



Achievement in Music



PRACTICE THEORY TEST

Student _____

LEVEL 9 – C

Score: _____/100

STAFF - MODULATION

The following example modulates from the key of D major to the key of A major.

1. LABEL the underlined chords with Roman numerals and Figured Bass.

Example: D: I

A: _____

INTERVALS

1. DRAW an interval above each given note. Use accidentals where needed. (*Harmonic or Melodic*)

Example: Maj 2nd

Per 5th

Per 4th

Per 8th

Min 3rd

Maj 6th

Dim 5th

Aug 4th

Dim 3rd

Dim 7th

Aug 6th

Aug 2nd

Dim 4th

Min 6th

Maj 2nd

Min 7th

Aug 3rd

Per 5th



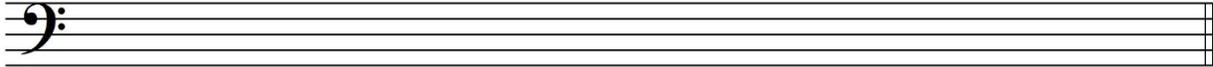
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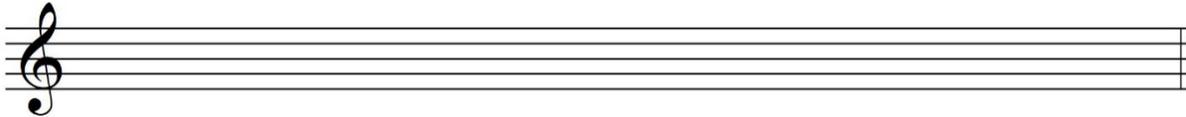
SCALES

1. DRAW each mode or scale on the staves below. Use accidentals, not key signatures.

D major pentatonic scale (can include the octave note)



G Whole Tone scale (can be written either way)



2. WRITE the correct LETTER NAME and QUALITY (example: D minor).

Example: Tonic chord of G minor

G minor

Submediant chord of E minor

Supertonic chord of D harmonic minor

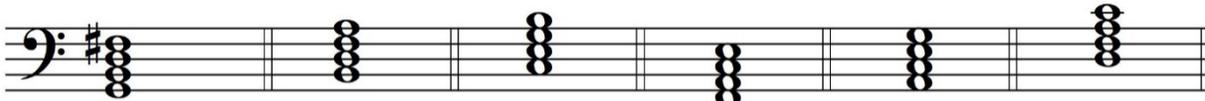
Subdominant of E \flat major

Mediant chord of A \flat major

Leading tone of A harmonic minor

CHORDS

1. DRAW accidentals for each seventh chord as indicated.



Example: MM7

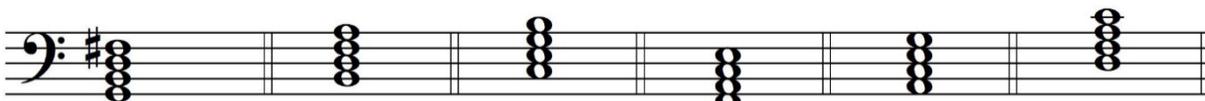
mM7

dm7

dd7

mm7

Mm7



Mm7

MM7

dd7

mm7

mM7

dm7



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MUSIC HISTORY

WRITE the characteristic from the box on the line and list 1 composer for each period.

- During the Romantic period, _____ were developed.
Romantic Composer: _____
- During the Baroque period, the main compositional texture was _____.
Baroque Composer: _____
- During the Contemporary period, _____ style of writing was introduced.
Contemporary Composer: _____
- During the Classical period, _____ texture became widely used.
Classical Composer: _____
- During the Impressionistic period, _____ scales and other exotic scales were introduced.
Impressionistic Composer: _____

Atonal	Character Pieces	Counterpoint	Homophonic	Whole Tone
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ANALYSIS

Using the score excerpt for the piano sonata by Beethoven, answer the following questions:

- What are the three main sections in the first movement of a classical sonata?

- What chord does the music arrive on in measure 4, beat 3? I (use Roman Numeral)
- In the title "Sonata, Op. 49 No. 1", what does the "Op." stand for? _____
- What is the ornament in measure 12? _____
- What two notes are played for the trill in measure 8? _____



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Sonata in G, Op. 49 No. 1

L. van Beethoven

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). Measure 1 begins with a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 1-4 feature a melodic line in the treble clef with triplets and a trill. Measures 5-8 continue the melodic development with triplets and a trill. Measures 9-12 show a more rhythmic and melodic progression, including a double bar line and a fermata in measure 12.



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PRACTICE THEORY TEST CORRECTION KEY

Student _____

LEVEL 9 – C

Score: _____/100

STAFF - MODULATION

The following example modulates from the key of D major to the key of A major.

1. LABEL the underlined chords with Roman numerals and Figured Bass.

Example: D: I V7 I vi6
A: ii6 I6/4 V7 I

INTERVALS

1. DRAW an interval above each given note. Use accidentals where needed. (*Harmonic or Melodic*)

Example: Maj 2nd Per 5th Per 4th Per 8th Min 3rd Maj 6th

Dim 5th Aug 4th Dim 3rd Dim 7th Aug 6th Aug 2nd

Dim 4th Min 6th Maj 2nd Min 7th Aug 3rd Per 5th



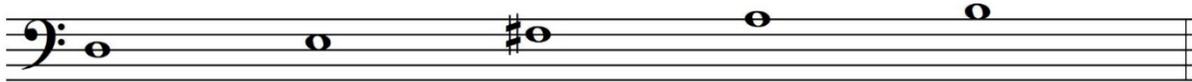
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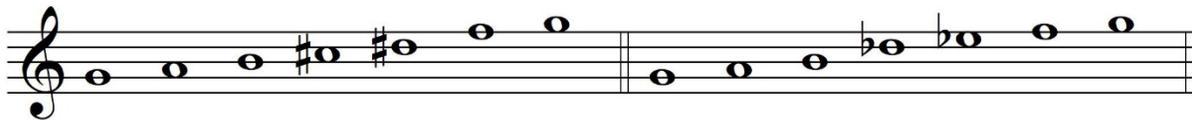
SCALES

1. DRAW each mode or scale on the staves below. Use accidentals, not key signatures.

D major pentatonic scale (can include the octave note)



G Whole Tone scale (can be written either way)

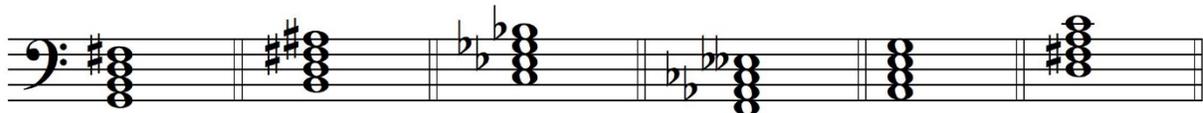


2. WRITE the correct LETTER NAME and QUALITY (example: D minor).

Example: Tonic chord of G minor	<u>G</u> <u>minor</u>
Submediant chord of E minor	<u>C</u> <u>major</u>
Supertonic chord of D harmonic minor	<u>E</u> <u>diminished</u>
Subdominant of E \flat major	<u>A\flat</u> <u>major</u>
Mediant chord of A \flat major	<u>C</u> <u>minor</u>
Leading tone of A harmonic minor	<u>G</u> <u>diminished</u>

CHORDS

1. DRAW accidentals for each seventh chord as indicated.



Example: MM7 mM7 dm7 dd7 mm7 Mm7



Mm7 MM7 dd7 mm7 mM7 dm7

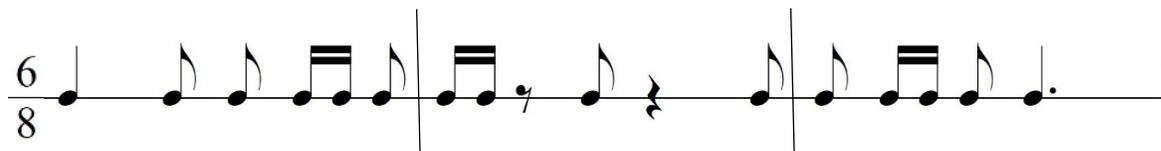


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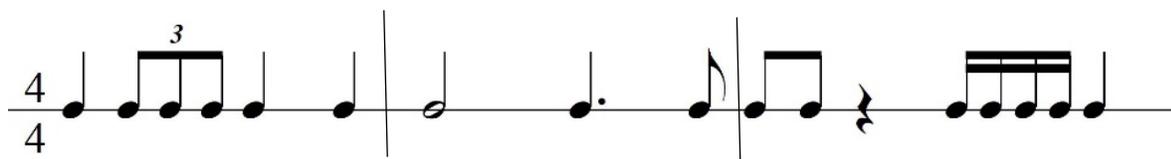


RHYTHM

1. DRAW bar lines to divide each rhythm into equal measures.
2. WRITE the name of the meter on the line below the staff.



Compound Duple Meter



Simple Quadruple Meter

SYMBOLS AND TERMS

1. WRITE the definition on the line next to the correct term.

- con fuoco with fire
- agitato agitated, going faster
- pesante in a heavy manner; slower
- con brio with great energy and vigor
- espressivo expressively
- enharmonic different spelling for the same key
- non troppo not too much



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MUSIC HISTORY

WRITE the characteristic from the box on the line and list 1 composer for each period.

1. During the Romantic period, Character Pieces were developed.

Romantic Composer: Schumann, Brahms, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Fanny Mendelssohn, Clara Schumann

2. During the Baroque period, the main compositional texture was Counterpoint.

Baroque Composer: Bach, Handel, D. Scarlatti

3. During the Contemporary period, Atonal style of writing was introduced.

Contemporary Composer: Copland, Barber, Prokofiev, Bartok, Beach

4. During the Classical period, Homophonic texture became widely used.

Classical Composer: Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Schubert

5. During the Impressionistic period, Whole Tone scales and other exotic scales were introduced.

Impressionistic Composer: Debussy, Ravel, Satie

Atonal	Character Pieces	Counterpoint	Homophonic	Whole Tone
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ANALYSIS

Using the score excerpt for the piano sonata by Beethoven, answer the following questions:

1. What are the three main sections in the first movement of a classical sonata?

Exposition Development Recapitulation

2. What chord does the music arrive on in measure 4, beat 3? I (use Roman Numeral)

3. In the title "Sonata, Op. 49 No. 1", what does the "Op." stand for? opus or work

4. What is the ornament in measure 12? Turn

5. What notes are played for the trill in measure 8? D C



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Sonata in G, Op. 49 No. 1

L. van Beethoven

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). Measure 1 begins with a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 1-4 show a melodic line in the treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 1 and a trill in measure 4. Measures 5-8 continue the melodic development with another triplet in measure 5 and a trill in measure 8. Measures 9-12 feature a more active melodic line in the treble clef, with a fermata in measure 12. The bass clef provides a steady accompaniment throughout.