1. Match the type of scale used in each of the following examples with its name. (6 points)

- Major
- Whole tone
- Chromatic
- Harmonic minor
- Melodic minor
- Natural minor

a.  

b.  

c.  

d.  

e.  

f.  

2. Name the Major key to which each of the following Dominant 7th chords belongs. (6 points)

\[ \text{E}_b^\text{M} \quad \text{B}_7 \quad \text{A}_7 \quad \text{C}_b \quad \text{G}_7 \quad \text{G}_b^\text{M} \]

3. A theme is given below. The theme has been changed in the next two examples. Give the name of each compositional technique used. (2 points)

Example A: ______ Diminution ______

Example B: ______ Augmentation ______

4. Write the counts for the following rhythm. (5 points)

\[ 3 + 1e + a \quad 2e + a \quad 3l + e \quad 1 + 2 + 3c + a \]

5. Match each of the following characteristics with the appropriate period of music history. (4 points)

a. Baroque  
   d. Bitonality/Polytonality
b. Classical  
   c. Programme music
c. Romantic  
   b. Sonata form
d. 20th & 21st Centuries  
   a. Dance Suite
6. Match each of the following composers with the correct historical period. (8 points)

   a. Baroque   b. Clementi
   c. Field

   d. Classical  a. Kirnberger
   b. Poulenc
c. Romantic  d. Stravinsky

   d. 20th & 21st Centuries  a. Vivaldi
   b. Mendelssohn

7. Using the Major key for each example, label each of the following secondary dominants with Roman numerals and figured bass. The first one is given. (5 points)

   V7/IV IV

8. Match each of the following terms with its definition.

   a. polyphonic texture  c. dominant to submediant
   b. modulation  e. doubling of note values
   c. deceptive cadence  a. two or more voices of equal importance
   d. scherzando  d. playfully
   e. augmentation  f. a momentary contradiction of the meter or pulse, often by changing strong and weak beats within a measure
   f. syncopation  b. change of key
9. The following example is from *Invention No. 15* by J.S. Bach. Answer the questions about the music. (12 points)

a. What is the key or tonality? _b minor_

b. Which form of minor is used? _harmonic_

c. Name each circled interval with its quality and number.
   1. P₄  2. m₃  3. M₂  4. D₃

d. Write the scale degree name of the chord on beat 4 of measure 1. _Submediant_

e. Write the scale degree name of the chord on beat 2 of measure 2. _Leading tone_

f. Is the B-A# in measure 1 a diatonic or chromatic half step? _diatonic_

g. What type of cadence is used in measures 2-3? _Plegal_

h. Which compositional technique is used in the treble clef of measures 1-2, then in the bass clef of measures 3-4? _Imitation_

i. Which period of music history does J.S. Bach represent? _Baroque_
10. The following example is from *Sonata, K. 280*, by Mozart. Answer the questions about the music. (12 points)

![Musical notation]

a. What is the key or tonality? ___ F Major ___

b. Write the scale degree names of the chords outlined in the following measures:
   Measure 1: ___ Tonic ___ Measure 4: ___ Subdominant ___ Measure 6: ___ Tonic ___

c. What type of half step is the E-Eb in measure 3? ___ Chromatic ___

d. What type of rhythmic device is used in measure 8, treble clef? ___ Syncopation ___

e. Name the ornament in measure 2. ___ Trill ___

   Circle the correct way to play this ornament.
   ![Correct ornament](Image)

f. Mark the meaning of allegro assai. ___ very fast ___
   Very fast ___ very slow ___ gradually slower ___

g. Which period of music does Mozart represent? ___ Classical ___

h. Name two other composers from this same period. ___ Clementi ___ Czerny ___
11. The following example is from Nocturne by Grieg. Answer the questions about the music. (12 points)

a. According to the key signature, what is the key or tonality? Atorality.

b. How many main pulses are in each measure? Nine.

c. Name the basic chord used in each of the following measures with their roots and qualities. Measure 1: DM Measure 2: E7 Measure 3: DM

d. Name each circled interval. 1. m7 2. P6 3. M3 4. dS

e. What is the texture of this example? Atorality

f. What is the meaning of andante? Walking speed

g. Which period of music history does Grieg represent? Classical/Contemporary
12. Answer the questions about the music below. (12 points)

Allegro giocoso

![Musical notation]

[a] What is the key at the beginning of the example? A b M

[b] What is the key after the double bar? C M

[c] What term is used for a change of key? Modulation

[d] What is the meaning of allegro giocoso? Fast / playful

[e] What is the meaning of ritenuto molto? Much slower

[f] Name the root and quality of the basic chords in each of the following measures.

Measure 2: A b M  Measure 5: A b V  Measure 8: G M

[g] What would the time signature be? 7

[h] This music is from the same historical period as Bartók. What is the name for this period? Contemporary

[i] Name two other composers from this same period. Stravinsky  Britten