

Fun Zone Music Aid

Your school music teacher has asked you to write a quiz for one of the theory classes. Follow the directions below to complete the answer key for the quiz.

1. Match each term to its definition.

diminished triad

begins on the 6th note of the major scale

augmented triad

minor triad with the 5th lowered one half step

relative minor scale

natural minor scale with the 7th raised one half step

harmonic minor scale

becoming gradually slower

rallentando

major triad with the 5th raised one half step

Learning Link

Nadia Boulanger, a French composer and conductor, was one of the most highly regarded music teachers of the 20th century. Born in Paris, she entered the Paris Conservatory to study organ and composition when she was only 10. When she was 25, she stopped composing and began teaching. In her long and legendary career, Boulanger attracted students from around the world. Composers Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein were among her well-known American students.

2. Change each minor triad to a diminished triad by adding the appropriate accidental.



3. On the blank lines *above* the notes, write the fingering for the RH B harmonic minor scale. Then play.



4. On the blank lines *below* the notes, write the fingering for the LH B harmonic minor scale. Then play.



Two-Octave Arpeggios

On the blank lines *above* or *below* the staff, write the missing fingering for the two-octave arpeggios. Then play.

1. C Major

2. For the C major arpeggios above, lower the E (the 3rd of the chord) a half step to play C minor arpeggios. The E naturals become E

flats
sharps
(circle one)

3. D Major

4. For the D major arpeggios above, lower the F# (the 3rd of the chord) a half step to play D minor arpeggios. The F sharps become F

flats
naturals
(circle one)

5. F Major

6. For the F major arpeggios above, lower the A (the 3rd of the chord) a half step to play F minor arpeggios. The A naturals become A

flats
sharps
(circle one)

7. The Italian term *robusto* means

lyrical and cantabile
strong and bold

(circle one)



Fun Zone Contemporary Period Class Presentation



You are making a short presentation about the Contemporary period to your music class. Fill in the information below to create a poster to use for your presentation. Review Lesson Book 6, page 28, for help.

The Contemporary Period _____

(fill in dates)

Contemporary means _____.

This period sometimes is called _____ or _____.

Three Important Contemporary Keyboard Composers:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Claude Debussy sometimes is called an _____.

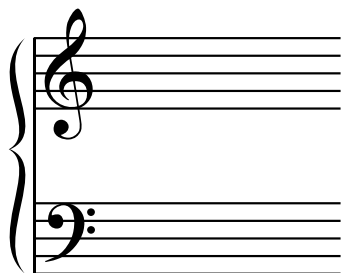
Since the 1970s, _____ or _____ pianos have become popular keyboard instruments.



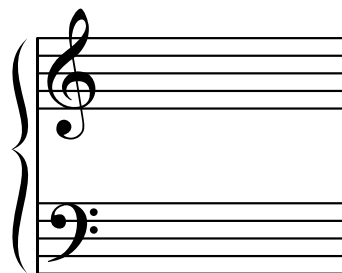
Flat Key Signatures

Write the flat key signatures. Remember, B E A D G C F.

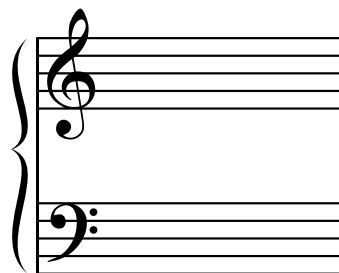
F Major



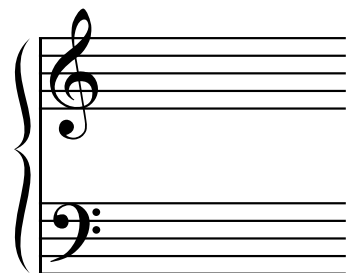
A \flat Major



E \flat Major



B \flat Major



Playing ii-V⁷-I Chord Progressions

1. Play the chord progression.

I ii V⁷ I
 (1st inversion) (3rd omitted)

2. Rewrite the progression above, using the given accompaniment styles. Then play.

Waltz bass

a.
I ii V⁷ I I

Broken chord

b.
I ii V⁷ I I

Alberti bass

c.
I ii V⁷ I I

Learning Link

Bagatelle is the French word for trifle. As a musical composition, it is usually a short piece of music in a lighthearted style, written for the piano. The first composer to write a bagatelle was the Frenchman François Couperin. Other composers of bagatelles include Beethoven, the Bohemian composer Bedřich Smetana, Finnish composer Jean Sibelius, and Bartók. Most bagatelles in the Romantic and Contemporary periods also have descriptive titles.



3. **Now Play This:** Play and count aloud.

Joyful Dance

Ludvig Schytte (1848–1909)
Op. 108, No. 1



Allegro moderato



ii V⁷

ii (1st inversion) V⁷

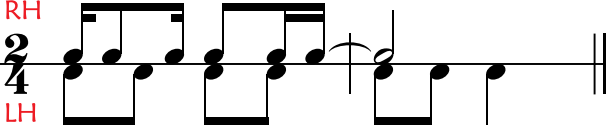
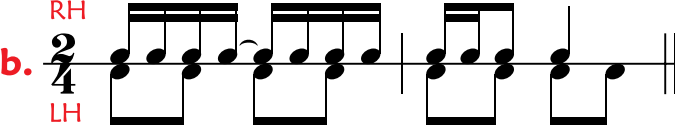
Syncopated Rhythm Patterns

1. **Now Hear This:** Circle the pattern that your teacher taps or claps.*

a.  **or** 

b.  **or** 

2. On your lap, tap each rhythm as you count aloud.


a.  b. 

3. *Presto* means  very slow
 very fast
 (circle one)

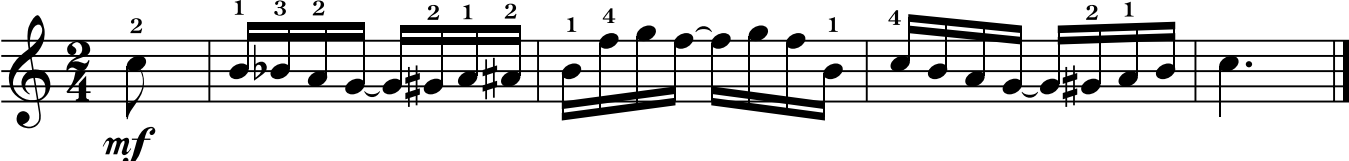
Subito means  suddenly
 gradually
 (circle one)

4. **Now Play This:** Play and count aloud these melodies from ragtime pieces by Scott Joplin.


The Easy Winners

a. 

Solace

b. 

Peacherine Rag

c. 

***Note to Teacher:** Tap or clap one pattern from each exercise.