

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.

1. Up Down Same
2. Up Down Same
3. Up Down Same
4. Up Down Same
5. Up Down Same

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

1. Major minor
2. Major minor
3. Major minor
4. Major minor
5. Major minor

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

1. A B

2. A B

3. A B

4. A B

5. A B

Part II: WRITTEN

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

Section F: Name these notes. Use capital letters.

Section G: Name these Major key signatures.

Section M: Draw these rests on the correct line.

Whole rest Half rest

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

_____ Allegro

A. Speed

B. Gradually getting louder

_____ *f*

C. A fast tempo

_____ Tempo

D. To hold or pause

E. Loud

_____ Staccato

F. Soft

G. Smooth and connected

_____ *p*

H. Indicates to repeat a section

_____ Adagio

I. Short and separated

_____ Legato

J. A slow tempo

4. A B

5. A B

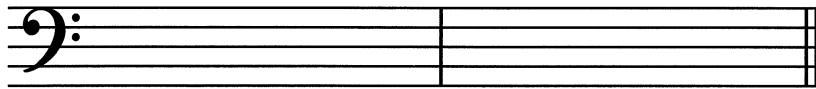
Part II: WRITTEN

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Section M: Draw these rests on the correct line.




Whole rest

Half rest

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

_____ Allegro

A. Speed

_____ 

B. Gradually getting louder

_____ *f*

C. A fast tempo

_____ Tempo

D. To hold or pause

_____ 

E. Loud

_____ Staccato

F. Soft

_____ **||:**

G. Smooth and connected

_____ *p*

H. Indicates to repeat a section

_____ Adagio

I. Short and separated

_____ Legato

J. A slow tempo

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Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Up Down Same
- 2. Up Down Same
- 3. Up Down Same
- 4. Up Down Same
- 5. Up Down Same

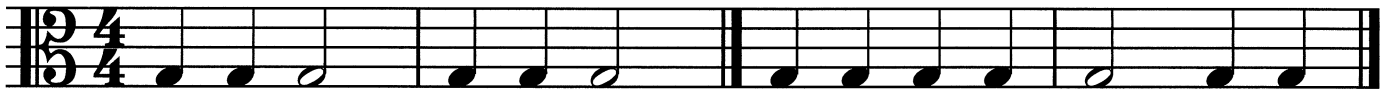
Section C: Are the chords you hear Major or minor? Circle the correct answer.

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

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

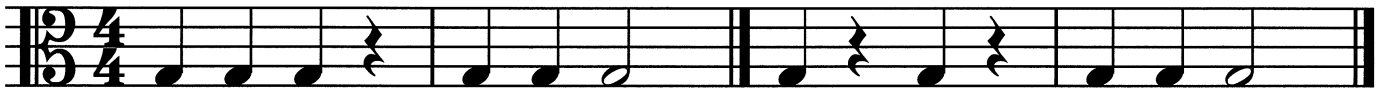
1. A

B



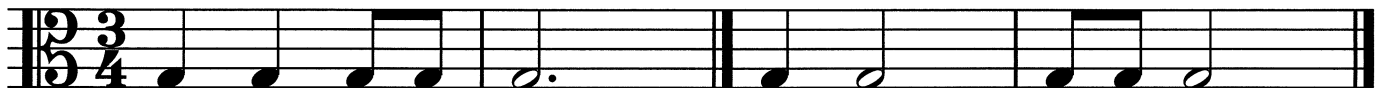
2. A

B



3. A

B



4. A

B



5. A

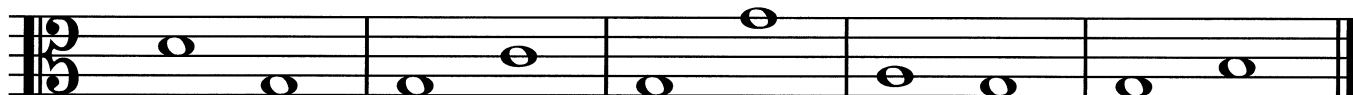
B



Part II: WRITTEN

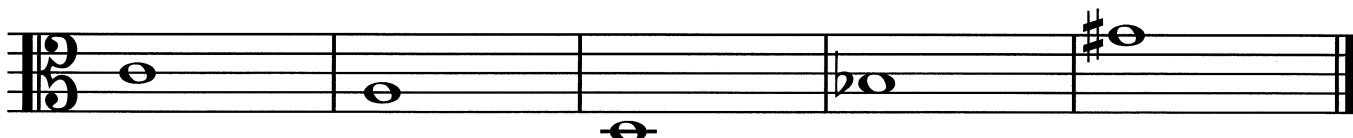
Section E: Identify these intervals by NUMBER only, as 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave).



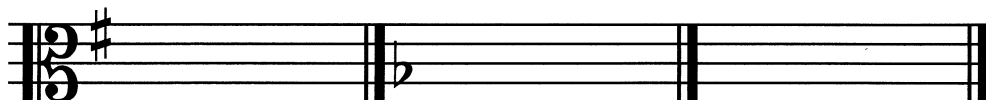


Section F: Name these notes. Use capital letters.





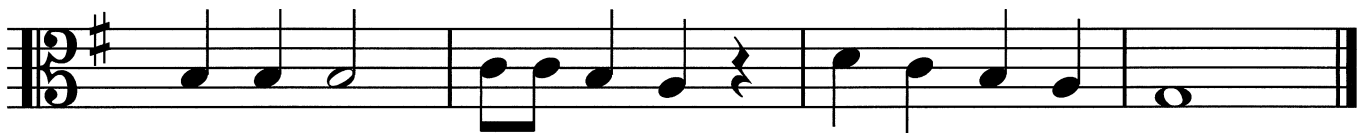
Section G: Name these Major key signatures.



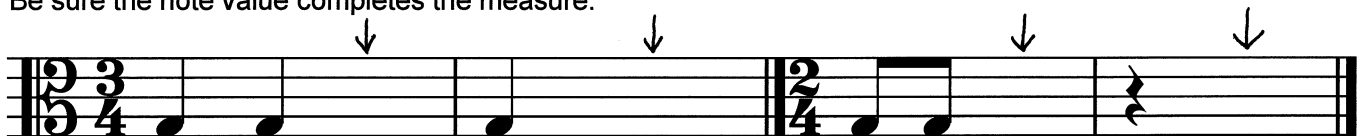
Section H: Add the missing bar lines.



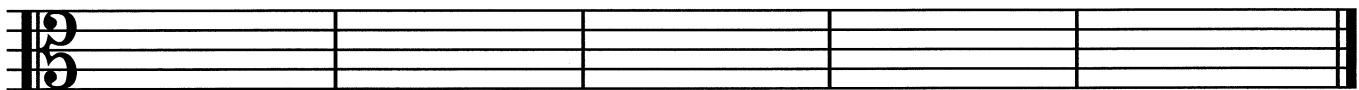
Section I: Write the missing time signature in its correct place on the staff.



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



Section K: Draw notes as whole notes on the given line or space.



Space G

Space F

Line A

Line G

Line C

Section L: Match notes or rests to their names.

Quarter Note

Half Note

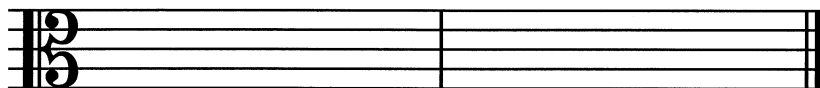
Dotted Half Note

Quarter Rest

Whole Note



Section M: Draw these rests on the correct line.



Whole rest

Half rest

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

_____ Allegro

A. Speed

B. Gradually getting louder

_____ *f*

C. A fast tempo

_____ Tempo

D. To hold or pause

E. Loud

_____ Staccato

F. Soft

G. Smooth and connected

_____ *p*

H. Indicates to repeat a section

_____ Adagio

I. Short and separated

_____ Legato

J. A slow tempo

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
- 5. 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
- 5. Major minor

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

1. A B

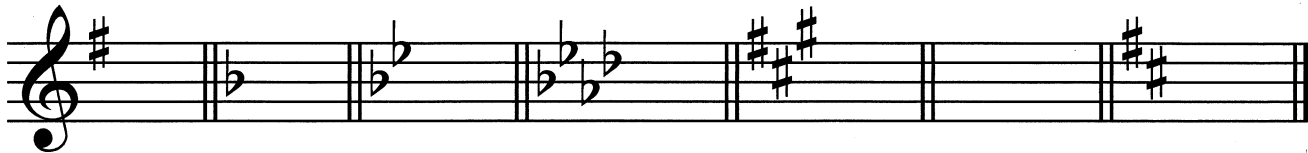
2. A B

3. A B

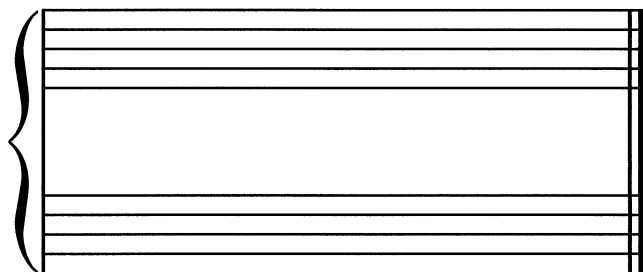
4. A B

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.

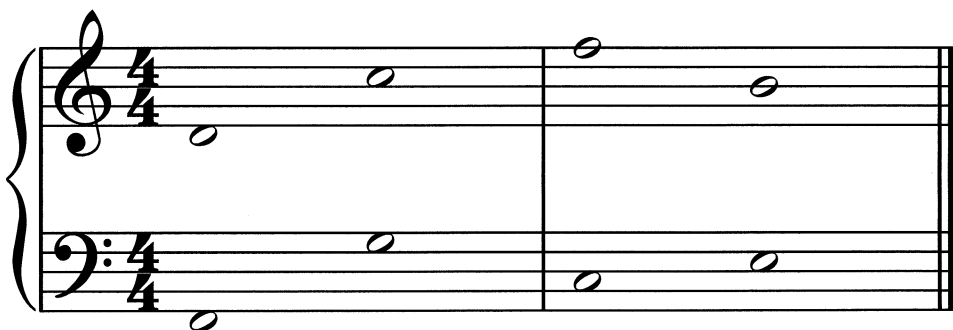


Section F: Write the order of sharps and flats using letter names. The first one is given for each.

SHARPS: F _____

FLATS: B _____

Section G: Draw stems on the following notes.



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

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains three notes: G4 (first space), B4 (second space), and A4 (second space). Below the staff, the intervals are labeled: 4th, 7th, and 2nd.

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

A musical staff with a bass clef. It contains two notes: G3 (second space) and E3 (second line). Below the staff, the intervals are labeled: 5th and 3rd.

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.

E Major

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains the notes of the E major scale: E4 (first space), F4 (first space), G4 (first space), A4 (second space), B4 (second space), C5 (third space), D5 (third space), and E5 (third space).

A \flat Major

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains the notes of the A-flat major scale: A \flat 4 (first space), B \flat 4 (first space), C5 (second space), D5 (second space), E5 (second space), F5 (third space), G5 (third space), and A \flat 5 (third space).

F Major

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains the notes of the F major scale: F4 (first space), G4 (first space), A4 (second space), B4 (second space), C5 (third space), D5 (third space), E5 (third space), and F5 (third space).


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

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains five notes: F \sharp 4 (first space), G4 (first space), A \sharp 4 (second space), B \flat 4 (second space), and A \flat 4 (second space).

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

1. _____ 

2. _____ 

3. _____ 

4. _____ 8va

5. _____ A tempo

6. _____ Crescendo

7. _____ D.C. al Fine

8. _____ D.S. al Fine

9. _____ Diminuendo

10. _____ *ff*

11. _____ *mf*

12. _____ *mp*

13. _____ *pp*

14. _____ Ritardando

15. _____ Adagio

16. _____ Allegro

17. _____ Legato

18. _____ Staccato

19. _____ Tempo

20. _____ 

- A. Very soft
- B. Very loud
- C. Indicates to play notes an octave higher
- D. Gradually getting louder
- E. Repeat from the sign to Fine
- F. Slur
- G. Tie
- H. Repeat from the beginning to the Fine
- I. Return to the original speed or tempo
- J. Moderately loud
- K. Moderately soft
- L. Smooth and connected
- M. Short and separated
- N. Hold or pause
- O. Speed
- P. A slow tempo
- Q. A fast tempo
- R. Gradually slowing down
- S. Accent
- 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 treble clef, one octave higher.

Section F: Name the following key signatures.

The image shows seven measures of music in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Each measure contains a single note with a key signature indicated by sharps or flats. The key signatures are: 1. Three sharps (F#, C#, G#), 2. Two flats (Bb, Eb), 3. One flat (Bb), 4. One sharp (F#), 5. Two flats (Bb, Eb), 6. Three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and 7. One flat (Bb).

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

E Major (treble clef)

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

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains six whole notes: E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains six whole notes: E2, F2, G2, A2, B2, and C3.

A \flat 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.

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is labeled "ORDER OF SHARPS" and the bottom staff is labeled "ORDER OF FLATS".

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

The image shows five measures of music in a grand staff. Each measure contains a triad. The triads are: 1. C major (C4, E4, G4), 2. D major (D4, F#4, A4), 3. E major (E4, G#4, B4), 4. F major (F4, A4, C5), and 5. G major (G4, B4, D5).

Section J: Write the following triads in root position.

The image shows a single musical staff in treble clef with four empty measures for writing triads.

F: I

G: IV

B: V

F#: I

D \flat : IV

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

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

5th above 7th below 4th above 6th above 8th/octave 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. _____ Cantabile | A. Very fast |
| 2. _____ A tempo | B. Little |
| 3. _____ D.S. al Fine | C. Very loud |
| 4. _____ Legato | D. Gradually getting softer; decrescendo |
| 5. _____ Presto | E. Return to the original speed or tempo |
| 6. _____ <i>ff</i> | F. 2/2; alla breve |
| 7. _____ C | G. Hold or pause |
| 8. _____ Poco | H. Smooth and connected |
| 9. _____ V | I. In a singing manner |
| 10. _____ C | J. Repeat from the sign to Fine |

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 triads on a grand staff. The first measure is in C major (no sharps or flats) and contains a C major triad (C-E-G) in the bass clef. The second measure is in D major (two sharps: F# and C#) and contains a D major triad (D-F#-A) in the treble clef. The third measure is in E minor (three flats: Bb, E, and A) and contains an E minor triad (E-G-B) in the treble clef.

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

The image shows four measures of music on a single staff in treble clef. The first measure is in 2/4 time and contains a single quarter note G. The second measure is in 6/8 time and contains a quarter note G, an eighth note A, and an eighth note B. The third measure is in common time (C) and is empty. The fourth measure is in 9/8 time and contains a quarter note G, an eighth note A, and an eighth note B.

Section R: Circle each measure that does NOT have the correct number of beats according to the time signatures.

Measure 1: Bass clef, 4/4 time signature. The notes are: quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C.

Measure 2: Bass clef, 3/2 time signature. The notes are: quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G.

Measure 3: Bass clef, 12/8 time signature. The notes are: quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D.

Measure 4: Bass clef, 2/8 time signature. The notes are: quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F, quarter note G.

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

EXAMPLE 1: _____

Two systems of musical notation for piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in 4/4 time. The first system contains four measures, and the second system also contains four measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

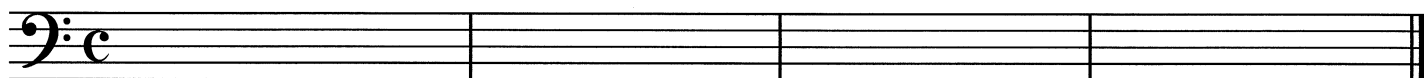
EXAMPLE 2: _____

Three systems of musical notation for piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in 3/4 time. The first system contains four measures, the second system contains four measures, and the third system contains four measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef is primarily eighth notes, and the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the third system.

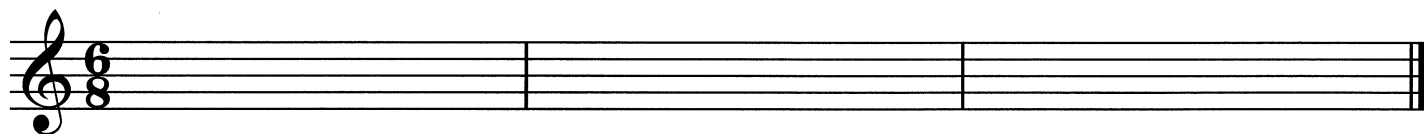
Section F: Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Remember to give both the letter name as well as the quality.

1. What key is parallel to C major? _____
2. What key is enharmonic to C# major? _____
3. What key is the relative minor of A \flat major? _____
4. What key is the relative major of B minor? _____

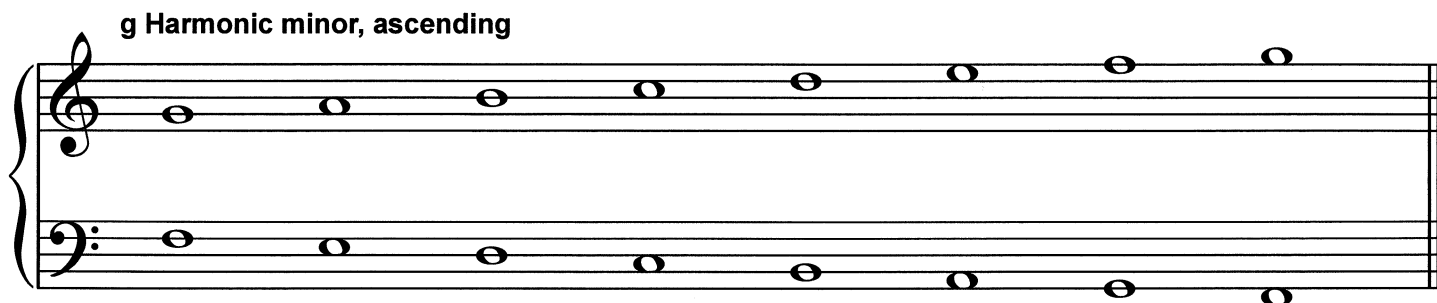
Section G: Transpose the following excerpt from C Major (treble clef) down to E \flat Major (in bass clef).



Section H: Instrumental Beaming.
Rewrite the following 3/4 rhythm in 6/8.



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



g Harmonic minor, ascending

f Natural minor, descending

A Major, descending

Musical notation for A Major descending scale in treble and bass clefs. The treble clef starts on A4 and descends to A3. The bass clef starts on A3 and descends to A2.

b Melodic minor, ascending

Section J: These major triads are in order of the circle of fifths. There are four missing triads. Please complete the pattern by writing the four missing triads underneath the the arrows (↓). For this section, each accidental only applies to the note it is next to; accidentals do not affect subsequent notes in the measures. Be sure to write any accidentals you need on the the 4 triads you write.

Musical notation for Section J showing a sequence of major triads in the circle of fifths. The first five triads are: C major, G major, D major, A major, and E major. The next four triads are missing and indicated by arrows (↓).

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

Musical notation for Section K showing five empty staves for writing chords. The chords to be written are:

- F Major: I 2nd inversion
- D Major: iii Root position
- E \flat Major: V⁷ 2nd inversion
- f# minor: iv Root position
- a minor: V⁷ 1st inversion

Below the staves, the following chords are listed:

- G \flat Major: vi Root position
- c minor: ii Root position
- A Major: vii^o Root position
- E Major: iii Root position
- D \flat Major: IV 1st 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
- o = diminished

Musical notation for Section L showing six triads for classification. Below each triad is a box for classification:

- Example: M m, + o, Other
- Triad 1: M m, + o, Other
- Triad 2: M m, + o, Other
- Triad 3: M m, + o, Other
- Triad 4: M m, + o, Other
- Triad 5: M m, + o, Other
- Triad 6: M m, + o, 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.

m6 M7 P8 M3 P4

Section O: Identify the following intervals by both number and quality.

Section P: Identify the meter for each. Remember to include both parts of the description, e.g., "compound triple".

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Andante | A. Lightly |
| 2. _____ 8va | B. Less |
| 3. _____ Subito | C. Suddenly loud accent |
| 4. _____ D.S. al Fine | D. In the same manner |
| 5. _____ Leggiero | E. Suddenly |
| 6. _____ Largo | F. 2/2; alla breve |
| 7. _____ Meno | G. Moderate or walking speed |
| 8. _____ Simile | H. Very slow |
| 9. _____ ♩ | I. Indicates to play notes an octave higher |
| 10. _____ sfz | J. Repeat from the sign to the Fine |

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Each example will be played twice.

Section A: 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: Circle the melody that you hear.

A

B

C

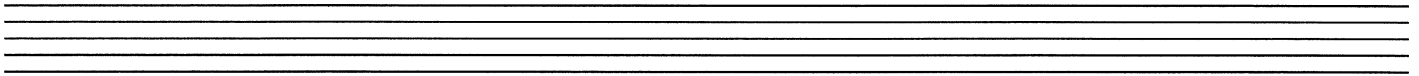
Section C: Circle the melody that you hear.

A

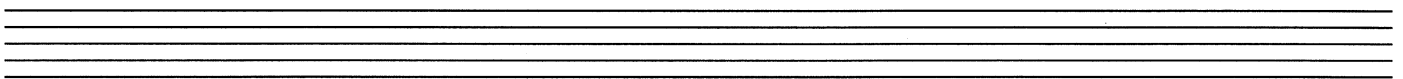
B

C

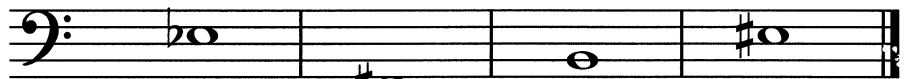
Section M: Copy the following melody on the blank staff provided, correcting five mistakes in notation.



Section N: Transpose this melody to the key that is a major third higher.



Section O: Write these intervals **up** from the given pitch.



Dim.5

M3

Aug.6

Dim.7

Section P: Write these intervals **down** from the given pitch.



P4

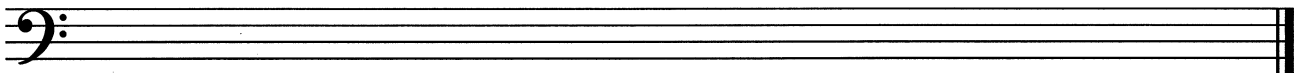
m6

Aug.4

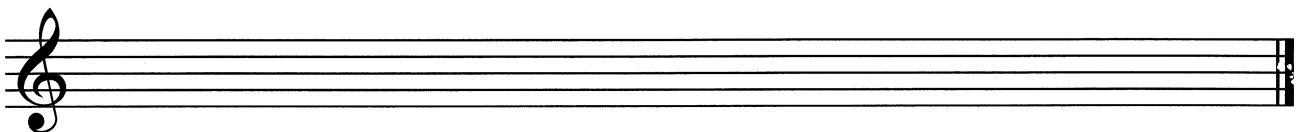
P5

Section Q: Write the following scales, using individual accidentals.

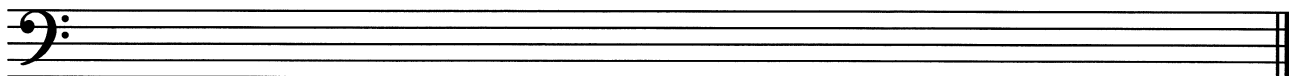
f harmonic minor, ascending only



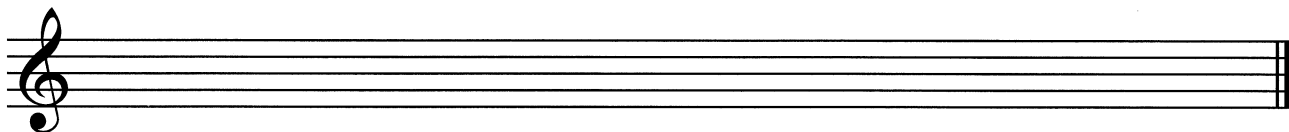
C# Major, ascending only



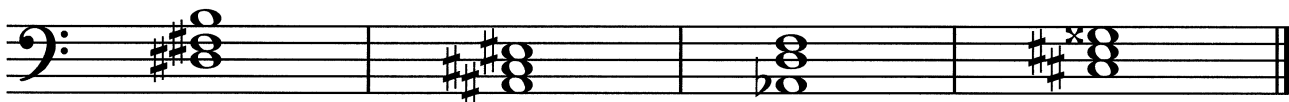
e_n natural minor, ascending only



g# melodic minor, ascending and descending



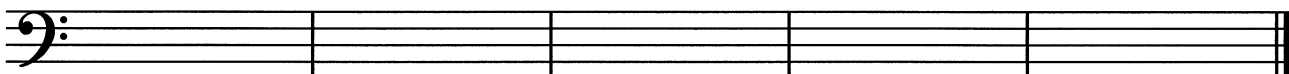
Section R: Identify these triads by root name, quality (major, minor, diminished, augmented), and position (root position, first inversion, second inversion).



Root & quality: _____

Position: _____

Section S: Write the following chords in the key indicated.



b: V⁷ E \flat : IV F#: vi g: III d#: vii^{o7}

Section T: Identify each cadence type.



Cadence type: _____

Section U: Analyze the following four-part example, identifying the key signature, Roman numerals, and figured bass. Remember to use uppercase Roman numerals for major and lowercase Roman numerals for minor.

_____;

Section V: Write the scale degree names for each note of the scale, beginning with "tonic".

Tonic _____