



Achievement in Music



PRACTICE THEORY TEST		
Student _____	LEVEL 4 – C	Score: _____/100

STAFF/KEY SIGNATURE

1. WRITE the name of each major key signature on the line below:



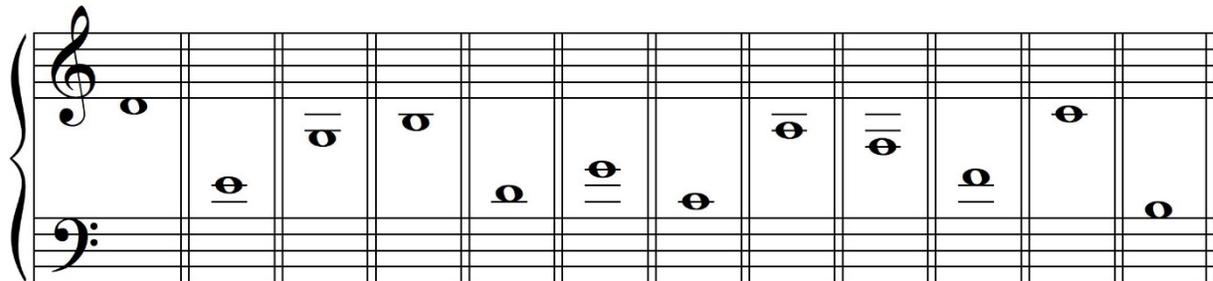
Example: B \flat major ___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major



___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major

NOTE NAMES

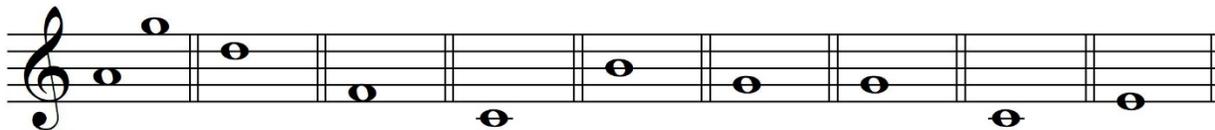
1. WRITE the letter name of each note on the line below the staff.



Example: D ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

INTERVALS

1. DRAW each harmonic or melodic interval going up from the note on the staff below.



Example: melodic 7th melodic 4th harmonic 8th melodic 3rd melodic 2nd harmonic 7th melodic 5th harmonic 6th harmonic 2nd



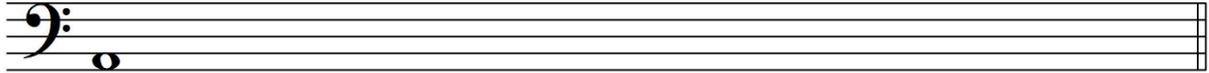
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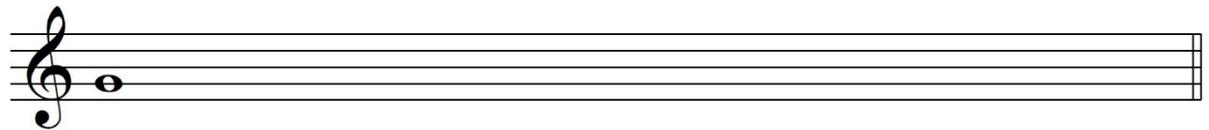
SCALES

1. WRITE the following major scales using WHOLE NOTES. Use sharps or flats where needed. Ascending only.

A major



G major



2. Identify the form of each minor scale below. WRITE natural or harmonic on the line.

Example: Natural





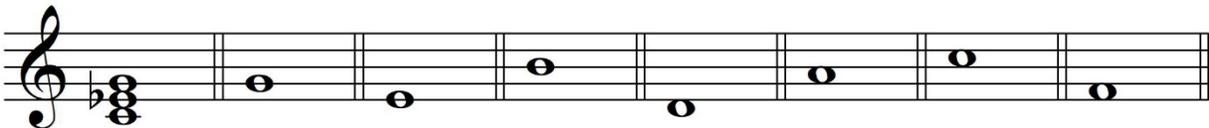




CHORDS

1. DRAW the missing top two notes of the triads, the bottom note is given. Use whole notes. Use # or b where needed.

Tip: Draw the notes in first, then go back and determine which # or b to use. Check the clef!



Example: C minor G diminished E augmented B minor D major A diminished C augmented F major



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CHORD PROGRESSIONS

1. WRITE the Roman numerals on the lines under each chord.
2. CIRCLE the V7 chord.
3. SQUARE the iv chord.
4. What is the root of the i chord? _____
5. Is the LH chord in measure 1 major or minor? _____

RHYTHM

1. CIRCLE the correct example where the number of counts matches the time signature.

A.

B.



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TERMS

DRAW a line from the term to its correct definition.

dolce	go to the sign and play to the coda
tenuto	hold the note for its full value/ stress the note
sempre	an ending of a piece
vivace	very slow tempo
rallentando	always
coda	lively, very fast tempo
loco	play as written (no more 8va)
lento	sweetly
accelerando	gradually get faster
D.S. al coda	a gradual decrease of speed

MUSIC HISTORY

1. CIRCLE the names of 4 composers from the Baroque period.

Bach Mozart Scarlatti Haydn Beethoven Vivaldi Copland Telemann

2. The _____ period lasted from approximately 1600 to 1750.

3. CIRCLE the correct names of the four voice parts represented by SATB.

Soprano Alto Tumble Base

Soprano Alto Tenor Bass

Soprano Albatross Treble Bass

4. Natural, harmonic, melodic are the 3 forms of minor scales. (CIRCLE one) TRUE or FALSE

5. _____ and _____ are the mostly commonly used scales in western music today.



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ANALYSIS

The Jester

Vivo

D. Fun Mann

1. What is the key of this piece? (Circle one) D \flat major D major B minor
2. Are measures 1 and 2 examples of REPETITION or SEQUENCE? _____
3. Name the circled note in measure 12. _____
4. Are the notes in the box (m. 6 and 7) examples of REPETITION or SEQUENCE? _____
5. CIRCLE the Crescendos.



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PRACTICE THEORY TEST CORRECTION KEY

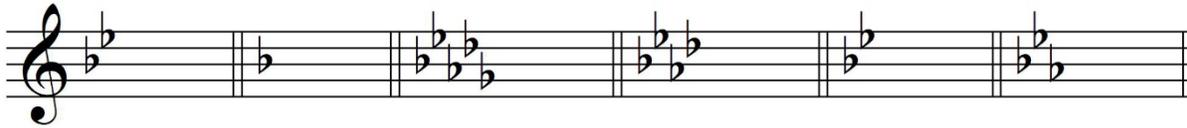
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LEVEL 4 – C

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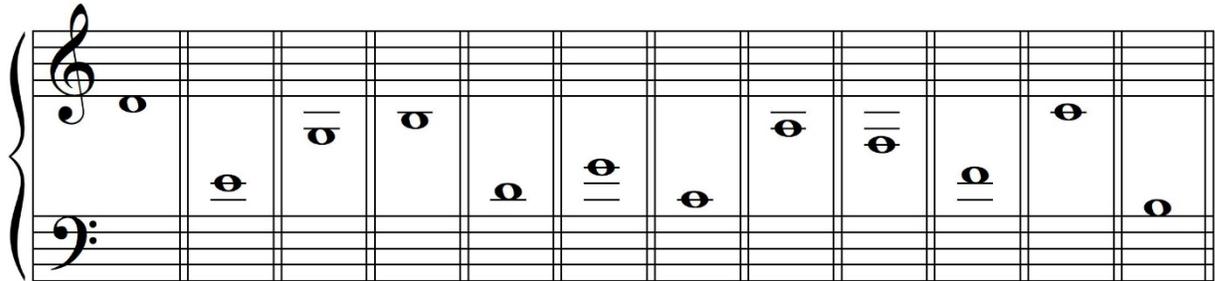
Example: B \flat major F major D \flat major A \flat major B \flat major E \flat major



C major D major E major G major A major B major

NOTE NAMES

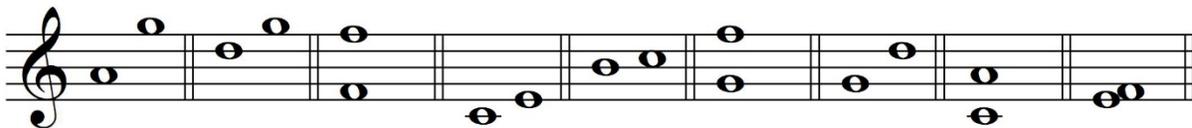
1. WRITE the letter name of each note on the line below the staff.



Example: D E G B D G C A F F C B

INTERVALS

1. DRAW each harmonic or melodic interval going up from the note on the staff below.



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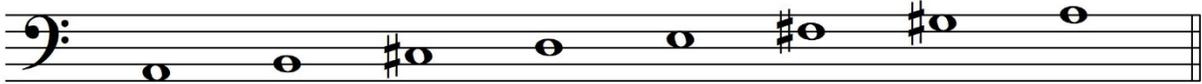
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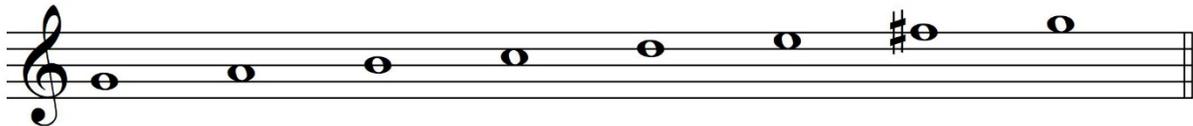
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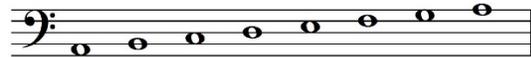


G major

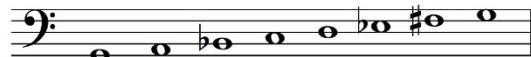


2. Identify the form of each minor scale below. WRITE natural or harmonic on the line.

Example: Natural



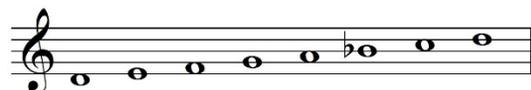
Harmonic



Harmonic



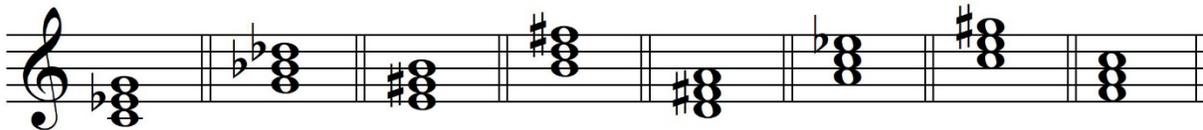
Natural



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RHYTHM

1. CIRCLE the correct example where the number of counts matches the time signature.

A.

B.

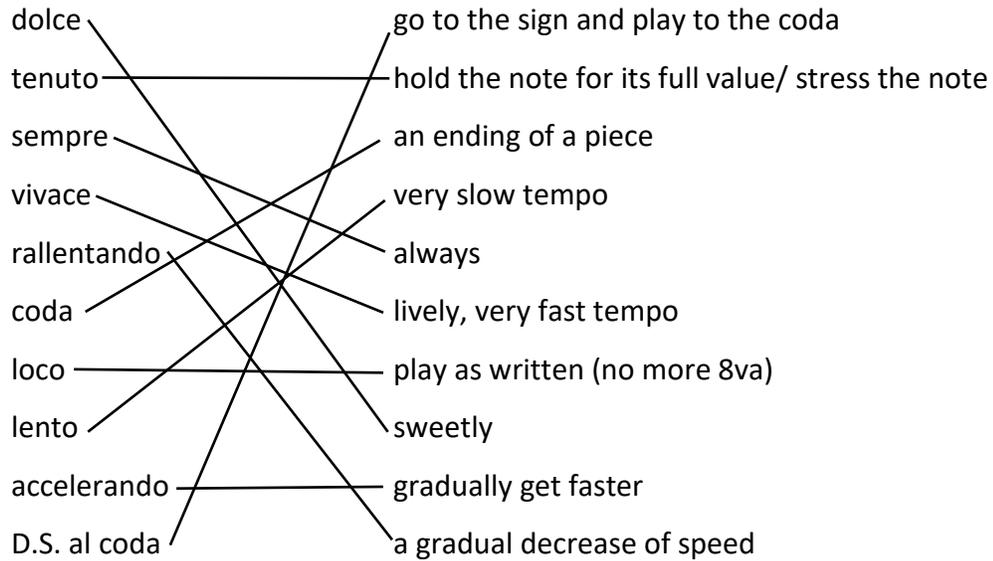


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