

Student's Name _____

Teacher's # _____ Branch _____

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

Perfect Score = 115 Passing Score = 80 (70%)

Convention Eligibility = 92

Strings
Cello 6

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT™



Musical Knowledge Examination

Cello: Level 6

2008 Edition

1. Name these Major keys. The first one is given. (5 points)



F Major _____ Major _____ Major _____ Major _____ Major _____ Major

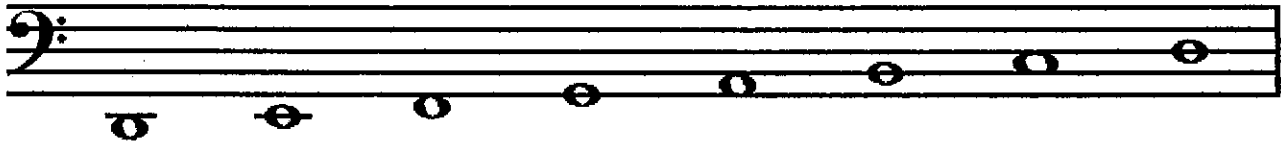
2. Name these minor keys. The first one is given. (5 points)



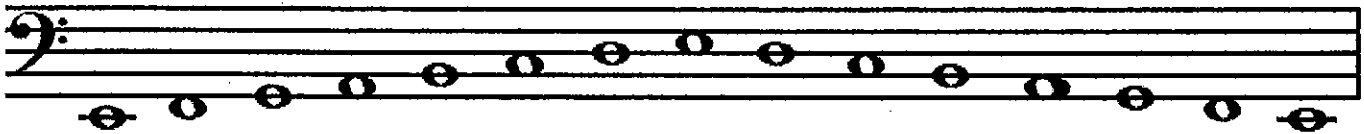
d minor _____ minor _____ minor _____ minor _____ minor _____ minor

3. Add the sharp(s), flat(s) and/or natural(s) needed to complete these scales. (4 points)

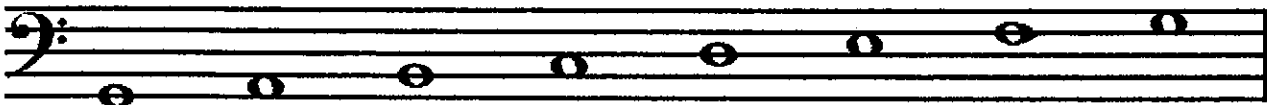
D_b Major



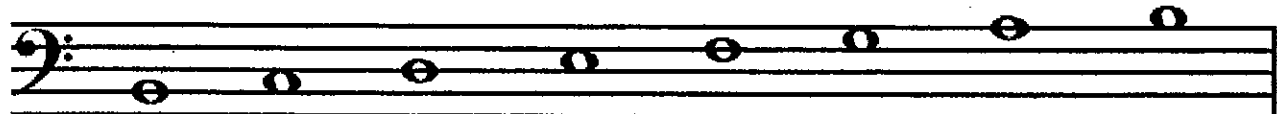
e melodic minor



g harmonic minor



b natural minor



4. How are these notes related? (*check one*) (1 point)



_____ half step apart _____ enharmonic _____ they aren't related

5. Write the last names of three composers for each of these periods of music history. (12 points)

Baroque	_____	_____	_____
Classical	_____	_____	_____
Romantic	_____	_____	_____
Contemporary	_____	_____	_____

6. 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. (12 points)

Term		Definition
attacca	<u> f </u>	a. in a singing style
loco	_____	b. slower, less motion
simile	_____	c. play an octave higher than written
poco a poco	_____	d. several notes separated slightly within a slur
L'istesso tempo	_____	e. always
meno mosso	_____	f. continue without pause
pesante	_____	g. faster, more motion
collé	_____	h. little by little
portato	_____	i. in a like manner
maestoso	_____	j. return to the written pitch after 8va
piú mosso	_____	k. press, then lift the bow
sempre	_____	l. same tempo as previously
octava (8va)	_____	m. majestic
		n. calm
		o. heavy

7. Label these Major (M), minor (m) and Perfect (P) intervals. The first one is given. (7 points)



P5 _____

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



P5 below m3 below m6 above m7 below P4 below M2 above P5 below

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



D Major 2nd _____

10. For each Major key, write the I (Tonic), IV (Subdominant) OR V (Dominant) arpeggio in root position AND write the name of the key. The first one is given. (6 points)



IV I V IV

Key of: G Major Key of: ____ Major Key of: ____ Major Key of: ____ Major

11. For each Major key, label the I, IV or V arpeggio. The first one is given. (4 points)



I _____

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



1 _____

13. Complete each measure with ONE REST. (4 points)



14. Add the bar lines. (4 points)



15. Name the time signatures for these examples. (2 points)

a. _____

b. _____

Answer the following questions about the musical example below. (8 points)

Allegro

16. What is the minor key? _____

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

18. What form of minor scale is used in measure 1? (*check one*)

_____ harmonic minor

_____ natural minor

_____ melodic minor

19. What articulation is used in measure 2?

_____ staccato

_____ tenuto

_____ legato

20. What triad is boxed in measure 4?

_____ C Major

_____ a minor

_____ A Major

21. How does the triad in measure 4 relate to the key?

_____ Tonic

_____ Subdominant

_____ Dominant

22. Which measure has the wrong number of beats? _____

23. What is the definition of Allegro? _____

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 _____ P8 _____ P4
Example 2 _____ P4 _____ M2 _____ M6
Example 3 _____ P5 _____ m6 _____ M3

3. Recognition of Major and minor triads

Example 1 _____ Major _____ minor
Example 2 _____ Major _____ minor
Example 3 _____ Major _____ minor

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

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

5. Which articulation do you hear?

A. _____ 

B. _____ 

6. What is the tempo of this example?

_____ Largo _____ Andantino