

UNF Graduate Theory Test Review
Analysis

Provide a Roman numeral analysis of the following excerpts.

Mozart: Piano Sonata, K. 284, 3rd movement

D: I vi ii⁶ V⁷ I I ii⁶ $\frac{I_4^6}{V} \frac{V}{V}$

5

I⁶ vi⁶ | A: ii⁶ V⁷ ——— $\frac{6}{5}$ I ii⁶ $\frac{I_4^6}{V} \frac{V^7}{V}$ I

9

$\frac{V^7}{V} V \frac{V^7}{IV} IV$ | D: I vi IV V₅⁶ I V⁶ vii⁰⁶/_V $\frac{I_4^6}{V} \frac{V}{V}$

13

I vi ii⁶ V⁷ I I ii⁶ $\frac{I_4^6}{V} \frac{V^7}{V}$ I

Beethoven: Piano Sonata, op. 28, 2nd movement

Andante

p *cresc.* *p*

sempre staccato

d: i V⁶ i ——— 6 ii^{ø4}₃ i⁶₄ ii^{ø6}₅ vii^{ø7}₀/V ⁶₁₄ V

5

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

III

F: I V⁶ I

a: VI ii^{ø6}₅ ⁶₁₄ V⁷ i

Mendelssohn: Prelude and Fugue, op. 35, no. 4

Con moto.

p *tr*

Ab: I V⁴₃ I⁶ V⁶₅/IV IV

5

V⁶₅/V V⁷ V⁶₅/vi vi IV⁶ ii⁶ ⁶₁₄ V

Schubert: Impromptu, op. 142, no. 3

Andante

Bb: I — 6 V₃⁴ — 7 I ii⁶₅ V₅⁶/V V — 7

5

I — 6 V₃⁴ — 7 I vii⁰⁷/V V⁷ I

9

V/vi vi

F: ii V⁷ I ii⁶₅ V⁷ I

Bb: V — 7 I V₅⁶/IV

14

IV vii⁰⁷/V V₃⁴/V I₄⁶ V⁷ I V⁷ I V⁷ I

Chopin: Nocturne, op. 48, no. 1

Lento.

mezza voce

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

c: i VI⁶ V₅⁶ i VI ii^{∘6}₅ V⁷ i

5

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

III

E^b: I ii⁶ V⁷ vi

g: iv ii^{∘6}₅ i⁶₄ V^{♭9}₇ i

V

9

poco cresc.

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

D^b: V⁴₂ I⁶ V₅⁶ I

c: bII V₅⁶ i V⁴₃ i⁶

(cont'd)

13

p

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

vii^O₃ i⁶ V⁶₅ i

Eb: vi ii — 6 V⁷ c: V⁶₅ V⁶₅/vi

17

dolce

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

V⁷/iv iv⁷ VII⁷ III⁷ VI⁷ ii^O7 V⁷ VI

21

cresc. *f* *dim.*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

i⁶ bII⁶ V⁴₃/iv iv⁶ V V i