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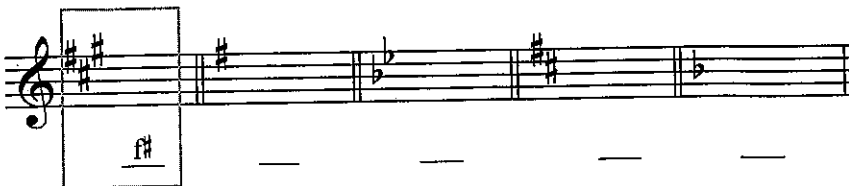
Instructor's Name: _____

LESSON 19: EXERCISES

19-1. Identify the minor key represented by these key signatures (keys with three or fewer flats or sharps in the key signature).



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a. 

b. 

c. 

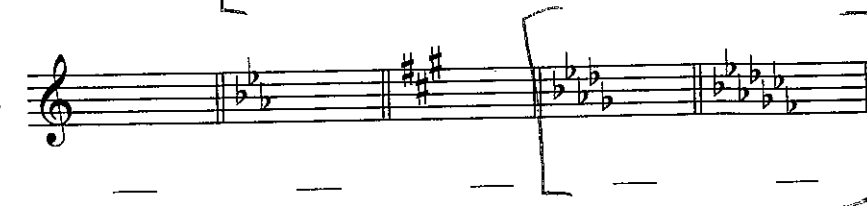
19-2. Identify the minor key represented by these key signatures (all keys).



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a. 

b. 

c. 

Exercises in
brackets are
optional.

d.

e.

f.

g.

19-3. Write the key signature for these minor keys (keys with three or fewer sharps or flats in the key signature). Be sure to write sharps or flats in the correct order and position on the staff (see the circle of fifths diagram on p. 196 for models).

a.

b.

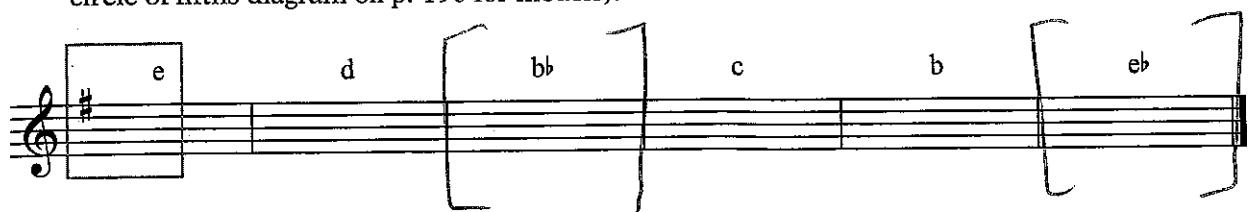
c.

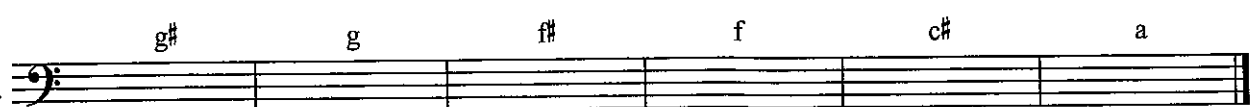
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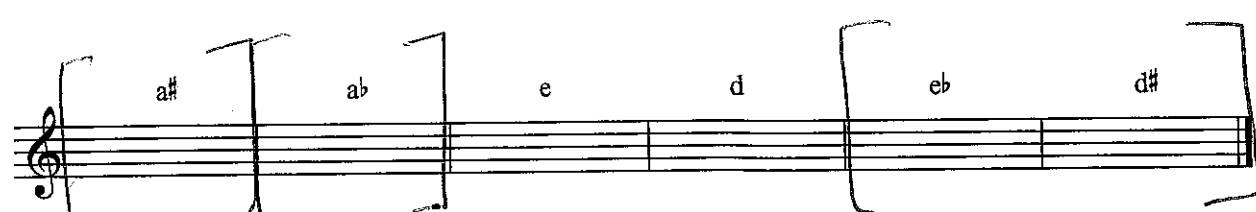
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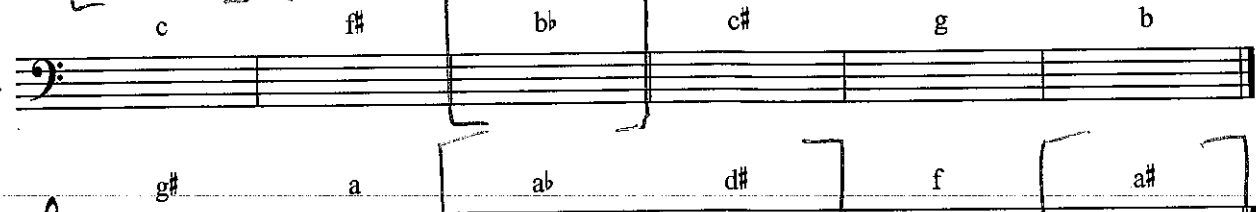
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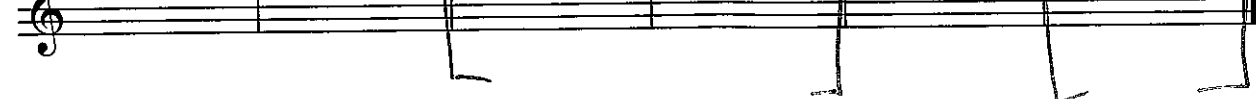
- 19-4. Write the key signature for these minor keys (all keys). Be sure to write sharps or flats in the correct order and position on the staff (see the circle of fifths diagram on p. 196 for models).

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 



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19-5. Name the key of these pieces. Remember that scale-degree $\hat{7}$ is routinely raised in minor keys.

a. Chopin, Prelude (notice that both staves are written in bass clef).



Key: _____

b. Schubert, "Death and the Maiden" (notice that both staves are written in bass clef).



Key: _____

c. Rodríguez, "La Cumparsita" (disregard the C# in measures 2 and 4—it does not belong to the scale, but embellishes the D, which does).



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d. Mozart, Sonata (disregard the embellishing notes in parentheses).

Two systems of musical notation for a piano sonata. The first system shows measures 1 and 2, and the second system shows measures 3 and 4. The music is in 6/8 time. The right hand features a melodic line with some notes in parentheses, indicating embellishments. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the first system.

Key: _____

e. Ellington, "It Don't Mean a Thing" (the $D\flat$ in measure 3 is a wonderfully expressive note, but it does not belong to the key—that's part of the reason it sounds so expressive).

Two systems of musical notation for Duke Ellington's "It Don't Mean a Thing". The first system includes a vocal line with lyrics: "It don't mean a thing, if it ain't got that swing,—" and a piano accompaniment. The second system shows measures 3 and 4. The music is in 4/4 time. A $D\flat$ note in measure 3 of the vocal line is highlighted as an expressive chromaticism. The piano accompaniment features chords and single notes.

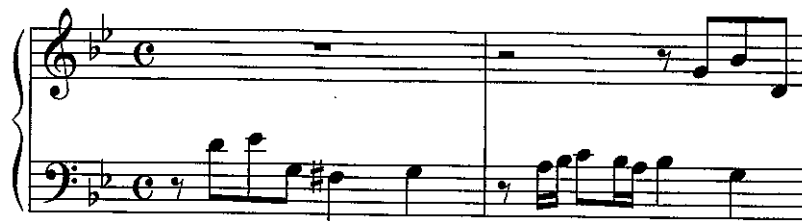
Key: _____

f. Haydn, String Quartet.

Two systems of musical notation for a string quartet by Haydn. The first system shows measures 1 and 2, and the second system shows measures 3 and 4. The music is in 3/4 time. The notation is for a single part, likely the first violin. It features a melodic line with some notes in parentheses, indicating embellishments. A sharp sign ($\sharp$) is visible in measure 3.

Key: _____

g. Bach, Fugue



Key: _____



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19-6. Name the two keys (one major and one minor) represented by these key signatures (keys with three or fewer sharps or flats in the key signature). Write the major key first with an uppercase letter; then the minor key with a lowercase letter.

a.

b.



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19-7. Name the two keys (one major and one minor) represented by these key signatures (all keys). Write the major key first with an uppercase letter; then the minor key with a lowercase letter.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

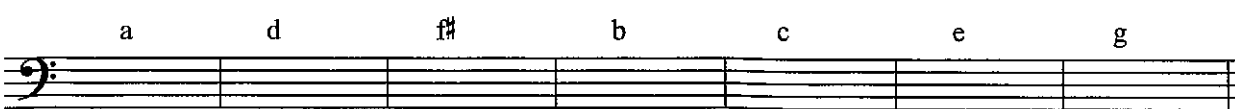
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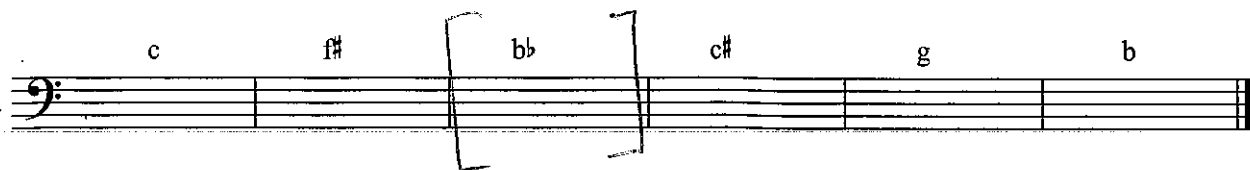
- 19-8. For each minor key, name the relative major and provide their shared key signature (keys with three or fewer sharps or flats in the key signature). Remember to write the sharps and flats in the prescribed order and position.

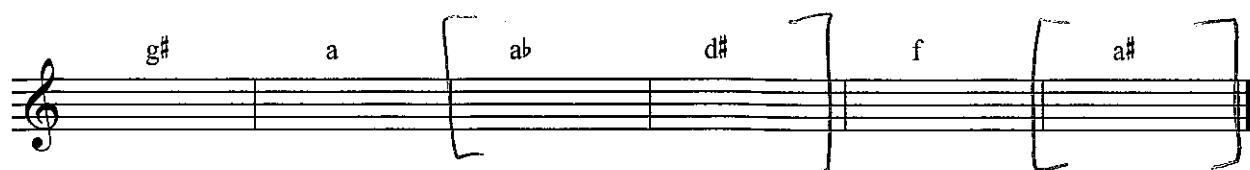
a. 

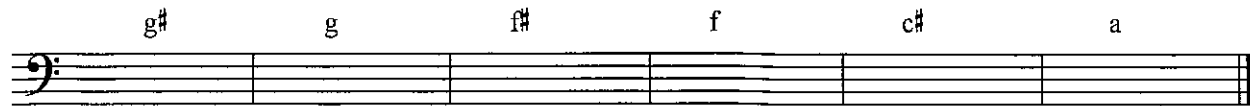
b. 

- 19-9. For each minor key, name the relative major and provide their shared key signature (all keys). Remember to write the sharps and flats in the prescribed order and position.

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 