

question nr. 4 points (max 10):

KEY
 In the example below you see two musical parts, belonging together. Study both parts very well and mention the keys of both parts. Therefore use the complete names, for example D-major or a-minor.



a The key of the 1st part is: _____
 b The key of the 2nd part is: _____



question nr. 5 points (max 10):

INTERVALS
 Study the intervals on the staff below and then write down their complete names in the space underneath.



question nr. 6 points (max 10):

TRIADS
 Study the triads on the staff below and then write down their complete names in the space underneath.



question nr.

7

points
(max 10):

SCALES

Study the scales below and then write down the complete name underneath every scale.



question nr.

8

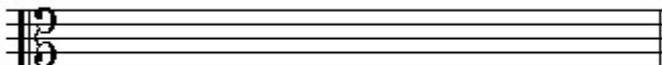
points
(max 10):

ARTICULATION

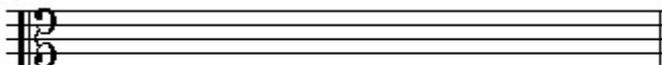
We know three ways of articulation. Show in three examples the notation and explain the way you play them and mention the Italian names.



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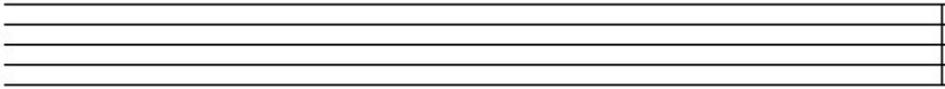
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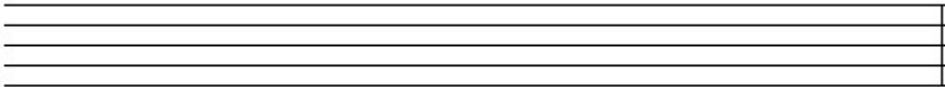
question nr.
9 points
(max 10):

TIME SIGNATURE AND METER

Write down on the empty staves below, **at least two short examples** of the requested irregular meters. Write down also the clef and the time signature at the beginning and show the accent signs above the note groups.



A 7-eighths meter.



A 9-quarters meter.



question nr.
10 points
(max 10):

ITALIAN WORDS, SIGNS, ETC.

Answer the following questions about signs and Italian words and other subjects, that are used in musical notation.

a How many major scales do we know in total, and how many minor?



b Which scales have besides minor and major seconds, also an augmented second?



c When we rename a $C\flat$ as B it is called enharmonisation. How do we call an enharmonised F?



d What are complementary intervals?



e Most people do know a coda-sign, but what exactly is a coda?

