

FLORIDA VOCAL ASSOCIATION

STUDENT EXAM

2014-2015 ALL STATE MUSICIANSHIP EXAMINATION Senior High, Grades 9-12

- 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 in 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 1: Chord Quality Recognition (2 points each)

You will hear each triad played melodically then harmonically. Each example will be played twice. Identify the quality of each chord from the choices in the column on the right and mark your answer on your answer sheet.

- 1. _____ A. Major
- 2. _____ B. Minor
- 3. _____ C. Augmented
- 4. _____ D. Diminished
- 5. _____

Part 2: Interval Recognition (2 points each)

You will hear each interval played melodically then harmonically. Each example will be played twice. Identify the interval played and mark the correct answer on your answer sheet.


(P = perfect, M = major, m = minor)


- 6. A) M2 B) m2 C) Unison D) Tritone
- 7. A) P5 B) M6 C) M7 D) P8
- 8. A) P4 B) Tritone C) P5 D) M3
- 9. A) M2 B) P4 C) P8 D) M3
- 10. A) m3 B) M7 C) m6 D) m2

Part 3: Rhythmic Recognition (2 points each)

Listen as exercises 11 and 12 are played. If the rhythm you hear played for the entire exercise is the same as what you see written, mark A on your answer sheet. If it is different, mark B. Each exercise will be played twice.

A = Same B = Different

11. 

12. 

Part 4: Melodic and Rhythmic Recognition (2 points each)

Listen to the music example written below. (The exercise is written on two lines.) For each measure, identify if it is played correctly (choice A) or incorrectly (choice B), and mark the appropriate answer on your answer sheet. Pay attention to rhythm and melody. Each measure is a separate answer. **The entire example (including all measures) will be played twice.**

A = Correct

B = Incorrect

Part 5: Complete the Measures (2 points each)

Questions 21 and 22 are incomplete measures. Choose note(s) or rest(s) that complete each measure.

21.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

22.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Part 6: Time (Meter) Signature Recognition (2 points each)

For exercises 23 and 24, identify the correct time signature.

23.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

35. Fermata
- A. A pause or hold
 - B. Gradually dying away, softer and slower
 - C. Return to the original tempo after some deviation
 - D. Most widely used range of pitches in a piece of music
36. Largo
- A. Very slow and broad
 - B. Fast tempo with spirit
 - C. Lowered, or reduced; generally refers to the lowering of a pitch chromatically by one half step
 - D. Lightly
37. Caesura
- A. Symbol that indicates a note is strongly played or sung
 - B. Suddenly, quickly
 - C. Grand pause; an interruption or break in the line
 - D. Less motion
38. Staccato
- A. Heavy, ponderous
 - B. Detached, crisply played
 - C. Very loud
 - D. Softly, with subdued sound, performed in an undertone
39. Poco piu mosso
- A. To the end, generally used after a repetition
 - B. A little more motion
 - C. To play or sing with expression
 - D. The original speed
40. Portamento
- A. Raised or enlarged; generally refers to the raising of a pitch by one half-step
 - B. Type of vocal phonation that enables the singer to sing notes beyond the normal vocal range
 - C. The repetition of a phrase at different pitch levels using the same or similar intervals
 - D. Special manner of singing where the voice glides from one tone to the next through all the intermediate pitches
41. Rallentando
- A. A long pause that is determined by the performer or director
 - B. Play or sing in a mysterious manner
 - C. Gradually slowing down
 - D. A passage that brings a piece of music to its conclusion; an ending
42. Tutti
- A. In a choral work would indicate all voices
 - B. Rather slow, at a moderate walking speed
 - C. Slowing of tempo, usually with increasing volume; most frequently occurs toward the end of a piece
 - D. First or upper part

43. Bel Canto
- A. “Beautiful singing”; an Italian Opera term
 - B. A major vocal work that involves theatrical elements
 - C. Performers singing the same part are divided to sing different parts
 - D. In a sustained manner
44. Diminuendo
- A. In a singing style, singable
 - B. Gradually reduce volume, getting softer
 - C. Medium soft
 - D. Slightly slower than allegro, often implying lighter texture and character as well
45. Legato
- A. To play or sing in a smooth, connected manner
 - B. Medium loud
 - C. Very fast, faster than allegro
 - D. Without instrumental accompaniment
46. Sforzando
- A. A creative work, numbered to designate the order of the composer’s works
 - B. Without
 - C. Continue to perform in a similar manner
 - D. Strongly accented, forced
47. Rubato
- A. An improvised or written-out ornamental passage performed by a soloist usually near the final cadence
 - B. A short musical idea or melodic theme, usually shorter than a musical phrase
 - C. Making the established pulse flexible by accelerating and slowing down the tempo, an expressive device
 - D. Motion by half steps; also describes harmony or melody that employs some of the sequential 12 pitches (semi-tones) in an octave
48. Amabile
- A. Rather slow, at a moderate walking speed
 - B. Large scale musical composition on a sacred subject
 - C. Sweet, loveable
 - D. Gradually dying away, softer and slower
49. Marcato
- A. Marked, stressed
 - B. Music that lacks a tonal center; absence of key
 - C. Composition for instruments in which a solo instrument is set against an orchestral ensemble
 - D. Solemn, with dignity
50. Slur
- A. Symbol used to raise or lower a given pitch by 1 or 2 semi-tones, or to cancel a previous sign or part of a key signature
 - B. Curved line that indicates to sing or play in a legato manner; without separation
 - C. A single musical idea or element which is often defined by a repeated rhythmic pattern or melodic contour
 - D. A system used for teaching sight singing (do-re-mi)