

Music 110 - Final Exam Preview Fall 2024

Our exam is scheduled for Wednesday, Dec 11 at 11:00 AM

A. Adding counts to rhythms

We'll go all the way back to the beginning and add counts to a few rhythms in 4/4. This will include a dotted quarter-note “heartbeat” figure, and also some sixteenth-note “grasshoppers” and “telephones.” As usual I'll ask for numbers in parentheses where the beats do not sound.

1 (2) + 3 4 1 (2) 3 (4)

1 + a 2 + 3 4 + a 1 + 2 3 (4)

(Since the “heartbeat” rhythm is really not our favorite thing, I would recommend practicing by putting counts on the examples in our rhythmic anthology Part F.)

B. Making some scales

We'll spell out some major and minor scales, including the “harmonic” minor variant. These days a lot of you guys like to use key signatures, but here I say “apply the accidentals directly to the notes.” You can include a redundant key sig if you want to.

Q: Make an A^b major scale.

C. Identifying key sigs



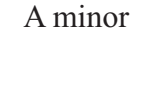


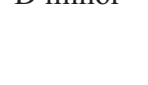


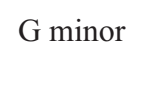
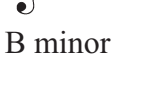


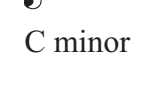
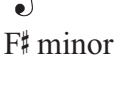


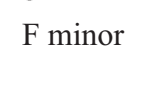
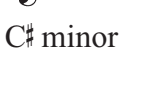


Here I give you a key signature and you identify both the major key and the relative minor key it represents.

major

minor

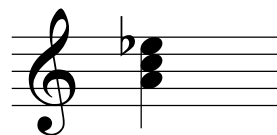
Which Scales Will I Pick

We'll be a little more ambitious than on our previous quiz. For major scales I may ask you for anything up to five flats or five sharps. For minor scales let's expand out to four flats and four sharps.

		C major 	
	F major 	A minor 	G major 
B \flat major 	D minor 	E minor 	D major 
G minor 			B minor 
E \flat major 			A major 
C minor 			F \sharp minor 
A \flat major 			E major 
F minor 			C \sharp minor 
	D \flat major 		B major 

D. Making some triads

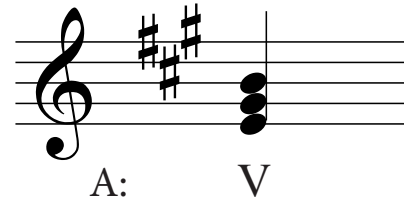
I ask for a few triads, you make 'em on the staff. Includes the three kinds we practiced, major, minor, and diminished. (No augmented!)



A diminished

E. Recognizing Roman Numerals

I give you a key sig, a key indicator, and a triad. Figure out what roman numeral it is.

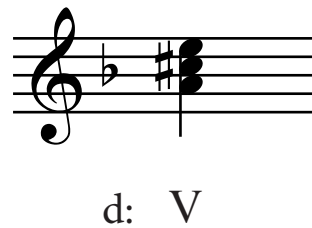


A: V

The image shows a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). A triad is formed by the notes A4, C#5, and E5 on a five-line staff. Below the staff, the key signature is labeled 'A:' and the Roman numeral 'V' is written.

F. Making Roman Numerals

This will be similar to the previous section, but I'll give you the roman numeral and you make the chord. Remember that the V chord in a minor key always requires an extra accidental to make it major - I will definitely include one or two of those.

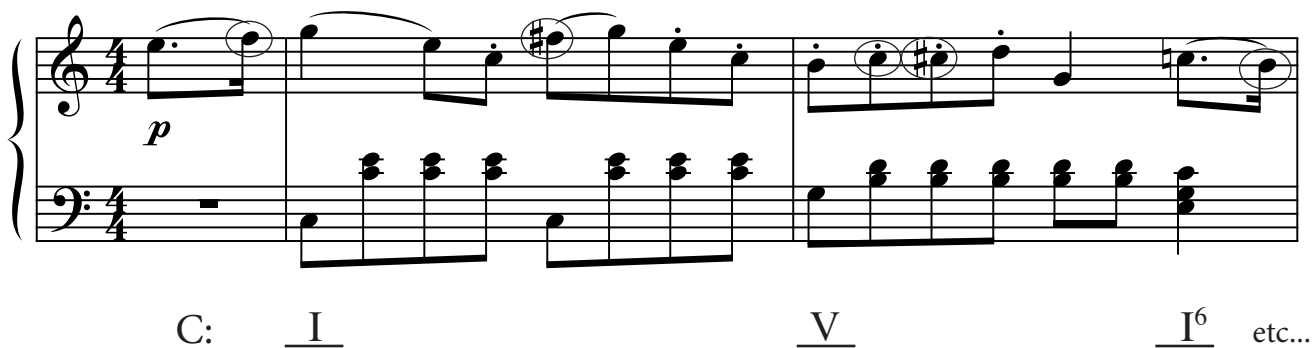


d: V

The image shows a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). A triad is formed by the notes D4, F#4, and A4 on a five-line staff. Below the staff, the key signature is labeled 'd:' and the Roman numeral 'V' is written.

G. An Easy Analysis?

In class we've been putting roman numerals on some music, and it's gone really well. If I can find a passage of Classical music that is very easy to analyze I may include it at the end of the test.



C: I V I⁶ etc...

The image shows a piano score in 4/4 time, C major. The right hand plays a melody with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line consisting of chords. Roman numerals are placed below the bass line: 'C: I' under the first measure, 'V' under the second measure, and 'I⁶ etc...' under the third measure. The first measure contains a C major triad (C4, E4, G4). The second measure contains a G4-V triad (G4, B4, D5). The third measure contains a C4-I⁶ triad (C4, E4, G4).