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Level 7, Tchr # 451, Piano
Day 1 Room 2 Time 9:10 AM
ID# 77029 [Enter Theory Score](#)

KEYBOARD
LEVEL 7

Perfect Score: 118

Number Incorrect: _____

Final Score: _____

Circle

Passing: 83 Y / N

Convention Eligibility: 94 Y / N

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please do not write on

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT™

MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAM

2010



KEYBOARD LEVEL SEVEN

EAR TRAINING - SET B

1. Name the Major key for each of the following key signatures. (6 points)

____ Major ____ Major ____ Major ____ Major ____ Major ____ Major

2. Write the key signature for each of the following minor keys. (6 points)

f minor c♯ minor e minor b♭ minor c minor b minor

3. Write the following scales, one octave, ascending. Do not use key signatures. Put accidentals before the notes. (3 points)

B♭ Major

f♯ minor, natural form

g minor, harmonic form

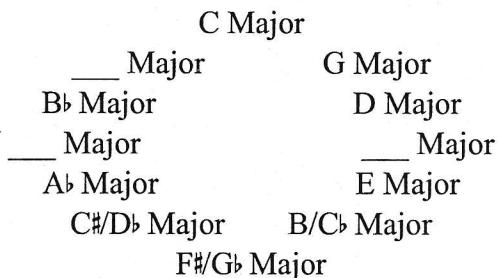
4. Add accidentals to complete each of the following scales. (3 points)

Chromatic

d minor, melodic form

Whole Tone

5. Complete the circle of fifths by adding the missing keys. (3 points)



6. Write a note above each given note to complete the following intervals. (6 points)

P4 d8 m2 d7 A6 M3

7. Name each of the following triads with its root and quality (for example, C Major). (6 points)

8. Circle the correct figured bass (inversion) for each of the following triads. (6 points)

5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6
3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4

9. Add accidentals to complete each of the following seventh chords. (5 points)

B Dom. 7 c♯ dim. 3 E Dom. 5 A♭ Dom. 2 f dim. 5

10. Name the Major key to which each of these Dominant 7ths belongs. (5 points)

Key of: _____ Major _____ Major _____ Major _____ Major _____ Major

11. Label each of these chords with its scale degree name. Use the Major key for each example. The first one is given. (5 points)

Tonic

12. Name each of the following cadences. Give the name, not the Roman numerals. Use the Major key for each example. (4 points)

Four musical examples consisting of two staves (treble and bass) separated by vertical bar lines. The first example has a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a bass clef. The second example has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a bass clef. The third example has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a bass clef. The fourth example has a treble clef, a key signature of four sharps, and a bass clef.

13. Transpose the following example to the key of G Major. (1 point)

A musical example in 3/4 time. The left side shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a bass clef. The right side shows a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

14. Check the correct name for each of the following modes. (2 points)

- a. Dorian
 Aeolian
 Mixolydian

A musical scale on a bass staff. It starts on B (open circle), goes up to C (half circle), D (open circle), E (open circle), F# (open circle), G (open circle), A (open circle), and B (open circle).

- b. Aeolian
 Dorian
 Ionian

A musical scale on a treble staff. It starts on G (open circle), goes up to A (half circle), B (open circle), C (open circle), D (open circle), E (open circle), F# (open circle), G (open circle), and A (open circle).

15. Check the answer for each of the following questions. (4 points)

- a. Which historical period is earliest?

- Contemporary
 Baroque
 Classical
 Romantic

- b. Kuhlau is from which historical period?

- Classical
 Romantic
 Baroque
 Contemporary

- c. Which composers represent the Baroque period?

- Clementi and Haydn
 Bartok and Shostakovich
 Scarlatti and Telemann
 Schubert and Grieg

- d. Prokofiev is from which historical period?

- Romantic
 Classical
 Contemporary
 Baroque

16. Write the enharmonic equivalent for each of the following notes. (2 points)



17. Write counts under the notes for each measure of the following example. (2 points)



18. Check the correct term for each of the following definitions or musical examples. (8 points)

a. exact imitation of an entire theme

- sequence
 canon
 giocoso
 sempre

b. less

- piu*
 mosso
 meno
 grazioso

c. immediately slower

- ritenuto*
 ritardando
 rallentando
 allargando

d. Exposition, Development,
Recapitulation

- Sonata form
 canon
 Alberti bass
 lento

e. more

- meno*
 mosso
 con
 piu

f. without

- sempre*
 senza
 allargando
 con

g. gradually slower

- ritenuto*
 giocoso
 allargando
 pesante

h. heavily

- lento*
 pesante
 allargando
 giocoso

The image shows two staves of musical notation in G clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. The top staff has a bracket under measure 1 labeled '1' and another under measure 2 labeled '2'. The bottom staff has a bracket under measure 3 labeled '3' and a bracket under measure 4 labeled '4'. Measure 1 contains a grace note and a fermata. Measure 2 features a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 3 is circled, indicating a specific chord. Measure 4 includes a grace note and a fermata.

Answer questions 19-28 about the music above. (14 points)

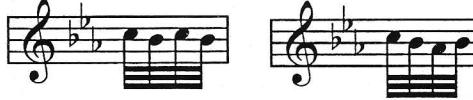
J.S. Bach: *Invention No. 5*

19. What is the key? _____

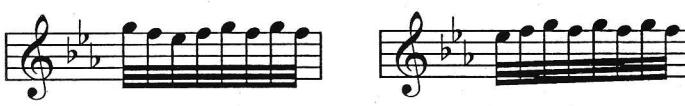
20. In measures 1-2, what compositional technique is used (under the brackets)? _____

21. Name the circled chord with its root and quality. _____

22. In measure 3, what two accidentals are used? (2 points) _____ and _____

23. Circle the correct way to perform the ornament in measure 1. 

24. What is the name of the the ornament in measure 4, beat 1? _____

25. Circle the correct way to perform the ornament in measure 4, beat 2. 

26. What is the English meaning for the symbol  ? _____

27. Which historical period does J.S. Bach represent? _____

28. Name each boxed interval with its quality and number.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

Andante

The musical score shows two staves of music. The top staff starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The bottom staff begins with a bass note. Several chords are circled and labeled: 'a.' points to a chord in the upper staff; 'b.' points to a chord in the upper staff with dynamics *sffz* and *f*; 'c.' points to a chord in the upper staff with a dynamic *p*; 'd.' points to a chord in the lower staff; 'e.' points to a chord in the upper staff; and 'f.' points to a chord in the upper staff. The music includes various dynamics like *dim.* and *sfz*.

Mendelssohn: *Funeral March*

Answer questions 29-33 about the music above. (14 points)

29. What is the minor key? _____ minor

30. What is the English meaning of the tempo mark? _____

31. Name each circled chord with its Roman numeral and figured bass. a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____
f. _____

32. Give the English meaning for each of these symbols used in the example.
a. *mf* _____
b. <> _____

c. *sffz* _____

d. *p* _____

e. *dim.* _____

33. Mendelssohn is from the same historic period as Chopin. What is the name of the period? _____

EAR TRAINING EVALUATION

This is your Level 7 ear training evaluation. Listen to each question and its musical example. Mark your answer. Each example will be played two times. (13 points)

1. Recognition of Major or minor in a four-measure phrase.

Major _____ minor _____

2. Recognition of Alberti bass.

Yes _____ No _____

3. Recognition of Major, minor, diminished, or Augmented triads.

Ex. 1 Major _____ minor _____ diminished _____ Augmented _____

Ex. 2 Major _____ minor _____ diminished _____ Augmented _____

4. Recognition of intervals.

Ex. 1 minor 6th _____ minor 7th _____

Ex. 2 minor 3rd _____ Augmented 5th _____

5. Recognition of natural minor, harmonic minor, or melodic minor scales.

Ex. 1 natural minor _____ harmonic minor _____ melodic minor _____

Ex. 2 natural minor _____ harmonic minor _____ melodic minor _____

Ex. 3 natural minor _____ harmonic minor _____ melodic minor _____

6. Recognition of a chord progression.

A. I IV ii V⁷ I _____ B. I IV I V⁷ I _____

7. Recognition of meter in a four-measure phrase.

$\frac{3}{4}$ time _____ $\frac{4}{4}$ time _____

8. Recognition of tempo.

Giocoso _____ Doloroso _____

9. Recognition of a cadence.

Plagal _____ Deceptive _____