

ASSIGNMENT #11
Due Friday, February 7

Don't forget about workbook page 176. You should provide Roman numerals and figures, a contextual analysis, and you should identify any embellishing tones by type.

Add appropriate Roman numerals to the figured bass fragments below, then realize them in keyboard style.

$E_b:$ $B:$ 6 6 $D:$ 6

Fill in the two missing chords from the progression below, then realize the progression in vocal style. Also add a contextual analysis (T/PD/D labels).

plagal cadence

$f:$ i $vii^{\circ 6}$ i^6 P_4^6 i (iv) i VI $ii^{\circ 6}$ $ii^{\circ 7}$ $V_4^6 - \frac{5}{4 - 3}$ i $__\$ $__\$

The melody of Notre Dame's well known fight song appears at the bottom of this page. If you don't already know it well, listen to a recording (a link is provided online).

- A. What type of embellishing tone is used motivically? Identify at least five different occurrences.
- B. Write a reduction of the melody in measures 1-8. Underneath your reduction, write Roman numerals and figures representing the implied background harmonies (one chord per melodic note in the reduction).



- C. Locate an implied non-functional IV chord (resolving to a clear tonic chord). On the score, mark the arrival of IV and its subsequent resolution to I. Keep in mind that the melody may contain embellishing tones; the harmonic rhythm is not particularly fast.
- D. Diagram the phrase structure of this fight song. A good diagram should convey:
 - the number of phrases
 - cadence types
 - whether phrases are essentially the same or significantly different
 - how phrases group together (if they do)
 - prominent subphrases (if they exist)
 Although the phrase structure is debatable, your previous answers should inform your analysis.

- E. Describe the phrase structure you just diagrammed using all applicable vocabulary.

The Notre Dame Victory March

The musical score for 'The Notre Dame Victory March' is presented in four systems, each starting with a circled measure number. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some measures containing a sharp sign (#) before a note, likely indicating a chromatic alteration. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure.