

Student's Name _____

Teacher's Name _____

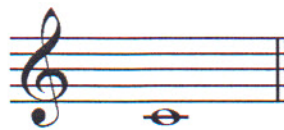
Written Score	
Aural Score	
TOTAL SCORE	

NOTATION OF PITCH

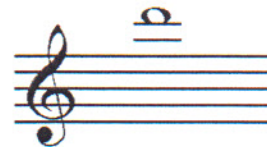
Write the letter name of each note on the line below.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

Draw in the box.

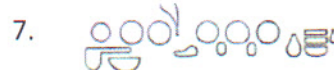
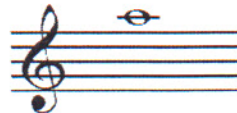
4. Natural



5. Flat



Fill in the fingerings for the notes.



Identify the note name of the fingering diagram.



9. _____



10. _____



11. _____

NOTATION OF RHYTHM

Draw in the box.

12. Eighth rest



13. One eighth



TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE

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

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



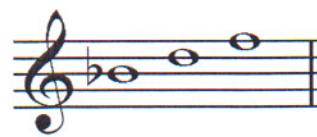
19. _____

HARMONIC STUDY

Identify the **Major** arpeggios.



20. _____



21. _____

SCALES

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

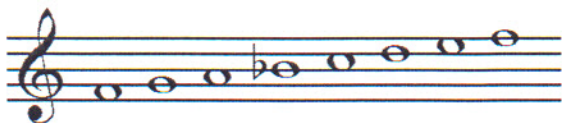
WWHWWWH

WHWWHWW

WHWHWWW

TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE

Identify the Major scales. Use Major in the answer.



23. _____



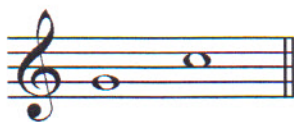
24. _____

INTERVALS

Identify the intervals as **second, third, or fourth.**

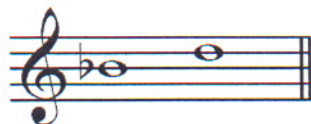


25. _____



26. _____

Identify the intervals as **harmonic or melodic.**



27. _____



28. _____

TERMINOLOGY

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

TERMS

29. _____ ,

30. _____ ♯

31. _____

32. _____

33. _____

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

_____.

35. Music moving in the opposite direction is called

_____.

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

_____.

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

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

_____.

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

Moderato, Allegro, Andante

TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE

MUSICAL EXAMPLE

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

The musical example is a single staff in treble clef, 2/4 time signature, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamic is 'mf'. The piece consists of four measures. Measure 1 contains two quarter notes: G4 and A4. Measure 2 contains four quarter notes: B4, C5, B4, and A4. Measure 3 contains four quarter notes: G4, F4, E4, and D4. Measure 4 contains four quarter notes: C4, B3, A3, and G3. A fermata is placed over the final G3 note. A circled fermata symbol is placed above the final G3 note. A circled fermata symbol is placed above the final G3 note.

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 _____ 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

Aural Score

Student's Name _____

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| 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 |