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This is the set of worksheets only. The online course with video lessons, ear training exercises, online quizzes, etc. can be purchased and accessed here:

<a href="https://MusicinOurHomeschool.com/MusicTheoryforTeens">https://MusicinOurHomeschool.com/MusicTheoryforTeens</a>

#### 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.

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or through her websites <a href="mailto:learn.

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\*signifies a printable

If bolded, it also includes an Answer Sheet)

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Draw bass clef

Label notes of treble clef Spell words of treble clef Label notes of bass clef Spell words of bass clef

\*Note tree

How many beats (notes)?

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\*The Circle of Fifths

Fill in in the Circle of Fifths

\*Simplified Circle of Fifths

Fill in the simplified Circle of Fifths Identify the time signature (list of pieces)

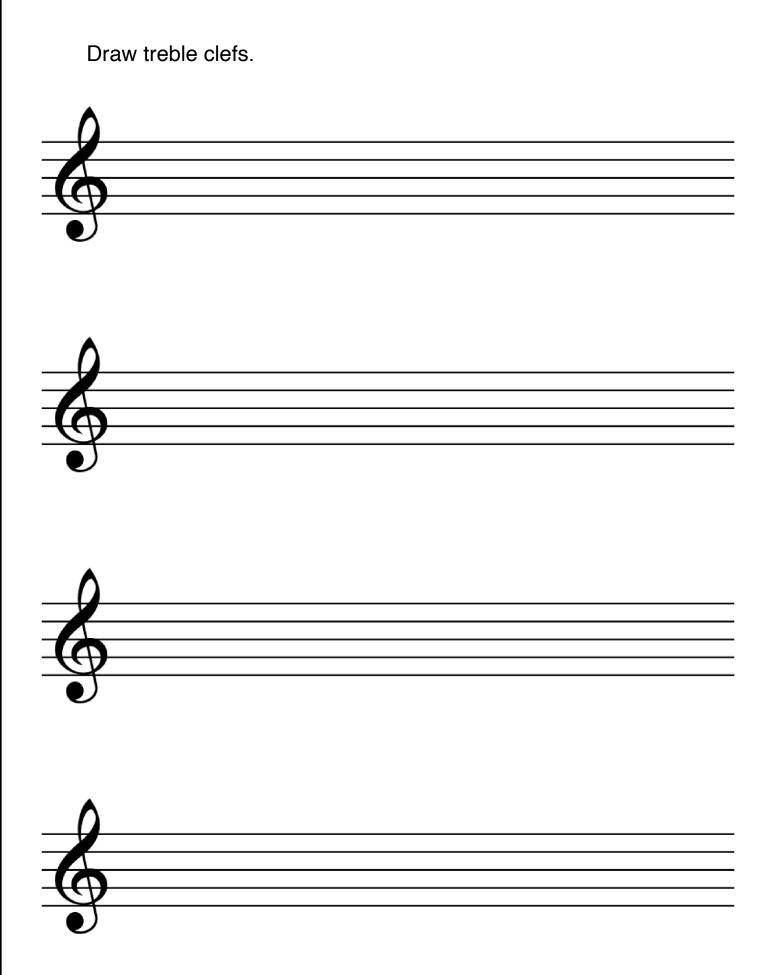
\*Nashville Number System (key of C)

\*Nashville Number System (key of G)

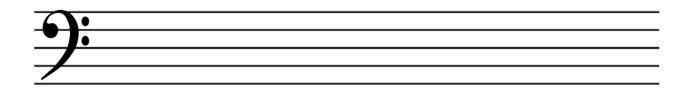
\*Seventh Chords

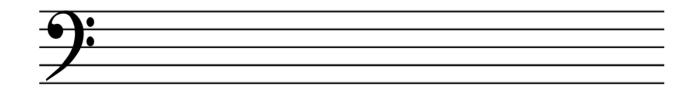
\*List of Chords (by note name)

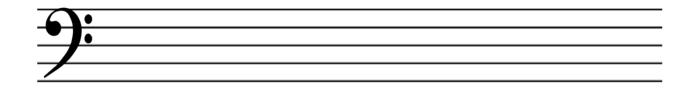
Draw the seventh chords

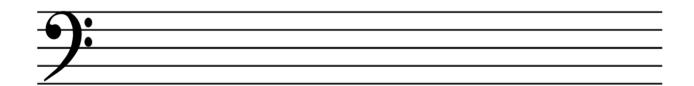


#### Draw bass clefs.

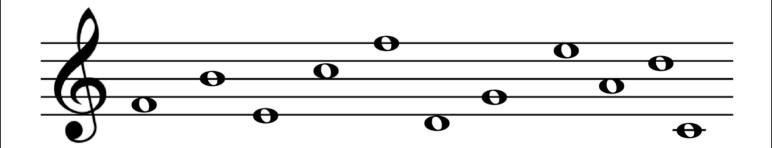


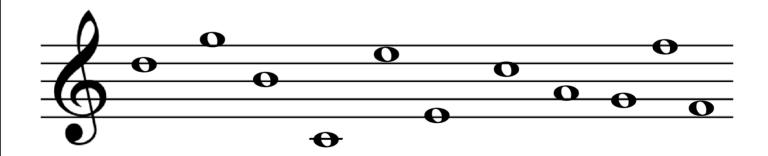






Label the notes of the treble clef.





Draw the notes on the treble clef.



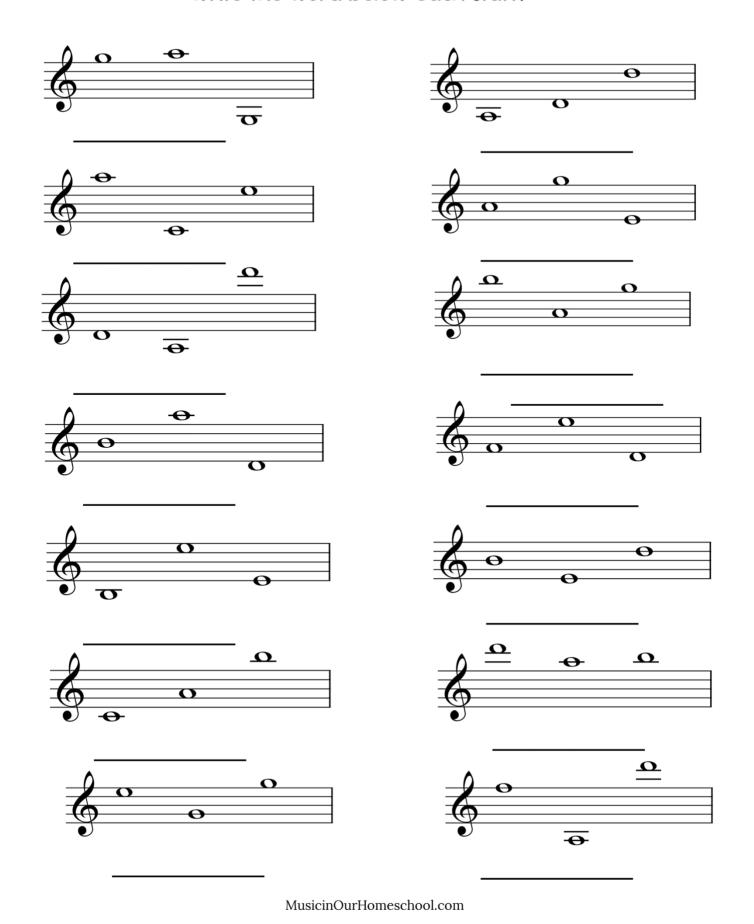
Middle C E G B A D G F E C F G



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# **Spell the Words**

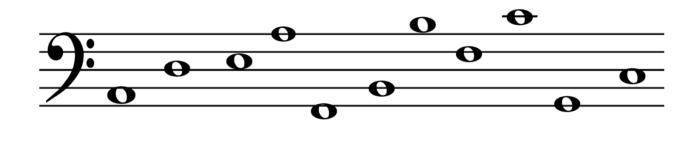
Write the word below each staff.

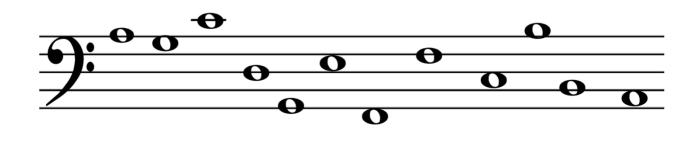


Spe	ll these wor	ds on the treble clef staff	with notes.
•	ACE	ADAGE CAFE	FED
	FFDBA <i>G</i>	GABBED DE	AD FEE
2			
•	DEFACE	EDGED BEEF	CABBAGE
	BEAD	DEED FACADE	BADCF

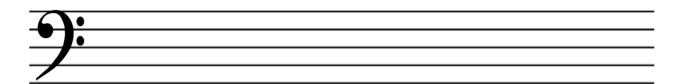
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Label the notes of the bass clef.

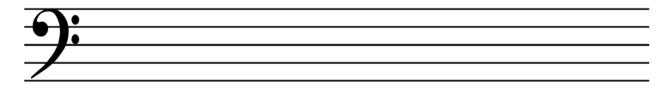




Draw the notes on the bass clef staff.



C A B D F Middle C G D A E

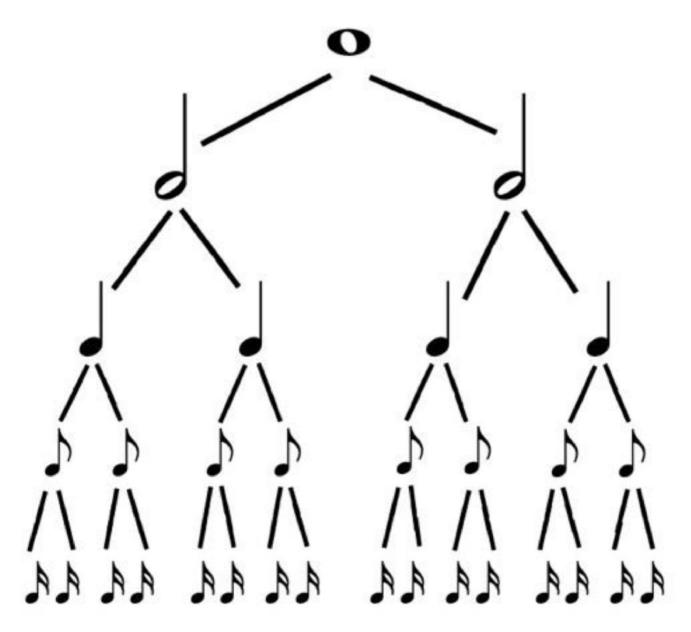


Middle C D G A F B C G A

EGG	FACED	ABBA	BAGG
<b>)</b> :			
BABE	BEADED	ACED	EFFAC
<b>)</b> :			
DABBI	ED ACCE	DE AG	ED DEC

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### **Note Tree**

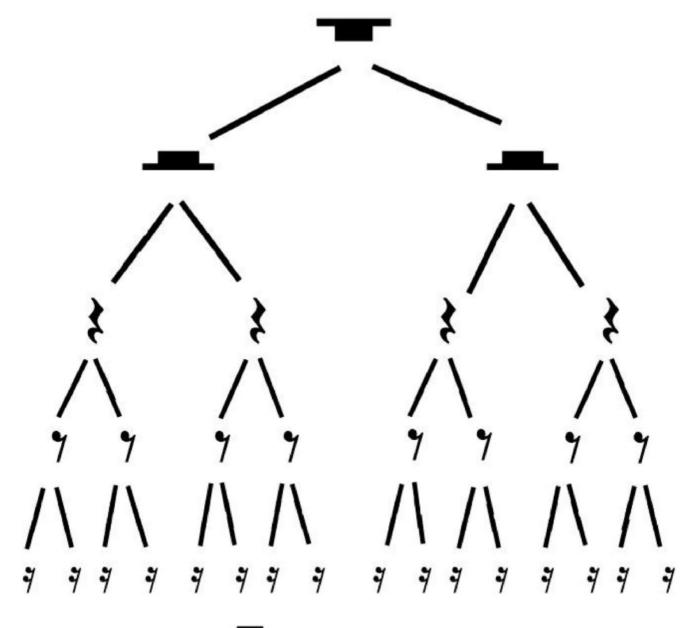


• whole note 4 beats

= half note 2 beats = quarter note 1 beat
= eighth note 1/2 beat = sixteenth note 1/4 beat

### How many beats?

### **Rest Tree**



= whole rest 4 beats

= half rest 2 beats = quarter rest 1 beat

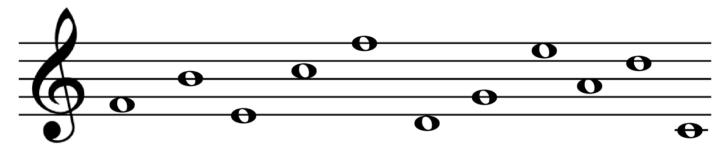
9 = eighth rest 1/2 beat = sixteenth rest 1/4 beat

$$\mathcal{I}_{+}\mathcal{I}$$

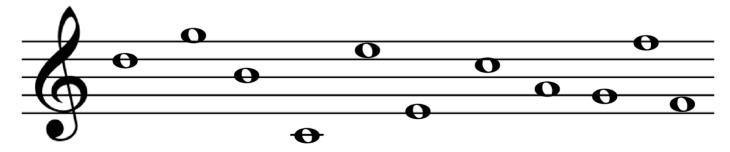
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#### **Note Stems**

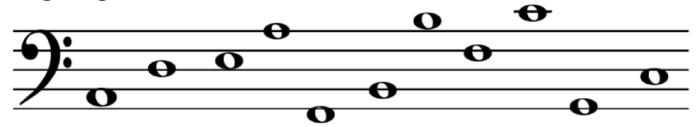
Draw stems to turn the whole notes into half notes.



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.

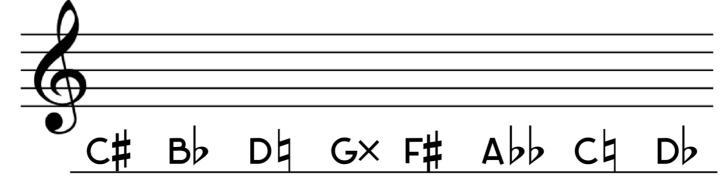


### **Accidentals**

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.

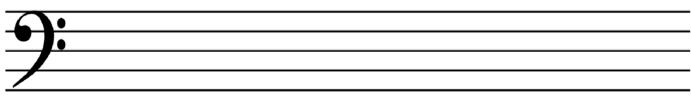
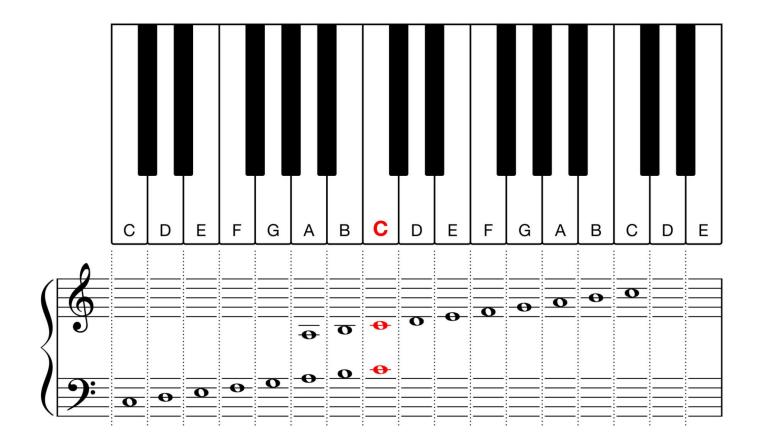


Abb CX DA Eb GA B C# Ab



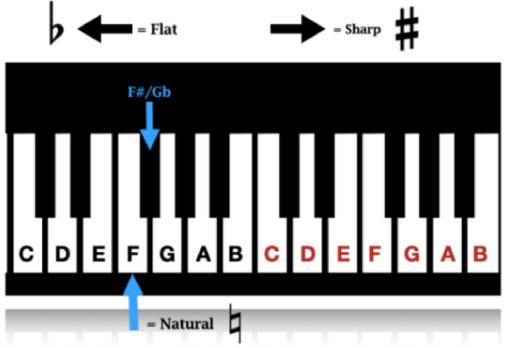
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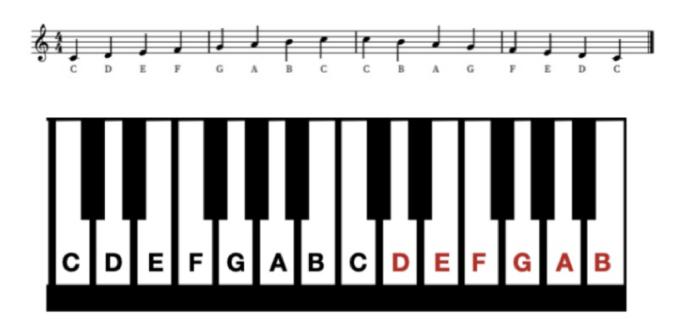
### **Accidentals**

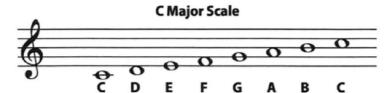
### Sharps, Flats, Naturals, and the C Major Scale

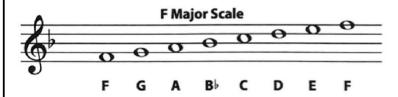


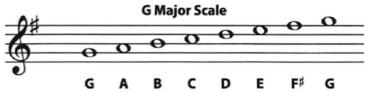
A sharp raises a pitch by a half step, a flat lowers a pitch by a half step.

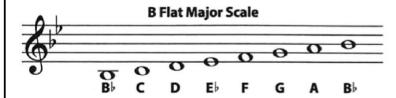
### C Major scale

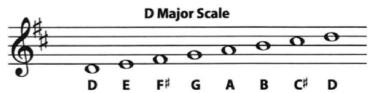


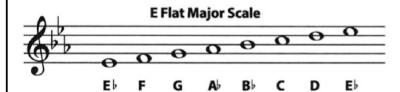




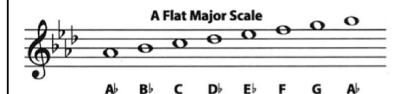


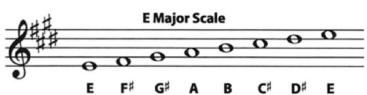


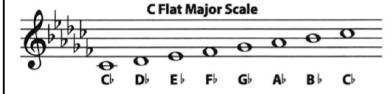


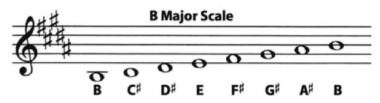


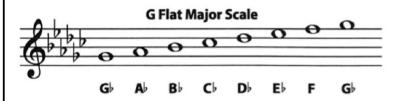


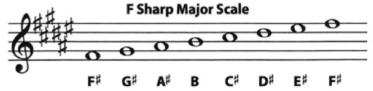


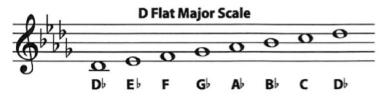




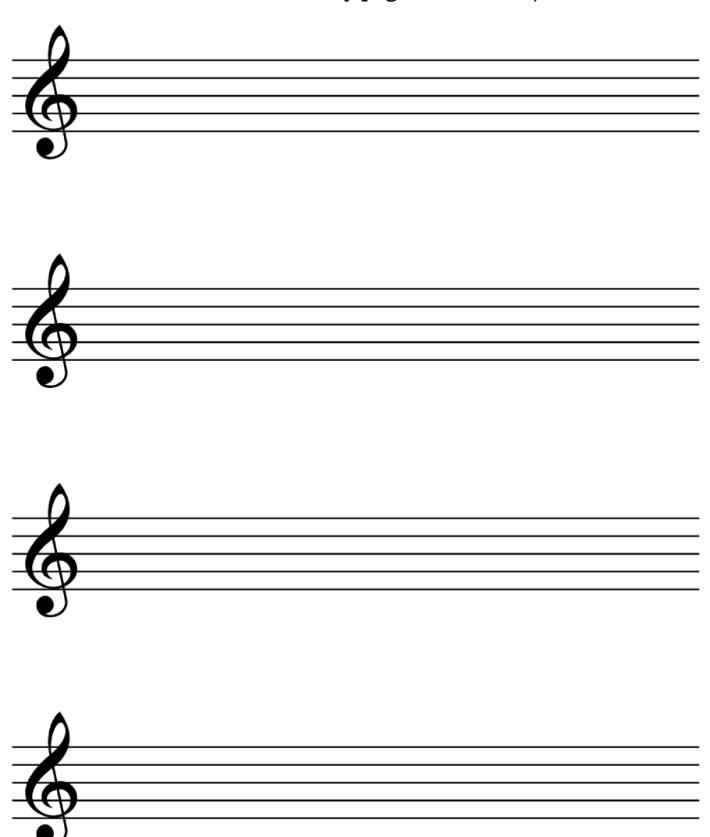


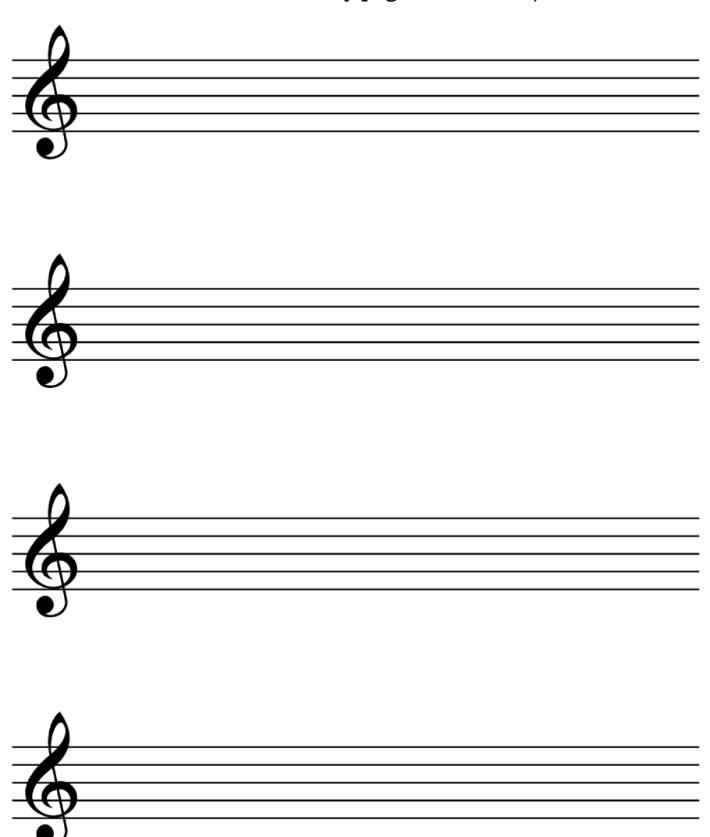


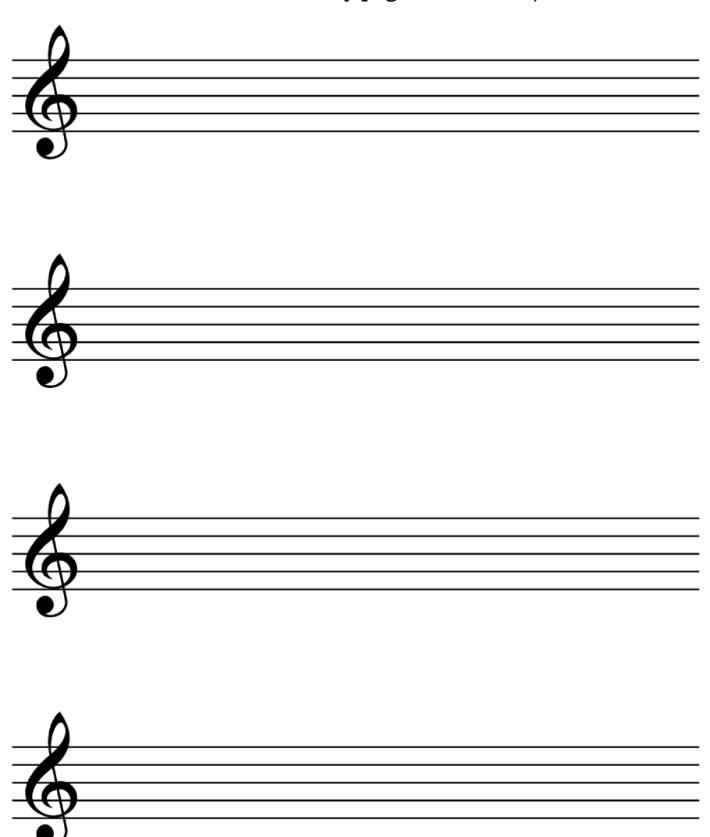


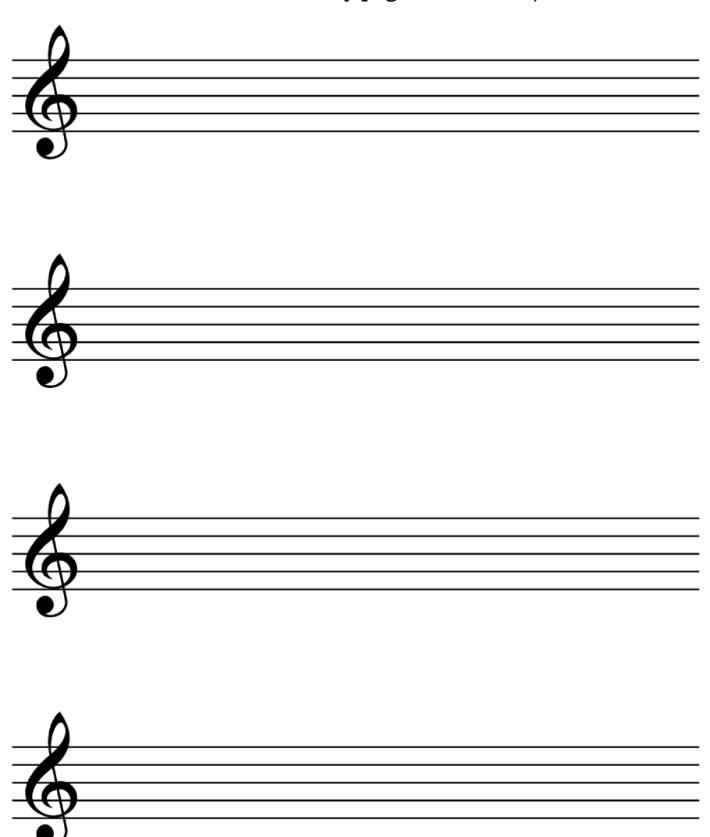




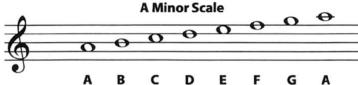


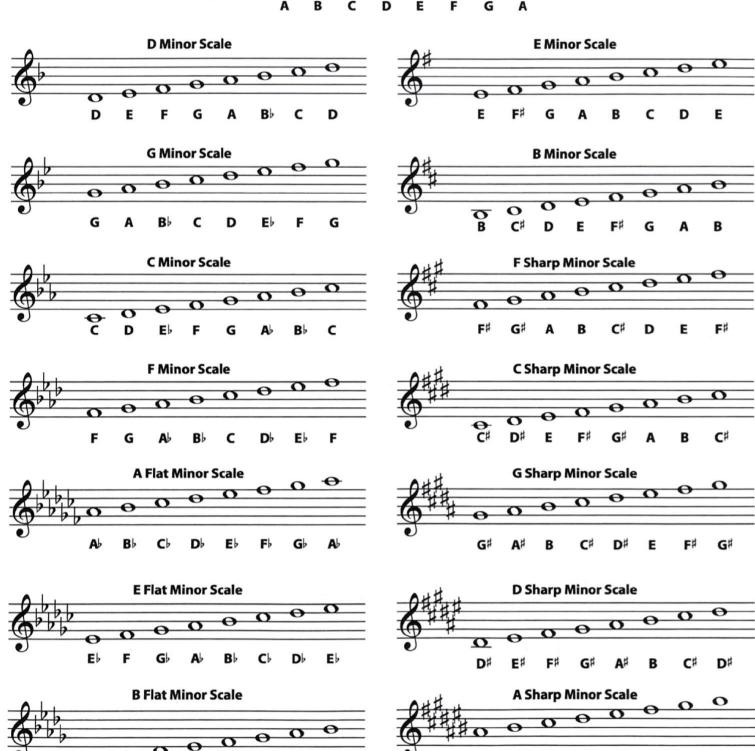






### Minor Scales (natural minor)





C#

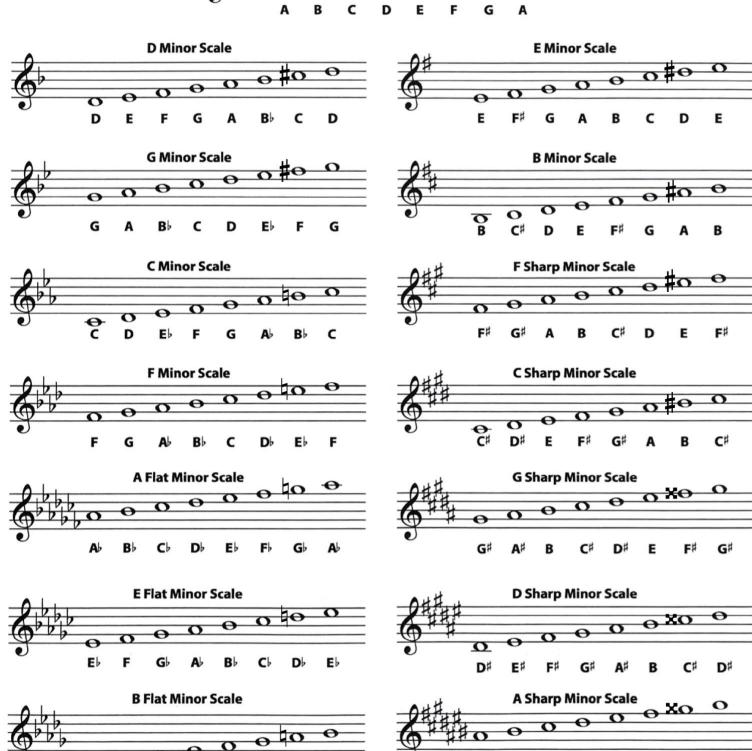
O

B

C

### Minor Scales (harmonic minor)





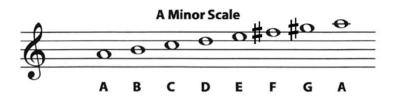
C#

O

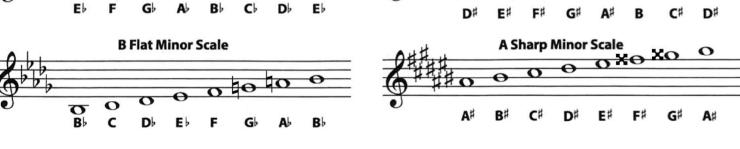
B

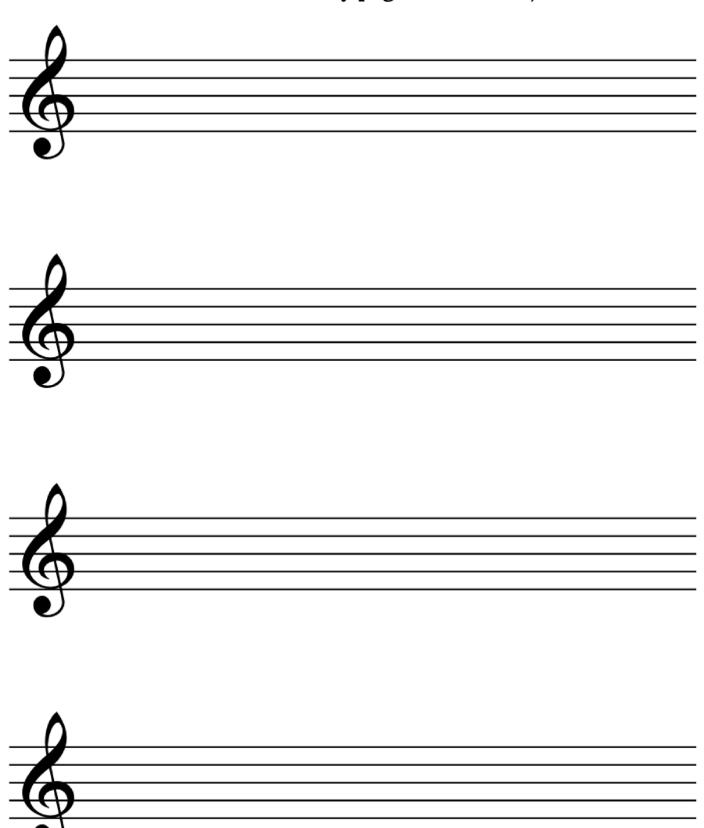
C

Minor Scales (melodic minor)
These are the melodic minor scales ascending. Descending they are the same as natural minor.









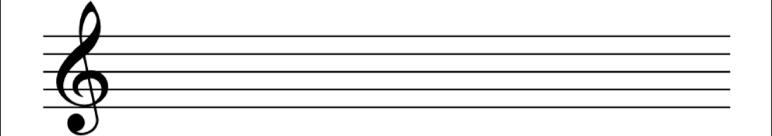
#### **Chromatic Scale**

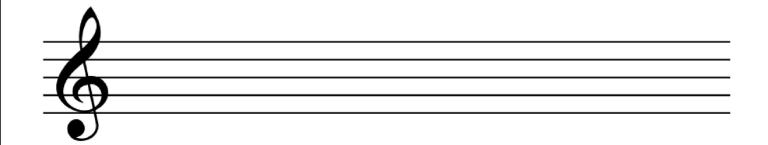


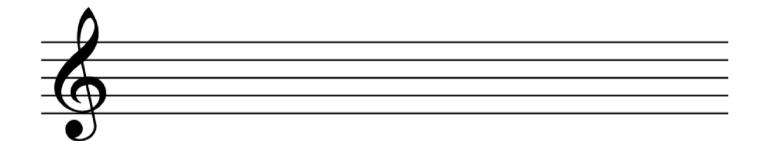


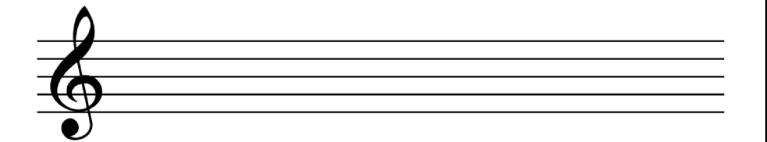
#### **Chromatic Scale**

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



\_ Major



\_ Major



\_ Major



\_ Major



\_ Major



\_ Major



\_ Major



\_ Major



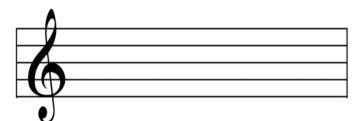
\_ Major



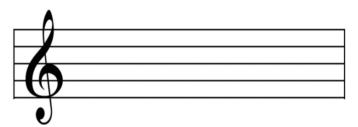
# **Key Signatures with Sharps**

Draw the correct key signatures.

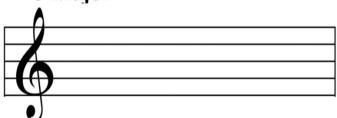
E Major



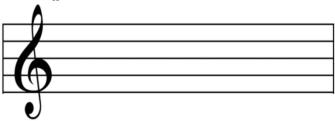
C# Major



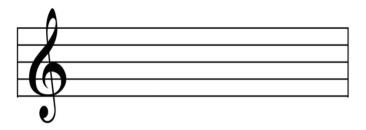
C Major



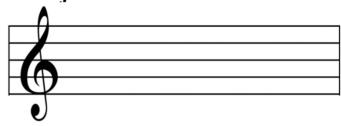
D Major



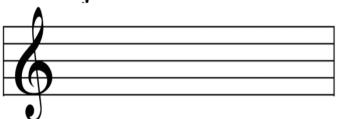
F# Major



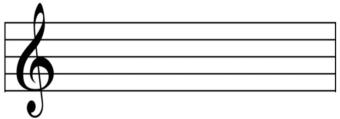
**G** Major



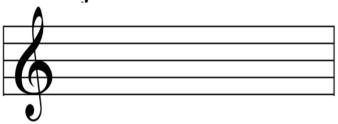
**G** Major



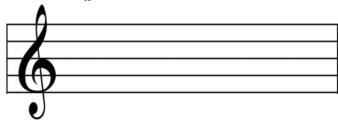
A Major



**B** Major



C# Major



# **Key Signatures with Flats**

Label the correct key signatures.

\_\_\_\_\_ Major

\_\_\_\_\_ Major





\_\_\_\_\_ Major

\_\_\_\_\_ Major





\_\_\_\_\_ Major

\_\_\_\_\_ Major





\_\_\_\_\_ Major

\_\_\_\_\_ Major





\_\_\_\_\_ Major

\_\_\_\_\_ Major

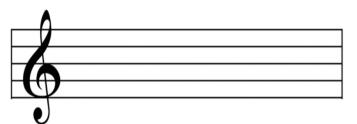




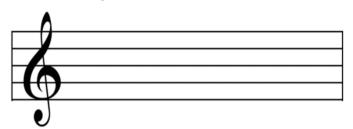
## **Key Signatures with Flats**

Draw the correct key signatures.

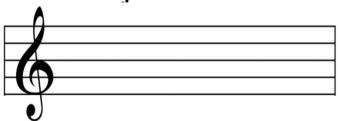
F Major



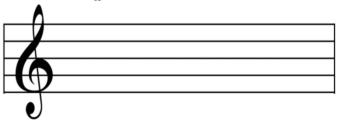
C flat Major



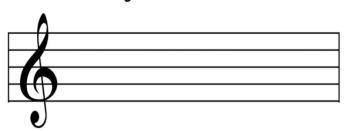
B flat Major



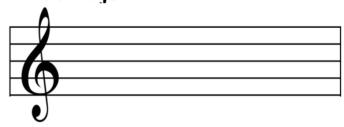
D flat Major



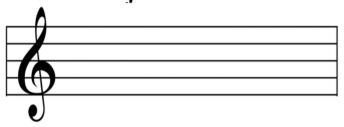
E flat Major



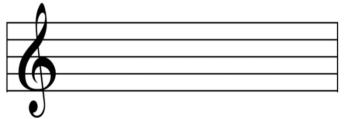
A flat Major



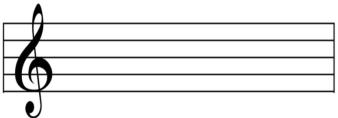
G flat Major



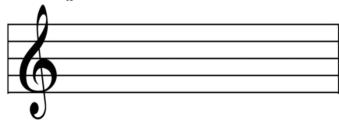
E flat Major

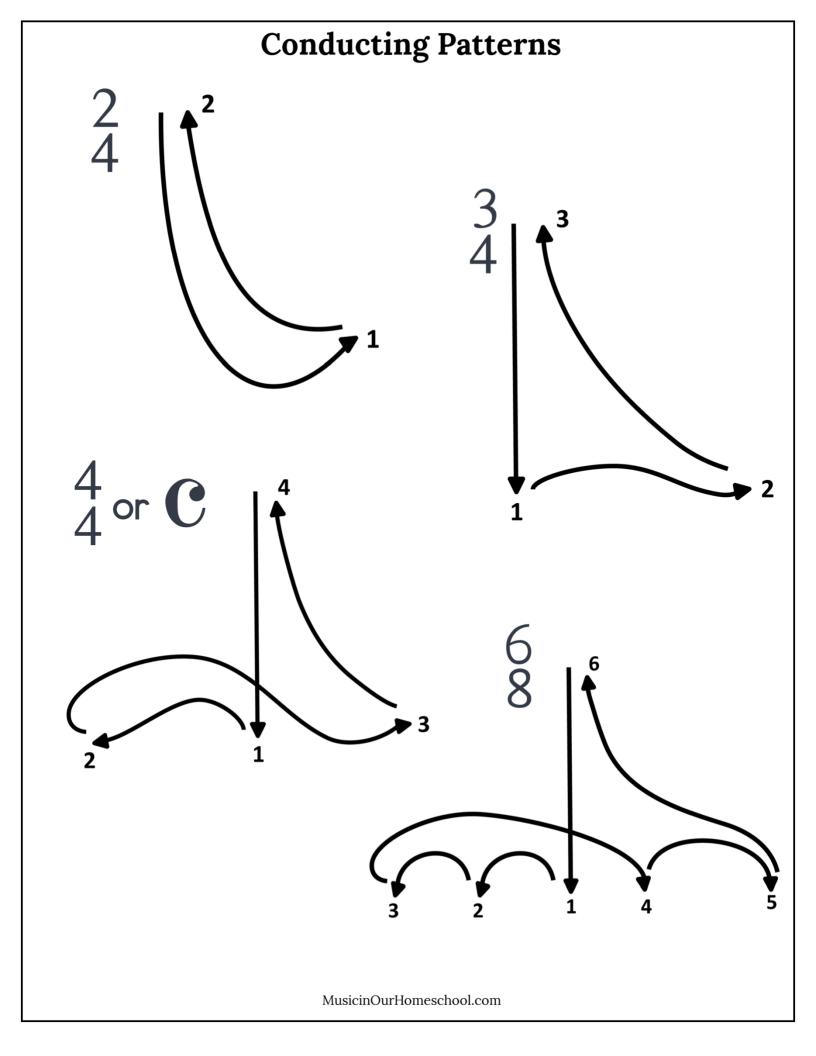


D flat Major



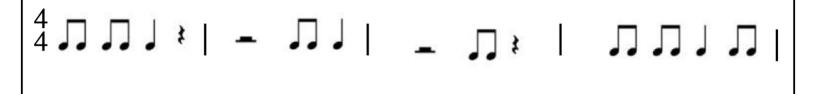
C Major





## **Beginning Rhythm Counting**

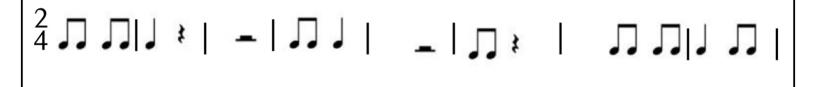
Write the counts under the notes and rests.



4 J Л J | J : | Л 7 7 J : | o | ! J J | \_ Л J |

# **Beginning Rhythm Counting**

Write the counts under the notes and rests.

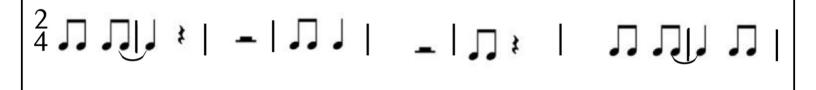


# **Beginning Rhythm Counting**

	Write your own rhythm compositions with notes, rests, and barlines. Write the counts underneath.
2 4	
3 4	
4 4	
6 8 -	
6 8 -	
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## **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** 



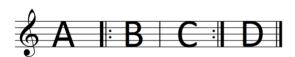
**ABCDEBC** 



**ABCDBCE** 

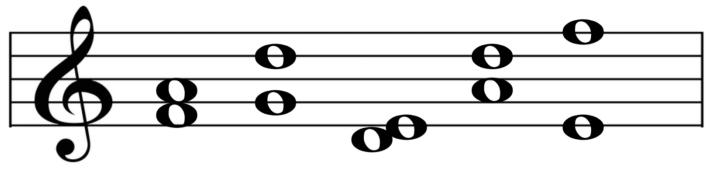


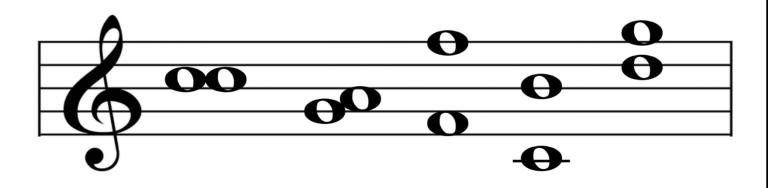
ABCABD



#### **Intervals**

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





Draw a note above to create the interval.



# **Solfege Hand Signs** ti la fa re

# **Solfege Hand Signs**

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





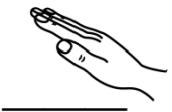














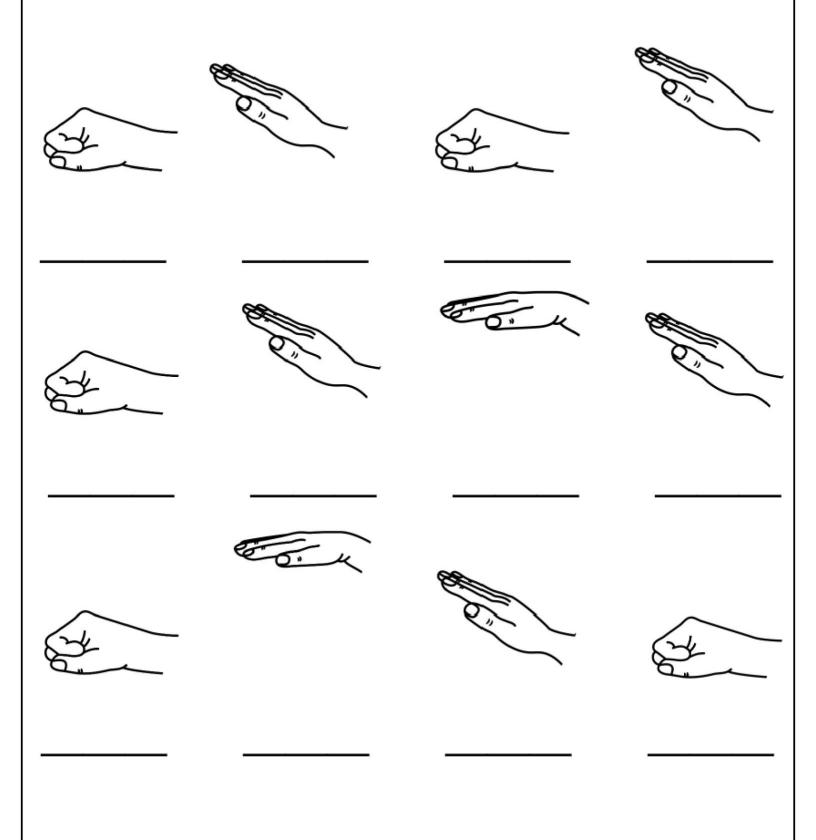






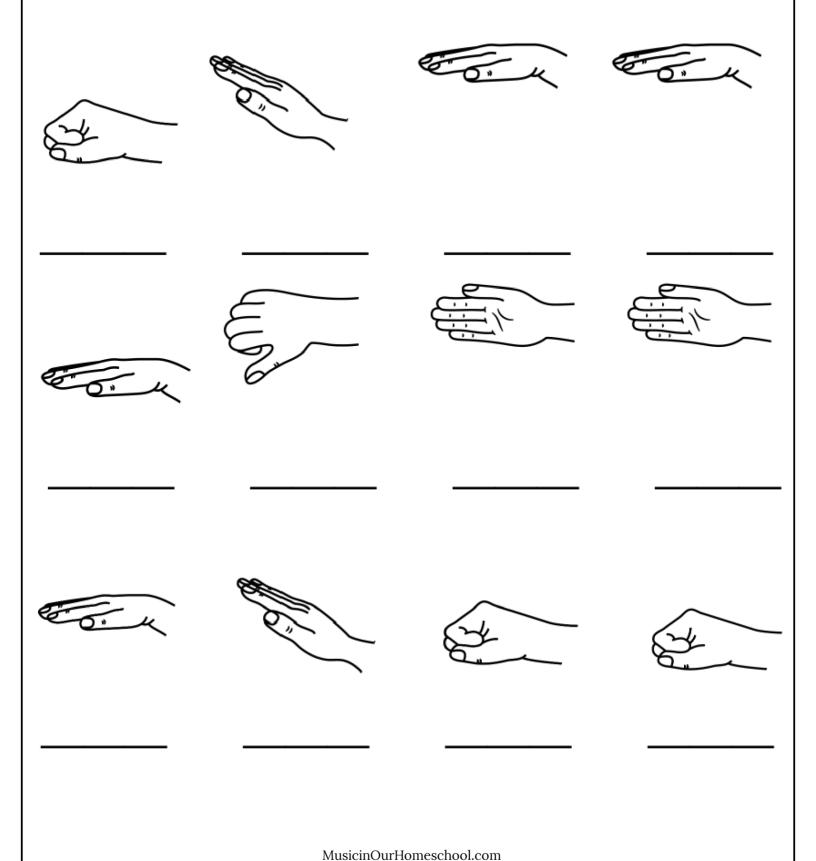
# **Solfege Hand Signs**

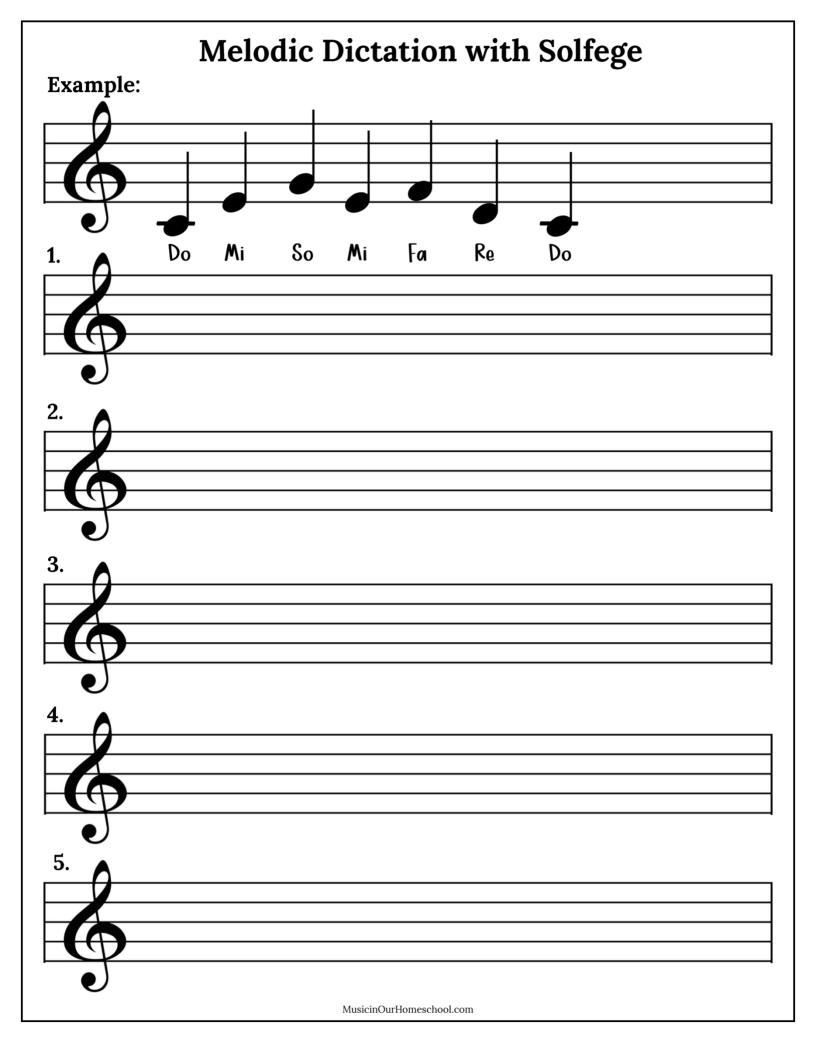
Write the correct solfege syllable and then sing the song in solfege.



# **Solfege Hand Signs**

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





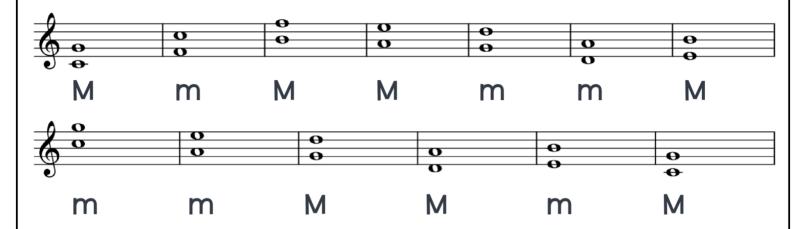
# **Major and Minor Triads**

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:







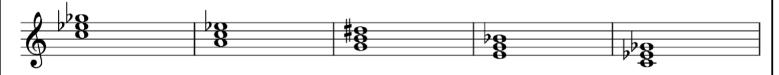
#### Minor triads:





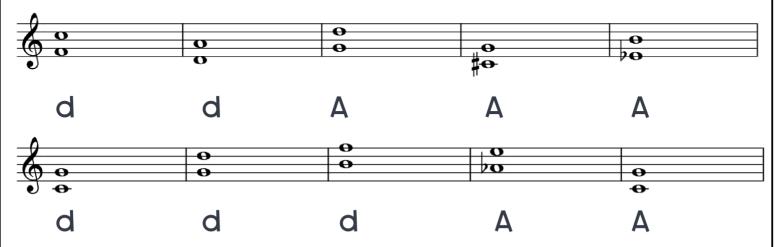
## **Diminished and Augmented Triads**

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.

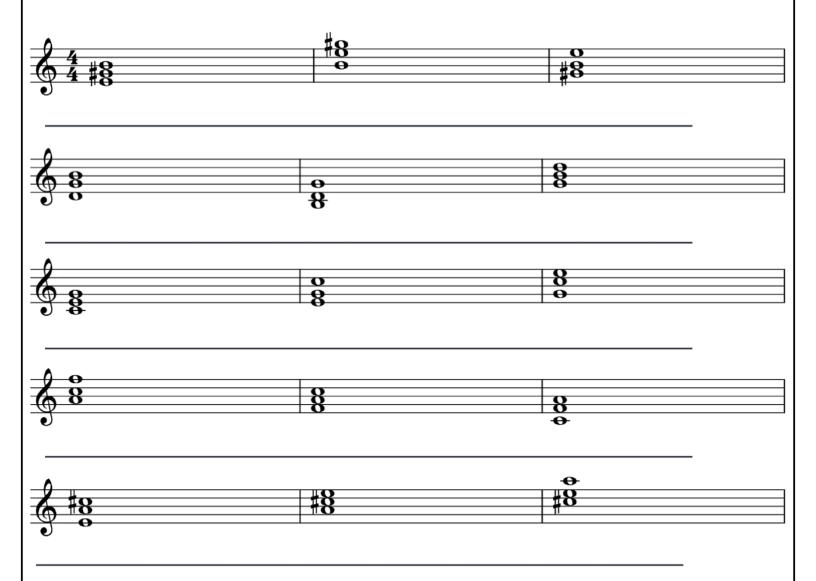


# Playing Diminished and Augmented Triads on the piano



## **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 pp mezzo forte very, very soft loud mezzo piano pianississimo very, very loud soft piano fortissimo very loud fortississimo 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.

fast (adult running fast)

Grave

medium tempo, faster "walking pace"

Lento

(adult walking fast)

Adagio slow (like an adult walking slowly)

Andante very fast (like a cheetah running)

medium-slow, "walking" pace

Moderato

(like a sow walking)

(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"

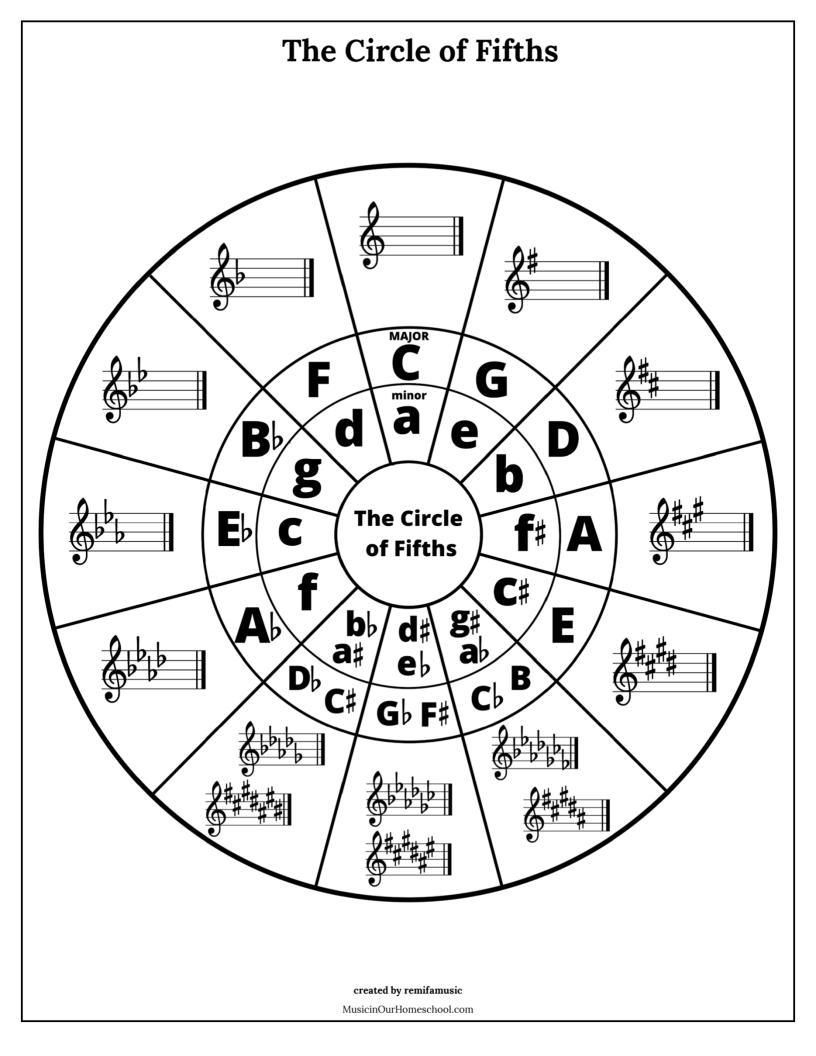
Accelerando (accel.) "more"

Ritardando (rit.) allow the tempo to increase or decrease freely

Rubato "less"

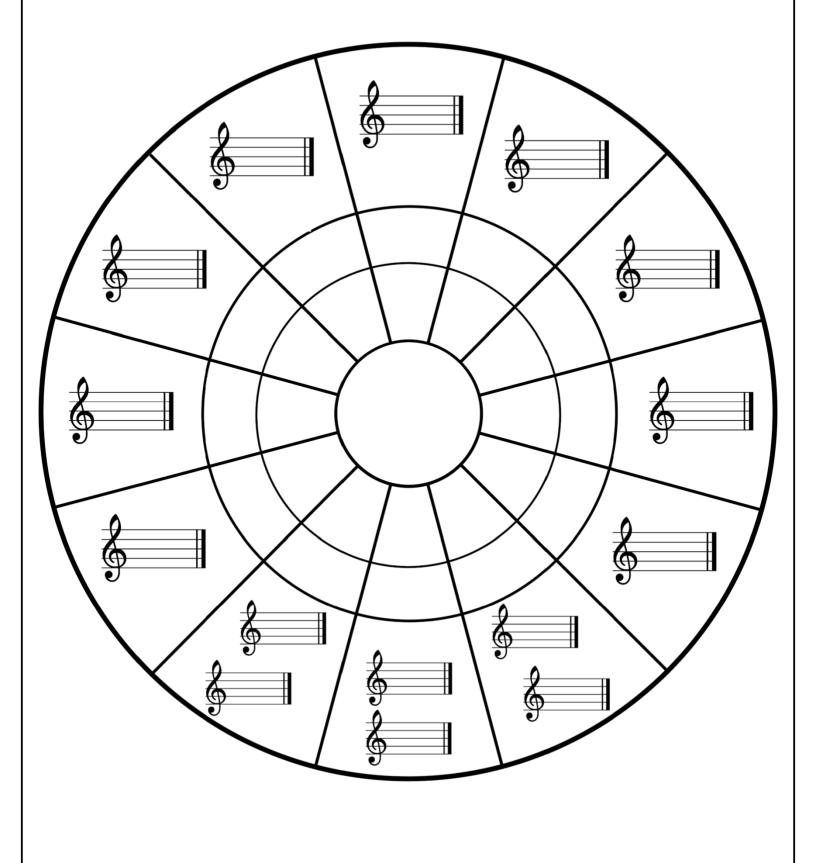
A Tempo get gradually slower

Più mosso "a lot"



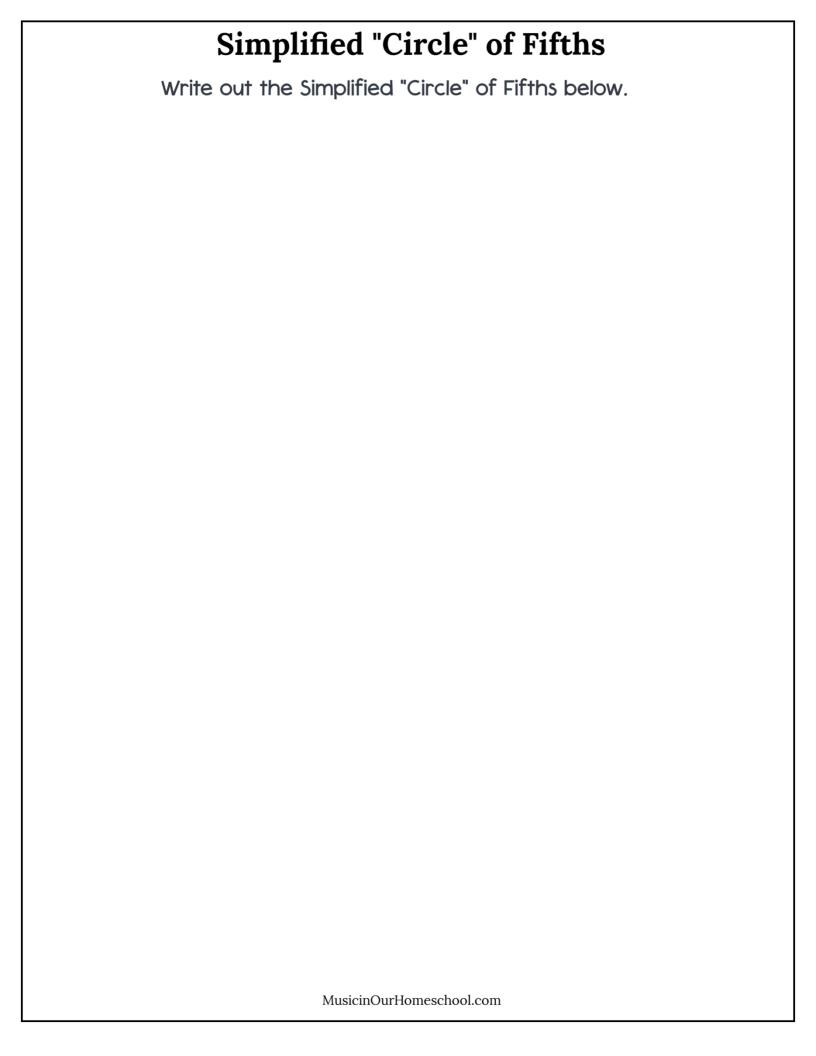
#### The Circle of Fifths

Fill in the blanks.



created by remifamusic

# Simplified "Circle" of Fifths



## **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:

 $\begin{smallmatrix}2&3&4&5&6\\4&4&4&4&8\end{smallmatrix}$ 

3 Pieces - Scriabin Beethoven - Bagatelle

Brahms - Hungarian Dance Tchaikovsky - March

Albeniz Espana Mozart - Piano Sonata

Gounod Ave Maria Grieg - Peer Gynt

Bach - Minuet Bach - Partita for Violin

Sicilienne - Paradis Saint Saens - The Swan

Tchaikovsky Dance the Sugar Plum Fairy Ottorino Resphighi Ancient Airs

Colonel Bogey March Bach - Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring

Violin Concerto E Major Spring (Vivaldi) Telemann - Sonata

Waltz in A flat Major Dvorak - Humoresque

Bach - Air G String Satie - Gymnopedie

Etude Op. 25 Horseman Albeniz Asturias

Holst - Mars Chopin - Preludes

Bach - Cello Suite Bizet - Carmen Habanera

Delibes - Flower Duet 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:

- 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. WWHWWWH

#### b. CHORDS:

- 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
  - 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
- 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
- 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

- A KEY is a group of notes that sound good together.
  - a. Each KEY has a specific set of rules to follow
- To better understand any KEY of music, we must understand it's....

#### a. SCALE:

- 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. WWHWWWH

#### b. CHORDS:

- 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
  - The 7 CHORD, would contain a F#, A, C
- iv. In every **KEY**, we have 3 types of **CHORDS**...

#### 1. MAJOR CHORDS:

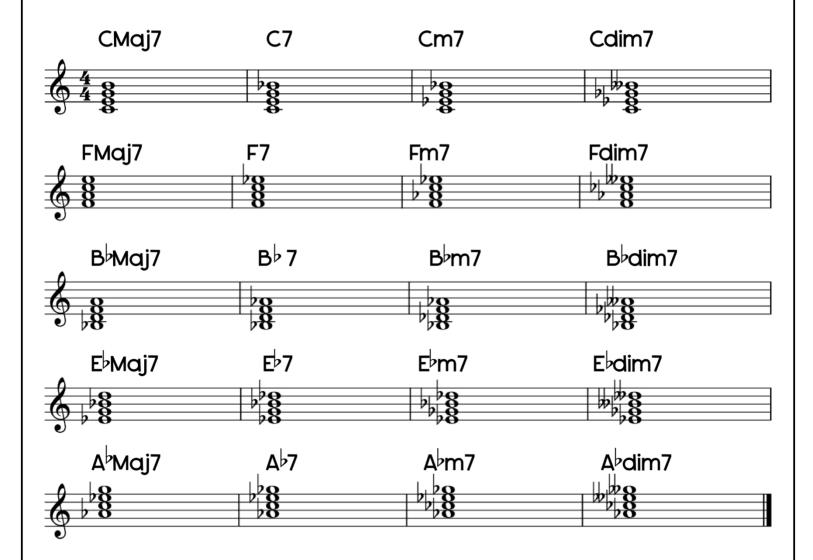
- a. CHORDS are MAJOR if they have 4 half steps between the root and third
- These will be the 1 CHORD, 4 CHORD & 5 CHORD for every KEY we learn

#### 2. MINOR CHORDS

- a. CHORDS are MINOR if they have 3 half steps between the root and third
- 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



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

#### **List of Chords**

C Major C: CEG 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: GBD Gm: G Bb D GMaj7: GBDF# G7: G B D F Gm7: G Bb D F Gdim7: G Bb Db Fb

F Major F: FAC Fm: F Ab C FMai7: FACE F7: FACEb Fm7: F Ab C Eb Fdim7: F Ab Cb Ebb

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

D Major

**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 Adim7: A C Eb Gb

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

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 Edim7: E G Bb Db

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

Ab Major Ab: Ab C Eb Abm: Ab Cb Eb AbMai7: 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# BMai7: B D# F# A# B7: B D# F# A Bm7: B D F# A Bdim7: BDFAb

Db Major Db: Db F Ab Dbm: Db Fb Ab DbMai7: 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 GbMai7: 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)

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

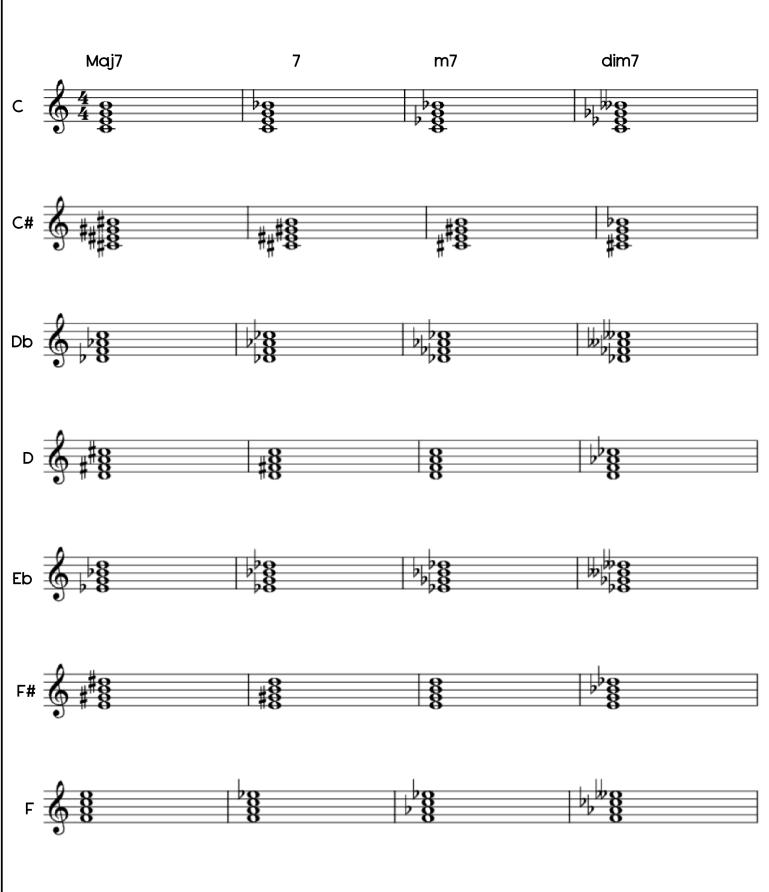
Cdim7 СМај7 C<sub>m</sub>7

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

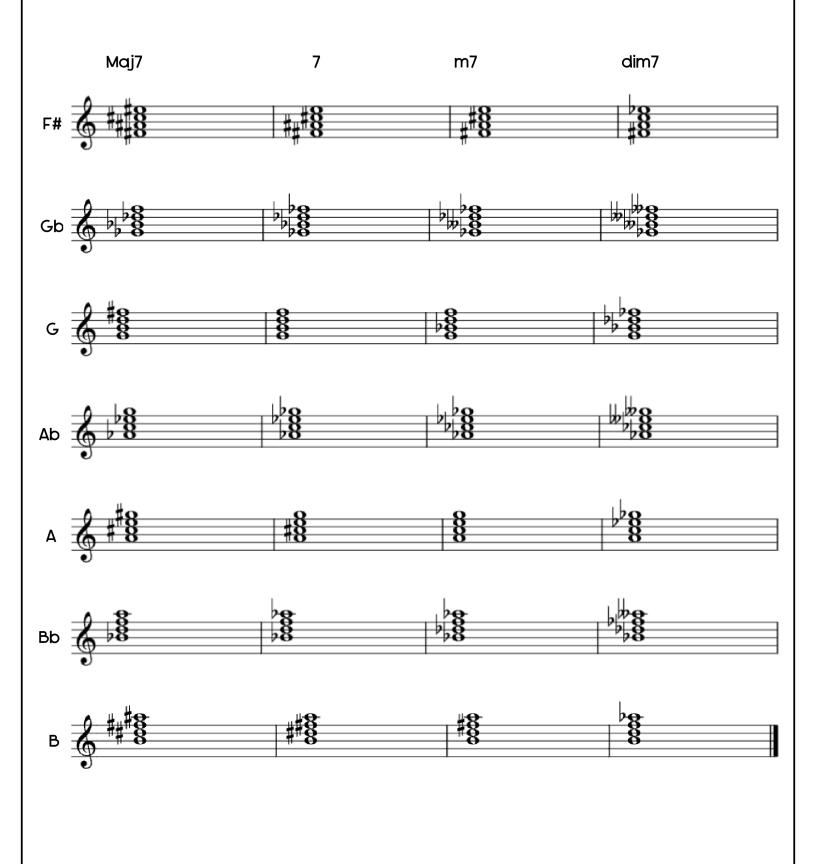
Cdim7 СМај7 Cm7

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

Cdim7 СМај7 Cm7

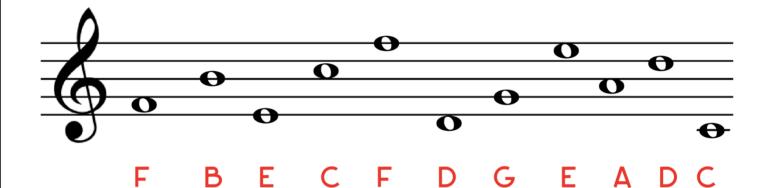


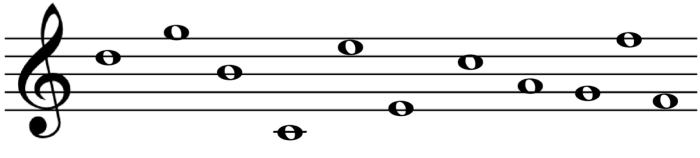
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Label the notes of the treble clef.

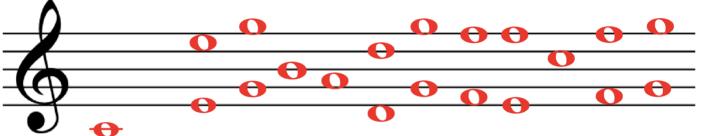
#### **Answers**



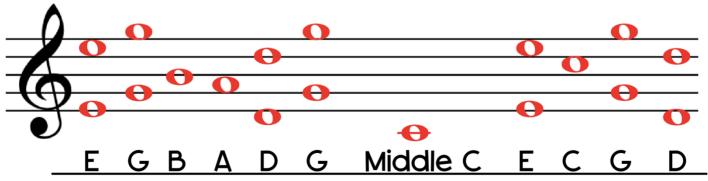


D G B C E E C A G F F

Draw the notes on the treble clef.



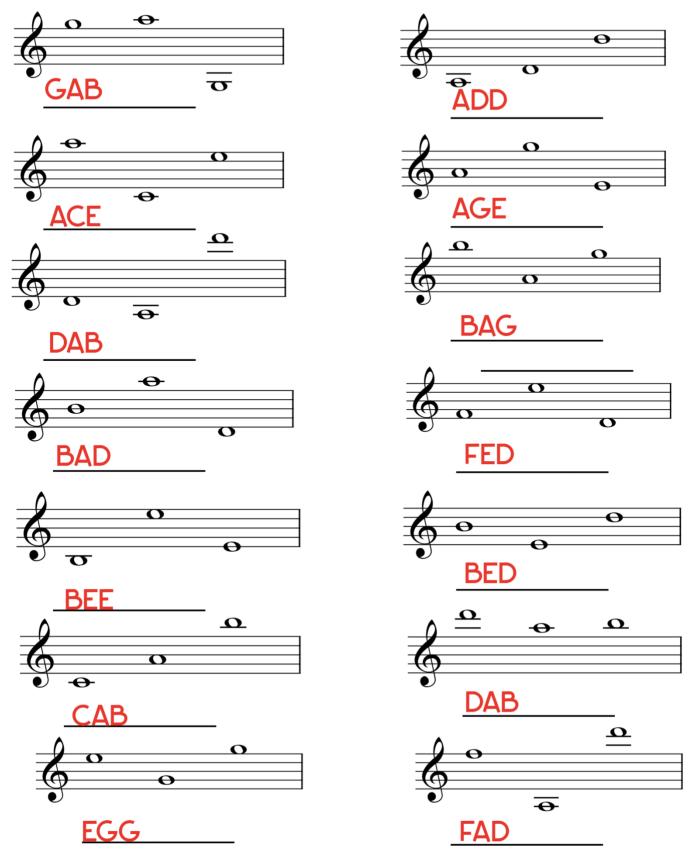
Middle C E G B A D G F E C F G



# **Spell the Words**

**ANSWERS** 

Write the word below each staff.

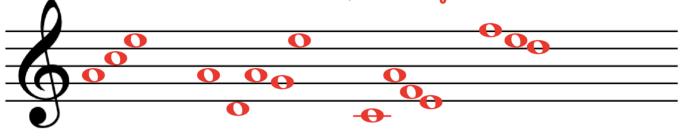


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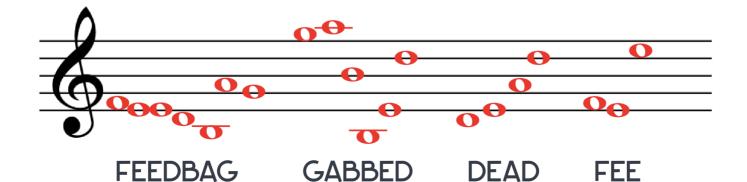
#### **ANSWERS**

Spell these words on the treble clef staff with notes.

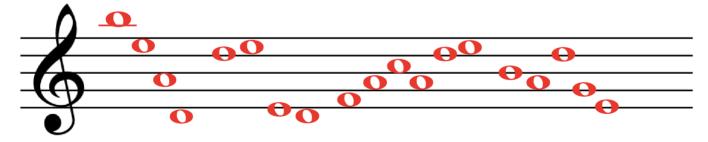
(It's ok if you chose a different octave.)



ACE ADAGE CAFE FED

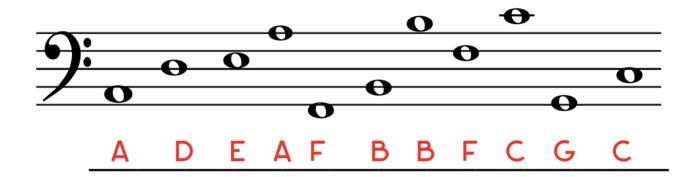


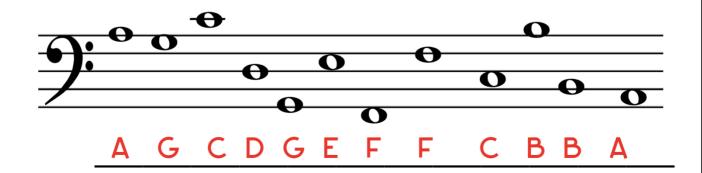
DEFACE EDGED BEEF CABBAGE



BEAD DEED FACADE BADGE

Label the notes of the bass clef.

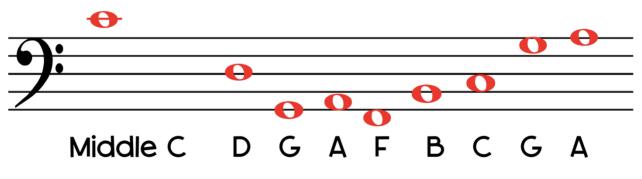




Draw the notes on the bass clef staff.



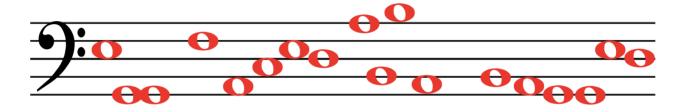
C A B D F Middle C G D A E



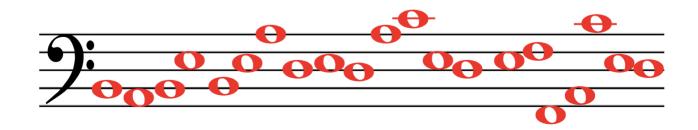
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Spell these words on the bass clef staff with notes. Answers

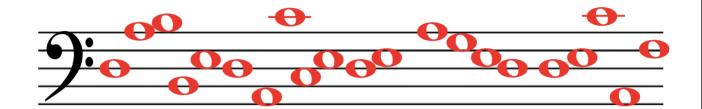
(It's ok if you chose a different octave.)



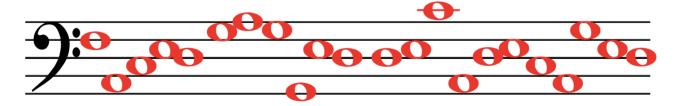
EGG FACED ABBA BAGGED



BABE BEADED ACED EFFACED



DABBED ACCEDE AGED DECAF



FACED GAGGED DECADE CAGED

## How many beats?

**ANSWERS** 

$$o = 4 beats$$

$$d + d = 4 beats$$

$$J + J + J + J = 4 \text{ beats}$$

$$o + o = 6$$
 beats

$$J + J = 3 \text{ beats}$$

$$J + J + D + D = 3$$
 beats

$$J + J + J + A + A = 4$$
 beats

$$d + d + o = 7$$
 beats

$$J + J + D + D = 4 beats$$

$$J + J + A + A + A = 3 \text{ beats}$$

$$\bullet$$
 +  $\bullet$  +  $\bullet$  = 5 beats

$$J + J + A + A + A + J = 6$$
 beats

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**ANSWERS** 

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 +  $\frac{1}{2}$  +  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 4 beats

$$-$$
 +  $-$  = 6 beats

$$-+$$
  $=$  3 beats

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3 \text{ beats}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3 \text{ beats}}{2 + 2}$$

$$-$$
 +  $\frac{1}{2}$  +  $\frac{1}{2}$  +  $\frac{1}{2}$  +  $\frac{1}{2}$  beats

$$-+$$
  $+$   $+$   $+$   $+$   $+$   $+$   $+$  beats

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$
 beats

$$-$$
 +  $\%$ +  $\%$ =5 beats

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#### **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.



Add the number of beats for 4/4 time.

$$+ = \frac{11/2}{2} + = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$+ \cdot = \frac{21/2}{2} + 0 = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\partial + \partial \cdot = \underline{5} \quad \partial \cdot + \underline{\delta} = \underline{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{21/2}{2}$$

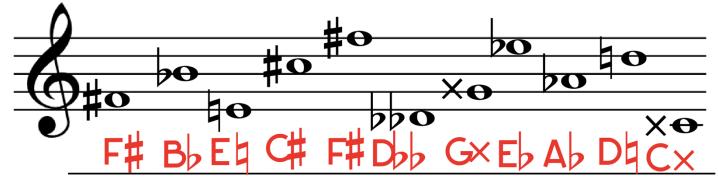


#### **Accidentals**

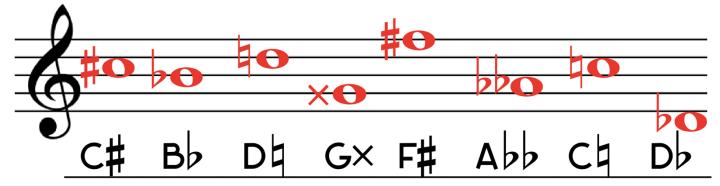
**ANSWERS** 

Write the name of the note below.

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



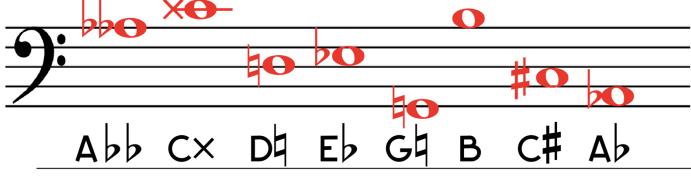
Draw the note on the staff.



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.



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# Key Signatures with Sharps Label the key signatures.

**ANSWERS** 

A Major



Major



C# Major



**⊆** Major





C# Major



F# Major



**B** Major



E Major



<sup>C</sup> Major



# **Key Signatures with Sharps**

Draw the correct key signatures.

E Major



C Major



F# Major



**G** Major



**B** Major



C# Major



D Major



**G** Major



A Major



C# Major



# **Key Signatures with Flats**

Label the correct key signatures.

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.

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

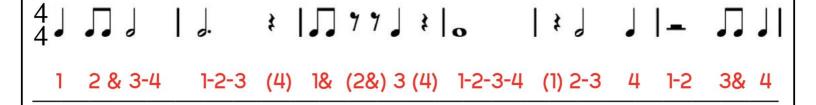


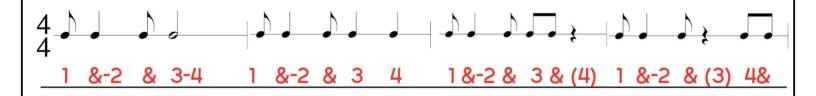
# Beginning Rhythm Counting ANSWERS

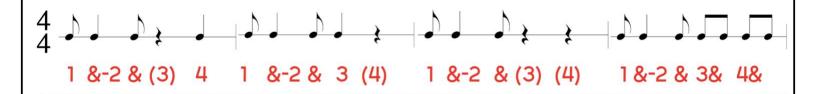
Write the counts under the notes and rests.





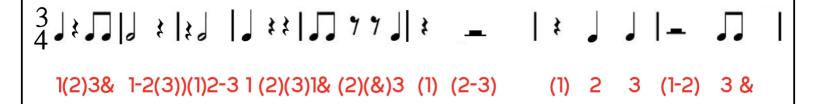


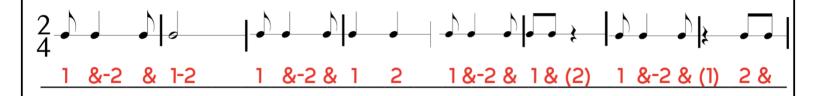




# Beginning Rhythm Counting ANSWERS

Write the counts under the notes and rests.

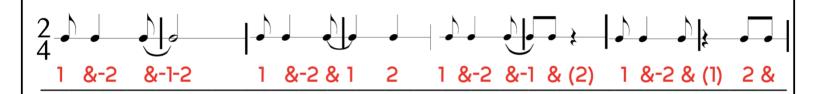






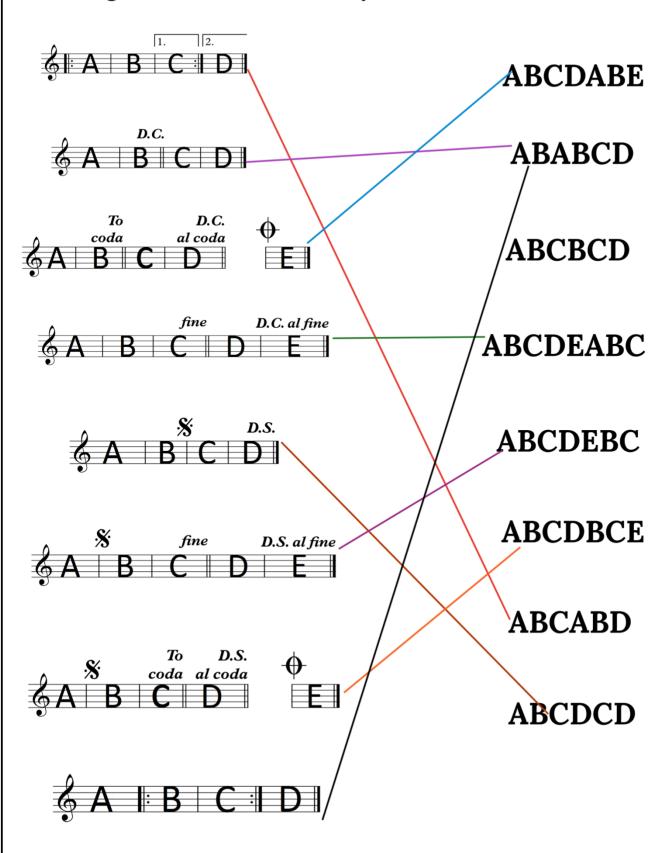
## **Beginning Rhythm Counting with ties**

Write the counts under the notes and rests. ANSWERS



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

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

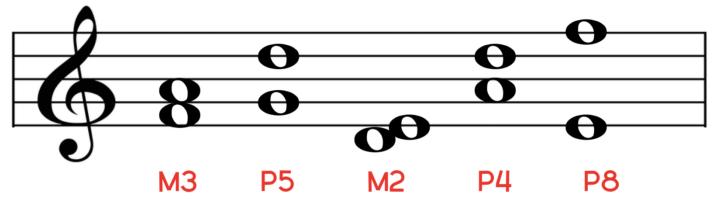


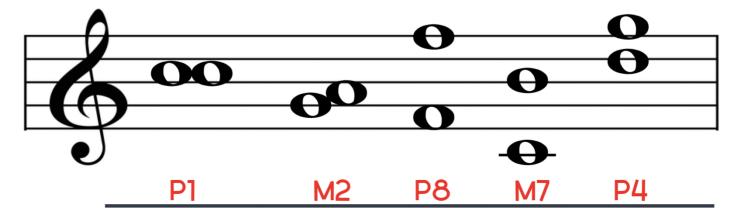
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#### **Intervals**

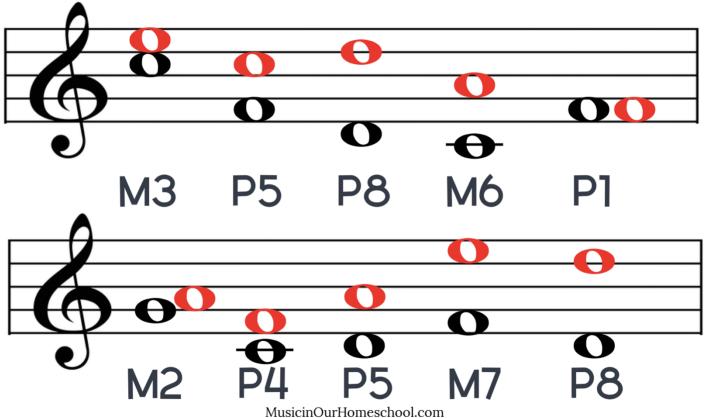
**ANSWERS** 

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





Draw a note above to create the interval.



# **Solfege Hand Signs**

**ANSWERS** 

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









do













SO

fa









# **Solfege Hand Signs**

**ANSWERS** 

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













re





re





re



# **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



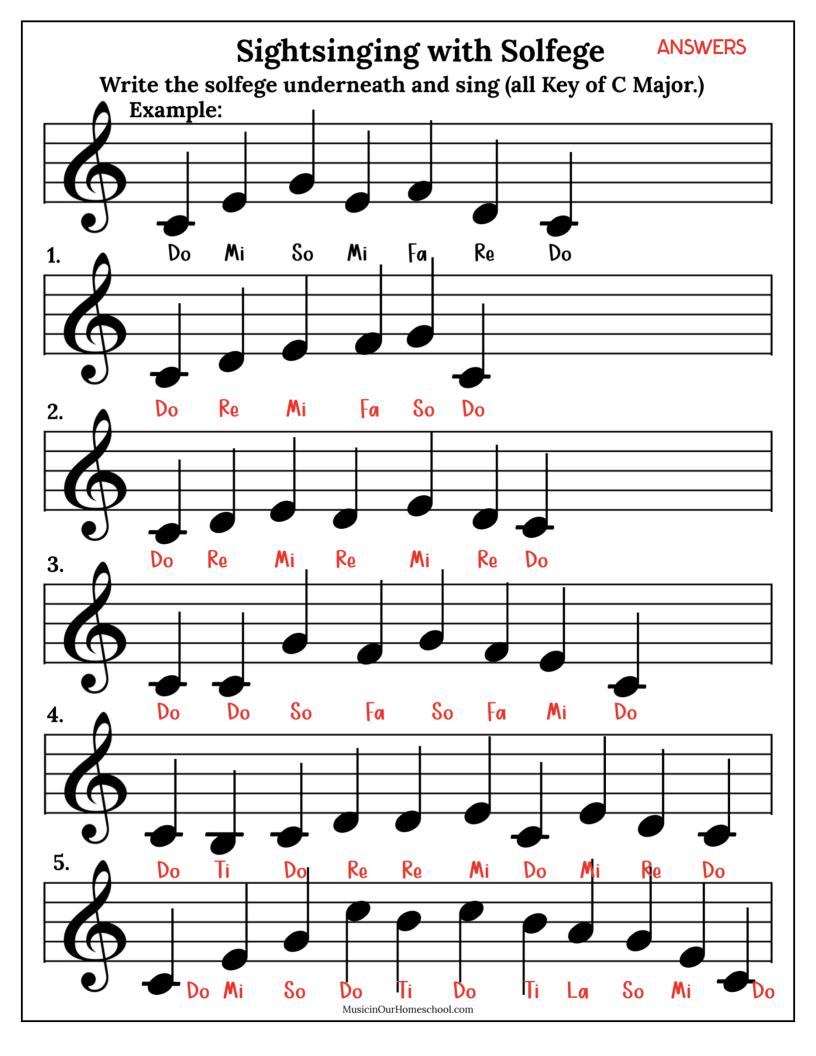
re

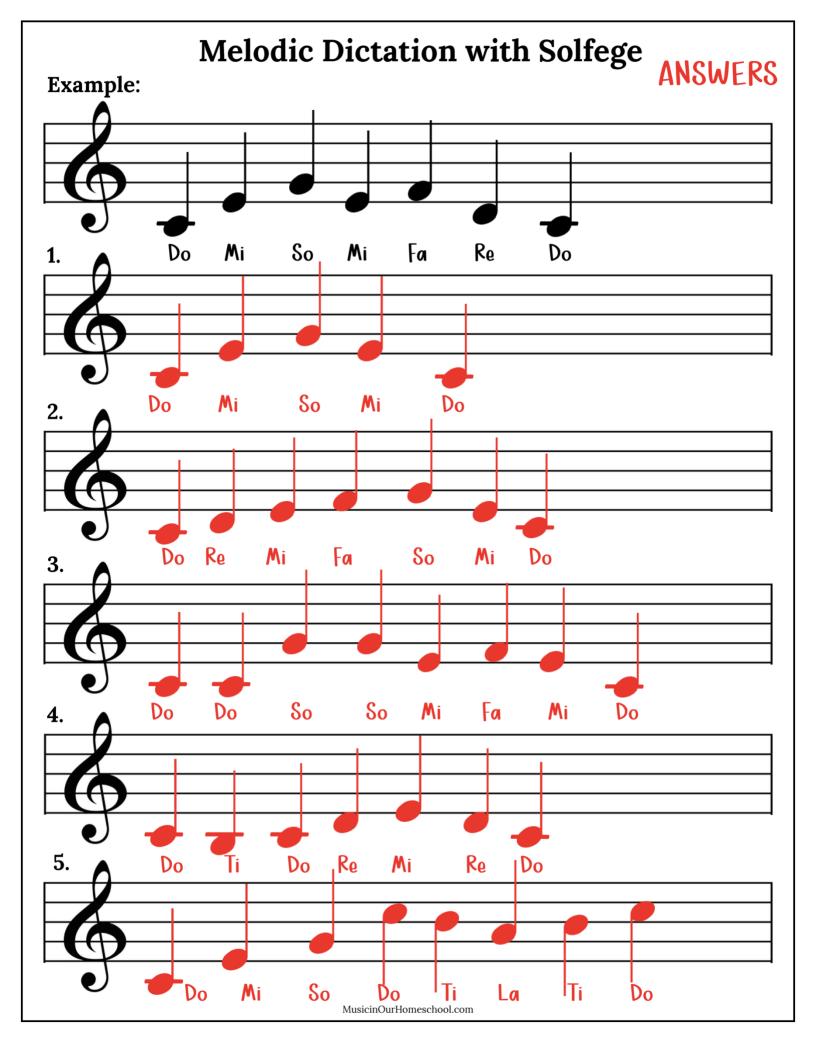


do



do

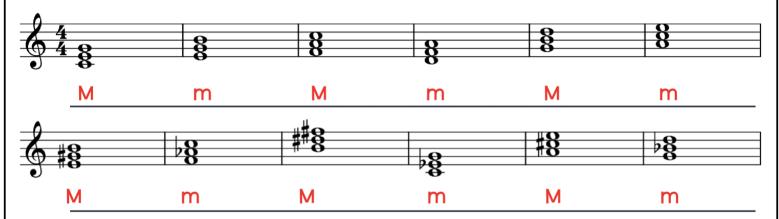




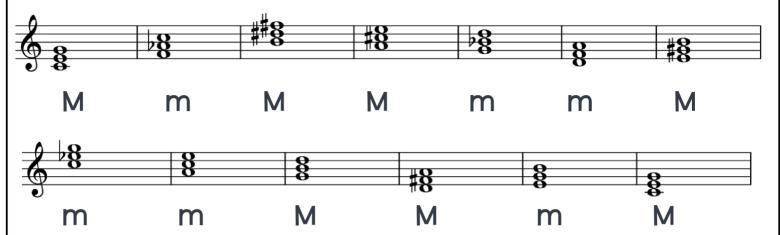
# **Major and Minor Triads**

**ANSWERS** 

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



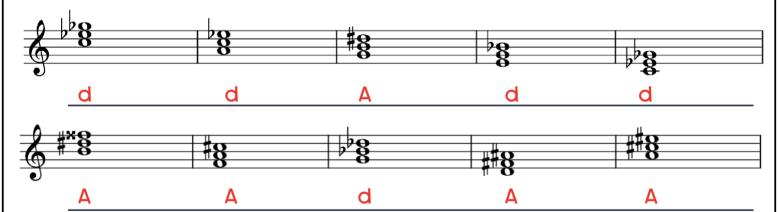
Draw the middle note and add sharps or flats as needed to create the correct triad.



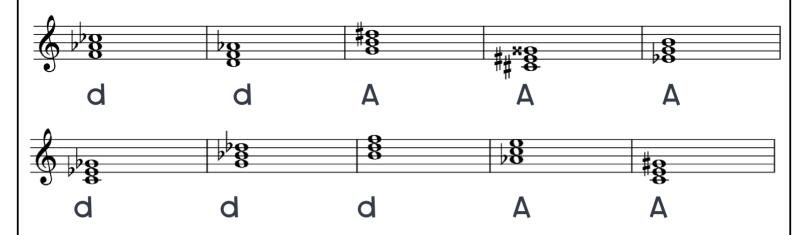
# **Diminished and Augmented Triads**

**ANSWERS** 

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



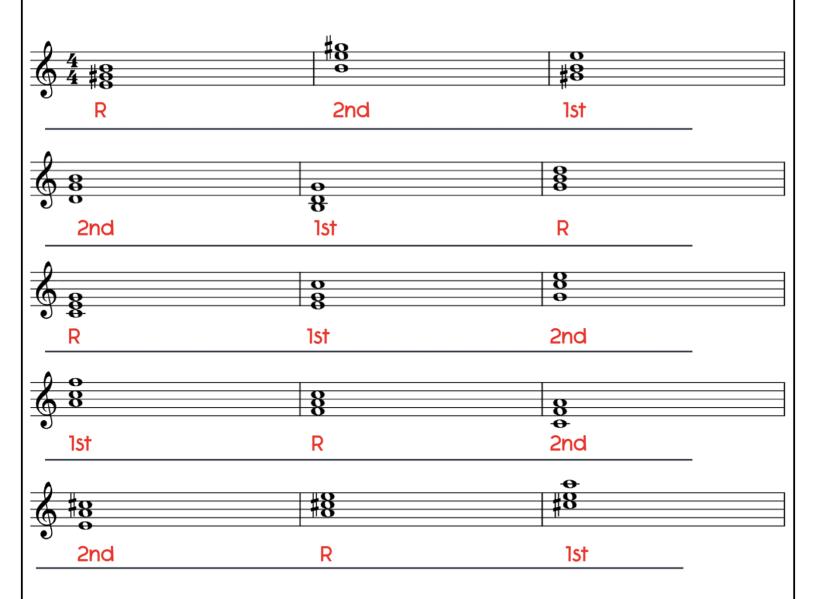
Draw the middle note and add sharps, flats, double sharps, and double flats as needed to create the correct triad.



## **Chord Inversions**

**ANSWERS** 

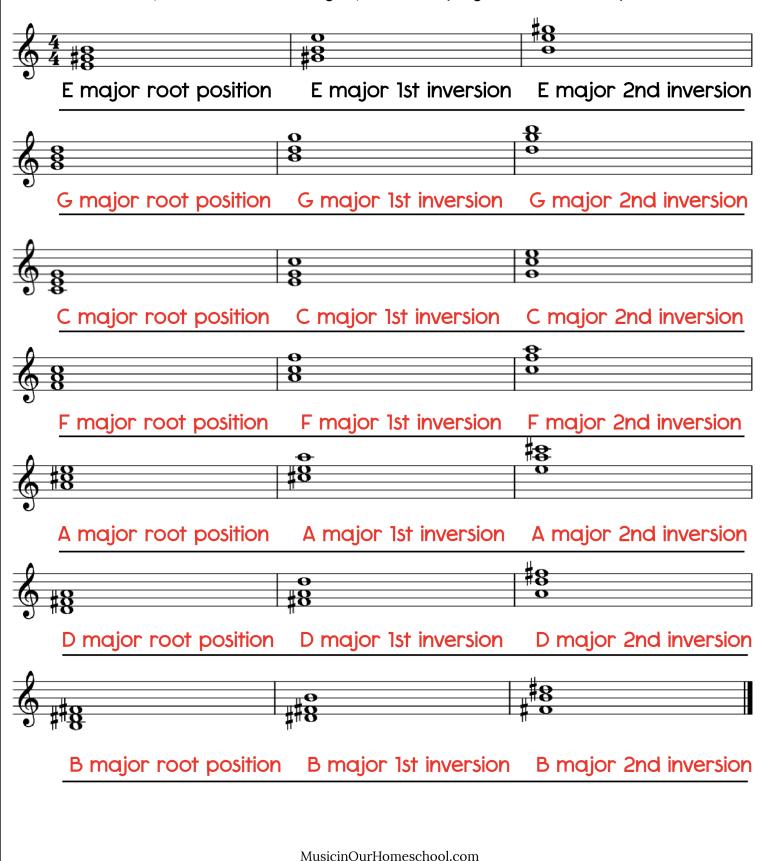
Label as R (root position), 1st (first inversion), or 2nd (second inversion)



# Playing Chord Inversions on the piano

**ANSWERS** 

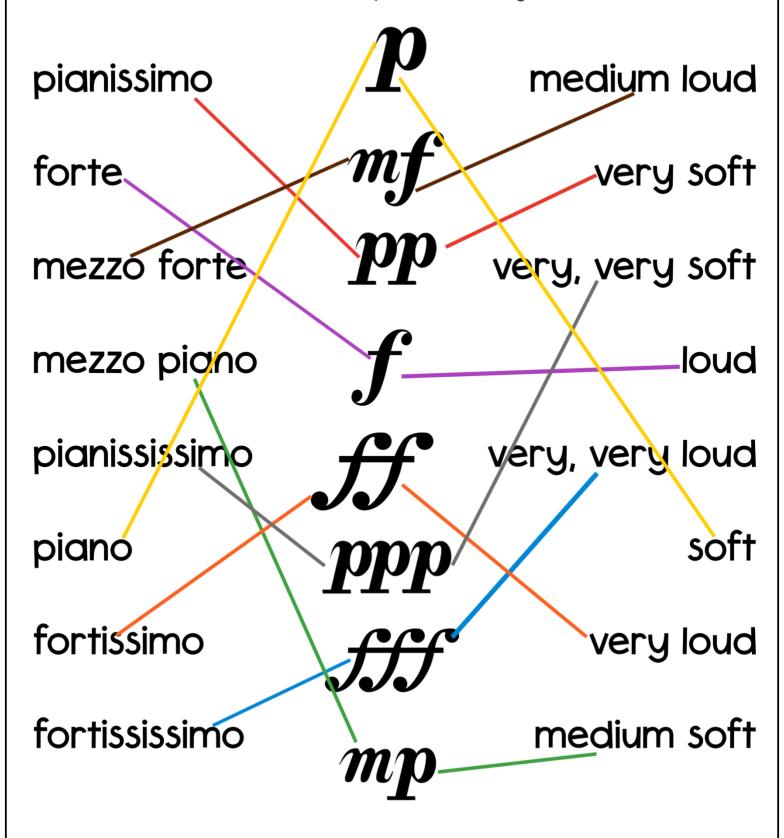
Label the triads (the first is done for you) and then play them all on the piano.



## **Dynamics**

**ANSWERS** 

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



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# Tempo

Match the tempo term to the definition.

Grave	fast (adult running fast)
Lento me	edium 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
Presto	jogging)
	very slow (like a turtle walking)

## Tempo #2

**ANSWERS** 

get gradually faster

Match the tempo term to the definition.

Molto with more movement, play a little faster

Meno return to the original tempo

Più "a little"

Accelerando (accel.) "more"

Un poco

Ritardando (rit.) allow the tempo to increase or decrease freely

Rubato "less"

A Tempo get gradually slower

Più mosso "a lot"

# **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:

2 3 4 5 6

3 Pieces - Scriabin 3

**Brahms - Hungarian Dance** 

Albeniz Espana

Gounod Ave Maria

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

Sicilienne - Paradis 4

Tchaikovsky-Dance the Sugar Plum Fairy Ottorino Resphighi Ancient Airs

Colonel Bogey March 2

Violin Concerto E Major Spring (Vivaldi)4

Waltz in A flat Major 🧳

Bach - Air G String 4

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

Holst - Mars

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

**Delibes - Flower Duet** 

Beethoven - Bagatelle

Tchaikovsky - March

Mozart - Piano Sonata 💡

Grieg - Peer Gynt

Bach - Partita for Violin

Saint Saens - The Swan 4

Bach - Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring 3

Telemann - Sonata

Dvorak - Humoresque 4

Satie - Gymnopedie 4

**Albeniz Asturias** 

Chopin - Preludes 4

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

Polovtsian Dances - Borodin 4

Liszt - Hungarian Rhapsody 4