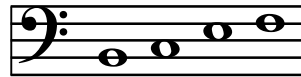


Level 2B

1. Ear Training: Each example will be played twice.

A. Circle the pitch pattern you hear.



B. Circle whether the scale is major or minor.

2. Major Natural Minor

C. Circle the rhythm pattern you hear.

3.



D. Circle whether the triad is major or minor.

4. Major Minor











5. Major Minor

E. Circle the interval you hear.


6. Major 2nd Perfect 5th Perfect 8th

7. Major 2nd Perfect 5th Perfect 8th

2. Match the symbol or definition in the first column with its meaning in the second column:

_____	cut time	1.	
_____		2.	sixteenth rest
_____		3.	
_____		4.	eighth notes
_____	3 counts, 8th note gets beat	5.	quarter notes
_____		6.	sixteenth notes
_____		7.	whole rest
_____		8.	
_____	3 counts, quarter note gets beat	9.	half rest
_____		10.	eighth rest

3. Match the term or symbol in the first column with its meaning in the second column:

_____	coda	1.	fifth scale degree
_____	authentic cadence	2.	repeat from the sign
_____	accelerando	3.	lower a whole step
_____	diminuendo	4.	V chord to I chord
_____	dominant	5.	always
_____	D.S.	6.	three half steps below major tonic
_____		7.	gradually softer
_____	sempre	8.	ending section
_____	relative minor key	9.	shift notes by one octave
_____	8va	10.	gradually increasing the tempo

4. Circle one **best** answer for each following question: (2 pts. each)

A. What is a period?

1. two measures 2. two phrases 3. eight measures

B. What is a phrase?

1. two measures 2. six measures 3. a short musical passage

C. One-part form (strophic) would best be labeled as?

1. "1" 2. "A" 3. Chorus

Circle "T" for true or "F" for false for each following statement:

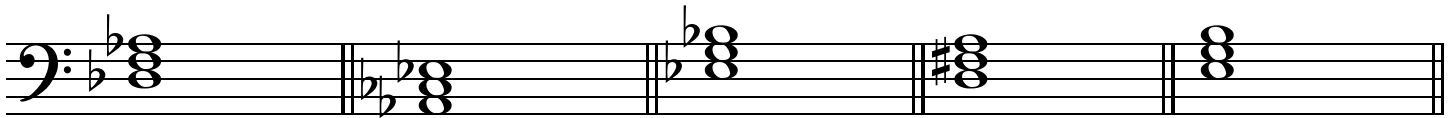
D. T / F A phrase may be two measures in length.

E. T / F A phrase is always four measures in length.

5. Indicate the letter name and quality (major or minor) of each triad:

You may use the abbreviations MAJ and MIN

(1 pt. each blank)



6. Circle the period of music history with which each composer is associated:

(1 pt. each)

↙ circle one ↘

Czerny was:	Baroque?	or	Classical?
Handel was:	Baroque?	or	Classical?
Mozart was:	Baroque?	or	Classical?
Bach was:	Baroque?	or	Classical?
Scarlatti was:	Baroque?	or	Classical?
Clementi was:	Baroque?	or	Classical?

Circle the correct answer below.

(1 pt. each)

The Classical Period of Music History had which approximate dates?

1600 — 1750

1750 — 1825

The “Classical” movement in music, art, and architecture had its roots in what culture?

A. English

B. Greek/Roman

C. German

Which was more important in Classical music?

A. Forms, such as the Sonata or Minuet

B. Expression or emotion

What was the “new” keyboard instrument of the Classical Period?

A. Organ

B. Piano

C. Harpsichord

7. Circle two notes in each scale that have an incorrect accidental, need an accidental, or have an accidental that is not needed. (2 pts. each scale)

Example: G Major

1. A major

2. E \flat major

3. B \flat major

4. G natural minor

5. C natural minor

8. Name these key signatures, indicating both the major and its relative minor: (1 pt. each blank)

Major _____
 Minor _____

9. A. Circle the scale degree as indicated.

(1 pt. each scale)

Example: Tonic

1. Tonic

2. Tonic

3. Dominant

4. Dominant

5. Tonic

B. Draw the following notes on the staff, using **ledger** lines:

(1 pt. each, stems and flags must be correct)

quarter note 'A'
above staff

sixteenth note 'A'
below staff

half note 'C'
below staff

eighth note 'E'
above staff

whole note 'C'
above staff

10. Name the following intervals. You may use abbreviations PER (perfect) or MAJ (major) in one blank, and the number name of the interval in the other blank.

(1 pt. each blank)
