

AP Music - Vocabulary Test #1

Name _____

Period _____

Symbols

1. What quality does the following progression represent? I-V-IV
a. Major b. Minor c. Diminished d. Augmented
2. What quality is the following chord? I+
a. Major b. Minor c. Diminished d. Augmented
3. What quality is the following chord? vii0
a. Major b. Minor c. Diminished d. Augmented
4. Arabic numerals or figured-bass symbols denote:
a. Intervals above the bass
b. Chord inversion
c. Voice leading and/or non-harmonic tones.
d. All of the above
5. What figured bass number indicates a first inversion triad? 6
6. What figured bass number indicates a second inversion triad? 6/4
7. What figured bass number indicates there is a 7th added to the chord? 7
8. 07 indicates:
a. Fully diminished 7th chord
b. Half diminished 7th chord
9. Ø7 indicates:
a. Fully diminished 7th chord
b. Half diminished 7th chord
10. What figured bass indicates a first inversion seventh chord? 6/5
11. What figured bass indicates a second inversion seventh chord? 4/3
12. What figured bass indicates third inversion seventh chord? 4/2
13. What does an accidental before an Arabic numeral indicate? That note is raised or lowered
14. # or b standing alone in the Arabic numerals applies to the note that is a 3rd above the base note.
15. A figure with a slash (e.g.,) or a plus (e.g., 4+) indicates that the note creating the interval in question is raised a half step.

Cadences – Write the chord progression for each cadence.

16. Authentic – V-I
17. Imperfect authentic – V6-I6
18. Perfect authentic – V-I
19. Plagal – IV-I
20. Half – I-V

Chord Quality – Write the roman numeral of each note of the scale showing the chord quality of each diatonic chord.

21. Major I-ii-iii-IV-V-vi-viio

22. Minor i-ii^o-III-iv-v-VI-VII

Functions and Progressions

Scale degrees/diatonic chord names – list the appropriate formal name for each scale degree.

23. 1 Tonic

24. 2 Supertonic

25. 3 Mediant

26. 4 Subdominant

27. 5 Dominant

28. 6 Submediant

29. 7 Leading Tone

30. List the keys in order of the circle of fifths. C-G-D-A-E-B-F#-C#-Ab-Eb-Bb-F

31. Write the chord progression for arpeggiating 6/4 I-vi6/4-I6/4

32. Write the chord progression for a Cadential 6/4 I6/4-V-I

33. Write the chord progression for a Neighboring or pedal 6/4 I-IV6/4-I

34. Write the chord progression for a Passing 6/4 I-V6/4-I6

Spacing/Voicing/Position

35. What does Closed Position mean? Soprano and Tenor are less than an octave apart

36. What does Open Position mean? Soprano and Tenor are more than an octave apart

37. In a root position triad, double the Root

38. In a first inversion triad, double the Soprano

39. In a second inversion triad, double the Bass

40. In a diminished triad, double the Bass

Voice Leading

41. In contrary motion, both voices move in opposite directions? True False

42. In oblique motion, both voices moves in the same direction by the same interval? True False

43. In parallel motion, one voice stays the same while another voice moves? True False

44. In similar motion, both voices move in the same direction, but by different intervals? True False

45. Parallel 5ths are two voices that are moving in the same direction by the intervals of a 5th? True False

46. Parallel 8ths can occur between any two voices? True False

Performance Terms

47. What do dynamics describe? **How loud or soft the music should be played**
48. What do the following words describe? Legato, marcato, pizzicato, slur, staccato, tenuto
- Dynamics
 - Articulation**
 - Style
 - Tempo
49. Call and response is a style of playing that is used mostly in
- Baroque Music
 - Classical Music
 - Jazz Music**
 - Hip Hop Music
50. What does articulation describe? **How the notes should be played**
51. Crescendo means to gradually get softer? True **False**
52. Which of the following sequences describes a progression from loud to soft?
- pianissimo, mezzo piano, forte, mezzo piano, piano, fortissimo
 - pianissimo, piano, mezzo piano, mezzo forte, forte, fortissimo
 - fortissimo, forte, mezzo forte, mezzo piano, piano, pianissimo**
 - fortissimo, forte, mezzo forte, piano, mezzo piano, pianissimo
53. What is the definition of improvisation? **To be played on top of a chord progression. Make up the music as you go.**
54. Which of the following words describes tempo changes in music?
- largo, grave, ritenuto, presto
 - accelerando, lento, andantino, adagio
 - ritardano, vivace, accelerando, rubato
 - Ritenuto, rubato, ritardando, accelerando**
55. Vivace, moderato and presto all describe tempos that are
- Faster**
 - Slower
56. Put the following tempo markings in order from slower to faster: Adagio, lento, andante, allegro
Lento, Adagio, Andante, Allegro