

C. NON-HARMONY NOTES

1. The most common kind of non-harmony note is the passing note. Passing notes come in steps between one harmony note and another harmony note. In the first bar of this melody the E flat is a passing note. It is not a harmony note, but it comes between the D and F, which are harmony notes, making a stepwise pattern. In bar 3 there are two passing notes, the D and E flat. Circle a passing note in the second bar.

2. This melody is rather angular (it jumps about a lot.) Write it out in the staff below with some passing notes to make it flow more smoothly. Note: A passing note can not come before or after a leap.

(The first bar has been done for you.)

3. Another common type of non-harmony note is the auxiliary note. It is a note one above or below the harmony note that goes before it. If is followed by the same harmony note. Bars one and two below are a simple melodic idea. In bars three and four auxiliary notes are added to make the idea more interesting. The first auxiliary note has been circled. Circle the second one.

4. This tune has two auxiliary notes, and two passing notes (one after the other). Work out which chords are used. (Remember to ignore the non-harmony notes.) The tune uses only primary triads (I, IV and V).

5. Work out which key this melody is in. Then underneath each bar write in the numeral of the chord used. Notice that there is an auxiliary note and there are three passing notes.

6. Now finish the melody. Use some non-harmony notes. You can use chord II, but only in the II-V-I pattern. It is very strong at cadences! Having the notes go up at the end also makes a strong ending.

7. Here there are two chords per bar. Work out the chords used, then continue the tune. Write the numerals underneath. Chord VI is used once. For a *melody* in a minor key, use the *melodic* form of the minor.