



Level 6 Practice Answer Key 2020

1. Write the letter name of the root of the inversions below and indicate whether it is major or minor.
(Ex. b minor)

While the standard is to use uppercase letters for major and lowercase for minor, accept either, as long as the correct letter is indicated.

A Major g minor F Major d minor c minor

G Major C major f minor a minor D Major

2. Write a note **above** the given note to form the indicated interval.

Accept either harmonic intervals-as shown here, or melodic intervals-where added note is to the right of the given note. Added notes below the given note are incorrect and 2 points will be subtracted.

m3 M2 M6 m7 P5

P5 M3 M7 P4 M6

3. Add **bar lines**, including a **double bar line** to make this group of notes fit into measures of 3/4 time.

3/4

4. Give the family name (category) for each instrument below.



brass



woodwinds



percussion



strings



brass



woodwinds



percussion

5. A. Write the letter in the space that matches the definition.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| A | two-part invention | a. contrapuntal piece for keyboard |
| D | fugue | b. short, introductory piece usually with one musical idea |
| C | minuet | c. French dance in moderate 3/4 time |
| B | prelude | d. imitative piece with subject, answer, and countersubject |

B. Write the letter in the space that best matches the composer description.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---|
| B | Vivaldi | a. English/German composer of <i>Messiah</i> and <i>Water Music</i> |
| D | Scarlatti | b. Italian violinist and orchestral composer of <i>Four Seasons</i> |
| A | Handel | c. German, master composer of <i>Well-tempered Clavier</i> and church music |
| C | Bach | d. Italian harpsichordist and composer of keyboard sonatas |

C. What are the approximate dates of the Baroque period of music history? **1600 to 1750**

6. Write the requested inversion of each triad. **Triads must be written with the indicated sharps or flats.**

Enharmonic pitches (A# instead of B^b) are incorrect

F Major 1st g minor 2nd D Major 1st C Major 2nd a minor 2nd

C minor 1st g minor 1st A Major 1st d minor 2nd F Major 2nd

7. Draw a bass or treble clef, then write a **descending d natural minor** scale, using **quarter notes**.

Correct stem direction, scale direction and note value must be used to be correct in all scales.

Flat or sharps may be in key signature OR on note, but not both as shown above or below

8. Draw a bass or treble clef, then write an **ascending A Major** scale. Any note value is acceptable.

9. Draw a bass or treble clef, then write an **ascending E Major** scale using **quarter notes**.

10. Choose the item number from the list on the right that best defines the given term.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----|---|
| 4 | reed | 1. | fast, lively |
| 8 | concertmaster | 2. | conductor's stick |
| 2 | baton | 3. | keyboard instrument |
| 6 | <i>accelerando</i> | 4. | thin strip of cane or wood used in woodwind instruments |
| 5 | <i>adagio</i> | 5. | slowly |
| 1 | <i>vivace</i> | 6. | gradually get faster |
| 7 | conductor | 7. | orchestra or choir director |
| 3 | harpsichord | 8. | first violinist |

11. Write the indicated key signatures.

A musical staff in bass clef with five key signatures: F# major, D minor, F major, B minor, and E major.

A Major d minor F Major b minor E Major

A musical staff in treble clef with five key signatures: E major, B minor, D minor, A major, and F major.

E Major b minor d minor A Major F Major

12. Transpose this melody to C Major. **Accept either octave, treble C or middle C.**

Three musical staves showing a melody in G major, 3/4 time, transposed to C major in different octaves. The first staff is in G major. The second staff is in C major, one octave higher. The third staff is in C major, one octave lower. The word "OR" is written between the second and third staves.

13. Transpose this melody to the treble clef.

Two musical staves showing a melody in G major, 2/4 time, transposed from bass clef to treble clef.