

# Second Harmony with Triad

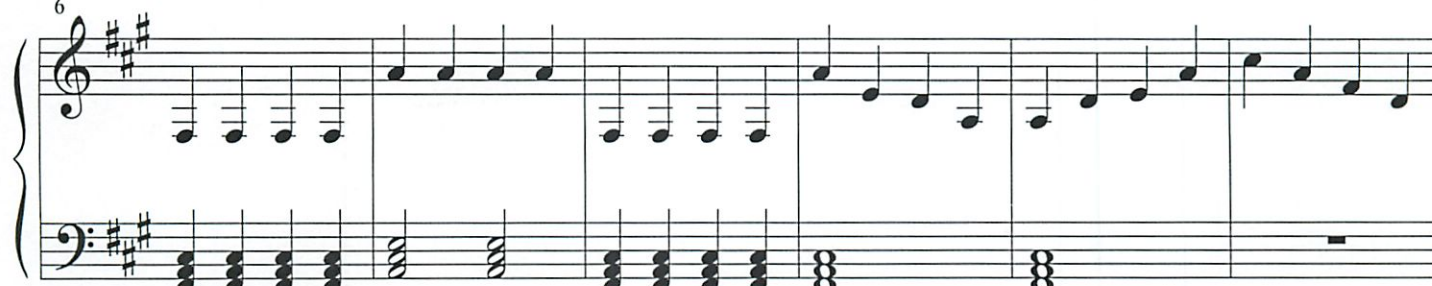
Michael Plasmeier

Piano



I IV V I vi ii I vi I I

6



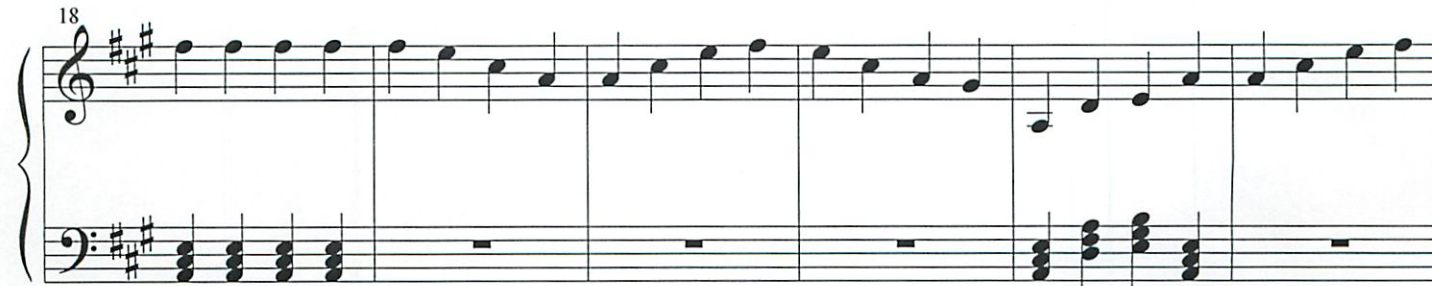
vi vi vi vi I I vi vi vi vi vi vi

12



IV IV vi I I vi vi vi vi

18



I I I I I IV V I

24

vi vi vi vi

vi *p* vi

30

*pp* vi

50  
50

100%

NAME Michael Plasencia

① WRITE THE FOLLOWING TRIADS:

Handwritten triads on a five-line staff:

- Cm (C minor)
- AM (A major)
- Eb+ (Eb augmented)
- F#m (F# minor)
- G° (G diminished)
- Bbm (Bb minor)
- F+ (F augmented)
- D° (D diminished)
- Bm (B minor)
- Ab+ (Ab augmented)

② IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING TRIADS:

Handwritten triads on a five-line staff:

- Fm (F minor)
- Gm (G minor)
- Bb+ (Bb augmented)
- Ebm (Eb minor)
- Am (A minor)
- C#m (C# minor)
- Dm (D minor)
- E° (E diminished)
- Fm (F minor)
- Bb+ (Bb augmented)

③ WRITE THE FOLLOWING TRIAD SCALES:

Handwritten triad scales on a five-line staff:

- EBM: I II III IV V vi vii I
- AM: I II III IV V vi vii I

# A Maj Triad Scale

Traditional

Piano

A b c D E f g A

5

A b c D E f g A

9

A b c D E f g A

12

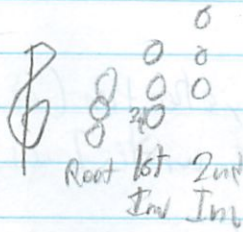
A b c D E f g A

# Triad Test

## Review 1/18

1/17

Only C scale  
w/ inversion



order C D E F G A B C  
→ major + minor

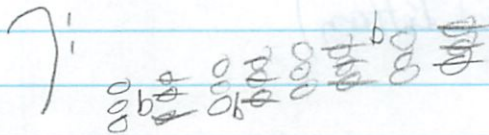
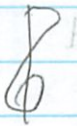
o = diminished  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{2}{3}$  o  
2 Minor Thirds

(M: I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii, I)

Don't  
need to  
know

I - Tonic  
ii<sup>o</sup> - Sub tonic  
iii - Sub Mediant  
IV - Dominant  
V - Sub Dominant  
vi - Mediant  
vii<sup>o</sup> - Super tonic  
I - Tonic

Other keys



Fm: I ii iii IV V vi vii<sup>o</sup> I

Triad Scales

Have an F - what will fit  
I, IV, vi

Step 1 - write major  
scale

Step 2 - Fill in 3rd + 5th (Snowman)

Step 3 - Add Accidentals (w/ scale sheet)

Step 4 - Label

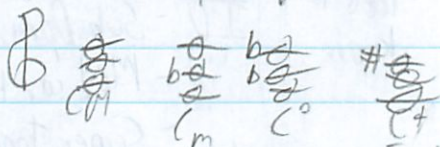
## Triad Comp.

Triad Comp.

1. - choose Maj key other than C or F
2. - On scrap paper, write Triad Scale
3. Write Melody
4. Choose Triads (Root or inversion)  $I$  or  $I^6$  or  $I^4$
5. Label Triads

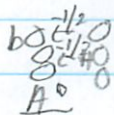
## Test Makeup

1. Write the following Triad



Raise top by  $\frac{1}{2}$  step

2. Fill in (Root Pos)



1. Find start position
2. Look at A maj scale
3. How different?

3. Do Triad Scales (on Front Bottom)

VII

24 D<sub>d</sub> Root Position

**Key** D Root Position

M m m M M m o M Ma3 min3 Ma3 min3 Diminished 5 (half step) smaller than perfect Augmented 5th (half bigger than perfect)

Root Note

Diminished Triad

Min Triad

Augmented Triad

CM dalam FMGM adalah CM

1,3,5 CM: 6 O 9 m3 CM: 6 O 9 m3 6 b O 9 m3 C<sup>+</sup> 6 O 9 m3  
E O 9 m3 E b O 9 m3 E b O 9 m3 above E O 9 m3 what is  
C O 9 m3 C O 9 m3 C O 9 m3 C O 9 m3

1. Root Position Triad - Major  
1st, 3rd, 5th note of the root note's scale
2. Root Position Triad - Minor  
1st, 3rd  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\downarrow$ , 5th
3. RPT - Diminished  $^{\circ}$   
1st, 3rd  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\downarrow$ , 5th  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\downarrow$
4. RPT - Augmented  $^{+}$   
1st, 3rd  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\uparrow$ , 5th  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\uparrow$

## Update - Inversions

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Handwritten musical notation for the C major scale in treble clef, showing the first and second inversions. The first inversion is labeled "1st Inversion (w 3rd note at bottom)" and the second inversion is labeled "2nd Inversion 5th note at bottom". The notes are written on a five-line staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

1. Figure out the notes of the major triad (1, 3, 5)
2. Adjust for Minor, Diminished, Augmented (if necessary)
3. Check for inversions & move notes as necessary
- 4.

# Harmony First Assignment

Michael Plasmeier ✓

Piano

Measures 1-4 of the piano accompaniment. The music is in C major, 4/4 time. The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of eighth notes. The chords are labeled below the staff: P8, M6, M6, M6 M6 M6 M6, M6 M6 M6 M6, M2, M7.

P8 M6 M6 M6 M6 M6 M6 M6 M6 M6 M6 M2 M7

5

Measures 5-8 of the piano accompaniment. The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand continues the bass line. The chords are labeled below the staff: M2, M7, M2, M2, P8, P8, M6, M6, P5, P5.

M2 M7 M2 M2 P8 P8 M6 M6 P5 P5

8

Measures 9-12 of the piano accompaniment. The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand continues the bass line. The chords are labeled below the staff: M7, M7, M6, M6, M6, P5, P5, M7, M7, M6.

M7 M7 M6 M6 M6 P5 P5 M7 M7 M6

11

Measures 13-14 of the piano accompaniment. The right hand continues the melody, and the left hand continues the bass line. The chords are labeled below the staff: M6, M7, P8.

M6 M7 P8

# Harmony

Consonance +  
Dissonance

1/9

Consonance - Sound good together - Unison, 3rd, 6th, 8th

Dissonance - Doesn't sound good - 2nd, 7th,

4th + 5th - Special - 70% of  
Both

creates tension

Tension → release

"If ya get an A... ya get #26"  
Tension → release

have more consonance then dissonance

38/40

95%

# INTERVAL QUIZ

NAME: Michael Plasencia

## ① IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING INTERVALS:

Interval 1: M4

Interval 2: M3

Interval 3: M6

Interval 4: M2

Interval 5: M5

Interval 6: m3

Interval 7: m7

Interval 8: m3

Interval 9: m2

Interval 10: P Octave

## ② WRITE THE FOLLOWING INTERVALS:

Interval 1: M3

Interval 2: m3

Interval 3: P4

Interval 4: m6

Interval 5: M7

Interval 6: M2

Interval 7: P5

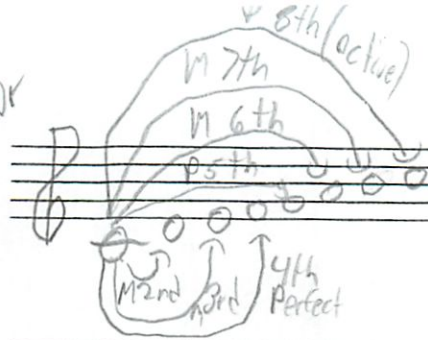
Interval 8: m2

Interval 9: P8

Interval 10: M6

Major

# Diatonic Interval



P Unison

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | M | M | P | P | M | M | P |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

M = Major - 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th  
 P = Perfect - Unison, 4th, 5th, 8th (octave)

m = minor - Interval  $\frac{1}{2}$  step smaller than a major interval

As E8 E m6

Inverted:

E C#  
 P4, P5

m7  
 M2 In D scale  
 what would you find  
 top C# so it is 7m

1. Always count bottom notes as 1
2. Always think in the major scale of the bottom note

## Review

PU M2 M3 P4 P5 M6 M7 P8  
 Invert - Becomes minor

# Melody #4 A Major

Michael Plasmeier

Piano

Measures 1-3 of the piece. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the treble clef starts on A4, moves up stepwise to D5, and then descends. The bass clef has whole rests.

4

Measures 4-7. The melody continues in the treble clef. Measures 6 and 7 contain whole rests in the treble and moving eighth notes in the bass clef.

8

Measures 8-11. Measures 8-10 have whole rests in the treble and a descending eighth-note line in the bass. Measure 11 has a half note in the treble and a whole rest in the bass.

12

Measures 12-14. Measures 12 and 13 have a half note in the treble and whole rests in the bass. Measure 14 features a rapid ascending sixteenth-note scale in the treble and a whole rest in the bass.

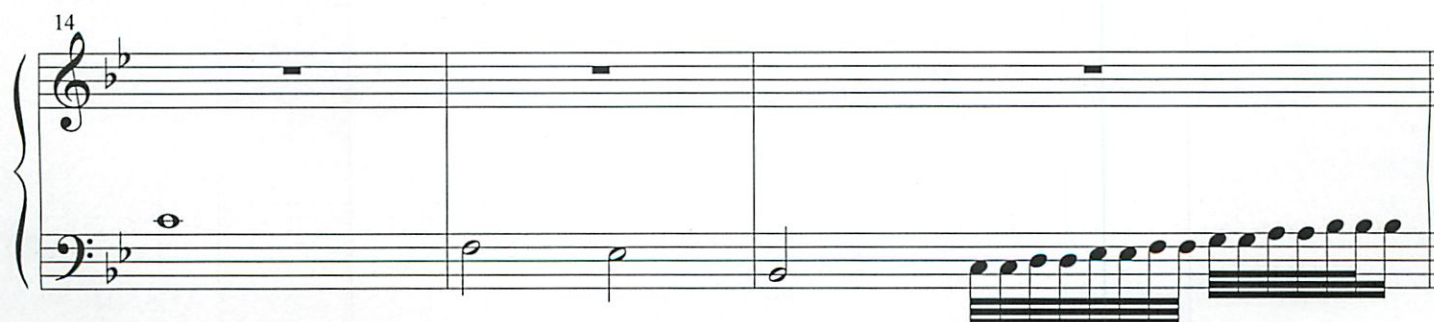
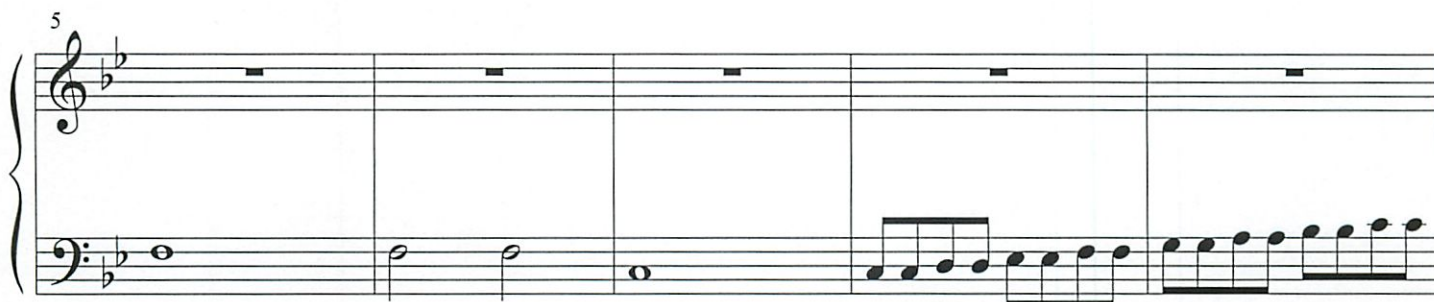
15

Measures 15-16. Measure 15 has a half note in the treble and a whole rest in the bass. Measure 16 has a half note in the treble, a descending eighth-note line in the bass, and a final double bar line.

start and end on Bb  
use only notes in Bb major scale  
pause on 2nd and 5th note (c and f)  
16 measures min.  
rhythmic consistency  
balance between creativity and consistency

## Melody #3 Bb

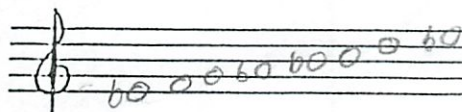
Michael Plasmeier



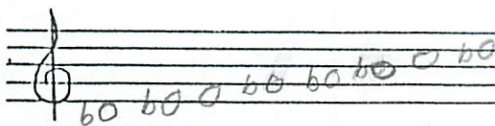
33/36 92%

12/22

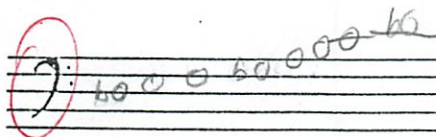
① WRITE THE FOLLOWING ASCENDING MAJOR SCALES. CHECK THE CLEF



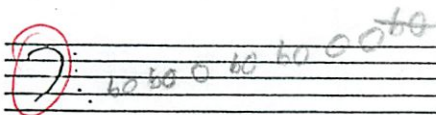
E $\flat$  MAJOR



D $\flat$  MAJOR



B $\flat$  MAJOR



A $\flat$  MAJOR

② IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING KEY SIGNATURES.



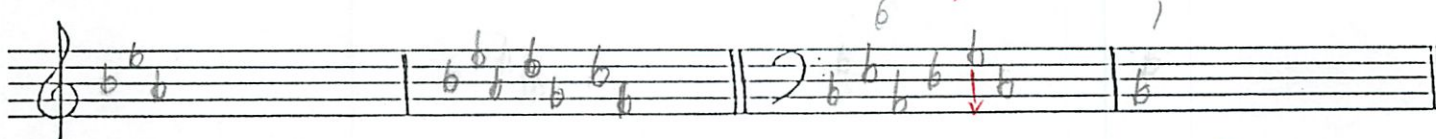
F Major

B $\flat$  Major

E $\flat$  Major

A $\flat$  Major

③ WRITE THE FOLLOWING KEY SIGNATURES.



E $\flat$  MAJOR

B $\flat$  MAJOR

E $\flat$  MAJOR

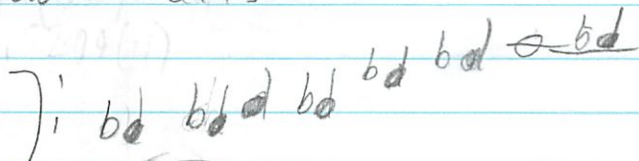
F MAJOR

BEADGCF

# Flat Quiz Preview 12/22

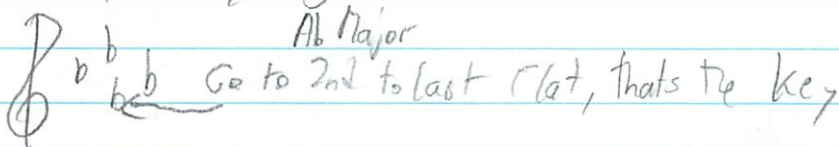
12/22

1. Draw Staffs



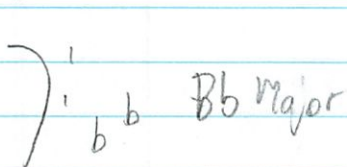
Db Major Draw first ten whole, w, h, w, w, w, w

2. I identify key sigs

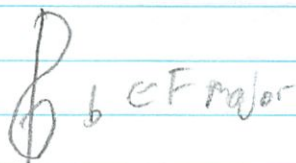


Ab Major

Go to 2nd to last flat, that's the key



Bb Major

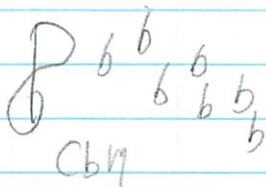


F Major

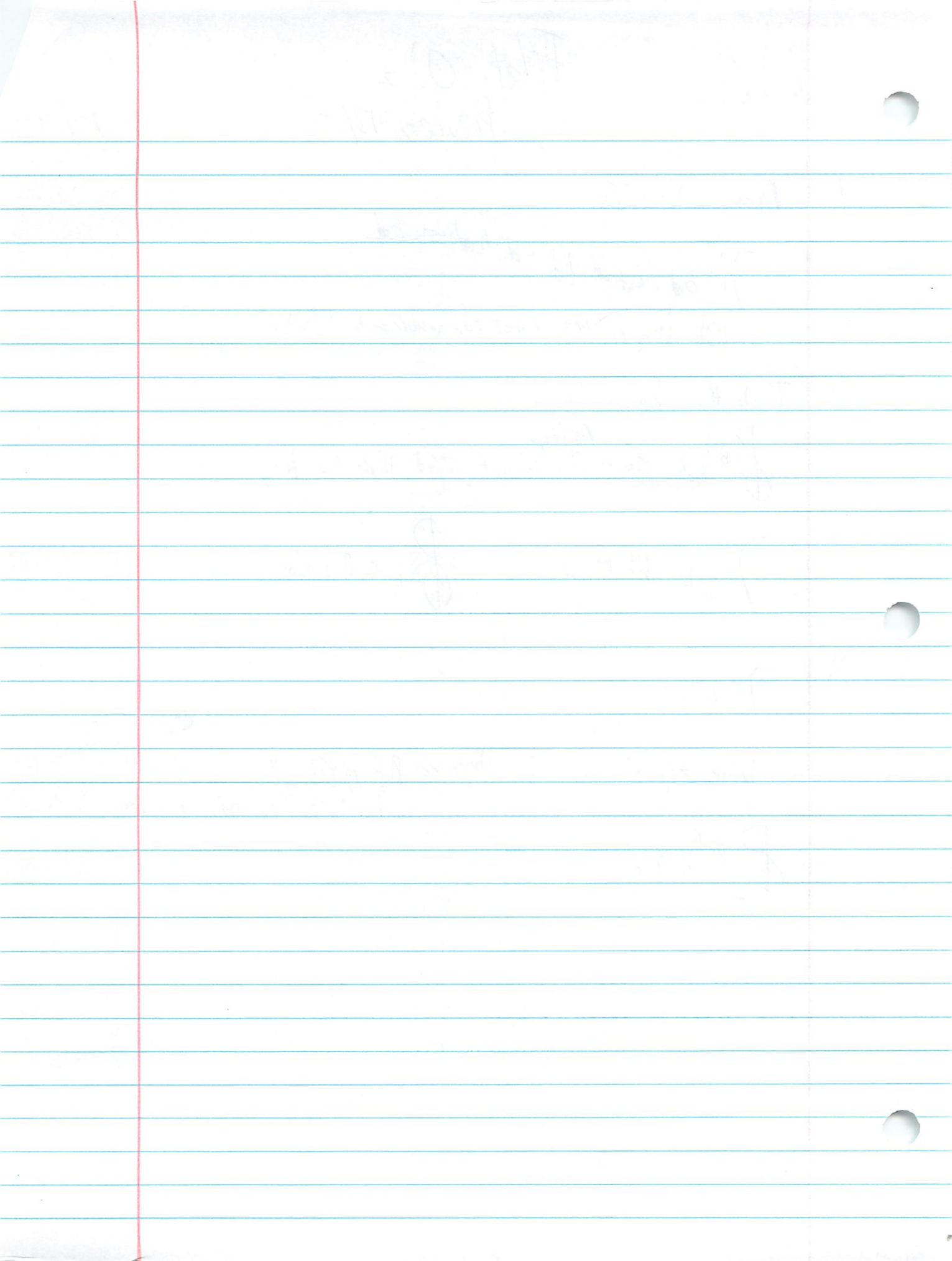


Write key sig for Eb because BEADGCF

E is 2nd so add 1 - draw 3 flats



CBM



# Major/Flat Scales

12/13

F Major  $\text{Bb}$

F Major  $\text{Bb}$

F Major -  $\text{Bb}$   
 $\text{Bb}$  Major -  $\text{Bb}, \text{Eb}$   
 $\text{Eb}$  Major -  $\text{Bb}, \text{Eb}, \text{Ab}$   
 $\text{Ab}$  Major -  $\text{Bb}, \text{Eb}, \text{Ab}, \text{Db}$   
 $\text{Db}$  Major -  $\text{Bb}, \text{Eb}, \text{Ab}, \text{Db}, \text{Gb}$   
 $\text{Gb}$  Major -  $\text{Bb}, \text{Eb}, \text{Ab}, \text{Db}, \text{Gb}, \text{Cb}$   
 $\text{Cb}$  Major -  $\text{Bb}, \text{Eb}, \text{Ab}, \text{Db}, \text{Gb}, \text{Cb}, \text{Fb}$

Mnemonic: B, E, A, D, G, C, F (b)

Just backwards of Obsolete

F, C, G, D, A, E, B (#)

belly of bee

F Major  $\text{Bb}$

F Major  $\text{Bb}$

The key name is the 2nd to last flat

F Major  $\text{Bb}$

F C G D A E B  
G D A E F C

# SHARP KEYS QUIZ

NAME Michael Plasmeter  
12/19

35/36 97%

① WRITE THE FOLLOWING ASCENDING MAJOR SCALES. CHECK THE CLEF

D MAJOR

F# MAJOR

G MAJOR

B MAJOR

② IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING KEY SIGNATURES.

E Major (4th line) (F# Major 3rd line) (G Major 4th line) A Major

③ WRITE THE FOLLOWING KEY SIGNATURES.

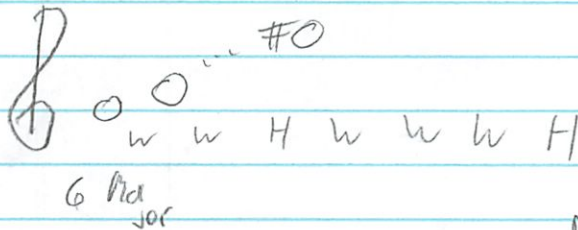
B MAJOR A MAJOR F# MAJOR D MAJOR

# Sharp key Quiz

Preview 12/19

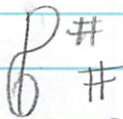
12/19

1. Write <sup>4-5</sup> ascending scale



Major Order: G A B C D E F# C#

2. Identify key sig.

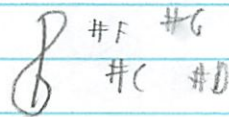


Go to last sharp + go 1/2 step up for D Major

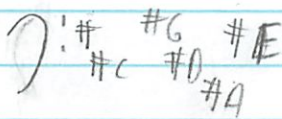
∴ F# C# = key

Order sharps appear F# C# G# D# A# E# B#

3. E major



F# Major



Order:  
CDAEREC

EC#(1)H#EB

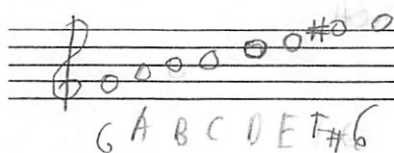
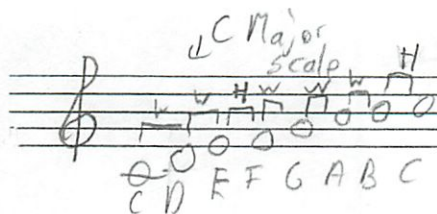
Order  
of  
parts

to be used in the future

# Sharp Scales

whole, whole, Half  
whole, whole, whole, Half

12/5



G Major scale

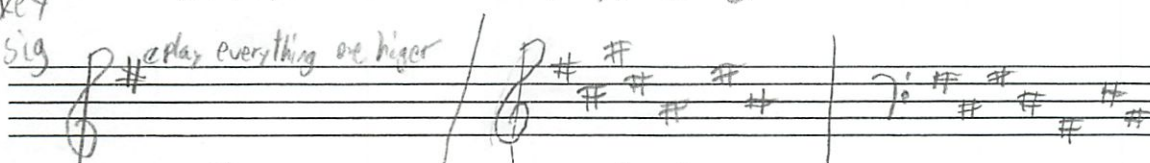
Even though they are same, every scale must have every letter once

| Major Scale | Accidentals inside   |
|-------------|----------------------|
| G           | F#                   |
| D           | F# C#                |
| A           | F# C# G#             |
| E           | F# C# G# D#          |
| B           | F# C# G# D# A#       |
| F#          | F# C# G# D# A# E#    |
| C#          | F# C# G# D# A# E# B# |

See Print out for more major scales

key  
sig

Memorize : F# C# G# D# A# E# B#



The sharp key name is  $\frac{1}{2}$  step above the last sharp.  
The last sharp is  $\frac{1}{2}$  step lower for key name

back  $\frac{1}{2}$

|    |   |                          |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| F# | C | G is drawn w/ one stroke |
| C# | D | " " " "                  |
| G# | A | " "                      |
| D# | E | " "                      |
| A# | F | " "                      |
| F# | G | " "                      |
| B# | C | " "                      |

Good Dogs aren't even bad  
for children

61  
62

# Accidentals

Quiz 2

12/13

Name Michael Placencia

1. Name and write the function of the following:

b - flat - lowers note by  $\frac{1}{2}$  step

⌘ - natural - cancels previous sharp/flat w/in THE SAME MEASURE

× - double sharp - raises note by 1 whole step

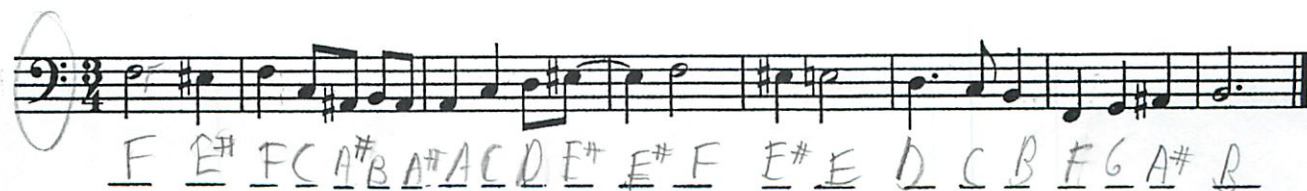
bb - double flat - lower note by 1 whole step

# - sharp - raises note by  $\frac{1}{2}$  step

2. Write the names of the notes indicated.



3. Write the names of the notes indicated.



# Accidental Quiz 2

12/13 Notes

12/8

note

b - flat  $\downarrow$  d  $\frac{1}{2}$  step

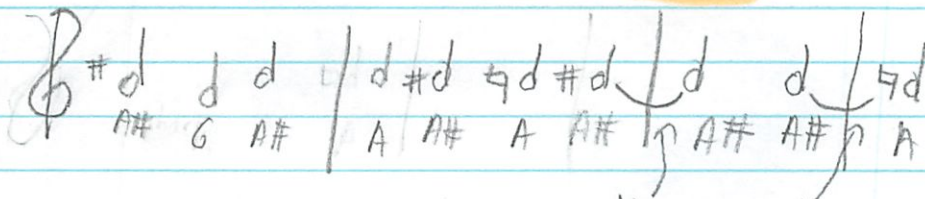
bb - double flat  $\downarrow$  d 1 step

# - sharp  $\uparrow$  d  $\frac{1}{2}$  step

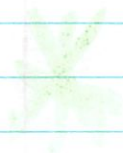
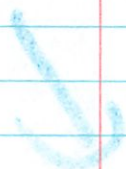
•X• - double sharp  $\uparrow$  d 1 step

□ - natural - cancels previous sharp

\* Sharps/flats continue for rest of measure, unless changed, on same note



ties across  
measure, carry  
over #



100  
109

# Quiz #1 Melody + Rhythms

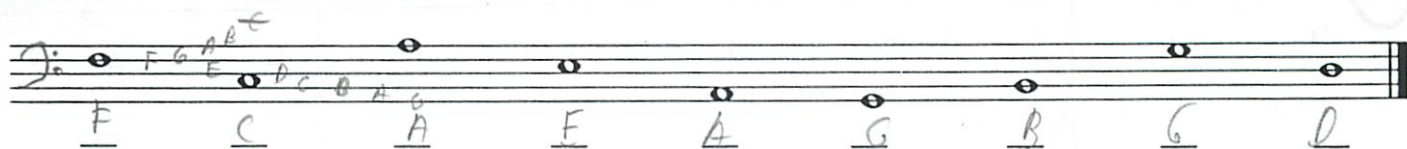
91.7%

NAME Michael Plamondon

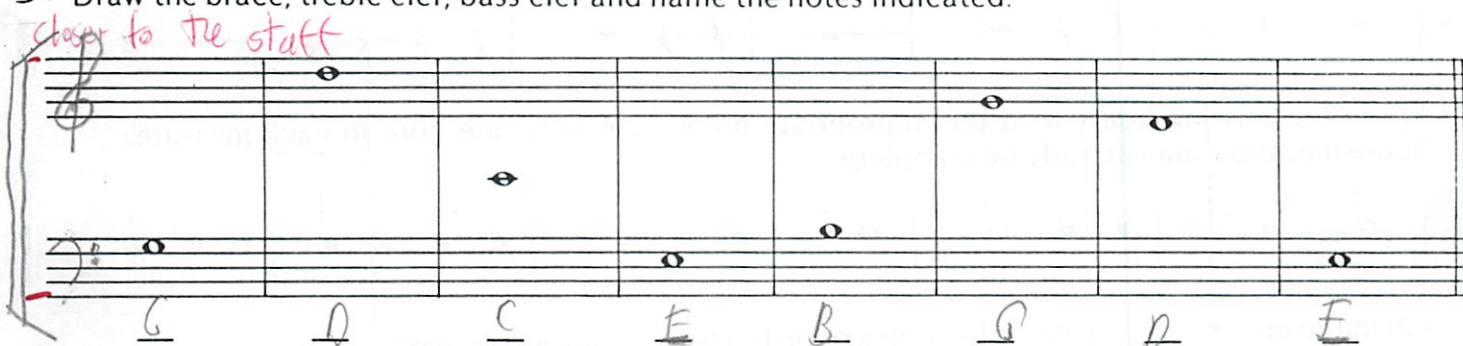
1. Draw the treble clef at the beginning of the line and name the notes indicated.



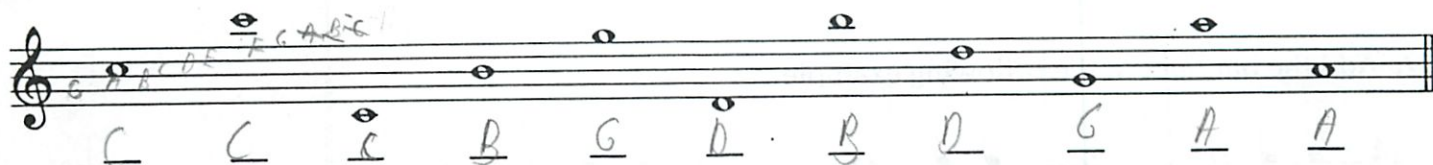
2. Draw the bass clef at the beginning of the line and name the notes indicated.



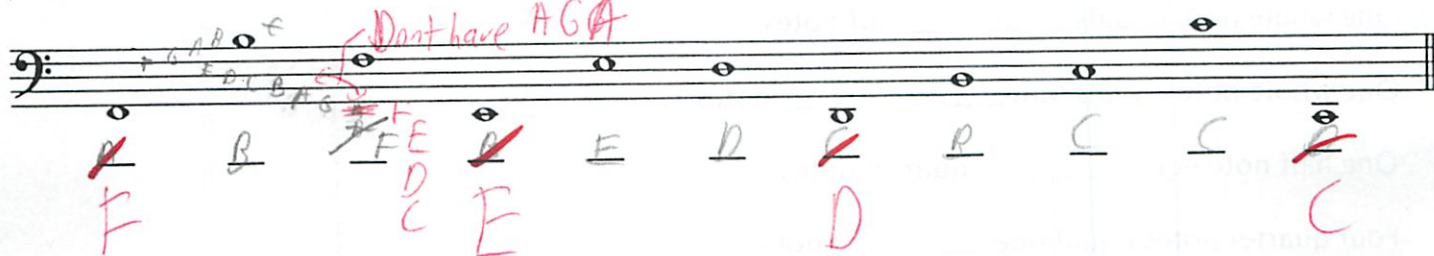
3. Draw the brace, treble clef, bass clef and name the notes indicated.



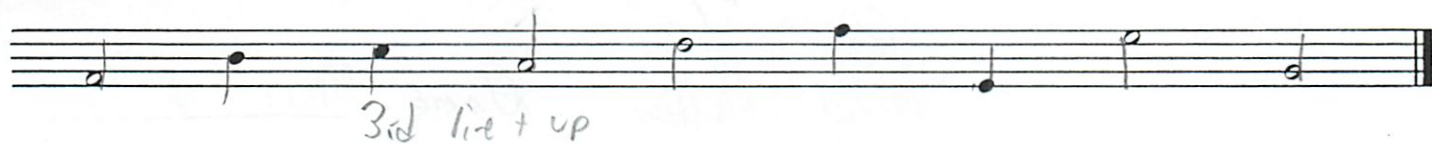
4. On the staff below, name the notes indicated.



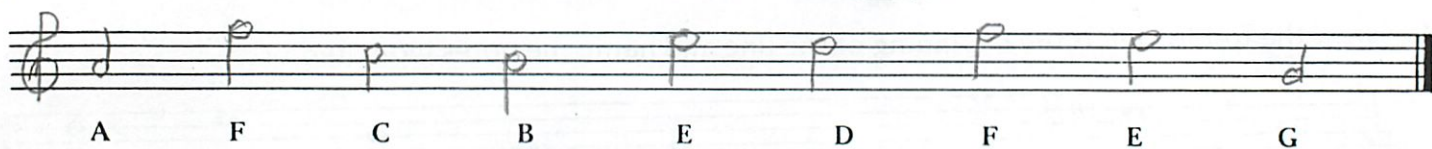
5. On the staff below, name the notes indicated.



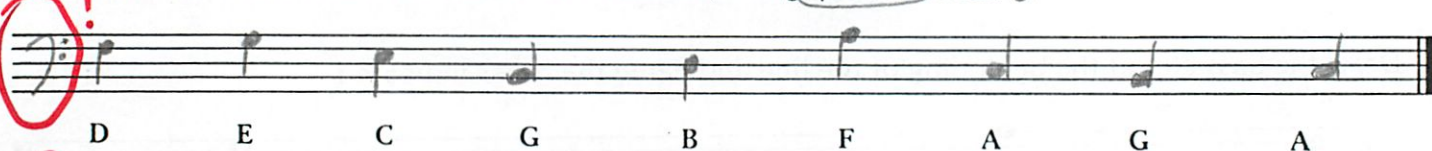
6. Draw stems on the notes indicated. *Stem rule*



7. Draw the treble clef and draw the notes indicated, using half notes.

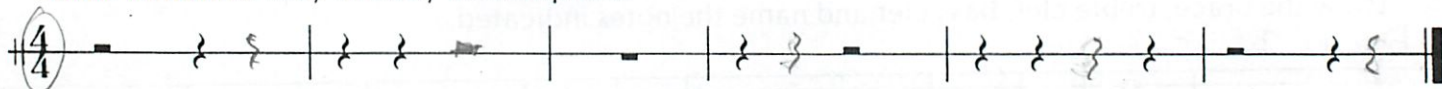


8. Draw the bass clef and draw the notes indicated, using quarter notes.



*I drew for treble clef*

9. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate rests. Use only one rest in each measure. Some measures may already be complete.



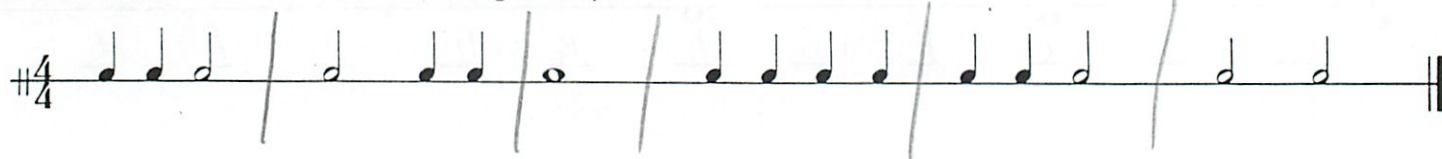
10. Fill in the missing beats with the appropriate notes. Use only one note in each measure. Some measures may already be complete.



11. Fill in the missing beats with either notes or rests. Use as many as you wish.



12. Add the bar lines in the following example.



13. One whole note equals 2 half notes.

One whole note equals four quarter notes.

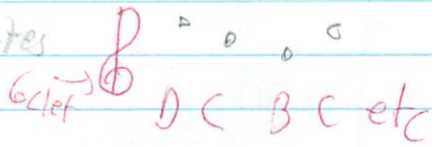
One half note equals two quarter notes.

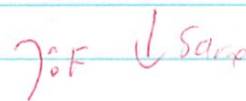
Four quarter notes equal one whole note.

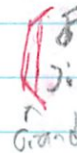
12/8

# Notest Rhythms Quiz Preview

12/7

1. Draw treble clef + name notes  D C B C etc

2. Draw bass clef + draw notes  F C

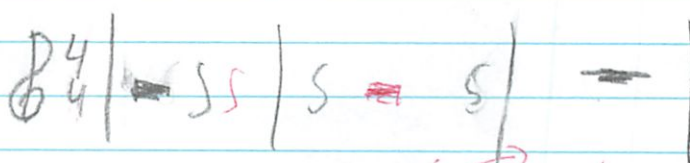
3. Draw brace  + name notes again  
Grand staff

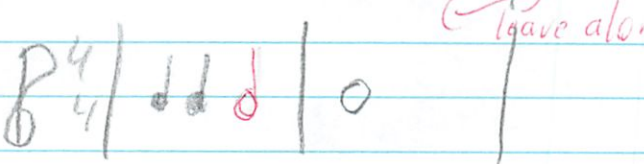
4. Use 1+2 w/ ledger lines

5. Draw stem on notes -  on or above 3rd line  
second space or lower

6. Half note  put in  half note P  
C E G B A

7. Quarter Note   
C

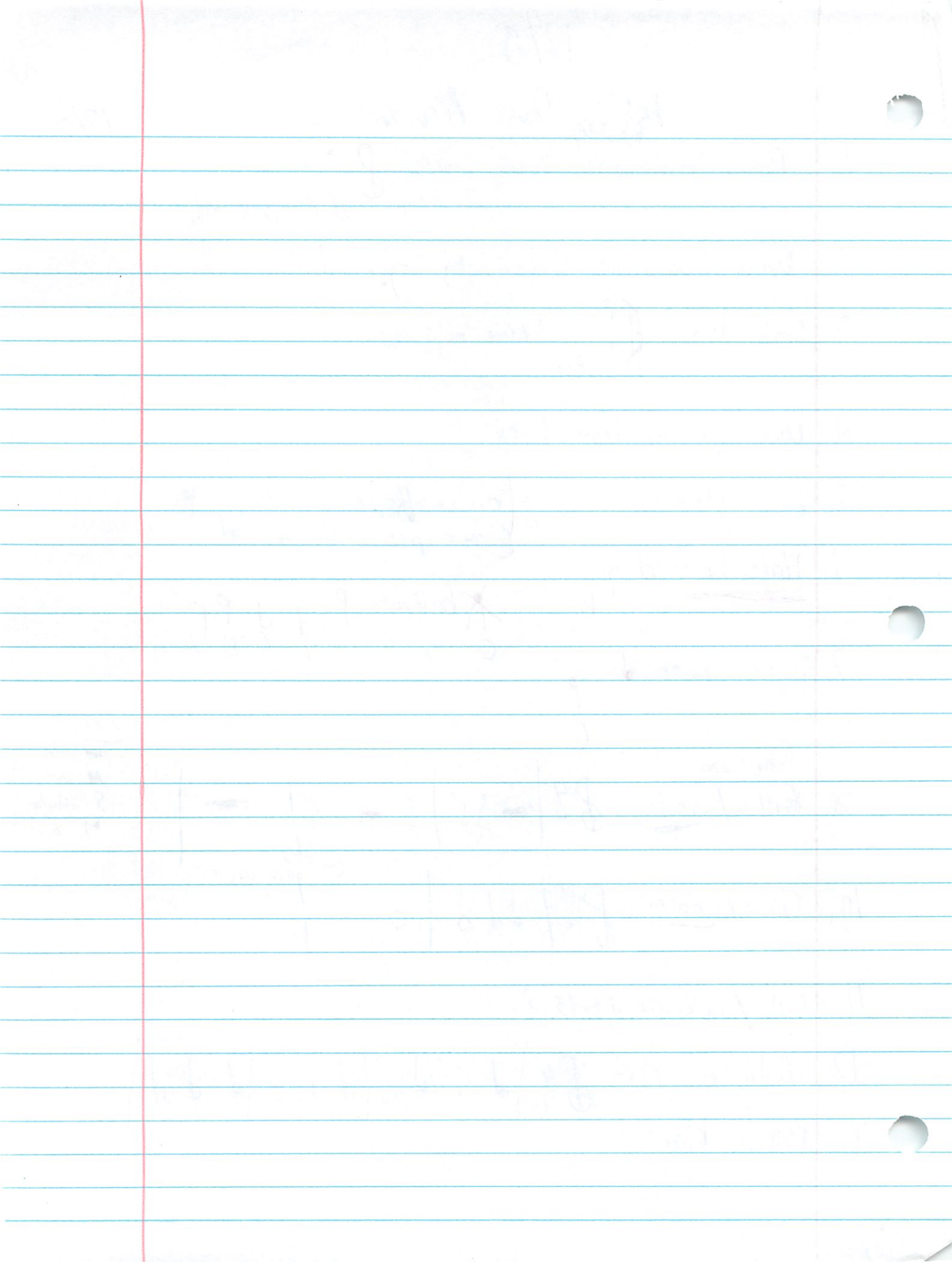
8. Rhythm Fill w/ rests   Whole  
 Half  
 Quarter  
 Half

10. Fill w/ notes   leave alone

11. Fill w/ notes or rests 

12. Add bar lines 

13. Fill in blank



ok

# My second melody assignment

Michael Plasmeier

Piano



# First Melody Assignment

Michael Plasmeier



Said best part was end,  
and starting and ending on C  
Half note on C at end tells us that is the end

GOOD ENDING

# Melody - the tune

Pitch  
Rhythm  
Variety  
Continuity

To balance variety vs continuity can change:  
Pitch  
Rhythm  
Volume  
Melody

Parts: Rhythm, Harmony, Melody

Rules  
Only white keys  
Start, end, pause w/ C+16  
Keep Rhythm similar  
16 measures

## Scale

C Major

Good place to pause

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Ti Do

Resting Tone - I'm done

Leading Tone

Tonic = related to

## Good Endings

B → C    D → C    G → C

## Phrase Endings

C → D    D → G

# Rhythm

Whole - 4 beats  
 Half - 2 beats  
 Quarter - 1 beat  
 Eighth -  $\frac{1}{2}$  beat  
 Sixteenth -  $\frac{1}{4}$  beat

Rest

whole rest      half rest      quarter rests      eighth rest      sixteenth rest

make it easier to experienced musician

• adds  $\frac{1}{2}$  of value given

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

every note follows accidental is that till natural or new measure

## Accidentals (Black Keys)

# - sharp - raises the pitch by  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 b - flat - lowers the pitch by  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 bb - double flat - lowers the pitch by whole step  
 x - double sharp - raises the pitch by whole step  
 n - natural - cancels a previous accidental

different →

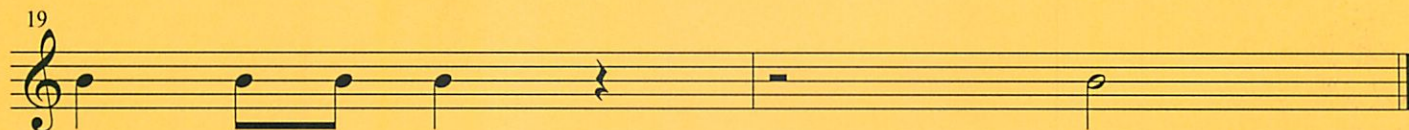
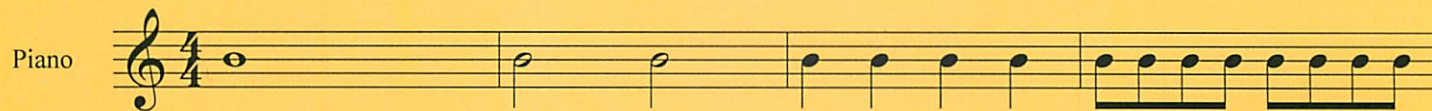
(Pitch = highest or lowest)

Enharmonic - more than 1 name for note

20  
20

# Simple Rhythms

Michael Plasmeier



[illegible]

A handwriting practice sheet featuring a central blank rectangular area for drawing. This area is flanked by two columns of horizontal lines. Each column contains five sets of three lines, with the middle line in each set being slightly longer than the two outer lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

10/15/05  
K

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The staff contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The first measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The second measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The third measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The fourth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The fifth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The sixth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The seventh measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The eighth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The ninth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The tenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The eleventh measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The twelfth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The sixteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The seventeenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The eighteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The nineteenth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The twentieth measure contains a quarter note on the second line (D4). The notation is written in a simple, hand-drawn style.

Rhynchon

Grand slave who both together

Bass or Feltz F

849171004212

General Notes

Same Note

6 f E O C T Lager für B