

# The Basics of Diatonic Harmony

## PRACTICE BOX ANSWERS

### PRACTICE BOX 6.1

tonic major    supertonic minor    mediant minor    subdominant major    dominant major    submediant minor    leading tone diminished    tonic major

### PRACTICE BOX 6.2

GBD EGB ACE DF#A    DF#A GBD EGB ACE GBD DF#A EGB ACE GBD DF#A    GBD

G major: I    vi    ii<sup>6</sup>    V    V    I    vi    ii<sup>6</sup>    I<sub>4</sub>    V    vi    ii<sup>6</sup>    I<sub>4</sub>    V    I

**PRACTICE BOX 6.3**

tonic minor    supertonic diminished    mediant major    subdominant minor    subdominant major    dominant major    submediant major    subtonic major    leading tone diminished    tonic minor

**PRACTICE BOX 6.4**

CE, G   B, DF   E, GB,    A, CE,    DFA,    CE, G    GB, D    CE, G

C minor:    i    VII    III    VI    ii<sup>o6</sup>    i<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup>    V    i

**PRACTICE BOX 6.5**

A C# E    D F# A    CE, G    FA, C    B D# F#    E G# B

IAC    PAC    PAC

D major:    V    I    F minor:    V    i    E major:    V    I

PRACTICE BOX 6.6

A C#E C#EG# F#AC# BDF# EG#B AC#E GB,D E,GB, CE,G DF#A GB,D

The musical notation consists of two systems. The first system is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains six measures of chords: A major (A-C#-E), C# minor (C#-E-G#), F# minor (F#-A-C#), B minor (B-D-F#), E major (E-G#-B), and A major (A-C#-E). The second system is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four measures of chords: G minor (G-Bb-D), E major (E-G-B), C minor (C-Eb-G), F# minor (F#-Ab-C), and G minor (G-Bb-D).

A major: I iii vi ii V I G minor: i VI ii° V i

i VII III VI ii° V i

PRACTICE BOX 6.7

- |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|
| 1. | 2 | ♩. | 2. | 3 | ♩. | 3. | 3 | ♩. |
| 4. | 2 | ♩. | 5. | 4 | ♩. | 6. | 4 | ♩. |