

Final Exam

1. Matching: Equivalent Rhythmic Values

○	<u>D</u>	A.	$\sum$
♩	<u>C</u>	B.	7
♩	<u>A</u>	C.	$\frac{1}{2}$
♩	<u>E</u>	D.	$\frac{1}{4}$
♩	<u>D</u>	E.	7

2. Complete the following equations:

8th
100

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} +$	$\sum = \sum +$	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} +$
$\text{♩} = \text{♩} +$	$\text{♩} = \text{♩} +$	$\text{♩} = \text{♩} +$

3. Define Meter:

repetitive

4. Fill in the blanks:

_____ Division: When a beat is divided into two equal parts.

_____ Division: When a beat is divided into three equal parts.

5. The top number in a time signature indicates how many beats per measure.

The bottom number in a time signature indicates what type of _____ equals one _____.

6. Explain the following Time Signatures:

4
4

9
8

3
2

7. Circle the Compound Meters. (2)

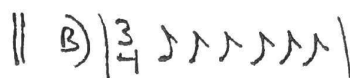
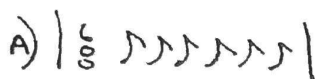
12	2	6	9	3	12	2	9	6	3
4	2	2	8	2	8	8	4	8	16

8. Label Subdivision Syllables:

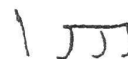
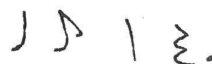
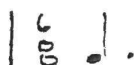
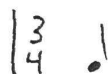
ZAOX
mistake



9. Using Beams, rewrite the following eighth note measures.



10. Complete the measures using notes and rests:



11. Terms and Symbols: Match Letters

REST

—

TIE

—

DOT

—

SLUR

—

STACCATO

—

REPEAT

—

SHARP #

—

FLAT b

—

NATURAL ♮

—

ENHARMONIC

—

UPBEAT

—

TRIPLET

—

LEGATO

—

A. DETACHED

B. SILENT BEAT

C. ||: :||

D. CANCELS SHARPS OR FLATS

E. INCREASES DURATION BY 1 1/2

F. LOWERS PITCH 1/2 STEP

G. COMPOUND DIVISION IN SIMPLE METER

H. RAISES PITCH 1/2 STEP

I. PHRASED NOTE(S) BEGINNING BEFORE A FULL MEASURE

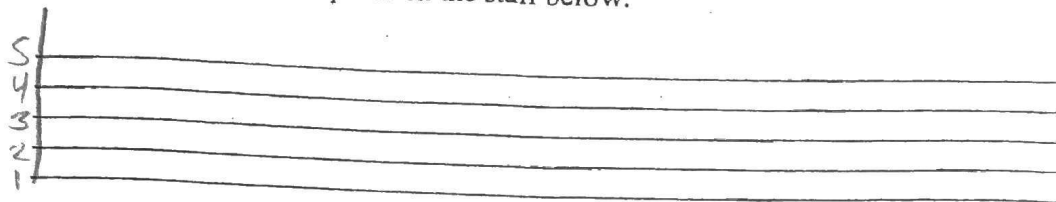
J. CURVED LINE CONNECTING SAME PITCH HOLD FOR COMBINED VALUE

K. CURVED LINE OVER A GROUP OF NOTES PLAYED LEGATO

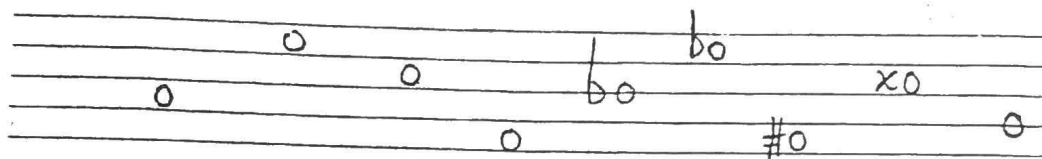
L. SAME PITCH, DIFFERENT SPELLING

M. SMOOTH AND CONNECTION

12. (3) Number the lines and spaces on the staff below.



13. Draw a Treble or G clef on the staff below. Identify Pitches.



(4)

17. Using Enharmonic Spelling, Rewrite the following pitches.

F#
G^b

Interval

18. Identify the following:

① Treble clef
② _____
③ _____
④ _____
⑤ _____

③ grand staff
③ bracket

⑥ bass clef

19. Define Interval:

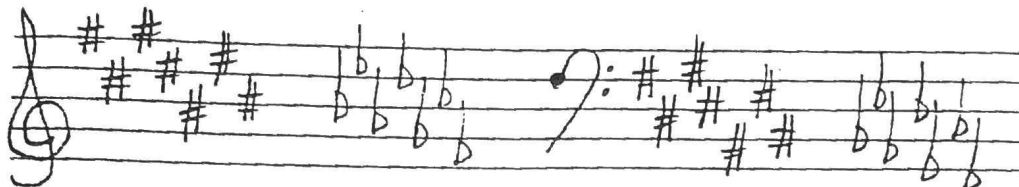
distance between two pitches

20. Write the specific interval above the given note.

P5 P4 P3 m3 M6 m7 M2 Aug2 Dim3

Key Signature Guide:

(5)



21. Fill in the blanks.

A diatonic major scale is a pattern of whole notes beginning and ending on the same pitch, one octave apart. Each letter of the musical alphabet is used. Half steps are between scale degrees 2 & 3 and 5 & 6. All other adjacent intervals are half steps.

22. Write the following Major Scale in both Treble and Bass clefs.
Show half steps and accidentals.
Write Key Signatures in both clefs.

D MAJOR

KEY SIGNATURE

23. A Natural or Pure Minor Scale is a diatonic scale with half steps between scale degrees 2 & 3 and 6 & 7. All other adjacent intervals are half steps.
24. A Harmonic Minor Scale has half steps between scale degrees 2 & 3, 5 & 6 and 7 & 8. An augmented second is formed between scale degrees 6 & 7.
25. The ascending Melodic Minor Scale is a minor scale with raised 2 & 3 scale degrees. The descending Melodic Minor lowers scale degrees 3 & 2 taking on the Natural or Pure Minor form.

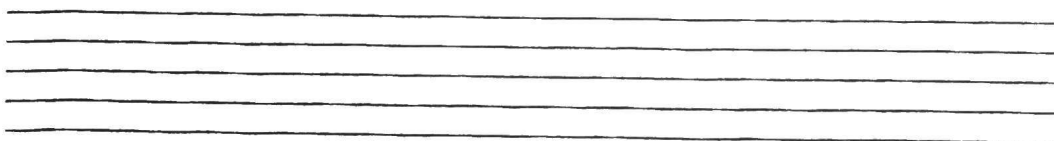
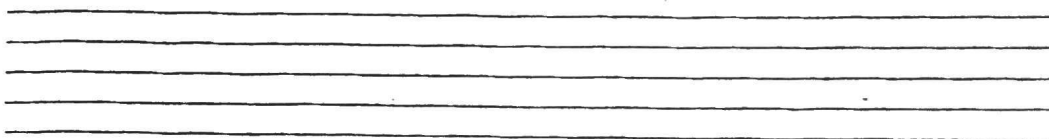
(6)

26. Write the three forms of Minor Scales in Treble clef for G Minor.
Show half steps and accidentals.
Write Key Signature for Natural Minor

7th
C# D E F

G MINOR

KEY SIGNATURE



27. Relative Major and Minor keys share the same _____ Signatures.
Parallel Major and Minor keys share the same keynote or _____.

28. Define Harmony:

Tones sound together

29. Triad: a three tone chord built using intervals of a _____.

30. For each given pitch, write the following triad chords: Major, Minor, Augmented and Diminished.

30. For each given pitch, write the following seventh chords: Major, Dominant and Minor.

31. Write a C major triad in Root Position, First Inversion and Second Inversion.

32. Write chord symbols above the following melody.