

FLORIDA VOCAL ASSOCIATION

STUDENT EXAM

2012-2013 ALL STATE MUSICIANSHIP EXAMINATION

Senior High, Grades 9-12

The test administrator will read this aloud while you follow along silently.
Do not begin this exam until told to do so.

- Follow all written and verbal directions carefully.
- You may mark in this booklet, but only your answer sheet will be graded.
- It is your responsibility to keep your answer sheet covered.
- Keep your eyes on your own paper during the exam.
- Use a #2 pencil to mark your answers.
- Let the administrator know if you need another pencil, or if you have any questions about the instructions.

*THANK YOU FOR YOUR HARD WORK PREPARING FOR THIS EXAM!
IT IS AN HONOR TO BE SELECTED BY YOUR TEACHER
FOR PARTICIPATION IN THIS ALL STATE EXAM PROCESS.
GOOD LUCK!*

STUDENT EXAM: SENIOR HIGH FLORIDA ALL STATE

PART I: CHORD QUALITY RECOGNITION (2 points each)

You will hear each triad played melodically and then played harmonically. Each example will be played twice. Select the correct answer from the four choices (Major, minor, augmented, or diminished triad) then mark the letter of your answer on your answer sheet.

(A) Major (B) Minor (C) Augmented (D) Diminished

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

PART 2: INTERVAL RECOGNITION (2 points each)

You will hear each interval played melodically and then harmonically. Each interval will be played two times. Choose the correct answer from the four choices given for each example. Mark the letter of that answer on your answer sheet. P=Perfect M=Major m=minor

6.	(A) M2	7.	(A) M6	8.	(A) M2	9.	(A) P4	10.	(A) m6
	(B) M3		(B) m6		(B) m2		(B) Tritone		(B) P5
	(C) m3		(C) M7		(C) P unison		(C) P5		(C) P4
	(D) P4		(D) m7		(D) m3		(D) m6		(D) M6

PART 3: MELODIC AND RHYTHMIC RECOGNITION (2 points each)

Listen to the musical example as it is played. The exercise is written on two lines. You are to identify any differences you hear in the rhythm or melody from what you see written in the exercise. Each measure is a separate answer. Mark **A** for each correctly played measure or mark **B** for each incorrect measure you hear. You will hear the entire exercise played twice.

Musical notation for Part 3, measures 11-18. The notation is written on two staves in 4/4 time. Measures 11, 12, 13, and 14 are on the first staff. Measures 15, 16, 17, and 18 are on the second staff. Measure 11: C4 quarter, D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F4 quarter. Measure 12: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter, C5 quarter. Measure 13: D5 quarter, C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 14: G4 quarter, F4 quarter, E4 quarter, D4 quarter. Measure 15: C4 quarter, D4 quarter, E4 quarter, F4 quarter. Measure 16: G4 quarter, A4 quarter, B4 quarter, C5 quarter. Measure 17: D5 quarter, C5 quarter, B4 quarter, A4 quarter. Measure 18: G4 quarter, F4 quarter, E4 quarter, D4 quarter.

PART 7: KEY SIGNATURE RECOGNITION (each answer is worth 2 points)

Determine the Major key and also the relative minor key for each key signature. Choose the correct answer from the four possible answers.

<p>25.</p>  <p>_____ Major</p> <p>(A) D Major (B) A Major (C) E Major (D) C# Major</p>	<p>26.</p>  <p>_____ minor</p> <p>(A) c# minor (B) b minor (C) g minor (D) f# minor</p>	<p>27.</p>  <p>_____ Major</p> <p>(A) E Major (B) C# Major (C) F# Major (D) B Major</p>	<p>28.</p>  <p>_____ minor</p> <p>(A) d# minor (B) c# minor (C) g# minor (D) a# minor</p>
<p>29.</p>  <p>_____ Major</p> <p>(A) Bb Major (B) C Major (C) Eb Major (D) F Major</p>	<p>30.</p>  <p>_____ minor</p> <p>(A) g minor (B) d minor (C) c minor (D) a minor</p>	<p>31.</p>  <p>_____ Major</p> <p>(A) Db Major (B) Bb Major (C) Ab Major (D) A Major</p>	<p>32.</p>  <p>_____ minor</p> <p>(A) bb minor (B) c minor (C) g minor (D) f minor</p>

PART 8: VOCABULARY (each answer is worth 2 points)

Choose the correct definition from the list of four possible answers, and mark on your answer sheet.

33. Leggiero

- (A) Sweet, lovable
- (B) Lightly
- (C) Lively, briskly
- (D) Graceful

34. Adagio

- (A) Dying away to nothing
- (B) Heavy and ponderous
- (C) A moderate walking tempo
- (D) Slow, leisurely tempo

35. Simile

- (A) Continue to perform in a similar manner
- (B) Raised or enlarged, generally refers to the raising of a pitch by one half step
- (C) Dying away to nothing
- (D) Play or sing in a mysterious manner

36. Coda

- (A) Ornamentation added to music to make it more beautiful or effective
- (B) A passage that brings a piece of music to its conclusion, an ending
- (C) Continue to perform in a similar manner
- (D) Return to the original tempo after some deviation

37. Motif

- (A) Performers singing the same part are divided to sing different parts
- (B) The key center, the foundation of a scale
- (C) A short musical idea or melodic theme, usually shorter than a phrase
- (D) A group of notes played or sung at the will or pleasure of the singer

38. Allegro con spirito

- (A) Marked, stressed
- (B) Fast tempo with spirit
- (C) Lively, briskly
- (D) Graceful

39. Presto

- (A) Very fast, faster than Allegro
- (B) Very slow and broad
- (C) Lightly
- (D) As fast as possible

40. A tempo

- (A) Gradually dying away, softer and slower
- (B) Return to the original tempo after some deviation
- (C) A moderate walking tempo
- (D) Graceful

41. Tessitura

- (A) Suddenly, quickly
- (B) Type of vocal phonation that enables the singer to sing notes beyond the normal vocal range
- (C) A short musical idea or melodic theme, usually shorter than a phrase
- (D) Most widely used range of pitches in a piece of music

42. Andante

- (A) Heavy, ponderous
- (B) In a singing style; singable
- (C) A moderate walking speed, rather slow
- (D) Slow, leisurely tempo

43. Sempre

- (A) Lively, briskly
- (B) Always
- (C) Gradually dying away, softer and slower
- (D) A long pause determined by the performer or director

44. Falsetto

- (A) Very loud
- (B) Most widely used range of pitches in a piece of music
- (C) Strongly accented, forced
- (D) Type of vocal phonation that enables the singer to sing notes beyond normal vocal range

45. Primo

- (A) First or upper part
- (B) Once more, but a little slower
- (C) Strongly accented, forced
- (D) Dying away to nothing

46. Grazioso

- (A) Always
- (B) Sweet, loveable
- (C) Graceful
- (D) Music that lacks a tonal center, absence of key

47. Amabile

- (A) Detached, crisply played
- (B) A group of notes played or sung at the will of the singer
- (C) Very slow and broad
- (D) Sweet, loveable

48. Oratorio

- (A) Large scale musical composition on a sacred subject
- (B) Composition for instruments in which a solo instrument is set against an orchestral ensemble
- (C) A short musical idea or melodic theme, usually shorter than a phrase
- (D) An improvised or written-out ornamental passage performed by a soloist

49. Tacet

- (A) As fast as possible
- (B) Indicates that a particular voice or instrument is silent for an extended passage or movement
- (C) Most widely used range of pitches in a piece of music
- (D) Making the established pulse flexible by accelerating and slowing down the tempo

50. Arpeggio

- (A) Motion by half steps; also describes harmony or melody that employs some of the sequential 12 pitches in an octave
- (B) Lowered or reduced, generally refers to the lowering of a pitch chromatically by one half step
- (C) The notes of a chord played in succession to one another; a broken chord
- (D) Softly, with subdued sound