

# TRANSPOSITION

**Instructions:** These worksheets assume that you have watched the music theory videos posted on Cascadia's website. If you don't understand everything on the worksheet, review the video or email me. I will also be scheduling Zoom sessions for discussions. Happy Music Learning!!

1. To TRANSPOSE means to change to another key. In popular music, it is usually just the chord progression and the melody that are transposed. In notated music, every note in all chords must be changed to exactly the same interval relationships.

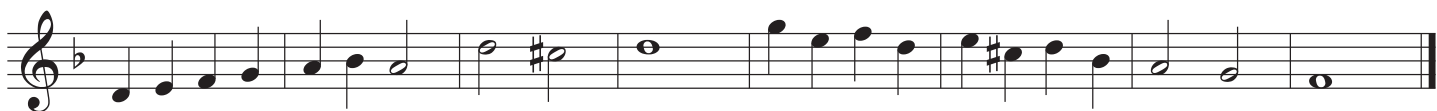
You already know how to transpose because you can change a C Major Scale to a G Major Scale, for example. Let's take a simple melody like Frere Jacques. The tune begins on the root of the F scale, and uses only notes that are in the F Major scale.



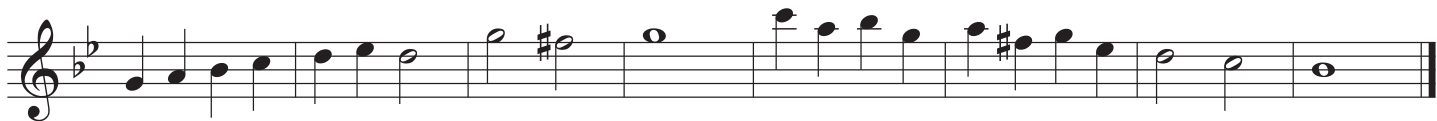
A transposition to the key of D Major looks like this.



2. The following example has accidentals that are not part of the key signature. Notice that the starting note of the tune is on D--the tune starts in D minor, and moves right up the scale to the 6th, then to the 5th. The next measure has a D and C#, followed by D whole note. The next measure starts up a 4th, and then uses a pattern that goes down a 3rd, up a 2nd, etc. until the last two bars, which resolves to an F (the relative major).



Transposed to G minor



Transpose to the key of A minor.



3. To transpose chord progressions, identify the chords in the key you are now playing. The following progression is in the key of A. The measures are filled with slashes to indicate the number of beats per measure but without a specific melody.

A Bm D E A D A E7 A

I ii IV V I IV I V7 I

To transpose to a new key, make a list of the seven chords that belong to that key. For example, in the key of C Major, the chords would be C, Dm, Em, F, G, Am, Bdim. Write the slash notation, and fill in both the chords by name and their harmonic position (the Roman Numerals.) The Roman Numerals will be exactly the same but the chord names will be from the key of C Major.

4. To transpose exact notation, follow the intervals exactly according to the key signature. To transpose to the key of G Major, follow the melody (top) line first. It begins on the tonic (I) note and moves by step. Then you can fill in the intervals below and your transposition should sound exactly the same, but a whole step higher.

5. Try transposing these exercises to different keys.

