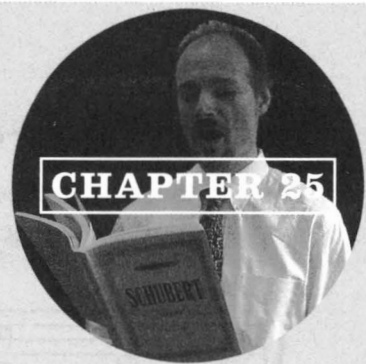


Modal Mixture



NAME _____

Assignment 25.1

I. Identifying mixture chords

A. Write the Roman numeral for each key and chord below.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

A: $ii^{\circ 6}_5$ Eb: _____ B: _____ F: _____ Bb: _____ D: _____

(7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)

Db: _____ C: _____ E: _____ Ab: _____ Gb: _____ G: _____

B. On the staves below, spell each mixture chord in the key and clef specified. First provide the correct key signature, then add any necessary accidentals.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

B: $\flat VI$ Eb: iv^6 F#: i^6 D: $\flat III$ E: $ii^{\circ 6}$

(6) (7) (8) (9) (10)

F: $\flat VII$ A: $ii^{\circ 6}_5$ Ab: iv G: $\flat VI^6$ Bb: i

II. Writing two-chord pairs with mixture

Write the chord pairs specified below with SATB voicing. Pay careful attention to accidentals, and watch for parallels when moving between root-position chords.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

F: $ii^{\circ 6/5}$ V B \flat : V $\flat VI$ C: I $\flat VI$ A \flat : iv^6 V

(e) (f) (g) (h)

B: $vii^{\circ 6/5}$ I 6 E \flat : I $\flat VI^6$ G: $ii^{\circ 6/5}$ V 6 A: $\flat VII$ $\flat III$

III. Analyzing modal scale degrees: Hensel, "Nachtwanderer," mm. 14–17a ♩ (anthology)

Write a Roman numeral analysis under the score. Circle any modal scale degrees.

Translation: Then again, all is gray and still.

F: I

To color the text "all is gray," Hensel incorporates modal scale degrees but no mixture chords. Identify the number for each modal scale degree and its embellishing or harmonic function.

m. 15: _____

m. 16: _____