

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Nail Harmonic Analysis: 7th Grade Music Theory Quiz

Tritones, circle of fifths math, and deceptive cadences. Analyze the structural functions that create tension and resolution in complex arrangements.

1. In a piece utilizing the circle of fifths to modulate, which of the following represents the closest relationship to the key of E Major?

Answer: A) C# Minor

C# minor is the relative minor of E major; they share the same key signature of four sharps, representing the most direct tonal relationship.

2. If a composer moves from a V chord (Dominant) to a vi chord (Submediant) instead of resolving to I, they have utilized a ____ cadence.

Answer: B) Deceptive

A deceptive cadence occurs when the ear expects a resolution to the tonic (I) but receives a move to the submediant (vi) instead, creating a sense of surprise.

3. True or False: In music theory, an augmented fourth and a diminished fifth are enharmonically equivalent intervals, often referred to as a tritone.

Answer: A) True

Both intervals span six semitones; while spelled differently (e.g., C to F# vs. C to Gb), they sound identical and are functionally tritones.

4. Examine the following chord: Bb - D - F - Ab. What is the specific harmonic name for this four-note structure?

Answer: C) Bb Dominant 7

A Dominant 7th chord consists of a major triad plus a minor seventh. Bb-D-F is the major triad, and Ab is the minor seventh above Bb.

5. Identifying the 'Parallel Minor' of Eb Major requires maintaining the same tonic while changing the key signature to reflect ____ flats.

Answer: C) Six

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The parallel minor of Eb Major is Eb Minor. Eb Minor contains 6 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb) in its natural form.

6. True or False: The Phrygian mode is distinguished by its characteristic lowered second scale degree, giving it a darker sound than the Aeolian mode.

Answer: A) True

The Phrygian mode is essentially a natural minor scale (Aeolian) with a flat 2, which creates a highly dissonant, dark sound immediately above the tonic.

7. When analyzing a piece of music, you find an 'F#' in a piece written in the key of C Major. If this note functions as a leading tone to the dominant (G), it is known as a:

Answer: D) Secondary Leading Tone

A secondary leading tone is a non-diatonic note that acts as a leading tone to a chord other than the tonic, in this case, the V chord (G).

8. In 6/8 time, a single dotted quarter note receives exactly ____ pulses if we are counting by eighth notes.

Answer: B) Three

A dotted quarter note is equal to three eighth notes. In 6/8 time (compound meter), there are two beats, and each beat is a dotted quarter consisting of three eighths.

9. True or False: A 'Major Seventh' interval contains 11 semitones, while a 'Minor Seventh' interval contains 10 semitones.

Answer: A) True

An octave is 12 semitones. A major seventh is one semitone below the octave (11), and a minor seventh is two semitones below the octave (10).

10. Which of these sequences correctly lists the order of sharps as they appear in a key signature?

Answer: A) F, C, G, D, A, E, B

The order of sharps is always F-C-G-D-A-E-B. This sequence is used regardless of the key to ensure standardized notation.