NAME ________________________________

MUSIC THEORY FOR THE 21st-CENTURY CLASSROOM
UNIT 3
Practice Test

Section 1. Please specify the note name and register number. (4 points)

1. ___  2. ___  3. ___  4. ___

Section 2. Please write the following key signatures. Make sure your sharps and flats correctly placed.


Section 3. Please answer the following questions.

1. What is the meter of 12/8? ________________________________
2. Name two time signatures that are compound duple. ___ and ___
3. What is the meter of 2/8? ________________________________
4. Name two times signatures that are simple triple. ___ and ___

Section 4. Please identify the following intervals.

1. ___  2. ___  3. ___  4. ___  5. ___  6. ___

Section 5. Please write the interval above or below the given note, as specified.

1. +6↑  2. M3↓  3. º7↑  4. m7↓

(continued on next page)

Music Theory for the 21st-Century Classroom, Homework Exercises, p. 37
Section 6. Analyze the Roman numerals to write the lead-sheet symbols above and the notes of the triad or seventh chord on the staff. Include key signatures.

1. D: ii/5th  
2. e: ii\(^7\)  
3. F: vii\(^#7\)/7th  
4. g: V  
5. Ab: IV\(^M7\)/3rd

Section 7. For the following example (Corelli, Op. 6, No. 8, IV, https://youtu.be/dwJ_N4KSziI):

- **First**, finish labeling the **motives** (use “mot. 1,” “mot. 2,” etc.) in bars 1-8
- **Second**, finish labeling **subphrases**. In bars 1-8, use “subphrase a,” “subphrase b,” etc. For slight alterations, use “subphrase a,’ etc.
- **Third**, finish labeling **phrases** (use “a,” “b,” etc.) in bars 1-8
- **Fourth**, label each non-chord tone (the non-chord tones are in parentheses)
- **Fifth**, label the chords with lead sheet symbols
- **Sixth** label the chords with roman numerals using uppercase for major and lowercase for minor, and specifying inversion. (This example is in minor)
- **Seventh**, under each roman numeral, list each chord’s harmonic function (use “ton.” for tonic, “dom.” for dominant, “pre-dom.” for pre-dominant, and “ton. prol.” for tonic prolongation)

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1. Which cadence concludes the first phrase in the example above?
   (a) a deceptive cadence  (c) a plagal cadence
   (b) a half cadence        (d) an authentic cadence

2. Which cadence concludes the second phrase in the example above?
   (a) a deceptive cadence  (c) a plagal cadence
   (b) a half cadence        (d) an authentic cadence

3. Given the cadences and melodic organization, what is the name of the form of the example above?
   (a) a parallel period      (c) a phrase group
   (b) a contrasting period   (d) a phrase chain