

# Theory Worksheet 1

1. Who is the composer? *Jean Phillippe Rameau*
2. What is the time signature? *3/4*
3. The names of the bass staff notes in measure 2 are: *A, B and G*
4. What do the small numbers above and below some of the notes mean? *Which finger should play that note*
5. The names of the treble staff notes in bar 3 are? *E, G, F, E, D and C*
6. How many counts are in every measure? *three*
7. How many eighth notes are in measure 4? *four*
8. Are there any whole notes in this piece? *No—there can only be 3 counts per bar*
9. Give the meaning of each of the symbols used in this piece:

*mf—mezzo forte or medium loud*

*p—piano or soft*

*f—forte or loud*

*mp—mezzo piano or medium soft*

*D.C. al fine—da capo al fine or go to the beginning and play to fine*

*fine—end*

*ritard.—ritardando or gradually slow down*

10. In bar 9, an accidental is used in the bass clef. Is it a sharp flat or natural sign?

# Theory Worksheet 2

Draw the following on both the bass and treble staves.

In measure 1—B as a half note

In measure 2—A as a whole note

In measure 3—G as a quarter note

In measure 4—D as an eighth note

In measure 5—E as a dotted half note

In measure 6—F in two places on the staff

In measure 7—a whole rest

In measure 8—a half rest

In measure 9—a quarter rest

In measure 10—an eighth rest

# Theory Worksheet 3

You have learned the relationship of each note to the whole note. Notes may be referred to by these other names:

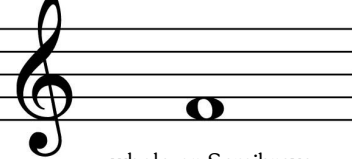




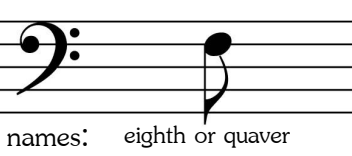
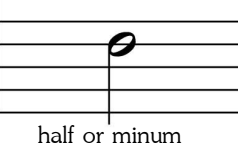
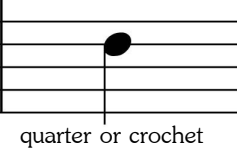
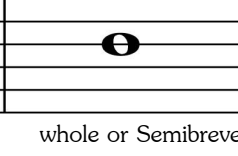
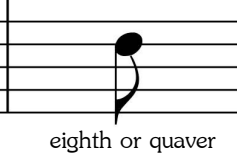
Whole Note or Semibreve

Half Note or Minim

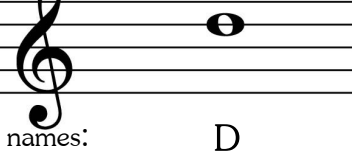
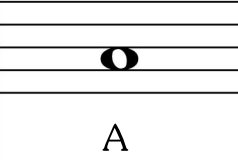
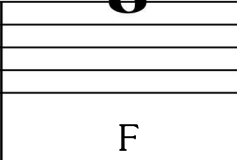
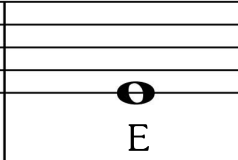
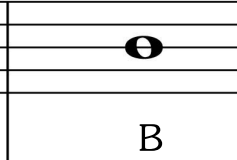
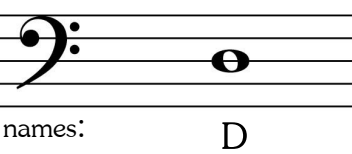
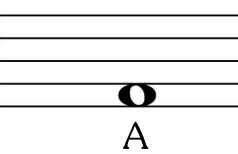
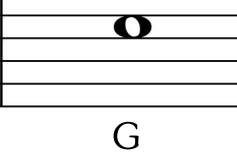
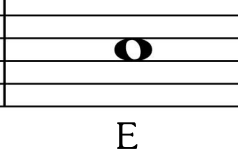
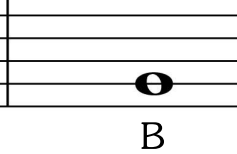
Quarter Note or Crotchet

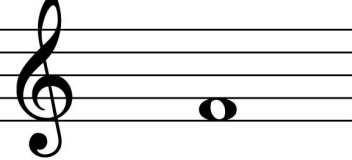
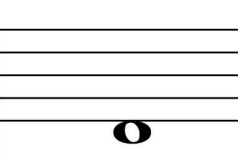
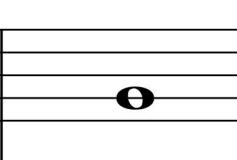
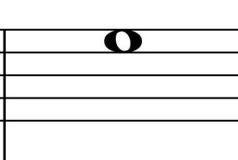
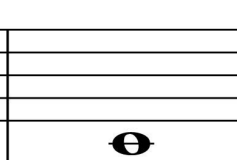
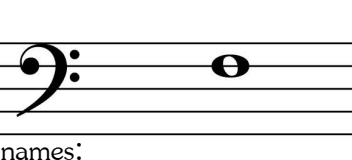
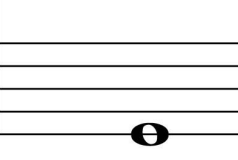
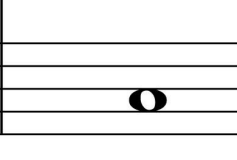
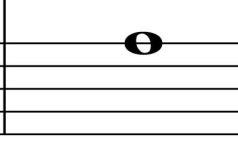
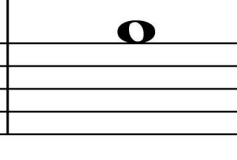
Eighth Note or Quaver

1. Write the two names for each type of note as shown.

					
names:	whole or Semibreve	quarter or crotchet	eighth or quaver	whole or Semibreve	half or minim
					
names:	eighth or quaver	half or minim	quarter or crotchet	whole or Semibreve	eighth or quaver

2. Give the letter names for each of the following notes.

					
names:	D	A	F	E	B
					
names:	D	A	G	E	B

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

# Theory Worksheet 4

A **Half Step** is the next key.  
A **Whole Step** is two half steps

Diagram illustrating half and whole steps:

- Top Staff (Treble Clef):**
  - Left: A note on the second line (F4) is followed by a note on the second space (F#4). Label: "this note has been raised a half step".
  - Right: A note on the second line (F4) is followed by a note on the third line (G4). Label: "this note has been raised a whole step".
- Bottom Staff (Bass Clef):**
  - Left: A note on the second space (F3) is followed by a note on the second line (E3). Label: "this note has been lowered a half step".
  - Right: A note on the second space (F3) is followed by a note on the first space (E3). Label: "this note has been lowered a whole step".

1. Draw a note one half step ABOVE the given note, then one whole step above the given note.

Exercise 1: Drawing notes one half step above and one whole step above the given note.

The diagram shows a grand staff with six measures. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 1: Treble clef, middle C (C4).
- Measure 2: Treble clef, C#4.
- Measure 3: Treble clef, D4.
- Measure 4: Treble clef, E4.
- Measure 5: Treble clef, E#4 (F4).
- Measure 6: Treble clef, F4.

The bass clef staff contains notes that are one octave below the treble clef notes: C3, C#3, D3, E3, F3, F#3 (G3).

*It is best to work these while at the keyboard*

2. Draw a note one half step BELOW the given note, then one whole step below the given note.

Exercise 2: Drawing notes one half step below and one whole step below the given note.

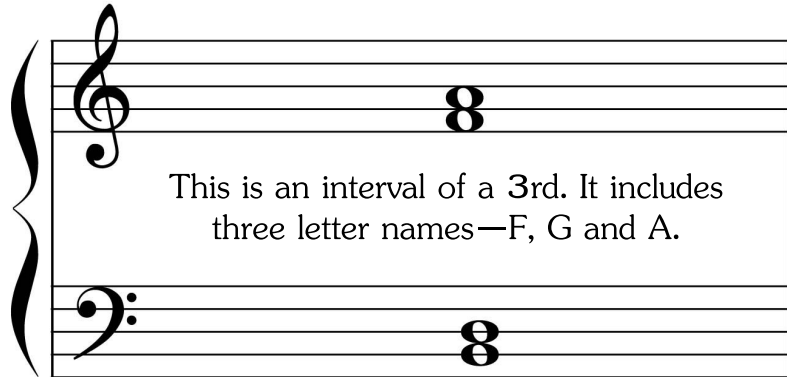
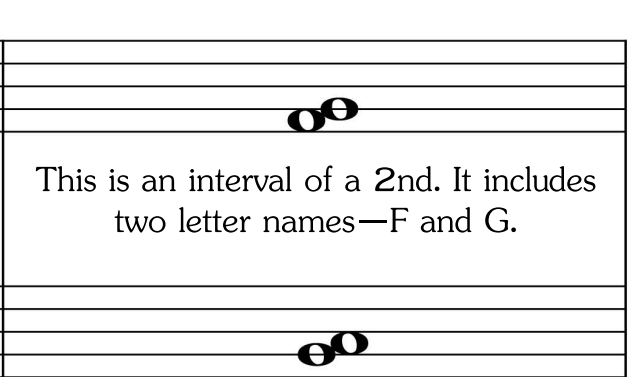
The diagram shows a grand staff with six measures. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 1: Treble clef, middle C (C4).
- Measure 2: Treble clef, B3.
- Measure 3: Treble clef, Bb3.
- Measure 4: Treble clef, A3.
- Measure 5: Treble clef, Ab3.
- Measure 6: Treble clef, G3.

The bass clef staff contains notes that are one octave below the treble clef notes: C3, B2, Bb2, A2, Ab2, G2.

# Theory Worksheet 5

An **Interval** is the distance between two keys. When naming an interval, count all the letter names including the first and last.

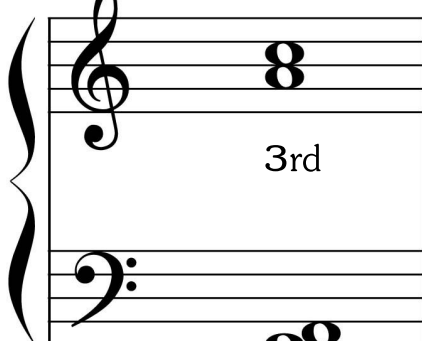
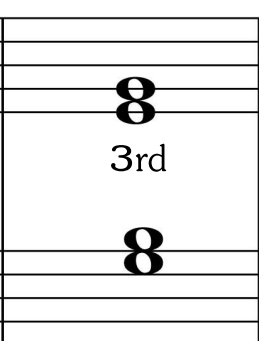
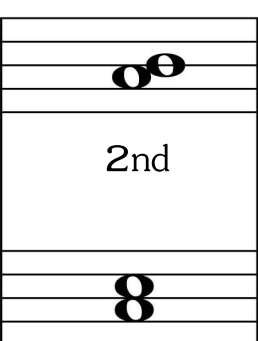
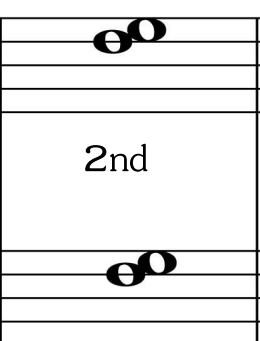
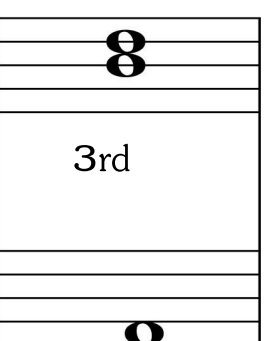
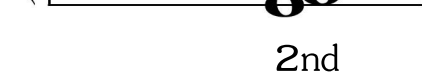
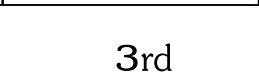
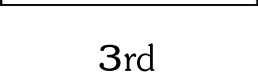
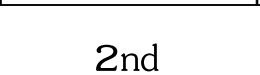

	
<p>This is an interval of a 3rd. It includes three letter names—F, G and A.</p>	<p>This is an interval of a 2nd. It includes two letter names—F and G.</p>

This is an interval of a 3rd. It includes three letter names—B, C and D.

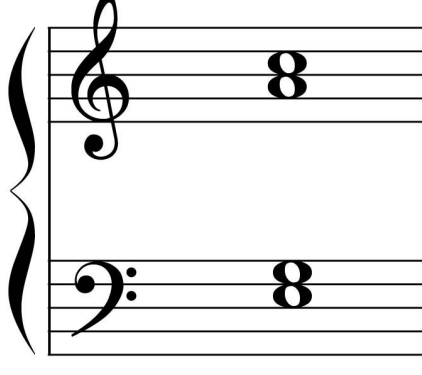
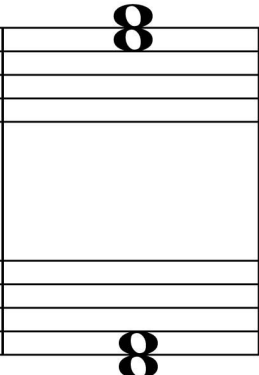
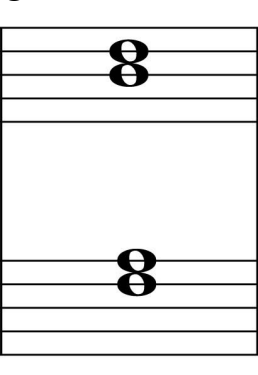
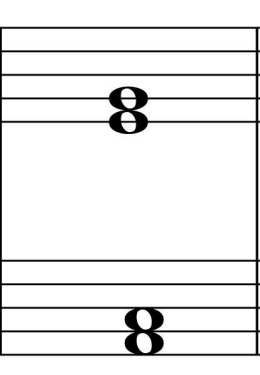
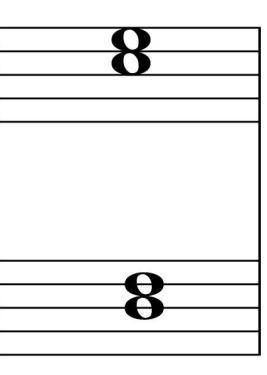





This is an interval of a 3rd. It includes two letter names—B and C

Note that intervals of a 3rd are always on consecutive lines or spaces. Intervals of a 2nd are drawn slightly offset so that the notes will not cross each other. Learning to recognize intervals will greatly help you as you sight read music.

1. Write the number names of these intervals.

				
3rd	3rd	2nd	2nd	3rd
				
2nd	3rd	3rd	2nd	3rd

2. Draw a note one 3rd above the following.

3. Draw a note one 2nd above each of the following.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a piano keyboard diagram. The diagram shows a sequence of five pairs of notes: (C4, D4), (E4, F4), (G4, A4), (B4, C5), and (D5, E5). The exercise asks to draw a note one second above each of these pairs.

4. Draw a note one 3rd below the given note.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a piano keyboard diagram. The diagram shows a sequence of five pairs of notes: (C4, C4), (E4, E4), (G4, G4), (B4, B4), and (D5, D5). The exercise asks to draw a note one third below each of these pairs.

5. Draw a note one 2nd below the given note.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a piano keyboard diagram. The diagram shows a sequence of five pairs of notes: (C4, D4), (E4, F4), (G4, A4), (B4, C5), and (D5, E5). The exercise asks to draw a note one second below each of these pairs.

# Theory Worksheet 6

1. Write the names of the following notes.

names: A# Eb G# Db Db

names: Bb G# Gb E# Db

2. Draw these notes on both the treble and bass staves.

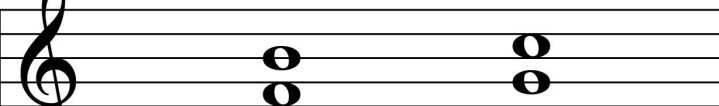
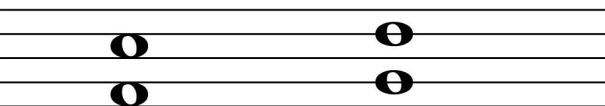
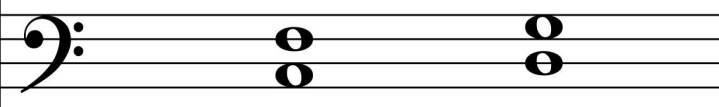
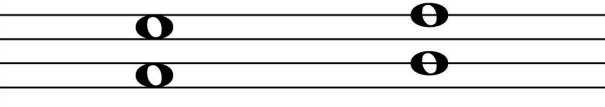
names: A# Cb F# Eb G#

names: G# Bb G# Eb G#

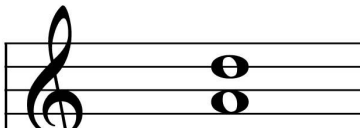
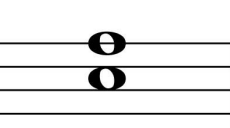

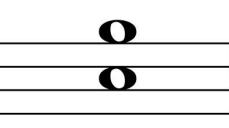

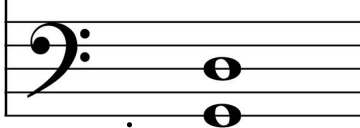
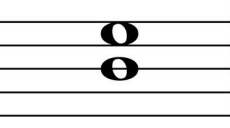
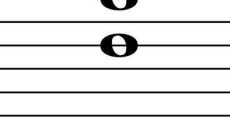
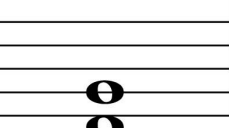
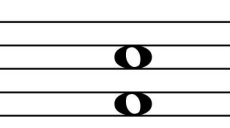
3. Draw a note one half step above the given note.

4. Draw a note one whole step above the given note.

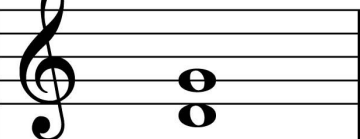
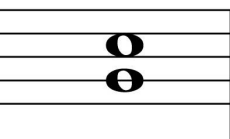
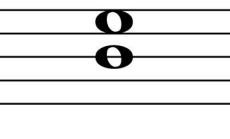
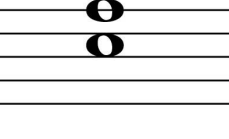
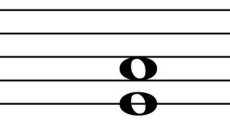
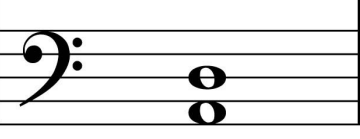
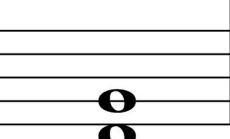
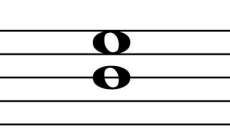
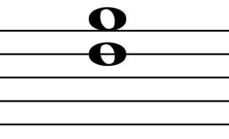
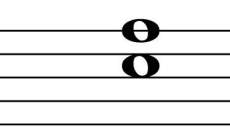
# Theory Worksheet 7

 <p>These are intervals of a 4th. Observe how they move from a space note to a line note, or from a line note to a space note.</p>	 <p>These are intervals of a 5th. Observe how both notes are on lines or spaces with a line or space between them.</p>
	

1. Write the number names of these intervals.

					
names:	4th	4th	5th	5th	4th
					
names:	5th	4th	5th	4th	5th

2. Draw intervals of a 4th above each of these notes.

4. Draw intervals of a 5th above each of these notes.

5. Name these intervals.

names: 3rd      4th      2nd      5th      4th

names: 2nd      3rd      5th      4th      3rd

6. Name these leger notes.

names: A      C      D      B      E

names: G      B      A      G      C

names: D      E      F      C      G

names: C      E      B      A      D

# Theory Worksheet 8

A **dot** after a note increase the value of the note by half.

half note (2 counts) + dot (1 count) = 3 counts

quarter note (1 count) + dot (1/2 count) = 1 1/2 counts

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

The **dotted quarter note** is equivalent to 3 eighth notes. Count one + two as shown in the above example. (say one AND two)

1. Write the counts underneath the notes.

counts: 1+2 + 3+ 1+2+ 3 + 1+ 2+3 + 1+2+3+

counts: 1+2+ 3+4 + 1+2 + 3+4+ 1+2 + 3+4 + 1+ 2+3 + 4+

counts: 1+2 + 1 + 2 + 1 +2+ 1+ 2+

Remember, staccato dots are drawn above or below notes. Time value dots are placed on the right side of a note.

2. Write S if the dot means staccato, or T if it is for time value.

T S T S

# Theory Worksheet 9

1. Draw the key signature for G major in each measure.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) divided into five measures. In each measure, there is a sharp sign (#) on the first line of the treble clef and the first line of the bass clef, indicating the key signature for G major.

2. Draw the key signature for F major in each measure.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) divided into five measures. In each measure, there is a flat sign (b) on the first line of the treble clef and the first line of the bass clef, indicating the key signature for F major.

3. Give the name of each key .

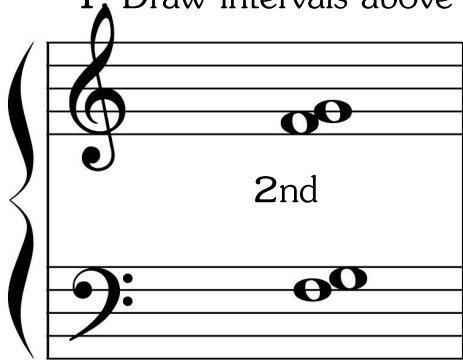
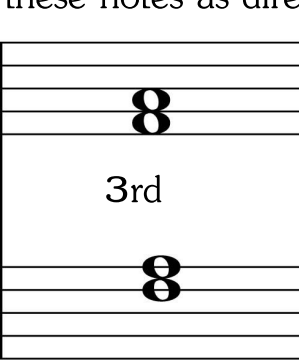
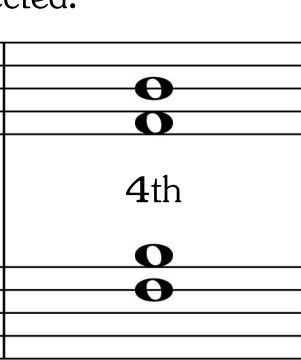
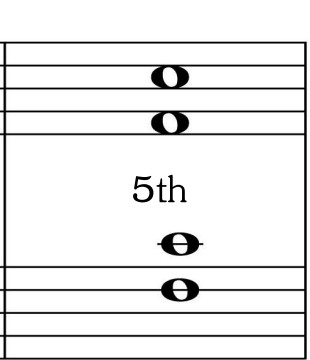
A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) divided into five measures. The key signatures are: Measure 1: F Major (flat on F); Measure 2: G Major (sharp on G); Measure 3: C Major (no sharps or flats); Measure 4: F Major (flat on F); Measure 5: G Major (sharp on G). The names of the keys are written in the center of each measure.

# Theory Worksheet 10

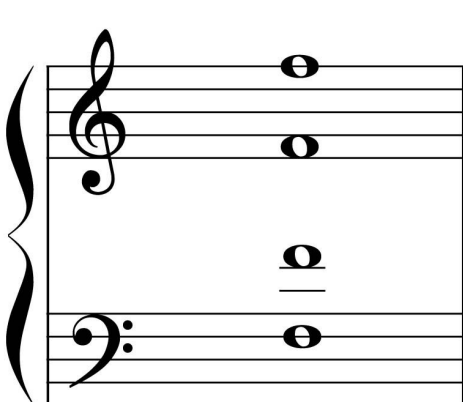
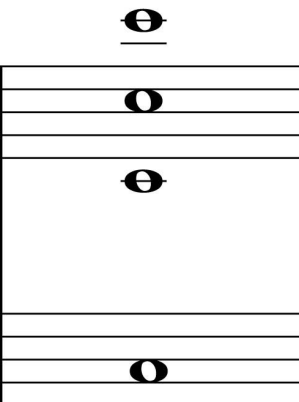
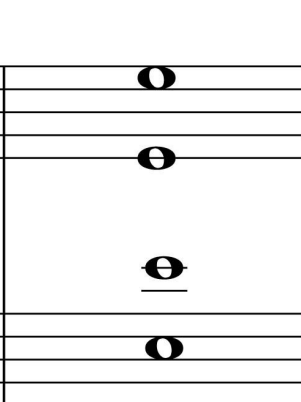
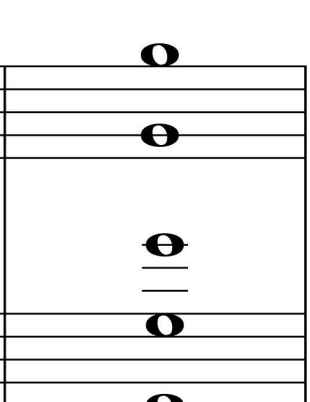
Here are some common terms and musical directions.  
The Italian word is followed by the English meaning.

- Moderato—at a moderate speed
- Vivace—lively
- Ad Libitum (ad lib) - at the performer's pleasure
- Ritenuito (riten.) - held back
- Scherzando—in a playful manner
- Da Capo Al Fine—from the beginning
- Fine—the end
- Con Energia—with energy
- Expressivo—expressively
- Andante—at a moderate pace
- Lento—slow
- Grave—slowly, solemnly
- Grandioso—grandly
- Grazioso—gracefully
- Molto—much

1. Draw intervals above these notes as directed.

			
2nd	3rd	4th	5th
2nd	3rd	4th	5th

2. Draw these notes in five different places; include leger notes.

			
F	C	E	G