

secondary dominants chorale #1

Name: _____

- each asterisk tells you where a secondary dominant is (some inversion of secondary V, V⁷ or vii^{o7})
- spelling is important, so take the time to spell your secondary dominants correctly.



- 1/2 steps that go up can be LT's. Downward by step *could* be the resolution of V₂⁴
- in minor, you can tonicize natural VII and III (those will also function as if they are in the relative major). Don't worry about it, just do it where clearly shown. You will get back to minor through a predominant.

A musical score for a chorale in C minor, consisting of four measures. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The notes in the bass line are: Measure 1: C4, D4, E4, F4; Measure 2: G4, A4, Bb4, C5; Measure 3: D5, Eb5, F5, G5; Measure 4: Ab5, Bb5, C6, Bb5, Ab5, G5, F5, E5, D5. Asterisks are placed below the notes: Measure 1 (under C4, D4, E4), Measure 2 (under Bb4), Measure 3 (under D5, Eb5), Measure 4 (under Ab5, Bb5). Roman numerals III⁶ and III are placed below the notes in Measure 3 and Measure 4 respectively.