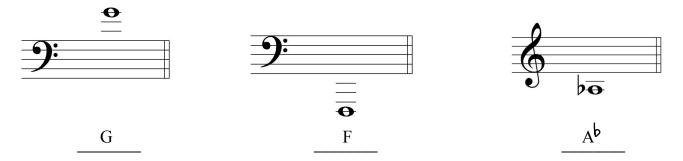
\*Written test - Each question is worth two points.

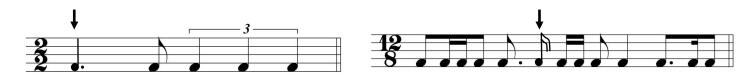
### **ASMTA THEORY LEVEL NINE - PIANO**

Student's Name	Written Score	90
	Aural Score	10
Teacher's Name	TOTAL SCORE	100

Write the letter name of each note on the line below. Use accidentals as needed.



Draw one note under the arrow to complete one measure in the given time signatures.



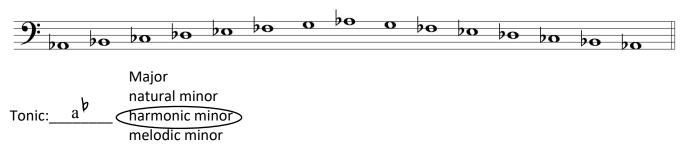
Circle the correct time signature for each music example.

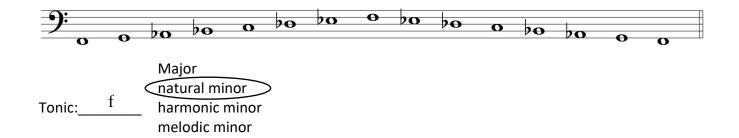


Draw the key signatures.



Write the name of the tonic note of each scale and circle whether the scale is Major, natural minor, harmonic minor, or melodic minor.





Draw the correct answer in the box.



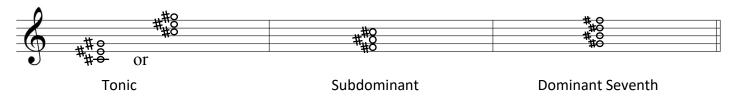
### **Music Example**



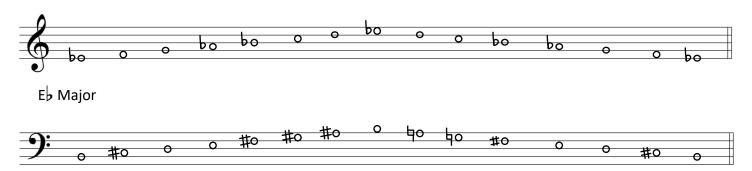
The key signature of the music example is used for  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}F\hspace{1cm}}$  Major and  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}d\hspace{1cm}}$  minor.

The correct key of the example above is  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}FMajor}$ . Include Major or minor in the answer.

Draw root position chords for the key of C# Major using whole notes. Use accidentals as needed. Do not draw a key signature.



Draw the scales one octave ascending and descending using whole notes. Use accidentals as needed in both directions. Do not use a key signature.

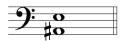


b melodic minor

Label the intervals. Use Major, minor, Perfect, Augmented, or diminished in the answer.



minor 7th



diminished 5th



Augmented 4th

Draw the interval above each note using a whole note. Use accidentals as needed.





Augmented 5th

diminished 7th

minor 3rd

Match the terms with the definitions. Write the letter of the correct definition on the blank line.

#### **TERMS**

- E\_\_\_\_ calando
- G a cappella
- \_\_\_I \_\_\_ super tonic
- H tritone
- A Augmented intervals
- \_\_\_\_ arpeggio
- \_\_\_\_ submediant
- $_{\rm B}$  diminished intervals
- \_\_\_\_\_ scherzando
- $^{\mathrm{F}}$  mediant

#### **DEFINITIONS**

- A. Perfect or Major intervals increased by a half-step
- B. Perfect or minor intervals decreased by a half-step
- C. Scale degree six
- D. Playing the notes of a chord consecutively in a harp-like manner
- E. Becoming softer and slower
- F. Scale degree three
- G. Unaccompanied
- H. Augmented 4th or diminished 5th; it divides the octave in half
- I. Scale degree two
- J. Playful

Use the music example below to answer the question on page 6. The measures are numbered. Circle the correct answer or fill in the blank for each question.



The music example is in the key of	G <sup>b</sup> Major	Include Major or minor in the answer.
What should be the time signature or	f this piece?	
	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
What is the meaning of scherzando lo	ocated in measure 1?	
Playful	Agitated	As fast as possible
The melody in measures 9—12 is an	example of what kind of	writing?
Sequence	Repetition	Imitation
What is the cadence in measure 16?		
Deceptive	Authentic	Plagal
What is the interval circled in measur	re 8?	
minor 2nd	Unison	minor 3rd
What Roman numerals describe the	chord progression in me	easure 7?
IV—V7	I—IV	V—IV
What is the meaning of <i>più mosso</i> in	measure 12?	
With less motion	More motion	Gradually fading

\*Aural Test - Each question is worth one point.

## **ASMTA AURAL AWARENESS LEVELS 9 & 10**

