

Student's Name Key  
 Teacher's Name \_\_\_\_\_

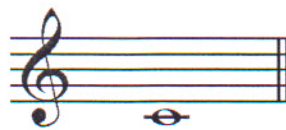
Written Score	90
Aural Score	10
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTATION OF PITCH**

Write the letter name of each note on the line below.



1. G



2. C



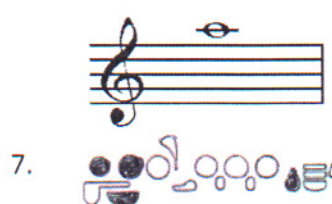
3. D

Draw in the box.

4. Natural n

5. Flat b

Fill in the fingerings for the notes.



Identify the note name of the fingering diagram.



9. Bb



10. F



11. C  
or (Low C)

**NOTATION OF RHYTHM**

Draw in the box.

12. Eighth rest 7

13. One eighth ♪

14. The time signature  $\frac{3}{4}$  tells us there are 3 beats in each measure.

15. The time signature  $\frac{3}{4}$  tells us the quarter note receives one beat.

Draw the bar lines in the musical examples. Include the double barline.

16.  $\frac{4}{4}$

17.  $\frac{2}{4}$

**KEY SIGNATURES**

Identify the major key signatures. Use major in the answer.

18. G major

19. Bb major

**HARMONIC STUDY**

Identify the Major arpeggios.

20. G

21. Bb

**SCALES**

22. Circle the correct pattern of whole steps and half steps used in a Major scale.

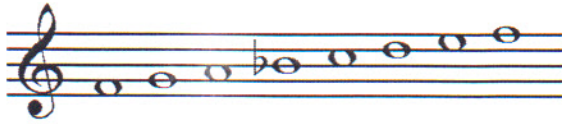
WWHWWWH

WHWWHWW

WHWHWWH

TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE

Identify the Major scales. Use Major in the answer.



23. F major



24. C major

**INTERVALS**

Identify the intervals as second, third, or fourth.



25. 3<sup>rd</sup>



26. 4<sup>th</sup>

Identify the intervals as harmonic or melodic.



27. melodic



28. harmonic

**TERMINOLOGY**

Match the symbols with the definitions. Write the letter on the blank line.

**TERMS**

29. D ,

30. C ♯

31. A

32. E

33. B

**DEFINITIONS**

- A. Fermata – to hold a note or rest
- B. Diminuendo – gradually softer
- C. Cancels a sharp or a flat
- D. A marking that means to breathe
- E. Slur – two or more notes of different pitch played on one breath with only the first note tongued
- F. Accent – a note that is played louder than the notes around it

TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE

## 2018-2019 OMTA THEORY LEVEL FOUR – FLUTE

4

Use a word from the word list to complete each sentence.

WORD LIST		
embouchure	fine	parallel motion
D.C. al Fine	tie	contrary motion

34. The formation of mouth shape; also the flute lip plate and blow hole, is called the

embouchure.

35. Music moving in the opposite direction is called

contrary motion.

36. Return to the beginning and play to Fine is called

D.C. al Fine.

37. The curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch lengthening the value of the first note is called a tie.

38. Music moving the **same** direction is called

parallel motion.

39. On the lines below, write the following tempos from slowest to fastest.

*Moderato, Allegro, Andante*

Andante      Moderato      Allegro

TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE

MUSICAL EXAMPLE

Use the musical example to answer the questions below. The measures are numbered.

40. What does the term above measure one mean? Circle the answer.

Walking

Tempo

Quick, fast tempo

41. The example is in the key of F Major.

42. What does the dynamic marking mean in measure one? Circle the answer.

Soft

Loud

Medium loud

43. What is the sign circled in measure four called? Circle the answer.

8va

Accent

Fermata

44. How are the circled notes in measure three articulated? Circle the answer.

Slurred

Tongued

45. In what measure is the breath mark? Circle the answer.

One

Two

Three

Four

END OF WRITTEN TEST

2018-2019 OMTA Aural Awareness Levels 3 & 4

Student's Name Key

Aural Score  
10

- |     |                  |                  |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| 1.  | Same             | Different        |
| 2.  | Staccato         | Legato           |
| 3.  | Staccato         | Legato           |
| 4.  | Piano            | Forte            |
| 5.  | High             | Low              |
| 6.  | Gradually Louder | Gradually Softer |
| 7.  | Second           | Third            |
| 8.  | Higher           | Lower            |
| 9.  | Higher           | Lower            |
| 10. | Higher           | Lower            |