For the following Bach chorale excerpt:
1) On the blank staff, write each chord as a triad or seventh chord. Eliminate all doublings and put the chord into root position, with closed voicing.
2) Determine the **quality** of each chord and write the appropriate chord symbol **above** the original music. If the chord is not in root position in the original, use slash notation to indicate the bass note.
3) Determine the appropriate roman numeral for each harmony in the key of G minor. Write the roman numeral **below** the original music. Be sure that your roman numeral indicates the correct quality of each chord. If the chord is not in root position, use figured bass numbers to indicate the inversion.

For the following Clementi sonatina excerpt: Determine each triad or seventh chord and write appropriate chord symbols and roman numerals. Indicate inversions with slash notation in the chord symbols and figured bass numbers in the roman numeral. The functional bass note for each beat is the lowest note of the LH pattern: so, for example, the first two measures are all a root-position F major triad. Likewise, in m. 4 and m. 5, the LH F_3 is the functional bass note for the whole measure. In m. 6 some of the RH notes are not part of the harmony: you can ignore the G, E, and D when determining the chord.