

FLORIDA VOCAL ASSOCIATION

STUDENT EXAM

2015-2016 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) m7 B) M6 C) P8 D) M7
- 7. A) M6 B) Tritone C) P5 D) P8
- 8. A) m2 B) M3 C) Unison D) M2
- 9. A) m6 B) P4 C) M6 D) Tritone
- 10. A) P4 B) M3 C) m6 D) M7

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.

24. 

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

Part 7: Key Signature Recognition (2 points each)

Determine the Major or minor key as instructed.

25. 

- A. A# Major
- B. D Major
- C. F Major
- D. B Major

26. 

- A. b minor
- B. g minor
- C. g# minor
- D. d# minor

27. 

- A. C# Major
- B. A Major
- C. E Major
- D. F# Major

28. 

- A. d# minor
- B. c minor
- C. e minor
- D. a# minor

29. 

- A. G-flat Major
- B. C-flat Major
- C. D-flat Major
- D. E-flat Major

30. 

- A. f minor
- B. e-flat minor
- C. g minor
- D. c-flat minor

31. 

- A. B-flat Major
- B. F Major
- C. C Major
- D. G Major

32. 

- A. g minor
- B. a minor
- C. f minor
- D. d minor

Part 8: Vocabulary (2 points each)

Select the correct definition for each vocabulary term.

33. Cantabile

- A. Gradually dying away, softer and slower
- B. Play or sing in a mysterious manner
- C. In a singing style; singable
- D. Sweetly, usually also softly

34. Niente

- A. Dying away to nothing
- B. Sweet, loveable
- C. Music that lacks a tonal center; absence of key
- D. A pause or hold

35. Pesante
- A. Heavy, ponderous
 - B. Lightly
 - C. Less motion
 - D. Medium loud
36. Allargando
- A. Gradually dying away, softer and slower
 - B. Strongly accented, forced
 - C. Slowing of tempo, usually with increasing volume; most frequently occurs toward the end of a piece
 - D. Continue to perform in a similar manner
37. Fortissimo
- A. Medium loud
 - B. Medium soft
 - C. Very loud
 - D. Marked, stressed
38. Lunga
- A. A short musical idea or melodic theme, usually shorter than a musical phrase
 - B. A long pause that is determined by the performer or director
 - C. In a sustained manner
 - D. Detached, crisply played
39. Chromatic
- A. Describes a song where the stanzas are all sung to the same music
 - B. Composition for instruments in which a solo instrument is set against an orchestral ensemble
 - C. "Beautiful singing;" an Italian Opera term
 - D. Motion by half steps; also describes harmony or melody that employs some of the sequential 12 pitches (semi-tones) in an octave
40. Sotto Voce
- A. Graceful
 - B. Very slow and broad
 - C. Special manner of singing where the voice glides from one tone to the next through all the intermediate pitches
 - D. Softly; with subdued sound; performed in an undertone
41. Grave
- A. Solemn, with dignity
 - B. Fully sustained, occasionally even a bit longer than the note value requires
 - C. Lively, briskly
 - D. Gradually slowing down
42. D.C. or Da Capo
- A. To play or sing in a smooth, connected manner
 - B. Indicated by a time signature; can be simple or compound
 - C. Repeat from the beginning of the composition
 - D. First or upper part

43. Phrase

- A. A single musical idea or element which is often defined by a repeated rhythmic pattern or a melodic contour
- B. Curved line that indicates to sing or play in a legato manner; without separation
- C. A system used for teaching sight singing (do-re-mi)
- D. The relationship between two pitches; the distance between an upper and a lower pitch

44. Divisi

- A. ABACA-form of a composition that has a recurring A section
- B. Performers singing the same part are divided to sing different parts
- C. Return to the original tempo after some deviation
- D. Raised or enlarged; generally refers to the raising of a pitch by one half-step

45. Tutti

- A. The repetition of a phrase at different pitch levels using the same or similar intervals
- B. Making the established pulse flexible by accelerating and slowing down the tempo; an expressive device
- C. In a choral work would indicate all voices
- D. Without instrumental accompaniment

46. Poco piu mosso

- A. Grand pause; an interruption or break in the line
- B. Suddenly, quickly
- C. Strongly accented, forced
- D. A little more motion

47. Espressivo

- A. In a sustained manner
- B. To play or sing with expression
- C. Type of vocal phonation that enables the singer to sing notes beyond the normal vocal range
- D. Most widely used range of pitches in a piece of music

48. Al fine

- A. To the end, generally used after a repetition
- B. Rather slow, at a moderate walking speed
- C. An improvised or written-out ornamental passage performed by a soloist usually near the final cadence
- D. Without

49. Tempo primo

- A. A passage that brings a piece of music to its conclusion; an ending
- B. Indicated by a time signature; can be simple or compound
- C. The original speed
- D. Very fast, faster than allegro

50. Allegretto

- A. Slightly slower than allegro, often implying lighter texture and character as well
- B. 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
- C. Fast tempo with spirit
- D. The notes of a chord played in succession to one another, rather than simultaneously; a broken chord