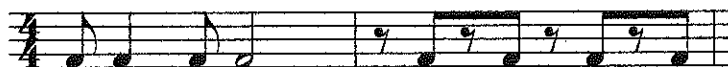


# Concert Choir and Women's Choir Written Final Exam

## Review Sheet 2015

### Rhythms

Part 1 rhythm section will cover enumeration (writing the counts out, i.e. 1 e + a, 2 + etc.). Rests will be in parenthesis, and sustained note values will be underlined. Below are some examples that you can practice with.

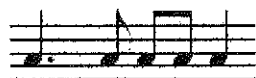


Under these Rhythms, you will see choices for enumeration, like 1 e + a, etc. All examples will be in 4/4 time.

Examples:



This rhythm would be enumerated 1e+a 2+ 3 4.



This rhythm would be enumerated 1 $\underline{2}$  + 3 + 4

Part 2 rhythm section will be rhythmic dictation. You will hear a rhythmic sequence and need to identify which of 4 possible choices was played for you. Be prepared with dotted quarter notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes in various time signatures.

We will practice this Part 2 in class. However, to review at home, go to [teoria.com](http://teoria.com). Click on Exercises. Click on Rhythmic Dictation. Where it says "Libraries," Stay in the left column and select the first box only. It will "click" the beat for you. Using the notes/rests, fill in the staff with what is played.

### Melodic Dictation

This portion will check your ability to recognize patterns that skip in the tonic triad. You will have several choices, and will need to string them together to show the melody that's played.

For Example: You might see the following 6 options on your exam.



I will play 8 notes in a row. You will need to decide which combination of patterns I played. One multiple choice question might look like...

1. Select the option that reflects the 8 notes played.
  - a. II, III, V, VI
  - b. I, II, III, VI
  - c. VI, IV, III, II
  - d. I, V, V, I


We will practice this in class. However, to review at home, you should sing patterns that skip all around in the tonic triad. Example: D down to S, up to D, up to M, up to S, down to D, etc.

## Melodic Intervals

There will not be any interval recognition for this exam. (M2, M3, etc).

## Score Analysis

Just like on the Mid-Term, you will look at a sample piece of music and be asked questions about navigating through it. Examples of questions include...

1. How many systems are on this page?
2. How many measures are on this page?
3. What are the lyrics for the altos?
4. What instrument is accompanying the choir?
5. How many notes does the pianist play in measure 10?
6. What does the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> ending tell the singers to do?
7. What is the dynamic marking of the piece?
8. Where is the key signature located?
9. Where is the tempo marking located?
10. What do these 2 symbols mean? 
11. What does a staccato marking look like?
12. What does an accent mark look like?
13. What does a fermata look like?
14. Where is the time signature located?
15. How can you tell if the time signature has changed during a song?

## Key Signatures

You will need to identify major key signatures.

Remember the last # in the sequence is Ti. The last b in the sequence is Fa.

Remember that C Major has no sharps or flats.

Remember the notes for the Treble Clef: Lines= EGBDF, Spaces=FACE.

Remember the notes for the Bass Clef: Lines=GBDFA, Spaces=ACEG

### Finding Keys with Sharps in them

1. Look at the sharp that's at the very right hand side.
2. Identify its letter name.
3. Look at your piano keyboard and find that letter on the keyboard. Ex: C#
4. Move up one half step from that note.
5. That half step up is your key. So, if the last sharp is C#, your key is D.

### Another Way to Find Keys with Sharps in Them

1. Look at the sharp that's at the very right hand side.
2. Find it on your personal staff.
3. Move up one line or space (depending on what's next to it).
4. Identify the letter you're pointing to.
5. Check the key signature to see if there's a sharp on that letter.
6. If there is, it's that letter plus the word "sharp." If not, then the key is just that letter.
7. Example: If C# is the last sharp in the sequence, you point to the 3<sup>rd</sup> space on your personal staff. Move up to the 4<sup>th</sup> line, and that letter is D. Check the key signature. Nope- there is no sharp on the letter D. Therefore, the key is just plain "D Major."

### Finding Keys with Flats in Them

1. The last flat is "fa."
2. Find it on your personal staff. Move either up or down from Fa to find Do.
3. Identify the letter name of "Do" that you're pointing to.
4. Check the key signature to see if there's a flat on that letter.
5. If there is, it's that letter plus the word "flat." If not, then the key is just that letter.
6. Example: If B-flat is the last flat in the sequence, you point to the 3<sup>rd</sup> line on your personal staff. Move down to find Do on the 1<sup>st</sup> space. That letter name is F. Check the key signature. Nope- there is no flat on the letter F. So, the key is just plain "F Major."

### Another Way to Find Keys With Flats in Them

1. Memorize that C Major has no flats/sharps and F Major has 1 flat.
2. For all of the other keys with flats in them...the key name is the 2<sup>nd</sup> to last flat.

For review, use [www.musictheory.net](http://www.musictheory.net). Click on Exercises, then select Key Signature Identification. There will be options for which Clef you would like to use (Bass/Treble), and whether you are looking for Major (Do), or minor (La). If you are unsure of the pitches in Bass or Treble clef, select the Note Identification Exercise first. This is listed above the Key Signature identification.

## Choral Questions

Be able to answer questions about...

### Compositions in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Style

1. "What is music?" and experimenting with sound
2. Cluster chords
3. Atonal and aleatoric/chance music

### Singing in French

1. Generally what happens to the sound of a vowel if it is followed by "m" or "n" in the same syllable?  
Ex: "en" in "encore."
2. Know that we often leave off final consonants. Ex: final "t," "x," and "z" are usually silent.
  - a. Ex: chat, finit, faux, assez

## Vocabulary

Know the definition and symbols (if applicable) of the following terms.

Tutti, accelerando, fermata, staccato, poco a poco, a tempo, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> ending, subito, rubato, accent, ritardando, legato, diaphragm, placement, and soft palate.

on Wed. 6/10

## Women's Choir Sight-Reading Final Exam Review 2015

For the sight-reading portion of your test, you will sing an 8-measure example into a microphone. Each group of 8 students will receive a new sight-reading example that is similar to the previous one but not exactly the same.

The example will contain half notes, dotted quarter notes, quarter notes/rests, and eighth notes/rests. You will need to be able to skip around the tonic triad and also step through the scale. This includes going from do, down to sol, and back up to do.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> four measures will stay on the same pitch but contain more difficult rhythms. You need to be able to sing half notes, dotted quarter notes, quarter notes/rests, and eighth notes/rests.

### Writing on the Sight-Reading Example

You may select ONE measure to write counts or solfege to help yourself out.

### Process for Sight-Reading

1. Flip over your music when told to do so.
2. You will have 45 seconds to practice/write in one measure. After 45 seconds, you will speak the solfege with the correct rhythm.
3. You will have 30 seconds to practice. After this time, you will sing the 8 measure example.
4. You will have 20 seconds to practice. After this time, you will sing the 8 measure example for a GRADE.

### To practice

Please use the examples from your packet! Also, sing various patterns aloud. Write sample ones down that follow the requirements for the final exam. Then, see if you can sing the syllables back to yourself!