

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Prep A Practice 1 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

1. Circle the correct names.

(7x6pts=42)

a.  whole note half note

b.  quarter rest quarter note

c. ***p*** forte piano

d.  quarter note half note

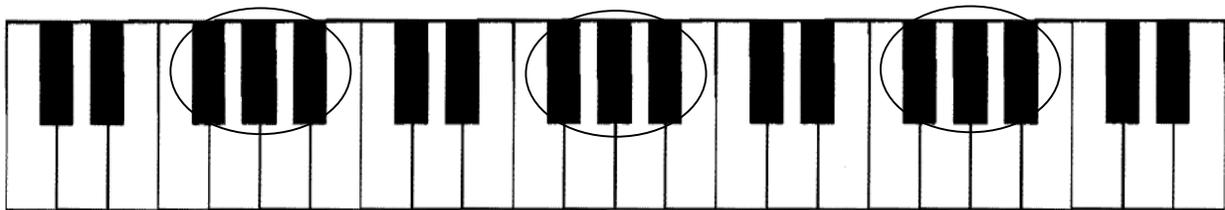
e. ***f*** forte piano

f.  quarter note half note

g.  dotted quarter note dotted half note

2. Circle all the groups of **3 black keys**.

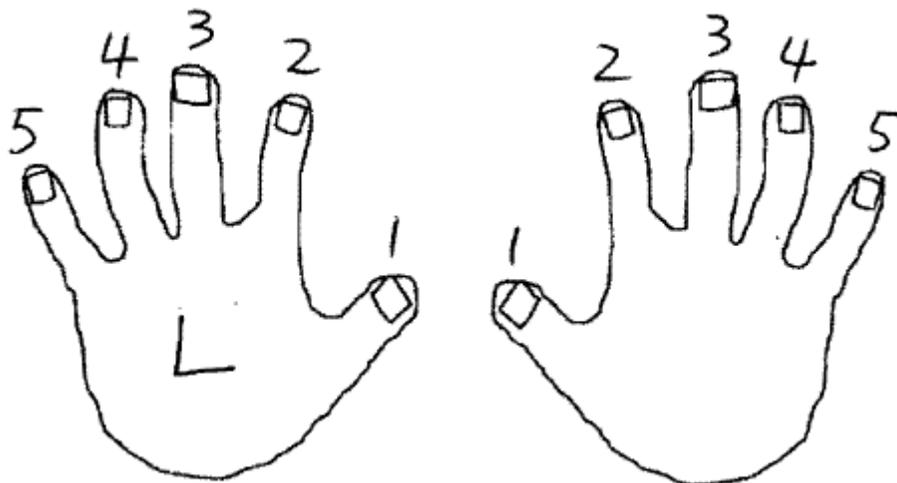
(3x6pts=18)



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3. Write the finger number above each finger.
Mark left hand with “L.”

(11x2pts=22)



4. What does *f* mean? Circle the correct answer.

Loud

Soft

(4)

5. Write the musical alphabet once on the keyboard.

(7x2pts=14)



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

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Terms&Signs Prep B Practice 1 Piano

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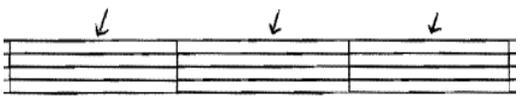
100

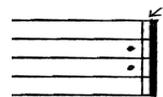
(9x6pts=54)

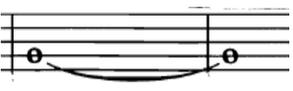
1. Circle the correct answer.

a.  treble clef bass clef

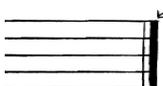
b.  speed signature time signature

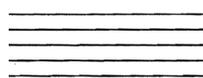
c.  box measure

d.  double bar line repeat sign

e.  slur tie

f.  treble clef bass clef

g.  repeat sign double bar line

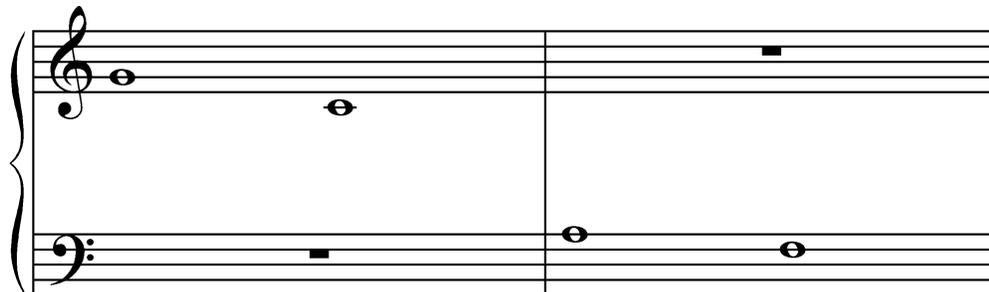
h.  staff double bar

i.  bar line double bar line

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2. Name these notes.

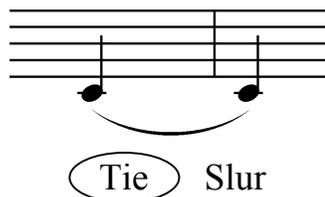
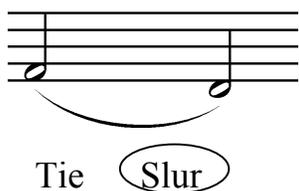
(4x6pts=24)



 G C A F

3. Tie or Slur ? Circle one.

(2x5pts=10)



4. Fill in the blank.

(2x6pts=12)

The staff has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

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Terms&Signs Level 1 Practice 1 Piano

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1. Write the correct letter to match the correct name to the symbol.

(11x4pts=44)

The musical score consists of two systems of piano music in 4/4 time. The first system has a treble and bass clef. The second system starts at measure 5 and includes dynamic markings *mf* and *mp*. There are 11 numbered symbols (A-K) with arrows pointing to specific musical notations:

- A**: Slur (treble clef, measure 2)
- B**: Whole rest (bass clef, measure 2)
- C**: Tie (treble clef, measure 3)
- D**: Repeat sign (bass clef, measure 4)
- E**: Flat (treble clef, measure 1)
- F**: Quarter rest (bass clef, measure 1)
- G**: Mezzo forte (*mf*, treble clef, measure 5)
- H**: Sharp (treble clef, measure 2)
- I**: Staccato (treble clef, measure 5)
- J**: Fermata (treble clef, measure 3)
- K**: Flat (treble clef, measure 1)

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Slur | E. Natural | I. Staccato |
| B. Whole rest | F. Quarter rest | J. Fermata |
| C. Tie | G. Mezzo forte | K. Flat |
| D. Repeat sign | H. Sharp | |

2. Circle one answer in each parenthesis.

(2x4pts=8)

A half step is a distance from one key to the (nearest farthest) key on the keyboard.

A whole step is (two three) half steps.

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

3. Match the meanings to the symbols.

(6x4pts=24)

 D play detached



 C lower a half step



 F moderately loud



 E raise a half step

D. 

 B play smoothly connected



 A a pause, or hold



4. Draw a bass clef.

(4)



←Correct - Two dots catch F line.



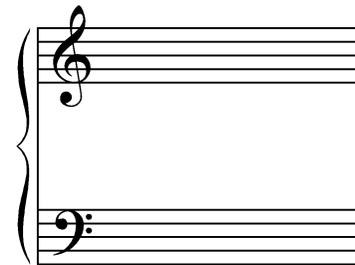
←not correct

5. When two staves are connected together as shown on the right, what is it called? Circle one answer.

(4)

Double staff

Grand staff



6. Write *f* *mp* *p* *mf* in the order of softest to loudest.

(4x4pts=16)

 p *mp* *mf* *f*
 softest ←-----→loudest

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Terms&Signs Level 2 Practice 1 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Which of the two tempo markings below is faster? Circle one. (3)

Andante

Allegro

2. Match the terms with the definitions or symbols. (11x3pts=33)

 B phrase

A. a walking speed

 F Allegro

B. a musical sentence

 A Andante

C. distance between two notes

 G accidentals

D. 

 H triad or chord

E. speed of music

 K dynamic signs

F. lively and quickly

 E tempo

G. 

 C interval

H. 

 J legato

I. 

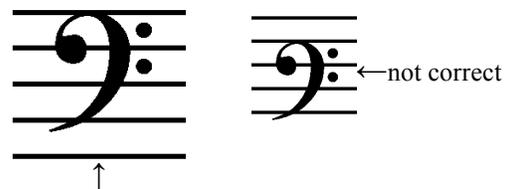
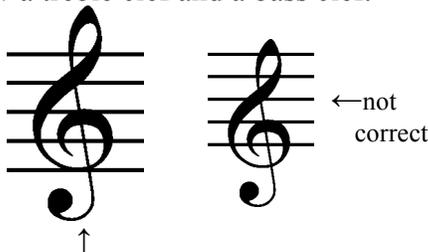
 D fermata

J. play smoothly connected

 I staccato

K. they indicate the volume of music

3. Draw a treble clef and a bass clef. (2x4pts=8)



*Correct - The swirl fits in bottom half of staff.
The swirl touches the middle line and the bottom line.

treble clef

bass clef

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

4. For each sign and symbol, choose the correct name from below. (8x4pts=32)

a.  A

d. *rit.* H

g.  B

b. *pp* D

e.  or  C

h.  G

c. *ff* E

f.  F

A. eighth rest

D. pianissimo

G. tenuto

B. crescendo

E. fortissimo

H. ritardando

C. accent

F. diminuendo

5. For each sign and symbol, choose the correct meaning from below. (8x3pts=24)

a.  A

d. *rit.* C

g.  G

b.  E

e.  or  B

h.  H

c. *ff* F

f.  D

A. half of a quarter note

D. gradually softer

G. gradually louder

B. stress, or play louder

E. half of a quarter rest

H. hold for full value

C. gradually slow down

F. very loud

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

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Terms&Signs Level 3 Practice 1 Piano

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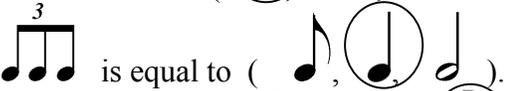
100

(4x3pts=12)

1. Circle the correct answer.

a.  is equal to ( ,  ,  , ).

b.  is same as ( ,  , ).

c.  is equal to ( ,  , ).

d.  is same as ( ,  , ).

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

(10x4pts=40)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A. 4 consecutive notes with a pattern of whole step, whole step, half step | <u> H </u> <i>8 va</i> |
| B. A chord with the root on the bottom | <u> I </u> major scale |
| C. A scale with a pattern of 'whole-half-whole-whole-half-whole-whole' | <u> G </u> phrase |
| D. A scale with 5 notes | <u> D </u> pentascale |
| E. Return to the beginning, and end at <i>Fine</i> | <u> E </u> <i>D.C. al Fine</i> |
| F. Gradually softer | <u> A </u> tetrachord scale |
| G. Musical sentence | <u> J </u> key signature |
| H. Play one octave higher or lower than written | <u> F </u> decrescendo |
| I. A scale with a pattern of 'whole-whole-half-whole-whole-whole-half' | <u> B </u> root position |
| J. A group of accidentals at the beginning of each system | <u> C </u> natural minor scale |

3. Circle one correct answer in each parenthesis.

(2x3pts=6)

Each major key and its relative minor key share the same

(time key) signature. The first note of the minor key is the (5th 6th) note of the major key.

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

4. Match the signs with their names.

(8x3pts=24)



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 4 Practice 1 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Which one of the following two examples is “Alberti bass” Circle A or B. (3)

(A)  B 

2. Write the measure numbers in the order in which they would be played in this piece. (5)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 3 4 5
6 9 10 11 12



3. Match each term with its correct meaning, by writing the correct letter next to the term.(6x4pts=24)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. A group of accidentals at the beginning of each system | <u> D </u> transpose |
| B. To write a new piece | <u> C </u> imitation |
| C. Restatement of a melody in different voices | <u> F </u> root position |
| D. To play a composition in a different key | <u> E </u> binary |
| E. Two part form (A-B) | <u> A </u> key signature |
| F. A chord with the root on the bottom | <u> B </u> compose |

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

4. Draw the symbol and choose the meaning. (6x3pts=18)

	symbol	meaning	Symbol choices
a. Sixteenth note		<u>A</u>	
b. Sixteenth rest		<u>C</u>	<u>Meaning choices</u>
c. Grace note		<u>B</u>	A. four of these equal one quarter note B. an ornament note that has little time value C. four of these equal one quarter rest

5. Match each Italian word with its correct meaning. (7x4pts=28)

<u>A</u> a tempo	A. return to the original tempo
<u>D</u> dolce	B. little
<u>E</u> simile	C. less motion
<u>F</u> ottava (8va)	D. sweetly
<u>C</u> meno mosso	E. continue in a same manner
<u>G</u> coda	F. play one octave higher or lower than written
<u>B</u> poco	G. ending

6. Match each tempo marking with its description. (2x3pts=6)

<u>B</u> Andantino	A. quick, very lively
<u>A</u> Vivace	B. a modification of “Andante”

7. Write the following tempo markings in the order of slowest to fastest. (4x4pts=16)

Vivace ***Allegro*** ***Moderato*** ***Adagio***

Adagio Moderato Allegro Vivace

slowest ←-----→ fastest

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 5 Practice 1 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Write the following tempo markings in the order of slowest to fastest. (5x2pts=10)

Allegro *Presto* *Andante* *Vivace* *Largo*

Largo Andante Allegro Vivace Presto
slowest ←-----→fastest

2. Match the following terms with definitions. (4x3pts=12)

<u>D</u> inversion	A. A-B-A form (three part form)
<u>B</u> improvise	B. making up pieces as you play
<u>C</u> canon	C. each voice imitates the first voice
<u>A</u> ternary	D. a chord not in root position

3. Draw a stem on every note. (3)



*When a note is on the middle line or higher, the stem goes down.

4. Write the name for the chord built on each scale degree (tonic, dominant, etc.). (13x3pts=39)
Write the Roman numerals underneath.

<u>tonic</u>	<u>super tonic</u>	<u>mediant</u>	<u>sub dominant</u>	<u>dominant</u>	<u>sub mediant</u>	<u>leading tone</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>ii</u>	<u>iii</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>vi</u>	<u>vii°</u>

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 6 Practice 1 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Write this melody one octave lower in the bass clef. The first note is given. (2x3pts each m.=6)

2. Match the meanings of the following words. (9x4pts=36)

<u> C </u> con brio	A. always
<u> B </u> subito	B. suddenly
<u> A </u> sempre	C. with vivacity
<u> I </u> segue	D. sudden emphasis, special stress
<u> E </u> con moto	E. with motion
<u> D </u> <i>sfz</i> (sforzando)	F. one string, use the soft pedal
<u> H </u> con spirito	G. played in a secretive, mysterious way
<u> F </u> una corda	H. with spirit, spiritedly
<u> G </u> misterioso	I. follows, continue immediately

3. Write the missing name and Roman numerals. (7x3pts=21)

tonic	super tonic	mediant	sub dominant	dominant	sub mediant	leading tone
<u> I </u>	<u> ii </u>	<u> iii </u>	<u> IV </u>	<u> V </u>	<u> vi </u>	<u> vii^o </u>

4. What is the structure of a rondo form? Choose one answer. c (3)

a. A-B-A b. A-A-B-B c. A-B-A-C-A-B-A d. A-B-C-A-B-C

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

5. Choose the correct description for each tempo marking. (4x4pts=16)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Presto <u> B </u> | A. a very slow tempo |
| b. Grave <u> C </u> | B. very fast, rapid |
| c. Lento <u> A </u> | C. slow, serious, solemn |
| d. Larghetto <u> D </u> | D. slightly faster than largo |

6. Which musical example has the syncopation? Circle A or B. (3)

A.

No.19 from *First Term At The Piano* by Béla Bartók



B.

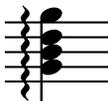
Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, K525 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



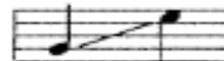
7. Choose the names for each symbol. (3x3pts=9)



 B



 A



 C

Choices: A. roll B. trill C. glissando

8. Circle one correct answer in each parenthesis. (2x3pts=6)

Each major key and its parallel minor key share the same

(tonic) key signature). They have the (same (different) key signature.

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

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Terms&Signs Level 7 Practice 1 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Identify the following scales. (2x3pts=6)

Choose from: major scale, minor scale, whole tone scale, chromatic scale.

Write the name on the blank.

_____chromatic scale_____

_____whole tone scale_____

2. Write the name for the chord built on each scale degree (tonic, dominant, etc.). (12x3pts=36)

Write the Roman numerals underneath.

tonic	super tonic	mediant	sub dominant	dominant	sub mediant	leading tone
<u>i</u>	<u>ii°</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>iv</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>	<u>vii°</u>

3. Match the meanings of the following Italian words. (8x3pts=24)

<u>G</u> rallentando	A. in the style of a march
<u>A</u> alla marcia	B. playfully, in a joking manner
<u>F</u> animato	C. 3 strings (release soft pedal)
<u>E</u> cantando	D. heavy, ponderous
<u>B</u> scherzando	E. singing, smooth and flowing
<u>C</u> tre corde	F. animated, with spirit
<u>D</u> pesante	G. growing slower and slower
<u>H</u> tempo primo	H. return to the beginning tempo

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

4. For the symbol below, circle the correct way of playing, A or B. (4)

5. Are these sets of notes enharmonically the same or not? (3x3pts=9)
Circle YES or NO for each set.

C sharp / C flat

YES NO

A sharp / A flat

YES NO

E flat / D sharp

YES NO

6. Choose the correct symbols for each term. (3x3pts=9)

Appoggiatura c

Turn b

32nd note a

7. Write a “e natural minor scale,” ascending only. (scale 3, pattern 3, total 6)
Write the whole and half step pattern of the natural minor scale.

Pattern W H W W H W W

8. How do you change a “natural minor scale” to a “harmonic minor scale”? (3)

Raise the 7th note by a half step.

9. Change the “e natural minor scale” you drew in question 7 above to a “e harmonic minor scale.” Use whole notes. (3)

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

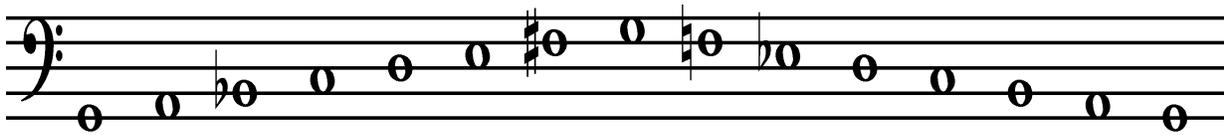
CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 8 Practice 1 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. What are the three types of minor scales? (3x3pts=9)

natural harmonic melodic

2. Write a “g melodic minor scale,” ascending and descending. Use whole notes. (4)



3. Which of these two musical examples contains a “sequence”? Circle A or B. (3)

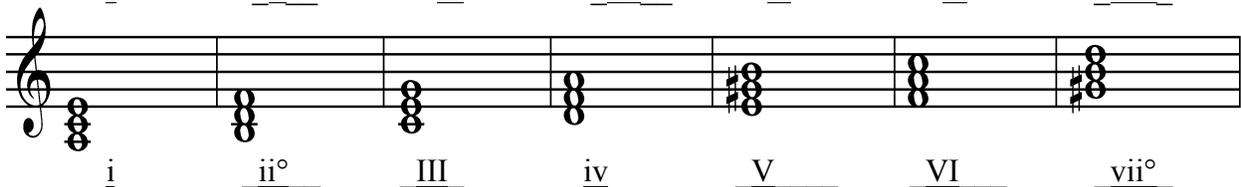
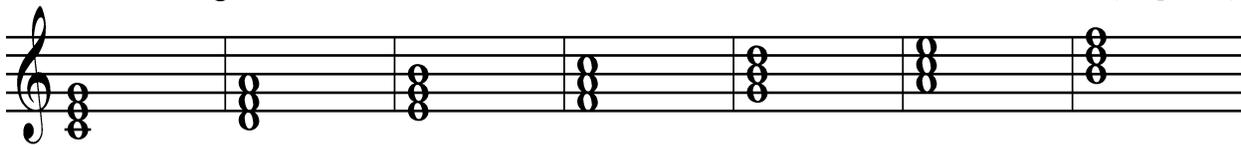
A.



B.



4. Write the missing Roman numerals. (8x3pts=24)



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

5. Circle the correct answers within the parenthesis to complete the sentences. (4)

A melodic minor scale has an ascending and a descending portion. To make a natural minor scale into a melodic minor, raise the ([3rd and 4th], [6th and 7th]) notes by one half step when ascending, and lower those notes by one half step when descending.

6. Match the meanings of the following Italian words. (8x4pts=32)

<u>F</u> espressivo	A. sustained, prolonged
<u>G</u> leggiero	B. with special emphasis
<u>C</u> semplice	C. simply
<u>B</u> rinforzando	D. dying away
<u>H</u> grazioso	E. brilliant, showy
<u>E</u> brillante	F. with expression, expressively
<u>A</u> sostenuto	G. light, airy
<u>D</u> smorzando	H. gracefully, elegantly

7. What is the value of the following triplets? Choose the answers. (2x4pts=8)

a.  A

answer choices

b.  B

A. these three notes equal one whole note

B. these three notes equal one half note

8. Choose the correct description for each type of triad. (4x4pts=16)

<u>C</u> diminished triad(°)	A. a major 3 rd and a perfect 5 th from the root
<u>B</u> minor triad(m)	B. a minor 3 rd and a perfect 5 th from the root
<u>A</u> major triad(M)	C. similar to a minor triad, except the 5 th is lowered by a half step
<u>D</u> augmented triad(+)	D. similar to a major triad, except the 5 th note is raised by a half step

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Terms&Signs Level 9 Practice 1 Piano

Page 1 of 3 Score : _____

100

1. Write three names of meter type in the boxes marked with ◊. (11x3pts=33)

Write two names of beat type in the boxes marked with ►.

Choose the words from below.

And fill in the boxes A~F with the names that describe the combination of beat type and meter type.

Word choices : triple, simple, compound, duple, quadruple

Beat	Meter		
	2 beats per measure ◊ duple	3 beats per measure ◊ triple	4 beats per measure ◊ quadruple
divisible into 2 equal parts ► simple	A simple duple	B simple triple	C simple quadruple
divisible into 3 equal parts ► compound	D compound duple	E compound triple	F compound quadruple

2. Identify the beat and meter types of the song below. (3)

Use the letters A~F in the boxes in question 1 above to answer.

Andante from Sonatina, Op.36, No.1 by Muzio Clementi

Answer : E

3. What is this sign?  pedal marking (3)

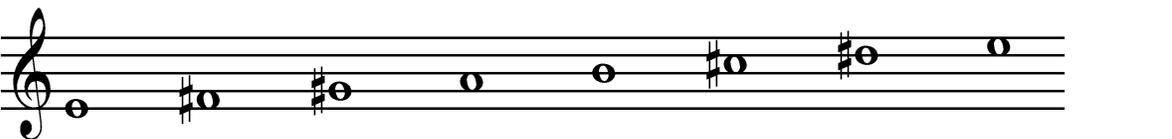
Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

4. Define “diatonic scale.” (4)

A scale with seven different notes.

5. Which scale is a diatonic scale? Circle A or B. (3)

A. 

B. 

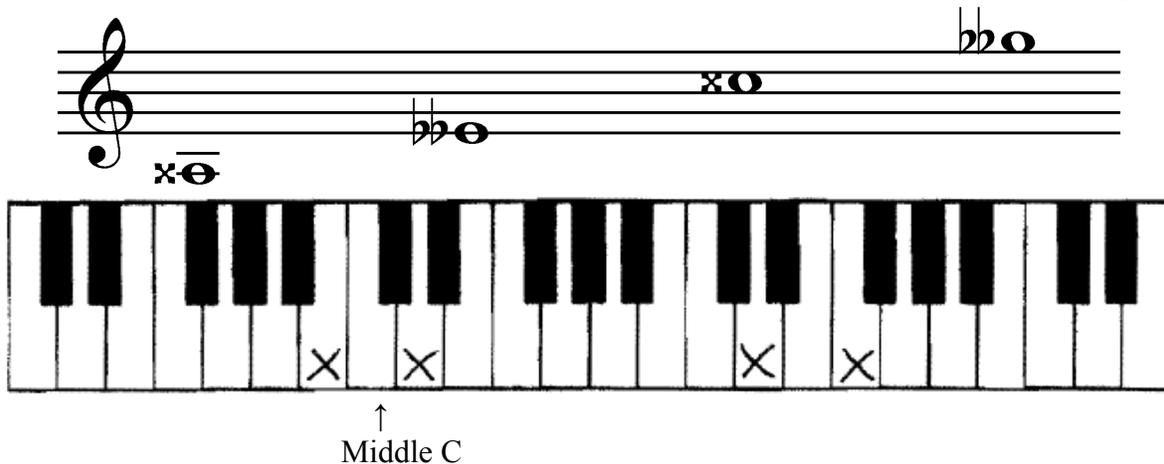
6. Match the following signs with their names and definitions. (4x3pts=12)

	<u>name</u>	<u>definition</u>	<u>name choices</u>
	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>	a. double sharp
	<u>a</u>	<u>d</u>	b. double flat

definition choices

- c. Lower a note by one whole step
d. Raise a note by one whole step

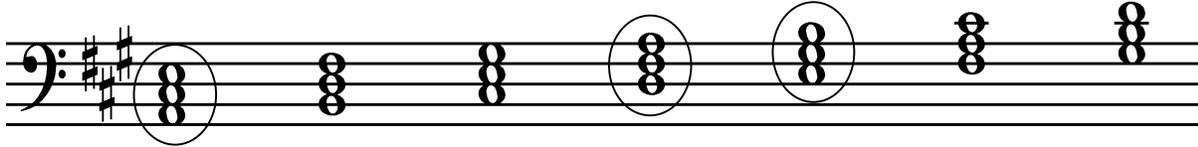
7. Mark X on the keyboard to show which keys are supposed to be played for the following notes. (4x3pts=12)



↑
Middle C

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

8. Below is a A major scale with triads in each scale degree. Circle all the primary chords. (3)



9. Match the meanings of the following Italian words. (9x3pts=27)

<u>H</u> non troppo	A. growing softer and slower, decreasing
<u>D</u> attacca	B. in an energetic manner, with energy
<u>E</u> rubato	C. without
<u>B</u> energico	D. begin the next section without pause
<u>G</u> <i>fz</i> (forzando)	E. “robbed,” elasticity of pulse
<u>C</u> senza	F. but
<u>I</u> legatissimo	G. forcefully, with force
<u>A</u> calando	H. not too much
<u>F</u> ma	I. very smoothly and evenly

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

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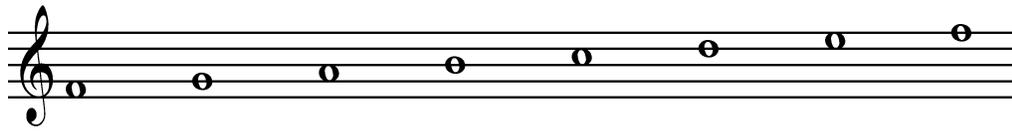
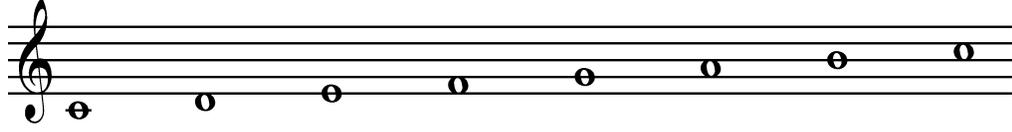
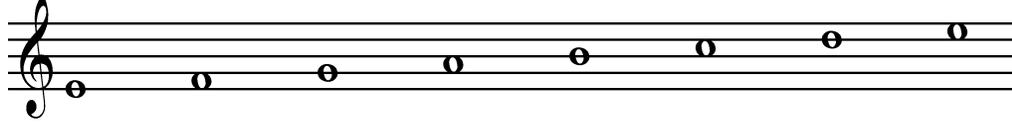
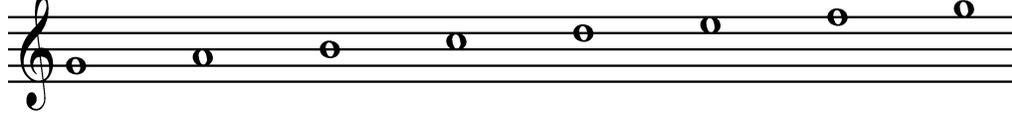
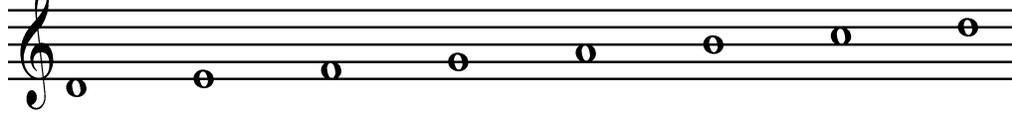
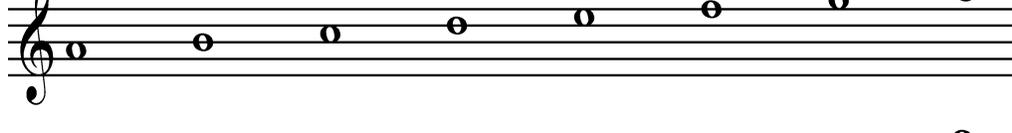
Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

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1. Choose the correct answers. (4x4pts=16)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <u>A</u> Plagal cadence | A. It sounds like an ending. IV→I (Amen cadence) |
| <u>D</u> Authentic Cadence | B. It sounds unexpected. V→anything except I. |
| <u>B</u> Deceptive cadence | vi is most common. |
| <u>C</u> Half cadence | C. It sounds like music is still continuing. I→V |
| | D. It sounds like an ending. V→I |

2. Write the name for each modal scale. (7x3pts=21)

	<u>Lydian</u>
	<u>Ionian</u>
	<u>Phrygian</u>
	<u>Mixolydian</u>
	<u>Dorian</u>
	<u>Aeolian</u>
	<u>Locrian</u>

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

3. What are the names of three parts or sections of a Sonata-Allegro form? (3x3pts=9)

<u>Exposition</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Recapitulation</u>
first section	middle section	last section

4. Define “cadence.” (4)

An ending of a phrase, section, or movement.
The chord progression that provides resolution to a phrase.

5. Match the meanings of the following Italian words. (10x3pts=30)

<u>E</u> ben (or bene)	A. agitated, excited
<u>A</u> agitato	B. growing slower
<u>B</u> allargando	C. with fire, passionately
<u>F</u> risoluto	D. playfully, merrily
<u>H</u> tranquillo	E. well, good
<u>I</u> L’istesso	F. in a resolute, decided style
<u>J</u> stringendo	G. flying, light, swift
<u>G</u> volante	H. tranquilly, calmly, quietly
<u>D</u> giocoso	I. the same
<u>C</u> con fuoco	J. hastening, accelerating rapidly with a crescendo

6. Match each type of seventh chord to its definition. (5x4pts=20)

<u>B</u> Half-diminished 7 th (^o 7)	A. minor triad + minor 7 th
<u>E</u> Major-minor 7 th (Mm7)	B. diminished triad + minor 7 th
<u>A</u> Minor 7 th (m7)	C. major triad + major 7 th
<u>C</u> Major 7 th (M7)	D. diminished triad + diminished 7 th
<u>D</u> Diminished 7 th (^o 7)	E. major triad + minor 7 th

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

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1. Explain “monophony” and “polyphony.” (3)

Monophony is an unaccompanied single line or melody. Polyphony is two or more lines or melodies sounding simultaneously.

2. For each symbol, circle the correct way of playing, A or B. (2x3pts=6)



3. Define “modulation.” (3)

The shift (change) of tonal center that takes place within a section or movement (within a composition).

4. Do the following statements describe “modulation” or not? Circle YES or NO. (3x3pts=9)

a. A piece starts in G major and ends in e minor. ----- YES NO

b. The first section of a sonata starts in A major, and ends in E major. ----- YES NO

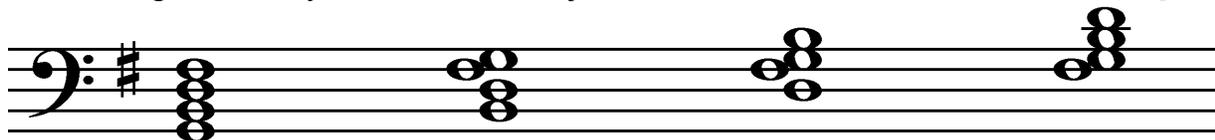
c. The first movement of a symphony is in F major. The second movement is in B flat major. ----- YES NO

5. Define “non-chord tone.” (3)

The tone that doesn't belong to the chord.

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

6. Write the figured bass symbols for the G major 7th chords and its inversions. (4x3pts=12)



root	1 st inversion	2 nd inversion	3 rd inversion
<u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u>

7. Fill in the blanks. (4x4pts=16)

The middle section of a Sonata-Allegro form is called development.

The cadence with the progression of “V→I” is called a authentic cadence.

The major 7th chord is made of a major triad and a major 7th.

The modal scale played ‘E-F-G-A-B-C-D-E’ is called Phrygian.

8. Match the meanings of the following words. (9x4pts=36)

<u>G</u> largamente	A. very
<u>I</u> ritmico, ritmo	B. as much
<u>F</u> il tema	C. exact, correct tempo
<u>D</u> sotto voce	D. in an undertone, with a subdued sound, “half voice”
<u>E</u> marziale	E. march-like
<u>A</u> assai	F. the theme
<u>C</u> tempo giusto	G. largely, broadly
<u>B</u> tanto	H. dying away
<u>H</u> perdendosi	I. rhythmically

9. What is the term when notes have a slur AND staccato marks?

portato



(2x3pts=6)

How is it played? Play slightly detached within a slur.

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

10. What does “counterpoint” (“contrapuntal”) mean? (3)

Two or more equally important lines sounding together.

11. Which music example has more counterpoint? Circle A or B. (3)

(A)

Two Part Invention No.6, BWV777 by Johann Sebastian Bach

The musical score for Two Part Invention No. 6, BWV 777 by Johann Sebastian Bach, is presented in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The music is characterized by complex counterpoint, with both parts having equal melodic and rhythmic importance. The upper part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower part provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

B.

Allegretto from Sonatina, Op.55, No.2 by Friedrich Kuhlau

The musical score for Allegretto from Sonatina, Op. 55, No. 2 by Friedrich Kuhlau, is presented in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The music is characterized by a simple melody in the upper part and a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes in the lower part. The counterpoint is less complex than in example A.

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (PIANO)

5. For the following French words, select the correct definition and write the letter on the line.

(8x3pts=24)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <u> D </u> peu a peu | A. very |
| <u> C </u> mouvement (or Au Mouvt) | B. slow down (rallentando) |
| <u> B </u> Cédez | C. back to the original tempo (a tempo) |
| <u> F </u> m.g. (main gauche) | D. little by little |
| <u> G </u> m.d. (main droite) | E. without |
| <u> E </u> sans | F. left hand |
| <u> H </u> dans | G. right hand |
| <u> A </u> très | H. with |

6. Select the correct definition for each type of modulation and write the letter on the line.

(3x4pts=12)

- B Direct modulation
 A Common chord modulation
 C Monophonic modulation

- A. A chord that is common to both keys is used.
B. A phrase ends in one key, and the next phrase starts in a different key.
C. A single line is used to connect the end of one key to the beginning of another.

7. What do the following German words mean?

(2x4pts=8)

Dur major Moll minor

8. Are the following sentences true or false? Circle one.

(3x4pts=12)

- a. If a piece starts in C major and ends in F major, a modulation has occurred. True False
b. The first section of sonata form is called exposition. True False
c. “Tempo giusto” means “exact, correct tempo.” True False