



LEVEL 8 Practice Answer Key 2020

1. 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. If the added note is BELOW the given note, the answer is incorrect.

Aug 6 dim 4 P4 dim 8 Aug 5

Intervals must be written with the indicated sharps or flats. Enharmonic pitches (Ab instead of G#) are incorrect.

2. Fill in the blanks to identify these brass instruments:



trombone



trumpet or cornet



horn/Fr horn



tuba



bugle

The **TUBA** is the lowest sounding; held with bell upward; usually plays harmonic bass notes.

The **TRUMPET** is the highest sounding; orchestra, band, and jazz essential.

The **TROMBONE** uses a slide to change pitch.

The **BUGLE** is a valveless military instrument used for “wake-up” calls and “lights out” signals.

The **FRENCH HORN** sound evokes a call to the hunt; usually played with hand in the bell.

3. Transpose the following melody to **b minor**.

4. A. The approximate dates of the Romantic period in music history are **1820-25 to 1900-20**.
Accept any opening date between 1820 and 1830; accept any closing date between 1900 and 1920

B. Match the composer to his description:

(**Brahms, Chopin, Liszt, Schubert, Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, Wagner**)

Schumann German, often collaborating with his wife, wrote art songs and piano cycles such as *Scenes from Childhood*, later wrote symphonies and other orchestral works.

Wagner German, best known for his cycle of four operas and often referred to as the Ring Cycle

Tchaikovsky Russian, composer of ballets, symphonies, and the well-known *1812 Overture*.

Verdi Italian, major opera composer, best known for *La Traviata*, *Rigoletto* and *Aida*

Chopin Polish, wrote many piano works in triple meter with titles taken from his culture's dances (polonaise, mazurka), as well as waltzes, nocturnes, and etudes.

Liszt Hungarian, famous as performer, interest in gypsy music, composed challenging piano *Transcendental Etude*.

5. Choose the item number from the right that best defines the given term.

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|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| 15 tone poem | 1 art song (lieder) | 1. solo voice and piano | 8. lilting dance in triple meter |
| 3 ballet | 12 alla breve | 2. performer of unusual skill and technical mastery | 9. little |
| 14 etude | 7 chromatic scale | 3. orchestral music for dance theater | 10. without |
| 10 <i>senza</i> | 2 virtuoso | 4. unaccompanied singing | 11. expressive variation of tempo |
| 8 waltz | 13 <i>lento</i> | 5. common time or 4/4 meter | 12. cut time or 2/2 meter |
| 6 program music | 4 <i>A cappella</i> | 6. instrumental music based on a story, idea or other non-musical element | 13. rather slowly |
| 11 <i>tempo rubato</i> | | 7. musical scale with twelve pitches, each a semitone above or below its adjacent pitches. | 14. technical study |
| | | | 15. a one movement programmatic composition for orchestra |

6. Write the enharmonic note next to each given note.

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains five measures, each with a circled note and an enharmonic equivalent marked with an asterisk (*). The notes are: G4 (circled), A4 (circled), B4 (circled), C5 (circled), and D5 (circled). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains five measures, each with a circled note and an enharmonic equivalent marked with an asterisk (*). The notes are: Bb3 (circled), C4 (circled), D4 (circled), Eb4 (circled), and F4 (circled).

7. Write I, IV, or V below each measure to indicate which chord progression provides the best harmonization of this melody.

The image shows a single staff of musical notation in bass clef with a key signature of three flats (Bbb) and a time signature of 2/4. The melody consists of five measures. Below each measure, a Roman numeral is written in red: I, IV, V, V, I.

