

1. Which of the following tempo indicators is the FASTEST?
  - a. *Moderato*
  - b. *Grave*
  - c. *Allegro*
  - d. *Andante*
  - e. *Lento*
2. The full name of the piano comes from its ability to
  - a. facilitate improvisational performances
  - b. resemble industrial sounds
  - c. play a large dynamic range
  - d. sound high frequency pitches
  - e. travel with the musician
3. A dissonant chord produces an effect BEST described as
  - a. joyous
  - b. contemplative
  - c. lively
  - d. tense
  - e. focused
4. Which of the following intervals is a P5?
  - a. E-flat to B-flat
  - b. D to B
  - c. D to B-flat
  - d. C to B
  - e. C-sharp to D-sharp
5. Assume a C major key signature. What is the resulting key signature if two flats are added to it?
  - a. G-flat major
  - b. D-flat major
  - c. B-flat major
  - d. E-flat major
  - e. A-flat major
6. What is the approximate beats per minute of the tempo *lento*?
  - a. 60
  - b. 40
  - c. 30
  - d. 20
  - e. 50
7. Which diagram BEST represents a strophic song repeated three times?
  - a. ABA
  - b. AA'A"
  - c. AAA
  - d. ABB
  - e. ABC
8. What is the MOST common chord progression?
  - a. tonic-supertonic-predominant
  - b. tonic-predominant-dominant
  - c. mediant-dominant-supertonic
  - d. supertonic-dominant-mediante
  - e. predominant-dominant-tonic
9. Which harmonic progression is used typically in authentic cadences?
  - a. V-vi
  - b. V-I
  - c. ii-vi
  - d. I-iv
  - e. ii-iii
10. Which of the following characteristics BEST applies to equal temperament tuning?
  - a. The form includes 12 distinct sections.
  - b. The composer uses a tone row featuring 12 pitches.
  - c. The octave is divided into 12 parts.
  - d. Harmonies modulate through each of the 12 keys.
  - e. The tempo is 12 beats per minute.
11. A *musique concrète* composition likely features
  - a. irregular meter
  - b. twelve-tone technique
  - c. jazz improvisations
  - d. edited tape sounds
  - e. modal mixture
12. Which of the following actions MOST contributes to harmonic complexity?
  - a. slowing the tempo
  - b. introducing modulation
  - c. increasing the dynamic level
  - d. exhibiting a soloist
  - e. maintaining a unison pitch
13. Which of the following musical actions contributes to tension?
  - a. switching to a major key
  - b. decreasing the tempo
  - c. using legato articulations
  - d. employing diatonic chords
  - e. increasing the dynamic level
14. Which instrument family produces MOST of the non-pitched sounds in music?
  - a. percussion
  - b. brass
  - c. woodwind
  - d. string
  - e. keyboard

15. An arranger's PRIMARY task involves
- scoring individual musical parts
  - performing important solo passages
  - tuning the ensemble
  - leading the musical ensemble
  - composing the primary melodies
16. Which of the following scales is a type of unusual scale?
- melodic minor
  - chromatic
  - harmonic minor
  - major
  - pentatonic
17. Assume a song uses common time. Adding a dot to a half note have to its duration will
- subtract half a count
  - add a quarter count
  - add half a count
  - subtract one count
  - add one count
18. Arnold Schoenberg developed a musical technique to
- expand the piano's musical range
  - encourage musical dissonance
  - mimic human voices
  - simplify rhythmic notation
  - incorporate blues melodies
19. What is the frequency of A3 on a piano?
- 550 Hz
  - 220 Hz
  - 330 Hz
  - 440 Hz
  - 110 Hz
20. What is the PRIMARY difference between counterpoint and imitative polyphony?
- melody count
  - musical texture
  - tonal system
  - overall orchestration
  - countermelody tempo
21. Who was a protégé of Arnold Schoenberg?
- Anton Webern
  - Igor Stravinsky
  - Claude Debussy
  - Luigi Russolo
  - Roy Harris
22. Which of the following musical components is impacted MOST by the density of an instrument's material?
- melody
  - rhythm
  - form
  - timbre
  - harmony
23. What is the role of the dominant pitch in a major scale?
- It determines the overall counter.
  - It pulls melodies away from the tonic.
  - It indicates the musical form.
  - It identifies the key of the scale.
  - It establishes the primary melodic pattern.
24. Which term indicates a 2/2 time signature?
- meno mosso*
  - alla breve*
  - con brio*
  - sul ponticello*
  - da capo*
25. Which action should Pete take if he sees a *diminuendo*?
- repeat the prior bar
  - increase the tempo
  - return to the beginning
  - play with a mute
  - play more quietly
26. Which of the following characteristics applies to blues scales?
- raised scale degree 5
  - raised scale degree 7
  - lowered scale degree 3
  - lowered scale degree 1
  - lowered scale degree 4
27. Which of the following patterns BEST represents the first three intervals of a major scale?
- m2-m2-m2
  - M2-M2-m2
  - M2-M2-M2
  - M2-m2-m2
  - m2-m2-M2
28. Assume a song uses 6/8 time. Which of the following selections is equivalent to a single measure?
- eight sixteenth notes and two quarter notes
  - three half notes
  - one whole note
  - three eighth notes and one dotted quarter note
  - four quarter notes and two eighth notes

29. Which tempo pattern is used typically in three-movement sonata cycles?
- fast-slow-fast
  - fast-fast-slow
  - slow-slow-slow
  - fast-fast-fast
  - slow-slow-fast
30. Voice leading results in
- blues inflection
  - conjunct musical phrases
  - unresolved harmonies
  - shortened note lengths
  - modal mixture
31. Which statement describes contour?
- "The violinist sounds like she is improvising."
  - "I thought the music produced an ominous feeling."
  - "There are many leaps in the melody."
  - "I heard a bridge between the B and C sections."
  - "The volume is quite loud."
32. How is a legato tongued on a wind instrument?
- tah-tah-tah
  - TAH ta ta
  - taaht taaht taaht
  - tah-ah tot
  - tot tot tot
33. When compared to a natural minor scale, a harmonic major scale features a(n)
- perfect fifth between scale degrees 6 and 7
  - minor third between scale degrees 7 and 8
  - minor second between scale degrees 3 and 4
  - augmented second between scale degrees 6 and 7
  - minor fourth between scale degrees 3 and 4
34. What is the resulting articulation from a pizzicato?
- staccato
  - legato
  - marcato
  - slur
  - tenuto
35. Which of the following diagrams BEST indicates verse-chorus form?
- a-B-a-B
  - ABCAB
  - AAA
  - AA'A"
  - ABA
36. What is the relationship between E-flat and D-sharp?
- harmonic
  - parallel
  - chromatic
  - relative
  - enharmonic
37. Which of the following intervals is the LARGEST?
- A to F
  - F to B-flat
  - E-flat to G
  - C to E
  - A to C
38. Which of the following scale degrees is the root of a minor triad in a major scale?
- $\wedge 5$
  - $\wedge 8$
  - $\wedge 1$
  - $\wedge 4$
  - $\wedge 6$
39. *Rubato* allows a musician to
- pilot unusual scales
  - modulate to the relative key
  - compose and perform simultaneously
  - add harmonic complexity
  - change the tempo for expressive effect
40. Which chord series BEST represents the harmonic progression of the twelve-bar blues?
- I-IV-V(7)
  - I-V(7)-I
  - I-IV-vi
  - I-V-vi
  - I-ii-iii
41. According to the Sachs-Hornbostel classification system, the triangle is a(n)
- percussion instrument
  - keyboard instrument
  - aerophone
  - idiophone
  - membranophone
42. Assume an E minor scale. Which of the following pitches is the root of the supertonic?
- E
  - G
  - F
  - A
  - B

43. Which of the following dynamic levels is the LOUDEST?
- mf*
  - mp*
  - p*
  - pp*
  - sfz*
44. The term "antecedent" is MOST often used when describing
- tempo
  - form
  - harmony
  - rhythmic notation
  - melody
45. Assume Malika performs a scale that includes a half step between scale degrees 7 and 8. This scale is MOST likely
- melodic minor
  - chromatic
  - natural minor
  - harmonic minor
  - major
46. Which pitch is represented by the top line of the staff in bass clef?
- B
  - C
  - E
  - A
  - D
47. A sonata's exposition will include the
- modulation of the second melody
  - presentation of the first melody
  - sudden dynamic changes
  - unexpected chord progressions
  - half cadence on the dominant chord
48. What does a pitch's amplitude PRIMARY determine?
- duration
  - resonance
  - timbre
  - harmonic key
  - dynamic level
49. A flat indicates that a musician should
- increase the tempo
  - hold the pitch for a longer duration
  - transpose the pitch to a lower octave
  - end on a full cadence
  - lower the pitch by a half step
50. What is the musical texture of a unison song?
- monophony
  - heterophony
  - counterpoint
  - homophony
  - imitative polyphony