

Part 1: True/False – Indicate whether each statement is True (T) or False (F). If the statement is False, correct the statement to make it true.

1. ____ The root of a chord is always the lowest note. (False – it may not be lowest note)
2. ____ A Pentatonic scale is a five-tone scale. (True)
3. ____ The time signature 6/8 is considered a simple duple meter. (False – compound duple)
4. ____ The interval between G and Bb is a minor third. (True)
5. ____ Dots may only be used for notes, not rests. (False – they may be used for both)

Part 2: Multiple Choice – Circle the letter next to the correct answer of each question.

6. The dynamic mezzo piano can best be described as: (B)
 - a. Very soft
 - b. Moderately soft
 - c. Gradually become softer
 - d. soft
7. A sharp sign (#) alters the given note by: (A)
 - a. raise by one half-step
 - b. lower by one half-step
 - c. raise by two half-steps
 - d. none of the above
8. A natural minor scale with a raised sixth degree is also known as: (A)
 - a. Dorian Scale
 - b. Mixolydian Scale
 - c. Ionian Scale
 - d. Phrygian Scale

9. The fourth scale degree of a diatonic scale can be referred to as: (C)
- Subtonic
 - Submediant
 - Subdominant
 - Mediant
10. A caesura written in your music means: (C)
- A grand pause
 - Watch the director
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above

Part 3: Matching – Match each key signature to the appropriate major scale. Each will only be used once.

9. ____ Bb Major (E)

10. ____ A Major (F)

11. ____ Gb Major (D)

12. ____ D Major (J)

13. ____ Ab Major (L)

14. ____ G Major (N)

15. ____ F# Major (C)

16. ____ Cb Major (O)

17. ____ C# Major (M)

18. ____ Eb Major (I)

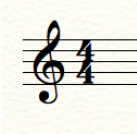
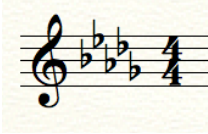





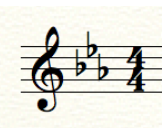
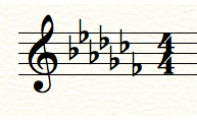
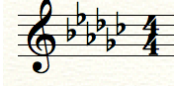
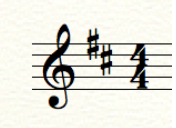
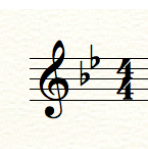
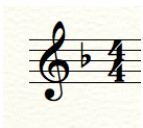


19. ____ E Major (H)

20. ____ B Major (B)

21. ____ F Major (K)

22. ____ Db Major (G)

23. ____ C Major (A)

A.		G.		M.	
B.		H.		N.	
C.		I.		O.	
D.		J.			
E.		K.			
F.		L.			

Part 4: Short Answer – Respond to each of these questions using complete sentences.

24. What is meant when notes are said to be enharmonically equivalent?

Sample Answer: Enharmonic equivalents are tones that have the same pitch, but different letter names (ex. F sharp and G flat.)

25. What is an interval?

Sample Answer: An interval is the relationship between two tones. Intervals are named by the number of diatonic notes that can be contained within them.

Part 5: Essay – Respond to the question using complete sentences. Write at least one full paragraph using three sentences at a minimum.

26. What is a cadence? Give at least three examples of a cadence.

Sample Answer:

A harmonic cadence is a progression of two chords that concludes a phrase, section, or piece of music. An example of three different cadences would be: half, authentic, and plagal. A half cadence occurs when the harmonic elements of a phrase end on the dominant of the key. An authentic cadence is the resolution of the dominant to the tonic. When a phrase approaches the tonic with the subdominant, a plagal cadence is formed.