

LVMTA Theory Exam Level 7

2015 Practice Test

Student _____

Teacher _____

Score (100 points) _____

INTERVALS

1. Name the QUALITY and SIZE of each interval. (5 pts)



EX: Maj 2nd _____

2. Draw the INTERVAL ABOVE the given note. (6 pts)



EX: Aug 4th Aug 5th Dim 7th Dim 4th Aug 4th Dim 7th Dim 5th

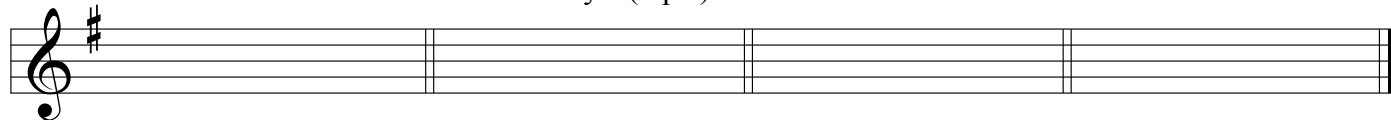
KEY SIGNATURES

1. Identify the KEY. (3 pts)



EX: E Major _____ minor _____ Major _____ minor

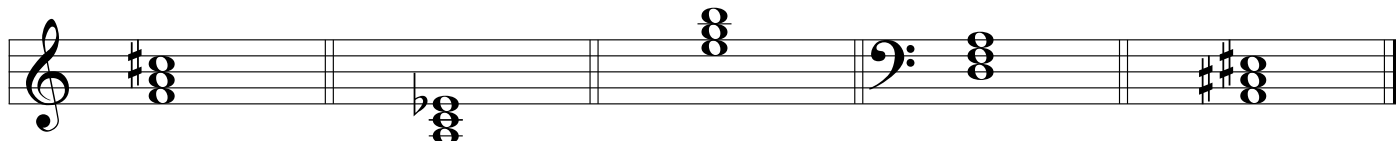
2. Draw the KEY SIGNATURES for these keys. (3 pts)



EX: e min Db Major d min Cb major

SCALES and CHORDS

1. Identify the TRIADS with a letter name and its quality (Maj, min, dim, Aug.) (4 pts)



EX: F Aug _____

2. Identify the following SCALES with its letter and quality. (4 pts)



Scales and Chords (continued)

3. Draw **Gb Major** scale and its **Tonic (I)** triad. (5 pts scale, 1 pt triad)



Tonic (I) triad

4. Draw the TRIAD in its INVERSION. (3 pts)




EX: C Maj, 1st inv

E Maj, 2nd inv

A Maj, 1st inv

D Maj, 2nd inv

5. Draw the TRIAD for the given scale degree, then label the QUALITY. Note the Major key signature!! (4 pts)



EX: I Maj

vi _____

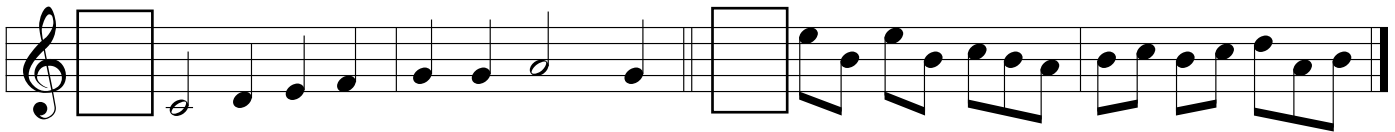
iii _____

V _____

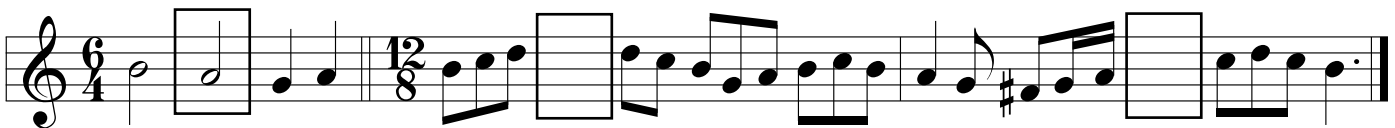
vii o _____

RHYTHM

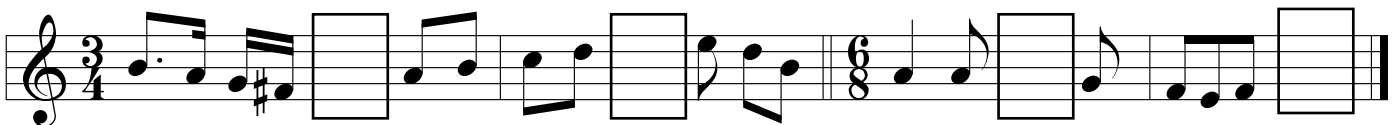
1. Write the correct TIME SIGNATURE in the box. Choose from 5/4 6/4 7/8 12/8. (2 pts)



2. Draw NOTES and/or RESTS to complete the measures. Add only ONE note/rest per box. (6 pts)



EX:



EAR TRAINING

1. You will hear the scales, chords, and intervals listed below. Number them in the order you hear them. (18 pts.)

Scales _____ Major _____ Whole Tone _____ Natural Minor
 _____ Harmonic minor _____ Melodic Minor _____ Chromatic

Chords _____ Major _____ Minor _____ Diminished _____ Augmented
 _____ Maj 7th _____ Dom 7th

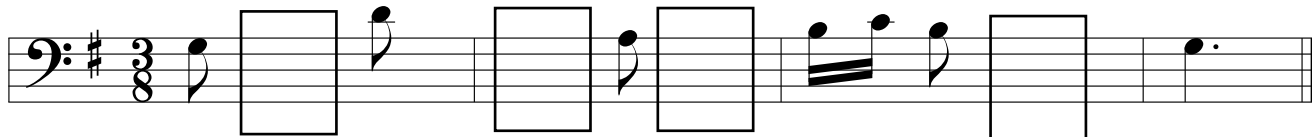
Intervals _____ Maj 2nd _____ min 2nd _____ min 3rd
 _____ Perf 4th _____ Perf 5th _____ Maj 6th

2. Name the KEY of this musical example. Some NOTES and/or RHYTHM will be different from what you hear played. CIRCLE the differences, then label them with "N" for notes, "R" for RHYTHM. (4 pts)



Key of _____

3. Complete the measures with the correct NOTES and RHYTHM. The example will be played 3 times. (4 pts)



VOCABULARY

Write the LETTER of the definition beside each word. There are more definitions than needed. (14 pts)

_____ con fuoco

_____ con pedale

_____ trill

_____ senza




a. without (French)

b. a closing statement, a "tail"

c. use the soft pedal

d. with fire

VOCABULARY (cont.)

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ turn | e. use the damper pedal |
| _____ una corda (u.c.) | f. release the soft pedal |
| _____ sans | g. without (Italian) |
| _____ rondo | h. increase the tempo |
| _____ tre corde (t.c.) | i. tr or  |
| _____ piano quartet | j. A B A C A, often used as final movement of a sonata |
| _____ mordent | k.  |
| _____ string quartet | l.  |
| _____ woodwind quintet | m. string quartet with piano |
| _____ coda | n. ensemble with flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn |
| | o. ensemble with two violins, viola, and cello |

HISTORY

Fill in the blank with the nationality, name, and/or musical period of the composer. (10 pts)

1. Mozart, who was an _____, played both piano and violin. He began composing at the age of 5. His music was composed during the _____ period.
(nationality)
2. _____ was a very successful composer of light music, songs, and musicals. His Rhapsody in Blue joins jazz with classical elements. He was an _____ and composed many enjoyable pieces during the _____ period.
(nationality)
3. _____ studied music in Paris with Saint-Saens. He taught composition at the Paris Conservatory. As a teacher he introduced new forms of music to his students, influencing many young composers, including Ravel and Debussy. This composer lived during the _____ period.

History (cont.)

4. Frederic Chopin was one of the greatest pianists of his day. He was _____
(nationality)
and composed during the _____ period.
5. A popular composer of Soviet Russian history _____ first
symphony was composed in 1934. His *Gayane Ballet* with its rustic dances, violent rhythms, and
clanging percussion includes the popular *Sabre Dance*.

FORM

Fill in the blanks. (4 pts)

1. The first section of a Sonata-form, the _____, introduces musical ideas.
2. The third section of the first movement, the _____ contains all the material of the first section with one change. The second melody is almost always in the tonic key.
3. The _____ is the chief idea in a composition and is sometimes called the subject as found in the Sonata form, Inventions, and Fugues.
4. The second section of the Sonata-form, the _____ gives the composer freedom to change and modify the ideas presented in the first section.

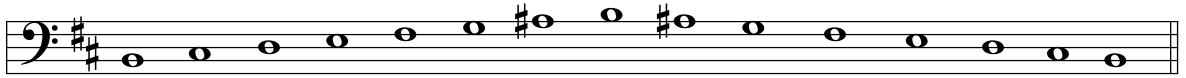
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Examiners Guide

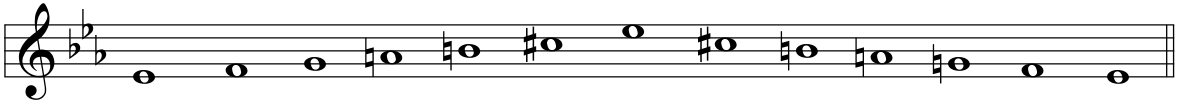
2015 Practice test

Scales

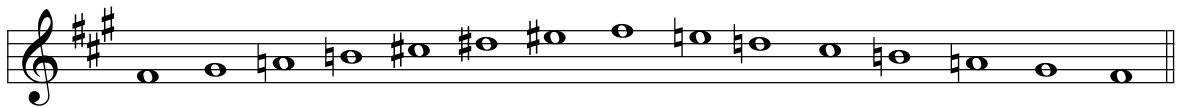
Say: You will hear the scales listed on your paper. Number them 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 as you hear them.
(Play each scale 2 times, pausing inbetween.)



a. b harmonic minor



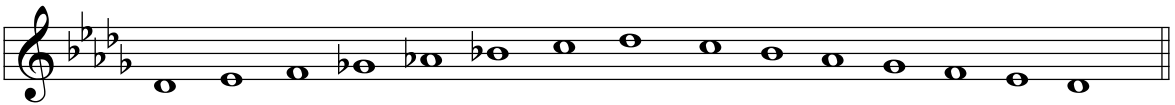
b. Eb whole tone



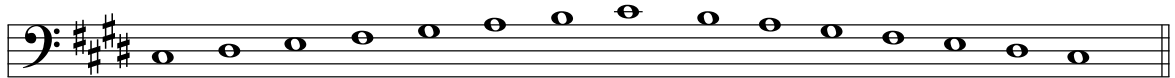
c. f# melodic minor



d. e chromatic



e. Db Major



f. c# natural minor

Chords

Say: You will hear Major, minor, diminished and Augmented chords, Major 7ths and Dominant 7ths.
Number them in the order you hear them. (Play each chord broken and blocked 2 times, pausing inbetween.)



1. C# Maj 7

2. G Aug

3. f dim



4. B Dom 7th

5. E Maj

6. B min

Intervals

You will hear the intervals listed on your paper. Number them in the order you hear them.

Three musical staves showing intervals. The first staff is in treble clef and shows a G4 quarter note followed by an A4 quarter note. The second staff is in bass clef and shows a G3 quarter note followed by a C4 half note. The third staff is in bass clef and shows a G3 quarter note followed by an F#4 quarter note.

1. min 2nd

2. Perf 4th

3. Maj 7th

Three musical staves showing intervals. The first staff is in treble clef and shows a G4 quarter note followed by a G5 quarter note. The second staff is in bass clef and shows a G3 quarter note followed by a Bb3 quarter note. The third staff is in bass clef and shows a G3 quarter note followed by an E4 quarter note.

4. Perf 8th (oct)

5. min 3rd

6. Maj 6th

Notation Correction

Say: Circle the notes that are different from what you hear played. Write "N" where notes are different, write "R" where the rhythm is different.

(Play the melody 3 times, pausing inbetween.)

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 6/8 time signature. The melody consists of: G4 quarter note, A4 quarter note, B4 quarter note, C5 quarter note, B4 quarter note, A4 quarter note, G4 quarter note, F#4 quarter note, E4 quarter note, D4 quarter note, C4 quarter note. Four notes are circled: the second A4, the second B4, the second G4, and the second E4. Below the staff, the letters 'N', 'R', 'N', and 'R' are placed under the circled notes.

Melodic / Rhythmic Dictation

Say: Complete the measures with the rhythm you hear. (After tapping 1 measure to establish the tempo play the rhythm 3 times, pausing inbetween)

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The melody consists of: G3 quarter note, A3 quarter note, B3 quarter note, C4 quarter note, B3 quarter note, A3 quarter note, G3 quarter note, F#3 quarter note, E3 quarter note, D3 quarter note, C3 quarter note. Four measures are boxed: the second, third, fourth, and fifth measures.