Name:

**A.P. Music Theory**

**Pre-Test**

**September 4, 2018**

Answer each definition with the appropriate term from the dropdown menu located to the right. Make your best guess! When you are finished, print your pre-test, write your name on the first page, and turn it in to Mrs. Yancey.

**Section I**: **Pitch (21 pts)**

1. Changing a pitch by a half step or a whole step with an accidental.



1. The generic name for signs used to change a pitch by a half step or whole step.



1. This sign lowers a note by two half steps.



1. This sign raises a note by two half steps.



1. This term means that two notes sound the same but are spelled differently.



1. This sign lowers a note by one half step.



1. This sign raises a note by one half step.



1. This term refers to the distance between two notes.



1. Pitches a half step apart that are spelled with the same alphabetical letter name.



1. Two pitches that are spelled with adjacent letter names.



1. The smallest unit of pitch in western music.



1. Two half steps combined.



1. The relative highness or lowness of a sound.



1. The five lines upon which musical notation is writte.



1. This sign is placed on the staff to show where the g above middle c is located.



1. This sign is placed on the staff to show where the f below middle c is located.



1. This sign is placed on a staff to show where middle c is located.



1. The combination of a treble and bass staff together is called the .



1. Lines used to extend a staff above or below.



1. This sign means back to playing notes at their normal pitch.



1. This sign means to perform pitches an octave higher or lower than written.



**Section II: Meter & Rhythm (13 pts)**

Match the following meter/rhythm definitions with the correct term

1. This meter refers to any time signature that has a top number of 2, 3, or 4.



1. This meter refers to any time signature that has a top number of 6,9 or 12.



1. This term refers to any meter that feels in two.



1. Any meter that feels in three.



1. Any meter that feels in four.



1. This meter refers to any time signature that has a top number as 5 or 7.



1. This term refers to placing three notes on a beat where two would normally occur.



1. This term refers to placing two notes on a beat where three would normally occur.



1. This note gets four beats in 4/4 time.



1. This note gets two beats in 4/4 time.



1. This note gets one beat in 4/4 time.



1. This note gets 1/2 a beat in 4/4 time.



1. This note gets 1/4 a beat in 4/4 time.



**Section III: Intervals (18 pts)**

Match the following interval definitions with the correct term.

1. Two of the same notes.



1. A skip from scale degree one to scale degree two.



1. A skip from scale degree one to scale degree 3.



1. A skip from scale degree 1 to 4.



1. A skip from scale degree 1 to 5.



1. A skip from scale degree 1 to 6.



1. A skip from scale degree 1 to 7.



1. A skip from scale degree 1 to 8.



1. This interval splits an octave exactly in half and is often referred to as "the devils interval".



1. Intervals smaller than an octave.



1. Intervals larger than an octave.



1. 2nds,3rds,6ths and 7ths in a major scale form these intervals.



1. Unisons, 4ths, 5ths, and octaves in a major scale form these intervals.



1. Any major or perfect interval that is made larger by a half step becomes .



1. Any minor or perfect interval that is made smaller by a half step becomes .



1. Two intervals that sound the same but are spelled differently.



1. If you invert an interval they add up to 9 and qualities change=maj/min; aug/dim, per/per



1. Any major interval that is made smaller by a half step becomes .



**Section IV: Scales (15 pts)**

Match the following scale definitions with the correct terms.

1. A scale that goes up whole step, whole step, half step, whole step, whole step, whole step, half step.



1. A scale that stay within the key signature and is spelled with adjacent letter names.



1. A scale that features accidentals rather than staying within a key signature.



1. A 5 note scale that sounds eastern and features a skip of 1 and 1/2 steps.



1. A minor scale that stays in the key signature with no chromatic alterations.



1. A minor scale that features a raised 7th both ascending and descending.



1. A minor scale that features a raised 6th and 7th not ascending, and a natural minor scale descending.



1. 7th note of a major scale.



1. 1st note of a major scale.



1. 2nd note of a major scale.



1. 3rd note of a major scale.



1. 6th note of a major scale.



1. 5th note of a major scale.



1. 4th note of a major scale.



**Section V: Cadence & Motion (11 pts)**

Match the following cadence/motion definitions to the correct term

1. V-I or V- i



1. IV-I or iv-i



1. An authentic cadence when tonic is on top of the final chord.



1. An authentic cadence when tonic is not on top of the final chord.



1. IV-V, iv-I,I-V or i-V



1. V- vi or V-VI



1. iv6-V



1. Voices movement in which one voice moves and the other remains stationary.



1. Voices moving in the same direction by the same interval.



1. Voices moving in opposite direction



1. Voices moving in the same direction by different intervals.



**Section VI: Part Writing Error Detection (9 pts)**

1. An error in which two voices sing the interval of a P5th and then move to another interval of a P5.



1. An error in which two voices sing the interval of a P8th and then move to another interval of a P8.



1. An error WITHIN a chord in which the tenor sings higher than the alto.



1. An error BETWEEN chords in which the alto sings lower than the tenor sang in the preceding chord.



1. An error that occurs WITHIN a chord where there is more than an octave between two upper voices.



1. An error that occurs when there are two leading tones in a chord.



1. An error that occurs when the movement of a voice goes up or down by an interval that is not Maj min, or dim.



1. An error that occurs when the 7th of a chord goes UP in any voice.



1. An error that occurs when the leading goes DOWN in the soprano or bass.



**Section VII: Chords and Inversions (20 pts)**

1. 4 notes stacked in thirds.



1. The middle note of a root position triad.



1. This 6/4 chord is found in the pattern: ii6-I6/4-V-I.



1. A major triad with a minor 7th on top is a .



1. The top note of a root position 7th chord.



1. This 6/4 chord is found in the pattern: I-V6/4-I6.



1. 3 notes stacked in 3rds.:



1. A diminished triad with a diminished 7th on top.



1. A major triad with a major 7th on top.



1. The bottom note of a root position triad.



1. A iv6/4 is an example of this kind of 6/4 chord.



1. A minor triad with a minor 7th on top.



1. The top note of a root position triad.



100. A diminished triad with a minor 7th on top.



101. This positon of chord has the figuring of 6/4 or 4/3.



102. When a triad or 7th chord is stacked in 3rds.



103. This position of chord has the figuring of 4/2.



104. This 6/4 chord is found in the progression I-I6-I6/4



105. This type chord can have the figuring of 6, 6/3 or 6/5.



106. This 6/4 chord is found in the progression I - IV6/4 – I.



**Section VIII: Melody, etcetera (10 pts)**

107. The generic name for a singable tune.



108. A contrasting melody that occurs with the main melody of a song



109. This is another name for a pick up note.



110. This occurs when a minor song ends on a major tonic triad.



111. This term means tone quality or color.



112. This term refers to the speed of a song.



113. The most important pitch of a song and upon whose scale a song is based.



114. A harmonic progression that moves in a V-I relationship (or IV-I).



115. This is a broken triad.



116. This term means this the end of a song (and the end of this test).

