

Review Before Moving On

Name: _____

Draw the following notes. Pay attention to clef!

1. C 2. F# 3. Ab 4. Bb 5. G

Draw the following notes and write how much each note is worth in a simple time signature/meter.

6. Whole ____ 7. Half ____ 8. Quarter ____ 9. 1 Eighth ____ 10. 1 Sixteenth ____

Label the following note letter names. Pay attention to clef!

11. ____ 12. ____ 13. ____ 14. ____ 15. ____

- 16. How many piano keys in a whole step? _____
- 17. How many piano keys in a half step? _____
- 18. Do enharmonic tones **look** the same or different? _____
- 19. Do enharmonic tones **sound** the same or different? _____

20-23. Draw and label the appropriate enharmonic tone.

20. C# ____ 21. Eb ____ 22. Bb ____ 23. G# ____

24. What is the combination of whole and half steps to build a major scale? _____


25-26. Draw and label an E Major scale.

E ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

27. A chromatic scale is made up of all _____ steps.

28. A chromatic scale uses _____ going up and _____ going down.

29. Using quarter notes, **draw and label** an ascending chromatic scale in treble clef. The first and last notes have been provided for you.



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure contains a quarter note C on the first line. The rest of the staff is empty, with a dashed line below it indicating where to write the notes. The final measure contains a quarter note C on the first line.

30. Using quarter notes, **draw and label** an descending chromatic scale in treble clef. The first and last notes have been provided for you.



A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first measure contains a quarter note C on the first line. The rest of the staff is empty, with a dashed line below it indicating where to write the notes. The final measure contains a quarter note C on the first line.

Define the following terms and draw the symbols with which they are associated.

31. Staccato

32. Accent

33. Marcato

34. Tenuto

35. Pianissimo

36. Piano

37. Mezzo piano

38. Mezzo forte

39. Forte

40. Fortissimo

Intro to Sharp Key Signatures

Name: _____

The key signature is the group of sharps (#) or flats (b) at the beginning of a line of music that tells us what notes are used in a piece of music. The sharps or flats are ALWAYS added in the same order.

Sharps are always added in this order: F, C, G, D, A, E, B

Placement is very important. See below for proper sharp placement in treble clef.

F# C# G# D# A# E# B#

Notice that each sharp is centered on the pitch to which it applies.

Sharps and flats are not stacked on top of each other but spread out. The furthest sharp to the right is **Ti**. But **ti** is not the answer-- we use it to find **DO**.

Example:

Ti=E# DO=F#

With sharps, we identify the furthest sharp to the right, then go to the next letter of the alphabet. *The final step is to check and see if that next letter of the alphabet is changed by the key signature.*

In this example, the sharp that is furthest to the right is E#. The next letter of the alphabet is **DO**, in this case, F. When we look at all the sharps we have F# is included, so DO is not just F, but F#.

Identify **Ti** (the sharp furthest to the right) below. Use that knowledge to find **Do** (the next letter of the alphabet, then check the sharps- does that note need to be sharp?). *Finding Do is how we identify what key signature we in.*

1. Ti=___ Do=___ 2. Ti=___ Do=___ 3. Ti=___ Do=___ 4. Ti=___ Do=___

5. Ti=___ Do=___ 6. Ti=___ Do=___ 7. Ti=___ Do=___ 8. Do=___

9. If I have three sharps in a key signature, what are the names of those sharps? ___ ___ ___

10. If I have four sharps in a key signature, what are the names of those sharps? ___ ___ ___ ___

Helpful way to remember the order of sharps: **F**ather **C**harles **G**oes **D**own **A**nd **W**ins **B**attle

Intro to Flat Key Signatures

Name: _____

The key signature is the group of sharps (#) or flats (b) at the beginning of a line of music that tells us what notes are used in a piece of music. The sharps or flats are ALWAYS added in the same order.

Flats are always added in this order: B, E, A, D, G, C, F

Placement is very important. See below for proper flat placement in treble clef.

Bb Eb Ab Db Gb Cb Fb

Notice that each flat is centered on the pitch to which it applies.

Sharps and flats are not stacked on top of each other but spread out. The furthest flat to the right is **FA**. But **fa** is not the answer-- we use it to find **DO**.

Example:

FA SO LA TI DO

FA=Gb DO=Db

With flats, we identify the furthest sharp to the right, then go to the backwards one letter in the order of flats. The final step is to check and see if that previous letter in the order of flats is changed by the key signature.

In this example, the flat that is furthest to the right is Gb. The previous flat in the order is **DO**, in this case, D. When we look at all the flats we have Db is included, so DO is not just D, but Db.

Identify **Fa** (the flat furthest to the right) below. Use that knowledge to find **Do** (the previous flat in the order of flats, then check the flats- does that note need to be flat?). *Finding Do is how we identify what key signature we in.*

1. Fa=___ Do=___ 2. Fa=___ Do=___ 3. Fa=___ Do=___ 4. Fa=___ Do=___

5. Fa=___ Do=___ 6. Fa=___ Do=___ 7. Fa=___ Do=___

8. If I see no sharps and see no flats, what key signature am I in (what is DO)? ___

9. If I have three flats in a key signature, what are the names of those flats? ___ ___ ___

10. If I have four flats in a key signature, what are the names of those flats? ___ ___ ___ ___

Helpful way to remember the order of sharps: **B**attle **E**nds **A**nd **D**own **G**oes **C**harles' **F**ather

More Key Signatures

Name: _____

Last week you learned how to find **DO** (identify a key signature). Using the #TI and bFA method, tell me what **DO** is for each of the following keys **and draw DO as a quarter note**.

****Reminder: The last sharp or last flat is never DO!****

1. Do = ___ 2. Do = ___ 3. Do = ___ 4. Do = ___

5. Do = ___ 6. Do = ___ 7. Do = ___ 8. Do = ___

9. Do = ___ 10. Do = ___ 11. Do = ___ 12. Do = ___

13. Do = ___ 14. Do = ___ 15. Do = ___

16. What is the order that sharps are added to a key signature? ___ _ _ _ _

17. What is the order that flats are added to a key signature? ___ _ _ _ _

18. What solfege syllable is the furthest to the right in a sharp key signature? ___

19. What solfege syllable is the furthest to the right in a flat key signature? ___

20. Is the sharp or flat furthest to the right in any key signature the name of the key signature? ___

For Your Notes: Pauses in Music



Fermata:

A mark over a note or rest that indicates it to be held for an unspecified amount of time.



Caesura:

A brief, silent pause in which time is no longer kept

Key Signatures and Scales 1 Name: _____

Identifying **DO** is only the first step in understanding key signatures. The next step is to recognize all of the sharps and flats in the key signature; if there is a sharp or flat for a note in the key signature, that note becomes sharp or flat for the entirety of the piece of music (unless there's a key change). If there is not a sharp or flat for a note in the key signature, that note is natural.

In the example below we see the last sharp (ti) is B#. We go to the next letter of the alphabet to find Do, C#. We have seven sharps in our key signature, F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, and B#. That means all notes that are F,C,G,D,A,E, or B are sharp, even if they don't have a sharp symbol right next to it.

C# D# E# F# G# A# B# C#

For each key signature below, **draw and identify** DO, then **draw and name** all of the notes in the key signature.

1. Key of _____

2. Key of _____

3. Key of _____

4. Key of _____

5. Key of _____

Key Signatures and Scales 2

Name: _____

Identifying **DO** is only the first step in understanding key signatures. The next step is to recognize all of the sharps and flats in the key signature; if there is a sharp or flat for a note in the key signature, that note becomes sharp or flat for the entirety of the piece of music (unless there's a key change). If there is not a sharp or flat for a note in the key signature, that note is natural.

In the example below we see the last flat(fa) is Fb. We go to the previous flat in the order of flats to find Do, Cb. We have seven flats in our key signature, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, and Fb. That means all notes that are B, E, A, D, G, C, and F are flat, even if they don't have a flat symbol right next to it.

Cb Db Eb Fb Gb Ab Bb Cb

For each key signature below, **draw and identify** DO, then **draw and name** all of the notes in the key signature.

1. Key of _____

2. Key of _____

3. Key of _____

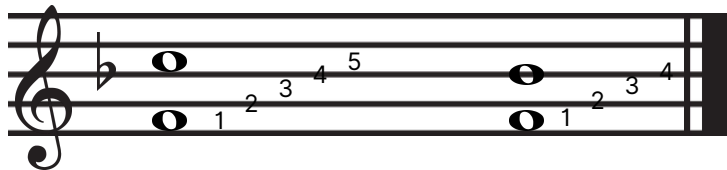
4. Key of _____

5. Key of _____

Circle of Fifths 1

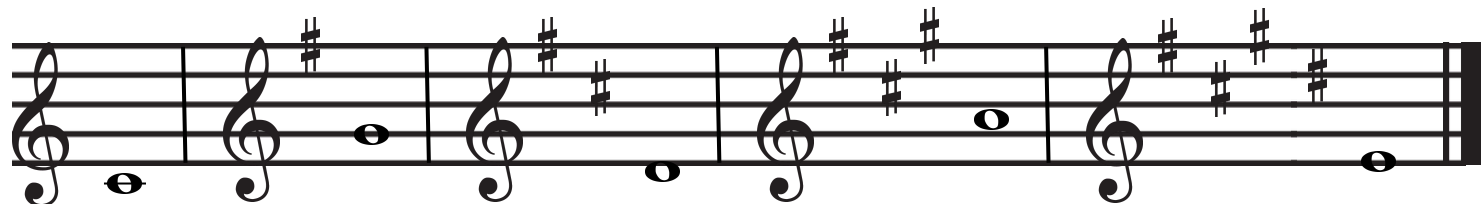
Name: _____

An **interval** in music is the distance between two pitches including those two pitches.

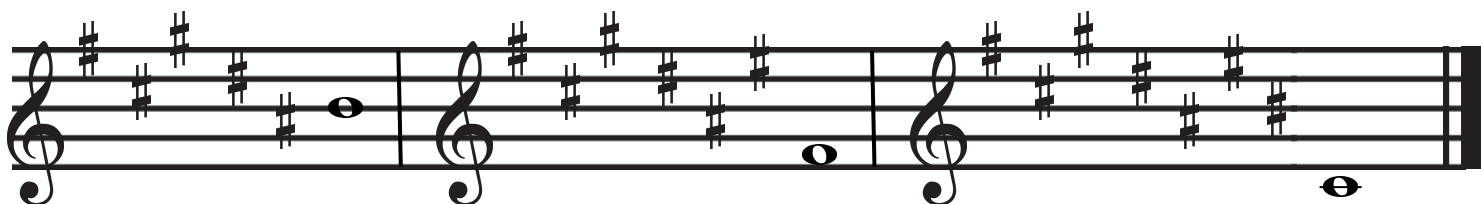


In this example, we are in the key of F Major, so F is DO. For the purposes of this unit, DO will always be the bottom note of the interval. The first interval is a fifth, the second interval is a fourth.

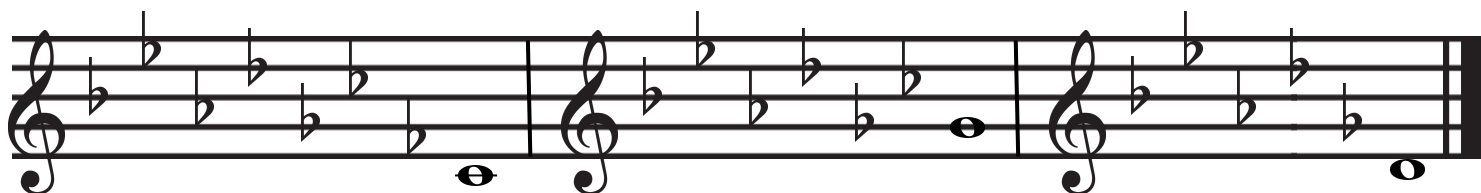
For each pitch below, label the given note, then **draw and label** the note that is a 5th above it. When labeling notes make sure to check the key signature!



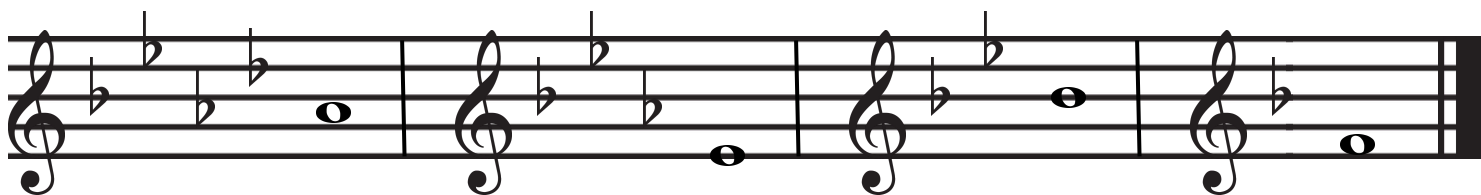
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____



6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____



9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____



12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

16. What is the order that sharps are added to a key signature? _____

17. What is the order that flats are added to a key signature? _____

18. What solfege syllable is the furthest to the right in a sharp key signature? _____

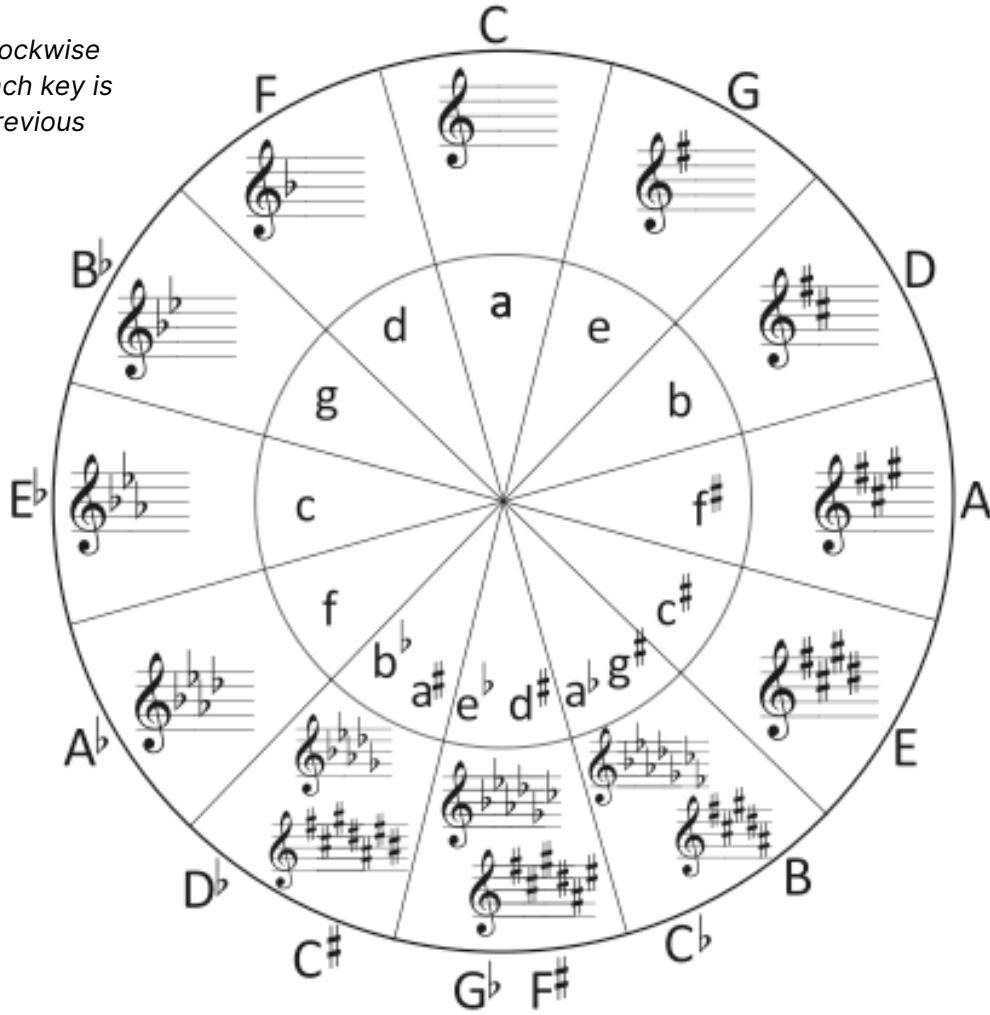
19. What solfege syllable is the furthest to the right in a flat key signature? _____

20. Is the sharp or flat furthest to the right in any key signature the name of the key signature? _____

Circle of Fifths 2

Name: _____

Notice as you go clockwise around the circle, each key is a 5th above the previous key.



These bottom three key signatures are doubled because they are **enharmonic**. The key of C_b and the key of B sound the same, but one is spelled with flats and the other with sharps.

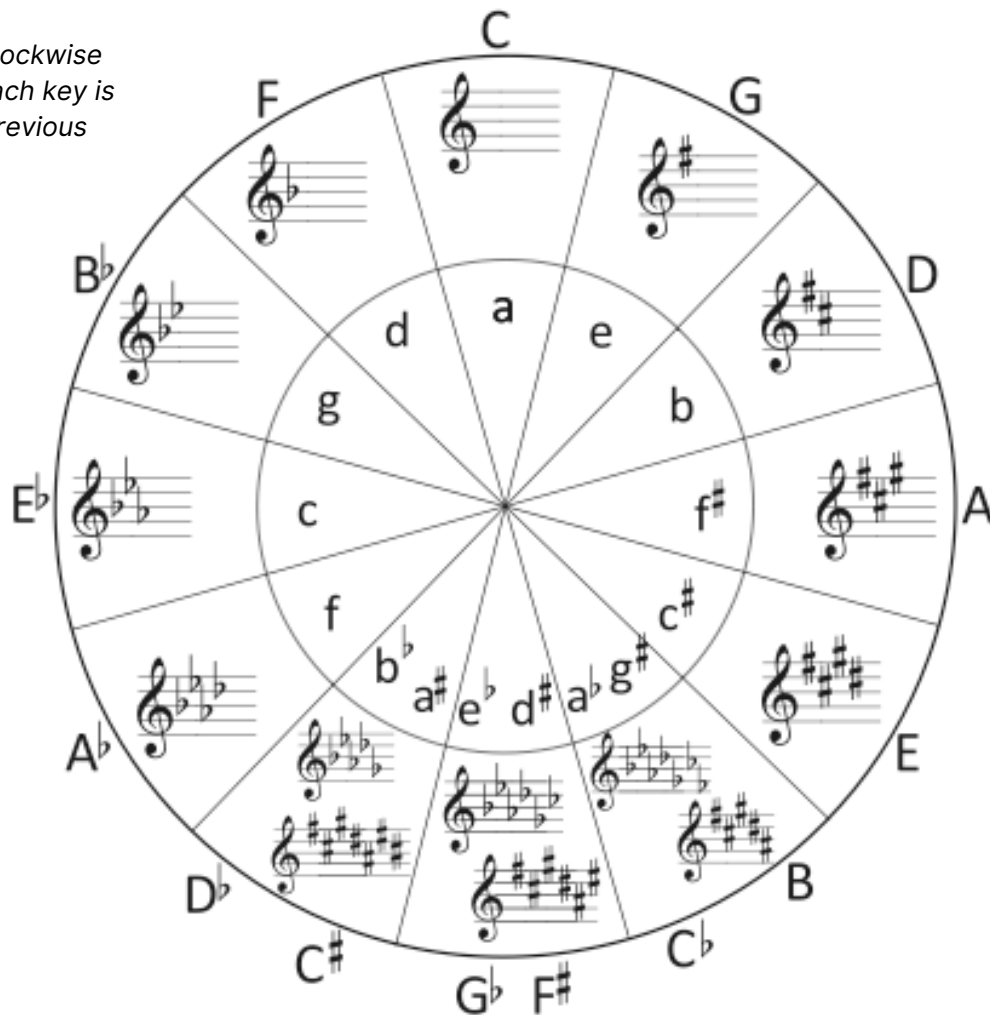
Using the Circle of Fifths as a guide, fill in the blanks below:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The key of G has ____ sharp(s). | List those sharps: _____ |
| 2. The key of D has ____ sharp(s). | List those sharps: _____ |
| 3. The key of A has ____ sharp(s). | List those sharps: _____ |
| 4. The key of E has ____ sharp(s). | List those sharps: _____ |
| 5. The key of B has ____ sharp(s). | List those sharps: _____ |
| 6. The key of F has ____ flat(s). | List those flats: _____ |
| 7. The key of B _b has ____ flat(s). | List those flats: _____ |
| 8. The key of E _b has ____ flat(s). | List those flats: _____ |
| 9. The key of A _b has ____ flat(s). | List those flats: _____ |
| 10. The key of D _b has ____ flat(s). | List those flats: _____ |

Circle of Fifths 3

Name: _____

Notice as you go clockwise around the circle, each key is a 5th above the previous key.



These bottom three key signatures are doubled because they are **enharmonic**. The key of C_b and the key of B sound the same, but one is spelled with flats and the other with sharps.

Using the Circle of Fifths as a guide, fill in the **key signatures** below:

1. Key of C 2. Key of G 3. Key of D 4. Key of A

5. Key of E 6. Key of B 7. Key of F# 8. Key of C#

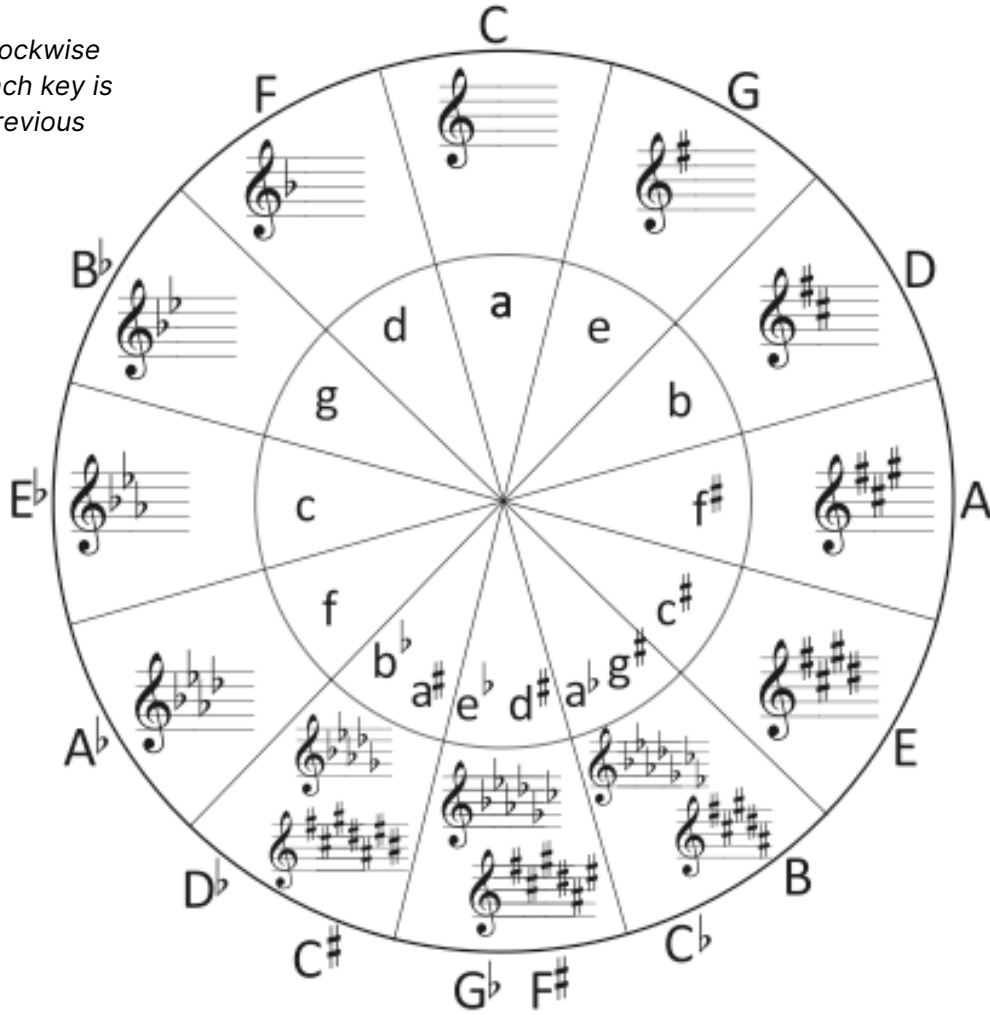
9. What is the order that sharps are added to a key signature? _ _ _ _ _

10. What is the order that flats are added to a key signature? _ _ _ _ _

Circle of Fifths 4

Name: _____

Notice as you go clockwise around the circle, each key is a 5th above the previous key.



These bottom three key signatures are doubled because they are **enharmonic**. The key of Cb and the key of B sound the same, but one is spelled with flats and the other with sharps.

Using the Circle of Fifths as a guide, fill in the **key signatures** below:

1. Key of Cb 2. Key of Gb 3. Key of Db 4. Key of Ab

5. Key of Eb 6. Key of Bb 7. Key of F

8. What key signatures look different but would sound the same when played?

___/___ ___/___ ___/___

9. What is the order that sharps are added to a key signature? ___ _ _ _ _

10. What is the order that flats are added to a key signature? ___ _ _ _ _

Final Review 1

Name: _____

Fill in the **key signatures** for the given key below. Watch the placement of sharps and flats! Be precise!



1. C

2. F

3. Bb

4. Eb



5. Ab

6. Db

7. Gb

8. Cb

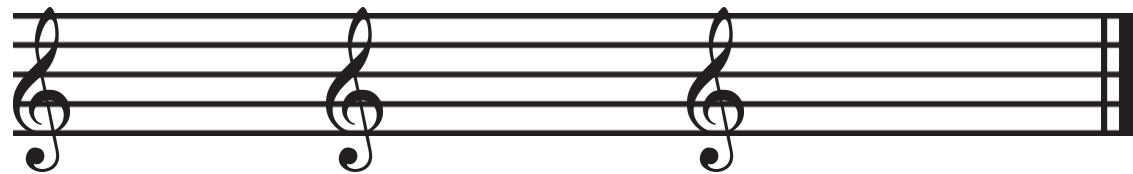


9. G

10. D

11. A

12. E



13. B

14. F#

15. C#

16. What is the order that sharps are added to a key signature? _ _ _ _ _

17. What is the order that flats are added to a key signature? _ _ _ _ _



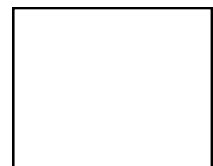
This is a repeat sign. Any music in between the symbols gets played twice.

18. Practice drawing it



This is a coda. This is the symbol to jump to at the end of a piece of music.

19. Practice drawing it



This is "dal segno" or "the sign". Sometimes in music you will see "D.S. al Coda". This means jump to this symbol, then play music until "to Coda" then jump to the Coda sign.

20. Practice drawing it



Musical Symbols

Name: _____

Identify each musical symbol and match it to the correct definition.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

Word Bank

Fermata
Coda
Caesura
Dal Segno
Repeat Sign

Definition Bank

- A. This means jump to this symbol, then play music until "to Coda" then jump to the Coda sign.
- B. Symbol that indicates for a note to be held for an unspecified amount of time
- C. Any music in between the symbols gets played twice.
- D. Symbol that is a brief, silent pause in which time is no longer kept
- E. This is the symbol to jump to at the end of a piece of music.

Final Review 2

Name: _____

Fill in the **key signatures** for the given key below. Watch the placement of sharps and flats! Be precise!



1. C

2. Ab

3. A

4. Bb



5. B

6. Cb

7. C#

8. Db



9. D

10. E

11. Eb

12. F



13. F#

14. Gb

15. G

16-17: Draw the symbol you jump back to and the symbol you jump forward to:



18. What are the names of those two symbols? _____

19. What is the name of the symbol that indicates for a note to be held for an unspecified amount of time? _____

20. What is the name of the symbol that is a brief, silent pause in which time is no longer kept?
