

A. Triads

1. D is the fifth of the minor triad whose root is the submediant of the major scale that has a signature of two flats.
2. B is the third of the augmented triad whose fifth is the leading tone of the harmonic form of the minor scale that has a signature of one sharp.
3. B \flat is the sixth above the bass of the first-inversion minor triad whose root is the supertonic of the major scale whose relative minor has a signature of four flats.
4. D \sharp is the fourth above the bass of the second-inversion minor triad whose triadic third is the raised submediant of the minor scale whose parallel major has a signature of three sharps.
5. E is the bass of the first-inversion diminished triad whose triadic fifth is a P4 above the mediant of the minor scale that has a signature of two sharps.
6. B \sharp is the third above the bass of the first-inversion minor triad whose root is the mediant of the major scale whose parallel minor has a signature of four sharps.
7. C is the third above the bass of the first-inversion major triad whose root is the submediant degree of the harmonic minor scale whose parallel major is the relative major of the minor key that has a signature of three sharps.
8. G is the sixth above the bass of the second-inversion minor triad whose triadic fifth is $\hat{6}$ of the melodic minor scale whose relative major is the parallel major of the minor key that has a signature of four flats.