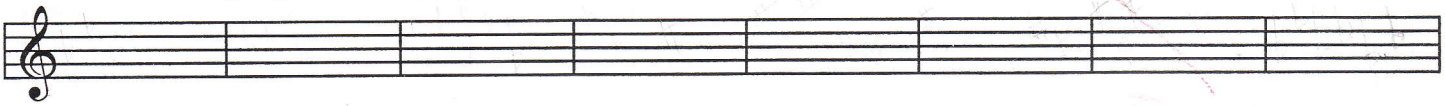
1. Write these key signatures. (16 points)



A♭ Major f minor D♭ Major c♯ minor B Major C♯ Major b♭ minor e♭ minor

F♯ Major G♭ Major E♭ Major f♯ minor A Major E Major g minor b minor

2. Write the term that describes each of the following key relationships. (3 points)

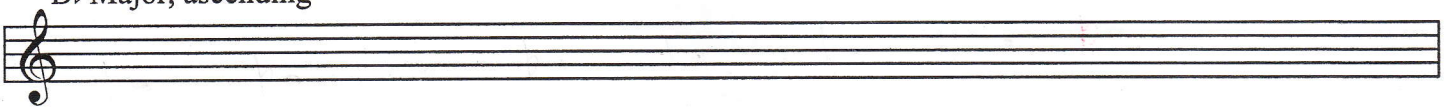
a. G♭ Major and F♯ Major _____

b. A Major and f♯ minor _____

c. B Major and b minor _____

3. Write these scales, one octave. Do not use a key signature. (6 points)

D♭ Major, ascending



e minor, melodic form, ascending and descending

f♯ minor, harmonic form, descending

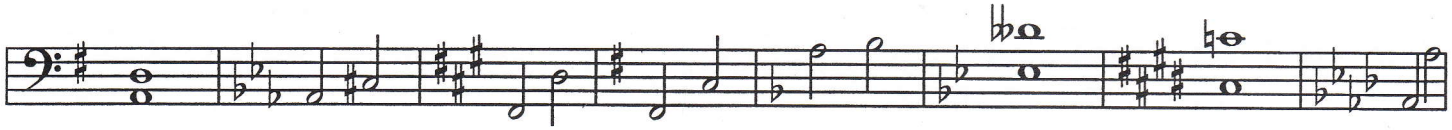
Chromatic, beginning and ending on E, ascending

Whole Tone, beginning and ending on F, descending

e♭ minor, natural form, ascending

3 ✓

4. Name each interval. **Observe each key signature**. (8 points)

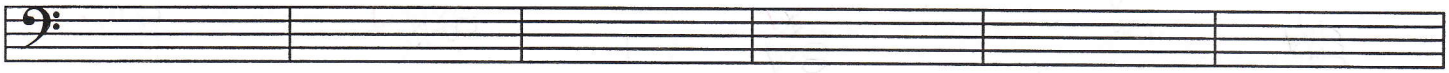


_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

5. Write a note above the given note to complete each interval. **Observe the key signature**. (8 points)

m6 P5 M7 M3 A8 d4 M6 A2

6. Write the following seventh chords. (6 points)



a diminished ^{7} E♭ Major $^{4}_{3}$ b diminished $^{4}_{2}$ Dominant 7 on G♭ c minor $^{6}_{5}$ f half diminished ^{7}

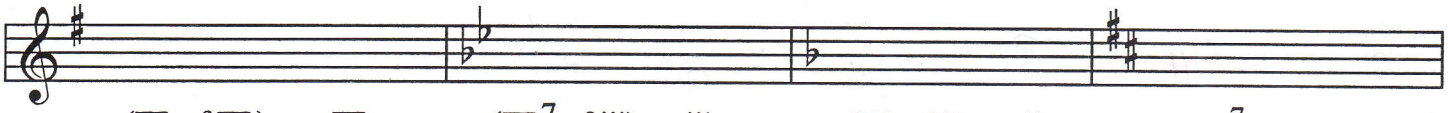
7. Write Dominant Seventh chords **in these keys**. (6 points)

b♭ minor: $\underline{V}^{2}$ g♯ minor: $\underline{V}^{6}_{5}$ D Major: $\underline{V}^{6}_{5}$ c minor: $\underline{V}^{4}_{3}$ B♭ Major: $\underline{V}^{4}_{3}$ A Major: $\underline{V}^{7}$

8. Write these chords. Determine whether to use the Major or minor key by the quality of the Roman Numerals unless otherwise specified. (8 points)

$\underline{V}$ (minor key) vi ii^{o} $\underline{IV}^{6}_{4}$ $\underline{VI}$ i^{6} vii^{o} (minor key) iii

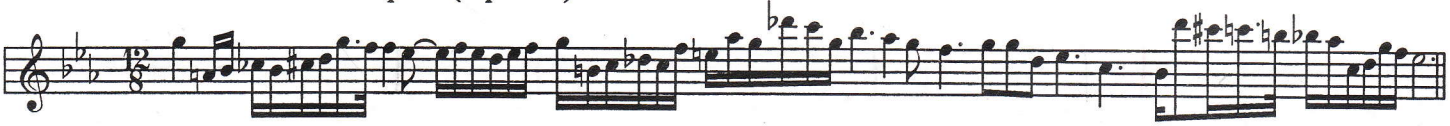
9. a. Write these chords, using the **Major key** for each example. (9 points)



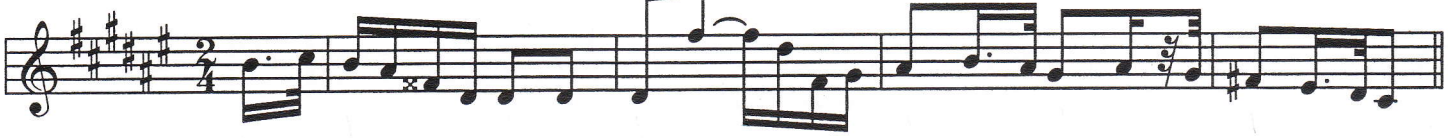
($\underline{V}$ of $\underline{V}$) $\underline{V}$ ($\underline{V}^{7}$ of iii) iii ($\underline{V}$ of ii) ii ($\underline{V}^{7}$ of vi) vi

b. What term describes the first chord in each measure? _____ _____

10. Add barlines to this example. (3 points)

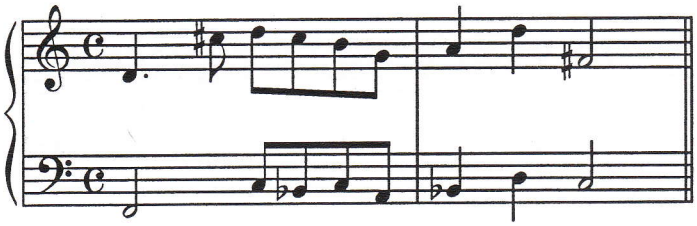


11. Write the counts for this rhythm. (4 points)

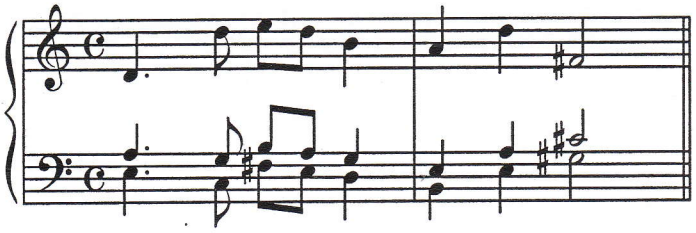


12. Match each of the musical examples with the term that describes it. (4 points)

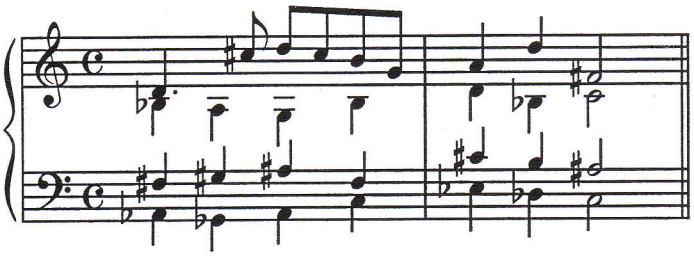
a.



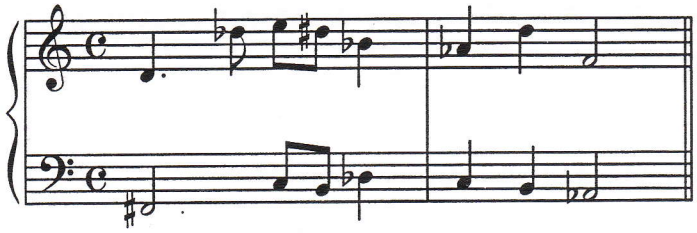
b.



c.



d.



_____ Atonality

_____ Quartal Harmony

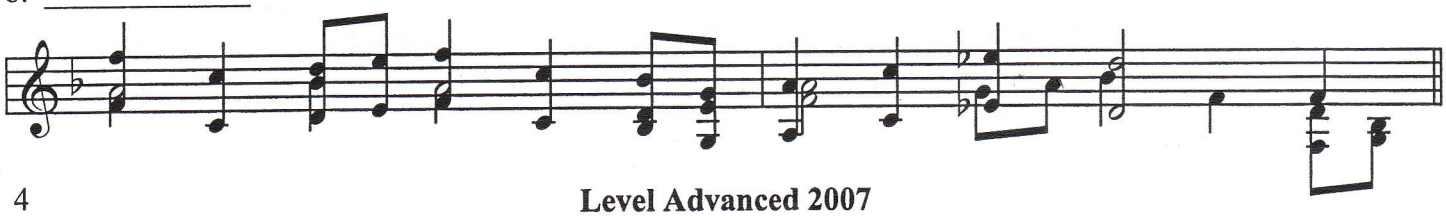
_____ Polytonality

_____ Bitonality

13. Determine the time signature for each of these examples. (2 points).

a. _____

b. _____



14. a. The Original Melody below uses twelve different pitches. What is this called? _____

b. Examples A, B, and C each alter the original. Match each example with the term that describes the change. (4 points)

Original Melody

A.

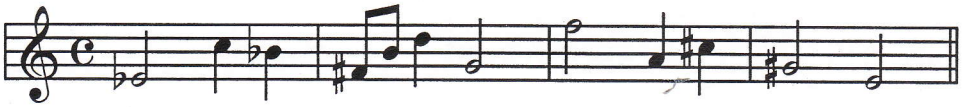
_____ Retrograde

B.

_____ Melodic Inversion

_____ Retrograde Inversion

C.



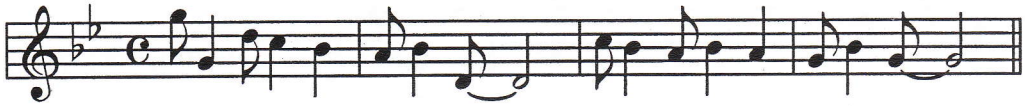
15. Complete this chart by placing the missing periods of music history in the correct order. (Impressionism is given.) Place each composer's name with the correct historical period. (14 points)

Composers	**Historical Periods**	**Composers**	
Della Joio	_____	_____	_____
Frescobaldi			
Dvorak	_____	_____	_____
Diabelli			
Clementi	_____	_____	_____
Ravel			
Rameau	Impressionism	_____	_____
Poulenc			
Griffes	_____	_____	_____
Heller			

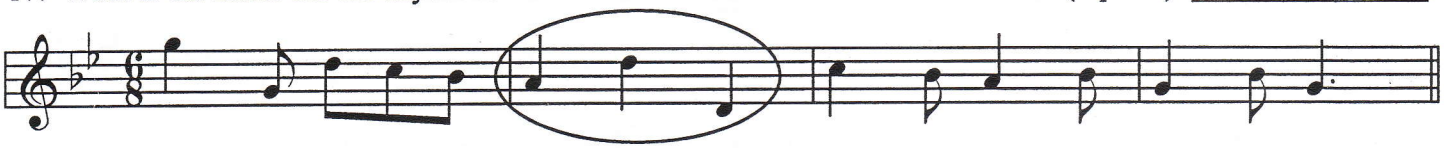
16. The above melody has been rhythmically altered in each of the examples below. Give the term that describes the change. (3 points)

a. _____

b. _____

c.  _____

17. What is the name for the rhythmic device used in the circled measure below? (1 point) _____



18. Match these dances from a Baroque Suite with their descriptions. (5 points)

a. *Courante* _____ French origin, duple meter, often begins on an upbeat

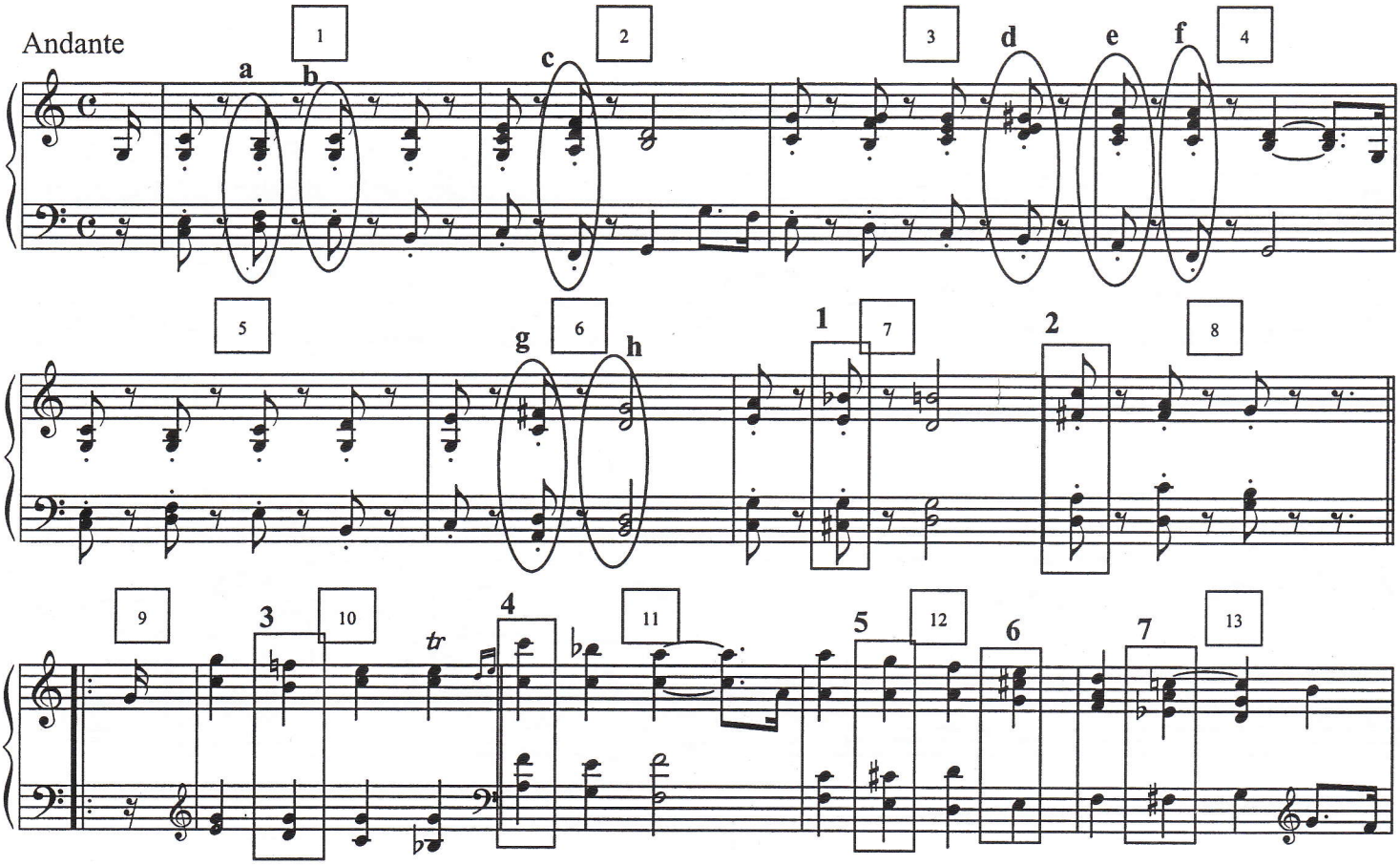
b. *Gavotte* _____ German origin, simple binary form usually in 4/4 time

c. *Polonaise* _____ French origin, shifting meters at cadences

d. *Allemande* _____ Spanish origin, triple meter, slow

e. *Sarabande* _____ Polish origin, triple meter, moderate tempo

2✓



Answer these question about this music from a Sonata by Beethoven. (19 points)

19. Define the tempo. _____

20. Based on the key signature, what is the Major key? _____ Major

21. Based on the tempo, from which movement of the Sonata is this example most likely, the first, second or third? _____

22. Write the Roman Numerals and figured bass for each circled chord. Please place lines above and below the Roman Numerals for Major chords (for example, $\overline{\underline{V}}$).

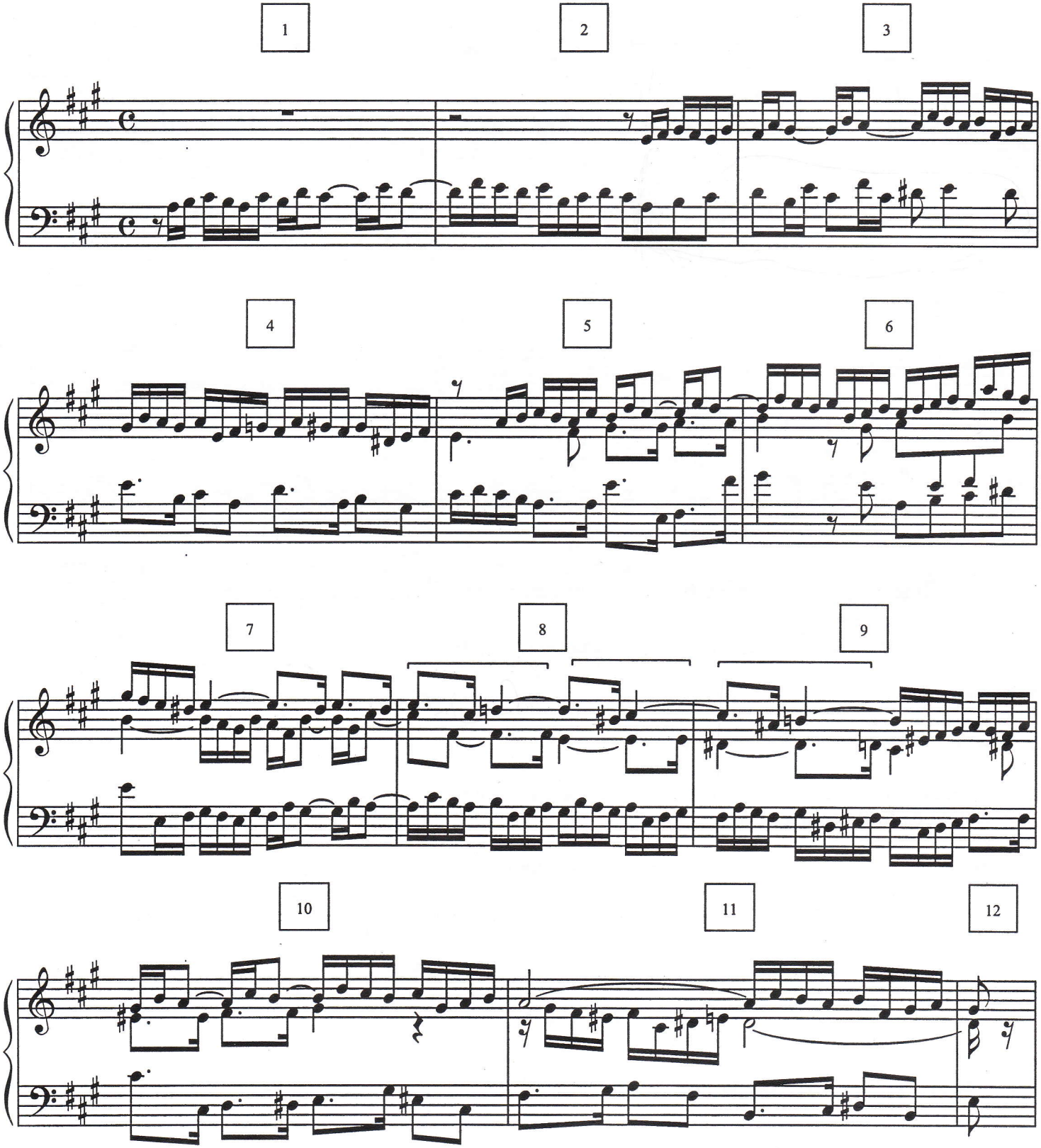
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____ of _____
e. _____
f. _____
g. _____ of _____
h. _____

23. Give the root, quality and inversion for each boxed chord.

1. _____ _____ _____
2. _____ _____ _____
3. _____ _____ _____
4. _____ _____ _____
5. _____ _____ _____
6. _____ _____ _____
7. _____ _____ _____

24. Circle the correct way to play the ornament in measure 10.

4v


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

Answer these questions about the example on page 8, from a Fugue by J. S. Bach. (13 points)

25. What is the key? _____ _____

26. How many voices does this fugue contain? _____

27. What term is used for the main voice of a fugue? _____

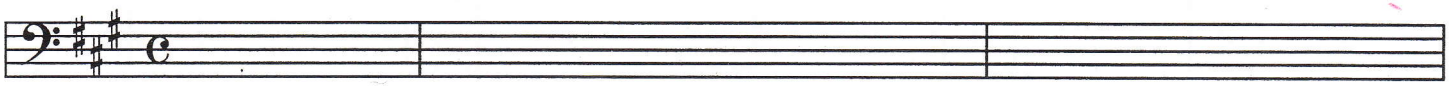
28. On which scale degree does the second voice enter? _____

29. Is it a real or tonal answer? _____

30. In what measure does the third voice enter? _____

31. On which scale degree does the third voice begin? _____

32. Write the first thirteen notes of the countersubject on this staff.
Be careful to use the correct rhythm.



33. What term is used for the first section of the fugue, in which all the voices are stated? _____

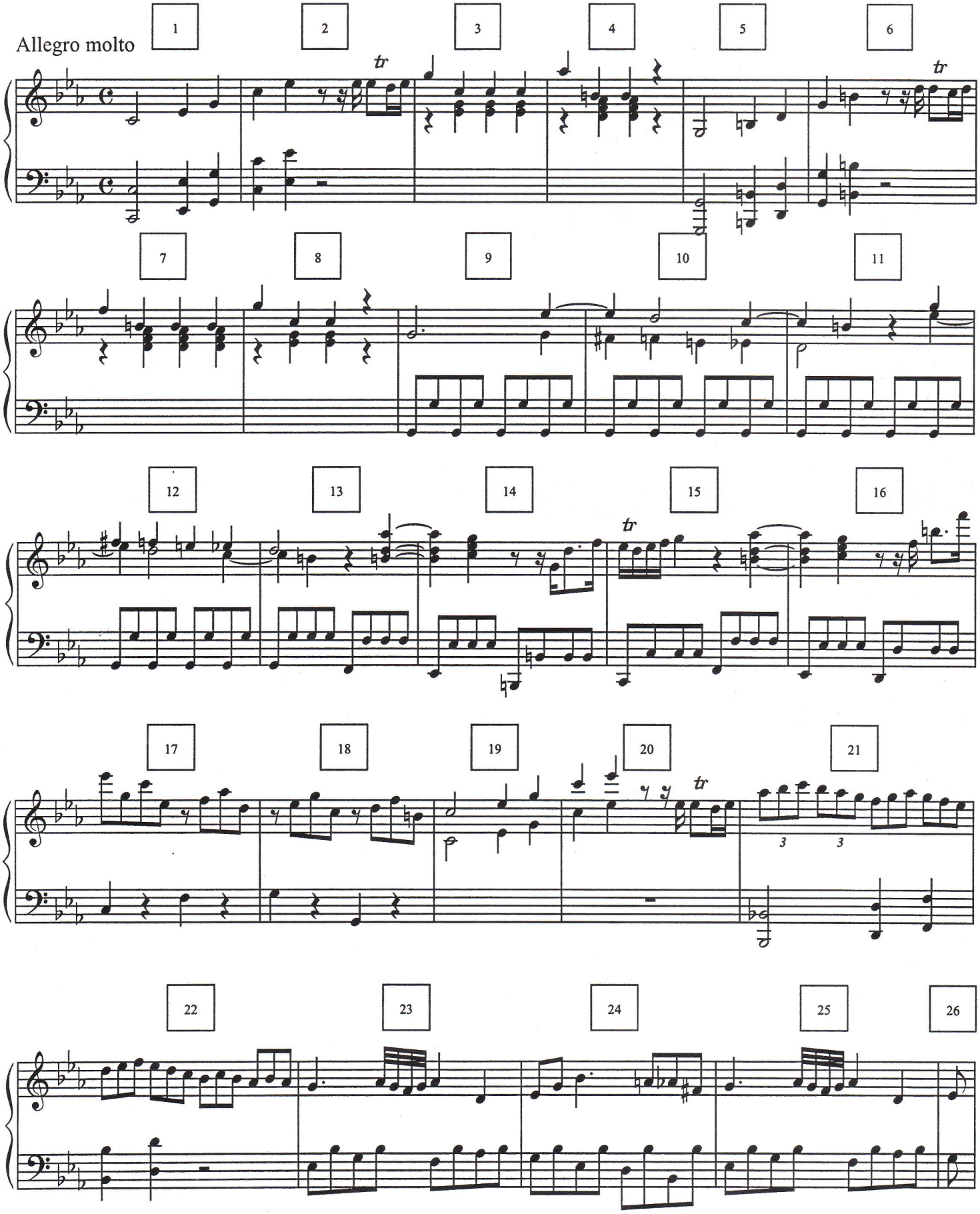
34. What term is used for the sections of a fugue that do not contain the complete subject or countersubject? _____

35. This fugue passes through a key other than tonic in measures 6-7. What is this key? _____

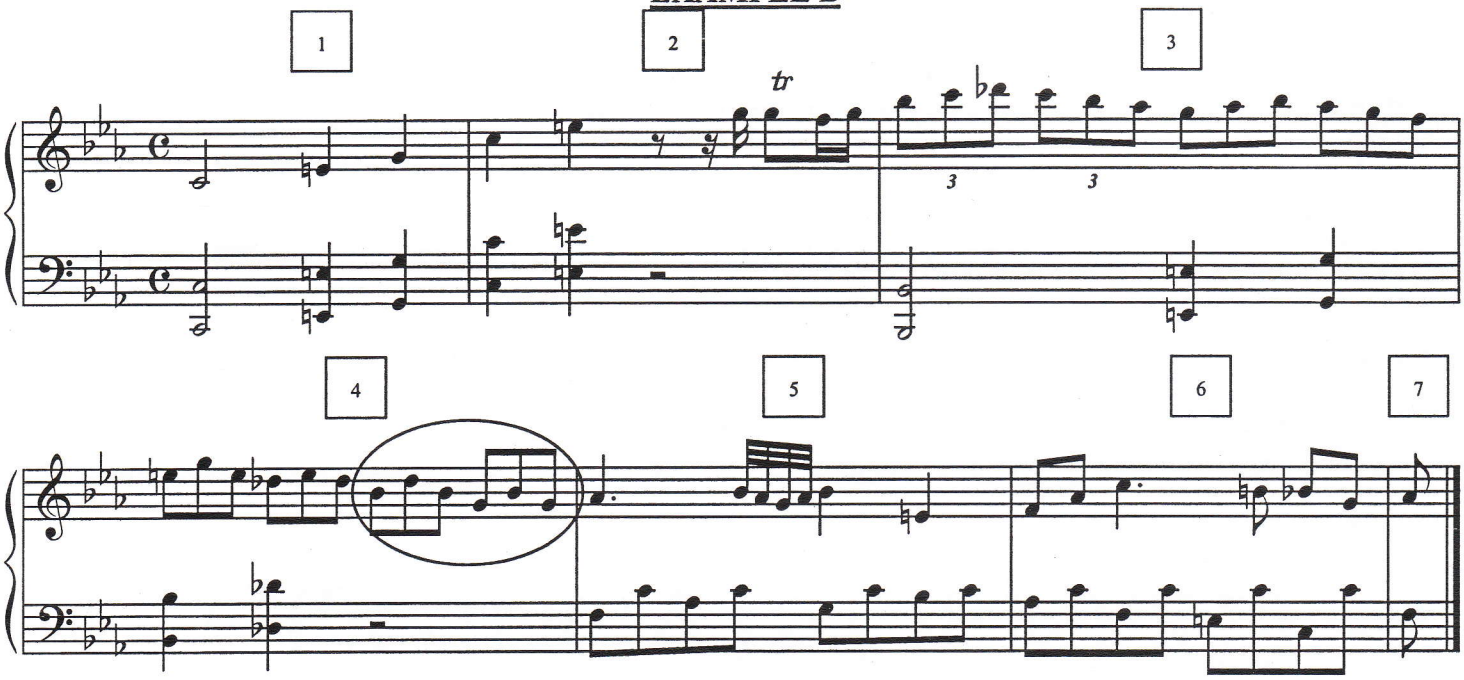
36. What is the relationship of this key to tonic? _____

37. What term describes the bracketed sections in measures 8-9? _____

EXAMPLE A


Allegro molto
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
tr
3
3

EXAMPLE B



The two examples on pages 10-11 are from the first movement of a sonata by Mozart. The movement is in Sonata Allegro form. Using **Example A**, answer questions 38-44. (15 points)

38. Name the key. _____ _____

39. Define the tempo. _____

40. To what key does the music change in measure 23? _____ _____

41. What is the relationship of this key to tonic? _____

42. What term is used for such a key change? _____

43. What term best describes the left hand part in measures 9-12? _____

44. Example A is from the beginning of the first movement. What is this section called? _____

Using Example B on this page, from the same sonata, answer questions 45-52.

45. Name the circled chord in measure 4 with its root and quality. _____

46. Look at the first two measures. In what key does the music appear to begin? _____ _____

47. What is the relationship of this key to tonic? _____

48. In what key does the example appear to end? _____ _____

49. What is the relationship of this key to tonic? _____

50. What chord is formed by the bass clef notes in measures 3-4? (Give the root, quality, and figured bass.) _____

51. This example is from the second section of the first movement.What is this section called? _____

52. This Sonata is in three movements. What is the most likely tempo for the third movement? (Check the answer.)

____ Andante
____ Largo
____ Allegro assai

EAR TRAINING EVALUATION

This is your **Advanced Level** 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 minor or atonality in a phrase.

minor ____ atonal ✓

2. Recognition of intervals.

Ex. 1 minor 2nd ____ Augmented 2nd ✓
Ex. 2 diminished 5th ____ minor 6th ✓
Ex. 3 Augmented 4th ✓ Augmented 5th ✓

3. Recognition of seventh chords.

Ex. 1 half-diminished ✓ diminished ____
Ex. 2 Dominant ____ minor ✓

4. Recognition of a chord progression.

A. i V i III V (V) VI ii V^7 i^6_4 V i ____
B. i V i III III^+ (III^+) VI iv V^7 i^6_4 V I ✓

5. Recognition of natural, harmonic, or melodic minor and whole tone scales.

Ex. 1 natural ____ harmonic ____ melodic ____ whole tone ✓
Ex. 2 natural ____ harmonic ✓ melodic ____ whole tone ____
Ex. 3 natural ✓ harmonic ____ melodic ____ whole tone ____

6. Recognition of a cadence.

Authentic ✓ Half ✓

7. Recognition of texture.

Homophonic ✓ Polyphonic ____

8. Recognition of meter.

$\frac{3}{4}$ time ✓ $\frac{6}{8}$ time ____

1✓