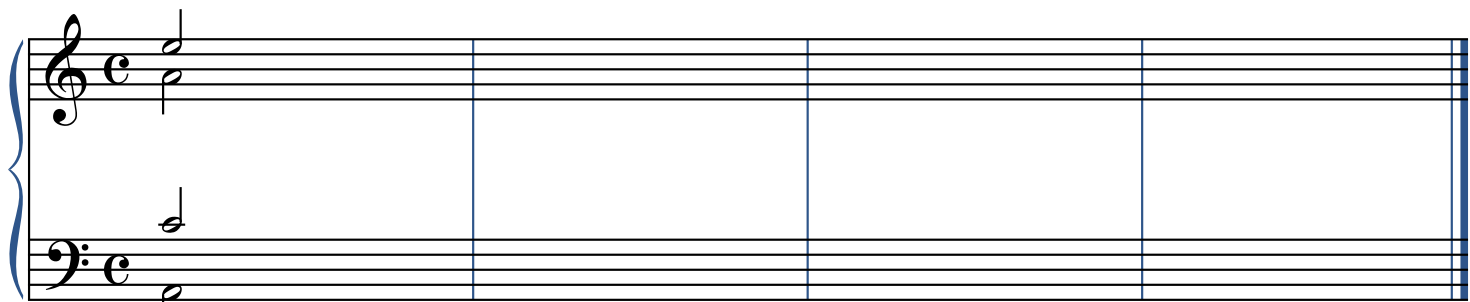
**F. Harmonic Dictation #1:** Notate soprano and bass voices, and provide Roman and Arabic numerals to indicate the chords and their inversions.



A grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in a key signature of three flats and common time. The first measure shows a soprano voice with a half note G4 and a bass voice with a half note E3. The rest of the staff is empty.

Eb: I    \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Harmonic Dictation #2:** Notate soprano and bass voices, and provide Roman and Arabic numerals to indicate the chords and their inversions.



A grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in a key signature of one flat and common time. The first measure shows a soprano voice with a half note G4 and a bass voice with a half note E3. The rest of the staff is empty.

a: i    \_\_\_\_\_

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## Skill Drills 2

# TEACHER PAGE

Given material shown in black; student answers shown in grey.

### A. Part-writing warm-up:

In four parts, continue the given Roman numeral progression. Follow procedures of 18th-century voice leading.

Musical notation for part-writing warm-up. It shows a grand staff with two staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The notes are: Treble: G4, A4, Bb4, C5; Bass: G2, A2, Bb2, C3.

#### Note to teacher:

Have students check for these common errors:

- \* parallel 5ths and/or parallel octaves
- \* a melodic augmented 2nd (i.e., a single voice moving from A-flat to B-natural)

c:        i    iv    V    VI

### B. Interval identification:

For each interval, provide size and quality (e.g., M3) and draw the specific pitch heard (above the given note).

#### Example:

Interval identification example. A single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4. Below each note is an interval label: M3, m6, M3, m7, d5, m3, P1, M2, P4, m2.

### C. Triad identification:

For each triad, provide quality (i.e., M, m, d, or A) and draw the specific pitches heard (above the given root).

#### Example:

Triad identification example. A single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The triads are: F#4-G4-A4 (m), F#4-G4-A4 (M), F#4-G4-A4 (m), F#4-G4-A4 (d), F#4-G4-A4 (M), F#4-G4-A4 (A), F#4-G4-A4 (d), F#4-G4-A4 (m).

### D. Melodic Dictation #1: Notate the melody heard.

Melodic dictation example. A single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is: F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1.

**E. Melodic Dictation #2:** Notate the melody heard.

**F. Harmonic Dictation #1:** Notate soprano and bass voices, and provide Roman and Arabic numerals to indicate the chords and their inversions.

Eb: I    V<sup>6</sup>    I    ii<sup>6</sup>    I<sup>6/4</sup>    V    vi

**G. Harmonic Dictation #2:** Notate soprano and bass voices, and provide Roman and Arabic numerals to indicate the chords and their inversions.

a: i    i<sup>6</sup>    v<sup>7</sup>    VI    ii<sup>06</sup>    V    i