1. Below each measure, identify each interval as Major (MAJ), minor (min), Perfect (PER), diminished (dim) or Augmented (AUG). (Ex: dim 4th, Per 8ve, etc.) -1/2 each blank: type/size (1 pt. total ea. measure) (6)

2. In each measure below, draw two notes that are enharmonic to the given note. Use whole notes. -1/2 pt. each note (4)

3. For each measure below:
   A. Write the correct time signature at the beginning of each measure. Choose from 2/4, 2/2, 3/8, 5/4, 5/8, 6/4, 6/8. -1 pt. each time sig (4)
   B. Below each measure, identify the meter as Simple (S), Compound (C), or Asymmetrical (A). -1 pt. each blank (4)

4. Draw the triad named below each measure from the given root. -1 pt. each measure (5)

5. For each triad below:
   A. Name the root of each triad followed by Major (MAJ) or minor (min). Use upper or lower case as needed. -1/2 pt. each blank: root/quality (6)
   B. Above each measure, circle the position of the triad. -1 pt. each circle (6)
6. On the following grand staff:
   A. In the appropriate blank, name the relative minor key of each given major key.
   B. In the blank below the second measure in each group, name the parallel minor key of each given Major key.
   C. Draw the key signature for each given Major key and its relative minor.
   D. Draw the key signature for each parallel minor key.

![Musical staff with key signatures and relative minors]

-1 pt. each blank below ea measure (2)
-1 pt. each key sig (3)
-1 pt. each scale (3)
-1 pt. each key sig (3)
-1 pt. each scale (3)

7. On the following staffs:
   A. Draw each minor key signature.
   B. Draw the notes of each minor scale, ascending and descending. Use whole notes.
   C. Draw accidentals as needed to make the indicated minor scale.

![Musical staff with G natural minor]

The # on the descending B# is not required since the B# ascending is in the same measure & on the same line.

![Musical staff with D# melodic minor]

![Musical staff with C# harmonic minor]
8. For each cadence below:
A. Name the major and minor keys in the appropriate blanks. -1 pt. each key name (2)
B. Draw the root of each chord in the bass. Use whole notes. -2 pts. each root (8)
C. Draw a Roman numeral under each chord, indicating the scale degree of the root of the chord as well as the quality of each chord. -1/2 pt. each Roman numeral. Must be capital or lower case as indicated. (2)
D. Answer the questions below each cadence. -1 pt. each (6)

\[ \text{any octave OK for bass notes} \]

\[ \text{any octave OK for bass notes but the notes MUST step} \]

\[ \text{Bb Major: \, V \, I} \]

\[ \text{f\# minor: \, iv \, V} \]

(1) Name the common tone: \( F \)

(2) The common tone is in the \( \text{soprano} \) voice.

(3) This cadence is: (circle below)

Perfect Authentic / Imperfect Authentic / Half

(1) This cadence is: Authentic/ Half (circle).

(2) Circle the position of each chord: R 1st 2nd Focus on the bass note.

(3) Name the leading tone: \( E\# \)

It must be named with the \#. Upper or lower case is fine on leading tone.

9. Write an eight-measure melody. The first measure of each phrase is given.
A. Write a sequence in measure two. -1 pt. (1)
B. Demonstrate rhythmic imitation of measure five in measure six. -1 pt. (1)
C. End the first phrase on dominant. -1 pt. (1)
D. End the second phrase on tonic. -1 pt. (1)
E. End both phrases on a strong beat. -1 pt. m. 4 and -1 pt. m. 8 (2)

\[ \text{G Major} \]

sequence

3 beats End on V.

\[ \text{End on strong beat} \]

Dotted half note m.4 & 8.

3 beats End on I.
10. In the blank below each measure, write the Roman numeral and figured bass needed to correctly identify each chord and its position in each given key. Use harmonic minor for all minor keys. (10)

-2 pts. each blank (1 pt. for RN & 1 pt. for figured bass)

Roman numerals must reflect the correct quality - Maj or min

a minor: I6  e minor: IV6  F Major: V6  D Major: I6  g minor: V6

11. Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank to the left of each musical term. (10)

-1 pt. each blank

G  Prestissimo  A. a 12-tone scale made up of only half steps

E  whole tone scale  B. a lively, spirited, quick tempo

B  vivo  C. German art song

I  Grave  D. a scale with only five pitches

C  Lieder  E. a six-note scale moving by whole tones

H  augmented intervals  F. Perfect or minor intervals decreased by a half step

F  diminished intervals  G. a tempo meaning ‘as fast as possible’

D  Pentatonic scale  H. Perfect or major intervals increased by a half step

A  chromatic scale  I. Italian for a very slow, solemn tempo

J  common tone  J. in four-part harmony, a note that occurs in two subsequent chords and must be kept in the same voice