

AP Music Test-Vocabulary Test #2

Terms

1. A Cadence refers to the last two chords of a phrase. True False
2. Coda occurs at the end of the music. True False
3. In Sonata Form, a Codetta comes at the end of the
 - a. Exposition
 - b. Development
 - c. Recapitulation
4. Counter melodies are two or more melodies performed simultaneously. True False
5. What is a bridge? Transitional passage connecting two sections of a compositions. "B"
6. Which of the following describe song form?
 - a. ABA
 - b. ABBA
 - c. AABA
 - d. AABAA
7. A Sequence is an idea or motive that is repeated at the same pitch level. True False
8. What is the definition of a chorus in reference to song form? The refrain of a song
9. Which of the following instruments is not a transposing instrument?
 - a. Bb Trumpet
 - b. Viola
 - c. Eb Saxophone
 - d. F Horn
10. A Motive is a short musical idea that characterizes a composition? True False
11. A Period in music refers to phrases in music where the first phrase ends stronger than the second phrase. True False
12. What are two terms that describe a pair of musical statements that compliment one another?

Antecedent and Consequent
13. Which of the following phrase forms describes a contrasting period?
 - a. AA'
 - b. ABB'
 - c. AB
14. Write the phrase form of a parallel period. A A or A A'
15. How many phrases does a double period usually contain?
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
16. A Phrase Group is the same as a Period. True False

17. Use phrase letters to describe Binary Form. **AB**
18. Use phrase letters to describe Rounded Binary Form. **I: A:I:BA:I**
19. Use phrase letters to describe Ternary Form. **Three major sections ABA'**
20. Describe Theme and Variation Form. **First presents a theme and then develops and alters that theme**
21. Contour in music describes the shape of the phrase. **True** **False**

Harmony Symbols

22. 8–7 indicates melodic movement from an octave to a seventh above the **bass**.
23. 9–8, 7–6, 4–3 indicate a **suspension** and melodic resolution.

Cadence Types

24. A Conclusive Cadence ends with a **tonic** triad.
25. What is the chord progression of a Deceptive Cadence. **V - vi**
26. What is the chord progression of a Phrygian Half Cadence. **iv6 – V in minor**
27. An Inconclusive Cadence ends with a chord other than the **tonic** triad.

Chord Quality-Describe what the following symbols mean.

28. (MM; M7) **C-E-G-B**
29. (Mm7) **C-E-G-Bb**
30. (m7; mm) **C-Eb-G-Bb**
31. (07; dm) **C-Eb-Gb-Bb**
32. (ø7; dd) **C-Eb-Gb-Bbb**

Functions and Progressions

34. What is the definition of harmonic rhythm? **The rate at which the harmonies change**
35. Modulation is the process of changing from one **key** to another.
36. When you realize a figured bass, what are you doing? **Writing the notes above the bass**
37. A Secondary dominant is a chord that acts like the **dominant** in a different key than the original key.
38. A Secondary leading tone is a chord that acts like the **leading tone** in a different key.
39. Secondary dominants and secondary leading tones will contain accidentals? **True** **False**
40. How is Tonicization different from Modulation? **Tonicization is a temporary change to a new key like modulation**

Spacing/Voicing/Position

41. When writing in four-part harmony what are two general rules you should try to stick to?
1. Range of instruments
 2. Part-writing rules
42. What does third inversion mean? The 7th of the chord is in the bass

Voice Leading

43. What word describes voicing in which the normal relative position of voices is violated, e.g., if the soprano is below the alto, or the bass is above the tenor?

Crossed Voices

44. What word describes a similar motion to a perfect fifth that involves a skip in each voice?

Direct Fifths

45. What word describes an intervals that moves to the next place by the same direction and the same intervals?

Parallel

Miscellaneous Harmonic Terms

46. A **Chromatic** tone is a tone that is not part of the original key.
47. A **Diatonic** tone is a tone that is part of the original key.
48. What word describes sounds that are sweet and pleasing to the ear?

Consonant

49. What word describes sounds that require resolution?

Dissonance

50. Figured bass are numbers that refer to **intervals** above the bass note.

Intervals

51. An **interval** is the distance between two notes.
52. Another word for half step is **semi-tone**.
53. What word describes intervals that are greater than an octave?

Compound

54. When using interval inversions, the magic number is 9 ?
55. Which intervals can be called perfect?
- a. 3rd, 4th, and 6th
 - b. 4th, 5th, and 8th
 - c. 2nd, 7th, and 3rd
56. If a major interval is increased by a half step, it becomes **augmented**.

57. If a perfect interval is decreased by a half step, it becomes **diminished**.
58. A tritone is two whole steps? True **False**

Rhythm/Meter/Temporal Organization

59. An anacrusis is the same thing as a **pick-up**.
60. Meter in which each beat is divisible by three rather than two is
- Simple meter
 - Duple meter
 - Compound meter**
61. $\frac{3}{4}$ meter is considered
- Compound duple
 - Compound triple
 - Simple triple
 - Simple duple
62. $\frac{12}{8}$ meter is considered
- Simple quadruple
 - Simple triple**
 - Compound duple
 - Compound quadruple:
63. A dot after a note equals $\frac{1}{2}$ the value of the note it is attached to.
64. What word describes temporarily shifting the accent to a weak beat?
Syncopation
65. What word describes how fast or slow the beat should be played?
Tempo

