

# Practice Only-Not Official Test

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Whitlock Level **7**  
Fall 2018

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Name _____  |                               |
| Last Name, First Name. Please print clearly or affix label. |                               |
| ALPHA CODE  | School Grade _____ Date _____ |

*Notice: Do NOT make any extra marks or comments on the test. Points may be deducted.*

Points

1. In each measure, draw a note on the **next** line or space (diatonic) that is a **half step higher** than the given note. 4

Example:

2. In each measure, draw a note on the **next** line or space (diatonic) that is a **whole step lower** than the given note. 4

Example:

3. In each measure, draw a circle around the **lower** sounding note. 4

4. Identify each interval by **type** and **size** on the lines below each measure. Intervals will be **Major** or **Perfect**. Example: MAJ 2<sup>nd</sup>, PER 5<sup>th</sup> 4

5. Rewrite the given note on the other staff. Your note must be the **same pitch** (same note) as the given note. Use ledger lines if needed. 4

6. Below the arrow in each measure, draw the **one rest** that has been left out of the measure. Do not use dotted rests. 2

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7. Write the correct time signature in each measure below. 2 3 4 5 6 3 6 7 9 12 4  
 Use **four** of these meters once: 3 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8

8. A. Complete the **Major** circle of fifths. Write the names of the **Major** keys on the lines provided. Use **upper case** letters.

8. B. Complete the **minor** circle of fifths. Write the names of the **minor** keys on the lines provided. Use **lower case** letters. 3.5

9. Name the **relative minor keys** of the major keys named below. Example: C / a 6

B/ \_\_\_\_\_ G/ \_\_\_\_\_ D<sup>b</sup>/ \_\_\_\_\_ A/ \_\_\_\_\_ E<sup>b</sup>/ \_\_\_\_\_ A<sup>b</sup>/ \_\_\_\_\_

10. On the grand staff below, draw sharps or flats needed to make the named major scale. 2

D<sup>b</sup> Major

11. On the staff below:  
 A. Draw sharps or flats needed to make the natural minor scale named to the left of the staff. 1  
 B. Mark the half steps with a slur (curved line). 2  
 C. Draw the key signature of the scale in the last measure of the staff. 1

d# minor

12. On the line below each measure, name the **minor key** represented by each **key signature**. Use **lowercase** letters. 3

\_\_\_\_\_ min      \_\_\_\_\_ min      \_\_\_\_\_ min      \_\_\_\_\_ min      \_\_\_\_\_ min      \_\_\_\_\_ min

# Practice Only-Not Official Test

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Last Name, First Name. Please print.**

13. On the grand staff below:

- A. Draw the key signature on both the treble and bass staff for each named key.
- B. On the Bass staff, draw **only the root notes** of the I, IV, and V triads. Use whole notes.
- C. On the Treble Staff, construct the I, IV, and V triads in root position. Use whole notes.

|   |
|---|
| 4 |
| 3 |
| 3 |



**B Major :** I IV V      **Cb Major:** I IV V

14. Build Major triads on the given root. Do not change the given note. Use accidentals when necessary.

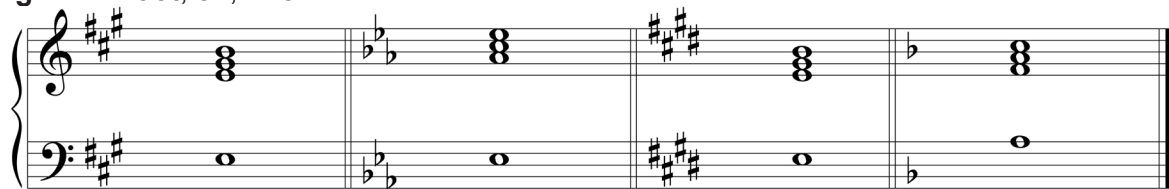
|   |
|---|
| 5 |
|---|



15. For each measure below:

- A. Name the Major key.
- B. Identify the triad on the treble staff by circling the correct Roman numeral.
- C. Identify the note in the bass clef as the root, 3<sup>rd</sup>, or 5<sup>th</sup> of the triad on the treble staff by circling either root, 3<sup>rd</sup>, or 5<sup>th</sup>.

|   |
|---|
| 2 |
| 2 |
| 2 |



Identify key: \_\_\_\_\_ Major      \_\_\_\_\_ Major      \_\_\_\_\_ Major      \_\_\_\_\_ Major

Identify triad: I IV V | I IV V | I IV V | I IV V

Identify bass note: root 3<sup>rd</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> | root 3<sup>rd</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> | root 3<sup>rd</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> | root 3<sup>rd</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>

16. Write the number of the correct definition in the blank. One definition will not be used.

|    |
|----|
| 10 |
|----|

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ <i>Animato</i>      | 1. A meter in which the beat can be divided into groups of three                                      |
| _____ Asymmetrical Meter  | 2. A meter in which the beat can be subdivided into groups of two                                     |
| _____ Compound Meter      | 3. A meter which is a combination of an even and odd simple meter                                     |
| _____ <i>Lento</i>        | 4. A piece that states a musical idea in the opening section and then alters it, usually rhythmically |
| _____ Octave              | 5. A rhythmic beat that does not follow the written pulse or meter; an off-beat                       |
| _____ <i>Piu Mosso</i>    | 6. A slow tempo   |
| _____ Simple Meter        | 7. An interval of two notes with the same letter name, but are eight steps (twelve half steps) apart  |
| _____ Syncopation         | 8. Animated, lively   |
| _____ Theme and Variation | 9. More motion; quicker   |
| _____ Triad Root          | 10. The middle pitch of a triad (a 3 <sup>rd</sup> above the root)                                    |
|                           | 11. The note upon which a triad is built; the name of the triad                                       |

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17. For each chord below, write the name of the major chord. If the note in the bass is different from the root, name the bass note after writing a slash. Examples: C, C/E, C/G

4

18. In the musical example below:

A. On the lines to the left of the staff, write the name of the key for this example.

Include **Major** or **minor** in the key name.

B. Is this example in a **simple, compound, or asymmetrical** meter? \_\_\_\_\_

1

1

Key name:

\_\_\_\_\_

*mn*

## EAR TRAINING

19. You will hear eight triads played in broken and blocked form.

4

Identify each triad as **MAJ** (major), **min** (minor), or **N** (neither).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

20. You will hear four measures of rhythmic dictation. Fill in the blank measures.

3

21. You will hear eight intervals within a major scale, Unison (Uni), 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, or Octave (8ve), played both broken and blocked. Write the **size** of the interval in the proper blank. *Example: 3rd*

2

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

22. You will hear four measures of melodic dictation in a major key. Fill in the blank measures.

3

23. You will hear six scales. Each will ascend and descend.

3

Identify each scale heard as **MAJ** (Major) or **nat min** (natural minor).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## BONUS QUESTION

On the lines below, use **upper case letters** to spell the notes of the indicated **major triad** ascending from the given root. Any sharps or flats needed to spell the triad correctly must be included in the note name.

Enharmonic spellings will **not** be counted as correct.

G \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

1/2

1/2

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## Theory Test Ear Training Instructions

### For each question:

- Play according to suggested tempo.
- All examples are MM: ♩ = 60
- Leave plenty of silence between repetitions to allow hearing mentally.
- Pause the audio tracks as needed to allow students time to write their answers.

### Question 19: Triad Identification

- Read the test question aloud and answer any questions.
- Play each triad using the method illustrated in example one. Pause. Repeat.
- Continue the same through all examples.
- Play all examples once more, pausing briefly between each one.

Musical notation for Question 19. It shows a treble clef staff with eight numbered examples of triads. Example 1 is a triad of G4, A4, B4. Example 2 is a triad of Bb3, C4, D4. Example 3 is a triad of C4, E4, G4. Example 4 is a triad of D4, F4, Ab4. Example 5 is a triad of E4, G4, B4. Example 6 is a triad of F4, Ab4, C5. Example 7 is a triad of G4, Bb4, D5. Example 8 is a triad of A4, C5, E5. A triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) is shown above the first measure.

### Question 20: Rhythmic Dictation

- Read the test question aloud and answer any questions.
- Explain that a four-measure example will be played all on one pitch. The students are to draw the types of notes they hear, where they are needed. The first measure is printed on the test.
- Establish the tempo and beat by tapping and counting aloud two measures before playing each time. Do not count or tap while playing.
- Play the example through, accenting the first beat of each measure.
- Play again while the students sing and count aloud. Wait while they write.
- Announce and play the first two measures. Pause. Repeat. Announce and play the last two measures. Pause. Repeat. After a pause for writing, play all four measures once more.

Musical notation for Question 20. It shows a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a quarter note. The second measure contains a quarter note. The third measure contains a quarter note. The fourth measure contains a quarter note. The fifth measure contains a quarter note. The sixth measure contains a quarter note. The seventh measure contains a quarter note. The eighth measure contains a quarter note. The ninth measure contains a quarter note. The tenth measure contains a quarter note. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note.

### Question 21: Intervals

- Read the test question aloud and answer any questions.
- Play the major scale and tonic triad tones 1-3-5-3-1. Repeat the keynote and say its letter name.
- Play the first example as a melodic interval and a harmonic interval. Pause. Repeat.
- Continue through all examples using the method illustrated in example one.
- Play all examples once more, pausing briefly between each interval.

#### G Major

Musical notation for Question 21. It shows a treble clef staff in G Major. The first measure contains a quarter note G4. The second measure contains a quarter note B4. The third measure contains a quarter note D5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note F#5. The fifth measure contains a quarter note A5. The sixth measure contains a quarter note C6. The seventh measure contains a quarter note E6. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G6. The ninth measure contains a quarter note B6. The tenth measure contains a quarter note D7. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note F#7. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note A7. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note C8. The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note E8. The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note G8.

Continued on the back

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## Question 22: Melodic Dictation

1. Read the test question aloud and answer any questions. Explain that you will play a four-measure melody and explain the dictation procedure. The first measure is printed on the test.
2. Play the major scale and tonic triad tones 1-3-5-3-1. Repeat the keynote and say its letter name.
3. Establish the tempo and beat by tapping and counting aloud two measures before each time you play. Do not count or tap while playing.
4. Play all four measures at the tempo indicated. Repeat as the students sing along.
5. Announce and play the first two measures. Pause. Repeat.
6. Announce and play the last two measures preceded by the last note of measure two. Pause. Repeat.
7. After a pause for writing, play all four measures once more.

C Major



## Question 23: Scale Identification

1. Read the test question aloud and answer any questions.
2. Play each example, as illustrated, twice.
3. Play all examples once more, pausing briefly between them.

e natural minor



D Major



A♭ Major



e♭ natural minor



c natural minor



A Major

