

RCM Certificate Program - Level 9 History Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What is a musical piece for a single voice that is part of a larger work called?**
 - A. Aria**
 - B. Sonata cycle**
 - C. Word painting**
 - D. Melisma**
- 2. Which term refers to the use of a single tonal center in a piece of music?**
 - A. Monophony**
 - B. Polyphony**
 - C. Homophony**
 - D. Atonality**
- 3. What musical notation system uses numbers to indicate harmonic progression below a bass line?**
 - A. Chord chart**
 - B. Figured bass**
 - C. Lead sheet**
 - D. Score notation**
- 4. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?**
 - A. John A. Macdonald**
 - B. Wilfrid Laurier**
 - C. Robert Borden**
 - D. Louis St. Laurent**
- 5. What is the style of singing called that mimics speech and is used to advance the storyline in operas?**
 - A. Aria**
 - B. Recitative**
 - C. Chorale**
 - D. Duet**

- 6. What artistic approach in music emphasizes innovative orchestral colors?**
- A. Minimalism**
 - B. Impressionism**
 - C. Expressionism**
 - D. Neo-classicism**
- 7. Which war was fought between the North and South regions of the United States?**
- A. The Revolutionary War**
 - B. The American Civil War**
 - C. The War of 1812**
 - D. The Spanish-American War**
- 8. What is the importance of the Treaty of Versailles?**
- A. It established the United Nations**
 - B. It ended World War I and imposed reparations on Germany**
 - C. It divided the Ottoman Empire**
 - D. It initiated the Cold War**
- 9. In music, what is the term for a structure that often starts and ends with a theme, creating symmetry?**
- A. Arch form**
 - B. Coda**
 - C. Rondo**
 - D. Theme and Variations**
- 10. What significant event took place on December 7, 1941?**
- A. The launch of Sputnik**
 - B. The assassination of JFK**
 - C. The attack on Pearl Harbor**
 - D. The end of World War II**

Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What is a musical piece for a single voice that is part of a larger work called?

- A. Aria**
- B. Sonata cycle**
- C. Word painting**
- D. Melisma**

A musical piece for a single voice that is part of a larger work is called an aria. Aria is typically featured within an opera or oratorio, where it serves as a showcase for the singer's vocal abilities and artistry. It is characterized by its expressive melody and is often used to convey the emotions and thoughts of the character at a particular moment in the narrative. The emphasis on individual expression and lyrical content distinguishes an aria from other forms of music within the larger work, making it a significant element in vocal compositions. The other options refer to different musical concepts. A sonata cycle involves the structure of multi-movement works, typically instrumental, rather than a single vocal piece. Word painting is a technique where music reflects the literal meaning of the lyrics, but it does not define a specific type of vocal piece. Melisma refers to the practice of singing several notes on a single syllable, which is a vocal technique rather than a type of composition. Therefore, the term aria accurately captures the essence of a standalone vocal piece embedded within a larger musical framework.

2. Which term refers to the use of a single tonal center in a piece of music?

- A. Monophony**
- B. Polyphony**
- C. Homophony**
- D. Atonality**

The correct answer focuses on homophony, which is characterized by the presence of a single melodic line supported by chords or harmonies that provide context and depth without competing melodic lines. In a homophonic texture, all voices or instruments work together to emphasize a primary melody, creating a clear tonal center around which the other elements revolve. This structure is typical in much of Western classical music, especially in the context of harmony-driven compositions. The use of a single tonal center allows for a cohesive and unified listening experience, making it easier for the audience to follow the main theme or idea of the piece. In contrast, monophony involves a single melodic line without any harmonic support, polyphony consists of multiple independent melodies occurring simultaneously, and atonality refers to music that lacks a clear tonal center altogether. Each of these terms represents different musical textures and organizational principles, but homophony specifically highlights the importance of a single tonal focus supported by harmonic content.

3. What musical notation system uses numbers to indicate harmonic progression below a bass line?

- A. Chord chart**
- B. Figured bass**
- C. Lead sheet**
- D. Score notation**

Figured bass is a musical notation system that specifically uses numbers and other symbols to indicate the intervals, or harmonic progression, to be played above a bass line. This system originated in the Baroque era, allowing keyboard players and other instrumentalists to interpret and realize the harmonies implied by the bass line. The figures denote the specific intervals above the bass note, guiding the performer on what chords to play. In contrast, a chord chart provides a more simplified representation of the chords in a piece of music, often using chord symbols rather than the detailed notation found in figured bass. A lead sheet typically includes the melody, lyrics, and chords, focusing on the basic structure rather than the complexities of harmonic progressions. Score notation refers generally to the written representation of music for various instruments and is not limited to the harmonic context indicated by a bass line. Each of these alternatives serves different purposes in music performance and composition, but figured bass is uniquely designed to convey harmonic implications through a numbered system.

4. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada?

- A. John A. Macdonald**
- B. Wilfrid Laurier**
- C. Robert Borden**
- D. Louis St. Laurent**

John A. Macdonald was the first Prime Minister of Canada, serving from July 1, 1867, when Canadian Confederation was established, until 1873, and then again from 1878 until his death in 1891. He played a crucial role in the founding of Canada and was instrumental in the creation of the Dominion of Canada, which united the British North American colonies. His leadership helped shape the country's early political structure and policies, making him a significant figure in Canadian history. The other figures mentioned served as Prime Minister at different times and contributed to Canada's political landscape, but only Macdonald holds the distinction of being the very first to assume the role.

5. What is the style of singing called that mimics speech and is used to advance the storyline in operas?

- A. Aria**
- B. Recitative**
- C. Chorale**
- D. Duet**

The style of singing that mimics speech and is used to advance the storyline in operas is known as recitative. This form allows for dialogue-like vocal delivery, with a focus on the natural rhythms and inflections of spoken language. Recitative serves a crucial function in opera, as it helps propel the narrative forward and connect the more melodically elaborate pieces, like arias, which focus more on expressing emotion and showcasing vocal talents. In contrast, arias typically emphasize lyrical melody and are often solo performances that express a character's inner thoughts or feelings, rather than advancing the plot directly. Chorales are congregational hymns commonly associated with religious settings, while duets involve two singers performing together, showcasing harmonies and interplay between characters but not specifically advancing the story in the same manner as recitative does.

6. What artistic approach in music emphasizes innovative orchestral colors?

- A. Minimalism**
- B. Impressionism**
- C. Expressionism**
- D. Neo-classicism**

The correct answer focuses on Impressionism, which is an artistic movement that originated in the late 19th century and is characterized by its emphasis on capturing the fleeting effects of light and color. In music, Impressionism is marked by innovative orchestral colors and textures, often achieved through the use of unusual scales, harmonies, and instrumental timbres. Composers such as Claude Debussy and Maurice Ravel were at the forefront of this movement, creating works that evoke moods and images rather than adhering to traditional forms and structures. Impressionist music often employs techniques like whole-tone scales and modal harmonies, allowing for a new palette of sound that is evocative and atmospheric. This contrasts with the focus on structural clarity and formal development seen in other styles like Neo-classicism, which sought to revive and adhere to classical forms and philosophies. The attention to sensory experiences in Impressionism also sets it apart from movements like Minimalism and Expressionism, which have different artistic priorities and emotional expressions.

7. Which war was fought between the North and South regions of the United States?

- A. The Revolutionary War**
- B. The American Civil War**
- C. The War of 1812**
- D. The Spanish-American War**

The American Civil War was fought between the Northern states (the Union) and the Southern states (the Confederacy) from 1861 to 1865. The primary cause of the conflict was the long-standing debate over slavery and states' rights. The Southern states wanted to maintain the institution of slavery for their agrarian economy, while the Northern states opposed its expansion into new territories. The war had profound implications for the nation, ultimately leading to the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. In contrast, the Revolutionary War was fought between the American colonies and Great Britain from 1775 to 1783, as the colonies sought independence. The War of 1812 was largely a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, centered on maritime issues and territorial expansion. The Spanish-American War occurred in 1898 and dealt with the U.S. intervention in Cuba and territorial expansions in the Caribbean and Pacific. Each of these wars addressed different issues and involved different regions and nations, making the American Civil War distinct in its focus on the internal division within the United States.

8. What is the importance of the Treaty of Versailles?

- A. It established the United Nations**
- B. It ended World War I and imposed reparations on Germany**
- C. It divided the Ottoman Empire**
- D. It initiated the Cold War**

The Treaty of Versailles is significant primarily because it marked the formal end of World War I, a devastating conflict that reshaped the geopolitical landscape of the early 20th century. Signed on June 28, 1919, the treaty imposed harsh reparations and territorial losses on Germany, which were intended to weaken the nation and prevent future aggression. The treaty's terms were highly controversial and contributed to economic and political instability in Germany, laying the groundwork for future conflicts, including World War II. The establishment of the United Nations occurred later, after World War II, as a response to the failures of the League of Nations, which was created as part of the Treaty of Versailles but ultimately did not prevent another world war. While the Treaty of Versailles did lead to the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, the division itself was not the treaty's primary outcome but rather a consequence of the broader conflict and subsequent agreements. The initiation of the Cold War relates to the geopolitics following World War II and is not tied to the Treaty of Versailles. Thus, recognizing the Treaty of Versailles as the end of World War I and its role in shaping future international relations is crucial in understanding 20th-century history.

9. In music, what is the term for a structure that often starts and ends with a theme, creating symmetry?

- A. Arch form**
- B. Coda**
- C. Rondo**
- D. Theme and Variations**

The term that describes a musical structure characterized by beginning and ending with a theme, creating a sense of symmetry, is known as arch form. This structure typically features a sequence of themes that are presented, developed, and then return to the original theme, giving the piece a balanced and cohesive feel. Arch form is particularly effective in creating an emotional journey as it allows listeners to experience growth through the development of themes while ultimately providing closure by returning to the starting point. This format is reflective of various forms of art where symmetry and balance are desired qualities. In contrast, the other options represent different concepts in music. A coda serves as a concluding passage that brings a piece to an end but doesn't necessarily encompass the symmetry found in arch form. Rondo is characterized by a recurring theme interspersed with contrasting sections but does not inherently focus on symmetry around a central theme. Theme and variations involves altering a theme through different iterations but lacks the structural return that defines the arch form.

10. What significant event took place on December 7, 1941?

- A. The launch of Sputnik**
- B. The assassination of JFK**
- C. The attack on Pearl Harbor**
- D. The end of World War II**

The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, was a pivotal moment in World War II and a turning point for the United States. This surprise military strike was carried out by the Imperial Japanese Navy against the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii. The attack led to the destruction of numerous ships and the loss of over 2,400 American lives, causing significant damage to the Pacific Fleet of the United States Navy. Following this event, the United States declared war on Japan the next day, December 8, 1941, which marked its formal entry into World War II. The attack profoundly shifted public opinion and galvanized American support for involvement in the war, thereby altering the course of history. The repercussions of this attack were felt not only in the immediate military response but also in the subsequent global conflict, which ultimately involved many nations around the world.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://rcmlvl9history.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!