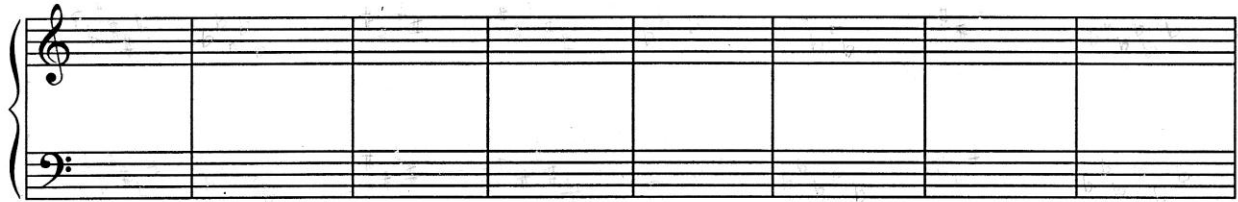


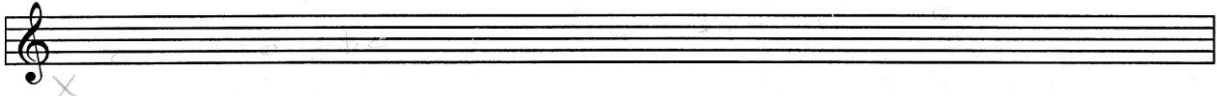
1. Write these key signatures in both clefs. (8 points)



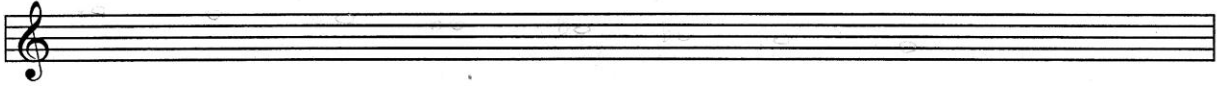
F# Major b♭ minor c# minor B Major A♭ Major D♭ Major f# minor G♭ Major

2. Write these scales, one octave. Do not use a key signature. (7 points)

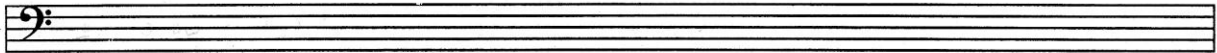
f minor, melodic form, ascending



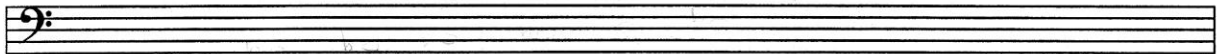
G♭ Major, descending



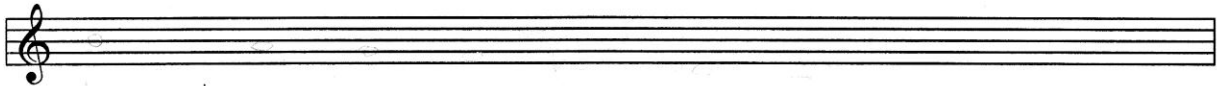
Chromatic on C#, ascending



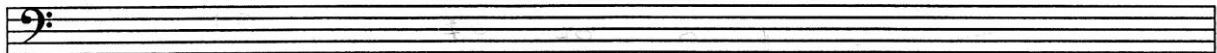
e♭ minor, harmonic form, ascending



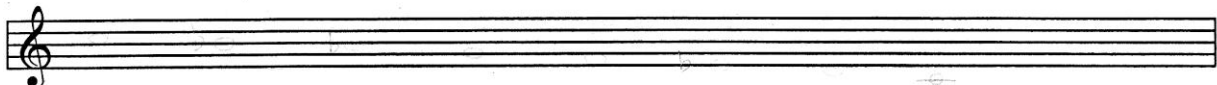
Whole tone on B, descending



g# minor, natural form, descending



c minor, melodic form, descending



3. Write a note above each given note to complete these intervals. Observe the key signature. (8 points)

P5 m6 M3 M7 d8 m2 A4 M6

4. Write these triads. (6 points)

a^b dim 4 F[#] Aug 3 c[#] min 3 B Maj 3 d^b min 4 e dim 3

5. Write the indicated Dominant 7th chords in the following Major keys. (5 points)

\underline{V}^4_3 \underline{V}^6_5 \underline{V}^2 \underline{V}^7 \underline{V}^6_5

6. Write the indicated Dominant 7th chords in the following minor keys. (5 points)

\underline{V}^4_3 \underline{V}^2 \underline{V}^6_5 \underline{V}^4_3 \underline{V}^7

7. Name each of these 7th chords with its root, quality, and inversion (ex: C Maj 7). (6 points)

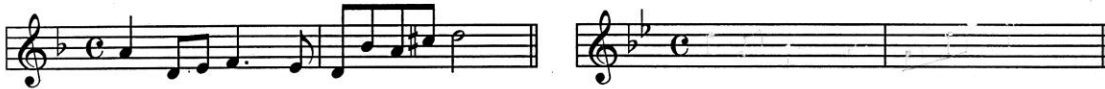
8. Label these chords in the key of A Major with Roman Numerals and figured bass. Please place lines above and below the Roman Numerals for Major chords (for example, \underline{V}). (8 points)

() of () () of () () of () () of ()

9. Match these dances from the Baroque Suite with their characteristics. (4 points)

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| <u> 2 </u> Sarabande | a. Irish origin, compound meter, usually quick |
| <u> 1 </u> Gigue | b. French origin, duple meter, often begins on an upbeat |
| <u> </u> Gavotte | c. Italian origin, triple meter |
| <u> 3 </u> Corrente | d. Spanish origin, triple meter, slow |

10. Transpose this example to the key of g minor. (1 point)



11. Name the rhythmic device used in this example. (1 point) _____



12. Add barlines to the following rhythm. (3 points)



13. Determine the time signature for this rhythm. (1 point) _____



14. Circle the measure in this example that uses syncopation. (1 point)



15. Circle the measure below that uses hemiola. (1 point)



16. Write the counts for this rhythm. (4 points)



17. Select the correct musical term for each of these definitions from the provided list. (10 points)

- | | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. fading or dying away | _____ | <i>scherzando</i> | fugue |
| b. somewhat free rhythm or tempo - slightly changing the duration of notes | _____ | <i>piu</i> | toccatà |
| c. softly or subdued; in an undertone | _____ | fugue | <i>giocoso</i> |
| d. polyphonic form with two or more voices, with the subject beginning the piece then being imitated | _____ | <i>ritenuto</i> | <i>cantabile</i> |
| e. virtuosic and brilliant composition with rapid and elaborate passages | _____ | <i>meno</i> | <i>ritardando</i> |
| f. more | _____ | <i>grazioso</i> | <i>spiritoso</i> |
| g. immediately slower | _____ | <i>mezzo</i> | <i>smorzando</i> |
| h. humorously, jokingly | _____ | <i>rubato</i> | <i>sotto voce</i> |
| i. without | _____ | toccatà | <i>sempre</i> |
| j. in a singing style | _____ | <i>senza</i> | <i>ritenuto</i> |

18. Using half notes, write this chord progression in the key of **c minor**. (5 points)

Bass clef, common time signature. The staff contains five measures with the following chord symbols below them: *i*, *iv*⁶₄, *ii*^o, *V*⁶₅, and *i*.

19. Using half notes, write this chord progression in the key of **E Major**. (5 points)

Bass clef, common time signature. The staff contains five measures with the following chord symbols below them: *I*, *IV*⁶₄, *ii*, *V*⁶, and *vi*⁶.

20. List the five periods of music history in their correct order. (Impressionism is given.) Place each composer's name with the correct period. (14 points)

<u>Composers</u>		<u>Historical Periods</u>		<u>Composers</u>
Ives	Liszt	_____	_____	_____
Griffes	Purcell	_____	_____	_____
Rameau	Ravel	_____	_____	_____
Haydn	C.P.E. Bach	_____	_____	_____
Copland	Tchaikovsky	_____	_____	_____
		Impressionism	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____

Andante

This excerpt is from a Sonata by Beethoven. The movement is in Sonata Allegro form. Answer these questions about the music. (14 points)

21. In what key does this excerpt begin? _____
22. To what key does the music change in measures 16-17? _____
23. What is the relationship of this key to tonic? _____
24. What term is used for a key change within the composition? _____
25. Define the tempo. _____
26. Circle the correct performance for the ornament in measure 17. _____

27. What are the three sections of Sonata Allegro Form? _____

28. Name the circled chords with their Roman Numerals and Figured Bass.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

Andante con grazia ed intimissimo sentimento 1

p

*And. * And. sempre*

dim.

Answer these questions about this example from an Intermezzo by Brahms. (17 points)

29. Name the minor key.

_____ minor

30. Check the definition that best describes the tempo.

- walking tempo with grace and intimately sentimental
- fast tempo with fury and angry sentiment

31. Define these terms used in the music.

- dolce* _____
- And. ** _____
- And. sempre* _____
- dim.* _____

32. Name the circled intervals.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

33. Name the boxed chords with their roots, qualities, and figured bass

(for example, C Major 4).

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

-0