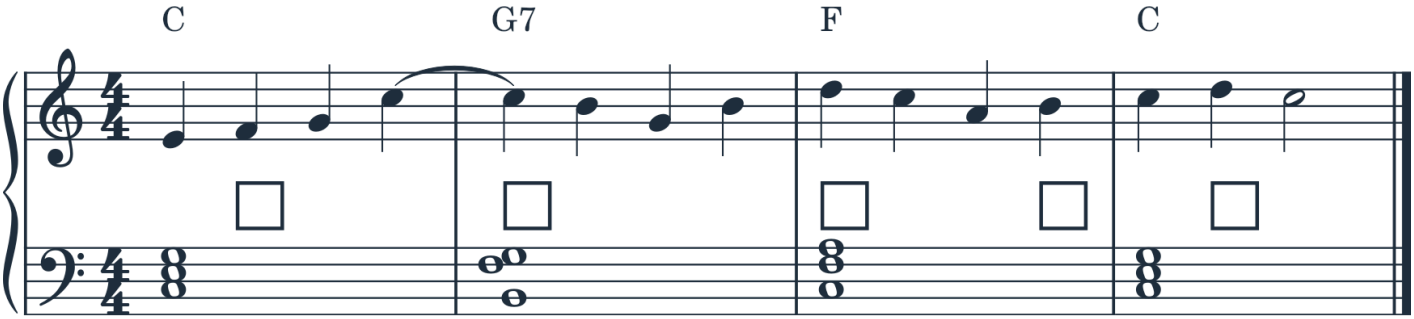
Label the non-chord tones

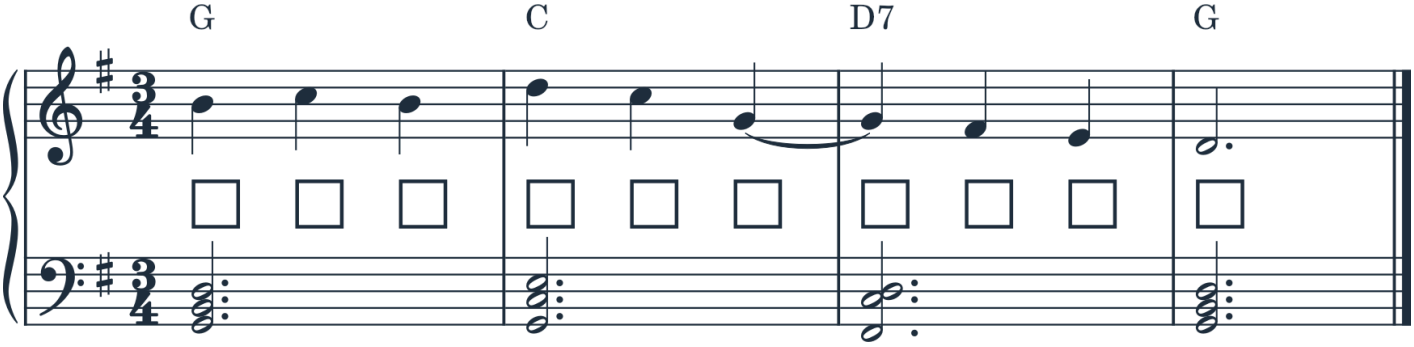
Most melody notes belong to the chord underneath. For each note, spell the chord under it and ask: **is this note in the chord?** If not, it is a visitor — look at how it **arrives** and how it **leaves**, then write its label. (Handout 234.)

P **Passing tone**	**N** **Neighbor tone**	**S** **Suspension**	**App** **Appoggiatura**
step in, step on in the **same** direction · weak beat	step away, step **back** to the same note · weak beat	**held over** from the chord before, then steps down · strong beat	**leaps** in, steps out the other way · strong beat

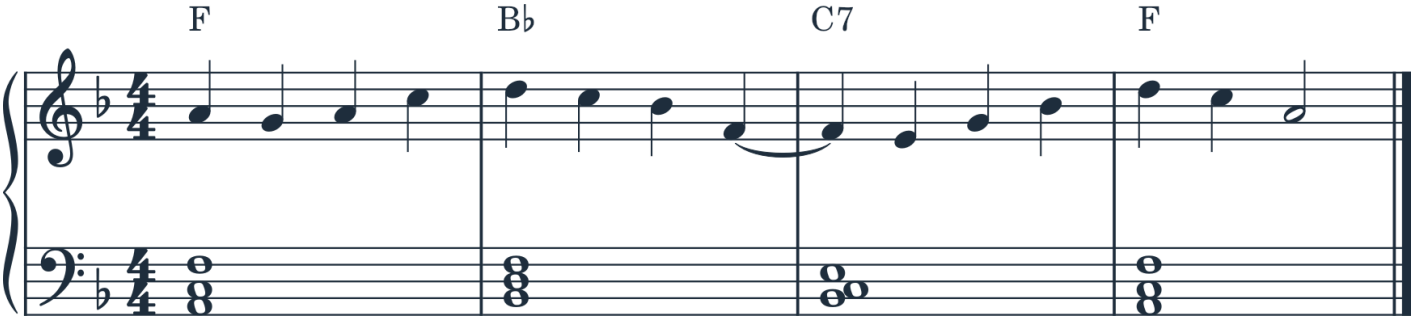
PHRASE 1 C major — every box holds a visitor. Write **P**, **N**, **S** or **App**.



PHRASE 2 G major — a box under **every** note. Chord tone? Write a dash (–).



PHRASE 3 F major — no boxes. **Circle** each visitor and write its label under it.



Hint Spell the chord first (G7 = G-B-D-F, D7 = D-F♯-A-C, C7 = C-E-G-B♭). A note with a **tie** coming into it from a chord tone is the suspension. For the others, check the note just before: a **step** means P or N, a **leap** means App. Then play each phrase and lean on the visitors.

Answers (flip the page): 1. F P C S D App B P D N 2. B – C N B – D App C – G – G S F♯ – E P D – 3. bar 1 G N, bar 2 C P, bar 3 F S, bar 4 D App

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