

C. Abrupt Tonic $\frac{6}{4}$

1. Information

- Goes directly to the tonic chord of the new key in second inversion
- Top voice best approached by step-wise motion

c. Possibilities

$I^{\frac{6}{4}}$ / $I^{\frac{6}{4}}$ V7 / $I^{\frac{6}{4}}$ ii7 V7 / $I^{\frac{6}{4}}$ vi ii7 V7

2. Example:

D. Interlude Modulations

1. Information

- Usually two or four measures
- Involves two to four chords, the last two being ii7 and V7 in the new key
[See Modulation Chord Chart for chord possibilities]
- Each chord gets two or four beats

Modulation Chord Progression Chart

	OLD KEY	NEW KEY
1 Up a minor second	I	iii ii7 V7
2 Up a major second	(I vi)	ii7 V7
3 Up a minor third		ii7 V7
4 Up a major third		$I^{\frac{6}{4}}$ (vi7 ii7) V7
5 Up a perfect fourth		ii7 V7
6 Up a tritone	(iv)	iii ii7 V7
7 Up a perfect fifth	(I $V^{\frac{6}{4}}$)	ii7 V7
8 Up a minor sixth	(I	vi) ii7 V7
9 Up a major sixth	(I $\underline{II}^{\frac{4}{2}}$)	ii7 V7
10 Up a minor seventh		ii7 V7
11 Up a major seventh	(I)	iv $\underline{ii}^{\flat}7$ V7

2. Example of the procedure for writing interlude modulations:

A musical score in treble and bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'ii (ii7) V7'. The second measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'ii7'. The third measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'V7'. The treble staff contains a melodic line that moves from the first measure to the second, and then to the third.

E. Some Other Interesting Types of Modulation

1. Sequential (Repetition of a melodic/rhythmic motive in a different key)

A musical score in treble and bass staves. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The score is divided into two measures. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'ii (ii7) V7'. The second measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'ii7'. The treble staff contains a melodic line that moves from the first measure to the second.

2. Progressive Sequential (Generally several Abrupt Tonic $\frac{6}{4}$'s, each a third higher)

A musical score in treble and bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'D: I $\frac{6}{4}$ '. The second measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'F: I $\frac{6}{4}$ '. The third measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'A \flat : I $\frac{6}{4}$ '. The treble staff contains a melodic line that moves from the first measure to the second, and then to the third.

3. Omnibus (Chord progression dependent on contrary motion scale lines)

A musical score in treble and bass staves. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The score is divided into two measures. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'ii (ii7) V7'. The second measure contains a whole note chord in the bass staff, labeled 'ii7'. The treble staff contains a melodic line that moves from the first measure to the second.