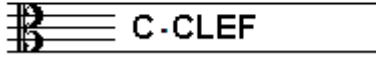


EXAMINATION MUSIC THEORY



C 2016 - 2017

NAME: INSTRUMENT:



TOTAL POINTS: FINAL MARK:

question

1

points
(max 10):

SOLFEGGIO - HEARING INTERVALS

Listen to the intervals. Which do you hear?
Fill in their complete names and
mind the difference between major and minor third.

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

question

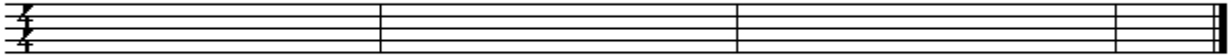
2

points
(max 10):

SOLFEGGIO - RHYTHMIC AND MELODIC DICTATION

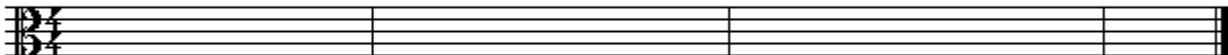
a

RHYTHMIC DICTATION: A rhythm is played in parts.
Write down the rhythm with notes on the staff below.



b

MELODIC DICTATION: A melody is played in parts.
Write down the melody with notes on the staff below.



question

3

points
(max 10):

NOTE NAMES

Study the example below and
write down the names of the notes in the circle
under the staff.



question

4

points
(max 10):

KEY

In the example below you can see a melody, in two parts
Both parts look identical, but are not written in the same key.
Study the example and answer the questions

- a What is the key of the part in bar 1-4?
- b What is the key of the part in bar 5-8?
- c What is the relation between both keys?
- d What would have been the key of bar 1-4 when there were no sharps and no flats at the beginning of the staff?
- d What would have been the key of bar 1-4 when there was an f# in bar nr. 4?

question

5

points
(max 10):

INTERVALS

Study very carefully the example below and then write down the names of all the intervals on the dotted line.
(You may use short names as: maj.7, min. 3 etc.)

.....

question

6

points
(max 10):

TRIADS

Study very carefully the example below and then write down the full names of the triads below on the dotted line under the staff.

.....

question

7

points
(max 10):

SCALES

In the example below you see a melody, which is written in different scales; in each bar there is another scale. Write down the names of the 5 different scales.

The musical notation shows a melody in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is divided into five segments labeled a, b, c, d, and e. Each segment contains a different scale. Segment 'a' is a major scale (Bb major). Segment 'b' is a minor scale (Bb minor). Segment 'c' is a major scale (Bb major). Segment 'd' is a minor scale (Bb minor). Segment 'e' is a major scale (Bb major).

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____

question

8

points
(max 10):

ARTICULATION

Study the example below with three different ways of playing. Write down the three Italian names we use for that and explain what they mean.

The musical notation shows a melody in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is divided into three segments labeled 2, 3, and 4, each with a slur over it. Segment 2 is a major scale (F# major). Segment 3 is a minor scale (F# minor). Segment 4 is a major scale (F# major).

- _____
- _____
- _____



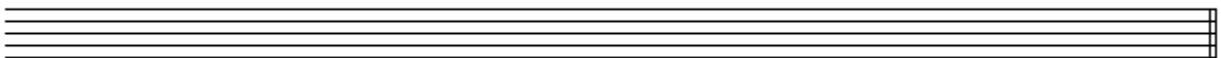
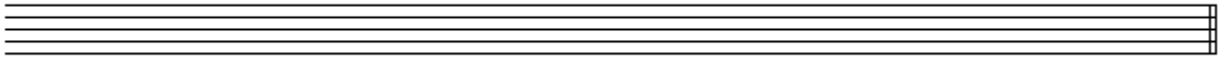
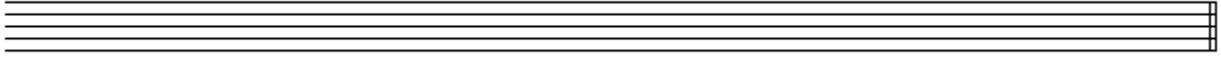
question

9

points
(max 10):

TIME SIGNATURE AND METER

The example below has to be played in a swing rhythm.
There are three ways of notation for playing this rhythm.
Write down these three different ways of notation.



question

10

points
(max 10):

ITALIAN WORDS AND SIGNS

Answer the following questions
about signs and Italian words that
are used in musical notation.

a What is the meaning of the word enharmonization?

b What is the meaning of the word chromatic?

c After which words or signs we use the word "a tempo"?

d What is the name of a perfect fourth when we make it wider?

e Describe when we name a meter irregular?