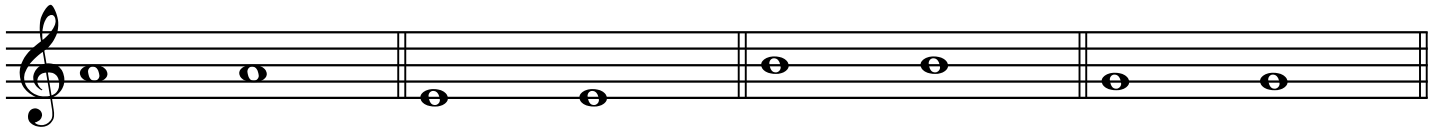
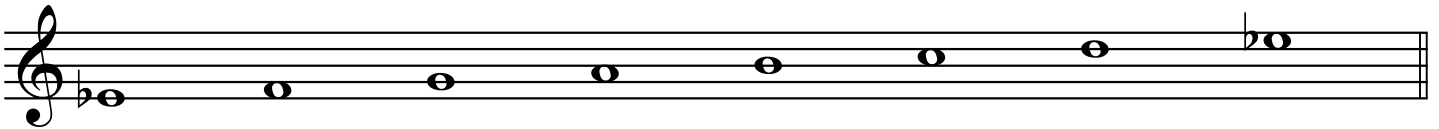
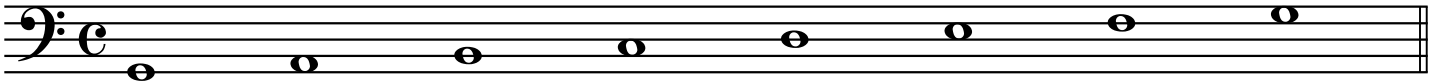


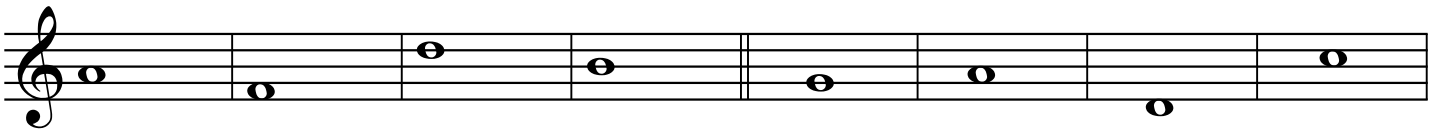
5. Build a Major and a minor triad on each pitch given. (8 pts.)



6. Add the accidentals needed to make the following scales Major. Mark the half steps. (8 pts.)



7. Write a major or perfect interval above the given note. (8 pts.)



M3
melodic intervals

P4

M2

M7

M3
harmonic intervals

P5

M6

P4

8. Write the sharps in the correct order: _____ (7 pts.)

9. Match the terms on the left with the correct definition on the right. (10 pts.)

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| a. allegretto | _____ | return to original tempo |
| b. crescendo | _____ | walking speed |
| c. presto | _____ | return to the sign |
| d. pianissimo | _____ | very fast |
| e. mezzo piano | _____ | fast, but not as fast as allegro |
| f. a tempo | _____ | gradually louder |
| g. moderato | _____ | medium speed |
| h. andante | _____ | slow tempo |
| i. dal segno | _____ | very soft |
| j. adagio | _____ | moderately soft |

10. Write a whole step or half step as indicated above each given note.(8 pts.)

W W H H H W H W

11. Identify the following major key signatures. (4 pts.)

12. Analysis. (7 pts.)

- A. What key is this piece in? _____
 - B. Should this piece be played faster or slower than allegro? _____
 - C. What triad is outlined in measure one? _____ In measure 6 (1st 3 notes)? _____
 - D. What articulation is used in measure 2? _____ In measure 5 (1st 3 notes)? _____.
 - E. What is the symbol over the last note called? _____
 - F. How should the note on the downbeat of measure 3 be played? louder softer longer shorter
- Bonus: What is the articulation mark on the first note called? _____.

Allegretto (M.M. ♩ = c. 100)

