

***Music Fundamentals - A Balanced Approach 3rd
edition Takesue Test Bank***

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Music Fundamentals
Module 12

Test

1. Write the counts below the given notes.

31 pts.

a.

Counts: 2 e + a | 1 + 2 + | 1 | 2 + a | 1 + a | 2 e + a | 1 + 2 | 1

b.

Counts: 1 + 2 + | 3 + a | 4 | 1 + a | 2 | 3 + a | 4 | 1 (2) + | 3 + | 4 | 1 e + a | 2 + | 3 (4) |

c.

Counts: 1 + a | 2 + a | 3 + | 1 e + a | 2 + | 3 + a | 1 (2) + | 3 + a | 1 (2) (3) |

d.

Counts: 1 | a | 2 | a | 1 e + | 2 | 1 + a | 2 + a | 1 e + | 2 |

e.

Counts: 1 | 2 + | 1 + a | 2 | 1 + a | 2 + a | 1 + a | 2 (+) | (1) + | 2 |

f.

Counts: 1 (2) 3 | 1 + a | 2 + a | 3 | 1 e + a | 2 + | 3 + | 1 + a | 2 |

g.

Counts: 2 + a | 1 + a | 2 + | 1 | 2 + a | 1 | 2 + | 1 + | 2 + a | 1 |
OR: 4 5 6 | 1 2 3 4(5)+6 | 1(23) 4 5 6 | 1(23) 4(5)+(6) 1 (2) +(3) 4 5 6 | 1 (23)

2. Write the counts below each musical excerpt.

a. Moment musical, Op. 94, No. 1 (F. Schubert)

7 pts.

Counts: 1 2 + a 3 + a 1 + 2 + 3 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 2 + a 3 1 2 + a 3 +(a)

1. Write the counts below "Moment musical."
2. Key CM (If in minor, state the form of minor)
3. Identify the dots placed under the notes in m. 2 Staccatos What do they tell you to do? Detach the notes

b. "Plus de dépit" from *Les Deux Avars* (A.E.M. Gétry)

11 pts.

Counts: 1 2 3 1 2 (3) 1 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 (3)

5

Counts: 1 + a 2 + a 3 + a 1 (2) 3 e + a 1 + a 2 (3) 1 (2) (3)

1. Write the counts below "Plus de dépit."
2. Give the measure numbers that have triplets. 5, 7
3. Key: AbM (If in minor, state the form of minor)

c. The Temple of Glory (J.P. Rameau)

7 pts.

Counts: 1 + 2 + 1 1 + 2 (+) a 1

1. Write the counts below the last line of "The Temple of Glory."

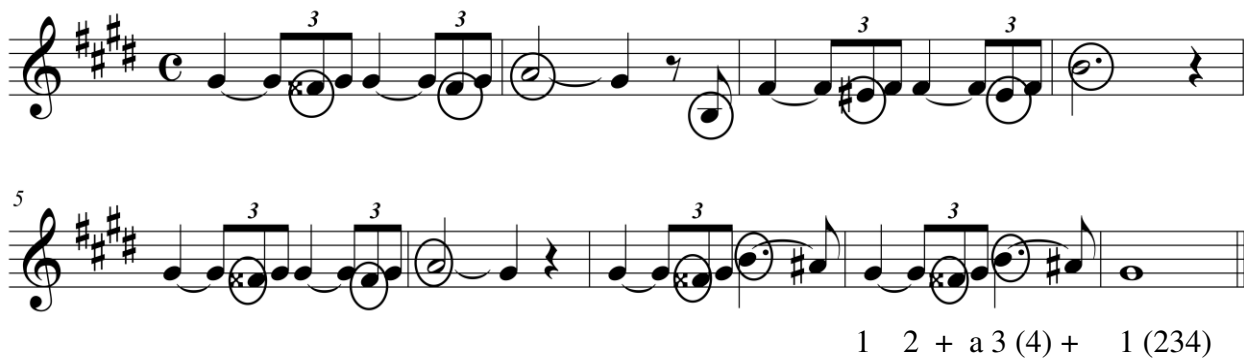
2. Key: D minor (minor).

3. Meter: Simple duple

4. In this time signature,  = 1/2 count(s).

In this time signature,  = 1 count(s).

d. Les Preludes (F. Liszt)



1 2 + a 3 (4) + 1 (234)

1. Write the counts for the last two measures of "Les Preludes." 2 pts.

2. How many counts does each pair of tied notes receive? 1 1/3 1 pt.

3. Circle the notes that will be played on **keys that are white**. 2 pts.

4. Give an enharmonic spelling for the following notes: 3 pts.

G# = Ab Fx = G E# = F

e. Piano Concerto No. 1 (J. Brahms)

6 pts.



Counts: 1 2 a 1 + (a 2+)a - 1 2 + a 1(+ a) (+)a - 1 2 + a 1
OR: 1(23)4(5)6 1 2 (3) (45)6 + 1(23) 4 5 6 1(2 3) (45)6+ (2 3) 4 5 6 1 (2)

1. Write the counts for the Brahms excerpt.

2. Meter: Compound duple

3. Match the word with the definition.

8 pts.

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| a. Compound meter | <u> d </u> | When the top number of a time signature is 2, 3, or 4; the main pulse note divides into groups of 2 or 4 |
| b. Compound duple meter | <u> f </u> | Division of the note into three equal parts where you normally have two equal parts |
| c. Pulse note | <u> a </u> | When the top number of a time signature is 6, 9, or 12; the main pulse note is a dotted note that divides into groups of 3 or 6 |
| d. Simple meter | <u> g </u> | Scotch snap; characteristic of many Scottish songs and dances beginning in the eighteenth century |
| e. Simple triple | <u> b </u> | When the upper number of a time signature is 6, and the main pulse note is a dotted note that divides into groups of 3 or 6 |
| f. Triplet | <u> h </u> | Subdivision of a note into two equal parts where you normally have three equal parts; duplet |
| g.  | <u> e </u> | When the top number of a time signature is 3, and the main pulse note divides into groups of 2 or 4 |
| h.  | <u> c </u> | Note that represents the beat; note that receives one count |

Test

31 pts.

The first staff of music is in 4/4 time. It begins with a quarter note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and another triplet of eighth notes. This is followed by a quarter note, a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and another triplet of eighth notes. The staff concludes with a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a final triplet of eighth notes.

The first staff of music begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of the following notes: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a triplet of eighth notes (C5, D5, E5), a quarter note F5, a quarter note G5, a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, a triplet of eighth notes (C6, D6, E6), a quarter note F6, a quarter note G6, a quarter note A6, and a quarter note B6. The staff ends with a double bar line.

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2. Write the counts below each musical excerpt.

a. Moment musical, Op. 94, No. 1 (F. Schubert)

7 pts.

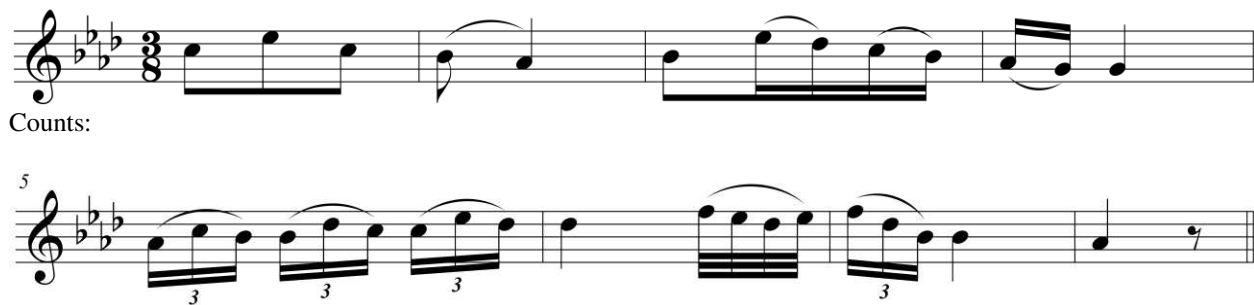


Counts:

1. Write the counts below "Moment musical."
2. Key _____ (If in minor, state the form of minor)
3. Identify the dots placed under the notes in m. 2 _____ What do they tell you to do? _____

b. "Plus de dépit" from *Les Deux Avars* (A.E.M. Gély)

11 pts.



Counts:

Counts:

1. Write the counts below "Plus de dépit."
2. Give the measure numbers that have triplets. _____
3. Key: _____ (If in minor, state the form of minor)

c. The Temple of Glory (J.P. Rameau)

7 pts.



Counts:

1. Write the counts below the last line of "The Temple of Glory".
2. Key: _____ (minor).
3. Meter: _____

4. In this time signature,  = _____ count(s).
- In this time signature,  = _____ count(s).

d. Les Preludes (F. Liszt)



1. Write the counts for the last two measures of "Les Preludes." 2 pts.
2. How many counts does each pair of tied notes receive? _____ 1 pt.
3. Circle the notes that will be played on **keys that are white.** 2 pts.
4. Give an enharmonic spelling for the following notes: 3 pts.

G# = _____ Fx = _____ E# = _____

e. Piano Concerto No. 1 (J. Brahms)

6 pts.



Counts:

1. Write the counts for the Brahms excerpt.
2. Meter: _____

3. Match the word with the definition.

8 pts.

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| a. Compound meter | _____ | When the top number of a time signature is 2, 3, or 4; the main pulse note divides into groups of 2 or 4 |
| b. Compound duple meter | _____ | Division of the note into three equal parts where you normally have two equal parts |
| c. Pulse note | _____ | When the top number of a time signature is 6, 9, or 12; the main pulse note is a dotted note that divides into groups of 3 or 6 |
| d. Simple meter | _____ | Scotch snap; characteristic of many Scottish songs and dances beginning in the eighteenth century |
| e. Simple triple | _____ | When the upper number of a time signature is 6, and the main pulse note is a dotted note that divides into groups of 3 or 6; duplet |
| f. Triplet | _____ | Subdivision of a note into two equal parts where you normally have three equal parts |
| g.  | _____ | When the top number of a time signature is 3, and the main pulse note divides into groups of 2 or 4 |
| h.  | _____ | Note that represents the beat; note that receives one count |

Music Fundamentals
Module 2

Test

1. Write the counts for the following rhythms below the given notes. Identify the meter. (The first measure is done for you.) 25 pts.

1) Meter _____



2) Meter _____



3) Meter _____



4)



5) Meter _____



What is another name for the “C” at the beginning? _____

2. Add the missing bar lines and write consecutive counts below the notes. Each exercise has four complete measures. 14 pts.

1)

$\frac{2}{4}$ 

2)

$\frac{3}{4}$ 

3. Explain what the numbers in the time signature tell you: 2 pts.

X = The top number tells you _____

Y = The bottom number tells you _____

4. How many counts do the following rhythms receive in the 4/4 time signature? What are they called? (The first answers are given.) 8 pts.

a.  1 Quarter note

b.  _____

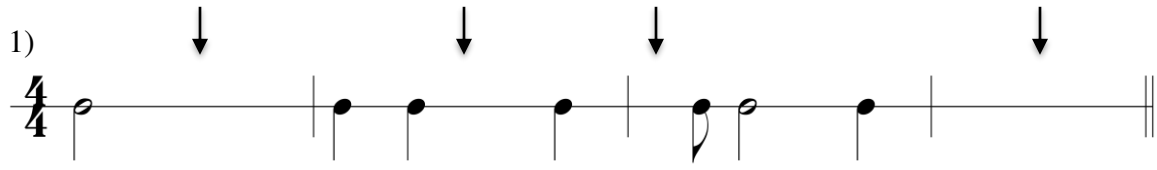
c.  _____

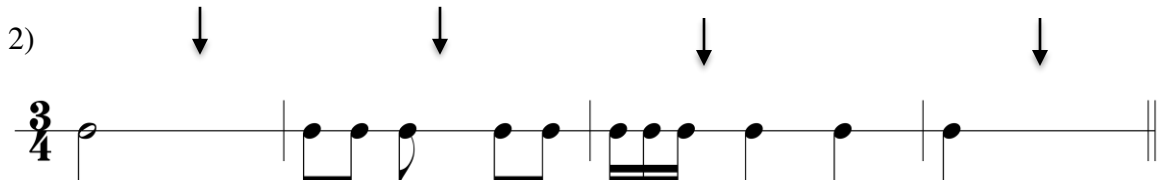
d.  _____

e.  _____

5. Add ONE note below the arrows to complete the measures.

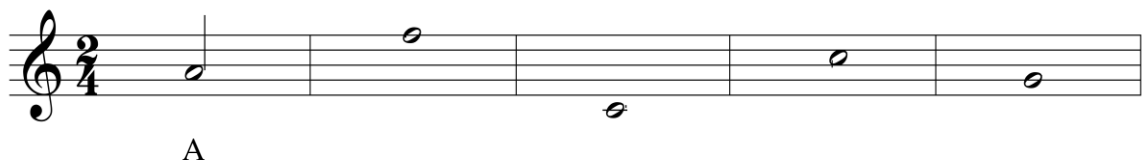
12 pts.

1) 

2) 

3) 

6. Add stems to these note heads to change them to half notes. Write the letter name below each note. The first one is done for you. 9 pts.



Fill in the note heads, add stems, and flags to these note heads to change them to eighth notes. Write the letter name below each note.



7. Draw two notes an octave apart in the rhythmic values that are indicated. 10 pts.

Example 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

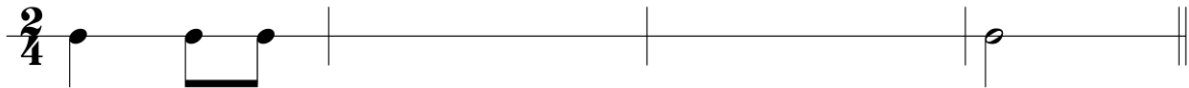


G quarter notes D whole notes C sixteenth notes E eighth notes F quarter notes A half notes

8. Compose rhythms to fill measures that are left blank. Each measure must have a different rhythm. 12 pts.

- Write consecutive counts below each measure.

1.



2.



3.



9. Match the words with the following definitions.

8 pts.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|--|
| a. Allegro | _____ | First beat of the measure, named for the conductor's downward motion used to indicate the first beat |
| b. Beam | _____ | Note that represents the beat; note that receives one count |
| c. Downbeat | _____ | Recurring division of the pulse into a pattern of strong and weak beats |
| d. Measure | _____ | It. Fast tempo |
| e. Meter | _____ | Horizontal line connecting the end of note stems of rhythmic values smaller than a quarter note; replaces the flag on individual notes |
| f. Note head | _____ | Rate of speed of the pulse |
| g. Pulse note | _____ | Grouping of metered beats separated by lines called bar lines |
| h. Tempo | _____ | Part of the note that is oval; its placement on the staff indicates the pitch of the note |

Music Fundamentals
Module 2 – Answer Key

Test

1. Write the counts for the following rhythms below the given notes. Identify the meter. (The first measure is done for you.) 25 pts.

1) Meter Simple triple

1 2 3 1 (2) 3 1 2 (+) 3 (+) 1 2 (3)

2) Meter Simple duple

1 (+) 2 (+) 1 (2) 1 2 (+) 1 + 2

3) Meter Simple quadruple

1 2 (+) 3 4 (+) 1 (2) 3 4 1 2 3 (4) 1 (2 3 4)

4)

1 2 + 3 e + a 1 + 2 e + a 3 + 1 2 3 + 1 + 2 3

5) Meter Simple quadruple

1 (2) 3 (4) 1 2 + 3 e + a 4 1 + 2 3 + 4 1 e + a 2 3 (4)

What is another name for the “C” at the beginning? Common time (also accept 4/4)

2. Add the missing bar lines and write consecutive counts below the notes. Each exercise has four complete measures. 14 pts.

1)

1 (2) 1 + 2 1 + 2 + 1 e + a 2

2)

1 + 2 + 3 1 2 e + a 3 1 (2) 3 + 1 + 2 3

3. Explain what the numbers in the time signature tell you: 2 pts.

X = The top number tells you the number of beats per measure (meter)

Y = The bottom number tells you the kind of note that gets one beat (pulse note)

4. How many counts do the following rhythms receive in the 4/4 time signature? What are they called? (The first answers are given.) 8 pts.

a. 1 Quarter note

b. 1/2 Eighth note

c. 4 Whole note

d. 1/4 Sixteenth note

e. 2 Half note

5. Add ONE note below the arrows to complete the measures.

12 pts.

1)

2)

3)

6. Add stems to these note heads to change them to half notes. Write the letter name below each note. The first one is done for you. 9 pts.

A F C C G

Fill in the note heads, add stems and flags to these note heads to change them to eighth notes. Write the letter name below each note.

F A E D E

7. Draw two notes an octave apart in the rhythmic values that are indicated. 10 pts.

Example 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

G quarter notes D whole notes C sixteenth notes E eighth notes F quarter notes A half notes

8. Compose rhythms to fill measures that are left blank. Each measure must have a different rhythm. (*Accept any rhythm that is appropriate for the given time signature.*) 12 pts.

- Write consecutive counts below each measure.

1.

2.

3.

9. Match the words with the following definitions.

8 pts.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|--|
| a. Allegro | <u>c</u> | First beat of the measure, named for the conductor's downward motion used to indicate the first beat |
| b. Beam | <u>g</u> | Note that represents the beat; note that receives one count |
| c. Downbeat | <u>e</u> | Recurring division of the pulse into a pattern of strong and weak beats |
| d. Measure | <u>a</u> | It. Fast tempo |
| e. Meter | <u>b</u> | Horizontal line connecting the end of note stems of rhythmic values smaller than a quarter note; replaces the flag on individual notes |
| f. Note head | <u>h</u> | Rate of speed of the pulse |
| g. Pulse note | <u>d</u> | Grouping of metered beats separated by lines called bar lines |
| h. Tempo | <u>f</u> | Part of the note that is oval; its placement on the staff indicates the pitch of the note |