

_____ = given tones

A **Single-voice dictation:**
- Notate the missing tones

B **Two-part dictation:**
- Notate the missing tones in both voices
- Label the harmony at the brackets (or, when you have time: label all harmonies)

Allegro

first three notes of soprano given; first bassnote given

I IV6 I6 *rest given*

A given *3d beat given* II V I susp I (V7 over I)

C **Harmonic dictation:**
- Notate the basses
- Label the cadences at the brackets
- Label the harmony (Roman scale degrees)
- Label the *pattern* you hear from measure 5

1 Andante

I IV6 I6 I6 II6 (V6/5)V4---3 V2 I6 (V6/5) IV I6/4 IV6 I6/4 II6 V4-----3

half cadence half cadence

(mainly) diatonic sequence of descending fifths

I V7 VI (V2) II6 V I4 --- 3 I6 / (V6/5) IV VII7 III VI II V7 I4 --- 3

(deceptive cadence) imperfect authentic cadence perfect authentic cadence

D rhythmic dictations

E Mozart: Symphony No. 41 "Jupiter", beginning of the second movement
 - Notate the missing tones in the bass and soprano (listen to the first violin and the cello/doublebass)
 - Label the harmonies (Roman scale degrees)
 On the top stave I added the most important notes of the wind sections

Allegro

I V4/3 V7 V2 I6 I6

(VII7) VI IV I6/4 IV V7 (V6/5) VI II6

10

I6/4 V7 I V6/5 2 p V7 2 4/3

14

faux-bourdon

I f (V2) IV6 → I6

mention here the harmonic pattern, rather than the precise degrees.

17

V4/3 V6/5 I I6/4 V p sfp f p f p

(here we modulate to C minor)