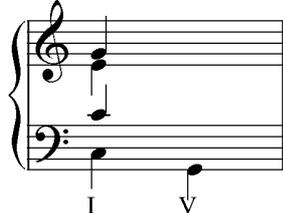


Quiz No. 3 (Date: _____, 10:10-10:25am)

Name _____

1) In 4-part root-position writing when the root moves a 4th or 5th, Kostka gives 3 “safe” voice-leading options that will avoid unwanted parallels. Describe each and complete the C-major example of each. Tie any common tones.

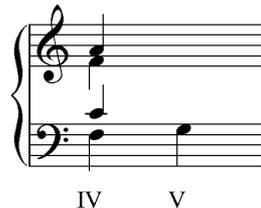
<p>common tone and stepwise</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a grand staff with two staves. The right staff is in treble clef and the left in bass clef. The first chord (I) has notes C4, E4, G4. The second chord (V) has notes C4, E4, G4. The voice leading is: Soprano (C4 to G4), Alto (E4 to E4), Tenor (G4 to C4), Bass (C4 to G4).</p>
<p>similar motion by 2nd or 3rd</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a grand staff with two staves. The first chord (I) has notes C4, E4, G4. The second chord (V) has notes C4, E4, G4. The voice leading is: Soprano (C4 to G4), Alto (E4 to E4), Tenor (G4 to C4), Bass (C4 to G4).</p>
<p>tertian leap, common tone, stepwise</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a grand staff with two staves. The first chord (I) has notes C4, E4, G4. The second chord (V) has notes C4, E4, G4. The voice leading is: Soprano (C4 to G4), Alto (E4 to E4), Tenor (G4 to C4), Bass (C4 to G4).</p>

2) Describe the “safe” guideline for voice-leading 4-part root-position triads when the root moves a 3rd or 6th. Complete the C-major example and tie any common tones.



The diagram shows a grand staff with two staves. The first chord (I) has notes C4, E4, G4. The second chord (vi) has notes C4, E4, G4. The voice leading is: Soprano (C4 to G4), Alto (E4 to E4), Tenor (G4 to C4), Bass (C4 to G4).

3) Describe the “safe” guideline for voice-leading 4-part root-position triads when the root moves a 2nd. Complete the C-major example and tie any common tones.



The diagram shows a grand staff with two staves. The first chord (IV) has notes F4, A4, C5. The second chord (V) has notes C4, E4, G4. The voice leading is: Soprano (F4 to C5), Alto (A4 to E4), Tenor (C5 to G4), Bass (F4 to C4).