










1. Dynamics
 - a. The speed of the music.
 - b. The volume of the music.
 - c. The sharps or flats in the music.
 - d. The time signature of the music.
2. Key Signature
 - a. The speed of the music.
 - b. The volume of the music.
 - c. The sharps or flats in the music.
 - d. The time signature of the music.
3. Tempo
 - a. The speed of the music.
 - b. The volume of the music.
 - c. The sharps and flats in the music.
 - d. The time signature of the music.
4. Decrescendo
 - a. Gradual increase in tempo
 - b. Gradual decrease in tempo
 - c. Gradual increase in volume
 - d. Gradual decrease in volume
5. Da Capo (D.C.)
 - a. Play the ending
 - b. Go to the sign (segno)
 - c. Go to fine and play to the end
 - d. Go to the beginning
6. Select the order from softest to loudest
 - a. *mp, pp, p, mf, ff, f*
 - b. *ff, f, mf, mp, p, pp*
 - c. *pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff*
 - d. *pp, mp, p, f, mf, ff*
7. Allegro
 - a. Slow, broad
 - b. Medium speed
 - c. Lively, quick
 - d. Very fast
8. Presto
 - a. Slow, broad
 - b. Medium speed
 - c. Lively, quick
 - d. Very fast
9. Largo
 - a. Slow, broad
 - b. Medium speed
 - c. Lively, quick
 - d. Very fast
10. Moderato
 - a. Slow, broad
 - b. Medium speed
 - c. Lively, quick
 - d. Very fast
11. Divisi
 - a. Play only 1 of the 2 notes
 - b. Play both notes
 - c. Played louder
 - d. Very fast
12. 
 - a. Bass clef, F clef
 - b. Treble clef, G clef
 - c. Alto clef, C clef
 - d. Neutral clef
13. #
 - a. Natural
 - b. Flat
 - c. Sharp
 - d. Double sharp
14. 
 - a. Bass clef, F clef
 - b. Treble clef, G clef
 - c. Alto clef, C clef
 - d. Neutral clef


15.  Natural
- Natural
 - Flat
 - Sharp
 - Double sharp
16.  Bass clef, F clef
- Bass clef, F clef
 - Treble clef, G clef
 - Alto clef, C clef
 - Neutral clef
17.  Repeat
- Repeat
 - Crescendo
 - Coda
 - Fermata
18.  Accented note
- Soft note
 - Accented note
 - Staccato note
 - Legato note
19.  Staccato note
- Up-bow note
 - Accented note
 - Staccato note
 - Legato note
20. The symbol *ff* is an abbreviation for which word?
- Forteforte
 - Very fast
 - Fortissimo
 - Loud and fast
21. What is the volume for mezzo piano?
- Very soft
 - Moderately loud
 - Very loud
 - Moderately soft
22. The word ritardando means to:
- Repeat a section of music
 - Slow the speed of the music
 - Play the music loudly
 - Play the music more quickly
23. A fermata means:
- Immediately stop the note
 - Increase the volume of the note
 - Make the note softer
 - Hold the note for longer than it's value
24. A key signature refers to:
- Speed of the music
 - Volume of the music
 - Sharps and flats in the music
 - Number of beats in each measure
25. Correct intonation means:
- Performing in tune
 - Performing the correct notes
 - Performing at the proper volume
 - Performing in time
26. If it is difficult to hear the melody, which of the following needs to improve?
- Phrasing
 - Articulation
 - Balance
 - Tempo

27.  at the beginning of a piece of music is called a :

- a. Scale
- b. Key signature
- c. Time signature
- d. Tempo marking




28. The symbol  means to:


- a. Accent all the notes
- b. Repeat the music
- c. Play the notes short
- d. Stop the music

29. This symbol  is called a:

- a. Clef
- b. Time signature
- c. Key signature
- d. Tempo marking

30. Which symbol lowers a note a half step?

- a. #
- b. 
- c. 
- d. 

31. This symbol  is called a :

- a. Crescendo
- b. Accent
- c. Legato marking
- d. Diminuendo

32. The symbol *pp* is an abbreviation for which word?

- a. Piano piano
- b. Very slow
- c. Pianissimo
- d. Slow and quiet

33. What is the volume level for mezzo forte?

- a. Very soft
- b. Moderately loud
- c. Very loud
- d. Moderately soft

34. Molto ritardando means to

- a. Speed up a lot
- b. Slowdown a lot
- c. Slow down a little
- d. Get a little quieter

35. The word presto means to

- a. Repeat a section of music
- b. Speed up gradually
- c. Play the music loudly
- d. Play the music more quickly

36. Articulation refers to:


- a. The way a note is played
- b. Performing the correct notes
- c. Performing at the proper volume
- d. Performing in tune

37. The word accelerando means to:


- a. Repeat a section of music
- b. Speed up gradually
- c. Play the music loudly
- d. Play the music more quickly

38. D.S means:

- a. From the sign
- b. From the beginning
- c. From the coda
- d. Stop at the fine





39. This symbol  is called a:

- a. Natural sign
- b. Key signature
- c. Sharp sign
- d. Time signature





40. The symbol  =100 is a:

- a. Clef
- b. Time signature
- c. Tempo marking
- d. Key signature

41. Which symbol raises a note by $\frac{1}{2}$ step?

- a. 
- b. 
- c. 
- d. 

42. The symbol for crescendo is:

- a. 
- b. 
- c. 
- d. 

43. What does subito piano mean?

- a. Gradually softer
- b. Gradually louder
- c. Get a bit louder
- d. Suddenly quiet

44. The symbol *fff* is an abbreviation for which word?

- a. Piano piano
- b. Very slow
- c. Pianissimo
- d. Fortississimo

45. Of the tempos listed below, which is the fastest?

- a. Allegro
- b. Presto
- c. Grave
- d. Moderato

46. Of the tempos listed below, which is the slowest?

- a. Allegro
- b. Presto
- c. Moderato
- d. Grave

47. The word rallentando means to:

- a. Repeat a section of music
- b. Slow down gradually
- c. Play the music loudly
- d. Play the music more quickly

48. Timbre refers to:

- a. The range of the instrument
- b. Performing at the proper volume
- c. The tone quality or color
- d. Performing in tune

49. *Fine* means:

- a. From the sign
- b. From the beginning
- c. From the sign
- d. End

50. *Coda* means:

- a. The "tail end" of the piece
- b. From the beginning
- c. From the sign
- d. Repeat a section

51. The lines above & below the staff are called:

- a. Ledger lines
- b. Note lines
- c. Wires
- d. Railroad tracks





52. This symbol  (cesura) means:

- a. To hold the note
- b. A pause in the music
- c. Repeat the last measure
- d. Continue to play

53. This symbol  means:


- a. To hold the note
- b. A pause in the music
- c. Repeat the last measure
- d. Continue to play

54. Which symbol is an accent?

- a. 
- b. 
- c. 
- d. 

55. Legato

- a. Articulate notes in a smooth connected style
- b. Articulate notes in a short, detached style
- c. Perform notes freely and without a tempo
- d. Perform notes with heavy accents

56. 

- a. Repeat sign
- b. Tempo marking
- c. Key signature

d. Time signature

57. Tie

- a. Curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch
- b. Curved line connecting two or more notes of different pitches
- c. Dot placed after the note heads to lengthen note value
- d. Type of accent marking

58. Accidental

- a. Wrong notes played by accident
- b. A sharp, flat, or natural sign in a measure, but not in the key signature
- c. Changing of a note or passage to make it easier to perform
- d. A sudden change in tempo of a song

59. Dissonance

- a. Getting louder
- b. Getting softer
- c. Unstable harmony that creates tension
- d. Stable harmony free from tension

60. *Andante*

- a. A moderate walking tempo
- b. With a varied, changing tempo
- c. Slow, languid tempo
- d. Lively and quick tempo

61. Enharmonic

- a. Pleasant-sounding harmony
- b. A different letter name to indicate the same pitch (i.e., A#=Bb)
- c. Playing or singing in unison
- d. In tune

62.



- a. Repeat sign
- b. Fermata
- c. Coda
- d. Key signature

63.



- a. Repeat sign
- b. Fermata
- c. Coda
- d. Key signature

64.



- a. Half note
- b. Whole note
- c. Half rest
- d. Whole rest

65.



- a. Tempo marking, designating speed of the beats
- b. Measure number, designating the length of the piece
- c. Phase marking, designating the number of quarter notes
- d. Time signature, designating the meter

66. Place the following marking from slowest to fastest

Allegro largo presto andante

- a. Andante, Allegro, Largo, Presto
- b. Allegro, Presto, Andante, Largo
- c. Presto, Allegro, Andante, Largo
- d. Largo, Andante, Allegro, Presto

67. What musical term indicates to gradually get faster?

- a. Accelerando
- b. Diminuendo
- c. Crescendo
- d. Simile

68. What does it mean when a musical passage is marked *solo*

- a. The passage is a featured melody for one person
- b. The passage is to be played by only one player
- c. The passage is optional
- d. The passage should be played softer than the previous passage

69.



- a. Coda
- b. Repeat sign
- c. Fermata
- d. Key signature

70.



- a. Fermata
- b. Flat
- c. Natural
- d. Sharp

71.



- a. Repeat sign
- b. Coda sign
- c. Key signature
- d. Time signature