

Twelve-Tone Analysis – Dr Ian Percy

Worksheet One

1. Convert the following **pitch-types** into **pitch-classes**: (0-11)

A =	C =	E =
D =	B ^b =	G [#] =
B =	F [#] =	F =
E ^b =	C [#] =	G =

2. Convert the following **interval-types** into pairs of pitch-classes

Perfect 5 th =	minor 3 rd =
Major 7 th =	Tritone =
minor 2 nd =	minor 7 th =
Augmented 5 th =	Major 2 nd =
Unison =	Perfect 4 th =
Major 6 th =	Major 3 rd =

3. Convert the following pitch-classes into pitch-types: (C – B)

11 =	1 =	6 =
7 =	5 =	4 =
2 =	3 =	0 =
9 =	10 =	8 =

4. Convert the following pairs of pitch-classes into interval-types:

0, 11 =	0, 1 =	0, 6 =
0, 7 =	0, 5 =	0, 4 =
0, 2 =	0, 3 =	0, 0 =
0, 9 =	0, 10 =	0, 8 =

5. Convert the following pitch-sequences into pitch-classes to identify the **pitch-class set** (PC Set):

C – F – G =	C – C [#] – B =
C – D – B ^b =	C – E ^b – A =
C – E – G [#] =	C – F [#] – C =

6. Convert the following pitch-sequences into pitch-classes to identify the pitch-class set (PC Set). Do you recognise the pitch-sequences?

- i. C – E – G[#] – C =
- ii. C – D[#] – F[#] – A – C =
- iii. C – D – E – G – A – C =
- iv. C – D – E – F[#] – G[#] – A[#] – C =
- v. C – D – E^b – F – G – A – B^b – C =
- vi. C – D – E^b – F – F[#] – G[#] – A – B – C =
- vii. C – D^b – E^b – E – F[#] – G – A – B^b – C =