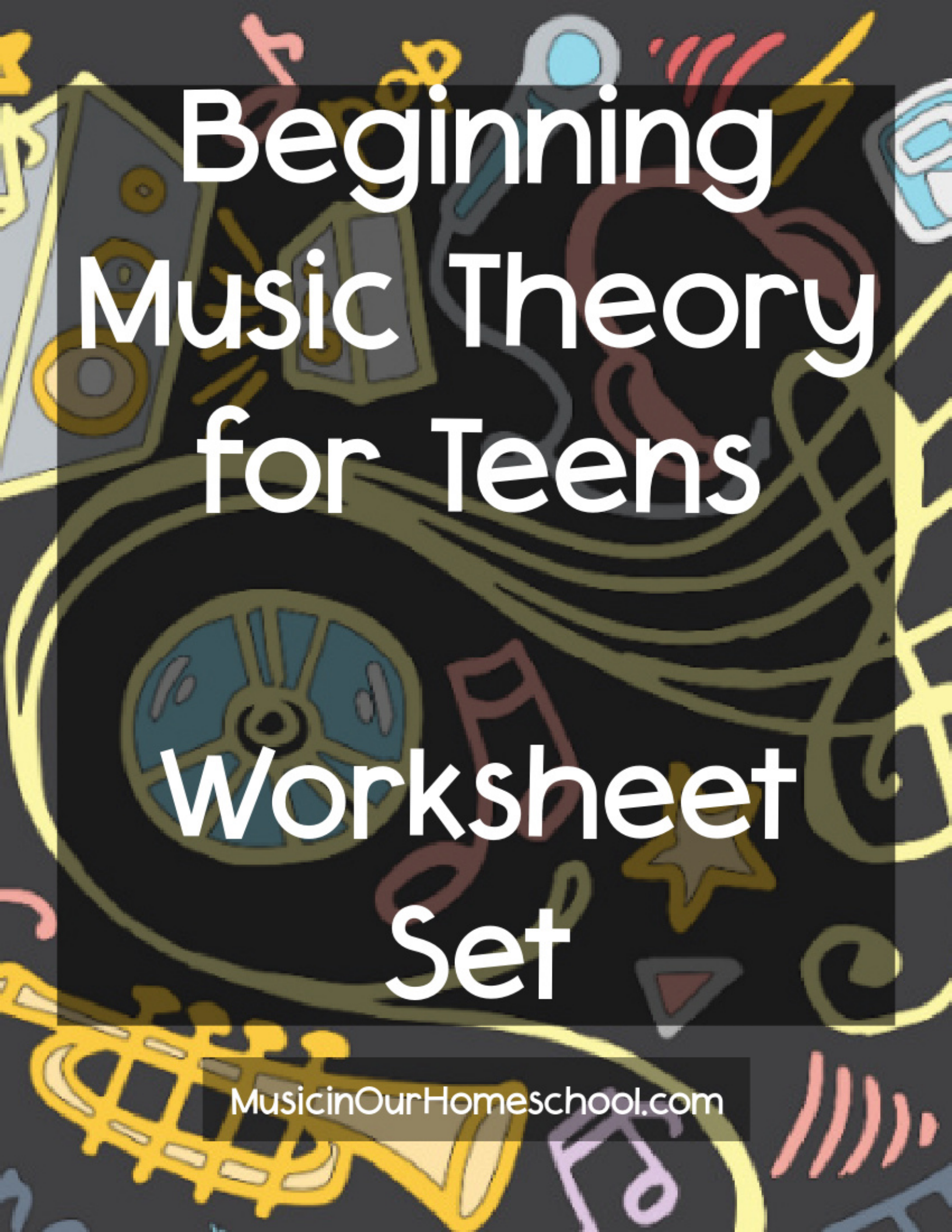
Beginning Music Theory for Teens
Worksheet Set
MusicinOurHomeschool.com

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Gena Mayo ~ Music in Our Homeschool

Who is Gena?

Gena Mayo is a homeschooling mom of 8 who also taught in public schools for 5 years.
She has been teaching music in various forms for over 25 years.
Contact Gena at **gena@MusicinOurHomeschool.com**
or through her websites **I Choose Joy!** or **Music in Our Homeschool**
Gena's online course site is here **https://Learn.MusicinOurHomeschool.com**

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***signifies a printable**
If bolded, it also includes an Answer Sheet)

Draw treble clef
Draw bass clef
Label notes of treble clef
Spell words of treble clef
Label notes of bass clef
Spell words of bass clef
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How many beats (notes)?
*Rest tree
How many beats (rests)?
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*Piano Keyboard, with accidentals
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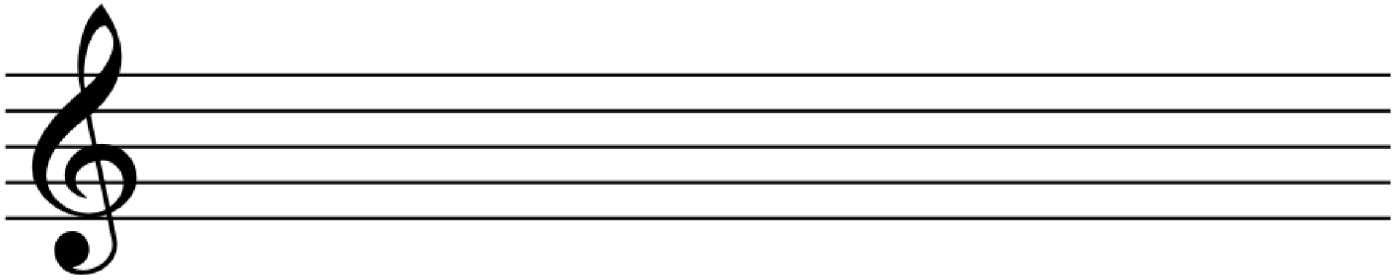
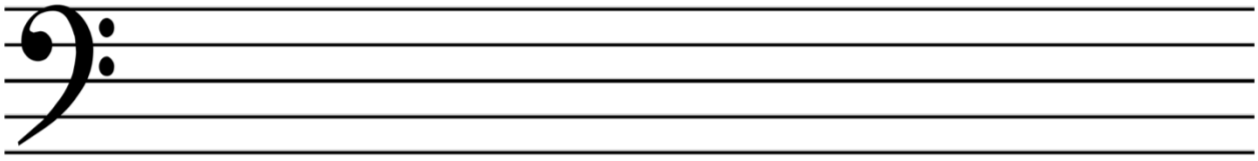
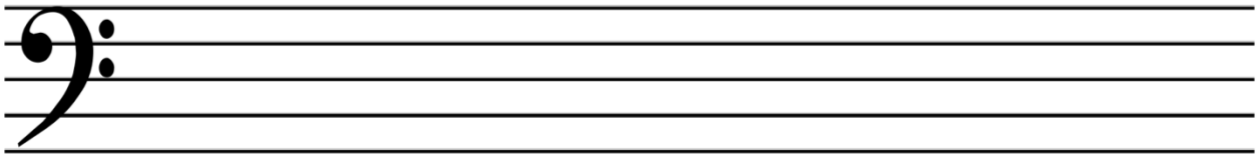
*Nashville Number System (key of G)
*Seventh Chords
*List of Chords (by note name)
Draw the seventh chords

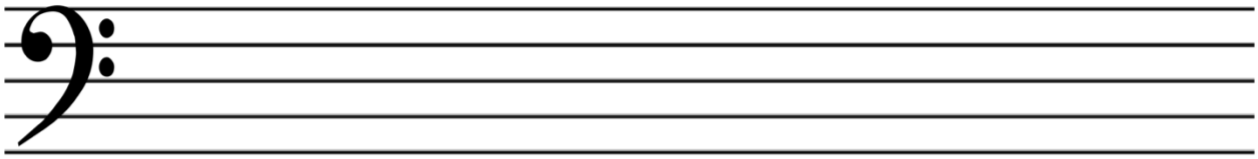
Draw treble clefs.

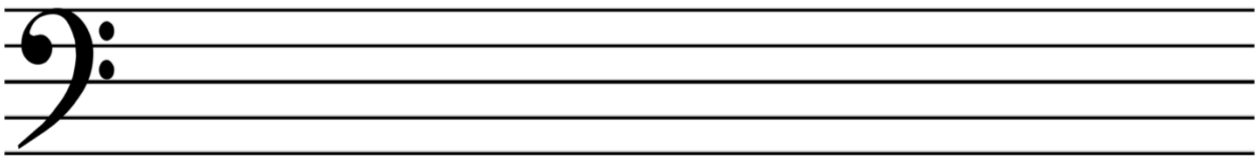


Draw bass clefs.

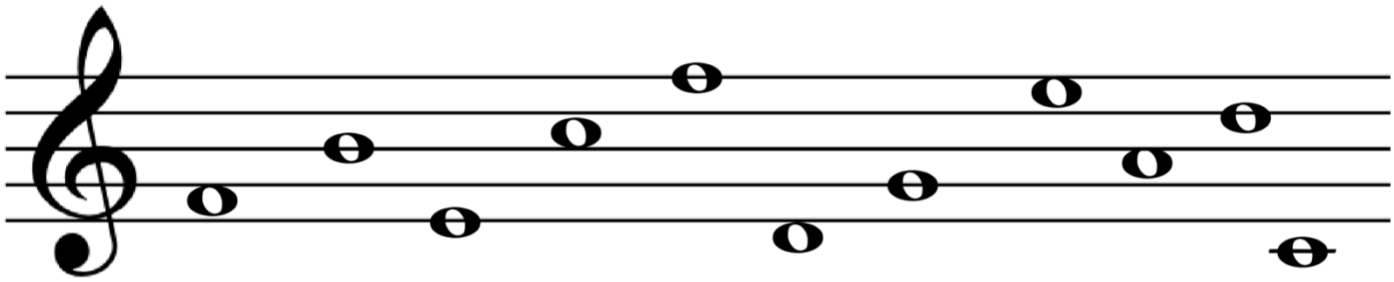


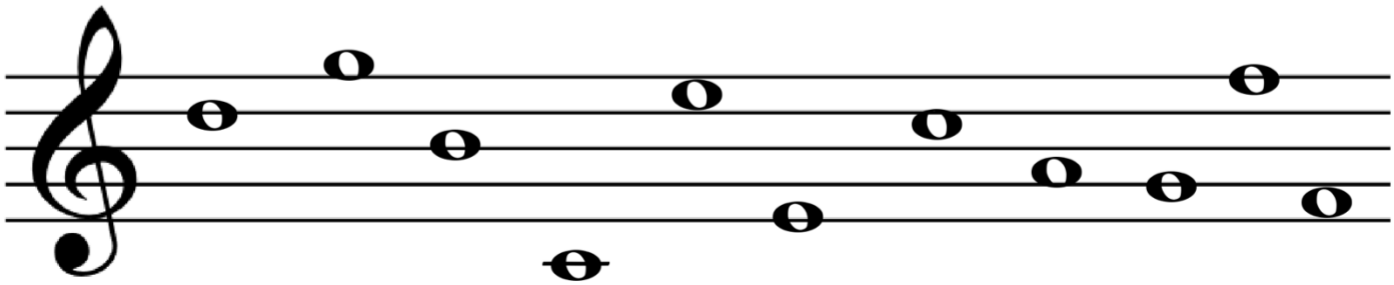




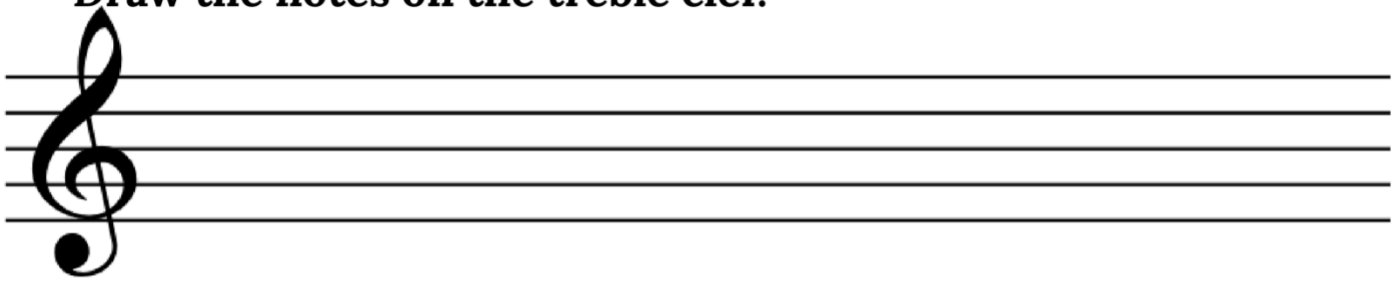


Label the notes of the treble clef.

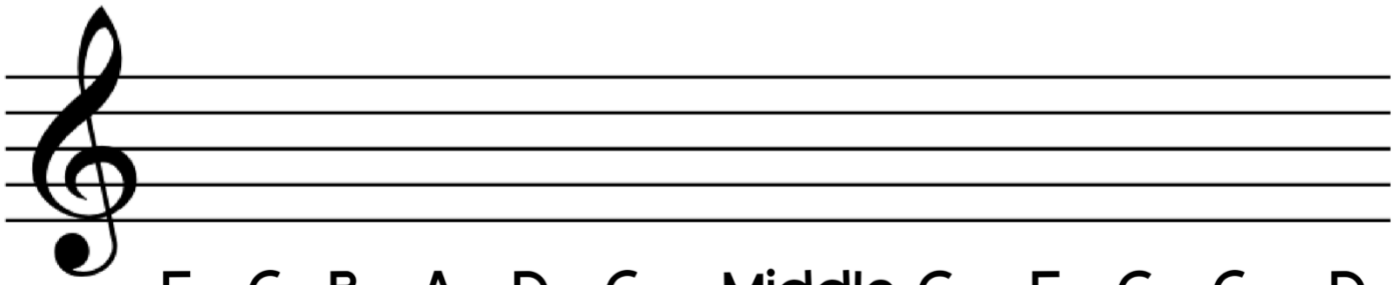




Draw the notes on the treble clef.



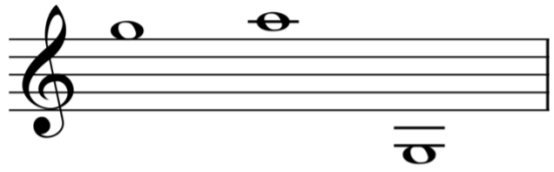
Middle C E G B A D G F E C F G

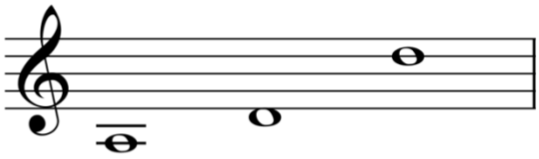


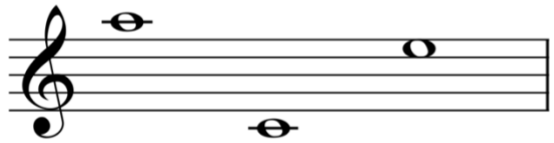
E G B A D G Middle C E C G D

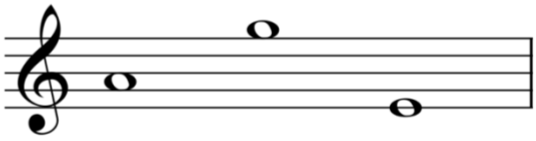
Spell the Words

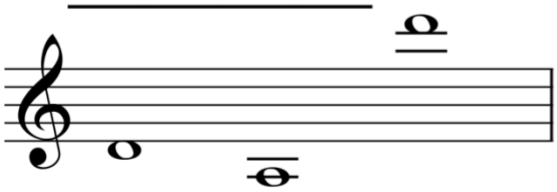
Write the word below each staff.

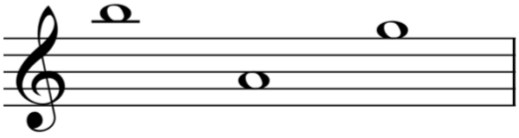


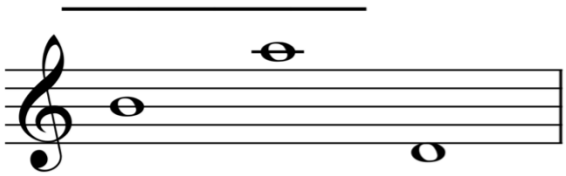


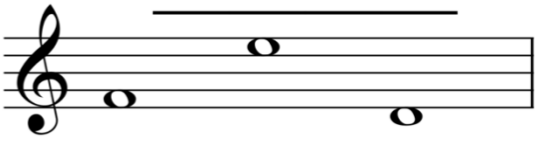


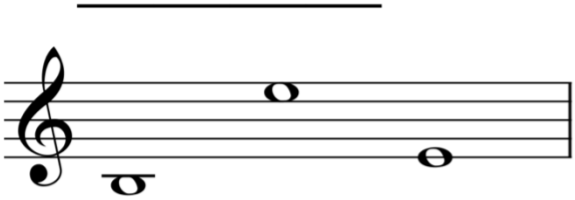


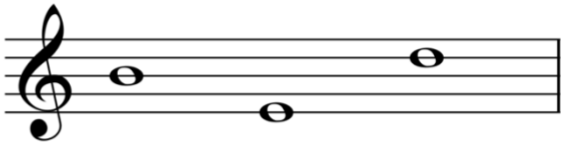


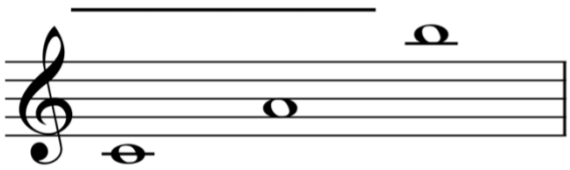


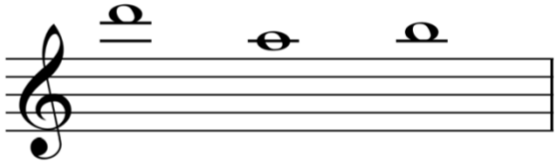


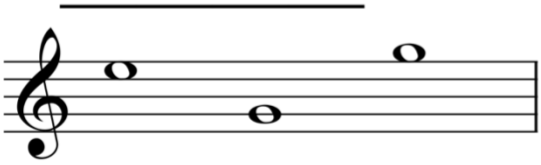


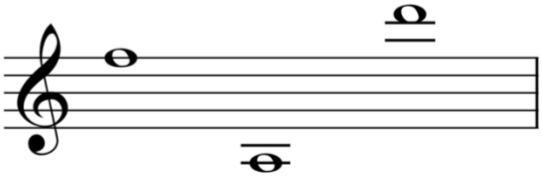








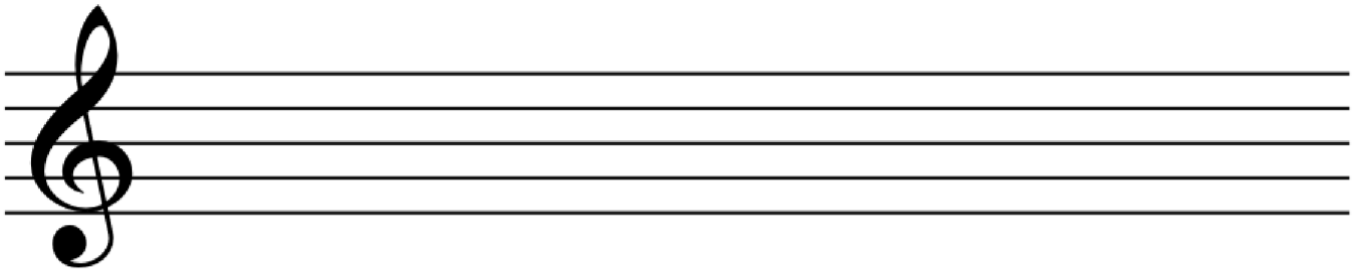




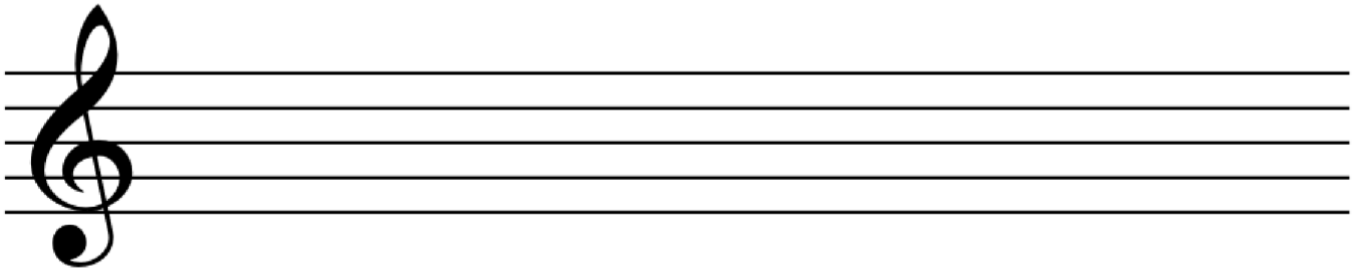
Spell these words on the treble clef staff with notes.

ACE ADAGE CAFE FED

FEEDBAG GABBED DEAD FEE

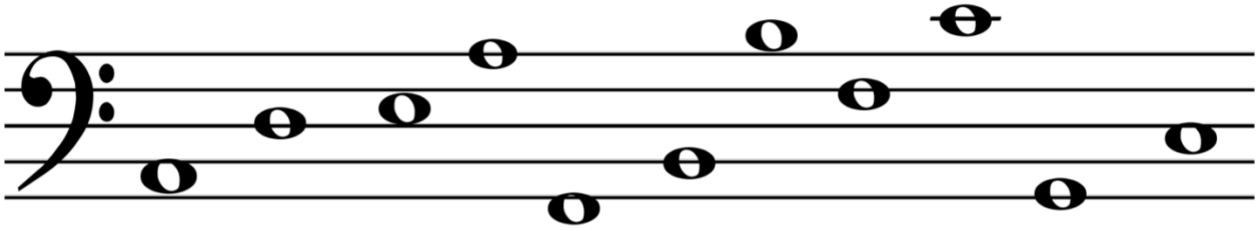


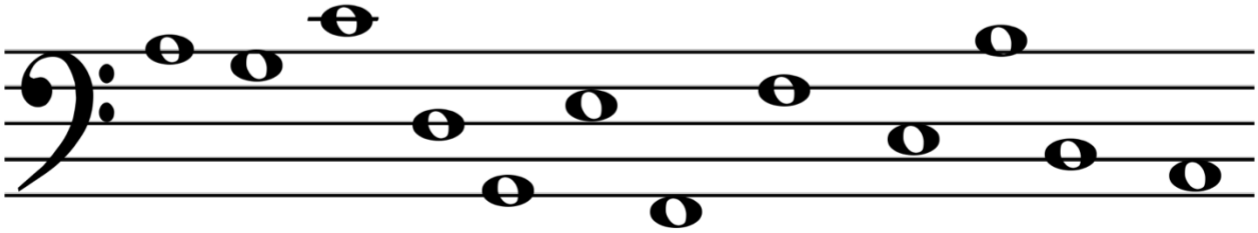
DEFACE EDGED BEEF CABBAGE



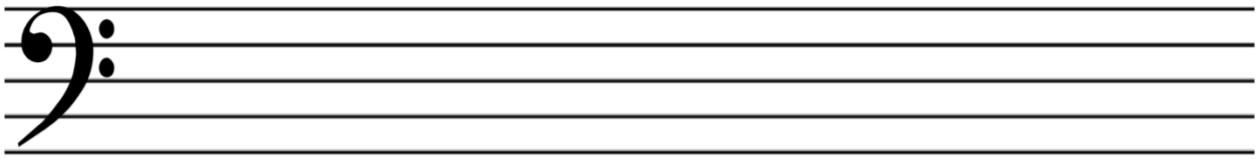
BEAD DEED FACADE BADGE

Label the notes of the bass clef.

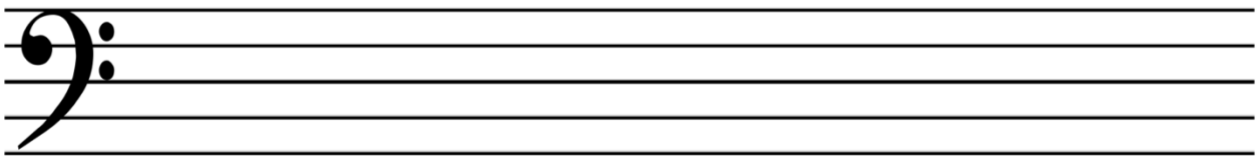




Draw the notes on the bass clef staff.

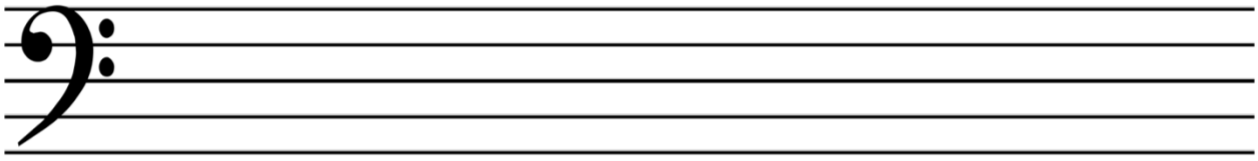


C A B D F Middle C G D A E

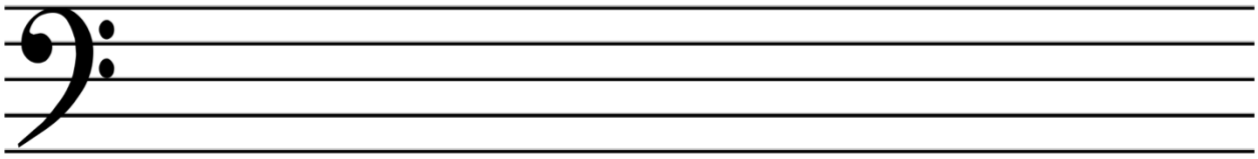


Middle C D G A F B C G A

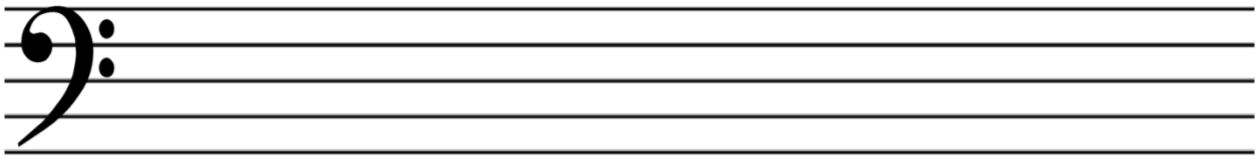
Spell these words on the bass clef staff with notes.



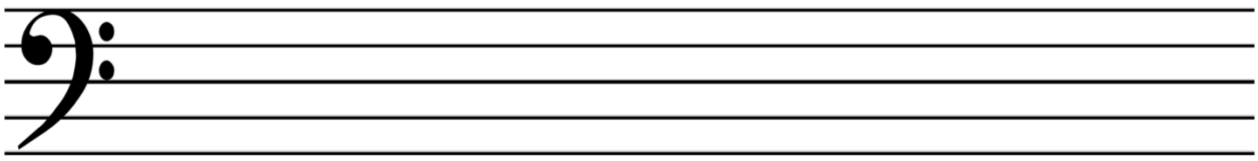
EGG FACED ABBA BAGGED



BABE BEADED ACED EFFACED

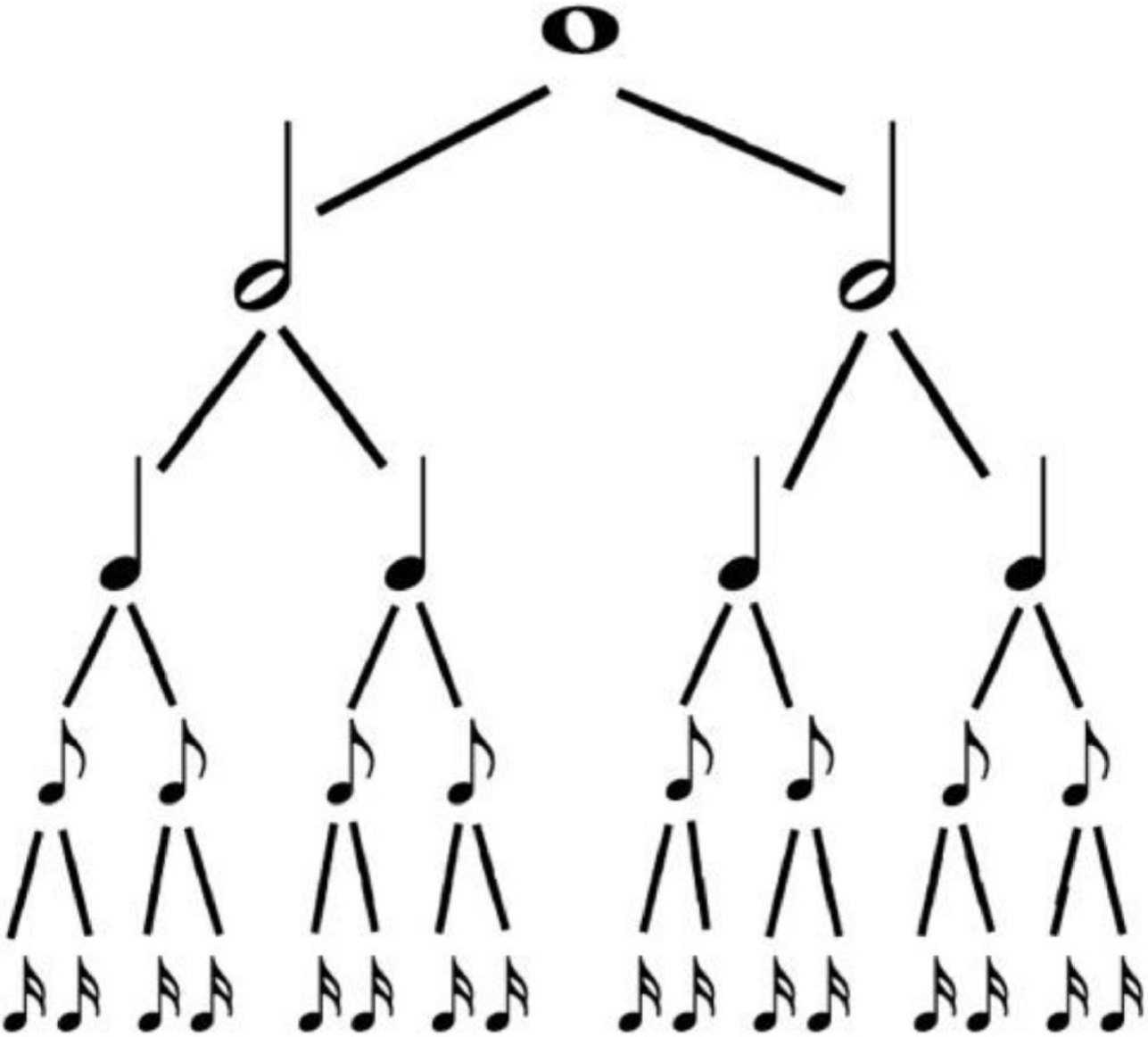


DABBED ACCEDE AGED DECAF



FACED GAGGED DECADE CAGED

Note Tree



= whole note 4 beats

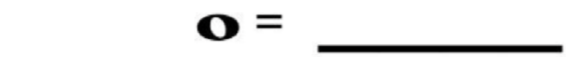
= half note 2 beats

= quarter note 1 beat

= eighth note 1/2 beat

= sixteenth note 1/4 beat

How many beats?

 = _____

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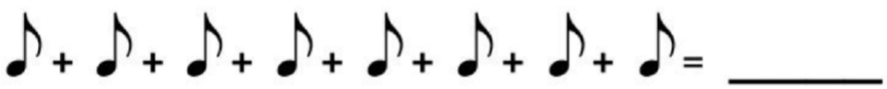
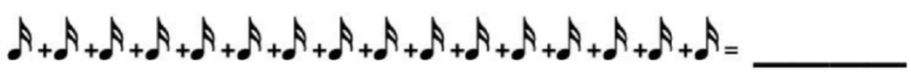
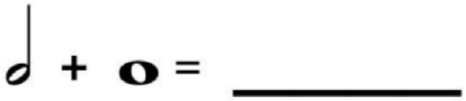
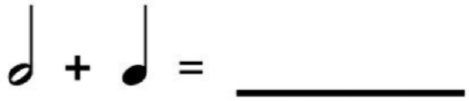
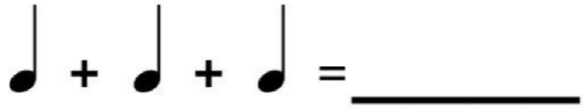
 = _____

 = _____

 = _____

 = _____

 =_____

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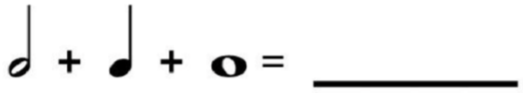
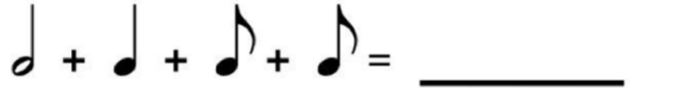
 = _____

 = _____

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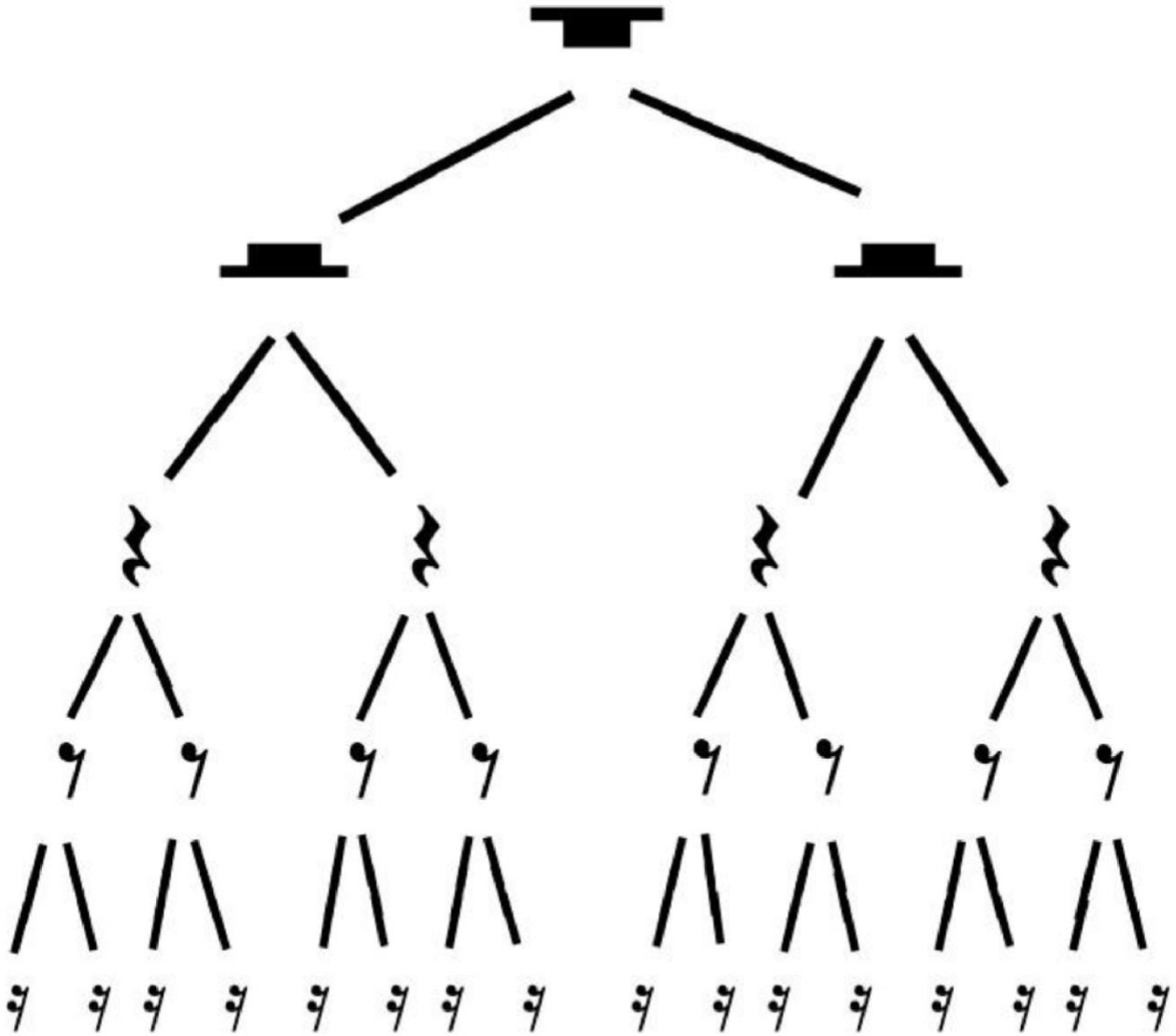
Rest Tree



= whole rest 4 beats

= half rest 2 beats

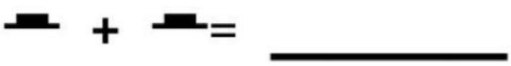
= quarter rest 1 beat

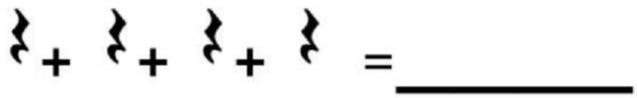
= eighth rest 1/2 beat

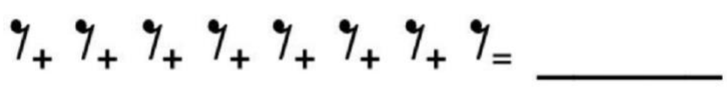
= sixteenth rest 1/4 beat

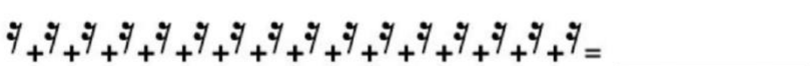
How many beats?

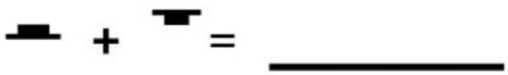
= _____

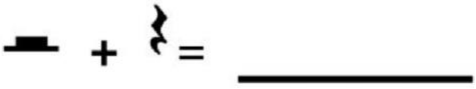
 = _____

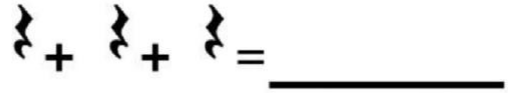
 =_____

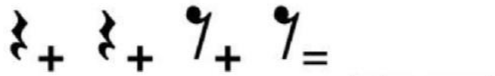
 = _____

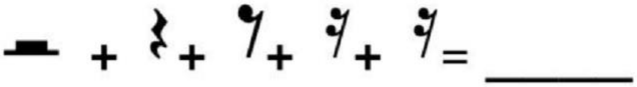
 = _____

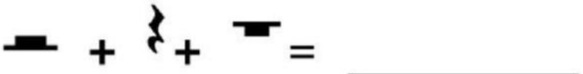
 = _____

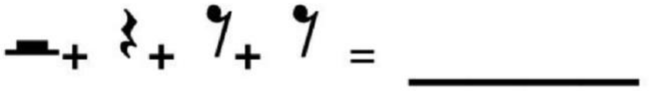
 = _____

 =_____

 = _____

 = _____

 = _____

 = _____

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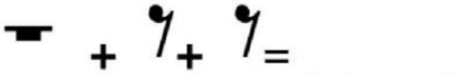
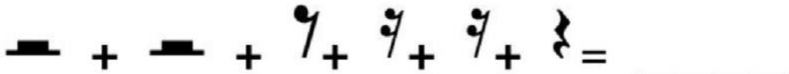
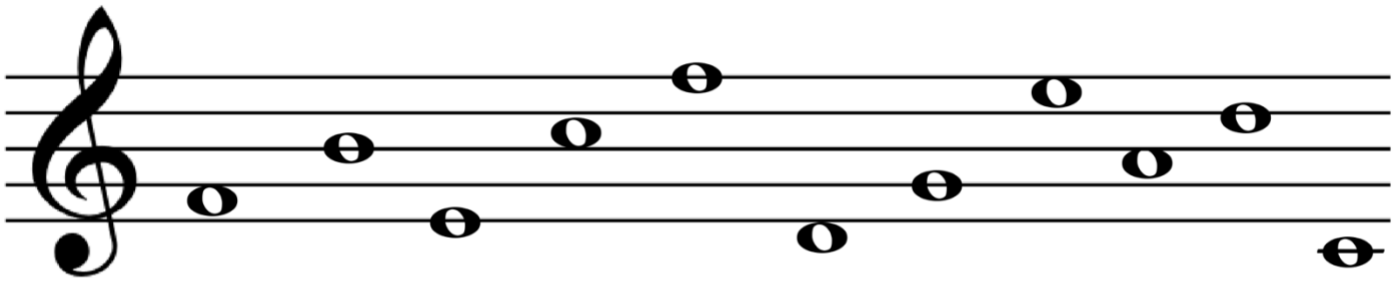
 = _____

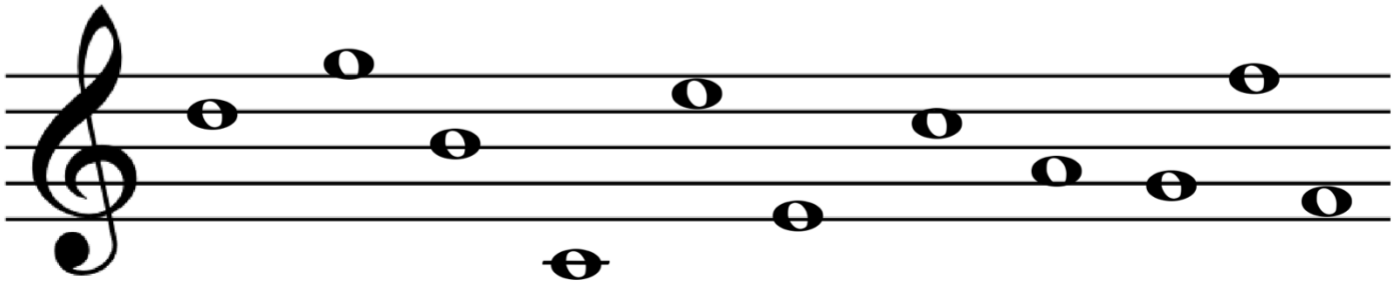
 = _____

Note Stems

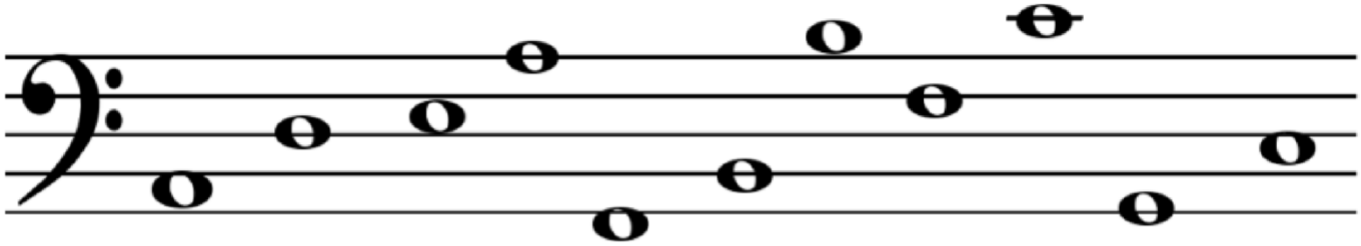
Draw stems to turn the whole notes into half notes.



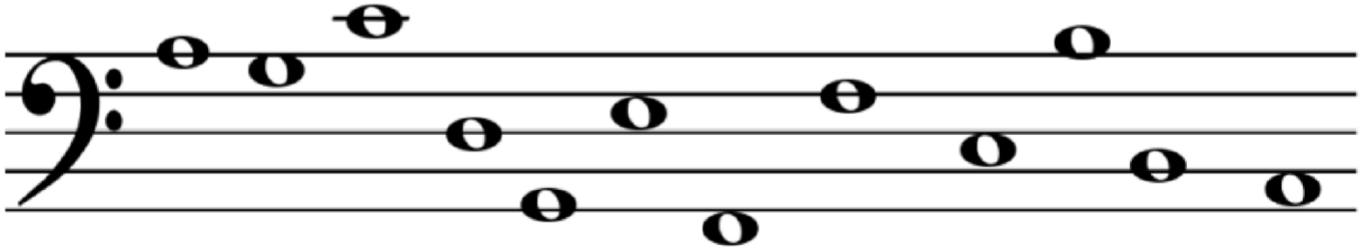
Draw stems and color in the notes to turn the whole notes into quarter notes.



Draw stems and flags, and color in, to turn the whole notes into single eighth notes.



Draw stems and flags, and color in, to turn the whole notes into two eighth note pairs.



Rhythm Math

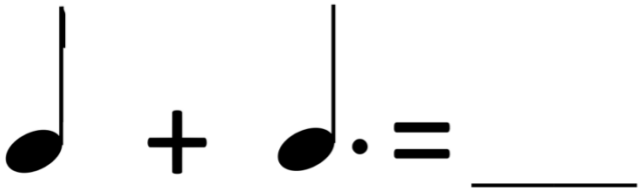
Add the number of beats for 4/4 time.

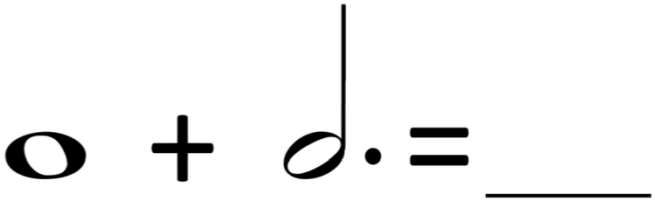
____

____

____

____

 ____

 ____

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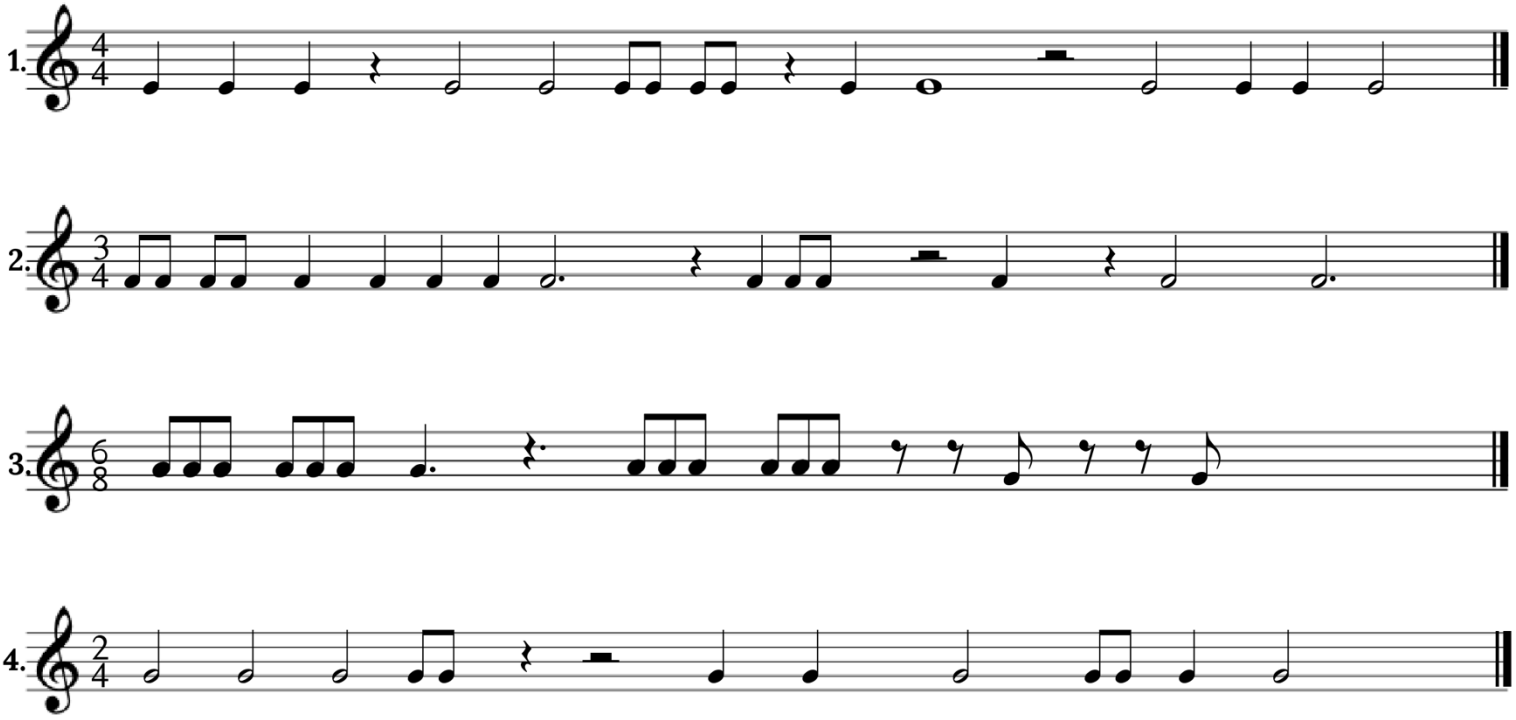
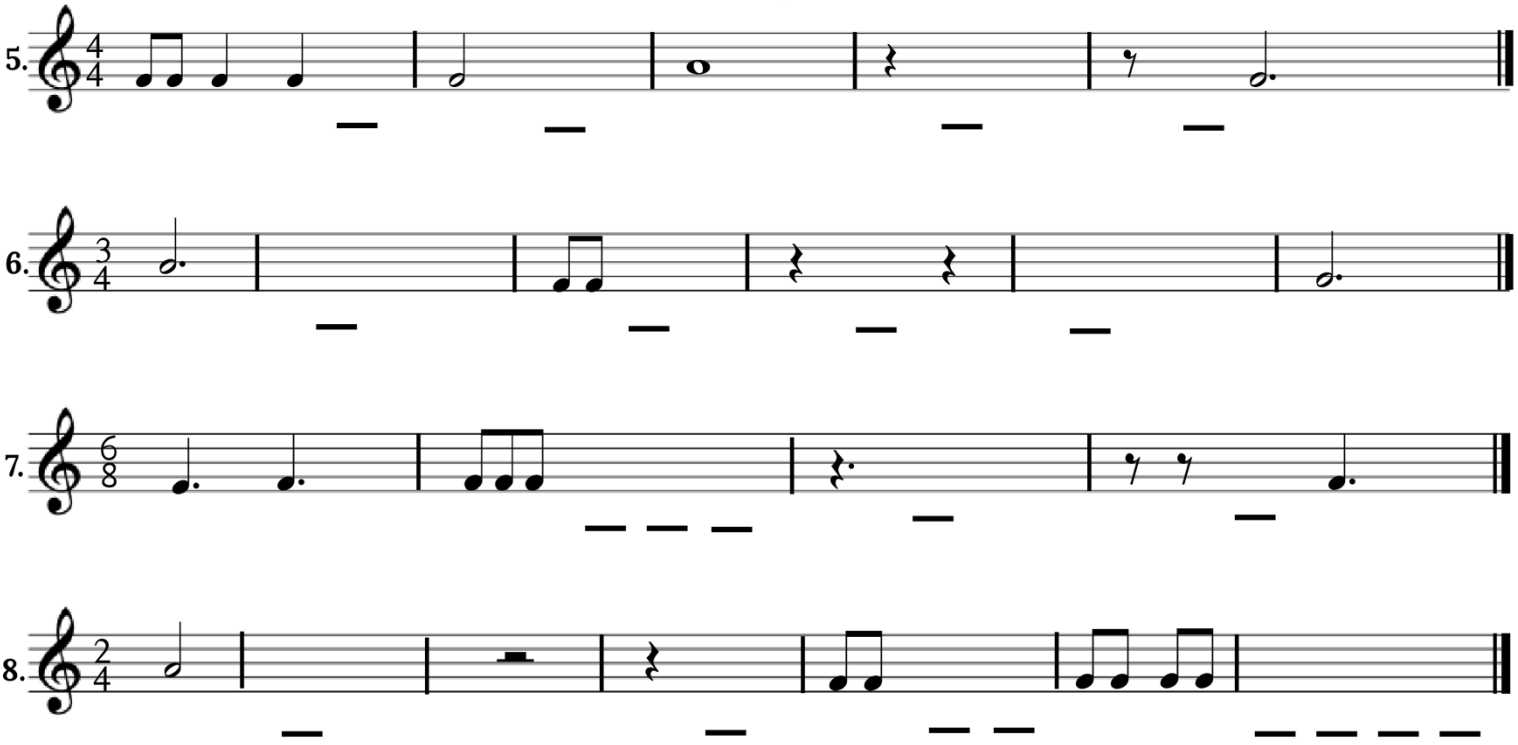
Notes within Time Signatures

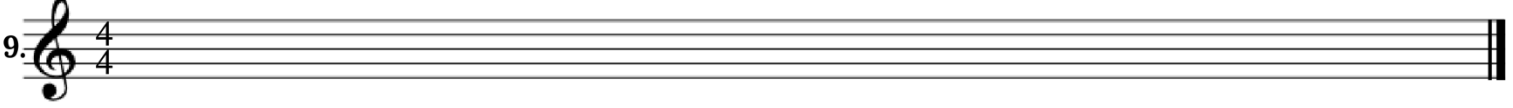
Add barlines to numbers 1-4.



Fill in a correct note or rest for each of the blank spaces.

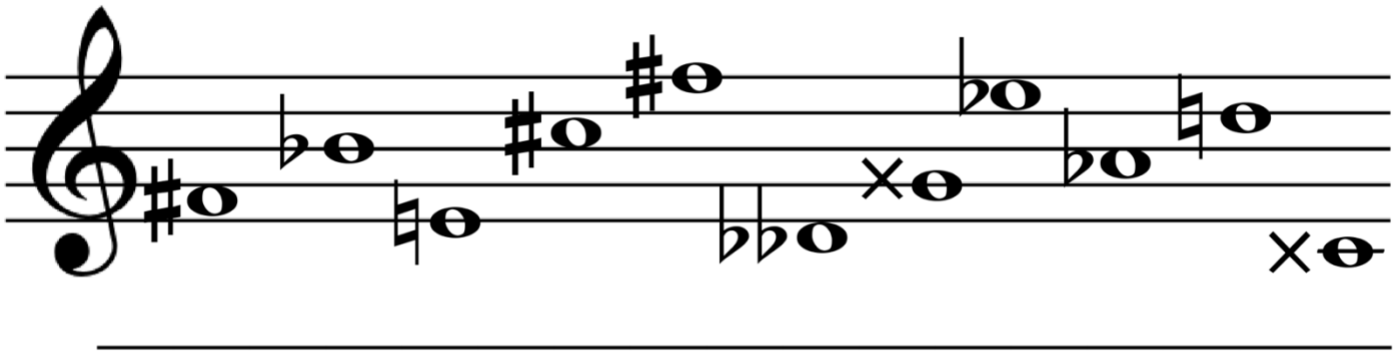


Write your own 4/4 composition with correct number of beats per measure.

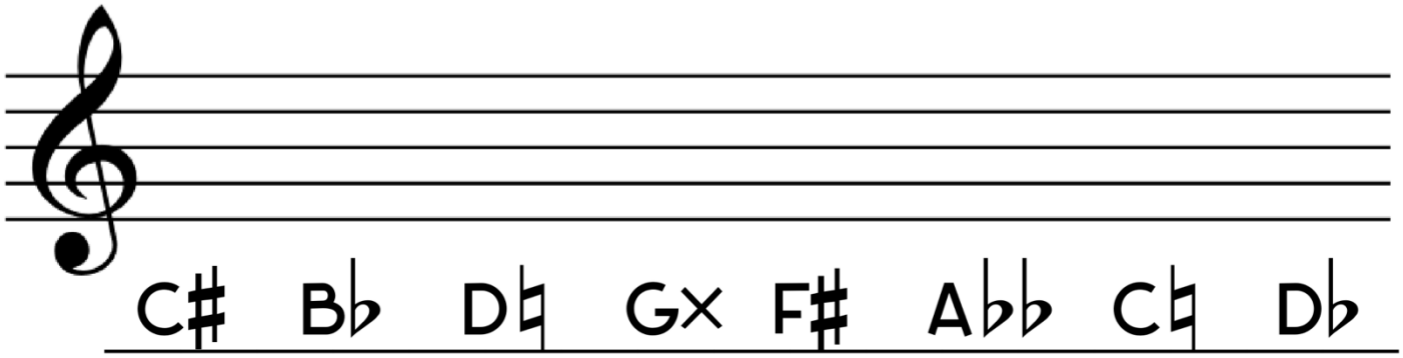


Accidentals

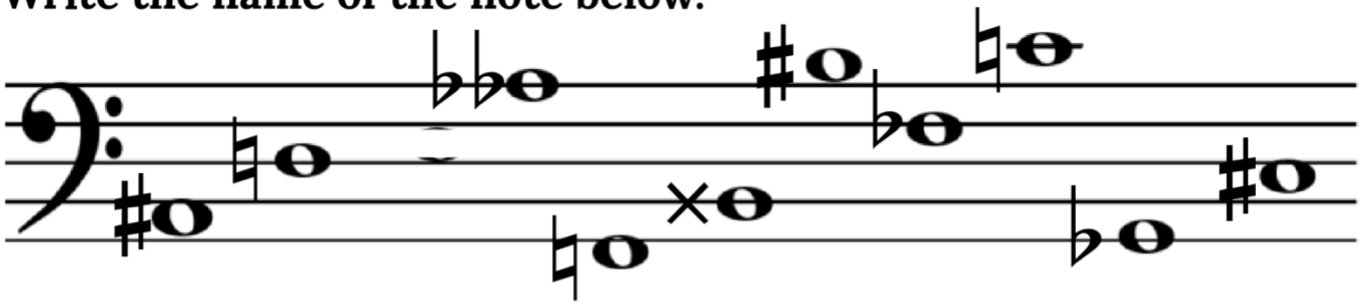
Write the name of the note below.



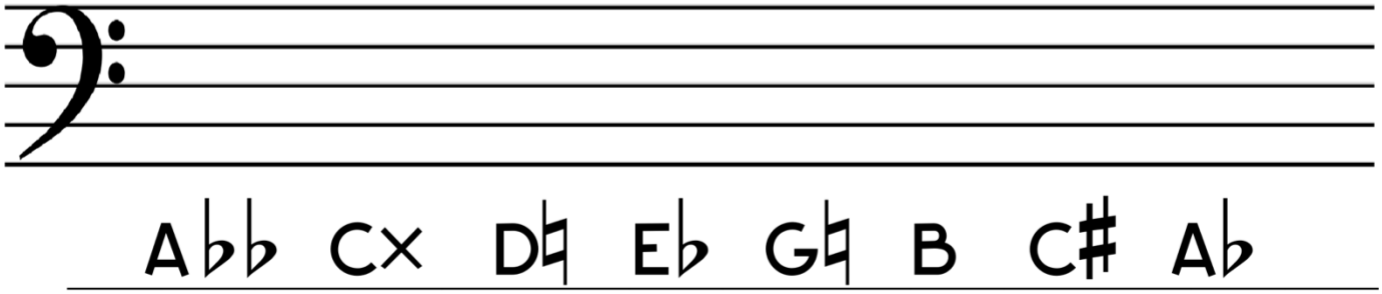
Draw the note on the staff.

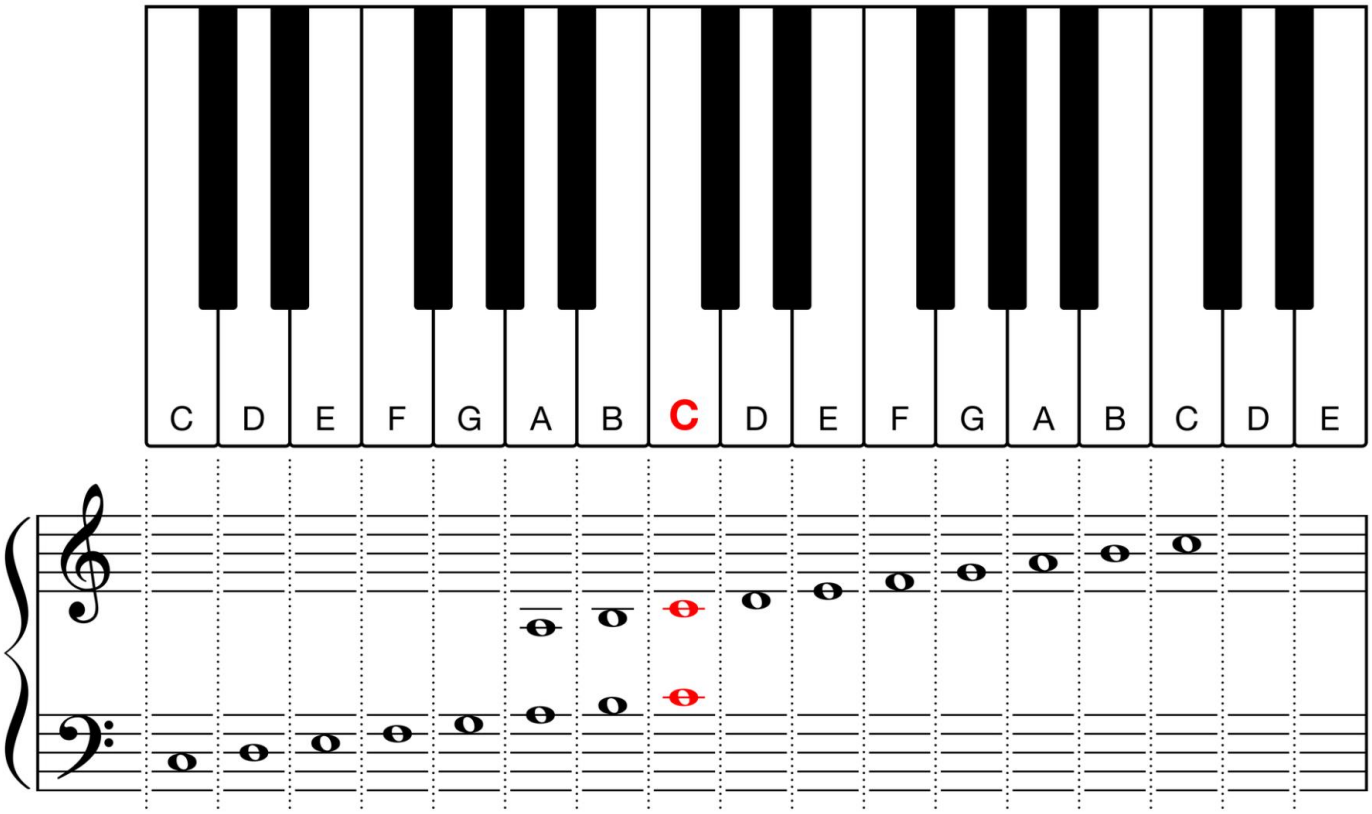


Write the name of the note below.



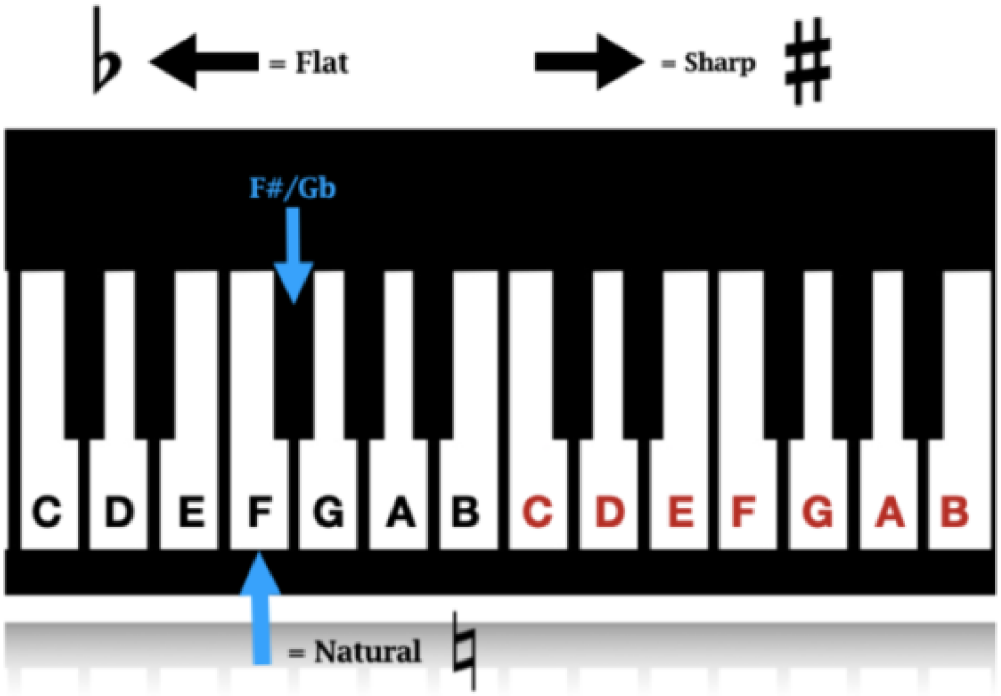
Draw the note on the staff.




C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E

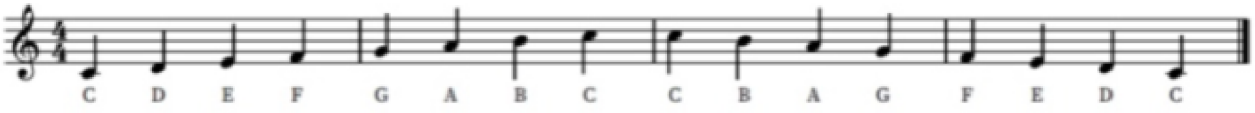
Accidentals

Sharps, Flats, Naturals, and the C Major Scale



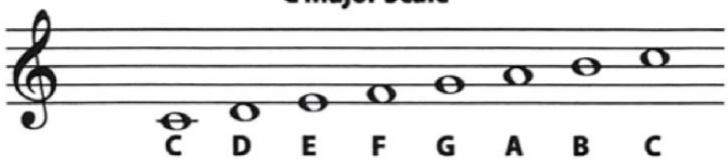
A sharp raises a pitch by a half step, a flat lowers a pitch by a half step.

C Major scale

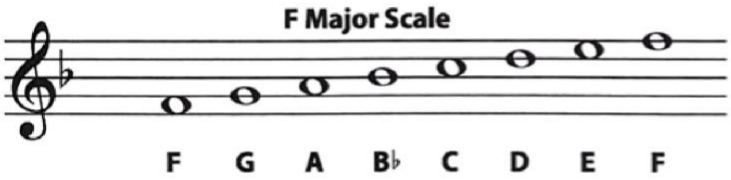


Major Scales

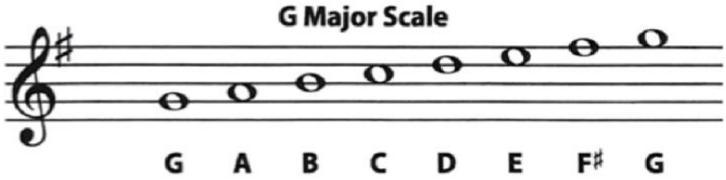
C Major Scale



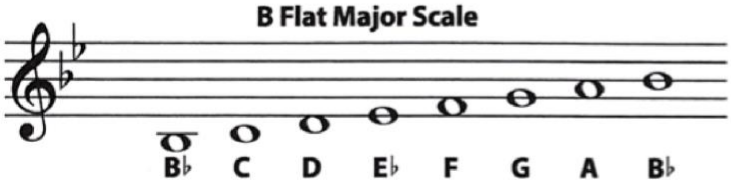
F Major Scale



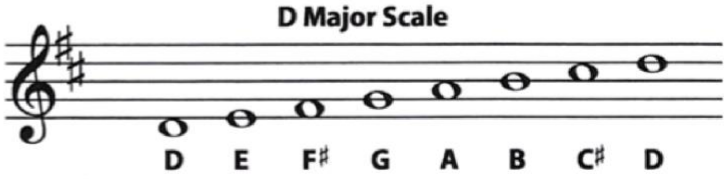
G Major Scale



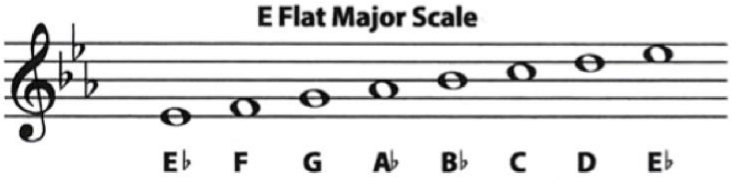
B Flat Major Scale



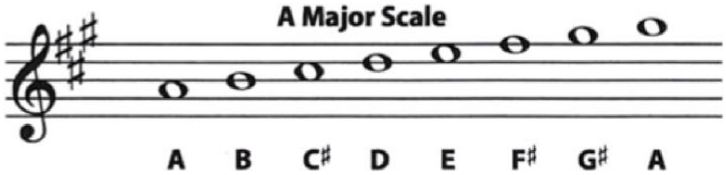
D Major Scale



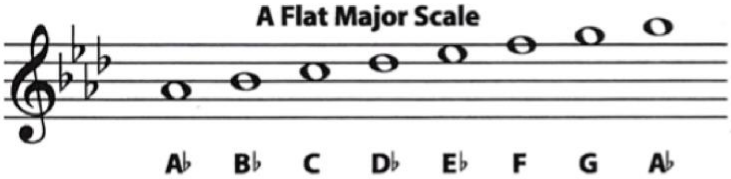
E Flat Major Scale



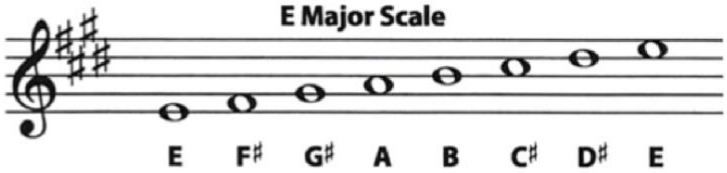
A Major Scale



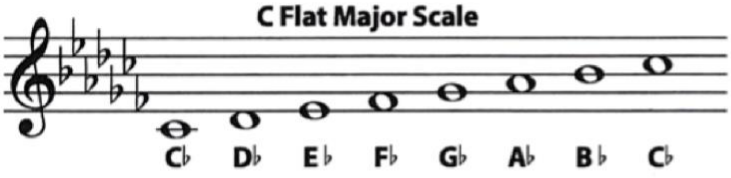
A Flat Major Scale



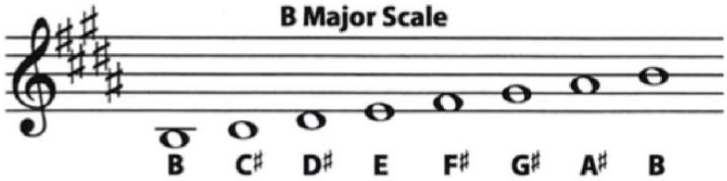
E Major Scale



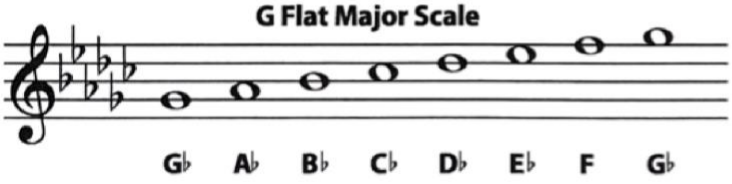
C Flat Major Scale



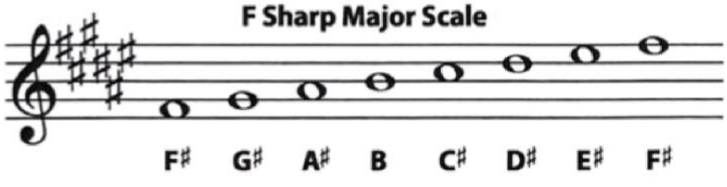
B Major Scale



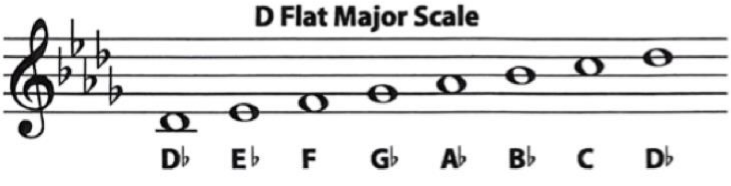
G Flat Major Scale



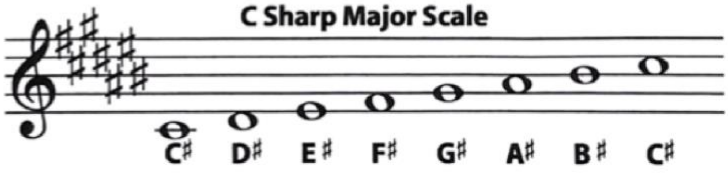
F Sharp Major Scale



D Flat Major Scale

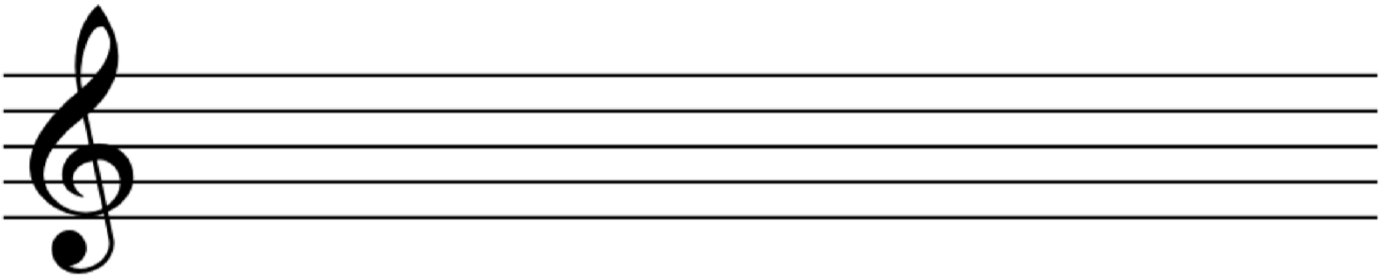


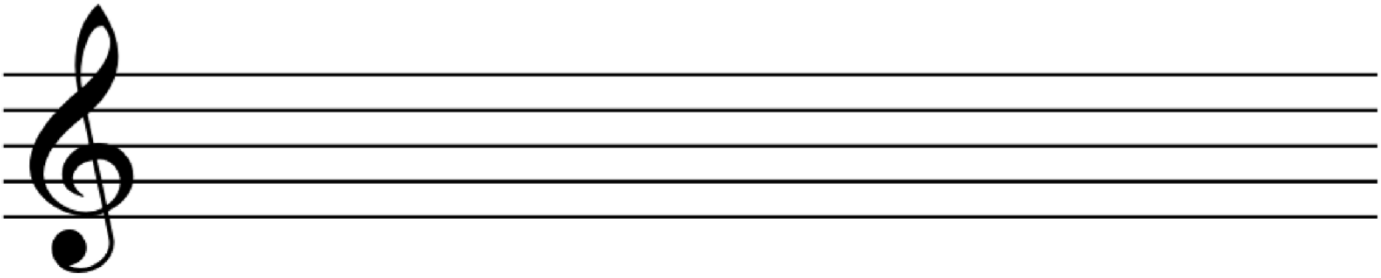
C Sharp Major Scale

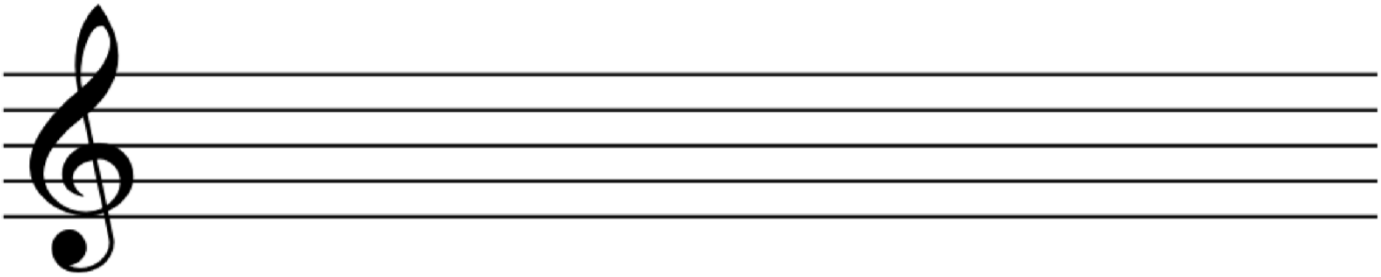


Major Scales

Write every major scale and play them on the piano.
Print out as many pages as needed.)







Major Scales

Write every major scale and play them on the piano.
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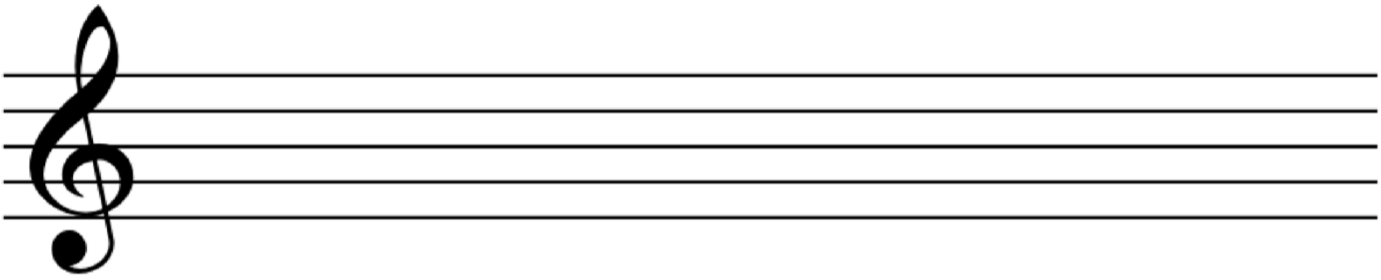
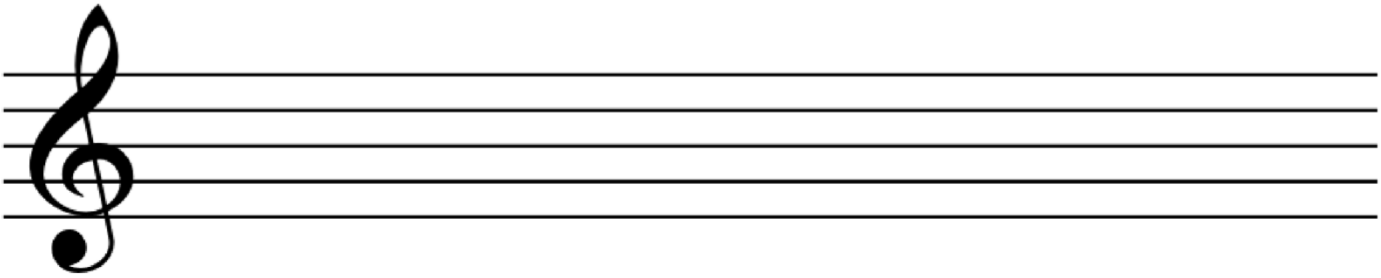
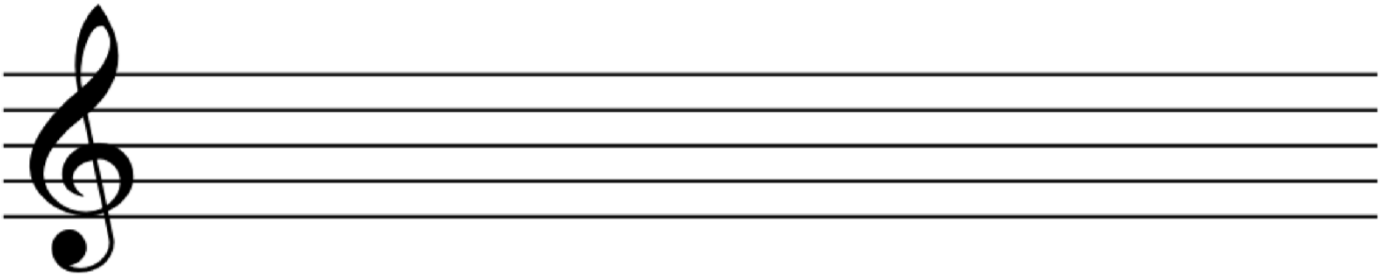
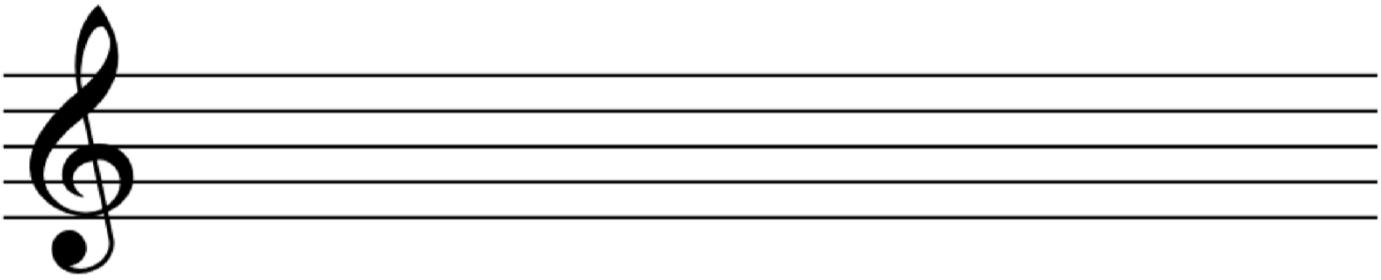


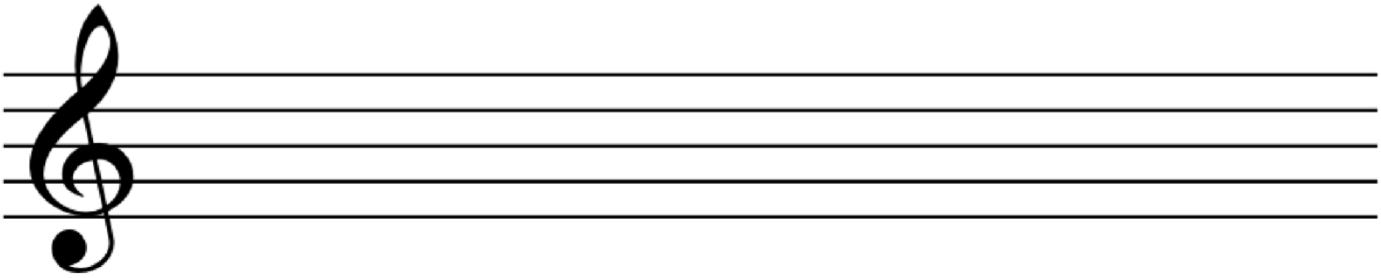


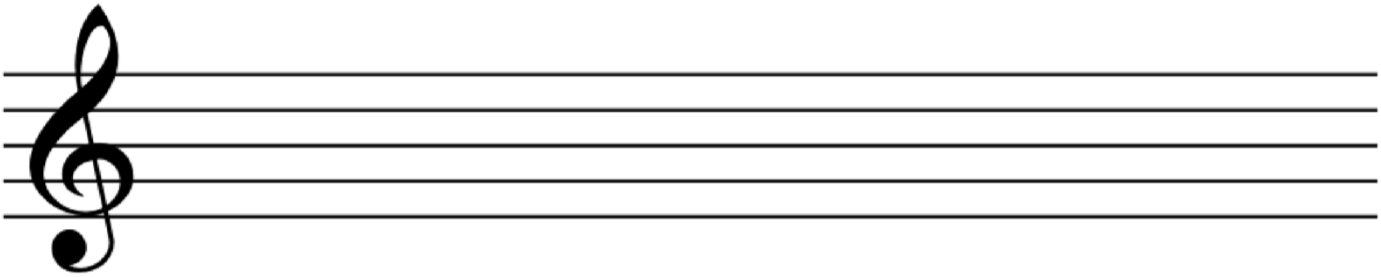


Major Scales

Write every major scale and play them on the piano.
Print out as many pages as needed.)

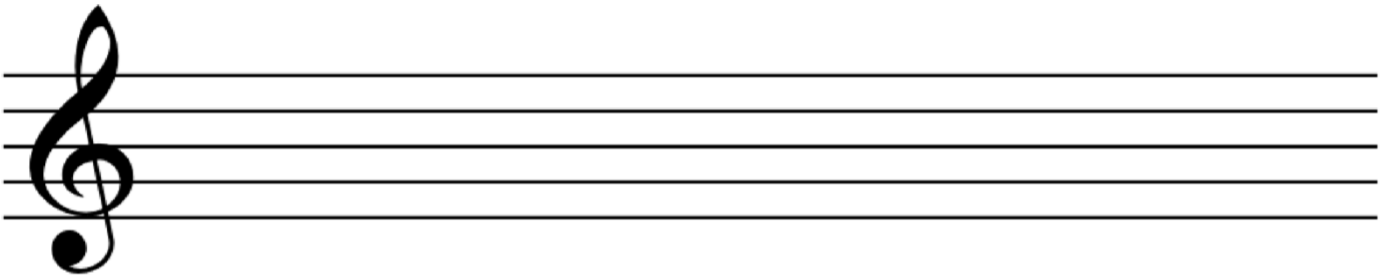


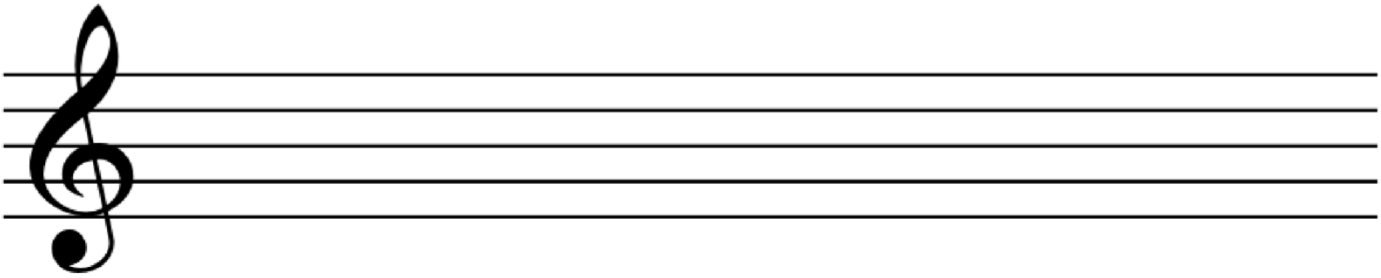


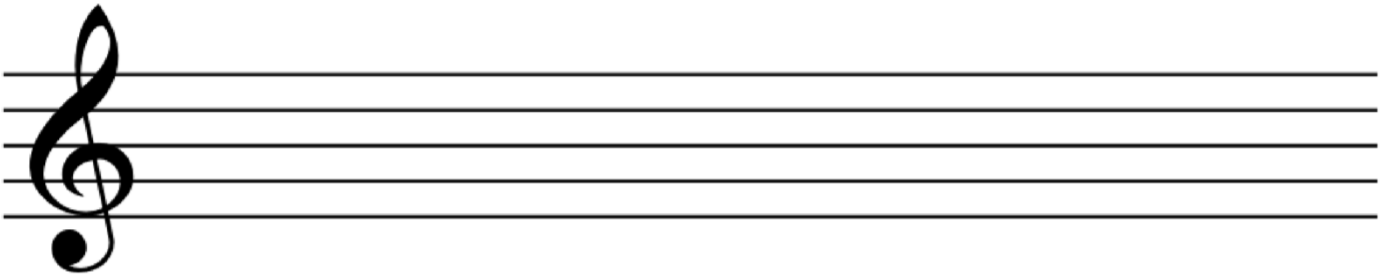


Major Scales

Write every major scale and play them on the piano.
Print out as many pages as needed.)

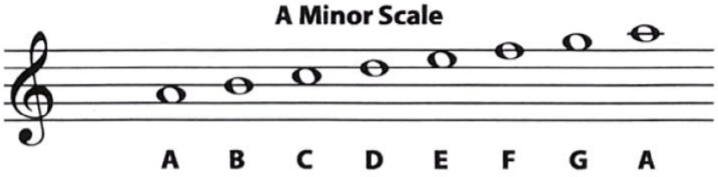




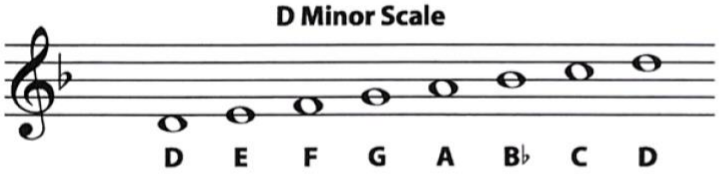


Minor Scales (natural minor)

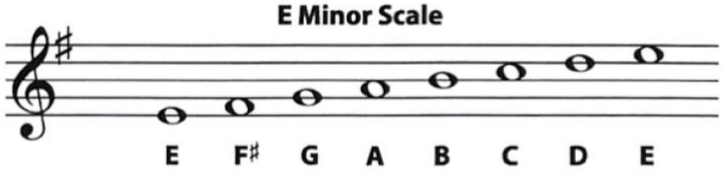
A Minor Scale



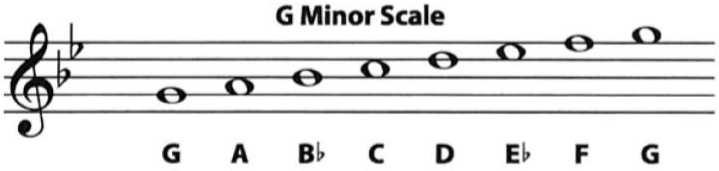
D Minor Scale



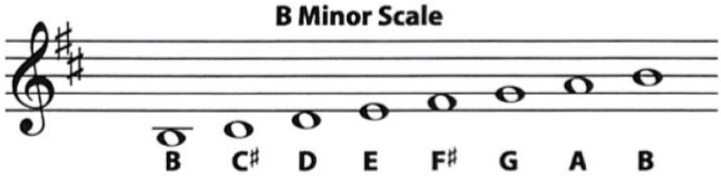
E Minor Scale



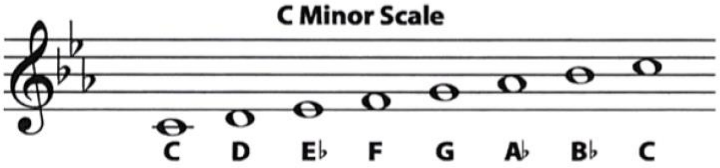
G Minor Scale



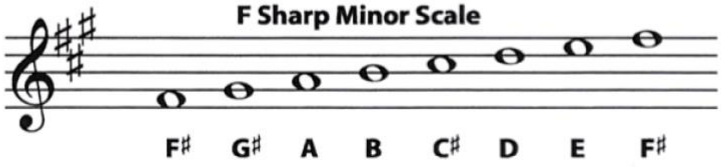
B Minor Scale



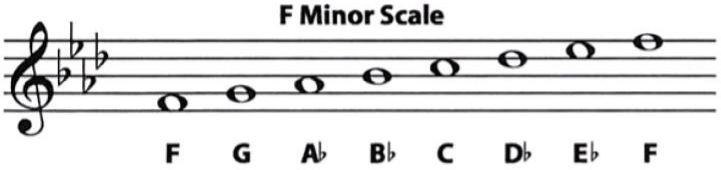
C Minor Scale



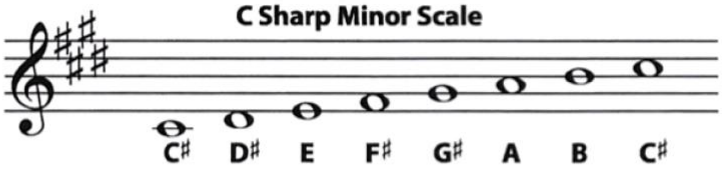
F Sharp Minor Scale



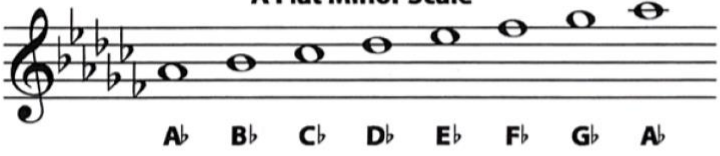
F Minor Scale



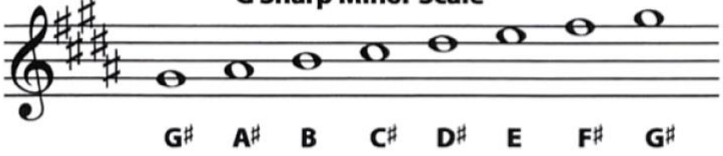
C Sharp Minor Scale



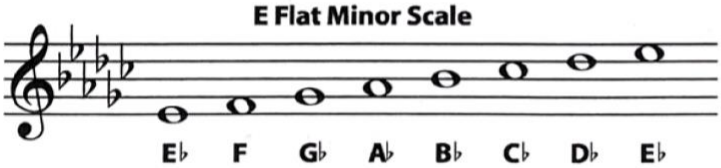
A Flat Minor Scale



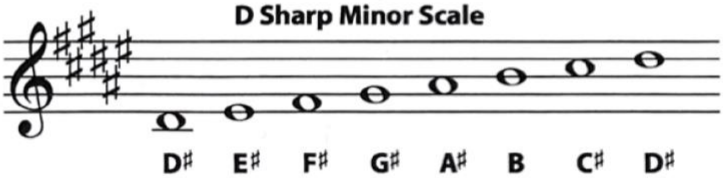
G Sharp Minor Scale



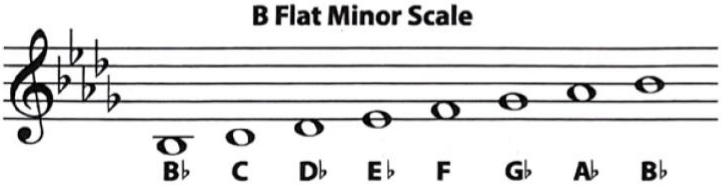
E Flat Minor Scale



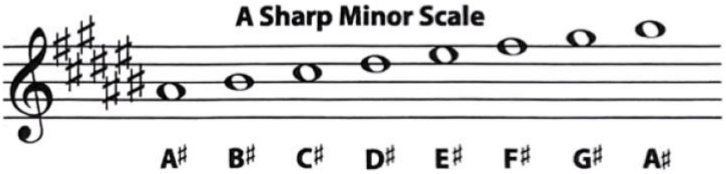
D Sharp Minor Scale



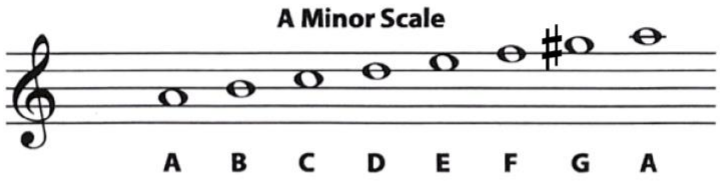
B Flat Minor Scale

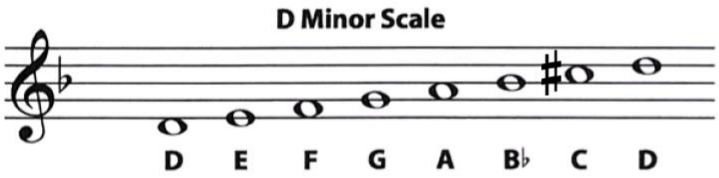


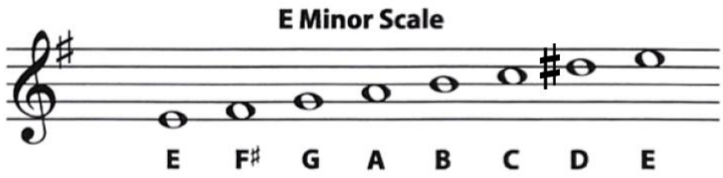
A Sharp Minor Scale

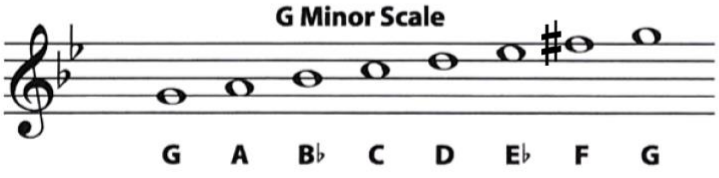


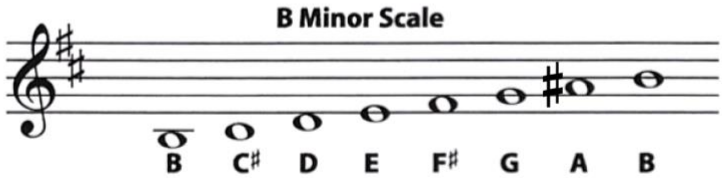
Minor Scales (harmonic minor)

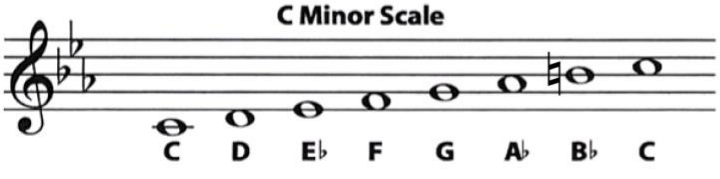


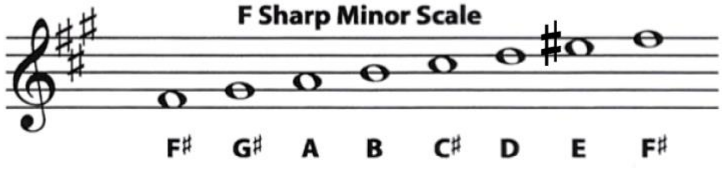


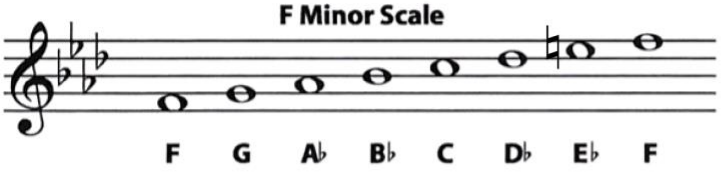


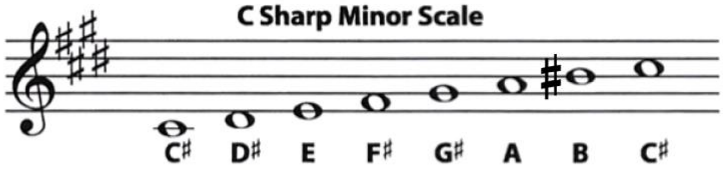


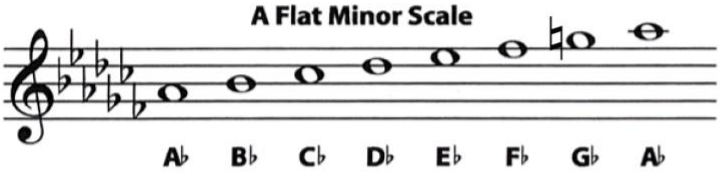


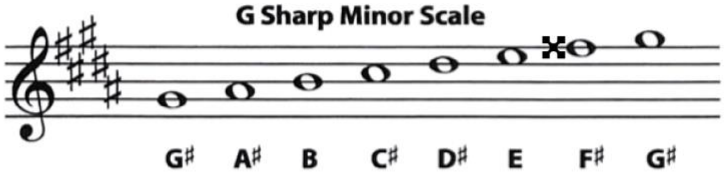


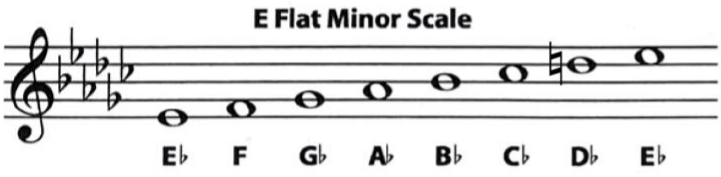


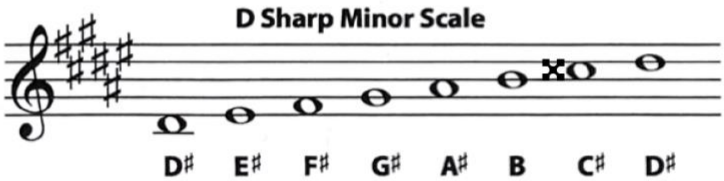


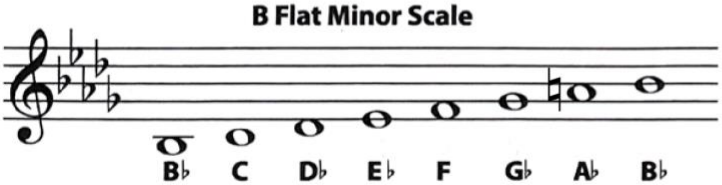


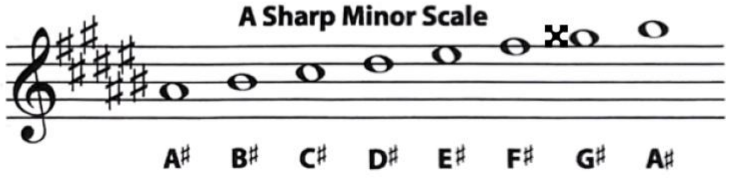






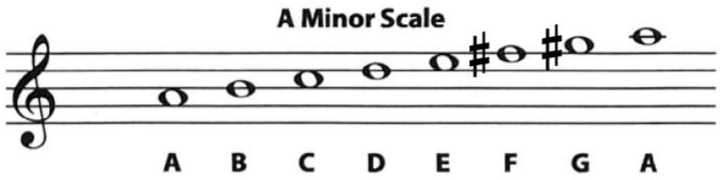


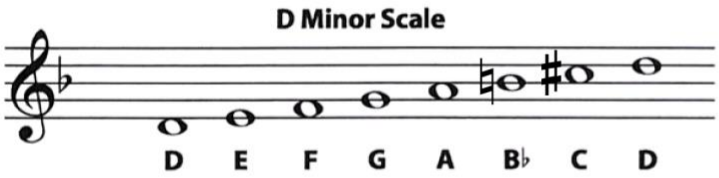


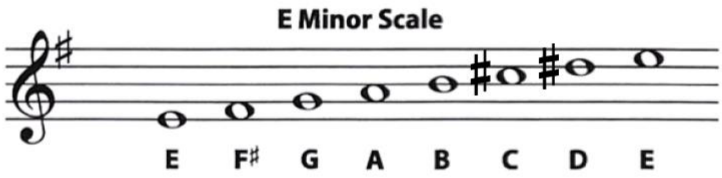


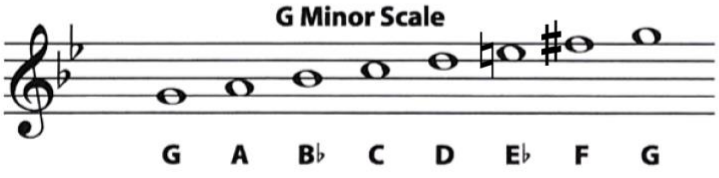
Minor Scales (melodic minor)

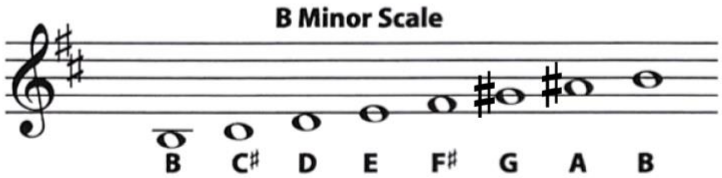
These are the melodic minor scales ascending. Descending they are the same as natural minor.

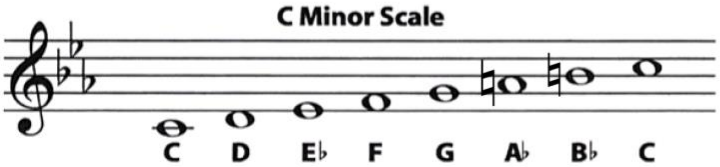


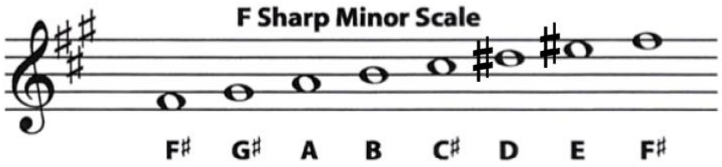


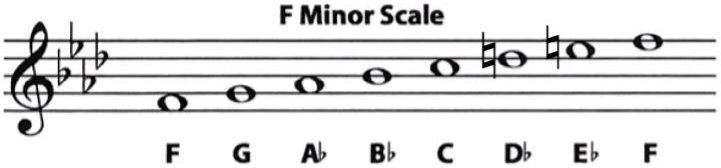


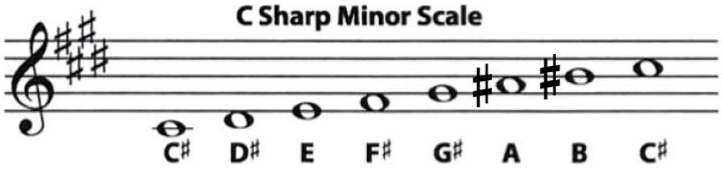


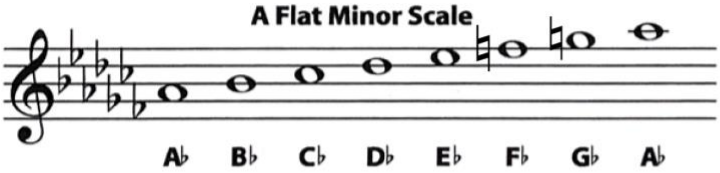


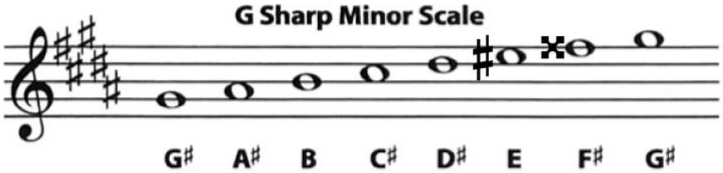


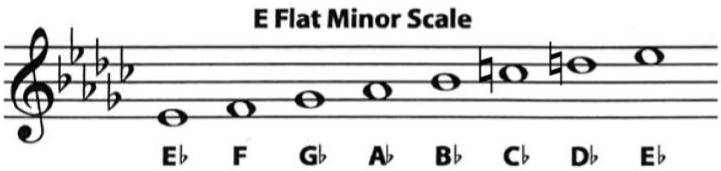


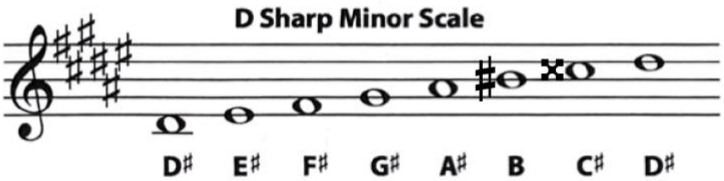


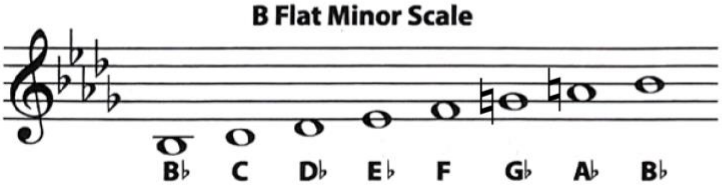


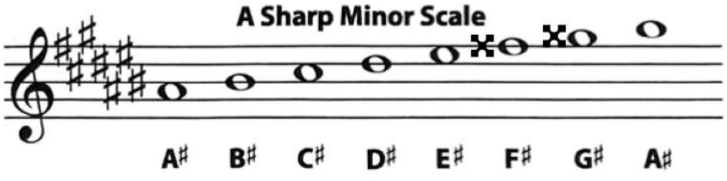






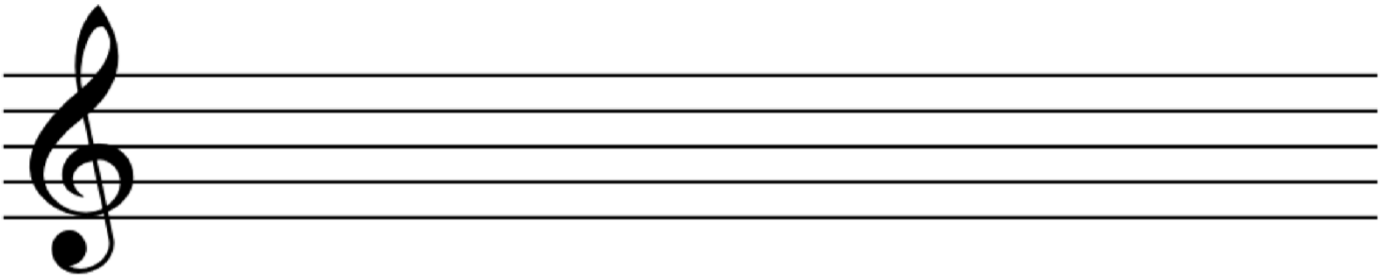


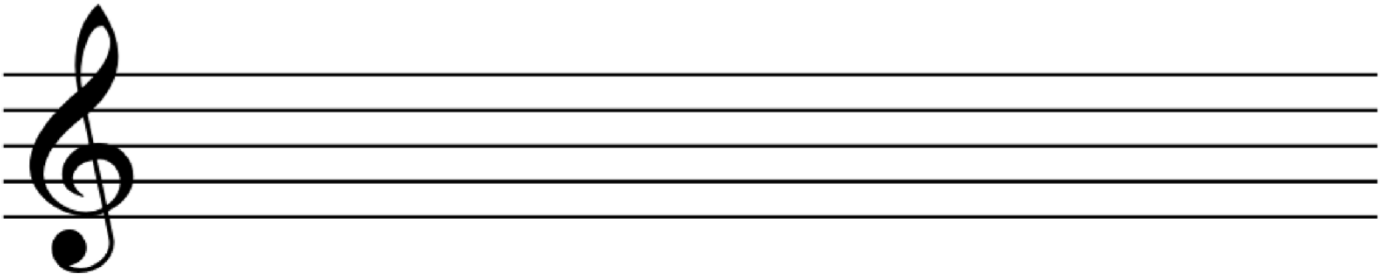


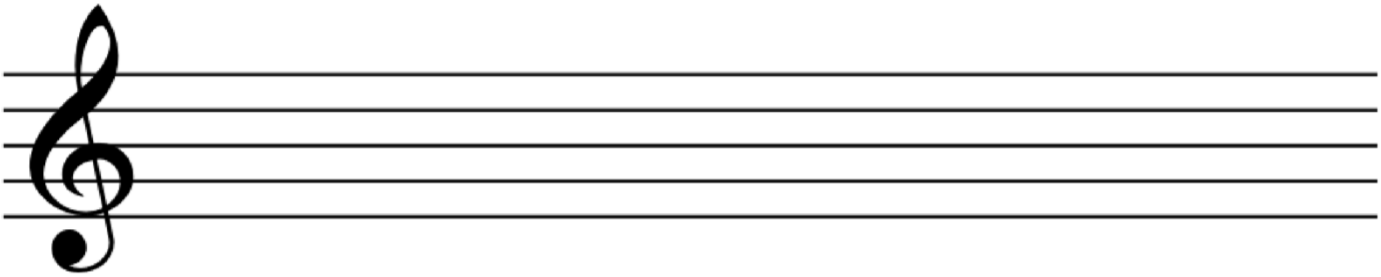


Minor Scales

Write every minor scale and play them on the piano.
Print out as many pages as needed.)







Minor Scales

Write every minor scale and play them on the piano.
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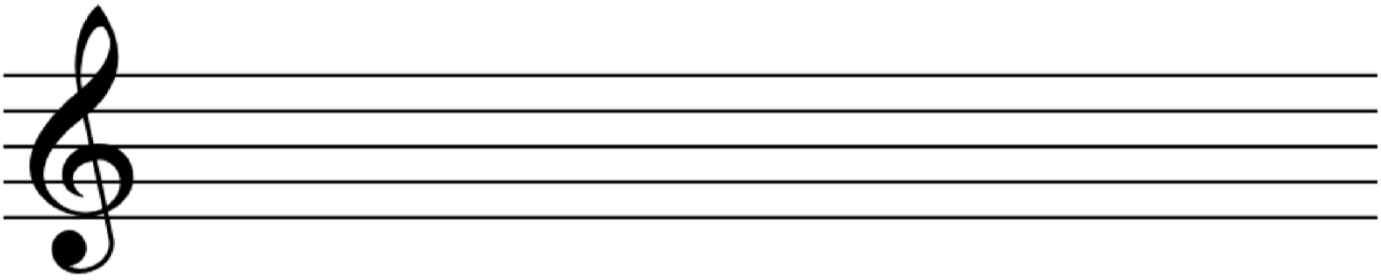
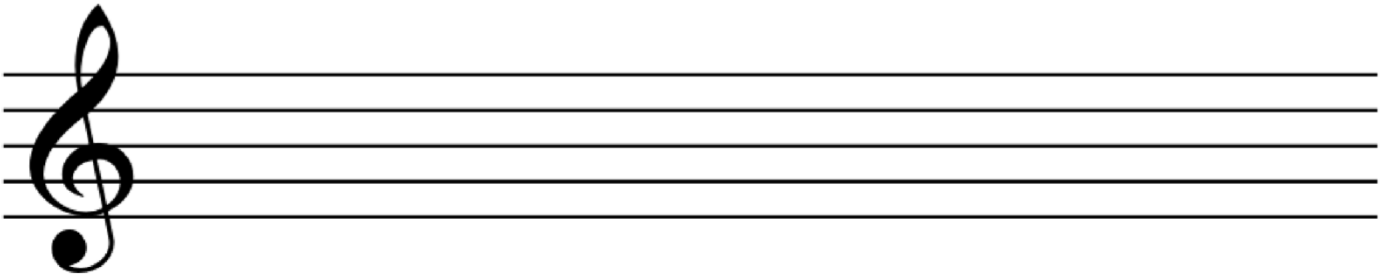
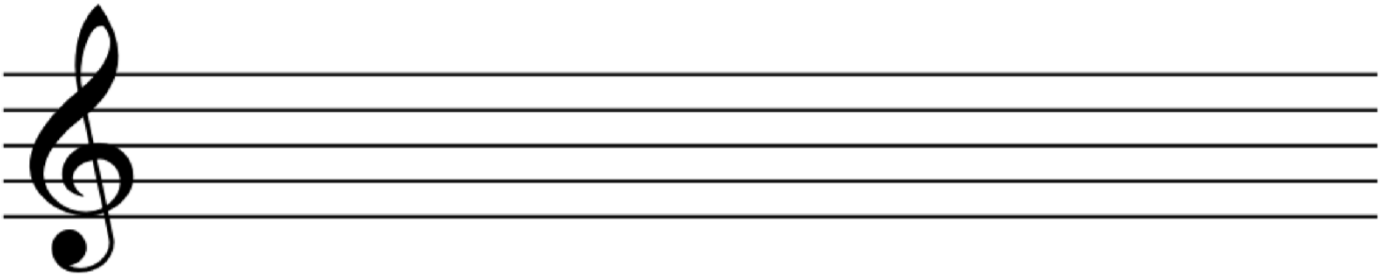
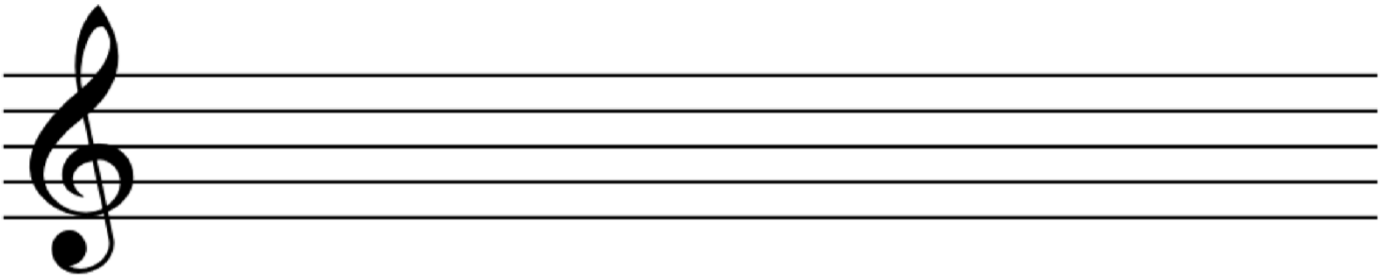


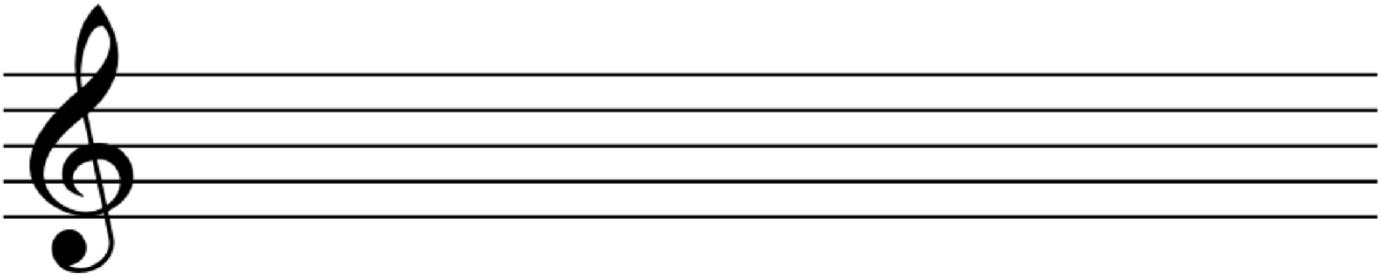


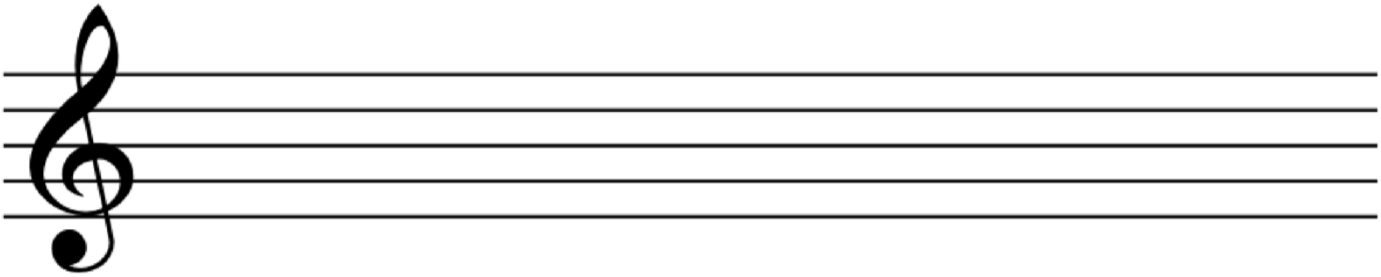


Minor Scales

Write every minor scale and play them on the piano.
Print out as many pages as needed.)







Minor Scales

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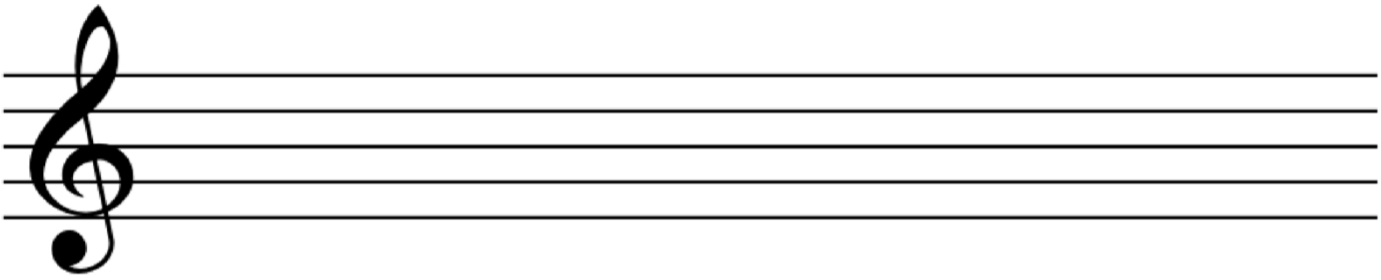
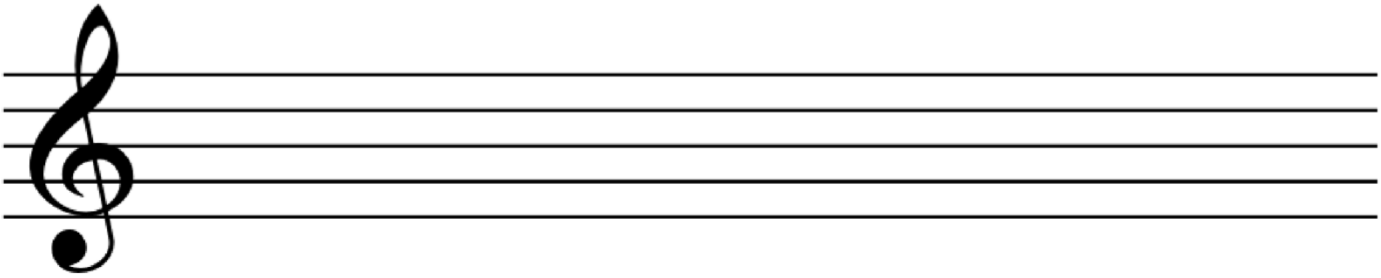
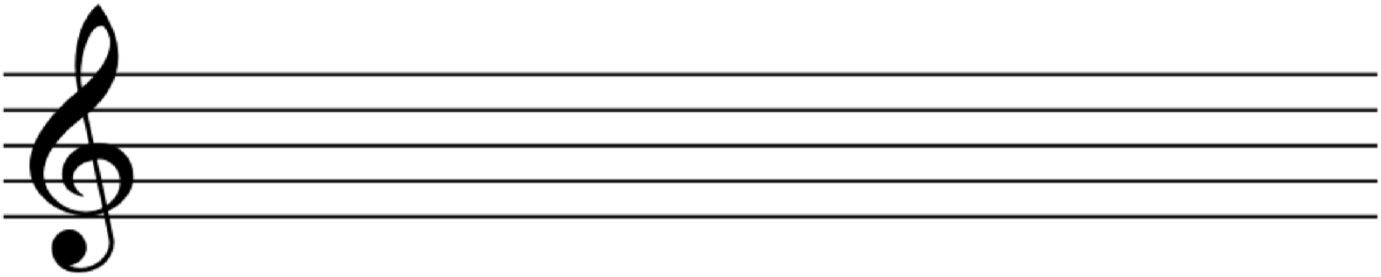
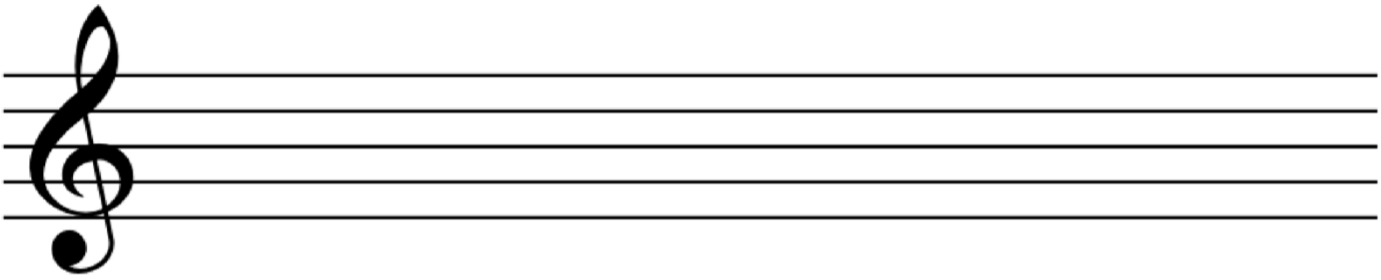


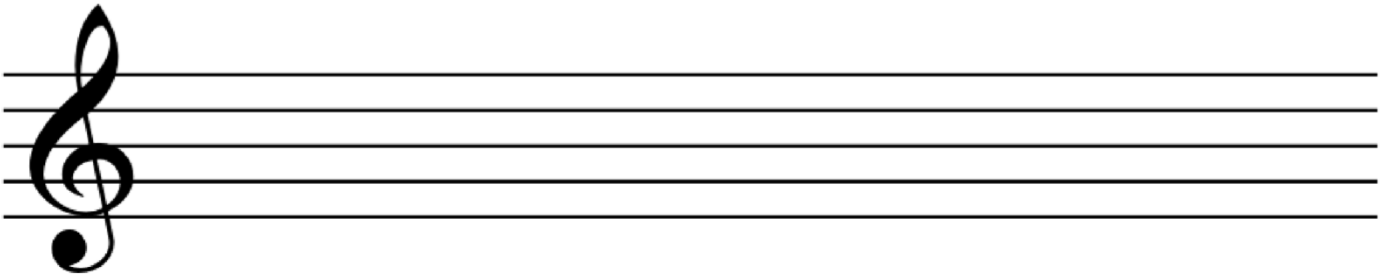


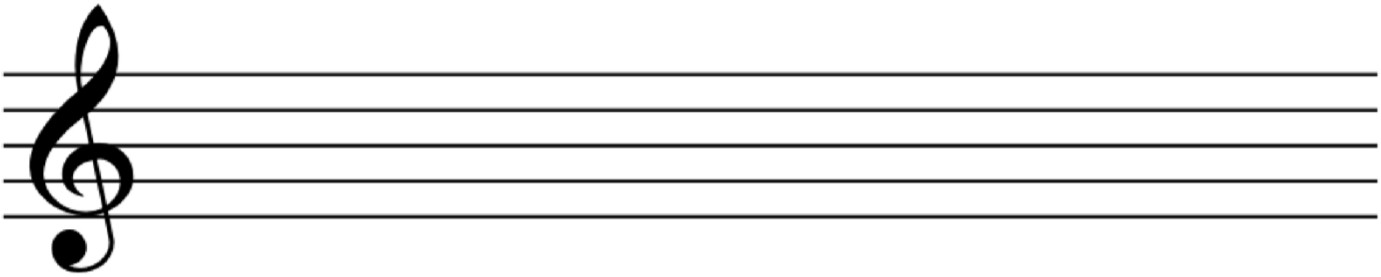


Minor Scales

Write every minor scale and play them on the piano.
Print out as many pages as needed.)







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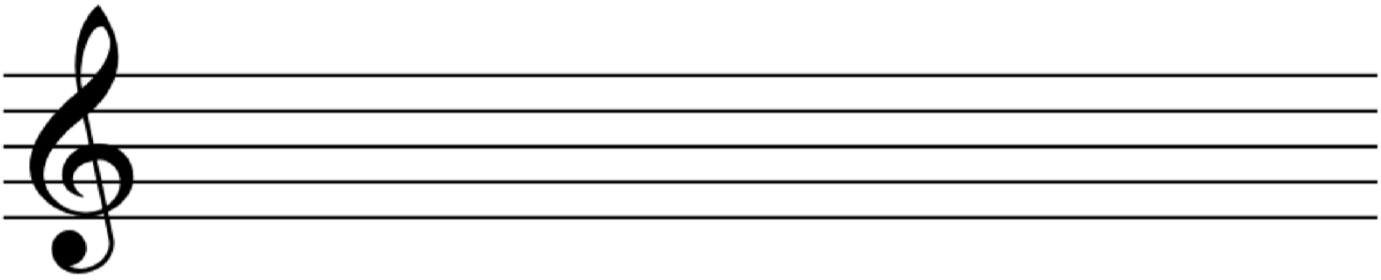

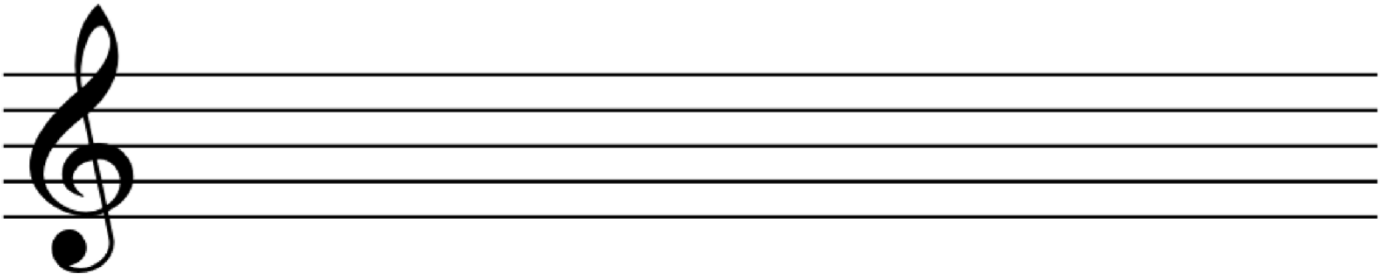

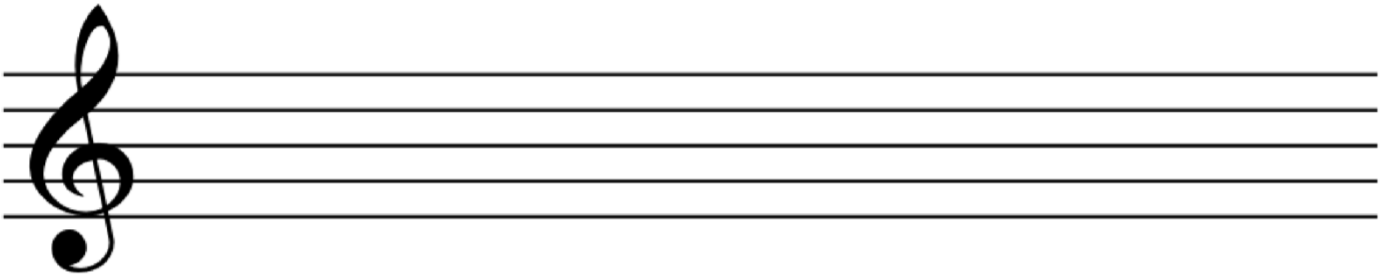

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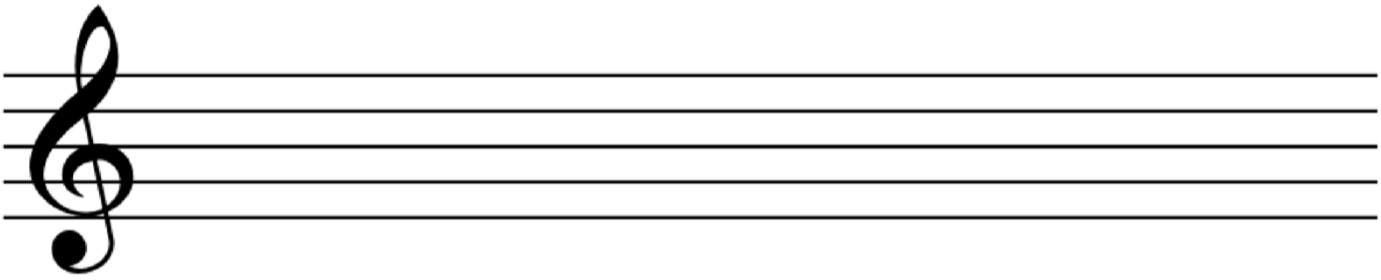

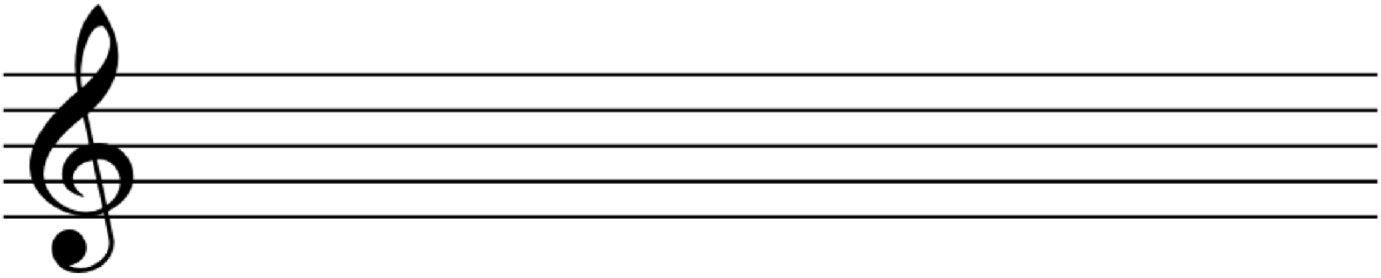

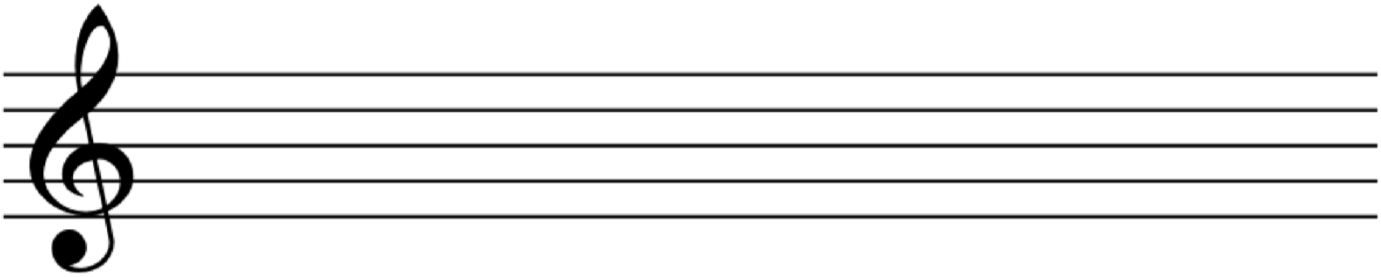

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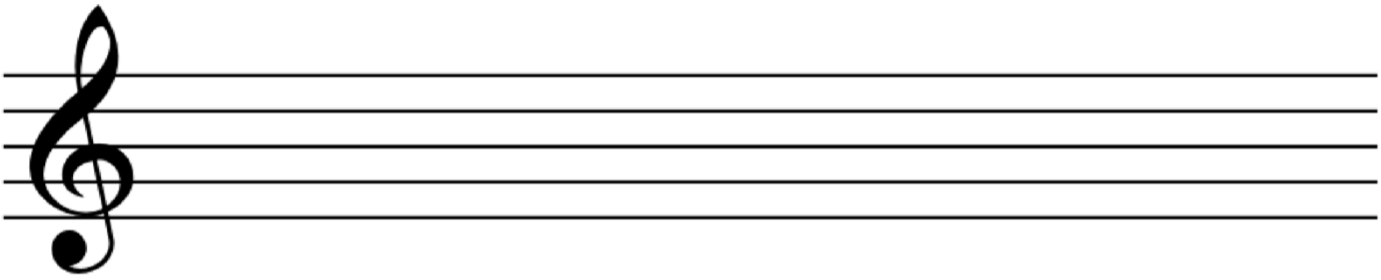

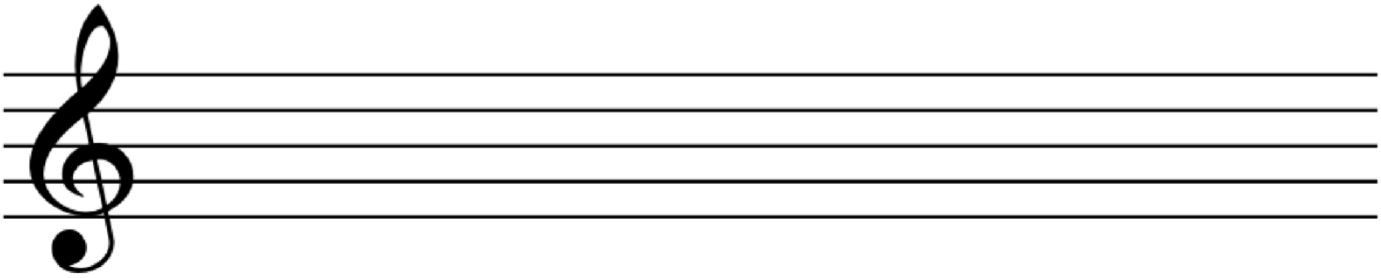

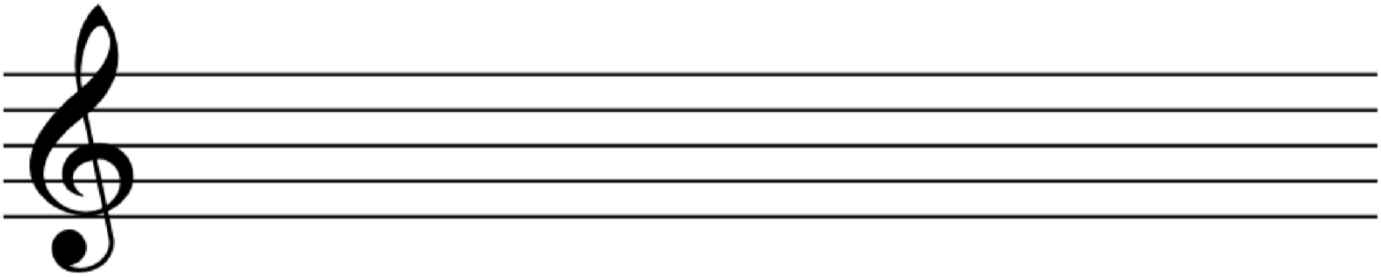

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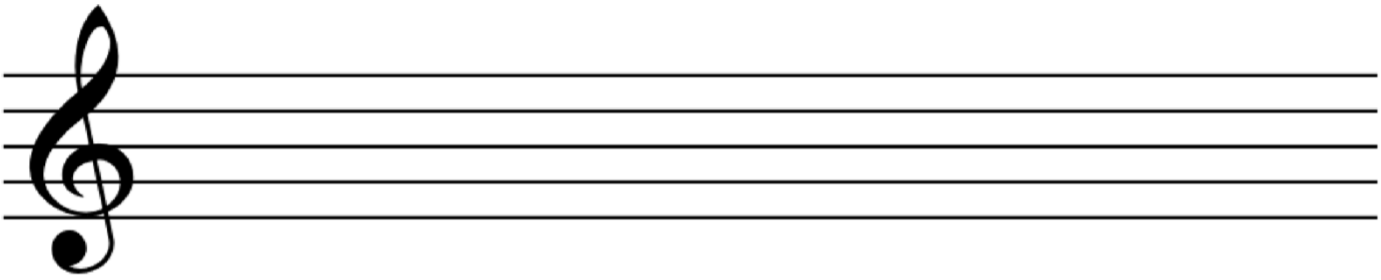

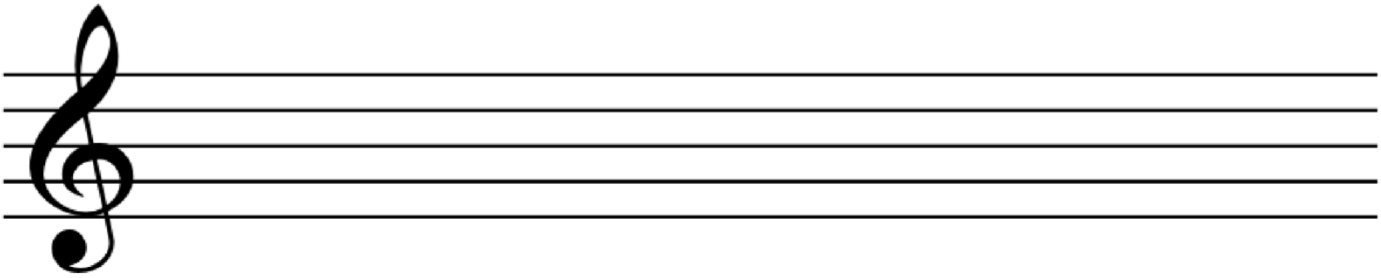

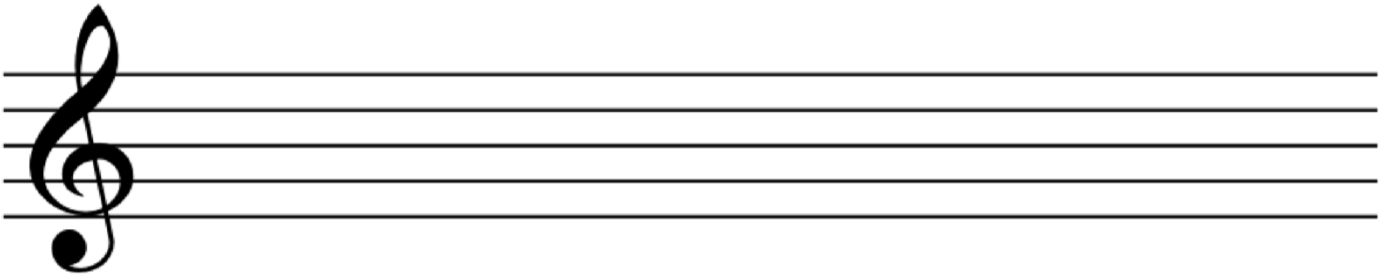

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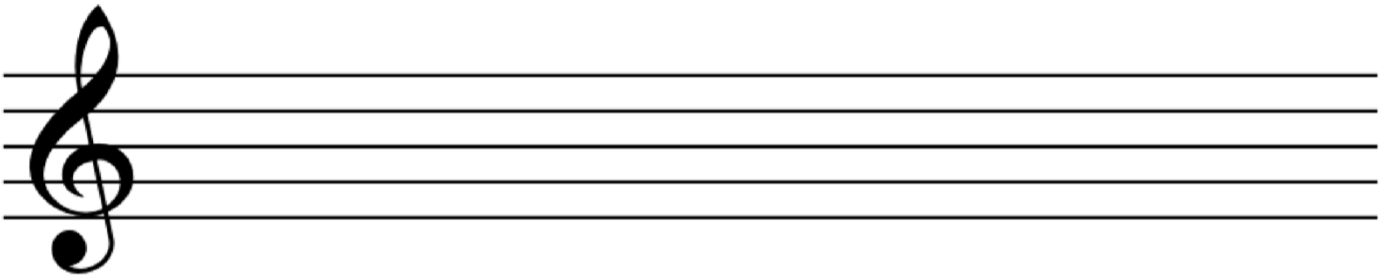

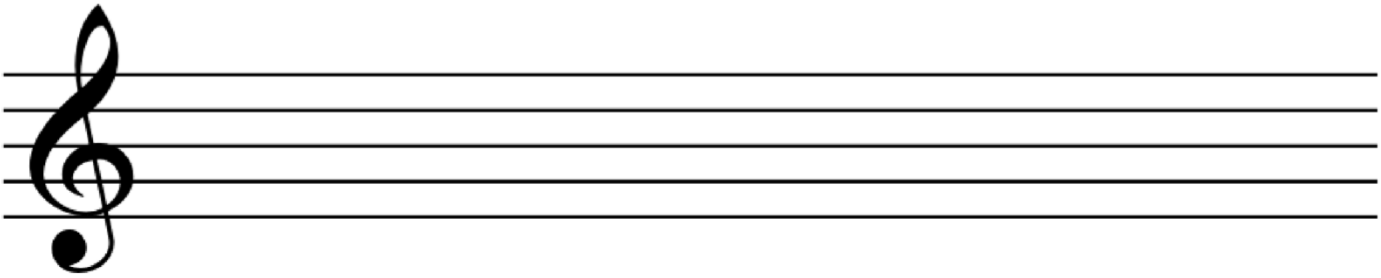

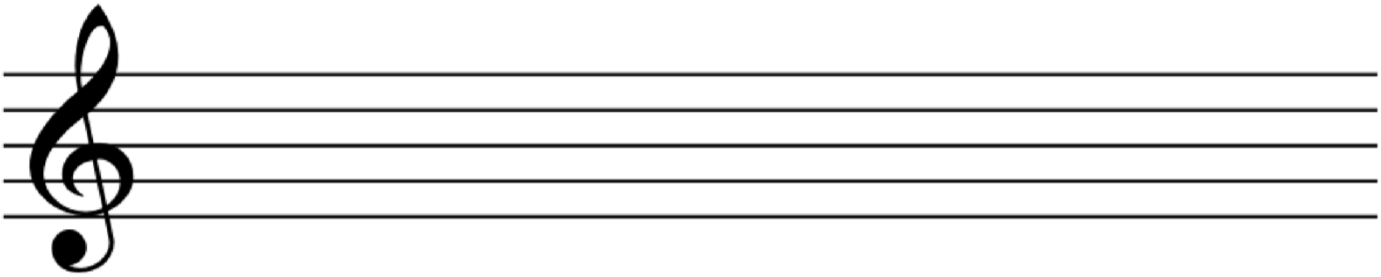

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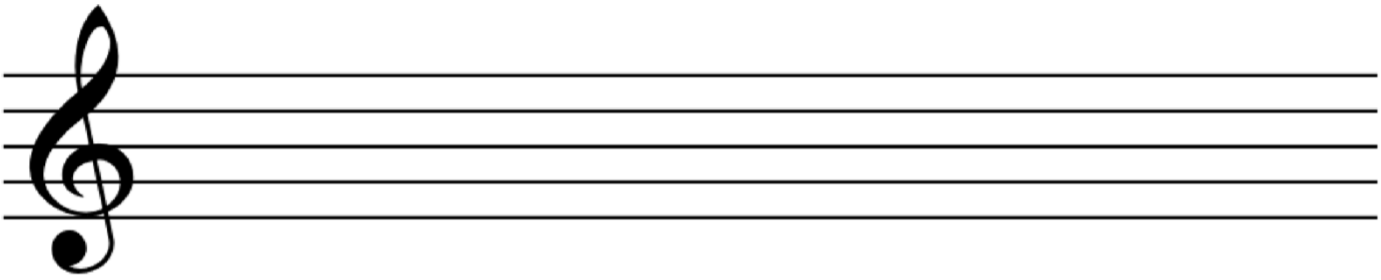

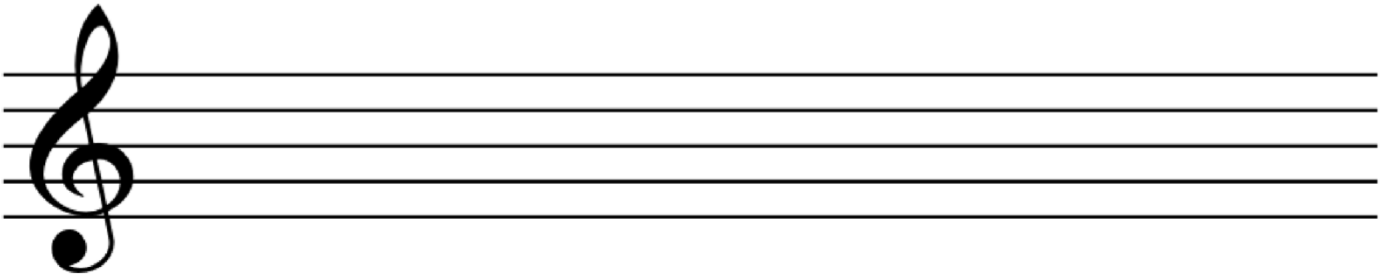

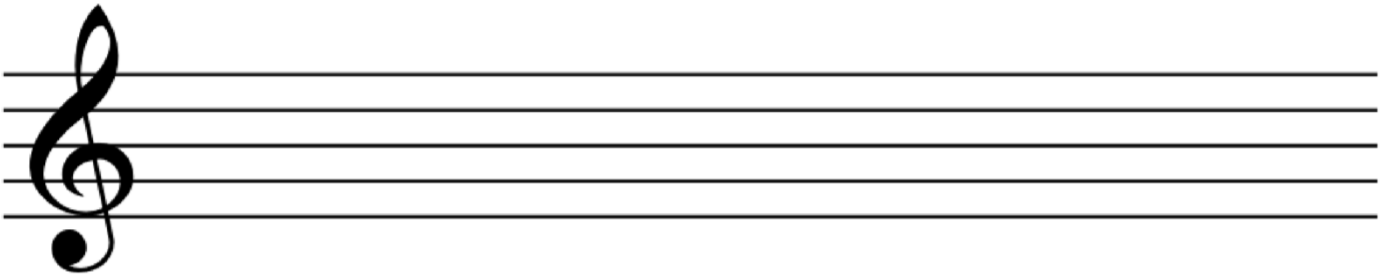

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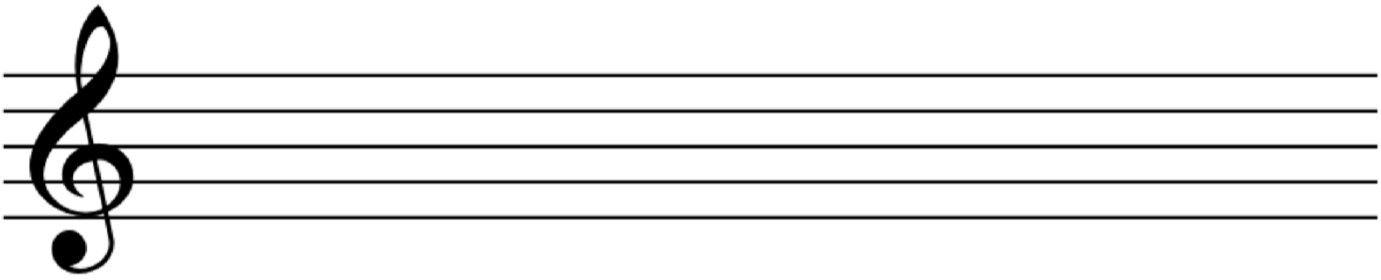
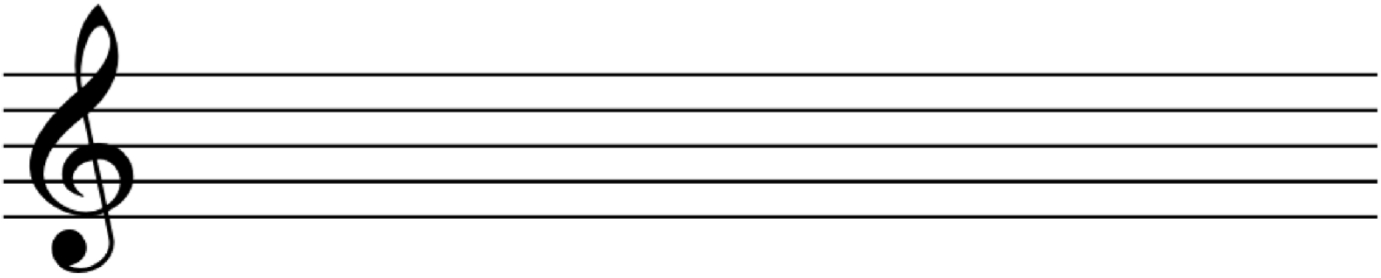
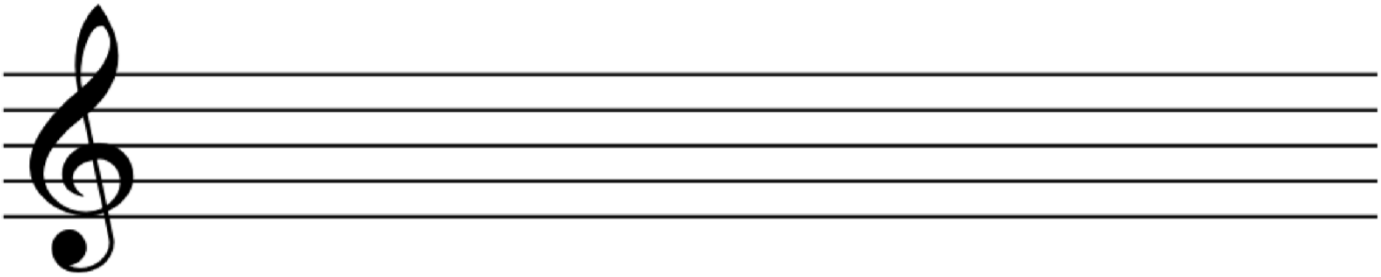
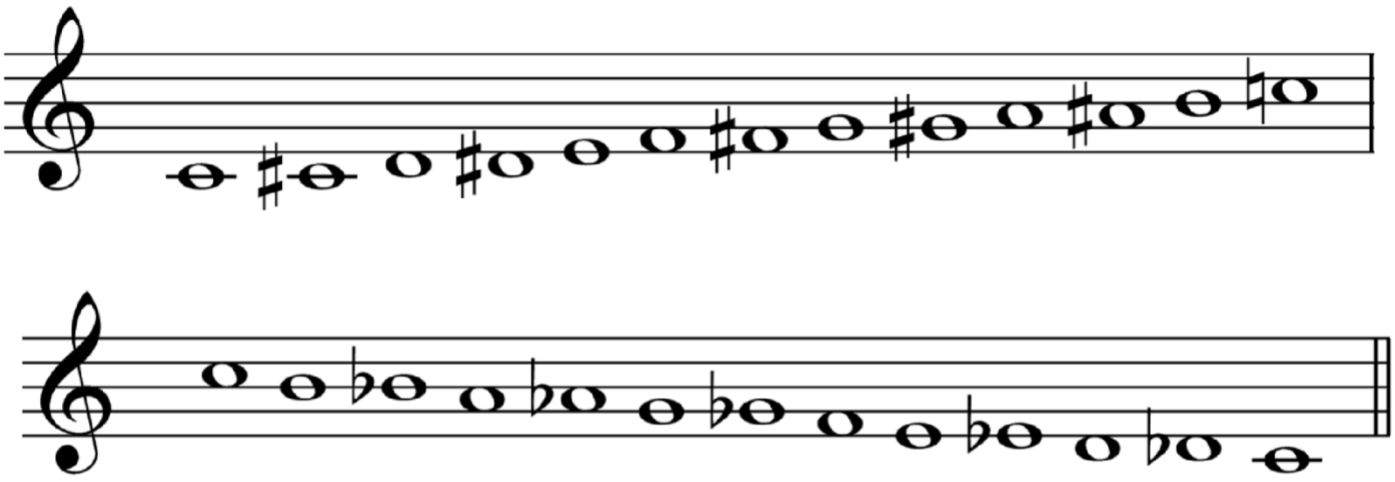




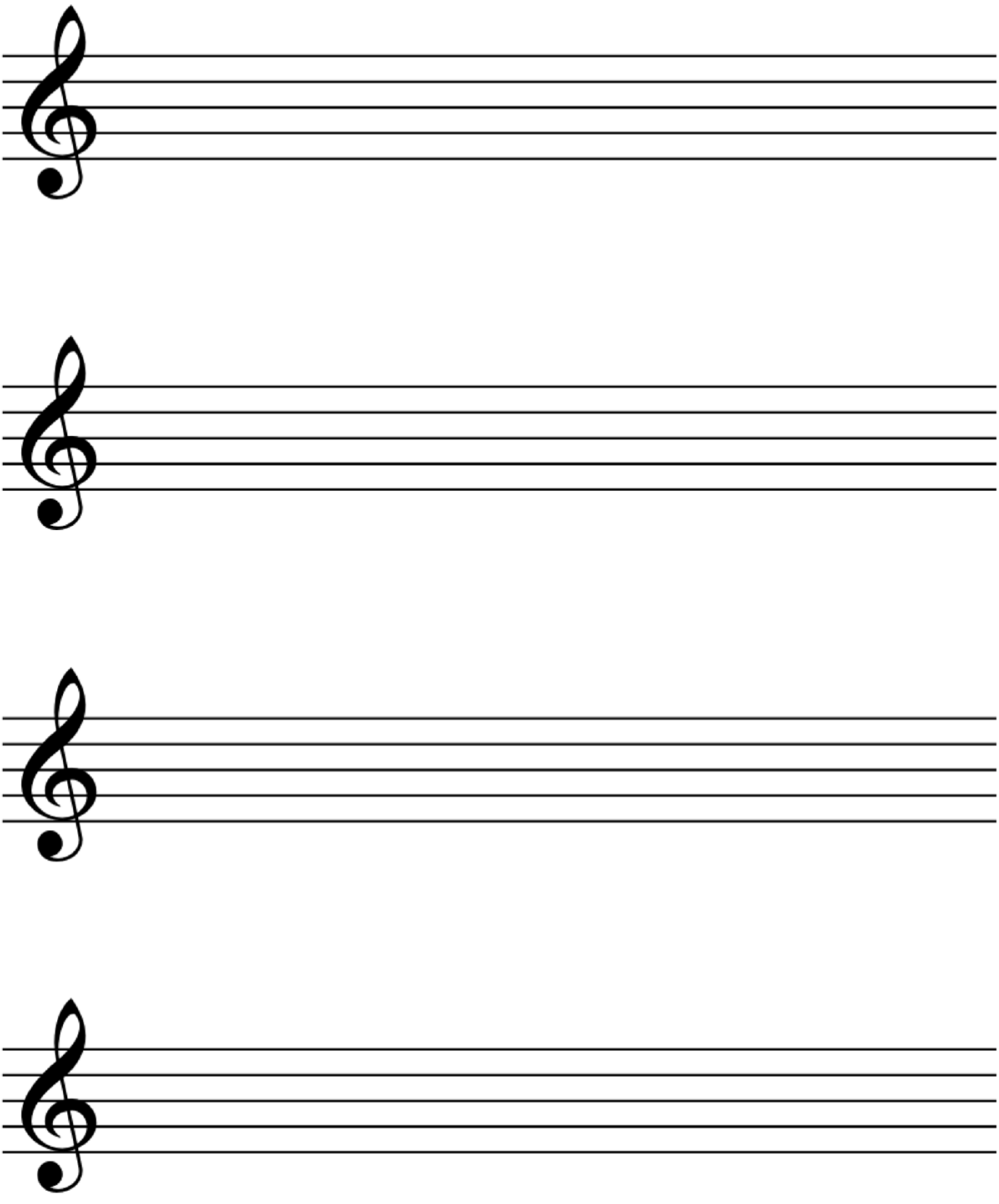


Chromatic Scale



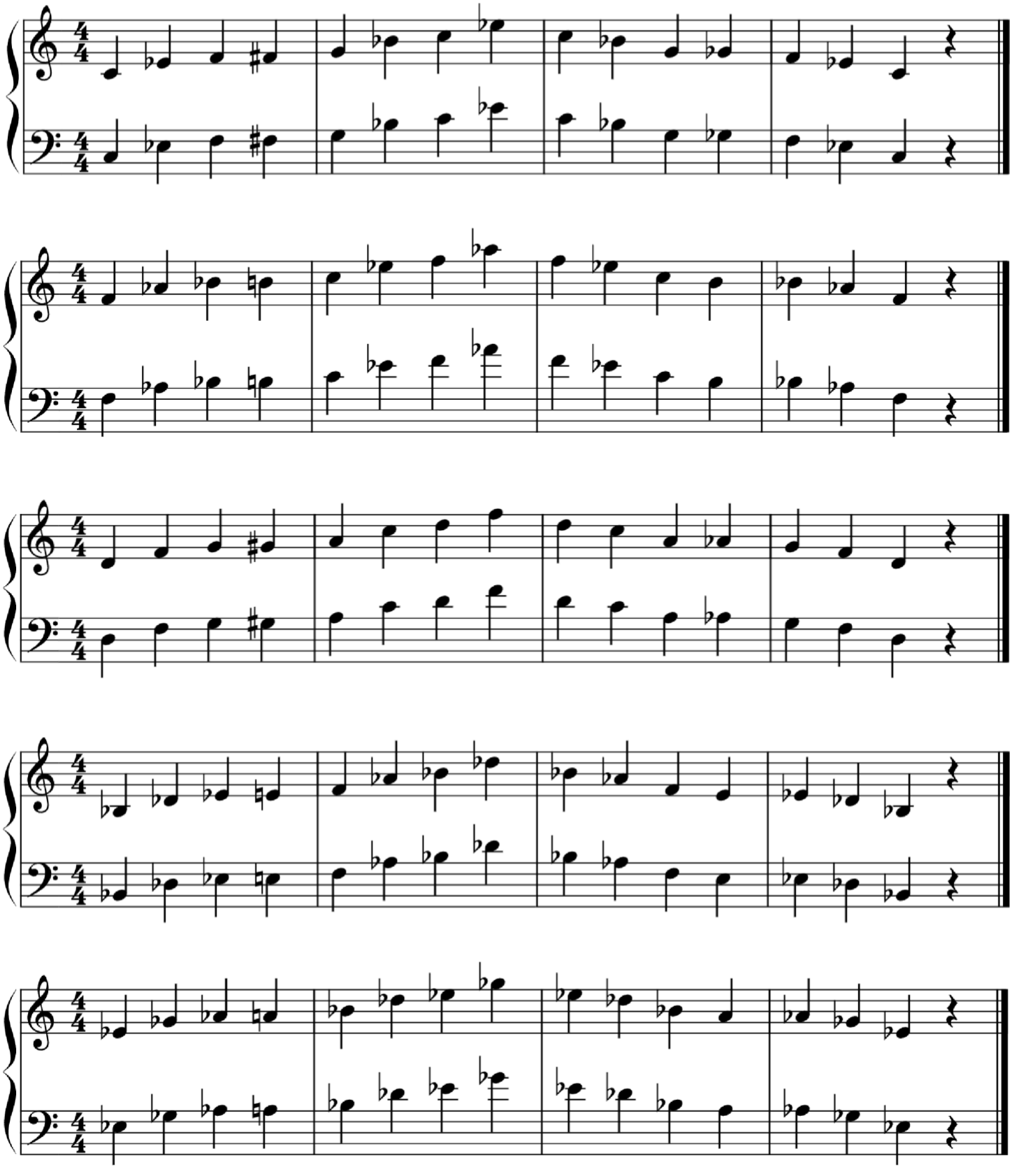
Chromatic Scale

Write the chromatic scale and play it on the piano.



Pentatonic and Blues Scales

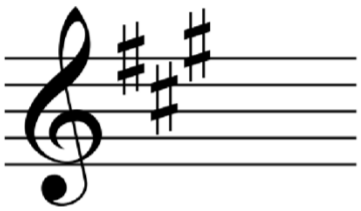
Circle the "blue" notes, the ones you wouldn't play in a pentatonic scale.
Then, play each scale in its pentatonic and blues version on the piano.



Key Signatures with Sharps

Label the key signatures.

_ Major



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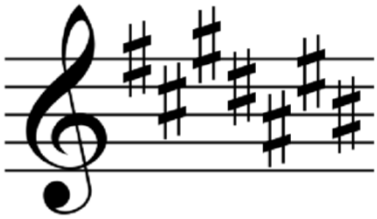

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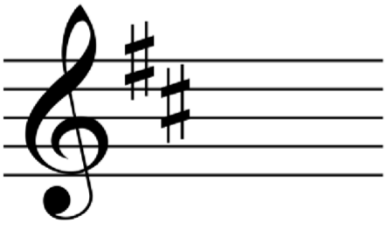

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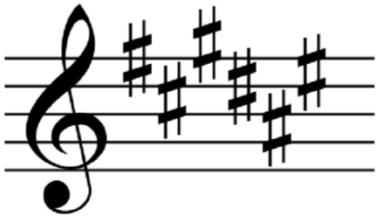

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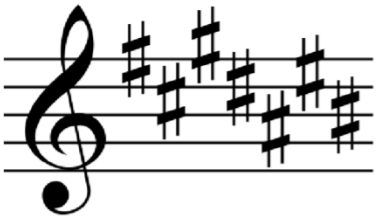

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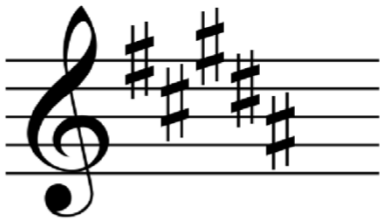

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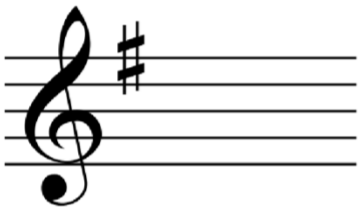

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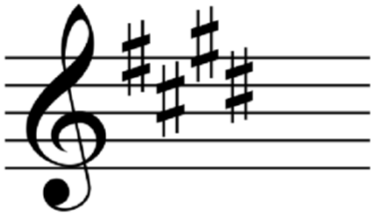

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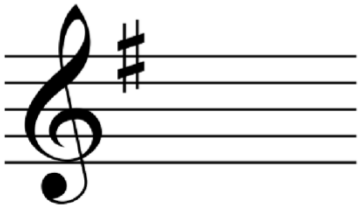

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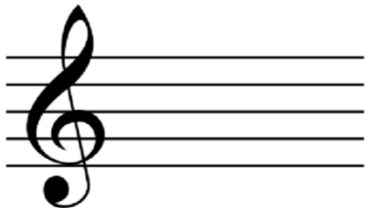

Key Signatures with Sharps

Draw the correct key signatures.

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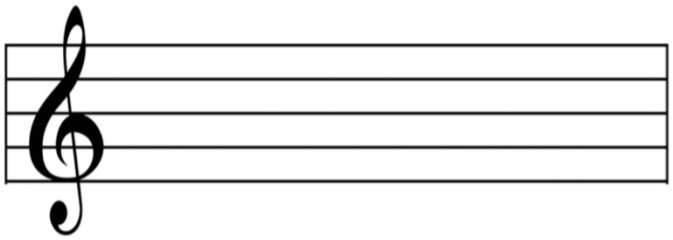
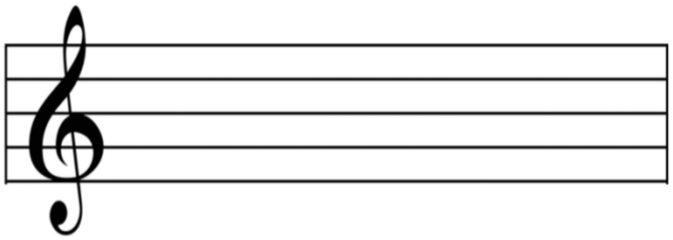


C# Major



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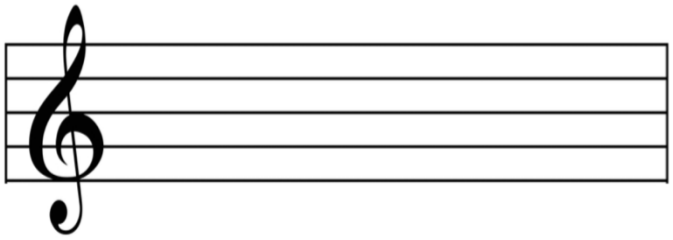

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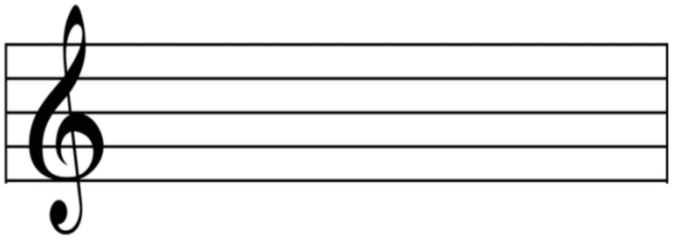

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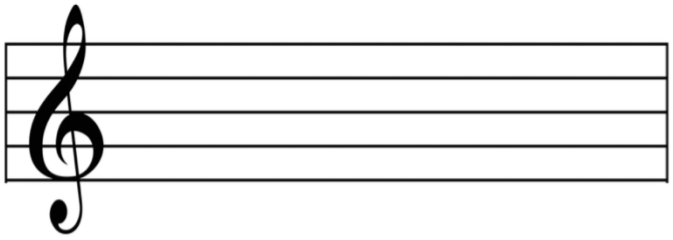

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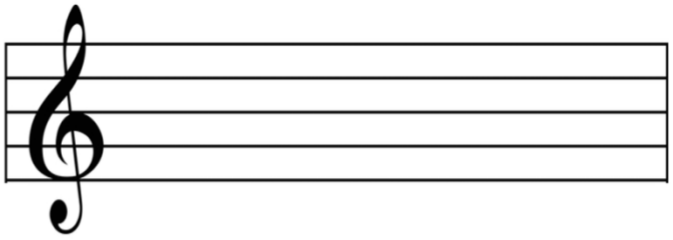

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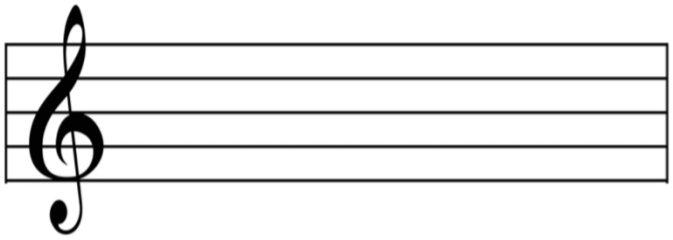

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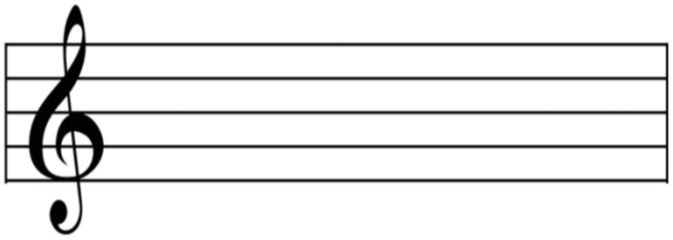
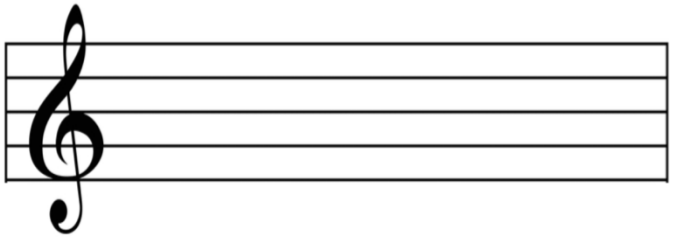
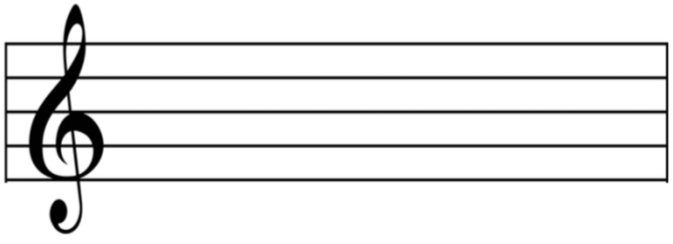


B Major



C# Major



Key Signatures with Flats

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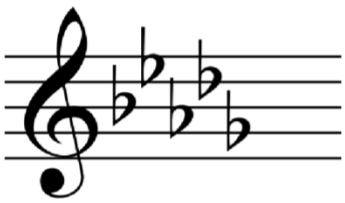
_____ **Major**



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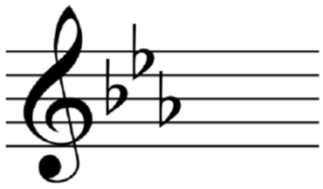

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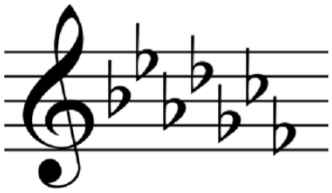

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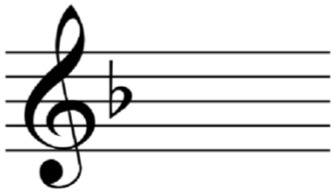

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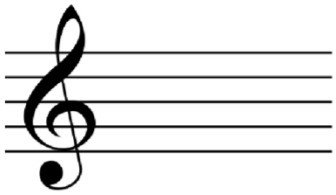
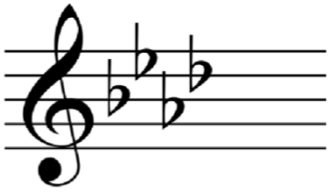
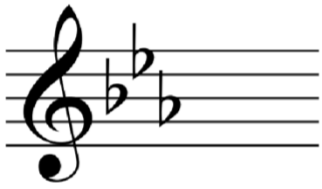


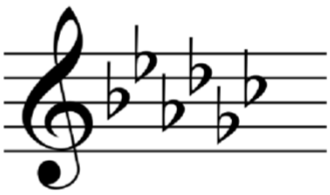
_____ **Major**



_____ **Major**



_____ **Major**



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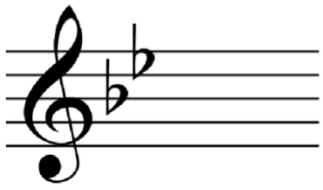
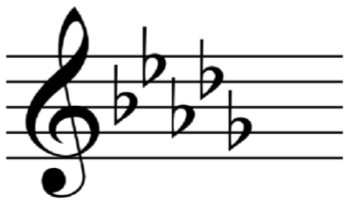


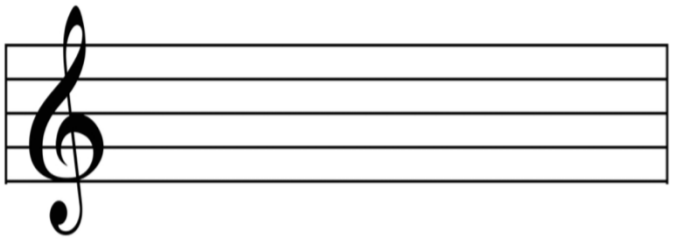
_____ **Major**



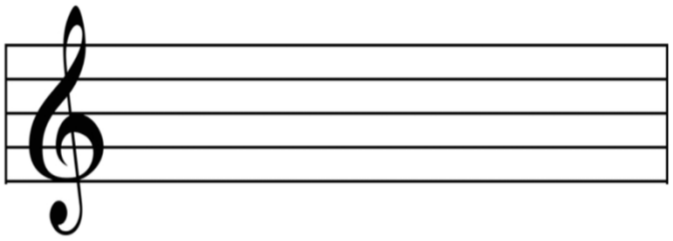
Key Signatures with Flats

Draw the correct key signatures.

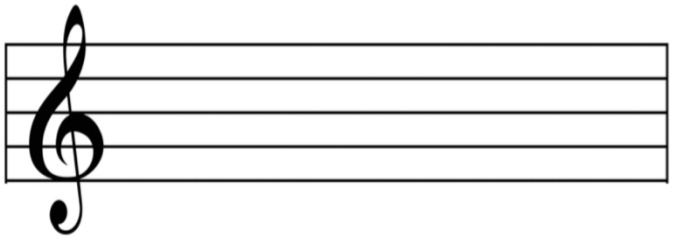
F Major



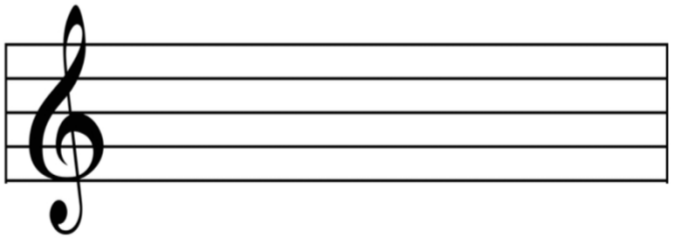
C flat Major



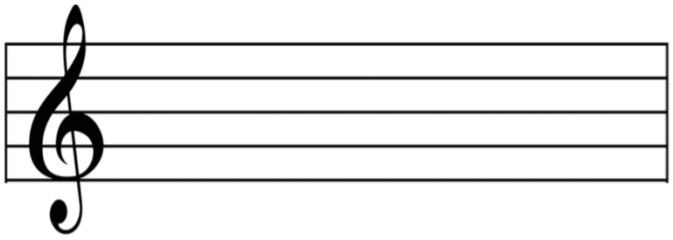
B flat Major



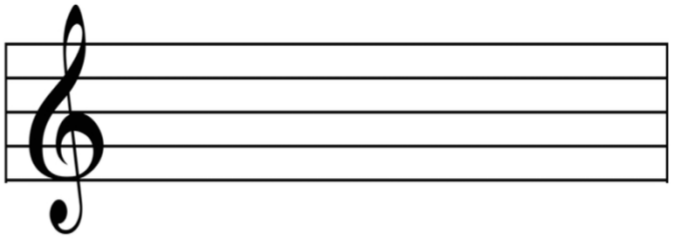
D flat Major



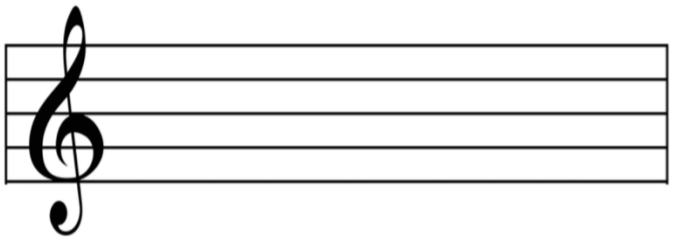
E flat Major



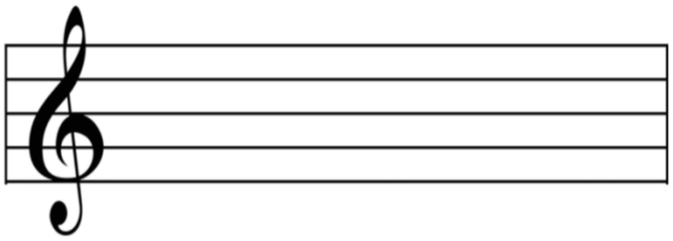
A flat Major



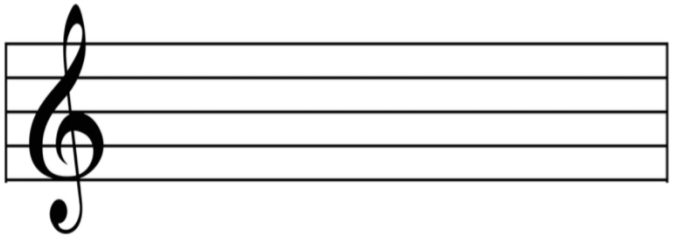
G flat Major



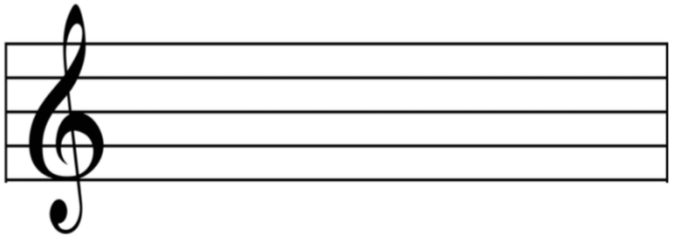
E flat Major



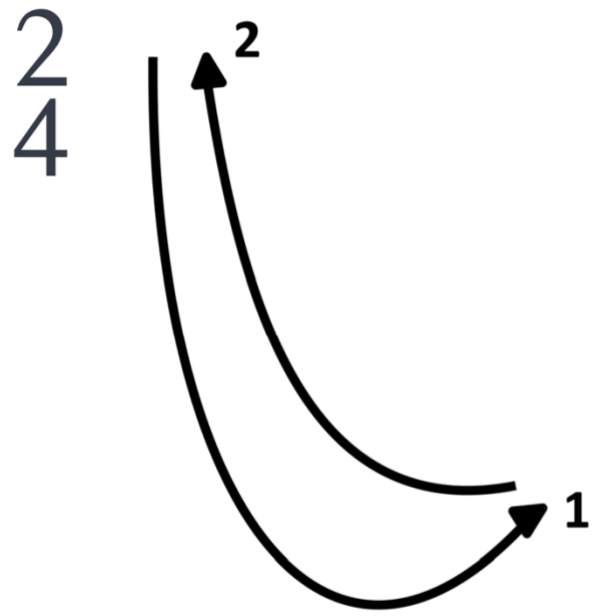
D flat Major

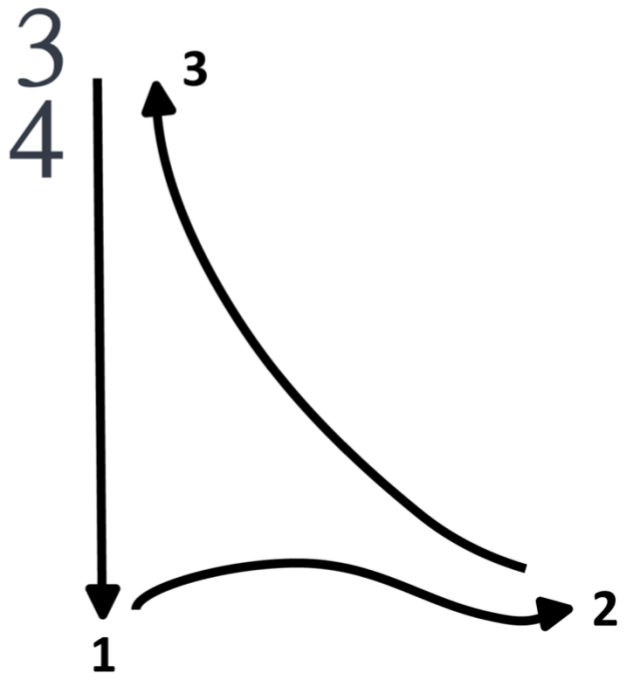


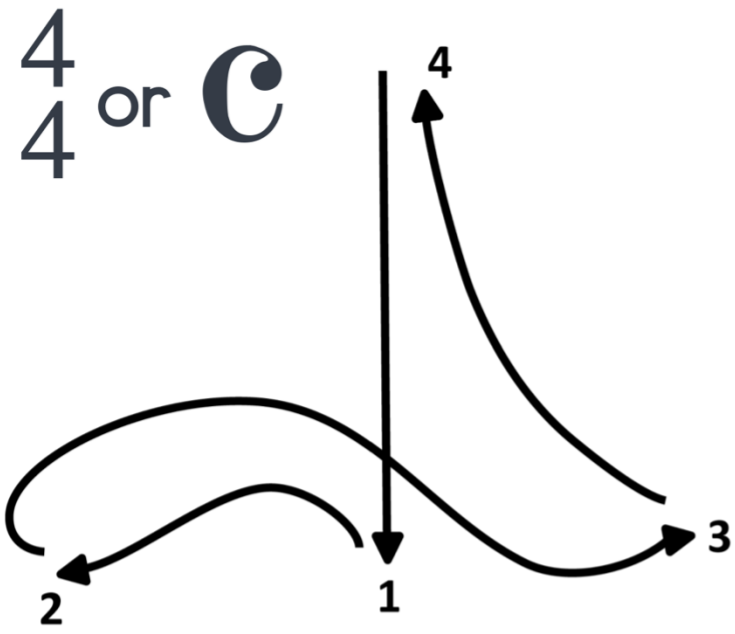
C Major

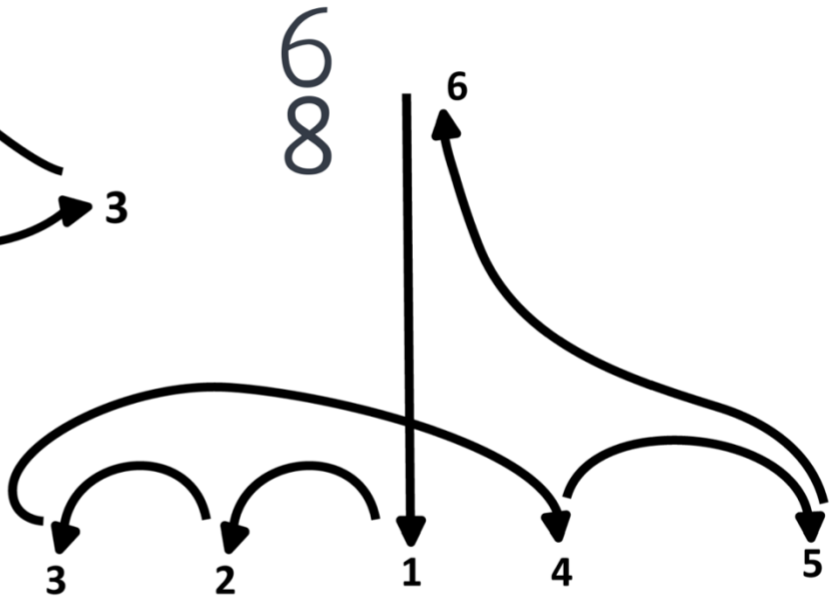


Conducting Patterns



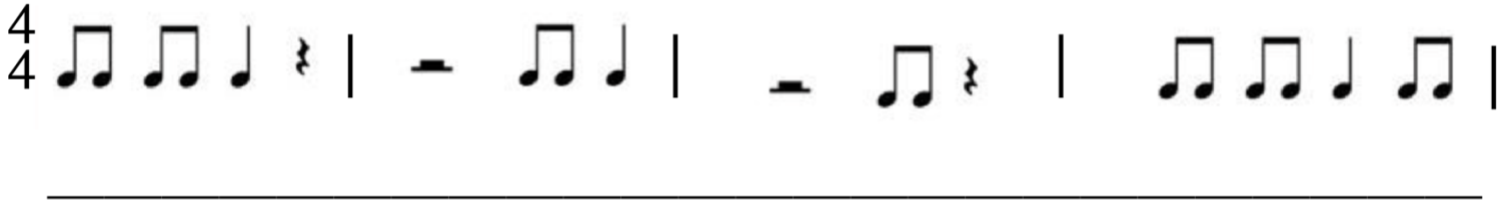


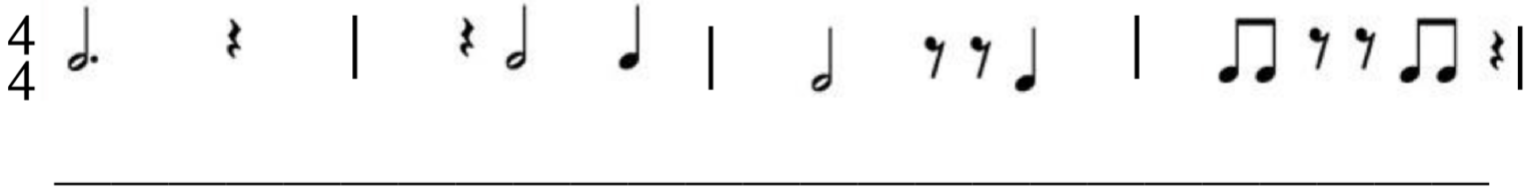


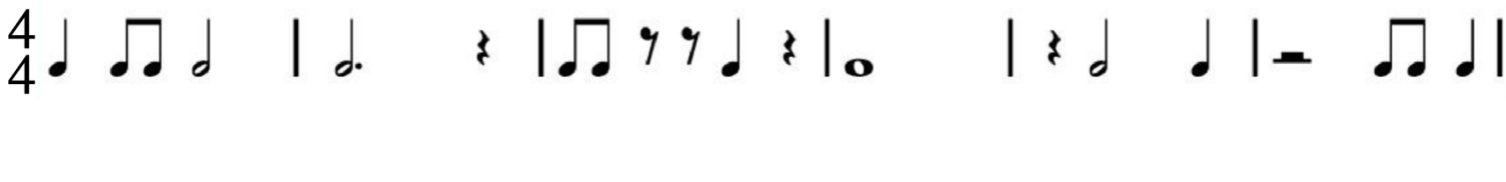


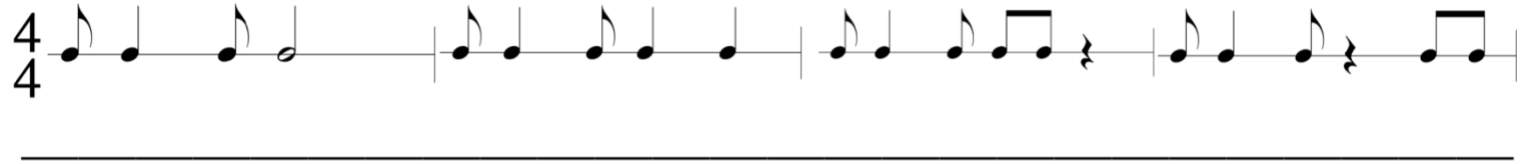
Beginning Rhythm Counting

Write the counts under the notes and rests.



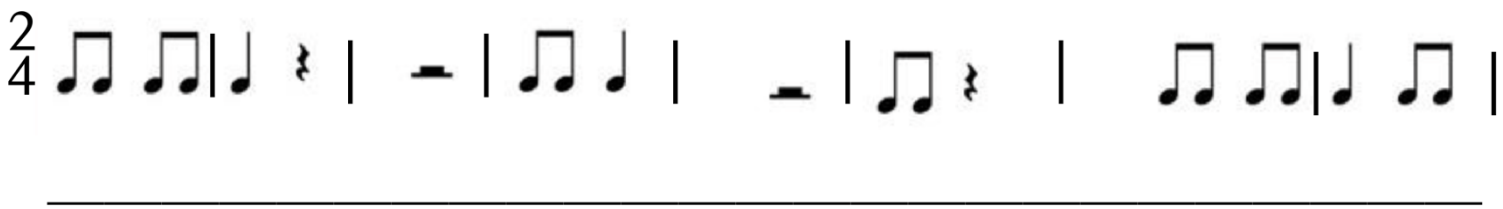


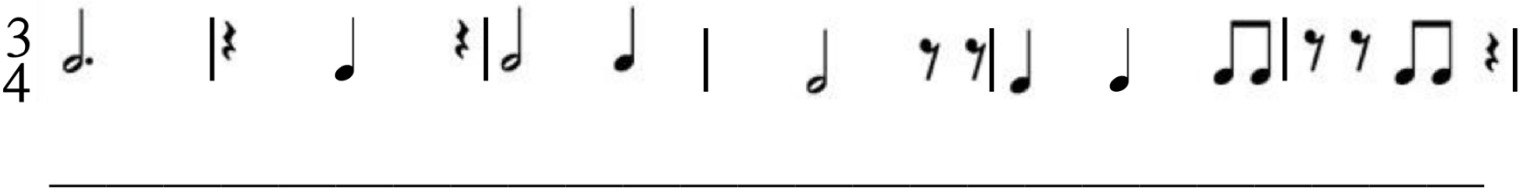


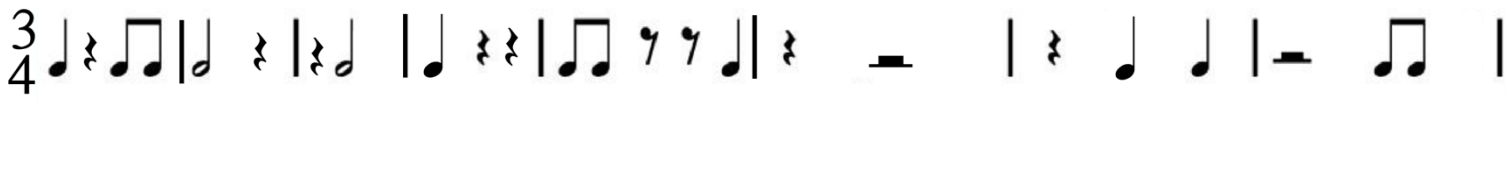


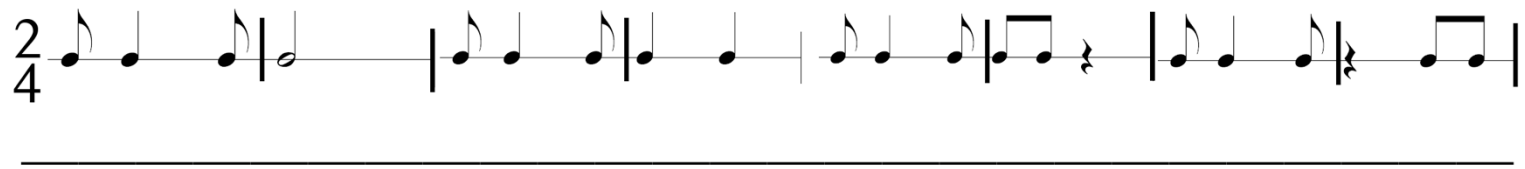
Beginning Rhythm Counting

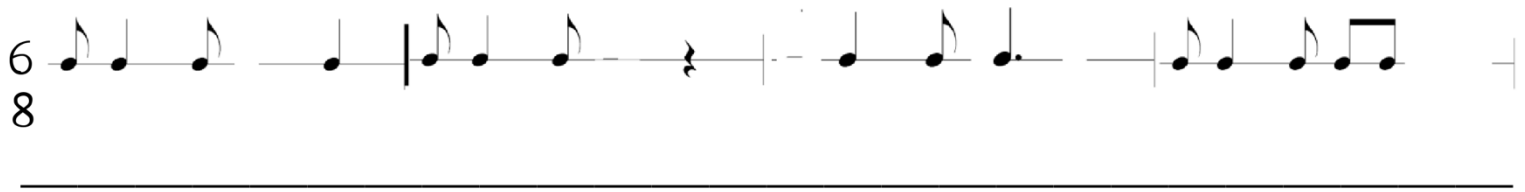
Write the counts under the notes and rests.











Beginning Rhythm Counting

Write your own rhythm compositions with notes, rests, and barlines. Write the counts underneath.

$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

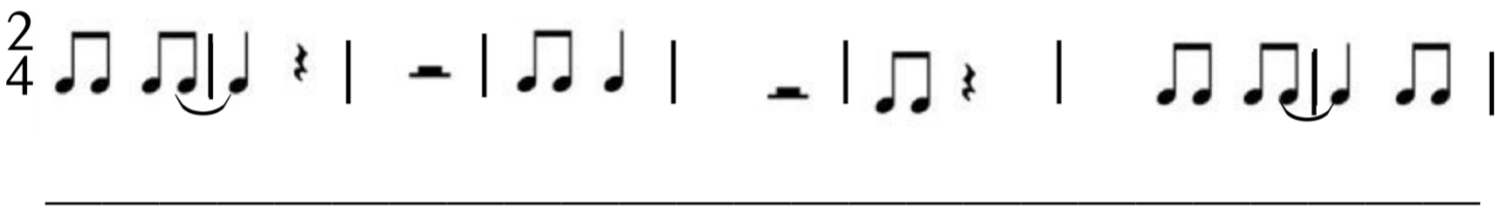
$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

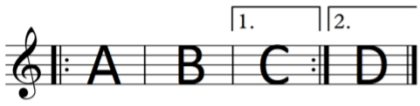
Beginning Rhythm Counting with ties

Write the counts under the notes and rests.

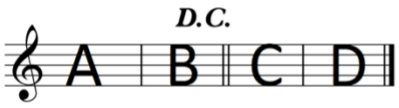


Repeat signs, first and second endings, D.C, D.S., coda, and fine

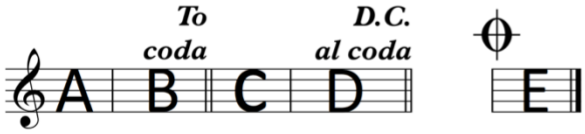
Matching: Draw a line from the symbol to the order it should be played.



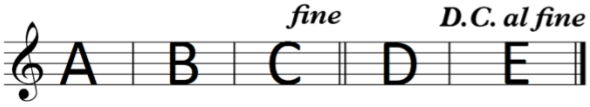
ABCDABE



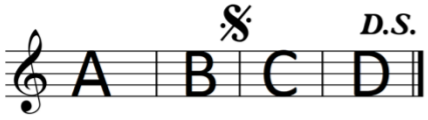
ABABCD



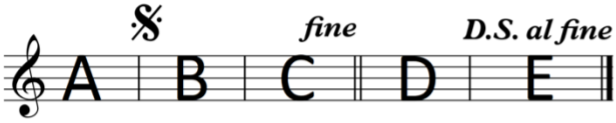
ABCBCD



ABCDEABC

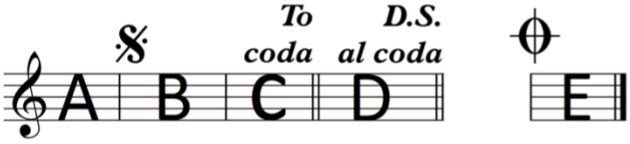


ABCDEBC

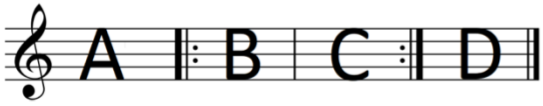


ABCDBCE

ABCABD

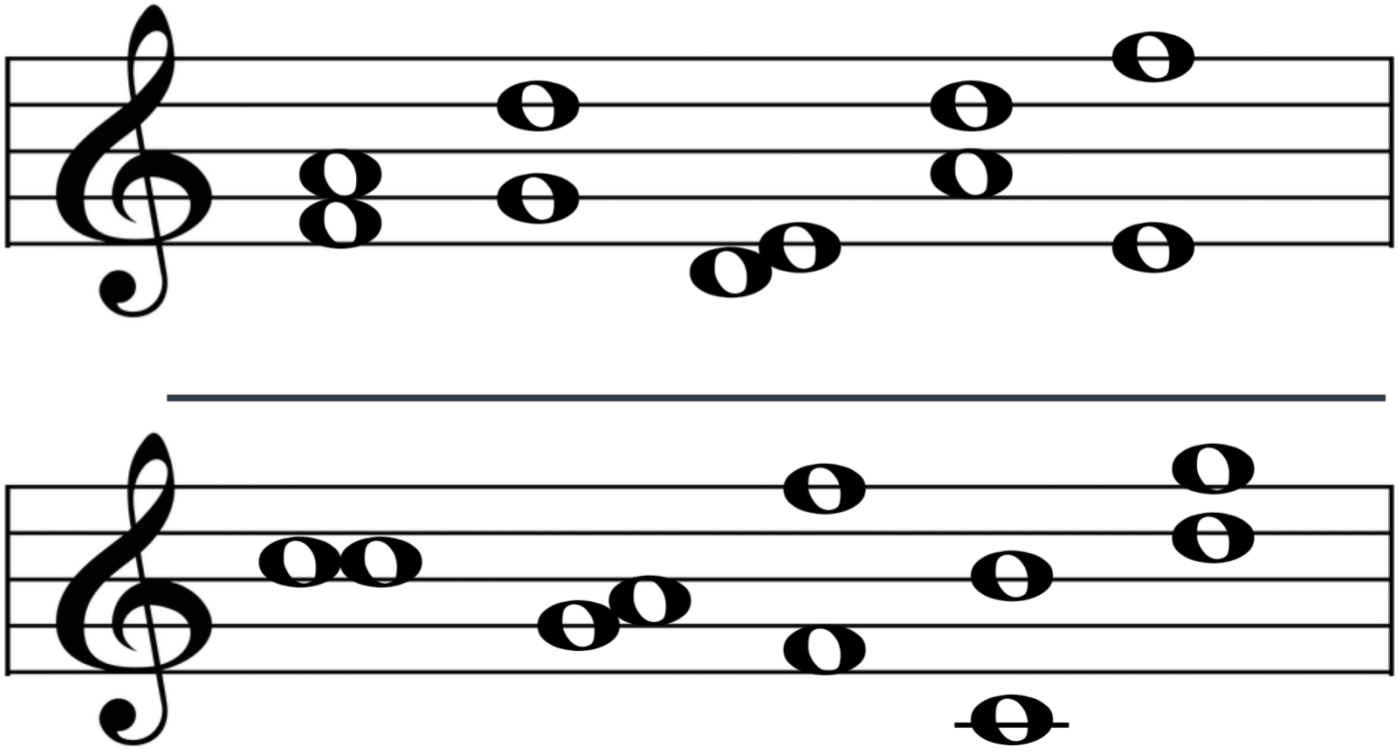


ABCDCD

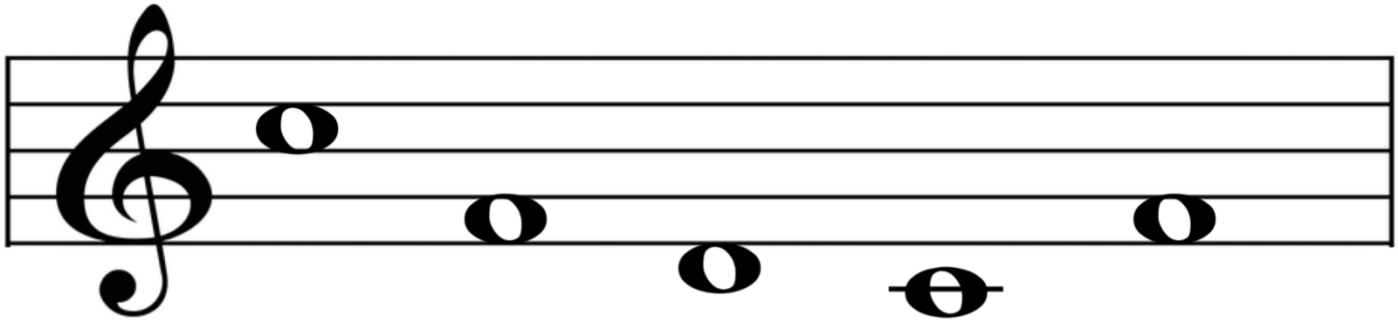


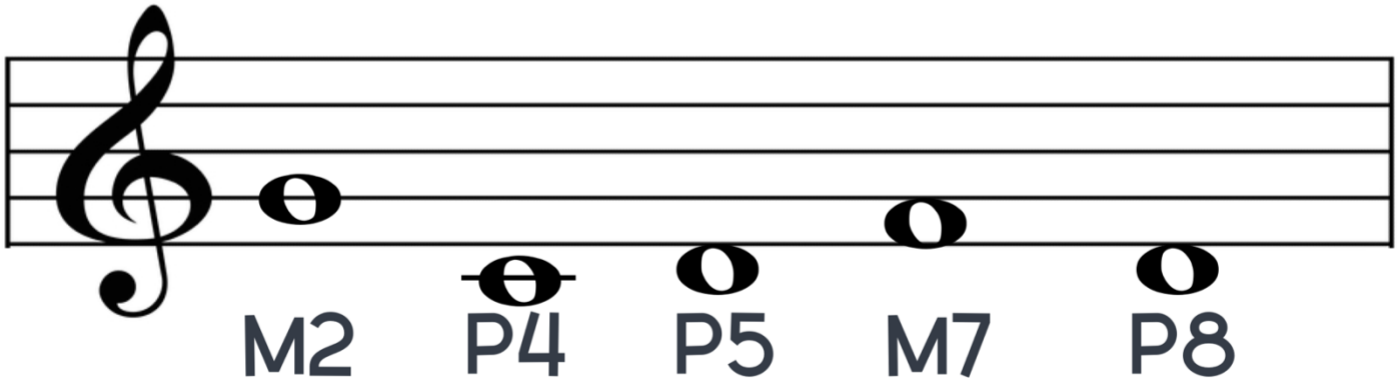
Intervals

Write the interval (P1, M2, M3, P4, P5, M6, M7, or P8).



Draw a note above to create the interval.





Solfege Hand Signs

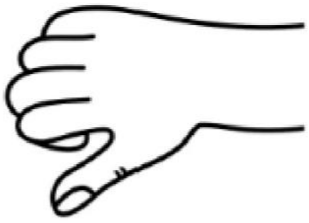
do

ti

la

so

fa



mi

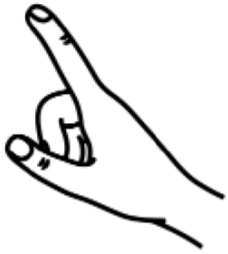
re

do

Solfege Hand Signs

Write the correct solfege syllable and then sing the song in solfege.

_____



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Solfege Hand Signs

Write the correct solfege syllable and then sing the song in solfege.

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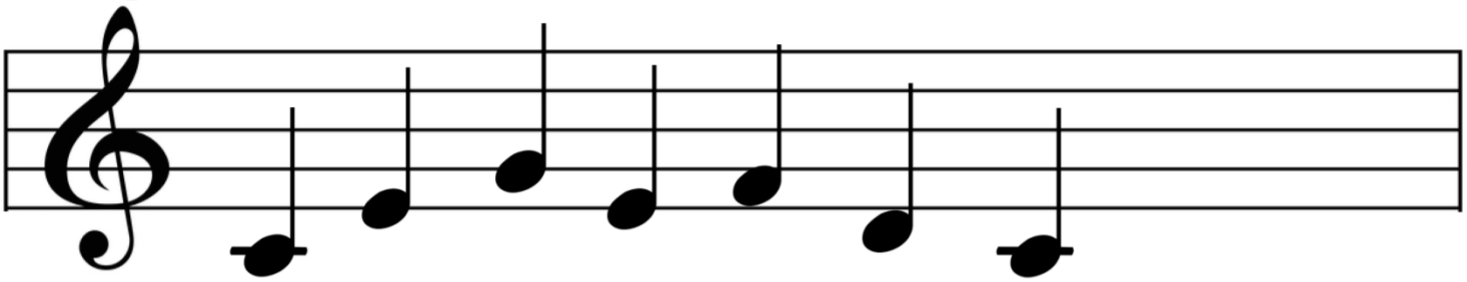
Solfege Hand Signs

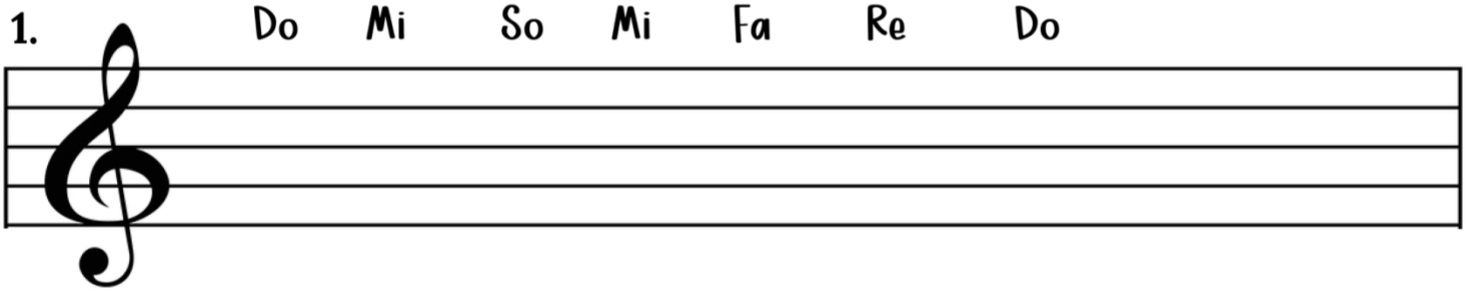
Write the correct solfege syllable and then sing the song in solfege.

Melodic Dictation with Solfege

Example:



1.



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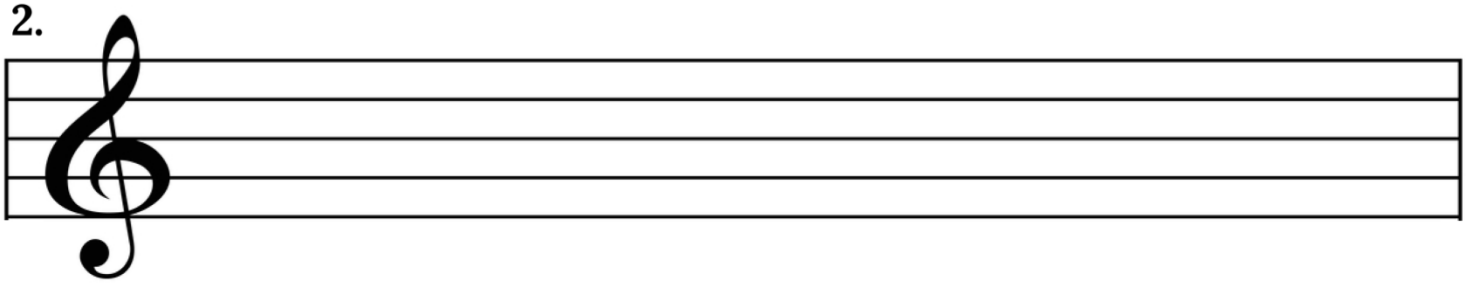

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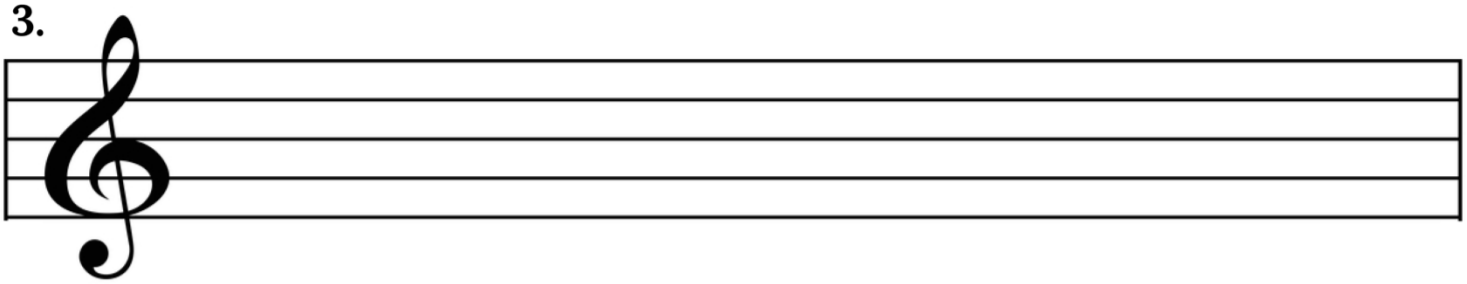

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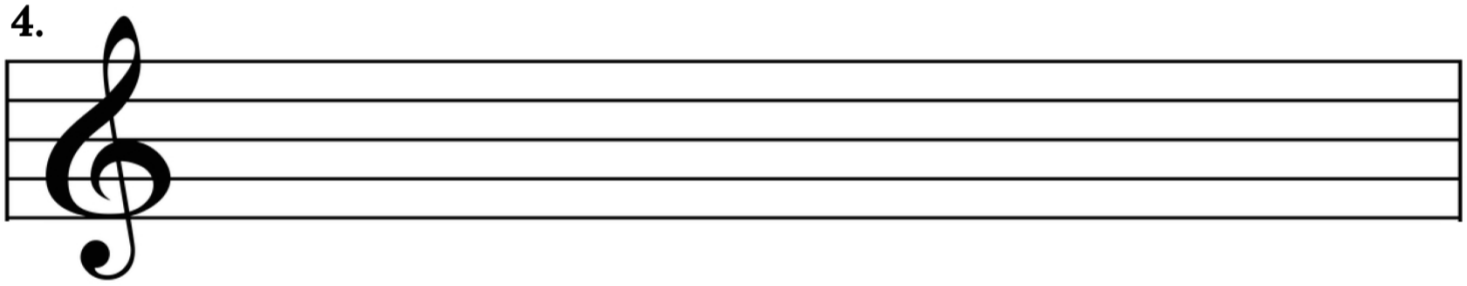

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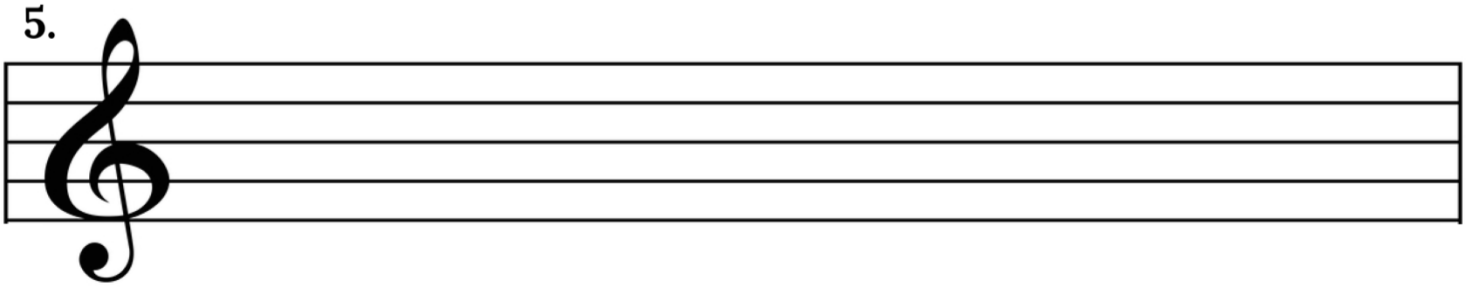
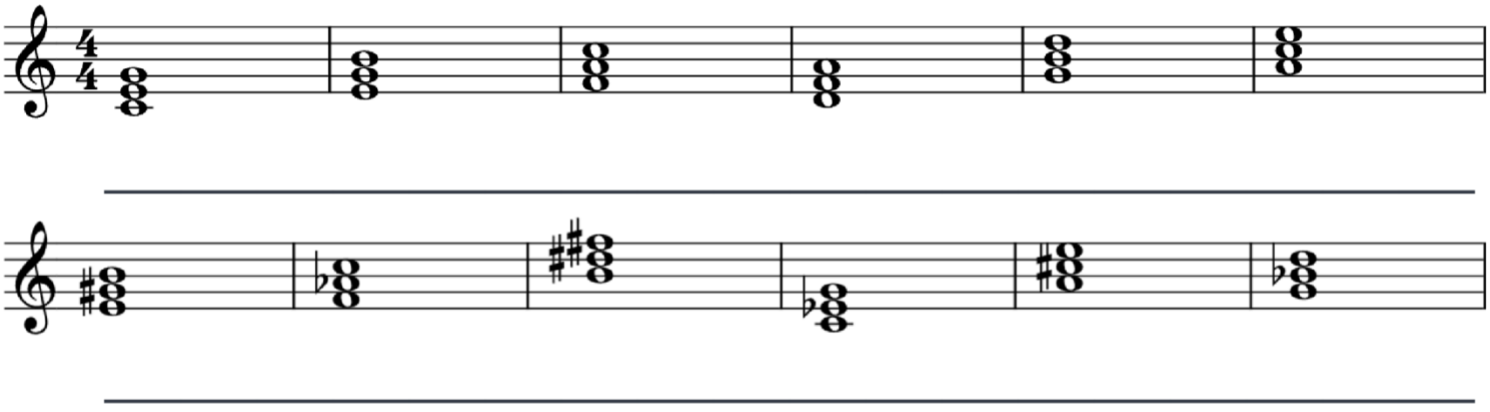
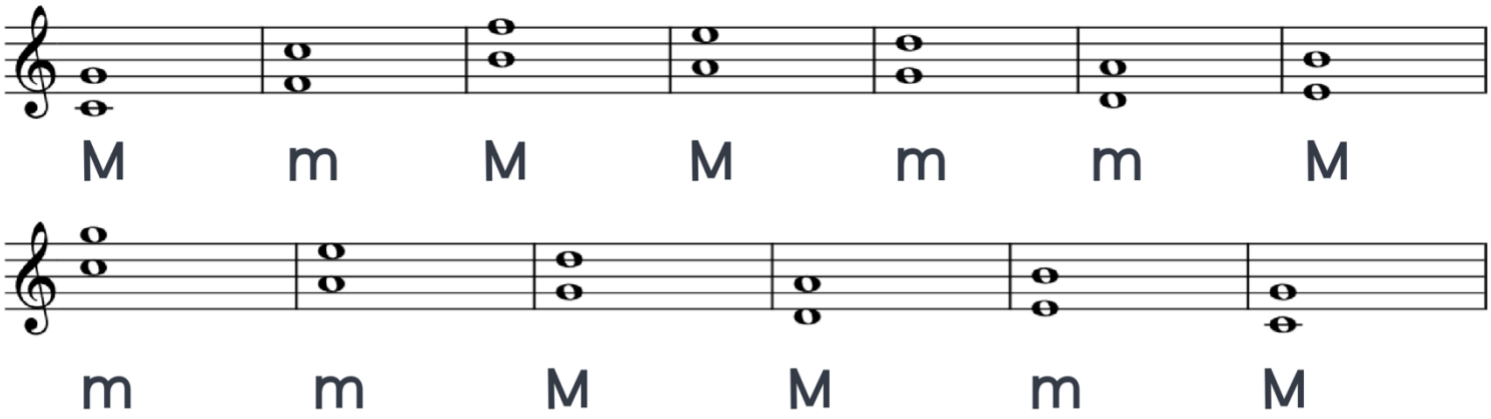


Major and Minor Triads

Label as M (major triad) or m (minor triad.)

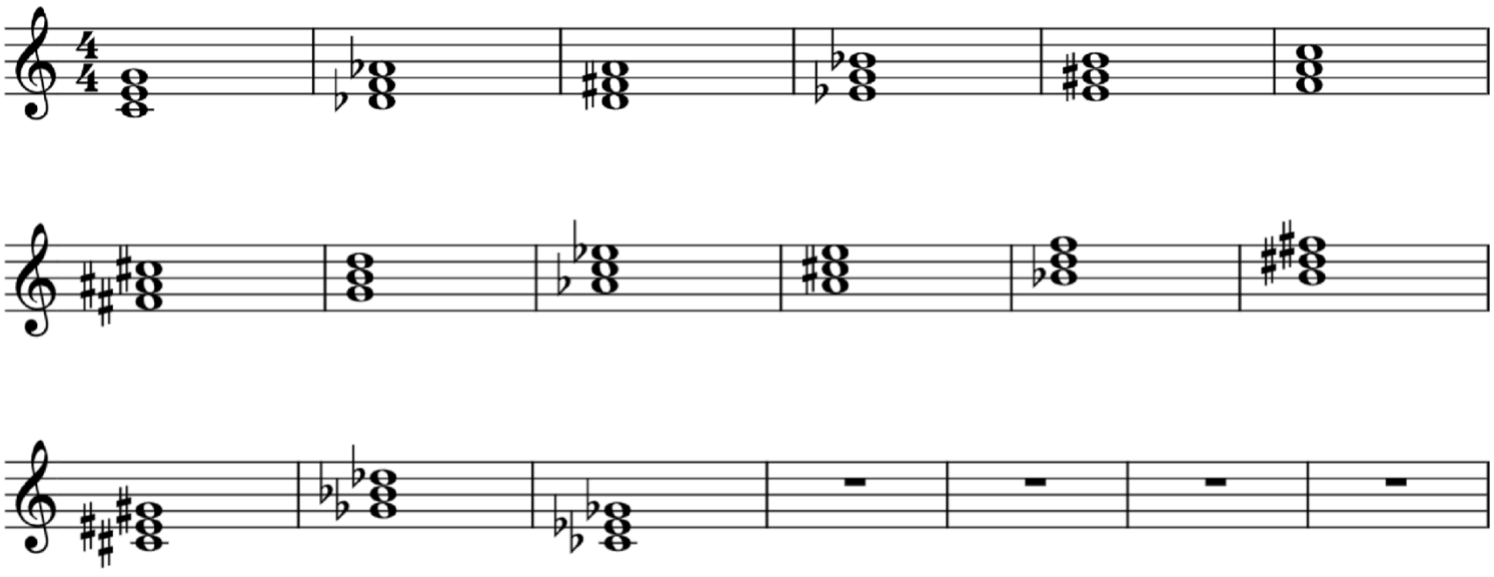


Draw the middle note and add sharps or flats as needed to create the correct triad.

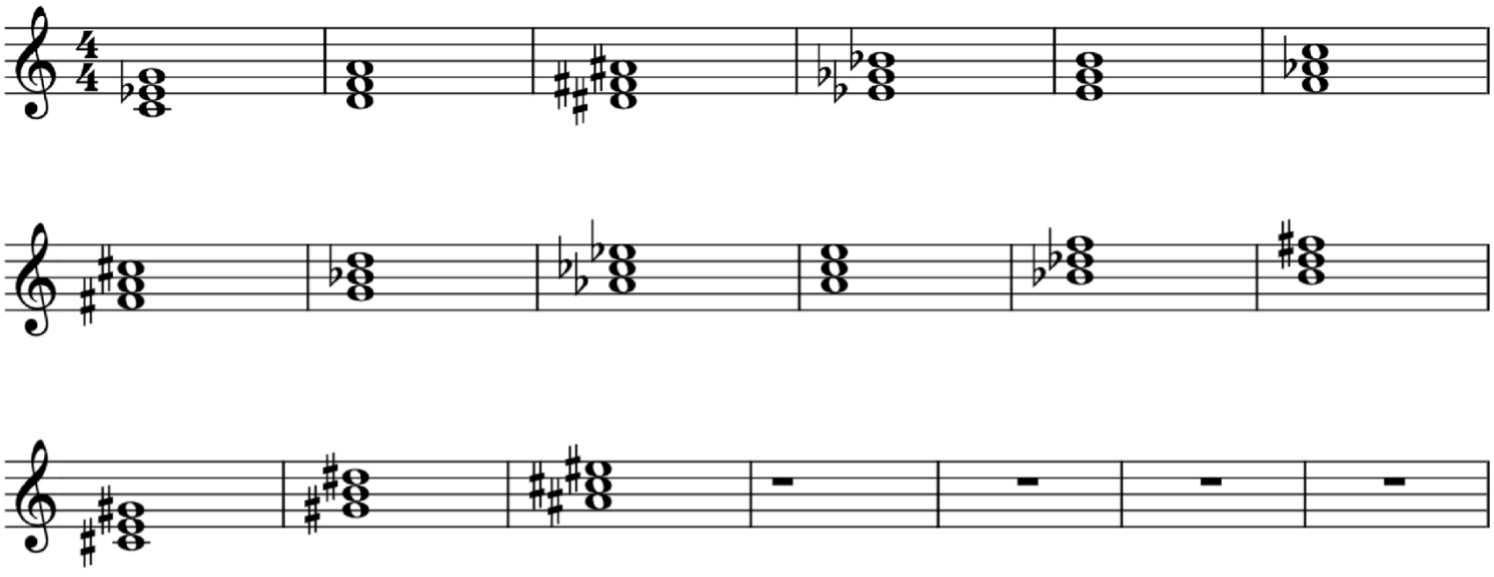


Playing the Major and Minor Triads

Major triads:

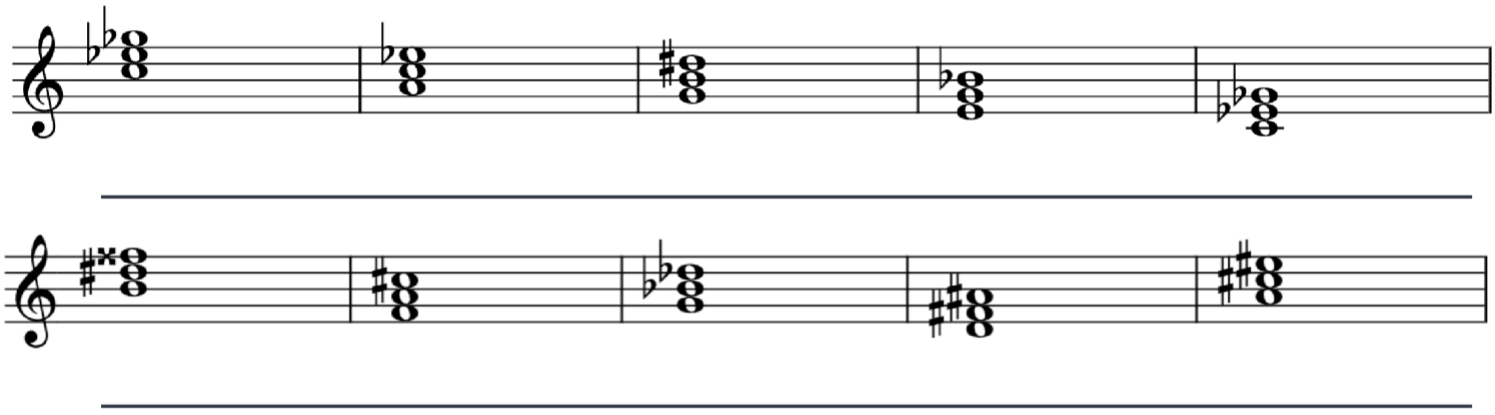


Minor triads:

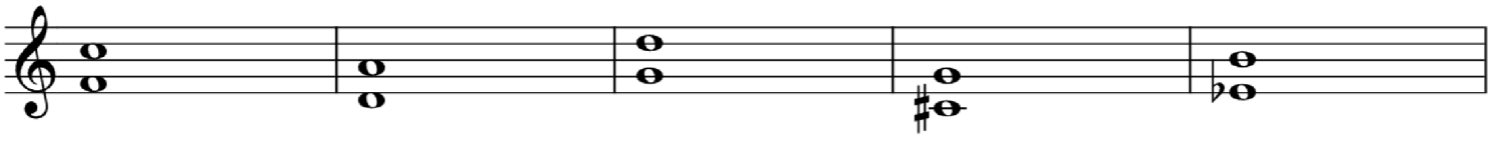


Diminished and Augmented Triads

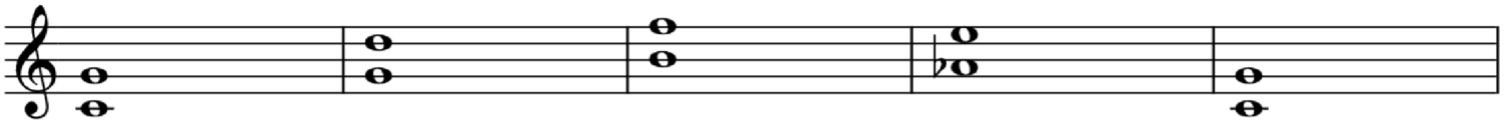
Label as d (diminished triad) or A (augmented triad.)



Draw the middle note and add sharps, flats, double sharps, and double flats as needed to create the correct triad.

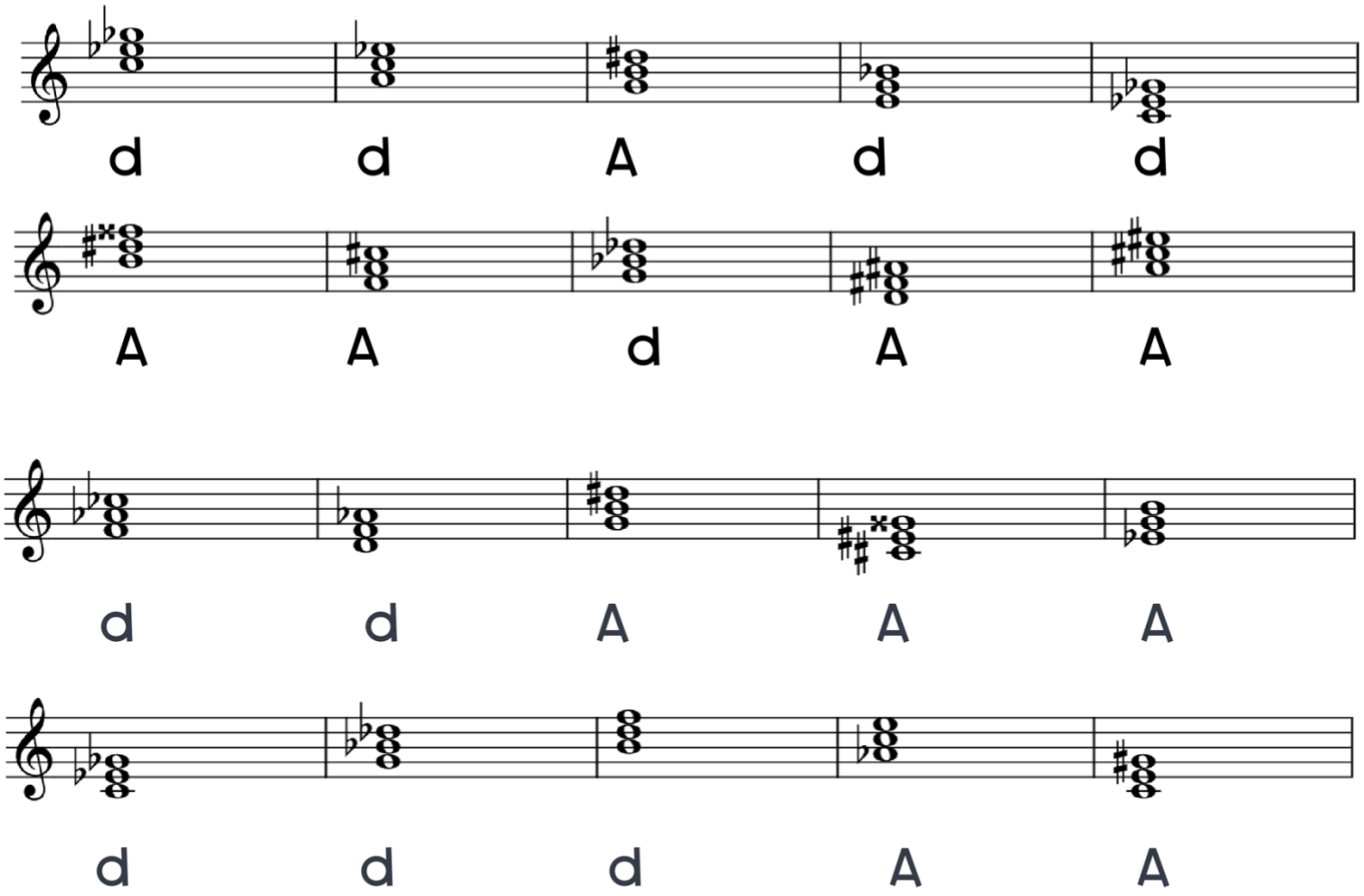


d d A A A



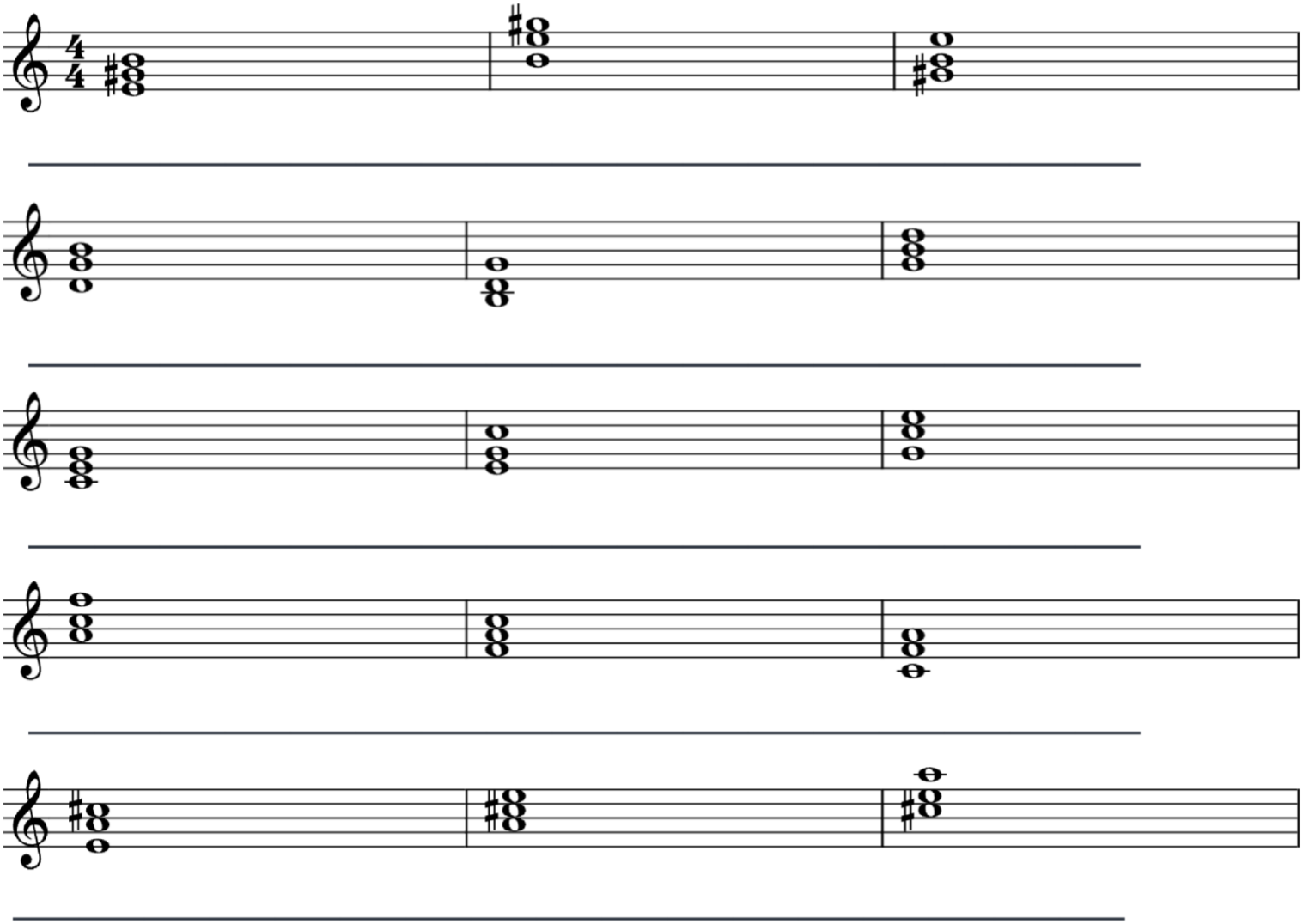
d d d A A

Playing Diminished and Augmented Triads on the piano



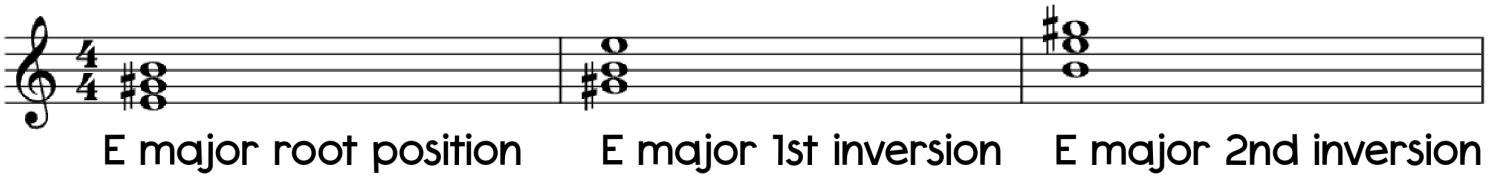
Chord Inversions

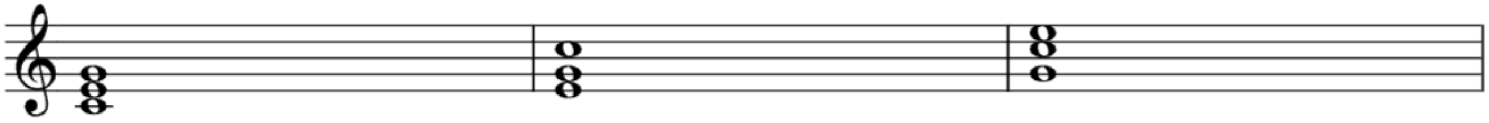
Label as R (root position), 1st (first inversion), or 2nd (second inversion)

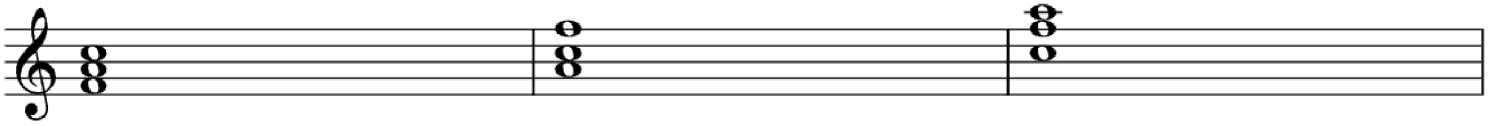


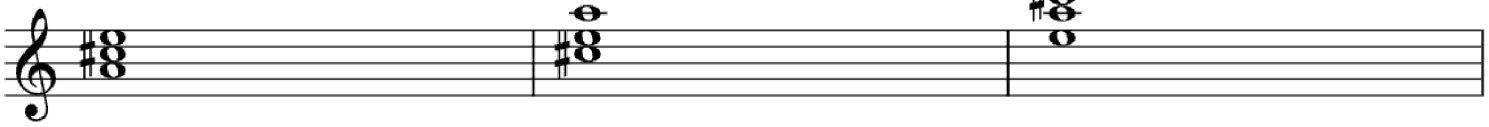
Playing Chord Inversions on the piano

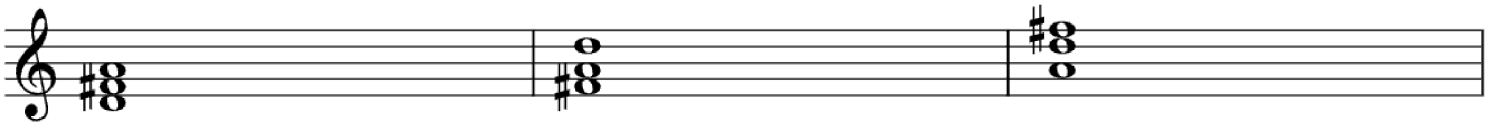
Label the triads (the first is done for you) and then play them all on the piano.

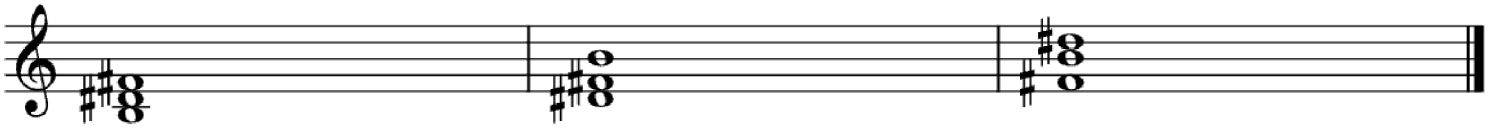






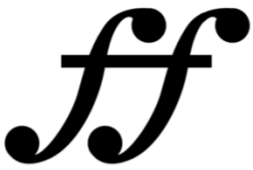






Dynamics

Match the symbol in the middle to its name on the left and its description on the right.

pianissimo		medium loud
forte		very soft
mezzo forte		very, very soft
mezzo piano		loud
pianississimo		very, very loud
piano		soft
fortissimo		very loud
fortissisimo		medium soft

Tempo

Tempo terms are in Italian. Learn these

Tip: Download a Metronome app if you don't have a physical one at home, and have it show you the beats per minute (BPM) for each of these terms.

Grave: very, very slow (like a sloth moving) 25-45 BPM
Lento: very slow (like a turtle walking) 45-60 BPM
Adagio: slow (like an adult walking slowly) 66-76 BPM
Andante: medium-slow, "walking" pace (like a cow walking) 76-108 BPM
Moderato: medium tempo, faster "walking pace" (adult walking fast) 108-120 BPM
Allegretto: moderately fast, slightly slower than allegro (adult jogging) 112-120 BPM
Allegro: fast (adult running fast) 120-168 BPM
Presto: very fast (like a cheetah running) 168-200 BPM

Often the terms above are combined with these modifying words:

Un poco: "a little"
Molto: "a lot"
Meno: "less"
Più: "more"

Gradual Changes in Tempo:

Accelerando (accel.): get gradually faster
Ritardando (rit.): get gradually slower
Rubato: allow the tempo to increase or decrease freely without keeping a steady beat
A Tempo: return to the original tempo
Più mosso: with more movement, play a little faster

Tempo

Match the tempo term to the definition.

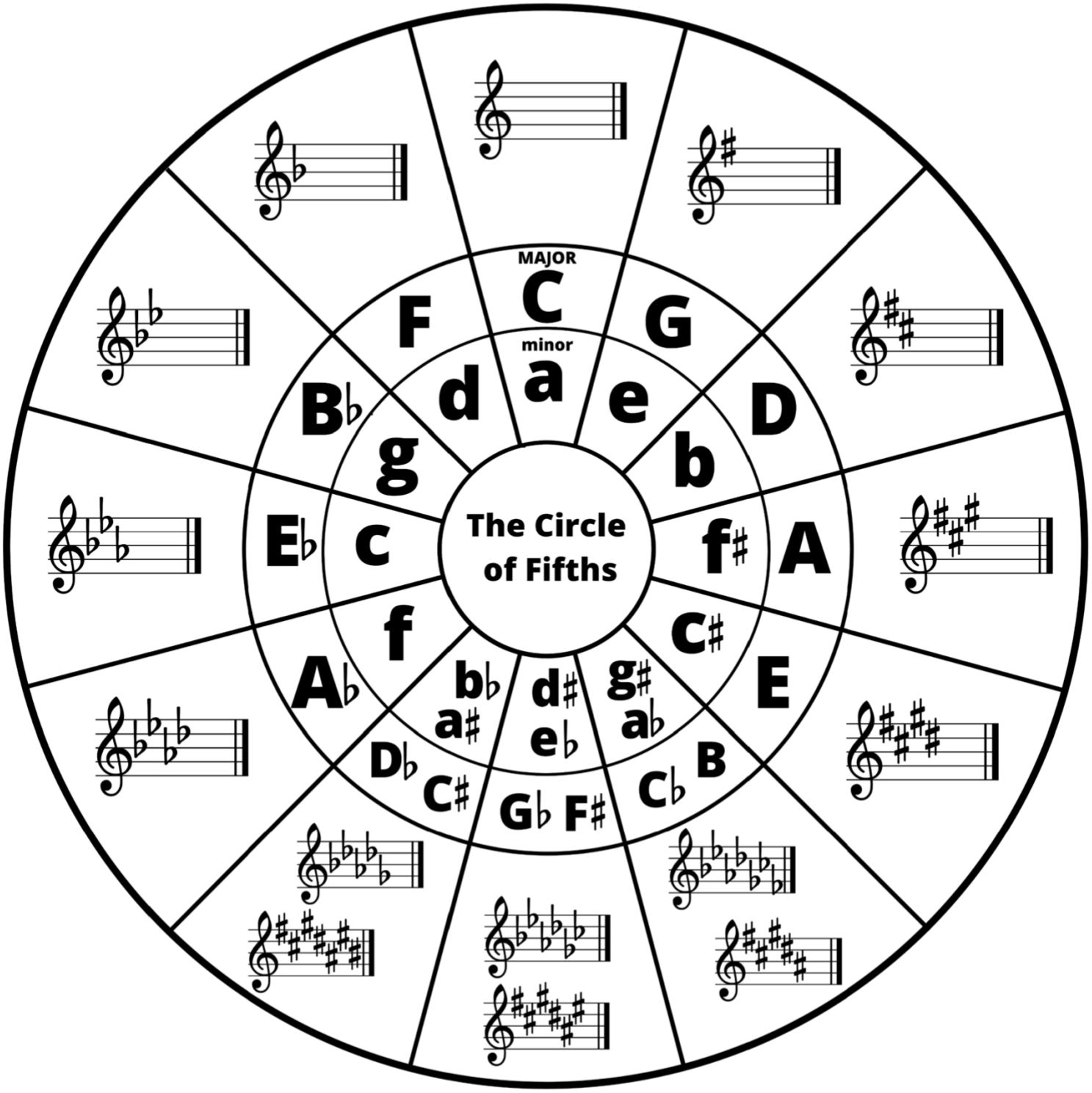
Grave	fast (adult running fast)
Lento	medium tempo, faster "walking pace" (adult walking fast)
Adagio	slow (like an adult walking slowly)
Andante	very fast (like a cheetah running)
Moderato	medium-slow, "walking" pace (like a cow walking)
Allegretto	very, very slow (like a sloth moving)
Allegro	moderately fast, slightly slower than allegro (adult jogging)
Presto	very slow (like a turtle walking)

Tempo #2

Match the tempo term to the definition.

Un poco	get gradually faster
Molto	with more movement, play a little faster
Meno	return to the original tempo
Più	"a little"
Accelerando (accel.)	"more"
Ritardando (rit.)	allow the tempo to increase or decrease freely
Rubato	"less"
A Tempo	get gradually slower
Più mosso	"a lot"

The Circle of Fifths



created by remifamusic

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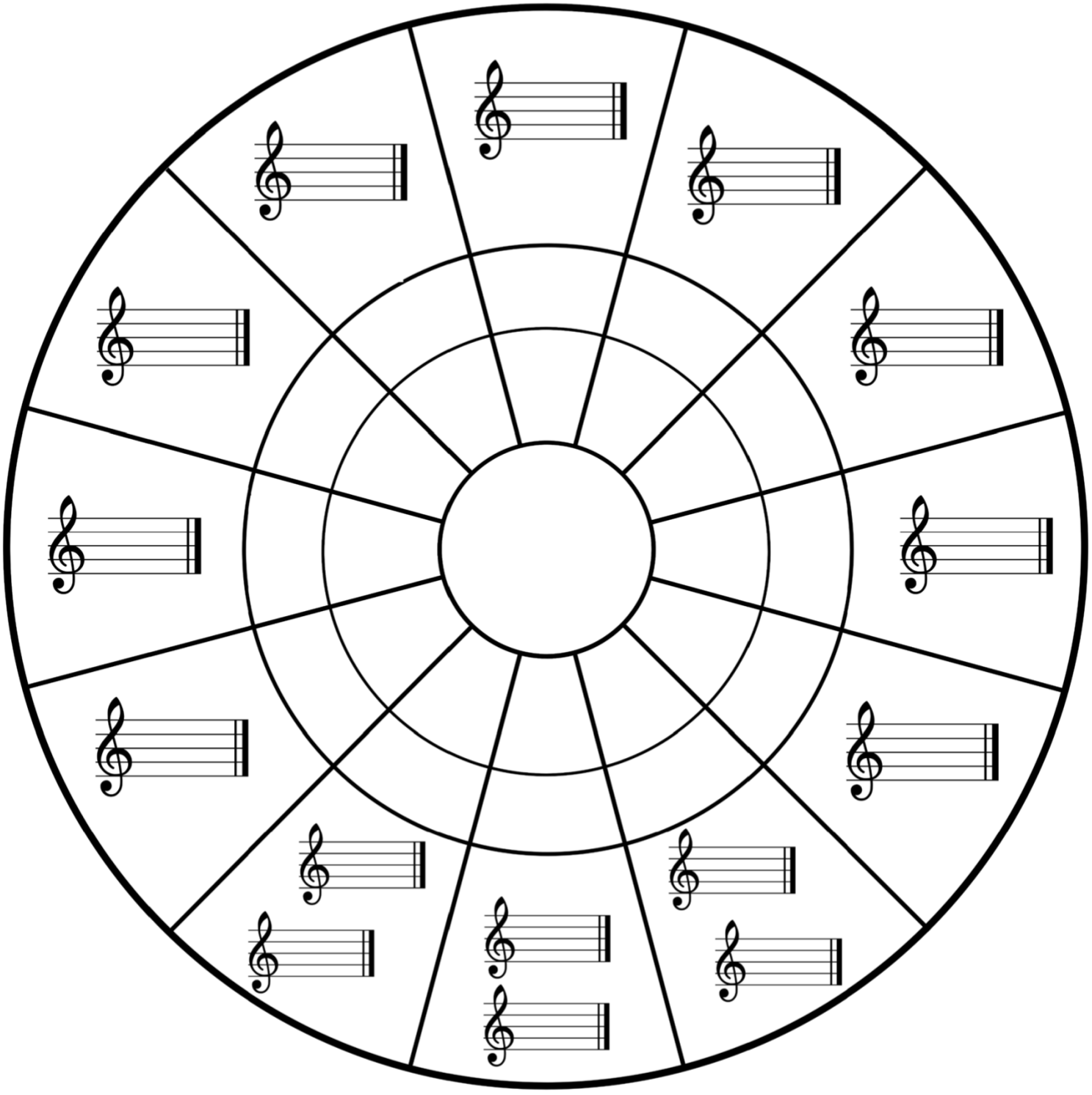
The Circle of Fifths

Fill in the blanks.



Simplified "Circle" of Fifths

	C	
F	1	G
B♭	2	D
E♭	3	A
A♭	4	E
D♭	5	B
G♭	6	F#
C♭	7	C#

Simplified "Circle" of Fifths

Write out the Simplified "Circle" of Fifths below.

Identify the Time Signature

Listen to each piece for as long as you need to identify the time signature. Write one of the following after each title:

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

3 Pieces - Scriabin

Brahms - Hungarian Dance

Albeniz Espana

Gounod Ave Maria

Bach - Minuet

Sicilienne - Paradis

Tchaikovsky Dance the Sugar Plum Fairy

Colonel Bogey March

Violin Concerto E Major Spring (Vivaldi)

Waltz in A flat Major

Bach - Air G String

Etude Op. 25 Horseman

Holst - Mars

Bach - Cello Suite

Delibes - Flower Duet

Beethoven - Bagatelle

Tchaikovsky - March

Mozart - Piano Sonata

Grieg - Peer Gynt

Bach - Partita for Violin

Saint Saens - The Swan

Ottorino Resphighi Ancient Airs

Bach - Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring

Telemann - Sonata

Dvorak - Humoresque

Satie - Gymnopedie

Albeniz Asturias

Chopin - Preludes

Bizet - Carmen Habanera

Polovtsian Dances - Borodin

Liszt - Hungarian Rhapsody

Nashville Number System

Key of C Information

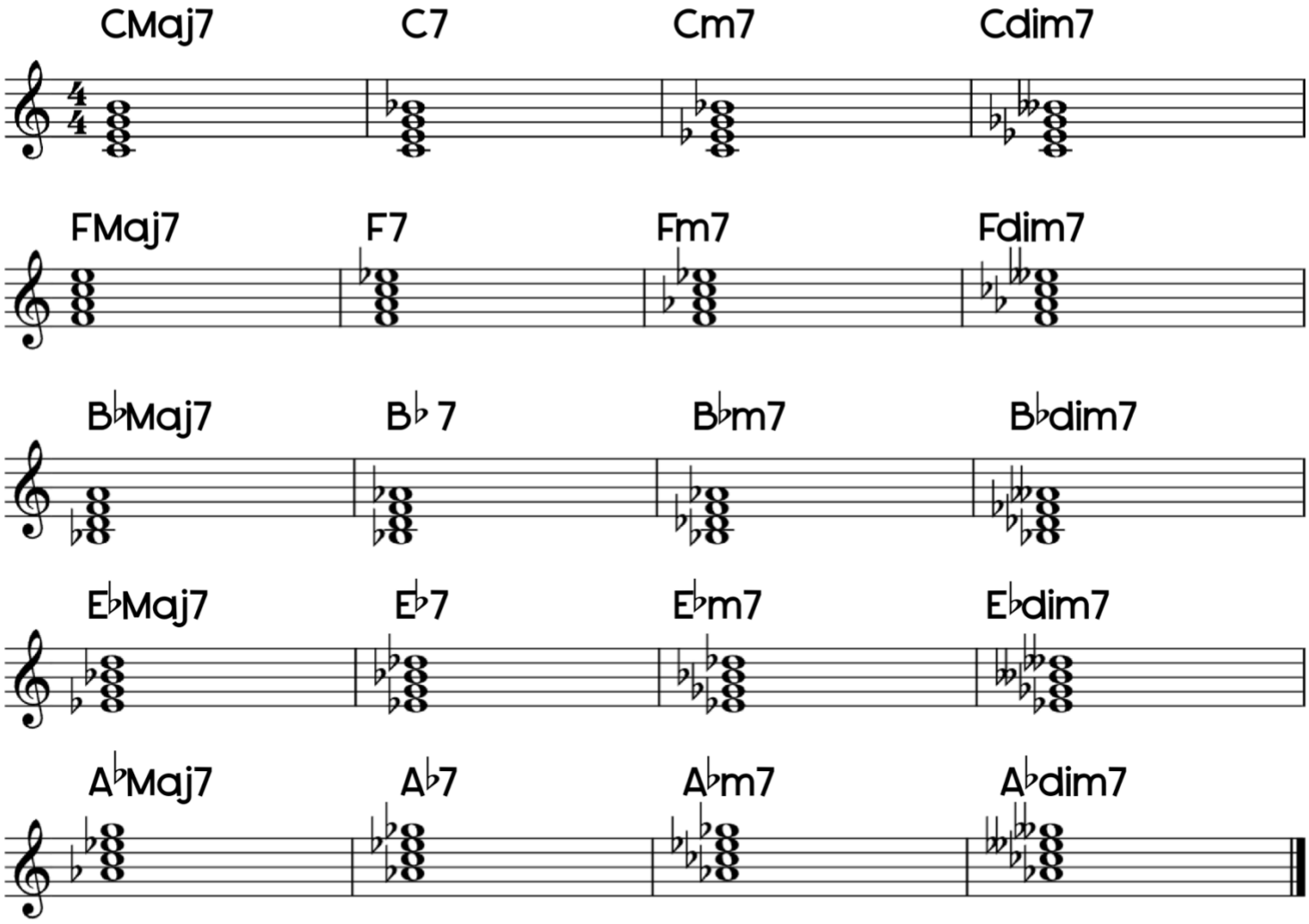
1. A **KEY** is a group of notes that sound good together.
    a. Each **KEY** has a specific set of rules to follow
2. To better understand any **KEY** of music, we must understand it's....
    a. SCALE:
        i. A **SCALE** is simply a map of the **KEY** in order to know exactly the notes we are allowed to play
        ii. Each **SCALE** is made up of 7 different notes
        iii. C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C
        iv. Every **KEY** holds to this same pattern…
            1. W W H W W W H
    b. **CHORDS**:
        i. Just like there are 7 different notes in each **KEY,** there are 7 different **CHORDS** we are allowed to play in each
        ii. These chords are called **TRIADS**, meaning we will be be playing 3 notes at the same time
        iii. Here we will be learning and putting into practice a concept called the **NASHVILLE NUMBER SYSTEM** - a pattern of identifying chords by their placement as it relates to a **KEY's SCALE.**
            1. The **1 CHORD**, would contain an C, E, G
            2. The **2 CHORD,** would contain a D, F, A
            3. The **3 CHORD,** would contain a E, G, B
            4. The **4 CHORD**, would contain a F, A, C
            5. The **5 CHORD**, would contain an G, B, D
            6. The **6 CHORD,** would contain an A, C, E
            7. The **7 CHORD**, would contain a B, D, F
        iv. In every **KEY,** we have 3 types of **CHORDS**…
            1. MAJOR CHORDS:
                a. CHORDS are **MAJOR** if they have 4 half steps between the root and third
                b. These will be the **1 CHORD, 4 CHORD** & **5 CHORD** for every **KEY** we learn
            2. MINOR CHORDS
                a. CHORDS are **MINOR** if they have 3 half steps between the root and third
                b. These will be the **2 CHORD, 3 CHORD** & **6 CHORD** for every **KEY** we learn
            3. DIMINISHED CHORDS
                a. CHORDS are **DIMINISHED** if they not only have 3 half steps between root and third, but also only 6 half steps between root and fifth
                b. These will be the **7 CHORD** for every **KEY** we learn

Nashville Number System

Key of G Information

1. A **KEY** is a group of notes that sound good together.
    a. Each **KEY** has a specific set of rules to follow
2. To better understand any **KEY** of music, we must understand it's....
    a. SCALE:
        i. A **SCALE** is simply a map of the **KEY** in order to know exactly the notes we are allowed to play
        ii. Each **SCALE** is made up of 7 different notes
        iii. G-A-B-C-D-E-F#-G
        iv. Every **KEY** holds to this same pattern…
            1. W W H W W W H
    b. **CHORDS**:
        i. Just like there are 7 different notes in each **KEY,** there are 7 different **CHORDS** we are allowed to play in each
        ii. These chords are called **TRIADS**, meaning we will be be playing 3 notes at the same time
        iii. Here we will be learning and putting into practice a concept called the **NASHVILLE NUMBER SYSTEM** - a pattern of identifying chords by their placement as it relates to a **KEY's SCALE.**
            1. The **1 CHORD**, would contain an G, B, D
            2. The **2 CHORD,** would contain a A, C, E
            3. The **3 CHORD,** would contain a B, D, F#
            4. The **4 CHORD**, would contain a C, E, G
            5. The **5 CHORD**, would contain an D, F#, A
            6. The **6 CHORD,** would contain an E, G, B
            7. The **7 CHORD**, would contain a F#, A, C
        iv. In every **KEY,** we have 3 types of **CHORDS**…
            1. MAJOR CHORDS:
                a. CHORDS are **MAJOR** if they have 4 half steps between the root and third
                b. These will be the **1 CHORD, 4 CHORD** & **5 CHORD** for every **KEY** we learn
            2. MINOR CHORDS
                a. CHORDS are **MINOR** if they have 3 half steps between the root and third
                b. These will be the **2 CHORD, 3 CHORD** & **6 CHORD** for every **KEY** we learn
            3. DIMINISHED CHORDS
                a. CHORDS are **DIMINISHED** if they not only have 3 half steps between root and third, but also only 6 half steps between root and fifth
                b. These will be the **7 CHORD** for every **KEY** we learn

Seventh Chords



On blank staff paper, write out the rest of the seventh chords.

List of Chords

C Major
C: C E G
Cm: C Eb G
CMaj7: C E G B
C7: C E G Bb
Cm7: C Eb G Bb
Cdim7: C Eb Gb Bbb

G Major
G: G B D
Gm: G Bb D
GMaj7: G B D F#
G7: G B D F
Gm7: G Bb D F
Gdim7: G Bb Db Fb

F Major
F: F A C
Fm: F Ab C
FMaj7: F A C E
F7: F A C Eb
Fm7: F Ab C Eb
Fdim7: F Ab Cb Ebb

D Major
D: D F# A
Dm: D F A
DMaj7: D F# A C#
D7: D F# A C
Dm7: D F A C
Ddim7: D F Ab C

Bb Major
Bb: Bb D F
Bbm: Bb Db F
BbMaj7: Bb D F A
Bb7: Bb D F Ab
Bbm7: Bb Db F Ab
Bbdim7: Bb Db Fb Abb

A Major
A: A C# E
Am: A C E
AMaj7: A C# E G#
A7: A C# E G
Am7: A C E G
Adim7: A C Eb Gb

Eb Major
Eb: Eb G Bb
Ebm: Eb Gb Bb
EbMaj7: Eb G Bb D
Eb7: Eb G Bb Db
Ebm7: Eb Gb Bb Db
Ebdim7: Eb Gb Bbb Dbb

E Major
E: E G# B
Em: E G B
EMaj7: E G# B D#
E7: E G# B D
Em7: E G B D
Edim7: E G Bb Db

Ab Major
Ab: Ab C Eb
Abm: Ab Cb Eb
AbMaj7: Ab C Eb G
Ab7: Ab C Eb Gb
Abm7: Ab Cb Eb Gb
Abdim7: Ab Cb Ebb Gbb

B Major
B: B D# F#
Bm: B D F#
BMaj7: B D# F# A#
B7: B D# F# A
Bm7: B D F# A
Bdim7: B D F Ab

Db Major
Db: Db F Ab
Dbm: Db Fb Ab
DbMaj7: Db F Ab C
Db7: Db F Ab Cb
Dbm7: Db Fb Ab Cb
Dbdim7: Db Fb Abb Cbb

F# Major
F#: F# A# C#
F#m: F# A C#
F#Maj7: F# A# C# E#
F#7: F# A# C# E
F#m7: F# A C# E
F#dim7: F# A C Eb

Gb Major
Gb: Gb Bb Db
Gbm: Gb Bbb Db
GbMaj7: Gb Bb Db F
Gb7: Gb Bb Db Fb
Gbm7: Gb Bbb Db Fb
Gbdim7: Gb Bbb Dbb Fbb

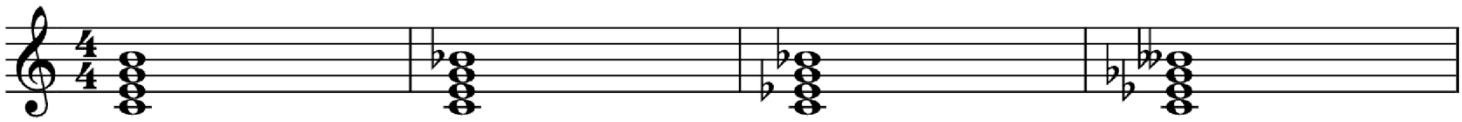
C# Major
C#: C# E# G#
C#m: C# E G#
C#Maj7: C# E# G# B#
C#7: C# E# G# B
C#m7: C# E G# B
C#dim7: C# E G Bb

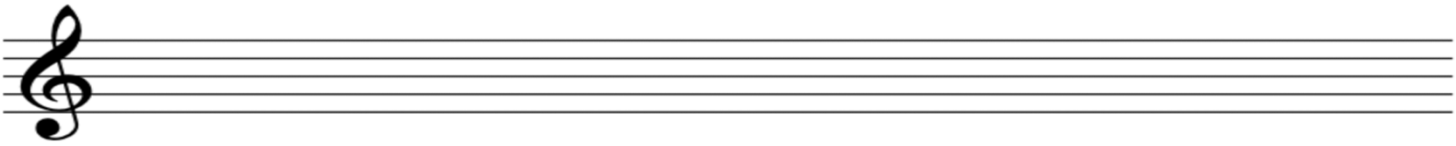
Cb Major
(Play the B Major chords)

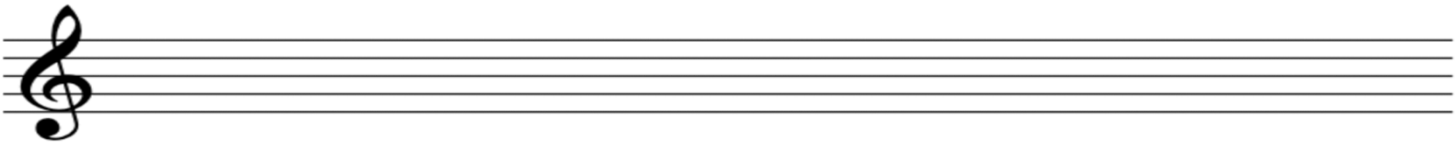
Seventh Chords

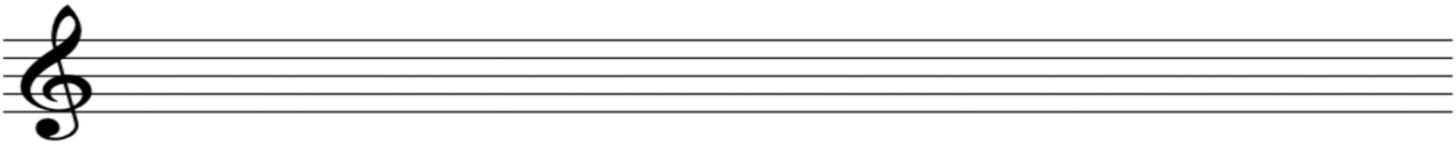
Write out the rest of the seventh chords. (The first is included for you.)

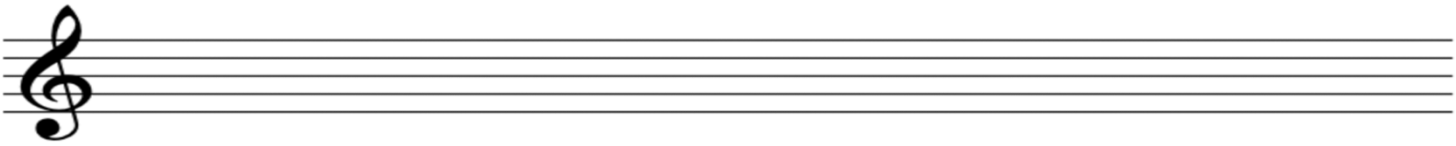
CMaj7 C7 Cm7 Cdim7

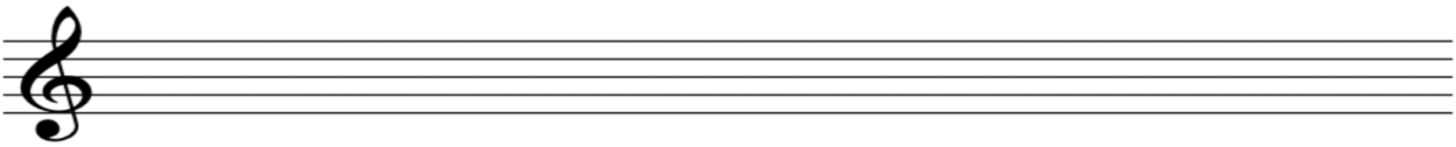








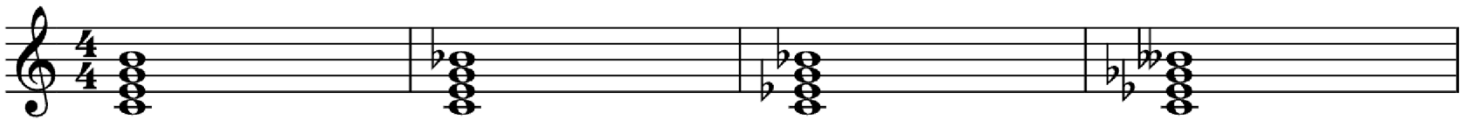


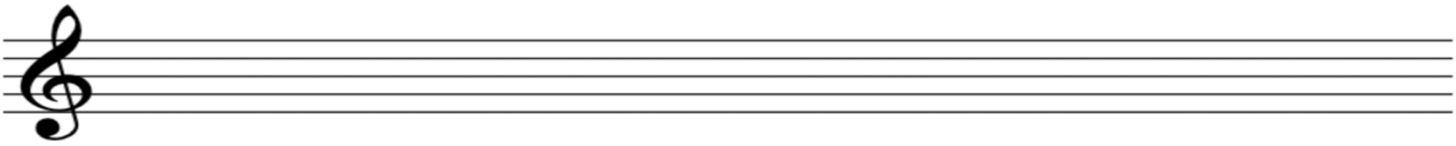


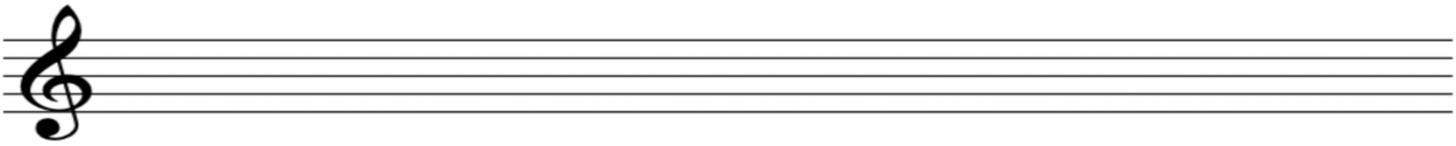
Seventh Chords

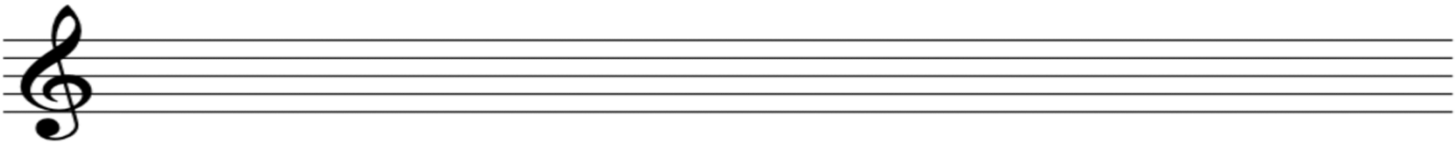
Write out the rest of the seventh chords. (The first is included for you.)

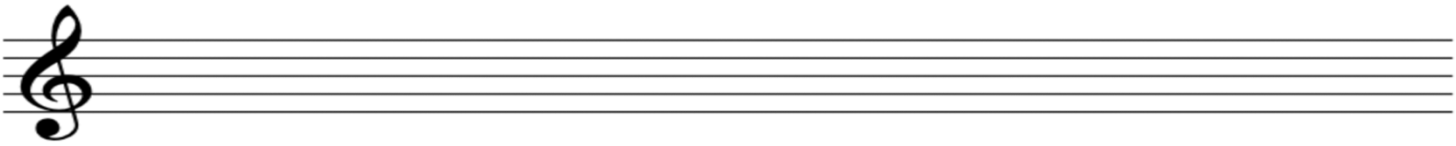
CMaj7 C7 Cm7 Cdim7

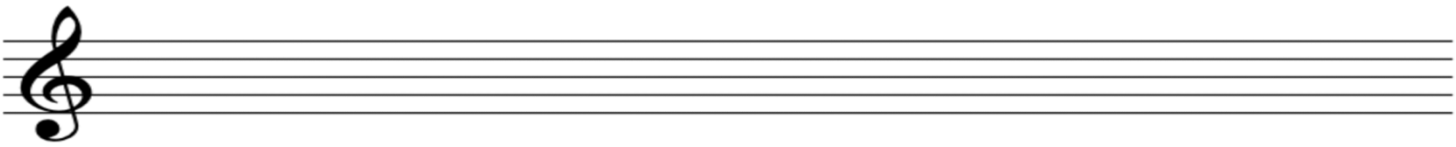








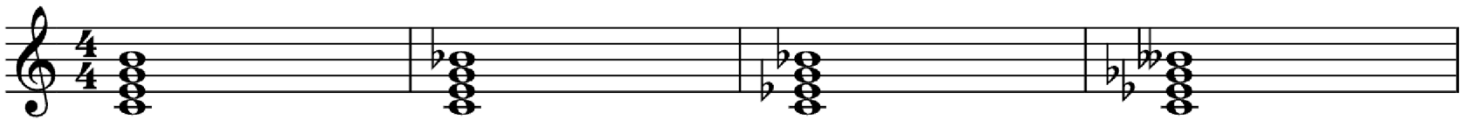


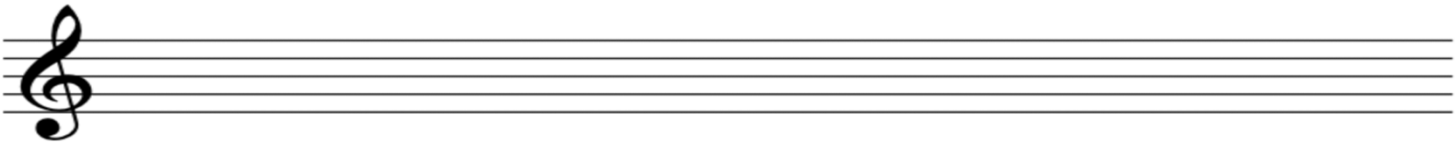


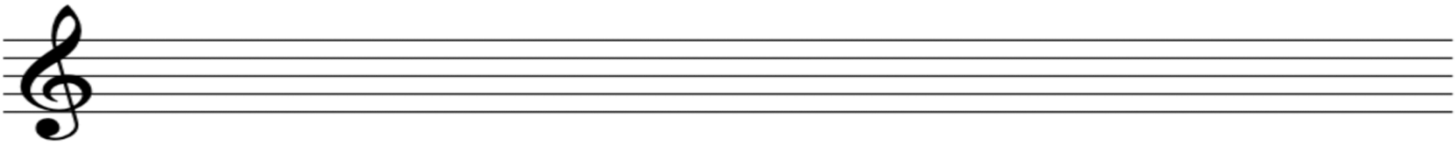
Seventh Chords

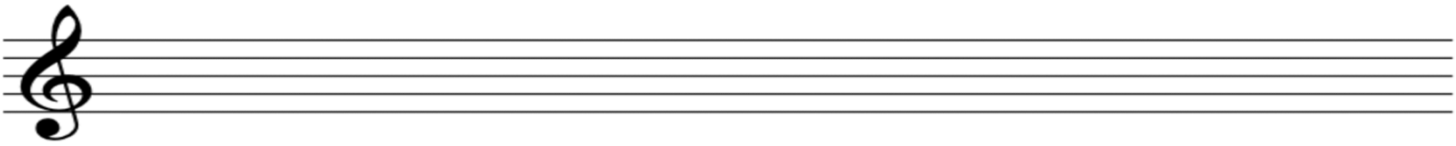
Write out the rest of the seventh chords. (The first is included for you.)

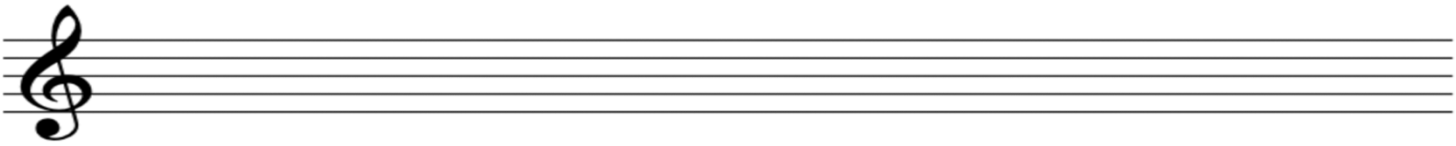
CMaj7 C7 Cm7 Cdim7

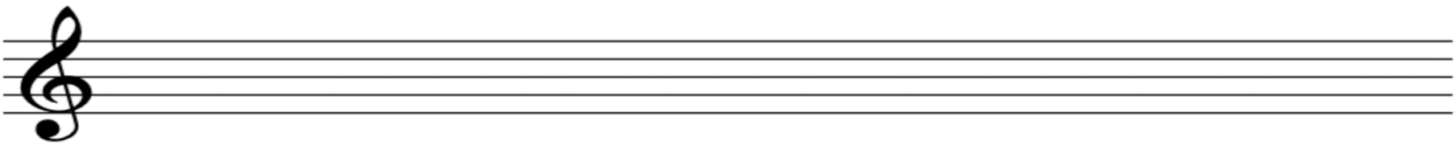




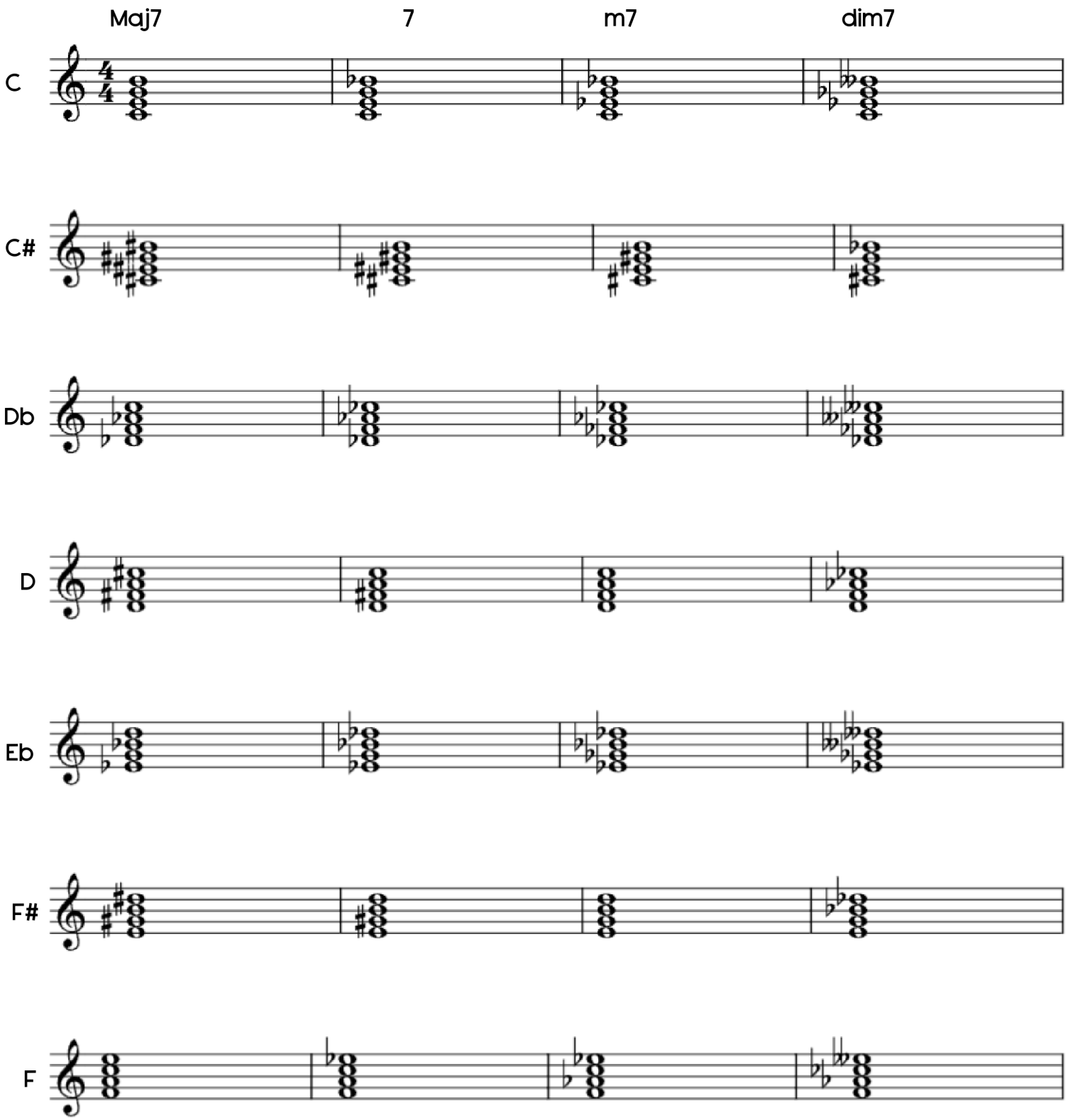




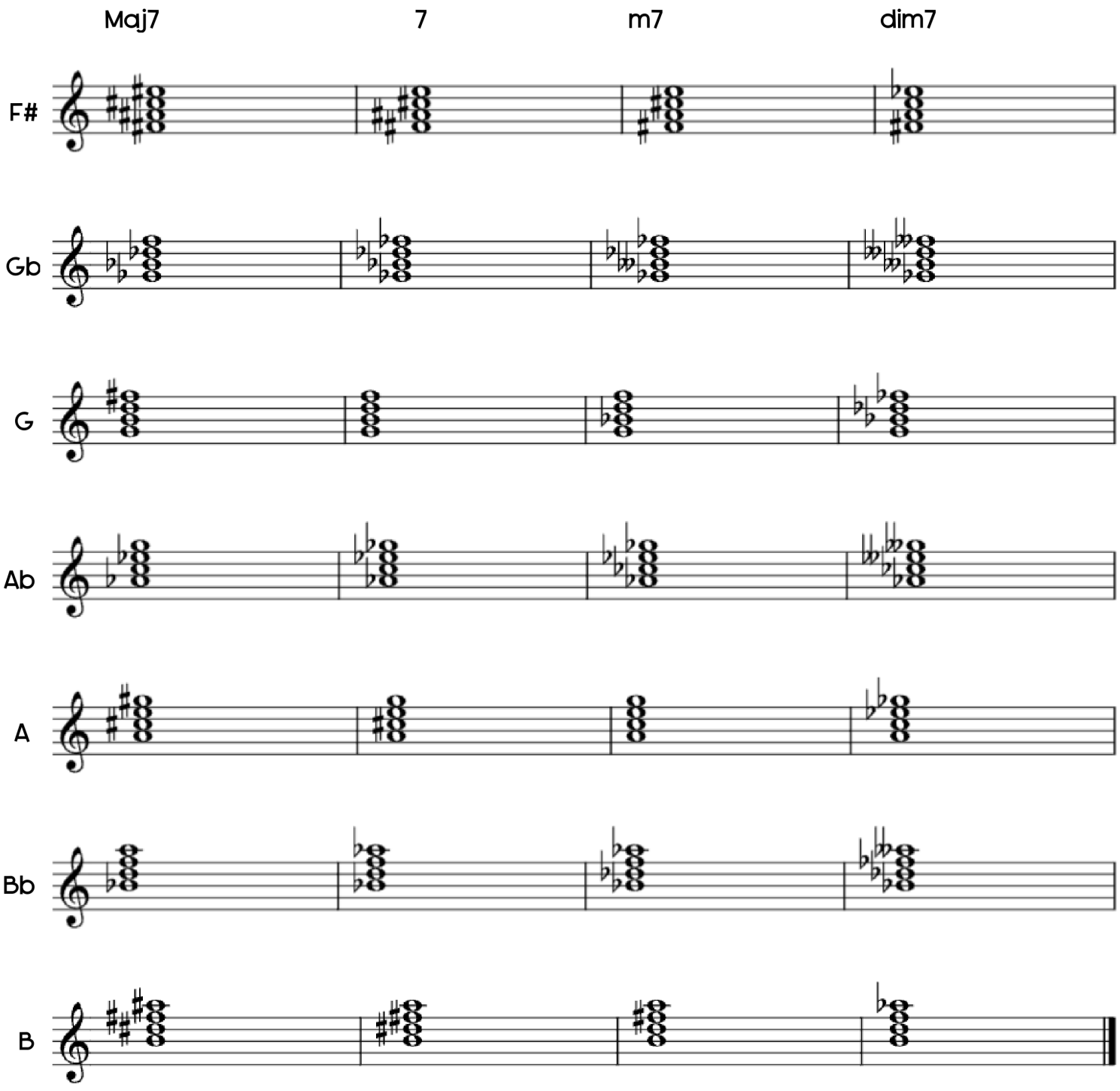




Seventh Chords



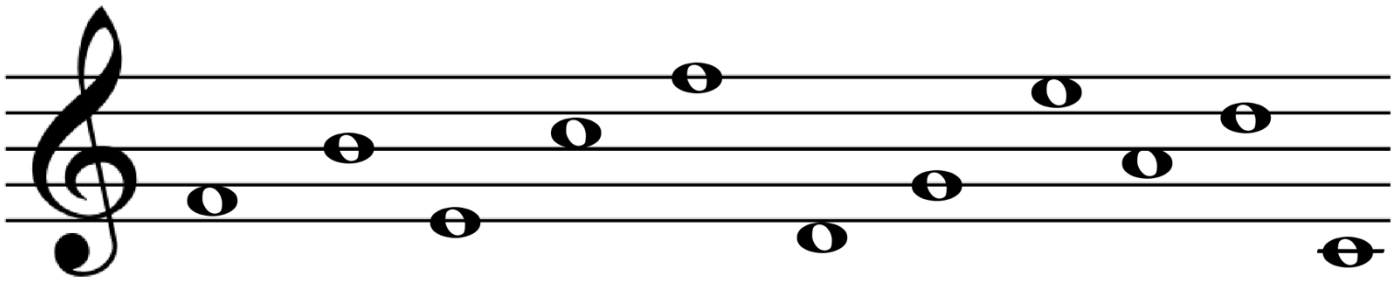
Seventh Chords



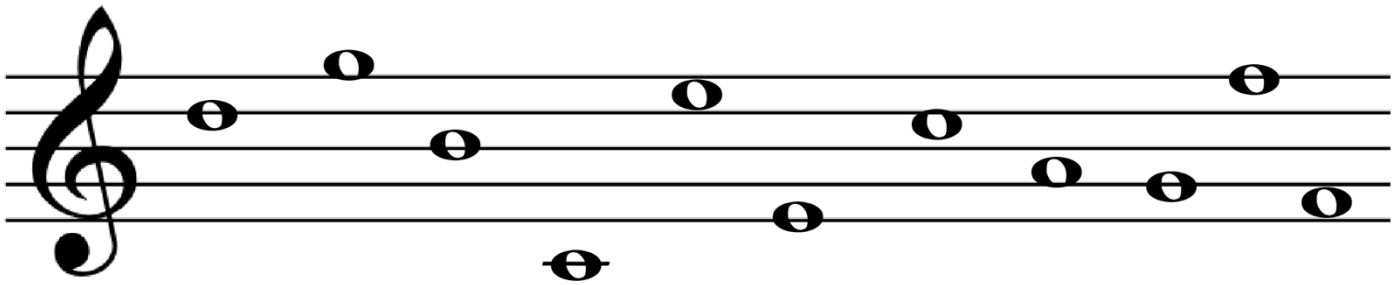
ANSWERS

Label the notes of the treble clef.

Answers

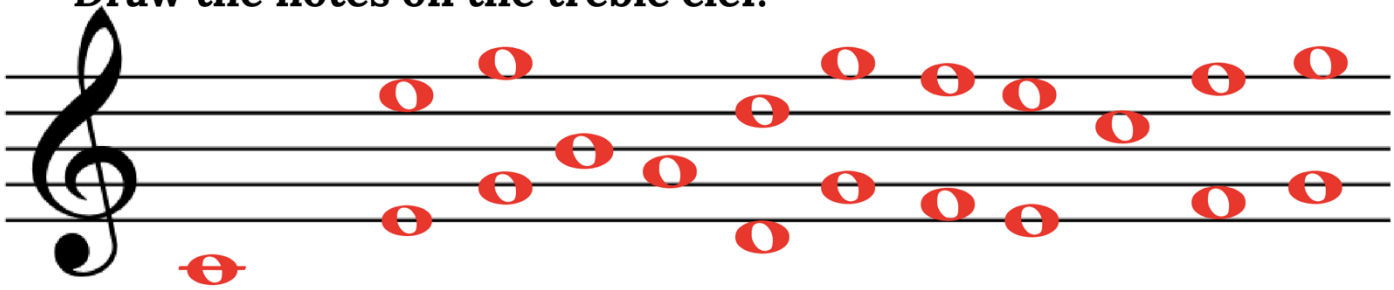


F B E C F D G E A D C

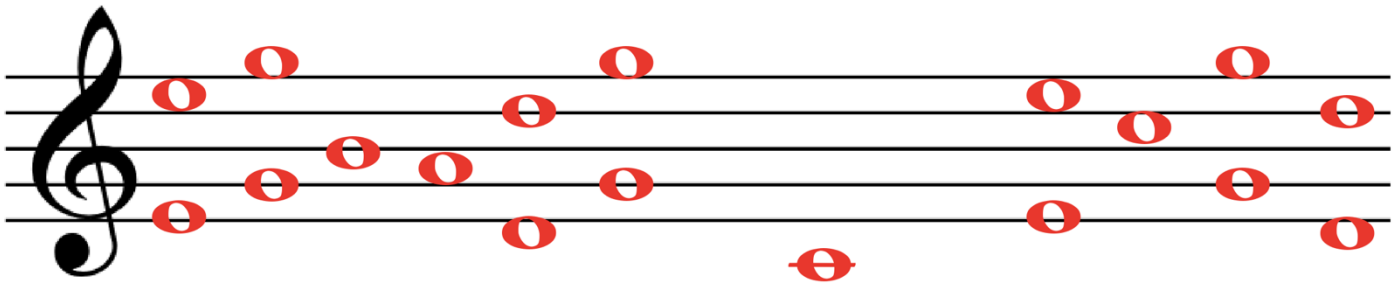


D G B C E E C A G F F

Draw the notes on the treble clef.



Middle C E G B A D G F E C F G

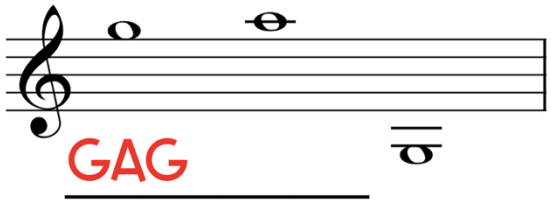


E G B A D G Middle C E C G D

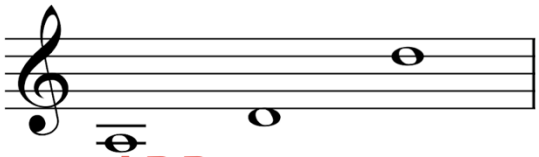
Spell the Words

ANSWERS

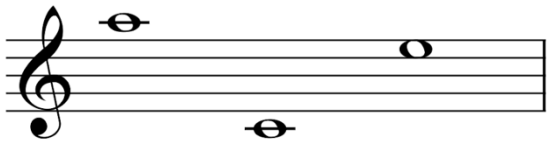
Write the word below each staff.



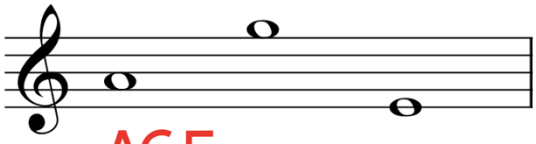
GAG



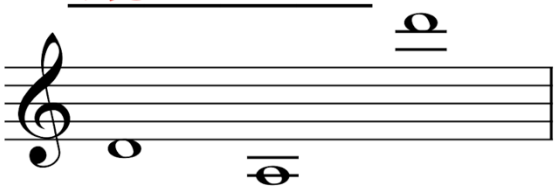
ADD



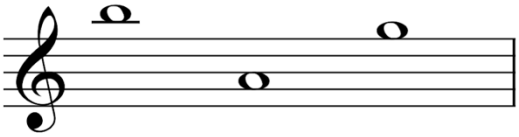
ACE



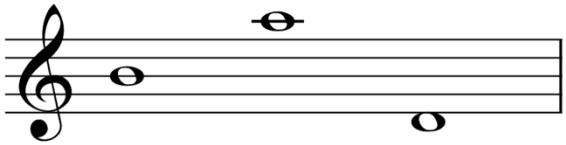
AGE



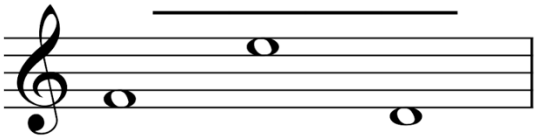
DAD



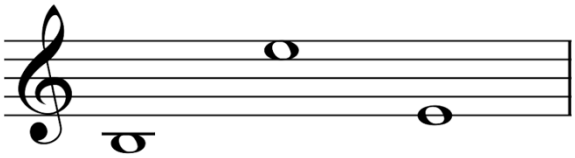
BAG



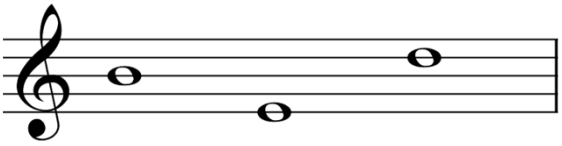
BAD



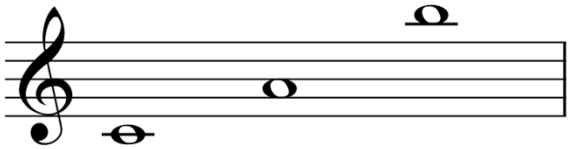
FED



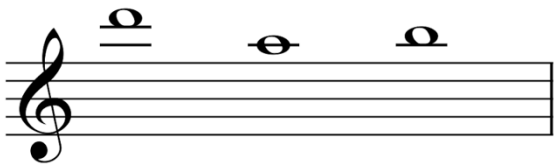
BEE



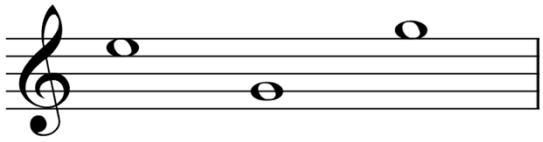
BED



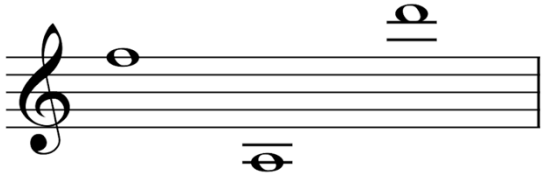
CAB



DAB



EGG

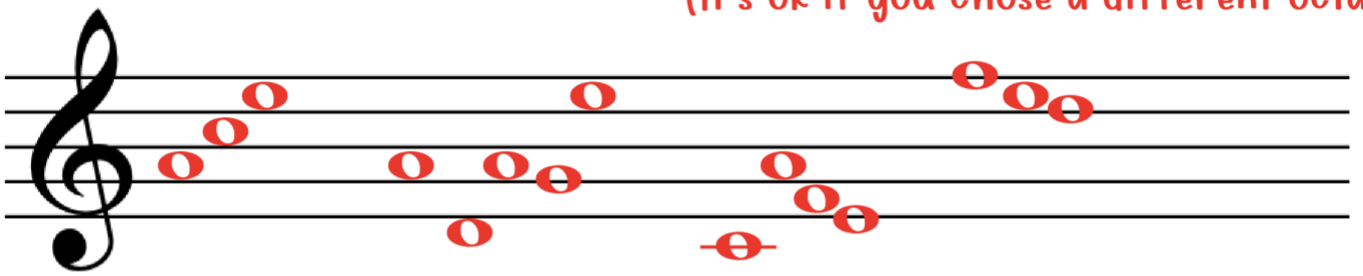


FAD

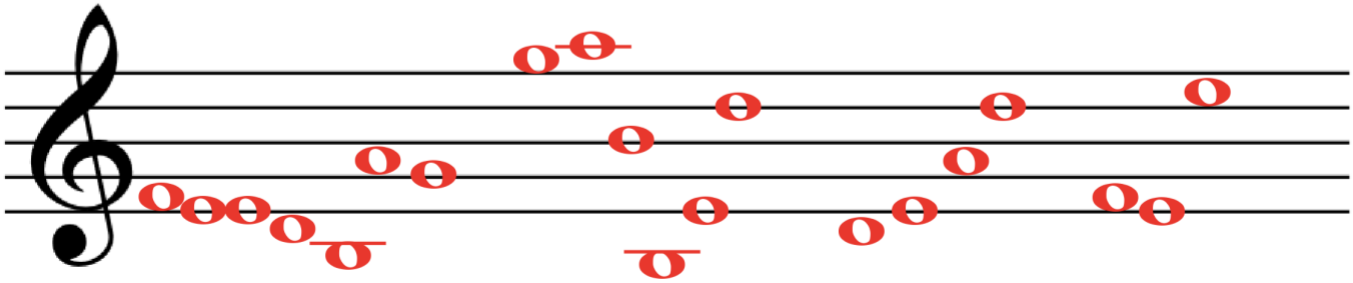
ANSWERS

Spell these words on the treble clef staff with notes.

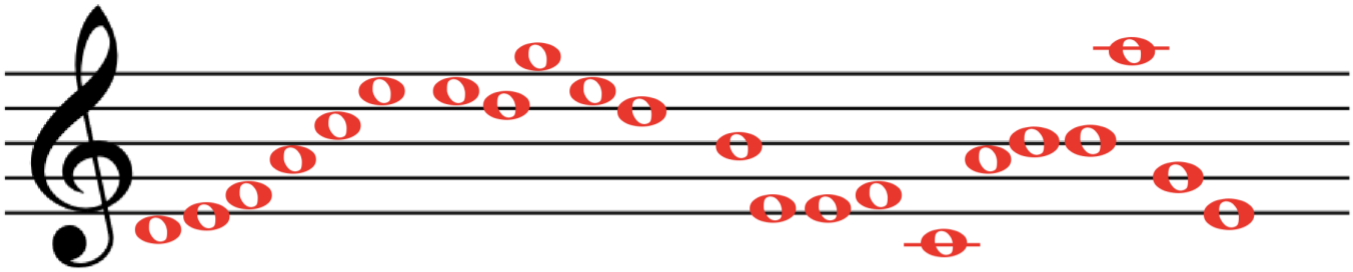
(It's ok if you chose a different octave.)



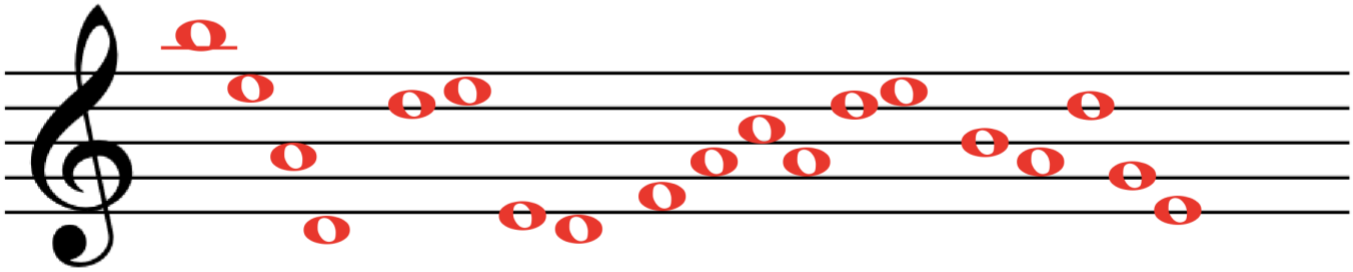
ACE ADAGE CAFE FED



FEEDBAG GABBED DEAD FEE

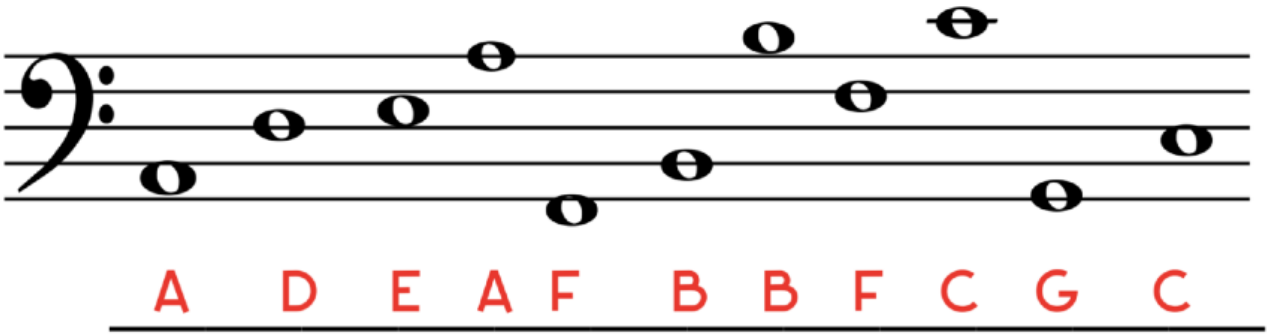


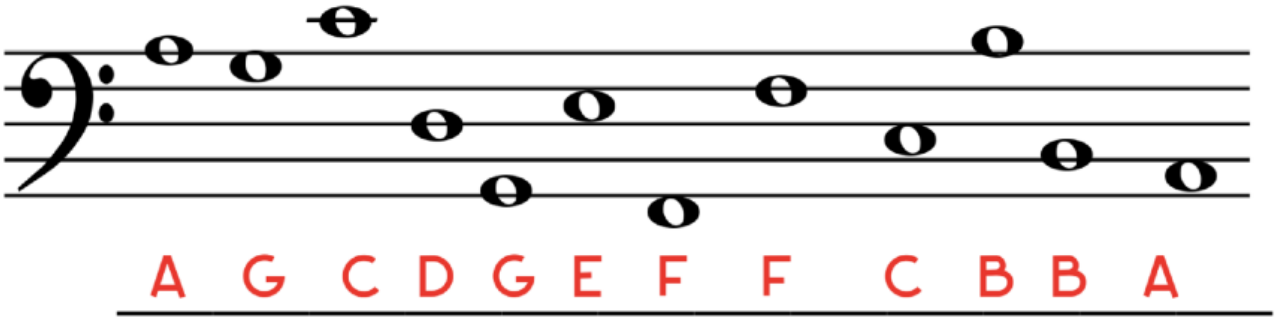
DEFACE EDGED BEEF CABBAGE



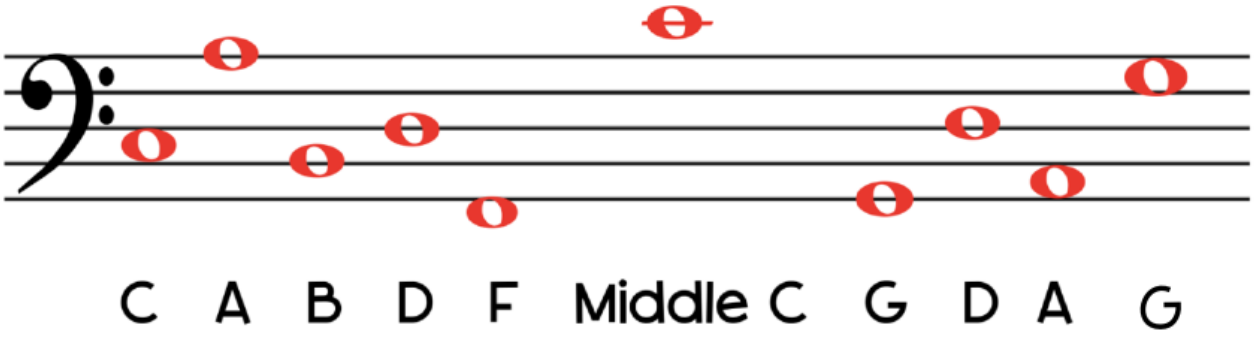
BEAD DEED FACADE BADGE

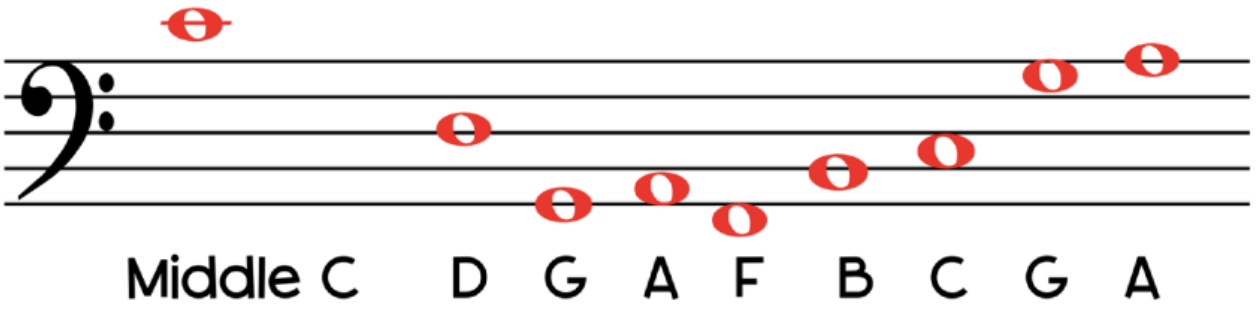
Label the notes of the bass clef.





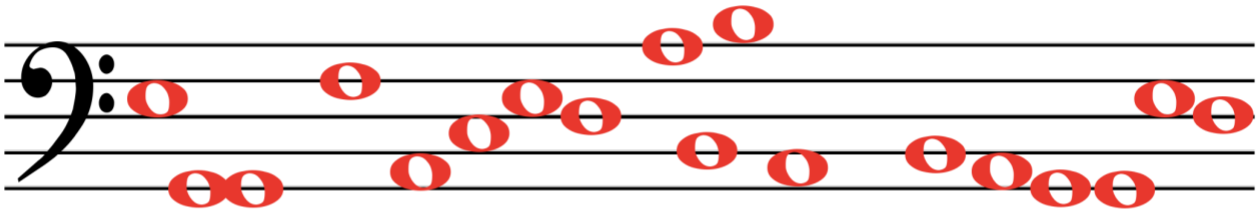
Draw the notes on the bass clef staff.



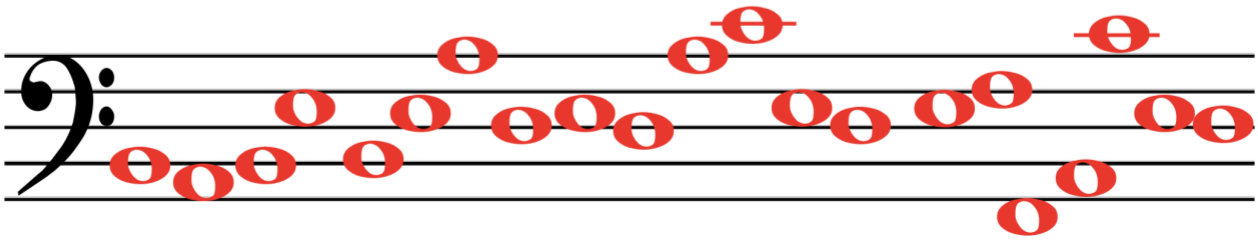


Spell these words on the bass clef staff with notes. Answers

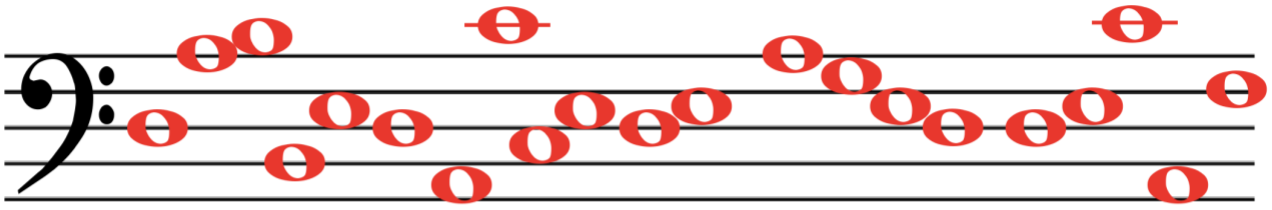
(It's ok if you chose a different octave.)



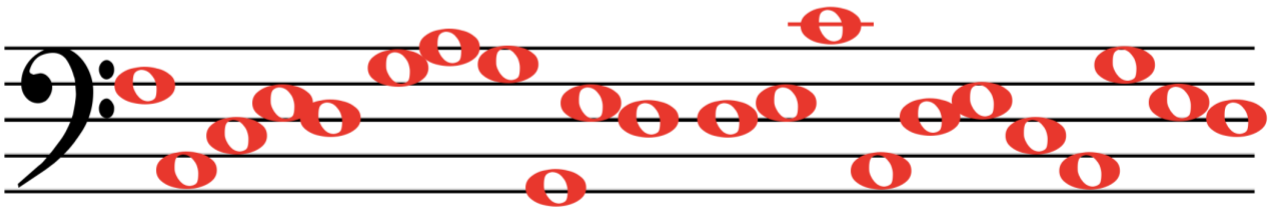
EGG FACED ABBA BAGGED



BABE BEADED ACED EFFACED



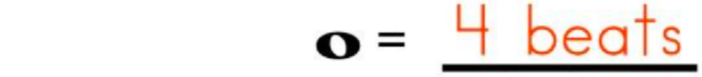
DABBED ACCEDE AGED DECAF



FACED GAGGED DECADE CAGED

How many beats?

ANSWERS

 4 beats

4 beats

4 beats

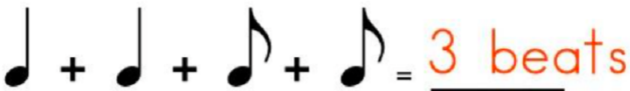
4 beats

4 beats

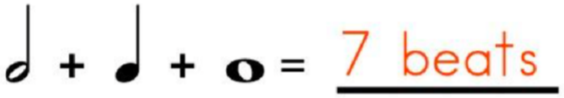
6 beats

3 beats

3 beats

 3 beats

4 beats

 7 beats

4 beats

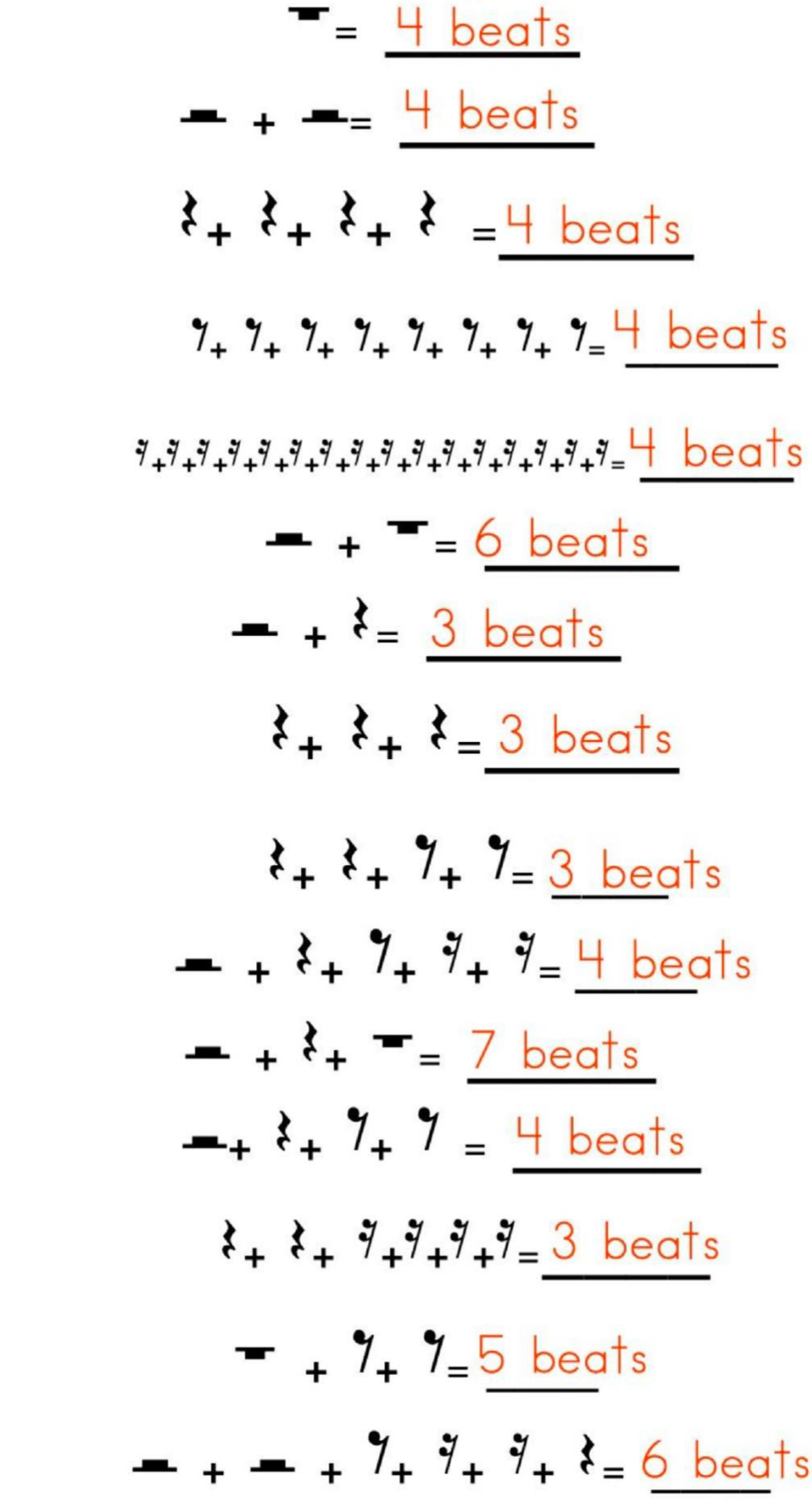
3 beats

5 beats

6 beats

How many beats?

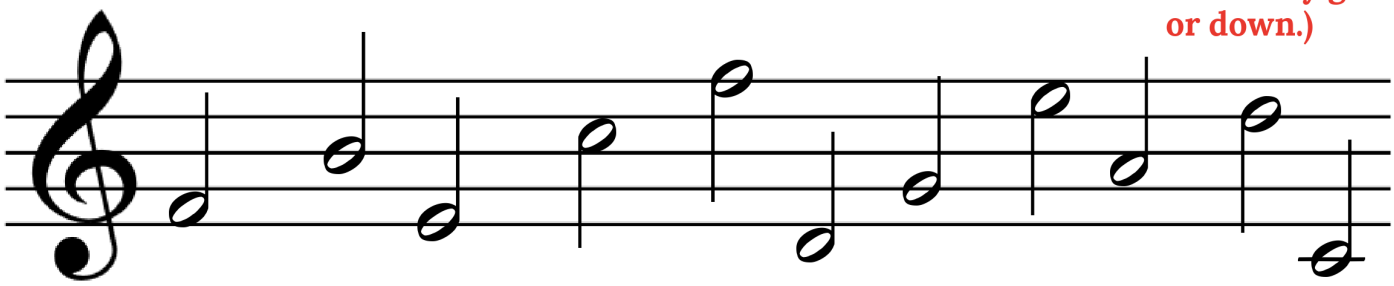
ANSWERS



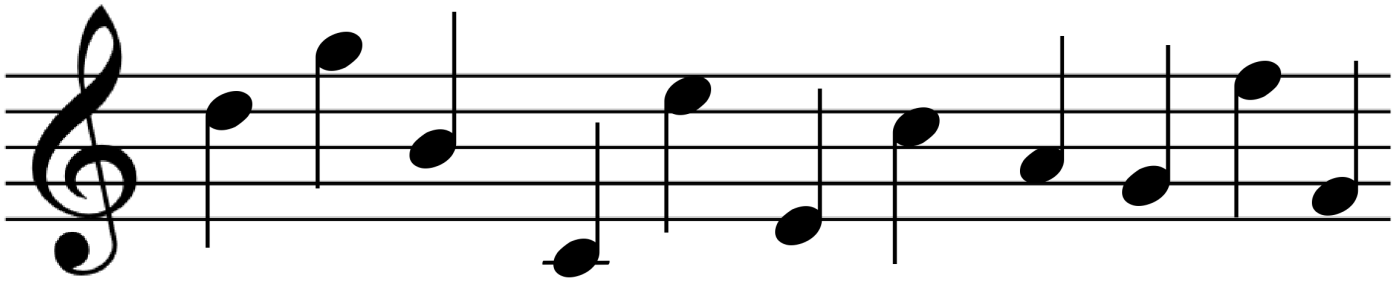
Note Stems

ANSWERS
(If note is on the third line, stem may go up or down.)

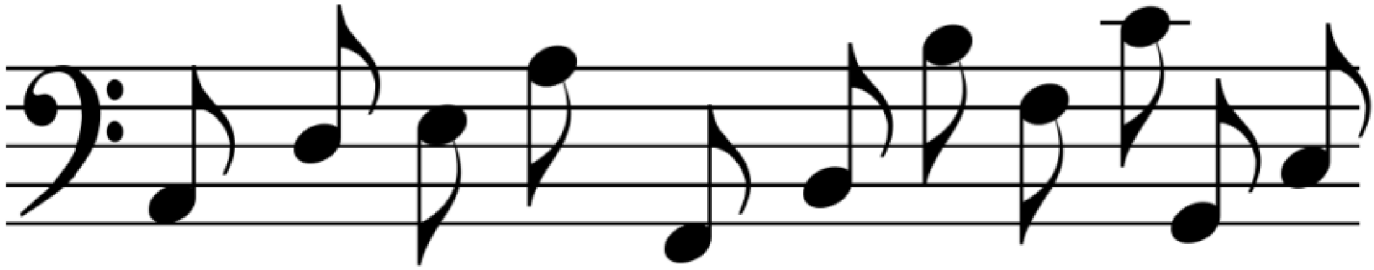
Draw stems to turn the whole notes into half notes.



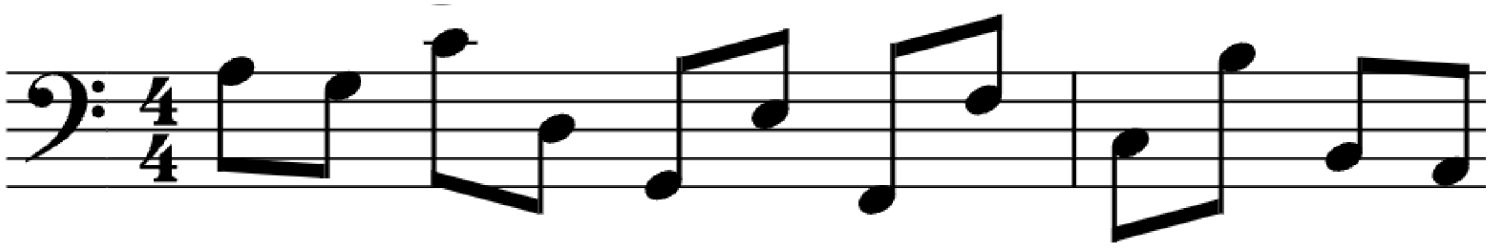
Draw stems and color in the notes to turn the whole notes into quarter notes.



Draw stems and flags, and color in, to turn the whole notes into single eighth notes.



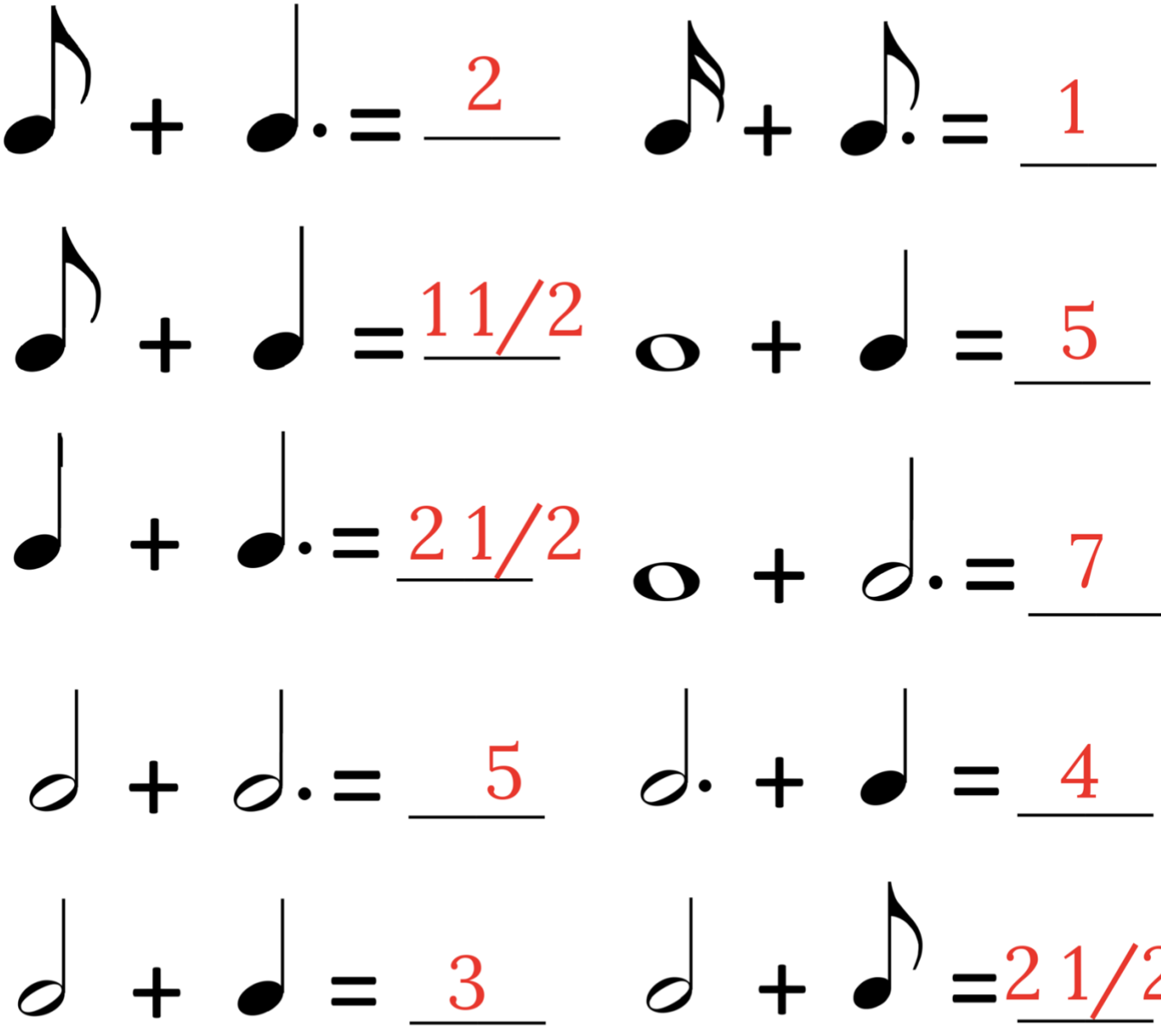
Draw stems and flags, and color in, to turn the whole notes into two eighth note pairs.



Rhythm Math

ANSWERS

Add the number of beats for 4/4 time.

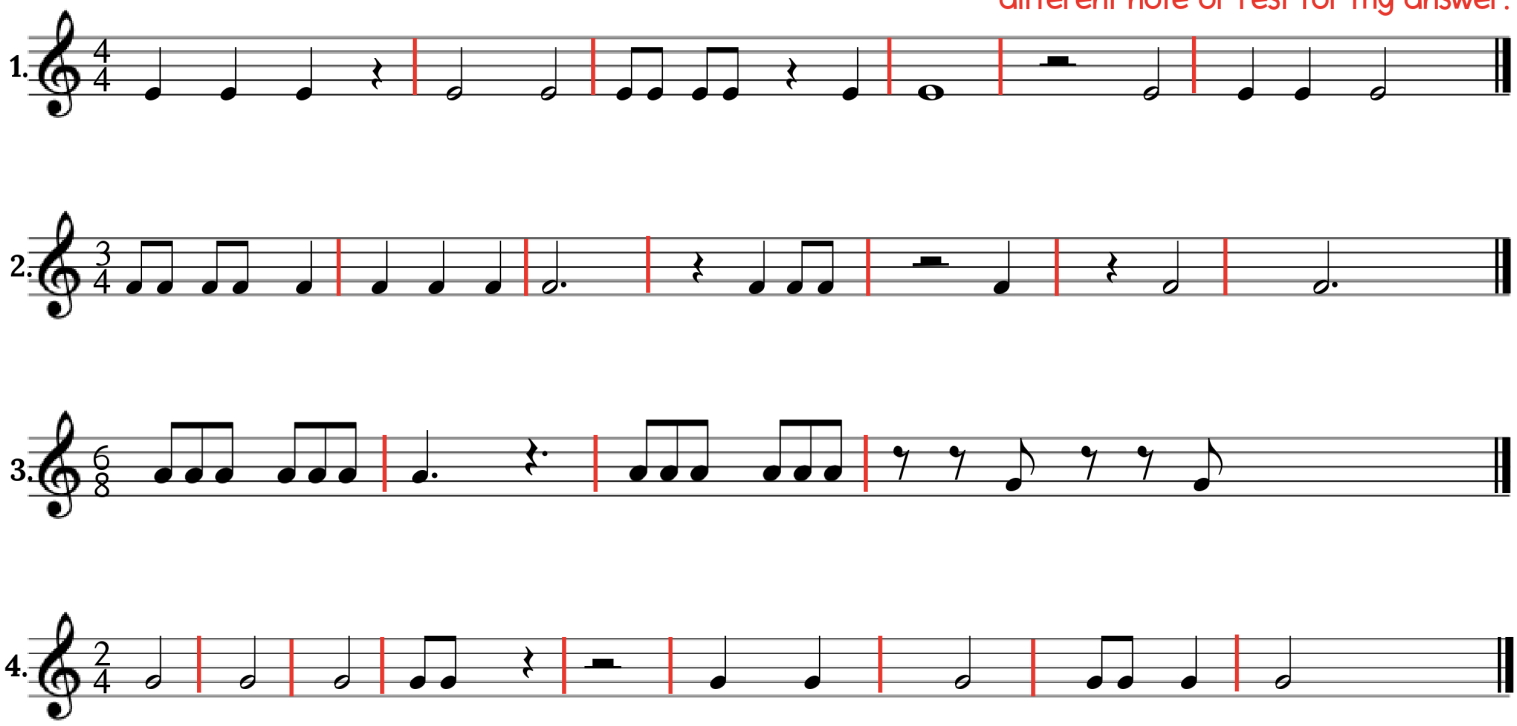


Notes within Time Signatures

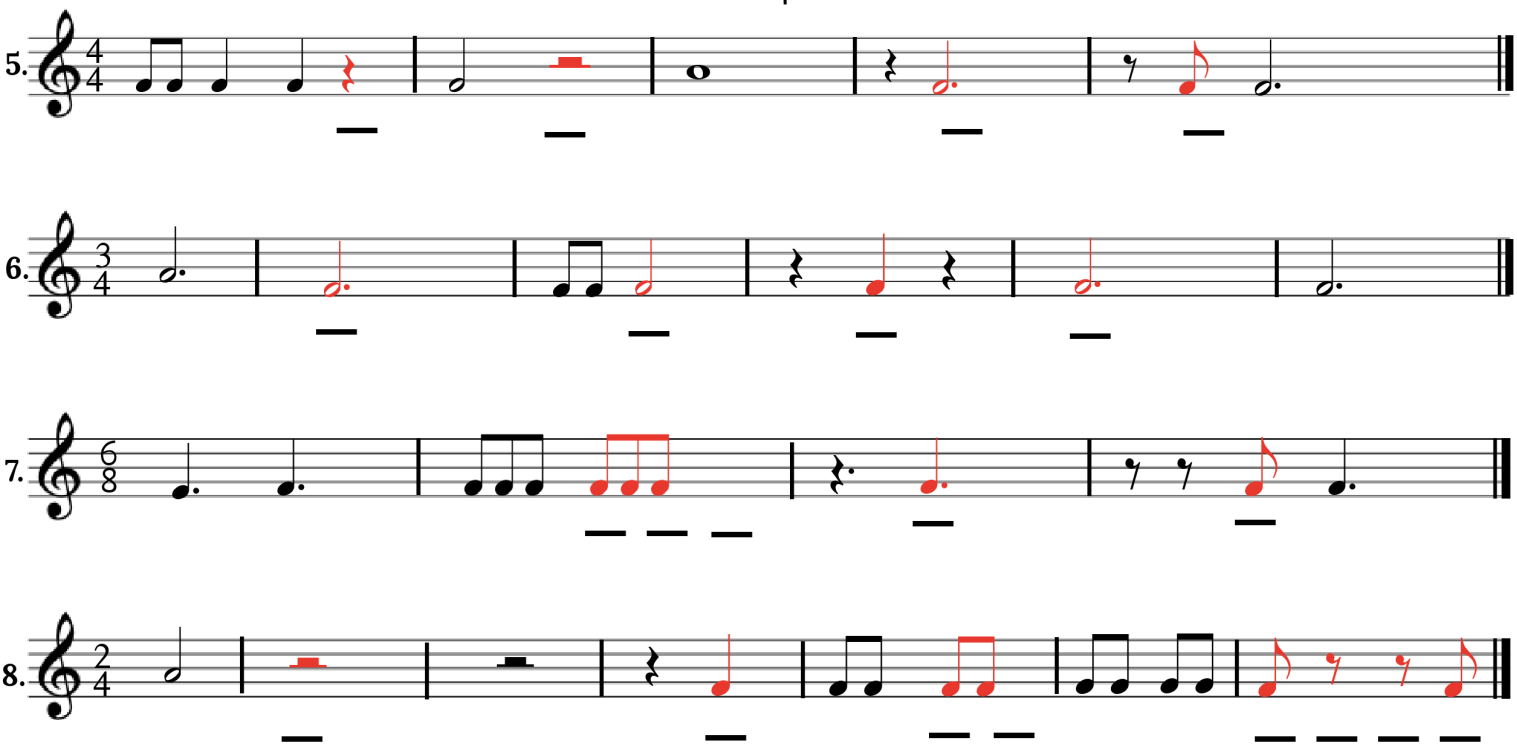
ANSWERS

Add barlines to numbers 1-4.

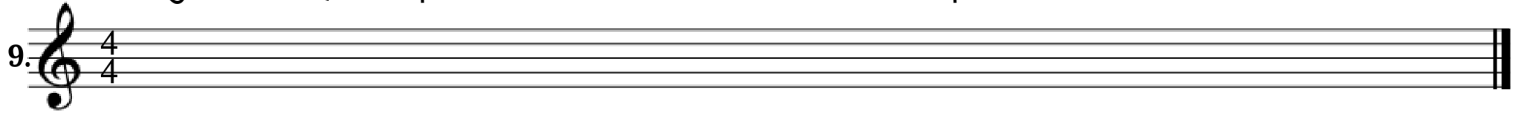
Sometimes you can substitute a different note or rest for my answer.



Fill in a correct note or rest for each of the blank spaces.



Write your own 4/4 composition with correct number of beats per measure.

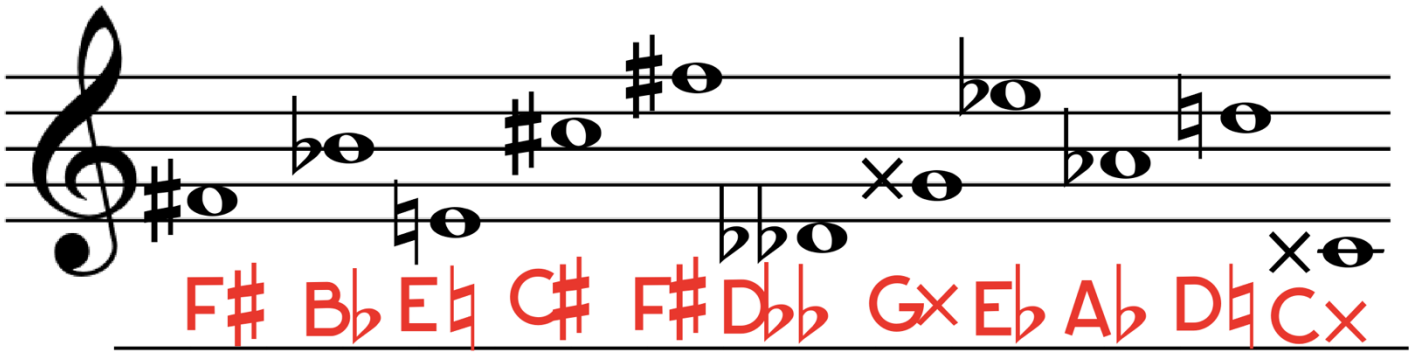


Accidentals

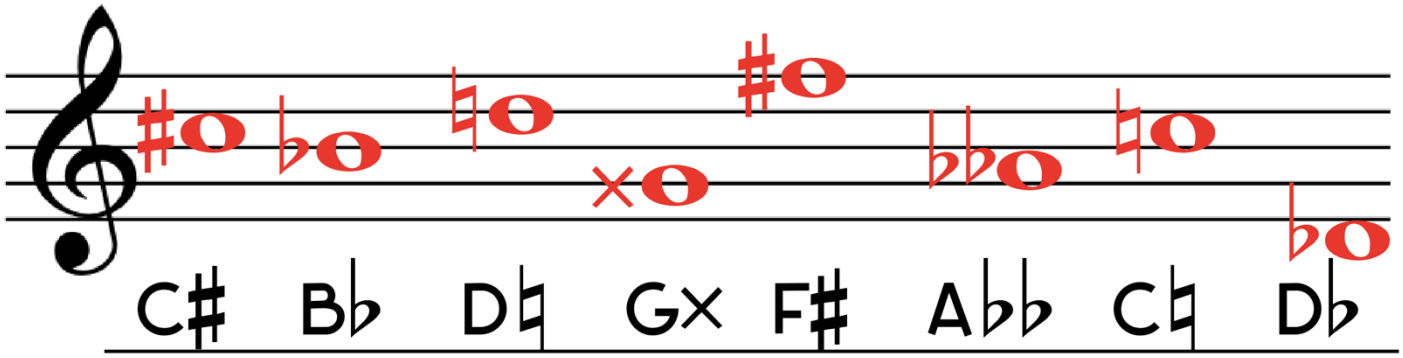
ANSWERS

(Drawing the note in a different octave is ok.)

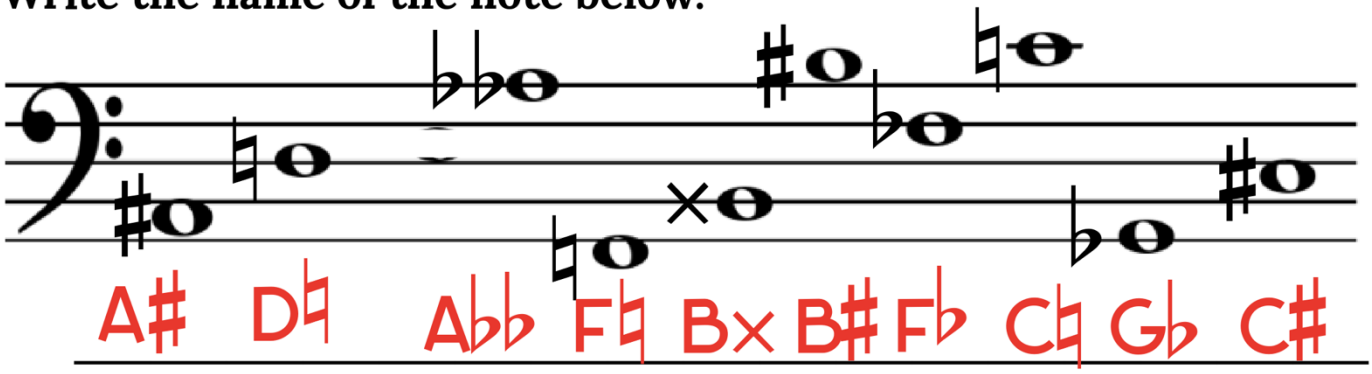
Write the name of the note below.



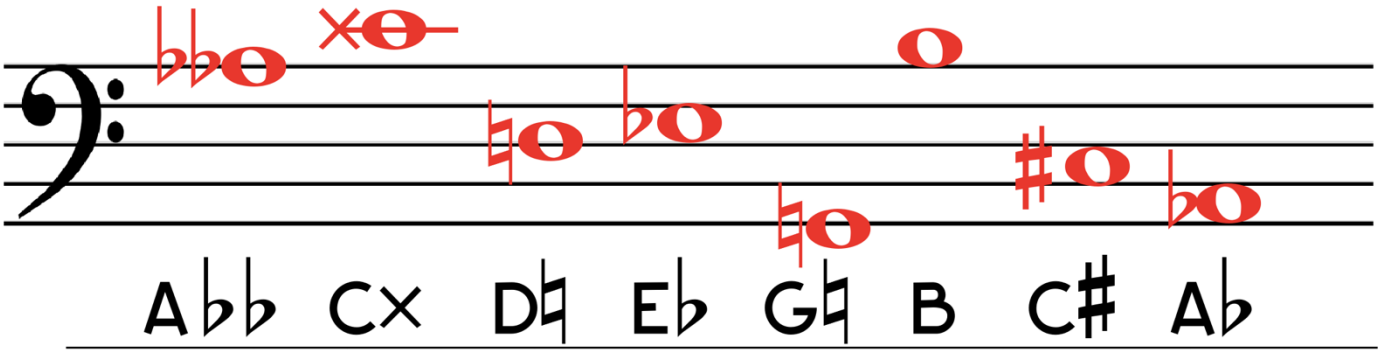
Draw the note on the staff.



Write the name of the note below.



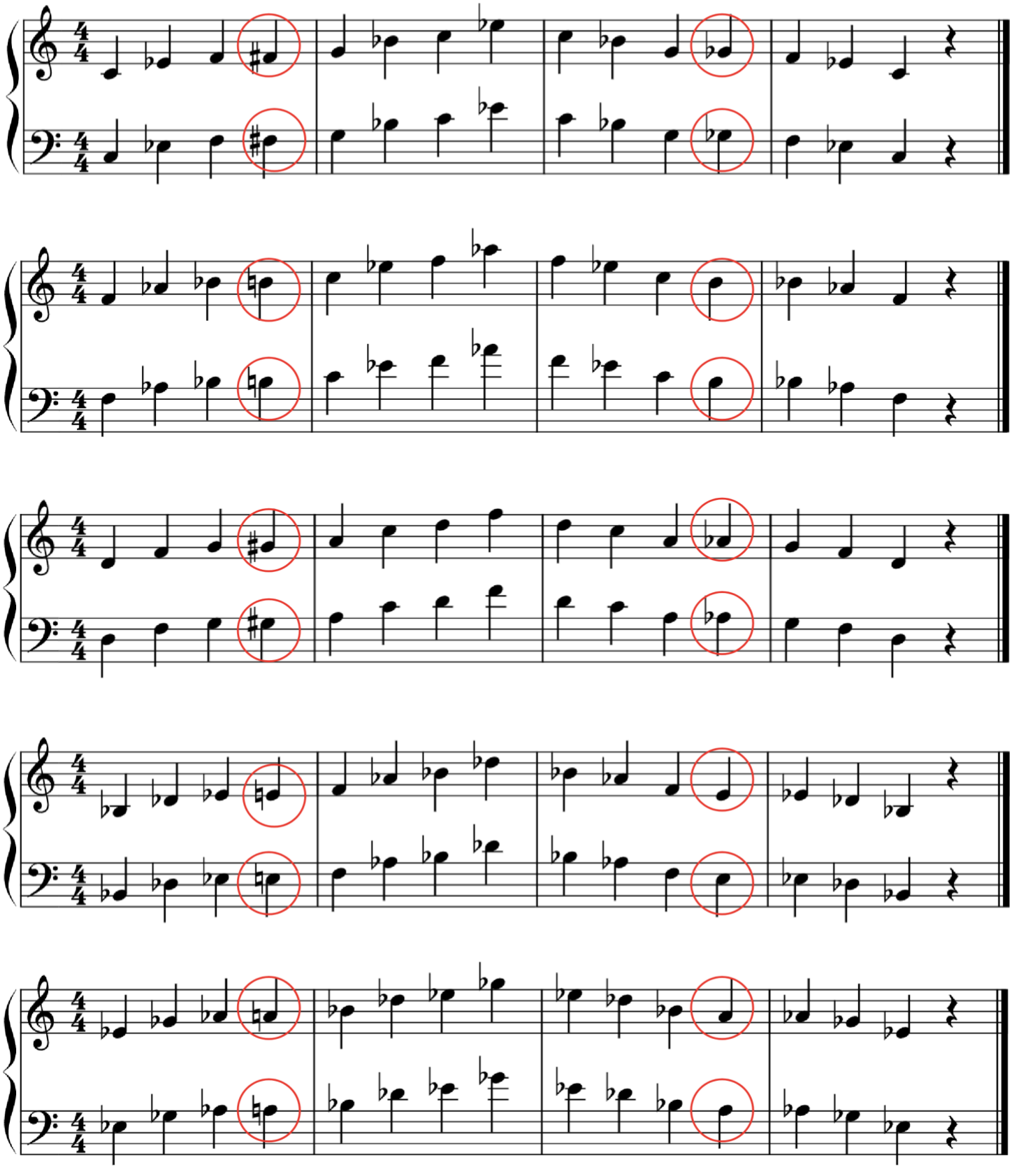
Draw the note on the staff.



Pentatonic and Blues Scales

ANSWERS

Circle the "blue" notes, the ones you wouldn't play in a pentatonic scale. Then, play each scale in its pentatonic and blues version on the piano.

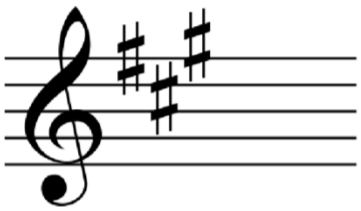


Key Signatures with Sharps

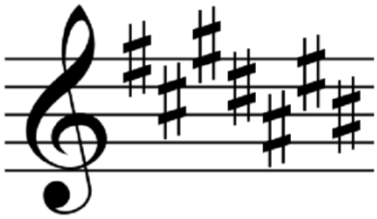
Label the key signatures.

ANSWERS

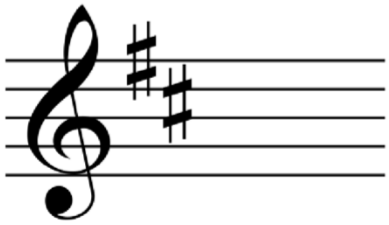
A Major



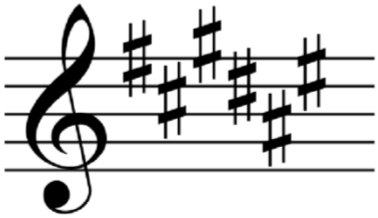
C# Major



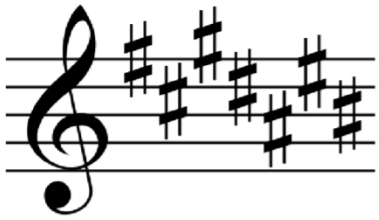
D Major



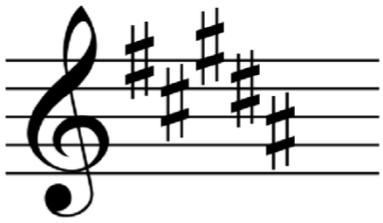
F# Major



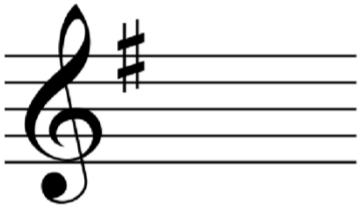
C# Major



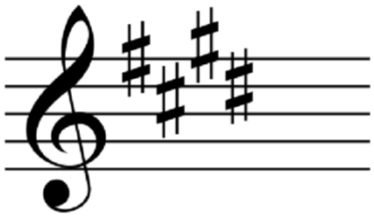
B Major



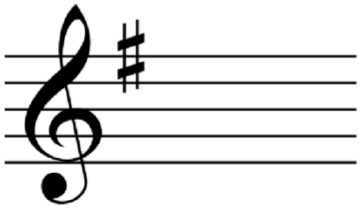
G Major



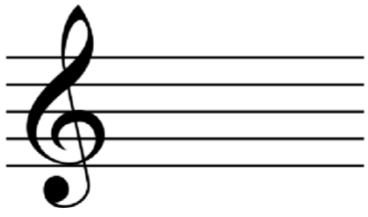
E Major



G Major



C Major

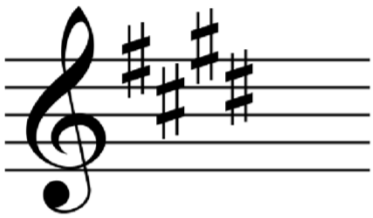


Key Signatures with Sharps

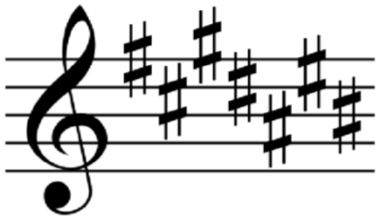
Draw the correct key signatures.

ANSWERS

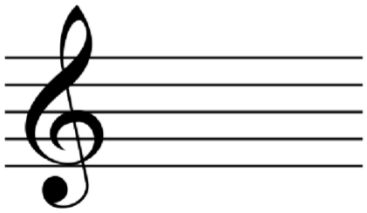
E Major



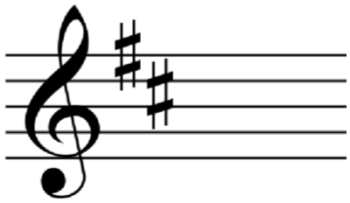
C# Major



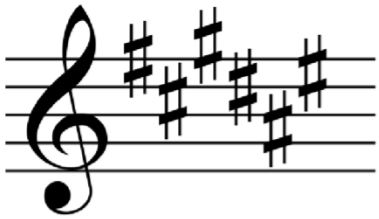
C Major



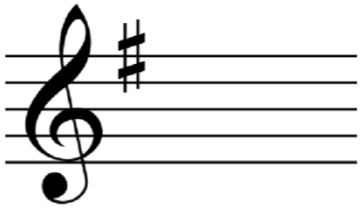
D Major



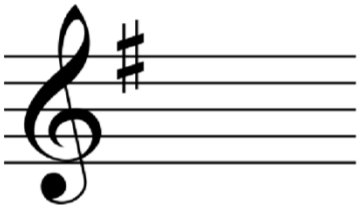
F# Major



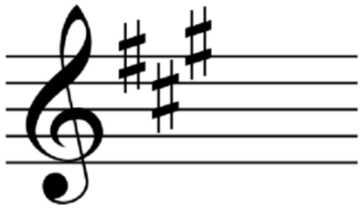
G Major



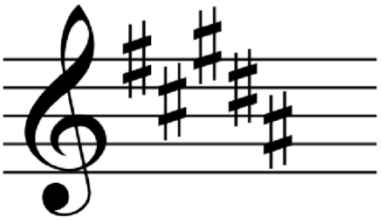
G Major



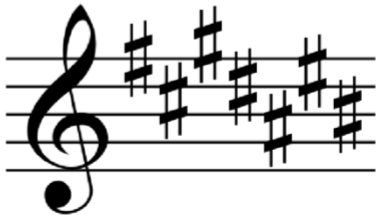
A Major



B Major



C# Major

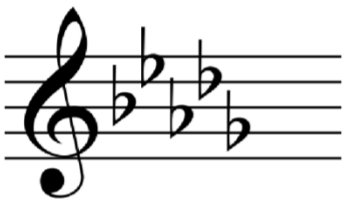


Key Signatures with Flats

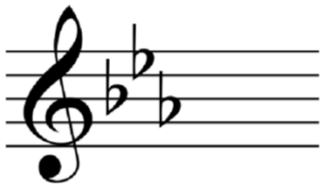
Label the correct key signatures.

ANSWERS

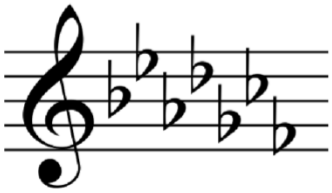
D flat Major



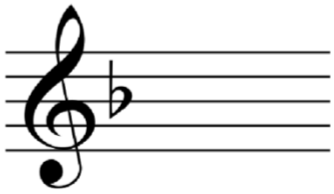
E flat Major



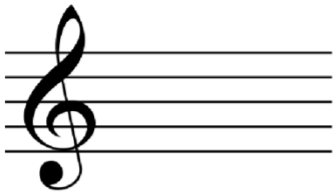
C flat Major



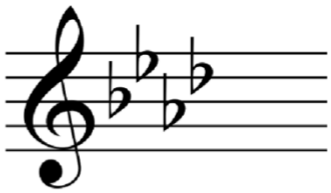
F Major



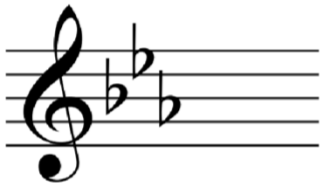
C Major



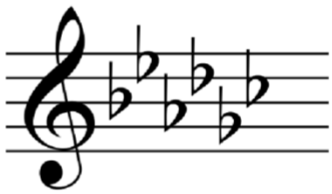
A flat Major



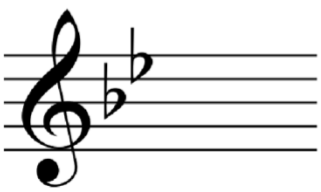
E flat Major



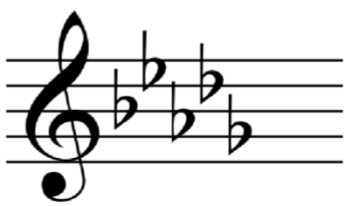
G flat Major



B flat Major



D flat Major

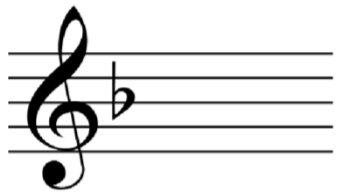


Key Signatures with Flats

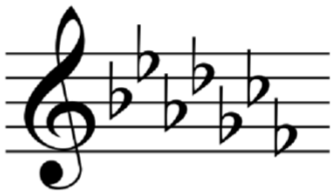
Draw the correct key signatures.

ANSWERS

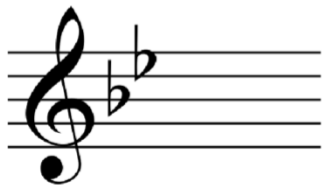
F Major



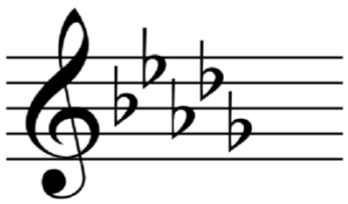
C flat Major



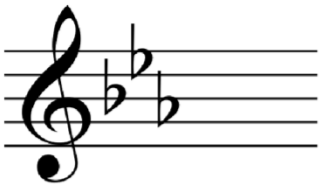
B flat Major



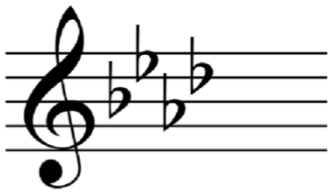
D flat Major



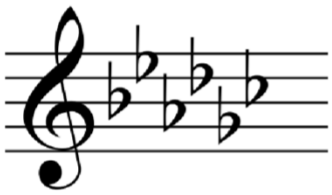
E flat Major



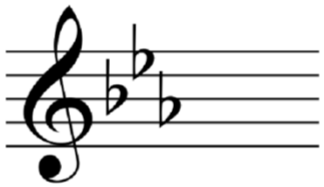
A flat Major



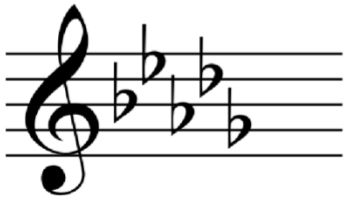
G flat Major



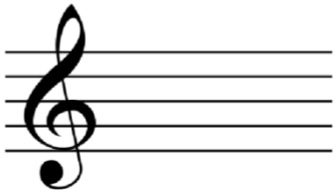
E flat Major



D flat Major



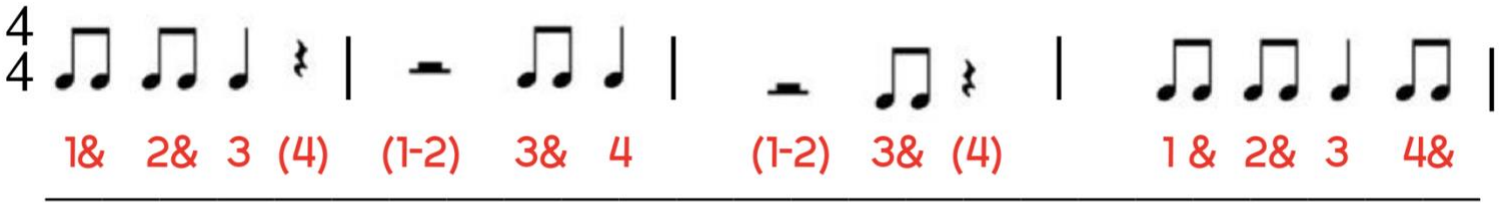
C Major

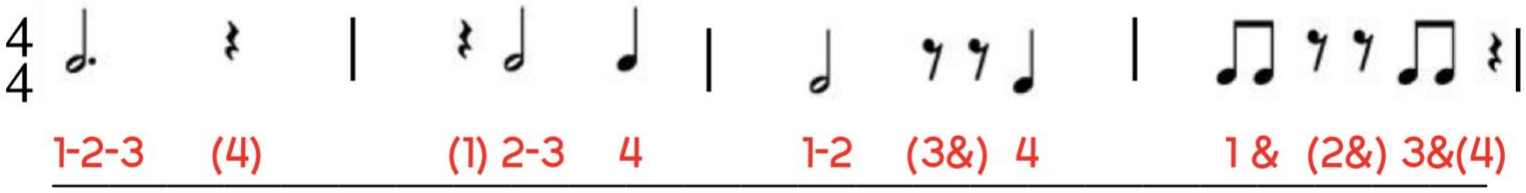


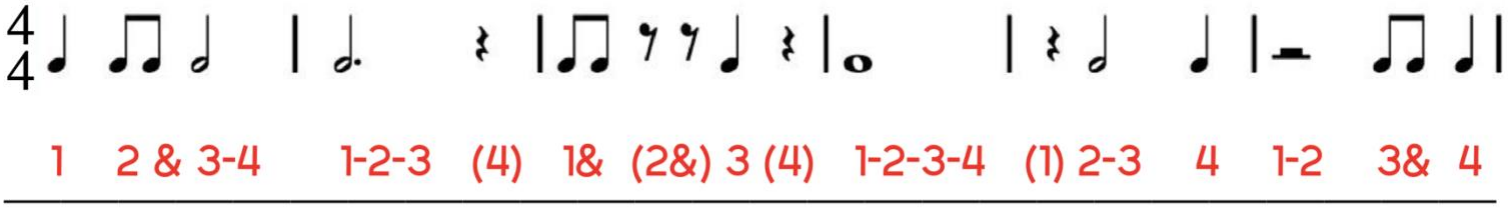
Beginning Rhythm Counting

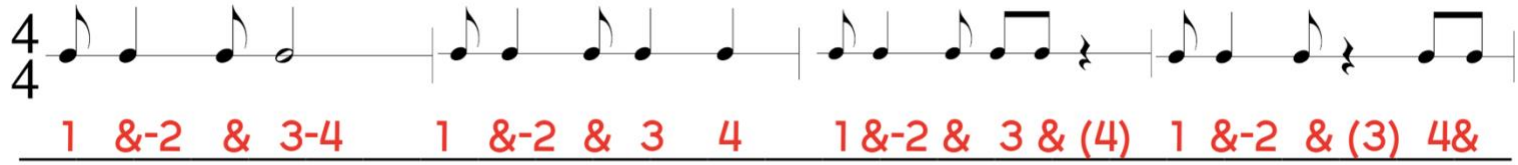
ANSWERS

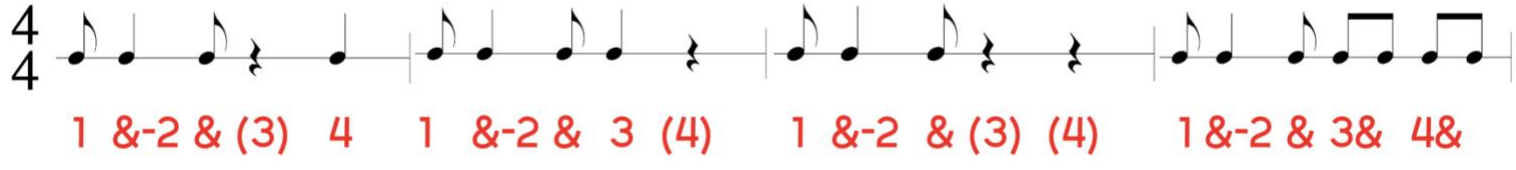
Write the counts under the notes and rests.







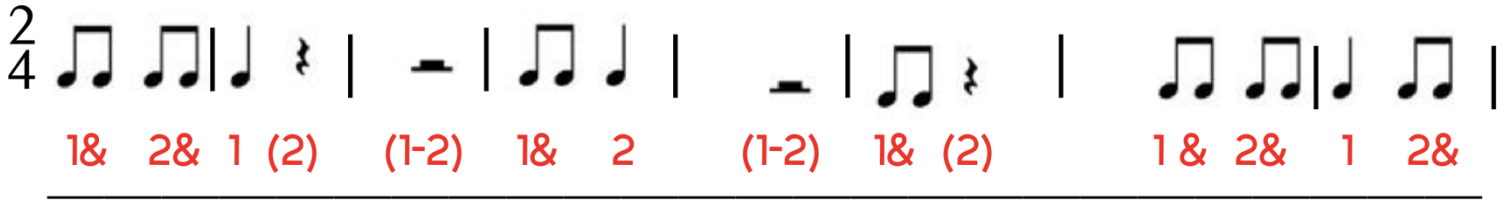


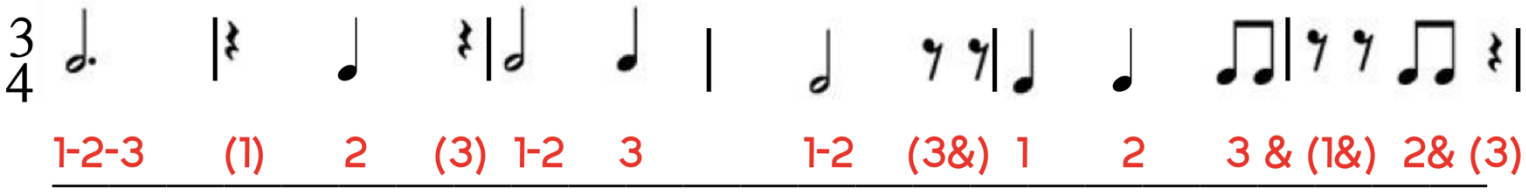


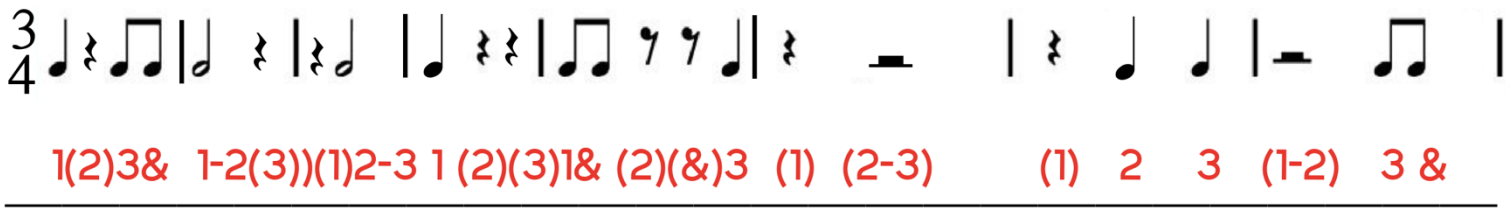
Beginning Rhythm Counting

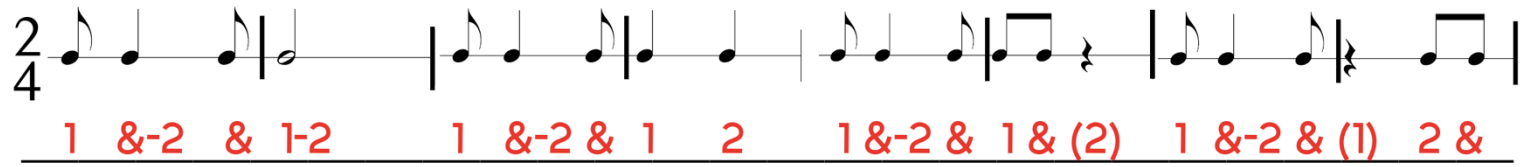
ANSWERS

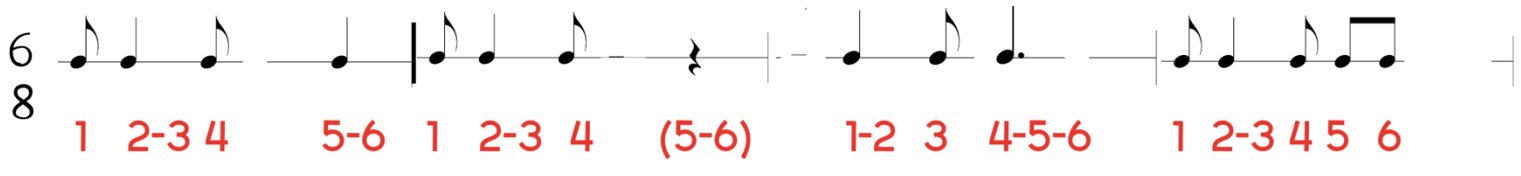
Write the counts under the notes and rests.





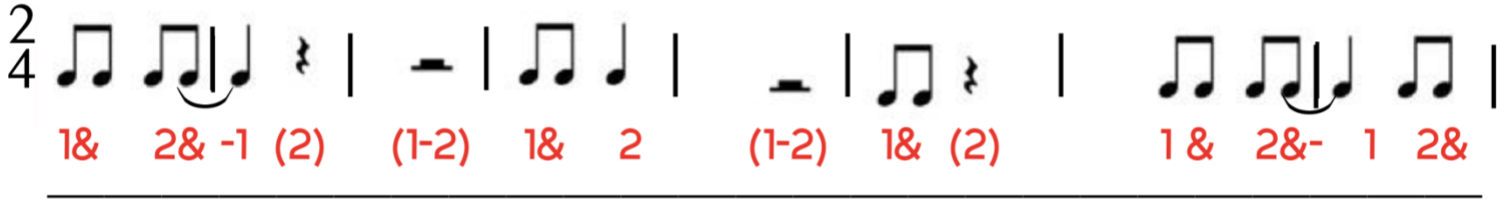


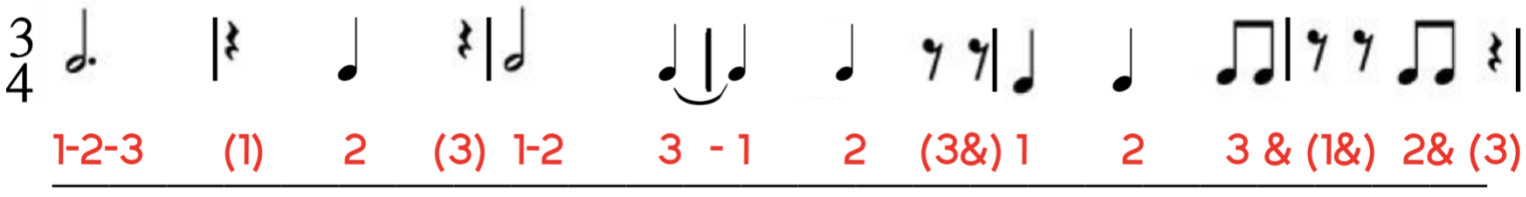


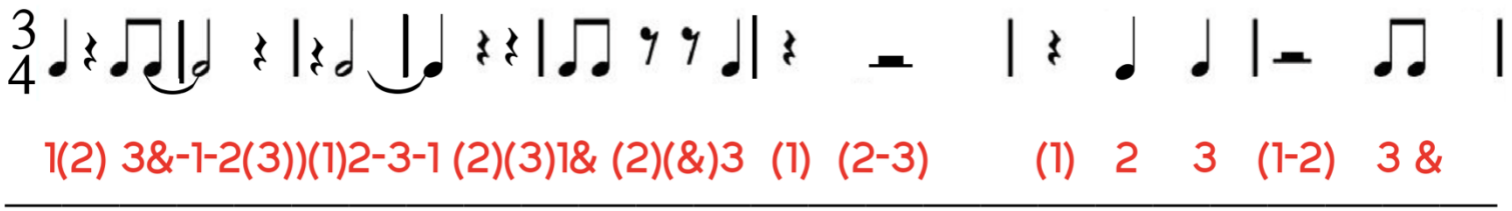


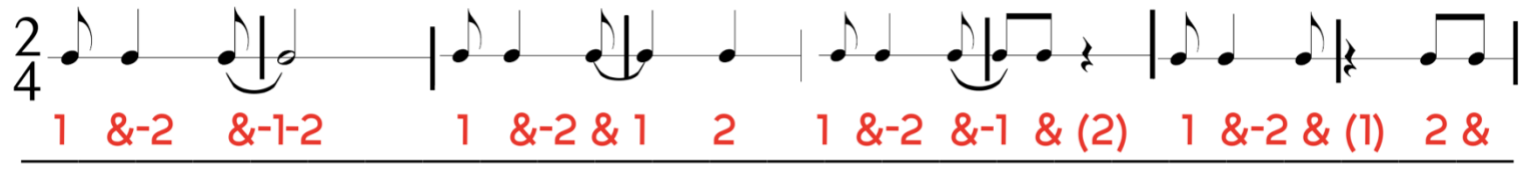
Beginning Rhythm Counting with ties

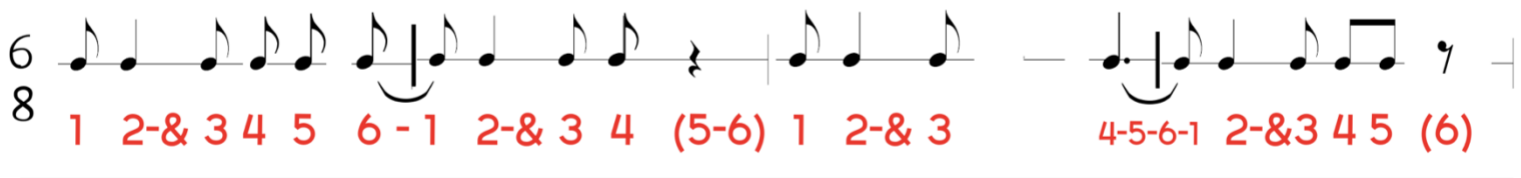
Write the counts under the notes and rests. ANSWERS







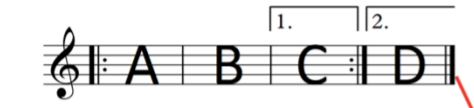


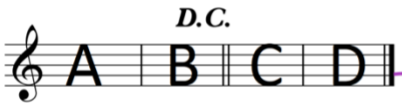


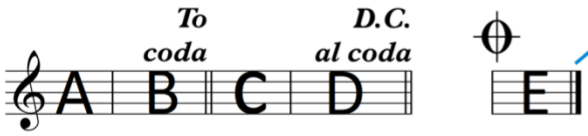
Repeat signs, first and second endings, D.C, D.S., coda, and fine

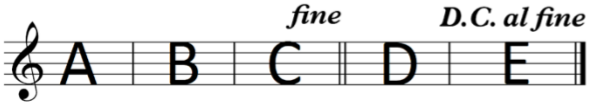
ANSWERS

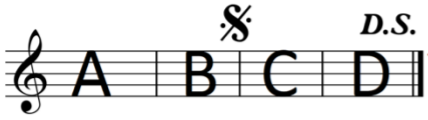
Matching: Draw a line from the symbol to the order it should be played.

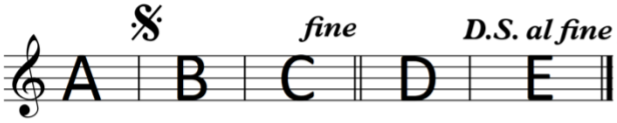


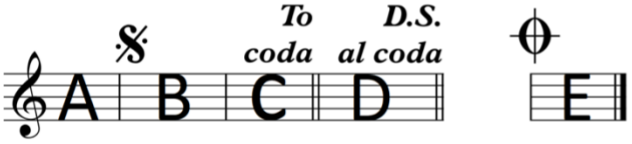


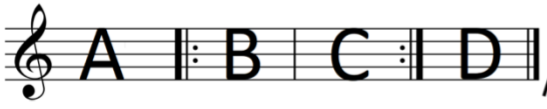












ABCDABE

ABABCD

ABCBCD

ABCDEABC

ABCDEBC

ABCDBCE

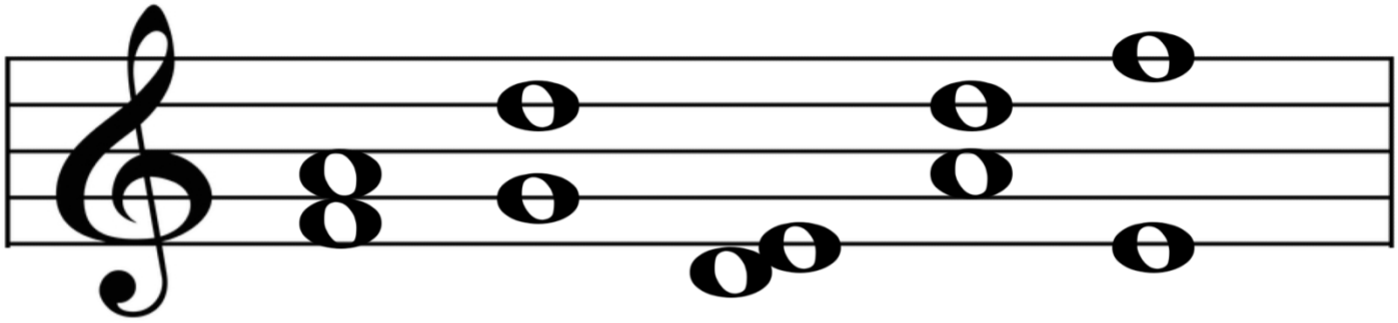
ABCABD

ABCDCD

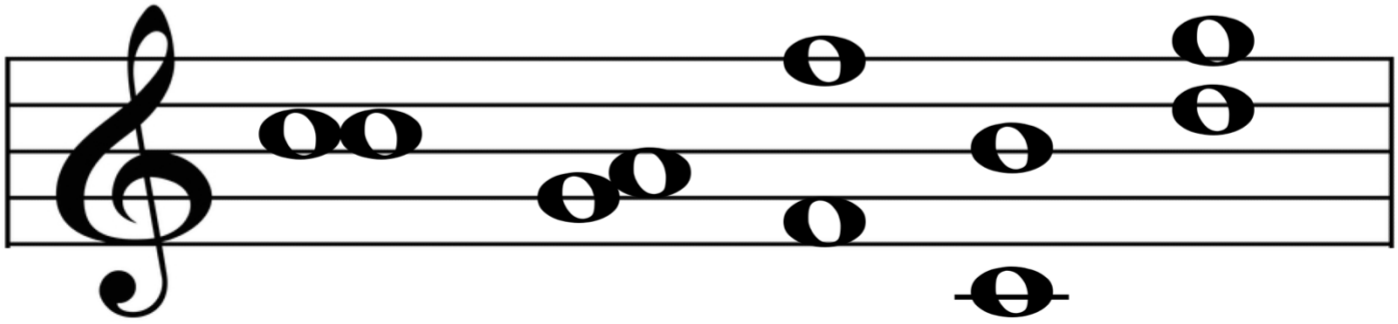
Intervals

ANSWERS

Write the interval (P1, M2, M3, P4, P5, M6, M7, or P8).

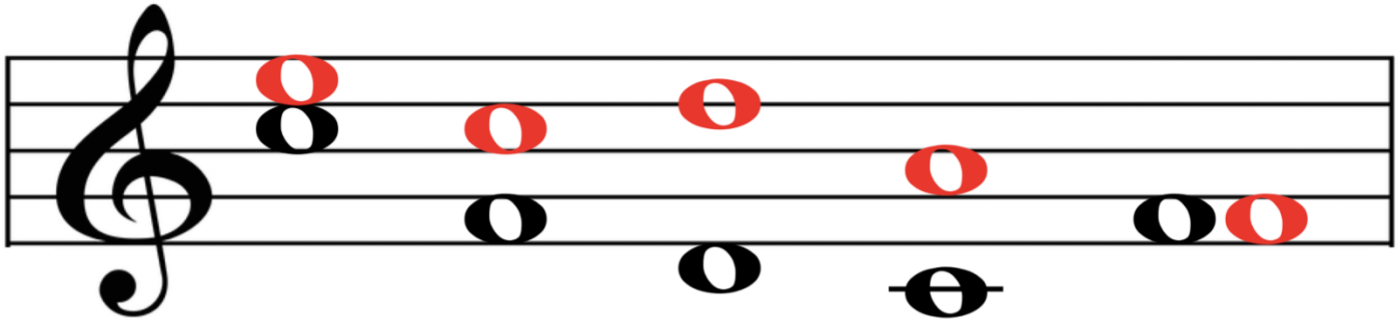


M3 P5 M2 P4 P8

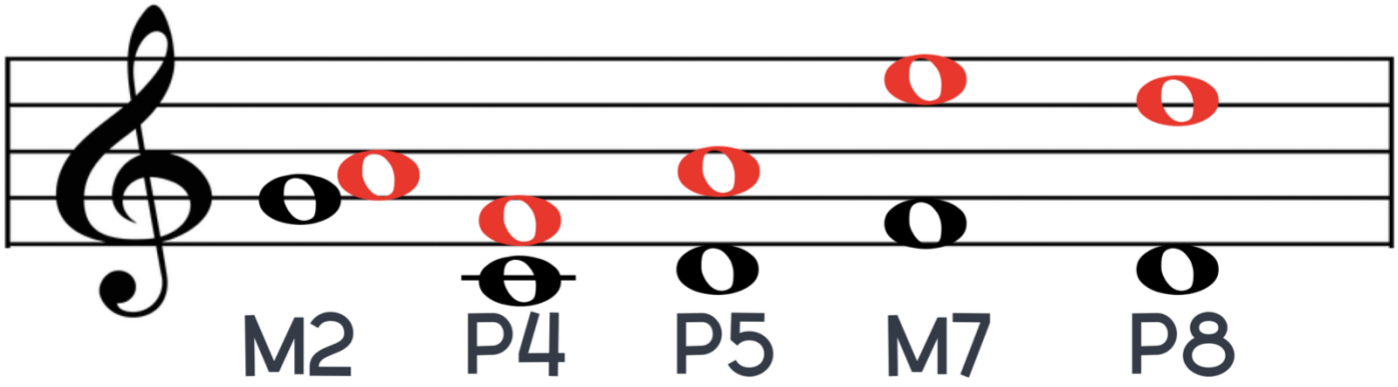


P1 M2 P8 M7 P4

Draw a note above to create the interval.



M3 P5 P8 M6 P1



M2 P4 P5 M7 P8

Solfege Hand Signs

ANSWERS

Write the correct solfege syllable and then sing the song in solfege.

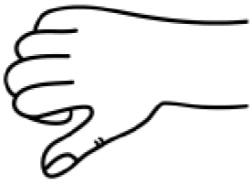
do

ti

la

so

so



fa

mi

re

do

re

mi

do

Solfege Hand Signs

ANSWERS

Write the correct solfege syllable and then sing the song in solfege.

do

re

do

re

do

re

mi

re

do

mi

re

do

Solfege Hand Signs

ANSWERS

Write the correct solfege syllable and then sing the song in solfege.

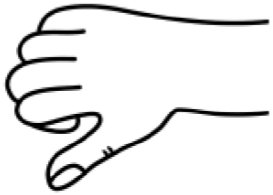
do

re

mi

mi

mi



fa

so

so

mi

re

do

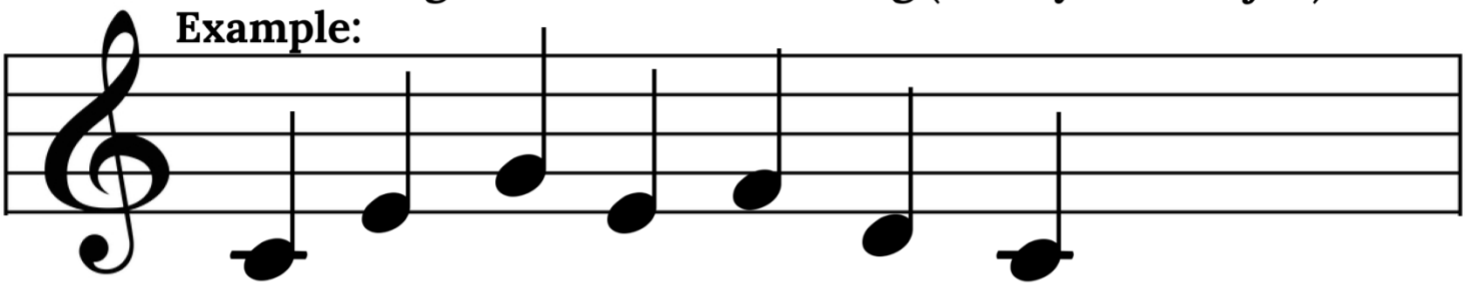
do

Sightsinging with Solfege

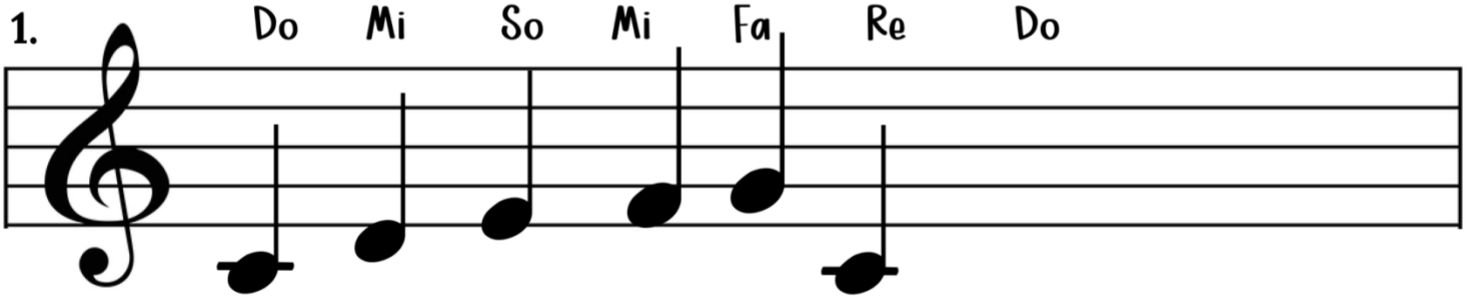
ANSWERS

Write the solfege underneath and sing (all Key of C Major.)

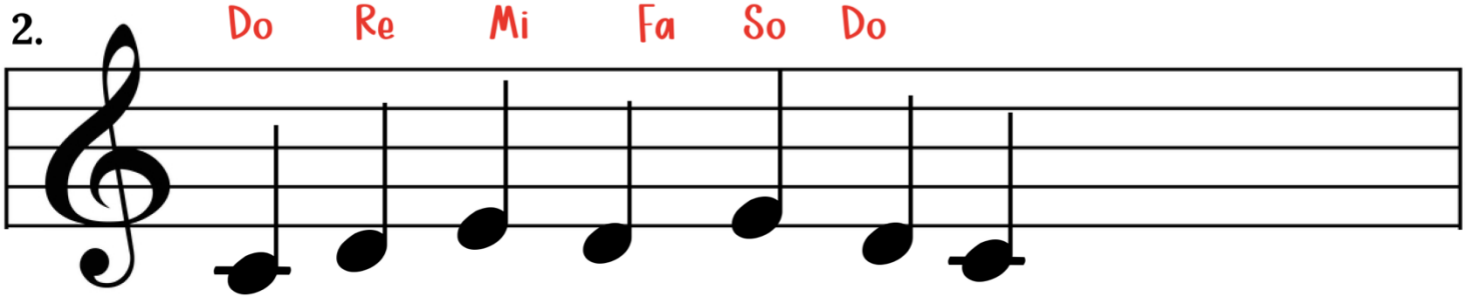
Example:



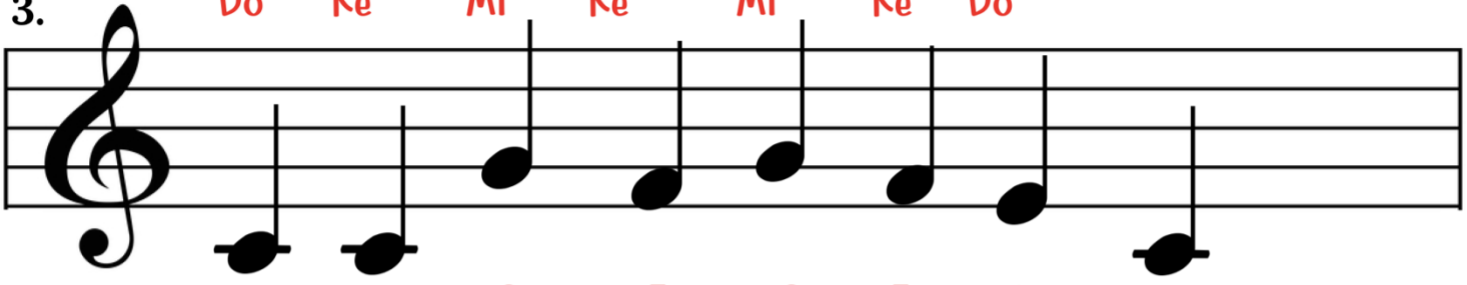
1. Do Mi So Mi Fa Re Do



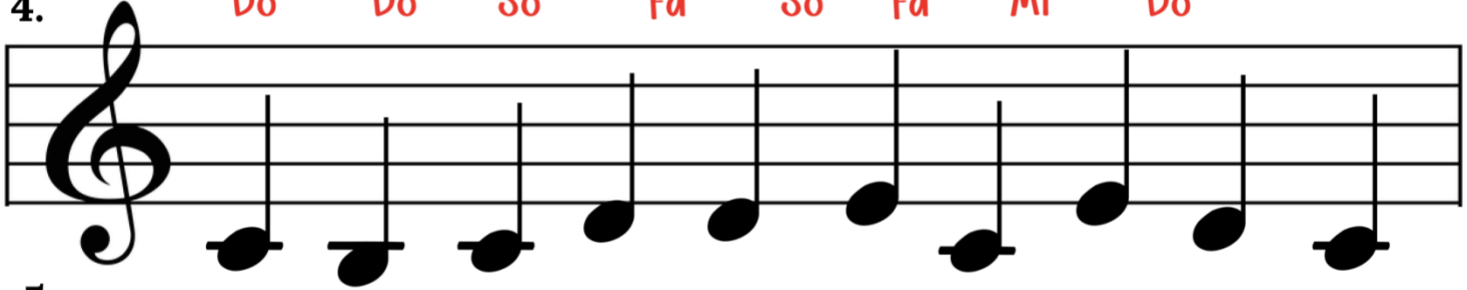
2. Do Re Mi Fa So Do



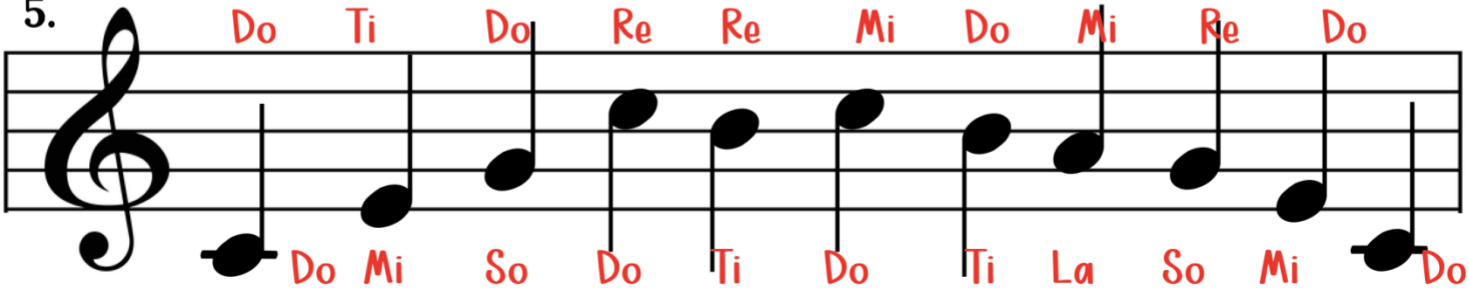
3. Do Re Mi Re Mi Re Do



4. Do Do So Fa So Fa Mi Do



5. Do Ti Do Re Re Mi Do Mi Re Do

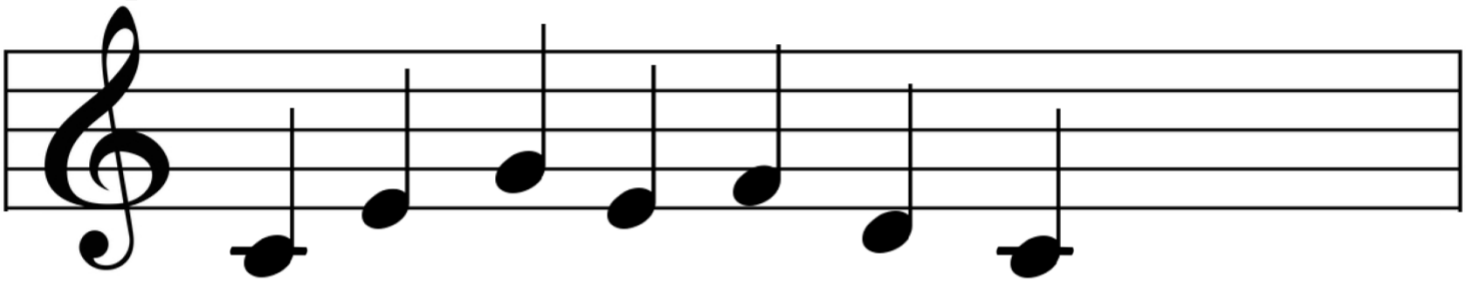


Do Mi So Do Ti Do Ti La So Mi Do

Melodic Dictation with Solfege

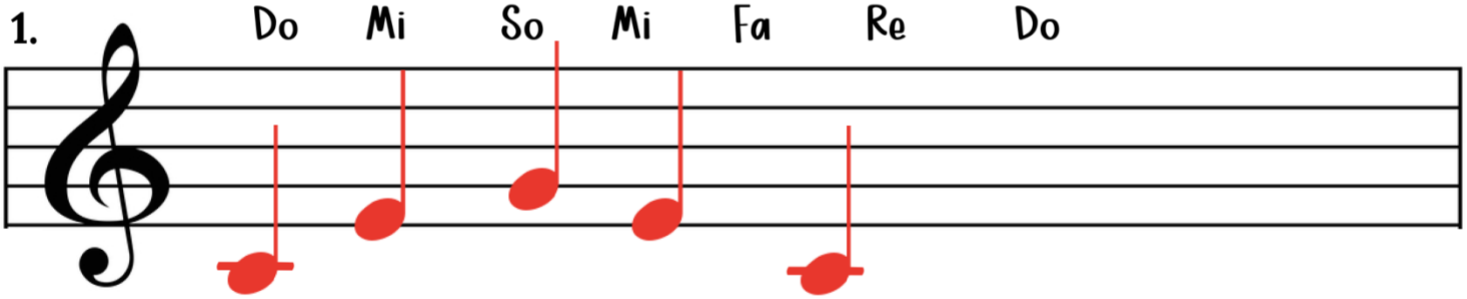
ANSWERS

Example:



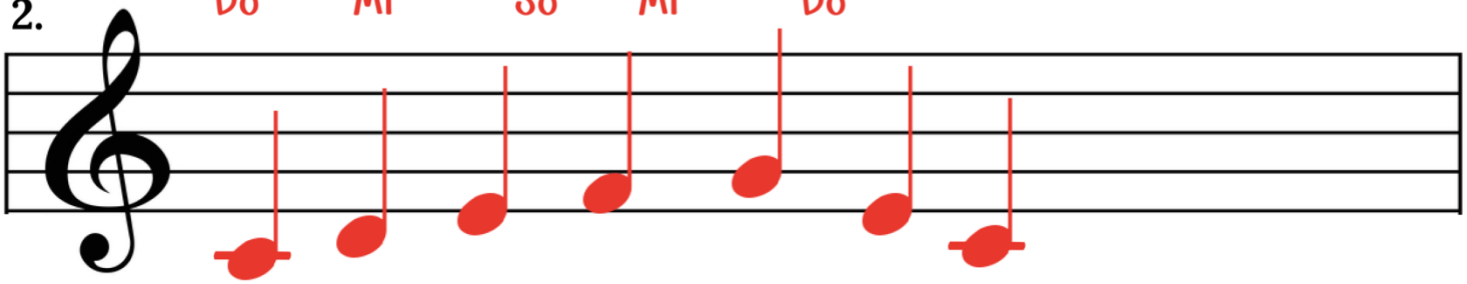
Do Mi So Mi Fa Re Do

1.



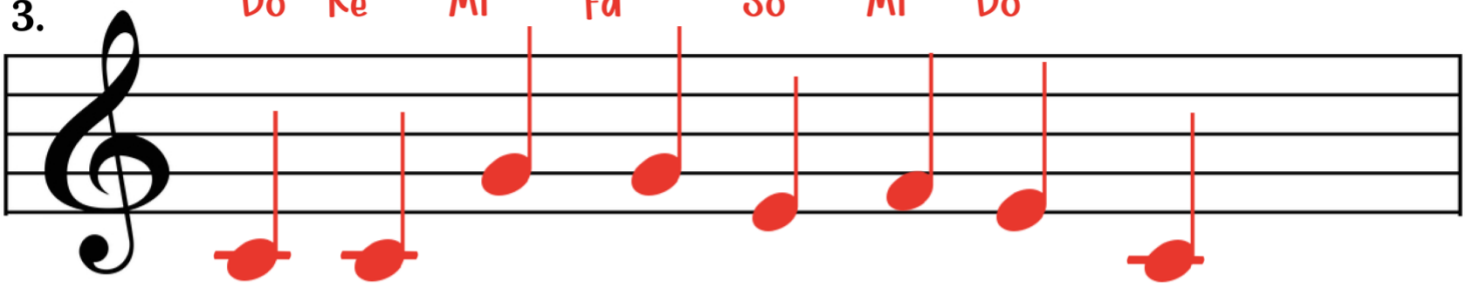
Do Mi So Mi Do

2.



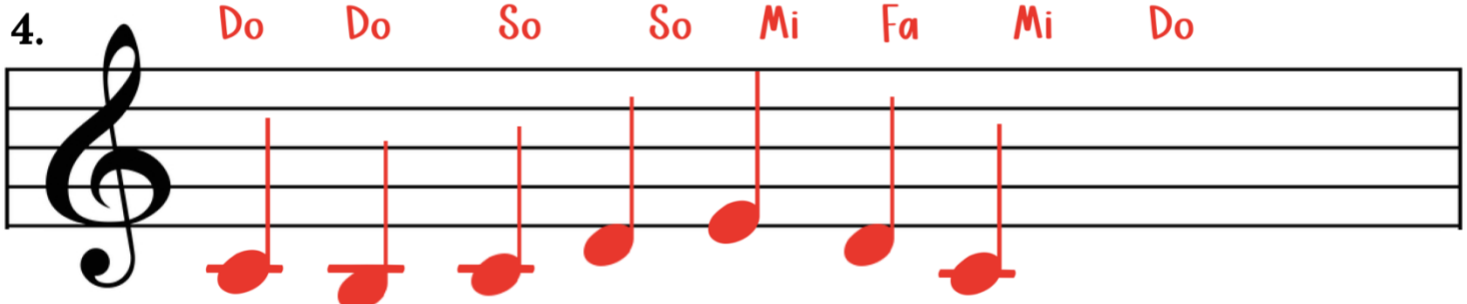
Do Re Mi Fa So Mi Do

3.



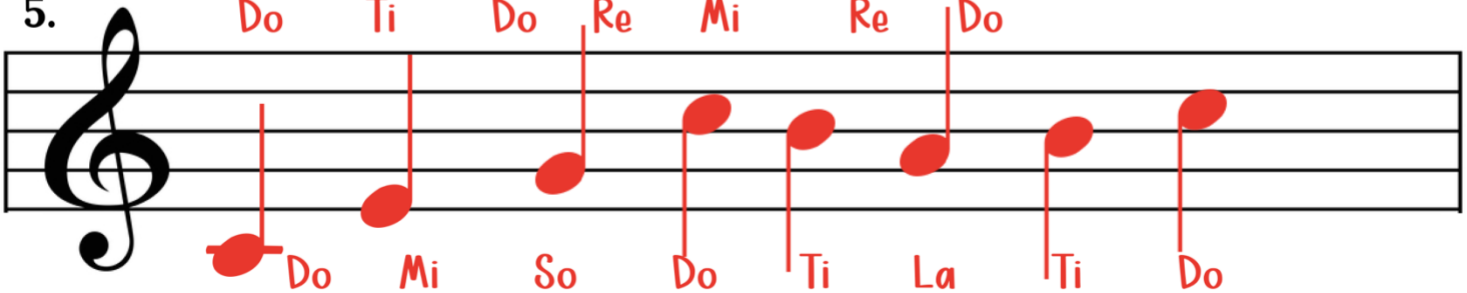
Do Do So So Mi Fa Mi Do

4.



Do Ti Do Re Mi Re Do

5.

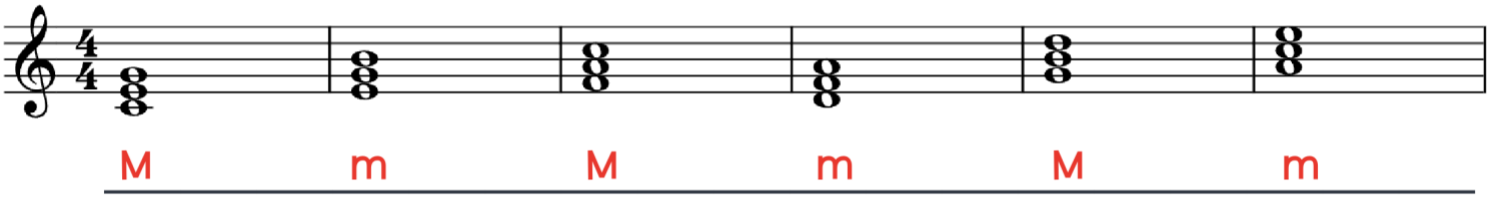


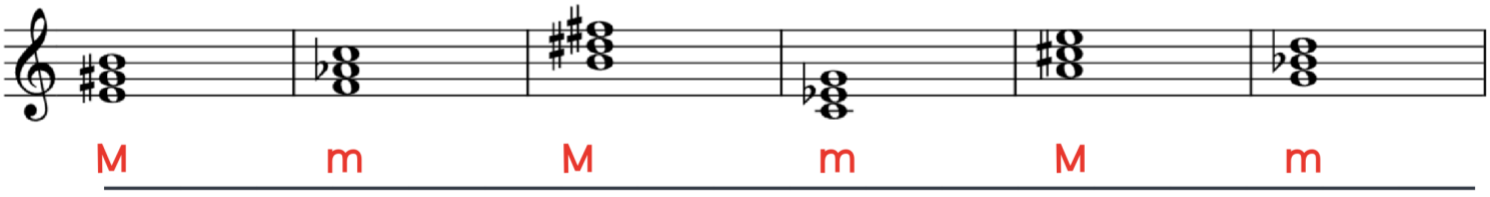
Do Mi So Do Ti La Ti Do

Major and Minor Triads

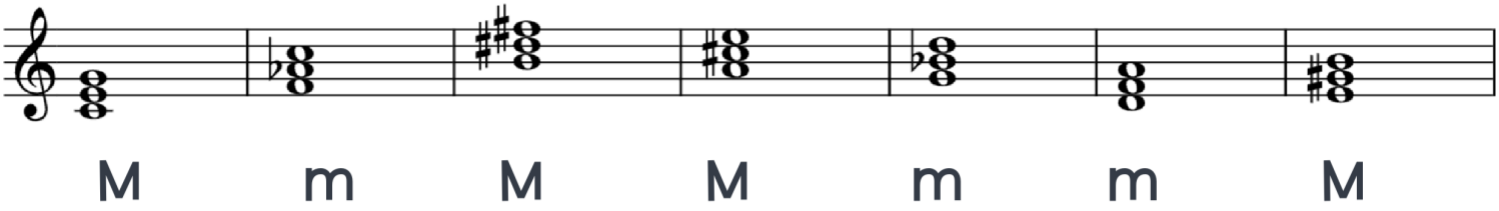
ANSWERS

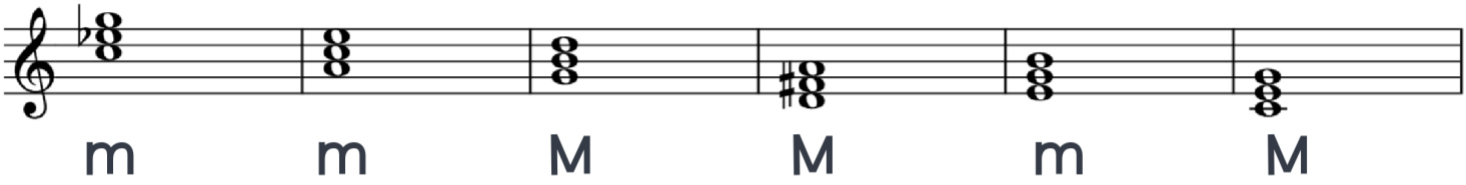
Label as M (major triad) or m (minor triad.)





Draw the middle note and add sharps or flats as needed to create the correct triad.

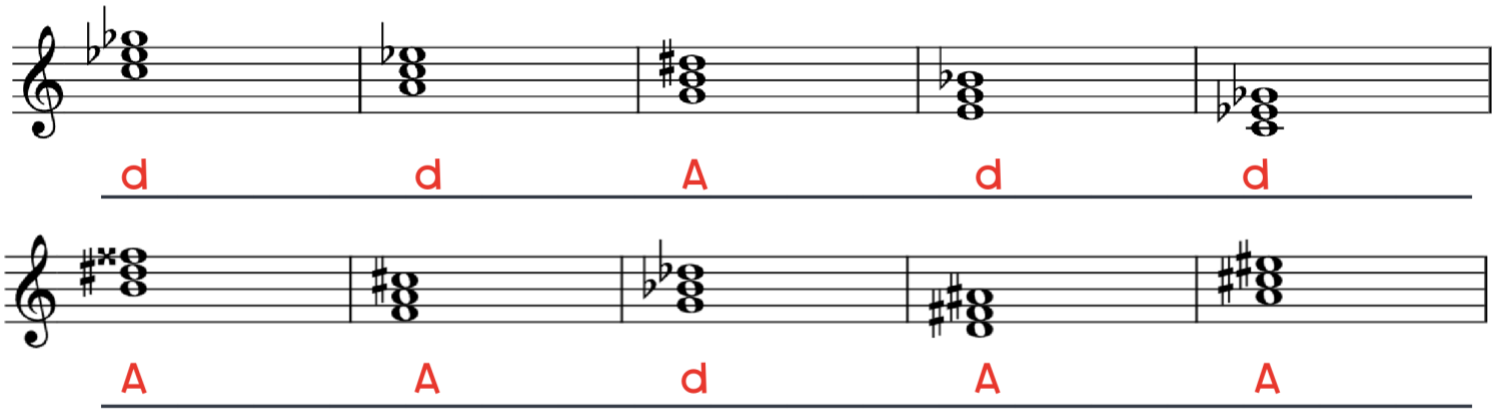




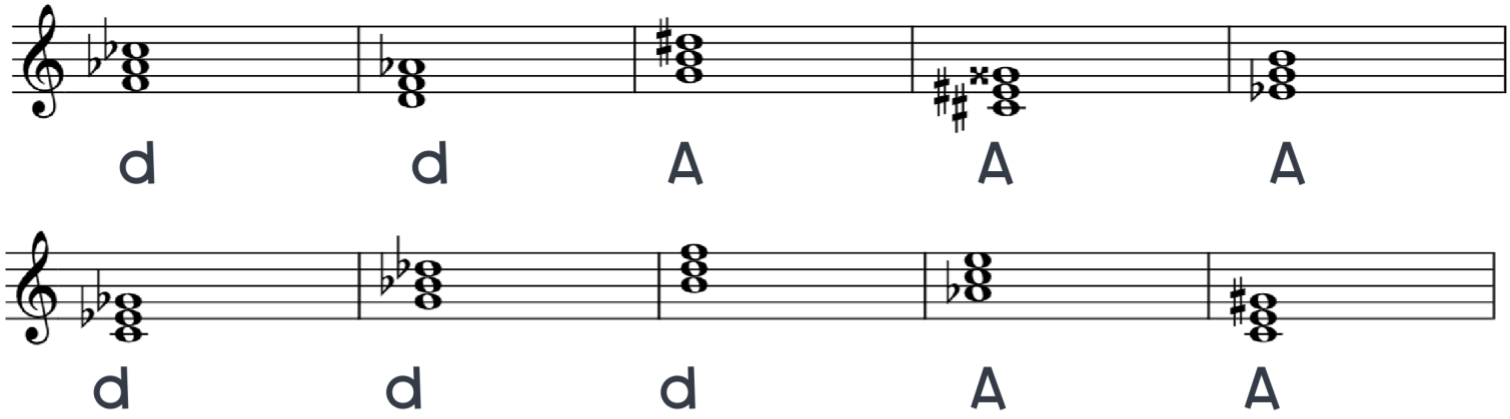
Diminished and Augmented Triads

ANSWERS

Label as d (diminished triad) or A (augmented triad.)



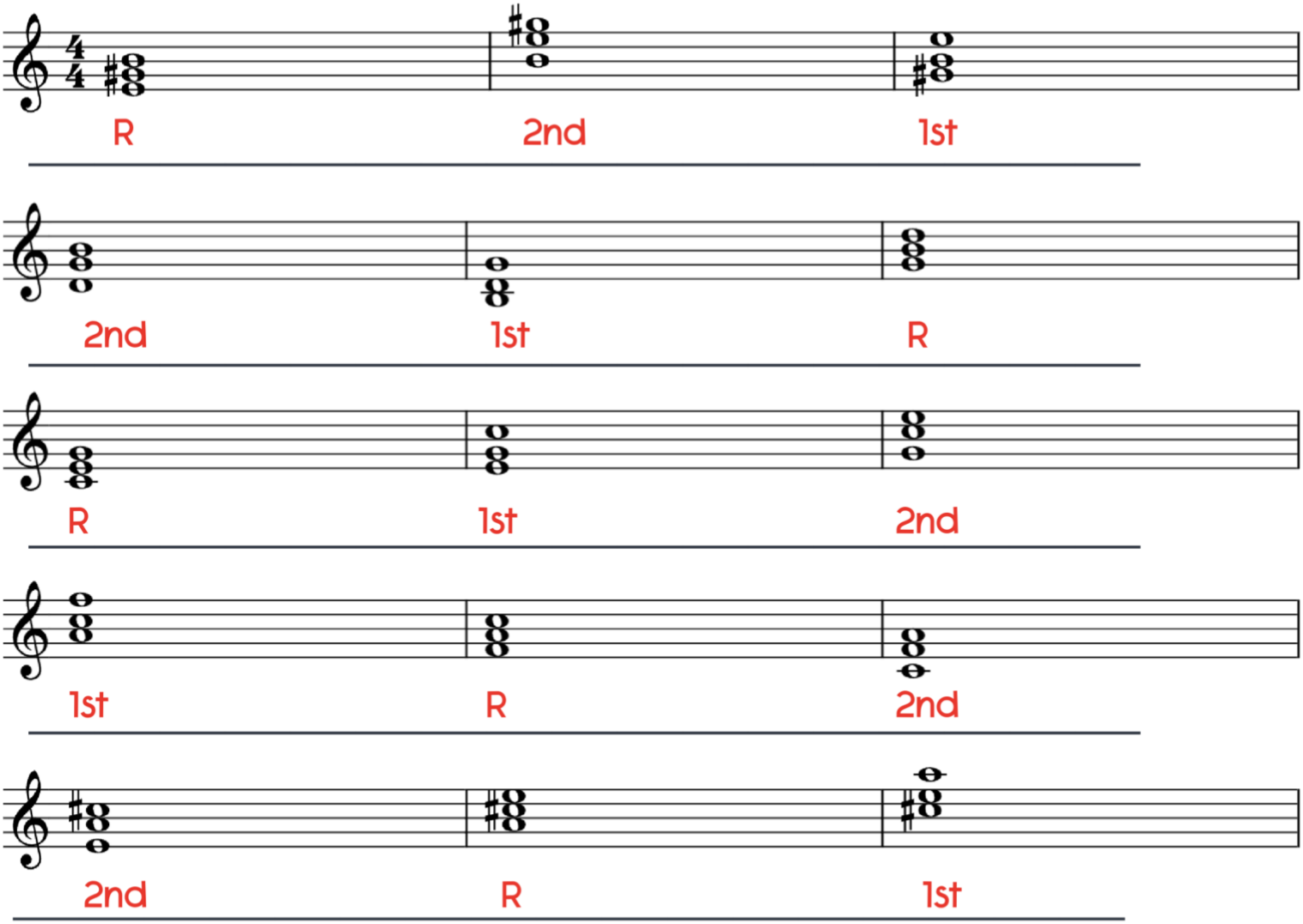
Draw the middle note and add sharps, flats, double sharps, and double flats as needed to create the correct triad.



Chord Inversions

ANSWERS

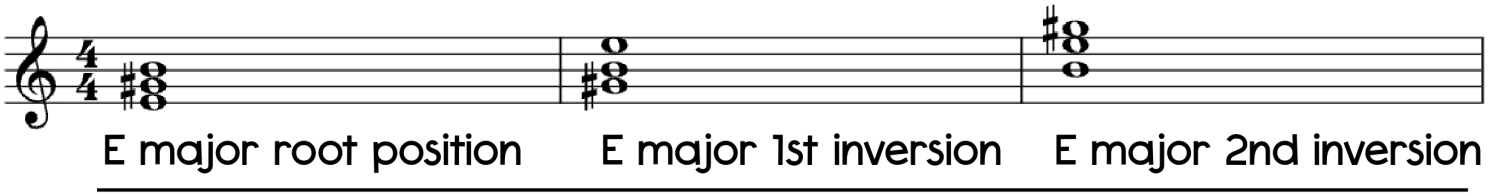
Label as R (root position), 1st (first inversion), or 2nd (second inversion)



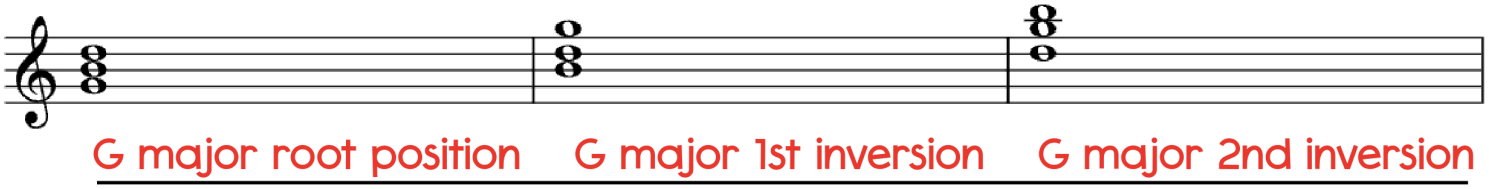
Playing Chord Inversions on the piano

ANSWERS

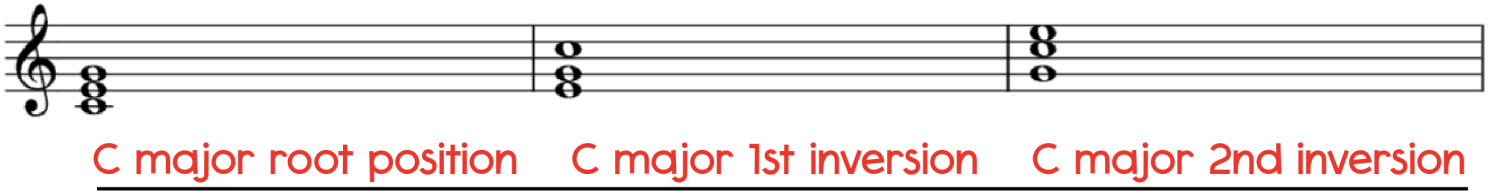
Label the triads (the first is done for you) and then play them all on the piano.



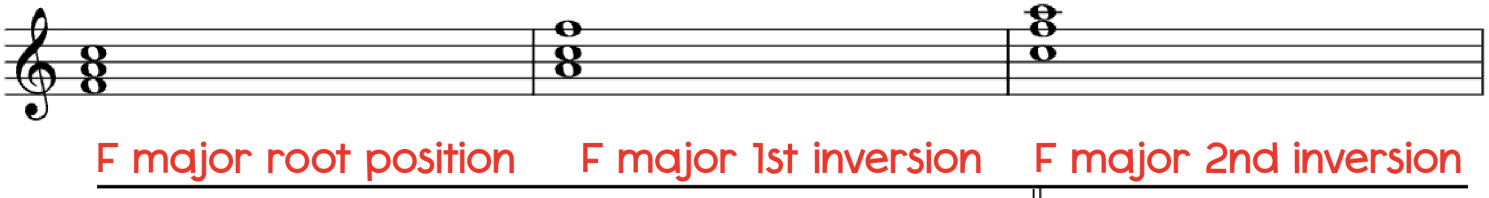
E major root position E major 1st inversion E major 2nd inversion



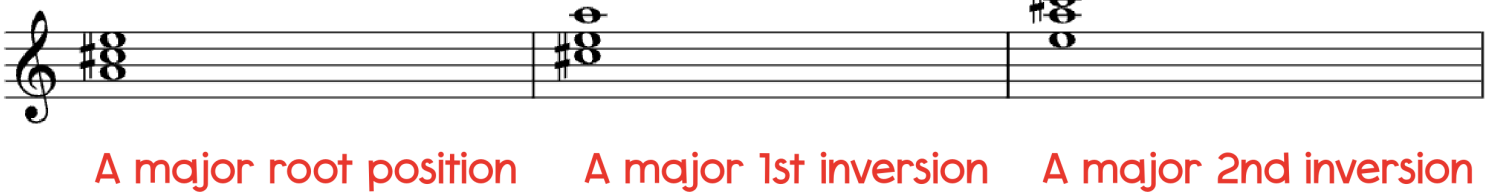
G major root position G major 1st inversion G major 2nd inversion



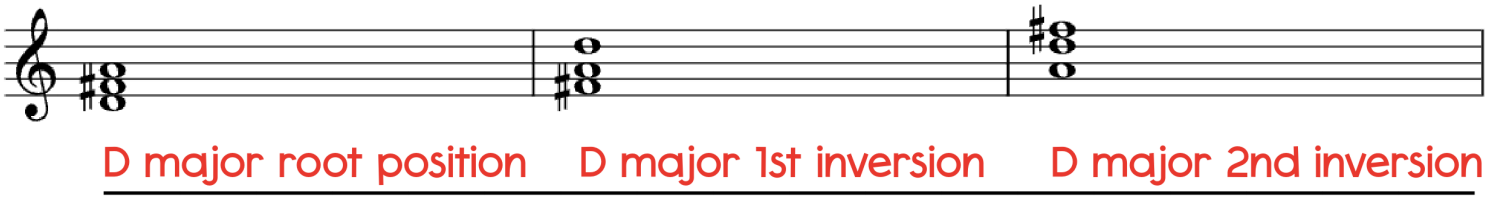
C major root position C major 1st inversion C major 2nd inversion



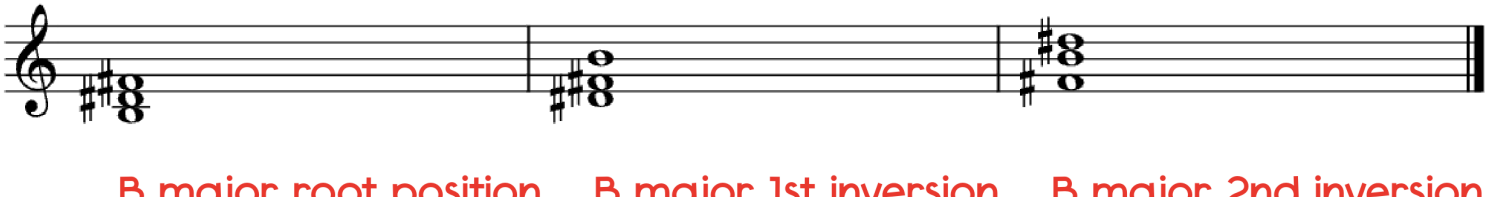
F major root position F major 1st inversion F major 2nd inversion



A major root position A major 1st inversion A major 2nd inversion



D major root position D major 1st inversion D major 2nd inversion

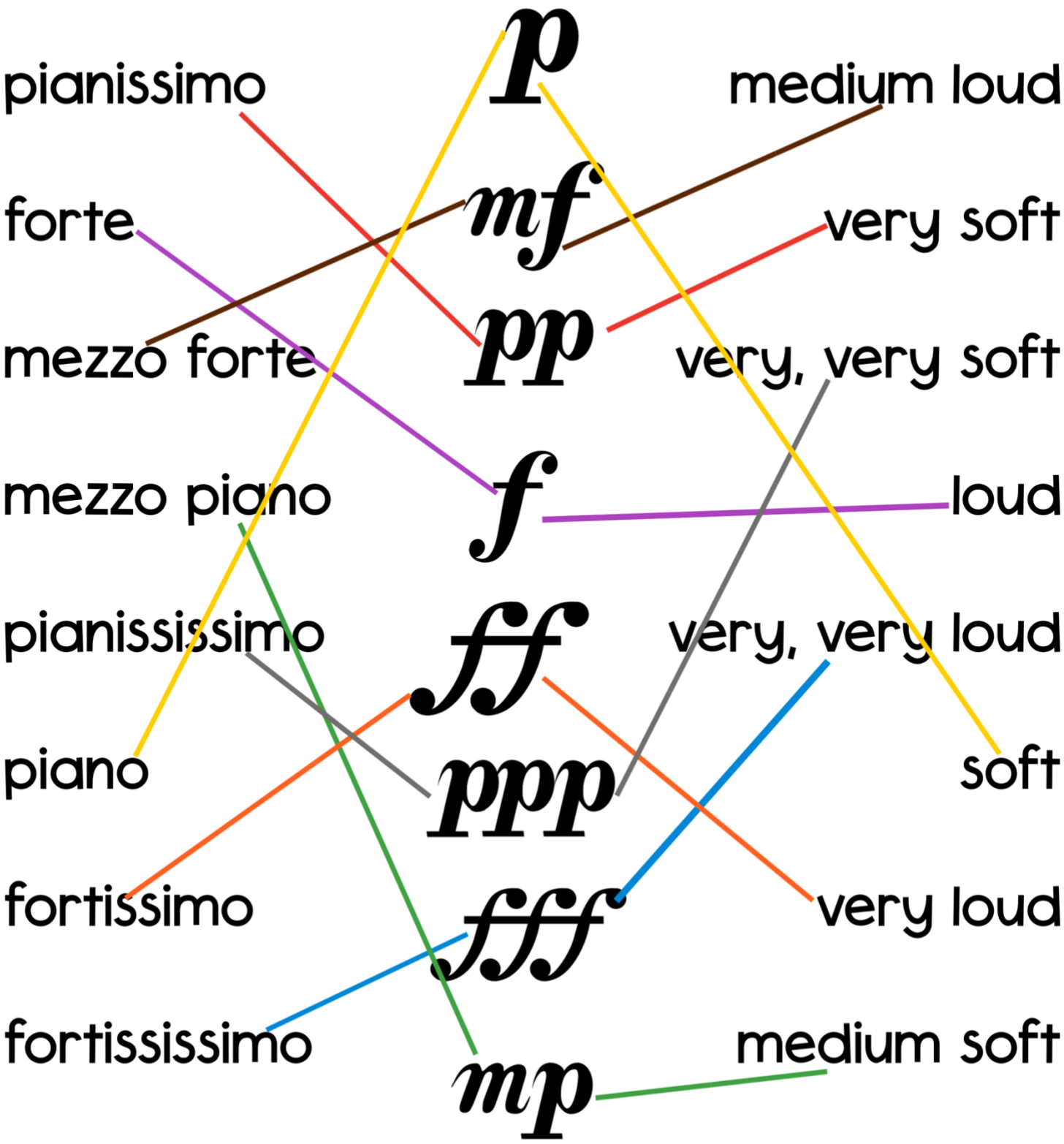


B major root position B major 1st inversion B major 2nd inversion

Dynamics

ANSWERS

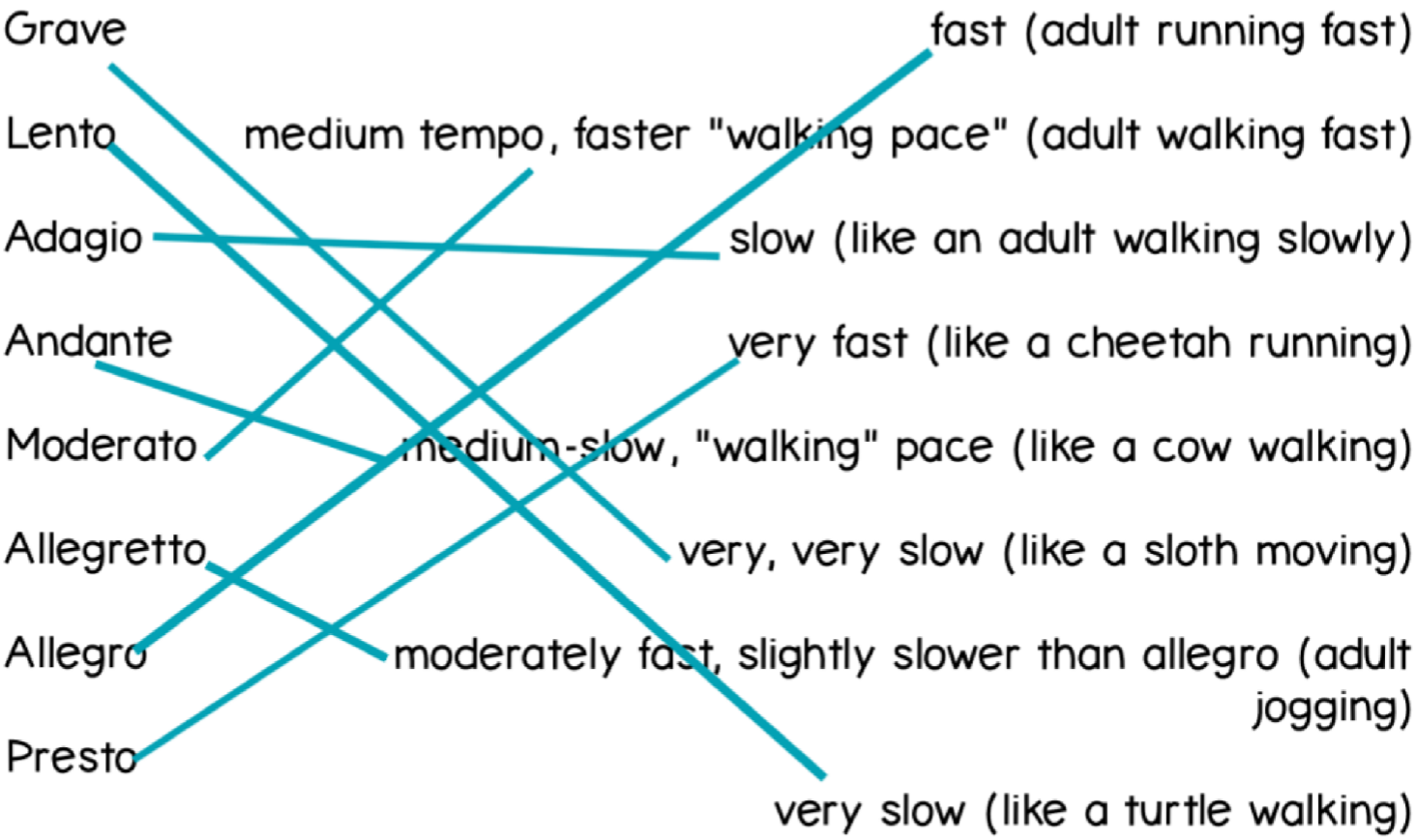
Match the symbol in the middle to its name on the left and its description on the right.



Tempo

ANSWERS

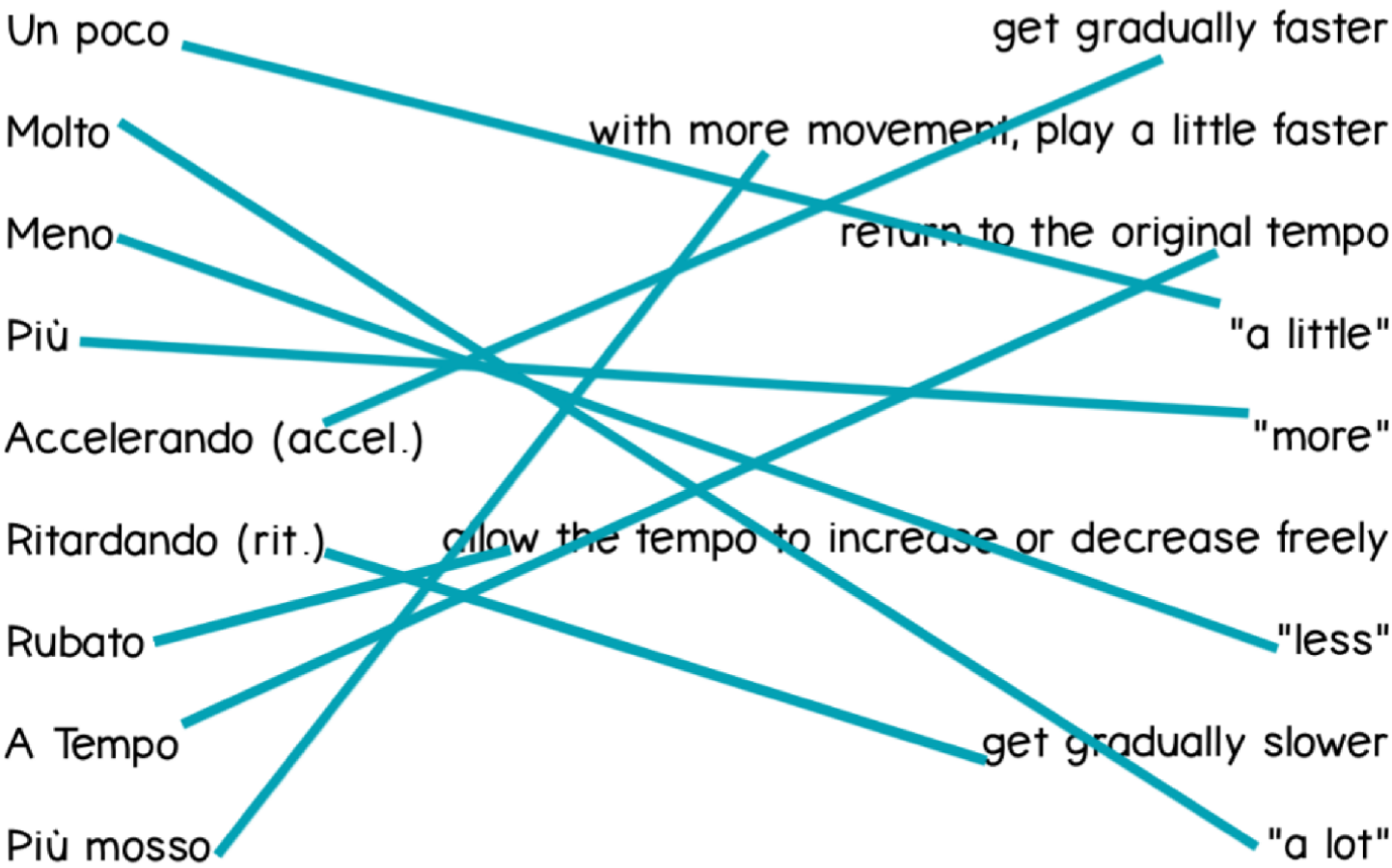
Match the tempo term to the definition.



Tempo #2

ANSWERS

Match the tempo term to the definition.



Identify the Time Signature

ANSWERS

Listen to each piece for as long as you need to identify the time signature. Write one of the following after each title:

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

3 Pieces - Scriabin $\frac{3}{4}$

Brahms - Hungarian Dance $\frac{2}{4}$

Albeniz Espana $\frac{2}{4}$

Gounod Ave Maria $\frac{6}{8}$

Bach - Minuet $\frac{3}{4}$

Sicilienne - Paradis $\frac{3}{4}$

Tchaikovsky-Dance the Sugar Plum Fairy $\frac{4}{4}$

Colonel Bogey March $\frac{2}{4}$

Violin Concerto E Major Spring (Vivaldi) $\frac{4}{4}$

Waltz in A flat Major $\frac{3}{4}$

Bach - Air G String $\frac{4}{4}$

Etude Op. 25 Horseman $\frac{3}{4}$

Holst - Mars $\frac{5}{4}$

Bach - Cello Suite $\frac{3}{4}$

Delibes - Flower Duet $\frac{6}{8}$

Beethoven - Bagatelle $\frac{6}{8}$

Tchaikovsky - March $\frac{2}{4}$

Mozart - Piano Sonata $\frac{6}{8}$

Grieg - Peer Gynt $\frac{6}{8}$

Bach - Partita for Violin $\frac{6}{8}$

Saint Saens - The Swan $\frac{3}{4}$

Ottorino Resphighi Ancient Airs $\frac{4}{4}$

Bach - Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring $\frac{3}{4}$

Telemann - Sonata $\frac{3}{4}$

Dvorak - Humoresque $\frac{2}{4}$

Satie - Gymnopedie $\frac{3}{4}$

Albeniz Asturias $\frac{3}{4}$

Chopin - Preludes $\frac{4}{4}$

Bizet - Carmen Habanera $\frac{2}{4}$

Polovtsian Dances - Borodin $\frac{4}{4}$

Liszt - Hungarian Rhapsody $\frac{2}{4}$