

Student's Name _____

Teacher # _____ Branch _____

KEYBOARD
LEVEL 9

Perfect Score: 140

Number Incorrect: _____

Final Score: _____

Circle

Passing: 98 Y / N

Convention Eligibility: 112 Y / N

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT™

MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAM

2010

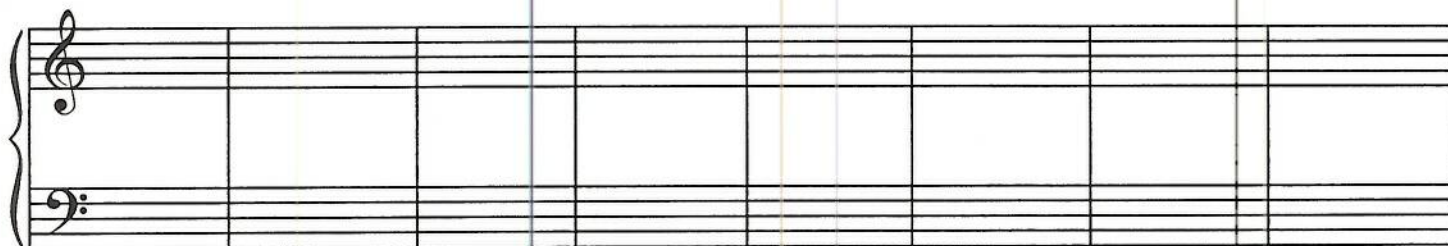


KEYBOARD LEVEL NINE

EAR TRAINING - SET B

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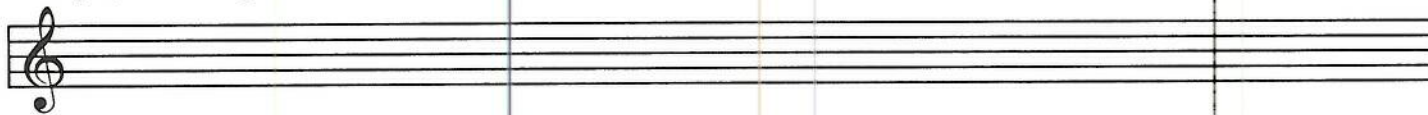
1. Write the key signature for each of the following keys in both clefs. (8 points)



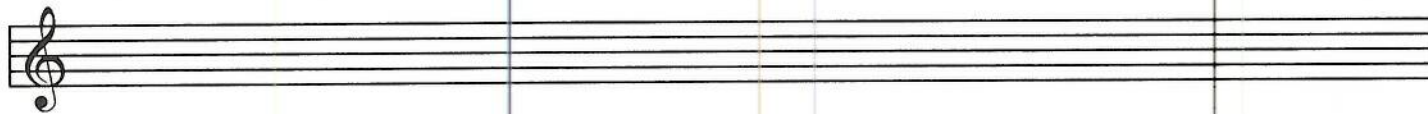
D Major F# Major b \flat minor c# minor A Major g minor e \flat minor C \flat Major

2. Write the following scales, one octave. Do not use key signatures. Put accidentals before the notes. (7 points)

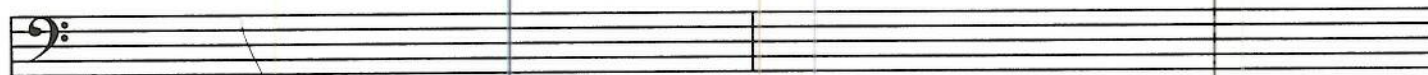
B Major, ascending



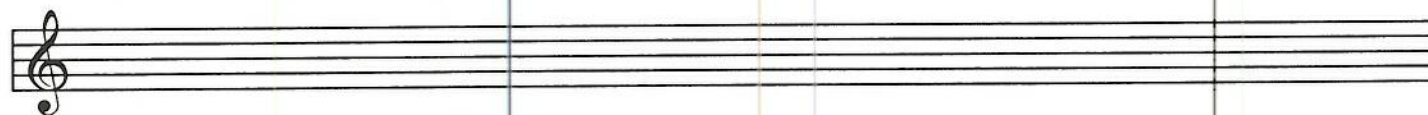
f# minor, harmonic form, ascending



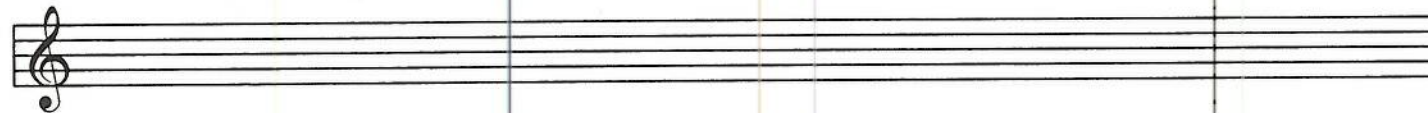
f minor, melodic form, ascending and descending (Use the first measure for the ascending scale, and the second measure for the descending scale.)



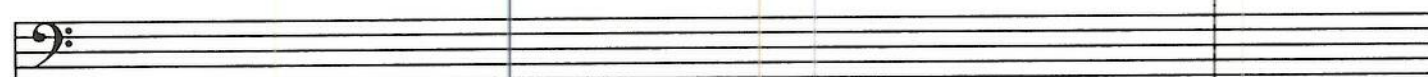
a \flat minor, natural form, descending



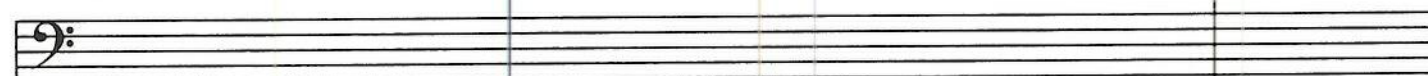
Whole tone on E, ascending



Chromatic on B, descending



B \flat Major, descending



3. Write a note above each given note to complete the following intervals. Observe the key signature.

(8 points)

A7 d5 A4 P4 m6 d8 M3 m2

4. Write each of the following triads. (6 points)

c♭ min. $\frac{6}{4}$ F# Maj. $\frac{5}{3}$ A♭ Aug. $\frac{6}{4}$ d min. $\frac{6}{3}$ E Aug. $\frac{5}{3}$ b dim. $\frac{6}{3}$

5. Write each of the following chords. Use the Major or minor key as indicated under each measure. (5 points)

V^2 (Major key) $\text{V}^{\frac{6}{5}}$ (minor key) $\text{V}^{\frac{4}{3}}$ (minor key) V^7 (Major key) $\text{V}^{\frac{6}{5}}$ (Major key)

6. Add accidentals to complete each of the following seventh chords. (6 points)

A♭ 2 b min. $\frac{4}{3}$ G♭ Maj. $\frac{6}{5}$ c° 7 C♭ Maj. $\frac{4}{3}$ F# $\frac{6}{5}$

7. Using the Major key indicated at the beginning of the example, label each of the following chords with Roman numerals and figured bass. (8 points)

(same as ___ / ___ of ___) ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___

8. What term is used for the chords that are labeled (___ / ___) in question 7? _____
(1 point)

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

- Dorian
- Aeolian
- Mixolydian

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

10. Check the description for each of the following dances from the Baroque suite. (4 points)

- a. *courante* French origin, shifting meters at cadences (usually a hemiola)
 German origin, simple binary form, usually in $\frac{4}{4}$ time
- b. *sarabande* Spanish origin, triple meter, slow, dignified
 Italian origin, quick triple meter
- c. *gavotte* French origin, duple meter, begins on an upbeat
 French origin, simple triple meter, moderate tempo
- d. *polonaise* Irish origin, compound duple meter, usually quick
 Polish origin, triple meter, moderate tempo

11. Transpose this example to the key of F Major. (1 point)

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

13. Determine the time signature for the following example. (1 point)

14. a. Circle the example of syncopation in question 13. (1 point)

b. Put a box around the hemiola in question 13. (1 point)

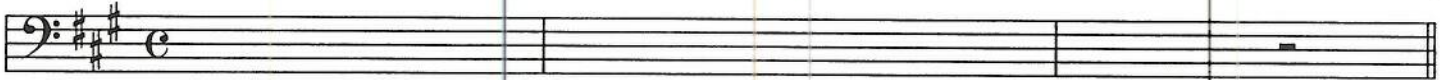
15. Write Roman numerals and figured bass under the chords for this example. Use the new key to determine the Roman numerals for the final three measures. (9 points)

_____ _____
 New key: I _____

16. Circle the pivot chord in question 15. Circle the notes or the Roman numeral. (1 point)

17. To what key does the music modulate in question 15? (1 point) _____

18. Write the following chord progression using half notes. (5 points)



i $\overset{6}{iv4}$ ii° $\overset{6}{V5}$ i

19. Select the correct musical term for each of the following definitions from the provided list. Not all the terms on the list will be used. (8 points)

- a. _____ virtuosic composition with rapid passages
- b. _____ "note against note," two or more independent lines sounding simultaneously
- c. _____ dying away
- d. _____ free tempo or rhythm
- e. _____ immediately slower
- f. _____ softly or subdued, in an undertone
- g. _____ melody with harmony
- h. _____ more motion

List of Terms

- homophonic texture
- counterpoint
- ritenuto*
- rubato*
- sforzando*
- smorzando*
- Sonata form
- sotto voce*
- rallentando*
- toccata
- Alberti bass
- diminution
- piu mosso*

20. Name the historic period to which each of the following questions applies. (10 points)

- _____ a. Which period includes all of these characteristics: ornamentation, polyphonic texture, and dance suite?
- _____ b. During which period was programme music introduced?
- _____ c. During which period was Alberti bass introduced?
- _____ d. Which historical period includes atonality, bitonality, and polytonality?
- _____ e. Which historical period includes all of these characteristics: colorful harmonies, more chromaticism, and lyric melodies?
- _____ f. In which period is there limited use of dynamic and expression markings?

Name the historic period for each of these composers:

- _____ g. Britten
- _____ h. Vivaldi
- _____ i. Liszt
- _____ j. Diabelli

Lento

1 2 3 4 5 6

a. b. c.

1. c.

7 8 9 10 11 12 13

d. e. 2. 3. 4. f. 5.

Chopin: *Nocturne, Op. 15, No. 3*

Answer questions 21-25 about the music above. (14 points)

21. Give the English meaning of the tempo marking.
22. What is the key?
23. Name each circled chord with its root, quality, and figured bass (for example, C Major $\overset{6}{4}$).
24. In measures 4-6, how many beats will the tied note receive?
25. Name each boxed interval with its quality and number.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Allegro

1 a. 2 b. c. 3 4

5 6 d. 7 8

Mozart: *Sonata, K. 281*

Answer questions 26-34 about the music above. (14 points)

26. Give the English meaning of the tempo.
27. What is the key?
28. Name each circled chord with its Roman numeral and figured bass (for example, I $\overset{6}{4}$).
29. What is the name of the ornaments that are used in measure 7, treble clef?
30. What type of cadence ends the example?
31. Which historical period does Mozart represent?
32. In the correct order, name the three sections of sonata form (also known as sonata allegro form).
33. Check the most likely tempo for the second movement.
34. Check the most likely tempo for the final movement.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

- _____ Allegro
- _____ Presto
- _____ Andante
- _____ Adagio
- _____ Lento
- _____ Allegro

EAR TRAINING EVALUATION

This is your Level 9 ear training evaluation. Listen to each question and its musical example. Mark your answer. Each example will be played two times. (16 points)

1. Recognition of Major or minor in a four-measure phrase.

Major _____ minor _____

2. Recognition of a movement of a Baroque suite.

Gigue _____ Sarabande _____

3. Recognition of a chord progression.

A. I IV V⁷ I V⁷/V V
I ii⁶ I⁶ V⁷ I _____

B. i iv V⁷ i V⁷/V V
I ii⁶ I⁶ V⁷ I _____

4. Recognition of the quality of a chord.

Major _____ minor _____ diminished _____ Augmented _____

5. Recognition of the position of a chord.

Ex. 1 First inversion _____ Second inversion _____

Ex. 2 First inversion _____ Second inversion _____

6. Recognition of intervals.

Ex. 1 Major 6th _____ minor 6th _____

Ex. 2 Augmented 4th _____ Augmented 3rd _____

Ex. 3 Perfect 4th _____ Perfect 5th _____

7. Recognition of minor scales.

Ex. 1 natural minor _____ harmonic minor _____ melodic minor _____

Ex. 2 natural minor _____ harmonic minor _____ melodic minor _____

8. Recognition of seventh chords.

Ex. 1 Major 7th chord _____ minor 7th chord _____

Ex. 2 Dominant 7th Chord _____ diminished 7th chord _____

9. Recognition of meter.

$\frac{6}{8}$ time _____ $\frac{3}{4}$ time _____

10. Recognition of musical style.

Classical _____ Contemporary _____

11. Recognition of a Baroque fugue or Classical sonata.

Baroque fugue _____ Classical sonata _____