1. Going up from the given note, draw the interval named below each measure. 

-1 pt. each measure

Major 6th  Perfect 4th  Major 7th  Major 3rd  Perfect 5th

2. Draw a chromatic half step above each given note. 

-1 pt. each measure

3. Draw a diatonic half step below each given note. 

-1 pt. each measure

4. Spell the following major triads from the given roots. 

\[
\begin{align*}
&Db \cdot F \cdot Ab \\
&Gb \cdot Eb \cdot Gb \\
&B \cdot D# \cdot F# \\
&E \cdot G# \cdot B \\
&Ab \cdot C \cdot Eb \\
&F# \cdot A# \cdot C#
\end{align*}
\]
-1/2 pt. each blank

5. For each measure below:

A. Write the correct time signature at the beginning of each measure. 


B. Below each measure, name the type of meter as Simple (S), Compound (C) or Asymmetrical (A). 

compound  simple  asymmetrical

-1 pt. each time sig  -1 pt. each blank

6. Below each arrow, draw ONE NOTE to complete each measure. 

-1 pt. each measure

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7. On the staff below:
A. Draw each major key signature as indicated above each measure. 
   -1 pt. each key sig (5)
B. Name the major key below each measure.
   -1/2 pt. each blank (2.5)
C. After each key signature, draw a whole note on the tonic.
   -1/2 pt. each tonic (any octave) (2.5)

\[ \text{Bb Major} \quad \text{C# Major} \quad \text{Eb Major} \quad \text{G Major} \quad \text{F Major} \]

8. On the staff below:
A. Draw each minor key signature as indicated above each measure. 
   -1 pt. each key sig (5)
B. Name the minor key below each measure.
   -1/2 pt. each blank (2.5)
C. After each key signature, draw a whole note on the tonic.
   -1/2 pt. each tonic (any octave) (2.5)

\[ \text{b minor} \quad \text{d# minor} \quad \text{f# minor} \quad \text{bb minor} \quad \text{f minor} \]

9. For the following ascending minor scales:
A. Draw each minor key signature after each clef sign. 
   -1 pt. each key sig (3)
B. Write the name of the relative major where indicated.
   -2 each blank (6)
C. Draw the notes of each ascending minor scale. Use whole notes and accidentals as needed. 
   -2 each scale (6)

\[ \text{C natural minor (Related to Eb Major)} \]

\[ \text{G harmonic minor (Related to Bb Major)} \]

\[ \text{Eb melodic minor (Related to Gb Major)} \]
Level 8 - SAMPLE ANSWER KEY

This is still D#. It’s on the same line as the previous D# & in the same measure.

10. On the staff below:
   A. Draw the minor key signature after the clef sign.
   B. In each measure, draw the indicated triads. Use harmonic minor.

   e minor: i i₆ i₆ iv iv₆ iv₆ V V₆ V₆

The accidental is good for a subsequent note that is on the same line or space in the same measure. If the note moves to a new L or S, a new accidental is required.

11. For each chord below:
   A. Name the root of each chord on the line below each measure followed by Maj or min.
      Use capital or lower case to indicate Major or minor.
   B. Below each measure, identify the position of each chord by circling R for root position, 1st for first inversion or 2nd for second inversion.

   d min   d# min   C# Maj   c min   Eb Maj
   R 1st 2nd   R 1st 2nd   R 1st 2nd   R 1st 2nd   R 1st 2nd

12. On the second staff below:
   A. Draw the key signature for D Major.
   B. Draw the time signature.
   C. Transpose the given melody to the new key.
13. For the musical example below:
A. Below measure one, name the minor key in the blank.
B. Circle the type of minor displayed below the grand staff.
C. Answer the questions below the grand staff.

\[ \text{d minor} \] \[ \text{iv}^6 \] \[ \text{Not required} \]

**CIRCLE type of minor used above:**
(a) natural minor  (b) harmonic minor  (c) melodic minor

**Fill in the blanks regarding the four-measure phrase above:**

1. Draw the time signature in both clefs.  
2. The tonic chords on the bass staff are in what position: R, 1st or 2nd inv? \( \text{Root} \) -1 pt (1)
3. In what measure does the Subdominant triad appear in the bass staff? 3 -1 pt. (1)
4. Name the interval in the box. Indicate Maj, min, Per, dim or Aug. \( \text{Maj 3rd} \) -1 pt. (1)

14. Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank to the left of each musical term. -1 pt. each blank

D. _alla breve_  A. Italian for “less motion, less quickly”
E. _piu mosso_  B. Italian for “suddenly”
C. _non tanto_  C. Italian for “not so much”
A. _meno mosso_  D. another name for cut time, 2/2
B. _subito_  E. Italian for “more motion or quicker”
F. _a cappella_  F. to sing unaccompanied