



# Achievement in Music



## PRACTICE THEORY TEST CORRECTION KEY

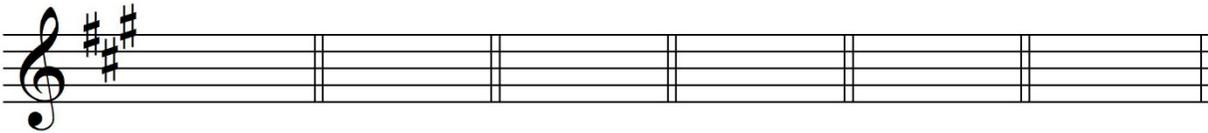
Student \_\_\_\_\_

LEVEL 6 – C

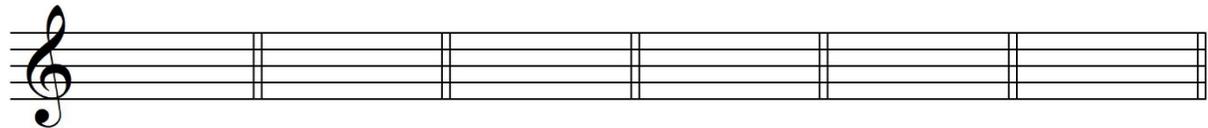
Score: \_\_\_\_\_/100

### STAFF

1. DRAW each key signature on the staff below.
2. WRITE each relative minor key in the line below the staff.



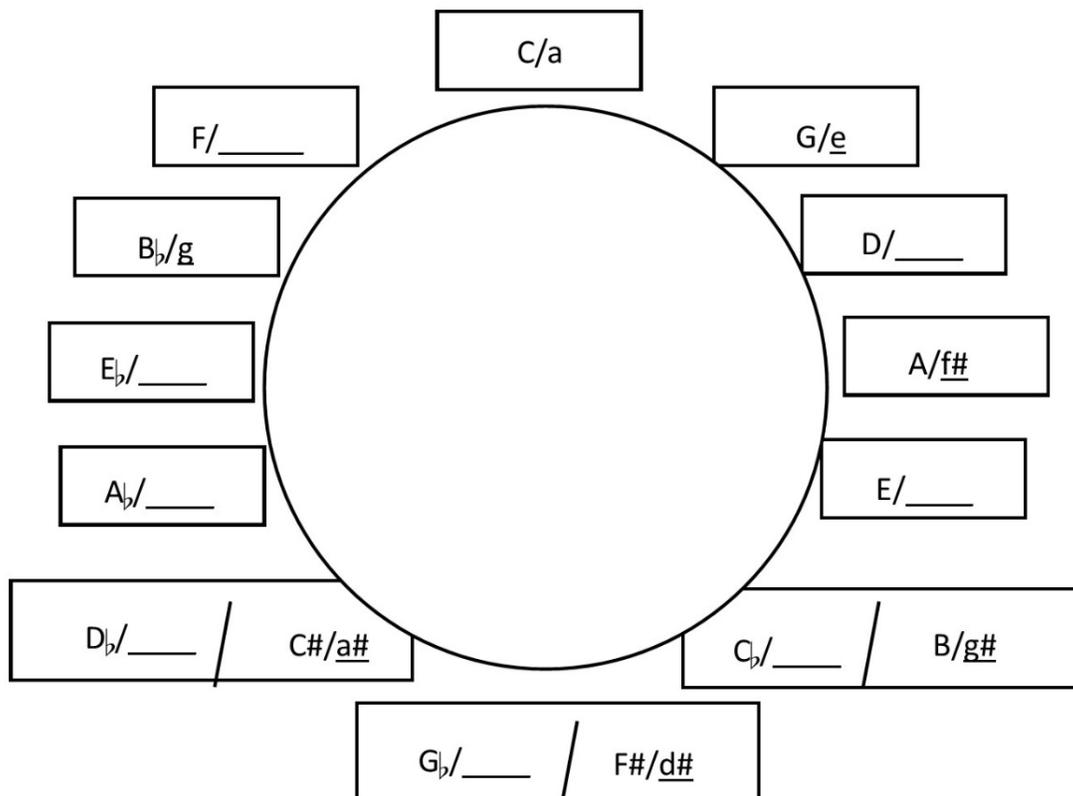
Example: A major      D major      E $\flat$  major      G major      B $\flat$  major      D $\flat$  major  
 F $\sharp$  minor      \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor



C major      E major      F major      A $\flat$  major      G $\flat$  major      B major  
 \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor      \_\_\_ minor

### CIRCLE OF 5ths

To complete the Circle of 5ths, WRITE the name of each minor key on the correct line.





# Achievement in Music



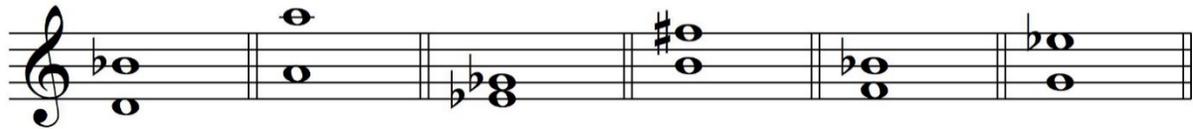
## NOTE NAMES

1. SPELL the notes of each triad.

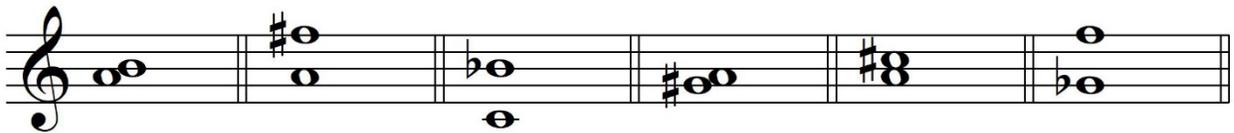
A major \_\_\_\_\_ A minor \_\_\_\_\_ A diminished \_\_\_\_\_ A augmented \_\_\_\_\_  
 F major \_\_\_\_\_ F minor \_\_\_\_\_ F diminished \_\_\_\_\_ F augmented \_\_\_\_\_  
 B major \_\_\_\_\_ B minor \_\_\_\_\_ B diminished \_\_\_\_\_ B augmented \_\_\_\_\_

## INTERVALS

1. WRITE the name (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc.) and quality (major, minor or perfect) of each interval on the line below the staff.



Example: m6 \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

## SCALES

- DRAW the missing root position triad in each box to complete the triads of the E major scale.
- ADD the sharps to complete the correct quality of the same triads.

I    ii    iii    IV    V7    vi    vii°    I

3. WRITE the missing Scale Degree Names.

I Tonic	ii _____	iii _____	IV _____
V _____	vi _____	vii _____	I (Upper) Tonic



# Achievement in Music



## CHORDS

1. WRITE the name of the root of each diminished 7<sup>th</sup> chord on the line below the staff.

\_\_\_\_\_

Example: C<sup>o</sup>7

\_\_\_\_\_

2. DRAW the diminished (dd7<sup>th</sup>) seventh chord in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> inversions. Add accidentals.

Root      1<sup>st</sup>      2<sup>nd</sup>      3<sup>rd</sup>  
 Inversion   Inversion   Inversion

Root      1<sup>st</sup>      2<sup>nd</sup>      3<sup>rd</sup>  
 Inversion   Inversion   Inversion

1. DRAW the missing IV and V7 chords in the following major chord progressions. (Use Closed Inversions).

G major

I   IV   I   V7   I   I   IV   I   V7   I   I   IV   I   V7   I

C major

I   IV   I   V7   I   I   IV   I   V7   I   I   IV   I   V7   I



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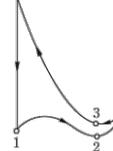
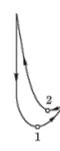
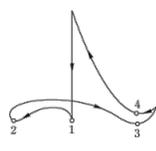
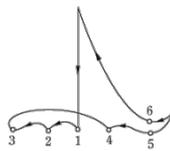


## RHYTHM

1. ADD one rest under each arrow to complete the measures. Check time signatures.

Rests could include: ♪ ♫ ♮

2. DRAW a line from the conducting pattern to its correct Time Signature.



2/4

3/4

4/4

6/8

## SYMBOLS AND TERMS

DRAW a line from the term to its correct definition.

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| anacrusis   | a duple time signature, usually 2/2         |
| rallentando | a gradual decrease of speed                 |
| contrary    | the upbeat, a pick-up note                  |
| simile      | animated, faster tempo                      |
| senza       | without                                     |
| meno        | less  |
| sforzando   | a sudden strong accent                      |
| marcato     | in a similar manner                         |
| animato     | two voices moving in the opposite direction |
| alla breve  | to stress the notes or play them marked     |



# Achievement in Music



## SYMBOLS AND TERMS cont.

2. WRITE the tempos in order from fastest to slowest

adagio      allegro      andante      lento      moderato      presto

\_\_\_\_\_

## MUSIC HISTORY

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ period of music lasted approximately from 1820 - 1900?

2. CIRCLE the two modes that give us the patterns for the major and minor scales.

Ionian      Dorian      Phrygian      Lydian      Mixolydian      Aeolian      Locrian

3. CIRCLE the three pedals of the piano.

Damper      Sustain      Tre Corde

Natural      Harmonic      Melodic

Damper      Sostenuto      Una Corda

4. CIRCLE three common dance forms that originated in the Baroque period:

air      bouree      courante      gigue      hornpipe      minuet      passacalia      sarabande

## ANALYSIS

**“Magdalena’s Dance”** Use the score on the next page to complete these questions.

1. What is the key of this piece? (letter name and quality)    \_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does the marking in measure 3 or 11 tell the performer to do? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the letter name of the anacrusis in the first section? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Label the chords in the bass clef in measure 12 and 13 with Roman numerals.
5. What does D.S al fine tell the performer to do? \_\_\_\_\_
6. CIRCLE the Segno Symbol.



# Achievement in Music



## Magdalena's Dance

*Allegro* 1 2 3 4 Itwas Notbach

5 6 7 8 9

10 11 **Fine** 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 **D.S. al Fine**

The musical score for 'Magdalena's Dance' is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of 19 measures. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score is divided into four systems. The first system contains measures 1-4, with a repeat sign at the beginning of measure 1. The second system contains measures 5-9. The third system contains measures 10-14, with a double bar line and the word 'Fine' above measure 12. The fourth system contains measures 15-19, with 'D.S. al Fine' above measure 19. Dynamic markings include 'sfz' (sforzando) in measures 4, 11, and 15. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 19.



# Achievement in Music



## PRACTICE THEORY TEST CORRECTION KEY

Student \_\_\_\_\_

LEVEL 6 – C

Score: \_\_\_\_\_/100

### STAFF

1. DRAW each key signature on the staff below.
2. WRITE each relative minor key in the line below the staff.



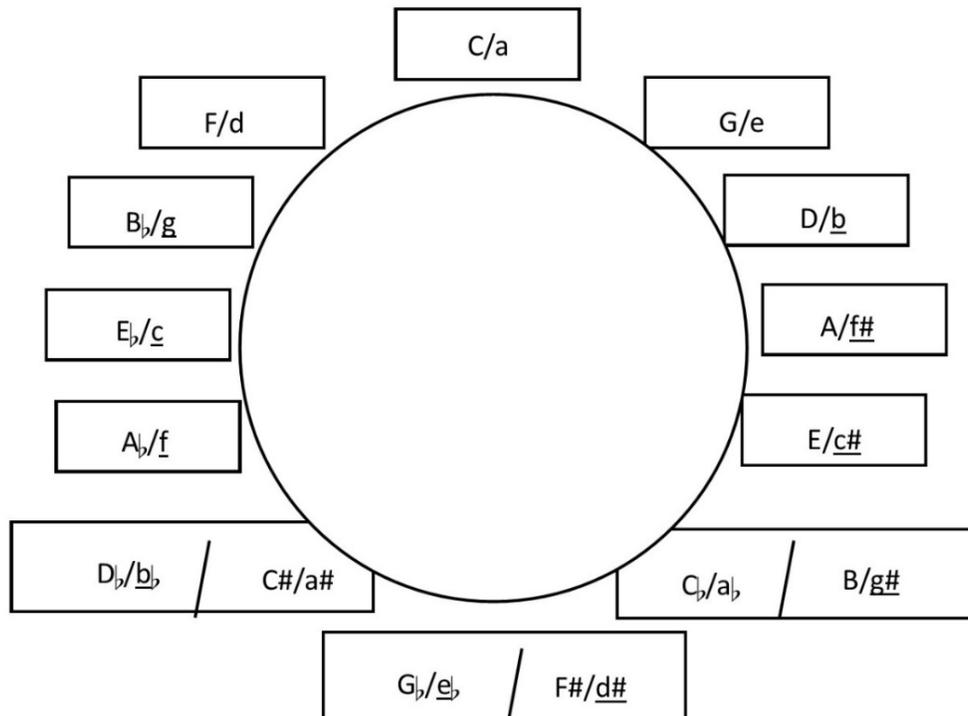
Example: A major      D major      E $\flat$  major      G major      B $\flat$  major      D $\flat$  major  
 f $\sharp$  minor      b $\flat$  minor      c $\flat$  minor      e $\flat$  minor      g $\flat$  minor      b $\flat$  minor



C major      E major      F major      A $\flat$  major      G $\flat$  major      B major  
 a $\flat$  minor      c $\sharp$  minor      d $\flat$  minor      f $\flat$  minor      e $\flat$  minor      g $\sharp$  minor

### CIRCLE OF 5ths

To complete the Circle of 5ths, WRITE the name of each minor key on the correct line.





# Achievement in Music



## NOTE NAMES

1. SPELL the notes of each triad.

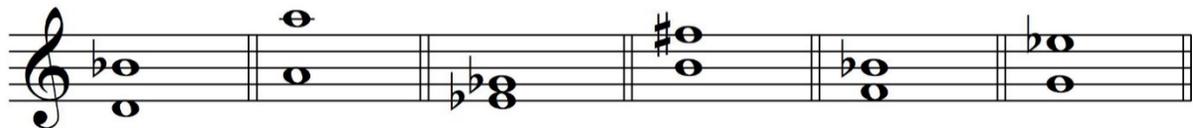
A major A C# E      A minor A C E      A diminished A C E $\flat$       A augmented A C# E#

F major F A C      F minor F A $\flat$  C      F diminished F A $\flat$  C $\flat$       F augmented F A C#

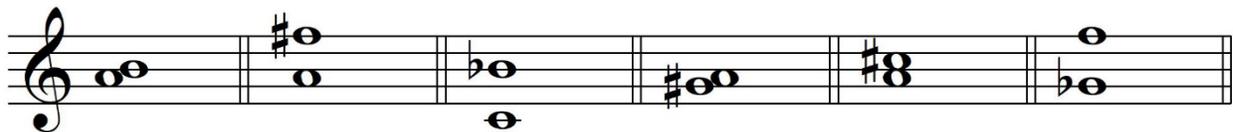
B major B D# F#      B minor B D F#      B diminished B D F      B augmented B D# Fx

## INTERVALS

1. WRITE the name (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc.) and quality (major, minor or perfect) of each interval on the line below the staff.



Example: m6      P8      m3      P6      P4      m6



M2      M6      m7      m2      M3      M7

## SCALES

- DRAW the missing root position triad in each box to complete the triads of the E major scale.
- ADD the sharps to complete the correct quality of the same triads.

3. WRITE the missing Scale Degree Names.

I	Tonic	ii	<u>Supertonic</u>	iii	<u>Mediant</u>	IV	<u>Sub Dominant</u>
V	<u>Dominant</u>	vi	<u>Sub Mediant</u>	vii	<u>Leading Tone</u>	I	(Upper) Tonic



# Achievement in Music



## CHORDS

1. WRITE the name of the root of each diminished 7<sup>th</sup> chord on the line below the staff.

Example: C<sup>o</sup>7      B<sup>o</sup>7      F<sup>o</sup>7      G<sup>o</sup>7      C<sup>o</sup>7      B<sup>o</sup>7

F<sup>o</sup>7      G<sup>o</sup>7      C<sup>o</sup>7      B<sup>o</sup>7      F<sup>o</sup>7      G<sup>o</sup>7

*Student will still receive points if the "o7" is left off the Name*

2. DRAW the diminished (dd7th) seventh chord in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> inversions. Add accidentals.

Root      1<sup>st</sup> Inversion      2<sup>nd</sup> Inversion      3<sup>rd</sup> Inversion

Root      1<sup>st</sup> Inversion      2<sup>nd</sup> Inversion      3<sup>rd</sup> Inversion

1. DRAW the missing IV and V7 chords in the following major chord progressions. (Use Closed Inversions).

G major

I IV I V7 I I IV I V7 I I IV I V7 I

C major

I IV I V7 I I IV I V7 I I IV I V7 I

*(The 5<sup>th</sup> can be omitted)*



# Achievement in Music



## RHYTHM

1. ADD one rest under each arrow to complete the measures. Check time signatures.

Rests could include: ♪ ♪ ♪

The first staff is in 3/8 time and contains two measures. The first measure has a quarter note, an arrow pointing to a quarter rest, and another quarter note. The second measure has a dotted quarter note, an arrow pointing to a quarter rest, and a half note. The second staff is in 6/4 time and contains two measures. The first measure has a half note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note, with an arrow pointing to a quarter rest. The second measure has a half note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note, with an arrow pointing to a quarter rest.

2. DRAW a line from the conducting pattern to its correct Time Signature.

The first conducting pattern (1-2-3-4-5-6) is connected to 2/4. The second conducting pattern (2-1-4-3) is connected to 3/4. The third conducting pattern (1-2) is connected to 4/4. The fourth conducting pattern (1-3-2) is connected to 6/8.

## SYMBOLS AND TERMS

DRAW a line from the term to its correct definition.

anacrusis	—	a duple time signature, usually 2/2
rallentando	—	a gradual decrease of speed
contrary	—	the upbeat, a pick-up note
simile	—	animated, faster tempo
senza	—	without
meno	—	less
sforzando	—	a sudden strong accent
marcato	—	in a similar manner
animato	—	two voices moving in the opposite direction
alla breve	—	to stress the notes or play them marked



# Achievement in Music



## SYMBOLS AND TERMS cont.

2. WRITE the tempos in order from fastest to slowest

adagio	allegro	andante	lento	moderato	presto
<u>presto</u>	<u>allegro</u>	<u>moderato</u>	<u>andante</u>	<u>adagio</u>	<u>lento</u>

## MUSIC HISTORY

1. The Romantic period of music lasted approximately from 1820 - 1900?

2. CIRCLE the two modes that give us the patterns for the major and minor scales.

Ionian    Dorian    Phrygian    Lydian    Mixolydian    Aeolian    Locrian

3. CIRCLE the three pedals of the piano.

	Damper	Sustain	Tre Corde
	Natural	Harmonic	Melodic
	<u>Damper</u>	<u>Sostenuto</u>	<u>Una Corda</u>

4. CIRCLE three common dance forms that originated in the Baroque period:

air    bouree    courante    gigue    hornpipe    minuet    passacalia    sarabande  
*(all of these are examples of Baroque Dance Forms)*

## ANALYSIS

“Magdalena’s Dance” Use the score on the next page to complete these questions.

1. What is the key of this piece? (letter name and quality) F Major
2. What does the marking in measure 3 or 11 tell the performer to do? Play suddenly loud; accent
3. What is the letter name of the anacrusis in the first section? C
4. Label the chords in the bass clef in measure 12 and 13 with Roman numerals.
5. What does D.S al fine tell the performer to do? Return to the sign and play to fine.
6. CIRCLE the Segno Symbol.



# Achievement in Music



## Magdalena's Dance

*Allegro* 1 2 3 4 Itwas Notbach

5 6 7 8 9

10 11 **Fine** 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 **D.S. al Fine**