

The History & Theory of MUSIC

Name: _____

Roman Numeral Analysis Practice

Use the chorales below to practice Roman Numeral Analysis.

First chorale: B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef consists of the notes B-flat, A, G, F, E, D, C, B-flat. The bass line in the bass clef consists of the notes B-flat, A, G, F, E, D, C, B-flat. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Second chorale: D major, 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef consists of the notes D, E, F#, G, A, B, A, G, F#, E, D. The bass line in the bass clef consists of the notes D, C, B, A, G, F#, E, D. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Third chorale: D major, 3/4 time. The melody in the treble clef consists of the notes D, E, F#, G, A, B, A, G, F#, E, D. The bass line in the bass clef consists of the notes D, C, B, A, G, F#, E, D. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth chorale: B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef consists of the notes B-flat, A, G, F, E, D, C, B-flat. The bass line in the bass clef consists of the notes B-flat, A, G, F, E, D, C, B-flat. The piece concludes with a double bar line.