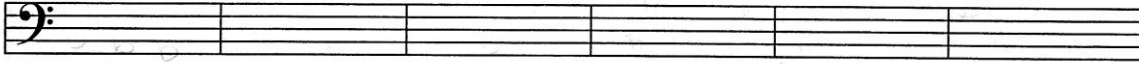


1. Write the key signature for each of the following Major keys. (6 points)



E $\flat$  Major      F $\sharp$  Major      A $\flat$  Major      B Major      G $\flat$  Major      E Major

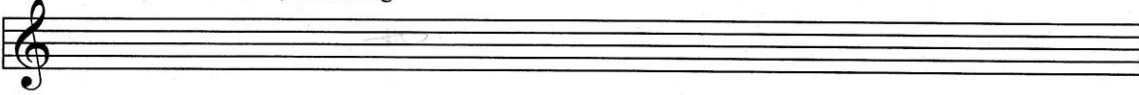
2. Write the minor key signature for each of the following minor keys. (6 points)



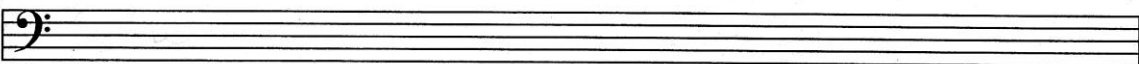
b $\flat$  minor      g $\sharp$  minor      c minor      f $\sharp$  minor      d minor      b minor

3. Write each of the following scales, one octave. Do not use key signatures. Write accidentals before the notes. (4 points)

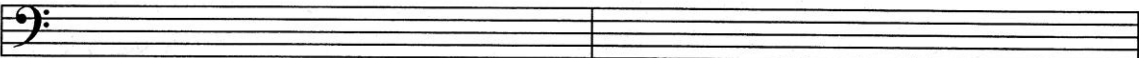
c $\sharp$  minor, natural form, ascending



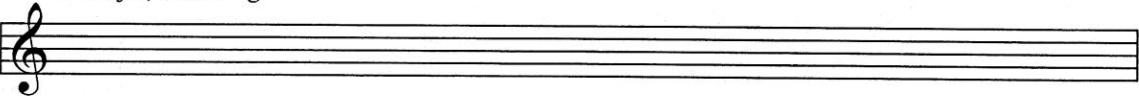
f minor, harmonic form, descending



g minor, melodic form, ascending and descending (Use the first measure for the ascending scale and the second measure for the descending scale.)




C $\sharp$  Major, ascending



4. Add accidentals to complete each of the following scales. (2 points)

Chromatic



Whole Tone



5. a. Check the correct name for this mode. (1 point)

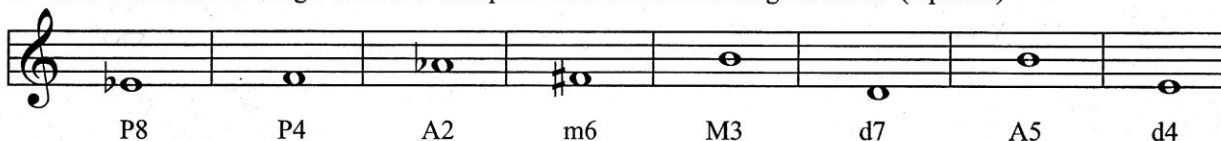


- Lydian
- Phrygian
- Locrian

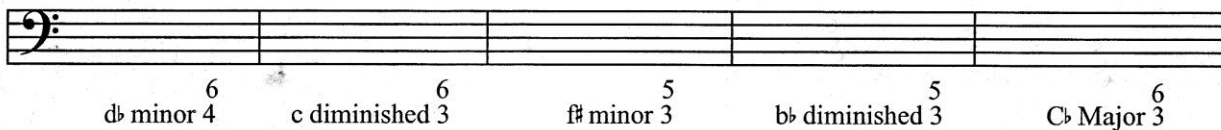
b. Add the accidental that will make this the Dorian mode. (1 point)



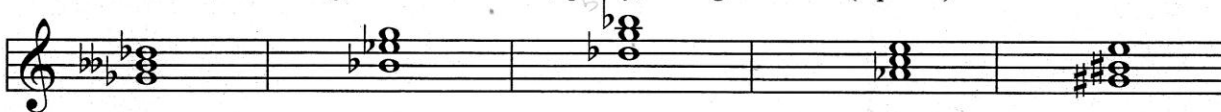
6. Write a note above the given note to complete each of the following intervals. (8 points)



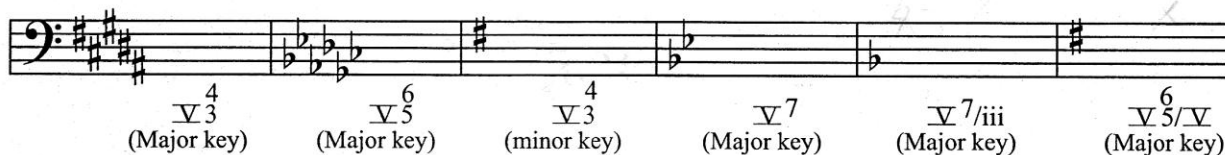
7. Write each of the following triads. (5 points)



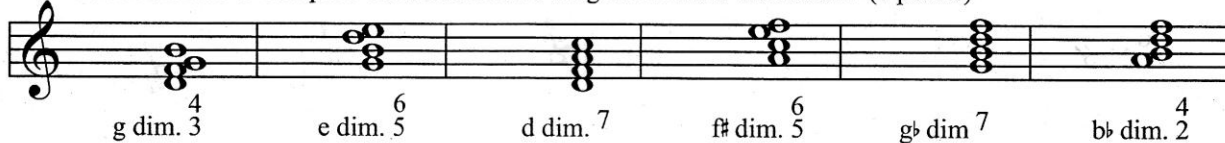
8. Name each of the following triads with its root, quality, and figured bass. (5 points)



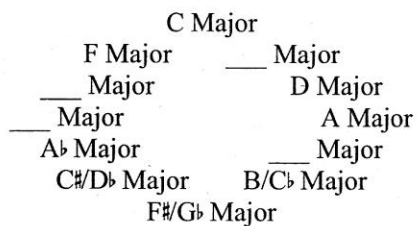
9. Write each of the following chords. Use the Major or minor key as indicated under each measure. (6 points)



10. Add accidentals to complete each of the following diminished 7th chords. (6 points)



11. Complete the circle of fifths by filling in the missing keys. (4 points)



-3



20. Check each correct answer. (11 points)

a. Which characteristic is prevalent in Baroque music?

- bitonality
- descriptive titles
- polyphonic texture
- irregular rhythm

b. Which of these chords is the secondary dominant?



- Chord 1
- Chord 2
- Chord 3
- Chord 4

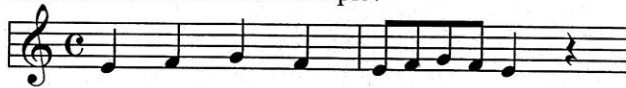
c. What is the meaning of *m.s.*?

- use right hand
- use left hand
- use damper pedal
- use left hand

d. What term is used for music that uses two keys at the same time?

- bitonality
- polyphonic texture
- organ point
- augmentation

e. What term describes this example?



- augmentation
- diminution
- syncopation
- Alberti bass

f. Which of these composers is from the Romantic period?

- Britten
- Mozart
- Grieg
- Poulenc

g. During which historic period was the sonata form predominant?

- Romantic
- Contemporary
- Baroque
- Classical

h. What is the meaning of pedal point or organ point?

- staccato notes
- loud melody
- fast music
- continuous held or repeated note

i. During which period was programmatic music most prevalent?

- Romantic
- Baroque
- Classical
- Contemporary

j. Atonality is most likely to be found in music from which period?

- Classical
- Romantic
- Contemporary
- Baroque

k. Which historic period does Vivaldi represent?

- Contemporary
- Classical
- Baroque
- Romantic

Allegro molto

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 6, written in the treble clef. Measure 1 has a circled chord labeled 'a.' (F#4, C#5, G#5). Measure 2 has a circled chord labeled 'b.' (F#4, C#5, G#5). Measure 3 has a circled chord labeled 'c.' (F#4, C#5, G#5). Measures 4, 5, and 6 are rests. The second system contains measures 7 through 12, written in the bass clef. Measure 7 has a boxed interval labeled '1.' (F#3, C#4). Measure 8 has a boxed interval labeled '2.' (F#3, C#4). Measure 9 has a boxed interval labeled '3.' (F#3, C#4). Measure 10 has a boxed interval labeled '4.' (F#3, C#4). Measure 11 has a boxed interval labeled '5.' (F#3, C#4). Measure 12 is a whole rest.

Bartok: *Three Rondos*

Answer questions 21-28 about the music above. (14 points)

21. Give the English meaning of the tempo.

\_\_\_\_\_

22. According to the key signature, what is the key?

\_\_\_\_\_

23. Determine the time signature.

\_\_\_\_\_

24. What is the texture of measures 7-12?

\_\_\_\_\_

25. Name each circled chord with its root and quality.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

26. What type of cadence ends the example?

\_\_\_\_\_

27. Which historic period does Bartok represent?

\_\_\_\_\_

28. Name each boxed interval with its number and quality.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Allegro

1 a. 2 3 b. 4

5 c. 6 d. 7 e. 8 f.

*p*

*sf* *cresc.*

*sf*

*ff*

*p*

Answer questions 29-36 about the music above. (15 points)

Beethoven: *Sonata, Op. 2, No. 1*

29. How else can the time signature be written?

\_\_\_\_\_

30. What is the key?

\_\_\_\_\_

31. Which form of minor is used?

\_\_\_\_\_

32. Name each circled chord with its Roman numeral and figured bass (for example, I<sup>6</sup> 4).

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

33. What dynamic occurs in measure 8?

\_\_\_\_\_

34. In the correct order, name the three sections of sonata form (also known as sonata allegro form). (3 points)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

35. Which is the most likely tempo for the second movement of the sonata?

\_\_\_\_\_ Allegro  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Adagio  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Presto

36. Which historical period does Beethoven represent?

\_\_\_\_\_