

## P. S. #7 - Listening Questions

*Listen to the first 20 bars of Beethoven's Sonatina, Op. 49, No. 1 and choose the best answers to the following questions. Read the questions completely before listening to the excerpt for the first time. You will hear the excerpt a total of 3 times.*

1. The key of this piece is
  - a) F major.
  - b) d minor.
  - c) G major.
  - d) e minor.
2. In mm. 15-19, the beat of the piece becomes
  - a) simple.
  - b) compound.
  - c) duple.
  - d) triple.
3. In bar 8, the “tr” symbol followed by two grace notes is an example of
  - a) exposition.
  - b) experimentation.
  - c) ornamentation.
  - d) diminution.
4. In bar 10, the “c” natural indicates a
  - a) V/V.
  - b) V/IV.
  - c) tonicization of a closely related key.
  - d) return to the “c” of the home key.
5. The opening flourish begins with
  - a) a tonic triad in 1<sup>st</sup> inversion.
  - b) a dominant triad in root position.
  - c) a tonic triad arpeggio in beat 2.
  - d) a dominant triad arpeggio in beat 2.
6. In bar 14, the “C#s” indicate
  - a) V/V.
  - b) V/vi.
  - c) V/IV.
  - d) V7.
7. In bars 14-15, Beethoven cadences in the dominant key of D. What cadence does he use?
  - a) perfect authentic cadence
  - b) plagal cadence
  - c) imperfect authentic
  - d) phrygian half cadence

# AP Music Theory

## P. S. #8 - Listening Questions

*Listen to bars 1-28 of J. S. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F Major and choose the best answers to the following questions. Read the questions completely before listening to the excerpt for the first time. You will hear the excerpt 3 times.*

1. This bass lines of mm. 1-9 are best characterized by
  - a) stepwise motion.
  - b) arpeggiation.
  - c) non-harmonic tones.
  - d) legato.
2. Throughout the excerpt, the harpsichord improvises from the bass line. This is an example of
  - a) continuo.
  - b) realization of a figured bass.
  - c) playing from a Baroque "lead sheet."
  - d) all of the above.
3. The time and beat of this piece is
  - a) compound duple.
  - b) compound quadruple.
  - c) simple duple.
  - d) simple quadruple.
4. In the middle of bar 8, the piece cadences on
  - a) a phrygian half cadence.
  - b) a plagal cadence.
  - c) an imperfect authentic cadence.
  - d) a perfect authentic cadence.
5. A piece such as this which contrasts a solo instrument (or instruments) vs. an orchestra is called
  - a) a sonata.
  - b) a symphony.
  - c) a concerto.
  - d) a theme and variations.
6. Which instrument is first heard as a solo instrument?
  - a) oboe
  - b) violin
  - c) trumpet
  - d) flute
7. In bars 23 and 24, the trumpet is sounding which note?
  - a) tonic
  - b) sub-mediant
  - c) sub-dominant
  - d) dominant