

Minuet in D Major

Moderato

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time and D major. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system includes a yellow speech bubble icon above the treble staff. The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings.

The Minuet was a popular dance during the 1600's and 1700's. It was simple and always in triple meter.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings: 3, 3, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4. The bass clef contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings: 3, 2, 5.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings: 1, 3, 5, 5, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 5. The bass clef contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings: 1, 2, 1.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings: 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 3, 3. The bass clef contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings: 5.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-12. The treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings: 1, 5, 1, 2. The bass clef contains a supporting line with slurs and fingerings: 4, 5, 5. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Augmented and diminished intervals

If a perfect or major interval is increased by one half step, the interval becomes augmented (Aug.).

7 half steps	8 half steps	11 half steps	12 half steps
P5	Aug 5	M7	Aug 7
This perfect 5th has been increased one half step by raising the C to C sharp.		This major 7th has been increased by one half step by raising the D sharp to D double sharp.	

1. Draw these intervals then make them augmented by raising the top note. Label.

P5		M7	
M6		P4	M3

2. Draw the top note of these augmented intervals.

Aug 3	Aug 5	Aug 7	Aug 5	Aug 8	Aug 2
Aug 6	Aug 3	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 7	Aug 6

3. Name these intervals.

Names:					
Names:					

If a perfect or minor interval is reduced by one half step, the interval becomes diminished (Dim.).

This perfect 5th has been reduced by lowering the C to C flat.

This minor 7th has been reduced by lowering the D to D flat.

4. Draw these intervals then make them diminished. Label.

P5
m7

P4
m6

m3
#P5

5. Draw the following intervals as directed.

P5
P4

Aug 5
Aug 4

Dim 5
Dim 4

M3
M2

m3
m2

Aug 3
Aug 2

Dim 3
Dim 2

M6
M7

m6
m7

Aug 6
Aug 7

Dim 6
Dim 7

P5
P4

Aug 5
Aug 4

Dim 5
Dim 4

DIMINISHED----MINOR----MAJOR----AUGMENTED

DIMINISHED----PERFECT----AUGMENTED

This chart should be memorized. It shows the change in quality of an interval if it is increased or reduced by one half step. Observe that a perfect interval can never become a minor or major interval.

Answer the following questions using the above chart.

6. A major interval increased one half step becomes _____

7. A minor interval increased one half step becomes _____

8. A perfect interval increased one half step becomes _____

9. A perfect interval reduced one half step becomes _____

10. An augmented interval reduced one half step becomes _____

11. A minor interval reduced one step becomes _____

12. A major interval reduced one half step becomes _____

13. A perfect interval can never become _____ or _____

14. Draw these triads. The root note has been given.

	root	1st	root	2nd	1st	1st
	2nd	1st	root	2nd	1st	2nd
			root			1st



Augmented and diminished intervals

If a perfect or major interval is increased by one half step, the interval becomes augmented (Aug.).

7 half steps	8 half steps	11 half steps	12 half steps
 P5	 Aug 5	 M7	 Aug 7
This perfect 5th has been increased one half step by raising the C to C sharp.		This major 7th has been increased by one half step by raising the D sharp to D double sharp.	

1. Draw these intervals then make them augmented by raising the top note. Label.

 P5	 A5	 M7	 A7	 P5	 A5
M6	A6	P4	A4	M3	A3

2. Draw the top note of these augmented intervals.

 Aug 3	 Aug 5	 Aug 7	 Aug 5	 Aug 8	 Aug 2
Aug 6	Aug 3	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 7	Aug 6

3. Name these intervals.

 Names: M2	 m6	 P5	 m7	 M3	 A3
Names:	P4	P Prime	P5	m7	m6
Names:	P4	P Prime	P5	m7	m6
Names:	P4	P Prime	P5	m7	P5

If a perfect or minor interval is reduced by one half step, the interval becomes diminished (Dim.).

This perfect 5th has been reduced by lowering the C to C flat.

This minor 7th has been reduced by lowering the D to D flat.

4. Draw these intervals then make them diminished. Label.

P5 D5 P4 D4 m3 D3

m7 D7 m6 D6 P5 D5

5. Draw the following intervals as directed.

P5 Aug 5 Dim 5 M3 m3 Aug 3 Dim 3

P4 Aug 4 Dim 4 M2 m2 Aug 2 Dim 2

M6 m6 Aug 6 Dim 6 P5 Aug 5 Dim 5

M7 m7 Aug 7 Dim 7 P4 Aug 4 Dim 4

DIMINISHED----MINOR----MAJOR----AUGMENTED

DIMINISHED----PERFECT----AUGMENTED

This chart should be memorized. It shows the change in quality of an interval if it is increased or reduced by one half step. Observe that a perfect interval can never become a minor or major interval.

Answer the following questions using the above chart.

6. A major interval increased one half step becomes - augmented
7. A minor interval increased one half step becomes - major
8. A perfect interval increased one half step becomes - augmented
9. A perfect interval reduced one half step becomes - diminished
10. An augmented interval reduced one half step becomes - perfect or major
11. A minor interval reduced one step becomes - diminished
12. A major interval reduced one half step becomes - minor
13. A perfect interval can never become - major - or - minor

14. Draw these triads. The root note has been given.

The musical notation shows seven triads on a grand staff. The root note is given in the upper voice of each triad. The intervals between the root and the other two notes are indicated by '1st' and '2nd' labels.

Triad	Root Note	Interval 1	Interval 2
1	F#	1st	2nd
2	C	1st	2nd
3	F	1st	2nd
4	D#	1st	2nd
5	Bb	1st	2nd
6	Gb	1st	2nd
7	C#	1st	2nd