LEVEL 9 - Practice Theory Test 2020

1. Identify the intervals by number and quality.

Ex. dim 5
_______  _______  _______  _______  _______

2. Write the indicated key signatures and the dominant note.

Ex. e minor  F\# Major  f minor  b^b minor  G^b Major  c^# minor

3. Write the indicated key signature and the tonic note

Ex. e minor  G^b Major  b^b minor  g^# minor  F# Major  f minor

4. Transpose the following melody to Ab Major.

5. Write an ascending whole tone scale using quarter notes beginning on Eb.
6. Write a **descending** whole tone scale using **eighth notes** beginning on **D**.

![Descending whole tone scale](image)

7. Identify these string instruments by filling in the blanks:

a. The _______________ is played by the concertmaster and is the smallest of the string orchestra.

b. The _______________ is a non-standard orchestral string instrument using pedals and many tuning pegs. Glissandos and arpeggios are played often on this upright instrument.

c. The _______________ has the largest body and is usually bowed in the orchestra and plucked in jazz.

d. The _______________ is held between the knees when played and is the tenor voice of the string family.

e. The sound of the _______________ is rich and dark in tone color and is usually read in the alto clef.

8. Indicate the music historical period in which the following forms originated or had their greatest popularity.

- fugue _______________
- string quartet _______________
- art song/lieder _______________
- concerto _______________
- sonata allegro _______________
- symphony _______________
- prelude _______________
- etude _______________
- waltz _______________
- minuet _______________
- program music _______________

9. Write **i**, **iv**, or **V** below each measure to indicate which chord provides the best harmonization of this melody.

![Melody](image)

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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10. Write the requested inverted triads.

Ex. C Major 1st  g# minor 1st  E6 Major 1st  a6 dim 2nd  F Aug 2nd  B dim. 1st

11. A. The approximate dates of the **Impressionist** era in music history are __________ to __________.

B. Match the composer to his description: (Debussy, Ravel)

___________ French; composed *Mother Goose Suite*, first for piano duet, then for orchestra; also composed the popular *Bolero* for orchestra featuring a repeated melody presenting a crescendo throughout the piece.

___________ French; influenced by Javanese gamelan orchestra; wrote 24 piano preludes; famous for *Claire de Lune*; preferred flute tone color in orchestral works

C. Choose the item number from the box that best matches the given definition.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1 whole tone scale</th>
<th>2 chromatic scale</th>
<th>3 parallelism</th>
<th>4 tritone</th>
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<tr>
<td>5 Impressionism</td>
<td>6 Romanticism</td>
<td>7 program music</td>
<td>8 pentatonic scale</td>
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_____ instrumental music based on a story  
_____ set of notes with twelve pitches, each a semitone above or below its adjacent pitches  
_____ interval of three whole steps  
_____ musical style focused on the evocative, coloristic effects of sound rather than traditional harmonic progression  
_____ scale with five notes per octave  
_____ series of chords with same intervallic structure  
_____ ascending or descending series of tones made up entirely of whole steps  
_____ musical style closely aligned with poetry and literature and often using chromatic harmony

12. Write the time signature best represented by these rhythms.  
Select from these: C, C*, 2/4, 3/4, 6/8, 9/8, 12/8. Any time signature will be used only once.

a. _____  
   b. _____  
   c. _____  
   d. _____  
   e. _____