

# Root Movement by Fifth

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### Common Tones

Find the common tones in each pair of chords and connect them with a straight line. There may be some pairs of chords that do not have common tones. In each pair, try to identify the reason that the pair of chords does or does not have a common tone.

The first exercise consists of two pairs of chords. The first pair is G major (G-B-D) and D minor (D-F-A), both in G major. The second pair is D minor (D-F-A) and G major (G-B-D), both in D minor. The notation shows the root movement by a fifth between the two chords in each pair.

The second exercise consists of two pairs of chords. The first pair is D major (D-F#-A) and G major (G-B-D), both in D major. The second pair is G major (G-B-D) and D major (D-F#-A), both in G major. The notation shows the root movement by a fifth between the two chords in each pair.

The third exercise consists of two pairs of chords. The first pair is G major (G-B-D) and D minor (D-F-A), both in G major. The second pair is D minor (D-F-A) and G major (G-B-D), both in D minor. The notation shows the root movement by a fifth between the two chords in each pair.

### Creating Common Tones

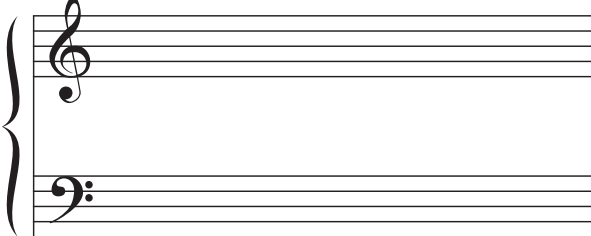
Add inner voices to each pair of chords to create a common tone. For extra practice, name the key and add a roman numeral analysis.

## Keyboard Exercises

Using the grand staff beside each progression, write the progression in four-part harmony and practice at the keyboard. All exercises should be performed in close structure. It may be helpful to write the upper three voices on the treble staff.

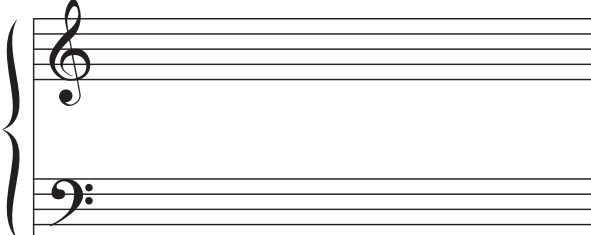
B major

<i>do</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>do</i>
I	V	I	V	I



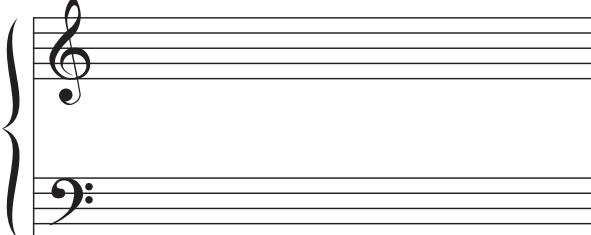
E minor

<i>me</i>	<i>fa</i>	<i>sol</i>	<i>sol</i>	<i>sol</i>
i	V	i	V	I



D $\flat$  major

<i>mi</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>do</i>
I	I	V	V	I



C minor

<i>sol</i>	<i>fa</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>do</i>
i	iv	i	V	i

