



SECTION 2

TEST I SAMPLE QUESTIONS

This section of the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators® (GACE™) Preparation Guide provides sample selected-response questions with an annotated answer key for you to review as part of your preparation for the test. The sample selected-response questions are designed to illustrate the nature of the test questions. Work through the questions carefully before referring to the annotated answer key, which follows the sample selected-response questions. The answer key provides the correct response to each question, describes why each correct response is the best answer, and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked.

QUESTIONS

1. *(The examinee listens to a recording of two consecutive pitches that represent the interval of an augmented fifth.)*

Which of the following melodic intervals is demonstrated in this example? (The example will be played twice.)

- A. augmented fifth
- B. major sixth
- C. minor seventh
- D. perfect fourth

2. *(The examinee listens to a 30-second excerpt from a concerto that is played at an adagio tempo.)*

Which of the following terms best describes the tempo demonstrated in this excerpt? (The excerpt will be played twice.)

- A. largo
- B. presto
- C. adagio
- D. moderato

3. *(The examinee listens to a 14-second excerpt of a work played by a wind quintet.)*

Which of the following instrumental ensembles performs in this excerpt? (The excerpt will be played twice.)

- A. string quartet
- B. wind quintet
- C. chamber orchestra
- D. wind trio

4. *(The examinee listens to a 20-second excerpt from a Lied composed by Clara Wieck Schumann.)*

Which of the following Romantic composers most likely wrote this excerpt? (The excerpt will be played twice.)

- A. Clara Wieck Schumann
- B. Franz Liszt
- C. Giacomo Puccini
- D. Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

5. (The examinee listens to a recorded performance of the musical score printed below. The oboist plays measure 4 with dynamics changing from forte (f) to fortissimo (ff).)

Oboe

1 *mp* 2 3 4 *f ff*

5 *mp* 6 7 *mf* 8 *rit.*

In which of the following measures of this excerpt does the oboist make an error in dynamics? (The excerpt will be played twice.)

- A. measure 3
- B. measure 4
- C. measure 7
- D. measure 8

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Use the example below to answer the two questions that follow.

1 2 3 4

accel.

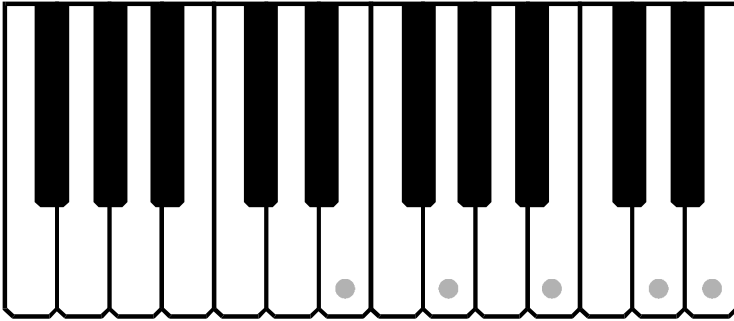
6. The term in measure 3 of this excerpt indicates which of the following?
- A. The tempo should slow somewhat.
 - B. The volume should be decreased suddenly.
 - C. The volume should be maintained.
 - D. The tempo should become gradually faster.
7. This excerpt ends with which of the following cadences?
- A. authentic
 - B. plagal
 - C. deceptive
 - D. half

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8. Which of the following markings in a musical score indicates a change to a more elastic, flexible tempo?
- A. accelerando
 - B. rubato
 - C. a tempo
 - D. ritardando
9. Which of the following music forms typically features alternating tutti and solo sections?
- A. rondo
 - B. theme and variations
 - C. ritornello
 - D. sonata

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10. Use the representation of a piano keyboard below to answer the question that follows.



This piano keyboard example indicates the correct fingering for which of the following chords?

- A. Gm7
- B. D7
- C. C7
- D. Em7

11. Which of the following elements of a score would give a conductor the most information about the form of an orchestral work?
- A. the use of da capo and dal segno repetitions
 - B. the use of divisi for strings and woodwinds
 - C. the number and frequency of tutti sections
 - D. the range and frequency of tempo changes
12. The Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI) has supported the work of composers by:
- A. providing ways to alter instrumental and natural sounds for performance.
 - B. enabling the conversion of text, graphics, and sound to a format that can be stored on a compact disc.
 - C. producing electronic signals that can drive speakers on computers.
 - D. creating a standardized means of connecting instruments, computers, and synthesizers.

ANNOTATED ANSWER KEY

For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
1	A	The examinee would listen to a recording of two consecutive notes, F and C#, played by a pianist. By using the solfege syllables <i>do</i> and <i>si</i> (or <i>le</i>), the interval can be identified as an augmented fifth, which is enharmonically equivalent to a minor sixth.	0001
2	C	The examinee would listen to an excerpt played by an orchestra and a solo guitarist. The tempo for this excerpt is <i>adagio</i> , which means to play slower than <i>andante</i> but faster than <i>largo</i> .	0002
3	B	The examinee would listen to an excerpt performed by an instrumental ensemble. The five instruments performing, a flute, an oboe, a clarinet, a French horn, and a bassoon, compose the traditional woodwind quintet.	0003
4	A	The examinee would listen to an excerpt sung by a baritone soloist accompanied by a pianist. Clara Wieck Schumann (1819–1896), a composer of the Romantic period, wrote music that is often characterized as being deeply emotional. Schumann was an accomplished pianist who wrote <i>lieder</i> for vocal soloists with piano accompaniment.	0004
5	B	The examinee would listen to a recorded performance of the score printed in the booklet. In measure four of this performance, the oboist continues to <i>crescendo</i> despite the instruction to <i>decrecendo</i> .	0005
6	D	The musical term <i>accel.</i> used in measure 3 is the abbreviation for <i>accelerando</i> , which means to gradually become faster in tempo.	0006
7	C	The change from C major to G major in the fourth measure of this excerpt establishes the cadential figure, which closes in the submediant, or A minor. When a musical piece set in a major key closes or rests at the end of a phrase on the submediant, it is called a deceptive cadence.	0007
8	B	The term <i>rubato</i> , Italian for "robbed" or "stolen," is used when a composer wishes to leave the pacing of a particular section of a piece up to the performer. The tempo is suspended, and the performer is free to interpret that specific section as desired to maximize expression.	0008
9	C	A ritornello is a term found in classical concerti and arias that alternate between tutti, or full orchestra, and solo instrument sections. <i>Ritornello</i> , the diminutive form of <i>ritorno</i> , Italian for return, specifically refers to the reentry or return of the full orchestra at the close of the solo instrument performance.	0009

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For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
10	D	An E-minor seven chord consists of all natural, or lower manual, notes, spelled <i>e, g, b, d</i> . The inclusion of the octave e is optional, and it can easily be omitted.	0010
11	A	"Da capo," meaning "from the head," and "dal segno," meaning "to the sign," are musical instructions that provide conductors and musicians with important information about repeated sections in a written piece of music.	0011
12	D	The development of Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI) has advanced the potential of music's connection with technology by providing a medium of communication between traditional instruments and computers. MIDI controllers are available in the form of piano keyboards, guitars, and even some wind instruments. All MIDI-capable instruments can be connected to a computer and used for notation or sound alteration purposes.	0012