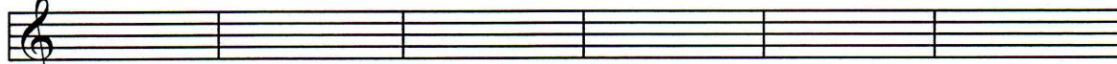


1. Write these Major key signatures. (6 points)



C# Major B Major A♭ Major D♭ Major B♭ Major F# Major

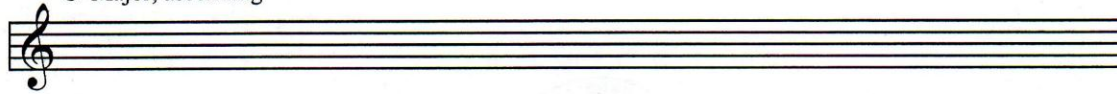
2. Write these minor key signatures. (6 points)



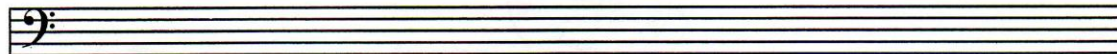
b minor e♭ minor c# minor f# minor f minor d minor

3. Write these scales, one octave. Do not use key signatures. Write the sharps or flats before the notes. (4 points)

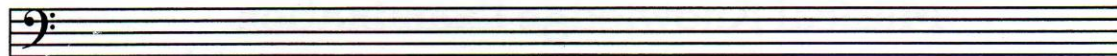
C♭ Major, ascending



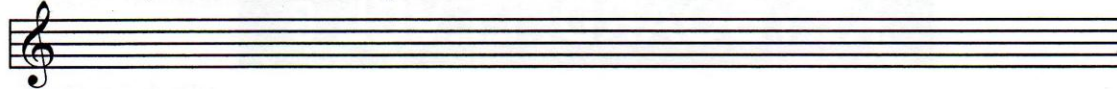
c minor, harmonic form, descending



g minor, melodic form, descending

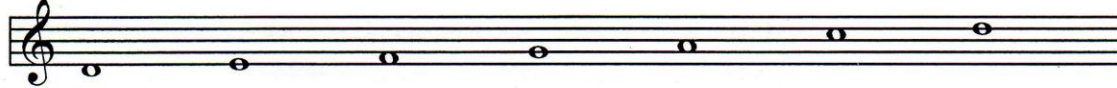


b♭ minor, natural form, ascending

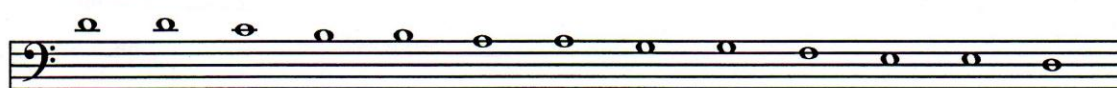


4. Add accidentals to complete these scales. (2 points)

Whole Tone



Chromatic



5. Check the correct name for each mode. (2 points)

a.

b.

- Ionian
- Phrygian
- Dorian
- Lydian
- Aeolian
- Mixolydian

6. Write a note above each given note to complete these intervals. (8 points)

m7 m2 A6 d5 A8 M6 M3 d4

7. Write each triad. (5 points)

f minor ⁶/₃ A Major ⁵/₃ e diminished ⁵/₃ b minor ⁶/₄ C Augmented ⁶/₃

8. Name each triad with its root, quality, and figured bass. (5 points)

9. Write these Dominant Seventh chords. Use the Major key signature for each. (6 points)

∇^4_3 ∇^2 ∇^7 ∇^6_5 ∇^7 ∇^4_3

10. Name the root of each diminished seventh chord. (6 points)

11. Fill in the missing keys to complete the Circle of Fifths. (4 points)

C Major

_____ Major	C Major	G Major
B ^b Major	_____ Major	A Major
E ^b Major	_____ Major	E Major
_____ Major	C [#] /D ^b Major	_____ Major
	F [#] /G ^b Major	

12. Add one note to each measure to complete this rhythm. (4 points)



13. Write counts under the notes for this rhythm. (4 points)



14. Write the Roman Numerals and figured bass for this chord progression. Use the key of C Major for the first four chords, and the key of G Major for the final seven chords. Analyze the circled chord in both the keys of C Major and G Major. (11 points)



C Major: _____

G Major: _____

15. What name is used for the circled chord in question 14? (1 point)
- _____ pivot chord
 _____ pedal point
 _____ pianissimo
16. What term is used for the change of key in question 14? (1 point)
- _____ moderato
 _____ mixolydian
 _____ modulation

17. Transpose this example from the key of G Major to the key of C Major. (1 point)



18. Write the indicated half step above each note. (2 points)

Chromatic Half Step

a. Diatonic Half Step

b.

19. Write the historical period for each composer. (4 points)

- a. Scarlatti _____
- b. Grieg _____
- c. Prokofiev _____
- d. Haydn _____

20. Check the correct term for each example. (3 points)

a. 

- _____ augmentation
- _____ diminution
- _____ homophonic texture

b. 

- _____ ornamentaion
- _____ augmentation
- _____ meter

c. 

- _____ deceptive cadence
- _____ alberti bass
- _____ pedal point

21. Name each cadence. **Give the name, not the Roman Numerals.** (4 points)



_____ (minor key)

_____ (Major key)

_____ (Major key)


_____ (minor key)

Answer these questions about this example from a Nocturne by Chopin. (14 points)

22. Name the key. Be sure to tell whether it is Major or minor. _____
23. What is the meaning of the tempo mark Lento? _____
24. How else can the time signature be written? _____
25. Which pedal does the mark $\text{Ped.} *$ indicate? (Check the answer.)
 una corda pedal
 damper pedal
 tre corde pedal
26. What is the texture? _____
27. What term is used for the rhythm in the first two beats of measure 2, treble clef? (Check the answer.)
 simile
 sostenuto
 syncopation
28. Name each circled chord with its Roman Numeral and figured bass. (Use the lowest bass clef note within the circle to determine the inversion.)
 a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
 d. _____
29. What type of cadence ends the example? _____
30. Name one characteristic of the historical period that Chopin represents. _____
31. Write the counts under these notes for this rhythm used in measures 3-4. (2 points)

Allegro

Answer these questions about this excerpt from a Sonata by Mozart. (15 points)

32. Name the key. Be sure to tell whether it is Major or minor. _____
33. How else can the time signature be written? _____
34. What term describes the melody on the first two beats of measure 1? (Check the answer.)
 appoggatura
 articulation
 arpeggio
35. What term describes the rhythmic pattern  ? _____
36. Name the two accidentals used in measure 4. (2 points) _____ and _____
37. Name each circled chord with its root, quality, and figured bass.
 a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
 d. _____
 e. _____
38. Name the boxed chord with its root and quality. _____
39. This example is from the Recapitulation. Name the other two sections of Sonata Form. (2 points)

40. Is Kabalevsky from the same historic period as Mozart? _____