

Name: _____ Date: _____

Decoding Advanced Harmonic Structures for 12th Grade Musicians

Visualize a score analysis where identifying Neapolitan chords and Dorian modes transforms a simple sequence into a collegiate-level musical argument.

1. Which of the following describes a 'Phrygian half cadence' common in the Baroque period?

- A. A progression from IV6 to V in a minor key
- B. A progression from ii to V in a major key
- C. A V to vi deceptive resolution
- D. An Authentic cadence with a Picardy third

2. In standard four-part choral writing (SATB), it is generally acceptable to double the leading tone of a scale.

- A. True
- B. False

3. A major triad with an added minor seventh is functionally known as a _____ chord.

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

4. Which mode is created by playing a major scale starting on the sixth degree (the relative minor)?

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

5. The distance between a C natural and the G# above it is mathematically defined as a(n) _____.

- A. Minor Sixth
- B. Augmented Fifth
- C. Major Sixth
- D. Perfect Fifth

6. The Lydian mode features a raised fourth scale degree compared to the Ionian mode.

- A. True
- B. False

7. Which term describes a chord where the notes are played sequentially rather than simultaneously?

- A. Arpeggio
- B. Ostinato

Name: _____ Date: _____

- C. Syncopation
- D. Sequence

8. In the key of E major, the note that functions as the subdominant is _____.

- A. B
- B. A
- C. F#
- D. G#

9. A 'Tritone' is an interval consisting of exactly three whole steps.

- A. True
- B. False

10. What is the primary difference between a Major Seventh chord and a Dominant Seventh chord?

- A. The quality of the root
- B. The quality of the third
- C. The quality of the seventh
- D. The presence of a fifth