Choir Midterm Exam

Before You Begin

1. What is BEAT?

2. What is RHYTHM?

3. What is a NOTE?

4. Label the parts on the lines:

5. What is a REST?

6. Describe and define musical STAFF?

7. This is a __________ __________.

8. Fill in the treble staff letter names below:

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9. Draw a flat here: _____. What does a FLAT do to a pitch?

10. Draw a sharp here: _____. What does a SHARP do to a pitch?

11. What is a KEY SIGNATURE, where is it located, and what does it tell us?

12. What does the TOP number of a time signature tell us?

13. What does the BOTTOM number of a time signature tell us?

14. Describe and define BAR LINE:

15. Describe and define MEASURE:

16. Describe and define DOUBLE BAR LINE:

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Unit I

Getting Ready for Unit I

17. In the TIME SIGNATURE \(\frac{4}{4}\) there are _____ beats per measure

   and a ____________________ note gets one beat.

18. List the 7 different sol-fege syllables: _____  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____

19. From “do”, up to “high do” is called a ____________________ scale.

20. The KEY of C MAJOR has _____ sharp(s) / flat(s) - circle one.

21. The KEY of F MAJOR has _____ sharp(s) / flat(s) - circle one.
Lessons 1-4

22. Complete the chart of notes below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Picture:</th>
<th>We say...</th>
<th># of beats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole Note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ta-ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 (one)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(single) Eighth Note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(double) Eighth Note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Complete the chart of rests below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Picture:</th>
<th># of beats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole Rest</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 (two)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rest" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rest" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 2

Getting Ready for Unit 2

24. What does a repeat sign do?

25. How does one use a FIRST and SECOND ENDING?

26. The KEY of G MAJOR has _____ sharp(s) / flat(s) - circle one.

27. The KEY of D MAJOR has _____ sharp(s) / flat(s) - circle one.

Lessons 5-8

28. A TIE is a curved line that joins _____ notes of the same / different pitch(es) to make one long sound. A tie acts like a plus sign, _________ the value of the two notes together. Ties can / cannot (circle one) cross bar lines.

29. A DOT after a note increases the note's duration by _________ of the original note's value.

30. A dotted half note gets _____ beats.

31. A dotted quarter note gets _____ beats.

32. What is a musical INTERVAL?
Unit 3

Getting Ready for Unit 3

33. What is the purpose of DYNAMICS (dynamic signs) in music?

34. Complete the chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pianissimo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>moderately soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moderately loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortissimo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crescendo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diminuendo (decrescendo)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. The KEY of Bb MAJOR has _____ sharp(s) / flat(s) - circle one.

36. The KEY of Eb MAJOR has _____ sharp(s) / flat(s) - circle one.

Lessons 9-12

37. In the time signature \( \frac{3}{4} \) there are _____ beats per measure and a __________ note gets one beat.

38. In the time signature \( \frac{2}{4} \) there are _____ beats per measure and a __________ note gets one beat.

39. A WHOLE REST is used to indicate a complete measure of rest for all time signatures. In 4/4, a whole rest indicates _____ beats of rest. In 3/4, a whole rest indicates _____ beats of rest. In 2/4, a whole rest indicates _____ beats of rest.

40. When we see this rhythm, we say _____ _____ _____.
Unit 4

Getting Ready for Unit 4

41. This is a __________ __________.

42. Fill in the bass staff letter names below the notes below:

43. The KEY of A MAJOR has _____ sharp(s) / flat(s) - circle one.

44. The KEY of E MAJOR has _____ sharp(s) / flat(s) - circle one.
45. In ex. 45...
   a. What measure do we go to after we sing m. (measure) 6 for the first time? m. _____
   b. Where do we go after we sing m. 10? m. _____
   c. What is the last measure that we sing? m. _____

46. In ex. 46...
   a. What measure do we go to after m. (measure) 10? m. _____
   b. What measure do we sing just before we sing the coda? m. _____

47. In ex. 47...
   a. What measure do we go to after m. 3 for the first time? m. _____
   b. What measure do we go to after m. 3 for the second time? m. _____

48. What is a pick-up measure?

49. A sixteenth note gets _____ beat(s) of sound. A sixteenth rest gets _____ beat(s) of silence.

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Unit 5

Getting Ready for Unit 5

50. Define/Describe articulation marks: ____________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________

51. A slur is between how many notes? ________________ . Circle the slur below:

52. To sing a note staccato means to sing the note ________________________________.
   Draw a staccato mark for the following notes:

53. To sing a note with an accent mark means to sing the note ________________________.
   Draw an accent mark for the following notes:

54. A tenuto mark means to sing a note ____________________________________________.

55. In a round or a canon, two or more parts sing _________________ music at
    _________________ time(s).