

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Prep Practice 1 Treble Clef

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Circle the correct names. (7x4pts=28)

a.  whole note half note

b.  quarter rest quarter note

c. *p* forte piano

d.  quarter note half note

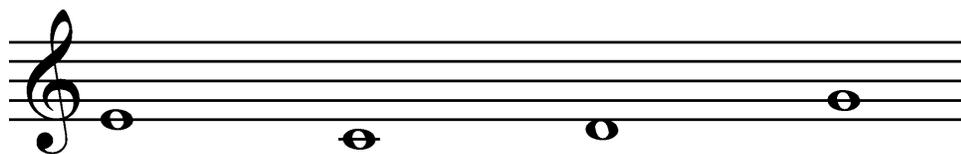
e. *f* forte piano

f.  quarter note half note

g.  dotted quarter note dotted half note

2. What does *f* mean? Circle the correct answer. Loud Soft (4)

3. Name these notes. (4x5pts=20)



 E C D G

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4. Fill in the blank.

(2x4pts=8)

The staff has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

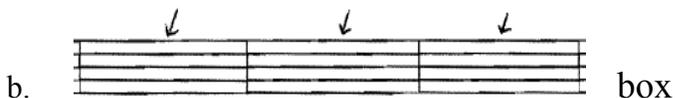
5. Circle the correct answer.

(8x5pts=40)

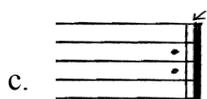


speed signature

time signature



measure



double bar line

repeat sign



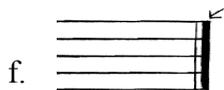
slur

tie



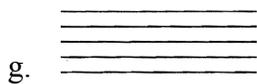
treble clef

bass clef



repeat sign

double bar line



staff

double bar



bar line

double bar line

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

(14x4pts=56)

The image shows two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the following symbols: a slur over a quarter note (E), a half rest (B), a fermata (L), a repeat sign (D), a mezzo forte dynamic marking (H), a mezzo piano dynamic marking (N), a sharp sign (I), a slur over a quarter note (C), a quarter rest (G), a flat sign (F), and a natural sign (A). The second staff contains: a half rest (J), a flat sign (M), a sharp sign (K), a slur over a quarter note (C), a quarter rest (G), a flat sign (F), and a natural sign (A).

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

2. Match the meanings to the symbols.

(6x4pts=24)

- D play detached
 C lower a half step
 F moderately loud
 E raise a half step
 B play smoothly connected
 A a pause, or hold

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.
- F.

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

3. 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.

4. Write *f* *mp* *p* *mf* in the order of softest to loudest. (4x3pts=12)

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

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Terms&Signs Level 2 Practice 1 Treble Clef

Page 1 of 2 Score : 100

1. Which of the two tempo markings below is faster? Circle one. (2)

Andante

Allegro

2. Match the terms with the definitions or symbols. (10x4pts=40)

B phrase

A. a walking speed

F Allegro

B. a musical sentence

A Andante

C. distance between two notes

G accidentals

D. 

I staccato

E. speed of music

H dynamic signs

F. lively and quickly

E tempo

G. 

C interval

H. they indicate the volume of music

J legato

I. 

D fermata

J. play smoothly connected

3. Draw a treble clef. (2)

treble clef



←not correct

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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

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Terms&Signs Level 3 Practice 1 Treble Clef

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100

1. Circle the correct answer.

(4x4pts=16)

- a.  is equal to ( ,  , ).
- b.  is same as ( ,  , ).
- c.  is equal to ( ,  , ).
- d.  is same as ( ,  , ).

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

(8x4pts=32)

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

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 (TREBLE CLEF)

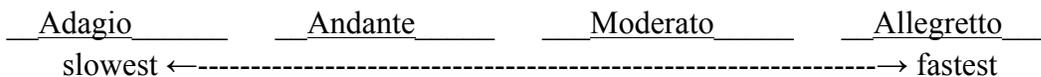
4. Match the signs with their names. (6x4pts=24)



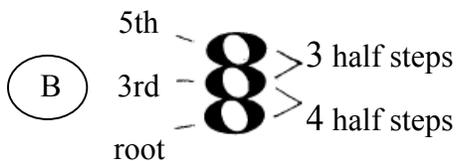
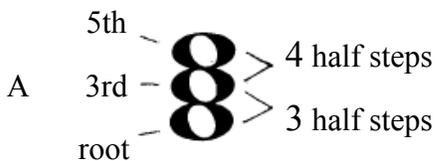
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. ledger line | C. common time | E. triplet |
| B. upbeat | D. cut time (Alla breve) | F. dotted quarter note |

5. Match each tempo marking with its description. (A~D 4x4pts=16, order 3 no partial points, total 19)
Then write the tempo markings from slowest to fastest on the lines given.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u> D </u> Moderato | A. more lively than Moderato |
| <u> A </u> Allegretto | B. walking speed |
| <u> B </u> Andante | C. at ease, slowly |
| <u> C </u> Adagio | D. medium tempo |



6. Which chord is the **major** chord? Circle A or B. (3)



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Terms&Signs Level 4 Practice 1 Treble Clef

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

1. Write the measure numbers in the order in which they would be played in this piece. (4)

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

2. Match each term with its correct meaning, by writing the correct letter next to the term. (5x4pts=20)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 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> B </u> compose |
| D. To play a composition in a different key | <u> E </u> binary |
| E. Two part form (A-B) | <u> A </u> key signature |

3. Match each tempo marking with its description. (2x4pts=8)

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

4. Draw the symbol and choose the meaning. (6x4pts=24)

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

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

<i>Vivace</i>	<i>Allegro</i>	<i>Moderato</i>	<i>Adagio</i>
<u>Adagio</u>	<u>Moderato</u>	<u>Allegro</u>	<u>Vivace</u>
slowest	←-----→		fastest

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

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

1. Write the following tempo markings in the order of slowest to fastest. (5x4pts=20)

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

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

2. Match the following terms with definitions. (3x5pts=15)

<u> A </u> ternary	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

3. Draw a stem on every note. (4)



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

4. Choose the definition for each tempo marking. (3x4pts=12)

A. very fast, rapid	<u> B </u> Vivace
B. quick, very lively	<u> A </u> Presto
C. very broad and slow	<u> C </u> Largo

5. What is the name of a form in two parts (A-B)? binary (form) (5)

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

6. Match the meanings of the following Italian words. (11x4pts=44)

C e

A. a

H con

B. marked, stressed

G poco a poco

C. and

E *fp* (forte piano)

D. lively

B marcato

E. loud followed by soft

J accelerando

F. majestic, stately

A un

G. little by little

K cantabile

H. with

D vivo

I. more

F maestoso

J. gradually faster

I più

K. in a singing manner

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

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

1. Write this melody one octave higher. The first note is given. (2x3pts each m.=6)

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

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

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

tonic	<u>super</u> <u>tonic</u>	mediant	sub dominant	<u>dominant</u>	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>

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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

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

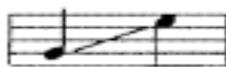
5. Choose the correct description for each tempo marking. (4x4pts=16)

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



B



A

Choices: A. glissando
B. trill

7. Which musical example has the syncopation? Circle A or B. (4)

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

B. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, K525 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

8. Circle one correct answer in each parenthesis. (2x4pts=8)

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 (TREBLE CLEF)

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Terms&Signs Level 7 Practice 1 Treble Clef

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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.



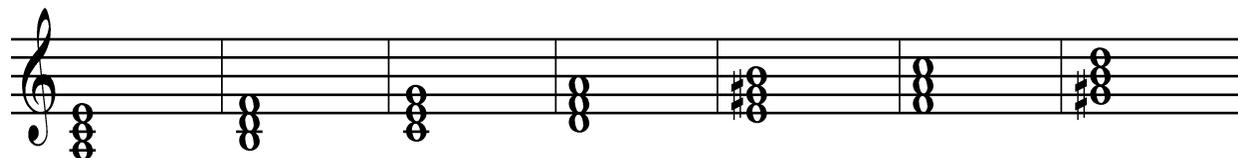
chromatic scale



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.



<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>

3. Match the meanings of the following Italian words. (7x3pts=21)

G rallentando

A. in the style of a march

A alla marcia

B. playfully, in a joking manner

F animato

C. return to the beginning tempo

E cantando

D. heavy, ponderous

B scherzando

E. singing, smooth and flowing

C tempo primo

F. animated, with spirit

D pesante

G. growing slower and slower

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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? (3x4pts=12)
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 (TREBLE CLEF)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 8 Practice 1 Treble Clef 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.

Andante from Sonata, Hob XVI:19 by Joseph Haydn

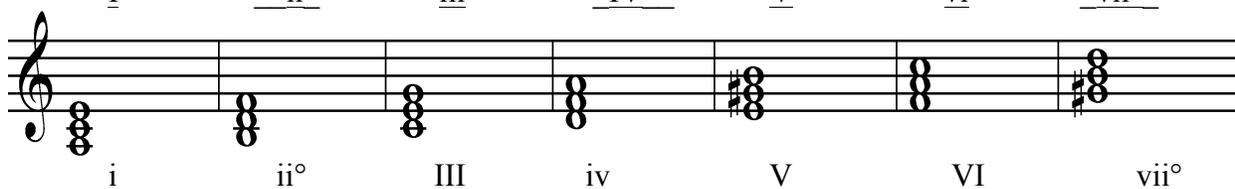
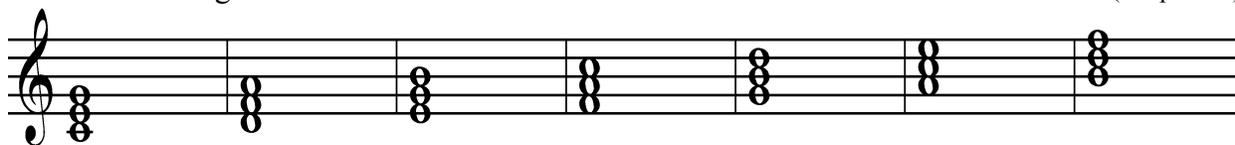


B.

Contredanse, K.15e by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



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



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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Terms&Signs Level 9 Practice 1 Treble Clef

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. (4)
 Use the letters A~F in the boxes in question 1 above to answer.

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

Answer : B

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

3. Define “diatonic scale.” (4)

A scale with seven different notes.

4. Which scale is a diatonic scale? Circle A or B. (4)

A. 

B. 

5. 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

6. Give an enharmonic spelling for the following notes. (3x4pts=12)



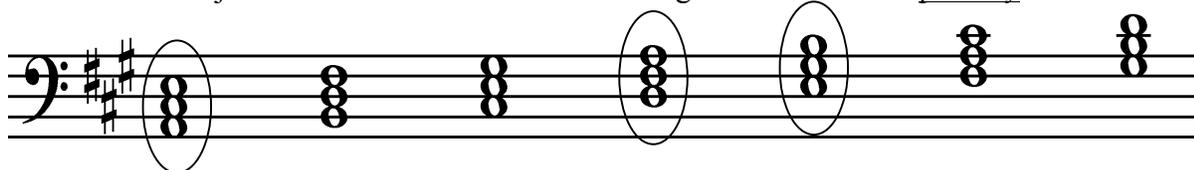
Ex. B

D

D

F

7. Below is a A major scale with triads in each scale degree. Circle all the primary chords. (4)



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

8. Match the meanings of the following Italian words.

(9x3pts=27)

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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Terms&Signs Level 10 Practice 1 Treble Clef

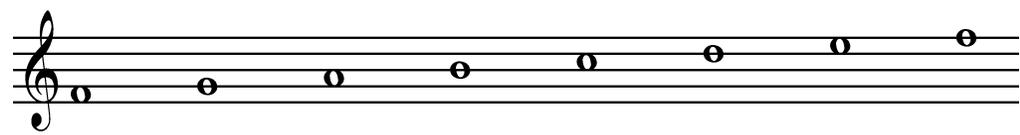
Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

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

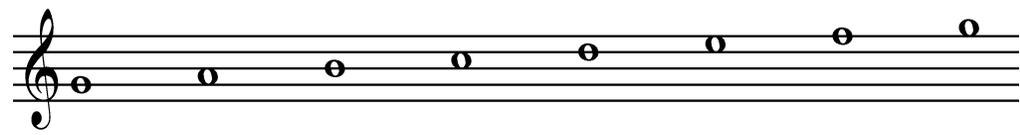
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <u> A </u> Plagal cadence | A. It sounds like an ending. IV→I (Amen cadence) |
| <u> D </u> Authentic Cadence | B. It sounds unexpected. V→anything except I.
vi is most common. |
| <u> B </u> Deceptive cadence | C. It sounds like music is still continuing.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

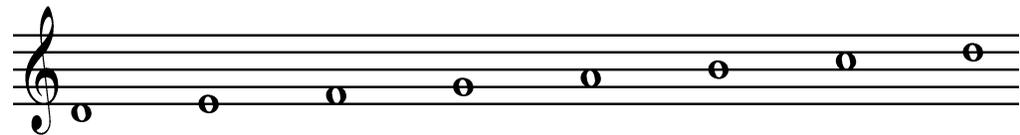
2. Write the name for each modal scale. (7x3pts=21)

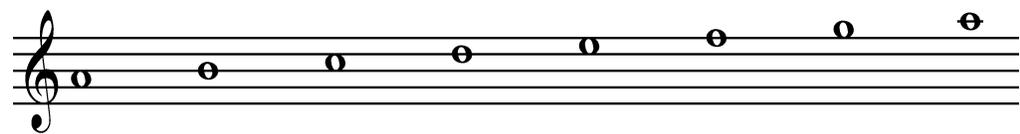
 Lydian

 Ionian

 Phrygian

 Mixolydian

 Dorian

 Aeolian

 Locrian

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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

Exposition Development Recapitulation
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 (TREBLE CLEF)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 11 Practice 1 Treble Clef

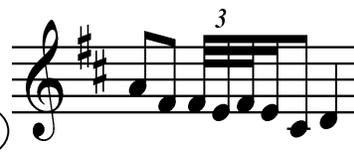
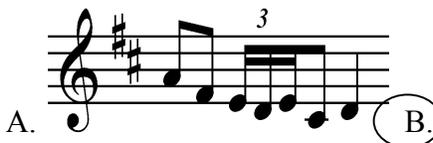
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100

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

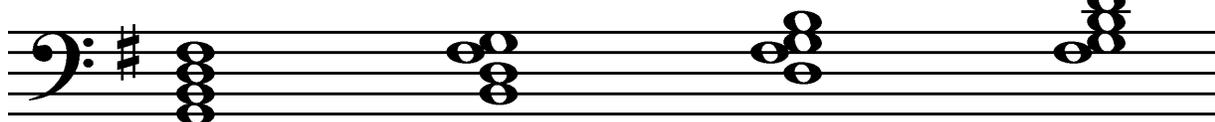
c. The first movement of a symphony is in F major. The second movement is in B flat major. ----- YES NO

5. Define “non-chord tone.” (3)

The tone that doesn't belong to the chord.

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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?



(2x3pts=6)

portato

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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

B.

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #1 (TREBLE CLEF)

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

(6x4pts=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> A </u> très | D. little by little |
| <u> F </u> dans | E. without |
| <u> E </u> sans | F. 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