

Chase-Riecken Musicianship Exam
LEVEL 8

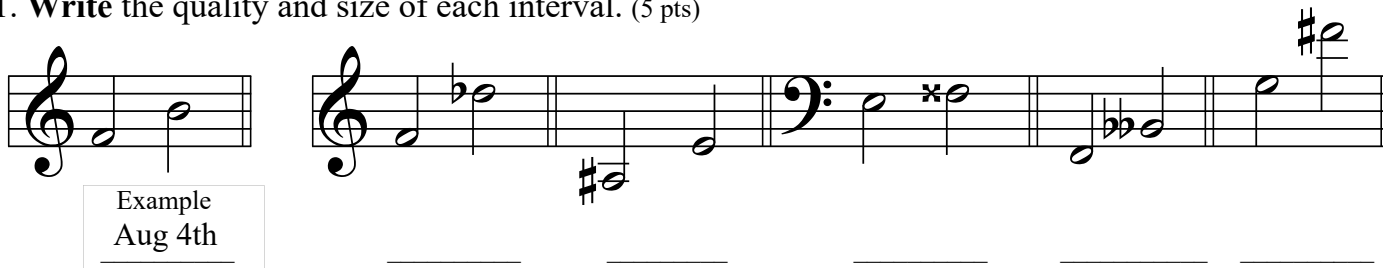
Name _____

Teacher _____

SCORE (100 pts) _____

INTERVALS _____

1. Write the quality and size of each interval. (5 pts)



Example Aug 4th

2. Draw melodic INTERVALS ABOVE each note. (5 pts)

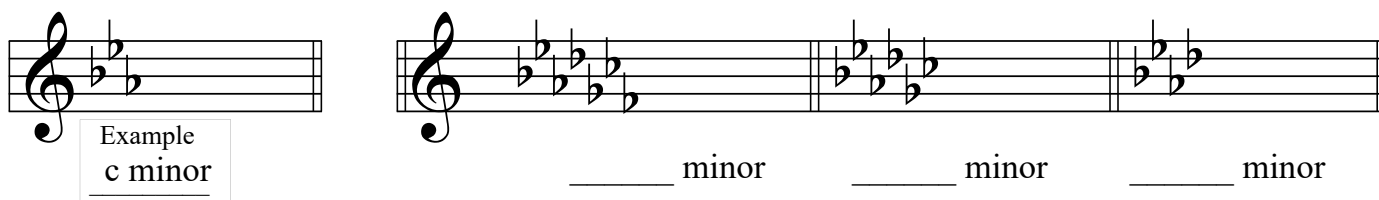


Example Maj 3rd

Maj 6th min 7th Perf 4th min 3rd Maj 7th

KEY SIGNATURES _____

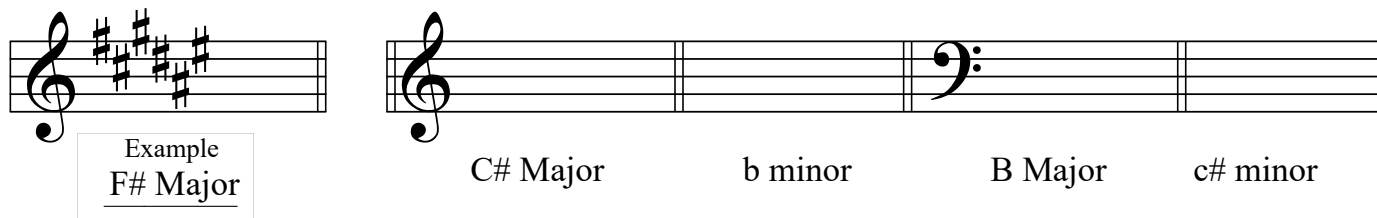
1. Name the KEY. (3 pts)



Example c minor

_____ minor _____ minor _____ minor

2. Draw the KEY SIGNATURE. (4 pts)

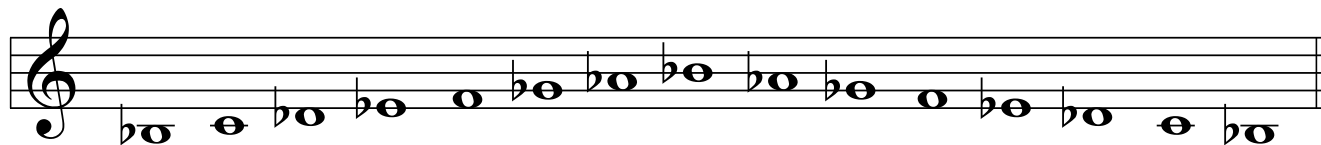


Example F# Major

C# Major b minor B Major c# minor

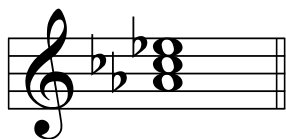
SCALES and CHORDS

1. Name the scale with a letter, the quality and form. (2 pts)

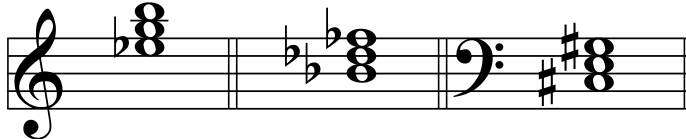




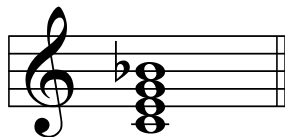
2. Name each triad and its quality. (3 pts)



Example
Ab min



3. Name each Dominant 7th chord. (2 pts)

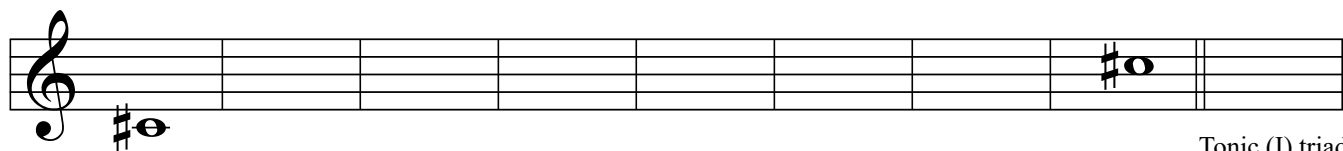


Example
C7



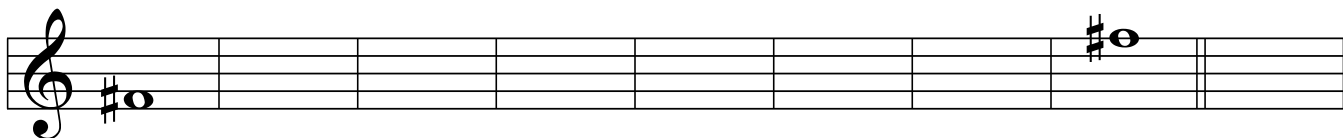
4. Draw C# Major scale adding accidentals. **DO NOT WRITE THE KEY SIGNATURE!**

Draw the Tonic (I) triad in the last measure. (Scale 6 pts, triad 1 pt)



Tonic (I) triad

5. Draw F# harmonic minor scale adding accidentals. **DO NOT WRITE THE KEY SIGNATURE!** Draw the Tonic (i) triad in the last measure. (Scale 6 pts, triad 1 pt)



Tonic (i) triad

Scales and Chords, *continued*

6. Draw the **I, IV, V chords** and their inversions in the **Key of E Major** . (8 pts)

Musical staff with treble clef and key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff is divided into measures for drawing chords. Below the staff, labels indicate the positions for the chords and their inversions:

E: I Root 1st 2nd IV Root 1st 2nd V Root 1st 2nd

7. Draw a **triad** on each note of the **d harmonic minor scale**. Label each with a **Roman numeral**. (7 pts)

Musical staff with treble clef and key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff shows the notes of the d harmonic minor scale: D, E, F#, G, A, Bb, C#. An example triad is drawn on the first note (D), labeled 'i' and 'min'. Below the staff, lines are provided for labeling the triads on the remaining notes:

_____ i _____ i

_____ min _____ min

RHYTHM _____

1. Draw the **missing note or rest** to complete the measures. Add the **missing bar lines**. (5 pts)

Musical staff with treble clef and 6/8 time signature. The staff contains several measures with missing notes or rests, indicated by empty boxes. An example measure is shown with a note and a rest, labeled 'Example'.

2. Write the **TIME SIGNATURE** in the box. (1 pt)

Musical staff with treble clef. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, including triplets. A box is provided for writing the time signature.

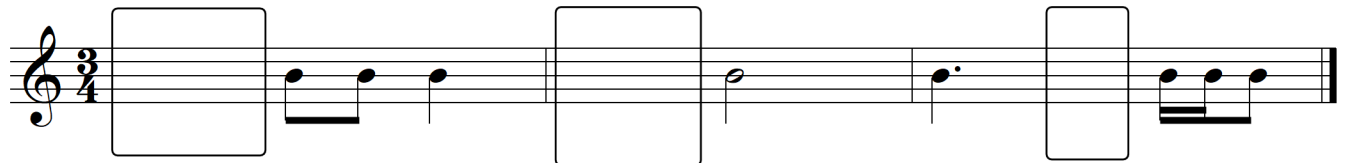
EAR TRAINING _____

Listen to the **Scales**, **Chords**, and **Intervals** listed below. Number them (1, 2, 3, etc.) in the order you hear them. (15 pts)

<u>Scales</u>	<u>Chords</u>	<u>Intervals</u>
_____ Major	_____ Major (1st inv.)	_____ Maj 2nd
_____ Natural Minor	_____ Augmented	_____ min 3rd
_____ Harmonic Minor	_____ Diminished	_____ Perf 4th
_____ Melodic Minor	_____ minor (1st inv.)	_____ min 6th
_____ Whole Tone	_____ Dom. 7th (root)	_____ Maj 7th

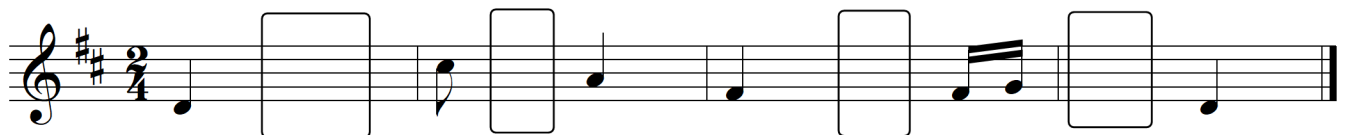
Rhythmic Dictation

Complete the measures with the rhythm you hear. (3 pts)



Melodic Dictation

Complete the melody with the notes and rhythm you hear. (4 pts)



VOCABULARY _____

Answer the questions by filling in the blank with a T for TRUE or an F for FALSE. (10 pts)

1. _____ A *scherzando* is defined as playful.
2. _____ Only one chord is needed to complete a *cadence*.
3. _____ To *augment* an interval, one needs to raise a major or perfect interval a full step.
4. _____ Both *alto clef* and *tenor clef* are considered to be C clefs.
5. _____ *Ornaments* are auxiliary notes associated with a main note such as a trill or a turn.
6. _____ A *trill* consists or rapidly alternating between a main note and the note above.
7. _____ In playing *sotto voce*, use a loud dynamic.
8. _____ Music that sounds agitated is also called *agitato*.
9. _____ *Diminished chords* should always be played mezzo piano or softer.
10. _____ To play a *glissando*, rapidly alternate notes between fingers.
11. _____ An ornament of the baroque period, a *Mordent* has three notes.

HISTORY _____

Complete the blanks. (5 pts)

1. French composer _____ showed compositional range with a variety of works for orchestra, chamber music and solo works. Two popular works are his *Clair de lune* and the *Children's Corner Suite*.
2. An African-American composer, Scott Joplin is best known as "King of _____." This musical style was popularized in the 1970's by its use in the film *The Sting*.
3. Flute maker and court composer Johann Joachim Quantz wrote an important treatise, *On Playing the Flute*, discussing performance practices of the _____ time period.
4. _____, a violinist and composer, temporarily abandoned music to study both medicine and art and eventually became an army officer.
5. During the Classical time period, _____ was employed by the Esterhazy princes for whom he wrote music and conducted orchestras.

FORM _____

Complete the blanks choosing from: (4 pts)

Fugue Scherzo Rondo Intermezzo Polonaise Impromptu Rhapsody Etude

1. _____ French for “study” or “exercise”.
2. _____ Chopin wrote many of these rhythmic Polish dances.
3. _____ Schubert wrote some of these most famous character pieces.
4. _____ A composition containing a short theme announced in one voice and imitated by other voices.