

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

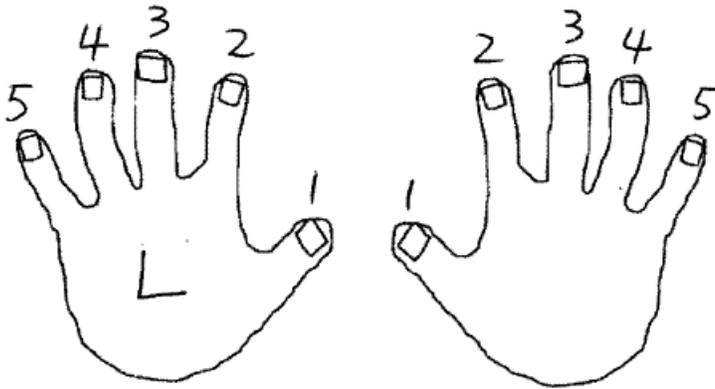
CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Prep A Practice 2 Piano

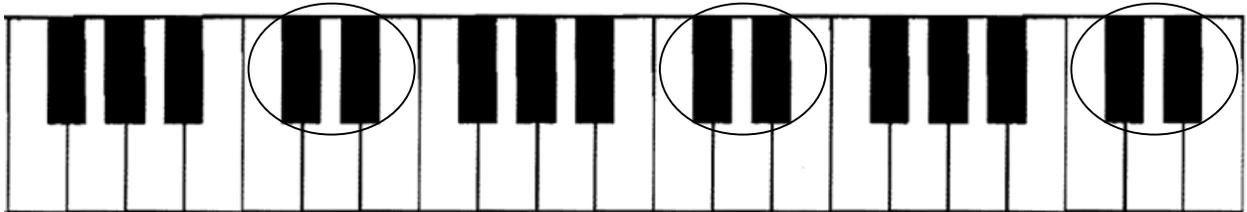
Page 1 of 2 Score : 100

1. What does ***p*** mean? Circle the correct answer. Loud **Soft** (4)

2. Write the finger number above each finger. (11x2pts=22)
Mark left hand with "L."



3. Circle all the groups of **2 black keys**. (3x6pts=18)



4. Write the musical alphabet once on the keyboard. (7x2pts=14)



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

5. Circle the correct names.

(7x6pts=42)

a.  quarter rest quarter note

b.  quarter note half note

c. ***p*** forte piano

d.  quarter note half note

e.  dotted quarter note dotted half note

f.  whole note half note

g. ***f*** forte piano

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

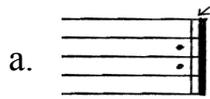
Terms&Signs Prep B Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

1. Circle the correct answer.

(9x6pts=54)



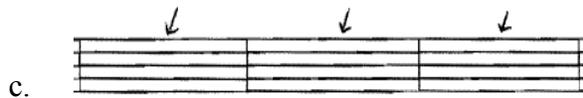
double bar line

repeat sign



slur

tie



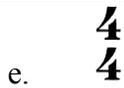
box

measure



treble clef

bass clef



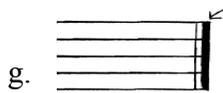
speed signature

time signature



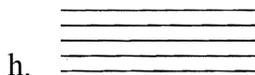
treble clef

bass clef



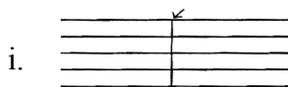
repeat sign

double bar line



staff

double bar



bar line

double bar line

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

2. Tie or Slur ? Circle one.

(2x5pts=10)



Tie Slur



Tie Slur

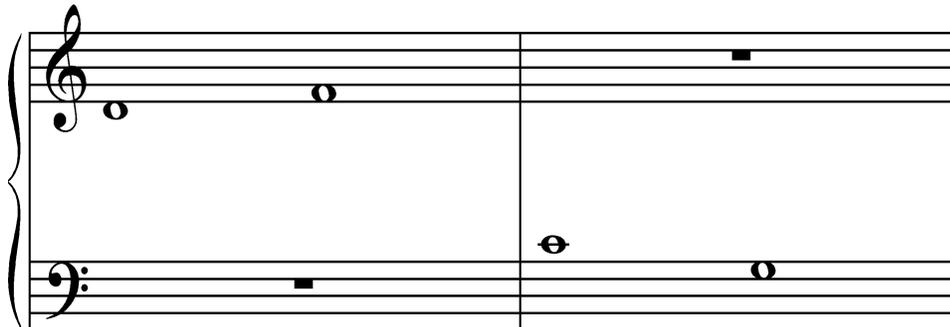
3. Fill in the blank.

(2x6pts=12)

The staff has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

4. Name these notes.

(4x6pts=24)



 D F C G

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 1 Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

(12x4pts=48)

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

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

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

(4x4pts=16)

 p mp mf f
 softest ←-----→loudest

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

3. Draw a bass clef. (4)



←Correct - Two dots catch F line.



←not correct

4. 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.

5. Match the meanings to the symbols. (6x4pts=24)

 D play detached

 F lower a half step

 C moderately soft

 B cancels sharp or flat

 A play smoothly connected

 E a pause, or hold



C. *mp*



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

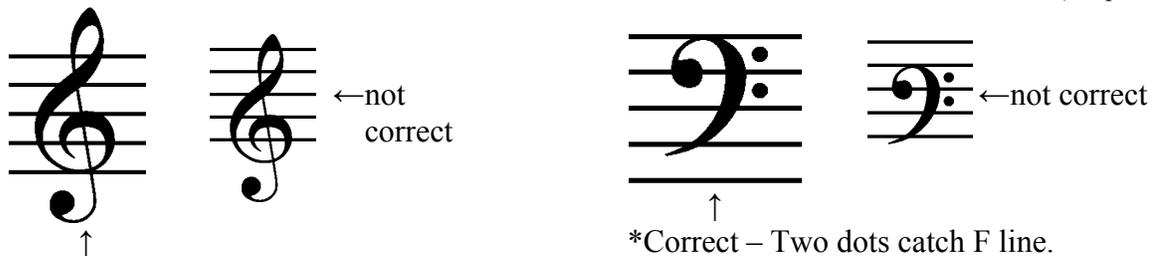
Terms&Signs Level 2 Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : 100

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| <u>K</u> phrase | A. a walking speed |
| <u>F</u> Allegro | B. <i>mf</i> |
| <u>A</u> Andante | C. distance between two notes |
| <u>G</u> accidentals | D.  |
| <u>H</u> triad or chord | E. speed of music |
| <u>B</u> mezzo forte | F. lively and quickly |
| <u>E</u> tempo | G.  |
| <u>C</u> interval | H.  |
| <u>J</u> legato | I.  |
| <u>D</u> fermata | J. play smoothly connected |
| <u>I</u> staccato | K. a musical sentence |

2. 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

*Correct – Two dots catch F line.

bass clef

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

Allegro

Andante

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

4. For each sign and symbol, choose the correct name from below.

(8x4pts=32)

a.  C

d.  A

g. *ff* E

b. *pp* D

e. *> or ^* F

h.  G

c.  B

f. *rit.* H

A. eighth rest

D. pianissimo

G. tenuto

B. crescendo

E. fortissimo

H. ritardando

C. eighth note

F. accent

5. For each sign and symbol, choose the correct meaning from below.

(8x3pts=24)

a. *ff* F

d. *rit.* C

g.  G

b. *pp* E

e.  A

h.  D

c. *> or ^* B

f.  H

A. half of a quarter note

D. gradually softer

G. gradually louder

B. stress, or play louder

E. very soft

H. half of a quarter rest

C. gradually slow down

F. very loud

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

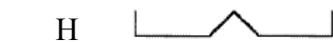
Terms&Signs Level 3 Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

(8x3pts=24)

1. Match the signs with their names.



A. ledger line

B. 1st and 2nd ending

C. cut time (Alla breve)

D. common time

E. ostinato

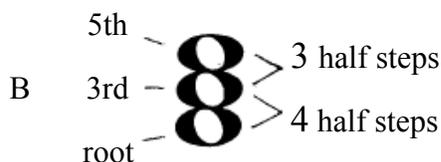
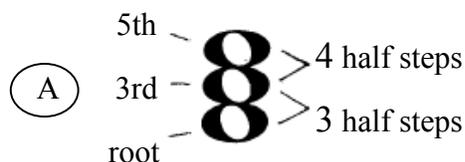
F. Alberti bass

G. triplet

H. pedal marking

2. Which chord is the **minor** chord? Circle A or B.

(3)



3. Match each tempo marking with its description. Then write the tempo markings from slowest to fastest on the lines given.

(A~D 4x3pts=12, order 3 no partial points, total 15)

 B Andante

A. medium tempo

 D Allegretto

B. walking speed

 A Moderato

C. at ease, slowly

 C Adagio

D. more lively than Moderato

 Adagio Andante Moderato Allegro
 slowest ←-----→ fastest

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

4. Match the terms with their definitions. (10x4pts=40)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| A. 4 consecutive notes with a pattern of whole step, whole step, half step | <u>I</u> natural minor scale |
| B. A scale with 5 notes | <u>F</u> key |
| C. A scale with a pattern of ‘whole-whole-half-whole-whole-whole-half’ | <u>G</u> phrase |
| D. Broken chord played in a continuous manner | <u>B</u> pentascale |
| E. Return to the beginning, and end at <i>Fine</i> | <u>E</u> <i>D.C. al Fine</i> |
| F. Tonal center of a composition | <u>A</u> tetrachord scale |
| G. Musical sentence | <u>D</u> arpeggio |
| H. Play one octave higher or lower than written | <u>J</u> key signature |
| I. A scale with a pattern of ‘whole-half-whole-whole-half-whole-whole’ | <u>C</u> major scale |
| J. A group of accidentals at the beginning of each system | <u>H</u> <i>8 va</i> |

5. Circle the correct answer. (4x3pts=12)

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

6. 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 #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

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

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

Allegro *Adagio* *Vivace* *Moderato*

Adagio Moderato Allegro Vivace
slowest ←-----→fastest

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 9 2 3
4 5 6 10 11

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

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

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



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

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

1. Choose the definition for each tempo marking. (3x3pts=9)

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

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



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

3. What is the name of a form in two parts (A-B)? binary (form) (3)

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

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

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

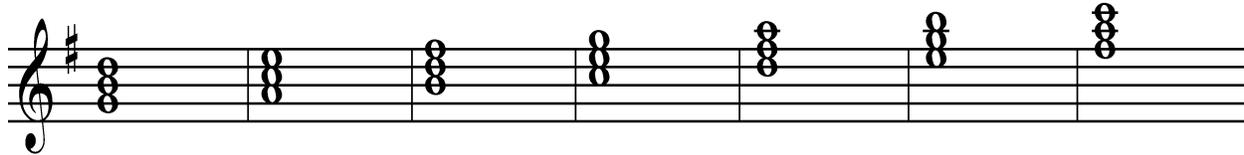
Andante *Vivace* *Presto* *Largo* *Allegro*

 Largo Andante Allegro Vivace Presto

slowest ←-----→fastest

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

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



tonic	super tonic	mediant	sub dominant	dominant	sub mediant	leading tone
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°

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

<u> B </u> vivo	A. marked, stressed
<u> D </u> <i>ppp</i> (pianississimo)	B. lively
<u> G </u> poco a poco	C. more
<u> C </u> più	D. very, very soft
<u> F </u> maestoso	E. gradually faster
<u> E </u> accelerando	F. majestic, stately
<u> H </u> con	G. little by little
<u> A </u> marcato	H. with

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

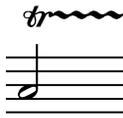
Terms&Signs Level 6 Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

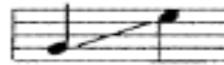
1. Choose the names for each symbol. (3x3pts=9)



C



B



A

Choices: A. glissando B. trill C. roll

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

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

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

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 #2 (PIANO)

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

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

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

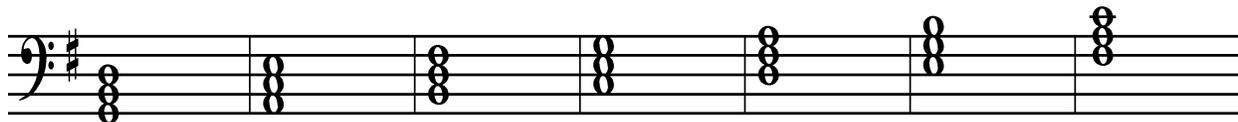
A. Minuet, WoO10, No.2 by Ludwig van Beethoven



B. Allegro con brio from Symphony No.25, K183 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



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



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

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 #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 7 Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

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

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
i	ii°	III	iv	V	VI	vii°

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

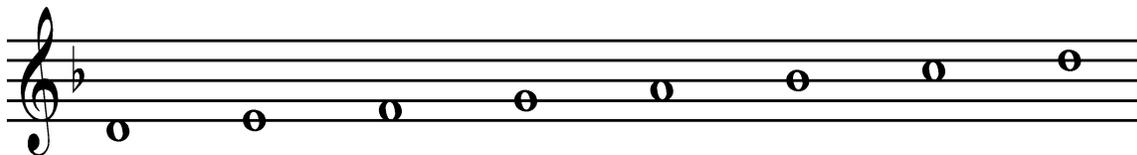
C sharp / D flat	F sharp / G flat	B flat / B sharp
<u>YES</u> NO	<u>YES</u> NO	YES <u>NO</u>

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

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

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

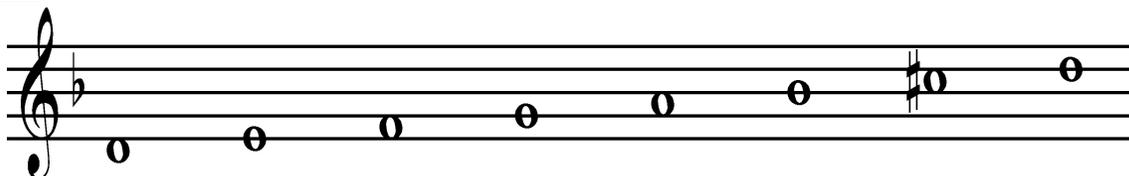


Pattern W H W W H W W

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

Raise the 7th note by a half step.

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



8. Identify the following scales. Choose from: major scale, minor scale, whole tone scale, chromatic scale. Write the name on the blank. (2x3pts=6)



whole tone scale



chromatic scale

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

32nd note c

Turn a

Appoggiatura b

a.



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 8 Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

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

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

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

The first staff shows a sequence of chords in G major: I, ii, iii , IV, V , vi, vii° . The second staff shows: i , ii°, III , iv , V, VI , vii° .

3. 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.

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

The staff shows the B melodic minor scale: ascending (B, C, D, E, F, G, A) and descending (A, G, F, E, D, C, B).

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

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

natural harmonic melodic

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

A.

B.

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

a. _____ A _____

answer choices

- A. these three notes equal one half note
B. these three notes equal one whole note

b. _____ B _____

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

 D major triad(M)

A. a minor 3rd and a perfect 5th from the root

 A minor triad(m)

B. similar to a major triad, except the 5th note is raised by a half step

 C diminished triad(°)

C. similar to a minor triad, except the 5th is lowered by a half step

 B augmented triad(+)

D. a major 3rd and a perfect 5th from the root

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

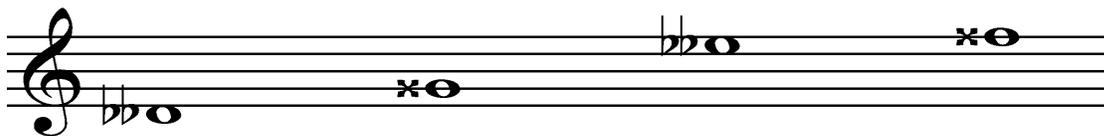
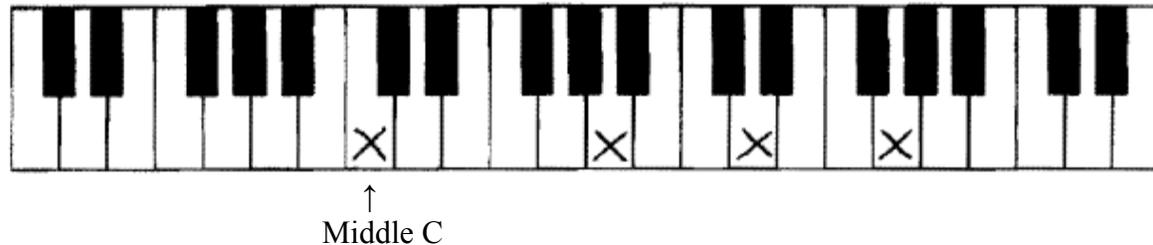
Terms&Signs Level 9 Practice 2 Piano Page 1 of 3 Score : 100

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

2. 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
		<u>definition choices</u>
		c. Lower a note by one whole step
		d. Raise a note by one whole step

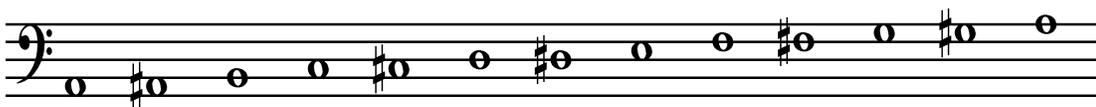
3. Mark X on the keyboard to show which keys are supposed to be played for the following notes. (4x3pts=12)

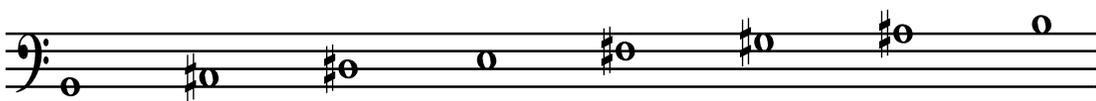



4. Define “diatonic scale.” (4)

A scale with seven different notes.

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

A. 

B. 

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

6. 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 : simple, triple, compound, quadruple, duple,

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

7. Identify the beat and meter types of the song below. (3)
 Use the letters A~F in the boxes in question 6 above to answer.

Lou, Lou, Skip to my Lou, Lou, Lou, Skip to my Lou,
 Lou, Lou, Skip to my Lou, Skip to my Lou, my dar - ling.

Answer : A

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

9. Match the meanings of the following Italian words.

(9x3pts=27)

F morendo

A. but

D attacca

B. in an energetic manner, with energy

C senza

C. without

B energico

D. begin the next section without pause

H non troppo

E. “robbed,” elasticity of pulse

E rubato

F. dying away

I legatissimo

G. forcefully, with force

G *fz* (forzando)

H. not too much

A ma

I. very smoothly and evenly

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 10 Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

1. Define “cadence.” (4)

An ending of a phrase, section, or movement.

The chord progression that provides resolution to a phrase.

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

A Authentic Cadence

A. It sounds like an ending. V→I

C Half cadence

B. It sounds unexpected. V→anything except I.

B Deceptive cadence

vi is most common.

D Plagal cadence

C. It sounds like music is still continuing. I→V

D. It sounds like an ending. IV→I (Amen cadence)

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

F risoluto

A. playfully, merrily

D agitato

B. growing slower

G volante

C. with fire, passionately

E L’istesso

D. agitated, excited

I ben (or bene)

E. the same

H tranquillo

F. in a resolute, decided style

C con fuoco

G. flying, light, swift

B allargando

H. tranquilly, calmly, quietly

A giocoso

I. well, good

J stringendo

J. hastening, accelerating rapidly with a crescendo

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

Exposition
first section

Development
middle section

Recapitulation
last section

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

5. Write the name for each modal scale.

(7x3pts=21)

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

6. Match each type of seventh chord to its definition.

(5x4pts=20)

A Minor 7th (m7)

A. minor triad + minor 7th

B Diminished 7th (°7)

B. diminished triad + diminished 7th

C Major 7th (M7)

C. major triad + major 7th

E Half-diminished 7th (°7)

D. major triad + minor 7th

D Major-minor 7th (Mm7)

E. diminished triad + minor 7th

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 11 Practice 2 Piano

Page 1 of 3 Score : _____

100

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

Two or more equally important lines sounding together.

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

A. Allegro from Sonata, KV545 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



B. Two Part Invention No.9, BWV780 by Johann Sebastian Bach

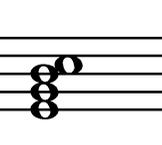


3. Define “modulation.” (3)

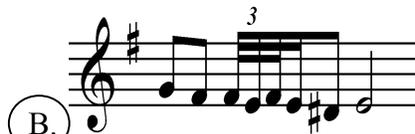
The shift (change) of tonal center that takes place within a section or movement (within a composition).

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

4. Write the figured bass symbols for the C major 7th chord and its inversions. (4x3pts=12)

			
root	1 st inversion	2 nd inversion	3 rd inversion
7	6 5	4 3	4 2

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

	A. 	B. 
	A. 	B. 

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

- a. The first movement of a symphony is in C major. The second movement is in F major. ----- YES NO
- b. The first section of a sonata starts in D major, and ends in A major. ----- YES NO
- c. In the piece in ternary form, A section is in C major, and B section is in c minor. ----- YES NO

*Changing major to minor is a change of mode, not key. The tonal center stays in C.

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

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

Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

8. Match the meanings of the following words.

(9x4pts=36)

<u> B </u> tanto	A. very little
<u> E </u> marziale	B. as much
<u> F </u> il tema	C. exact, correct tempo
<u> D </u> perdendosi	D. dying away
<u> I </u> comodo	E. march-like
<u> H </u> assai	F. the theme
<u> C </u> tempo giusto	G. largely, broadly
<u> G </u> largamente	H. very
<u> A </u> pochissimo	I. comfortable

9. Fill in the blanks.

(4x4pts=16)

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

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

“Giocoso” means playfully.

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

10. Define “non-chord tone.”

(3)

The tone that doesn't belong to the chord. _____

11. 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 #2 (PIANO)

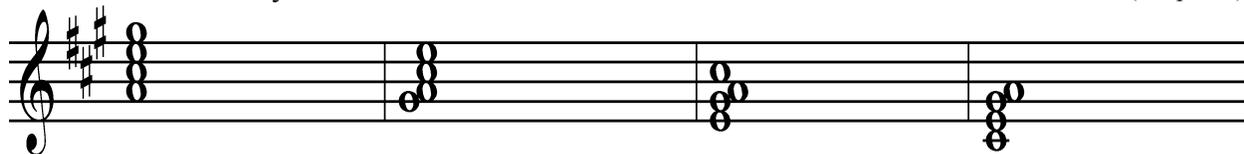
CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code: _____

Terms&Signs Level 12 Practice 2 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. 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. and
<u> A </u> et	B. very
<u> C </u> mouvement (or Au Mouvt)	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> B </u> très	H. with

2. Write the inversion symbols for the 7th chords below. (3x3pts=9)



Ex. 7 4 4 6
 2 3 5

3. For the following Italian words, select the correct definition and write the letter on the line. (5x4pts=20)

<u> A </u> quasi	A. as if, nearly
<u> D </u> con sordina	B. an alternate version
<u> B </u> ossia	C. then, thereafter
<u> C </u> poi	D. with mute
<u> E </u> affettuoso	E. with affection, very expressively

4. Circle A or B for the correct way of playing the mordent below. (3)



Answers – T&S PRACTICE #2 (PIANO)

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

(3x4pts=12)

- A Direct modulation
 C Monophonic modulation
 B Common chord modulation

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

6. What do the following German words mean?

(2x4pts=8)

Dur major Moll minor

7. For each non-chord tone, select the correct definition and write the letter on the line. (4x3pts=12)

- B suspension A neighboring tone
 D appoggiatura C passing tone

- A. A tone that is approached by step and left by a step in opposite direction.
B. A chord tone that is suspended to the next chord, then goes down by a step.
C. A tone that is approached by step and left by a step in the same direction.
D. A tone that is approached by a leap and left by a step.

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

(3x4pts=12)

- a. If the piece starts in G major and ends in e minor, a modulation has occurred. True False
b. “Largamente” means “growing slower.” True False
c. Polyphony means single line without accompaniment. True False