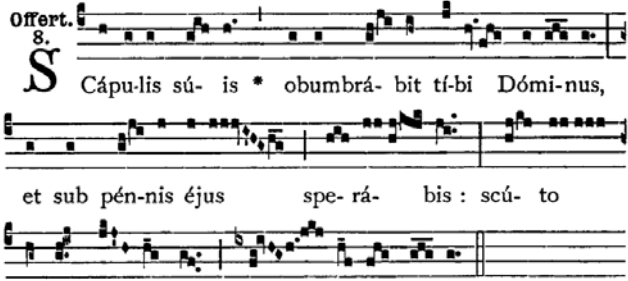


Part I – Music History – Choose the correct answer

- _____ 1. The following are Eras of Musical History, *except*
- a. Medieval
 - b. Renaissance
 - c. Baroque
 - d. Classical
 - e. Neo-Classical
 - f. Romantic
 - g. 20th Century
- _____ 2. Music notation began using these symbols which translate to “gesture”
- a. Notes
 - b. Beats
 - c. Neumes
 - d. Staves
- _____ 3. The first form of written music was
- a. Gregorian Chant
 - b. Organum
 - c. Sonatas
 - d. Trio
- _____ 4. This type of music developed second and has two melodic lines
- a. Gregorian Chant
 - b. Organum
 - c. Sonatas
 - d. Trio
- _____ 5. This Era of music history had the strongest sense of Rhythmic drive
- a. Classical
 - b. Romantic
 - c. Medieval
 - d. Baroque
- _____ 6. The following is an example of:
- a. 20th Century Music
 - b. Gregorian Chant
 - c. Organum
 - d. Musical Artwork

Offert.
8.



S Cápu-lis sú- is * obumbrá- bit tí-bi Dómi-nus,
et sub pén-nis éjus spe- rá- bis : scú- to
circúm-da- bit te vé- ri- tas é- jus.

Part II – Fill in the Blank

7. List the Four Principles of Music.

8. Compare and contrast how Woodwind and Brass Instruments produce a sound.

9. The STAFF is made of _____ lines and _____ spaces.

10. A piano has _____ keys and contains _____ octaves.

11. Write the formula for a MAJOR Scale

12. Identify the names given to the 7 notes of a scale-

1 [^] - TONIC	5 [^] - _____
2 [^] - _____	6 [^] - _____
3 [^] - _____	7 [^] - _____
4 [^] - _____	

13. There are four notes that make up a SEVENTH chord. What are their names?

14. Draw a treble and bass clef.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Part III – Definitions – Match the term or symbol to its correct definition.

- _____ 1. Leger Line
- _____ 2. Bar Line
- _____ 3. Grand Staff
- _____ 4. Major
- _____ 5. Minor
- _____ 6. Consonance
- _____ 7. Dissonance
- _____ 8. Time Signature
- _____ 9. Key Signature
- _____ 10. Tritone
- _____ 11. Leading Tone
- _____ 12. Retrograde
- _____ 13. Enharmonic
- _____ 14. Accidental
- _____ 15. Double Flat
- _____ 16. Natural
- _____ 17. Sharp
- _____ 18. Flat
- _____ 19. Dominant Seventh
- _____ 20. G Clef

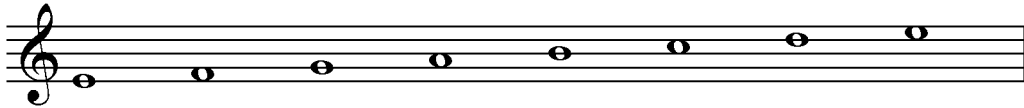
- A.** Diabolus in Musica – augmented 4th
- B.** Treble and Bass staff connected by a bracket
- C.** Name given to a seventh chord built on the 5th scale degree
- D.** Lowers a note by a half step
- E.** Name for this - Eb = D#
- F.** This note MUST resolve UP
- G.** Raises a note by a half steps
- H.** Nickname given to the Treble clef
- I.** Defines the number of beats per measure
- J.** Small lines used to extend the staff
- K.** A single sharp or flat which appears within the music
- L.** Tonality associated with SADNESS
- M.** Vertical line dividing a staff into measures
- N.** Symbol that cancels a sharp or flat
- O.** Lowers a note by two half steps
- P.** A grouping of sharps or flats at the beginning of a piece of music
- Q.** Two or more notes sounding together to create a pleasant sound
- R.** Tonality associated with HAPPINESS
- S.** Writing or playing a melody backwards
- T.** Two or more notes sounding together to create an unpleasant sound

Part IV – Music Theory Application

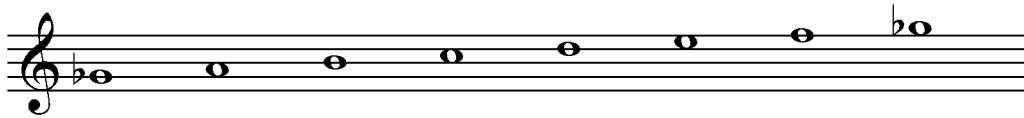
Using the formula for a Major Scale, apply the correct sharps or flats to the following scales to make them correct. (The first and last pitches are correct)



D flat Major



E Major



G flat Major

Identify the intervals below. By moving one note up or down, write the inversion of each interval and then identify the inversion.

_____ inv. _____ inv. _____ inv. _____

7

_____ inv. _____ inv. _____ inv. _____

Identify the following chords and write the two forms of the chord not given.

_____ 1st inv. 2nd inv.

Root Pos. _____ 2nd inv.

_____ 1st inv. 2nd inv.

Root Pos. 1st inv. _____

What is the symbol for a Triad in First Inversion ? _____

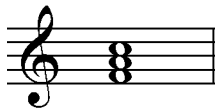
What is the symbol for a Triad in Second Inversion ? _____

What is the symbol for a Seventh Chord in First Inversion? _____

What is the symbol for a Seventh Chord in Second Inversion? _____

What is the symbol for a Seventh Chord in Third Inversion? _____

Identify the various Roman Numerals that may be given to the following chord in different key signatures.



	Chord	Key
Ex.	I	in FM
_____		in CM
_____		in Bb M
_____		in b flat minor
_____		in a m

Provide the Roman Numeral Analysis for the following musical example. Remember to look for and notate any inversions.

A Major: _____

Fill in the Alto and Tenor voices for the following musical example.

D Major I⁶ IV IV⁶ V⁶ I I⁶₄ V I

What note is the leading tone in this key? _____

What note **MUST** the leading tone resolve to in this key? _____

Below is a copy of the last measure from the above excerpt. Re-write the Tenor and Alto parts to make a Dominant Seventh Chord on beat 2. Be sure to resolve each tone correctly.

I⁶₄ V⁷ I

Short Answer :

What is the purpose of Dominant Seventh Chord? What are some considerations that need to be addressed when using them?

Extra Credit (2 points)–

Identify the 7th note of a C7 chord. Go up a P5th, down a P4th, up a minor 3rd, up a Major 3rd. This note is the bass note of a IV₆ chord in the key of _____. In the same key, identify the 7th note of the Dominant Seventh Chord.