MUS120 — Music Theory and Sight Singing I Study Guide for Exam 3 — Kostka/Payne chapter 3

The exam will include short answer, analysis questions, and ear training.

Triad — three-note chord built from stacked 3rds, consisting of root, 3rd, and 5th

- Major (M₃+m₃)
- minor (m₃+M₃)
- diminished (m3+m3)
- augmented (M₃+M₃)

Root Position — Root in bass [blank or 5/3] 1st Inversion — 3rd in bass [6 or 6/3]

 2^{nd} Inversion — 5^{th} in bass [6/4]

Seventh Chord — triad + additional $3^{rd (7th above root)}$, consisting of root, 3^{rd} , 5^{th} , and 7^{th}

- dominant 7th [Major triad+m7] aka Mm7 LEAD SHEET = C7
- minor 7th [minor triad+m7] LEAD SHEET = Cm7
- Major 7th [Major triad+M7] LEAD SHEET = Cmaj7
- half-diminished 7^{th} [diminished triad+m7] LEAD SHEET = Cø7
- fully-diminished 7^{th} [diminished triad+°7] LEAD SHEET = C°7

Root Position 7th chord — Root in bass [7 or 7/5/3] 1st Inversion 7th chord — 3rd in bass [6/5 or 6/5/3] 2nd Inversion 7th chord — 5th in bass [4/3 or 6/4/3] 3rd Inversion 7th chord — 7th in bass [4/2 or 6/4/2]

Figured Bass — method of abbreviated notation used in the Baroque era showing notes' intervallic distance above bass pitch. NB: check chord against key signature to see if you need accidentals in the figured bass.



Be able to do the following:

- 1. Write any triad or seventh chord in any inversion.
- 2. Identify triads and seventh chords by sight (and by ear, for bonus questions).
- 3. Translate figured bass into lead sheet notation and vice versa.
- 4. Analyze a short excerpt of music by providing lead sheet notation and figured bass.