

Music Study Sheets

Level 10 Revision 2014

by LeAnn Halvorson

This book provides students with activities and materials to help them learn musical concepts thoroughly. **“This material is not an official publication of ISMTA and may not reflect current AIM requirements.”** My materials closely correlate to the ISMTA AIM requirements published in the 2014 AIM syllabus. In some places I added more requirements for students than are required for their “AIM” exams. Instructions and activities in bold print will be tested on the exam. I advise, while using this book, you closely follow you current “AIM” syllabus for exact requirements when preparing students for “AIM” testing. Students must transpose sixteen measures of any level 6 or higher piece listed from the “AIM” syllabus into two keys. Transposition is prepared in advance, and brought to the exam. Harmonization examples from the syllabus are prepared in advance. In this book, students are encouraged to transpose the sight reading examples and harmonize them, giving students more exposure to the necessary skills. Workbook examples from this book are not used for their exam. **This book and aural training files can be used with any teaching method. Vital musicianship skills are taught.**

Technique: Scales in C, A, E flat, G flat Major; a, f sharp, c, and e flat Harmonic and Melodic minor hands together. 4 octaves in sixteenths. End with I, vi, ii⁶, V7, I, single note bass line cadences.

Quarter = 96 m.m.

Octave scale - 1 octave, in broken eighth notes and in student's choice of key that is listed, hands together.

Four note Chord Inversions Tonic and Dominant 7th of C, A, E flat, or G flat Major

Tonic and Diminished 7th of a, f sharp, c, or e flat minor.

1 or 2 octaves, root position & inversions, blocked and broken patterns, hands together. Student's choice of 1 each of each chord type listed (**4 chords tested**).

3 octave arpeggio Tonic and Dominant 7th of C, A, E flat, or G flat Major

Tonic and diminished 7th of a, f sharp, c, or e flat minor.

Hands together. **Student's choice of 2 from each category. Judge's choice of 1 from each chord type, from the student's list.** Three or more octaves. Triplet eighth notes. Quarter = 84 m.m.

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Second Edition

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Level 10 Writing #1

Date: _____

Name the Key Signature in Major or minor (*harmonic*).
 Darken the root note of each chord. Label it using pop chord symbols above, and figured bass below the staff.

Ex. Am Ex. *E* *m/G* Ex. *C#* *m/G* *G#7* or *G#dim.7*

Ex. G Major Ex. *b* minor Ex. A Major Ex. *a* minor
Fully dim. 7th

Labels: Upper case = Major. Lower case = minor and diminished.

Name the minor key. Write Dominant 7th chords in the bass staff indicated by the pop chord symbol. Label it below the staff using figured bass.

Ex. *B* *7* Ex. *B* *7/D#* Ex. *B* *7/F#* Ex. *B* *7/A*

Ex. *V* *7* Ex. *V* *4* Ex. *V* *4* *3* Ex. *V* *4* *2*

Write a 1 octave Lydian scale, both staves in whole notes, beginning on C, F, & G (raised 4th of a Major scale).

Match the term to its definition

<u>D</u> Recapitulation	a. Second section of sonata-allegro form: themes may be changed, new themes may be added
<u>E</u> Exposition	b. A 5 tone scale within an octave; ex. groups of two and three black keys; C, D, E, G, A; or D, E, G, A, B
<u>F</u> Tonal Center	c. Accent on the weaker part of a beat of a measure
<u>A</u> Development	d. Third section of sonata-allegro form: Theme one and two usually in tonic key; optional closing theme
<u>B</u> Pentatonic	e. First section of sonata-allegro form: theme one in tonic key, theme two in dominant or relative key, optional closing theme
<u>C</u> Syncopation	f. A "home pitch" around which the music centers

Write the harmonic interval above the tonic note in the examples below (Major and Perfect intervals only use notes from the Major Key Signature).

Perfect 4th Perfect 5th

Diminished 5th Augmented 4th

Level 10 Aural Activity #1 Use Midi File: 10) pg 1 Aural, or CD: 10) Track One

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. m3 b. M7 c. M3 d. m7 e. P8

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. R b. 2nd c. 1st d. 2nd

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. **Circle your choice below.**I vi ii⁶ V7 I(I vi I⁶ V7 I)I ii⁶ I⁶ V7 vi**5. Dictation** - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.**Optional:** First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are:** Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale).Lydian

Level 10 Sight Reading #1 Date: _____

Answer questions in the example. Sight Read slowly. Identify each musical example as "R" Romantic, "I" Impressionistic, or "T" 20th/21st Centuries.

1. T

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Changing meters

Presto = Very fast

marcato = As marked

Piano used percussively
Less singable melodies

2. R

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Wider range of expression

Moderato = Moderate tempo

espressivo = Expressively

Homophony
Arpeggiated bass line

3. I

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Gliding parallel motion chords (planing)

Andante = Walking speed

whole tone

Pedal used for special effects
Cédez = Slowing down

Match the era to its characteristics. Below, put "R" for Romantic (1825-1900), "I" for Impressionistic (1890-1930), or "T" for 20th/21st Centuries (1900-Present).

I Joplin I Ravel I Whole Tone Scales I Gliding parallel motion chords (planing) R Rubato
R Grieg I Jazz I Changing Meters R Wider range of expression

I Tone Clusters

Level 10 Writing #2

Date: _____

**Name the Key Signature in Major or minor (*harmonic*).
Darken the root note of each chord. Label it using pop
chord symbols above, and figured bass below the staff.**

Name the Major key. Write Dominant 7th chords in the treble staff indicated by the pop chord symbol Label it below the staff using figured bass.

Ex. A D[#]/F[#] A[#]/E C^{C⁷} or C[#]/dm. 7

Ex. E Major B Major d[#] minor d minor Fully dim. 7th

Ex. IV V⁶ V⁴ V¹⁰

7 Ex. C7 C7/E C7/G C7/B^D

{ F Major

Ex. V7 $\underline{\underline{V}}^6_5$ $\underline{\underline{V}}^4_3$ $\underline{\underline{V}}^4_2$

Labels: Upper case = Major. Lower case = minor and diminished.

Write a 1 octave Mixolydian scale, both staves in whole notes, beginning on C, F, & G (lowered 7th of a Major scale).

Match the term to its definition

B Atonality

a. Original Tempo (French)

E Simple Meter

b. Music having no tonal center

D Compound Meter

c. Music having two or more tonal centers

A au Mouvement

d. $6/2$, $9/2$, $12/2$, $6/4$, $9/4$, $12/4$, $6/8$, $9/8$,
 $12/8$; the beat can be divided by 3

F Cédez

e. $\frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{4}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{8}$;
the beat can be divided by 2

C Bitonality

f. Slowing down (French)

Match the ornament and its realization with its correct name on the lines below.

A musical staff with a treble clef. The first measure shows a note with a vertical stroke above it, labeled 'Appoggiatura'. The second measure shows a sixteenth-note grace note before a eighth-note, labeled 'Turn'.

Level 10 Aural Activity #2 Use Midi File: 10) pg 2 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Two

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, and the bottom staff is bass clef, 4/4 time. The score consists of four measures. The lyrics 'Leta 2eta 3eta 4eta' are written below the notes. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns: the first measure has a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note group, the second measure has a sixteenth-note group followed by a dotted half note, the third measure has a sixteenth-note group followed by a dotted half note, and the fourth measure has a sixteenth-note group followed by a dotted half note. The bass staff has eighth-note patterns: the first measure has a sixteenth-note group followed by a dotted half note, the second measure has a sixteenth-note group followed by a dotted half note, the third measure has a sixteenth-note group followed by a dotted half note, and the fourth measure has a sixteenth-note group followed by a dotted half note.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. *m6* b. *++* c. *m3* d. *m2* e. *M7*

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. 1st b. R c. 1st d. 2nd

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. Circle your choice below.

I vi ii⁶ V7 I I vi I⁶₄ V7 I (I ii⁶ I⁶₄ V7 vi)

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.
Optional: First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a woodwind or brass instrument. The score consists of a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 6/8. The music begins with a dotted half note, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth-note rest, a sixteenth note, and a sixteenth-note rest. This pattern repeats. A melodic line then enters, consisting of a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note, and a sixteenth note. This melodic line is sustained by a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, a sixteenth note, and a sixteenth-note rest. The score concludes with a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, a sixteenth note, and a sixteenth-note rest.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are: Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale).** *M: x, l, d, r, p*

Level 10 Sight Reading #2

Date: _____

Answer questions in the score and on pages 6 & 7. Sight Read slowly. Harmonize the melodic line. Transpose 16 measures to 2 other keys. Label the sections in sonata-allegro form by name. Exposition Development Recapitulation

Vivace = Animated, faster than Allegro

Exposition

1

6

11

16

Development

22

Is this piece Homophonic or Polyphonic? Homophonic This piece represents which era? Baroque Classical

Music Perceptions Music Study Sheet 10 - Sight Reading 2 - Sonatina 1

Which measures contain the "Exposition" (first section)? 1-16

Which measures contain the "Development" (second section)? 17-28

Which measures contain the "Recapitulation" (third section)? 29-44

In the "Exposition" (first section):

- What is the key signature of the first theme? C Major
- What is the Cadence in measures 7 & 8? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half
- In which measure does the second theme begin? 9
- What is the key signature of the second theme? a minor
- The modulation is: Tonic and Dominant Parallel Keys Relative Keys

Which type of bass is used in measures 9-16? Alberti Bass Figured Bass Broken Chord Bass Ostinato

What is the key signature in measure 17? a minor

Measures 17-20 are related to which theme of the "Exposition"? First Theme Second Theme

In the "Recapitulation" (third section):

- What is the key signature of the first theme? C Major
- In which measure does the second theme begin? 37
- What is the key signature of the second theme? C Major
- Analyze the chords using figured bass in the box of measures 39 & 40.
- What is the Cadence in measures 43-44? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half

Level 10 Aural Activity #3 Use Midi File: 10) pg 3 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Three

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. m2 b. M6 c. M7 d. m3 e. ++

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. 1st b. R c. 2nd d. R

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. Circle your choice below.

I vi ii⁶ V7 I I vi I₄⁶ V7 I I ii⁶ I₄⁶ V7 vi

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.
Optional: First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a woodwind or brass instrument. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bottom staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and also features a single melodic line. The two staves are aligned vertically, sharing a common vertical axis for each note.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are:** Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale). **Tonian**

Level 10 Sight Reading #3 Date: _____

Answer questions in the example. Sight Read slowly. Identify each musical example as "R" Romantic, "I" Impressionistic, or "T" 20th/21st Centuries.

1. I

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Pedal used for tone color

Vivace = Lively, animated, faster than Allegro

Retenu = Holding back

con pedal

2. R

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Wider use of expression

Andante = Walking tempo

Homophonic
Fluctuating tempo

rubato = changing tempo for dramatic effect

3. T

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Bitonality

Allegro = Lively, fast

Less singable melody

leggiero = Lightly and swiftly

Match the era to its characteristics. Below, put "R" for Romantic (1825-1900), "I" for Impressionistic (1890-1930), or "T" for 20th/21st Centuries (1900-Present).

<u>R</u> Granados	<u>I</u> Debussy	<u>T</u> 12 Tone Row	<u>I</u> Piano pedal used for tone color	<u>R</u> Homophonic
<u>R</u> Mendelssohn	<u>T</u> Ragtime	<u>I</u> Bitonality	<u>R</u> Short piano works, descriptive titles	<u>R</u> Great pianists

Level 10 Writing #4

Date: _____

Name the Key Signature in Major or minor (*harmonic*).
 Darken the root note of each chord. Label it using pop chord symbols above, and figured bass below the staff.

Name the minor key. Write Dominant 7th chords in the bass staff indicated by the pop chord symbol. Label it below the staff using figured bass.

Ex. B_bAug. F_m/A_b E_bm/B_b G⁷ or Gdim⁷

Ex. A⁷ A⁷/C[♯] A⁷/E A⁷/G

Ex. g minor c minor D_b Major A_b Major Fully dim. 7th

Ex. V⁷ V⁵ V⁴₃ V⁴₂

Labels: Upper case = Major. Lower case = minor and diminished.

Write a 1 octave Lydian scale, both staves in whole notes, beginning on A, D, & E (*raised 4th of a Major scale*).

Handwritten 1 octave Lydian scale on two staves, starting on A, D, and E, using whole notes.

Match the term to its definition

D Maestoso a. Holding back, restrained (French)

F Largo b. A slow tempo, slower than adagio

E Half Cadence c. Sustained; Smooth and flowing; Sometimes slower

C Sostenuto d. With dignity, majestic and stately

A Retenu e. Chords ending a section of music on the Dominant chord

B Lento f. A very slow tempo, faster than grave

Write the harmonic interval above the tonic note in the examples below (Major and Perfect intervals only use notes from the Major Key Signature).

minor 7th

Augmented 5th

diminished 7th Augmented 6th

Level 10 Aural Activity #4 Use Midi File: 10) pg 4 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Four

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

Handwritten musical score for 'Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture' featuring a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The score includes lyrics in Russian and English, such as '1+a 2e ta 3e+a 4e ta' and 'letazeta 3e+a 4e ta'.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. m6 b. M3 c. P4 d. P8 e. P5

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. 1st b. 2nd c. R d. 2nd

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. Circle your choice below.

J. vi. ii⁶ V7 J

I vi I⁶₄ V7 I

I ii⁶ I₄⁶ V7 vi

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.

Optional: First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are: Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale).** *Mixolydian*

Level 10 Sight Reading #4

Date: _____

Answer questions in the score and on pages 12 & 13. Sight Read slowly. Harmonize the melodic line. Transpose 16 measures to 2 other keys.

Allegro = Lively, fast

Is this piece Homophonic or Polyphonic? Homophonic This piece represents which era? Baroque Classical

Which measures contain the "Exposition" (first section)? 1-32

Which measures contain the "Development" (second section)? 33-44

Which measures contain the "Recapitulation" (third section)? 45-65

In the "Exposition" (first section):

- What is the key signature of the first theme? D Major
- What is the circled non-harmonic tone in measure 3? Upper Neighbor Lower Neighbor Passing
- In which measure does the second theme begin? 17
- What is the key signature of the second theme? A Major
- The modulation is: Tonic and Dominant Parallel Keys Relative Keys

Which type of bass is used in measure 16? Alberti Bass Figured Bass Broken Chord Bass Ostinato

What is the key signature in measure 33? A Major

Measures 33-40 are related to which theme of the "Exposition"? First Theme Second Theme

In the "Recapitulation" (third section):

- What is the key signature of the first theme? D Major
- In which measure does the second theme begin? 53
- What is the key signature of the second theme? D Major
- What is the Cadence in the box of measures 47-48? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half
- What is the Cadence in measures 63-65? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half

Level 10 Aural Activity #5 Use Midi File: 10) pg 5 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Five

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. ++ b. m7 c. M2 d. P4 e. m6

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (**R**), 1st Inversion (**1st**), or 2nd Inversion (**2nd**).

a. 2nd b. R c. 1st d. R

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. Circle your choice below.

I vi ii⁶ V7 I

I vi I⁶₄ V7 I

I ii⁶ I₄⁶ V7 vi

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.

Optional: First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are: Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale).** *Tee-nee-an*

Level 10 Sight Reading #5 Date: _____

Answer questions in the example. Sight Read slowly. Identify each musical example as "R" Romantic, "I" Impressionistic, or "T" 20th/21st Centuries.

1. I

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Harmony based on 4ths and 5ths
Pedal used for special effects
Cédez = Slowing down

Largo = Very slow, faster than Grave

2. R

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Wider range of expression
Homophonic
Arpeggiated bass line

Adagio = Slow tempo, faster than Lento

3. T

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Blues

Lento = Slow tempo, faster than Largo

Swing eighth notes

Match the era to its characteristics. Below, put "R" for Romantic (1825-1900), "I" for Impressionistic (1890-1930), or "T" for 20th/21st Centuries (1900-Present).

<u>I</u> Gershwin	<u>R</u> MacDowell	<u>I</u> Asymmetrical rhythms	<u>I</u> Piano used percussively	<u>I</u> Use of modes
<u>I</u> Ravel	<u>I</u> Blues	<u>I</u> Less singable melodies	<u>I</u> Harmony based on 4ths or 5ths	<u>R</u> Rubato

Level 10 Writing #6

Date: _____

Name the Key Signature in Major or minor (*harmonic*).
 Darken the root note of each chord. Label it using pop chord symbols above, and figured bass below the staff.

Ex. A
Ex. c# minor
Ex. VI
Ex. G# minor
Ex. VI
Ex. VI
Ex. VI

Ex. VI
Ex. VI
Ex. VI
Ex. VI

Labels: Upper case = Major. Lower case = minor and diminished.

Name the Major key. Write Dominant 7th chords in the bass staff indicated by the pop chord symbol. Label it below the staff using figured bass.

Ex. A7
Ex. A7/C#
Ex. A7/E
Ex. A7/G

Ex. V7
Ex. V7
Ex. V7
Ex. V7

Write a 1 octave Mixolydian scale, both staves in whole notes, beginning on A, D, & E (*lowered 7th of a Major scale*).

Match the term to its definition

C Ornament

a. A 5 tone scale within an octave; ex. groups of two and three black keys; C, D, E, G, A; or D, E, G, A, B

F Maestoso

b. The point when the Key changes within a composition

E Sonata-Allegro Form

c. A note or notes added to embellish the melody

B Modulation

d. Slowing down (French)

D Cédez

e. It includes three main sections: Exposition, Development, and Recapitulation

A Pentatonic

f. With dignity, majestic and stately

Match the ornament and its realization with its correct name on the lines below.
 Turn Trill Mordent Appoggiatura

Turn Trill

Mordent Appoggiatura

Level 10 Aural Activity #6 Use Midi File: 10) pg 6 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Six

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. M7 b. M6 c. m3 d. m2 e. P5

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.**Label them:** Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. 1st b. 2nd c. R d. 1st

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. **Circle your choice below.**

I vi ii⁶ V7 I **I vi I⁶ V7 I** **I ii⁶ I⁶ V7 vi**

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.**Optional:** First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are:** Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale). Lydian

Level 10 Sight Reading #6

Date: _____

Answer questions in the score and on pages 18 & 19. Sight Read slowly. Harmonize the melodic line. Transpose 16 measures to 2 other keys.

Allegretto = Moving, but slower than Allegro

5

9

13

17

21

Is this piece Homophonic or Polyphonic? Homophonic This piece represents which era? Baroque Classical

Which measures contain the "Exposition" (first section)? 1-16

Which measures contain the "Development" (second section)? 17-24

Which measures contain the "Recapitulation" (third section)? 25-40

In the "Exposition" (first section):

a. What is the key signature of the first theme? A Major

b. Using Figured Bass, label the boxed chord in measure 14. 9

c. In which measure does the second theme begin? 9

d. What is the key signature of the second theme? a minor

e. The modulation is: Tonic and Dominant Parallel Keys Relative Keys

Which type of bass is used in measures 5-7? Alberti Bass Figured Bass Broken Chord Bass Ostinato

What is the key signature in measure 17? a minor

Measures 17-20 are related to which theme of the "Exposition"? First Theme Second Theme

In the "Recapitulation" (third section):

a. What is the key signature of the first theme? A Major

b. In which measure does the second theme begin? 33

c. What is the key signature of the second theme? A Major

d. What is the circled non-harmonic tone in measure 26? Upper Neighbor Lower Neighbor Passing

e. What is the Cadence in measures 39 & 40? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half

Level 10 Aural Activity #7 Use Midi File: 10) pg 7 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Seven

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. m6 b. P8 c. P5 d. ++ e. P4

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.**Label them:** Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. 2nd b. 1st c. R d. 2nd

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. **Circle your choice below.**I vi ii⁶ V7 II vi I⁶ V7 II ii⁶ I⁶ V7 vi**5. Dictation** - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.**Optional:** First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are:** Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale). Mixolydian

Level 10 Sight Reading #7 Date: _____

Answer questions in the example. Sight Read slowly. Identify each musical example as "R" Romantic, "I" Impressionistic, or "T" 20th/21st Centuries.

1. I

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Changing meters

Vivace = Lively, animated, faster than Allegro

Piano used percussively
Less singable melody

marcato = As marked

2. I

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Whole tone scale

Allegretto = Moderately fast, slower than Allegro

Pedal used for tone color
Retenu = Holding back

con pedal

3. R

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Fluctuating tempo

Largo = Very slow, faster than Grave

Homophony
Arpeggiated bass line
Wider expression

rubato = Changing tempo for expressive effect

Match the era to its characteristics. Below, put "R" for Romantic (1825-1900), "I" for Impressionistic (1890-1930), or "T" for 20th/21st Centuries (1900-Present).

<u>I</u> Debussy	<u>R</u> Mendelssohn	<u>I</u> Changing meters	<u>R</u> Prominence of Piano Literature	<u>I</u> Whole tone scale
<u>T</u> Joplin	<u>R</u> Homophonic	<u>I</u> New and old forms	<u>I</u> Harmony based on 4ths & 5ths	<u>I</u> Tone Clusters

Level 10 Writing #8

Date: _____

Name the Key Signature in Major or minor (*harmonic*).
 Darken the root note of each chord. Label it using pop chord symbols above, and figured bass below the staff.

Ex. Cm F_m/Ab D^b/A or D^b_{Aug}/A Eb^o/or Eb^{dim}7

Ex. C minor Ab Major B^b minor Eb Major
Fully dim. 7th

Ex. I VI⁶ III⁷₄ VII⁷₆

Labels: Upper case = Major. Lower case = minor and diminished.

Name the Major key. Write Dominant 7th chords in the treble staff indicated by the pop chord symbol Label it below the staff using figured bass.

Ex. D⁷ D⁷/F D⁷/A D⁷/C

Ex. V⁷ V⁶₅ V⁴₃ V⁴₂

Write a 1 octave Lydian scale, both staves in whole notes, beginning on C, F, & G (*raised 4th of a Major scale*).

Match the term to its definition

E Exposition

a. Third section of sonata-allegro form:
Theme one and two usually in tonic key;
optional closing theme

F au Mouvement

b. A "home pitch" around which the music centers

C Development

c. Second section of sonata-allegro form:
themes may be changed, new themes may be added

A Recapitulation

d. Music having two or more tonal centers

B Tonal Center

e. First section of sonata-allegro form: theme one in tonic key, theme two in dominant or relative key, optional closing theme

D Bitonality

f. Original tempo (French)

Write the harmonic interval above the tonic note in the examples below (Major and Perfect intervals only use notes from the Major Key Signature).

Augmented 6th Diminished 7th

Diminished 5th Augmented 4th

Level 10 Aural Activity #8 Use Midi File: 10) pg 8 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Eight

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. M3 b. P5 c. M2 d. M6 e. m7

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. R b. 1st c. 2nd d. R

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. Circle your choice below.I vi ii⁶ V7 II vi I⁶ V7 II ii⁶ I⁶ V7 vi**5. Dictation** - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.**Optional:** First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are:** Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale). Ionian

Level 10 Sight Reading #8

Date: _____

Answer questions in the score and on pages 24 & 25. Sight Read slowly. Harmonize the melodic line. Transpose 16 measures to 2 other keys.

Vivace = Animated, faster than Allegro

The musical score is a five-system piece for two voices. The top system starts at measure 1, the second at measure 9, the third at measure 16, the fourth at measure 24, and the fifth at measure 31. The music is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. The soprano voice (treble clef) and basso continuo voice (bass clef) are connected by a brace. The score includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Is this piece Homophonic or Polyphonic? Homophonic This piece represents which era? Baroque Classical

Which measures contain the "Exposition" (first section)? 1-16

Which measures contain the "Development" (second section)? 17-27

Which measures contain the "Recapitulation" (third section)? 28-46

In the "Exposition" (first section):

a. What is the key signature of the first theme? Bb Major

b. What is the Cadence in measures 7 & 8? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half

c. In which measure does the second theme begin? 9

d. What is the key signature of the second theme? F Major

e. The modulation is: Tonic and Dominant Parallel Keys Relative Keys

Which type of bass is used in measures 9-14? Alberti Bass Figured Bass Broken Chord Bass Ostinato

What is the key signature in measure 17? F Major

Measures 17-23 are related to which theme of the "Exposition"? First Theme Second Theme

In the "Recapitulation" (third section):

a. What is the key signature of the first theme? Bb Major

b. In which measure does the second theme begin? 36

c. What is the key signature of the second theme? Bb Major

d. What is the circled non-harmonic tone in measure 44? Upper Neighbor Lower Neighbor Passing

e. What is the Cadence in the box of measures 45-46? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half

Level 10 Aural Activity #9 Use Midi File: 10) pg 9 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Nine

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. ++ b. M7 c. m6 d. M3 e. m7

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (**R**), 1st Inversion (**1st**), or 2nd Inversion (**2nd**).

a. 2nd b. 1st c. R d. 1st

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. Circle your choice below.

I vi ii⁶ V7 I I vi I₄⁶ V7 I I ii⁶ I₄⁶ V7 vi

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.
Optional: First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are:** Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale). **Mixolydian**

Level 10 Sight Reading #9 Date: _____

Answer questions in the example. Sight Read slowly. Identify each musical example as "R" Romantic, "I" Impressionistic, or "T" 20th/21st Centuries.

1. I

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Piano used percussively
Less singable melody

Presto = Very fast

2. R

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Wider range of expression
Homophonic

Andante = Walking tempo

3. I

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Pentatonic scale
Pedal used for special effects

Adagio = Slow tempo, faster than Lento

Cédez = Slowing down

Match the era to its characteristics. Below, put "R" for Romantic (1825-1900), "I" for Impressionistic (1890-1930), or "T" for 20th/21st Centuries (1900-Present).

I Gershwin R Grieg R Rubato

I Debussy T Jazz I Piano used percussively

I Pentatonic scales I Piano pedal used for special effects

I Angular Melodies R Short piano works, descriptive titles

Level 10 Writing #10

Date: _____

Name the Key Signature in Major or minor (*harmonic*).
 Darken the root note of each chord. Label it using pop chord symbols above, and figured bass below the staff.

Name the Major key. Write Dominant 7th chords in the treble staff indicated by the pop chord symbol Label it below the staff using figured bass.

Labels: Upper case = Major. Lower case = minor and diminished.

Write a 1 octave Mixolydian scale, both staves in whole notes, beginning on C, F, & G (*lowered 7th of a Major scale*).

Match the term to its definition

F Cédez

a. Holding back; restrained (French)

A Retenu

b. Sustained; Smooth and flowing; Sometimes slower

E Simple Meter

c. Accent on the weaker beat of a measure

C Syncopation

d. 6/2, 9/2, 12/2, 6/4, 9/4, 12/4, 6/8, 9/8, 12/8; the beat can be divided by 3

B Sostenuto

e. 2/2, 3/2, 4/2, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 2/8, 3/8, 4/8; the beat can be divided by 2

D Compound Meter

f. Slowing down (French)

Match the ornament and its realization with its correct name on the lines below.
 Turn Trill Mordent Appoggiatura

Trill Mordent

Appoggiatura Turn

Level 10 Aural Activity #10 Use Midi File: 10) pg 10 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Ten

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in 2/4 time. The vocal line is in soprano clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score consists of two stanzas of the song.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. m6 b. P8 c. P5 d. M2 e. m2

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (**R**), 1st Inversion (**1st**), or 2nd Inversion (**2nd**).

a. R b. 2nd c. 1st d. 2nd

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. **Circle your choice below.**

I vi ii⁶ V7 I I vi I₄⁶ V7 I

I ii⁶ I₄⁶ V7 vi

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.

Optional: First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a flute or recorder. The score is in 6/8 time with a key signature of two sharps. The first staff begins with a treble clef and consists of six measures. The second staff begins with a bass clef and also consists of six measures. The music features various note heads and stems, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are: Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale).** / 

Lydian

Level 10 Sight Reading #10 Date: _____

Answer questions in the score and on pages 30 & 31. Sight Read slowly. Harmonize the melodic line. Transpose 16 measures to 2 other keys.

Allegro = Lively, fast

Is this piece Homophonic or Polyphonic? Homophonic This piece represents which era? Baroque Classical

A musical score for piano, featuring four staves of music. The score is in common time and uses a key signature of four sharps (F major). The music consists of four measures per staff, with measure numbers 52, 61, 70, and 75 indicated above each staff respectively. The piano part is divided into two hands: the right hand plays the upper notes on the treble clef staff, and the left hand plays the lower notes on the bass clef staff. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 52 shows a repeating eighth-note pattern. Measure 61 features a sixteenth-note run in the right hand. Measure 70 includes a grace note (a sixteenth note) circled with a line, and measure 75 concludes with a fermata over the right-hand notes.

Which measures contain the “Exposition” (first section)? 1-32

Which measures contain the “Development” (second section)? 33-48

Which measures contain the “Recapitulation” (third section)? 49-80

In the “Exposition” (first section):

a. What is the key signature of the first theme? E Major

b. What is the Cadence in measures 14-16? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half

c. In which measure does the second theme begin? 17

d. What is the key signature of the second theme? e minor

e. The modulation is: Tonic and Dominant Parallel Keys Relative Keys

Which type of bass is used in measures 9-14? **Alberti Bass** **Figured Bass** **Broken Chord Bass** **Ostinato**

What is the key signature in measure 33? e minor

Measures 33-37 are related to which theme of the “Exposition”? **First Theme** **Second Theme**

In the “Recapitulation” (third section):

a. What is the key signature of the first theme? E Major
b. In which measure does the second theme begin? 65
c. What is the key signature of the second theme? E Major
d. What is the circled non-harmonic tone in measure 71? Upper Neighbor Lower Neighbor Passing
e. What is the Cadence in the box of measures 71-72? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half

Level 10 Aural Activity #11 Use Midi File: 10) pg 11 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Eleven

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2/4

3/4

e + a 2e + a 3e + a 4e + a

e + a 2e + a 3e + a 4e + a

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. tt b. Mb c. P4 d. P5 e. m7

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. 2nd b. 1st c. R d. 1st

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. Circle your choice below.

I vi ii⁶ V7 I (I vi I⁶₄ V7 I) I ii⁶ I⁶₄ V7 vi

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.

Optional: First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a woodwind or brass, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a time signature of $6/8$. The score is divided into two staves. The first staff continues from the previous section, ending with a forte dynamic. The second staff begins with a forte dynamic and consists of two measures of music.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are:** Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale). **Tenor**

Level 10 Sight Reading #11 Date: _____

Answer questions in the example. Sight Read slowly. Identify each musical example as "R" Romantic, "I" Impressionistic, or "T" 20th/21st Centuries.

1. R

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Fluctuating tempo

Allegretto = Moderately fast, slower than Allegro

rubato = changing tempo for expressive effect

2. I

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Functional harmony departure

Allegro = Lively, fast

marcato = as marked

3. T

Name one characteristic of the Musical Period used in the example. Less singable melody

Vivace = Lively, animated, faster than Allegro

marcato = as marked

Match the era to its characteristics. Below, put "R" for Romantic (1825-1900), "I" for Impressionistic (1890-1930), or "T" for 20th/21st Centuries (1900-Present).

<u>T</u>	<u>Joplin</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>Granados</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>Wider range of expression</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>Less singable melodies</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>12 tone row</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>Ravel</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>Homophonic</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>New and old forms</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>Harmony based on 4ths & 5ths</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>Great pianists</u>

Level 10 Writing #12

Date: _____

Name the Key Signature in Major or minor (*harmonic*).
 Darken the root note of each chord. Label it using pop chord symbols above, and figured bass below the staff.

Labels: Upper case = Major. Lower case = minor and diminished.

Name the minor key. Write Dominant 7th chords in the bass staff indicated by the pop chord symbol. Label it below the staff using figured bass.

Write a 1 octave Lydian scale, treble staff, in whole notes, beginning on A, D, & E (*raised 4th of a Major scale*).

Write a 1 octave Mixolydian scale, bass staff, in whole notes, beginning on A, D, & E (*lowered 7th of a Major scale*).

Match the term to its definition

<u>F</u> Maestoso	a. Music with no tonal center
<u>C</u> Deceptive Cadence	b. A 5 tone scale within an octave; ex. groups of two and three black keys; C, D, E, G, A; or D, E, G, A, B
<u>D</u> Plagal Cadence	c. Chords ending a section of music with Dominant chord going to Submediant chord
<u>E</u> Lento	d. Chords ending a section of music with Subdominant chord going to Tonic chord
<u>A</u> Atonality	e. A slow tempo, slower than adagio
<u>B</u> Pentatonic	f. With dignity, majestic and stately

Write the harmonic interval above the tonic note in the examples below (Major and Perfect intervals only use notes from the Major Key Signature).

Diminished 5th Augmented 5th

Diminished 7th Augmented 4th

Level 10 Aural Activity #12 Use Midi File: 10) pg 12 Aural, or CD: 10) Track Twelve

Date: _____

1. Rhythm Tap - Write in the counting. Add one note to complete each measure. Play.

2. Interval Identification - Identify intervals starting on varied pitches on the lines below. Each interval is played twice. **Label them:** m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, tritone (tt), P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, or P8.

Listen for: minor 2nd (half step), Major 2nd (clashes, or whole step), minor 3rd (This Old Man), Major 3rd (Root and middle note of a triad), Perfect 4th (Here Comes the Bride), Tri-tone (Augmented 4th or diminished 5th), Perfect 5th (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star), minor 6th (Theme from "Love Story", Where Do I Begin), Major 6th (NBC), minor 7th (Dominant 7th chord), Major 7th (clashes), Perfect 8th (sounds alike, also "Somewhere Over the Rainbow").

a. m6 b. ++ c. M7 d. M6 e. M3

3. Chord Identification - Identify Major chords, each chord is played twice.

Label them: Root Position (R), 1st Inversion (1st), or 2nd Inversion (2nd).

a. R b. 2nd c. 1st d. R

4. Chord Progression Identification - It is played three times. Circle your choice below.

I vi ii⁶ V7 I I vi I₄⁶ V7 I I ii⁶ I₄⁶ V7 vi

5. Dictation - Listen to the scale and four note tonic chord. The dictation is played 4 times. The first note(s) are given to you. Write in the other notes. There is no interval larger than a 6th.

Optional: First, use the line below the staff to write out the rhythms, before writing it on the staff.

A musical score for the first section of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in G major (two sharps) and common time. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a melodic line above it. The vocal line starts with a eighth note, followed by a sixteenth note, then an eighth note, and so on. The melodic line consists of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The vocal line ends with a sixteenth note, and the melodic line ends with a eighth note.

6. Scale Identification - It is played 2 times. **Choices are: Ionian (Major), Lydian (raised 4th of a Major Scale), or Mixolydian (lowered 7th of a Major Scale).**

Egyptian

Level 10 Sight Reading #12

Date: _____

Answer questions in the score and on pages 36 & 37. Sight Read slowly. Harmonize the melodic line. Transpose 16 measures to 2 other keys.

Allegretto = Moving, but slower than Allegro

9

15

21

a Tempo

28

Is this piece Homophonic or Polyphonic? Homophonic This piece represents which era? Baroque Classical

Which measures contain the "Exposition" (first section)? 1-16
 Which measures contain the "Development" (second section)? 17-25
 Which measures contain the "Recapitulation" (third section)? 26-45

In the "Exposition" (first section):

- What is the key signature of the first theme? Eb Major
- What is the Cadence in measures 7 & 8? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half
- In which measure does the second theme begin? 9
- What is the key signature of the second theme? C minor
- The modulation is: Tonic and Dominant Parallel Keys Relative Keys

Which type of bass is used in measures 11-13? Alberti Bass Figured Bass Broken Chord Bass Ostinato
 What is the key signature in measure 17? C minor

Measures 17-22 are related to which theme of the "Exposition"? First Theme Second Theme

In the "Recapitulation" (third section):

- What is the key signature of the first theme? Eb Major
- In which measure does the second theme begin? 34
- What is the key signature of the second theme? Eb Major
- What is the circled non-harmonic tone in measure 40? Upper Neighbor Lower Neighbor Passing
- What is the Cadence in measures 40 & 41? Authentic Plagal Deceptive Half

Match the term to its definition

<u>T</u>	Atonality	a. A "home" pitch around which the music centers.
<u>C</u>	Deceptive Cadence	b. A 5 tone scale within an octave; ex. Groups of two and three black keys; C, D, F, G, A; or D, E, G, A, B
<u>D</u>	Plagal Cadence	c. Chords ending a section of music with Dominant chord going to Submediant chord
<u>W</u>	Mordent	d. Chords ending a section of music with Subdominant chord going to Tonic chord
<u>Y</u>	Trill	e. A slow tempo, slower than adagio
<u>X</u>	Turn	f. With dignity, majestic and stately
<u>V</u>	Appoggiatura	g. Holding back; restrained (French)
<u>K</u>	Simple Meter	h. Sustained; Smooth and flowing; Sometimes slower
<u>J</u>	Compound Meter	i. Accent on the weaker part of a beat of a measure
<u>I</u>	Syncopation	j. 6/2, 9/2, 12/2, 6/4, 9/4, 12/4, 6/8, 9/8, 12/8; the beat can be divided by 3
<u>E</u>	Lento	k. 2/2, 3/2, 4/2, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 2/8, 3/8, 4/8; the beat can be divided by 2
<u>R</u>	Largo	l. Slowing down (French)
<u>G</u>	Retenu	m. Sonata-allegro form: Second section of music, changing or adding themes
<u>L</u>	Cédez	n. Music having 2 or more tonal centers at the same time
<u>P</u>	Au mouvement	o. Sonata-allegro form: Return of main themes, tonic keys, after "Development" section
<u>H</u>	Sostenuto	p. Original tempo (French)
<u>F</u>	Maestoso	q. Sonata-allegro form: First Section of music exposing theme one in tonic key, theme two in dominant or relative keys; optional closing theme
<u>Q</u>	Exposition	r. A very slow tempo, faster than grave
<u>U</u>	Authentic Cadence	s. Chords ending a section of music on the Dominant chord
<u>S</u>	Half Cadence	t. Music having no tonal center
<u>M</u>	Development	u. Chords ending a section of music with Dominant chord going to Tonic chord
<u>O</u>	Recapitulation	v. A non-harmonic tone often played on the beat, resolving stepwise 
<u>B</u>	Pentatonic	w. An ornament alternating a note with its lower neighbor 
<u>N</u>	Bitonality	x. A four note ornament using: upper neighbor, principal, lower neighbor, principal 
<u>Z</u>	Modulation	y. An ornament alternating a note with its upper neighbor 
<u>A</u>	Tonal Center	z. The point when a Key changes within a composition

Match the era to its characteristics. Below, put "R" for Romantic (1825-1900), "I" for Impressionistic (1890-1930), or "T" for 20th/21st Centuries (1900-Present).

T Gershwin

R Granados

R MacDowell

R Grieg

I Debussy

T Joplin

I Ravel

R Mendelssohn