Music Theory Fundamentals Entrance Exam University of Regina Department of Music **Practice Exam**

Part I. Rhythm: time signatures, note and rest values, beaming and bar lines

1. Meter - Indicate the number of beats per measure and the type of note that gets the beat by filling in each measure with the appropriate note values. The first measure has been done as an example. (5 marks)



2. Note values - complete each measure by adding the appropriate note(s) at the end. (5 marks)



3. Rest values - complete each incomplete measure of rhythm by adding the appropriate rest(s) to the end of the measure. (5 marks)



4. Beaming and bar lines – rewrite the given rhythms in the space provided, using correct beams, according to the time signatures given. (2 marks)



Rewrite the given rhythms in the space provided, using the correct beams and bar lines for the given time signature. (3 marks)



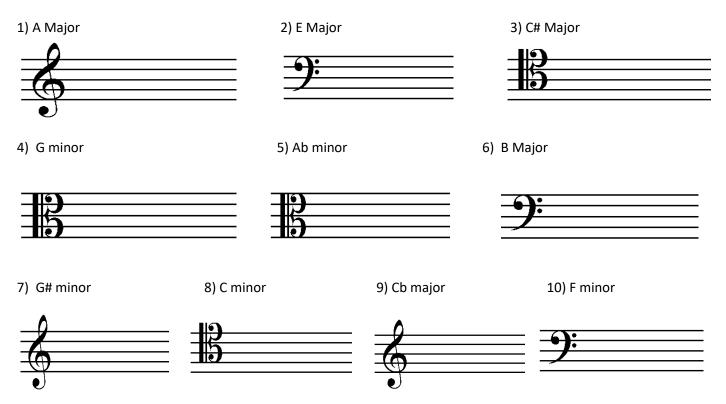
Part II. Pitch and Clef: note naming in four clefs



Identify the given notes with both the letter name and the octave number under each measure. (10 marks)

Part III. Key signatures: major and minor

Complete the key signature with the appropriate sharps or flats in the given clef. (10 marks)



IV. Scales: major; natural, melodic, and harmonic minor

Choose a clef and write out the following scales, ascending and descending. Include a key signature and only use accidentals when necessary. (12 marks)

1) D Major Scale

2) Db Major Scale

3) D# natural minor scale

4) A harmonic minor scale

5) C melodic minor scale

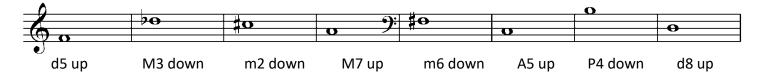
6) Eb melodic minor scale

V. Intervals: identification and writing

1. Identification: Identify the intervals given below, using both interval quality (major, minor, augmented, diminished, perfect) and the interval number. (5 marks)

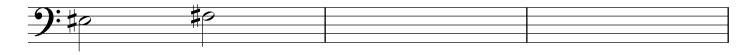


2. Writing intervals: write a note next to the given note according to the specified interval. (8 marks)



3. Enharmonically equivalent intervals: fill in the measures based on the instructions for each given below

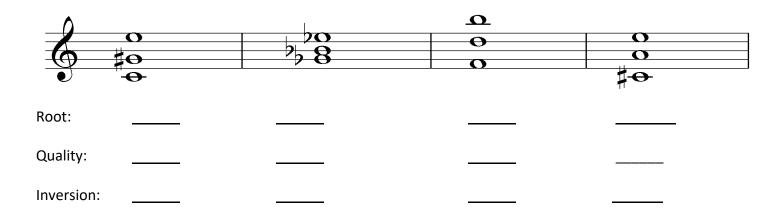
- 1) Identify the given interval. (1 mark)
- 2) Invert the given pitches and identify the new interval. (2 marks)
- 3) Rewrite the original interval but change one pitch to its enharmonic equivalent, then identify the new interval. (2 marks)



 1) Given interval:
 2) Inverted interval:
 3) Enharmonic interval:

Part VI. Chords: identification and writing

1. Identification of triads - identify the triads below. Give the root, quality and inversion for each. (12 marks)



2. Writing triads and Dominant seventh chords – write out the chords indicated. Choose a clef. The note given is the root. (18 marks)

C Major	Cb Major	F Major	Bb minor	Eb minor	A minor

D Augmented	F Augmented	Db Augmented	E diminished	B diminished	G diminished
F7	Bb7	E7	C half dim. 7 (c ^ø 7)	g m7	F# dim. 7 (f#º7)