

Theory Worksheet 1

1. Draw one note on both the treble and bass staves to complete each measure.

2. Draw one rest to complete each measure.

3. Name these intervals.

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

Theory Worksheet 2

1 *moderato* 2 3 4 George Bohm

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

5 6 7 8 *fine*

Answer the following questions about this excerpt.

1. What is the time signature? *3/4*
2. How many counts are in each measure? *3*
3. In measure 1, name the two intervals in the bass clef. *3rd and 5th*
4. In measure 4, how many counts does the first note in the bass clef receive?
one and a half
5. What kind of notes are in measure 8? *dotted half notes*
6. How fast should this piece be played? *moderately*
7. What does **mf** in bar 1 mean? *mezzo forte or medium loud*
8. Are the first two treble notes one half step or one whole step apart? *half step*
9. What is the key signature? *G Major*
10. Write the counts for the first line under the treble staff notes.

Theory Worksheet 3

A **scale** is a series of notes moving by a pattern of whole steps (W) and half steps (H). Here is the pattern for the major scale:

W-W-H-W-W-W-H

This is the scale of C Major, beginning and ending on the note C

The note, C, is the first note of the scale and known as the **keynote**. From the keynote move up one whole step—you will arrive at D. Now move up another whole step and you will be on E. From E move up a half step to F. Continue the pattern until you arrive at the next C.

1. Following the tonal pattern for the major scale, build scales in both staves.

2. Build the F Major scale—you will have one flat in the finished scale.

Note: These are **diatonic scales**—that is—the notes move by letter name. No letter name will be repeated and no letter name will be omitted. This rule will help you when building more difficult scales.

3. Build a D Major Scale in both the treble and bass staves.

Key signatures are derived from the scale. You have learned that in order for the scale of G Major to be tonally correct, it is necessary to change the F to F#. That is why the key signature for G Major is F#.

4. Draw the scale of G Major then in the second measure, draw the key signature.

5. Draw the scale of F Major followed by the key signature.

Theory Worksheet 4

These are intervals of a 6th.

These are intervals of a 7th.

Detailed description: A grand staff with two systems. The first system shows intervals of a 6th: Treble clef (C4 to A4), Bass clef (C3 to A3). The second system shows intervals of a 7th: Treble clef (C4 to B4), Bass clef (C3 to B2).

Odd numbered intervals (3rds, 5ths, and 7ths) move from a line to a line, or a space to a space. Even numbered intervals (2nds, 4ths, 6ths, and 8ths) move from a line to a space, or a space to a line.

1. Name the following intervals.

names: 7th 7th 6th 6th 7th

names: 6th 7th 6th 6th 6th

Detailed description: A grand staff with five measures. Each measure contains two intervals. The first measure shows a 7th interval (C4 to B4) in the treble clef and a 6th interval (C3 to A3) in the bass clef. The second measure shows a 7th interval (D4 to C5) in the treble clef and a 7th interval (D2 to C3) in the bass clef. The third measure shows a 6th interval (E4 to C5) in the treble clef and a 6th interval (E2 to C3) in the bass clef. The fourth measure shows a 6th interval (F4 to D5) in the treble clef and a 6th interval (F2 to D3) in the bass clef. The fifth measure shows a 7th interval (G4 to F5) in the treble clef and a 6th interval (G2 to E3) in the bass clef.

2. Draw a note one 6th above each of the following.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) divided into five measures. Each measure contains two notes: one in the treble clef and one in the bass clef. The notes are: Measure 1: G4 (treble), G3 (bass); Measure 2: A4 (treble), A3 (bass); Measure 3: B4 (treble), B3 (bass); Measure 4: C5 (treble), C4 (bass); Measure 5: D5 (treble), D4 (bass). In each measure, the upper note has a horizontal line drawn below it, and the lower note has a horizontal line drawn above it, indicating an interval of a sixth.

3. Draw a note one 6th below each of the following.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) divided into five measures. Each measure contains two notes: one in the treble clef and one in the bass clef. The notes are: Measure 1: G4 (treble), G3 (bass); Measure 2: A4 (treble), A3 (bass); Measure 3: B4 (treble), B3 (bass); Measure 4: C5 (treble), C4 (bass); Measure 5: D5 (treble), D4 (bass). In each measure, the upper note has a horizontal line drawn below it, and the lower note has a horizontal line drawn above it, indicating an interval of a sixth.

4. Draw a note one 7th above each of the following.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) divided into five measures. Each measure contains two notes: one in the treble clef and one in the bass clef. The notes are: Measure 1: G4 (treble), G3 (bass); Measure 2: A4 (treble), A3 (bass); Measure 3: B4 (treble), B3 (bass); Measure 4: C5 (treble), C4 (bass); Measure 5: D5 (treble), D4 (bass). In each measure, the upper note has a horizontal line drawn below it, and the lower note has a horizontal line drawn above it, indicating an interval of a seventh.

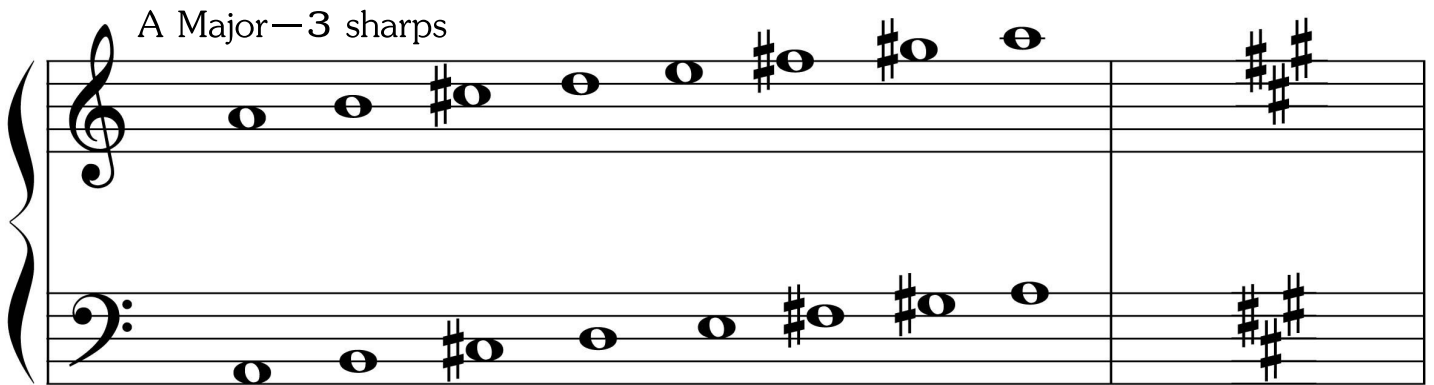
5. Draw a note one 7th below each of the following.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) divided into five measures. Each measure contains two notes: one in the treble clef and one in the bass clef. The notes are: Measure 1: G4 (treble), G3 (bass); Measure 2: A4 (treble), A3 (bass); Measure 3: B4 (treble), B3 (bass); Measure 4: C5 (treble), C4 (bass); Measure 5: D5 (treble), D4 (bass). In each measure, the upper note has a horizontal line drawn below it, and the lower note has a horizontal line drawn above it, indicating an interval of a seventh.

Theory Worksheet 5

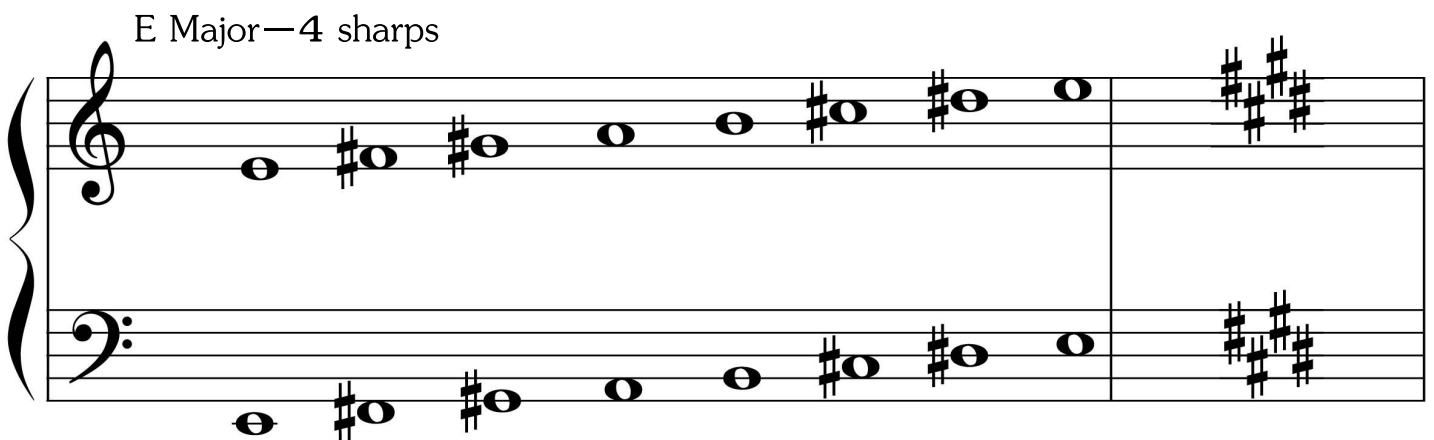
Draw the following major scales in

A Major—3 sharps



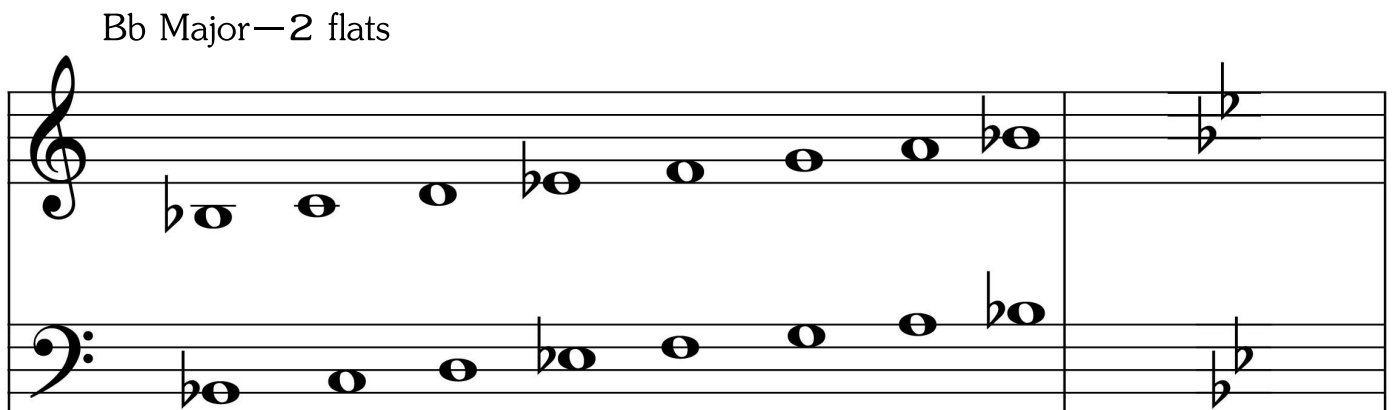
The image shows a grand staff for the A Major scale. The treble clef staff contains the notes A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5, F#5, G#5, and A5. The bass clef staff contains the notes A3, B3, C#4, D4, E4, F#4, G#4, and A4. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

E Major—4 sharps



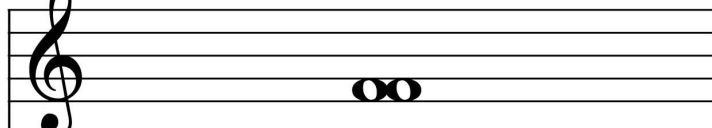
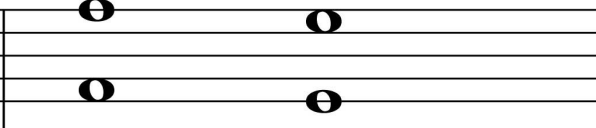
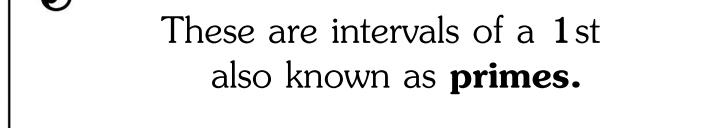
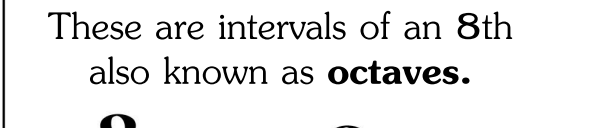
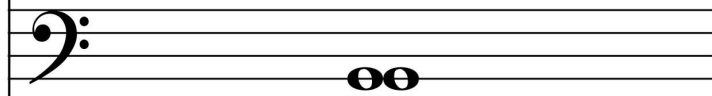

The image shows a grand staff for the E Major scale. The treble clef staff contains the notes E4, F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C#5, D#5, and E5. The bass clef staff contains the notes E3, F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C#4, D#4, and E4. The key signature is four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#).

Bb Major—2 flats

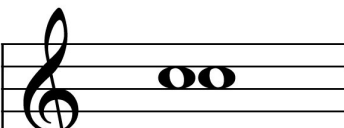
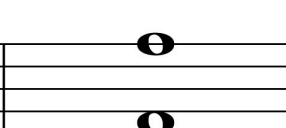
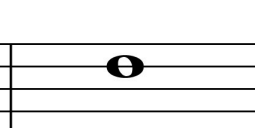
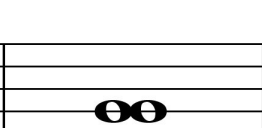
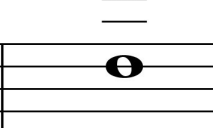
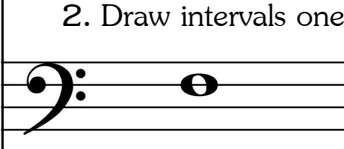
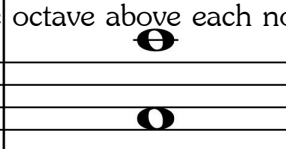
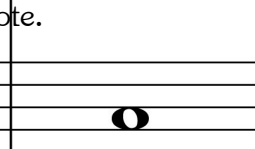
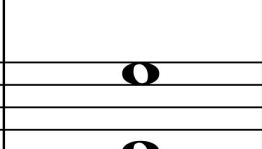
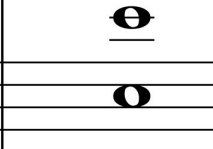


The image shows a grand staff for the Bb Major scale. The treble clef staff contains the notes Bb3, C4, D4, Eb4, F4, G4, Ab4, and Bb4. The bass clef staff contains the notes Bb2, C3, D3, Eb3, F3, G3, Ab3, and Bb3. The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb).

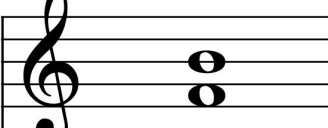
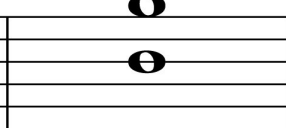
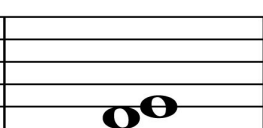
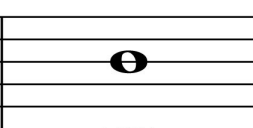
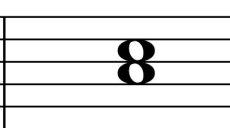
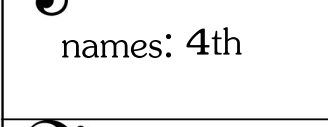
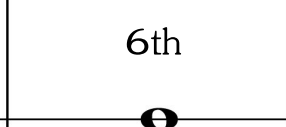
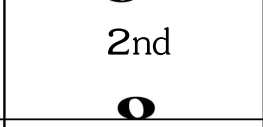
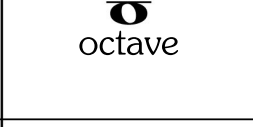
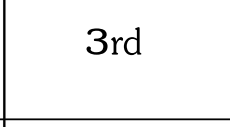
Theory Worksheet 6

 <p>These are intervals of a 1st also known as primes.</p>	 <p>These are intervals of an 8th also known as octaves.</p>
	
	

1. Write prime or octave below each interval.

 <p>prime</p>	 <p>octave</p>	 <p>octave</p>	 <p>prime</p>	 <p>octave</p>
<p>2. Draw intervals one octave above each note.</p>				
				

3. Name these intervals.

 <p>names: 4th</p>	 <p>6th</p>	 <p>2nd</p>	 <p>octave</p>	 <p>3rd</p>
				
<p>names: Prime</p>	<p>7th</p>	<p>5th</p>	<p>4th</p>	<p>7th</p>

Theory Worksheet 7

In this example the C Major scale is drawn above the keynote, C, creating the intervals of C Major.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

1. Using the above format, draw intervals in the following keys.

Bb Major

Musical notation for Bb Major. The piece is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The progression consists of eight chords: Bb7, Eb7, F7, Bb7, Eb7, F7, Eb7, and Bb7. Each chord is represented by a pair of notes in the treble clef and a pair of notes in the bass clef, with a brace on the left side of the grand staff.

D Major

Musical notation for D Major. The piece is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The progression consists of eight chords: D7, G7, A7, D7, G7, A7, D7, and G7. Each chord is represented by a pair of notes in the treble clef and a pair of notes in the bass clef, with a brace on the left side of the grand staff.

A Major

Musical notation for A Major. The piece is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). The progression consists of eight chords: A7, D7, E7, A7, D7, E7, A7, and D7. Each chord is represented by a pair of notes in the treble clef and a pair of notes in the bass clef, with a brace on the left side of the grand staff.

Theory Worksheet 8

Music has **accents**—a series of strong and weak beats. Normally the strongest pulse occurs on the first count of every measure. The arrangements of the notes and beats is the **meter**.

In **duple time** you feel two pulses, a strong (S) then a weak (w).

In **triple time** you feel three pulses, strong, weak, weak.

In **quadruple time** you feel four pulses, strong, weak, medium, weak.

Irregular times such as 5/4 or 7/4 create interesting rhythms.

In the spaces between the staves write duple, triple quadruple or irregular.

quadruple	duple	triple	irregular

duple	quadruple	irregular	triple

quadruple	quadruple	irregular	duple

Study the first two examples then write S(strong), M(medium), or w(weak) above each note that falls on the accent. Do not write an accent mark unless there is a note on that beat.

S w w S w S w M w S w

S w S S w w S w

S M S w w S S w

S M M S w S