

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

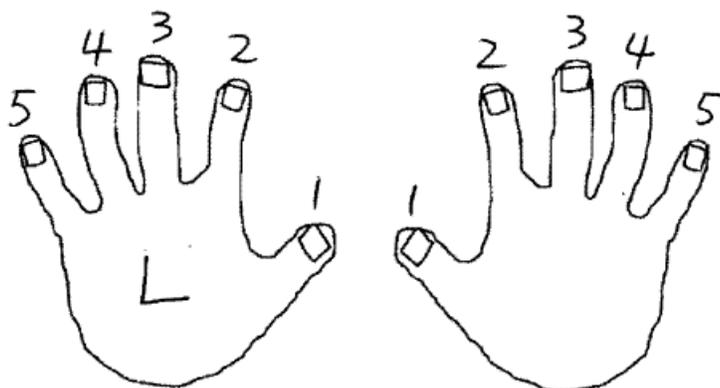
Terms&Signs Prep A Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : 100

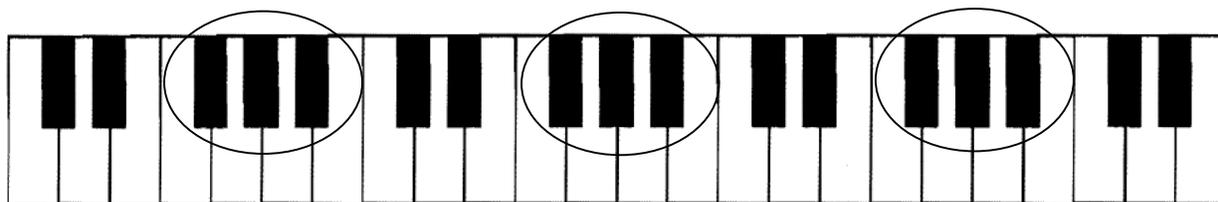
1. Write the musical alphabet once on the keyboard. (7x2pts=14)



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



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



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

## Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

5. Circle the correct names.

(7x6pts=42)

a.  dotted quarter note dotted half note

---

b.  whole note half note

---

c. ***p*** forte piano

---

d.  quarter note half note

---

e.  quarter rest quarter note

---

f. ***f*** forte piano

---

g.  quarter note half note

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs** Prep B Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

(9x6pts=54)

1. Circle the correct answer.



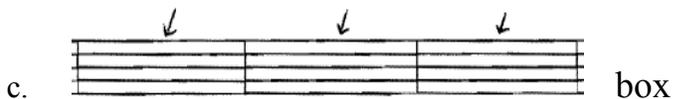
treble clef

bass clef

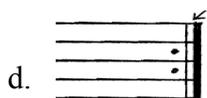


treble clef

bass clef



measure



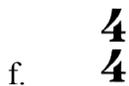
double bar line

repeat sign



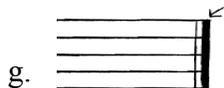
slur

tie



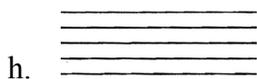
speed signature

time signature



repeat sign

double bar line



staff

double bar



bar line

double bar line

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

2. Tie or Slur ? Circle one.

(2x5pts=10)



Tie  Slur



Tie  Slur

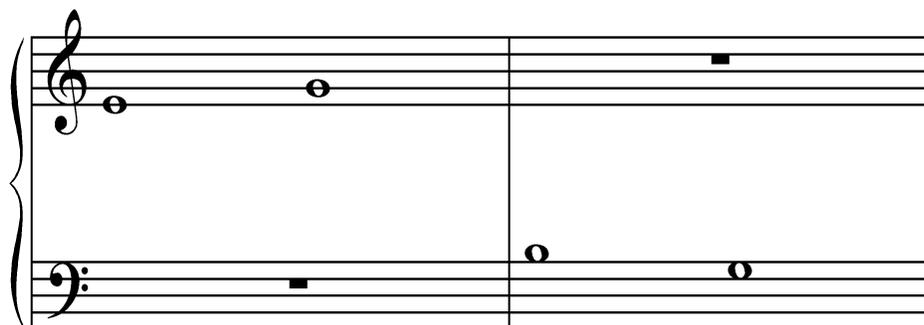
3. Fill in the blank.

(2x6pts=12)

The staff has   5   lines and   4   spaces.

4. Name these notes.

(4x6pts=24)



  E          G          B          G

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs** Level 1 Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

(4)

1. Draw a bass clef.



←Correct - Two dots catch F line.



←not correct

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

(4x4pts=16)

  *p*        *mp*        *mf*        *f*  

softest ←-----→loudest

3. Match the meanings to the symbols.

(6x4pts=24)

  D   play detached

A. *mp*

  C   lower a half step

B.

  F   moderately loud

C.

  E   raise a half step

D.

  A   moderately soft

E.

  B   cancels sharp or flat

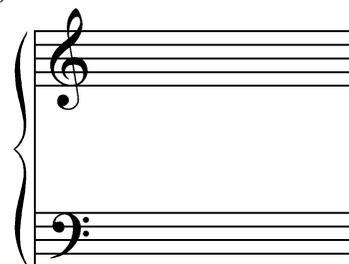
F. *mf*

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

(4)

  Double staff  

  Grand staff  



# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

5. Write the correct letter to match the correct name to the symbol. (11x4pts=44)

The image shows two musical staves with various symbols and letters A-J pointing to them. The first staff is in 4/4 time with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second staff is in 4/4 time with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. Symbols include staccato, half rest, mezzo piano, sharp, tie, quarter rest, flat, quarter note, brace, and fermata.

- |                |                 |                |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Staccato    | E. Tie          | I. Brace       |
| B. Half rest   | F. Quarter rest | J. Fermata     |
| C. Mezzo piano | G. Quarter note | K. Mezzo forte |
| D. Sharp       | H. Flat         |                |

6. 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 #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

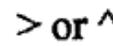
Terms&Signs   Level 2   Practice 3   Piano

Page 1 of 2   Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

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

a.    F  

d.    A  

g.    B  

b. *pp*   D  

e. *rit.*   H  

h.    G  

c. *ff*   E  

f.    C  

A. accent

D. pianissimo

G. tenuto

B. crescendo

E. fortissimo

H. ritardando

C. eighth note

F. diminuendo

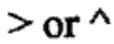
2. For each sign and symbol, choose the correct meaning from below. (8x4pts=32)

a.    G  

d. *pp*   E  

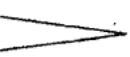
g.    A  

b.    C  

e.    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. very soft

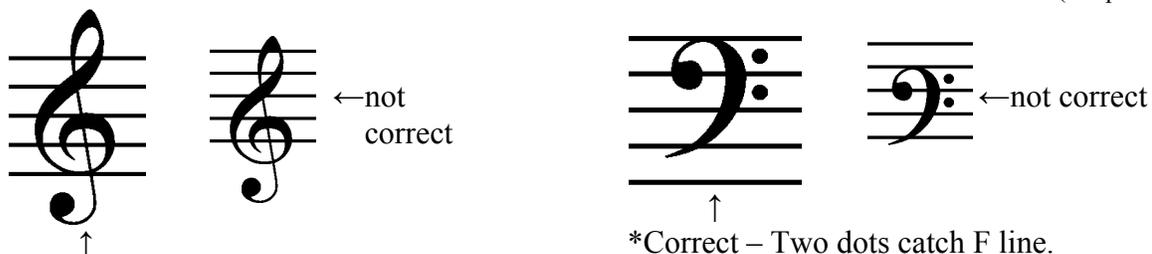
H. hold for full value

C. half of a quarter rest

F. very loud

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

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

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

Allegro

*Andante*

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

A phrase

A. a musical sentence

F Allegro

B. *mf*

B mezzo forte

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

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs**    Level 3    Practice 3    Piano

Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

1. Match the terms with their definitions.

(10x4pts=40)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. A group of accidentals at the beginning of each system              | _H_ 8 va                                  |
| B. A chord with the root on the bottom                                 | _F_ key                                   |
| C. A scale with a pattern of ‘whole-whole-half-whole-whole-whole-half’ | _G_ pentascale<br>_E_ <i>D.C. al Fine</i> |
| D. Broken chord played in a continuous manner                          | _A_ key signature                         |
| E. Return to the beginning, and end at <i>Fine</i>                     | _D_ arpeggio                              |
| F. Tonal center of a composition                                       | _J_ decrescendo                           |
| G. A scale with 5 notes  | _C_ major scale                           |
| H. Play one octave higher or lower than written                        | _I_ natural minor scale                   |
| I. A scale with a pattern of ‘whole-half-whole-whole-half-whole-whole’ | _B_ root position                         |
| J. Gradually softer  |   |

2. Match the signs with their names.

(8x3pts=24)



- |   |                        |                  |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| A. upbeat                                     | D. common time         | G. triplet       |
| B. 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> ending | E. ostinato            | H. pedal marking |
| C. Alberti bass                               | F. dotted quarter note |                  |

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

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 ( 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> ) note of the major key.

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

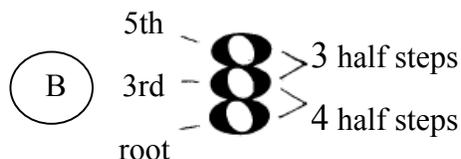
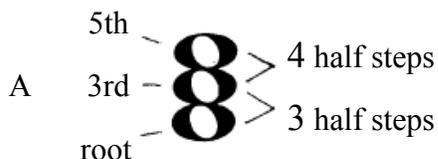
a.  is same as ( , ,  ).

b.  is equal to ( , ,  ).

c.  is same as ( , ,  ).

d.  is equal to ( , , ,  ).

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



6. 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)

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

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

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

Terms&Signs Level 4 Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

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

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

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    10     3    
  4     5     6     7    11    12    13    14    15  

3. 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” |



# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

Terms&Signs Level 5 Practice 3 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <u>  C  </u> e                          | A. marked, stressed      |
| <u>  H  </u> <i>ppp</i> (pianississimo) | B. lively                |
| <u>  B  </u> vivo                       | C. and                   |
| <u>  G  </u> più                        | D. in a singing manner   |
| <u>  E  </u> <i>fp</i> (forte piano)    | E. loud followed by soft |
| <u>  D  </u> cantabile                  | F. a                     |
| <u>  F  </u> un                         | G. more                  |
| <u>  A  </u> marcato                    | H. very, very soft       |

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

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

  Largo          Andante          Allegro          Vivace          Presto  

slowest ←-----→fastest

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



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

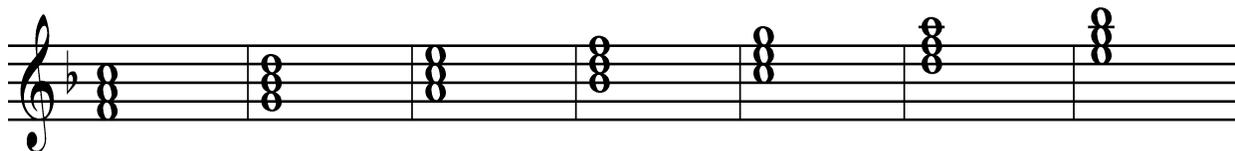
- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| A. very broad and slow | <u>  B  </u> Presto |
| B. very fast, rapid    | <u>  A  </u> Largo  |
| C. quick, very lively  | <u>  C  </u> Vivace |

## Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

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

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

6. 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<br/>tonic</u> | <u>mediant</u> | <u>sub<br/>dominant</u> | <u>dominant</u> | <u>sub<br/>mediant</u> | <u>leading<br/>tone</u> |
| <u>  I  </u> | <u>  ii </u>           | <u>  iii </u>  | <u>  IV </u>            | <u>  V  </u>    | <u>  vi  </u>          | <u>  vii° </u>          |

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

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

Terms&Signs Level 6 Practice 3 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

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

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

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

Choices: A. roll B. glissando C. trill

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

March from *The Nutcracker* by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

A.

First movement from Symphony No.5, Op.64 by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

**B.**

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

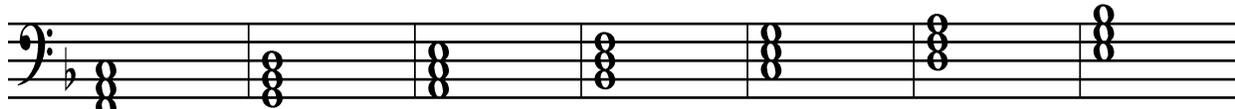
5. Match the meanings of the following words. (9x4pts=36)

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

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

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

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

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

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 #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs** Level 7 Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

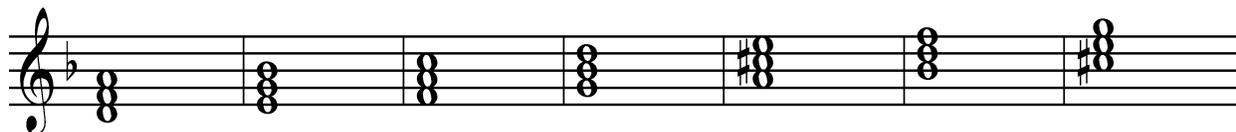
1. Match the meanings of the following Italian words. (8x3pts=24)

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

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



3. 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>

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

A sharp / A flat

YES   NO  

F flat / E

  YES  NO

C sharp / D flat

  YES  NO

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

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



Chromatic scale



Whole tone scale

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

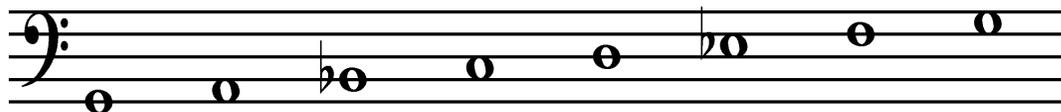
Turn c

Appoggiatura a

32<sup>nd</sup> note b



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

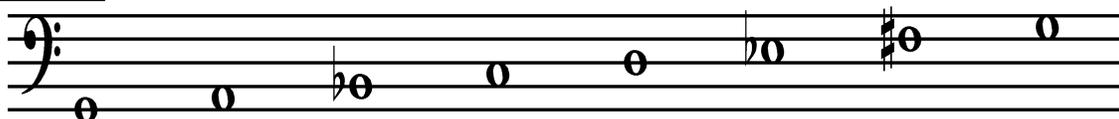


Pattern W H W W H W W

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

Raise the 7<sup>th</sup> note by a half step.

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



# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs** Level 8 Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

1. 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 ( [3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>], [6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>] ) notes by one half step when ascending, and lower those notes by one half step when descending.

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

a.  B

answer choices

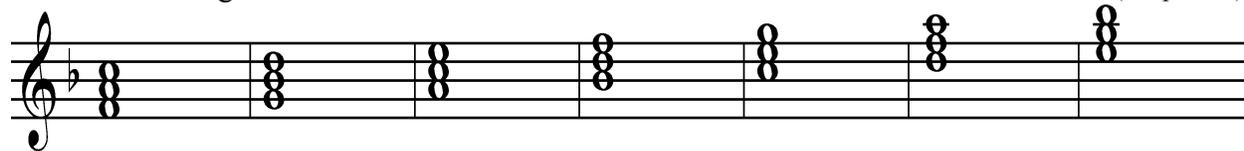
- A. these three notes equal one half note  
B. these three notes equal one whole note

b.  A

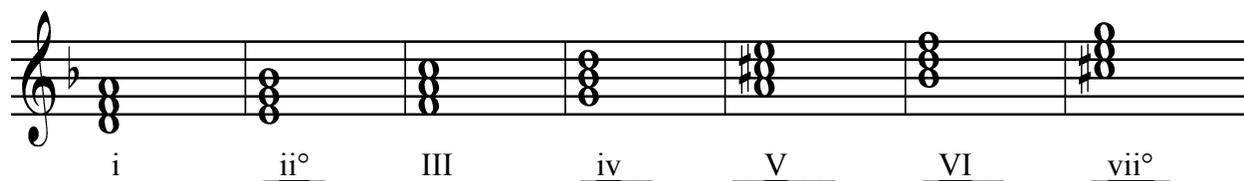
3. Choose the correct description for each type of triad. (4x4pts=16)

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

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



I      ii      iii      IV      V      vi      vii°



i      ii°      III      iv      V      VI      vii°



# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs** Level 9 Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 3 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

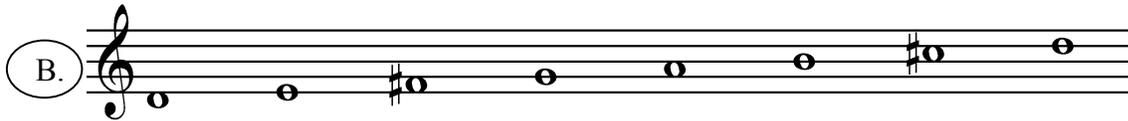
100

1. Define “diatonic scale.” (4)

\_\_\_\_\_ A scale with seven different notes. \_\_\_\_\_

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

A. 

B. 

3. What is this sign? (3)

 \* \_\_\_\_\_ pedal marking \_\_\_\_\_

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

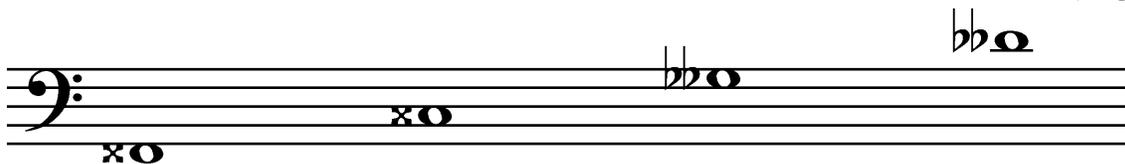
	<u>name</u>	<u>definition</u>	<u>name choices</u>
	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>	a. double sharp
	<u>a</u>	<u>d</u>	b. double flat

definition choices

c. Lower a note by one whole step

d. Raise a note by one whole step

5. 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 #3 (PIANO)

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

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

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

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

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

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

The farm - er in the dell, the farm - er in the  
dell Heigh - o, the der - ry - o, The farm - er in the dell.

The image shows two staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff contains the melody for the first line of the song. The second staff contains the melody for the second line, starting with a measure rest for four measures. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Answer :   D  

9. Below is a B flat major scale with triads in each scale degree. Circle all the primary chords. (3)

The image shows a single staff of music in B-flat major. It displays the first seven notes of the scale: B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G. Below each note is a triad. The triads are: B-flat major (B-flat, D, F), C major (C, E-flat, G), D minor (D, F, A-flat), E-flat major (E-flat, G, B-flat), F major (F, A-flat, C), G minor (G, B-flat, D-flat), and A-flat major (A-flat, C, E-flat). The first, fourth, and fifth triads are circled, representing the primary chords.

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs** Level 10 Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

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

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

2. Define “cadence.” (4)

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

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

<u>B</u> Deceptive 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>A</u> Plagal cadence	C. It sounds like music is still continuing. I→V
<u>C</u> Half cadence	D. It sounds like an ending. V→I

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

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

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

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

(5x4pts=20)

  B   Major-minor 7<sup>th</sup> (Mm7)

A. major triad + major 7<sup>th</sup>

  C   Diminished 7<sup>th</sup> (°7)

B. major triad + minor 7<sup>th</sup>

  D   Minor 7<sup>th</sup> (m7)

C. diminished triad + diminished 7<sup>th</sup>

  E   Half-diminished 7<sup>th</sup> (°7)

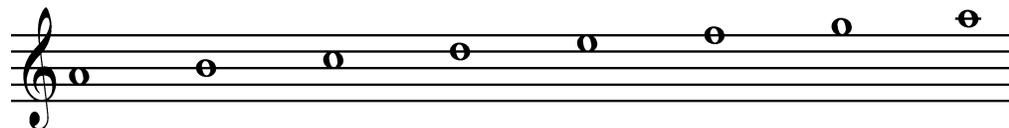
D. minor triad + minor 7<sup>th</sup>

  A   Major 7<sup>th</sup> (M7)

E. diminished triad + minor 7<sup>th</sup>

6. Write the name for each modal scale.

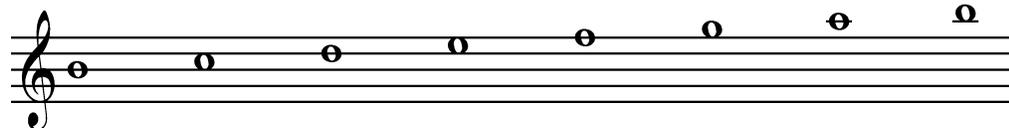
(7x3pts=21)



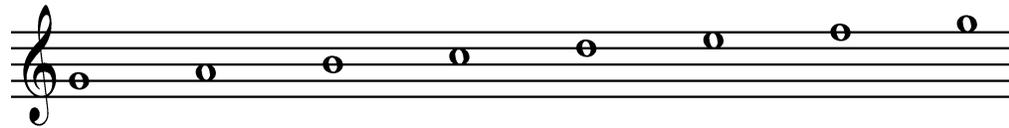
Aeolian



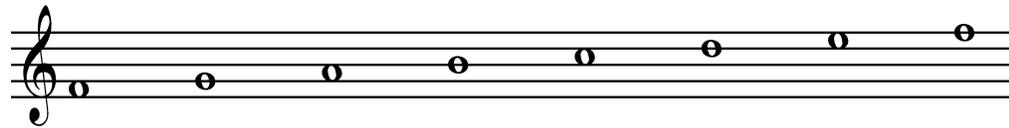
Phrygian



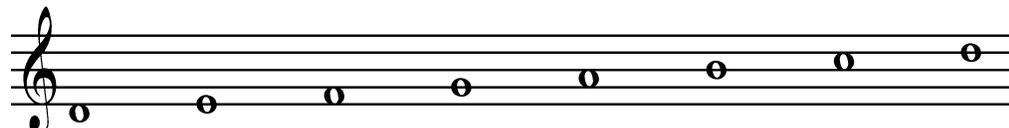
Locrian



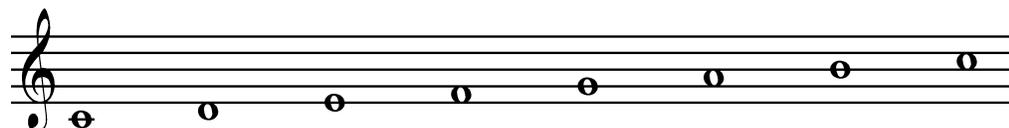
Mixolydian



Lydian



Dorian



Ionian

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs** Level 11 Practice 3 Piano

Page 1 of 3 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

1. Write the figured bass symbols for the B flat major 7<sup>th</sup> chord and its inversions. (4x3pts=12)

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

2. Define “modulation.” (3)

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

---

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

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

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

	A.	B.
	A.	B.

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

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

<u>  G  </u> perendosi	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> comodo	E. comfortable
<u>  A  </u> assai	F. the theme
<u>  C  </u> tempo giusto	G. dying away
<u>  B  </u> tanto	H. very little
<u>  H  </u> pochissimo	I. rhythmically

6. 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.  

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

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

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

The cadence with the progression of “IV→I” is called a   plagal           cadence.

The minor 7<sup>th</sup> chord is made of a minor triad and a   minor           7<sup>th</sup>.

The first section of a Sonata-Allegro form is called   exposition          .

”Allargando” means   glowing slower          .

9. Define “non-chord tone.” (3)

  The tone that doesn’t belong to the chord.

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (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. Allegro from Sonatina, Op.20, No.1 by Friedrich Kuhlau

The musical score for Example A consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff with a melody and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the piece, with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The piece is in common time and features a melody in the upper voice and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower voice.

B. Two Part Invention No.4 by Johann Sebastian Bach

The musical score for Example B consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, both playing melodic lines. The second system continues the piece, with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The third system continues the piece, with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The piece is in common time and features two voices of equal importance, both playing melodic lines.

## Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Terms&Signs** Level 12 Practice 3 Piano Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

C passing tone                      B neighboring tone  
D appoggiatura                      A suspension

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

2. For the following French words, select the correct definition and write the letter on the line. (8x3pts=24)

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

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

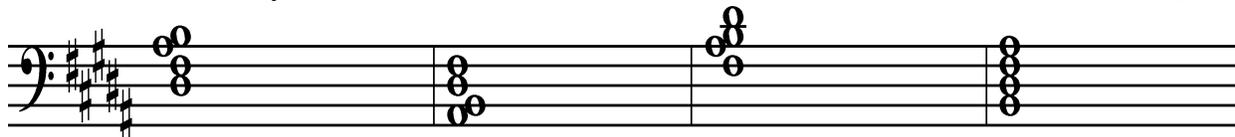
E poi                      A. with affection, very expressively  
D con sordina                      B. an alternate version  
B ossia                      C. as if, nearly  
C quasi                      D. with mute  
A affettuoso                      E. then, thereafter

4. What do the following German words mean? (2x4pts=8)

Dur major                      Moll minor

# Answers – T&S PRACTICE #3 (PIANO)

5. Write the inversion symbols for the 7<sup>th</sup> chords below. (3x3pts=9)



Ex.  $\frac{6}{5}$

$\frac{4}{2}$

$\frac{4}{3}$

$\frac{7}{}$

6. 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.

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



  A  



B.



8. Are the following sentences true or false? Circle one. (3x4pts=12)

a. “Perdendosi” means dying way.

  True   False

b. “Monophony” means multiple lines sounding together.

True   False  

c. If an exposition of a sonata starts in G major and ends in D major, a modulation has occurred.

  True   False