

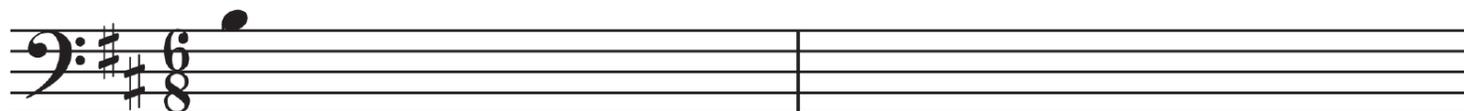
# Ear Tests – May 6, 2024

(Print the following to participate in the May 6, 2024 webinar)

## AAGO Ear Tests

A.

 = 84



B.

♩ = 68

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves, treble and bass, joined by a brace on the left. Both staves are in 4/4 time and the key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The treble staff begins with a quarter note on G4. The bass staff begins with a quarter note on G2. The first measure contains these two notes. The second and third measures are empty. The system ends with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves, treble and bass, joined by a brace on the left. Both staves are in 4/4 time and the key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The treble staff begins with a quarter note on G4. The bass staff begins with a quarter note on G2. The first measure contains these two notes. The second and third measures are empty. The system ends with a double bar line.

## A 12. Aural Perception.

### Post-1750 (10 points)

A piece of organ music approximately three minutes in length will be played **three times**. There will be an interval of 30 seconds between playings. **Please read all questions before the first playing.** The piece has a key signature of three flats. Answer all questions in the space provided.

- 1) A skeleton score of the first few measures for the right hand is provided below. Determine the meter of the opening bars by writing in the bar lines on the score below. (1 point)

Vivace e liggiero

1

The image shows a musical score on three staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a common time signature 'C'. The music consists of a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The score is intended for a student to determine the meter by drawing bar lines.

2) Name the registration of the right hand through the opening measures. *(1 point)*

---

3) When the texture changes to a flute solo in the right hand, how many voices are present in the solo? *(1 point)*

---

4) When the solo changes to the left hand, what is the registration in the left hand? *(1 point)*

---

5) What is the genre and nationality of this piece? *(2 points)*

---

6) At the conclusion of the piece identify the cadence type and tonality of the final chord. *(2 points)*

---

7) What is the overall basic form of this piece? *(1 point)*

---

8) Identify a possible composer and date of composition. *(1 point)*

---

**Pre-1750** (10 points)

A piece of organ music will be played **four times**. There will be an interval of 60 seconds between playings. **Please read all nine questions before the first playing.** The passage begins in C major. A skeleton score is provided notating the rhythm of the highest part. Answer all questions in the spaces provided on the score.

♩ = ca. 60

1. What compositional technique does the composer use in bars 3-4 to introduce the chorale melody in m. 5? (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Identify the suspension marked [ ] . (1 point)  
a) 4-3  
b) 7-6  
c) 9-8

6

3. Identify the suspension marked [ ] in bar 7. (1 point)  
a) 4-3  
b) 7-6  
c) 9-8
4. Identify the harmony in bar 7 marked (+). (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_
5. You will hear an ornament on the first beat of bar 9 marked (\*). Indicate the ornament sign above the rest in the score. (1 point)

11

6. How does the chord marked (\*) prepare for the ensuing modulation? (1 point)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. In the right hand a \_\_\_\_\_ of suspensions characterizes the texture. (1 point)

8. The chord progression marked [ ] takes the music to C major. Circle one chord at **a**) and one chord at **b**) to correctly identify the cadence. (2 points)

- |                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>a)</b> v                    | <b>b)</b> I    |
| ii <sup>6</sup> <sub>5</sub>   | V <sup>7</sup> |
| V <sup>6</sup> <sub>5</sub> /V | IV             |
| IV                             | vi             |

9. Identify a possible composer and date of composition. (1 point)

\_\_\_\_\_

## ChM Ear Test

- B. The following passage will be played four times, but with a number of intentional alterations. Locate the alterations by circling them in pencil on this copy, which must be handed in with the other test papers. (9 points)

$\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 60. The score consists of two systems of music, each with four measures. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The music is written for both treble and bass clefs. The score contains several intentional alterations for the ear test.

System 1:

- Measure 1: Treble clef has a whole note chord (G4, B4, D5). Bass clef has a whole note chord (G2, B2, D3).
- Measure 2: Treble clef has a whole note chord (A4, C5, E5). Bass clef has a whole note chord (A2, C3, E3).
- Measure 3: Treble clef has a whole note chord (B4, D5, F#5). Bass clef has a whole note chord (B2, D3, F#3).
- Measure 4: Treble clef has a whole note chord (C5, E5, G5). Bass clef has a whole note chord (C3, E3, G3).

System 2:

- Measure 1: Treble clef has a whole note chord (D5, F#5, A5). Bass clef has a whole note chord (D2, F#2, A2).
- Measure 2: Treble clef has a whole note chord (E5, G5, B5). Bass clef has a whole note chord (E2, G2, B2).
- Measure 3: Treble clef has a whole note chord (F#5, A5, C6). Bass clef has a whole note chord (F#2, A2, C3).
- Measure 4: Treble clef has a whole note chord (G5, B5, D6). Bass clef has a whole note chord (G2, B2, D3).

# FAGO Ear Tests

A.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass, joined by a brace on the left. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The first measure contains a whole chord in the treble clef (F4, A4, C5) and a whole chord in the bass clef (Bb2, D3, F3). The second and third measures are empty.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass, joined by a brace on the left. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The first measure is empty. The second measure contains a quarter note F4 in the treble clef. The third measure contains a quarter note G4 in the treble clef and a quarter note Bb2 in the bass clef. The piece ends with a double bar line.

B.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass, joined by a brace on the left. Both staves are in the key of A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and 4/4 time. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a single quarter note on the note A4 (the second line of the staff). The bass staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a single quarter note on the note A2 (the second line of the staff). The rest of the system is empty.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass, joined by a brace on the left. Both staves are in the key of A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. It contains a single quarter note on the note A4 (the second line of the staff) in the second measure, and a single half note on the note A4 (the second line of the staff) in the fourth measure. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It contains a single quarter note on the note A2 (the second line of the staff) in the second measure, and a single half note on the note A2 (the second line of the staff) in the fourth measure. The system ends with a double bar line.