

2018-2019 OMTA THEORY LEVEL TWO

Student's Name _____

Teacher's Name _____

Written Score	
Aural Score	
TOTAL SCORE	

NOTATION OF PITCH

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



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____



6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

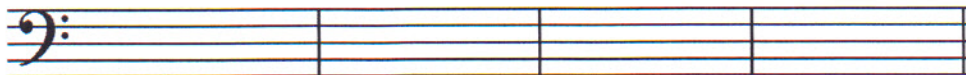
Draw the notes on the staff. **Use whole notes.**

11. 12. 13. 14.



E G D A

15. 16. 17. 18.



D G A C

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NOTATION OF RHYTHM

Draw a line from the note to its name.

19. 

20. 

21. 

NOTE NAMES
Whole note
Half note
Quarter note
Dotted half note

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

23. The time signature $\frac{4}{4}$ tells us the quarter note receives _____ beat(s).

Circle the correct time signature for each musical example.

24. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ 

25. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ 

INTERVALS

Are these notes a step or skip?



26. _____

TERMINOLOGY

Match the **terms** with the **definitions**. Write the letter on the blank line.

TERMS27. _____ *mp*

28. _____ sharp

29. _____ tempo

30. _____ *mf*

31. _____ flat

32. _____ **DEFINITIONS**

- A. Lowers a note one-half step
- B. Raises a note one-half step
- C. Mezzo piano, medium or moderately soft
- D. Mezzo forte, medium or moderately loud
- E. The speed of a musical composition
- F. Treble clef, also known as "G" clef

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

WORD LIST

Ritardando (ritard or rit.)

Whole step

Dynamics

Legato

Interval

Half step

33. To play gradually slower is called _____.

34. How loud or soft the music is played is called the _____.

35. Two keys with no key between them is a _____.

36. The distance between two notes is called an _____.

37. Two keys with one key between them is a _____.

38. To play smoothly and connected is called _____.

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MUSICAL EXAMPLE

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

The musical example consists of a single staff in 4/4 time. It is divided into four measures, numbered 1 through 4. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are G4, A4, B4, and C5, with the last note circled. The dynamic marking *mp* is below the staff. Measure 2 contains notes C5, B4, A4, and G4. Measure 3 has a circled sharp sign (#) before the first note G4, followed by F#4, E4, and D4. The tempo marking *rit.* is below the staff. Measure 4 contains notes C4, B3, A3, and G3.

39. The time signature for this melody tells us there are _____ beats in the measure.

40. What clef is the example written in? Circle the answer.

Treble clef Bass clef

41. What does *mp* in measure one mean? Circle the answer.

Loud Medium soft Medium loud

42. What is the interval of the notes circled in measure one? Circle the answer.

Step Skip

43. What is the accidental circled in measure three? Circle the answer.

Sharp Flat

44. What does the tempo marking below measure three mean? Circle the answer.

Gradually faster Gradually louder Gradually slower

45. What is the interval of the notes circled in measure three? Circle the answer.

Step Skip

END OF WRITTEN TEST

2018-2019 OMTA Aural Awareness Levels 1 & 2

Student's Name _____

Aural Score

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | High | Low |
| 2. | Loud | Soft |
| 3. | Same | Different |
| 4. | Higher | Lower |
| 5. | Higher | Lower |
| 6. | Going higher | Going lower |
| 7. | Going higher | Going lower |
| 8. | Legato | Staccato |
| 9. | Legato | Staccato |
| 10. | Gradually louder | Gradually softer |