

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## When Harmony Collides: 10th Grade Modal & Chromatic Analysis Quiz

Sophomores analyze complex chord functions and modal shifts by evaluating the pull of the tritone and the unique colors of the Lydian and Mixolydian scales.

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**1. In the context of the circle of fifths, which key signature would transition most smoothly from E Major if you are performing a common modulation to the dominant?**

- A. B Major (5 sharps)
- B. A Major (3 sharps)
- C. F# Major (6 sharps)
- D. C# Minor (4 sharps)

**2. The \_\_\_\_\_ mode is often characterized by its 'mystical' or 'bright' sound due to its unique raised 4th scale degree.**

- A. Dorian
- B. Phrygian
- C. Lydian
- D. Mixolydian

**3. A 'Secondary Dominant' chord is a chromatic chord used to temporarily tonicize a chord other than the original tonic.**

- A. True
- B. False

**4. Which of the following intervals is known as the 'Diabolus in Musica' (the Devil in Music) due to its high level of dissonance and three-whole-step span?**

- A. Perfect Fourth
- B. Tritone
- C. Major Seventh
- D. Minor Second

**5. If you are composing a piece in G Major and use an F-natural instead of an F-sharp, you are likely utilizing the \_\_\_\_\_ mode.**

- A. Aeolian
- B. Mixolydian
- C. Locrian
- D. Ionian

**6. The 'Picardy Third' refers to the practice of ending a musical section that is in a minor key with a major chord instead.**

- A. True

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B. False

**7. In 4-part SATB harmony, what is the 'Leading Tone' and what is its standard resolution in a V-I cadence?**

- A. The 4th degree; resolves down to the 3rd
- B. The 6th degree; resolves down to the 5th
- C. The 7th degree; resolves up to the tonic
- D. The 2nd degree; resolves down to the tonic

**8. A chord consisting of a root, minor third, diminished fifth, and minor seventh (e.g., B-D-F-A) is known as a \_\_\_\_ chord.**

- A. Fully Diminished Seventh
- B. Half-Diminished Seventh
- C. Minor-Major Seventh
- D. Dominant Seventh

**9. In music theory, 'Enharmonic equivalence' means that notes like G-sharp and A-flat sound the same but are written differently based on the key.**

- A. True
- B. False

**10. Which cadence is often called the 'Amen' cadence because of its frequent use at the end of hymns, moving from the IV chord to the I chord?**

- A. Authentic Cadence
- B. Deceptive Cadence
- C. Plagal Cadence
- D. Half Cadence