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.

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

Aug 6  dim 4  P4  dim 8  Aug 5

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.

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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.

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

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

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

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8. Write the indicated key signatures and the tonic note.

Ex. e minor  c minor  Db Major  g minor  f# minor  B Major

Db Major  f# minor  c minor  B Major  Eb Major

9. Identify each chord by letter name, quality (Maj, min, Aug, dim) and root or inversion (1st or 2nd).

Ex. C Major root  E Aug 2nd  b min 1st  D Maj 1st  a min 2nd  C dim root

Ex. C Major root  a min 1st  G Aug 1st  e dim 2nd  B Maj root  f dim 2nd

10. Write the time signature represented by these rhythms. Select from the following: 2/2, 2/4, 3/4, 6/8, 9/8

a. 3/4  b. 2/4  c. 9/8

d. 6/8  e. 2/2