

AP Music Summer Assignment

Complete the following packet. Will be submitted via Canvas on August 31st.

Any questions please email Ms. Chmelko – kchmelko@nazarethacademyhs.org

1. Vocabulary Assignment attached.
2. Composition Assignment
 - a. Complete a 32 measure composition for 4 part SATB Chorus.
 - i. Should be **neatly** notated on staff paper or may be inputted into Music Notation Software (eg. Noteflight – free on noteflight.com)
 - ii. Can be in a Major or Minor Key
 - iii. Pick your time signature
 - iv. At the end of every 4th measure you must cadence
 1. Eg. end on a I, i, V, or V-vi progression following harmonic progression rules
 - v. Pull text from a poem, newspaper headlines, or write your own.
 - vi. Triads may be in Root Position or 1st Inversion
 1. Do not use 7th chords
 - vii. Your composition should have Roman Numeral analysis of chords underneath the staff and Lead Sheet/Pop chords above the staff

AP Music Theory Summer Assignment Vocabulary

Using the word banks provided, identify the following terms :

Pitch

a-Chromatic alteration	b-Accidentals	c-Double flat	d-Double sharp	e-Enharmonic equivalents	ab- Flat	
ac-Sharp	ad-Intervals	ae-Chromatic	bc-Diatonic	bd-Half step	be-Whole step	cd-Pitch

a-Staff	b-treble clef	c- bass clef	d- alto/tenor clef	e- Grand staff	ab- Ledger lines	ac-LoCo	ad-Octtava
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1. _____ this sign is placed on the staff to show where the f below middle C is located
2. _____ changing a pitch by half step or whole step with an accidental
3. _____ this sign lowers a note by TWO half steps
4. _____ this term means that two notes sound the same but are spelled differently
5. _____ this sign lowers a note by ONE half step
6. _____ this term refers to the distance between two notes
7. _____ two pitches that are spelled with adjacent (alphabetical) letter names
8. _____ the smallest unit of pitch in western music
9. _____ this sign raises a note by TWO half steps
10. _____ the generic name for signs used to change a pitch by half step or whole step
11. _____ the 5 lines upon which musical notation is written
12. _____ pitches a half step apart that are spelled with the same alphabetical letter name
13. _____ the this sign is placed on staff to show where g above middle C is located
14. _____ the combination of a treble and bass staff together is called the _____
15. _____ this sign is placed on the staff to show where Middle C is
16. _____ these small lines are used to extend the staff up or down
17. _____ this sign raises a note by ONE half step
18. _____ The sign means to perform pitches an octave higher (or two) or lower than written
19. _____ two half steps combined = this unit of music
20. _____ The sign that means to play as written
21. _____ The relative highness or lowness of sound

Meter/Rhythm

a-Simple meter	b-Compound meter	c-duple meter	d-triple meter	e- quadruple meter	ab- asymmetrical meter
ac-Hemiola	ad-Cross rhythms	ae-Triplet	bc-Duplet	bd- whole note	be-half note
cd-quarter note	ce-8 th note	de- 16 th note			

22. _____ this meter refers to any time signature that has 6,9, or 12 on top
23. _____ this term refers to placing two notes on a beat where three normally would occur
24. _____ this note gets four beats in 4/4 time
25. _____ this term refers to any meter that feels in “fours”
26. _____ this meter refers to any time signature has 5 or 7 on top
27. _____ this term refers to placing three on a beat notes where two normally would occur
28. _____ this meter refers to any time signature that has 2,3, or 4 on top
29. _____ this note gets two beats in 4/4 time
30. _____ this note get $\frac{1}{2}$ beat in 4/4 time
31. _____ this term refers to any meter that feels in “threes”
32. _____ this note gets $\frac{1}{4}$ beat in 4/4 time
33. _____ this is when *two different voices* perform in simple and compound meter simultaneously
34. _____ the temporary changing of meter from simple to compound by altering beaming or groupings rather than changing the meter signs
35. _____ this note gets one beat in 4/4 time
36. _____ this term refers to any meter that feels in “twos”

Intervals

a-Primes (unisons)	b-2nds	c-3rds	d-4ths	e-5ths	ab- 6ths	ac-7 th	ad-Octave
ae-Tritone	bc-Simple Interval		bd-Compound interval				

a-Inversion of interval (9 rule)	b-Perfect intervals	c-Major intervals	d-Minor intervals	e-Diminished intervals
ab-Augmented intervals	ac- Enharmonic intervals			

37. _____ a skip from scale degree 1 to scale degree 3
38. _____ this interval splits an octave EXACTLY in half and is often referred to as “the devils interval”
39. _____ a skip from scale degree 1 to scale degree 6
40. _____ the Inversions Song (you tube) refers to this axiom about intervals
41. _____ a skip from scale degree 1 to scale degree 5
42. _____ intervals smaller than an octave
43. _____ a skip from scale degree 1 to scale degree 4
44. _____ a skip from scale degree 1 to scale degree 2
45. _____ 2nds, 3rds, 6ths, and 7ths in a major scale form these intervals
46. _____ two notes that are the same pitch and are spelled the same way are called this
47. _____ Any Major or Perfect interval that is made larger by $\frac{1}{2}$ step becomes _____
48. _____ a skip from scale degree 1 to scale degree 7
49. _____ Any Perfect or minor interval that is made smaller by $\frac{1}{2}$ step becomes _____
50. _____ a skip from scale degree 1 to scale degree 8
51. _____ Any Major interval that is made smaller by a $\frac{1}{2}$ step becomes _____
52. _____ unisons, 4ths, 5ths, and octaves in a major scale form these intervals
53. _____ two intervals that sound the same but are spelled differently are called _____
54. _____ intervals larger than an octave

Scales and Modes

a-Major (Ionian) scale	b-Diatonic scale	c-Chromatic scale	d- Pentatonic scale	e-Natural minor scale
ab-Harmonic minor scale	ac-Melodic minor scale	ad- Dorian mode	ae-Phrygian mode	bc-Lydian mode
bd- Mixolydian mode	be-aeolian mode	cd- locrian scale	ce-Whole tone scale	

55. _____ a scale that stays within the key signature and is spelled with adjacent letter names
56. _____ a 5 note scale that sounds eastern (oriental) and features a skip of 1 ½ steps
57. _____ like a major scale with a lowered 3rd and 7th
58. _____ a minor scale that stays in the key signature with NO chromatic alterations
59. _____ like a major scale with a raised 4th
60. _____ a minor scale that features a raised 6th and 7th note ascending, AND a natural minor scale descending
61. _____ like a major scale with a lowered 7th
62. _____ a scale that goes up whole step, whole step, half step, whole step, whole step, whole step, half step
63. _____ this mode is the same as a natural minor scale
64. _____ like a major scale with a lowered 2, 3, 6 and 7
65. _____ a scale that features accidentals rather than staying within a key signature
66. _____ This scale is formed by all whole steps
67. _____ like a major scale with a lowered 2,3, 5,6,and 7
68. _____ a minor scale that features a raised 7th (leading tone) both ascending and descending

Scale degrees

a-Leading tone	b-Tonic	c-Supertonic	d-Mediant	e-Subdominant	ab-Dominant	ac- Submediant	ad- subtonic
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69. _____ 2nd note of the major scale
70. _____ 7th note of the major scale
71. _____ 5th note of the major scale
72. _____ 1st note of the major scale
73. _____ 7th note of the natural minor scale
74. _____ 3rd note of the major scale
75. _____ 6th note of the major scale
76. _____ 4th note of the major scale

Chord inversions

a-Root	b- 3 rd	c-5 th	d- chordal 7th	e-Triad	ab-Seventh chord	ac-Major-minor (dominant)7 th chord
ad-Half diminished 7 th chord			ae-Fully diminished 7 th chord		bc- Major 7 th chord	bd- minor 7 th chord

a-Root position	b-1 st inversion	c-2 nd inversion	d-3 rd inversion
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77. _____ 4 notes stacked in thirds is called a _____.
78. _____ middle note of a root position triad
79. _____ a major triad with a minor 7th on top is called a _____
80. _____ top note of a root position 7th chord
81. _____ this has the bass figuring of 6/4 or 4/3
82. _____ 3 notes stacked in thirds is called a _____.
83. _____ a diminished triad with a diminished 7th on top is called a _____.
84. _____ a major triad with a major 7th on top is called a _____
85. _____ bottom note of a root position triad
86. _____ a minor triad with a minor 7th on top is called a _____.
87. _____ top note of a root position triad
88. _____ a diminished triad with a minor 7th on top is called a _____.
89. _____ when a triad or 7th chord is stacked in 3rds
90. _____ this has the bass figuring of 4/2
91. _____ this has the bass figuring of 6/3 or 6/5

Voice Leading issues

a-Parallel (consecutive) 5ths	b-Parallel octaves (consecutive)	c-Voice crossing	d-Voice overlap	e-Spacing error
ab-Inappropriate doubling	ac- Augmented interval in melody	ad- Resolution of the chordal 7 th		
ae-Resolution of the Leading Tone				

92. _____ an error BETWEEN chords in which the alto sings lower than the tenor sang in the preceding chord
93. _____ an error that occurs when there are two leading tones in a chord
94. _____ an error that occurs when the 7th of a chord goes UP in any voice
95. _____ an error in which two voices sing the interval of a P5th and then move to another interval of a P5th
96. _____ an error that occurs WITHIN a chord where there is more than an octave between two upper voices
97. _____ an error in which two voices sing the interval of a P8th and then move to another interval of a P8th
98. _____ an error WITHIN a chord in which the tenor sings higher than the alto
99. _____ an error that occurs when the leading goes DOWN in the soprano or bass
100. _____ an error that occurs when the movement of a voice goes up or down by an interval that is not Maj min, or dim.