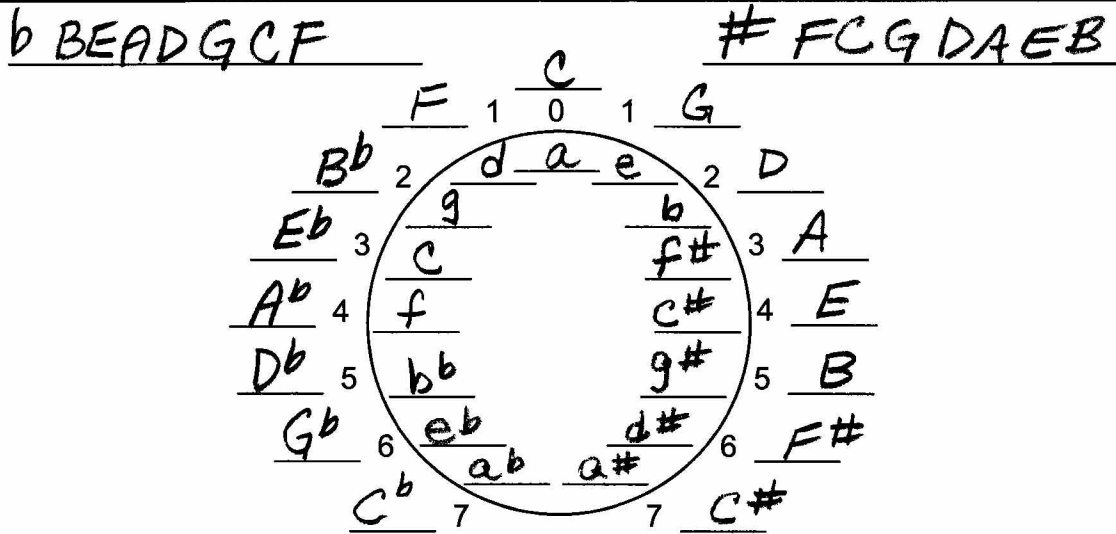


ULTIMATE MUSIC THEORY INTERMEDIATE EXAM

Total Score: _____
100

♪ **UMT Tip:** Before beginning your exam, write out the Circle of Fifths. Write the order of flats and sharps. Write the Major keys on the outside of the circle and the relative minor keys on the inside of the circle.



♪ **UMT Tip:** Intervals can be inverted by moving the upper (top) note down an octave or by moving the lower (bottom) note up an octave.

1. a) Write the following harmonic intervals above each of the given notes. Use whole notes.

diminished 2 Major 6 Augmented 4 minor 3 Perfect 8

b) Invert the above harmonic intervals in the given clef. Name the inversions.

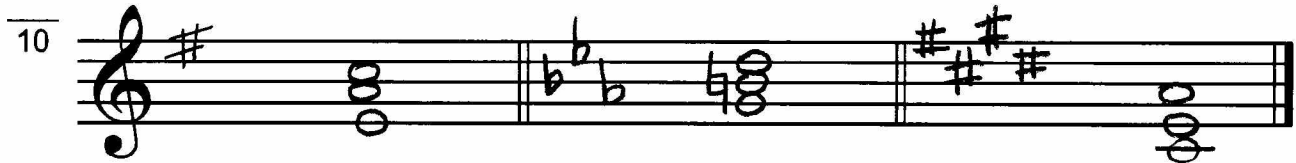
Aug 7 min 3 dim 5 Maj 6 Per 1



ULTIMATE MUSIC THEORY INTERMEDIATE EXAM

♪ **UMT Tip:** In close position, notes are written as close together as possible. The distance between two notes cannot be larger than a 4th.

2. a) Write the following solid triads in close position in the Treble Clef. Use the correct Key Signature and any necessary accidentals. Use whole notes.

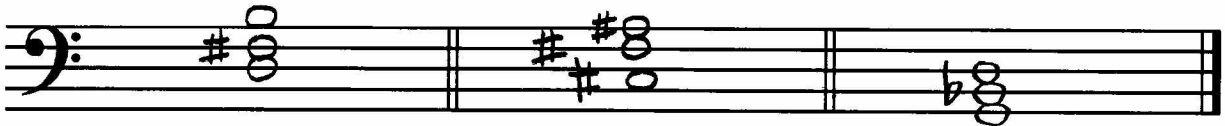


Supertonic triad of
G Major
in second inversion

Dominant triad of
c minor harmonic
in root position

Subdominant triad of
E Major
in first inversion

- b) Write the following solid triads in close position in the Bass Clef. Use accidentals. Use whole notes.



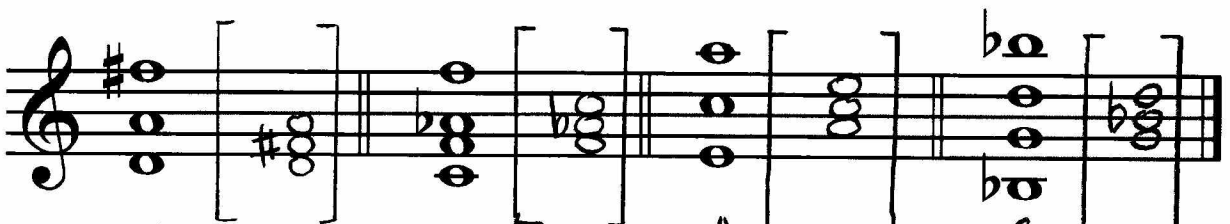
Subdominant triad of
f sharp minor harmonic
in first inversion

Dominant triad of
b minor harmonic
in second inversion

Mediant triad of
E flat Major
in root position

♪ **UMT Tip:** In open position, notes are spread out. The distance between two notes can be larger than a 4th. Notes can also be doubled.

- c) Identify the root note and the quality/type of each of the following open position triads.



Root Note: D

F

A

G

Quality/Type: Major

minor

minor

minor



ULTIMATE MUSIC THEORY INTERMEDIATE EXAM

♪ **UMT Tip:** First write the Clef, the new Key Signature, the Time Signature and all bar lines.

3. The following melody is in the key of A flat Major.
- Transpose the given melody UP an Augmented fourth. Use the correct Key Signature.
 - Name the key of the new melody.

10

Key: A flat Major

Key: D Major

♪ **UMT Tip:** Name the accidentals in order of the Key Signature. When accidentals are in the correct Key Signature order, the key is usually Major. Missing or additional accidentals usually indicate a minor Key Signature.

The following melody has been written using accidentals instead of a Key Signature.

- Name the key of the given melody.
- Rewrite the given melody using the correct Key Signature and any necessary accidentals.

Key: g minor

Sharps F# Flats B^b E^b
(Raised 7th of g minor)



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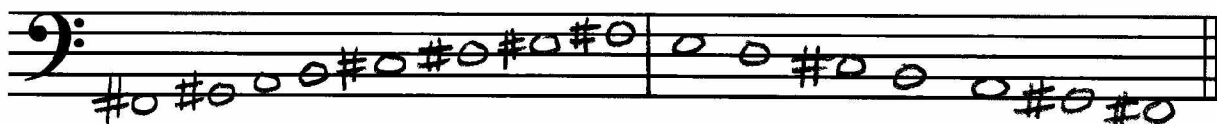
♪ **UMT Tip:** When writing a scale using accidentals and a bar line, all accidentals must be repeated after the bar line.

4. Write the following scales, ascending and descending, using accidentals. Use whole notes.

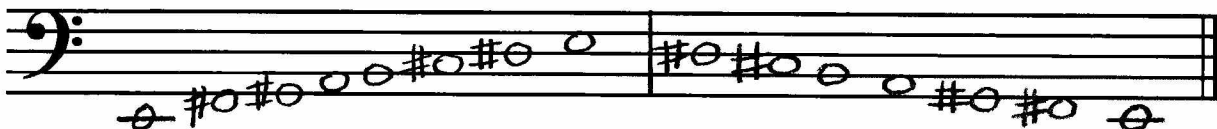
10 a) A Major scale in the Treble Clef. (*A Major*)



b) The relative minor scale, melodic form, of A Major in the Bass Clef. (*f# min. mel.*)



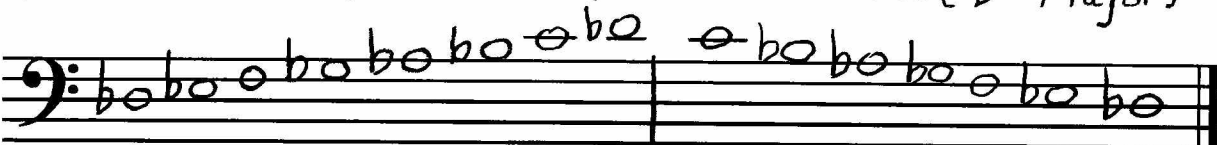
c) The relative Major scale of c sharp minor in the Bass Clef. (*E Major*)



d) Tonic Major scale of b flat minor in the Treble Clef. (*Bb Major*)



e) Enharmonic Tonic Major scale of c sharp minor in the Bass Clef. (*Db Major*)



ULTIMATE MUSIC THEORY INTERMEDIATE EXAM

♪ **UMT Tip:** Identify the notes in the Bass Clef as the Tonic, Subdominant or Dominant. Identify if the Key Signature is for the Major key or the relative minor key.

5. For each of the following cadences, name:
 a) the key.
 b) the type of cadence (Perfect, Plagal or Imperfect).

10

Key: b minor A^b Major g[#] minor
 Type: Imperfect Plagal Perfect

Key: a[#] minor C^b Major
 Type: Plagal Imperfect



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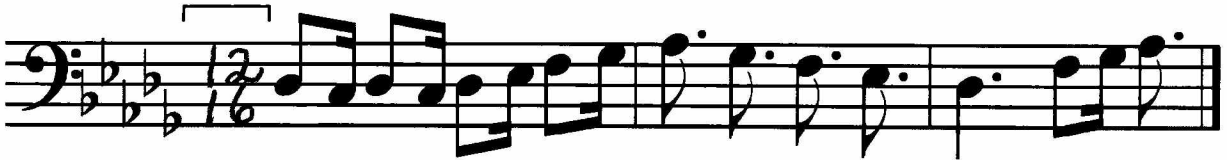
♪ **UMT Tip:** An accidental is often used on the raised Leading note of the minor key. However an accidental may also simply be an accidental used to enhance the music.

6. For each of the following excerpts:
 a) Name the key.
 b) Add the correct Time Signature below the bracket.

10



Key: C minor



Key: D^b Major



Key: A^b Major



Key: F# Major



Key: b minor



ULTIMATE MUSIC THEORY INTERMEDIATE EXAM

♪ **UMT Tip:** Count the number of notes in the scale to identify the possible choices.

8. a) Name the following scales as blues, chromatic, Major pentatonic, minor pentatonic, octatonic or whole tone.

10 octatonic

minor pentatonic

chromatic

Major pentatonic

whole tone

- b) For the following minor Key Signatures, identify the technical degree name of each note.

Dominant Leading note Tonic

Supertonic Subdominant



ULTIMATE MUSIC THEORY INTERMEDIATE EXAM

♪ **UMT Tip:** First identify the terms that you know. Then try to match the terms that you are not sure of. There will be extra definitions that will not be used.

9. Match each musical term with its English definition. (Not all definitions will be used.)

	Term		Definition
10			a) becoming quicker
	<i>rallentando</i>	<u>e</u>	b) with expression
	<i>accelerando</i>	<u>a</u>	c) slow and solemn
	<i>moderato</i>	<u>j</u>	d) graceful
	<i>grave</i>	<u>c</u>	e) slowing down
	<i>allegro</i>	<u>k</u>	f) with vigor, spirit
	<i>grazioso</i>	<u>d</u>	g) very fast
	<i>prestissimo</i>	<u>i</u>	h) return to normal register
	<i>con brio</i>	<u>f</u>	i) as fast as possible
	<i>presto</i>	<u>g</u>	j) at a moderate tempo
	<i>loco</i>	<u>h</u>	k) fast
			l) soft



ULTIMATE MUSIC THEORY INTERMEDIATE EXAM

♪ **UMT Tip:** A slur connects notes of different pitches and indicates to play smoothly (legato). A tie connects notes of the same pitch and indicates to hold for the combined value of both notes.

10. Analyze the following piece of music by answering the questions below.

10

Raspberry Pie

Andantino

S. McKibbon

The musical score for 'Raspberry Pie' is written for piano. It is in the key of E minor (one sharp, F#) and 8/8 time. The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The first measure has a slur over the notes. The second measure has a staccato sign (*stacc.*) under the note marked 'B'. The third measure has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The fourth measure has notes marked 'C' and 'D'. The fifth measure has a note marked 'F' with a fermata sign above it. The sixth measure has notes marked 'E' and 'G'. The piece ends with a double bar line.

- a) Name the key of this piece. e minor
- b) Explain the tempo of this piece. Andantino - little faster than Andante
- c) Add the Time Signature directly on the music.
- d) Identify the technical degree name of the note at the letter A. Dominant
- e) Explain the sign at B. staccato - sharply detached
- f) Name the following notes: at the letter C. E at the letter D. D#
- g) Add the missing rest at the letter E.
- h) Explain the sign at F. fermata - pause, hold longer than its written value
- i) Name the interval at the letter G. Perfect 5
- j) How many slurs are used in this piece of music? Four

