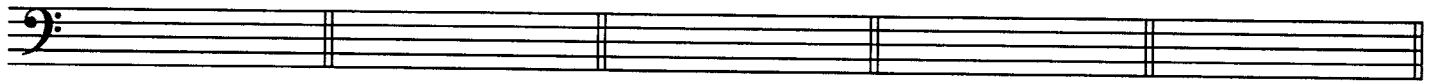


IV. Written Chords

Write the given chord using whole notes and accidentals.



C# Aug.

G dim.

Bb dim.

D Aug.

Gb min.

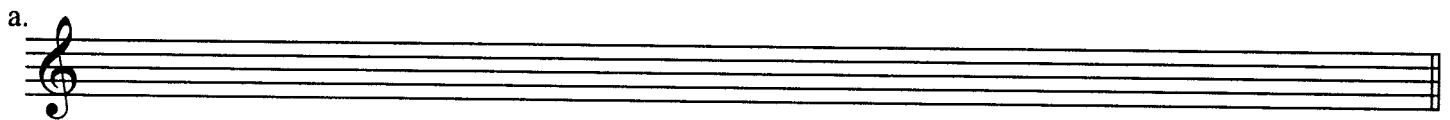
V. Scales

Write the following scales using accidentals and whole notes. Spell the scale up and down. Use the given note and scale degree to build the scale. (See example)

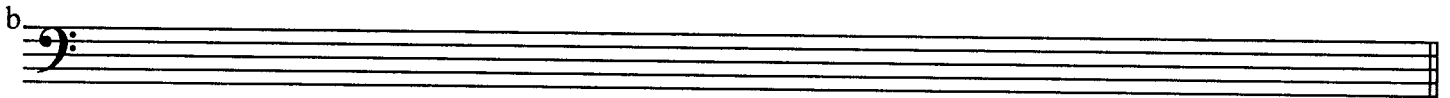
Ex. 1



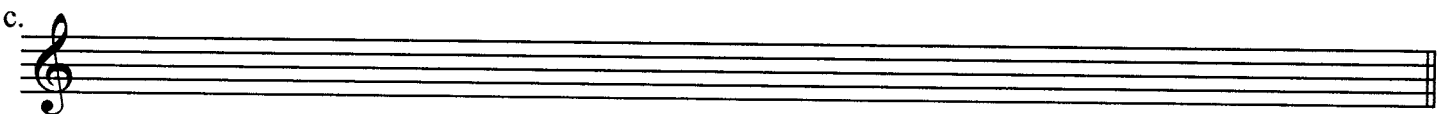
Natural minor; C is the mediant



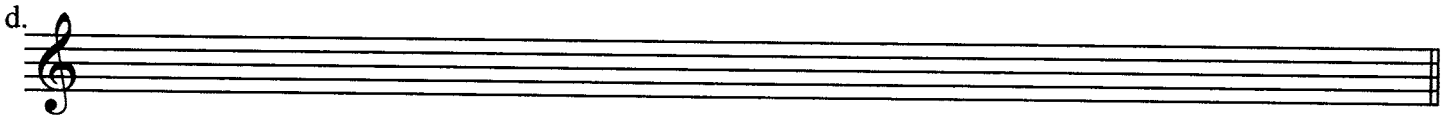
Major; Bb is the dominant



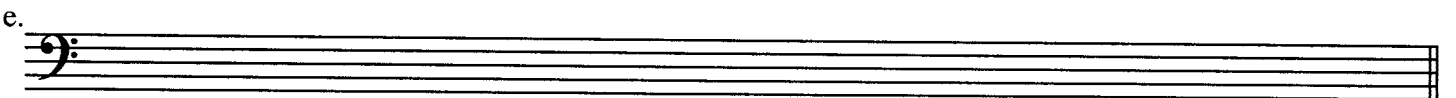
Harmonic minor; F# is the supertonic



Melodic minor; E is the sub-dominant



Major; Db is the tonic



Harmonic minor; D is the dominant

VI. Cadence Identification.

Underneath each example, identify the cadence as authentic, plagal, or half. Write your answer.

1. A Major

2. c minor

3. G Major

4. Db Major

5. f minor

VII. Rhythm and Meter

A. Add one **note** to complete each measure

3/8 | ♩ ♩ ♩ |

6/4 | ♩ ♩ |

8/16 | ♩ ♩ ♩ |

4/8 | ♩ ♩ ♩ |

3/8 | ♩ ♩ ♩ |

B. Add one **rest** to complete each measure

3/8 | ♩ |

3/8 | ♩ ♩ |

4/8 | ♩ ♩ ♩ |

4/4 | ♩ ♩ ♩ |

5/4 | ♩ ♩ |

VIII. Music History

A. Write the name of the music period corresponding to the following dates:

1. 1600-1750 _____
2. 1900-present _____
3. 1825-1900 _____
4. 1750-1825 _____

B. Write the musical period associated with the given composers

1. Ravel _____
2. Haydn _____
3. Prokofiev _____
4. Debussy _____
5. Liszt _____
6. Mozart _____

IX. Music Terminology

Match the terms with the correct meaning

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ a. <i>diminuendo senza ritardando</i> | 1. very slowly and songlike |
| _____ b. <i>appassionato e con fuoco</i> | 2. light, swift, graceful |
| _____ c. <i>quasi</i> | 3. very slowly and songlike |
| _____ d. <i>ad libitum</i> | 4. fast and mysterious |
| _____ e. <i>dolce ma non diminuendo</i> | 5. as if; nearly |
| _____ f. <i>vivace legato e sempre leggiero</i> | 6. sweetly |
| _____ g. <i>subito meno forte</i> | 7. very slowly and sweetly |
| _____ h. <i>crescendo senza ritardando</i> | 8. at will |
| _____ i. <i>adagio molto e cantabile</i> | 9. sweetly but not getting softer |
| _____ j. <i>tempo rubato</i> | 10. marked with sudden accent |
| | 11. suddenly less loud |
| | 12. gradually getting louder without slowing |
| | 13. flexibility of tempo, freely |
| | 14. getting softer without slowing |
| | 15. very expressive and peaceful |

X. Musical Analysis

Match the correct answer for each question about the classical sonata form.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----|---|
| A. Movement I | _____ | 1. | Adagio: slow, lyrical or intensely emotional |
| B. Movement II | _____ | 2. | Allegro, sonata-allegro form: fast, dramatic,
exciting |
| C. Movement III | _____ | 3. | Allegro, presto: fast or very fast, energetic |
| D. Movement IV | _____ | 4. | Minuet, scherzo: dancelike, usually triple
meter |

+++++

E. Please number the following for Sonata-Allegro Form:

_____ Development _____ Exposition _____ Recapitulation