

Student's Name _____

Teacher's # _____ Branch _____

Score: _____ (Check one): *passed* _____ *needs more study* _____

Perfect Score = 135 Passing Score = 94 (70%)

Convention Eligibility = 108 Exemption = 121

Strings

Cello 10

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT™

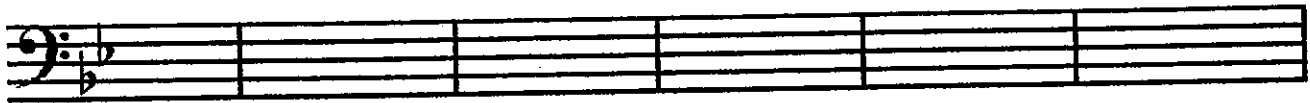


Musical Knowledge Examination

Cello: Level 10 (ADVANCED)

2008 Edition

1. Write the key signature for these Major keys and write the name of the minor key. The first one is given. (10 points)



B \flat Major

C \flat Major

G \flat Major

F \sharp Major

C \sharp Major

D \flat Major

g minor

___ minor

___ minor

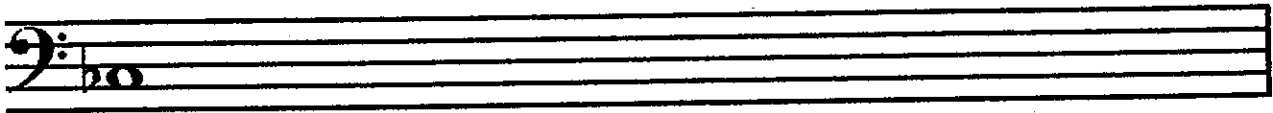
___ minor

___ minor

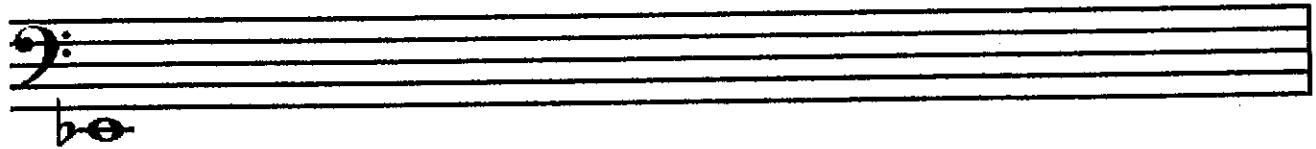
___ minor

2. Write the following scales ascending and/or descending. DO NOT use key signatures. Add necessary sharps, flats, or naturals before the notes. The first note is given. (4 points)

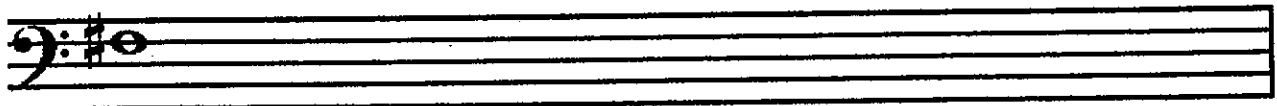
C \flat Major (ascending)



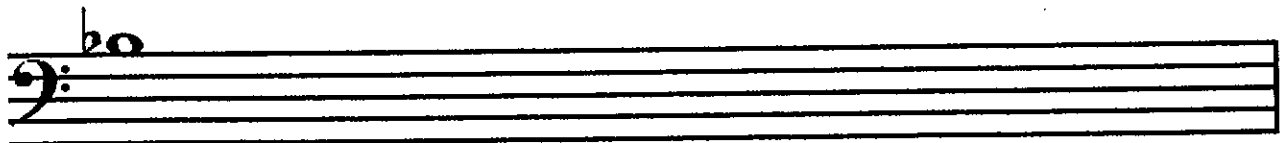
e \flat melodic minor (ascending and descending)



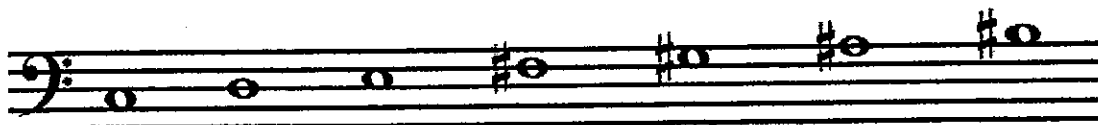
f \sharp harmonic minor (descending)



b \flat natural minor (descending)



3. Write the name for this type of scale. (1 point) _____



4. Match the terms in the left column with their definitions in the right column. (You will **not** use all of the definitions.) The first one is given. (9 points)

Term		Definition
agitato	<u>g</u>	a. playful, humorous
affetuoso	_____	b. tutti minus the solo group
ripieno	_____	c. in a strict tempo
giocoso	_____	d. use wood of the bow, strike the string
ossia	_____	e. bow thrown at the string, allowed to rebound
snap pizzicato	_____	f. or, alternate
jeté	_____	g. excited, agitated
continuo	_____	h. sliding toward a pitch
glissando	_____	i. string is plucked vertically
tempo giusto	_____	j. bass part played by harpsichord and cello
		k. tenderly, affectionately

5. List two characteristics of the Impressionistic period. You may include dates. (2 points)

6. Match each period of music history with **TWO** characteristics of its period. (8 points)

A. Baroque	_____ Freer musical forms
	_____ Atonality, serialism
B. Classical	_____ One melodic line
	_____ Several melodic lines at once
C. Romantic	_____ Sonata-Allegro form developed
	_____ Wide variety of styles
D. Contemporary	_____ Emotional themes
	_____ Much ornamentation

7. Label these Major (M), minor (m), Perfect (P), diminished (d) and Augmented (A) intervals. **NOTICE THE KEY SIGNATURE.** The first one is given. (7 points)



A4

8. Write these Major (M), minor (m), Perfect (P), diminished (d) and Augmented (A) intervals. The first one is given. (6 points)



d5 below m10 above M6 above M9 below m7 below A4 above m3 below

9. Name the Major key to which each Dominant 7th (V7) belongs. The first one is given. (6 points)



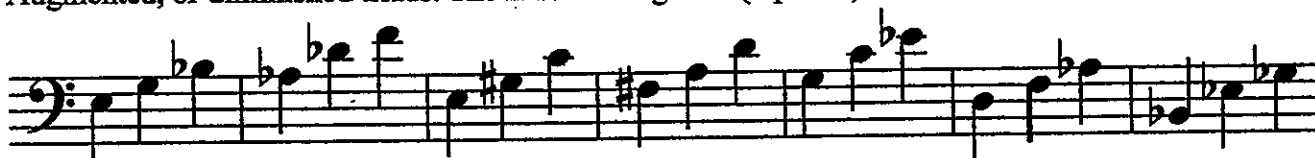
A Major ___ Major ___ Major ___ Major ___ Major ___ Major ___ Major

10. For each minor key, write a Dominant 7th (V7) arpeggio in root position AND write the name of the minor key. The first one is given. (6 points)



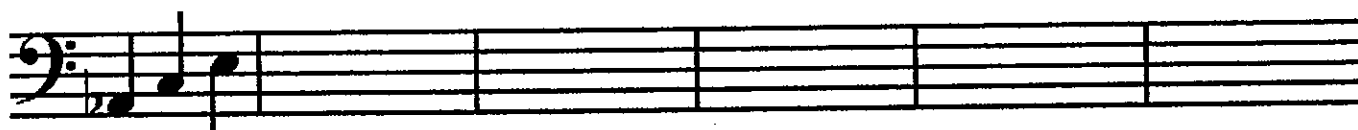
Key: e minor Key: ___ minor Key: ___ minor Key: ___ minor

11. Label these root position (R), first inversion (1st), or second inversion (2nd) Major, minor, Augmented, or diminished triads. The first one is given. (6 points)



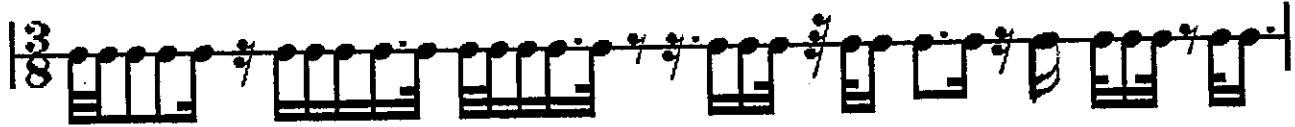
e dimin. R _____ _____ _____ _____

12. Write these root position (R), first inversion (1st), or second inversion (2nd) Major, minor, Augmented, or diminished triads. The first one is given. (5 points)

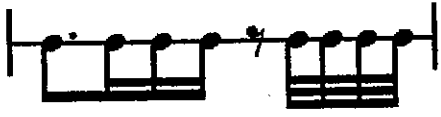


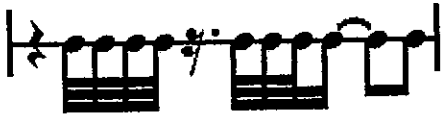
A \flat Aug. R F \sharp Major 2nd b minor 1st E Aug. 1st b \flat dim. R d \sharp minor 2nd


17. Add the bar lines. (5 points)




18. Name the time signatures for these examples. (4 points)

a. _____ 

b. _____ 

c. _____ 

d. _____ 

19. Study each two measure phrase below. Write the term from the choices below that best describe the relationship between the first and second phrases. (4 points)

- Relative keys Parallel keys Transposed keys Enharmonic keys

Example A _____



Example B _____



Example C _____



Example D _____



13. How would you finger this passage in seventh position? The first one is given. (15 points)



1 _____

14. Match each of the terms with its musical example. (5 points)

A. Syncopation _____



B. Hemiola _____



C. Sequence _____



D. Repetition _____



E. Arpeggio _____



15. Match these musical forms with their descriptions. (4 points)

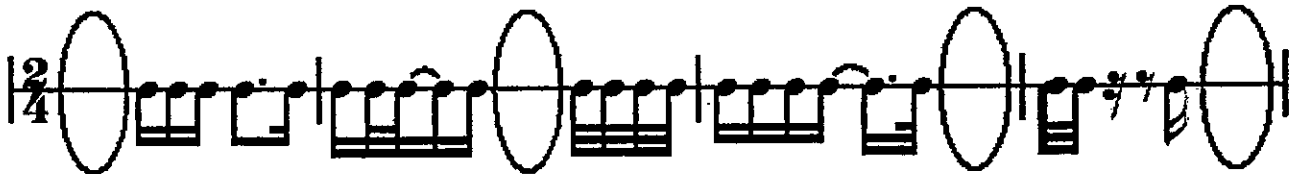
A. Rondo _____ theme stated successively in all voices

B. Fugue _____ repetition of theme after each new theme introduced

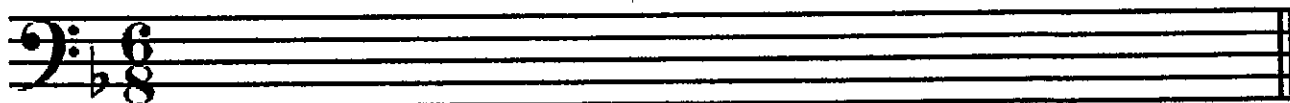
C. Theme and variations _____ exposition, development, recapitulation

D. Sonata-Allegro form _____ theme and different versions of the theme

16. Complete each measure with ONE NOTE. (4 points)

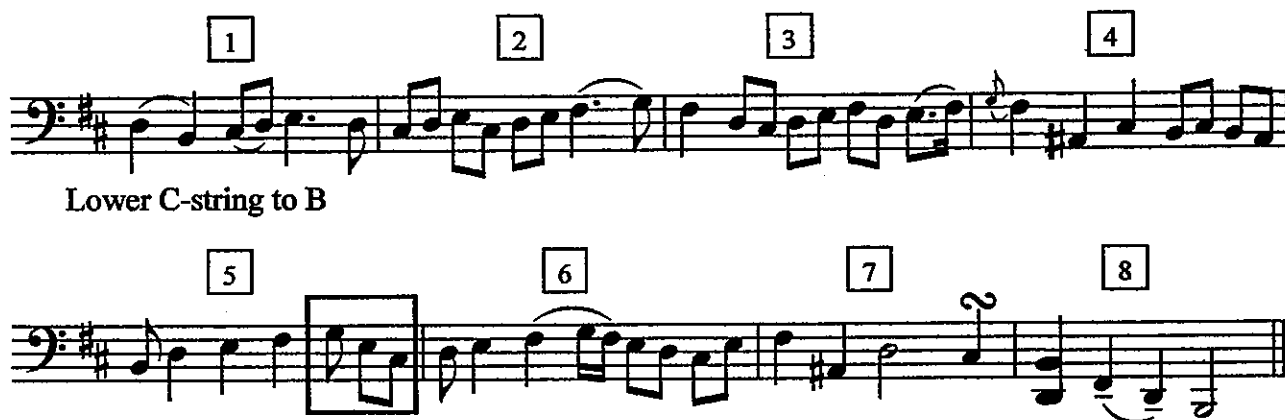


20. Transpose the given melody below to the indicated key. (1 point)



d minor

Answer the following questions about the musical example below. (9 points)



21. What is the key? _____

22. There is no time signature given. What should it be? _____

23. Is the first note of the example the tonic of the key? _____

24. What term refers to the uncommon tuning of the C string? (*check one*)

 ossia
 Bartók tuning
 scordatura

25. What is the ornament in measure 4?

 turn
 appoggiatura
 mordent

26. What root position triad is boxed in measure 5? _____

27. What two measures have syncopation? measure _____ and _____

28. Circle the correct way to play the ornament in measure 7.



Ear Training

Listen to each question and its musical example and mark your answer. Each example will be played two times. (14 points)

1. Recognition of Major and minor scale patterns

Example 1 Major harmonic minor melodic minor
 Example 2 Major harmonic minor melodic minor
 Example 3 Major harmonic minor melodic minor

2. Recognition of intervals

Example 1 m3 A4 P4 M7
 Example 2 M2 M3 m6 M6
 Example 3 m2 A4 m7 M7

3. Recognition of Major, minor, Augmented and diminished triads

Example 1 Major minor Augmented diminished
 Example 2 Major minor Augmented diminished
 Example 3 Major minor Augmented diminished

4. Intonation: Is the second note higher (sharp), lower (flat), or the same as the first note?

Example 1: second note higher lower same
 Example 2: second note higher lower same
 Example 3: second note higher lower same

5. Which articulation do you hear?

A. 

B. 

6. Hemiola or syncopation?

hemiola syncopation