

OMTA THEORY LEVEL THREE—FLUTE

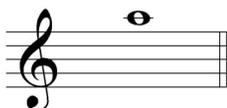
Student's Name _____

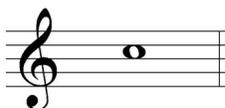
Teacher's Name _____

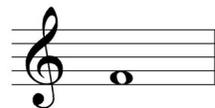
Written Score	
Aural Score	
TOTAL SCORE	

Notation of Pitch

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

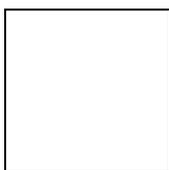




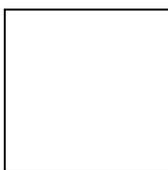


Draw the symbol in the box.

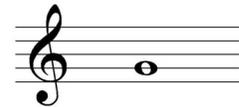
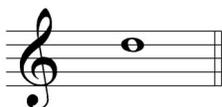
Flat sign



Sharp sign



Identify the following notes. Below the staff fill in the fingering on the flute diagrams.



Identify the note name from the fingering diagrams.







OMTA THEORY LEVEL THREE—FLUTE

Notation of Rhythm

Draw the symbol in the box.

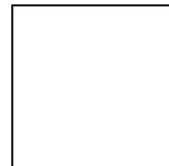
Quarter Note



Half Rest



Two-eighth notes (beamed)



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

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

Draw bar lines in the example. Include a double bar line.



TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE

OMTA THEORY LEVEL THREE—FLUTE

Key Signatures

Identify the following key signatures.





Scales

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

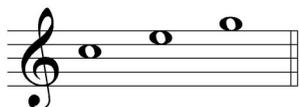
WHWWHWW

WWHWWWH

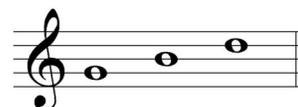
HWWWHWW

Harmonic Study

Identify the Major arpeggios.







Intervals

Identify the intervals as **seconds** or **thirds**.







OMTA THEORY LEVEL THREE—FLUTE

Terminology

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

_____ ’

_____ b

_____ 

_____ 8^{va}

_____ 

_____ #

_____ ◡

- A. Slur—two or more notes of different pitch played on one breath with only the first note tongued
- B. When written above notes, it means to play the notes an octave higher. When written below notes, it means to play notes an octave lower.
- C. Crescendo—gradually louder
- D. An accidental that lowers the pitch one half step
- E. A marking that means to take a breath
- F. Sharps or flats in a specific order and pattern after a clef sign
- G. An accidental that raises the pitch one half step
- H. To hold a note or rest for extra value.

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

Octave	Melodic Interval	Triad
Crescendo	Diminuendo	Natural Sign

An _____ is an interval of eight notes.

A _____ cancels a sharp or flat.

A _____ is the distance between two notes which are played separately creating a “melody”.

A _____ means to play gradually softer.

A _____ is a chord of three tones, consisting of a root, 3rd, and 5th above the root.

TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE

OMTA THEORY LEVEL THREE—FLUTE

Music Example

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

The music example shows a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of the following notes: Measure 1: B-flat (quarter), D-flat (quarter), F (quarter), G (quarter). Measure 2: B-flat (quarter), D-flat (quarter), F (quarter), G (quarter). Measure 3: B-flat (quarter), D-flat (quarter), F (quarter), G (quarter). Measure 4: B-flat (quarter), D-flat (quarter), F (quarter), G (quarter). The first measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The interval between the first and second notes in measure 2 is circled. Four downward-pointing arrows are positioned above the notes in measure 3. A breath mark is located at the end of measure 4. A crescendo hairpin is positioned below the staff between measures 3 and 4. The measures are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the staff.

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

What key is the music example written in? Circle the answer.

C Major

F Major

G Major

How should the notes be played under the arrows in measure three? Circle the answer.

Staccato

Legato

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

Soft

Loud

What is the interval circled in measure two? Circle the answer.

Second

Third

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

One

Two

Three

Four

OMTA AURAL AWARENESS LEVEL 3 & 4

Aural Score

Student's Name _____

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Same | Different |
| 2. Staccato | Legato |
| 3. Higher | Lower |
| 4. Piano, <i>p</i> | Forte, <i>f</i> |
| 5. Legato | Staccato |
| 6. High | Low |
| 7. Higher | Lower |
| 8. Second | Third |
| 9. Gradually louder | Gradually softer |
| 10. Higher | Lower |

END OF AURAL AWARENESS EXAM