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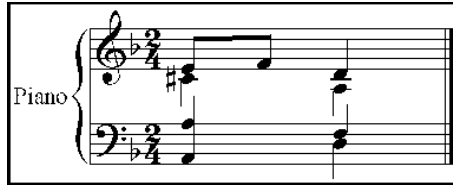
Welcome, Doctor j

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2014 AP MUSIC THEORY FINAL EXAM

Multiple choice.

1. What type of cadence and nonharmonic tone are used in this example?



- IAC with an appoggiatura
- PAC with an escape tone
- Plagal with a passing tone
- Deceptive with a neighboring tone

2. Triads in a major key whose roots are a third apart have how many notes in common?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

3. This is an example of



- polyrhythmic jazz
- monophonic texture
- a fugue
- a mistake someone made in Garageband

4. This chord progression: I-IV-vii-iii-vi-ii-V-I

is an example of

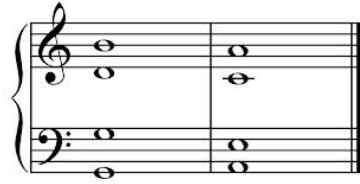
- circle progression
- descending thirds
- a blues song
- macro analysis,

5. In this example the cadence is



- Half
- deceptive
- plagal
- PAC

6. In this example the cadence is



- Half
- deceptive
- plagal
- IAC

7. The second 6/4 (second inversion) triad in this excerpt is



- F: I ——— IV⁶ ——— V ———
- a cadential 6/4
 - a pedal 6/4
 - an arpeggiated 6/4
 - a passing 6/4

8. The first 6/4 (second inversion) triad in this excerpt is



- F: I ——— IV⁶ ——— V ———
- a cadential 6/4
 - a pedal 6/4
 - an arpeggiated 6/4
 - a passing 6/4

9. In this example the part-writing error in measure 2 is

Question 9-12



- spacing
- incorrect chord member (wrong note!)
- parallel octaves
- parallel fifths

10. In this example the correct chord progression is

- I-IV-V-vi-ii6-V-I
- I-ii6-V-vi-IV-V-I
- I-ii6-V-vi-IV-V7-I
- I-IV-V-vi-ii6-V7-I

11. In this example the cadence is



- IAC
- PAC
- Half
- Deceptive

12. This Question is based on a short excerpt in two sections for Baroque orchestra. Listen to the entire example and determine which of the following elements change in the SECOND section compared to the FIRST SECTION?

[Play audio](#)

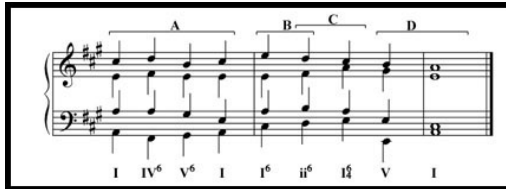
- Meter
- Tempo
- Timbre
- Harmonic Progression

13. This Question is based on a short excerpt in two sections for Baroque orchestra. The FIRST SECTION is based on which of the following scales?

[Play audio](#)

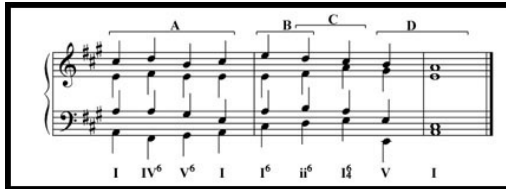
- Pentatonic
- Whole Tone
- Major
- Minor

14. The error in the segment labeled D is



- direct octaves
- an inappropriate spacing
- an omitted third
- consecutive 5ths by contrary motion

15. The error in the segment labeled C is



- a misspelled chord
- a poor harmonic progression
- an unresolved leading tone
- an incorrect doubling

16. The error in the segment labeled B is

- parallel fifths
- a directive
- overlapping voices
- an inappropriate spacing

17. The error in the segment labeled A is

- a poor harmonic progression
- a doubled leading tone
- parallel octaves
- crossed voices

18. In measure 13, the circled notes are

- suspensions
- passing tones
- appoggiaturas
- neighbor tones

19. The cadence on the downbeat of measure 12 is

9 10 11
My moth - er - bids me bind - my hair with bands - of - ros - y

12 13 14 15 16
Iac - tie up - my - sleeves with rib - and -s - rate, and lace my bod - ice Mac;

- IAC
- Deceptive
- Plagal
- Half

20. Listen to this scale. What kind of scale is it?

[Play audio](#)

- Major
- melodic minor
- Lydian
- harmonic minor

21. General term for the note that is between the root and the 5th of a triad is

- 2nd
- 3rd
- 4th down and 1
- 6th

22. A chord with the root notated as the lowest tone is in _____ position.

- Inverted
- Syncopated
- Augmented
- root position

23. The beat is divided equally into two parts in

- Compound Meter
- Triplets
- Simple Meter
- Chicago

24. A series of durations, often varying and sometimes repeating, of sound and silence:

- beat
- P5
- tempo
- rhythm

25. The keys of E and c# are

- parallel
- perfect
- relative
- resonant

26. The relative major of F# minor is

- C
- A
- E
- D

27. Meter in which the beats are divided into 3 parts. Top number always 6, 9 or 12. Beat note is always dotted.

- C# Major
- Consonant
- Asymmetrical
- Compound Meter

28. key with 5 flats

- Bb minor
- g minor
- Ab Major
- Gb Major

29. subdominant is

- Wavelength
- Scale Degree 4
- Solfege syllable
- Scale Degree 6

30. The notes in this scale are out of order! Sort them out and name the scale.



- Bb Major
- d melodic minor
- c natural minor
- f melodic minor

31. Relative keys have the same

- intervals
- RNA
- Key Signature
- meter

32. The parallel major of the minor key with 3 flats is

- Eb
- C
- Db
- Ab

33. The blatantly OBVIOUS way to know a harmonic minor scale is to look for

- the Augmented 2nd
- the meter
- the whole steps
- the key signature

34. These 4 notes belong to which scale:

- A B C D#
- e harmonic minor

- a minor
- e melodic minor
- e natural minor

35. The Mediant in the key of Db is

- Eb
- F
- Bb
- C

36. The Mediant in the key of Gb is

- Cb
- Eb
- Fb
- Bb
- Ab

37. These notes are part of what scale?

G A Bb C#

- Eb harmonic minor
- Bb harmonic minor
- D harmonic minor
- Db major

38. A B C D E F G# A is which scale?

- A major
- B melodic minor
- B harmonic minor
- A harmonic minor

39. Compositions from the Common Practice Era have a clear beginning, middle and ending just like

- a novel
- a story
- a movie
- all of the above

40. The term musical _____ (or musical architecture) refers to the overall structure or plan of a piece of music, and it describes the layout of a composition as divided into sections, "a series of strategies designed to find a successful mean between the opposite extremes of unrelieved repetition and unrelieved alteration."

According to Middleton, musical _____ is "the shape or structure of the work." In many cases, form depends on statement and restatement, unity and variety, and contrast and connection.

- Timbre
- Form
- Baroque
- Rondo

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