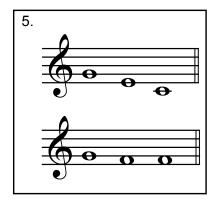
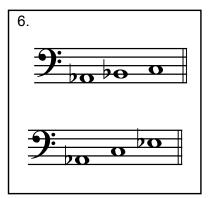
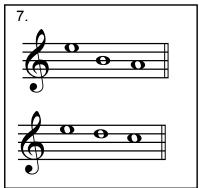
1. Ear Training

Each example will be played two times.

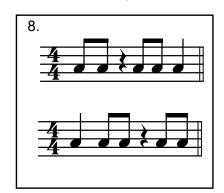
- A. Circle whether the sound you hear is a whole step or a half step. (1 pt each)
 - 1. Whole Step Half Step
 - 2. Whole Step Half Step
- B. Circle whether the triad you hear is minor or major. (1 pt each)
 - 3. Minor Major
 - 4. Minor Major
- C. You will hear a three-note pitch pattern. Circle the pattern you hear. (1 pt each)

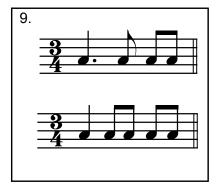


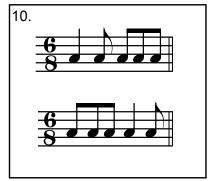




D. You will hear a rhythmic pattern. Circle the pattern you hear. (1 pt each)

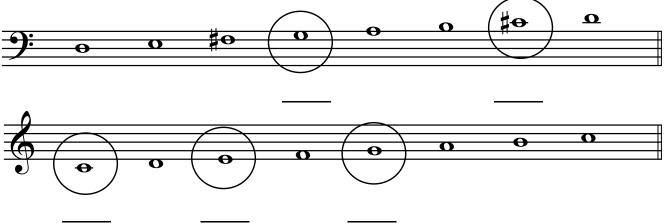






2. Music History

- A. Circle the Baroque composer in each pair. (1 pt each)
 - 1. Handel Chopin
 - 2. Beethoven Bach
 - 3. Haydn Scarlatti
- B. In each pair, circle the instrument used in the Baroque period. (1 pt each)
 - 1. organ synthesizer
 - 2. piano harpsichord
 - 3. clavichord electric piano
- C. Circle the dates of the Baroque period. (1 pt each)
 - 1600 1750 1820 1900 1900- present day
- D. In each pair, circle the word or phrase that more closely describes the music of the Baroque period. (1 pt each)
 - I. songlike melodies counterpoint
 - 2. frequent ornamentation greater dynamic ranges
 - 3. dances clear and well defined forms
- 3. A. Name the scale degree number for each of the circled notes of these scales below: (1 pt each circled note)



3. cont. B. Circle the correct type of step, Half OR Whole, to complete the order for a major scale. (1 pt each blank)

_____ - Whole - Half - ____ - Whole - Whole-Half Half Half Whole Whole Whole

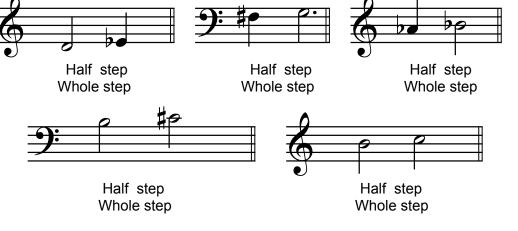
C. Circle the letter names of the notes where the half steps are in this major scale. (1 pt each correct half step)

CDEFGABC

4. A. For each interval in the left hand column, write its letter in the appropriate blank in the right hand column. (1 pt each)



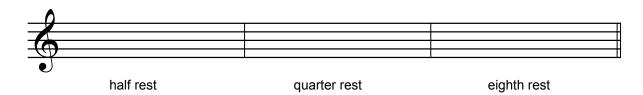
B. Circle whether the notes are a half step or a whole step apart. (1 pt each)



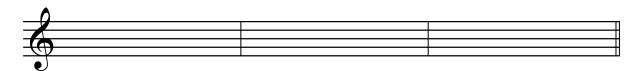
5. A. Add stems, flags, beams and/or dots, to the notes below. Be sure to fill in the notes if needed. Flag and stem direction must be correct to recieve credit. (1 pt each measure)



B. Write the rests in the correct place on the staff. Placement on the staff must be per standard notation, to recieve credit.(1 pt each)



C. Write 3 whole notes on **B**, each one on a different line or space. (1 pt each)



6. A. Write these tempos in order from fastest to slowest. (1 pt each blank)

	Adagio	Moderato	Allegro	
Fastest				Slowest

B. Circle whether the following statements are true or false. (1 pt each)

Rit. means to gradually play faster.	True	False
The key signature tells us how many beats in a measure.	True	False
This eighth note has a beam.	True	False
D.C. means " from the beginning".	True	False
Secondo is the lower part of a duet.	True	False
A phrase is a group of musically related songs.	True	False
In music, decresc. means to gradually play louder.	True	False

- 7. Scales (2 pts per correct scale)
 - A. Write the letter names of these Major scales.



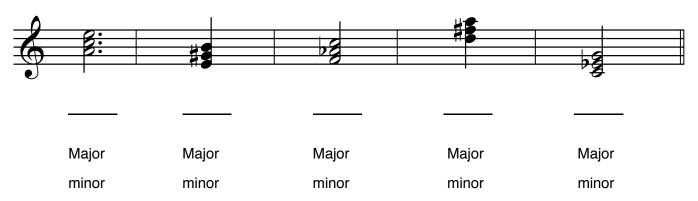
B. Write in the accidentals for each major scale, DO NOT use key signatures.



C. Circle the incorrect note/s for this major scale.



8. Name these triads by letter name and quality, major or minor. 2 pts each



9. A. Write one **REST** to complete each measure.

Rest placement should be correct per standard notation.(1 pt each)



B. Write one **NOTE** to complete each measure. Stem direction must be correct. (1 pt each)



- C. Given the time signature of $\overset{\mathbf{2}}{\mathbf{4}}$, circle the correct answer below.
 - 1. How many beats are in each measure?

6

4

2

2. What note gets one count?



10. Name the major, (MAJ), and minor, (min), key signatures. (1 pt each blank)

