Music Theory I – Chapter 1 & 2 Test Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Marquez-Grewatz

Part 1: True/False – Indicate whether each statement is True (T) or False (F). If the statement is False, correct the statement to make it true.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The root of a chord is always the lowest note. (False – it may not be lowest note)

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ A Pentatonic scale is a five-tone scale. (True)

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The time signature 6/8 is considered a simple duple meter. (False – compound duple)

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The interval between G and Bb is a minor third. (True)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Dots may only be used for notes, not rests. (False – they may used for both)

Part 2: Multiple Choice – Circle the letter next to the correct answer of each question.

6. The dynamic mezzo piano can best be described as: (B)

a. Very soft

b. Moderately soft

c Gradually become softer

d. soft

7. A sharp sign (#) alters the given note by: (A)

a. raise by one half-step

b. lower by one half-step

c. raise by two half-steps

d. none of the above

8. A natural minor scale with a raised sixth degree is also known as: (A)

a. Dorian Scale

b. Mixolydian Scale

c. Ionian Scale

d. Phrygian Scale

9. The fourth scale degree of a diatonic scale can be referred to as: (C)

a. Subtonic

b. Submediant

c. Subdomiant

d. Mediant

10. A caesura written in your music means: (C)

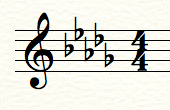
a. A grand pause

b. Watch the director

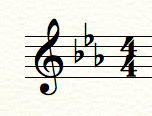
c. Both a and b

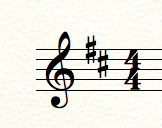
d. None of the above

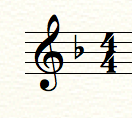
Part 3: Matching – Match each key signature to the appropriate major scale. Each will only be used once.

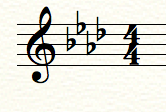
G. 

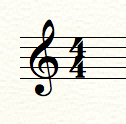
H. 

I. 

J. 

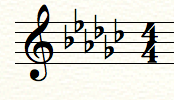
K. 

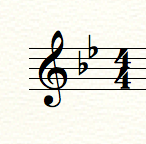
L. 

A. 

B.

C. 

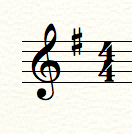
D. 

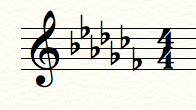
E. 

F. 

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Bb Major (E)

M. 

N. 

O. 

10. \_\_\_\_\_ A Major (F)

11. \_\_\_\_\_ Gb Major (D)

12. \_\_\_\_\_ D Major (J)

13. \_\_\_\_\_ Ab Major (L)

14. \_\_\_\_\_ G Major (N)

15. \_\_\_\_\_F# Major (C)

16. \_\_\_\_\_ Cb Major (O)

17. \_\_\_\_\_ C# Major (M)

18. \_\_\_\_\_ Eb Major (I)

19. \_\_\_\_\_ E Major (H)

20. \_\_\_\_\_ B Major (B)

21. \_\_\_\_\_ F Major (K)

22. \_\_\_\_\_ Db Major (G)

23. \_\_\_\_\_ C Major (A)

Part 4: Short Answer – Respond to each of these questions using complete sentences.

24. What is meant when notes are said to be enharmonically equivalent?

Sample Answer: Enharmonic equivalents are tones that have the same pitch, but different letter names (ex. F sharp and G flat.)

25. What is an interval?

Sample Answer: An interval is the relationship between two tones. Intervals are named by the number of diatonic notes that can be contained within them.

Part 5: Essay – Respond to the question using complete sentences. Write at least one full paragraph using three sentences at a minimum.

26. What is a cadence? Give at least three examples of a cadence.

Sample Answer:

A harmonic cadence is a progression of two chords that concludes a phrase, section, or piece of music. An example of three different cadences would be: half, authentic, and plagal. A half cadence occurs when the harmonic elements of a phrase end on the dominant of the key. An authentic cadence is the resolution of the dominant to the tonic. When a phrase approaches the tonic with the subdominant, a plagal cadence is formed.