

19. A B

20. A B

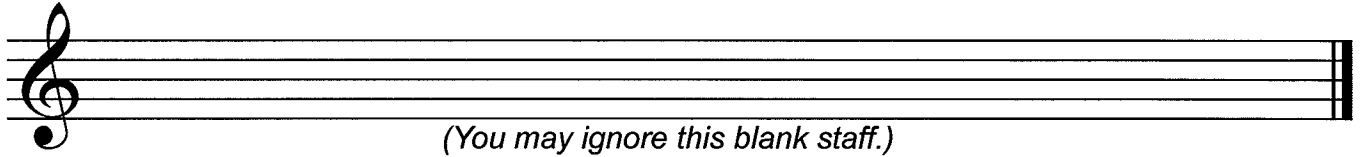
Part II: WRITTEN

Section E: Name these notes. Use capital letters.






Section F: Identify these intervals by NUMBER only, as 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave).

Section G: Draw whole notes on given line or space.



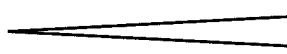
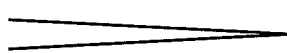
Line E Space E Line B Space C Line F



Section L: Draw a line from the note or rest pictured to its correct name.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
|  | Whole note |
|  | Half note |
|  | Quarter note |
|  | Dotted half note |
|  | Quarter rest |

Section M: Match terms to their definitions. Print carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ Staccato | A. Loud |
| _____ Legato | B. Soft |
| _____ <i>f</i> | C. Short and separated |
| _____ Tempo | D. Smooth and connected |
| _____ <i>p</i> | E. Speed |
| _____ Adagio | F. Indicates to repeat a section |
| _____ Allegro | G. A slow tempo |
| _____  | H. A fast tempo |
| _____  | I. Gradually getting louder |
| _____  | J. Gradually getting softer |
| _____  | K. Hold or pause |

Part I: EAR TRAINING

Each example will be played twice.

Section A: Are the sounds you hear high or low?
Circle the correct answer.

- 1. High Low
- 2. High Low
- 3. High Low
- 4. High Low
- 5. High Low

Section B: Are the sounds you hear going up, going down, or staying the same?
Circle the correct answer.

- 6. Up Down Same
- 7. Up Down Same
- 8. Up Down Same
- 9. Up Down Same
- 10. Up Down Same

Section C: Are the chords you hear Major or minor? Circle the correct answer.

- 11. Major minor
- 12. Major minor
- 13. Major minor
- 14. Major minor
- 15. Major minor

Section D: Which rhythm do you hear? Circle A or B.

16. A

B



17. A

B



18. A

B



19. A B

20. A B

Part II: WRITTEN

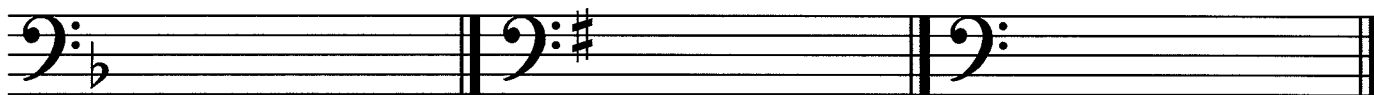
Section E: Name these notes. Use capital letters.

Section F: Identify these intervals by NUMBER only, as 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave).

Section G: Draw whole notes on given line or space.

Line G Space G Line D Space E Line A

Section H: Circle the correct name of each Major key signature.



C Major

C Major

C Major

G Major

G Major

G Major

F Major

F Major

F Major

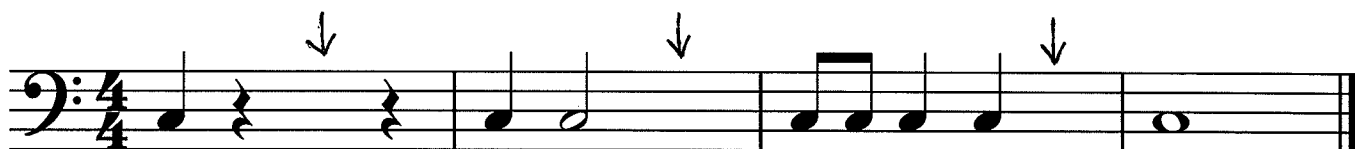
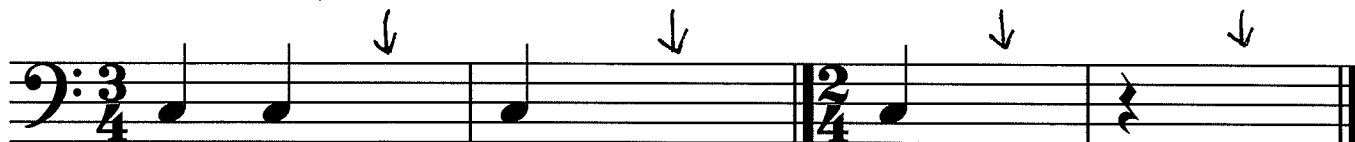
Section I: Add the missing bar lines.

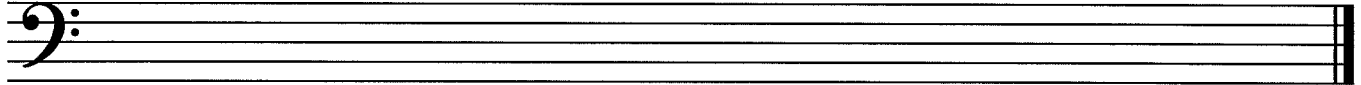


Section J: Write the missing time signature in its correct place on the staff.



Section K: Complete each measure by drawing one note under each arrow (↓).
Be sure the note value completes the measure.





(You may ignore this blank staff.)

Section L: Draw a line from the note or rest pictured to its correct name.

Whole note

Half note

Quarter note

Dotted half note

Quarter rest

Section M: Match terms to their definitions. Print carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

_____ Staccato

A. Loud

_____ Legato

B. Soft

_____ *f*

C. Short and separated

_____ Tempo

D. Smooth and connected

_____ *p*

E. Speed

_____ Adagio

F. Indicates to repeat a section

_____ Allegro

G. A slow tempo

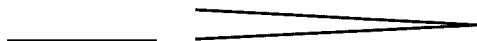
H. A fast tempo



I. Gradually getting louder



J. Gradually getting softer



K. Hold or pause

Part I: EAR TRAINING
Each example will be played twice.

Section A: Are the sounds you hear high or low?
 Circle the correct answer.

- 1. High Low
- 2. High Low
- 3. High Low
- 4. High Low
- 5. High Low

Section B: Are the sounds you hear
 going up, going down, or staying the same?
 Circle the correct answer.

- 6. Up Down Same
- 7. Up Down Same
- 8. Up Down Same
- 9. Up Down Same
- 10. Up Down Same

Section C: Are the chords you hear Major
 or minor? Circle the correct answer.

- 11. Major minor
- 12. Major minor
- 13. Major minor
- 14. Major minor
- 15. Major minor

Section D: Which rhythm do you hear? Circle A or B.

16. A

B



17. A

B



18. A

B



19. A

B

20. A

B

Part II: WRITTEN

Section E: Name these notes. Use capital letters.

Section F: Identify these intervals by NUMBER only, as 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave).

Section G: Draw whole notes on given line or space.

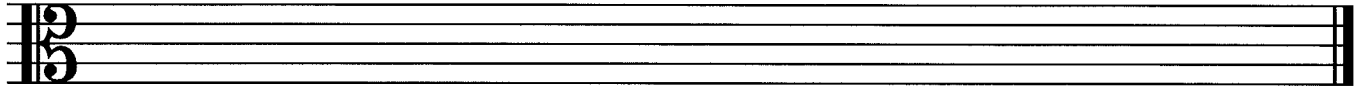
Line F

Space F

Line C

Space D

Line G



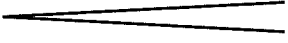



(You may ignore this blank staff.)

Section L: Draw a line from the note or rest pictured to its correct name.

- Whole note
- Half note
- Quarter note
- Dotted half note
- Quarter rest

Section M: Match terms to their definitions. Print carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ Staccato | A. Loud |
| _____ Legato | B. Soft |
| _____ <i>f</i> | C. Short and separated |
| _____ Tempo | D. Smooth and connected |
| _____ <i>p</i> | E. Speed |
| _____ Adagio | F. Indicates to repeat a section |
| _____ Allegro | G. A slow tempo |
| _____  | H. A fast tempo |
| _____  | I. Gradually getting louder |
| _____  | J. Gradually getting softer |
| _____  | K. Hold or pause |

PART I: EAR TRAINING
Each example will be played twice.

Section A: Circle the interval that you hear.

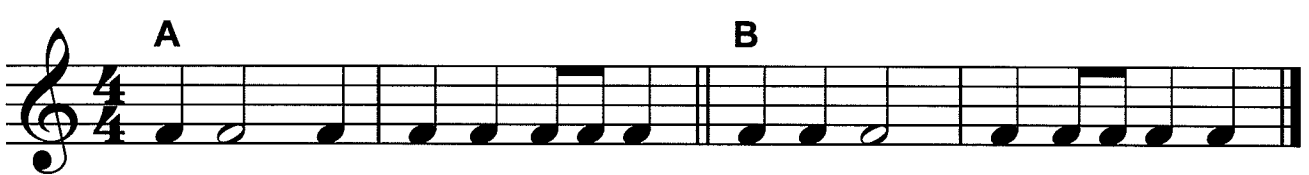
- 1. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
- 2. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
- 3. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
- 4. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

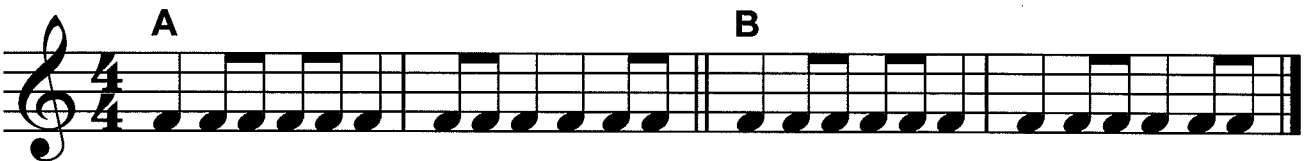
Section B: Is the chord that you hear Major or minor?
Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Major minor
- 2. Major minor
- 3. Major minor
- 4. Major minor

Section C: Which rhythm do you hear? Circle "A" or "B".

1. 

2. 

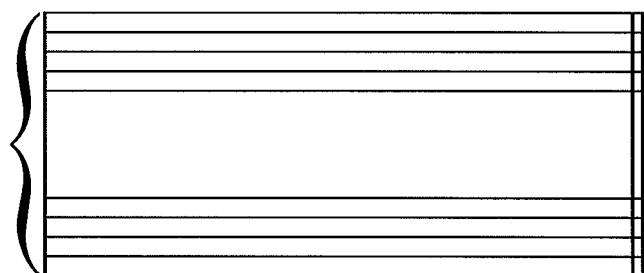
3. 

PART II: WRITTEN

Section D: Name the following Major key signatures.



Section E: Complete this grand staff by drawing a Treble clef (G clef) on the top staff and a Bass clef (F clef) on the lower staff.



Section F: Write the order of sharps and flats using letter names. The first one is given for each.

SHARPS: F _____

FLATS: B _____

Section G: Draw stems on the following notes.



Section H: Write the following intervals above the given notes.

5th 3rd 7th

Section I: Write the following intervals below the given notes.

4th 6th

Section J: Add accidentals to the given notes to create a major scale. Do not write key signatures. Instead, place the sharps or flats next to the notes that need them.





D Major

E♭ Major

A Major

Section K: Draw an enharmonic note beside each of the following notes.

Section L: Match the following terms and symbols with their definitions. Please print your answers carefully in CAPITAL LETTERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ Tempo | A. Very soft |
| 2. _____ 8va | B. Very loud |
| 3. _____ D.S. al Fine | C. Indicates to play notes an octave higher |
| 4. _____  | D. Gradually getting louder |
| 5. _____ A tempo | E. Repeat from the sign to Fine |
| 6. _____ Crescendo | F. Slur |
| 7. _____ <i>ff</i> | G. Tie |
| 8. _____ <i>mp</i> | H. Repeat from the beginning to the Fine |
| 9. _____ <i>pp</i> | I. Return to the original speed or tempo |
| 10. _____ <i>mf</i> | J. Moderately loud |
| 11. _____ Ritardando | K. Moderately soft |
| 12. _____ Legato | L. Smooth and connected |
| 13. _____ Staccato | M. Short and separated |
| 14. _____ Adagio | N. Hold or pause |
| 15. _____ Allegro | O. Speed |
| 16. _____  | P. A slow tempo |
| 17. _____  | Q. A fast tempo |
| 18. _____  | R. Gradually slowing down |
| 19. _____ D.C. al Fine | S. Accent |
| 20. _____ Diminuendo | T. Gradually getting softer; decrescendo |

PART I: EAR TRAINING
Each example will be played twice.

Section A: Identify the interval you hear by number only. All intervals played will be either major or perfect.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Section B: Whole and half steps. Circle the interval that you hear.

- 1. Whole Half
- 2. Whole Half
- 3. Whole Half

Section C: Circle the quality of the scale that you hear.

M = Major
 Hm = Harmonic minor

- 1. M Hm
- 2. M Hm
- 3. M Hm
- 4. M Hm

Section D: Circle the melody that you hear.

PART II: WRITTEN

Section E: Rewrite this melody on the bass clef, one octave lower.

Section F: Name the following key signatures.

Musical notation for Section F showing seven measures of piano accompaniment. The key signatures are: 1. B-flat major, 2. B-flat major, 3. D major, 4. D major, 5. B-flat major, 6. D major, 7. B-flat major.

___ Major ___ Major ___ Major ___ minor ___ minor ___ minor ___ minor

Section G: Add accidentals to the following notes to form the scales indicated.

G \flat Major (treble clef)

E Major (bass clef)

Section H: Write the order of sharps and flats in both clefs. If done correctly, the first measure will be the key signature of C# Major

and the second will be C \flat Major.

Section I: Name the root of each of the following triads.

Musical notation for Section I showing five triads in piano accompaniment. The triads are: 1. B-flat major, 2. D major, 3. D major, 4. B-flat major, 5. B-flat major.

Section J: Write the following triads in root position.

A: I

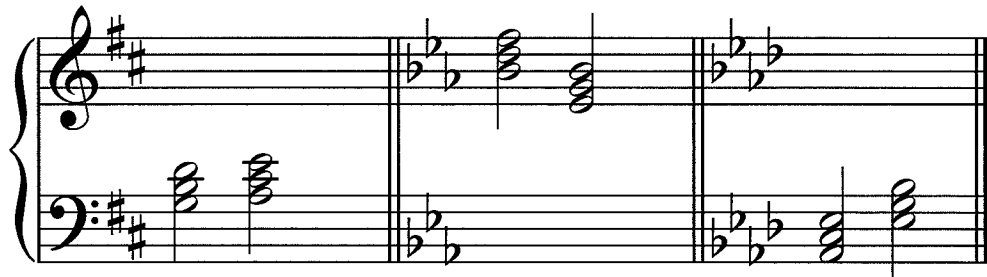
E \flat : IV

D: V

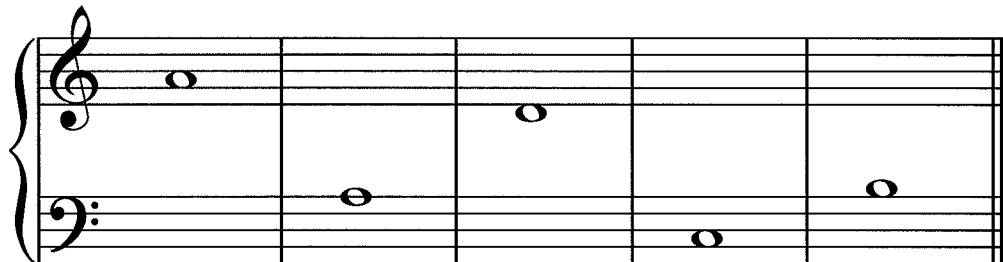
G \flat : I

C: V

Section K: Identify the following cadences as Authentic or Half.



Section L: Write the following intervals above or below the given note.



4th above 6th below 2nd above 3rd above 5th below

Section M: Identify the following intervals by writing the number of the interval and circling its quality.

M = Major
m = minor
P = Perfect



_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
M m P M m P M m P M m P M m P

Section N: Match these terms and definitions. Print your answers carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Adagio | A. Much |
| 2. _____ Tempo | B. Very soft |
| 3. _____ > | C. Gradually getting softer; decrescendo |
| 4. _____ 8va | D. Gradually getting louder |
| 5. _____ Crescendo | E. Little |
| 6. _____ Mezzo piano | F. Slow |
| 7. _____ Pianissimo | G. Moderately soft |
| 8. _____ Poco | H. Indicates to play notes an octave higher |
| 9. _____ Diminuendo | I. Accent |
| 10. _____ Molto | J. Speed |

Section O: Given these Major key signatures, identify the root-position triads with Roman Numerals. Remember to use uppercase for Major triads and lowercase for minor triads.

The image shows three measures of music on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Each measure contains a triad. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a triad consisting of G2, B-flat2, and D3. The second measure has a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp) and a triad consisting of F-sharp3, A3, and C4. The third measure has a key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp) and a triad consisting of D4, F-sharp4, and A4.

Section Q: Complete these measures by adding one note to each measure. You will draw a total of four (4) notes.

The image shows a single staff of music with four measures. The first measure is in 6/8 time and contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure is in 4/4 time and contains a quarter note C5, an eighth note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F5. The third measure is in 2/4 time and contains a quarter note G5. The fourth measure is in 4/4 time and contains a quarter note A5.

PART II: WRITTEN

Section E: Each question has 3 parts: 1) key signature, 2) name of major key, and 3) name of its relative minor key. You will be given one of the 3 parts: fill in the 2 that are missing.

_____ Major _____ Major _____ Major B♭ Major _____ Major
 _____ minor c# minor _____ minor _____ minor _____ minor

Section F: Determine the keys of the following two excerpts. Remember to give both letter name and quality.

EXAMPLE 1: _____

EXAMPLE 2: _____

Section G: Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Remember to give both the letter name as well as the quality.

1. What key is enharmonic of G \flat major? _____
2. What key is the relative major of c minor? _____
3. What key is parallel to b minor? _____
4. What key is the relative minor of F# major? _____

Section H: Transpose the following excerpt from e minor (bass clef) to g minor (treble clef).

Section I: Rewrite the following 4/4 rhythm in 4/8.

Section J: Add accidentals to the following notes to form the 4 scales indicated.

D Major

g harmonic minor

E♭ Major

e melodic minor

Section K: Write the indicated triad or chord, using accidentals (and NOT key signatures).

C minor: iv Root position	G♭ Major: IV 1st inversion	E minor: V ⁷ 1st inversion	A Major: iii Root position	B Major: V ⁷ Root position
g minor: VI Root position	D♭ Major: ii Root position	f minor: vii ^o Root position	b♭ minor: i 1st inversion	A♭ Major: IV 2nd inversion

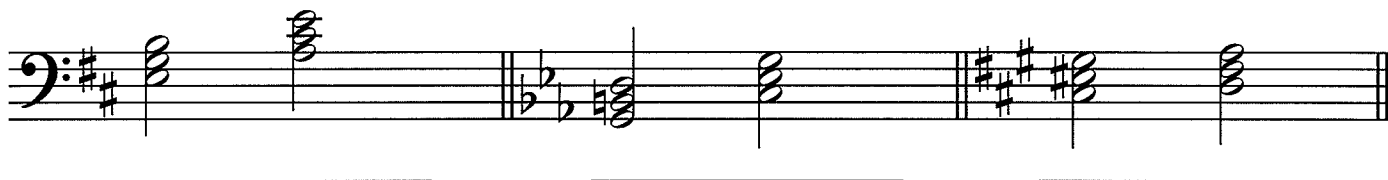
Section L: Circle the quality of the following triads. If the triad is none of the qualities, circle "Other".

- M = Major
- m = minor
- + = Augmented
- = diminished



Example	M m	M m	M m	M m	M m
◉ M m	+ ◦	+ ◦	+ ◦	+ ◦	+ ◦
+ ◦	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
Other					

Section M: Identify the following cadences as Authentic, Half, Plagal, or Deceptive.



Section N: Draw a whole note above the given note to complete the interval.

P8	M6	P5	M3	m7	m2	m3	A4

Section O: Match the following terms and definitions. Print your answers carefully using CAPITAL LETTERS.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ____ Cantabile | A. Less |
| 2. ____ Pesante | B. More |
| 3. ____ Dolce | C. Binary |
| 4. ____ D.C. al Fine | D. Little |
| 5. ____ C | E. Ending Section |
| 6. ____ Piu | F. Repeat from beginning to Fine |
| 7. ____ Poco | G. Heavy, forceful |
| 8. ____ AB | H. In a singing manner |
| 9. ____ Coda | I. 4/4 or Common time |
| 10. ____ Meno | J. Sweetly |

PART I: EAR TRAINING
Each example will be played twice.

Section A: (4 pts) Circle the interval that you hear.

- 1. M3 P5 m6 m7
- 2. m3 Aug.4 M6 M7
- 3. m2 M2 P4 Dim. 5
- 4. m6 M6 m7 P8

Section B: (1 pt) Circle the melody you hear.

A 

B 

C 

Section C: (1 pt) Circle the melody you hear.

A 

B 

C 

Section L: (5 pts) Copy the following melody on the blank staff provided, correcting five mistakes in notation.

Section M: (6 pts) Transpose this melody to the key a minor third lower.

Section N: (4 pts) Write these intervals **up** from the given pitch.

M3 Dim. 7 Aug. 6 Dim. 5

Section O: (4 pts) Write these intervals **down** from the given pitch.

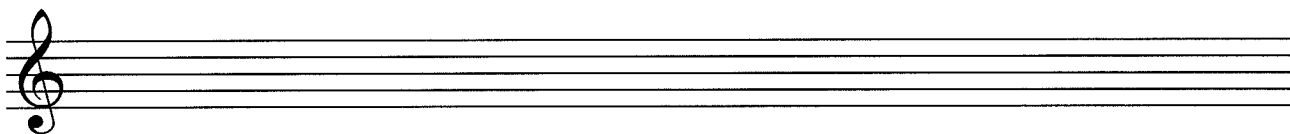
Aug. 4 P4 m6 P5

Section P: (4 pts) Write the following scales, using individual accidentals.

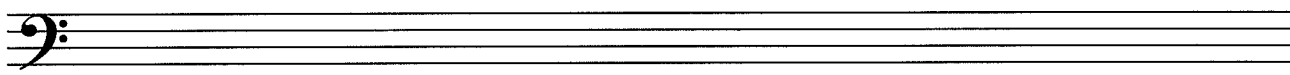
c harmonic minor, ascending



F# Major, ascending

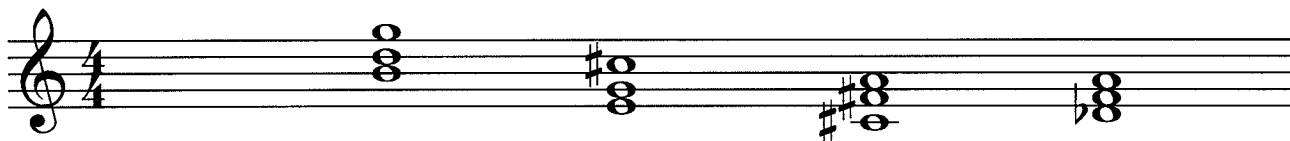


b \flat natural minor, ascending



d# melodic minor, ascending and descending

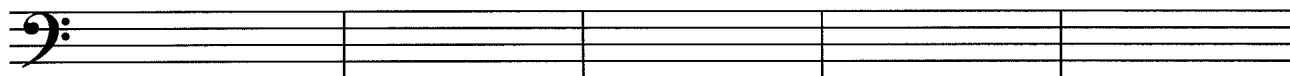
Section Q: (8 pts) Identify these triads by root name, quality (major, minor, diminished, augmented), and position (root position, first inversion, second inversion).



Root and quality: _____

Position: _____

Section R: (5 pts) Write the following chords in the key indicated.



e: vii^{o7}

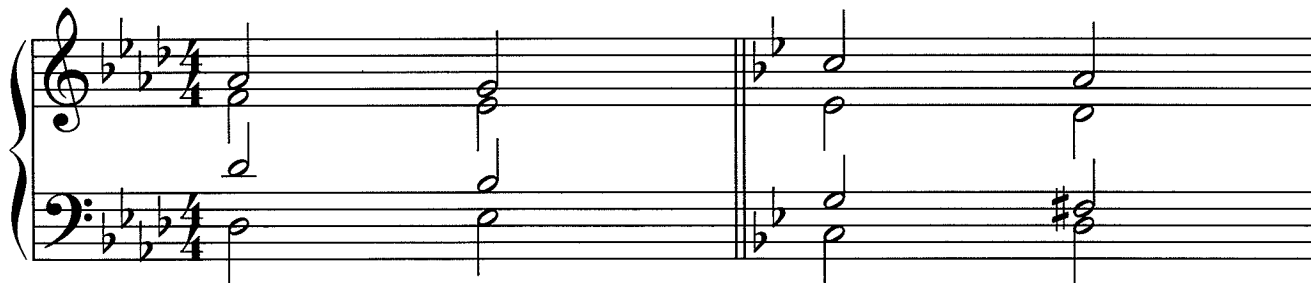
B \flat : IV

B: vi

d: ii^o

d#: V⁷

Section S: (4 pts) Identify each cadence type.



Cadence type: _____

A musical score for a cadence in D major. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first measure contains a D major triad (D4, F#4, A4) in the treble and a D2 octave below in the bass. The second measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The third measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The fourth measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Cadence type: _____

Section T: (10 pts) Analyze the following four-part example, identifying the key signature, Roman Numerals, and figured bass.

A musical score for a four-part setting in D major. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D2 octave below in the bass. The second measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The third measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The fourth measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The piece ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for a four-part setting in D major. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D2 octave below in the bass. The second measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The third measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The fourth measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D3 octave below in the bass. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Section U: (7 pts) Write the scale degree name for each note of the scale, beginning with "tonic."

A musical score for a scale in D major. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The scale is written in a single staff with a treble clef. The notes are D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C#5. The piece ends with a double bar line.
