

Answer Key

Theory Practice 2

This is an excerpt from, 'The Lonely Traveler' by Bela Bartok.

Answer the following questions about this 8 bar phrase.

The musical score consists of three systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The time signature is 4/4. The first system contains measures 1, 2, and 3. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 2 has a quarter rest in the treble staff. Measure 3 has a quarter rest in the bass staff. The second system contains measures 4, 5, and 6. Measure 5 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 6 has a quarter rest in the bass staff. The third system contains measures 7 and 8. Measure 7 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 8 features a decrescendo hairpin and ends with a double bar line.

1. In measure 1 what is the name of the sharpened note? - *G Sharp*
2. What is the name of the note with the natural sign in measure 3? - *G Natural*
3. What kind of rest is in measure 2? - *a quarter rest*
4. How many counts does the rest in measure 2 receive? - *one count*
5. What is the time signature? - *4/4*
6. How many counts are in each bar? - *four counts in every bar*
7. In measure 7 what does the dynamic abbreviation stand for? - *piano*
8. How should you play in measure 7? - *play softly*
9. In measure 8 what is the Italian term for the dynamic symbol? - *decrescendo*
10. How should measure 8 be played? - *gradually softer*

Theory Practice 3

The **eighth rest** receives half a count. Count in the same way that you count the eighth note.

eighth rest

1+ 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3+ 4 +

1. Write in the counts and add the time signature.

1+2+ 3 + 4+ 1+2+3+ 4 + 1 + 2 + 3+4+ 1 + 2 + 3+ 4 +

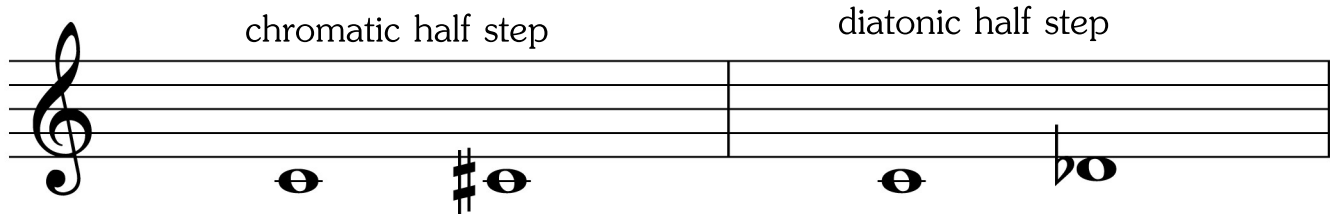
2. Write the counts.

1+ 2+ 3+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 1 + 2 + 3 + 1+ 2+ 3+

3. Write the counts.

1+ 2 + 3+ 4+ 1+2+ 3 + 4 + 1+ 2+ 3+ 4 + 1+2+3+ 4 +

Theory Practice 4



Chromatic and Diatonic Half Steps

If you raise Middle C a half step, the new note may be named either C Sharp or D Flat. If you name it C Sharp then you have kept its letter name the same and it is a **chromatic half step**. If you call it D Flat then you have changed its letter name to D Flat and it is a **diatonic half step**. Remember that C Sharp and D Flat are the same black key on the piano, but on the staff they are different notes.

1. These notes have been raised a half step. Write C if it is a chromatic half step, or D if it is diatonic.

Two musical staves in treble clef. The first staff contains four pairs of notes: (C4, C#4), (C#4, D#4), (D#4, Eb4), and (Eb4, E4). Below each pair is a letter: C, C, D, D. The second staff contains four pairs of notes: (D4, D#4), (D#4, E4), (E4, E#4), and (E#4, Fb4). Below each pair is a letter: D, C, C, D.

2. These notes have been lowered a half step. Write C for chromatic or D for diatonic.

A musical staff in treble clef containing four pairs of notes: (C4, Bb4), (D4, C#4), (E4, D#4), and (F4, Eb4). Below each pair is a letter: C, D, D, C.

Theory Practice 5

1. Raise these notes a chromatic half step.

2. Lower a chromatic half step.

3. Raise a diatonic half step.

4. Lower a diatonic half step.

5. Name these notes to find the word.

name: C A B B A G E A C E A G E

name: D A B B E D D E E D G A G

name: F A C A D E C A F E D E A F

name: B E A D C A G E F A C E

Theory Practice 6

Most of the time, placing a sharp or a flat before a note takes you from a white key to a black key. Notice that on the piano:

B Sharp is the same as C

C Flat is the same as B

E Sharp is the same as F

F Flat is the same as E

1. Raise these notes a half step showing two different names. Write the names underneath.

Musical notation for exercise 1. The exercise is presented in two staves (treble and bass clef) with a grand brace on the left. A double bar line is placed between the third and fourth measures. The notes and their two names are as follows:

Measure	Treble Clef Note	Treble Clef Name	Bass Clef Note	Bass Clef Name
1	E	E	A	A
2	E#	E#	A#	A#
3	F	F	Bb	Bb
4	F#	F#	B	B
5	Gb	Gb	B#	B#
6	C	C	C	C

2. Lower these notes a half step showing two different names.

Musical notation for exercise 2. The exercise is presented in two staves (treble and bass clef) with a grand brace on the left. A double bar line is placed between the third and fourth measures. The notes and their two names are as follows:

Measure	Treble Clef Note	Treble Clef Name	Bass Clef Note	Bass Clef Name
1	A	A	C	C
2	Ab	Ab	Cb	Cb
3	G#	G#	B	B
4	D	D	E	E
5	Db	Db	Eb	Eb
6	C#	C#	D#	D#

Some notes on the piano even have three names—you will learn them in Part Two.

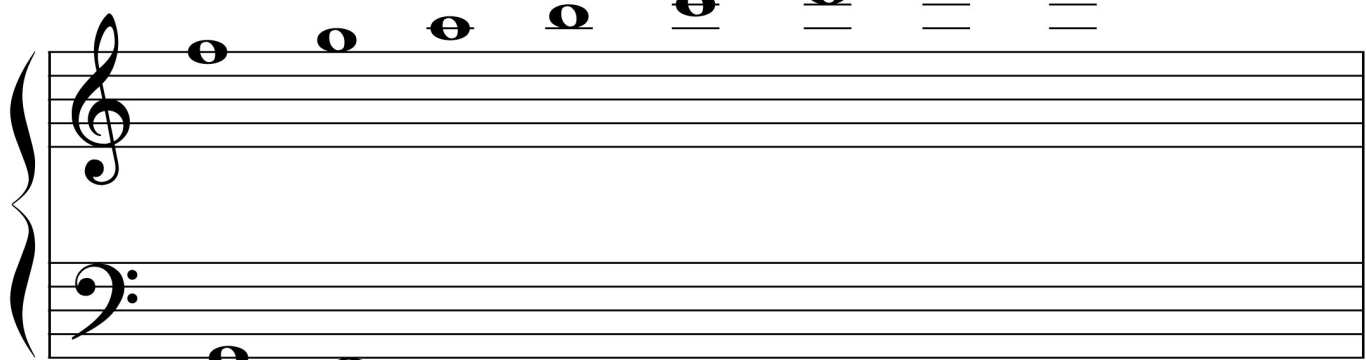
Theory Practice 7

Leger Notes—Beyond the Staff

You may have noticed that there are many more notes on the piano than are on the grand staff. Notes that go beyond the range of the staff are drawn on short leger lines. Leger lines are really a continuation of the staff and the notes move the same way, by lines and spaces.

leger notes above the treble staff:

	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

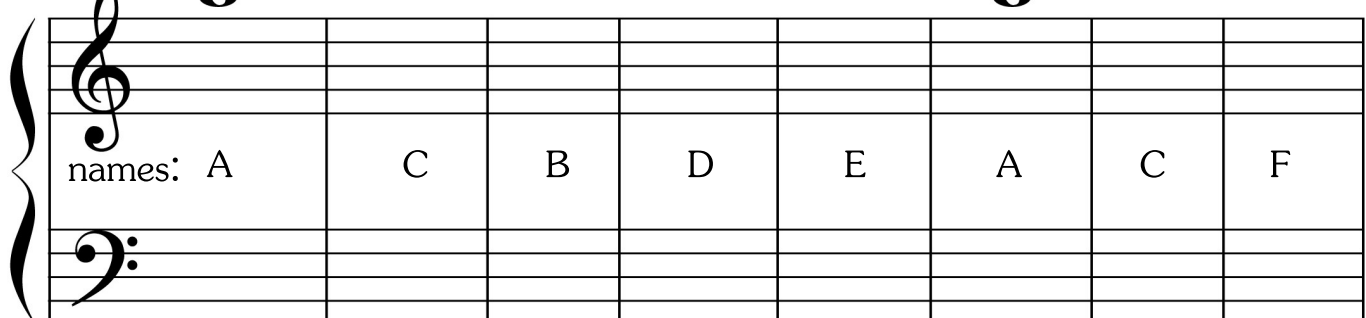


	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

leger notes below the bass staff:

1. Write the names of these leger notes.

	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
names:	A	C	B	D	E	A	C	F



names:	D	A	C	E	B	C	G	A
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Theory Practice 8

Leger Notes—Between the Staves

Leger notes may be found between the two staves. In the first measure the right hand would be playing below Middle C. In the second measure the left hand would be playing above Middle C. The notes in the treble and bass staves are the same on the piano.

The image shows a grand staff with two systems. The first system has five measures. The first measure contains notes C, B, A, G, and F in both the treble and bass staves. The second system has five measures. The first measure contains notes C, D, E, F, and G in both the treble and bass staves. The notes are represented as whole notes with stems pointing towards the center of the grand staff.

1. Draw these leger notes below the treble staff.

The image shows a grand staff with six measures. The treble staff contains leger notes in the following order: C (below the first line), G (between the first and second lines), A (between the first and second lines), B (between the first and second lines), F (between the first and second lines), and A (between the first and second lines). The bass staff is empty.

2. Draw these leger notes above the bass staff.

The image shows a grand staff with six measures. The treble staff is empty. The bass staff contains leger notes in the following order: D (between the first and second lines), F (between the first and second lines), E (between the first and second lines), C (between the first and second lines), G (between the first and second lines), and E (between the first and second lines).

Theory Practice 9

Here is an excerpt from a Sonatina by Ludwig Van Beethoven.
Answer the following questions about this phrase.

The musical score is in G major and common time (C). It consists of three systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system (measures 1-4) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) includes a natural sign in measure 5. The third system (measures 9-11) starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece ends with a repeat sign in measure 8.

1. In measure 1 the dynamic abbreviation stands for—*piano*—and means to play—*softly*
2. How many eighth notes are in measure 4? - *six*
3. How many quarter notes are in measure 8? - *four*
4. What accidental sign is used in measure 5? - *the natural sign*
5. Name the note with the natural sign in measure 5.—*F*
6. Name the 2 leger notes in the bass clef of measure 6.—*E and C*
7. Name the leger note in the treble clef in measure 10.—*B*
8. Name the leger note in the treble clef in measure 11.—*D*
9. The C in the time signature means—*common time or 4/4*

Theory Practice 10

1. Raise these notes a half step—chromatic or diatonic.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef: F#4, G4, A4, Bb4, Bb4, C#5. Bass clef: F#3, G#3, Ab3, G4, A4, Bb4, Bb4.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef: G4, A4, Bb4, C#5, C#5, Bb4, Bb4, C#5. Bass clef: F#3, G#3, Ab3, G4, A4, Bb4, Bb4, C#5.

2. Draw these leger notes above the treble staff and below the bass staff.

Exercise 2 musical notation. Treble clef: A4, C5, D5, G5, F5, E5, D5, B4. Bass clef: A3, C3, D3, G3, F3, E3, D3, B2.

3. Name these leger notes.

Exercise 3 musical notation. Treble clef: B4, A4, G4, D4, G4, F4, F4. Bass clef: B2, E3, A3, G3, D3, G3, F3, F3.

Part One Cumulative Review

1. Write the names of these notes.

names: Bb D A G C A
names E F# F Fb A C

names: E# B E C# D Fb
name Db B G D G# E#

2. Draw these notes in four different places.

Bb G A D# C F#
Bb G A D# C F#

E# E Gb D Fb E
E# E Gb D Fb E

3. Write the time signature and the counts.

4. Divide these two phrases into equal measures. Write in the time signatures and counts, then draw in the bar lines.

5. Add notes to complete these measures.

6. Add rests to complete these measures.

7. Raise these notes a half step.

8. Lower these notes a half step.

Answer the following questions about symbols in the above phrase.

9. In measure 1 what is the symbol above the note C in treble clef called? - *accent*
10. How does it affect the note? - *play the note slightly louder*
11. What does ff in measure 1 mean? - *fortissimo*
12. How should you play when you see ff—*very loudly*
13. What is the symbol between the staves in measure 4? - *decrescendo*
14. How should you play in measure 4? - *gradually becoming softer*
15. What is the time signature for this phrase? - *common time or 4/4*
16. What is the long curved line over measures 3-5? - *phrase line*
17. How should you play the notes under the curved line? - *play smoothly*