

## **Writing Modulations-Chapter 1B Review**

**Pivot Chord** – Chord that functions in two keys simultaneously. Most often it is the chord immediately preceding the first appearance of V-I in the new key.

**Harmonic Sequence**-A sequence of chords (down a 3<sup>rd</sup>, up a 2<sup>nd</sup>). The last chord should lead into the dominant of the new key. The first chord is usually analyzed in the new key.

**Formal Sequence**-Repeat a pattern, motive, or phrase-at a new pitch level. This is good to modulate to remote keys.

**Direct Change**-After a cadence, begin in a new key

**Direct Change-Melodic Chromatic-Alteration**-Occurs during a phrase. One voice moves through chromatically altered half steps. There is no pivot chord.

**Direct Change-Pivot Pitch**- Two different keys related by a single pitch. Can be used to connect remote keys. Pivot pitches can be spelled enharmonically.

**Secondary Tonal Level**-A series of chords that seem to be in a new key but then resolve to a cadence in the original key. Like a secondary dominant-but lasts longer. Looks like a big fraction.

### **Summary**

- ❖ Modulations occur when music progresses from one key to another
- ❖ Keys are related in two ways-closely related keys-1 sharp or flat difference – Remote keys-everything else