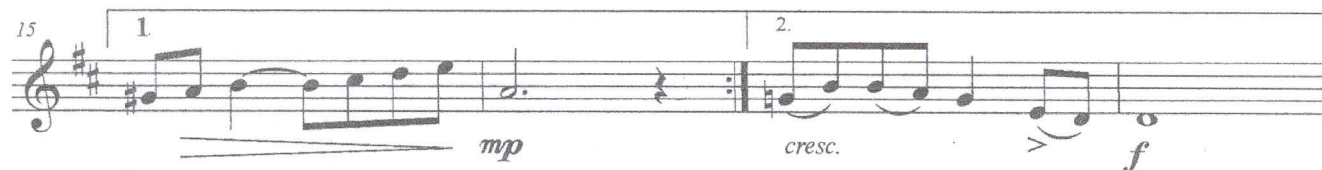
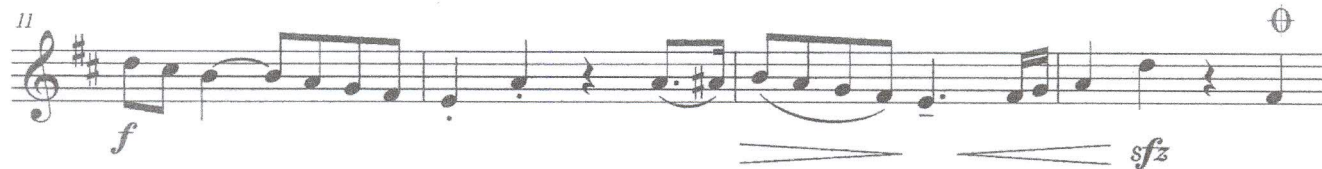
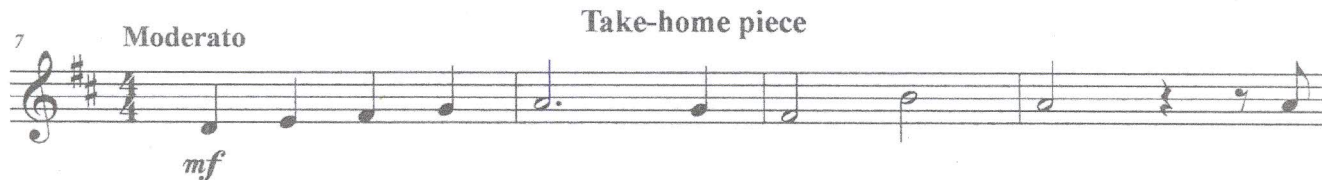


Take-home exam

Write in these notes:
below the staff--Cb, D#
on the staff--A#, C, Fb
above the staff--G#, B, Db



Name these notes:



In which measure do you find a slur _____, a tie _____, a crescendo _____, a diminuendo _____,

an accelerando _____, a ritardando _____, a tenuto _____, a staccato _____, a sforzando _____, an accent _____? Is the second section of the piece, starting in measure 19, slower or faster than the opening section (starting at measure 7)? _____ Regarding the repeats, 1st and 2nd endings, etc., which measure follows 14 the first time? _____ the second time? _____ the third time? _____ What measure comes after measure 22? _____ Where does the coda start? _____ In which of these measures are there changes of dynamics (there is more than one answer): 10, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23. _____

Complete the following measures, adding only one note or rest per measure, as marked:

26

note rest note rest

30

note rest note rest

Mark the following letters on the line above (in measures 30-34):

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) quarter note rest | d) dotted quarter note |
| b) eighth note rest | e) beamed eighth notes |
| c) flag | |

mp ff

f p

pp mf

Name two levels of dynamics louder than piano: _____

Name two levels of dynamics softer than forte: _____

Matching. Place the letter of the definition or description in column two next to the numbered item in column 1 that is the best match. No answers from the second column should be used twice.

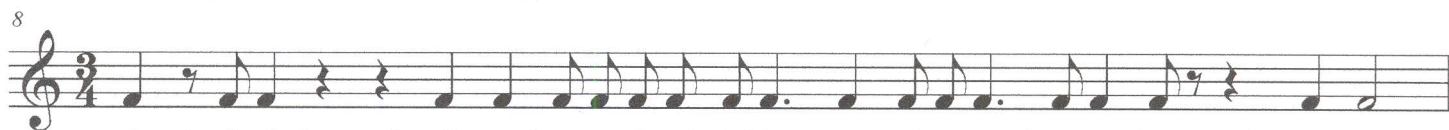
- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___ 1) legato | a) a treble and bass clef connected by a brace and a line |
| ___ 2) staccato | b) tempo mark meaning gradually slower |
| ___ 3) dot after a note | c) distance between two notes |
| ___ 4) grand staff | d) marking that tells which notes in a piece are sharped or flatted |
| ___ 5) ledger lines | e) a sign to help define whether pitches on the staff are high or low |
| ___ 6) time signature | f) a tempo mark meaning gradually faster |
| ___ 7) ritardando | g) play a note louder, and with special emphasis |
| ___ 8) semitone | h) lines added to individual notes placed above or below the staff |
| ___ 9) clef | i) a sign connecting two notes of the same pitch, at times across a bar line |
| ___ 10) accent | j) a marking to play a note short and detached |
| ___ 11) dal segno | k) adds half the length of the note |
| ___ 12) key signature | l) another name for a half step |
| ___ 13) interval | m) to sing or play two or more notes smoothly connected |
| ___ 14) enharmonic notes | n) numbers at the beginning of a piece that define the meter |
| | o) lowers a pitch by one half step |
| | p) four notes with a pattern Whole-Whole-Half |
| | q) B and Cb |
| | r) marking at the end of a section of music that tells the player to return to an earlier place in the music, which is marked by a sign (%) |

Music 100, Mid-term

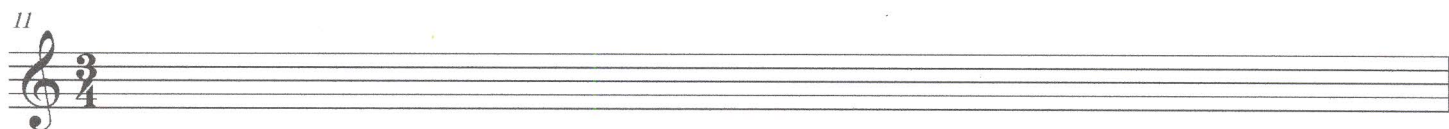
Insert bar lines where they are required on the following line:



Add bar lines to the following line. Then rewrite the entire line on the following staff, using beamed eighth notes when this is possible. Then add counting numbers as shown.

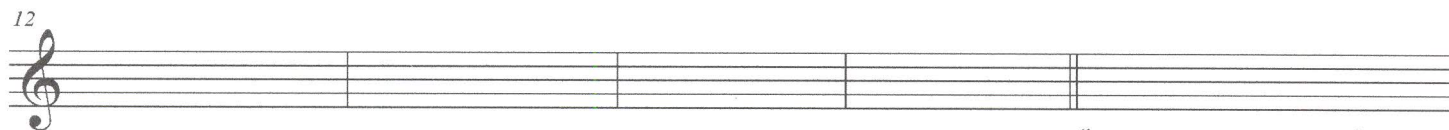


1 2 & 3 (example of counting numbers). Add your counting numbers on the next line.



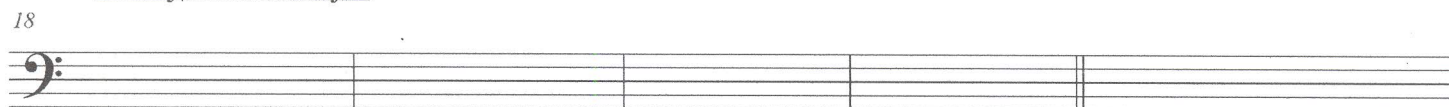
Write the following scales, ascending and descending, using quarter notes. *Mark the half steps.*
(You may add the key signatures or use accidentals.)

Eb Major or Ab Major



(leave measure empty)

B Major or F# Major



(leave measure empty)

Write the following key signatures on the next line:

E Major

Gb Major

C# Major

Bb Major



F# and Gb are located on the same piano key. They can be called *Enharmonic Tones* (or *Enharmonic Equivalents*).
Write the enharmonic tones next to each of the following pitches:

