

Score: _____

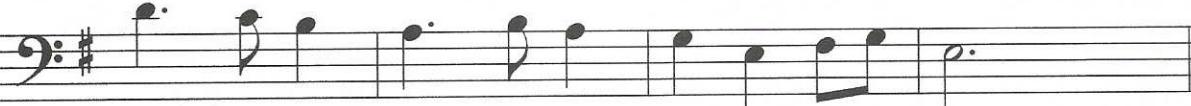
REVIEW TESTPerfect Score: 90
Passing Score: 63

1. Match the type of scale used in each of the following examples with its name. (6 points)

c Majorf Whole toned Chromatice harmonic minorb melodic minora natural minor

a. 

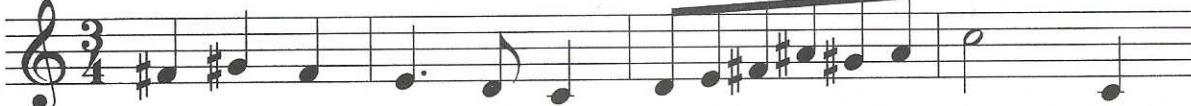
b. 



c. 

d. 

e. 

f. 

2. Name the Major key to which each of the following Dominant 7th chords belongs. (6 points)

Handwritten answers below the staves:

- E♭M
- BM
- AM
- C♭
- GM
- G♭M

3. A theme is given below. The theme has been changed in the next two examples. Give the name of each compositional technique used. (2 points)

Example A: Diminution

Example B: Augmentation

4. Write the counts for the following rhythm. (5 points)

Handwritten counts below the rhythm:

3 + 1 e + a 2 e + a 3 b e 1 + 2 + 3 e + a

Handwritten counts below the rhythm:

1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 1 + 2 +

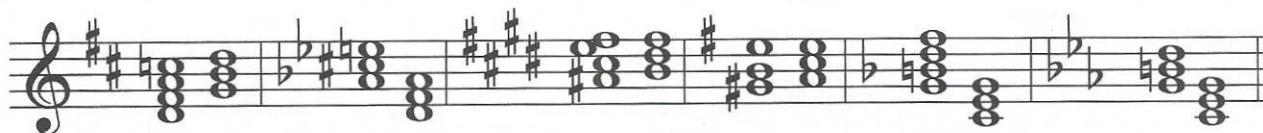
5. Match each of the following characteristics with the appropriate period of music history. (4 points)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| a. Baroque | <u>d</u> | Bitonality/Polytonality |
| b. Classical | <u>c</u> | Programme music |
| c. Romantic | <u>b</u> | Sonata form |
| d. 20th & 21st Centuries | <u>a</u> | Dance Suite |

6. Match each of the following composers with the correct historical period. (8 points)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|
| a. Baroque | <u>b</u> | Clementi |
| | <u>c</u> | Field |
| b. Classical | <u>a</u> | Kirnberger |
| | <u>d</u> | Poulenc |
| c. Romantic | <u>b</u> | Czerny |
| | <u>d</u> | Stravinsky |
| d. 20th & 21st Centuries | <u>a</u> | Vivaldi |
| | <u>c</u> | Mendelssohn |

7. Using the Major key for each example, label each of the following secondary dominants with Roman numerals and figured bass. The first one is given. (5 points)



V⁷ / IV

8. Match each of the following terms with its definition.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|---|
| a. polyphonic texture | <u>c</u> | dominant to submediant |
| b. modulation | <u>e</u> | doubling of note values |
| c. deceptive cadence | <u>a</u> | two or more voices of equal importance |
| d. <i>scherzando</i> | <u>d</u> | playfully |
| e. augmentation | <u>f</u> | a momentary contradiction of the meter or pulse,
often by changing strong and weak beats within
a measure |
| f. syncopation | <u>b</u> | change of key |

9. The following example is from *Invention No. 15* by J.S. Bach. Answer the questions about the music. (12 points)

a. What is the key or tonality? b minor

b. Which form of minor is used? harmonic

c. Name each circled interval with its quality and number.

1. P4 2. m3 3. M2 4. D3

d. Write the scale degree name of the chord on beat 4 of measure 1.

Sub mediant

e. Write the scale degree name of the chord on beat 2 of measure 2. Leading tone

f. Is the B-A# in measure 1 a diatonic or chromatic half step? diatonic

g. What type of cadence is used in measures 2-3? Plagal

h. Which compositional technique is used in the treble clef of measures 1-2, then in the bass clef of measures 3-4? Imitation

i. Which period of music history does J.S. Bach represent? Baroque

10. The following example is from *Sonata, K. 280*, by Mozart. Answer the questions about the music. (12 points)

Allegro assai

1 2 tr 3 4

5 6 7 8

a. What is the key or tonality? F Major

b. Write the scale degree names of the chords outlined in the following measures:

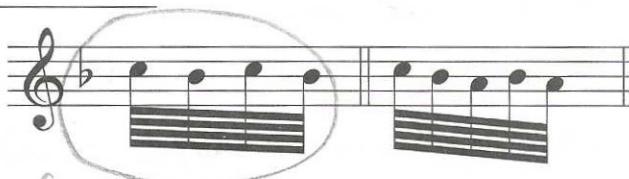
Measure 1: Tonic Measure 4: Subdominant Measure 6: Tonic

c. What type of half step is the E-E♭ in measure 3? Chromatic

d. What type of rhythmic device is used in measure 8, treble clef? Syncopation

e. Name the ornament in measure 2. trill

Circle the correct way to play this ornament.



f. Mark the meaning of *allegro assai*. Very fast



Very fast

Very slow

Gradually slower

g. Which period of music does Mozart represent? Classical

h. Name two other composers from this same period. Clementi Czerny

11. The following example is from *Nocturne* by Grieg. Answer the questions about the music. (12 points)

Andante

1 2. 3.

4 5 6

a. According to the key signature, what is the key or tonality? Atonality?

b. How many main pulses are in each measure? nine

c. Name the basic chord used in each of the following measures with their roots and qualities.
Measure 1: D M Measure 2: E♭ M Measure 3: D M

d. Name each circled interval. 1. m7 2. P8 3. M3 4. o5

e. What is the texture of this example? atonality

f. What is the meaning of *andante*? walking speed

g. Which period of music history does Grieg represent? Classical / Contemporary

12. Answer the questions about the music below. (12 points)

Allegro giocoso

a. What is the key at the beginning of the example? A^bM

b. What is the key after the double bar? C M

c. What term is used for a change of key? Modulation

d. What is the meaning of *allegro giocoso*? fast / playful

e. What is the meaning of *ritenuto molto*? much slower

f. Name the root and quality of the basic chords in each of the following measures.

Measure 2: A^bM Measure 5: A^b IV⁷ Measure 8: G M

g. What would the time signature be? 4

h. This music is from the same historical period as Bartók. What is the name for this period?

Contemporary

i. Name two other composers from this same period. Stravinsky Britten