

19. **A** **B**

20. **A** **B**

Part II: WRITTEN

Section E: Name these notes. Use capital letters.

Section F: Identify these intervals by NUMBER only, as 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave).

Section G: Draw whole notes on given line or space.

Line E Space E Line B Space C Line F

Section H: Circle the correct name of each Major key signature.

C Major
 G Major
F Major

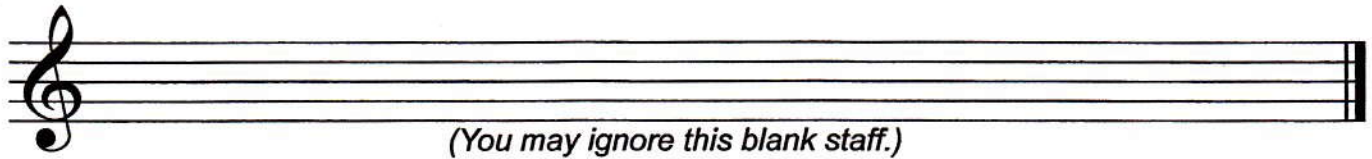
C Major
G Major
 F Major

C Major
 G Major
 F Major











Section I: Add the missing bar lines.

Section J: Write the missing time signature in its correct place on the staff.

Section K: Complete each measure by drawing one note under each arrow (↓). Be sure the note value completes the measure.



Section L: Draw a line from the note or rest pictured to its correct name.

		Whole note
		Half note
		Quarter note
		Dotted half note
		Quarter rest

Section M: Match terms to their definitions. Print carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

C Staccato

A. Loud

D Legato

B. Soft

A **f**

C. Short and separated

E Tempo

D. Smooth and connected

B **p**

E. Speed

G Adagio

F. Indicates to repeat a section

H Allegro

G. A slow tempo

F 

H. A fast tempo

K 

I. Gradually getting louder

I 

J. Gradually getting softer

J 

K. Hold or pause

Part I: EAR TRAINING

Each example will be played twice.

Section A: Are the sounds you hear high or low?
Circle the correct answer.

- 1. High Low
- 2. High Low
- 3. High Low
- 4. High Low
- 5. High Low

Section B: Are the sounds you hear going up, going down, or staying the same?
Circle the correct answer.

- 6. Up Down Same
- 7. Up Down Same
- 8. Up Down Same
- 9. Up Down Same
- 10. Up Down Same

Section C: Are the chords you hear Major or minor? Circle the correct answer.

- 11. Major minor
- 12. Major minor
- 13. Major minor
- 14. Major minor
- 15. Major minor

Section D: Which rhythm do you hear? Circle A or B.

16. A B



17. A B



18. A B



19. **A** **B**

20. **A** **B**

Part II: WRITTEN

Section E: Name these notes. Use capital letters.

F B E E F

D C C# Ab G

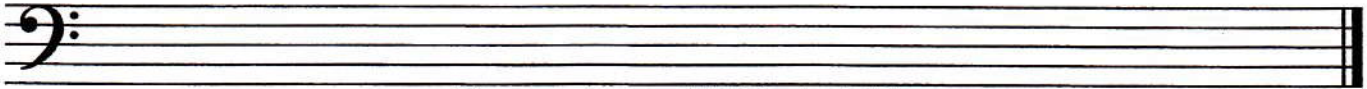
Section F: Identify these intervals by NUMBER only, as 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave).

2nd 4th 8th 3rd 5th

8th 3rd 7th 5th 2nd






Section G: Draw whole notes on given line or space.

Line G Space G Line D Space E Line A



(You may ignore this blank staff.)

Section L: Draw a line from the note or rest pictured to its correct name.

	Whole note
	Half note
	Quarter note
	Dotted half note
	Quarter rest

Section M: Match terms to their definitions. Print carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

C Staccato

A. Loud

D Legato

B. Soft

A **f**

C. Short and separated

E Tempo

D. Smooth and connected

B **p**


E. Speed

G Adagio

F. Indicates to repeat a section

H Allegro

G. A slow tempo

K 

H. A fast tempo

F 

I. Gradually getting louder

I 

J. Gradually getting softer

J 

K. Hold or pause

Part I: EAR TRAINING

Each example will be played twice.

Section A: Are the sounds you hear high or low?
Circle the correct answer.

- 1. High Low
- 2. High Low
- 3. High Low
- 4. High Low
- 5. High Low

Section B: Are the sounds you hear
going up, going down, or staying the same?
Circle the correct answer.

- 6. Up Down Same
- 7. Up Down Same
- 8. Up Down Same
- 9. Up Down Same
- 10. Up Down Same

Section C: Are the chords you hear Major
or minor? Circle the correct answer.

- 11. Major minor
- 12. Major minor
- 13. Major minor
- 14. Major minor
- 15. Major minor

Section D: Which rhythm do you hear? Circle A or B.

16. A

B

17. A

B

18. A

B

19. **A** **B**

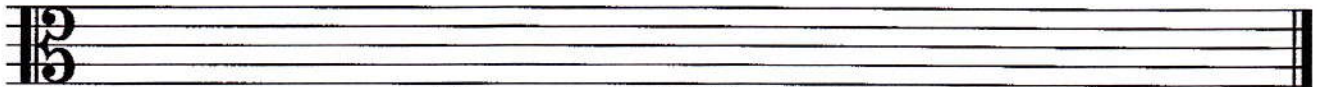
20. **A** **B**

Part II: WRITTEN

Section E: Name these notes. Use capital letters.






Section F: Identify these intervals by NUMBER only, as 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave).

Section G: Draw whole notes on given line or space.



(You may ignore this blank staff.)

Section L: Draw a line from the note or rest pictured to its correct name.

	Whole note
	Half note
	Quarter note
	Dotted half note
	Quarter rest

Section M: Match terms to their definitions. Print carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

C Staccato

A. Loud

D Legato

B. Soft

A *f*

C. Short and separated

E Tempo

D. Smooth and connected

B *p*

E. Speed

G Adagio

F. Indicates to repeat a section

H Allegro

G. A slow tempo

F 

H. A fast tempo

K 

I. Gradually getting louder

I 

J. Gradually getting softer

J 

K. Hold or pause

PART I: EAR TRAINING (*= 11 pts*)
Each example will be played twice.

1 pt. ea.

Section A: Circle the interval that you hear.

- 1. 2nd 3rd 4th **5th**
- 2. 2nd **3rd** 4th 5th
- 3. 2nd 3rd **4th** 5th
- 4. **2nd** 3rd 4th 5th

1 pt. ea.

Section B: Is the chord that you hear Major or minor? Circle the correct answer.

- 1. **Major** minor
- 2. Major **minor**
- 3. Major **minor**
- 4. **Major** minor

1 pt. ea.

Section C: Which rhythm do you hear? Circle "A" or "B".

1. **A** B

2. A **B**

3. **A** B

PART II: WRITTEN (=84 pts.)

Section D: Name the following Major key signatures.

2pt. ea.

B^b D E F A G C

2pt. ea.

Section E: Complete this grand staff by drawing a Treble clef (G clef) on the top staff and a Bass clef (F clef) on the lower staff.

- above + below staff
- circles G line
- general shape

- dots indicate F line
- general shape

1pt. ea.

Section F: Write the order of sharps and flats using letter names. The first one is given for each.

SHARPS: F C G D A E B

FLATS: B E A D G C F

2pt. ea.

Section G: Draw stems on the following notes.

1 pt. ea.
Section H: Write the following intervals above the given notes.

5th 3rd 7th

1 pt. ea.
Section I: Write the following intervals below the given notes.

4th 6th

6 pt. / scale *No deduction if accidental on wrong line or space.*
Section J: Add accidentals to the given notes to create a major scale. Do not write key signatures. Instead, place the sharps or flats next to the notes that need them.

D Major





E♭ Major

A Major

1 pt. ea.
Section K: Draw an enharmonic note beside each of the following notes.

Section L: Match the following terms and symbols with their definitions. Please print your answers carefully in CAPITAL LETTERS.

*1 pt. ea.
-2 total if not capital letters*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>O</u> Tempo | A. Very soft |
| 2. <u>C</u> 8va | B. Very loud |
| 3. <u>E</u> D.S. al Fine | C. Indicates to play notes an octave higher |
| 4. <u>S</u>  | D. Gradually getting louder |
| 5. <u>I</u> A tempo | E. Repeat from the sign to Fine |
| 6. <u>D</u> Crescendo | F. Slur |
| 7. <u>B</u> ff | G. Tie |
| 8. <u>K</u> mp | H. Repeat from the beginning to the Fine |
| 9. <u>A</u> pp | I. Return to the original speed or tempo |
| 10. <u>J</u> mf | J. Moderately loud |
| 11. <u>R</u> Ritardando | K. Moderately soft |
| 12. <u>L</u> Legato | L. Smooth and connected |
| 13. <u>M</u> Staccato | M. Short and separated |
| 14. <u>P</u> Adagio | N. Hold or pause |
| 15. <u>Q</u> Allegro | O. Speed |
| 16. <u>G</u>  | P. A slow tempo |
| 17. <u>N</u>  | Q. A fast tempo |
| 18. <u>F</u>  | R. Gradually slowing down |
| 19. <u>H</u> D.C. al Fine | S. Accent |
| 20. <u>T</u> Diminuendo | T. Gradually getting softer; decrescendo |

PART I: EAR TRAINING
Each example will be played twice.

Section A: Identify the interval you hear by number only. All intervals played will be either major or perfect.

- 1. 4
- 2. 6
- 3. 3
- 4. 8
- 5. 2

Section B: Whole and half steps. Circle the interval that you hear.

- 1. Whole Half
- 2. Whole Half
- 3. Whole Half

Section C: Circle the quality of the scale that you hear.

M = Major
Hm = Harmonic minor

- 1. M Hm
- 2. M Hm
- 3. M Hm
- 4. M Hm

Section D: Circle the melody that you hear.

PART II: WRITTEN

Section E: Rewrite this melody on the bass clef, one octave lower.

↑ may also be beamed together

Section F: Name the following key signatures. *Upper- or lowercase OK.*

B^b Major A^b Major B Major C[#] minor
or: c[#] g minor b minor c minor
or: z

Section G: Add accidentals to the following notes to form the scales indicated.

G^b Major (treble clef)

E Major (bass clef)

Section H: Write the order of sharps and flats in both clefs. If done correctly, the first measure will be the key signature of C[#] Major

and the second will be C_b Major.

Section I: Name the root of each of the following triads.

B^b E C[#] A^b D^b

Section J: Write the following triads in root position.

A: I E^b: IV D: V G^b: I C: V

Section K: Identify the following cadences as Authentic or Half.

Half Authentic Half

Section L: Write the following intervals above or below the given note.

4th above 6th below 2nd above 3rd above 5th below

Section M: Identify the following intervals by writing the number of the interval and circling its quality.

M = Major
m = minor
P = Perfect

6 4 7 5 2

(M) m P M m (P) M (m) P M m (P) M (m) P

Section N: Match these terms and definitions. Print your answers carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>F</u> Adagio | A. Much |
| 2. <u>J</u> Tempo | B. Very soft |
| 3. <u>I</u> > | C. Gradually getting softer; decrescendo |
| 4. <u>H</u> 8va | D. Gradually getting louder |
| 5. <u>D</u> Crescendo | E. Little |
| 6. <u>G</u> Mezzo piano | F. Slow |
| 7. <u>B</u> Pianissimo | G. Moderately soft |
| 8. <u>E</u> Poco | H. Indicates to play notes an octave higher |
| 9. <u>C</u> Diminuendo | I. Accent |
| 10. <u>A</u> Molto | J. Speed |

Section O: Given these Major key signatures, identify the root-position triads with Roman Numerals. Remember to use uppercase for Major triads and lowercase for minor triads.

The image shows three measures of triads in a grand staff. The first measure is in C major (no sharps or flats) and contains a C major triad (C-E-G). The second measure is in B-flat major (one flat) and contains a B-flat major triad (B-flat-D-F). The third measure is in D major (two sharps) and contains a D major triad (D-F-A). Below each measure, the Roman numeral is written in red: vi, ii, and iii.

Section Q: Complete these measures by adding one note to each measure. You will draw a total of four (4) notes.

The image shows four measures of music on a single staff in treble clef. The first measure is in 6/8 time and contains a half note G4 and a quarter note A4. The second measure is in 4/4 time and contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The third measure is in 2/4 time and contains a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4. The fourth measure is in 4/4 time and contains a quarter note G4 and a half note A4. In each measure, the final note is written in red.

- Section A: 5 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section B: 3 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section C: 4 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section D: 3 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section E: 6 points total (1 point for stems, 1 point for the correct oct., 4 points for notes)
- Section F: 7 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section G: 6 points total (Each scale was worth 3 points each)
- Section H: 12 points total (Each clef was worth 3 points each) (1 point for order, 1 point for correct number, 1 point for right oct.)
- Section I: 5 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section J: 5 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section K: 3 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section L: 10 points total (Each question worth 2 points)
- Section M: 10 points total (1 point for the quality and 1 point for the interval for each question)
- Section N: 10 points total (Each question worth 1 point)
- Section O: 6 points total (Each question worth 2 points) (1 point for correct roman numeral, 1 point for the quality)
- Section Q: 4 points total (Each question worth 1 point)

Total = 99 points. The tests was graded on a scale of 100, giving everyone an extra point.

PART I: EAR TRAINING
Each example will be played twice.

1/2 pt. @

Section A: Identify the interval that you hear by both quality and number.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>P</u> <u>5</u> | 5. <u>P</u> <u>4</u> |
| 2. <u>m</u> <u>3</u> | 6. <u>T</u> <u>T</u> |
| 3. <u>M</u> <u>7</u> | 7. <u>P</u> <u>8</u> |
| 4. <u>M</u> <u>2</u> | 8. <u>m</u> <u>6</u> |

2 pts @

Section B: Circle whether the melody you hear is in a major (M) or minor (m) key.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>M</u> m | 3. M <u>m</u> |
| 2. M <u>m</u> | 4. <u>M</u> m |

1 pt @

Section C: Circle the scale that you hear.

M = Major Hm = Harmonic minor
 Nm = Natural minor Mm = Melodic minor

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----|-----------|
| 1. M | Nm | Hm | <u>Mm</u> |
| 2. <u>M</u> | Nm | Hm | Mm |
| 3. M | <u>Nm</u> | Hm | Mm |

1 pt @

Section D: Circle the letter (A, B, or C) of the rhythm that you hear.

1. 

2. 

3. 

PART II: WRITTEN

96 pts.

2 pt. @ Section E: Each question has 3 parts: 1) key signature, 2) name of major key, and 3) name of its relative minor key. You will be given one of the 3 parts: fill in the 2 that are missing.

(10 pts. total)

Handwritten key signatures in red: $\sharp\sharp\sharp$ (top staff), $\sharp\sharp\sharp$ (bottom staff), $b\flat$ (top staff), $b\flat$ (bottom staff), $\sharp\sharp\sharp\sharp$ (top staff), $\sharp\sharp\sharp\sharp$ (bottom staff).

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>A^b</u> Major | <u>E</u> Major | <u>G^b</u> Major | B ^b Major | <u>C[#]</u> Major |
| <u>f</u> minor | c [#] minor | <u>e^b</u> minor | <u>g</u> minor | <u>a[#]</u> minor |

2 pt. @ Section F: Determine the keys of the following two excerpts. Remember to give both letter name and quality.

EXAMPLE 1: g minor

(4 pts. total)

Handwritten key signatures in red: $b\flat$ (first excerpt), $b\flat$ (second excerpt), $b\flat$ (third excerpt).

EXAMPLE 2: E major

2 pts @ Section G: Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Remember to give both the letter name as well as the quality.

- (8 pts total)
1. What key is enharmonic of G \flat major? F \sharp Major
 2. What key is the relative major of c minor? E \flat Major
 3. What key is parallel to b minor? B Major
 4. What key is the relative minor of F \sharp major? d \sharp minor

(5 pts total) Section H: Transpose the following excerpt from e minor (bass clef) to g minor (treble clef).

1 pt. @ accidental stem direction { +2, -1, -2

2 pts. @ measure ($\frac{1}{2}$ pt. @ \uparrow beat) = (8 pts. total)
 Section I: Rewrite the following 4/4 rhythm in 4/8.

Section J: Add accidentals to the following notes to form the 4 scales indicated.

1 pt. @ accidental

D Major

g harmonic minor

E \flat Major

e melodic minor

Section K: Write the indicated triad or chord, using accidentals (and NOT key signatures).

1 pt. @ accidental
 1 pt. @ inversion

C minor: iv
 Root position

G \flat Major: IV
 1st inversion

E minor: V 7
 1st inversion

A Major: iii
 Root position

B Major: V 7
 Root position

g minor: VI
 Root position

D \flat Major: ii
 Root position

f minor: vii $^\circ$
 Root position

b \flat minor: i
 1st inversion

A \flat Major: IV
 2nd inversion

1 pt @ Section L: Circle the quality of the following triads. If the triad is none of the qualities, circle "Other".

(5 pts total)

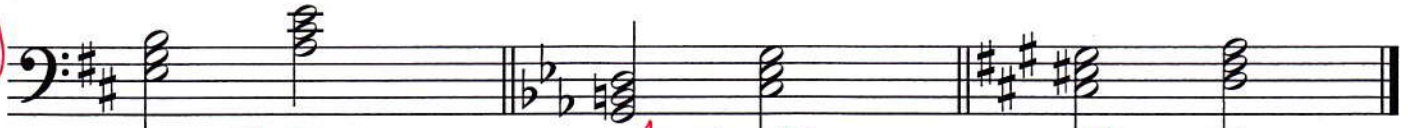
M = Major
m = minor
+ = Augmented
° = diminished



Example	M m	M m	M m	M m	M m
M	m	m	m	m	m
+	°	+	°	+	°
Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

2 pt @ Section M: Identify the following cadences as Authentic, Half, Plagal, or Deceptive.

(6 pts total)



Half Authentic Deceptive

1 pt @ Section N: Draw a whole note above the given note to complete the interval.

(8 pts total)

P8 M6 P5 M3 m7 m2 m3 A4

1 pt @ Section O: Match the following terms and definitions. Print your answers carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

(10 pt. total)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>H</u> Cantabile | A. Less |
| 2. <u>G</u> Pesante | B. More |
| 3. <u>J</u> Dolce | C. Binary |
| 4. <u>F</u> D.C. al Fine | D. Little |
| 5. <u>I</u> C | E. Ending Section |
| 6. <u>B</u> Piu | F. Repeat from beginning to Fine |
| 7. <u>D</u> Poco | G. Heavy, forceful |
| 8. <u>C</u> AB | H. In a singing manner |
| 9. <u>E</u> Coda | I. 4/4 or Common time |
| 10. <u>A</u> Meno | J. Sweetly |

Section L: (5 pts) Copy the following melody on the blank staff provided, correcting five mistakes in notation.

Section M: (6 pts) Transpose this melody to the key a minor third lower.

Section N: (4 pts) Write these intervals up from the given pitch.



M3 Dim. 7 Aug. 6 Dim. 5

Section O: (4 pts) Write these intervals down from the given pitch.

Aug. 4 P4 m6 P5

Section P: (4 pts) Write the following scales, using individual accidentals.

c harmonic minor, ascending

Cadence type: Deceptive Authentic

Section T: (10 pts) Analyze the following four-part example, identifying the key signature, Roman Numerals, and figured bass.

G: I I V vi iii vi V I V⁶

I I⁶ V ii I⁶ V⁷ I

Section U: (7 pts) Write the scale degree name for each note of the scale, beginning with "tonic."

Tonic Supertonic mediant Sub- dominant Sub- leading Tonic
dominant mediant tone