

# Basic Music Theory, 2nd ed.

## Classroom Packet

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#### Better = Smarter + Faster



Written by a musician, The Practice of Practice is a result of 8 years of research, including interviews with world-class professional musicians in many genres: jazz, singer-songwriting, Western classical, Indian classical, West African djembe, and others.

Jonathan Harnum, PhD, is a multi-instrumentalist, has played music for over 30 years, has 20 years of teaching experience, and is the author of five books.

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- »What: Definitions, and what music practice does to your brain.
- »WHY: Motivation is crucial. Learn ways of keeping the flame lit in this section
- »WHO: A lot of people including yourself will impact your practice. Learn to use them to your advantage.
- **»When:** This section covers how much, and what times of the day are best for practice, & more.
- »Where: Where you practice matters, & more. »How: The longest section of the book includes
- information about goals, structuring your practice, as well as specific techniques tested by researchers, and specific strategies pros use to get better.

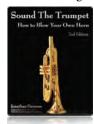
## BE A BETTER MUSICIAN. DON'T PRACTICE LONGER, PRACTICE SMARTER.

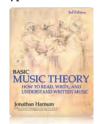
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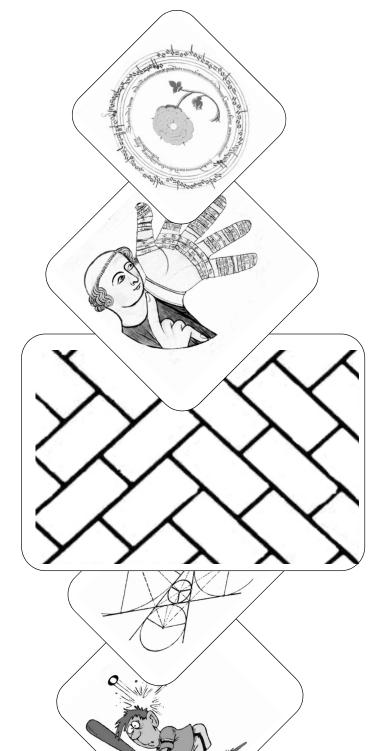






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## **Don't Skip This Chapter**

#### Overview

- Why Use Basic Music Theory Classroom Packet?
- What's Inside
- How to use the book.

#### **How Will This Book Help?**

I'll save us both a lot of time by skipping all the intro mumbo-jumbo and get right to the point. Well, maybe one little line of introduction.

Welcome to Basic Music Theory Quiz Pack!

It's okay, we can admit it. Everyone would rather play music than study music theory, teachers and students alike. No big surprise there, right? Yet we all know the important role theory plays in communicating a musical idea. Despite this knowledge, music theory isn't taught for several reasons: no good methods students enjoy, no time, no money to buy books, etc.

So what's the answer? Theory in small, enjoyable doses from a program designed as a cost- and time- effective teaching tool. This book.

We all know theory is important to a student's education but it's tough to implement. If you can get over the kids' moaning about theory and convince them to do it anyway, you've won half the battle.

But that isn't the only concern. Rehearsal time is precious and there's never enough. The Fall concert is coming up, taping for Region and Division honor festivals is due in a week, musical rehearsals, the game on Friday, the half-time show on Saturday, etc., etc.

And if that weren't enough, there's the financial consideration. The school won't pay for the books (be sure to ask your principal to allocate you some textbook money if it's available), all the music department's money was spoken for long ago, someone just dropped the tuba, and the parent booster club has only one member (and she's 97). But you can always fund-raise, right?

Asking students to fund-raise money for theory books is like asking someone with hydrophobia to go for a swim with you. Lots of effort, and if you force them, they'll resent it.

This book, combined with the student books, will save you time, save your program money, and will teach your students music theory in an enjoyable way.

#### Time

Time is precious to any teacher, much more so for a music teacher, and we all know why. That's one of the main reasons I've designed the chapters, the reviews, the quizzes, the correction keys, and the student information templates the way I have in *Basic Music Theory Quiz Pack*.

#### **Teacher's Workbook**

BMT Classroom Packet was created as a template resource for you. That means you can print files out of this document to your heart's content and not worry about copyright infringement. Because you can copy from the CD, it's all you need. This will save space and will save you time spent filling out purchase orders and book requests every spring or fall.

#### Basic Music Theory

*BMT* is written as a textbook several reasons. Once you've ordered a set for your students, you won't have to take time to order books ever again except to replace lost or damaged copies, and with the tracking system to be explained later, you'll keep this ordering to a minimum and it'll cost your program nothing. *BMT* is copyrighted, so please don't copy from it.

#### **Chapters and Reviews**

Each chapter in *BMT* is short and can be read (often several times) and studied thoroughly in under twenty minutes. This is the minimum amount of time you'll schedule for studying when you decide to work on music theory.

At the end of each chapter is a study guide with the answers in the right margin so the student can receive immediate feedback for their answers, leaving you free for other tasks. When the student feels ready after the mandatory 20 minutes, he or she can take the quiz from this book for the appropriate chapter (there are 4 sets for each chapter so you can rotate copies and avoid cheating).

#### **Practical Use Exercises**

These exercises get the kids to use the information they've just learned. Usually less than four tasks, these are a great way for your students to begin writing and understanding more about written music. Some tasks are a lot of fun (the drumset-playing one especially), while others are more cerebral. These can be used as a gateway to test-taking, that is, students must finish the Practical Use exercises before taking the test and moving on to the next chapter.

#### **Quizzes**

Chapter Quizzes are short—half a page—and this saves you time in two ways. First, when you photocopy the quiz for your classes, you'll get 2-for-1 on each 8.5 x 11 sheet of paper. Printing 35 sheets takes much less time than printing 70. Granted, it'll take time to cut the sheets, but almost any student aide can do this job for you. (Check to make sure student aide hasn't lost fingers from handling sharp objects.)

The only exceptions to quiz length are the longer quizzes at the end of each major section. No way around this.

Multiple choice tests aren't the best way to demonstrate a student's knowledge, but they're efficient. And we're talking about the kind of class size that other teachers see only in their nightmares, so efficiency is important. The multiple choice format will save you (or your aide) immense amounts of time correcting.

#### The Quiz Keys

Increasing efficiency further are the keys for the quizzes. In the correction template is a cut-out space in which the student's answer is shown when the key is placed over the student's answer sheet. Right next to the window in large bold print is the correct answer, making an easy correcting job for an aide, or for you. Quick and painless.

#### **The Student Information Templates**

So you don't have to spend your time designing and editing class lists and class information, included in *BMT Classroom Packet* is a large chart with all the information you'll need to keep things organized and running smoothly.

Entering and tracking student progress in some sort of format is crucial. Students need to know where they are and where they're going, and a visible chart on the wall helps immensely with motivation. Having good records insures that you can monitor and encourage student progress, and provide justification for the grades you're required to give.

Information in the template includes: Class information, student information—name, grade level, book # and condition—in addition to date chapter begun, date quiz passed, and below the chart you'll post a description of your theory requirement for a passing grade.

Every other row of student names is shaded to provide quick and easy visual location. Also shaded (more darkly) are the comprehensive Section Quizzes.

There are several other handy forms available, like monthly practice sheets, class practice record, student fund forms, student fines owed, and more. Get these free at the Questions, Ink web site: www.QuestionsInk.com.

#### Money

Money is another precious resource for any successful music program. With dwindling funds from traditional sources, it's tough to find the what's needed, and any savings is welcome. I've tried to offset your expenses in a number of ways in the design of this system, and even in the cost of the system itself, including:

#### **School Discounts**

You probably already know about this. Special discounts given for schools buying a large quantity of books.

#### **Photocopy Rights**

As mentioned above. Instead of buying or making quizzes every year, simply copy from this book, a task nearly any aide can handle. (Can you tell I think having an aide is a good idea? It's essential. Get the brightest one you can. More than one is better.)

But paper costs money, too. That's why the chapter quizzes are half sheets—saves your school paper and saves a few trees, maybe.

#### **Damage Control and Fees**

Once the books are purchased, your upkeep expenses are covered by the students who are using the resources. When a book is lost or damaged, the student (their parents, really) are responsible for replacement or damage fees.

There is a column for such fees on the Student Information Template. Letters indicate N=new, G=good, and U=used. Plus (+) and minus (-) signs are used with the letters to further indicate book condition and save you from unnecessary expenses. If the student's book is in worse condition than when they received it, they are charged.

#### Theory as Entertainment

Well, maybe that's stretching things a bit. In all the theory books I've found, including those I used to use both as student and teacher, there were only dry recitations of facts and a series of questions. No how or why, no tricks to increase memory, no step-by-step procedures for finding things like key signatures, no friendliness, no humor.

It's tough or impossible to get students to do work they don't really like doing (and for some this includes **any** work). After quelling revolt year after year when theory was assigned, I decided to do something about it and wrote this book. There is still some moaning about doing theory, but it's much less, and I'd like to think it's because the book is more enjoyable. Maybe my students are humoring me.

The book throws in odd facts, jokes, funny images, and memory tricks to help make the process of learning more enjoyable. Short chapters are easy to digest, and the study guide at the end of each chapter and section make it clear to students which information is important to know. All of these things combined contribute to a more enjoyable music theory experience for everyone, teacher and student.

Most of your time will still be spent rehearing, but when that weekly or bi-weekly theory session rolls around, it won't be quite so painful.

#### What's Inside

Basic Music Theory Quiz Pack is divided into chapters, and the chapters have no relation to chapters in BMT, but are for your use. You'll see what I mean.

#### **Chapter 1 Don't Skip This Chapter**

You're reading it. Information of a general sort.

#### **Chapter 2 Classroom Management**

Classroom management strategies that are tried and true; things that will save you time and frustration and energy, all of which will contribute to the quality of your program and the greater enjoyment of all. Subjects include band/choir council, attendance-taking, aide- and section leader-related tasks, and more.

If you are a seasoned teacher, you're probably doing many of these things already.

#### **Chapter 3 Rehearsal Techniques**

I'd be the last person to tell you how to rehearse, so that's not what this section is about. What it *is* about is different activities which keep students interested, listening, and engaged.

All of the students I've tried these with—the single student in the studio to a 70+ member symphonic band—have enjoyed them, as have I. They break up the monotony of rehearsing day after day, yet a rehearsal still takes place, and an effective one.

#### **Chapter 4 The Dreaded Theory Session**

This chapter deals with the specifics of using the *BMT* text, including the scheduling of theory sessions, time lines for completion, grading systems, using the student information tracking system, collection of monies for damaged or lost books, and more.

Also in this chapter are classroom management tips as they relate to the use of this method for teaching theory. There are certain things which will increase the efficiency and time-on-task for students, and here's where you'll find what these are.

I'm a big fan of checklists, because they're the only way I can be sure I've done all the things I know I'm supposed to do, so I've included one here. To get this system up and running smoothly, there are a few things which need to be done, and in this chapter is a checklist of those very things so you can be sure nothing is forgotten.

Also tacked on to the end of this Chapter is a handout explaining how a theory session works which you'll put with the information for your ensemble handed out at the beginning of the year.

#### **Chapter 5 The Quizzes**

In this "chapter" are all the Quizzes for each chapter in *BMT*.

#### **Chapter 6 The Keys**

This "chapter" contains all the keys for Chapter Quizzes and Part Quizzes. These you'll want to print, laminate, cut out the answer boxes, and place in a handy folder. All of these instructions are on the checklist at the end of Chapter 4.

#### **A Few Parting Shots**

That's basically it for the Classroom Packet. If you have any questions, please contact me either by e-mail: jharnum@QuestionsInk.com, by phone (224)436-1522, or by mail: Questions, Ink; 1125 Davis St, G-1; Evanston, IL 60201. I'll get back to you as soon as possible.

If you find any inconsistencies or outright mistakes in *Basic Music Theory Quiz Pack*, let me know immediately and I'll get a corrected version off to you free as soon as I've fixed it. I tried very hard to thoroughly proofread all the quizzes and keys, but with so many of them, I may have missed some. In addition, if another teacher reports an error, a copy of the correction will be sent to you free of charge.

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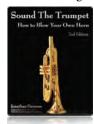
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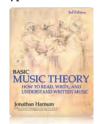
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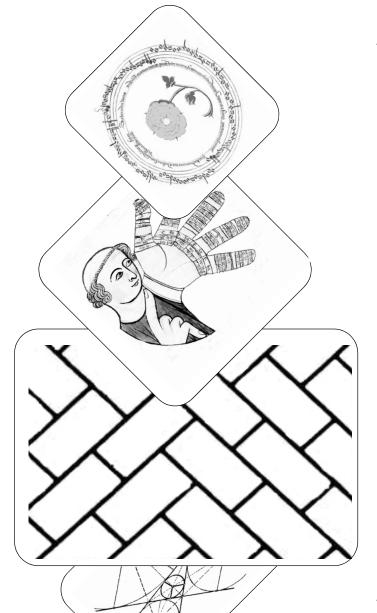






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## **Classroom Management**



- Beginning of the Year Exercises
- Ensemble Council
- Daily Tasks
- Other Tasks

#### Beginning of the Year

This is a crucial time for establishing the rapport between you and your groups, and if you Handel it correctly, you'll have an excellent start to a great year. Following are a few exercises which will help you and your ensemble get to know each other better.

#### **Reading the Student Manual**

Many schools require the reading of school rules and regulations when the year starts. All day long the kids are reading part of a boring manual, very little of which they'll remember. To generate discussion and make it more fun, split the kids into groups, giving each group a small part of the rules to be reviewed. Give each group 10 minutes to come up with a skit demonstrating their rule. Come back together as a group and act out the scenes for each other. It's often much funnier if students act out how NOT to obey the rules. And these examples stick in everyone's head longer, too.

#### **Going Over BMT**

You can apply the same technique to this book and how it works in the classroom. Split up into groups and have students act out scenes from the instruction sheet: studying, taking tests, recording grades, returning tests, destroyed book procedure, and anything else you can think of.

#### **Ice-Breakers**

There are many of these, and you probably already use some. Here are two which I've found work very well. These will get your kids and you talking to each other, learning about each other, and generally having a good time.

#### Name and Facts

Print up a list of names in your entire group with space to the right of each name for information. All students get a sheet. Have your kids think of a little-known fact about themselves they would like others to know. When you say go, the students will find two or three people on their list that they don't know well. Next to that person's name, they'll write down a fact or two.

To stimulate discussion, place a quote or a question, or an ethical dilemma which the students are to discuss. At the end of the discussion, collect all the papers.

Make a sheet with only the kids' facts showing. Make sure there is a space there for you as well. The next time class meets, give each member the sheet. Their

(and your) task is to find all the right names that go with the right facts. No copying. Have a different topic for discussion while gathering the information.

This is a noisy and fun exercise which is invaluable for you and your kids as you get to know each other better.

#### **Identity Switch**

Place the names of certain stereotypes or adjectives on small stickers. Some examples: computer person, new kid, shy kid, ignore me, smelly kid, cheerleader, jock, student leader, goth, loner, sad, pregnant, teen mom/dad, bald, smoker, atheist, skater .... Depending on the size of your group, you don't want to use too many types. Keep it down to 8-10 if you can.

As you call students up, you will give each a sticker which goes on their forehead. At first, each group will consist of the 8-10 types. Tell students not to give away to each other what type they are. They have to guess their type.

On the board is a list of topics to discuss: siblings, best friend, favorite color/food/place/activity, gun control, population explosion, school shootings, dating, cars. Anything appropriate you can think of. The groups discuss the topics as you shout them out (you'll have to shout because it's gonna be loud).

When the kids are all labeled and discussing, let them go at it in their original groups for about 5 minutes, then get their attention. Tell them they are to find all the others of their own type. Have them split again into roughly the same size groups and discuss another topic for a few minutes.

Keep switching groups until it seems people have found those who share their sticker.

Come back together as a group and ask kids what it was like to be treated by their label. Bring up what it's like to carry and apply stereotypes. Bring up what it felt like. Ask if the exercise changed any of the kids' attitudes about others whom they don't really know.

There are hundreds of activities like this to get a group working together, thinking together and talking with one another. Keep an ear out for good ones, and if you have any, send them to me (jharnum@QuestionsInk.com). I'd love to benefit from them too!

Next are some details about running the day-to-day activities necessary for having a great ensemble.

#### Delegate, Delegate, Delegate

If you're an experienced teacher, you'll know how many things are required of you, and any task you can have students perform, the more time you can spend on tasks that students can't (or shouldn't) do.

You may already have many of these suggestions in place. If you use variations of this which work, or any other classroom management techniques, I'd love to hear about them (and use them!) and will disseminate them. Please send them to tips@QuestionsInk.com and I'll send them off to my mailing list.

#### **Band/Choir/Orchestra Council**

This is group of students, usually section leaders, who can help immensely with the management of your groups. Below are positions and duties. Feel free to add or delete or rearrange duties as you see fit for your own program. Experiment until you find what works best. Be aware that at first, this will be awkward and ungainly, and perhaps not as productive as you'd like. In time the process and duties will become streamlined and much more helpful.

These positions are either elected or appointed by you, and if you know your kids, you'll know who would be best suited for which role, assuming the student is willing. Electing officers can often be problematic as a student who is popular may not be the best choice for a position.

Allow your own kids to choose their titles. It's fun and sometimes funny.

- (1)President/CEO: Your main contact. Runs council meetings (once a month), sets meeting agendas, oversees and monitors other council members' performance of duties. Reports to you on the monthly meetings.
- (1)Vice-president: Assists CEO where help is needed. Reports on the meetings to the entire group. Takes over duties of Record-Keeper if that person is absent.
- (1)Record-Keeper: Takes meeting notes, especially who is to do what. Also in charge of day-to-day attendance. This is a crucial position. Make sure a reliable student is in this spot!
- (1)Treasurer: In charge of student fees and fund raising. Another important position. Math skills help.
- (2)Librarians: In charge of getting out and taking in music, and arranging your filing system if necessary.
- (x)Section Leaders: Heads of sections from your group. These students are liaisons between the council, you, and the group as a whole. It's these kids who will be able to give the council a fix on group morale.

Council meetings are once a month, and though it would be better for rehearsals if the council met outside class, this usually isn't possible, so it will probably take place during class. A small sacrifice for the benefits. The CEO will report what happened in the meeting to you while the VP reports to the group.

Council meetings will often not be particularly productive, unless you have specific goals and duties. This lack of productivity is not a problem! One of the greatest benefits of the council is that it will give you a very good idea of how the group feels, what is wanted and what is not. Giving the group some power over their ensemble is an invaluable tool.

#### **Day to Day Duties**

As students enter the class, you will have posted a general outline of the day's rehearsal: pieces and sections of pieces to be worked. This is also a great place to put quotes, general information, or issues to discuss as a group.

With my students, I require them to have a loose leaf folder which stays in the room. In the folder is blank writing paper and blank staff paper. When they come into the room, for about 5 minutes, they copy down the quote, write about a question I've written, or write out some rhythmic or melodic dictation. These notebooks are checked once a quarter to see how well the kids are following along.

#### Attendance

This is a tiresome task which is important, but robs valuable rehearsal time, especially if you have a large group. Attendance will be taken by the Record-Keeper.

To speed up the process, students will always sit in the same place (except for special days to be discussed later), and will have numbers to speed up the process of taking attendance. When the Record-Keeper is ready, students will count off. Any missing number is an absent student.

This process seems simple, but often takes a little tweaking due to students dropping the class, joining the class or other things. It's still much faster this way, and much easier for substitute teachers.

#### **Periodic Duties**

Now and then you'll need to pass out music, collect parental permission slips, collect fees, and other things. If you've set things up correctly, your council members will take care of these tasks with little or no help from you, leaving you free for other duties.

#### The Student Aide

This can be either the most helpful person you will have for your program. If you can get two, by all means, do it. These students will help you with organizing your office, organizing your music library, photocopying anything that needs it, and a host of other duties. Really, anything you can think of that they can handle.

It's essential to be fairly picky about who you get for an aide. Occasionally, students who want to be aides want a slacker job with little requirements, and this is certainly not what they'll get if they work for you. Make this abundantly clear when interviewing a prospective aide. You'll avoid hard feelings and many hassles this way. After a while, word will get out about what your aides have to do and you'll have to do less screening.

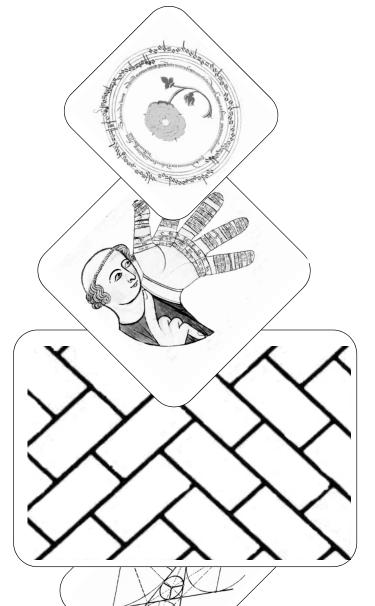
#### The Parent Aide

Even better (or potentially more difficult) than the student aide is an adult aide, usually a parent who volunteers to help out once or twice a week. Take the same approach as you did with the student aide and make sure the person is fully aware of what their duties will be.

In general, accept any help you can get as long as it comes from competent people who understand what they're getting in to.

#### **Up Next**

Chapter 3 deals with alternative rehearsal techniques which will enhance your program and your kids' enjoyment of music.



## **Rehearsal Techniques**

#### Overview

- Alternate Rehearsal Seating
- Down Time Rehearsal Alternatives

#### **Not The Basics**

We all know about structuring rehearsal time appropriately, moving things along, having a rehearsal plan in place before we step up to the podium, and all the other things that go towards making a rehearsal productive. That's not what this chapter is about. What it is about is doing other things which enhance the kids' learning experience, and increasing their enjoyment of your classes. Because, let's face it, if they don't enjoy music, they won't be in your classroom for their entire school career and won't adopt music as part of their life.

#### **Alternate Rehearsals**

I use these at least once a month, and probably once a week or more as a concert approaches. A concert is like a race for which you've been training several months. When racing, in the week or two before the big race, you do a "taper" which means you slack off the hard, grueling workouts to let the body and mind rest to become as strong as possible.

This taper technique, with some differences, also works with rehearsing a group for a concert. What follows below are several techniques to get the students thinking differently and listening more intently, things which will generally shake up their (and your) everyday experience of music in your classroom. Best of all, the techniques are fun and kids always seem more energetic and excited after these rehearsals.

#### **A Word About Quality**

As with any new situation, you can expect the initial quality of performance of your group to go down when using these rehearsal ideas. You're stretching students' ears and minds by making them perform in different settings. If you expect this, and alert the kids to it as well, you'll be able to deal appropriately with the problems that will arise. As you and your kids adjust to the new settings, you'll hear and experience the pieces you're working on in a very different and productive way.

#### **Alternate Seating 1**

Students enter and sit in their usual place, to make attendance easier. You may try doing attendance in the alternate seating position, but it seems easier to do attendance before the kids move.

Under your direction, you will move sections around the group so the students are in a completely different place than they are used to. Percussion and tubas in front,

flutes in the back on the left side, altos strung out in a line along the back of the choir, that sort of thing. This has as many different variations as you can think up, but stick to one formation for the entire rehearsal.

Use a seating arrangement to your advantage. If there is a section in one of your pieces where the violins and clarinets have a tutti section, by all means either combine them, or seat them next to each other.

This type of seating arrangement will allow students to hear parts of the music which they weren't aware of before, and you as a director may hear things which need more work that you weren't aware of before, too.

#### **Alternate Seating 2**

With an instrumental group, this takes a little bit of setting up. Place the percussion in the center of the room and circle the rest of the chairs around them, facing in, in as tight a circle as can be managed with the numbers you have.

Place bits of paper on the chairs indicating sections, as you want the sections to stay together.

After attendance, vocalists will simply stand around the room facing each other in their sections.

#### **Variation**

Have the students face *outward* and continue the rehearsal. This makes following a conductor difficult, which is a good thing. You want them listening to each other instead of watching you at this point. If it falls apart, let it. Try to instill the importance of listening and try it again. And again. And again....

You may want to run an entire rehearsal this way. Experiment.

#### **Alternate Seating 3**

After attendance, students move to find a spot in which there is no like instrument/voice on either side of them. Unless you're overwhelmed with flutes or bass voices (you wish, right choir teachers?), this should be fairly easy to do. In the case of choirs, you may consider pairing voices (weak with strong) instead of leaving the weaker singers out on their lonesome.

This is a technique you should do only after your pieces are becoming very well known, as each student will essentially be on their own without the section to help them along, which is both the difficulty and the benefit of this seating arrangement.

This seating arrangement is usually an eye-opener for the group and for the individual. In the safety of a large section, a student may often not realize that there is a passage which is much more sloppy that s/he thought.

Play through the entire piece as a full group, isolate parts of the piece by section just like a normal rehearsal, combine two, three four parts, use your imagination. This is a very valuable experience for everyone.

#### **Alternate Seating 4**

This is really a variation of two of the other seating arrangements. After attendance the kids will move around the perimeter of the room, either as sections, or with unlike instruments to either side of them as in alternate seating 3. There are two variations of this seating also: facing the center and facing the wall. Another option is to have student buddy up with a like instrument.

#### Silence is Golden

Run a rehearsal with no speaking whatsoever. This takes some creativity, and a willingness to look silly at times, but is very effective for getting and keeping kids' attention. Don't use this technique on a new piece.

When you stop to go over a section, you have to rely on facial and body language to convey what you want the section to sound like. You are a mime. To get the group to go to a certain place, use your fingers to show measure numbers, pat your head to go to the top of a piece, or anything else you think will work. Use the board to write what you mean as a last resort. This is a very fun rehearsal alternative and you'll be surprised how attentive and quiet kids will be.

#### **Dead-Time Stuff**

End of the year, the week after the Winter concert which is also the week before winter break, the week before spring break. The kids' excitement at these times make it difficult for them to concentrate on things musical. Instead of showing a movie (not a bad idea sometimes), or throwing a party (also not a bad idea sometimes), the kids can gain more experience in music with the following activities.

#### A New Instrument (Instrumental Groups Only)

One of the activities my students have enjoyed above any other is learning a new instrument. There are several ways to do this, and you may choose any or all of them.

The most direct way is for the students to pair up with another student who plays a different instrument than them. Each teaches the other about hand position, embouchure, sound production, and any other necessary information. I usually have them learn the concert Bb scale to start with.

This is a great way to start out because it gets each student to analyze their own instrument and what it takes to play it. The kids find this exercise stimulating and exciting and are often more engaged than usual. And it's great fun to watch them light up as they learn something new.

If you have the resources (or can borrow), it's even more fun to take kids through a beginning band book, front to back. They (and maybe you) will be amazed at how quickly they can breeze through the books. It's a great opportunity to show them that whatever new instrument they decide to pick up, reading music is more than half the battle. It's a very empowering experience.

#### A Day of Percussion (Band, Orchestra or Choir)

Everyone loves to bang on things, to make noise. It's tough for anyone to walk by percussion instruments without tapping them. Sometimes it's enough to drive a self-respecting band director to the loony bin. Use this to your advantage.

Put all the percussion instruments in the middle of the room (probably not timpani), and divide students up into groups with numbers equal to the amount of instruments you have. For example: ten percussion instruments = ten kids per group.

Percussion instruments are divided up into high, middle and low pitched instruments. On the board before class, draw the following diagram, large enough for the kids to read from across the room:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
HIGH	X	X		X		X		X	
MIDDLE		$ \mathbf{X} $	X	X		X	$ \mathbf{X} $	X	
LOW	$\mathbf{X}$		X		X		$\mathbf{X}$		

Split the class into three groups and assign each a part from above. The kids will clap their rhythm before playing it on the percussion instruments. Start them off with a fairly slow beat, one group at a time. Then do all three at once. It may take them a couple tries to get it right, so re-do it until everyone's got it. Sometimes it helps to yell out the numbers as the kids clap. Rotate parts until all three groups have done the three rhythms.

Once they have the rhythms down, choose enough students to play the percussion instruments (be sure they know which part they are to play: high, middle or low), count them off, then stand back and watch.

You may have the kids already on the percussion switch to another instrument of different pitch, or have them sit down and another group come up. If you don't have much time or a large group, you probably want to move to a new group of students so everyone gets a chance.

Once everyone has a chance to play, the kids can separate into their groups and come up with a rhythm of their own. Give them a chance to clap it on their own and when they're ready, they will perform for each other.

You can set the meter at 8 beats like the above, something more difficult like a seven beat pulse, or make the meter up to the kids.

I've used this exercise many, many times and the kids never tire of it.

#### **Student Conductors**

Having the students experiment with conducting is another fun and productive down-time exercise, which you may want to combine with the Interlude, Chapter 27: Conducting.

As some students are fearful of getting in front of a large group, especially when trying something new, I make this exercise volunteer-only.

A good way to boost the numbers of students who want to try this exercise in front of the big group, is to break them into groups of four or five. Have the groups spread out around the room and allow each (make this mandatory) to conduct their small group in something simple, like a scale. Have them do this in several different time signatures, so they learn the different patterns.

You may want to choose a small section of a piece the students know, and hand out a page or two of the score so kids can get an idea of what a conductor sees.

After adequate practice time, come back together as a large group, ask for volunteers to conduct a piece the students know well, or the small section mentioned above.

This exercise will give students a greater respect for your skills as a conductor and teacher, and will also give them a greater understanding of what to watch for when following a conductor.

#### Send Me Your Ideas!

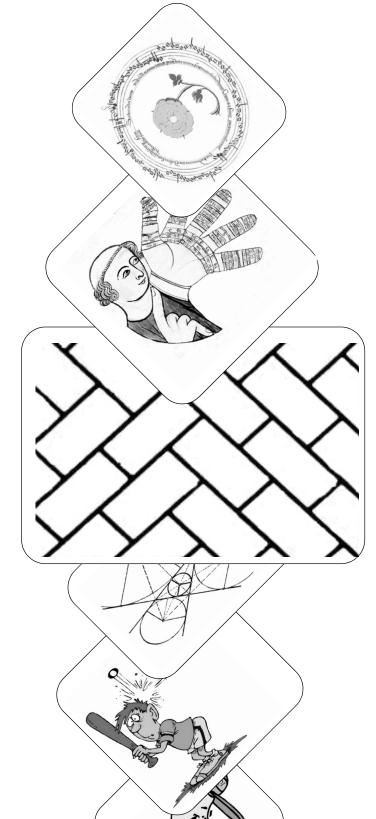
The above are only a small group of options to make your rehearsals more fun and productive. I'm sure there are many other great ideas out there and I'd be excited to hear about them, try them, and put them in the next edition of the *Basic Music Theory Classroom Packet*.

You can reach me with questions, comments or suggestions by phone (907)830-5887, E-mail: jharnum@QuestionsInk.com, or conventional mail: Jon Harnum, PO Box 73747, Fairbanks, AK 99707.

Happy Teaching!

#### **Up Next**

In Chapter 4 we'll get into details bout using *Basic Music Theory* and the *Basic Music Theory Classroom Packet*.



## The Dreaded Theory Session

#### Overview

- How to structure your session
- Introducing Theory to Students
- Keeping Track of Students' Progress
- The Theory Session
- Correcting Quizzes
- Grading
- Theory as Focusing Tool
- Checklist

#### **First Things First**

#### **How Much Time?**

Both you and your students would much rather spend your time playing music instead of studying music theory. That's why you'll limit your theory lessons to 30 minute sessions, once a week. The way lessons are structured in *Basic Music Theory*, twenty minutes is enough time to read most chapters quite thoroughly, and ten minutes is long enough for most quizzes.

It's VERY important that you insist students study for the entire 20 minutes before taking the quiz for whichever chapter they're working on. This gives time for the information the student is learning to sink in and really stick. Students will not want to study this long, but you must insist and be FIRM. They'll live and will get used to it. Being firm now will save you, the students, and your aides a lot of trouble and time with un-passed quizzes.

Use your judgement about how quiet students are while doing their theory. Working in pairs is often more enjoyable, but not necessarily productive, so if students aren't staying on task, split 'em up.

Chapter Quizzes are short and should take no more than 5-10 minutes to complete. The longer Part Quizzes take a little longer and may be prepared for and taken over one or two sessions.

If you are fortunate enough to have a modified block schedule, you can use the longer class periods to do theory and still have time for a decent rehearsal before the period is over. If you have a standard 45-50 minute class period, you still have plenty of time to do music theory, and a maybe a little rehearsing besides.

If you do these theory sessions weekly, you'll have the book finished by the year end. If you decide to go bi-weekly, it'll take two. Not much time for a great benefit.

#### **Introducing Theory**

If you've not had students working on theory previously, they will not be happy about the extra work. Talk up the importance of theory by telling them that they will never get theory as homework, unless they chose to do it on their own. Also be sure they understand that the more they know about music, the better their (emphasize THEIR) ensemble will be.

Also let them know that what they learn in the way of theory will allow them to pick up and play nearly any instrument (with some practice). Another incentive is to

name any of the most popular groups that kids listen to, and tell them that these professional musicians (many of whom earn millions of dollars) have an excellent grounding in music theory.

Even with all of the buttering-up, the kids will still be resistant. Be assertive and don't back down, no matter how much complaining you may hear. Remember that what is good for us is not always pleasant at first, but much appreciated later. Be kind and firm.

So the kids understand how this system works, you'll give each a copy the information sheet which follows at the end of the chapter. Then you'll split students up into groups and each will create and perform a short skit about one aspect of the theory session: how to study, take tests, hand in tests, recording tests, how grades/passing works, how to treat the books....

What works really well is to have the kids demonstrate how NOT to do these things. It's much funnier, and the humor makes the information stick in our brains much longer.

If you're just beginning this program and your students already have some knowledge of music theory, you can determine where they are to start by having them take an informal, ungraded Part Review (you may photocopy a review from the book for this) of your choice. The reason you're using a Part Review, is that it is cross-referenced, so the student can see where he/she needs to focus.

This can be difficult and time-consuming. I've found that simply having everyone start at the very beginning of the book is effective. Students will pick up information they may not have learned before, and none (or few) will complain about the easy nature of the information they already know. They will appreciate the "easy" A's.

#### **Keeping Track**

With *Basic Music Theory Classroom Packet* is a chart for entering student progress on their theory. Posting this in a conspicuous place in the classroom is important so that students can see at a glance where they are, and where they need to go. The form is pretty self-explanatory. There is a space for the kids' names and information related to their progress by chapter and a slot for their book number and condition.

The condition of the book is important, because if there is any damage to the book, you will charge the student accordingly, using the form to be found on the web site (www.QuestionsInk.com).

Another handy chart is for student accounts: money they have from fund-raising, money they owe, and other related items.

#### Hand Out the Books!

Books will be kept in the classroom, and each student will have their own. You will have already numbered and stickered the books and when they are handed out, have the student write in their name, number and condition of the book on the Student Info Tracking Form. This way, at the end of the year, if the book has more than normal wear, you can charge the student for the unnecessary damage. Be sure this is fully understood while handing out books, so there are no surprises when a student gets a charge for a damaged or missing book.

While books are being handed out, give the kids time to look them over. If the books are new, have the students cut out the piano keyboard in the back of the book. These are numbered (same number as the book) and kept with the book. Again, if these are lost are damaged, students will be charged for them.

#### The Theory Session

As mentioned before, students will study for a 20 minute period without exception. Students will know where they're to start studying by looking at the Student Info Tracking Form posted in the room.

When students have read the chapter and are ready to use the Chapter reviews, encourage them to use their keyboard from the back of the book to cover up the answers on the right of the page as they go. This will help them become more familiar with the piano keyboard, even before they know how to use it.

The Practical Use sections at the end of each chapter are valuable tools and reinforce the topics recently learned. Consider using these as a gateway to taking the quiz. Have the student show you the work they did before taking the quiz. Another way is to have the student do this work in their notebook, which you'll check periodically through the year. Some of the Practical Use sections require the use of a piano or drum set or other activity. Have a sign-up sheet and limit students' time to about 5 minutes, so everyone gets a chance.

Consider playing some soft Mozart or other appropriate music in the background as they study. I often trade with the kids: I pick the music one session, they pick it the next. This opens up potential problems with offensive lyrics, so be sure the kids know that if they pick inappropriate music, *all* music choices thereafter revert to you.

After the 20 minute study period, announce that anyone wanting to take a Quiz may now do so. To make this as orderly as possible (especially with large groups), call out Chapters and allow those students needing the quiz to come up, get their quiz and sit down before announcing the next Chapter. This can take some time, so if you think they can handle it without too much disruption, let them all come up at once. Be advised that this rarely works :-). Students may also choose to continue studying if they aren't ready to take a quiz.

Always allow students to use their keyboard for all quizzes.

That's it. Pretty simple in print, but the actual implementation will take some time for everyone to get used to. Keep tweaking things until you come up with a system that works best for your program.

#### Multiple Quizzes

Each quiz has 4 different versions, labeled in the bottom right corner. Chapter Quizzes for Chapter 7, for example, would be CQ:7A, CQ:7B, etc. There are two basic ways to use these multiple quizzes. The first, and simplest, is to rotate the quizzes in a 4 year period. "A" quizzes used in year one, "D" quizzes in year four. This will avoid cheating.

A better, more complicated way, is to use both the 4-year rotation, combined with a per-student rotation. For example, if a student doesn't pass quiz 5A the first time, the second time they take Quiz 5B. If that doesn't stick, they take 5C, and so on. This will more reliably test a student's retention of the information even though it takes a little more coordinating.

#### Correcting

The faster we get feedback, the better we learn, so get the quizzes corrected and post the results as soon as possible. This duty is best done by an aide as it is very simple, but time-consuming. If you don't have an aide, try to get one, and if you can't, assign the duty to a student in the class. But *do* monitor student progress so you can spot anyone who may need extra help.

You will already have readied the Keys (covered in the checklist coming up), and all it will take will be covering the student's quiz with the key and marking those answers which are incorrect.

#### Grading

How many answers a student must get correct before continuing is a debatable topic. My personal practice is that a student must get *all* answers correct in the Chapter Quizzes before continuing. This is for several reasons: 1) the questions

are relatively easy, 2) they are multiple-choice, and 3) there are only 5 questions. Adjust this as you see fit.

In the Part Quizzes, I require 90% correct, which means that in a 20 question Part Quiz (the standard) a student may miss only two. This may seem unreasonable, but my kids adjusted to the standard just fine, especially when they realized it wasn't too tough to live up to. Adjust this as you see fit.

I also don't give students a letter grade for any of their quizzes. Either they go on, or they re-do. What I do give a grade for is how many Chapters the student has completed in a grading session (quarter or semester). This is up to you and should be based on how many theory sessions you've had in a grading period.

#### **The Paper Chase**

To make papers flow smoothly, the best approach is to have wall-mounted organizers with blank quizzes in each. When students are to take a certain quiz, they know right where to find it.

Also on the wall is a receptacle for completed quizzes to be corrected. Your aide takes them from here and corrects them.

Giving quizzes back to the students is optional. I experimented with several ways. The first was to give all quizzes back to the student and was a nightmare of paperwork. The second way was to throw them all out and worked well except for the pack-rat students who wanted to keep theirs. The final way I use now combines the first two options. In the room is a bin (emptied weekly) into which all the corrected quizzes go. If a student wants their quiz, they take it from the bin. Everybody's happy.

#### How Many Chapters in a Term?

This depends on how often you'll be doing theory, and what you think is a reasonable amount. It's fairly easy for most students to get through the entire 34 Chapters in a school year. Remember that the Interludes don't require Quizzes (they have to get a break some time, right?), so there are really only 30 Chapters with Quizzes. That works out to barely over three Chapters per month.

You won't be doing theory every single week. Things like concerts and trips and finals and all that other fun stuff will get in the way. On the other hand, once you read the section below, you'll see that theory isn't confined to these once-weekly sessions. Use your judgement about how much theory is required for a passing grade.

If you decide on two chapters per month, students will be able to finish the book in class in two years. Remember, you want your kids to succeed and give them as much positive reinforcement as possible, so this two-year plan is great for that. If you're teaching in a high school, this allows another two years for book II which is being written at this time. Check the web site, www.QuestionsInk.com, for details.

#### Theory as Focusing Tool

There will be times when your ensemble will find it difficult to focus. This may be during sectionals, rehearsals, or any other time your ensemble is not acting as a cohesive group (say, before vacations or on Fridays).

Avoid thinking of this as "Theory as Punishment" and when a student brings this up (someone will), explain using these words, or something like them: "If you're having trouble working as a group, we have to make progress somehow with the time we have. Since you're not able to work as a group, we'll use our time to make progress on our music theory."

Better yet, get this fact out in the open from day one. Show your kids that you are there to help them improve in whatever way you can, and that includes theory, especially if things aren't working as an ensemble. Of course, do this in a matter-of-fact way, without animosity. The kids will get it, and most of them will probably agree with you and appreciate the guidance (even if they don't say so).

This trick is most valuable when working in sectionals, when you aren't able to monitor the whole group. If students aren't staying on-task, this is a good solution to the immediate problem, and is also a great way to help kids understand what kind of self-discipline it takes to stay focused.

A few times of this type of thing, and soon it will only take a mention of working on theory to bring the group back into focus. However, don't say this as an idle threat, or it will lose all its power. Mean what you say and follow through. I've known a particular Master teacher who has had her choir students working on theory exclusively for over a week. It works wonders.

#### **Theory Session**

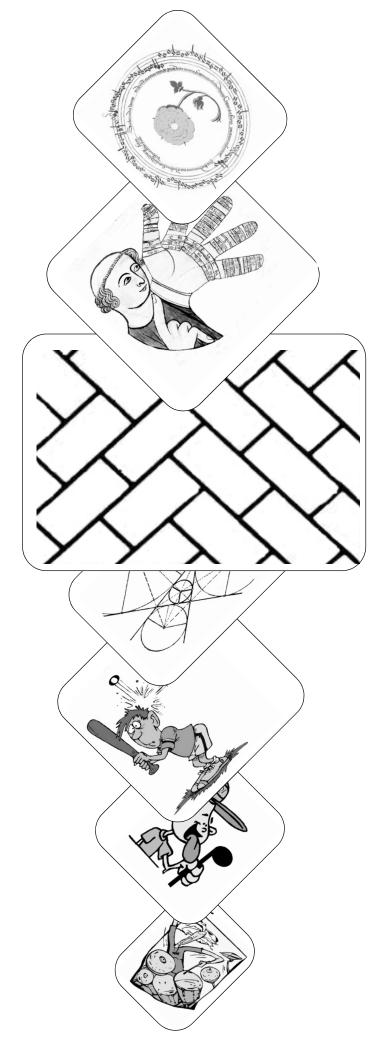
- 1. Study time is at least 20 minutes long, no exceptions. Please work quietly, or time will be extended as necessary.
- 2. After the 20 minutes is up, if you are ready, teacher will call each Chapter. When the Chapter you are studying is called, go get the quiz. You will have about ten minutes to complete the quiz.
- 3. Once you are done, turn in the completed quiz to the appropriate place.
- 4. Results will be posted as soon as the quiz is corrected. See the grading system posted below the student information chart.

#### **Theory Session**

- 1. Study time is at least 20 minutes long, no exceptions. Please work quietly, or time will be extended as necessary.
- 2. After the 20 minutes is up, if you are ready, teacher will call each Chapter. When the Chapter you are studying is called, go get the quiz. You will have about ten minutes to complete the quiz.
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- 4. Results will be posted as soon as the quiz is corrected. See the grading system posted below the student information chart.

### **Before-the-Kids-Arrive Checklist**

Numbe	er the Books and Keyboards
	<ul> <li>Download the template for Avery label #5264 from www.QuestionsInk.com</li> <li>Print up enough labels for your books and stick 'em in there</li> </ul>
Post th	e Student Tracking Information Form in the Classroom
	Post your grading system for theory below the chart
Prepar	e the Correction Keys
	_ Laminate all Keys (your librarian may do this for you)
	_ Cut out student answer window (Exacto knife works best)
in (	2-hole punch the Keys at the top of the sheet if you can, and put into a folder order
Dl	
place!	opy Quizzes in appropriate numbers. Be sure to keep the originals in a safe! (you may want to laminate the originals also to preserve them and make it is they are not to be handed out)  chop Chapter Ouizzes in half.
place! obviou	! (you may want to laminate the originals also to preserve them and make it
place! obviou  Photoc	! (you may want to laminate the originals also to preserve them and make it is they are not to be handed out) _ chop Chapter Quizzes in half.
Photoc Place (best).	! (you may want to laminate the originals also to preserve them and make it is they are not to be handed out) _ chop Chapter Quizzes in half.  opy appropriate numbers of the theory session information sheet. Chop 'em.  Quizzes in the classroom in a well-labeled spot (wall-mounted organizers work
Photoc Place (best). Place a	! (you may want to laminate the originals also to preserve them and make it is they are not to be handed out) _ chop Chapter Quizzes in half.  opy appropriate numbers of the theory session information sheet. Chop 'em.  Quizzes in the classroom in a well-labeled spot (wall-mounted organizers work Be sure they are accessible to alter-abled students.



## The Quizzes

- When printing, print odd pages only!
   This will avoid printing the blank back pages of each quiz.
  - •To print odd pages only, on the PDF print screen click "subset" and choose "odd pages only."
- There are 4 versions of each quiz to curb cheating. In the lower right corner of each quiz is a guide to help you know which is which.
  - CQ-2A = Quiz for Chapter 2, version A PQ-4B = Quiz for Part 4, version B
- Be sure to use the right correction key for each quiz. It's easiest to rotate these quizzes year by year instead of all at once.

Chapter 2 Quiz	c Class	Date	Name	
	l staff has: line, no spaces. r lines, five spaces.	C. six lines, fi D. five lines,		
A. from	nd spaces of the musical s in top to bottom. in high to low.	ctaff are numbered:  C. from left to D. from botton	_	
3. The top spa A. one B. thre		C. four. D. five.		
A. one	staff is used for: instrument only. cussion.	C. simple mel D. nothing	odies	
5. One staff an A. stav B. staff		C. staphs D. staves		
Continue				
Redo				CQ:2A
Chapter 2 Quiz	z Class	Date	Name	
	l staff has: line, no spaces. r lines, five spaces.	C. six lines, fi D. five lines,	-	
A. from	nd spaces of the musical s in top to bottom. in high to low.	staff are numbered:  C. from left to D. from botto	_	
3. The top spa A. one B. thre		C. four. D. five.		
A. one	staff is used for: instrument only. cussion.	C. simple mel D. nothing	lodies	
5. One staff an A. stav B. staf		C. staphs D. staves		
Continue				

Chapter 2 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	staff has: nes, five spaces. ines, four spaces.	C. one line, n D. four lines,	<del>-</del>	
2. The top spac A. five. B. four.	e is space number:	C. three. D. one.		
3. A one line st A. one i B. percu	nstrument only.	C. simple me D. nothing	lodies	
A. from	I spaces of the multi-line high to low. top to bottom.	e musical staff are num C. from botto D. from left t	m to top.	
5. One staff and A. stave B. staffs	<b>)</b>	C. staphs D. staves		
Continue				
Redo				CQ:2B
Chapter 2 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	staff has: nes, five spaces. ines, four spaces.	C. one line, n D. four lines,	_	
2. The top spac A. five. B. four.	e is space number:	C. three. D. one.		
3. A one line st A. one i B. percu	nstrument only.	C. simple me D. nothing	lodies	
A. from	I spaces of the musical shigh to low. top to bottom.	taff are numbered: C. from botto D. from left t	<u> </u>	
5. One staff and A. stave B. staffs	<b>,</b>	C. staphs D. staves		
Continue				

Chapter 2 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. A one line staff A. one inst B. percuss	rument only.	C. simple mel D. nothing	lodies	
2. One staff and tw A. stave B. staffs	vo or more	C. staphs D. staves		
	ff has: s, five spaces. e, no spaces.	C. four lines, D. five lines,		
A. from hi	paces of the musical s gh to low. ottom to top.	taff are numbered: C. from top to D. from left to		
5. The top space is A. one. B. five.	s space number:	C. three. D. four.		
Continue				
D 1				
Redo				
				CQ:2C
Chapter 2 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. A one line staff A. one inst B. percuss	trument only.	C. simple mel D. nothing	lodies	
2. One staff and tw A. stave B. staffs	vo or more	C. staphs D. staves		
	ff has: s, five spaces. e, no spaces.	C. four lines, D. five lines,	=	
A. from hi	paces of the musical s gh to low. ottom to top.	taff are numbered:  C. from top to  D. from left to		
5. The top space is A. one. B. five.	s space number:	C. three. D. four.		
Continue				

Chapter 2 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. A one line staff A. one inst B. percussi	rument only.	C. simple mel D. nothing	lodies	
2. One staff and tw A. stave B. staffs	vo or more	C. staphs D. staves		
	ff has: s, five spaces. , no spaces.	C. four lines, D. five lines,		
4. The lines and sp. A. from hig B. from lef		taff are numbered: C. from top to D. from botto		
5. The top space is A. four. B. five.	s space number:	C. three. D. one.		
Continue				
n i				
Redo				
				CQ:2D
Chapter 2 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. A one line staff A. one inst B. percussi	rument only.	C. simple mel D. nothing	lodies	
2. One staff and tw A. stave B. staffs	vo or more	C. staphs D. staves		
	ff has: s, five spaces. , no spaces.	C. four lines, D. five lines,	_	
4. The lines and sp A. from his B. from lef		taff are numbered:  C. from top to  D. from botto		
5. The top space is A. four. B. five.	s space number:	C. three. D. one.		
Continue				

Chapter 3	3 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. A b		the five lines of the staff.		staff into measures. ne third line of the staff.	
2. A n		e 4 spaces in a staff. e between two bar lines.	C. three inches D. used to sho	s long. w how long notes are.	
3. Wh		s used? susic easier to read notes together	C. to separate D. to confuse I	large sections of music beginners	
4. Do	measures hav A. yes B. only on	ve to be the same length?  Γhursday	C. no D. maybe		
5. Wh		e bar used? ginning of a piece of music d of a section.	C. at the end o D. both <i>B</i> and	f piece of music C	
Continue					
Redo					
Keuo					
					CQ:3A
Chapter 3	3 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. A b	ar line:				
		the five lines of the staff. end of a piece of music		staff into measures. ne third line of the staff.	
2. A n		e 4 spaces in a staff.	C. three inches D. used to sho	s long. w how long notes are.	
3. Wh		s used? usic easier to read totes together	C. to separate D. to confuse l	large sections of music beginners	
4. Do	measures hav A. Yes B. Only on	ve to be the same length?  Thursday	C. No D. Maybe		
5. Wh	en is a double A. at the be	•	•	f piece of music C	
Continue					

Chapt	er 3 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.		the five lines of the staff. he staff into measures.		nd of a piece of music the third line of the staff.	
2.	-	e between two bar lines. se 4 spaces in a staff.	C. three inched D. used to she	es long. ow how long notes are.	
3.		es used? se beginners notes together	-	e large sections of music music easier to read	
4.	Do measures have A. no B. only on '	ve to be the same length?  Thursday	C. yes D. maybe		
5.		e bar used? d of piece of music nd of a section.	C. at the begin D. both A and	nning of a piece of music	
Contin	ue				
Redo					
					CQ:3B
Chapt	er 3 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.		the five lines of the staff. he staff into measures.		nd of a piece of music the third line of the staff.	
2.	-	e between two bar lines. he 4 spaces in a staff.	C. three inche D. used to she	es long. ow how long notes are.	
3.		es used? se beginners notes together		e large sections of music music easier to read	
4.	A. no B. only on	ve to be the same length?  Thursday	C. yes D. maybe		
5.		e bar used? d of piece of music nd of a section.	C. at the begin D. both <i>A</i> and	nning of a piece of music	

Chapter	3 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. A		end of a piece of music. the staff into measures.		he five lines of the staff. the third line of the staff.	
2. A	A. one of t B. three in	he 4 spaces in a staff.	-	between two bar lines. ow how long notes are.	
3. W		es used? use beginners ke music easier to read	C. to separate D. to keep no	e large sections of music otes together	
4. D	A. yes B. no	ve to be the same length?	C. only on T. D. maybe	hursday	
5. W		le bar used? bove or below the staff and of a piece of music	C. at the beg D. both <i>B</i> and	inning of a piece of music $d C$	
Continue					
Redo					
Redo					0020
					CQ:3C
Chapter	3 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. A		end of a piece of music. the staff into measures.		he five lines of the staff. the third line of the staff.	
2. A	A. one of t B. three in	he 4 spaces in a staff.	-	between two bar lines. ow how long notes are.	
3. W		es used? use beginners ke music easier to read	C. to separate D. to keep no	e large sections of music otes together	
4. D	A. yes B. no	eve to be the same length?	C. only on T D. maybe	hursday	
5. W	When is a doub A. notes al	le bar used? bove or below the staff and of a section.	·	inning of a piece of music $C$	
Continue					

Chapte	er 3 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.		the staff into measures. end of a piece of music.		ne five lines of the staff. he third line of the staff.	
2.	A measure is: A. one of the B. three incomes	he 4 spaces in a staff.		ow how long notes are. between two bar lines.	
3.		es used? use beginners rate large sections of music	C.they make D. to keep no	music easier to read tes together	
4.	Do measures ha A. yes B. maybe	ve to be the same length?	C. only on Th	ursday	
5.		le bar used? bove or below the staff and of a piece of music	C. at the begin	nning of a piece of music	
Continu	ie				
Redo					
					CQ:3D
Chapte	er 3 Quiz	Class		Name	
-	A bar line: A. divides	Classthe staff into measures. end of a piece of music.	C. is one of the	Name ne five lines of the staff. the third line of the staff.	
1.	A bar line: A. divides B. is at the A measure is:	the staff into measures. end of a piece of music. he 4 spaces in a staff.	C. is one of the D. is always to C. used to sho	ne five lines of the staff.	
1.	A bar line: A. divides B. is at the A measure is: A. one of t B. three inc Why are bar line A. to confu	the staff into measures. end of a piece of music. he 4 spaces in a staff. ches long.	C. is one of the D. is always to C. used to sho D. the space by	he five lines of the staff. he third line of the staff.  ow how long notes are. between two bar lines.  music easier to read	
1.	A bar line: A. divides B. is at the A measure is: A. one of t B. three inc Why are bar line A. to confu B. to sepan	the staff into measures. end of a piece of music. he 4 spaces in a staff. ches long. es used? use beginners	C. is one of the D. is always to C. used to sho D. the space to C. they make to	he five lines of the staff. he third line of the staff.  ow how long notes are. between two bar lines.  music easier to read tes together	

Chapter 4 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many beat A. one B. two	s does a whole note	get? C. four D. three		
2. How many beat A. one half B. two	s does a half note ge f	t? C. one D. four		
3. How many beat A. one fou B. two	s does a quarter note rth	get? C. one D. four		
4. If a note is abov A. down B. right	re the third line, its st	em goes: C. up D. left		
5. In the space below	ow, draw 2 quarter n	otes, 1 with its stem up	and the other with its ste	em down.
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:4A
Chapter 4 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many beat	s does a whole note	get?		
		C. four		
B. two	1 10	D. three		
A. one half	s does a half note ge	t? C. one		
B. two	L	D. four		
	s does a quarter note	get?		
A. one fou		C. one		
B. two		D. four		
A. down	ve the third line, its st	em goes: C. up D. left		
B. right				
5. In the space bel	ow, draw 2 quarter n	otes, I with its stem up	and the other with its sto	em down.
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 4 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	es does a whole note			
A. one B. two		C. three D. four		
2. How many beat	s does a half note ge	t?		
A. two	_	C. one		
B. one half	f	D. four		
<del>_</del>	s does a quarter note	•		
A. one fou B. one	rth	C. two D. four		
A. up	ve the third line, its st	em goes: C. down		
B. right		D. left		
5. In the space bel	ow, draw 2 quarter n	otes, 1 with its stem up	and the other with its ster	n down.
Continue				
Continue				
Redo				
Redo				
				CQ:4B
	~ <b></b>	<b>~</b> .	~~	
Chapter 4 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many beat	s does a whole note	get?		
A. one	`	C. three		
B. two		D. four		
2. How many beat	s does a half note ge			
A. two	_	C. one		
B. one hal	f	D. four		
	s does a quarter note	_		
A. one fou B. one	rth	C. two D. four		
	ve the third line, its st	_		
A. up B. right		C. down D. left		
	ow. draw 2 quarter n		and the other with its ster	n down
5. In the space bei	on, aram 2 quarter in	, 1 min its stein up	and the other with its ster	
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 11 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
•	s does a whole note ge			
A. one B. four		C. three D. two		
	s does a half note get?	Cana		
A. four B. one half		C. one D. two		
	s does a quarter note g			
A. one B. one four	th	C. two D. four		
4. If a note is abov	e the third line, its ster	n goes:		
A. up. B. down.		C. right. D. left.		
5. In the space belo	ow, draw 2 quarter not	es, 1 with its stem up	and the other with its st	em down.
Continue				
D. I				
Redo				
				CQ:11C
Chapter 11 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many beats	s does a whole note ge			
A. one B. four		C. three D. two		
	s does a half note get?	2		
A. four	does a nam note get.	C. one		
B. one half		D. two		
	s does a quarter note g			
A. one B. one four	+h	C. two D. four		
4. If a note is abov A. up.	e the third line, its ster	n goes: C. right.		
B. down.		D. left.		
5. In the space belo	ow, draw 2 quarter not	es, 1 with its stem up	and the other with its st	em down.
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 4 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many bear A. four B. one	ts does a whole note g	cet? C. three D. two		
2. How many bear	ts does a half note get	?		
A. four B. one hal	f	C. two D. one		
	ts does a quarter note			
A. four B. one fou	•	C. two D. one		
4. If a note is above	ve the third line, its st	em goes:		
A. down. B. up.		C. right. D. left.		
_	ow, draw 2 quarter no	otes, 1 with its stem up	and the other with its ster	n down.
Continue				
D. I				
Redo				
				CO:4D
				CQ:4D
Chapter 4 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many bear	ts does a whole note g	ret?		
A. four	•	C. three		
B. one		D. two		
	ts does a half note get			
A. four	•	C. two		
B. one hal	f	D. one		
•	ts does a quarter note	_		
A. four	.1	C. two		
B. one fou	rth	D. one		
	ve the third line, its st	<del>-</del>		
A. down.		C. right.		
B. up.		D. left.		
5. In the space bel	ow, draw 2 quarter no	otes, 1 with its stem up	and the other with its ster	n down.
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 5 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1 Which line doe	s the whole rest hang	from, and how many l	heats does it get?	
	line, 1 beat	C.fourth line	_	
B. third lin		D. third line,		
		and how many beats do		
	line, 2 beats	C. fourth line	_	
B. third lin		D. third line,		
	ŕ		, 2 octus	
=	ts does a quarter rest			
A. four B. one fou	unth	C. two		
b. one fou	ıruı	D. one		
4. What does a res				
A. silence		C. nothing		
B. sound		D. resting		
5. On the staff bel	low, draw a quarter re	st, a half rest and a wh	nole rest.	
	-			
Continue				
Redo				
				go 54
				CQ:5A
Chapter 5 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
_				
	_	from, and how many	_	
		C.fourth line		
B. third lin	ne, 4 beats	D. third line,	, three beats	
2. Which line doe	es the half rest sit on, a	and how many beats do	oes it get?	
A. fourth l	line, 2 beats	C. fourth line	e, four beats	
B. third lin	ne, 4 beats	D. third line,	, 2 beats	
3 How many bea	ts does a quarter rest	oet?		
A. four	is does a quarter rest	C. two		
B. one fou	ırth	D. one		
4. What does a res		C nothing		
B. sound		C. nothing D. resting		
		9		
5. On the staff bel	low, draw a quarter re	st, a half rest and a wh	nole rest.	
	-			
<b>C</b> 4.				
Continue				

Chapter 5 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	ne, four beats	from, and how many b C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 1 beat	
2. Which line does A. fourth li B. third line	ne, 2 beats	and how many beats do C. fourth line D. third line,	e, four beats	
3. How many beats A. four B. one four	s does a quarter rest g	get? C. one D. two		
4. What does a res A. resting B. sound	t show?	C. nothing D. silence		
5. On the staff belo		st, a half rest and a wh		
Continue				
Redo				CQ:5B
Chapter 5 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	ne, four beats	from, and how many b C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 1 beat	
2. Which line does A. fourth li B. third lin	ne, 2 beats	and how many beats do C. fourth line D. third line,	e, four beats	
3. How many beats A. four B. one four	s does a quarter rest ş	get? C. one D. two		
4. What does a res A. resting B. sound	t show?	C. nothing D. silence		
5. On the staff belo	ow, draw a quarter re	st, a half rest and a wh	ole rest.	

Chapter 5 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	s the whole rest hang fr	-		
A. third lir B. third lir	ne, three beats ne, 4 beats	C. fourth line D. fourth line		
A. fourth l	s the half rest sit on, an ine, 2 beats ine, four beats	d how many beats do C. third line, D. third line,	2 beats	
3. How many beat A. four B. one	ts does a quarter rest ge	t? C. one fourth D. two	ı	
4. What does a res A. silence B. sound	st show?	C. nothing D. resting		
5. On the staff bel	ow, draw a quarter rest			
Continue 6.				
Redo				CQ:5C
Chapter 5 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	s the whole rest hang from three beats are, 4 beats	•	e, 1 beat	
A. fourth l	s the half rest sit on, an ine, 2 beats ine, four beats	d how many beats do C. third line, D. third line,	2 beats	
3. How many bear A. four	ts does a quarter rest ge	ct? C. one fourth		
B. one	ot above?	D. two		
4. What does a res A. silence B. sound	st snow?	C. nothing D. resting		
5. On the staff bel	ow, draw a quarter rest	, a half rest and a who	ole rest.	
Continue				

Chapter 5 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. third lir	s the whole rest hang ne, three beats ine, four beats	from, and how many b C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 1 beat	
A. third li		and how many beats do C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 2 beats	
3. How many beat A. one B. four	s does a quarter rest ş	get? C. one fourth D. two	1	
4. What does a res A. nothing B. sound		C. silence D. resting		
5. On the staff bel		st, a half rest and a wh		
Continue				
Redo				CQ:5D
Chapter 5 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. third lir		from, and how many b C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 1 beat	
A. third li	s the half rest sit on, a ne, 2 beats ine, four beats	and how many beats do C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 2 beats	
3. How many beat A. one B. four	es does a quarter rest ş	get? C. one fourth D. two	1	
4. What does a res A. nothing B. sound		C. silence D. resting		
5. On the staff bel	ow, draw a quarter re	st, a half rest and a wh	ole rest.	

Continue

Part I	Quiz	Class	Date	_Name
1.		ides the staff into measures. t the end of a piece of music.		five lines of the staff.
2.	The lines an A. from	nd spaces of the musical staff are migh to low. In left to right.		oottom.
3.		is: of the 4 spaces in a staff. e inches long.		v how long notes are. tween two bar lines.
4.	The top spa A. four B. five		C. three. D. one.	
5.	Do measure A. yes B. may		C. only on Thu	rsday
6.	A. note	louble bar used? es above or below the staff he end of a piece of music	C. at the beginn D. both <i>B</i> and C	ning of a piece of music
7.		l staff has: lines, five spaces. line, no spaces.	C. four lines, fi D. five lines, fo	<del>-</del>
8.	A. thir	does the whole rest hang from, a d line, three beats rth line, four beats	nd how many bea C. fourth line, 1 D. third line, 4	beat
9.	A. thi	does the half rest sit on, and how rd line, 2 beats rth line, four beats	many beats does C. fourth line, 2 D. third line, 4	2 beats
10	). How many A. fou B. one		C. three D. two	
11	. How many A. fou B. one		C. two D. one	
12	2. How many A. four B. one		C. two D. one	
13	B. How many A. one B. four		C. one fourth D. two	

14. What does a rest show?	
A. nothing	C. silence
B. sound	D. nap time
15. If a note is above the third line	, its stem goes:
A. down.	C. right.
B. up.	D. left.
16. Does all the information in this	s Part make sense to you?
A. yes	B. no

Part I	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.		des the staff into measures. the end of a piece of music.		ne five lines of the staff. the third line of the staff.
2.		peats does a whole note get?	C. three D. two	
3.	How many b A. four B. one l		C. two D. one	
4.	How many b A. four B. one		C. two D. one	
5.	How many b A. one B. four	peats does a quarter rest get?	C. one fourth D. two	
6.	A. from	d spaces of the musical staff are a high to low. a left to right.	e numbered: C. from top to D. from botto	
7.		staff has: ines, five spaces. line, no spaces.	C. four lines, D. five lines,	<del>-</del>
8.	A. third	loes the whole rest hang from, all line, three beats th line, four beats	and how many be C. fourth line, D. third line,	1 beat
9.	A. third	loes the half rest sit on, and how d line, 2 beats th line, four beats	w many beats doo C. fourth line, D. third line,	2 beats
10		is: of the 4 spaces in a staff. e inches long.		ow how long notes are. between two bar lines.
11	. The top spa A. four. B. five.		C. three. D. one.	
12	2. Do measure A. yes B. may	es have to be the same length?	C. only on Th D. no	ursday
13	A. note	double bar used? s above or below the staff ne end of a piece of music	C. at the begin D. both <i>B</i> and	nning of a piece of music

14. What does a rest show?	
A. nothing	C. silence
B. sound	D. nap time
15. If a note is above the third line	e, its stem goes:
A. down.	C. right.
B. up.	D. left.
16. Does all the information in this	is Part make sense to you?
A. yes	B. no

# Continue

Part I	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.		les the staff into measures. the end of a piece of music.		he five lines of the staff. the third line of the staff.
2.	What does a A. noth B. soun	ing	C. silence D. nap time	
3.	If a note is al A. down B. up.	pove the third line, its stem	goes: C. right. D. left.	
4.	How many b A. one B. four	eats does a quarter rest get?	C. one fourth D. two	1
5.	A. from	d spaces of the musical staff high to low. left to right.	C. from top t D. from botto	
6.		staff has: nes, five spaces. ine, no spaces.	C. four lines, D. five lines,	_
7.	How many b A. four B. one	eats does a whole note get?	C. three D. two	
8.	How many b A. four B. one b	eats does a half note get?	C. two D. one	
9.	How many b A. four B. one f	eats does a quarter note get	? C. two D. one	
1(	A. third	does the whole rest hang fr line, three beats h line, four beats	om, and how many C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 1 beat
11	A. third	does the half rest sit on, and I line, 2 beats h line, four beats	l how many beats of C. fourth line, D. third line,	e, 2 beats
12		is: of the 4 spaces in a staff. inches long.		ow how long notes are. between two bar lines.
13	3. The top spa A. four.	ce is space number:	C. three.	

D. one.

B. five.

14. Do measures have to be the same length?	
A. yes	C. only on Thursday
B. maybe	D. no
15. When is a double bar used?	
A. notes above or below the staff	C. at the beginning of a piece of music
B. at the end of a piece of music	D. both $B$ and $C$
16. Does all the information in this Part make s	ense to you?
A. yes	B. no

# Continue

Part I	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	A bar line:			
		les the staff into measures. the end of a piece of music.		the five lines of the staff. s the third line of the staff.
2.	Do measures	have to be the same length?		
	A. yes		C. only on T	Γhursday
	B. mayl	be	D. no	
3.	What does a	rest show?		
	A. noth	•	C. silence	
	B. soun	d	D. nap time	
4.	-	eats does a quarter rest get?		
	A. one		C. one fourt	h
	B. four		D. two	
5.	The lines and	d spaces of the musical staff a	re numbered:	
		high to low.	C. from top	
	B. from	left to right.	D. from bot	tom to top.
6.	Which line d	loes the half rest sit on, and ho	ow many beats d	loes it get?
		l line, 2 beats	C. fourth lin	
	B. fourt	h line, four beats	D. third line	e, 4 beats
7.		bove the third line, its stem go		
	A. dowi	n.	C. right.	
	B. up.		D. left.	
8.	A measure is	<b>:</b> :		
		of the 4 spaces in a staff.		how how long notes are.
	B. three	inches long.	D. the space	e between two bar lines.
9.	The musical	staff has:		
		ines, five spaces.		s, five spaces.
	B. one I	ine, no spaces.	D. five lines	s, four spaces.
10	-	beats does a whole note get?		
	A. four		C. three	
	B. one		D. two	
11	•	beats does a half note get?		
	A. four		C. two	
	B. one l	nalt	D. one	
12	•	beats does a quarter note get?		
	A. four	S41-	C. two	
	B. one f		D. one	
13		does the whole rest hang from		_
	A. third	line, three beats	C. fourth lin	ne. 1 beat

D. third line, 4 beats

B. fourth line, four beats

14. The top space is space number:	
A. four.	C. three.
B. five.	D. one.
15. When is a double bar used?	
A. notes above or below the staff	C. at the beginning of a piece of music
B. at the end of a piece of music	D. both $B$ and $C$
16. Does all the information in this Part mak	ke sense to you?
A. yes	B. no

# Continue

Chapter	· 6 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. V	What is another r A. pulse B. rhythms	name for the meter of a pi	iece of music? C. time signa D. beat	ature	
2. V	A. which no	p number of the meter tel te gets one beat y beats per measure	C. which pito	ch gets one beat notes per measure	
3. V	A. how man	ottom number of the mete y beats per measure sch gets one beat	C. how many	notes per measure e gets one beat	
4. V		neter appear in a piece of r the clef sign e staff	C. on the thir	rd line re the clef sign	
5. V	What are the thre A. 4/4, 6/8, 3 B. 4/4, 2/4, 2		C. 4/4, 3/4, 2 D. 4/4, 3/4, 5		
Continue	,				
Redo					
Chaptei		Class	Date	Name	CQ:6A
1. V	Vhat is another r	name for the meter of a pi	iece of music?		
	A. pulse B. rhythms		~	ature	
2. V	A. which no	p number of the meter tel te gets one beat y beats per measure	C. which pite	ch gets one beat notes per measure	
3. V	A. how man	ottom number of the mete by beats per measure such gets one beat	C. how many	notes per measure e gets one beat	
4. V		neter appear in a piece of r the clef sign e staff	C. on the thin	rd line re the clef sign	
5. V	What are the thre A. 4/4, 6/8, B. 4/4, 2/4, 2/4, 2/4, 2/4, 2/4, 2/4, 2/4,		C. 4/4, 3/4, 2 D. 4/4, 3/4, 5		
Continue					

Chapte	r 6 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1. Y	What is another at A. pulse B. time sign	name for the meter of a	piece of music? C.rhythms D. beat		
2. V	A. which no	p number of the meter ote gets one beat tch gets one beat	C. how many be	eats per measure otes per measure	
3. \	A. which no	ottom number of the mo ote gets one beat tch gets one beat	C. how many no	otes per measure eats per measure	
4. Y		meter appear in a piece ore the clef sign e staff	of music? C. on the third l D. right after th		
5. \	What are the three A. 4/4, 6/8, B. 4/4, 3/4,		S? C. 4/4, 2/4, 2/2 D. 4/4, 3/4, 5/4		
Continu	e				
Redo					
					CQ:6B
Chapte	r 6 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1. `	What is another in A. pulse B. time sign	name for the meter of a	G 1 .1		
2. Y	A. which no	p number of the meter ote gets one beat tch gets one beat	C. how many be	eats per measure otes per measure	
3. \	A. which no	ottom number of the moote gets one beat tch gets one beat	C. how many no	otes per measure eats per measure	
4. `		meter appear in a piece ore the clef sign e staff	of music? C. on the third l D. right after th		
5. `	What are the three A. 4/4, 6/8, B. 4/4, 3/4,		s? C. 4/4, 2/4, 2/2 D. 4/4, 3/4, 5/4		
Continu	e				

Chapter	r 6 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. V	What is another A. time sign B. pulse	name for the meter of a pature	piece of music? C.rhythms D. beat		
2. V	A. which no	op number of the meter to ote gets one beat tch gets one beat	C. how many r	notes per measure beats per measure	
3. V	A. which pi	ottom number of the met tch gets one beat ote gets one beat	C. how many r	notes per measure beats per measure	
4. V		meter appear in a piece of fore the clef sign he staff	of music? C. right after the D. on the third		
5. V	What are the three A. 4/4, 6/8, B. 4/4, 2/4,		? C. 4/4, 3/4, 2/4 D. 4/4, 3/4, 5/4		
Continue	2				
Redo					
					CQ:6C
Chapter	r 6 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. V	What is another A. time sign B. pulse	name for the meter of a phature	G 1 1		
2. V	A. which no	op number of the meter to tote gets one beat tch gets one beat	C. how many r	notes per measure peats per measure	
3. V	A. which pi	ottom number of the met tch gets one beat ote gets one beat	C. how many r	notes per measure peats per measure	
4. V		meter appear in a piece of fore the clef sign he staff	of music? C. right after the D. on the third		
5. V	What are the three A. 4/4, 6/8, B. 4/4, 2/4,		? C. 4/4, 3/4, 2/4 D. 4/4, 3/4, 5/4		
Continue	2				

Chapter	6 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1. W	hat is another r A. beat B. pulse	name for the meter of a piec	ce of music? C.rhythms D. time signatu	re	
2. W	A. how man	o number of the meter tell y y beats per measure ch gets one beat		otes per measure gets one beat	
3. W	A. which pit	ttom number of the meter t ch gets one beat y notes per measure	C. which note g	gets one beat eats per measure	
4. W	A. right befo	neter appear in a piece of more the clef sign rather the clef sign	nusic? C. before the st D. on the third		
5. W	That are the thre A. 4/4, 3/4, 3 B. 4/4, 2/4, 2		C. 4/4, 6/8, 3/4 D. 4/4, 3/4, 5/4		
Continue					
Redo					
Chapter	6 Quiz	Class	Date		CQ:6D
1. W	hat is another r A. beat B. pulse	name for the meter of a piece	ce of music? C.rhythms D. time signatu	re	
2. W	A. how man	o number of the meter tell y y beats per measure ch gets one beat		otes per measure gets one beat	
3. W	A. which pit	ttom number of the meter to the gets one beat y notes per measure	C. which note g	gets one beat eats per measure	
4. W	A. right befo	neter appear in a piece of more the clef sign r the clef sign	nusic? C. before the st D. on the third		
5. W	That are the thre A. 4/4, 3/4, 2 B. 4/4, 2/4, 2		C. 4/4, 6/8, 3/4 D. 4/4, 3/4, 5/4		
Continue					

Chapter 7 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1. When writing of A. no num B. small n	bers	t is used to show a rest?  C. silence D. parentheses		
2. How is the cou A. 1 2 3 4 B. 1, 2, 3,		vritten? C. <b>1</b> -2-3-4 D. 1-2 3-4		
3. How is a measu A. 1 (2) 3 B. <b>1 2 3</b>	are of quarter notes c	counted in 3/4 time? C. <b>1 2 3 4</b> D. <b>1-2-3</b>		
4. When counting A. softly B. normal	•	now are rests to be said? C. not at all D. with an Italia	an accent	
5. The count of an A. 3 B. 1	ny measure begins w	ith what? C. 2 D. 4		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:7A
Chapter 7 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
_	nbers	c. silence D. parentheses		
2. How is the cou A. 1 2 3 4 B. 1, 2, 3,		vritten? C. <b>1</b> -2-3-4 D. 1-2 3-4		
A. 1 (2) 3 B. <b>1 2 3</b>	ure of quarter notes c	counted in 3/4 time? C. <b>1 2 3 4</b> D. <b>1-2-3</b>		
4. When counting A. softly B. normal	-	now are rests to be said? C. not at all D. with an Italia	an accent	
5. The count of an A. 3 B. 1	ny measure begins w	ith what? C. 2 D. 4		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 7	<b>Quiz</b>	Class	_Date	_Name
1. Who	en writing out A. parenthes B. small nun		to show a rest? C. silence D. no numbers	
2. Hov	A. 1 2 3 4 B. 1, 2, 3, 4	for a whole note written?	C. 1-2 3-4 D. <b>1</b> -2-3-4	
3. Hov	w is a measure A. 1 (2) 3 B. <b>1 2 3 4</b>	of quarter notes counted in	3/4 time? C. 1 2 3 D. 1-2-3	
4. Wh	en counting a A. with an It B. normally	rhythm out loud, how are realian accent	ests to be said? C. not at all D. softly	
5. The	count of any A. 3 B. 1	measure begins with what?	C. 2 D. 4	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:7B
Chapter 7	7 Quiz	Class		_Name
1. Wh	_	the counting, what is used es		
2. Hov	w is the count A. 1 2 3 4 B. 1, 2, 3, 4	for a whole note written?	C. 1-2 3-4 D. <b>1</b> -2-3-4	
3. Hov	w is a measure A. 1 (2) 3 B. <b>1 2 3 4</b>	of quarter notes counted in	3/4 time? C. <b>1 2 3</b> D. <b>1-2-3</b>	
4. Wh	en counting a A. with an It B. normally	rhythm out loud, how are realian accent	ests to be said? C. not at all D. softly	
5. The	count of any A. 3 B. 1	measure begins with what?	C. 2 D. 4	
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 7	<b>Quiz</b>	Class	Date	_Name	
1. Who	en writing out A. silence B. small nur	t the counting, what is used mbers	to show a rest? C. parentheses D. no numbers		
2. Hov	w is the count A. 1 2 3 4 B. <b>1</b> -2-3-4	for a whole note written?	C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4		
3. Hov	w is a measure A. 123 B. 1234	e of quarter notes counted in	n 3/4 time? C. 1 (2) 3 D. <b>1-2-3</b>		
4. Wh	_	rhythm out loud, how are r talian accent	ests to be said? C. softly D. not at all		
5. The	count of any A. 3 B. 4	measure begins with what?	C. 2 D. 1		
Continue					
Redo					
Chapter 7	 7 Quiz	Class		Name	CQ:7C
1. Wh	en writing out A. silence B. small nur	t the counting, what is used			
2. Hov	w is the count A. 1 2 3 4 B. <b>1</b> -2-3-4	for a whole note written?	C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4		
3. Hov	w is a measure A. 123 B. 1234	e of quarter notes counted in	n 3/4 time? C. 1 (2) 3 D. <b>1-2-3</b>		
4. Wh	•	rhythm out loud, how are r talian accent	ests to be said? C. softly D. not at all		
5. The	count of any	1	•		
	A. 3 B. 4	measure begins with what?	C. 2 D. 1		

Chapter	· 7 Quiz	<b>Class</b>	Date	Name	
1. W	When writing ou A. silence B. parenthe	at the counting, what is used	to show a rest? C. small numbers D. no numbers	ers	
2. H	A. <b>1</b> -2-3-4 B. 1 2 3 4	for a whole note written?	C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4		
3. H	Iow is a measur A. <b>1-2-3</b> B. <b>1 2 3 4</b>	e of quarter notes counted i	n 3/4 time? C. 1 (2) 3 D. <b>1 2 3</b>		
4. W	_	rhythm out loud, how are in talian accent	rests to be said? C. normally D. not at all		
5. T	The count of any A. 3 B. 4	measure begins with what	? C. 1 D. 2		
Continue	:				
Redo					
					CQ:7D
Chapter	7 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1. W	When writing ou A. silence B. parenthe	at the counting, what is used	to show a rest? C. small number D. no numbers	ers	
2. H	A. <b>1</b> -2-3-4 B. 1 2 3 4	t for a whole note written?	C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4		
3. H	Iow is a measur A. <b>1-2-3</b> B. <b>1 2 3 4</b>	e of quarter notes counted i	n 3/4 time? C. 1 (2) 3 D. <b>1 2 3</b>		
4. W	_	a rhythm out loud, how are a stalian accent	rests to be said? C. normally D. not at all		
5. T	The count of any A. 3 B. 4	measure begins with what	? C. 1 D. 2		
Continue	;				
Redo					

A. 3

C. 4

B. 2

D. 1

2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time?

A. 
$$1 + 2 +$$

C. 1 e + a

B. 
$$1 e + a 2 e + a$$

D. 1-2

\_ 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time?

A. 4

C. 1

B. 3

D. 2

4. What is an upbeat?

A. a fast tempo

C. eighth notes

B. a note high on the staff

D. the "+" of a beat

5. What is the count for this example?



A. 
$$(1) + a + 2 + 3 + e + a + 4 + e + a$$

C. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

B. 
$$(1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

D. 
$$(1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

**Continue** 

Redo

CQ:8A

\_\_\_\_ 1. How many eighth notes are in one beat of 4/4 time?

A. 3

**Chapter 8 Quiz** 

C. 4

Class Date Name

B. 2

D. 1

2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time?

A. 1 + 2 +

C. 1 e + a

B. 1 e + a 2 e + a

D. 1-2

\_\_\_ 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time?

A. 4

C. 1

B. 3

D. 2

4. What is an upbeat?

A. a fast tempo

C. eighth notes

B. a note high on the staff

D. the "+" of a beat

\_ 5. What is the count for this example?



C. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

B. 
$$(1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

D. 
$$(1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

A. 3

C. 2

B. 4

D. 1

2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time?

A. 
$$1 + 2 +$$

C. 
$$1 e + a$$

D. 
$$1 e + a 2 e + a$$

\_ 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time?

A. 3

C. 1

B. 4

D. 2

4. What is an upbeat?

A. the "+" of a beat

C. eighth notes

B. a note high on the staff

D. a fast tempo

5. What is the count for this example?



A. 
$$(1) + a + 2 + 3 + e + a + 4 + e + a$$

C. 
$$(1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

B. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

D. 
$$(1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

**Continue** 

Redo

CQ:8B

\_\_\_\_ 1. How many eighth notes are in one beat of 4/4 time?

A. 3

**Chapter 8 Quiz** 

C. 2

Class Date Name

B. 4

D. 1

2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time?

A. 1 + 2 +

C. 1 e + a

B. 1-2

D. 1 e + a 2 e + a

\_\_\_\_ 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time?

A. 3

C. 1

B. 4

D. 2

4. What is an upbeat?

A. the "+" of a beat

C. eighth notes

B. a note high on the staff

D. a fast tempo

\_ 5. What is the count for this example?



C. 
$$(1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

B. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

D. 
$$(1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

A. 2

C. 3

B. 4

D. 1

2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time?

A. 
$$1 + 2 +$$

C. 
$$1 e + a 2 e + a$$

D. 
$$1 e + a$$

\_ 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time?

A. 3

C. 4

B. 1

D. 2

4. What is an upbeat?

A. a note high on the staff

C. eighth notes

B. the "+" of a beat

D. a fast tempo

5. What is the count for this example?



A. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a 4 e + a$$

C. 
$$(1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

B. 
$$(1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

D. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

**Continue** 

Redo

CQ:8C

\_\_\_\_ 1. How many eighth notes are in one beat of 4/4 time?

A. 2

**Chapter 8 Quiz** 

C. 3

Class Date Name

B. 4

D. 1

2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time?

A. 1 + 2 +

C. 1 e + a 2 e + a

B. 1-2

D. 1 e + a

\_\_\_\_ 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time?

A. 3

C. 4

B. 1

D. 2

4. What is an upbeat?

A. a note high on the staff

C. eighth notes

B. the "+" of a beat

D. a fast tempo

\_ 5. What is the count for this example?



A. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a 4 e + a$$

C. 
$$(1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

B. 
$$(1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

D. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

A. 1

C. 3

B. 4

D. 2

2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time?

A. 
$$1 e + a 2 e + a$$

C. 1 + 2 +

B. 1-2

D. 1 e + a

\_ 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time?

A. 3

C. 2

B. 1

D. 4

4. What is an upbeat?

A. a note high on the staff

C. the "+" of a beat

B. eighth notes

D. a fast tempo

5. What is the count for this example?



A. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

C. 
$$(1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

B. 
$$(1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

D. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a 4 e + a$$

Continue

Redo

CQ:8D

\_\_\_\_ 1. How many eighth notes are in one beat of 4/4 time?

A. 1

**Chapter 8 Quiz** 

C. 3

Class Date Name

B. 4

D. 2

2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time?

A. 1 e + a 2 e + a

C. 1 + 2 +

B. 1-2

D. 1 e + a

\_\_\_\_ 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time?

A. 3

C. 2

B. 1

D. 4

4. What is an upbeat?

A. a note high on the staff

C. the "+" of a beat

B. eighth notes

D. a fast tempo

\_ 5. What is the count for this example?



A. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

C. 
$$(1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

B. 
$$(1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a$$

D. 
$$(1) + a 2 + 3 e + a 4 e + a$$

**Continue** 

<b>Chapter 9</b>	Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
1. How	long is a dott A. 4 beats B. 6 beats	ed whole rest in 6/4 time?	C. 2 beats D. 3 beats		
	A. three beats B. one beat	ed half note in 4/4 time?	C. six beats D. four beats		
		o to a note or rest? onger by a quarter onger by half	C. doubles the le D. makes it shor	_	
	A. one beat B. 1/2 beat	ed eighth note?	C. 2 beats D. 3/4 of a beat		
	t type of note A. eighth not B. quarter no		ghth note? C. half note D. sixteenth note	2	
Continue					
	 Quiz	Class	 _Date	 Name	CQ:9A
	_	ed whole rest in 6/4 time?	C. 2 beats D. 3 beats		
2. How	A. three beats B. one beat	ed half note in 4/4 time?	C. six beats D. four beats		
3. Wha		o to a note or rest? onger by a quarter onger by half	C. doubles the le D. makes it shor	_	
4. How	A. one beat B. 1/2 beat	ed eighth note?	C. 2 beats D. 3/4 of a beat		
5. Wha	t type of note A. eighth not B. quarter no		ghth note? C. half note D. sixteenth note	e	
Continue					

Chapter 9	Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1. How	long is a dot A. 4 beats B. 2 beats	ted whole rest in 6/4 time?	C. 6 beats D. 3 beats		
2. How	A. four beats  B. one beat	ted half note in 4/4 time?	C. six beats D. three beats		
3. Wha	A. makes it le	o to a note or rest? onger by half onger by a quarter	C. doubles the le D. makes it shor	•	
4. How	A long is a dot A. one beat B. 1/2 beat	ted eighth note?	C. 3/4 of a beat D. 2 beats		
5. Wha	A. eighth not B. sixteenth		ghth note? C. half note D. quarter note		
Continue					
Redo					
				CQ	:9B
Chapter 9	Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
1. How	long is a dot	ted whole rest in 6/4 time?			
	A. 4 beats B. 2 beats		C. 6 beats D. 3 beats		
2. How	A long is a dot A. four beats B. one beat	ted half note in 4/4 time?	C. six beats D. three beats		
3. Wha	A. makes it l	o to a note or rest? onger by half onger by a quarter	C. doubles the le	•	
4. How	V long is a dot A. one beat B. 1/2 beat	ted eighth note?	C. 3/4 of a beat D. 2 beats		
5. Wha	nt type of note A. eighth not		ghth note? C. half note		
<b>C</b> 4	B. sixteenth	note	D. quarter note		
Continue					

<b>Chapter 9</b>	Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How	long is a dot A. 6 beats B. 2 beats	ted whole rest in 6/4 time?	C. 4 beats D. 3 beats		
2. How	A. four beats B. three beat		C. six beats D. one beat		
3. Wha	A. doubles tl	o to a note or rest? ne length onger by a quarter	C. makes it lon D. makes it sho	_ ,	
4. How	A. one beat B. 3/4 of a b	ted eighth note?	C. 1/2 beat D. 2 beats		
5. Wha	A. sixteenth B. eighth not		eighth note? C. half note D. quarter note	,	
Continue					
 Chapter 9	Quiz	Class	Date	Name	CQ:9C
1. How	long is a dot A. 6 beats B. 2 beats	ted whole rest in 6/4 time?	C. 4 beats D. 3 beats		
2. How	A. four beats B. three beat		C. six beats D. one beat		
3. Wha	A. doubles the	lo to a note or rest? ne length onger by a quarter	C. makes it lon D. makes it sho	_ ,	
4. How	A. one beat B. 3/4 of a b	ted eighth note?	C. 1/2 beat D. 2 beats		
5. Wha	at type of note A. sixteenth B. eighth no		eighth note? C. half note D. quarter note	,	
Continue	Č		•		

<b>Chapter 9</b>	Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How	long is a dot A. 2 beats B. 6 beats	ted whole rest in 6/4 time	C. 4 beats D. 3 beats		
2. How	A. four beats B. six beats	ted half note in 4/4 time?	C. three beat D. one beat	s	
3. Wha	A. doubles th	lo to a note or rest? ne length onger by a quarter		horter by half onger by half	
4. How	A. 3/4 of a beat B. one beat	ted eighth note? eat	C. 1/2 beat D. 2 beats		
5. Wha	at type of note A. half note B. eighth not	e usually follows a dotted	eighth note? C. sixteenth D. quarter no		
Continue					
Redo					
					CQ:9D
Chapter 9	Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	_	ted whole rest in 6/4 time	C. 4 beats D. 3 beats		
2. How	long is a dot A. four beats B. six beats	ted half note in 4/4 time?	C. three beat D. one beat	s	
3. Wha	A. doubles th	lo to a note or rest? ne length onger by a quarter		horter by half onger by half	
4. How	A. 3/4 of a beat B. one beat	ted eighth note? eat	C. 1/2 beat D. 2 beats		
5. Wha	nt type of note				
	A. half note B. eighth not	e usually follows a dotted te	eighth note? C. sixteenth D. quarter no		

Chapter 10 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How long is an e A. 1 beat B. 1/2 beat	eighth note triplet in 2/	/4 time? C. 3 beats D. 2 beats		
2. How long is a si A. 1 beat B. 1/2 beat	xteenth note triplet in	4/4 time? C. 3 beats D. 2 beats		
A. 1 la li 2 B. 1 2 3 1 2	la li	ts counted in 2/4 time? C. 1 an da 2 an D. 1 tri ple 2 tr	da	
4. How is a measur A. 1 tri ple B. 1 la li 2	2 tri ple	plets counted in 2/4 tim C. 1 la li + la li D. 1 tri ple + tr		
5. How long is the A. 1 beat B. 3 beats	quarter note triplet fig	cure? C. 2 beats D. 4 beats		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:10A
Chapter 10 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
•	eighth note triplet in 2/			
2. How long is a si A. 1 beat B. 1/2 beat	xteenth note triplet in	4/4 time? C. 3 beats D. 2 beats		
3. How is a measur A. 1 la li 2 B. 1 2 3 1 2	la li	ts counted in 2/4 time? C. 1 an da 2 an D. 1 tri ple 2 tr	da	
4. How is a measur A. 1 tri ple B. 1 la li 2	2 tri ple	plets counted in 2/4 tim C. 1 la li + la li D. 1 tri ple + tr		
5. How long is the A. 1 beat B. 3 beats	quarter note triplet fig	cure? C. 2 beats D. 4 beats		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 10 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How long is an e A. 1/2 beat B. 1 beat	ighth note triplet in 2/4	C. 3 beats D. 2 beats		
2. How long is a six A. 1/2 beat B. 1 beat	steenth note triplet in 4/4	4 time? C. 3 beats D. 2 beats		
3. How is a measur A. 1 la li 2 l B. 1 2 3 1 2		counted in 2/4 time C. 1 tri ple 2 to D. 1 an da 2 a	ri ple	
4. How is a measur A. 1 tri ple 2 B. 1 la li 2 l	±		ri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple	
5. How long is the 6 A. 1 beat B. 3 beats	quarter note triplet figur	e? C. 2 beats D. 4 beats		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:10B
Chapter 10 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
_	ighth note triplet in 2/4	C. 3 beats D. 2 beats		
2. How long is a six A. 1/2 beat B. 1 beat	steenth note triplet in 4/2	4 time? C. 3 beats D. 2 beats		
3. How is a measur A. 1 la li 2 l B. 1 2 3 1 2		counted in 2/4 time C. 1 tri ple 2 t D. 1 an da 2 a	ri ple	
4. How is a measur A. 1 tri ple 2 B. 1 la li 2 l	<u> </u>		ri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple	
5. How long is the A. 1 beat B. 3 beats	quarter note triplet figur	e? C. 2 beats D. 4 beats		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 10 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How long is an e A. 1/2 beat B. 3 beats	ighth note triplet in 2/4 tim	e? C. 1 beat D. 2 beats		
2. How long is a six A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	steenth note triplet in 4/4 tin	me? C. 3 beats D. 1/2 beat		
A. 1 la li 2 l B. 1 tri ple 2		nted in 2/4 time? C. 1 2 3 1 2 3 D. 1 an da 2 an	da	
A. 1 tri ple 2	e of sixteenth note triplets o 2 tri ple a li 2 la li + la li		ple 2 tri ple + tri ple	
5. How long is the of A. 1 beat B. 2 beats	quarter note triplet figure?	C. 3 beats D. 4 beats		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:10C
Chapter 10 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
_	ighth note triplet in 2/4 tim	e? C. 1 beat D. 2 beats		
2. How long is a six A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	steenth note triplet in 4/4 ti	me? C. 3 beats D. 1/2 beat		
3. How is a measure A. 1 la li 2 l B. 1 tri ple 2		nted in 2/4 time? C. 1 2 3 1 2 3 D. 1 an da 2 an	da	
A. 1 tri ple 2	e of sixteenth note triplets of 2 tri ple a li 2 la li + la li		i ple 2 tri ple + tri ple	
5. How long is the c A. 1 beat B. 2 beats	quarter note triplet figure?	C. 3 beats D. 4 beats		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 10 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1. How long is an e A. 1/2 beat B. 3 beats	eighth note triplet in 2/4 time	e? C. 2 beats D. 1 beat		
2. How long is a six A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	xteenth note triplet in 4/4 tir	ne? C. 1/2 beat D. 3 beats		
3. How is a measur A. 1 tri ple 2 B. 1 la li 2 l		nted in 2/4 time? C. 1 2 3 1 2 3 D. 1 an da 2 an	da	
4. How is a measur A. 1 tri ple 2 B. 1 la li 2 l	-		ple 2 tri ple + tri ple	
5. How long is the A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	quarter note triplet figure?	C. 3 beats D. 4 beats		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:10D
Chapter 10 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
_	eighth note triplet in 2/4 time	e? C. 2 beats D. 1 beat		
2. How long is a six A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	xteenth note triplet in 4/4 tir	ne? C. 1/2 beat D. 3 beats		
A. 1 tri ple 3 B. 1 la li 2 l	=	nted in 2/4 time? C. 1 2 3 1 2 3 D. 1 an da 2 an	da	
4. How is a measur A. 1 tri ple 3 B. 1 la li 2 l	-		ple 2 tri ple + tri ple	
5. How long is the A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	quarter note triplet figure?	C. 3 beats D. 4 beats		
Continue				
Redo				

D. time signature

B. pulse

Name

13. What does the top number of the meter	tell you?
A. how many beats per measure	C. how many notes per measure
B. which pitch gets one beat	D. which note gets one beat
14. What does the bottom number of the m	eter tell you?
A. which pitch gets one beat	C. which note gets one beat
B. how many notes per measure	D. how many beats per measure
15. When writing out the counting, what is	used to show a rest?
A. silence	C. small numbers
B. parentheses	D. no numbers
16. How is the count for a whole note writt	ten?
A. 1-2-3-4	C. 1-2 3-4
B. 1 2 3 4	D. 1, 2, 3, 4
17. How is a measure of sixteenth note trip	lets counted in 2/4 time?
A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple	C. 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple
B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	D. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la li
18. How long is the quarter note triplet figu	ıre?
A. 2 beats	C. 3 beats
B. 1 beat	D. 4 beats
19. Where does the meter appear in a piece	of music?
A. right before the clef sign	C. before the staff
B. right after the clef sign	D. on the third line
20. How many sixteenth notes are in one be	eat of 3/4 time?
A. 3	C. 2
B. 1	D. 4
21. What is an upbeat?	
A. a note high on the staff	C. the "+" of a beat
B. eighth notes	D. a fast tempo
22. How long is a dotted whole rest in 6/4 t	time?
A. 2 beats	C. 4 beats
B. 6 beats	D. 3 beats

**Redo** Continue

Part II	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1. V	A. how ma	op number of the me ny beats per measure itch gets one beat	e C. how man	y notes per measure te gets one beat
2. V	A. which p	oottom number of the oitch gets one beat ny notes per measure	C. which no	te gets one beat by beats per measure
3. I	How is a measu A. <b>1-2-3</b> B. <b>1 2 3 4</b>	re of quarter notes co	counted in 3/4 time? C. 1 (2) 3 D. <b>1 2 3</b>	
4. V	_	a rhythm out loud, h Italian accent	ow are rests to be said C. normally D. not at all	?
5. I	How many eigh A. 1 B. 4	th notes are in one be	eat of 4/4 time? C. 3 D. 2	
6. I	How is the cour A. 1 e + a 2 B. <b>1</b> -2		C. 1 + 2 + D. 1 e + a	2/4 time?
7. I	How long is an A. 1/2 beat B. 3 beats	eighth note triplet in	2/4 time? C. 2 beats D. 1 beat	
8. I	How long is a si A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	ixteenth note triplet i	n 4/4 time? C. 1/2 beat D. 3 beats	
9. V	A. doubles	t do to a note or rest? the length t longer by a quarter	C. makes it	shorter by half longer by half
10.	How long is a A. 3/4 of a B. one bear		C. 1/2 beat D. 2 beats	
11.	What type of n A. half not B. eighth n		n dotted eighth note? C. sixteenth D. quarter n	
12.	<b>A.</b> 1	dotted half note in 4/ four beats six beats	'4 time?  C. three bea D. one beat	ts
13.	How is a meas A. 1 tri ple B. 1 la li 2	2 tri ple	plets counted in 2/4 ti C. 1 2 3 1 2 D. 1 an da 2	3
14.	What is anothed A. beat B. pulse	er name for the meter	of a piece of music? C.rhythms D. time sign	ature

Redo	Continue	
	B. 1	D. 4
	A. 3	C. 2
22.	How many sixteenth notes are in one beat o	f 3/4 time?
21.	A. right before the clef sign B. right after the clef sign	C. before the staff D. on the third line
21.	Where does the meter appear in a piece of n	nusic?
20.	How long is the quarter note triplet figure? A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	C. 3 beats D. 4 beats
19.	How long is a dotted whole rest in 6/4 time? A. 2 beats B. 6 beats	C. 4 beats D. 3 beats
18.	What is an upbeat? A. a note high on the staff B. eighth notes	C. the "+" of a beat D. a fast tempo
17.	How is a measure of sixteenth note triplets of A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	counted in 2/4 time? C. 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple D. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la li
16.	How is the count for a whole note written? A. 1-2-3-4 B. 1 2 3 4	C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4
13.	A. silence B. parentheses	C. small numbers D. no numbers
15.	When writing out the counting, what is used	I to show a rest?

PQ:IIB

Part	II	Quiz	Class		_Date	Name
	1. W		e top number of the	•		y notes per measure
			n pitch gets one bea			ote gets one beat
	2. H		asure of eighth note ble 2 tri ple i 2 la li	triplets coun	ted in 2/4 tin C. 1 2 3 1 2 D. 1 an da 2	3
	3. W	Vhat is anoth A. beat B. pulse	ner name for the me	eter of a piece	e of music? C.rhythms D. time sign	nature
	4. W	Then writing A. silend B. paren		what is used t	to show a res C. small nur D. no numb	mbers
	5. H	A. <b>1</b> -2-3 B. 1 2 3		te written?	C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4	
	6. H	A. 1 tri <sub>1</sub>	nsure of sixteenth no ple 2 tri ple i 2 la li 3 la li	ote triplets co	C. 1 tri ple -	time? + tri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple  a li 2 la li + la li
	7. W	/hat is an up A. a noto B. eightl	e high on the staff		C. the "+" o D. a fast ten	
	8. H	low long is a A. 2 bea B. 6 bea		in 6/4 time?	C. 4 beats D. 3 beats	
	9. W	A. which	e bottom number of h pitch gets one bea many notes per mea	ıt	C. which no	ote gets one beat ny beats per measure
	10.	How is a me A. <b>1-2-3</b> B. <b>1 2 3</b>		tes counted i	n 3/4 time? C. 1 (2) 3 D. <b>1 2 3</b>	
	11. Y		ing a rhythm out lo an Italian accent	ud, how are 1	rests to be sain C. normally D. not at all	
	12.	How many o A. 1 B. 4	eighth notes are in o	one beat of 4/	'4 time? C. 3 D. 2	
	13.		count written for a r a 2 e + a	neasure sixte	enth notes in C. 1 + 2 + D. 1 e + a	2/4 time?

14. How long is an eighth note triplet in 2/4 tim	e?
A. 1/2 beat	C. 2 beats
B. 3 beats	D. 1 beat
15. How long is a sixteenth note triplet in 4/4 ti	me?
A. 2 beats	C. 1/2 beat
B. 1 beat	D. 3 beats
A. doubles the length B. makes it longer by a quarter	C. makes it shorter by half D. makes it longer by half
	2. mand it ionger of imm
17. How long is a dotted eighth note?	C 1/214
A. 3/4 of a beat	C. 1/2 beat
B. one beat	D. 2 beats
18. What type of note usually follows a dotted 6	eighth note?
A. half note	C. sixteenth note
B. eighth note	D. quarter note
19. How long is a dotted half note in 4/4 time?	
A. four beats	C. three beats
B. six beats	D. one beat
20. How long is the quarter note triplet figure?	
A. 2 beats	C. 3 beats
B. 1 beat	D. 4 beats
21. Where does the meter appear in a piece of n	
A. right before the clef sign	C. before the staff
B. right after the clef sign	D. on the third line
22. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat o	f 3/4 time?
A. 3	C. 2
B. 1	D. 4

**Redo** Continue

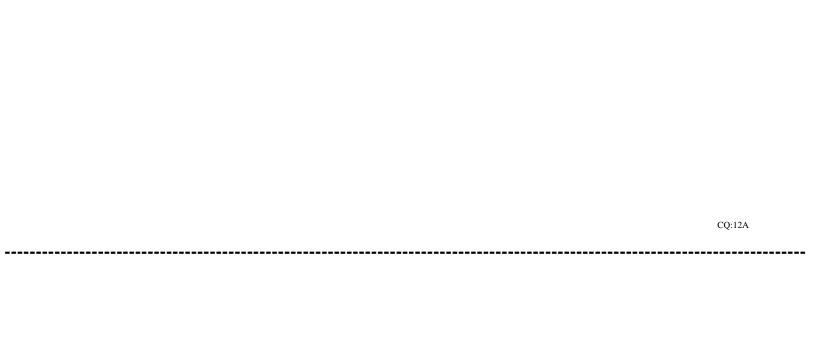
Part II	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	A. right	the meter appear in a pi before the clef sign after the clef sign	ece of music? C. before the s D. on the third	
2.	A. how	e top number of the me many beats per measur h pitch gets one beat	•	-
3.	A. whic	he bottom number of the h pitch gets one beat many notes per measur	C. which note	gets one beat beats per measure
4.	How is a mea A. 1-2-3 B. 1 2 3		ounted in 3/4 time? C. 1 (2) 3 D. <b>1 2 3</b>	
5.		an Italian accent	ow are rests to be said?  C. normally  D. not at all	
6.		ple 2 tri ple	olets counted in 2/4 time? C. 1 2 3 1 2 3 D. 1 an da 2 ar	
7.	What is anoth A. beat B. pulse	her name for the meter	of a piece of music? C.rhythms D. time signate	ure
8.	When writing A. silend B. parer	ce	t is used to show a rest?  C. small numb  D. no numbers	
9.	How is the co A. <b>1</b> -2-3 B. 1 2 3		C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4	
10	A. 1 tri	easure of sixteenth note ple 2 tri ple i 2 la li 3 la li	triplets counted in 2/4 to C. 1 tri ple + to D. 1 la li + la l	ri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple
11	. What is an u A. a not B. eight	e high on the staff	C. the "+" of a D. a fast tempo	
12	A. 1 B. 4	eighth notes are in one	beat of 4/4 time? C. 3 D. 2	
13		count written for a mea a 2 e + a	Sure sixteenth notes in 2/ C. 1 + 2 + D. 1 e + a	4 time?

14. How long is an eighth note triplet in 2/4 tim	e?
A. 1/2 beat	C. 2 beats
B. 3 beats	D. 1 beat
15. How long is a sixteenth note triplet in 4/4 times	
A. 2 beats	C. 1/2 beat
B. 1 beat	D. 3 beats
16. What does a dot do to a note or rest?	
A. doubles the length	C. makes it shorter by half
B. makes it longer by a quarter	D. makes it longer by half
17. How long is a dotted whole rest in 6/4 time?	?
A. 2 beats	C. 4 beats
B. 6 beats	D. 3 beats
18. How long is a dotted eighth note?	
A. 3/4 of a beat	C. 1/2 beat
B. one beat	D. 2 beats
19. What type of note usually follows a dotted e	eighth note?
A. half note	C. sixteenth note
B. eighth note	D. quarter note
20. How long is a dotted half note in 4/4 time?	
A. four beats	C. three beats
B. six beats	D. one beat
21. How long is the quarter note triplet figure?	
A. 2 beats	C. 3 beats
B. 1 beat	D. 4 beats
22. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat o	f 3/4 time?
A. 3	C. 2
B. 1	D. 4

**Redo** Continue

Chapte	r 12 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. V	A. the highn	t relates to music? less or lowness of a sound g a pitcher does	C. the blood of D. a color, like	of trees te pitch-black.	
2. (	Can a space note A. no B. only abov	be on a leger line?	C. yes D. only below	v the staff	
3. I	A. higher or	her than another, the higher the staff. nan the higher note.		line below the staff.	
4. I		elow: r than 2; 3 is lower than 4 er than 2; 3 is higher than 4	_		
	0		0		<u> </u>
		0			
	1	2	3		4
Continue Redo	•				
Redo		 Class	 Date	 Name	CQ:12A
Redo  Chapter	 r 12 Quiz	Class		Name	CQ:12A
Redo Chapter	r 12 Quiz What is pitch as i	Class	C. the blood		CQ:12A
Redo Chapter	r 12 Quiz What is pitch as i A. the highn B. somethin	t relates to music? less or lowness of a sound g a pitcher does be on a leger line?	C. the blood	of trees te pitch-black.	CQ:12A
Chapter1. V	T 12 Quiz  What is pitch as i A. the highn B. somethin  Can a space note A. no B. only abov  of one note is high A. higher or	at relates to music? sess or lowness of a sound g a pitcher does be on a leger line? we the staff her than another, the higher	C. the blood of D. a color, like C. yes D. only below note will be wi	of trees te pitch-black.  v the staff ritten: line below the staff.	CQ:12A
Chapter 1. V	r 12 Quiz  What is pitch as in A. the highin B. somethin Can a space note A. no B. only about f one note is high A. higher on B. smaller the A. 1 is lower	terelates to music?  tess or lowness of a sound g a pitcher does be on a leger line?  we the staff ther than another, the higher a the staff.  than the higher note.	C. the blood of D. a color, like C. yes D. only below note will be will be will c. on a leger D. lower on the C. 1 is higher	of trees te pitch-black.  v the staff ritten: line below the staff.	
Chapter 1. V	r 12 Quiz  What is pitch as in A. the highin B. somethin Can a space note A. no B. only about f one note is high A. higher on B. smaller the A. 1 is lower	terelates to music?  tess or lowness of a sound g a pitcher does be on a leger line?  we the staff ther than another, the higher a the staff.  than the higher note.  telow: r than 2; 3 is lower than 4 er than 2; 3 is higher than 4	C. the blood of D. a color, like C. yes D. only below note will be will be will c. on a leger D. lower on the C. 1 is higher D. 1 is lower	of trees the pitch-black.  The staff  Titten: line below the staff. The staff.  Than 2; 3 is lower than 4 Than 2; 3 is higher than 4	CQ:12A
Chapter 1. V	r 12 Quiz  What is pitch as in A. the highin B. somethin Can a space note A. no B. only about f one note is high A. higher on B. smaller the A. 1 is lower	at relates to music? less or lowness of a sound g a pitcher does be on a leger line?  We the staff ther than another, the higher of the staff. Inan the higher note.  Below: In than 2; 3 is lower than 4	C. the blood of D. a color, like C. yes D. only below note will be with C. on a leger D. lower on the C. 1 is higher D. 1 is lower	of trees the pitch-black.  The staff  The staff.  The staff.  Than 2; 3 is lower than 4	

## Continue



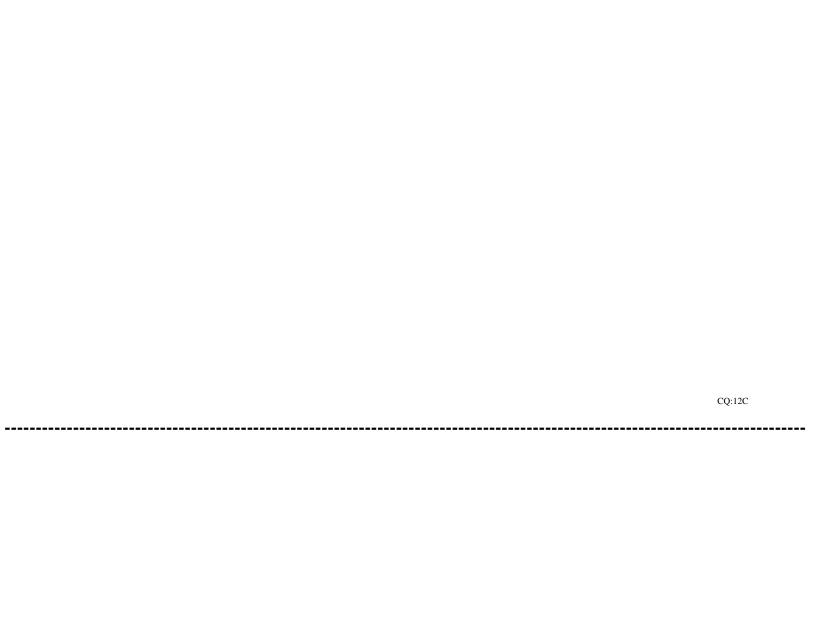
Chapte	er 12 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
1.	A. the blood	t relates to music? l of trees g a pitcher does		ke pitch-black ess or lowness of a sound	
2.	Can a space note A. no B. yes	be on a leger line?	C. only below		
3.	_	her than another, the higher nan the higher note. the staff.		line below the staff.	
4.		elow: r than 2; 3 is higher than 4 er than 2; 3 is higher than 4			
		0		O	
	1	2		3	4
Continu	ue				
Redo					CQ:12B
Chapt	er 12 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
1.	A. the blood	t relates to music? l of trees g a pitcher does	_	ess or lowness of a sound ke pitch-black	
2.	Can a space note A. no B. only above	be on a leger line?	C. only below	w the staff	
3.	_	her than another, the higher han the higher note. the staff.		line below the staff.	
4.		elow: r than 2; 3 is lower than 4 er than 2; 3 is higher than 4		than 2; 3 is higher than 4 or than 2; 3 is lower than 4	
_	-0				<u>O</u>
_		0	O		
	1		2		4
	1	2	3		4

Continue Redo

CQ:12B

Chapter	12 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name		
1. W	A. the blood	relates to music? of trees a pitcher does	C. a color, like JD. the highness	pitch-black or lowness of a sound		
2. Ca	nn a space note b A. no B. yes	be on a leger line?	C. only below the D. only above the			
3. If o	_	er than another, the higher an the higher note. he staff.		ne below the staff.		
4. In		than 2; 3 is higher than 4 than 2; 3 is higher than 4		an 2; 3 is lower than 4 nan 2; 3 is lower than 4		
	0				<u> </u>	
		0				
	1	2	3		4	
Continue						
Redo					CQ:12C	
Chapter	12 Quiz	Class	_Date	_Name		
1. W	A. the blood	relates to music? of trees a pitcher does	C. a color, like D. the highness	pitch-black or lowness of a sound		
2. Ca	nn a space note b A. no B. yes	oe on a leger line?	C. only below to D. only above to			
3. If o	•	er than another, the higher an the higher note. he staff.		ne below the staff.		
4. In		than 2; 3 is higher than 4 than 2; 3 is higher than 4		an 2; 3 is lower than 4 nan 2; 3 is lower than 4	0	
	0		O			
	1	2	3		4	
	1	<b>4</b>	3		4	

## Continue



Chapter 12 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
A. the bloc	s it relates to music? od of trees nness or lowness of a sound	C. a color, lik D. something	te pitch-black a pitcher does	
2. Can a space not A. yes B. no	e be on a leger line?	C. only below		
	gher than another, the higher than the higher note. In the staff.	C. higher on		
	below: her than 2; 3 is higher than 4 er than 2; 3 is higher than 4			_
•				
	0			
1	2	3		4
Continue Redo				CQ:12D
Chapter 4 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
A. the bloc	s it relates to music? od of trees nness or lowness of a sound		te pitch-black a pitcher does	
2. Can a space not A. yes B. no	e be on a leger line?	C. only below D. only above		
	gher than another, the higher than the higher note. In the staff.	C. higher on		
<del>_</del>	below: her than 2; 3 is higher than 4 eer than 2; 3 is higher than 4			O
0		0		
	0			
1	2	3		4

## Continue

CQ:12D

Chapter 13 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which letters are A. A-Z B. A B C D	e used to name notes OEFG	in music? C. A B C D F D. B and S		
2. What type of no A. G B. a space		e or after a space note? C. a line note D. A		
3. What letter com A. H B. F	es after G in music?	C. A D. none		
4. What type of no A. G B. a space	_	e or after a line note? C. a line note D. A		
5. Write the music	al alphabet over and	over around the border o	of this quiz.	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:13A
Chapter 13 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which letters ar	e used to name notes	in music?		
А. А-Z В. А В С Г		C.A B C D F D. B and S		
2. What type of no A. G B. a space	_	e or after a space note? C. a line note D. A		
3. What letter com	es after G in music?			
A. H B. F		C. A D. none		
	te comes right befor	e or after a line note?		
A. G	de comes fight before	C. a line note		
B. a space	note	D. A		
5. Write the music	al alphabet over and	over around the border o	of this quiz.	
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 13 Quiz	<b>Class</b>	Date	_Name	
1. Which letters are A. A B C I B. A B C I		usic? C. A-Z D. B and S		
2. What type of no A. a space B. a line no		fter a space note? C. G D. A		
3. What letter com A. H B. F	es after G in music?	C. A D. none		
4. What type of no A. G B. A	te comes right before or a	fter a line note? C. a line note D. a space note		
5. Write the musical	al alphabet over and over	<i>backwards</i> around t	he border of this quiz.	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:13B
Chapter 13 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1. Which letters ar A. A B C I B. A B C I				
2. What type of no A. a space B. a line no		fter a space note? C. G D. A		
3. What letter com A. H B. F	es after G in music?	C. A D. none		
4. What type of no A. G B. A	te comes right before or a	fter a line note? C. a line note D. a space note		
Write the musical alphabe	t over and over <i>backward</i>	s around the border	of this quiz.	
-			•	
Continue				
Redo				

<b>Chapter 13 Quiz</b>	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which letters ar A. B and S B. A B C I		in music? C. A-Z D. A B C D I	E F G	
2. What type of no A. a space B. G	_	or after a space note? C. a line note D. A		
3. What letter com A. H B. A	es after G in music?	C. F D. none		
4. What type of no A. a space B. A	te comes right before note	or after a line note? C. a line note D. G		
5. Write the music	al alphabet over and o	over <i>backwards</i> around	d the border of this quiz.	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:13C
				CQ.13C
Chapter 13 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which letters ar A. B and S B. A B C I		in music? C. A-Z D. A B C D I	E F G	
2. What type of no A. a space B. G	•	or after a space note? C. a line note D. A		
3. What letter com A. H B. A	es after G in music?	C. F D. none		
4. What type of no A. a space B. A	te comes right before note	or after a line note? C. a line note D. G		
	al alphabet over and o		d the border of this quiz.	
	-		•	
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 13 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which letters are A. B and S B. A B C D	e used to name notes  F	s in music? C. ABCDI D.A-Z	E F G	
2. What type of no A. a line no B. G	_	e or after a space note? C. a space not D. A	te	
3. What letter comA. HB. none	es after G in music?	C. F D. A		
4. What type of no A. a line no B. A	_	e or after a line note?  C. a space not D. G	te	
5. Write the musica	al alphabet over and	over backwards around	the border of this quiz.	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:13D
Chapter 13 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which letters are A. B and S B. A B C D		s in music? C. ABCDI D.A-Z	E F G	
2. What type of no A. a line no B. G	_	e or after a space note? C. a space not D. A	te	
3. What letter com A. H B. none	es after G in music?	C. F D. A		
4. What type of no A. a line no B. A	_	e or after a line note? C. a space not D. G	te	
	al alphabet over and		the border of this quiz.	
	•		1	
Continue				
Redo				

Cnapter	14 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	•	efs used to be? Iways been clefs the beginning of a song	C. a cymbal at the beginn	0	
	2. Which line of A. first B. second	loes the treble clef name?	C. fourth D. fifth		
	A. first B. second	does the bass clef name?	C. third D. fourth		
	4. Which line of A. fifth B. third	does the rhythm clef name	? C. none D. fourth		
	_ 5. In the blank	space below, draw two tro	eble clefs, two bass clefs	s, and two rhythm clefs	<b>5.</b>
Continue					
Redo					
					CQ:14A
Chapter	14 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	•	efs used to be? Iways been clefs the beginning of a song	C. a cymbal at the begin D. a letter at the beginn		
	2. Which line of A. first B. second	loes the treble clef name?	C. fourth D. fifth		
	A. first B. second	does the bass clef name?	C. third D. fourth		
	4. Which line of A. fifth B. third	loes the rhythm clef name	? C. none D. fourth		
	_ 5. In the blank	space below, draw two tro	eble clefs, two bass clefs	s, and two rhythm clefs	s.
Continue					

Redo

Chapter 1	4 Quiz	Class	Da	ate	_Name	
	1. What did clefs A. they have alw B. a letter at the		C. a cymbal at the D. a symbol at the		•	
	<ol><li>Which line do</li><li>A. first</li><li>B. fourth</li></ol>	es the treble clef name?	C. second D. fifth			
	3. Which line do A. fourth B. second	es the bass clef name?	C. third D. first			
	<ol> <li>Which line do</li> <li>A. fifth</li> <li>B. third</li> </ol>	es the rhythm clef name	? C. fourth D. none			
:	5. In the blank sp	pace below, draw two tre	eble clefs, two bas	s clefs, and	two rhythm clefs.	
Continue						
Redo						
						CQ:14B
Chapter 1	4 Quiz	Class	Da	ite	_Name	
	1. What did clefs A. they have alw B. a letter at the		C. a cymbal at the D. a symbol at the			
	2. Which line do A. first B. fourth	es the treble clef name?	C. second D. fifth			
	3. Which line do A. fourth B. second	es the bass clef name?	C. third D. first			
	<ol> <li>Which line do</li> <li>A. fifth</li> <li>B. third</li> </ol>	es the rhythm clef name	? C. fourth D. none			
	5. In the blank sp	pace below, draw two tro	eble clefs, two bas	s clefs, and	two rhythm clefs.	
Continue						

Redo

Chapter	14 Quiz	Class	Date_	Name	
	_ 1. What did clefs				
	A. they have alwa B. a cymbal at the	ys been clefs beginning of a song	C. a letter at the beginn D. a symbol at the beginn		
	_ 2. Which line doe A. second B. fourth	s the treble clef name?	C. first D. fifth		
	_ 3. Which line doe A. second B. fourth	s the bass clef name?	C. third D. first		
	_ 4. Which line doe A. none B. third	s the rhythm clef name	e? C. fourth D. fifth		
	_ 5. In the blank spa	ace below, draw two tro	eble clefs, two bass clefs	s, and two rhythm clef	s.
Continue					
Redo					
TCU0					
					CQ:14C
<b>C</b> 1 4					
Chapter	14 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	_ 1. What did clefs A. they have alwa B. a cymbal at the	ys been clefs	C. a letter at the beginn D. a symbol at the begin	0	
	_ 2. Which line doe A. second B. fourth	s the treble clef name?	C. first D. fifth		
	_ 3. Which line doe A. second B. fourth	s the bass clef name?	C. third D. first		
	_ 4. Which line doe A. none B. third	s the rhythm clef name	e? C. fourth D. fifth		
		ace below, draw two tr	eble clefs, two bass clefs	s, and two rhythm clef	s.
Continue					
D. J.					
Redo					

Chapter	14 Quiz	Class	Dat	e	_Name	
	_ 1. What did clefs				c	
		eginning of a song beginning of a song	C. they have alway D. a symbol at the			
	_ 2. Which line doe A. fifth B. fourth	s the treble clef name?	C. first D. second			
	_ 3. Which line doe A. second B. third	s the bass clef name?	C. fourth D. first			
	4. Which line doe A. third B. none	s the rhythm clef name	e? C. fourth D. fifth			
	_ 5. In the blank spa	ace below, draw two tro	eble clefs, two bass	clefs, and t	two rhythm clefs	S.
Continue						
Redo						
						CQ:14D
Chapter	14 Quiz	Class	Dat	e	_Name	
		used to be? eginning of a song beginning of a song	C. they have alway D. a symbol at the			
	_ 2. Which line doe A. fifth B. fourth	s the treble clef name?	C. first D. second			
	_ 3. Which line doe A. second B. third	s the bass clef name?	C. fourth D. first			
	_ 4. Which line doe A. third B. none	s the rhythm clef name	e? C. fourth D. fifth			
	_ 5. In the blank spa	ace below, draw two tro	eble clefs, two bass	clefs, and	two rhythm clef	S.
Continue						
Redo						

Cnapter	15 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	_ 1. What letter did t	he treble clef used t	o be?		
	A. A		C. C		
	B. G		D. B		
	_ 2. The inner loop o	f the treble clef circ	les which line?		
	A. fifth		C. first		
	B. fourth		D. second		
	_ 3. What name does	the treble clef give			
	A. A		C. C		
	B. B		D. G		
	_ 4. What are the nar	nes of the treble cle	f lines?		
	A. GBDFA		C. E G B D F		
	B. A C E G		D. FACE		
	_ 5. What are the nar	nes of the treble cle	f spaces?		
	A. GBDFA		C. E G B D F		
	B. A C E G		D. FACE		
Continue					
Redo					
Keuo					
					CQ:15A
Chapter	15 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	_ 1. What letter did t	he treble clef used t	o he?		
	A. A	ne trebte eter useu t	C. C		
	B. G		D. B		
	_ 2. The inner loop of	f the treble clef circ			
	A. fifth		C. first		
	B. fourth		D. second		
	_ 3. What name does	the treble clef give	to the line it circles?		
	– A. A	C	C. C		
	B. B		D. G		
	_ 4. What are the nar	nes of the treble cle	f lines?		
	A. GBDFA	nes of the treble ele	C. E G B D F		
	B. A C E G		D. FACE		
	_ 5. What are the nar	nes of the treble cle	-		
	A. G B D F A		C. E G B D F		
	B. A C E G		D. FACE		
Continue					

Chapter 15 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What letter did	the treble clef used to be?			
A. G	C. (	2		
B. A	D. I			
2 The inner loop	of the treble clef circles wh	ich line?		
A. fifth		second		
B. fourth	D. f			
A. A	es the treble clef give to the C. (			
B. B	D. (			
	ames of the treble clef lines			
A. GBDFA		ACEG		
B. E G B D F	D. 1	FACE		
	ames of the treble clef space			
A. G B D F A		FACE		
B. A C E G	D. I	EGBDF		
Continue				
Redo				
Redo				
Redo				CO:15R
Redo				CQ:15B
Redo				CQ:15B
	Class	Date	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz		Date	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did	the treble clef used to be?		Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G			Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A	the treble clef used to be? C. C	C B	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A  2. The inner loop	the treble clef used to be?  C. ( D. I  of the treble clef circles wh	C B iich line?	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A 2. The inner loop A. fifth	the treble clef used to be?  C. O  D. I  of the treble clef circles wh	E B aich line? second	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A 2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth	the treble clef used to be?  C. C. D. I  of the treble clef circles wh  C. s  D. f	C B nich line? second Tirst	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A 2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth 3. What name doc	the treble clef used to be?  C. C. D. I  of the treble clef circles wh  C. s. D. f  es the treble clef give to the	C B aich line? second First line it circles?	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A 2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth 3. What name dod A. A	the treble clef used to be?  C. C  D. I  of the treble clef circles wh  C. s  D. f  es the treble clef give to the	Baich line? second first line it circles?	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A 2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth 3. What name doc	the treble clef used to be?  C. C. D. I  of the treble clef circles wh  C. s. D. f  es the treble clef give to the	Baich line? second first line it circles?	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A  2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth  3. What name dod A. A B. B	the treble clef used to be?  C. C  D. I  of the treble clef circles wh  C. s  D. f  es the treble clef give to the	E B sich line? second first line it circles? E G	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A  2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth  3. What name dod A. A B. B	the treble clef used to be?  C. C. D. I  of the treble clef circles where the clef circles where the clef give to the clef circles clef give to the clef clef lines cames of the treble clef lines	E B sich line? second first line it circles? E G	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A  2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth  3. What name dod A. A B. B  4. What are the name	the treble clef used to be?  C. C. D. I  of the treble clef circles wh  C. s. D. f  es the treble clef give to the  C. C. D. C.  ames of the treble clef lines  C. A.	C B aich line? second cirst line it circles? C G C C	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A  2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth  3. What name dod A. A B. B  4. What are the name A. G B D F A B. E G B D F	the treble clef used to be?  C. C. D. I  of the treble clef circles wh  C. s. D. f  es the treble clef give to the  C. C. D. C.  ames of the treble clef lines  C. A. D. I	C B siich line? second first line it circles? C G S A C E G F A C E	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A 2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth 3. What name dod A. A B. B 4. What are the name A. G B D F A B. E G B D F 5. What are the name docks.	the treble clef used to be?  C. C. D. I  of the treble clef circles where the clef circles where the clef give to the clef give give give give give give give give	C B aich line? second First line it circles? C G A C E G F A C E es?	Name	CQ:15B
Chapter 15 Quiz  1. What letter did A. G B. A 2. The inner loop A. fifth B. fourth 3. What name dod A. A B. B 4. What are the name A. G B D F A B. E G B D F	the treble clef used to be?  C. C. D. I  of the treble clef circles where the clef circles where the clef give to the clef give to the clef give to the clef give to the clef lines clef lines clef lines clef lines clef clef space clef	C B siich line? second first line it circles? C G S A C E G F A C E	Name	CQ:15B

Cnapter	15 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	1. What letter did t	he treble clef used to b	e?		
	A. C		C. G		
	B. A		D. B		
	<u> </u>	of the treble clef circles			
	A. fifth		C. fourth		
	B. second	]	D. first		
	3. What name does	the treble clef give to	the line it circles?		
-	A. G	•	C. C		
	B. B		D. A		
		nes of the treble clef li			
	A. G B D F A		C. A C E G		
	B. FACE	]	D. E G B D F		
	5. What are the nat	nes of the treble clef sp	paces?		
	A. FACE	-	C. G B D F A		
	B. A C E G		D. E G B D F		
	B. II C L C	•	J. E 0 B B 1		
Continue					
Redo					
					CQ:15C
					CQ.13C
Chapter	15 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	1 What letter did t	he treble clef used to b	e?		
	A. C		C. G		
	B. A		D. B		
	*	of the treble clef circles			
	A. fifth		C. fourth		
	B. second	]	D. first		
	3 What name does	the treble clef give to	the line it circles?		
	A. G	_	C. C		
	B. B		D. A		
	В. Б	1	D. A		
	_ 4. What are the nar	nes of the treble clef li	nes?		
	A. GBDFA		C. A C E G		
	B. FACE	]	D. E G B D F		
	5 What are the mar	nes of the trable elefer	22229		
		nes of the treble clef sp			
		4			
	A. FACE		C. G B D F A		
	A. F A C E B. A C E G				
			C. G B D F A		

Chapter 15 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What lett A. C B. A	ter did the treble clef used to be?  C. B  D. G			
2. The inne A. second B. fifth	r loop of the treble clef circles which C. fo D. fir	urth		
3. What nan A. B B. G	ne does the treble clef give to the l C. C D. A			
4. What are A. G B D F B. F A C E		G B D F C E G		
5. What are A. A C E G B. F A C E		s? B D F A G B D F		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:15D
Chapter 15 Quiz		Date		
	ter did the treble clef used to be?			
A. C B. A	C. B D. G			
2. The inne A. second B. fifth	r loop of the treble clef circles which C. for D. fir	urth		
3. What name A. B B. G	ne does the treble clef give to the l C. C D. A			
4. What are A. G B D F B. F A C E		G B D F C E G		
5. What are A. A C E G B. F A C E		s? B D F A G B D F		
Continue				

Chapter 1	16 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
		ne bass clef used to be			
	A. C B. A		C. F D. <b>G</b>		
	2. Which line does				
	A. fourth		C. second		
	B. fifth	]	D. first		
	_ 3. What name does	the bass clef give to th	nis line?		
	A. F		C. C		
	B. G	]	D. A		
		nes of the bass clef line			
	A. A C E G		C. E G B D F		
	B. FACE	]	D. G B D F A		
		nes of the bass clef spa			
	A. F A C E B. A C E G		C. G B D F A D. E G B D F		
	B. ACEU	J	D. E C B D F		
Continue					
Redo					
21000					
					CQ:16A
Chapter :	16 Ouiz	Class	Date	Name	
-	_				
		he bass clef used to be			
	A. C B. A	(	C. F D. G		
			D. G		
	<ul><li>2. Which line does</li><li>A. fourth</li></ul>		C. second		
	B. fifth		D. first		
	_ 3. what hame does A. F	the bass clef give to the	C. C		
	B. G		D. A		
	1 What are the nat	nes of the bass clef line	209		
	A. A C E G		C. E G B D F		
	B. F A C E		D. G B D F A		
	5. What are the nat	nes of the bass clef spa	ices?		
	A. FACE	<u>-</u>	C. GBDFA		
	B. A C E G		D. E G B D F		
Continue					

Chapter 16 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What letter did the A. C	C. A			
B. F  2. Which line does A. first	C. s	second		
B. fifth  3. What name does A. C B. G	D. f the bass clef give to this C. I D. A	3		
	nes of the bass clef lines? C. I	E G B D F F A C E		
5. What are the nan A. A C E G B. F A C E		s? G B D F A E G B D F		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:16B
Chapter 16 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What letter did the	ne bass clef used to be?			
A. C B. F	C. A D. 0			
2. Which line does A. first B. fifth	C. s	second Fourth		
3. What name does A. C B. G	the bass clef give to this C. I	7		
4. What are the nan A. A C E G B. G B D F A		E G B D F F A C E		
5. What are the nan A. A C E G B. F A C E		s? G B D F A E G B D F		
Continue				

Cnapter 10 (	Zuiz	Class	D	ate	Name	
1.	What letter did the bas	s clef used to be	?			
A.	C	(	C. A			
B.	G	I	D. F			
2.	Which line does the ba	ss clef name?				
	first		C. second			
B.	fifth	I	D. fourth			
3	What name does the ba	ass clef give to th	nic line?			
3. A.		•	C. A			
В.			D. F			
	What are the names of					
	ACEG FACE		C. E G B D F D. G B D F A			
	What are the names of					
	EGBDF		C. GBDFA			
В.	FACE	I	D. A C E G			
<b>a</b>						
Continue						
Redo						
						CQ:16C
Chapter 16 (	Quiz	Class	D	ate	Name	
1	What letter did the bas	s clefused to be	7			
1. A.			С. А			
В.			D. F			
	Which line does the ba		O1			
	first		C. second			
В.	fifth	1	D. fourth			
3.	What name does the ba	ass clef give to th	nis line?			
A.			C. A			
B.	G	]	D. F			
4.	What are the names of	the bass clef line	es?			
	ACEG		C. E G B D F			
B.	FACE	I	D. G B D F A			
5	What are the names of	the boss alef are	0000			
	What are the names of E G B D F	-	ces? C. G B D F A			
	FACE		D. A C E G			
В.	FACE	J	D. A C E U			
Continue						

Chapter 16 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What letter did th A. F B. G	e bass clef used to be? C D.			
2. Which line does t A. first B. fourth	he bass clef name?	second fifth		
A. F B. G	the bass clef give to this C D.	A		
4. What are the name A. A C E G B. F A C E		G		
5. What are the nam A. E G B D F B. F A C E	C	s? A C E G G B D F A		
Continue				
Dodo				
Redo				CQ:16D
 Chapter 16 Quiz		Date	Name	
1. What letter did th	e bass clef used to be?			
A. F B. G	C. D.			
2. Which line does to A. first B. fourth	C. :	second fifth		
3. What name does A. F B. G	the bass clef give to this C. D.	A		
4. What are the name A. A C E G B. F A C E		G B D F A E G B D F		
	es of the bass clef space C.			
Continue	2.			

Chapter 1	17 Quiz	Class	Date_	Name	
	1. What letter did	the rhythm clef used	l to be?		
	A. F	J	C. A		
	B. G		D. none		
	<ul><li>2. Which line does</li><li>A. first</li></ul>	the rhythm clef nar	me? C. second		
	B. none		D. fifth		
	_ 3. What two types	of staff use the rhyt	hm clef?		
	A. one line staff; f B. five line staff; f	ive line staff	C. one space staff; fou D. five line staff; two	*	
	<del>-</del>	<u> </u>	, what do the lines and sp		
	A. different pitche		C. different instrument	ts	
	B. rhythms and pit		D. nothing	1 10	
	<ul><li>S. What type of in A. symbols</li></ul>	strument is usually i	used for notes with an $x$ as $C$ , bass drum	s the note head?	
	B. cymbals		D. floor tom-tom		
Continue					
D 1					
Redo					
					CQ:17A
<b>Chapter</b> 1	17 Auiz	Class	Date	Name	
Chapter	17 Quiz	Class	Date_	INaille	
		the rhythm clef used			
	A. F B. G		C. A D. none		
		4 1 4 1 6			
	A. first	s the rhythm clef nar	me? C. second		
	B. none		D. fifth		
	_ 3. What two types	of staff use the rhyt	hm clef?		
	A. one line staff; f	ive line staff	C. one space staff; fou	*	
	B. five line staff; f	ive space staff	D. five line staff; two	line staff	
	-		, what do the lines and sp		
	A. different pitche		C. different instrument D. nothing	ts	
	B. rhythms and pit		C	- 41 4- 1- 10	
	<ul><li>5. What type of in A. symbols</li></ul>	strument is usually i	used for notes with an <i>x</i> as C. bass drum	s tne note head?	
	B. cymbals		D. floor tom-tom		
	•				
Continue					

Chapter 17 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What letter d	id the rhythm clef used	d to be?		
A. F	·	C. none		
B. G		D. A		
2. Which line d A. first	oes the rhythm clef na	me? C. second		
B. fifth		D. none		
3. What two types	pes of staff use the rhyt	thm clef?		
	aff; four space staff f; five space staff	C. one line staff; five line D. five line staff; two line		
	=	, what do the lines and space	es show?	
A. different inst B. rhythms and		C. different pitches D. nothing		
·	•	used for notes with an $x$ as the	ne note head?	
A. cymbals	instrument is usually t	C. bass drum	ie note nead.	
B. symbols		D. floor tom-tom		
Continuo				
Continue				
Continue Redo				
Redo				
				CQ:17B
				CQ:17B
Redo	Class	Date	Name	CQ:17B
Redo Chapter 17 Quiz			Name	CQ:17B
Redo Chapter 17 Quiz	Classlid the rhythm clef used		Name	CQ:17B
Redo  Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter d		d to be?	Name	CQ:17B
Redo  Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter d		d to be? C. none D. A	Name	CQ:17B
Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter d A. F B. G 2. Which line d A. first	lid the rhythm clef used	d to be? C. none D. A me? C. second	Name	CQ:17B
Redo  Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter d	lid the rhythm clef used	d to be? C. none D. A	Name	CQ:17B
Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter d A. F B. G 2. Which line d A. first B. fifth	lid the rhythm clef used	d to be? C. none D. A me? C. second D. none	Name	CQ:17B
Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter d A. F B. G 2. Which line d A. first B. fifth 3. What two typ A. one space sta	oes the rhythm clef used	d to be? C. none D. A me? C. second D. none	e staff	CQ:17B
Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter d A. F B. G 2. Which line d A. first B. fifth 3. What two typ A. one space sta B. five line staf	oes the rhythm clef used oes the rhythm clef name oes of staff use the rhythaff; four space staff ff; five space staff	to be? C. none D. A me? C. second D. none thm clef? C. one line staff; five line	e staff e staff	CQ:17B
Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter down A. F B. G 2. Which line down A. first B. fifth 3. What two type A. one space state B. five line stafe A. different instale A. different inst	oes the rhythm clef used oes the rhythm clef name oes of staff use the rhythaff; four space staff of; five space staff e-line rhythm clef staff truments	c. none D. A  me? C. second D. none  thm clef? C. one line staff; five line D. five line staff; two line C, what do the lines and space C. different pitches	e staff e staff	CQ:17B
Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter de A. F B. G 2. Which line de A. first B. fifth 3. What two type A. one space state B. five line stafe 4. On a multiple	oes the rhythm clef used oes the rhythm clef name oes of staff use the rhythaff; four space staff of; five space staff e-line rhythm clef staff truments	c. none D. A  me? C. second D. none  thm clef? C. one line staff; five line D. five line staff; two line f, what do the lines and space	e staff e staff	CQ:17B
Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter de A. F. B. G. 2. Which line de A. first. B. fifth. 3. What two type. A. one space state. B. five line staff. A. different instance. B. rhythms and. 5. What type of.	oes the rhythm clef used oes the rhythm clef name oes of staff use the rhythaff; four space staff if; five space staff e-line rhythm clef staff truments pitches	C. none D. A  me? C. second D. none  thm clef? C. one line staff; five line D. five line staff; two line C, what do the lines and space C. different pitches D. nothing  used for notes with an x as the	e staff e staff es show?	CQ:17B
Chapter 17 Quiz  1. What letter do A. F B. G 2. Which line do A. first B. fifth 3. What two type A. one space stands B. five line staff 4. On a multiple A. different instands B. rhythms and	oes the rhythm clef used oes the rhythm clef name oes of staff use the rhythaff; four space staff if; five space staff e-line rhythm clef staff truments pitches	c. none D. A  me? C. second D. none  thm clef? C. one line staff; five line D. five line staff; two line c, what do the lines and space C. different pitches D. nothing	e staff e staff es show?	CQ:17B

#### Continue

Chapter	17 Quiz	Class	Date		Name	
	_ 1. What letter did A. F B. none	I the rhythm clef used	to be? C. A D. G			
		es the rhythm clef nan	ne? C. second D. fifth			
		•	nm clef? C. one space staff; fo D. five line staff; two	-		
	4. On a multiple- A. different pitch B. different instr	ies	what do the lines and s C. rhythms and pitch D. nothing	-	how?	
	_ 5. What type of i A. symbols B. cymbals	nstrument is usually u	sed for notes with an <i>x</i> C. bass drum  D. floor tom-tom	as the n	ote head?	
Continue						
Redo						
11000						CQ:17C
Chapter		Class	Date_		Name	
		l the rhythm clef used				
	A. F B. none		C. A D. G			
	_ 2. Which line do A. first B. none	es the rhythm clef nan	ne? C. second D. fifth			
	_ 3. What two type A. five line staff; B. one line staff;	<u> </u>	nm clef? C. one space staff; fo D. five line staff; two	-		
	4. On a multiple- A. different pitch B. different instr	ies	what do the lines and s C. rhythms and pitch D. nothing	-	how?	
	_ 5. What type of i A. symbols B. cymbals	nstrument is usually u	C. bass drum D. floor tom-tom	as the n	ote head?	
<b>a</b>						

#### Continue

Chapter .	17 Quiz	Class	L	)ate	Name	
	1 What letter did	the rhythm clef used	Lto be?			
	A. none	ine my unit eter asea	C. A			
	B. F		D. G			
	2. Which line does	s the rhythm clef nan	ne?			
	A. first	the my time cler man	C. none			
	B. second		D. fifth			
		of staff use the rhytl				
	• •	ive space staff		off: four space	re staff	
	B. five line staff; t	1	D. one line staff	-		
	4. On a multiple-li	ne rhythm clef staff,	what do the lines	and spaces s	show?	
	A. different pitche	=	C. rhythms and	_	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	B. nothing		D. different inst	-		
	5. What type of in	strument is usually u	used for notes with	an $x$ as the	note head?	
	A. symbols	,	C. cymbals			
	B. bass drum		D. floor tom-to	m		
Continue						
Redo						
Redo						
						CQ:17D
						CQ.17D
Chapter	17 Quiz	Class	D	ate	Name	
	1 What letter did	the rhythm clef used	I to be?			
	A. none	ille myddin cier used	C. A			
	B. F		D. G			
<del></del>		s the rhythm clef nan				
	A. first		C. none			
	B. second		D. fifth			
	_ 3. What two types	•				
	A. five line staff; f	-	C. one space sta	-		
	B. five line staff; t	wo line staff	D. one line staff	f; five line st	taff	
	_ 4. On a multiple-li	ne rhythm clef staff,	, what do the lines	and spaces	show?	
	A. different pitche	S	C. rhythms and	pitches		
	B. nothing		D. different inst	-		
_	_ 5. What type of in	strument is usually u	used for notes with	an $x$ as the	note head?	
	A. symbols	J ·	C. cymbals			
	B. bass drum		D. floor tom-ton	m		
Continue						

Part I	II Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	What letter co A. H B. none	mes after G in music?	C. F D. A	
2.	A. smalle	nigher than another, the higher than the higher note. on the staff.	C. higher on	
3.	Can a space no A. yes B. no	ote be on a leger line?	C. only belo D. only abov	
4.		s the staff into measures has a note with it.		e 4 spaces in a staff. or notes higher or lower than the staff.
5.	If a line goes t A. a spac B. skewe		C. popped. D. a line not	e.
6.	What type of a A. a line B. A	note comes right before or a note	ofter a line note? C. a space note D. G	ote
7.	Write the mus	ical alphabet backwards on	the answer line.	
8.	Which letters A. B and B. A B C		nusic? C. ABCD D.A-Z	EFG
9.	Which line do A. first B. fourth	es the bass clef name?	C. second D. fifth	
10	O. What name of A. F B. G	loes the bass clef give to thi	s line? C. A D. C	
11	A. C B. A	id the treble clef used to be	? C. B D. G	
12	2. The inner loo A. second B. fifth	op of the treble clef circles v	which line? C. fourth D. first	
13	3. Which line d A. third B. none	oes the rhythm clef name?	C. fourth D. fifth	
14	In the blank	space below, draw two trebl	le clefs, two bass	clefs, and two rhythm clefs.

15.	A. different pitches B. nothing	O the lines and spaces show?  C. rhythms and pitches  D. different instruments
16.	What type of instrument is usually used for A. symbols B. bass drum	notes with an <i>x</i> as the note head?  C. cymbals  D. floor tom-tom
17.	What did clefs used to be?  A. a letter at the beginning of a song B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	C. they have always been clefs D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
18.	Which line does the treble clef name? A. fifth B. fourth	C. first D. second
19.	What name does the treble clef give to the land. B B. G	ine it circles? C. C D. A
20.	What are the names of the treble clef lines?  A. G B D F A B. F A C E	C. E G B D F D. A C E G
21.	What letter did the rhythm clef used to be? A. none B. F	C. A D. G
22.	Which line does the rhythm clef name? A. first B. second	C. none D. fifth
23.	What two types of staff use the rhythm cleft A. five line staff; five space staff B. five line staff; two line staff	C. one space staff; four space staff D. one line staff; five line staff
24.	What are the names of the treble clef spaces A. A C E G B. F A C E	c? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
25.	What letter did the bass clef used to be? A. F B. G	C. A D. C
26.	What are the names of the bass clef lines? A. A C E G B. F A C E	C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
27.	What type of note comes right before or after A. a line note B. G	er a space note? C. a space note D. A
28.	What are the names of the bass clef spaces? A. E G B D F B. F A C E	C. A C E G D. G B D F A

Part II	I Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	Write the music	cal alphabet backwards o	on the answer line.	
2.	Which letters as A. B and S B. A B C l		music? C. ABCD D. A-Z	E F G
3.	Which line doe A. first B. fourth	s the bass clef name?	C. second D. fifth	
4.	What letter did A. C B. A	the treble clef used to be	e? C. B D. G	
5.	The inner loop A. second B. fifth	of the treble clef circles	which line? C. fourth D. first	
6.	What letter con A. H B. none	nes after G in music?	C. F D. A	
7.		gher than another, the hi than the higher note. n the staff.	C. higher on	
8.	Can a space not A. yes B. no	te be on a leger line?	C. only below D. only abov	
9.		the staff into measures as a note with it.		4 spaces in a staff. r notes higher or lower than the staff.
10.	If a line goes t A. a space B. skewere		C. popped. D. a line note	e.
11.	What type of a A. a line n B. A	note comes right before of ote	or after a line note? C. a space no D. G	ote
12.	Which line do A. third B. none	es the rhythm clef name	? C. fourth D. fifth	
13.	In the blank sp	pace below, draw two tre	ble clefs, two bass	clefs, and two rhythm clefs.
14.	On a multiple- A. differer B. nothing	-	hat do the lines and C. rhythms a D. different i	nd pitches

15.	What type of instrument is usually used for A. symbols B. bass drum	notes with an <i>x</i> as the note head?  C. cymbals  D. floor tom-tom
16.	What did clefs used to be?  A. a letter at the beginning of a song B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	C. they have always been clefs D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
17.	What are the names of the treble clef spaces A. A C E G B. F A C E	c? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
18.	What letter did the bass clef used to be? A. F B. G	C. A D. C
19.	What are the names of the bass clef lines?  A. A C E G  B. F A C E	C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
20.	What type of note comes right before or after A. a line note B. G	er a space note? C. a space note D. A
21.	What are the names of the bass clef spaces? A. E G B D F B. F A C E	C. A C E G D. G B D F A
22.	Which line does the treble clef name? A. fifth B. fourth	C. first D. second
23.	What name does the treble clef give to the land. B B. G	ine it circles? C. C D. A
24.	What are the names of the treble clef lines? A. G B D F A B. F A C E	C. E G B D F D. A C E G
25.	Which line does the bass clef name? A. second B. third	C. fourth D. first
26.	What letter did the rhythm clef used to be? A. none B. F	C. A D. G
27.	Which line does the rhythm clef name? A. first B. second	C. none D. fifth
28.	What two types of staff use the rhythm clef's  A. five line staff; five space staff  B. five line staff; two line staff	? C. one space staff; four space staff D. one line staff: five line staff

Part II	[ Quiz	Class	_Date	Name
1.	Write the mus	sical alphabet backwards on the	answer line.	
2.	What letter di A. C B. A	d the treble clef used to be?	C. B D. G	
3.	The inner loop A. secon B. fifth	p of the treble clef circles which d	line? C. fourth D. first	
4.	What letter co A. H B. none	omes after G in music?	C. F D. A	
5.	A. smalle	higher than another, the higher ner than the higher note. on the staff.	C. higher or	
6.	Can a space n A. yes B. no	ote be on a leger line?	C. only belo	
7.		es the staff into measures has a note with it.		ne 4 spaces in a staff.  For notes higher or lower than the staff.
8.	If a line goes A. a spac B. skewe		C. popped. D. a line no	ote.
9.	What type of A. a line B. A	note comes right before or after note	a line note? C. a space r D. G	
10.	Which letter A. B and B. A B C		ic? C. ABCI D.A-Z	DEFG
11.	Which line d A. first B. fourth	loes the bass clef name?	C. second D. fifth	
12.	What name of A. F. B. G.	does the bass clef give to this lin	ne? C. A D. C	
13.	Which line of A. third B. none	loes the rhythm clef name?	C. fourth D. fifth	
14.	In the blank	space below, draw two treble cle	efs, two bass	s clefs, and two rhythm clefs.

15.	A. different pitches B. nothing	C. rhythms and pitches D. different instruments
16.	What letter did the bass clef used to be? A. F B. G	C. A D. C
17.	What are the names of the bass clef lines? A. A C E G B. F A C E	C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
18.	What type of note comes right before or after A. a line note B. G	er a space note? C. a space note D. A
19.	What are the names of the bass clef spaces? A. E G B D F B. F A C E	C. A C E G D. G B D F A
20.	Which line does the treble clef name? A. fifth B. fourth	C. first D. second
21.	What name does the treble clef give to the land. B B. G	ine it circles? C. C D. A
22.	What type of instrument is usually used for A. symbols B. bass drum	notes with an <i>x</i> as the note head?  C. cymbals  D. floor tom-tom
23.	What did clefs used to be?  A. a letter at the beginning of a song  B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	C. they have always been clefs D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
24.	What are the names of the treble clef spaces A. A C E G B. F A C E	s? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
25.	What are the names of the treble clef lines? A. G B D F A B. F A C E	C. E G B D F D. A C E G
26.	What letter did the rhythm clef used to be? A. none B. F	C. A D. G
27.	Which line does the rhythm clef name? A. first B. second	C. none D. fifth
28.	What two types of staff use the rhythm cleft.  A. five line staff; five space staff.  B. five line staff; two line staff.	? C. one space staff; four space staff D. one line staff; five line staff

**Continue** Redo

Part III	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1. W	Vrite the musi	cal alphabet backwards on	the answer line.	
2. W	Which line doo A. first B. fourth	es the bass clef name?	C. second D. fifth	
3. W	What name do A. F B. G	es the bass clef give to this	c line? C. A D. C	
4. W	Which line doo A. third B. none	es the rhythm clef name?	C. fourth D. fifth	
5. In	n the blank sp	ace below, draw two treble	e clefs, two bass cl	lefs, and two rhythm clefs.
6. W	What letter did A. C B. A	I the treble clef used to be?	C. B D. G	
7. T	The inner loop  A. second  B. fifth	of the treble clef circles w	hich line? C. fourth D. first	
8. W	What letter con A. H B. none	mes after G in music?	C. F D. A	
9. If	A. smalle	nigher than another, the hig r than the higher note. on the staff.	C. higher on	
10.	Can a space r A. yes B. no	note be on a leger line?	C. only below D. only abov	
11		s the staff into measures has a note with it.		4 spaces in a staff. r notes higher or lower than the staff.
12.	If a line goes A. a space B. skewer		C. popped. D. a line note	e.
13.	What type of A. a line a B. A	note comes right before or note	C. a space no D. G	ote
14.	Which letters A. B and B. A B C		music? C. ABCD D.A-Z	E F G

15.	A. different pitches B. nothing	C. rhythms and pitches D. different instruments
16.	What letter did the rhythm clef used to be? A. none B. F	C. A D. G
17.	Which line does the rhythm clef name? A. first B. second	C. none D. fifth
18.	What two types of staff use the rhythm cleft A. five line staff; five space staff B. five line staff; two line staff	? C. one space staff; four space staff D. one line staff; five line staff
19.	What letter did the bass clef used to be? A. F B. G	C. A D. C
20.	What are the names of the bass clef lines? A. A C E G B. F A C E	C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
21.	What type of note comes right before or after A. a line note B. G	er a space note? C. a space note D. A
22.	What are the names of the bass clef spaces? A. E G B D F B. F A C E	C. A C E G D. G B D F A
23.	Which line does the treble clef name? A. fifth B. fourth	C. first D. second
24.	What name does the treble clef give to the land. B B. G	ine it circles? C. C D. A
25.	What type of instrument is usually used for A. symbols B. bass drum	notes with an <i>x</i> as the note head?  C. cymbals  D. floor tom-tom
26.	What did clefs used to be?  A. a letter at the beginning of a song B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	C. they have always been clefs D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
27.	What are the names of the treble clef spaces A. A C E G B. F A C E	s? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
28.	What are the names of the treble clef lines?  A. G B D F A B. F A C E	C. E G B D F D. A C E G

**Continue** Redo

Chapter 19 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	rp do to a note? changes the note length the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raise D. slightly low	•	
	do to a note? changes the note length he effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raise D. slightly low	<b>±</b>	
	ral do to a note? changes the note length the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raise D. slightly low	<u> </u>	
4. Where are accide A. behind the B. close to t	ne note		ne note, same line and space note, same line and space	
5. How long does the A. 1 beat B. the whole	ne effect of an accidental las	C. an entire me	easure r accidental is used	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:19A
Chapter 19 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What does a shar A. slightly c		C. slightly raise D. slightly low	es the pitch	
	do to a note? changes the note length he effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raise D. slightly low	_	
<b>.</b>	ral do to a note? changes the note length he effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raise D. slightly low	<u>-</u>	
4. Where are accide	entals written?			

C. in front of the note, same line and space

D. behind the note, same line and space

D. until another accidental is used

C. an entire measure

#### **Continue**

A. behind the note

B. close to the note

B. the whole song

A. 1 beat

\_\_\_\_\_5. How long does the effect of an accidental last?

Chapter 19 Quiz Class	_DateName
1. What does a sharp do to a note?  A. slightly lowers the pitch  B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
2. What does a flat do to a note? A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
3. What does a natural do to a note?  A. slightly lowers the pitch  B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
4. Where are accidentals written? A. behind the note B. close to the note	C. behind the note, same line and space D. in front of the note, same line and space
5. How long does the effect of an accidental last A. an entire measure B. the whole song	? C. 1 beat D. until another accidental is used
Continue	
Redo	

CQ:19B

Chapter 19 Quiz Class	DateName
1. What does a sharp do to a note?  A. slightly lowers the pitch  B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
2. What does a flat do to a note? A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
3. What does a natural do to a note?  A. slightly lowers the pitch  B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
4. Where are accidentals written? A. behind the note B. close to the note	C. behind the note, same line and space D. in front of the note, same line and space
5. How long does the effect of an accidental A. an entire measure B. the whole song	last? C. 1 beat D. until another accidental is used

### Continue

Chapter 19 Quiz Class	_DateName
1. What does a sharp do to a note?  A. slightly raises the pitch  B. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
2. What does a flat do to a note? A. slightly raises the pitch B. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
3. What does a natural do to a note?  A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. slightly changes the note length D. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
4. Where are accidentals written? A. in front of the note, same line/space B. close to the note	C. behind the note, same line/space D. behind the note
5. How long does the effect of an accidental las A. the whole song B. an entire measure	t? C. 1 beat D. until another accidental is used
Continue	
Redo	

**Chapter 19 Quiz** Class\_\_ **Date** Name \_\_\_\_ 1. What does a sharp do to a note? A. slightly raises the pitch C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural B. slightly lowers the pitch D. slightly changes the note length 2. What does a flat do to a note? A. slightly raises the pitch C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural B. slightly lowers the pitch D. slightly changes the note length 3. What does a natural do to a note? A. slightly lowers the pitch C. slightly changes the note length B. slightly raises the pitch D. cancels the effect of a flat or natural 4. Where are accidentals written? A. in front of the note, same line/space C. behind the note, same line/space D. behind the note B. close to the note 5. How long does the effect of an accidental last? A. the whole song C. 1 beat B. an entire measure D. until another accidental is used

#### **Continue**

Redo

CQ:19C

Chapter 19 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What does a sha A. slightly	arp do to a note? changes the note length lowers the pitch	C. cancels the e	effect of a flat or natural	
	t do to a note? raises the pitch the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly lowed	ers the pitch nges the note length	
	tural do to a note? the effect of a flat or natural raises the pitch	C. slightly char D. slightly low	nges the note length ers the pitch	
4. Where are accided A. close to B. in front		C. behind the n	ote, same line/space	
A. the who	the effect of an accidental las le song other accidental is used	t? C. 1 beat D. an entire me	easure	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:19D
Chapter 19 Quiz	Class		_Name	
	arp do to a note? changes the note length lowers the pitch	C. cancels the o	effect of a flat or natural es the pitch	

Chapter 19 Quiz Class	Name
1. What does a sharp do to a note?  A. slightly changes the note length	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
B. slightly lowers the pitch  2. What does a flat do to a note?  A. slightly raises the pitch  B. cancels the effect of a flat or natural	<ul><li>D. slightly raises the pitch</li><li>C. slightly lowers the pitch</li><li>D. slightly changes the note length</li></ul>
2. What does a natural do to a note?  A. cancels the effect of a flat or natural B. slightly raises the pitch	
4. Where are accidentals written? A. close to the note B. in front of the note, same line/space	C. behind the note, same line/space D. behind the note
A. the whole song B. until another accidental is used	C. 1 beat D. an entire measure

### Continue

Chapter 20 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which of the fo A. F# and B. Cb and		ic notes?  C. G# and Ab D. Db and D#		
2. Where are the n A. B-C, G- B. E-F, B-G	-A	C. E-F, C-D D. B-C, D-E		
3. What type of ac A. sharps B. flats	cidentals are used goin	ng up the chromatic sca C. naturals D. both sharps		
4. What type of ac A. sharps B. flats	cidentals are used goin	ng down the chromatic C. naturals D. both sharps		
5. What note is a v A. C# B. B	whole step above C?	C. D D. D <i>b</i>		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:20A
Chapter 20 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which of the fo A. F# and B. Cb and		ic notes?  C. G# and Ab D. Db and D#		
2. Where are the n A. B-C, G- B. E-F, B-C	-A	C. E-F, C-D D. B-C, D-E		
3. What type of ac A. sharps B. flats	cidentals are used goin	ng up the chromatic sca C. naturals D. both sharps		
4. What type of ac A. sharps B. flats	cidentals are used going	ng down the chromatic C. naturals D. both sharps		
5. What note is a v A. C# B. B	whole step above C?	C. D D. D <i>b</i>		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapte	er 20 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1.	Which of the fol A. F# and F B. G# and A		ic notes? C. Cb and B# D. Db and D#		
2.	Where are the na A. E-F, B-C B. B-C, G-A	1	C. E-F, C-D D. B-C, D-E		
3.	What type of acc A. naturals B. flats	cidentals are used goi	ng up the chromatic scal C. sharps D. both sharps a		
4.	What type of acc A. sharps B. naturals	identals are used goi	ng down the chromatic s C. flats D. both sharps a		
5.	What note is a w A. C# B. B	hole step above C?	C. D <i>b</i> D. D		
Continu	ıe				
Redo					
					CQ:20B
Chapte	er 20 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.		lowing are enharmon 3b 3#			
2.	Where are the na A. B-C, G-A B. E-F, B-C	A	C. E-F, C-D D. B-C, D-E		
3.	What type of acc A. sharps B. flats	cidentals are used goi	ng up the chromatic scal C. naturals D. both sharps a		
4.	What type of acc A. sharps B. flats	cidentals are used goi	ng down the chromatic s C. naturals D. both sharps a		
5.	What note is a w A. C# B. B	hole step above C?	C. D D. D <i>b</i>		
Continu	ıe				
Redo					

Chapte	er 20 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1.	Which of the fol A. F# and F B. Db and I		ic notes? C. Cb and B# D. G# and Ab		
2.	Where are the na A. B-C, D-1 B. B-C, G-2	E	C. E-F, C-D D. E-F, B-C		
3.	What type of acc A. naturals B. sharps	cidentals are used going	ng up the chromatic scal C. flats D. both sharps a		
4.	What type of acc A. flats B. naturals	cidentals are used going	ng down the chromatic s C. sharps D. both sharps a		
5.	What note is a w A. C# B. B	hole step above C?	C. D D. D <i>b</i>		
Continu	ie				
Redo					
					CQ:20C
Chapte	er 20 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name	
1.		lowing are enharmon Sb O#			
2.	Where are the na A. B-C, D-I B. B-C, G-A	E	C. E-F, C-D D. E-F, B-C		
3.	What type of acc A. naturals B. sharps	cidentals are used going	ng up the chromatic scal C. flats D. both sharps a		
4.	What type of acc A. flats B. naturals	cidentals are used going	ng down the chromatic s C. sharps D. both sharps a		
5.	What note is a w A. C# B. B	hole step above C?	C. D D. D <i>b</i>		
Continu	ıe				
Redo					

Chapter 20 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which of the fo A. G# and B. D <i>b</i> and		nic notes? C. Cb and B# D. F# and Fb		
2. Where are the n A. B-C, D- B. B-C, G-	-E	C. E-F, B-C D. E-F, C-D		
A. naturals		ing up the chromatic sca C. flats D. sharps	ale?	
4. What type of ac A. flats B. naturals		ing down the chromatic C. sharps D. both sharps		
5. What note is a v A. C# B. D	whole step above C?	C. B D. D <i>b</i>		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:20D
Chapter 20 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	ollowing are enharmon A <i>b</i> D#			
2. Where are the n A. B-C, D- B. B-C, G-	-Е	C. E-F, B-C D. E-F, C-D		
A. naturals	•	ing up the chromatic sca C. flats D. sharps	ale?	
4. What type of ac A. flats B. naturals	_	ing down the chromatic C. sharps D. both sharps		
5. What note is a v A. C# B. D	whole step above C?	C. B D. D <i>b</i>		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 21 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many whole A. 12 B. 6	le steps are in an octav	e? C. 2 D. none		
2. Between which s A. 3-4, 6-7 B. 3-4, 7-8	scale degrees in the ma	ajor scale are the half C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8	<u> </u>	
3. What is the patter A. whwww B. wwhww		teps for the Major so C. wwhwww D. wwwhww	<sup>y</sup> h	
4. What is the symbol A. ∧ B. □	bol for a whole step?	C. ₩ D. ☐		
5. What is the symbol A. \( \rangle \) B. \( \subseteq \)	bol for a half step?	C. ₩ D. ☐		
Continue				
Redo				
Chapter 21 Quiz	Class_	 Date	 Name	CQ:21A
•	le steps are in an octav			
2. Between which A. 3-4, 6-7 B. 3-4, 7-8	scale degrees in the ma	ajor scale are the half C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8	<u> </u>	
3. What is the patter A. whwww B. wwhww		teps for the Major so C. wwhwww D. wwwhww	vh	
4. What is the symbol A. ∧ B. □	bol for a whole step?	C. ∀√ D. ∏		
5. What is the symbol A. \( \rangle \) B. \( \subseteq \)	bol for a half step?	C. ₩ D. ∏_		
Continue		. —		
Redo				

	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many wh A. 12 B. 2	nole steps are in an octa	c. 6 D. none		
2. Between which A. 3-4, 6-4 B. 3-4, 7-4		major scale are the half C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8	-	
3. What is the pa A. whww B. wwhw		f steps for the Major so C. wwwhww D. wwhwww	'h	
4. What is the sy A. \\ B. \www.	mbol for a whole step?	C. □ D. □		
	embol for a half step?	C. ₩ D. ∏		
Continue				
				CQ:21B
	Class	Date	 Name	CQ:21B
1. How many wh	Class	ave?	Name	CQ:21B
-			Name	CQ:21B
1. How many wh A. 12 B. 2	hole steps are in an octa ch scale degrees in the 1	c. 6 D. none	f steps?	CQ:21B
1. How many wh A. 12 B. 2  2. Between whice A. 3-4, 6 B. 3-4, 7-	thole steps are in an octated scale degrees in the 1-7-8-8 attern of whole and half	C. 6 D. none major scale are the half C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8	f steps? ? cale? ch	CQ:21B
1. How many wh A. 12 B. 2  2. Between whice A. 3-4, 6 B. 3-4, 7-  3. What is the pa A. whww B. wwhw  4. What is the sy A. \rightarrow	thole steps are in an octated scale degrees in the 1-7-8-8 attern of whole and half	C. 6 D. none major scale are the half C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8 f steps for the Major sc C. wwwhww D. wwhwww	f steps? ? cale? ch	CQ:21B
A. 12 B. 2 Between whice A. 3-4, 6 B. 3-4, 7 3. What is the parameter A. whww B. wwhw 4. What is the sy A. \lambda B. \lambda	thole steps are in an octa ch scale degrees in the 1 -7 -8 attern of whole and half wwhw	C. 6 D. none major scale are the half C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8 f steps for the Major sc C. wwwhww D. wwhwww	f steps? ? cale? ch	CQ:21B

Chapter 21 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
•	le steps are in an octave			
A. 6 B. 2		C. 12 D. none		
2. Between which A. 3-4, 6-7	scale degrees in the maj	or scale are the half C. 3-4, 7-8	steps?	
B. 7-8, 11-		D. 1-2, 7-8		
3. How many half A. none	steps are in an octave?	C. 2		
B. 12		D. 6		
4. What is the sym A. $\wedge$	abol for a whole step?	C. W		
В. П		D. 🔟		
5. What is the sym A. $\wedge$	abol for a half step?	c. W		
B. ☐		D.		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:21C
Chapter 21 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many who	le steps are in an octave	?		
A. 6 B. 2		C. 12 D. none		
	scale degrees in the maj		steps?	
A. 3-4, 6-7 B. 7-8, 11-		C. 3-4, 7-8 D. 1-2, 7-8		
3. How many half	stans are in an actava?			
	steps are in an octave:	G 4		
A. none B. 12	steps are in an octave:	C. 2 D. 6		
A. none B. 124. What is the sym	abol for a whole step?	D. 6		
A. none B. 12		D. 6 C.₩		
A. none B. 12 4. What is the sym A. ∧ B. □5. What is the sym	abol for a whole step?	D. 6 C. √√ D. ∏_		
A. none B. 124. What is the sym A. ∧ B. □	abol for a whole step?	D. 6 C.₩		

Chapter 21 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many who A. none B. 2	le steps are in an octa	ve? C. 12 D. 6		
2. Between which A. 3-4, 7-8 B. 7-8, 11-	-	najor scale are the hal C. 3-4, 6-7 D. 1-2, 7-8	f steps?	
3. What is the patter A. wwhww B. wwhww	wwh	steps for the Major so C. wwwhww D.whwwwhy	<sup>v</sup> h	
4. What is the sym A. ∧ B. □	bol for a whole step?	C. ₩ D. ☐☐		
5. What is the sym A. ₩ B. □	bol for a half step?	C. ∧ D. □		
Continue				
Redo				CQ:21D
	Class	Date	Name	
Redo	le steps are in an octa		Name	
Chapter 21 Quiz  1. How many who A. none B. 2	le steps are in an octa	ve? C. 12		
Chapter 21 Quiz  1. How many who A. none B. 2  2. Between which A. 3-4, 7-8 B. 7-8, 11-	le steps are in an octa scale degrees in the n 12 ern of whole and half wwh	ve? C. 12 D. 6 najor scale are the half C. 3-4, 6-7	f steps? cale?	
Chapter 21 Quiz  1. How many who A. none B. 2  2. Between which A. 3-4, 7-8 B. 7-8, 11-  3. What is the patter A. wwhwy B. wwhww	le steps are in an octa scale degrees in the n 12 ern of whole and half wwh	c. 12 D. 6 najor scale are the hall C. 3-4, 6-7 D. 1-2, 7-8 steps for the Major sc C. wwwhww D.whwwwhy	f steps? cale?	

	Class	NateN	ame
1. What is the order A. ABCDE B. BEADGE	EFG	C. FCGDAEB D. EGBDFAC	
2. Which key signa A. Key of F B. Key of E	F. B <i>b</i>	t and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of C. Bb	
3. Which key signa A. G B. F	ture has no sharps o	r flats? C. D D. C	
4. How many flats: A. 1: F B. 4: Bb, El		of Ab, and what are they? C. 3: F, C, G D. 2: Bb, Eb	
5. How many sharp A. 1: F# B. 2: E, A	os in the key of E and	d what are they? C. 4: F#, C#, G#, D# D. 3: F#, C#, G#	<del>‡</del>
Continue			
Redo			
			CQ:22A
Chapter 22 Quiz	Class	DateNa	CQ:22A
Chapter 22 Quiz  1. What is the order A. ABCDE B. BEADG	r of sharps? EFG	Date Na  C. FCGDAEB D. EGBDFAC	
1. What is the order A. ABCDE B. BEADGE	r of sharps? EFG CF ature has only one fla	C. FCGDAEB	
1. What is the order A. ABCDE B. BEADGE2. Which key signa A. Key of F. B. Key of E.	r of sharps? EFG CF ature has only one fla	C. FCGDAEB D. EGBDFAC at and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of C. Bb	
1. What is the order A. ABCDE B. BEADG 2. Which key signa A. Key of F B. Key of E 3. Which key signa A. G B. F	r of sharps? EFG CF ture has only one flag. Eb. ture has no sharps of the sharps of th	C. FCGDAEB D. EGBDFAC  at and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of C. Bb  r flats? C. D	
1. What is the order A. ABCDE B. BEADGE 2. Which key signa A. Key of F B. Key of F B. Key signa A. G B. F  4. How many flats A. 1: F B. 4: Bb, Eb	r of sharps? EFG CF ture has only one flag. Eb. ture has no sharps of the sharps of th	C. FCGDAEB D. EGBDFAC  at and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of C. Bb  r flats? C. D D. C  of Ab, and what are they? C. 3: F, C, G D. 2: Bb, Eb	ame
1. What is the order A. ABCDE B. BEADGE 2. Which key signa A. Key of F B. Key of F B. Key of F B. Key and F B. F  4. How many flats A. 1: F B. 4: Bb, Eb  5. How many sharp A. 1: F#	r of sharps? EFG CF  Atture has only one flags. Eb. Atture has no sharps of the key signature Eb, Ab, Db	C. FCGDAEB D. EGBDFAC  at and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of C. Bb  r flats? C. D D. C  of Ab, and what are they? C. 3: F, C, G D. 2: Bb, Eb  d what are they? C. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#	ame

Chapter 22 Quiz	Class	Name	
1. What is the order A. FCGDAF B. BEADGO	EB	C. ABCDEFG D. EGBDFAC	
2. Which key signat A. Key of E. B. Key of F.		and which flat is it? C. Key of D. F <i>b</i> D. Key of C. B <i>b</i>	
3. Which key signat A. G B. F	ure has no sharps or	flats? C. C D. D	
4. How many flats i A. 1: F B. 2: Bb, Eb	, ,	f Ab, and what are they? C. 3: F, C, G D. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	
5. How many sharps A. 4: F#, C# B. 2: E, A	•	what are they? C. 1: F# D. 3: F#, C#, G#	
Continue			
Redo			
			CQ:22B
Chapter 22 Quiz	Class	DateName	
1. What is the order A. FCGDAE B. BEADGO	EB	C. ABCDEFG D. EGBDFAC	
2. Which key signat A. Key of E. B. Key of F.		and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of C. Bb	
3. Which key signat A. G B. F	ure has no sharps or	flats? C. C D. D	
4 How many flats i			
A. 1: F B. 2: Bb, Eb		f Ab, and what are they? C. 3: F, C, G D. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	
A. 1: F B. 2: Bb, Eb	s in the key of E and	C. 3: F, C, G D. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	

Chapter 22 Quiz	Class	DateName	
1. What is the order A. EGBDFA B. BEADGO	vC .	C. ABCDEFG D. FCGDAEB	
2. Which key signat A. Key of Ea B. Key of C.	b. Ab	t and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of F. Bb	
3. Which key signat A. G B. C	ture has no sharps or	flats? C. A D. D	
4. How many flats in A. 4: Bb, Eb B. 2: Bb, Eb	$\rho, Ab, Db$	of Ab, and what are they? C. 3: F, C, G D. 5: B, E, A, C, F	
5. How many sharps A. 1: F# B. 2: E, A	s in the key of E and	What are they? C. 4: F#, C#, G#, D# D. 3: F#, C#, G#	
Continue			
Redo			
			CQ:22C
Chapter 22 Quiz	Class	DateName	
1. What is the order A. EGBDFA B. BEADGO	ΛC	C. ABCDEFG D. FCGDAEB	
2. Which key signat A. Key of E. B. Key of C.	b. Ab	t and which flat is it? C. Key of D. F <i>b</i> D. Key of F. B <i>b</i>	
3. Which key signat A. G B. C	ture has no sharps or	· flats? C. A D. D	
4. How many flats i A. 4: Bb, Eb B. 2: Bb, Eb	$\rho, Ab, Db$	of Ab, and what are they? C. 3: F, C, G D. 5: B, E, A, C, F	
5. How many sharps A. 1: F# B. 2: E, A	s in the key of E and	I what are they? C. 4: F#, C#, G#, D# D. 3: F#, C#, G#	

Chapter 22 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What is the orde A. EGBDF B. FCGDA	AC	C. ABCDEFO D. BEADGCE		
2. Which key signa A. Key of F B. Key of C	Eb. Ab	at and which flat is it? C. Key of F. E D. Key of D. l		
3. Which key signa A. C B. G	ture has no sharps o	or flats? C. A D. D		
4. How many flats A. 3: F, C, G B. 2: Bb, E	G	of Ab, and what are the C. 4: Bb, Eb, AD. 5: B, E, A,	Ab, $Db$	
5. How many sharp A. 1: F# B. 2: E, A	os in the key of E an	d what are they? C. 3: F#, C#, 0 D. 4: F#, C#, 0		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:22D
Chapter 22 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What is the orde A. EGBDF B. FCGDA	AC	C. ABCDEFO D. BEADGCI		
2. Which key signa A. Key of I B. Key of O	Eb. Ab	at and which flat is it? C. Key of F. E D. Key of D. 1		
3. Which key signa A. C B. G	ature has no sharps o	or flats? C. A D. D		
4. How many flats A. 3: F, C, G B. 2: Bb, E	G	of Ab, and what are the C. 4: Bb, Eb, D. 5: B, E, A,	Ab, $Db$	
5. How many sharp A. 1: F# B. 2: E, A	os in the key of E an	C. 3: F#, C#, 0		
		D. 4: F#, C#,	G#, D#	

Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
	gs does the guitar have?	C (	
A. 4 B. 5		C. 6 D. 12	
2. What are the nar A. BEADG B. FACE	mes of the guitar strings fro CF	m lowest to high C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	
3. What is the num A. 6 B. 1	ber of the string with the lo	owest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
A. from one	to play a half step on the ge open string to the next 5th fret to the 7th fret	C. from the 3	rd to the 4th fret on any one string ifth fret on the D string to the open G string
5. Label the follow	ing diagram with the string	number and let	ter names.
Continue			
Redo			
			CQ:23A
Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
	gs does the guitar have?	C. 6	
A. 4 B. 5		D. 12	
2. What are the name A. BEADG B. FACE	mes of the guitar strings fro CF	m lowest to high C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	
3. What is the num A. 6 B. 1	ber of the string with the lo	owest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
A. from one	to play a half step on the ge open string to the next 5th fret to the 7th fret	C. from the 3	rd to the 4th fret on any one string ifth fret on the D string to the open G string
5. Label the follow	ing diagram with the string	number and let	ter names.
Continue			
Redo			

Chapter 23	3 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name
1	is the number A. 6 B. 1	r of the string with the low	vest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
	A. from one o	play a half step on the gu pen string to the next h fret to the 7th fret	C. from the 3rd t	to the 4th fret on any one string fret on the D string to the open G string
	many strings A. 4 B. 5	does the guitar have?	C. 6 D. 12	
1	are the name A. BEADGCI B. FACE	s of the guitar strings from	n lowest to highest C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	?
5. Label	the following	g diagram with the string r	number and letter	names.
Continue Redo				
				CQ:23B
Chapter 23	3 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1	is the number A. 6 B. 1	r of the string with the low	vest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
1	A. from one o	play a half step on the gu pen string to the next h fret to the 7th fret	C. from the 3rd t	to the 4th fret on any one string fret on the D string to the open G string
1	many strings A. 4 B. 5	does the guitar have?	C. 6 D. 12	
1	are the name A. BEADGCI B. FACE	s of the guitar strings from	n lowest to highest C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	?
5. Label	the following	g diagram with the string i	number and letter	names.
Continue Redo				

Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many strings A. 4 B. 5	s does the guitar ha	c. 6 D. 12		
3. from the 5th fret t	open string to the root the 7th fretD. frothe names of the g	next C. from the 3rd	I to the 4th fret on any one string string to the open G string to highest?	ıg
4. What is the numb A. 6 B. 1 5. Label the following	_	h the lowest pitch? C. 4 D. 12 e string number and lette	r names.	
Continue Redo				
				CQ:23C
Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many strings A. 4 B. 5	s does the guitar ha	c. 6 D. 12		
3. from the 5th fret t	open string to the roothe 7th fretD. frothe names of the g	next C. from the 3rd	I to the 4th fret on any one string string to the open G string to highest?	ıg
4. What is the numb A. 6 B. 1	er of the string wit	h the lowest pitch? C. 4 D. 12		
5. Label the following	ng diagram with th	e string number and lette	r names.	
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
A. from one	to play a half step on the gu open string to the next 5th fret to the 7th fret	C. from the 31	rd to the 4th fret on any one string fth fret on the D string to the open G string
2. How many string A. 4 B. 5	s does the guitar have?	C. 6 D. 12	
3. What are the nam A. BEADGO B. FACE	nes of the guitar strings fron CF	n lowest to high C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	nest?
4. What is the numb A. 6 B. 1	per of the string with the lov	vest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
5. Label the followi	ng diagram with the string i	number and lett	er names.
Continue Redo			
			CQ:23D
Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name
A. from one	to play a half step on the gu open string to the next 5th fret to the 7th fret	C. from the 31	rd to the 4th fret on any one string fth fret on the D string to the open G string
2. How many string A. 4 B. 5	s does the guitar have?	C. 6 D. 12	
3. What are the nam A. BEADGO B. FACE	nes of the guitar strings fron CF	n lowest to high C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	nest?
4. What is the numb A. 6 B. 1	per of the string with the lov	vest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
5. Label the followi	ng diagram with the string	number and lett	er names.
Continue Redo			

Part I	V Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	A. close	cidentals written? to the note ont of the note, same line/space	C. behind th	e note, same line/space e note
2.	A. the w	es the effect of an accidental las hole song another accidental is used	t? C. 1 beat D. an entire	measure
3.	Which of the A. G# a B. Db as		s? C. C <i>b</i> and B D. F# and F	
4.	Where are th A. B-C, B. B-C,		C. E-F, B-C D. E-F, C-D	
5.	How many h A. none B. 2	alf steps are in an octave?	C. 12 D. 6	
6.	What is the s A. \( \rangle \) B. \( \rangle \rangle \)	ymbol for a whole step?	C. □ D. □	
7.	What is the c A. EGB B. FCG		C. ABCDEF D. BEADGO	
8.	A. natur	accidentals are used going up thats sharps and flats	he chromatic s C. flats D. sharps	scale?
9.	A. sligh	sharp do to a note? tly changes the note length tly lowers the pitch		ne effect of a flat or natural aises the pitch
10	A. none B. 2	whole steps are in an octave?	C. 12 D. 6	
11	A. 3-4, B. 7-8,		cale are the ha C. 3-4, 6-7 D. 1-2, 7-8	alf steps?
12	A. Key	signature has only one flat and v of $Eb$ . $Ab$ of $C$ . $Bb$	which flat is it C. Key of F. D. Key of D	$\mathrm{B}b$
13	A. C B. G	signature has no sharps or flats?	C. A D. D	
14	A. sligh	a flat do to a note? tly raises the pitch els the effect of a flat or natural		owers the pitch hanges the note length

15.	A. flats B. naturals	whithe chromatic scale?  C. sharps  D. both sharps and flats
16.	What note is a whole step above C? A. C# B. D	C. B D. D <i>b</i>
17.	How many flats in the key signature of Ab, A. 3: F, C, G B. 2: Bb, Eb	and what are they? C. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db D. 5: B, E, A, C, F
18.	What does a natural do to a note?  A. cancels the effect of a flat or natural B. slightly raises the pitch	C. slightly changes the note length D. slightly lowers the pitch
19.	What is the symbol for a half step? A. ∧ B. ✓✓	C. □ D. □
20.	How many sharps in the key of E and what A. 1: F# B. 2: E, A	are they? C. 3: F#, C#, G# D. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#
21.	How many strings does the guitar have? A. 4 B. 5	C. 6 D. 12
22.	What are the names of the guitar strings from A. BEADGCF B. FACE	m lowest to highest? C. EGBDF D. EADGBE
23.	What is the number of the string with the lo A. 6 B. 1	west pitch? C. 4 D. 12
24.	What is one way to play a half step on the g A. from one open string to the next B. from the 5th fret to the 7th fret	uitar? C. from the 3rd to the 4th fret on any one string D. from the fifth fret on the D string to the open G string
25.	Label the following diagram with the string	number and letter names.
Redo Continue	e	

Part IV	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1. V	A. behin	cidentals written? d the note to the note		e note, same line and space f the note, same line and space
2. I	A. an en	es the effect of an accide tire measure hole song	C. 1 beat	her accidental is used
3. V	Which key sig A. G B. F	gnature has no sharps or	· flats? C. C D. D	
4. I	How many fla A. 1: F B. 2: Bb	ats in the key signature $a$	of Ab, and what are the C. 3: F, C, G D. 4: Bb, Eb	
5. I	How many ha A. none B. 6	alf steps are in an octave	C. 2 D. 12	
6. V	What is the sy A. $\wedge$ B. $\vee\!\!\vee\!\!\vee$	mbol for a whole step?	C. □ D. □	
7. <b>\</b>	Which of the A. F# an B. C <i>b</i> an		nic notes? C. G# and A D. D <i>b</i> and D	
8. \	Where are the A. B-C, B. E-F, F		C. E-F, C-D D. B-C, D-E	
9. I	How many str A. 4 B. 5	rings does the guitar hav	ve? C. 6 D. 12	
10.	What are the A. BEAI B. FACE		ings from lowest to hi C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	
11.	What is the r A. 6 B. 1	number of the string wit	h the lowest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
12.	A. from	way to play a half step one open string to the nother than the 7th free to the 7th free	ext C. from the 3	Brd to the 4th fret on any one string fifth fret on the D string to the open G string
13.	Label the fol	llowing diagram with th	e string number and l	etter names.

14.	What type of accidentals are used going up	the chromatic scale?
	A. sharps	C. naturals
	B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
15.	What is the order of sharps?	
10.	A. FCGDAEB	C. ABCDEFG
	B. BEADGCF	D. EGBDFAC
16	Which key signature has only one flat and v	which flat is it?
10.	A. Key of Eb. Ab	C. Key of D. Fb
	B. Key of F. Bb	D. Key of C. Bb
17	·	2. They of 2. 20
17.	How many whole steps are in an octave?	C. 6
	A. 12 B. 2	D. none
18.	Between which scale degrees in the major s	<u>-</u>
	A. 3-4, 6-7	C. 7-8, 11-12
	B. 3-4, 7-8	D. 1-2, 7-8
19.	What does a sharp do to a note?	
	A. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
	B. slightly raises the pitch	D. slightly changes the note length
20.	What does a flat do to a note?	
	A. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
	B. slightly raises the pitch	D. slightly changes the note length
21.	What does a natural do to a note?	
	A. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
	B. slightly raises the pitch	D. slightly changes the note length
22	How many sharps in the key of E and what	are they?
	A. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#	C. 1: F#
	B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C#, G#
22		, ,
23.	What is the symbol for a half step? A. $\wedge$	C. □
	B. W	D. 🗀
2.4	* *	· <del>-</del>
24.	What type of accidentals are used going do	
	A. flats B. naturals	C. sharps
		D. both sharps and flats
25.	What note is a whole step above C?	
	A. C#	C. B
	B. D	D. Db

# Continue

Part	IV	<b>Quiz</b>	Class	Date	Name
	1. `	A. slight	natural do to a note? ly changes the note length ls the effect of a flat or natural		raises the pitch
	2. \	A. behin	cidentals written? d the note to the note		of the note, same line and space ne note, same line and space
	3. \	What is the or A. ABC B. BEAI		C. FCGDAI D. EGBDFA	
	4. ]	How many what A. 12 B. 6	hole steps are in an octave?	C. 2 D. none	
	5. ]	Between which A. 3-4, 6 B. 3-4, 7		cale are the ha C. 7-8, 11-1 D. 1-2, 7-8	
	6. l	How many wh A. 12 B. 6	hole steps are in an octave?	C. 2 D. none	
	7. '	Which key sig A. Key o B. Key o		which flat is it?  C. Key of D  D. Key of C	0. F <i>b</i>
	8. '	Which key sig A. G B. F	gnature has no sharps or flats?	C. D D. C	
	9. ]	A. 1 beat	es the effect of an accidental la thole song	C. an entire	measure other accidental is used
	10.	How many h A. 12 B. 6	alf steps are in an octave?	C. 2 D. none	
	11.	What is the s A. \( \rangle \) B. \( \rangle \rangle \)	symbol for a whole step?	C. □ □ D. □	
	12.	A. slight	sharp do to a note? ly changes the note length ls the effect of a flat or natural		raises the pitch
	13.	A. slight	flat do to a note? ly changes the note length ls the effect of a flat or natural		raises the pitch
	14.	A. 1: F	lats in the key signature of $Ab$ , $Eb$ , $Ab$ , $Db$	, and what are C. 3: F, C, C D. 2: Bb, E	G .

15	. How many sharps in the key of E and what	are they?
	A. 1: F#	C. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#
	B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C#, G#
16	. What is the symbol for a half step?	
10	A.	C. T
	В.	D.
17	. What type of accidentals are used going do	wn the chromatic scale?
1,	A. sharps	C. naturals
	B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
18	. What note is a whole step above C?	
10	A. C#	C. D
	B. B	D. D <i>b</i>
19	. What type of accidentals are used going up	the chromatic scale?
	A. sharps	C. naturals
	B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
20	. What is the order of flats?	•
20	A. FCGDAEB	C. ABCDEFG
	B. BEADGCF	D. FACEGBD
21	. How many strings does the guitar have?	
	A. 4	C. 6
	B. 5	D. 12
22.	. What are the names of the guitar strings fro	m lowest to highest?
2	A. BEADGCF	C. EGBDF
	B. FACE	D. EADGBE
23	. What is the number of the string with the lo	west nitch?
23	A. 6	C. 4
	B. 1	D. 12
24	. What is one way to play a half step on the g	mitar?
2-	A. from one open string to the next	C. from the 3rd to the 4th fret on any one string
	B. from the 5th fret to the 7th fret	D. from the fifth fret on the D string to the open G string
25	. Label the following diagram with the string	
23	. Label the following diagram with the string	number and letter names.
		<del></del>
	<del>                                     </del>	+1

# Continue

Part IV	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1. V	A. behin	cidentals written? d the note to the note		e note, same line and space f the note, same line and space
2. I	A. an en	es the effect of an accide tire measure hole song	C. 1 beat	her accidental is used
3. V	Which key sig A. G B. F	gnature has no sharps or	· flats? C. C D. D	
4. I	How many fla A. 1: F B. 2: Bb	ats in the key signature $a$	of Ab, and what are the C. 3: F, C, G D. 4: Bb, Eb	
5. I	How many ha A. none B. 6	alf steps are in an octave	C. 2 D. 12	
6. V	What is the sy A. $\wedge$ B. $\vee\!\!\vee\!\!\vee$	mbol for a whole step?	C. □ D. □	
7. <b>\</b>	Which of the A. F# an B. C <i>b</i> an		nic notes? C. G# and A D. D <i>b</i> and D	
8. \	Where are the A. B-C, B. E-F, F		C. E-F, C-D D. B-C, D-E	
9. I	How many str A. 4 B. 5	rings does the guitar hav	ve? C. 6 D. 12	
10.	What are the A. BEAI B. FACE		ings from lowest to hi C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	
11.	What is the r A. 6 B. 1	number of the string wit	h the lowest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
12.	A. from	way to play a half step one open string to the nother than the 7th free to the 7th free	ext C. from the 3	Brd to the 4th fret on any one string fifth fret on the D string to the open G string
13.	Label the fol	llowing diagram with th	e string number and l	etter names.

14.	What type of accidentals are used going up	the chromatic scale?
	A. sharps	C. naturals
	B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
15.	What is the order of sharps?	
	A. FCGDAEB	C. ABCDEFG
	B. BEADGCF	D. EGBDFAC
16.	Which key signature has only one flat and v	which flat is it?
	A. Key of Eb. Ab	C. Key of D. Fb
	B. Key of F. B $b$	D. Key of C. B $b$
17.	How many whole steps are in an octave?	
	A. 12	C. 6
	B. 2	D. none
18.	Between which scale degrees in the major s	cale are the half steps?
	A. 3-4, 6-7	C. 7-8, 11-12
	B. 3-4, 7-8	D. 1-2, 7-8
19	What does a sharp do to a note?	
1).	A. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
	B. slightly raises the pitch	D. slightly changes the note length
20	What does a flat do to a note?	
20.	A. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
	B. slightly raises the pitch	D. slightly changes the note length
21		2. singinity changes the note length
21.	What does a natural do to a note?	C compals the effect of a flat or natural
	A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
		D. slightly changes the note length
22.	How many sharps in the key of E and what	
	A. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#	C. 1: F#
	B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C#, G#
23.	What is the symbol for a half step?	_
	A. /\	C.   _
	В. 🏑	D.
24.	What type of accidentals are used going do	wn the chromatic scale?
	A. flats	C. sharps
	B. naturals	D. both sharps and flats
25.	What note is a whole step above C?	
	A. C#	C. B
	B. D	D. Db

# Continue

Chapter 23 Qui	z Class	Date	Name	
A. the r	g an interval, which note do y note furthest to the left note furthest to the right	you start counting C. the higher D. the lower	note	
2. Which interv A. 2, 3, B. 1, 4,		tervals? C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5		
3. Which interv A. 2, 3, B. 1, 4,		ervals? C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5		
A. it be	ns to a Major interval when it comes a diminished interval comes an augmented interval	C. it become	step? s a minor interval s a perfect interval	
5. How many h A. 3 B. 4	nalf steps are in a minor third	? C. 2 D. 5		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:23A
Chapter 23 Qui	z Class	Date	Name	
A. the r	ng an interval, which note do you note furthest to the left note furthest to the right		note	
2. Which interv A. 2, 3, B. 1, 4,		tervals? C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5		
3. Which interv A. 2, 3, B. 1, 4,		ervals? C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5		
A. it be	ns to a Major interval when it comes a diminished interval comes an augmented interval	C. it become	step? s a minor interval s a perfect interval	
5. How many h A. 3 B. 4	nalf steps are in a minor third	? C. 2 D. 5		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. the note	n interval, which note do you furthest to the left furthest to the right	u start counting C. the lower D. the higher	note	
2. Which interval in A. 1, 4, 5, 8 B. 2, 3, 6, 7		cvals? C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5		
3. Which interval a A. 1, 8 B. 1, 4, 5, 8	numbers can be Major interv 3	vals? C. 2, 3, 6, 7 D. 2, 4, 5		
A. it becom	o a Major interval when it is nes a diminished interval nes an augmented interval	C. it become	step? s a perfect interval s a minor interval	
5. How many half A. 4 B. 3	steps are in a minor third?	C. 2 D. 5		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:23B
Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. the note	n interval, which note do you furthest to the left furthest to the right	_	note	
2. Which interval a A. 1, 4, 5, 8 B. 2, 3, 6, 7		cvals? C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5		
3. Which interval a A. 1, 8 B. 1, 4, 5, 8	numbers can be Major interv 3	vals? C. 2, 3, 6, 7 D. 2, 4, 5		
A. it becom	o a Major interval when it is nes a diminished interval nes an augmented interval	C. it become	step? s a perfect interval s a minor interval	
5. How many half A. 4 B. 3	steps are in a minor third?	C. 2 D. 5		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
9	n interval, which note do yo furthest to the left er note	_	orthest to the right	
2. Which interval in A. 2, 4, 5 B. 2, 3, 6, 7	numbers can be Perfect inter	rvals? C. 1, 8 D. 1, 4, 5, 8		
3. Which interval in A. 1, 8 B. 2, 3, 6, 7	numbers can be Major interv 7	vals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 4, 5		
A. it becom	o a Major interval when it is nes a minor interval nes an augmented interval	C. it becomes	step? s a perfect interval s a diminished interval	
5. How many half A. 4 B. 5	steps are in a minor third?	C. 2 D. 3		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:23C
Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	CQ:23C
1. When finding a	n interval, which note do yo furthest to the left	u start counting	from?	CQ:23C
1. When finding an A. the note B. the lower	n interval, which note do yo furthest to the left er note numbers can be Perfect inter	ou start counting C. the note fu D. the higher	from?	CQ:23C
1. When finding an A. the note B. the lower 2. Which interval a A. 2, 4, 5 B. 2, 3, 6, 7	n interval, which note do you furthest to the left er note numbers can be Perfect interval.	C. the note fue D. the higher reals? C. 1, 8 D. 1, 4, 5, 8	from?	CQ:23C
1. When finding an A. the note B. the lower B. the lower B. Which interval and A. 2, 4, 5 B. 2, 3, 6, 7 A. What happens to A. it becomes	n interval, which note do you furthest to the left er note numbers can be Perfect interval.	cu start counting C. the note fu D. the higher rvals? C. 1, 8 D. 1, 4, 5, 8 vals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 4, 5 s lowered a half C. it becomes	from? arthest to the right note	CQ:23C
1. When finding an A. the note B. the lower A. 2, 4, 5 B. 2, 3, 6, 7 B. 2, 3	n interval, which note do you furthest to the left er note numbers can be Perfect interval when it is nes a minor interval	cu start counting C. the note fu D. the higher rvals? C. 1, 8 D. 1, 4, 5, 8 vals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 4, 5 s lowered a half C. it becomes	from?  Thest to the right note  step?  s a perfect interval	CQ:23C

Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. the lowe	n interval, which note do yo er note furthest to the left		rthest to the right	
2. Which interval in A. 2, 4, 5 B. 2, 3, 6, 7	numbers can be Perfect inter	rvals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 1, 8		
3. Which interval in A. 1, 8 B. 2, 4, 5	numbers can be Major interv	vals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 3, 6, 7		
A. it becom	o a Major interval when it is nes an augmented interval nes a minor interval	C. it becomes	step? s a perfect interval s a diminished interval	
5. How many half A. 4 B. 3	steps are in a minor third?	C. 2 D. 5		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:23D
Chapter 23 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. the lowe	n interval, which note do yo er note furthest to the left		orthest to the right	
2. Which interval a A. 2, 4, 5 B. 2, 3, 6, 7	numbers can be Perfect inter	rvals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 1, 8		
3. Which interval a A. 1, 8 B. 2, 4, 5	numbers can be Major inter	vals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 3, 6, 7		
A. it becom	o a Major interval when it is	s lowered a half	step?	
5. How many half	nes an augmented interval nes a minor interval		s a perfect interval s a diminished interval	
A. 4 B. 3	_		<u>-</u>	
A. 4	nes a minor interval	D. it becomes	<u>-</u>	

Chapter 24 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1. What is the pate	tern of whole and half steps	for the natural r C. wwwhww	
B. whwwh	nww	D. whwwwh	W
2. Which degrees A. 3, 6, 7 B. 3, 5, 7	of the Major scale are lower	red to get the na C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	tural minor scale?
A. nothing	o the natural minor scale to g s, they are the same scale d is raised a half step	C. the sevent	ninor scale? th is raised a half step otes ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending
4. What is the key A. 3 sharp B. no shar		C. 3 flats D. 2 flats	
5. What is the key A. 3 sharp B. no shar		C. 3 flats D. 2 flats	
Continue			
Redo			
			CQ:24A
Chapter 24 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1. What is the pate A. wwhww B. whwwh		for the natural r C. wwwhww D. whwwwh	vh
2. Which degrees A. 3, 6, 7 B. 3, 5, 7	of the Major scale are lower	red to get the na C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	tural minor scale?
A. nothing	o the natural minor scale to g g, they are the same scale d is raised a half step	C. the sevent	ninor scale? th is raised a half step otes ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending
4. What is the key A. 3 sharp B. no shar		C. 3 flats D. 2 flats	
5. What is the key A. 3 sharp B. no shar		C. 3 flats D. 2 flats	
Continue			
Redo			

Chapter	r 24 Quiz	Class	Date	_Name
1. V	What is the patter A. whwwhw B. wwhwww		or the natural mine C. wwwhwwh D. whwwwhw	or scale?
2. V	Which degrees of A. 3, 6 B. 3, 5, 7	the Major scale are lowere	d to get the natura C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6, 7	al minor scale?
3. V	A. nothing, t	ne natural minor scale to ge hey are the same scale th is raised a half step	C. the third is ra	
4. V	What is the key si A. 3 sharps B. 2 flats	gnature of a minor?	C. 3 flats D. no sharps or	flats
5. V	What is the key si A. 3 flats B. 3 sharps	gnature of c minor?	C. no sharps or to D. 2 flats	flats
Continue	2			
Redo				
				CQ:24B
Chapte	r 24 Quiz	Class	_Date	_Name
1. V	What is the patter A. whwwhw B. wwhwww		or the natural min C. wwwhwwh D. whwwwhw	or scale?
2. V	Which degrees of A. 3, 6 B. 3, 5, 7	the Major scale are lowere	d to get the natura C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6, 7	al minor scale?
3. V	A. nothing, t	ne natural minor scale to ge hey are the same scale th is raised a half step	C. the third is ra	
4. V	What is the key so A. 3 sharps B. 2 flats	ignature of a minor?	C. 3 flats D. no sharps or	flats
5. V	What is the key si A. 3 flats B. 3 sharps	ignature of c minor?	C. no sharps or a D. 2 flats	flats
Continue	e			
Redo				

Chapte	er 24 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	What is the patter A. wwwhww B. wwhww		or the natural mi C. whwwhww D. whwwwhw	
2.	Which degrees of A. 3, 6, 7 B. 3, 5, 7	of the Major scale are lowere	ed to get the natu C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	ral minor scale?
3.	A. the seve	the natural minor scale to go nth is raised a half step they are the same scale	C. the third is	nor scale? raised a half step es ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending
4.	What is the key A. 3 sharps B. 2 flats	signature of a minor?	C. no sharps o	r flats
5.	What is the key A. 3 flats B. 3 sharps	signature of c minor?	C. 2 flats D. no sharps o	r flats
Continu	ue			
Redo				
11000				
				CQ:24C
Chapte	er 24 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	What is the patte A. wwwhw B. wwhww			
2.	Which degrees of A. 3, 6, 7 B. 3, 5, 7	of the Major scale are lowere	ed to get the natu C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	ral minor scale?
3.	A. the seve	the natural minor scale to go nth is raised a half step they are the same scale	C. the third is	nor scale? raised a half step es ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending
4.	What is the key A. 3 sharps B. 2 flats	signature of a minor?	C. no sharps o D. 3 flats	r flats
5.	What is the key A. 3 flats B. 3 sharps	signature of c minor?	C. 2 flats D. no sharps o	r flats
Continu	ue			
Redo				

Chapte	er 24 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	What is the patte A. wwwhw B. wwhww		for the natural min C. whwwwhw D. whwwhww	nor scale?
2.	Which degrees of A. 3, 5, 7 B. 3, 6, 7	of the Major scale are lowered	ed to get the nature C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	ral minor scale?
3.	A. the third	the natural minor scale to go is raised a half step they are the same scale	C. natural note	nor scale? es ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending is raised a half step
4.	What is the key and A. no sharp B. 2 flats	signature of a minor? s or flats	C. 3 sharps D. 3 flats	
5.	What is the key a A. 3 sharps B. 3 flats	signature of c minor?	C. 2 flats D. no sharps or	r flats
Continu	ue			
Redo				
				CQ:24D
Chapte	er 24 Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	What is the patte A. wwwhw B. wwhww			
2.	Which degrees of A. 3, 5, 7 B. 3, 6, 7	of the Major scale are lowere	ed to get the nature C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	ral minor scale?
3.	A. the third	the natural minor scale to go is raised a half step they are the same scale	C. natural note	nor scale? es ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending is raised a half step
4.	What is the key A. no sharp B. 2 flats	signature of a minor? s or flats	C. 3 sharps D. 3 flats	
5.	What is the key A. 3 sharps B. 3 flats	signature of c minor?	C. 2 flats D. no sharps or	r flats
Continu	ue			
Redo				

Chapter 25 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many mode A. 4	es are there?	C. 6		
B. 5		D. 7		
	•	f whole and half steps as C. Ionian	the Major scale?	
A. Phrygian B. Aeolian	.1	D. Lydian		
3. Which mode has A. Phrygian B. Aeolian		f whole and half steps as C. Ionian D. Mixolydian		
	ing note for the Dor		same key signature as A Ma	jor?
A. A B. B		C. C D. D		
	ura would be used f	or the Dorian mode starti	ng on G2	
•	G, one sharp	C. key of D, tw	•	
B. Key of F	F, one flat	D. Key of C, n	o sharps or flats	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:25A
Chapter 25 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many mod-	es are there?			
A. 4		C. 6		
B. 5		D. 7		
	•	f whole and half steps as C. Ionian	the Major scale?	
A. Phrygian B. Aeolian	1	D. Lydian		
3. Which mode has	s the same pattern of	f whole and half steps as	the natural minor scale?	
A. Phrygian	<u>-</u>	C. Ionian		
B. Aeolian		D. Mixolydian		
	ing note for the Dor		same key signature as A Ma	jor?
A. A B. B		C. C D. D		
	ure would be used f	or the Dorian mode starti	ing on G?	
	G, one sharp	C. key of D, tw	_	
B. Key of F	-		o sharps or flats	
Continue				

Chapter 25 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many mod A. 4 B. 5	es are there?	C. 6 D. 7		
2. Which mode has A. Phrygian B. Ionian	-	f whole and half steps as C. Aeolian D. Lydian	the Major scale?	
3. Which mode has A. Phrygian B. Mixolyd	1	f whole and half steps as C. Ionian D. Aeolian	the natural minor scale?	
4. What is the start A. A B. B	ing note for the Dor	rian mode which uses the C. C D. D	same key signature as A Majo	or?
A. Key of I		For the Dorian mode starti C. key of D, tw D. Key of C, no	=	
Continue				
Redo				
Chapter 25 Quiz	Class	 	 Name	CQ:25B
1. How many mod	as are there?			
A. 4 B. 5	es are mere:	C. 6 D. 7		
2. Which mode has A. Phrygian B. Ionian	-	f whole and half steps as C. Aeolian D. Lydian	the Major scale?	
3. Which mode has A. Phrygian B. Mixolyd	1	f whole and half steps as C. Ionian D. Aeolian	the natural minor scale?	
4. What is the start A. A. B. B.	ing note for the Dor	rian mode which uses the C. C D. D	same key signature as A Majo	or?
A. Key of I		For the Dorian mode starti C. key of D, tw D. Key of C, n	_	
Continue		·		

Chapter 25 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many mod A. 4 B. 7	les are there?	C. 6 D. 5		
	s the same pattern of who		s the Major scale?	
B. Phrygia	n	D. Lydian		
3. Which mode ha A. Phrygia B. Mixolyo	n	ole and half steps a C. Aeolian D. Ionian	s the natural minor scale?	
	ting note for the Dorian i		ne same key signature as A Maj	or?
A. D B. C		C. B D. A		
A. Key of	ture would be used for th C, no sharps or flats G, one sharp	C. key of D, to D. Key of F, o	two sharps	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:25C
Chapter 25 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. How many mod	les are there?			
A. 4		C. 6		
B. 7		D. 5	1.16	
A. Ionian B. Phrygia	s the same pattern of wh	ole and half steps a C. Aeolian D. Lydian	s the Major scale?	
	<u>-</u>	-	s the natural minor scale?	
A. Phrygia B. Mixolyo		C. Aeolian D. Ionian		
4. What is the star A. D B. C	ting note for the Dorian I	mode which uses the C. B D. A	ne same key signature as A Maj	or?
A. Key of	ture would be used for th C, no sharps or flats G, one sharp	C. key of D, D. Key of F,	two sharps	
Continue	-	•		

Chapter 25 Quiz	<b>Class</b>	Date	Name	
1. How many mo A. 4 B. 6	odes are there?	C. 7 D. 5		
2. Which mode h A. Lydiar B. Phrygi		ole and half steps a C. Aeolian D. Ionian	s the Major scale?	
3. Which mode h A. Phrygi B. Mixol	an	ole and half steps a C. Ionian D. Aeolian	s the natural minor scale?	
4. What is the sta A. D B. C	rting note for the Dorian	mode which uses th C. A D. B	e same key signature as A Majo	or?
A. Key of	ature would be used for the C, no sharps or flats CG, one sharp	ne Dorian mode star C. Key of F, o D. key of D,	one flat	
Continue				
Redo				
Chapter 25 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	CQ:25D
1. How many mo	odes are there?			
A. 4 B. 6		C. 7 D. 5		
2. Which mode h A. Lydiar B. Phrygi		ole and half steps a C. Aeolian D. Ionian	s the Major scale?	
3. Which mode h A. Phrygi B. Mixoly	an	ole and half steps a C. Ionian D. Aeolian	s the natural minor scale?	
4. What is the sta A. D B. C	arting note for the Dorian	mode which uses th C. A D. B	e same key signature as A Majo	or?
A. Key of	ature would be used for the C, no sharps or flats G, one sharp	ne Dorian mode star C. Key of F, o D. key of D,	one flat	
Continue		•	•	

Chapter 26 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which scale d A. 4, 7 B. 4, 6	egrees are left out of the Ma	jor scale to make C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5	a pentatonic scale?	
2. What is a blue A. a sad i B. an alte			note, always raised note used in the 1800s	
	notes in the standard C blues b,F,G,A,Bb,C,G,A,C	scale? C. D,E,F,G,A D. C,E <i>b</i> ,F,G <i>b</i>		
4. What is the pa A. wwhw B. whww		c for the whole to C. www.ww D. hhhhhhh		
A. the Ma	following is a gapped scale? ajor scale nole tone scale	C. the melod D. the pentat	ic minor scale onic scale	
Continue				
Redo				
Chapter 26 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	CQ:26A
•	egrees are left out of the Ma	ior scale to make	a nontatonia scala?	
A. 4, 7 B. 4, 6	egrees are left out of the Ma	•	a pentatome scale:	
2. What is a blue A. a sad I B. an alte			note, always raised note used in the 1800s	
	notes in the standard C blues b,F,G,A,Bb,C,G,A,C	scale? C. D,E,F,G,A D. C,E <i>b</i> ,F,G		
4. What is the pa A. wwhw B. whww		c for the whole to C. wwwwww D. hhhhhhh		
A. the Ma	following is a gapped scale? ajor scale nole tone scale	C. the melod D. the pentat	ic minor scale onic scale	
Continue				

Chapter 26 Quiz Class	Date	Name	
1. Which scale degrees are left out A. 4, 6 B. 4, 7	of the Major scale to make C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5	a pentatonic scale?	
2. What is a blue note?  A. a sad note  B. a type of note used in the		note, always raised note, usually lowered	
A. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,F,G,A,B <i>b</i> ,C B. C,D,E,G,A,C	rd C blues scale? C. C,E <i>b</i> ,F,G <i>b</i> D. D,E,F,G,A		
4. What is the pattern of whole and A. wwwwwww B. whwwhww	d half steps for the whole to C. wwhwww D. hhhhhhh		
A. the Major scale B. the pentatonic scale	-	c minor scale tone scale	
Continue			
Redo			
Redo			CQ:26B
Redo  Chapter 26 Quiz Class	Date	Name	CQ:26B
Chapter 26 Quiz Class 1. Which scale degrees are left out			CQ:26B
Chapter 26 Quiz Class  1. Which scale degrees are left out A. 4, 6	c of the Major scale to make C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5		CQ:26B
Chapter 26 Quiz Class  1. Which scale degrees are left out A. 4, 6 B. 4, 7  2. What is a blue note? A. a sad note	C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5 C. an altered e 1800s D. an altered	a pentatonic scale?  note, always raised note, usually lowered  b,G,Bb,C	CQ:26B
Chapter 26 Quiz Class1. Which scale degrees are left out A. 4, 6 B. 4, 72. What is a blue note? A. a sad note B. a type of note used in the standary A. C,D,Eb,F,G,A,Bb,C	C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5  C. an altered P. an altered C. C. Eb,F,G,A C. D. D,E,F,G,A	a pentatonic scale?  note, always raised note, usually lowered  b,G,Bb,C ,B,C ne scale?	CQ:26B
Chapter 26 Quiz Class1. Which scale degrees are left out A. 4, 6 B. 4, 7 2. What is a blue note? A. a sad note B. a type of note used in the standa A. C,D,Eb,F,G,A,Bb,C B. C,D,E,G,A,C 4. What is the pattern of whole and A. wwwwwww	C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5  C. an altered P. an altered C. C,Eb,F,G,A C. D, D,E,F,G,A C. C, wwhwww D. hhhhhhh	a pentatonic scale?  note, always raised note, usually lowered  b,G,Bb,C ,B,C ne scale? h	CQ:26B

Chapter 2	6 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Whi	ch scale degre A. 4, 6 B. 2, 5	ees are left out of the Major	r scale to make a C. 3, 7 D. 4, 7	a pentatonic scale?	
2. Wha	At is a blue not A. a sad note B. a type of i			note, usually lowered note, always raised	
3. Wha	at are the note A. C,Eb,F,G B. C,D,E,G,A		cale? C. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,F,C D. D,E,F,G,A,		
4. Wha	at is the patter A. whwwhw B. wwwwww		or the whole ton C. wwhwwwh D. hhhhhhh		
5. Whi	A. the Major	owing is a gapped scale? scale ic minor scale	C. the pentato. D. the whole t		
Continue					
Redo					
					CQ:26C
Chapter 2	6 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
1. Whi	ch scale degre A. 4, 6 B. 2, 5	ees are left out of the Major		a pentatonic scale?	
2. Wha	At is a blue note A. a sad note B. a type of the			note, usually lowered note, always raised	
3. Wha	at are the note A. C,Eb,F,Gb B. C,D,E,G,A		cale? C. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,F,C D. D,E,F,G,A,		
4. Wha	at is the patter A. whwwhw B. wwwwww		or the whole ton C. wwhwwwh D. hhhhhhh		
5. Whi	A. the Major	owing is a gapped scale? scale ic minor scale	C. the pentato D. the whole t		
Continue					
Redo					

Chapter 26 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which scale de A. 4, 6 B. 2, 5	grees are left out of the Maj	or scale to make C. 4, 7 D. 3, 7	a pentatonic scale?	
	note? ed note, usually lowered of note used in the 1800s	C. a sad note D. an altered	e note, always raised	
A. C,D,E,0	otes in the standard C blues : G,A,C G <i>b</i> ,G,B <i>b</i> ,C	scale? C. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,F, D. D,E,F,G,A		
4. What is the patt A. whwwh B. hhhhhh		for the whole to C. wwhwww D. wwwwww	h	
A. the pen	ollowing is a gapped scale? tatonic scale odic minor scale	C. the Major D. the whole		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:26D
Chapter 26 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	CQ:26D
•	grees are left out of the Maj	or scale to make		CQ:26D
1. Which scale de A. 4, 6 B. 2, 52. What is a blue 1 A. an alter	grees are left out of the Maj	or scale to make C. 4, 7 D. 3, 7	a pentatonic scale?	CQ:26D
1. Which scale de A. 4, 6 B. 2, 5 2. What is a blue of A. an alter B. a type of A. C,D,E,0	grees are left out of the Maj note? red note, usually lowered of note used in the 1800s otes in the standard C blues	or scale to make C. 4, 7 D. 3, 7  C. a sad note D. an altered	e note, always raised G,A,B <i>b</i> ,C	CQ:26D
1. Which scale de A. 4, 6 B. 2, 5 2. What is a blue of A. an alter B. a type of A. C,D,E,G B. C,Eb,F,	grees are left out of the Maj note? red note, usually lowered of note used in the 1800s otes in the standard C blues G,A,C Gb,G,Bb,C tern of whole and half steps	or scale to make C. 4, 7 D. 3, 7  C. a sad note D. an altered scale? C. C,D,Eb,F, D. D,E,F,G,A	e note, always raised  G,A,B <i>b</i> ,C  a,B,C  ne scale?	CQ:26D
1. Which scale de A. 4, 6 B. 2, 5 2. What is a blue of A. an alter B. a type of A. C,D,E,G B. C,Eb,F,  4. What is the patt A. whwwh B. hhhhhh 5. Which of the for A. the pen	grees are left out of the Maj note? red note, usually lowered of note used in the 1800s otes in the standard C blues G,A,C Gb,G,Bb,C tern of whole and half steps	or scale to make C. 4, 7 D. 3, 7  C. a sad note D. an altered scale? C. C,D,Eb,F, D. D,E,F,G,A for the whole to C. wwhwww	a pentatonic scale?  note, always raised  G,A,Bb,C  ne scale?  h  vw	CQ:26D

Part V	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	Which interval A. 1, 8 B. 2, 4, 5	al numbers can be Major in	tervals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 3, 6, 7	
2.	A. it bec	s to a Major interval when it omes an augmented interval	d C. it becomes	step? a perfect interval a diminished interval
3.	What is the p A. www B. wwhy		ps for the natural m C. whwwwhw D. whwwhww	1
4.	Which degree A. 3, 5, 7 B. 3, 6, 7		vered to get the natu C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	ural minor scale?
5.	How many m A. 4 B. 6	odes are there?	C. 7 D. 5	
6.	Which mode A. Lydia B. Phryg		ole and half steps as C. Aeolian D. Ionian	the Major scale?
7.	What is the p A. whww B. hhhhl		ps for the whole ton C. wwhwwwh D. wwwwww	n
8.	A. the po	following is a gapped scale entatonic scale elodic minor scale	C. the Major s D. the whole t	
9.	A. the lo	g an interval, which note do ower note ote furthest to the left	•	rthest to the right
10	A. 2, 4, 3 B. 2, 3, 6		intervals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 1, 8	
11	A. the th	e to the natural minor scale aird is raised a half step ng, they are the same scale	C. natural not	ninor scale? tes ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending is raised a half step
12		key signature of a minor? arps or flats	C. 3 sharps D. 3 flats	
13	. Which mode A. Phryg B. Mixo	-	nole and half steps a C. Ionian D. Aeolian	as the natural minor scale?
14	. What is the A. D B. C	starting note for the Dorian	mode which uses the C. A D. B	ne same key signature as A Major?

15. Which scale degrees are left out of the Maj	or scale to make a pentatonic scale?
A. 4, 6	C. 4, 7
B. 2, 5	D. 3, 7
16. What is a blue note?	
A. an altered note, usually lowered	C. a sad note
B. a type of note used in the 1800s	D. an altered note, always raised
17. What are the notes in the standard C blues	scale?
A. C,D,E,G,A,C	C. C,D,Eb,F,G,A,Bb,C
B. C, $Eb$ , $F$ , $Gb$ , $G$ , $Bb$ , $C$	D. D,E,F,G,A,B,C
18. How many half steps are in a minor third?	
A. 4	C. 2
B. 3	D. 5
19. What is the key signature of c minor?	
A. 3 sharps	C. 2 flats
B. 3 flats	D. no sharps or flats
20. What key signature would be used for the I	Oorian mode starting on G?
A. Key of C, no sharps or flats	C. Key of F, one flat
B. Key of G, one sharp	D. key of D, two sharps

### **Redo** Continue

Part V	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	A. it bec	s to a Major interval when it is comes a minor interval comes an augmented interval	C. it becom	If step? es a perfect interval es a diminished interval
2.	How many had A. 4 B. 5	alf steps are in a minor third?	C. 2 D. 3	
3.	What is the p A. www B. wwh		for the natural C. whwwhy D. whwww	vw
4.	Which degree A. 3, 6, B. 3, 5,		ced to get the n C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	atural minor scale?
5.	A. the se	to the natural minor scale to geventh is raised a half step ng, they are the same scale	C. the third	minor scale? It is raised a half step actes ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending
6.	How many m A. 4 B. 7	nodes are there?	C. 6 D. 5	
7.	Which mode A. Ionia B. Phrys		and half steps C. Aeolian D. Lydian	as the Major scale?
8.		notes in the standard C blues s ,F,Gb,G,Bb,C E,G,A,C	scale? C. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,I D. D,E,F,G,	
9.	What is the p A. whw B. www		for the whole t C. wwhww D. hhhhhhh	wh
10	A. the n	ng an interval, which note do yote furthest to the left ower note		furthest to the right
11	A. 2, 4, B. 2, 3,		ervals? C. 1, 8 D. 1, 4, 5, 8	3
12	A. 1, 8 B. 2, 3,	val numbers can be Major inte 6, 7	ervals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 4, 5	3
13	. What is the A. 3 sha B. 2 flat	=	C. no sharp D. 3 flats	s or flats
14	. What is the A. 3 flat B. 3 sha		C. 2 flats D. no sharp	s or flats

15.	A. Phrygian B. Mixolydian	C. Aeolian D. Ionian
16.	What is the starting note for the Dorian mod A. D B. C	le which uses the same key signature as A Major?  C. B  D. A
17.	Which of the following is a gapped scale? A. the Major scale B. the melodic minor scale	C. the pentatonic scale D. the whole tone scale
18.	What key signature would be used for the DA. Key of C, no sharps or flats B. Key of G, one sharp	Oorian mode starting on G? C. key of D, two sharps D. Key of F, one flat
19.	What is a blue note? A. a sad note B. a type of note used in the 1800s	C. an altered note, usually lowered D. an altered note, always raised
20.	What is the key signature of d minor? A. two sharps B. two flats	C. one flat D. one sharp

#### Redo Continue

Part V	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	Which scale of A. 4, 7 B. 4, 6	degrees are left out of the M	ajor scale to mak C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5	e a pentatonic scale?
2.	What is a blu A. a sad		C. an altered	I note, always raised note used in the 1800s
3.		nodes are there?	C. 6 D. 7	
4.		-		as the Major scale?
5.	Which mode A. Phrys B. Aeoli	-	ole and half steps C. Ionian D. Mixolydi	
6.	A. nothi	to the natural minor scale to ng, they are the same scale ird is raised a half step	C. the seven	minor scale? th is raised a half step otes ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending
7.	A. 3 sha	ey signature of a minor? rps arps or flats	C. 3 flats D. 2 flats	
8.	A. the no	g an interval, which note do ote furthest to the left ote furthest to the right	you start counting C. the highe D. the lower	r note
9.	Which interv A. 2, 3, B. 1, 4,		c. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5	
10	A. 2, 3, B. 1, 4,		ntervals? C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5	
11		e notes in the standard C blu Eb,F,G,A,Bb,C E,G,A,C	es scale? C. D,E,F,G, D. C,E <i>b</i> ,F,G	
12	. What is the A. wwhy B. whwy		eps for the whole C. wwwww D. hhhhhhh	
13	A. the M	e following is a gapped scal Iajor scale hole tone scale		lic minor scale tonic scale
14	. What is the A. A B. B	starting note for the Dorian	mode which uses C. C D. D	the same key signature as A Major?

15.	What key signature would be used for the DA. Key of G, one sharp B. Key of F, one flat	Orian mode starting on G? C. key of D, two sharps D. Key of C, no sharps or flats
16.	What is the key signature of c minor? A. 3 sharps B. no sharps or flats	C. 3 flats D. 2 flats
17.	What happens to a Major interval when it is A. it becomes a diminished interval B. it becomes an augmented interval	lowered a half step? C. it becomes a minor interval D. it becomes a perfect interval
18.	How many half steps are in a minor third? A. 3 B. 4	C. 2 D. 5
19.	What is the pattern of whole and half steps to A. wwhwwwh B. whwwhww	for the natural minor scale? C. wwwhwwh D. whwwwhw
20.	Which degrees of the Major scale are lower A. 3, 6, 7 B. 3, 5, 7	ed to get the natural minor scale? C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6

#### Redo Continue

Part V	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1.	A. C,D,	notes in the standard C blues Eb,F,G,A,Bb,C E,G,A,C	scale? C. C,E <i>b</i> ,F,C D. D,E,F,G,	
2.	What is the p A. www B. whw		s for the whole t C. wwhwwv D. hhhhhhh	wh
3.	Which mode A. Phry B. Mixo	_	e and half steps C. Ionian D. Aeolian	as the natural minor scale?
4.	What is the s A. A B. B	tarting note for the Dorian me	ode which uses t C. C D. D	the same key signature as A Major?
5.	What is the p A. whw B. wwh		s for the natural C. wwwhwy D. whwwwl	wh
6.	Which degree A. 3, 6 B. 3, 5,	es of the Major scale are lower 7	C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6, 7	atural minor scale?
7.	A. the n	g an interval, which note do y ote furthest to the left ote furthest to the right	ou start counting C. the lower D. the higher	note
8.	Which interv A. 1, 4, B. 2, 3,		cervals? C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4, 5	
9.	Which interv A. 1, 8 B. 1, 4,	ral numbers can be Major inte	ervals? C. 2, 3, 6, 7 D. 2, 4, 5	
10	A. 4 B. 5	modes are there?	C. 6 D. 7	
11	. Which mod A. Phry B. Ionia	_	ole and half steps C. Aeolian D. Lydian	s as the Major scale?
12	. Which scale A. 4, 6 B. 4, 7	e degrees are left out of the M	C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5	ke a pentatonic scale?
13	. What is a bl A. a sad B. a typ			d note, always raised d note, usually lowered
14	A. nothi	ne to the natural minor scale to ing, they are the same scale eventh is raised a half step	C. the third	e minor scale? is raised a half step otes ascending, b3, b6, b7 descending

15.	A. 3 sharps B. 2 flats	C. 3 flats D. no sharps or flats
16.	What happens to a Major interval when it is A. it becomes a diminished interval B. it becomes an augmented interval	lowered a half step? C. it becomes a perfect interval D. it becomes a minor interval
17.	How many half steps are in a minor third? A. 4 B. 3	C. 2 D. 5
18.	What key signature would be used for the DA. Key of F, one flat B. Key of G, one sharp	Oorian mode starting on G? C. key of D, two sharps D. Key of C, no sharps or flats
19.	Which of the following is a gapped scale? A. the Major scale B. the pentatonic scale	C. the melodic minor scale D. the whole tone scale
20.	H.ow many half steps are in a whole step? A. three B. four	C. two D. one

### Continue

Chapt	er 28 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	What are the par A. first, seconds. bottom, i	ond, third	C. root, third, D. C, E, G	fifth	
2.	A. diminish	r qualities of triad? ed, minor, augmented, 2, aug5, min7		nor, locrian, dorian unge, purple, green	
3.	A. Major 3r	ervals from the root of t rd, diminished 5th rd, perfect 5th	he chord in a Major C. minor third D. Major third	l, perfect fifth	
4.	A. Major 3r	ervals from the root of tod, diminished 5th od, perfect 5th	he chord in a minor C. minor third D. Major third	l, perfect fifth	
5.	What is the spell A. E, G#, B B. E, G, Bb	ing of the e minor chor	d? C. E, G#, B# D. E, G, B		
Contin	ue				
Redo					
					CQ:28A
Chapt	er 28 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	What are the par A. first, sec B. bottom, i	ond, third	C. root, third, D. C, E, G	fifth	
2.	A. diminish	r qualities of triad? ed, minor, augmented, 2, aug5, min7		nor, locrian, dorian inge, purple, green	
3.	A. Major 3r	ervals from the root of t rd, diminished 5th rd, perfect 5th	he chord in a Major C. minor third D. Major third	l, perfect fifth	
4.	A. Major 3r	ervals from the root of t rd, diminished 5th rd, perfect 5th	he chord in a minor C. minor third D. Major third	l, perfect fifth	
5.	What is the spell A. E, G#, B B. E, G, Bb	ing of the e minor chor	d? C. E, G#, B# D. E, G, B		
Contin	ue				

Chapte	er 28 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	What are the part A. first, seco B. root, thir	ond, third	C. bottom, m D. C, E, G	iddle, top	
2.	A. major, m	qualities of triad? ninor, locrian, dorian 2, aug5, min7		d, minor, augmented, major ange, purple, green	
3.	A. Major 3rd	rvals from the root of the d, perfect 5th d, diminished 5th	C. minor thir	triad? d, perfect fifth d, minor third	
4.	A. minor th	rvals from the root of the ird, perfect fifth d, perfect 5th	C. Major 3rd	triad? , diminished 5th rd, minor third	
5.	What is the spelli A. E, G#, B B. E, G, B <i>b</i>	ng of the e minor chord	C. E, G#, B# D. E, G, B		
Continu	e				
Redo					
					CQ:28B
Chapte	er 28 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	What are the part A. first, seco B. root, thir	ond, third	C. bottom, m D. C, E, G	iddle, top	
2.	A. major, m	qualities of triad? ninor, locrian, dorian 2, aug5, min7		d, minor, augmented, major ange, purple, green	
3.	A. Major 3re	rvals from the root of the d, perfect 5th d, diminished 5th	C. minor thir	triad? d, perfect fifth rd, minor third	
4.	A. minor th	rvals from the root of the ird, perfect fifth d, perfect 5th	C. Major 3rd	triad? , diminished 5th rd, minor third	
5.	What is the spelli A. E, G#, B B. E, G, Bb	ng of the e minor chord	? C. E, G#, B# D. E, G, B		

### Continue

Chapter 2	8 Quiz	Class	_Date	_Name	
1. Wha	at are the parts A. first, secon B. C, E, G		C. bottom, midd D. root, third, fi		
2. Wha	A. major, mi	qualities of triad? nor, locrian, dorian I, minor, augmented, major	C. M3, dim2, at D. yellow, oran	_	
3. Wha	A. minor third	vals from the root of the ched, perfect fifth diminished 5th	ord in a Major tr C. Major 3rd, p D. Major third,	erfect 5th	
4. Wha	A. Major 3rd,	vals from the root of the che perfect 5th l, perfect fifth	ord in a minor tr C. Major 3rd, d D. Major third,	iminished 5th	
5. Wha	at is the spellin A. E, G, B B. E, G, B <i>b</i>	g of the e minor chord?	C. E, G#, B# D. E, G#, B		
Continue					
Redo					
					CQ:28C
Chapter 2	8 Quiz	Class	_Date		
1. Wha	at are the parts A. first, secon B. C, E, G		C. bottom, mide D. root, third, fi		
2. Wha	A. major, mi	qualities of triad? nor, locrian, dorian l, minor, augmented, major	C. M3, dim2, at D. yellow, oran	=	
3. Wha	A. minor thire	vals from the root of the ch d, perfect fifth diminished 5th	ord in a Major tr C. Major 3rd, p D. Major third,	erfect 5th	
4. Wha	A. Major 3rd	vals from the root of the ch perfect 5th d, perfect fifth	ord in a minor tr C. Major 3rd, d D. Major third,	iminished 5th	
5. Wha	at is the spellin A. E, G, B B. E, G, B <i>b</i>	g of the e minor chord?	C. E, G#, B# D. E, G#, B		
Continue					

Chapter 28 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What are the part A. first, see B. root, thi	cond, third	C. bottom, m D. C, E, G	iiddle, top	
A. major,	ur qualities of triad? minor, locrian, dorian orange, purple, green	C. M3, dim2 D. diminishe	, aug5, min7 d, minor, augmented, major	
A. minor th	ervals from the root of the nird, perfect fifth rd, perfect 5th	C. Major 3rd	r triad? , diminished 5th rd, minor third	
A. Major 3	ervals from the root of the rd, perfect 5th rd, diminished 5th	C. minor thir	triad? d, perfect fifth d, minor third	
5. What is the spel A. E, G#, I B. E, G, B <i>b</i>		C. E, G, B D. E, G#, B		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:28D
Chapter 28 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. What are the part A. first, see B. root, thi	cond, third	C. bottom, m D. C, E, G	niddle, top	
A. major,	or qualities of triad? minor, locrian, dorian orange, purple, green	C. M3, dim2 D. diminishe	, aug5, min7 d, minor, augmented, major	
A. minor th	ervals from the root of the nird, perfect fifth rd, perfect 5th	C. Major 3rd	r triad? , diminished 5th rd, minor third	
A. Major 3	ervals from the root of the rd, perfect 5th rd, diminished 5th	C. minor thir	triad? d, perfect fifth rd, minor third	
5. What is the spel A. E, G#, I B. E, G, B <i>b</i>		C. E, G, B D. E, G#, B		

## Continue

Chapter 29 Quiz	Class	DateName	
1	7		
•	_	ord letter, what kind of seventh is in the chord?	
A. Major 7		C. Perfect 7th	
B. minor 7t	th	D. diminished 7th	
2 What is another	name for the V <sup>7</sup> chor	તું?	
	eventh chord	C. dominant seventh chord	
B. a five cl		D. diminished seventh chord	
B. a five ch	noru	D. diffillistica seventii chora	
3. What chord usua	ally follows the $V^7$ ch	nord?	
A. a Major	•	C. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	
	tonic chord	D. a minor chord	
•	d tones are in a 9th cl		
A. 3		C. 5	
B. 4		D. 6	
5 What is the snell	ling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord i	n the key of $\mathbf{E}h^2$	
A. Eb, G, B		C. Ab, C, Eb, G	
B. G, Bb, D		D. Bb, D, F, Ab	
$\mathbf{B}.\ \mathbf{G},\ \mathbf{B}\theta,\ \mathbf{E}$	<b>7</b> , 1'	$D. B0, D, \Gamma, A0$	
Continue			
Redo			
			GO 20 4
			CQ:29A
Chapter 29 Quiz	Class	Date Name	
Chapter 27 Quiz	Class		
1 3371	7 4 - 41 - 21 - 14 - 615		
•	•	ord letter, what kind of seventh is in the chord?	
A. Major 7		C. Perfect 7th	
B. minor 7t	th	D. diminished 7th	
2 What is another	name for the $V^7$ chor	A9	
	eventh chord	C. dominant seventh chord	
B. a five cl		D. diminished seventh chord	
B. a live ch	noru	D. diffinished seventif chord	
3. What chord usua	ally follows the $V^7$ ch	nord?	
A. a Major		C. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	
9	tonic chord	D. a minor chord	
	d tones are in a 9th cl		
A. 3		C. 5	
B. 4		D. 6	
E 1171 . 1 . 1 . 1	1: 6.41 - 5.7 - 1 - 1 - 1	4h - 1 f.E.l.9	
_	ling of the $V^7$ chord in	-	
A. Eb, G, B		C. Ab, C, Eb, G	
B. G, Bb, D	), F	D. B <i>b</i> , D, F, A <i>b</i>	
~			
Continue		, , ,	

Chapter 29 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1 W/L	. 7	-44 do -4 1-1 d C	S	
<u> </u>	$a^7$ to the right of a chord le			
A. minor 7		C. Perfect 7th		
B. Major 7	7th	D. diminished	d 7th	
2. What is another	r name for the V <sup>7</sup> chord?			
	seventh chord	C. diminished	d seventh chord	
B. a five of	chord	D. dominant	seventh chord	
2 What alread year	ually follows the V <sup>7</sup> chord	n		
	•		nia ahand	
A. a Major		C. the I, or to		
B. the IV,	or sub-dominant chord	D. a minor ch	iora	
4. How many cho	rd tones are in a 9th chord	?		
A. 3		C. 4		
B. 5		D. 6		
5 What is the sne	lling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the	e key of F <i>h</i> ?		
A. Eb, G, I		C. Bb, D, F, A	$\Delta h$	
B. G, Bb, I		D. Ab, C, Eb		
	<b>D</b> , 1	D. Ab, C, Eb	, 0	
Continue				
Redo				
Keuu				
				CQ:29B
Chantan 20 Owin	Class	Data	Marra	
Chapter 29 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1 When you see	$a^{7}$ to the right of a chord le	atter what kind of	Esewanth is in the chord?	
A. minor 7		C. Perfect 7th		
B. Major 7		D. diminishe		
J		D. diffiffishe	u /ui	
2. What is another	r name for the V <sup>7</sup> chord?			
	seventh chord	C. diminished	d seventh chord	
B. a five of	chord	D. dominant	seventh chord	
2 1177 . 1 . 1	11 6 11 4 3 7 1 1	9		
	ally follows the V <sup>7</sup> chord			
A. a Major		C. the I, or to		
B. the IV,	or sub-dominant chord	D. a minor ch	nord	
4. How many cho	rd tones are in a 9th chord	?		
A. 3		C. 4		
B. 5		D. 6		
5 W/last in the area	lling of the V7 shand in th	a lyayy of E49		
	lling of the $V^7$ chord in the	-	A 7	
A. E <i>b</i> , G, I		C. Bb, D, F, A		
B. G, B <i>b</i> , I	D, F	D. Ab, C, Eb	, G	
Continue				

Chapte	er 29 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1	When you see a	<sup>7</sup> to the right of a chord le	etter what kind of	f seventh is in the chord?	
1.	A. Perfect 7	_	C. minor 7th		
	B. Major 7t		D. diminishe		
	ŭ		D. Gilliningine		
2.		name for the $V^7$ chord?			
		nt seventh chord		d seventh chord	
	B. a five ch	nord	D. minor sev	enth chord	
3	What chord usua	ally follows the $V^7$ chord?			
3.	A. a Major	•	C. a minor cl	hord	
		r sub-dominant chord	D. the I, or to		
				sine chord	
4.	_	d tones are in a 9th chord?			
	A. 5		C. 4		
	B. 3		D. 6		
5	What is the spell	ing of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the	key of Eb?		
	A. E <i>b</i> , G, B		C. G, Bb, D,	F	
	B. B <i>b</i> , D, F	•	D. Ab, C, Eb		
<b>a</b>		,	_,,_,	, -	
Continu	e				
Redo					
Keuo					
					CQ:29C
Chapte	er 29 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
		_			
1.	When you see a	<sup>7</sup> to the right of a chord le	etter, what kind of	f seventh is in the chord?	
	A. Perfect 7	7th	C. minor 7th		
	B. Major 7t	<sup>t</sup> h	D. diminishe	ed 7th	
2	What is another	name for the $V^7$ chord?			
2.		name for the vaccoord?	C diminisha	d seventh chord	
	B. a five ch		D. minor sev		
	D. a live ci	1010	D. Illilloi sev	entir chord	
3.	What chord usua	ally follows the $V^7$ chord?	1		
	A. a Major	•	C. a minor cl	hord	
	•	r sub-dominant chord	D. the I, or to	onic chord	
4		d 40,000 and in a O4le aleand?	)		
4.	•	d tones are in a 9th chord?			
	A. 5 B. 3		C. 4 D. 6		
	Б. 3		D. 0		
5.	What is the spell	ling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the	key of $Eb$ ?		
	A. E <i>b</i> , G, B	=	C. G, Bb, D,	F	
	B. B <i>b</i> , D, F		D. Ab, C, Eb		
<b>C</b> 4 •			, , -		
Continu	ie				

Chapter 29 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. When you see a A. Perfect	<sup>7</sup> to the right of a chord let 7th	ter, what kind of C. diminished		
B. Major 7	th	D. minor 7th		
A. a five c	name for the V <sup>7</sup> chord? hord nt seventh chord	C. diminished D. minor seve	d seventh chord enth chord	
A. the I, or	ally follows the V <sup>7</sup> chord? tonic chord or sub-dominant chord	C. a minor ch D. a Major ch		
4. How many chor A. 6 B. 3	d tones are in a 9th chord?	C. 4 D. 5		
5. What is the spel A. Bb, D, B. Eb, G, I		key of E <i>b</i> ? C. G, B <i>b</i> , D, l D. A <i>b</i> , C, E <i>b</i> ,		
Continue				
Redo				
Keuo				
				CQ:29D
Chapter 29 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. When you see a A. Perfect B. Major 7		tter, what kind of C. diminished D. minor 7th		
A. a five c	name for the V <sup>7</sup> chord? hord nt seventh chord	C. diminished D. minor sevo	d seventh chord enth chord	
A. the I, or	ally follows the V <sup>7</sup> chord? tonic chord or sub-dominant chord	C. a minor ch D. a Major ch		
4. How many chor A. 6 B. 3	d tones are in a 9th chord?	C. 4 D. 5		
5. What is the spel A. Bb, D, B. Eb, G, I		key of Eb? C. G, Bb, D, I D. Ab, C, Eb		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapt	er 30 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.		ne is in the lowest position		n chord?	
	A. root B. fifth		C. third D. seventh		
2				' 1 10	
2.	A. root	ne is in the lowest position	n in a second inver C. third	sion chord?	
	B. fifth		D. seventh		
2	What is the spal	ling for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in t	ha kay of C2		
3.	A. C, F, A	ing for the TV chord in t	C. E, G, C		
	B. B, D, G		D. A, C, F		
4	What is the snel	ling of the F chord in the	key of D?		
'·	A. D, F#, A		C. A, D, F#		
	B. F#, A, D		D. C, D, F#, A	A	
5.	What is open ha	rmony?			
	-	etween chords	C. less than a	n octave between chord tones	
	B. chord to	nes outside of the key	D. more than	an octave between chord tones	
Contin	ue				
Redo					
Redo					
					CQ:30A
Chapt	er 30 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	Which chord tor	ne is in the lowest position	n in a first inversio	n chord?	
	A. root	io in the ion one position	C. third		
	B. fifth		D. seventh		
2.	Which chord tor	ne is in the lowest position	n in a second inver	sion chord?	
	A. root	-	C. third		
	B. fifth		D. seventh		
3.	What is the spel	ling for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in t	the key of C?		
	A. C, F, A		C. E, G, C		
	B. B, D, G		D. A, C, F		
4.	What is the spel	ling of the $^6$ chord in the	key of D?		
	A. D, F#, A		C. A, D, F#		
	B. F#, A, D		D. C, D, F#, A	A	
5.	What is open ha	rmony?			
_	-	etween chords	C. less than a	n octave between chord tones	
	B. chord to	nes outside of the key	D. more than	an octave between chord tones	
Contin	ue				

Chapte	er 30 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	Which chord tone A. root B. third	e is in the lowest position	n in a first inversion C. fifth D. seventh	on chord?	
2.	Which chord tone A. fifth B. root	e is in the lowest position	n in a second inver C. third D. seventh	rsion chord?	
3.	What is the spelli A. C, F, A B. B, D, G	ing for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in t	he key of C? C. A, C, F D. E, G, C		
4.	What is the spelli A. D, F#, A, B. F#, A, D	ing of the \$\vec{1}{4}\$ chord in the C	key of D? C. C, D, F#, A D. A, D, F#	A	
5.	-	mony? ween chords les outside of the key		an octave between chord tones n octave between chord tones	
Continu	ıe				
Redo					
					CQ:30b
Chapte	er 30 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	A. root	e is in the lowest position		on chord?	
2	B. third				
2.	A. fifth	e is in the lowest position	C. third	rsion choru?	
	B. root		D. seventh		
3.	What is the spelli	ing for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in t	he key of C?		
5.	A. C, F, A	ing for the five enorging	C. A, C, F		
	B. B, D, G		D. E, G, C		
4.	What is the spelli	ing of the f chord in the	key of D?		
	A. D, F#, A,	~	C. C, D, F#, A	A	
	B. F#, A, D		D. A, D, F#		
5.	-	mony? ween chords les outside of the key		an octave between chord tones n octave between chord tones	
Continu	ie				

Chapte	er 30 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	Which chord ton A. root B. seventh	e is in the lowest positio	on in a first inversion C. fifth D. third	n chord?	
2.	Which chord tone A. third B. root	e is in the lowest positio	on in a second inverse C. fifth D. seventh	sion chord?	
3.	What is the spell A. A, C, F B. C, F, A	ing for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in	the key of C? C. B, D, G D. E, G, C		
4.	What is the spell A. F#, A, D B. A, D, F#		e key of D? C. C, D, F#, A D. D, F#, A, C		
5.	-	rmony? tween chords nes outside of the key		n octave between chord tones an octave between chord tones	
Continu	ıe				
Redo					
11000					
					CQ:30C
Chapte	er 30 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	Which chord ton	e is in the lowest positio	on in a first inversion	n chord?	
	A. root B. seventh	r	C. fifth D. third		
2.		e is in the lowest positio		sion chord?	
	A. third B. root		C. fifth D. seventh		
3.	-	ing for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in	•		
	A. A, C, F B. C, F, A		C. B, D, G D. E, G, C		
4.	What is the spell A. F#, A, D		e key of D? C. C, D, F#, A		
	B. A, D, F#		D. D, F#, A, C		
5.		tween chords	C. less than ar	n octave between chord tones	
	B. chord for	nes outside of the key	D. more than	an octave between chord tones	

Chapte	er 30 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	Which chord tone A. third B. seventh	e is in the lowest position	n in a first inversion  C. fifth  D. root	on chord?	
2.	Which chord tone A. third B. root	e is in the lowest position	n in a second inver C. seventh D. fifth	rsion chord?	
3.	What is the spelli A. C, F, A B. A, C, F	ng for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in t	he key of C? C. B, D, G D. E, G, C		
4.	What is the spelli A. F#, A, D B. C, D, F#,	ang of the ${\bf i}$ chord in the	key of D? C. A, D, F# D. D, F#, A, 0	C	
5.	-	mony? ween chords les outside of the key		an octave between chord tones	
Continu	ue				
Redo					
Chant	 er 30 Quiz	Class	 Date	 Name	CQ:30D
•					
1.	A. third B. seventh	e is in the lowest position	n in a first inversion  C. fifth  D. root	on chord?	
2.		e is in the lowest position		rsion chord?	
	A. third B. root		C. seventh D. fifth		
3.	What is the spelli A. C, F, A	ing for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in t	he key of C? C. B, D, G		
	B. A, C, F		D. E, G, C		
4.	What is the spelli A. F#, A, D B. C, D, F#,	ing of the $ lap{1}{ m F}$ chord in the	key of D? C. A, D, F# D. D, F#, A,	C	
5.		mony? ween chords les outside of the key		an octave between chord tones	
Continu	ue				

Chapter 31 (	Quiz Class	Date	Name	
A.	disjunct motion in a chord prostepwise motion notes moving in opposite direc	C. a leap of mo	ore than a second s than a second	
A.	contrary motion in a chord pro stepwise motion notes moving in opposite direc	C. a leap of mo	ore than a second ag the same direction	
A.	parallel motion in a chord prog stepwise motion notes moving in opposite direc	C. a leap of mo	ore than a second ag the same direction	
A.	ypes of parallel motion should thirds, fourth, sixths fourths, fifth, octaves	be avoided?  C. seconds, fift D. fourths, fifth	•	
A.	e the chords in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$ Eb, $Bb7$ , Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	C. Eb, Ab, Bb' D. G, C, F, Bb,	7, Ddim, Eb	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:31A
Chapter 31 (	Quiz Class	Date	_Name	
A.	disjunct motion in a chord prog stepwise motion notes moving in opposite direc	C. a leap of mo	ore than a second s than a second	
A.	contrary motion in a chord pro stepwise motion notes moving in opposite direc	C. a leap of mo	ore than a second ag the same direction	
A.	parallel motion in a chord prog stepwise motion notes moving in opposite direc	C. a leap of mo	ore than a second ag the same direction	
A.	ypes of parallel motion should thirds, fourth, sixths fourths, fifth, octaves	be avoided?  C. seconds, fift  D. fourths, fifth		
A.	e the chords in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$ $Eb$ , $Bb^7$ , Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	C. Eb, Ab, Bb D. G, C, F, Bb	7, Ddim, Eb	
Continue				

Chapt	er 31 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	A. stepwise	motion in a chord progression motion more than a second	C. notes mov	ving in opposite directions less than a second	
2.	•	motion in a chord progressiving in opposite directions motion	C. a leap of	more than a second ving the same direction	
3.	A. stepwise	motion in a chord progression motion ving in opposite directions	C. notes mov	ving the same direction more than a second	
4.	Which types of p A. thirds, fo B. fourths, f			fifths, sevenths ifth, octaves	
5.	A. Gmin, C	rds in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ , I promin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$ Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	_	Bb7, $Ddim$ , $Eb$	
Continu	ue				
Redo					
11000					
					CQ:31B
Chapt	er 31 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
1.	A. stepwise	motion in a chord progression motion more than a second	C. notes mo	ving in opposite directions less than a second	
2.		motion in a chord progressiving in opposite directions motion	C. a leap of	more than a second ving the same direction	
3.	A. stepwise	motion in a chord progression motion ving in opposite directions	C. notes mo	ving the same direction more than a second	
4.	Which types of p A. thirds, fo B. fourths, f			fifths, sevenths ifth, octaves	
	A. Gmin, Co B. Eb, Bb7,	rds in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ , I promin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$ Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	_	Bb7, $Ddim$ , $Eb$	
Continu	ue				

Chapter	r 31 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. V	•	motion in a chord progression		ing in opposite directions	
	B. stepwise			ess than a second	
2. V	•	motion in a chord progressi			
	A. stepwise	motion ving in opposite directions	-	nore than a second ring the same direction	
2 1		notion in a chord progression		ing the same direction	
5. <b>v</b>	A. stepwise		C. notes mov	ing in opposite directions nore than a second	
4. V	Which types of p	arallel motion should be avo	oided?		
	A. thirds, for B. fourths, f		C. fourths, fit	fth, octaves ifths, sevenths	
5 V	,	_			
5. V		rds in the iii, vi, ii, $V'$ , I pro $Bb7$ , Ddim, $Eb$	=	nin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$	
		Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	D. G, C, F, B		
Continue	2				
Redo					
					CQ:31C
Chapter	r 31 Quiz	Class	_Date	Name	
1 V	What is disjunct :	motion in a chord progression	on?		
1. \	•	more than a second		ing in opposite directions	
	B. stepwise			ess than a second	
2. V	•	motion in a chord progressi			
	A. stepwise	motion ving in opposite directions	-	nore than a second ring the same direction	
2 1		3 11		ing the same direction	
3. \	A. stepwise	notion in a chord progression motion		ing in opposite directions	
	-	ving the same direction		more than a second	
4. V	Which types of p	arallel motion should be avo	oided?		
	A. thirds, for		C. fourths, fit		
	B. fourths, f			ifths, sevenths	
5. V		rds in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ , I pro	~	•	
		B <i>b</i> 7, Ddim, E <i>b</i> Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	C. Gmin, Cn D. G, C, F, B	nin, Fmin, B $b^7$ , E $b$	
<b>Q</b> 4		r inni, Cinni, Olilli	D. U, C, I', D	ov, 120	
Continue	2				

Chapte	er 31 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1.	•	motion in a chord progression in a second motion	C. notes mo	oving in opposite directions more than a second	
2.	A. stepwise	motion in a chord progressi motion oving the same direction	C. a leap of	more than a second oving in opposite directions	
3.	A. stepwise	motion in a chord progression motion oving in opposite directions	C. notes mo	oving the same direction more than a second	
4.	A. fourths,	parallel motion should be ave fifth, octaves fifths, ninths	C. thirds, fo	ourth, sixths fifths, sevenths	
5.	A. $Eb$ , $Ab$ ,	ords in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ , I pro $Bb7$ , $Ddim$ , $Eb$ min, $Fmin$ , $Bb^7$ , $Eb$	_	, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	
Continu		11111, 1 111111, <b>D</b> 0 , <b>L</b> 0	D. 0, C, 1,	<b>D</b> 0, <b>L</b> 0	
Redo	ic				
					CQ:31D
Chapte	er 31 Quiz	Class		Name	
1.	•	motion in a chord progression less than a second motion	C. notes mo	oving in opposite directions more than a second	
2.	A. stepwise	motion in a chord progression motion by ing the same direction	C. a leap of	more than a second oving in opposite directions	
3.	A. stepwise	motion in a chord progression motion oving in opposite directions	C. notes mo	oving the same direction more than a second	
4.	A. fourths,	parallel motion should be ave fifth, octaves fifths, ninths	C. thirds, fo	ourth, sixths fifths, sevenths	
5.	A. $Eb$ , $Ab$ ,	ords in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ , I pro $Bb7$ , $Ddim$ , $Eb$ min, $Fmin$ , $Bb^7$ , $Eb$	_	, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	
Continu		, 1 mm, <i>DO</i> , <i>DO</i>	D. 0, C, I,	<i>50</i> , <i>50</i>	

Part Vl	<b>Quiz</b>	Class	Date	Name_
1. `	What are the parts of A. first, second, B. root, third, fif	third	C. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G	
2. `	What are the four qua A. major, minor B. yellow, orang	, locrian, dorian	C. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. diminished, minor, aug	gmented, major
3.	When you see a <sup>7</sup> to the A. Perfect 7th  B. Major 7th	he right of a chord lette	er, what kind of seventh is in C. diminished 7th D. minor 7th	n the chord?
4. `	What is another name A. a five chord B. dominant sev		C. diminished seventh chord	ord
5.	What is the spelling for A. C, F, A B. A, C, F	or the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in the	key of C? C. B, D, G D. E, G, C	
6.	What is disjunct motion  A. a leap of less B. stepwise motion		on? C. notes moving in oppos D. a leap of more than a s	
7.  `	A. stepwise moti	on in a chord progress on the same direction	ion?  C. a leap of more than a s  D. notes moving in oppos	
8. `	A. stepwise moti	on in a chord progression in opposite directions	on? C. notes moving the same D. a leap of more than a s	
9. `	What are the intervals A. minor third, p B. Major 3rd, pe		nord in a Major triad? C. Major 3rd, diminished D. Major third, minor thin	
10.	What are the interva A. Major 3rd, pe B. Major 3rd, dir		chord in a minor triad?  C. minor third, perfect fif  D. Major third, minor thir	
11.	What is the spelling A. E, G#, B# B. E, G, B <i>b</i>	of the e minor chord?	C. E, G, B D. E, G#, B	
12.	How many chord to A. 6 B. 3	nes are in a 9th chord?	C. 4 D. 5	
13.	What is the spelling A. Bb, D, F, Ab B. Eb, G, Bb, D	of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the	key of E $b$ ? C. G, B $b$ , D, F D. A $b$ , C, E $b$ , G	
14.	Which chord tone is A. third B. seventh	in the lowest position	in a first inversion chord?  C. fifth  D. root	

15. Which	chord tone is in the lowest position in	n a second inversion chord?
A. t	hird	C. seventh
B. r	root	D. fifth
16. Which	types of parallel motion should be av	roided?
A. f	fourths, fifth, octaves	C. thirds, fourth, sixths
B. f	Courths, fifths, ninths	D. seconds, fifths, sevenths
17. What a	re the chords in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ , I pro	ogression in the key of Eb?
A.	Eb, $Ab$ , $Bb7$ , $Ddim$ , $Eb$	C. Eb, Bb7, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin
В. С	Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, B $b^7$ , E $b$	D. G, C, F, B $b$ , E $b$
18. What c	hord usually follows the $V^7$ chord?	
A. t	he I, or tonic chord	C. a minor chord
B. t	he IV, or sub-dominant chord	D. a Major chord
19. What is	s the spelling of the $\frac{6}{4}$ chord in the ke	ey of D?
A. 1	F#, A, D	C. A, D, F#
В. 0	C, D, F#, A	D. D, F#, A, C
20. What is	s open harmony?	
A. s	space between chords	C. more than an octave between chord tones
R o	phord tones outside of the key	D less than an octave between chord tones

Part VI	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1. W	That are the intervals from the A. Major 3rd, perfect 5th B. minor third, perfect fift	C. Majo	minor triad? or 3rd, diminished for third, minor third	
2. W	What is the spelling of the e man A. E, G, B B. E, G, Bb	inor chord? C. E, G D. E, G		
3. W	That is disjunct motion in a chan a sea a leap of more than a sea. B. stepwise motion	econd C. notes	s moving in opposi p of less than a sec	
4. W	That is contrary motion in a cl A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in oppose	C. a lea	p of more than a se s moving the same	
5. W	That is the spelling for the IV A. A, C, F B. C, F, A	of chord in the key of Co C. B, D D. E, G	, G	
6. W	That is the spelling of the A. F#, A, D B. A, D, F#	nord in the key of D? C. C, D D. D, F		
7. H	ow many chord tones are in a A. 5 B. 3	9th chord? C. 4 D. 6		
8. W	That is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> of A. Eb, G, Bb, D B. Bb, D, F, Ab	C. G, B		
9. W	That is parallel motion in a ch A. stepwise motion B. notes moving the same	C. notes	s moving in opposi p of more than a se	
10. V	Which types of parallel motion A. thirds, fourth, sixths B. fourths, fifths, ninths	C. fourt	hs, fifth, octaves nds, fifths, seventh	s
11. V	What are the chords in the iii, A. Eb, Ab, Bb7, Ddim, E B. Eb, Bb7, Fmin, Cmin,	b C. Gmi	in the key of $Eb$ ? in, Cmin, Fmin, $Bb$ C, F, $Bb$ , $Eb$	$p^7$ , E $b$
12. V	Which chord tone is in the lov A. root B. seventh	west position in a first i C. fifth D. third		
13. V	Which chord tone is in the lov A. third B. root	west position in a secon C. fifth D. seven		,
14. V	When you see a <sup>7</sup> to the right A. Perfect 7th B. Major 7th	C. mino		n the chord?

15.	What is another name for the V' chord?	
	A. dominant seventh chord	C. diminished seventh chord
	B. a five chord	D. minor seventh chord
16.	What chord usually follows the $V^7$ chord?	
	A. a Major chord	C. a minor chord
	B. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	D. the I, or tonic chord
17.	What are the parts of a triad?	
	A. first, second, third	C. bottom, middle, top
	B. C, E, G	D. root, third, fifth
18.	What are the four qualities of triad?	
	A. major, minor, locrian, dorian	C. M3, dim2, aug5, min7
	B. diminished, minor, augmented, major	D. yellow, orange, purple, green
19.	What are the intervals from the root of the c	hord in a Major triad?
	A. minor third, perfect fifth	C. Major 3rd, perfect 5th
	B. Major 3rd, diminished 5th	D. Major third, minor third
20.	What is open harmony?	
	A. space between chords	C. less than an octave between chord tones
	B. chord tones outside of the key	D. more than an octave between chord tones

Part VI	Quiz	Class	Date	Name
1. W	That is parallel motion in a ch A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in oppose	C. a le	eap of more than a se es moving the same	
2. W	Which types of parallel motion A. thirds, fourth, sixths B. fourths, fifth, octaves	n should be avoided? C. sec	onds, fifths, seventh	
3. W	What is the spelling for the IV A. C, F, A B. B, D, G	chord in the key of C. E, C. D. A,	G, C	
4. W	What is the spelling of the H CA. D, F#, A, CB. F#, A, D	C. A, 1	D, F# D, F#, A	
5. H	ow many chord tones are in A. 3 B. 4	a 9th chord? C. 5 D. 6		
6. W	A. Eb, G, Bb, D B. G, Bb, D, F	C.Ab	o? , C, E <i>b</i> , G , D, F, A <i>b</i>	
7. W	A. first, second, third B. bottom, middle, top	C. roo D. C, 1	t, third, fifth E, G	
8. W	That are the four qualities of A. diminished, minor, aug B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7	gmented, major C. ma	ajor, minor, locrian, o low, orange, purple,	
9. W	That are the intervals from the A. Major 3rd, diminished B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	15th C. mir	a Major triad? nor third, perfect fift jor third, minor third	
10. \	What are the chords in the iii A. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, B. B. Eb, Bb7, Fmin, Cmin,	$b^7$ , E $b$ C. E $b$	on in the key of $Eb$ ? Ab, $Bb$ 7, $Ddim$ , $EbC$ , $F$ , $Bb$ , $Eb$	
11. V	Which chord tone is in the lo A. root B. fifth	west position in a first C. thir D. sev	rd	
12. V	Which chord tone is in the lo A. root B. fifth	west position in a seco C. thir D. sev	rd	?
13. V	When you see a <sup>7</sup> to the right A. Major 7th B. minor 7th	C. Per	t kind of seventh is i fect 7th ninished 7th	n the chord?
14. \	What is another name for the A. minor seventh chord		ninant seventh chord	d

D. diminished seventh chord

B. a five chord

15.	A. a Major chord B. the I, or tonic chord	C. the IV, or sub-dominant chord D. a minor chord
16.	What are the intervals from the root of the c A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	chord in a minor triad?  C. minor third, perfect fifth  D. Major third, minor third
17.	What is the spelling of the e minor chord? A. E, G#, B B. E, G, Bb	C. E, G#, B# D. E, G, B
18.	What is disjunct motion in a chord progress A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in opposite directions	C. a leap of more than a second
19.	What is contrary motion in a chord progress A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in opposite directions	C. a leap of more than a second
20.	What is open harmony? A. space between chords B. chord tones outside of the key	C. less than an octave between chord tones D. more than an octave between chord tones

Part VI	Quiz	Class	Date	Name_
1. W	That are the intervals from the A. minor third, perfect fift B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	th C. Major	ninor triad? r 3rd, diminished 5tl r third, minor third	h
2. W	That is the spelling of the e mi A. E, G#, B B. E, G, Bb	nor chord? C. E, G# D. E, G,		
3. W	That is parallel motion in a choose A. stepwise motion  B. notes moving in opposi	C. notes	moving the same di	
4. W	Which types of parallel motion A. thirds, fourth, sixths B. fourths, fifths, ninths	C. secon	nds, fifths, sevenths hs, fifth, octaves	
5. W	Which chord tone is in the lower A. root B. third	est position in a first inv C. fifth D. seven		
6. W	Which chord tone is in the lower A. fifth B. root	est position in a second C. third D. seven		
7. W	Then you see a <sup>7</sup> to the right of A. minor 7th B. Major 7th	C. Perfe		ne chord?
8. W	That is another name for the V A. minor seventh chord B. a five chord	C. dimin	nished seventh chord nant seventh chord	I
9. W	That chord usually follows the A. a Major chord B. the IV, or sub-dominant	C. the I,	or tonic chord or chord	
10. V	What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third B. root, third, fifth	C. botton D. C, E,	m, middle, top G	
11. V	What are the four qualities of the A. major, minor, locrian, and B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7	dorian C. dimin	nished, minor, augmo w, orange, purple, gr	
12. V	What are the intervals from the A. Major 3rd, perfect 5th B. Major 3rd, diminished 5	C. minor	Major triad? r third, perfect fifth r third, minor third	
13. V	What is disjunct motion in a can A. stepwise motion B. a leap of more than a se	C. notes	moving in opposite of less than a secon	
14. V	What is contrary motion in a c A. notes moving in opposi B. stepwise motion	te directions C. a leap	o of more than a second moving the same di	

he key of C?
C. A, C, F
D. E, G, C
key of D?
C. C, D, F#, A
D. A, D, F#
C. more than an octave between chord tones
D. less than an octave between chord tones
2
C. 4
D. 6
key of Eb?
C. Bb, D, F, Ab
D. Ab, C, Eb, G
progression in the key of Eb?
C. $Eb$ , $Ab$ , $Bb7$ , $Ddim$ , $Eb$
0. 20, 110, 20, , 2 0, , 20

Chapter	32 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. W	A. makes th	tra beam or flag do to a note te note twice as long note length in half	C. makes the	e note a thirtysecond note e note a sixteenth note	
2. Ho	ow many thirty A. 32 B. 4	second notes are in one bea	c. 8 D. 16		
3. Ho	A. 2 beats B. 4 beats	ouble-dotted whole note?	C. 6 beats D. 8 beats		
4. Ho	ow long is a do A. three bea B. four beat		C. three and D. four and a		
5. W	hat type of not A. eighth no B. sixteenth		aired with a do C. thirtyseco D. sixtyfour	ond note	
Continue					
Redo					
 Chapter	32 Quiz	Class	 Date	Name	CQ:32A
- 1 W	hat does an ev	tra beam or flag do to a note	a?		
1. W	A. makes th	ne note twice as long note length in half	C. makes the	e note a thirtysecond note e note a sixteenth note	
2. Ho	ow many thirty A. 32 B. 4	second notes are in one bea	nt of 4/4 time? C. 8 D. 16		
3. Но	ow long is a do A. 2 beats B. 4 beats	ouble-dotted whole note?	C. 6 beats D. 8 beats		
4. Но	ow long is a do A. three bea B. four beat		C. three and D. four and a		
5. W	hat type of not A. eighth no B. sixteenth		aired with a do C. thirtyseco D. sixtyfour	ond note	
Continue			•		

Chapter 32 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. makes the	ktra beam or flag do to a note he note twice as long he note a thirtysecond note	C. cuts the no	te length in half note a sixteenth note	
2. How many thirty A. 32 B. 4	ysecond notes are in one bea	ct of 4/4 time? C. 16 D. 8		
3. How long is a do A. 7 beats B. 6 beats	ouble-dotted whole note?	C. 4 beats D. 2 beats		
A. three be	ouble-dotted half rest? ats d a half beats	C. four beats D. four and a	half beats	
5. What type of no A. sixtyfou B. sixteentl		aired with a dou C. eighth note D. thirtysecor		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:32B
Chapter 32 Quiz	Class	 Date	Name	CQ:32B
1. What does an ex	Class  ktra beam or flag do to a note the note twice as long the note a thirtysecond note	e? C. cuts the no		CQ:32B
1. What does an exA. makes the B. makes the	ktra beam or flag do to a note he note twice as long	e? C. cuts the no D. makes the	te length in half	CQ:32B
1. What does an example A. makes the B. makes the B. makes the A. 32 B. 4	ktra beam or flag do to a note the note twice as long the note a thirtysecond note	C. cuts the no D. makes the at of 4/4 time?	te length in half	CQ:32B
1. What does an examakes the B. makes the B. makes the B. makes the B. How many thirty A. 32 B. 4  3. How long is a deal A. 7 beats B. 6 beats  4. How long is a deal A. three beats	Atra beam or flag do to a note the note twice as long the note a thirtysecond note ysecond notes are in one bear ouble-dotted whole note?	C. cuts the no D. makes the at of 4/4 time? C. 16 D. 8 C. 4 beats	te length in half note a sixteenth note	CQ:32B
1. What does an examakes the B. makes the B. makes the B. makes the B. How many thirty A. 32 B. 4  3. How long is a deal A. 7 beats B. 6 beats  4. How long is a deal A. three be B. three and	ctra beam or flag do to a note the note twice as long the note a thirtysecond note ysecond notes are in one bear ouble-dotted whole note?  Ouble-dotted half rest?  ats d a half beats  the would you expect to be part of the note.	C. cuts the no D. makes the at of 4/4 time? C. 16 D. 8  C. 4 beats D. 2 beats C. four beats D. four and a	half beats able-dotted eighth note?	CQ:32B

Chapter 32 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. makes t	ktra beam or flag do to a noto he note twice as long he note a thirtysecond note	C. makes the	note a sixteenth note ote length in half	
2. How many thirt A. 8 B. 4	ysecond notes are in one bea	c. 32 D. 16		
3. How long is a d A. 4 beats B. 6 beats	ouble-dotted whole note?	C. 7 beats D. 2 beats		
<del>_</del>	ouble-dotted half rest? d a half beats ats	C. four and a D. four beats	half beats	
5. What type of no A. sixtyfou B. thirtysed		aired with a dou C. eighth noto D. sixteenth r	9	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:32C
Chapter 32 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	CQ:32C
1. What does an ex	Class  ktra beam or flag do to a note the note twice as long the note a thirtysecond note	e? C. makes the		CQ:32C
1. What does an example A. makes to B. makes to	xtra beam or flag do to a not he note twice as long	e? C. makes the D. cuts the no	note a sixteenth note	CQ:32C
1. What does an example A. makes to B. makes to 2. How many thirt A. 8 B. 4	ktra beam or flag do to a noto he note twice as long he note a thirtysecond note	e? C. makes the D. cuts the not at of 4/4 time? C. 32	note a sixteenth note	CQ:32C
1. What does an examakes to B. makes to B. makes to B. makes to B. How many thirt A. 8 B. 4 3. How long is a domain A. 4 beats B. 6 beats 4. How long is a domain A. 4.	extra beam or flag do to a note the note twice as long he note a thirtysecond note ysecond notes are in one beau ouble-dotted whole note?	e? C. makes the D. cuts the not of 4/4 time? C. 32 D. 16 C. 7 beats	note a sixteenth note ote length in half	CQ:32C
1. What does an example A. makes the B. makes the B. makes the B. makes the B. How many thirthe A. 8 B. 4  3. How long is a december A. 4 beats B. 6 beats  4. How long is a december A. three and B. three beats	extra beam or flag do to a note the note twice as long the note a thirtysecond note ysecond notes are in one beat ouble-dotted whole note?  Ouble-dotted half rest?  India half beats ats  Output to be part of the note of the note.	c. makes the D. cuts the not of 4/4 time? C. 32 D. 16 C. 7 beats D. 2 beats C. four and a D. four beats	note a sixteenth note ote length in half half beats able-dotted eighth note?	CQ:32C

Chapter 32 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. cuts the	atra beam or flag do to a not note length in half ne note a thirtysecond note	C. makes the	note a sixteenth note note twice as long	
2. How many thirty A. 4 B. 8	ysecond notes are in one bea	at of 4/4 time? C. 32 D. 16		
3. How long is a do A. 4 beats B. 7 beats	ouble-dotted whole note?	C. 6 beats D. 2 beats		
4. How long is a dead A. four bear B. three be		C. four and a D. three and		
5. What type of no A. sixtyfou B. eighth n		oaired with a doo C. thirtyseco D. sixteenth	nd note	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:32D
Chapter 32 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	CQ:32D
1. What does an exA. cuts the	Class  tra beam or flag do to a not note length in half ne note a thirtysecond note	te? C. makes the		CQ:32D
1. What does an exA. cuts the B. makes the	atra beam or flag do to a not note length in half	ce? C. makes the D. makes the	note a sixteenth note	CQ:32D
1. What does an example A. cuts the B. makes the 2. How many thirty A. 4 B. 8	atra beam or flag do to a not note length in half ne note a thirtysecond note	C. makes the D. makes the at of 4/4 time?	note a sixteenth note	CQ:32D
1. What does an example A. cuts the B. makes the B. makes the B. How many thirt A. 4 B. 8 3. How long is a deal A. 4 beats B. 7 beats	atra beam or flag do to a not note length in half ne note a thirtysecond note ysecond notes are in one beautiful to the note of the note o	C. makes the D. makes the at of 4/4 time? C. 32 D. 16 C. 6 beats	note a sixteenth note note twice as long  half beats	CQ:32D
1. What does an example A. cuts the B. makes the B. makes the B. How many thirty A. 4 B. 8  3. How long is a deal A. 4 beats B. 7 beats  4. How long is a deal A. four beat B. three beats	atra beam or flag do to a not note length in half he note a thirtysecond note ysecond notes are in one becomble-dotted whole note?  Ouble-dotted half rest?  Ats ats  te would you expect to be parth note	C. makes the D. makes the at of 4/4 time? C. 32 D. 16 C. 6 beats D. 2 beats C. four and a D. three and	note a sixteenth note note twice as long  half beats a half beats able-dotted eighth note?	CQ:32D

Chapter 33 Quiz C	lass	Date	Name	
1. What does a double fl A. raises the pitc B. lowers the pitc	h a whole step		note diminished note augmented	
2. What does a double shad a double shad a raises the pitce.  B. lowers the pitce.	h a whole step		note diminished note augmented	
3. Which double flatted A. Fbb B. Gbb	note is an enharmon	ic note to the note C. Bbb D. Abb	e G?	
4. Which double sharped A. B## B. C##	d note is an enharmo	nic note to the no C. D## D. E##	ote D?	
5. What does a triple sha A. three sharps a B. an "X"		C. an "X" wi D. no such th		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:33A
Chapter 33 Quiz C	lass	Date	Name	
1. What does a double fl A. raises the pitc B. lowers the pit	h a whole step		note diminished note augmented	
2. What does a double standard A. raises the pitce B. lowers the pitce	h a whole step		note diminished note augmented	
3. Which double flatted A. Fbb B. Gbb	note is an enharmon	ic note to the note C. Bbb D. Abb	e G?	
		D. Auu		
A. B## B. C##	d note is an enharmo		ote D?	
A. B##	arp look like?	nic note to the no	th a #	

Chapter 33 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. raises th	uble flat do to a note? ne pitch a whole step he note augmented		e pitch a whole step e note diminished	
A. lowers t	uble sharp do to a note? The pitch a whole step the pitch a whole step		e note diminished e note augmented	
3. Which double fl A. Abb B. Gbb	latted note is an enharmon	ic note to the note C. Bbb D. Fbb	e G?	
4. Which double si A. B## B. E##	harped note is an enharmo	nic note to the no C. D## D. C##	ote D?	
5. What does a trip A. three sh B. an "X"	ole sharp look like? arps after a note	C. no such the D. an "X" wi	•	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:33B
Chapter 33 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. raises th	uble flat do to a note? ne pitch a whole step he note augmented		e pitch a whole step e note diminished	
A. lowers t	uble sharp do to a note? the pitch a whole step ne pitch a whole step		e note diminished e note augmented	
3. Which double for A. Abb B. Gbb	latted note is an enharmon	C. B <i>bb</i>	e G?	
4 Which double s		D. F <i>bb</i>		
A. B## B. E##	harped note is an enharmo		ote D?	
A. B## B. E##  5. What does a trip	harped note is an enharmo ble sharp look like? arps after a note	nic note to the no	ning	

<b>Chapter 33 Quiz</b>	Class	Date	Name	
A. raises t	ouble flat do to a note? the pitch a whole step the note augmented		note diminished e pitch a whole step	
A. lowers	ouble sharp do to a note? the pitch a whole step the note diminished		pitch a whole step e note augmented	
3. Which double A. Gbb B. Abb	flatted note is an enharmon	ic note to the note C. B <i>bb</i> D. F <i>bb</i>	e G?	
4. Which double A. B## B. E##	sharped note is an enharmo	nic note to the no C. C## D. D##	ote D?	
5. What does a tri A. no sucl B. an "X"	_	C. three shar D. an "X" w	ps after a note ith a #	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:33C
Chapter 33 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. raises t	ouble flat do to a note? the pitch a whole step the note augmented		e note diminished e pitch a whole step	
A. lowers	ouble sharp do to a note? the pitch a whole step the note diminished		pitch a whole step e note augmented	
3. Which double A. Gbb B. Abb	flatted note is an enharmon	ic note to the not C. B <i>bb</i> D. F <i>bb</i>	e G?	
4. Which double A. B## B. E##	sharped note is an enharmo	nic note to the no C. C## D. D##	ote D?	
5. What does a tri A. no sucl B. an "X"	_	C. three shar D. an "X" w	ps after a note ith a #	
Continue				

Chapter 33 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. lowers	ouble flat do to a note? the pitch a whole step he pitch a whole step		note diminished note augmented	
A. makes	ouble sharp do to a note? the note diminished the pitch a whole step		note augmented pitch a whole step	
3. Which double to A. Gbb B. Bbb	flatted note is an enharmon	ic note to the not C. Abb D. Fbb	e G?	
4. Which double s A. B## B. C##	sharped note is an enharmo	onic note to the no C. E## D. D##	ote D?	
5. What does a tri A. an "X" B. no such		C. three shar D. an "X" w	ps after a note ith a #	
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:33D
Chapter 33 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
A. lowers	ouble flat do to a note? the pitch a whole step the pitch a whole step		e note diminished e note augmented	
A. makes	ouble sharp do to a note? the note diminished the pitch a whole step		note augmented pitch a whole step	
3. Which double a A. Gbb B. Bbb	flatted note is an enharmon	ic note to the not C. Abb D. Fbb	e G?	
4. Which double s A. B## B. C##	sharped note is an enharmo	onic note to the no C. E## D. D##	ote D?	
5. What does a tri A. an "X" B. no such		C. three shar D. an "X" w	ps after a note ith a #	
Continue				

Chapter 34 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 7/4	d whole note fills up	an entire measure, wh C. 8/4 D. 9/4	hat meter are you in?	
2. How many beats A. 2 B. 3	s are in 2/2 time?	C. 4 D. 8		
3. How is a measur A. 1 2 3 4 5 B. 1 + 2 + 3	6	nted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. <b>1</b> an da <b>2</b>	+ 4 +	
4. Which note gets A. half note B. quarter r		time? C. eighth not D. sixteenth		
5. How many quart A. 1 B. 2	ter notes in one beat	of cut time? C. 3 D. 4		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:34A
Chapter 34 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 7/4	d whole note fills up	an entire measure, wh C. 8/4 D. 9/4	hat meter are you in?	
2. How many beats A. 2 B. 3	s are in 2/2 time?	C. 4 D. 8		
A. 1 2 3 4 5 B. 1 + 2 + 3	6	C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 an da 2	+ 4 +	
4. Which note gets A. half note B. quarter r		time? C. eighth not D. sixteenth		
5. How many quart A. 1 B. 2	ter notes in one beat	of cut time? C. 3 D. 4		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 34 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. If a double dotte A. 6/4	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, who C. 7/4	hat meter are you in?	
B. 8/4		D. 9/4		
2. How many beats	s are in 2/2 time?			
A. 3		C. 4		
B. 2		D. 8		
		unted in fast 6/8 time?		
A. <b>1</b> an da 2		C. $1 + 2 + 3$		
B. $1 + 2 + 3$	3 +	D. 1 2 3 4 5	6	
	s one beat in slow 6/8			
A. sixteentl		C. quarter no	ote	
B. eighth ne	ote	D. half note		
5. How many quar	rter notes in one beat			
A. 1		C. 3		
B. 4		D. 2		
Redo				CQ:34B
Redo				CQ:34B
	Class	Date	Name	
Redo Chapter 34 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, wl		
Chapter 34 Quiz  1. If a double dotte A. 6/4	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, wh C. 7/4		
C <b>hapter 34 Quiz</b> 1. If a double dotte	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, wl		
Chapter 34 Quiz  1. If a double dotte A. 6/4	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, wh C. 7/4		
Chapter 34 Quiz  1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 8/4 2. How many beats A. 3	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, who can entire measure, who can be calculated as a calculated		
Chapter 34 Quiz  1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 8/4  2. How many beats	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, who C. 7/4 D. 9/4		
1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 8/4 2. How many beats A. 3 B. 2	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, who can entire measure, who can be calculated as a calculated	hat meter are you in?	
1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 8/4 2. How many beats A. 3 B. 2 A. 1 an da 2	ed whole note fills up s are in 2/2 time? re of eighth notes cor 2 an da	C. 7/4 D. 9/4  C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3	hat meter are you in?	
1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 8/4 2. How many beats A. 3 B. 2 3. How is a measure	ed whole note fills up s are in 2/2 time? re of eighth notes cor 2 an da	C. 7/4 D. 9/4  C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time?	hat meter are you in?	
1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 8/4 2. How many beats A. 3 B. 2 3. How is a measur A. 1 an da 3 B. 1 + 2 + 3	s are in 2/2 time?  re of eighth notes cor 2 an da 3 +	C. 7/4 D. 9/4  C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5	hat meter are you in?	
1. If a double dotte A. 6/4 B. 8/4 2. How many beats A. 3 B. 2 3. How is a measur A. 1 an da 3 B. 1 + 2 + 3	s are in 2/2 time?  re of eighth notes cor 2 an da 3 + s one beat in slow 6/8	C. 7/4 D. 9/4  C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5	hat meter are you in?  + 4 + 6	
1. If a double dotte	s are in 2/2 time?  re of eighth notes cor 2 an da 3 + s one beat in slow 6/8 h note	C. 4 D. 8 unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5	hat meter are you in?  + 4 + 6	
1. If a double dotte	s are in 2/2 time?  re of eighth notes cor 2 an da 3 + s one beat in slow 6/8 h note	C. 7/4 D. 9/4  C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5  Stime? C. quarter no D. half note	hat meter are you in?  + 4 + 6	
1. If a double dotte	s are in 2/2 time?  re of eighth notes cor 2 an da 3 + s one beat in slow 6/8 h note	C. 7/4 D. 9/4  C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5  Stime? C. quarter no D. half note	hat meter are you in?  + 4 + 6	
1. If a double dotte	s are in 2/2 time?  re of eighth notes cor 2 an da 3 + s one beat in slow 6/8 h note	C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5  Stime? C. quarter no D. half note	hat meter are you in?  + 4 + 6	
1. If a double dotte	s are in 2/2 time?  re of eighth notes cor 2 an da 3 + s one beat in slow 6/8 h note	C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5  Stime? C. quarter no D. half note  of cut time? C. 3	hat meter are you in?  + 4 + 6	
1. If a double dotter A. 6/4 B. 8/4 2. How many beats A. 3 B. 2 3. How is a measur A. 1 and a 3 B. 1 + 2 + 3 4. Which note gets A. sixteentl B. eighth n 5. How many quar A. 1 B. 4	s are in 2/2 time?  re of eighth notes cor 2 an da 3 + s one beat in slow 6/8 h note	C. 4 D. 8  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5  Stime? C. quarter no D. half note  of cut time? C. 3	hat meter are you in?  + 4 + 6	

Chapter 34 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. If a double dotte A. 7/4 B. 8/4	ed whole note fills up	an entire measure, wh C. 6/4 D. 9/4	hat meter are you in?	
2. How many beats A. 3 B. 4	s are in 2/2 time?	C. 2 D. 8		
3. How is a measur A. 1 + 2 + 3 B. <b>1</b> an da 2	3 +	nted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5	+ 4 +	
4. Which note gets A. sixteentl B. half note		time? C. quarter no D. eighth no		
5. How many quar A. 1 B. 4	ter notes in one beat of	of cut time? C. 2 D. 3		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:34C
Chapter 34 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. If a double dotte A. 7/4 B. 8/4	ed whole note fills up	an entire measure, wh C. 6/4 D. 9/4	hat meter are you in?	
2. How many beats A. 3 B. 4	s are in 2/2 time?	C. 2 D. 8		
3. How is a measur A. 1 + 2 + 3 B. <b>1</b> an da 2	3 +	nted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. 1 2 3 4 5	+ 4 +	
4. Which note gets A. sixteentl B. half note		time? C. quarter no D. eighth no		
5. How many quar A. 1 B. 4	ter notes in one beat of	of cut time? C. 2 D. 3		
Continue				
Redo				

Chapter 34 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. If a double dotte A. 9/4 B. 8/4	ed whole note fills up	o an entire measure, wh C. 6/4 D. 7/4	nat meter are you in?	
2. How many beat A. 3 B. 4	s are in 2/2 time?	C. 8 D. 2		
3. How is a measu A. 1 + 2 + B. 1 + 2 +	3 +	unted in fast 6/8 time? C. <b>1</b> an da <b>2</b> D. 1 2 3 4 5	an da	
4. Which note gets A. eighth n B. half note		3 time? C. quarter no D. sixteenth		
5. How many quar A. 1 B. 2	rter notes in one beat	of cut time? C. 3 D. 4		
Continue				
Redo				
				CQ:34D
Chapter 34 Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. If a double dotte A. 9/4 B. 8/4		o an entire measure, wh	nat meter are you in?	
<b>B.</b> 6/ .		C. 6/4 D. 7/4	are four in.	
2. How many beat A. 3 B. 4		C. 6/4	are nieter are you m.	
2. How many beat A. 3 B. 4	es are in 2/2 time?  are of eighth notes co 3 +	C. 6/4 D. 7/4 C. 8	an da	
2. How many beat A. 3 B. 4 3. How is a measu A. 1 + 2 + B. 1 + 2 +	are in 2/2 time?  are of eighth notes co 3 + 3 + 4 + s one beat in slow 6/8 note	C. 6/4 D. 7/4  C. 8 D. 2  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 an da 2 D. 1 2 3 4 5 6	an da 6 ote	
2. How many beat A. 3 B. 4 3. How is a measu A. 1 + 2 + B. 1 + 2 + 4. Which note gets A. eighth r B. half note	are in 2/2 time?  are of eighth notes co 3 + 3 + 4 + s one beat in slow 6/8 note	C. 6/4 D. 7/4  C. 8 D. 2  unted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 and a 2 D. 1 2 3 4 5 6  S time? C. quarter no D. sixteenth	an da 6 ote	

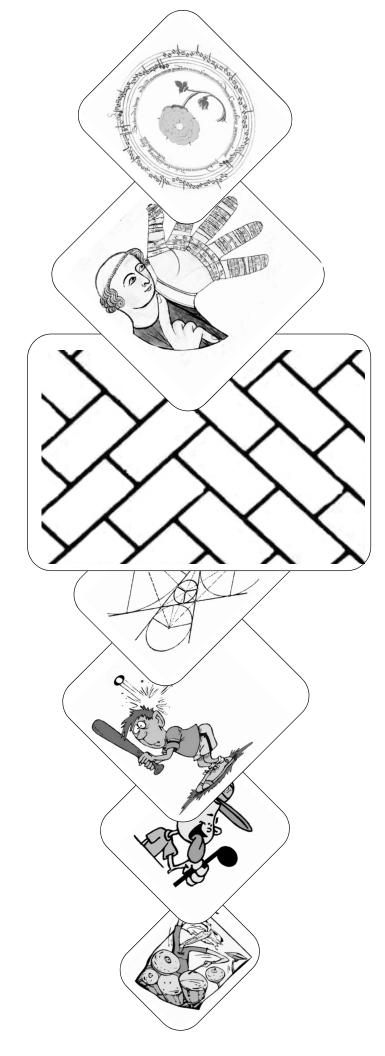
## Redo

Part VI	I Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. H	A. 1 + 2 + 3 B. 1 + 2 + 3		nted in fast 6/8 time? C. <b>1</b> an da <b>2</b> an D. 1 2 3 4 5 6	da	
2. V	Which note gets A. eighth n B. half note		ime? C. quarter note D. sixteenth no		
3. H	Iow many quar A. 1 B. 2	ter notes in one beat of	f cut time? C. 3 D. 4		
4. V	A. makes tl	able sharp do to a note ne note diminished the pitch a whole step	C. makes the ne	ote augmented tch a whole step	
5. V	Which double fl A. G <i>bb</i> B. B <i>bb</i>	atted note is an enharm	nonic note to the note C C. Abb D. Fbb	G?	
6. V	A. cuts the	tra beam or flag do to note length in half ne note a thirtysecond	C. makes the ne	ote a sixteenth note ote twice as long	
7. H	Iow many thirty A. 4 B. 8	ysecond notes are in or	ne beat of 4/4 time? C. 32 D. 16		
8. H	Iow long is a do A. 4 beats B. 7 beats	ouble-dotted whole no	te? C. 6 beats D. 2 beats		
9. V	Which double sh A. B## B. C##	narped note is an enha	rmonic note to the note C. E## D. D##	D?	
10.	What does a tri A. an "X" B. no such	ple sharp look like?	C. three sharps D. an "X" with		
11.	If a double dott A. 9/4 B. 8/4	ted whole note fills up	an entire measure, who C. 6/4 D. 7/4	at meter are you in?	
12.	How many bea A. 3 B. 4	ts are in 2/2 time?	C. 8 D. 2		
13.	A. lowers t	ouble flat do to a note? he pitch a whole step e pitch a whole step	C. makes the non-		
14.	How long is a GA. four bea B. three bea		? C. four and a h D. three and a l		
15.	What type of n A. sixtyfou B. eighth n	rth note	to be paired with a dou C. thirtysecond D. sixteenth no		Continue Redo

Part VI	I Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. H	How is a measu A. 1 + 2 + B. <b>1</b> an da	3 +	ounted in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 + D. 1 2 3 4 5 6		
2. V	Vhich note gets A. quarter B. half not		8 time? C.eighth note D. sixteenth		
3. H	How many quar A. 4 B. 3	rter notes in one beat	t of cut time? C. 2 D. 1		
4. V	A. raises t	uble sharp do to a no he pitch a whole step the pitch a whole step	p C. makes the	note augmented note diminished	
5. V	Which double f A. G <i>bb</i> B. A <i>bb</i>	latted note is an enha	armonic note to the note C. B <i>bb</i> D. F <i>bb</i>	e G?	
6. V	A. makes t	xtra beam or flag do he note a thirtysecor note length in half	nd note C. makes the	note a sixteenth note note twice as long	
7. H	How many thirt A. 4 B. 32	sysecond notes are in	one beat of 4/4 time? C. 8 D. 16		
8. I	How long is a d A. 4 beats B. 2 beats	ouble-dotted whole	note?  C. 6 beats D. 7 beats		
9. V	Vhich double s A. C## B. B##	harped note is an enl	harmonic note to the no C. E## D. D##	ote D?	
10.	What does a tr A. an "X" B. an "X"	riple sharp look like? with a #		ps after a note ning	
11.	If a double dot A. 7/4 B. 8/4	ted whole note fills	up an entire measure, w C. 6/4 D. 9/4	hat meter are you in?	
12.	How many bea A. 3 B. 2	ats are in 2/2 time?	C. 8 D. 4		
13.	A. makes t	ouble flat do to a not he note diminished ne pitch a whole step	C. lowers the	e pitch a whole step e note augmented	
14.	_	double-dotted half read a half beats	est? C. four and a D. four beats		~ .
15.	What type of r A. sixtyfou B. eighth n	arth note	ct to be paired with a de C. sixteenth D. thirtyseco		Continue Redo

Part VII	Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. Но	ow is a meason A. 1 + 2 + B. 1 2 3 4		d in fast 6/8 time? C. 1 + 2 + 3 D. <b>1</b> an da <b>2</b>		
2. W	Thich note get A. quarter B. eighth		C. half note D. sixteenth	note	
3. Но	A. 2 B. 3	arter notes in one beat of c	cut time? C. 4 D. 1		
4. W	A. lowers	the pitch a whole step he pitch a whole step		note augmented note diminished	
5. W	hich double the A. Gbb B. Bbb	flatted note is an enharmo	nic note to the note C. Abb D. Fbb	e G?	
6. W	A. makes	extra beam or flag do to a the note a thirtysecond no the note a sixteenth note	ote C. cuts the no	ote length in half note twice as long	
7. Но	ow many thir A. 8 B. 32	tysecond notes are in one	beat of 4/4 time? C. 4 D. 16		
8. Но	ow long is a of A. 7 beats B. 2 beats		? C. 6 beats D. 4 beats		
9. W	Thich double s A. E## B. B##	sharped note is an enharm	conic note to the no C. C## D. D##	ote D?	
10. V	What does a t A. no such B. an "X"	•	C. three shar D. an "X"	ps after a note	
11. I	f a double do A. 8/4 B. 7/4	tted whole note fills up ar	n entire measure, w C. 6/4 D. 9/4	hat meter are you in?	
12. F	How many be A. 3 B. 8	eats are in 2/2 time?	C. 2 D. 4		
13. V	A. makes	louble flat do to a note? the note diminished he pitch a whole step		note augmented e pitch a whole step	
14. F	A. three b	a double-dotted half rest? eats and a half beats	C. four and a D. four beats		
15. V	A. sixtyfo	note would you expect to urth note econd note	be paired with a de C. sixteenth D. eighth not	note	Continue Redo

Part VII	Quiz	Class	Date	Name	
1. H	ow is a measu A. <b>1</b> an da B. 1 2 3 4		ed in fast 6/8 time?  C. 1 + 2 + 3 +  D. 1 + 2 + 3 +		
2. W	Thich note get A. quarter B. sixteen		ne? C. half note D. eighth note	<b>.</b>	
3. H	ow many qua A. 1 B. 3	rter notes in one beat of	cut time? C. 4 D. 2		
4. W	A. raises t	buble sharp do to a note? he pitch a whole step the note augmented		pitch a whole step note diminished	
5. W	Thich double to A. Abb B. Bbb	Flatted note is an enharmo	onic note to the note C. Gbb D. Fbb	G?	
6. W	A. makes	extra beam or flag do to a the note a thirtysecond no e note length in half	ote C. makes the	note a sixteenth note note twice as long	
7. H	ow many thir A. 16 B. 32	tysecond notes are in one	c beat of 4/4 time? C. 4 D. 8		
8. Н	ow long is a c A. 6 beats B. 2 beats	louble-dotted whole note	C. 7 beats D. 4 beats		
9. W	hich double s A. E## B. B##	sharped note is an enharm	nonic note to the not C. D## D. C##	e D?	
10. V		riple sharp look like? narps after a note with a #	C. no such thi D. an "X"	ng	
11. I	f a double do A. 8/4 B. 6/4	tted whole note fills up a	n entire measure, wh C. 7/4 D. 9/4	nat meter are you in?	
12. I	How many be A. 2 B. 8	ats are in 2/2 time?	C. 3 D. 4		
13. V	A. makes	the note diminished the pitch a whole step		note augmented bitch a whole step	
14. I	A. three be	double-dotted half rest? eats d a half beats	C. three and a D. four beats	half beats	
15. V	What type of a A. thirtyse B. sixtyfor		be paired with a do C. sixteenth n D. eighth note	ote	Continue Redo



## The Keys

Each chapter key contains all versions of the quiz (A-D).

Part Quiz versions (A-D) are separate.

Print the key double-sided, laminate, and have an aide cut out the dotted lines with an exacto knife for fast, easy correcting.

Chapter Quiz 2A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
D 1. The musical staff has: A. one line, no spaces. B. four lines, five spaces.		, five spaces. s, four spaces.		
A 2. The lines and spaces of the musical	l staff are numb	pered:		
A. from bottom to top.  B. from high to low.	C. from lef D. from top	•		
<u>C</u> 3. The top space is space number:				
A. one.  B. three.	C. four. D. five.			
<b>B</b> 4. A one line staff is used for: A. one instrument only.	C. simple n	naladias		
B. percussion.	D. nothing	nerodies		
5. One staff and two or more A. stave	· C. staphs			
B. staffs	D. staves			

Chapter Quiz 2B Correction Key	ClassDateName
<b>B</b> 1. The musical staff has:	
A. six lines, five spaces.	C. one line, no spaces.
B. five lines, four spaces.	D. four lines, five spaces.
B 2. The top space is space number:	
A. five.	C. three.
B. four.	D. one.
<b>B</b> 3. A one line staff is used for:	
▲ <b>– – </b> A. one instrument only.	C. simple melodies
B. percussion.	D. nothing
<u>C</u> 4. The lines and spaces of the multi-	line musical staff are numbered:
▲ <b>– – </b> A. from high to low.	C. from bottom to top.
B. from top to bottom.	D. from left to right.
<b>D</b> 5. One staff and two or more	<del></del> .
<b>L − − J</b> A. stave	C. staphs
B. staffs	D. staves

ClassDateName
C. simple melodies D. nothing
C. staphs D. staves
<ul><li>C. four lines, five spaces.</li><li>D. five lines, four spaces.</li></ul>
ti-line musical staff are numbered:  C. from top to bottom.  D. from left to right.
C. three. D. four.
ti

Chapter Quiz 2D Correction Key	ClassDate	_Name
<b>B</b> 1. A one line staff is used for:		
A. one instrument only.  B. percussion.	C. simple melodies D. nothing	
D 2. One staff and two or more	C	
A. stave B. staffs	C. staphs D. staves	
<b>D</b> 3. The musical staff has:	D. staves	
A. six lines, five spaces.	C. four lines, five spaces.	
B. one line, no spaces.  D	D. five lines, four spaces.	
4. The lines and spaces of the music		
A. from high to low.  B. from left to right.	<ul><li>C. from top to bottom.</li><li>D. from bottom to top.</li></ul>	
<b>A</b> 5. The top space is space number:		
A. four.	C. three.	
B. five.	D. one.	

Chapter Quiz 3A Correction Key	ClassName
A. is one of the five lines B. is at the end of a piece of music	<ul><li>C. divides the staff into measures.</li><li>D. is always the third line of the staff.</li></ul>
B. A. one of the 4 spaces in a staff. B. the space between two bar lines.	<ul><li>C. three inches long.</li><li>D. used to show how long notes are.</li></ul>
A. makes music easier to read B. to keep notes together	C. to separate large sections of music D. to confuse beginners
4. Do measures have to be the same length A. yes B. only on Thursday	gth? C. no D. maybe
5. When is a double bar used? A. at the beginning of a piece of music B. at the end of a section.	C. at the end of piece of music D. both <i>B</i> and <i>C</i>

Chapter Quiz 3B	Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
<b>B</b> 1. A bar lir	ne:				
A. is one o	of the five lines of the staff.	C. is at the en	nd of a piece of	music	
B. divides	the staff into measures.	D. is always t	the third line of	f the staff.	
1 2. A measu	are is:				
<b>L − − J</b> A. the space	ce between two bar lines.	C. three inche	es long.		
	he 4 spaces in a staff.	D. used to she	ow how long n	otes are.	
<b>D</b> 3. Why are	e bar lines used?				
A. to confu	use beginners	C. to separate	e large sections	of music	
1 1	notes together	D. they make	music easier t	o read	
<b>A</b> 4. Do meas	sures have to be the same le	ength?			
<b>L J</b> A. no		C. yes			
B. only on	Thursday	D. maybe			
<b>D</b> 5. When is	a double bar used?	-			
<b>L − − J</b> A. at the en	nd of piece of music	C. at the begi	nning of a piec	ce of music	
B. at the en	nd of a section.	D. both A and	$\exists B$		

napter Quiz 3C Correction Key	ClassDateName
B 1. A bar line: A. is at the end of a piece of music. B. divides the staff into measures.	<ul><li>C. is one of the five lines of the staff.</li><li>D. is always the third line of the staff.</li></ul>
A 2. A measure is: A. one of the 4 spaces in a staff. B. three inches long.	<ul><li>C. the space between two bar lines.</li><li>D. used to show how long notes are.</li></ul>
B 3. Why are bar lines used? A. to confuse beginners B. they make music easier to read	C. to separate large sections of music D. to keep notes together.
A 4. Do measures have to be the same A. yes	C. only on Thursday
B. no  D 5. When is a double bar used? A. notes above or below the staff B. at the end of a piece of music.	D. maybe  C. at the beginning of a piece of music  D. both <i>B</i> and <i>C</i>

Chapter Quiz 3D Correction Key	ClassName
B 1. A bar line: A. divides the staff into measures. B. is at the end of a piece of music.	<ul><li>C. is one of the five lines of the staff.</li><li>D. is always the third line of the staff.</li></ul>
A. one of the 4 spaces in a staff. B. three inches long.	<ul><li>C. used to show how long notes are.</li><li>D. the space between two bar lines.</li></ul>
A. to confuse beginners B. to separate large sections of music	C.they make music easier to read D. to keep notes together
A. yes B. maybe	gth? C. only on Thursday D. no
A. notes above or below the staff B. at the end of a piece of music	C. at the beginning of a piece of music D. both <i>B</i> and <i>C</i>

Chapter Quiz 4A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
r	.0			
1. How many beats does a whole not	te get?			
<b>L J</b> A. one	C. four			
<b>B.</b> two	D. three			
B 2. How many beats does a half note	get?			
A. one half	C. one			
<b>B.</b> two	D. four			
C 3. How many beats does a quarter no	ote get?			
<b>L − − J</b> A. one fourth	C. one			
<b>B.</b> two	D. four			
A 4. If a note is above the third line, its	stem goes:			
A. down	C. up			
<b>B.</b> right	D. left			
Check Stems 5. In the space below, draw 2 quarter	notes, 1 with its	s stem up, and the	he other with its stem dov	vn.
L J				

hapter Quiz 4B Correction Key	Class	Date	Name
<b>D</b> 1. How many beats does a whole no	ote get?		
A. one	C. three		
B. two	D. four		
A 2. How many beats does a half note	e get?		
A. two	C. one		
B. one half	D. four		
<b>B</b> 3. How many beats does a quarter r	note get?		
A. one fourth	C. two		
B. one	D. four		
4. If a note is above the third line, i	ts stem goes:		
<b>– 4</b> A. up	C. down		
B. right	D. left		

Chapter Qu	iz 4C Correction Key	Class		Name
I I B 1.	How many beats does a whole note g	et?		
<b>L</b> A.	one	C. three		
<b>г</b> ¬ В.	four	D. two		
<b>D</b> 2.	How many beats does a half note get	?		
<b>L – – J</b> A.	four	C. one		
В.	one half	D. two		
<b>A</b> 3.	How many beats does a quarter note	get?		
<b>L</b> A.	one	C. two		
<b>F1</b> B.	one fourth	D. four		
<b>B</b> 4.	If a note is above the third line, its ste	em goes:		
<b>L – – J</b> A.	up.	C. right.		
	down.	D. left.		
Check   Stems 5.	In the space below, draw 2 quarter no	otes, 1 with its	stem up and the o	other with its stem down.

<b>Chapter Quiz 4D Correction Key</b>	Class	Date	Name	
A 1. How many beats does a whole no	nte get?			
A. four	C. three			
B. one	D. two			
C 2. How many beats does a half note	get?			
<b>▲ – – </b> A. four	C. two			
B. one half	D. one			
<b>D</b> 3. How many beats does a quarter n	note get?			
A. four	C. two			
B. one fourth	D. one			
<b>A</b> 4. If a note is above the third line, it	ts stem goes:			
<b>L − − d</b> A. down.	C. right.			
B. up.	D. left.			
Check  I am 5 In the space helevy draw 2 greats	annotos 1 vyith i	ta atam un and	the other with its stem of	larron
I <u>Stems</u> 5. In the space below, draw 2 quarter	er notes, i with i	is siem up and	me omer with its stem of	iowii.

Chapter Quiz 5A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
1. Which line does the whole rest han	g from, and ho	w many beats do	pes it get?	
A. fourth line, 1 beat	C.fourth lin	ne, four beats		
B. third line, 4 beats	D. third lin	e, three beats		
D 2. Which line does the half rest sit on,	, and how man	y beats does it ge	et?	
A. fourth line, 2 beats	C. fourth li	ne, four beats		
B. third line, 4 beats	D. third lin	e, 2 beats		
D 3. How many beats does a quarter rest	t get?			
A. four	C. two			
B. one fourth	D. one			
A 4. What does a rest show?				
A. silence	C. nothing			
B. sound	D. resting			
Check Rests 5. On the staff below, draw a quarter r	rest, a half rest	and a whole rest		
L J				

Chapter Q	Quiz 5B Correction Key	Class	_Date	_Name				
	1. Which line does the whole rest hang f A. fourth line, four beats	C. fourth line.	, 1 beat	it get?				
	B. third line, 4 beats D. third line, three beats  B. 2. Which line does the half rest sit on, and how many beats does it get?							
	A. fourth line, 2 beats B. third line, 2 beats	C. fourth line, D. third line,						
	3. How many beats does a quarter rest g A. four	et? C. one						
1 1 _	B. one fourth	D. two						
	4. What does a rest show? A. resting	C. nothing						
Check	<ul><li>B. sound</li><li>On the staff below, draw a quarter res</li></ul>	D. silence t, a half rest an	d a whole rest.					

Chapter Quiz 5C Correction Key	ClassDateName	
	ang from, and how many beats does it get?	
A. third line, three beats	C. fourth line, 1 beat	
B. third line, 4 beats	D. fourth line, four beats	
C 2. Which line does the half rest sit or	on, and how many beats does it get?	
A. fourth line, 2 beats	C. third line, 2 beats	
B. fourth line, four beats	D. third line, 4 beats	
<b>B</b> 3. How many beats does a quarter re	rest get?	
A. four	C. one fourth	
B. one	D. two	
<b>A</b> 4. What does a rest show?		
A. silence	C. nothing	
B. sound	D. resting	
Check	- 1 16 4 1 1 1	
Rests 5. On the staff below, draw a quarter	er rest, a nail rest and a whole rest.	

Chapter Quiz 5D Correction Key	ClassName
A. third line, three beats B. fourth line, four beats	ang from, and how many beats does it get?  C. fourth line, 1 beat  D. third line, 4 beats
A. third line, 2 beats B. fourth line, four beats	on, and how many beats does it get?  C. fourth line, 2 beats  D. third line, 4 beats
A. one B. four	est get? C. one fourth D. two
A. nothing  B. sound	C. silence D. resting
Rests 1. On the staff below, draw a quarter	r rest, a half rest and a whole rest.

Part I	Quiz:	Key IA	Class	Date	Name_
,	A.	A bar line: divides the staff into me is at the end of a piece of		C. is one of the five lines D. is always the third line	
i i	A.	The lines and spaces of the from high to low.  from left to right.	the musical sta	aff are numbered: C. from top to bottom. D. from bottom to top.	
 	A.	A measure is: one of the 4 spaces in a three inches long.	staff.	C. used to show how long D. the space between two	
	A.	The top space is space n four. five.	umber:	C. three. D. one.	
 	A.	Do measures have to be yes maybe	the same leng	th? C. only on Thursday D. no	
 	A.	When is a double bar use notes above or below the at the end of a piece of	e staff	C. at the beginning of a pi D. both <i>B</i> and <i>C</i>	iece of music
- 	A.	The musical staff has: six lines, five spaces. one line, no spaces.		C. four lines, five spaces. D. five lines, four spaces.	
	A.	Which line does the who third line, three beats fourth line, four beats	ole rest hang f	rom, and how many beats C. fourth line, 1 beat D. third line, 4 beats	does it get?
 	A.	Which line does the half third line, 2 beats fourth line, four beats	rest sit on, an	d how many beats does it C. fourth line, 2 beats D. third line, 4 beats	get?
 	A.	. How many beats does a four one	a whole note g	get? C. three D. two	
 	A.	How many beats does a four one half	a half note get	? C. two D. one	
	A.	. How many beats does a four one fourth	a quarter note	get? C. two D. one	
    -	A.	. How many beats does a one four	a quarter rest g	get? C. one fourth D. two	

C 14. What does a rest show A. nothing B. sound	w? C. silence D. nap time
A 15. If a note is above the A. down. B. up.	third line, its stem goes: C. right. D. left.
A. yes	ion in this Part make sense to you?  B. no

Part	I Qui	z: Key IB	Class	Date	Name	
	 	<ol> <li>A bar line:</li> <li>A divides the staff into mea</li> <li>B is at the end of a piece of</li> </ol>		ne of the five lines ways the third line		
	<b>i</b> •	<ul><li>2. How many beats does a v</li><li>A. four</li><li>B. one</li></ul>	whole note get? C. three D. two	e		
	  -	<ul><li>3. How many beats does a l</li><li>A. four</li><li>B. one half</li></ul>	nalf note get? C. two D. one			
	 	<ul><li>4. How many beats does a c</li><li>A. four</li><li>B. one fourth</li></ul>	uarter note get? C. two D. one			
	 	5. How many beats does a GA. one B. four	uarter rest get? C. one D. two	fourth		
	<b>I</b>	<ul><li>6. The lines and spaces of the A. from high to low.</li><li>B. from left to right.</li></ul>	C. from	numbered: In top to bottom. In bottom to top.		
	I	7. The musical staff has: A. six lines, five spaces. B. one line, no spaces.		lines, five spaces. lines, four spaces.		
	 	8. Which line does the who A. third line, three beats B. fourth line, four beats	C. four	d how many beats of th line, 1 beat I line, 4 beats	does it get?	
	 	<ul><li>9. Which line does the half</li><li>A. third line, 2 beats</li><li>B. fourth line, four beats</li></ul>	C. four	many beats does it the line, 2 beats deline, 4 beats	get?	
	I .	<ul><li>10. A measure is:</li><li>A. one of the 4 spaces in a s</li><li>B. three inches long.</li></ul>		I to show how long		
	]	<ul><li>11. The top space is space r</li><li>A. four.</li><li>B. five.</li></ul>	umber: C. three D. one.			
	l I	<ul><li>12. Do measures have to be</li><li>A. yes</li><li>B. maybe</li></ul>	_	on Thursday		
	l	13. When is a double bar us A. notes above or below the B. at the end of a piece of I	e staff C. at th	the beginning of a pin $B$ and $C$	ece of music	

		show?
L	■ A. nothing	C. silence
	B. sound	D. nap time
I I		the third line, its stem goes:
<u> </u>	A. down.	C. right.
	B. up.	D. left.
į	A. yes	mation in this Part make sense to you?  B. no

Part I Quiz: Key IC	Class	Date	Name	
1. A bar line: A. divides the sta B. is at the end of		s one of the five lines s always the third line		
C 2. What does a real A. nothing B. sound	C. si	ilence ap time		
A. down. B. up.	ve the third line, its stem go C. ri D. le	ight.		
A. one B. four	nts does a quarter rest get? C. o D. tv	ne fourth wo		
A. from high to le B. from left to rig		re numbered: rom top to bottom. rom bottom to top.		
D 6. The musical st A. six lines, five B. one line, no sp	spaces. C. fe	our lines, five spaces. ive lines, four spaces.		
A. four B. one	tts does a whole note get? C. tl D. tr			
C 8. How many bea A. four B. one half	tts does a half note get?  C. tv D. o			
D 9. How many bea A. four B. one fourth	nts does a quarter note get?  C. tv  D. o			
B 10. Which line do A. third line, thre B. fourth line, for		n, and how many beats ourth line, 1 beat hird line, 4 beats	s does it get?	
A 11. Which line do A. third line, 2 b B. fourth line, for		ow many beats does in ourth line, 2 beats hird line, 4 beats	t get?	
D 12. A measure is: A. one of the 4 sp B. three inches lo	paces in a staff. C. u	sed to show how long he space between two		
A. four. B. five.	e is space number: C. tl D. o	nree. one.		

<b>D</b> 14. Do measures have to be the same	length?
A. yes	C. only on Thursday
B. maybe	D. no
A. notes above or below the staff B. at the end of a piece of music  A or B 16. Does all the information in this P	C. at the beginning of a piece of music D. both <i>B</i> and <i>C</i> art make sense to you?
<b>A.</b> yes	B. no

Part 1	I Qui	iz: Key	ID	Class		_Date	Name_
	<b>A</b>		ne: the staff into me e end of a piece o			he five lines of the third line or	
	D   	2. Do mea A. yes B. maybe	sures have to be	the same leng	th? C. only on Tl D. no	nursday	
	<u>C</u>	3. What do A. nothing B. sound	oes a rest show?		C. silence D. nap time		
	<b>A</b>	4. How m A. one B. four	any beats does a	quarter rest ge	et? C. one fourth D. two		
	D		es and spaces of igh to low.  ft to right.	the musical sta	off are number C. from top to D. from botto	o bottom.	
	A I	A. third li	line does the half ine, 2 beats line, four beats		d how many l C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 2 beats	et?
	<b>A</b>   	7. If a note A. down. B. up.	e is above the thi	rd line, its ster	n goes: C. right. D. left.		
	D_		ure is: the 4 spaces in a aches long.	staff.		ow how long n between two ba	
	D	A. six line	sical staff has: es, five spaces. e, no spaces.		C. four lines, D. five lines,	-	
	A	10. How r A. four B. one	many beats does	a whole note g	et? C. three D. two		
		11. How n A. four B. one hal	nany beats does	a half note get	? C. two D. one		
	<b>D</b>	12. How r A. four B. one for	many beats does	a quarter note	get? C. two D. one		
	B	A. third li	n line does the whole, three beats line, four beats	hole rest hang	from, and how C. fourth line D. third line,	e, 1 beat	loes it get?

г¬ I I A	_ 14. The top space is space number:	
I I	A. four.	C. three.
L	B. five.	D. one.
В	15. When is a double bar used?	
!!!	A. notes above or below the staff	C. at the beginning of a piece of music
	B. at the end of a piece of music	D. both <i>B</i> and <i>C</i>
A or	<b>B</b> 16. Does all the information in this Par A. yes	t make sense to you? B. no

Quiz 6A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
_ 1. What is another name for the meter	of a piece of m	usic?		
A. pulse	C. time sign	ature		
B. rhythms	D. beat			
2. What does the top number of the mo	eter tell you?			
A. which note gets one beat	C. how man	y beats per meas	ure	
B. which pitch gets one beat	D. how man	y notes per meas	sure	
_ 3. What does the bottom number of the	e meter tell you	1?		
A. how many notes per measure	C. how man	y beats per meas	ure	
B. which pitch gets one beat	D. which no	te gets one beat		
4. Where does the meter appear in a pi	iece of music?			
A. on the third line	C. right after	r the clef sign		
B. before the staff	D. right befo	ore the clef sign		
_ 5. What are the three most common m	eters?			
A. 4/4, 6/8, 3/4	C. 4/4, 3/4, 2	2/4		
B. 4/4, 2/4, 2/2	D. 4/4, 3/4,	5/4		
	1. What is another name for the meter A. pulse B. rhythms  2. What does the top number of the meter A. which note gets one beat B. which pitch gets one beat 3. What does the bottom number of the A. how many notes per measure B. which pitch gets one beat 4. Where does the meter appear in a pit A. on the third line B. before the staff  5. What are the three most common many A. 4/4, 6/8, 3/4	1. What is another name for the meter of a piece of m A. pulse C. time sign B. rhythms D. beat  2. What does the top number of the meter tell you? A. which note gets one beat C. how man B. which pitch gets one beat D. how man 3. What does the bottom number of the meter tell you A. how many notes per measure C. how man B. which pitch gets one beat D. which note the meter appear in a piece of music?  4. Where does the meter appear in a piece of music?  A. on the third line C. right after B. before the staff D. right before the staff C. 4/4, 3/4, 3/4, 3/4, 3/4, 3/4, 3/4, 3/4,	1. What is another name for the meter of a piece of music?  A. pulse B. rhythms D. beat  2. What does the top number of the meter tell you? A. which note gets one beat B. which pitch gets one beat D. how many notes per measure A. how many notes per measure B. which pitch gets one beat D. which note gets one beat D. which note gets one beat A. on the third line B. before the staff D. right after the clef sign D. right before the clef sign C. 4/4, 3/4, 2/4	1. What is another name for the meter of a piece of music?  A. pulse

Chapter Quiz 6B Correct	tion Key Class	Date	Name			
<b>I B</b> 1 What is another n	ame for the meter of a piece of m	nusic?				
A. pulse B. time signature	C.rhythms D. beat	iusie.				
	C 2. What does the top number of the meter tell you?					
A. which note gets o		ny beats per meas				
B. which pitch gets of	one beat D. how man	ny notes per meas	sure			
_	■ A 3. What does the bottom number of the meter tell you?					
A. which note gets of		ny notes per meas	ure			
B. which pitch gets of	one beat D. how man	ny beats per meas	ure			
<b>D</b> 4. Where does the m	<b>D</b> 4. Where does the meter appear in a piece of music?					
▲ – – ▲ A. right before the c	lef sign C. on the th	ird line				
B. before the staff	D. right afte	er the clef sign				
<b>B</b> 5. What are the three	<b>B</b> 5. What are the three most common meters?					
<b>L − − J</b> A. 4/4, 6/8, 3/4	C. 4/4, 2/4,	2/2				
B. 4/4, 3/4, 2/4	D. 4/4, 3/4,	5/4				

Chapter Quiz 6C Correction Key	ClassName
<b>A</b> 1. What is another name for the met	eter of a piece of music?
A. time signature	C.rhythms
B. pulse	D. beat
D 2. What does the top number of the	meter tell you?
▲ <b>– –</b> A. which note gets one beat	C. how many notes per measure
B. which pitch gets one beat	D. how many beats per measure
<b>B</b> 3. What does the bottom number of	f the meter tell you?
A. which pitch gets one beat	C. how many notes per measure
B. which note gets one beat	D. how many beats per measure
4. Where does the meter appear in a	a piece of music?
▲ <b>– – </b> A. right before the clef sign	C. right after the clef sign
B. before the staff	D. on the third line
C 5. What are the three most common	n meters?
<b>L − −  1</b> A. 4/4, 6/8, 3/4	C. 4/4, 3/4, 2/4
B. 4/4, 2/4, 2/2	D. 4/4, 3/4, 5/4

Chapter Quiz 6D Correction Key	ClassName
<b>D</b> 1. What is another name for the meter	of a piece of music?
A. beat	C.rhythms
B. pulse	D. time signature
A 2. What does the top number of the m	eter tell you?
A. how many beats per measure	
B. which pitch gets one beat	D. which note gets one beat
<u>C</u> 3. What does the bottom number of the	ne meter tell you?
A. which pitch gets one beat	C. which note gets one beat
B. how many notes per measure	D. how many beats per measure
<b>B</b> 4. Where does the meter appear in a p	siece of music?
A. right before the clef sign	C. before the staff
B. right after the clef sign	D. on the third line
A 5. What are the three most common m	neters?
A. 4/4, 3/4, 2/4	C. 4/4, 6/8, 3/4
B. 4/4, 2/4, 2/2	D. 4/4, 3/4, 5/4

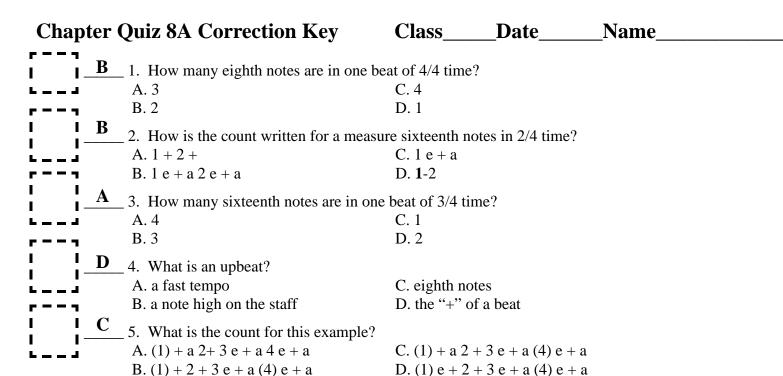
Chapter (	Quiz 7A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
<u>D</u>	1. When writing out the counting, what A. no numbers B. small numbers	is used to sho C. silence D. parenthes			
C	2. How is the count for a whole note with A. 1 2 3 4 B. 1, 2, 3, 4	ritten? C. <b>1</b> -2-3-4 D. 1-2 3-4			
B	3. How is a measure of quarter notes co A. 1 (2) 3 B. <b>1 2 3</b>	C. <b>1234</b> D. <b>1-2-3</b>	me?		
A	4. When counting a rhythm out loud, he A. softly B. normally	ow are rests to C. not at all D. with an It			
B	5. The count of any measure begins wit A. 3 B. 1	th what? C. 2 D. 4			

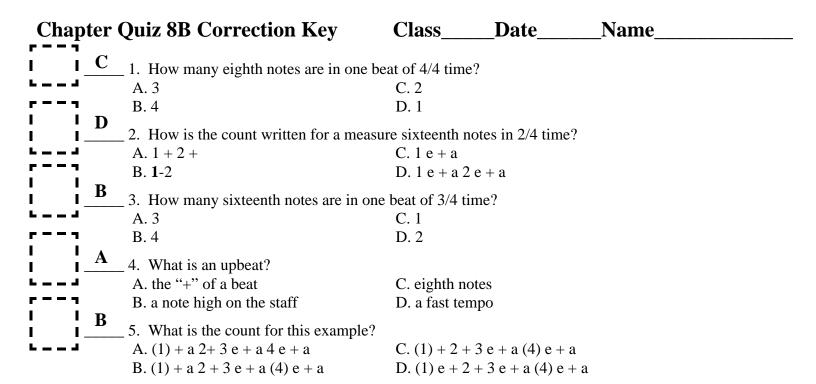
Chaj	pter	Quiz 7B Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
i i	A	_ 1. When writing out the counting, wh	nat is used to she	ow a rest?		
L — — J		A. parentheses	C. silence			
r		B. small numbers	D. no numb	pers		
	D	_ 2. How is the count for a whole note	written?			
	ı	A. 1 2 3 4	C. 1-2 3-4			
F		B. 1, 2, 3, 4	D. <b>1</b> -2-3-4			
1 1	C	_ 3. How is a measure of quarter notes	counted in 3/4	time?		
L — — -		A. 1 (2) 3	C. 123			
F		B. 1234	D. <b>1-2-3</b>			
	<u>D</u>	_ 4. When counting a rhythm out loud,	how are rests to	o be said?		
L — — J		A. with an Italian accent	C. not at all	[		
r		B. normally	D. softly			
I I	В	_ 5. The count of any measure begins v	with what?			
L — — J	I	A. 3	C. 2			
		B. 1	D. 4			

\_\_\_\_\_\_

<b>Chapter Quiz 7C Correction Key</b>	ClassDate_	Name
<b>I</b> A 1. When writing out the counting, w	hat is used to show a rest?	
A. silence	C. parentheses	
B. small numbers	D. no numbers	
<b>D</b> 2. How is the count for a whole note	e written?	
<b>L − − J</b> A. 1 2 3 4	C. 1-2 3-4	
B. 1-2-3-4	D. 1, 2, 3, 4	
<b>B</b> 3. How is a measure of quarter note	s counted in 3/4 time?	
A. 123	C. 1 (2) 3	
B. 1234	D. <b>1-2-3</b>	
C 4. When counting a rhythm out loud	I, how are rests to be said?	
► A. with an Italian accent	C. softly	
B. normally	D. not at all	
<u>C</u> 5. The count of any measure begins	with what?	
<b>A</b> . 3	C. 2	
B. 4	D. 1	

Chapter	Quiz 7D Correction Key	ClassDate	Name
i i <u>B</u>	1. When writing out the counting, w	that is used to show a rest?	
	A. silence	C. small numbers	
r	B. parentheses	D. no numbers	
A	2. How is the count for a whole note	e written?	
L J	A. <b>1</b> -2-3-4	C. 1-2 3-4	
F = = 7	B. 1 2 3 4	D. 1, 2, 3, 4	
; ; D	3. How is a measure of quarter note:	s counted in 3/4 time?	
L — — J	A. <b>1-2-3</b>	C. 1 (2) 3	
	B. 1234	D. 123	
B	4. When counting a rhythm out loud	l, how are rests to be said?	
	A. with an Italian accent	C. normally	
r	B. softly	D. not at all	
C	5. The count of any measure begins	with what?	
	A. 3	C. 1	
	B. 4	D. 2	





D. (1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a

B. (1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + a

**Chapter Quiz 8D Correction Key** Name Class Date 1. How many eighth notes are in one beat of 4/4 time? A. 1 C. 3 D. 2 B. 4 2. How is the count written for a measure sixteenth notes in 2/4 time? A. 1 e + a 2 e + aC.1 + 2 +B. 1-2 D. 1 e + aD 3. How many sixteenth notes are in one beat of 3/4 time? A. 3 C. 2 B. 1 D. 4 4. What is an upbeat? A. a note high on the staff C. the "+" of a beat B. eighth notes D. a fast tempo 5. What is the count for this example? A. (1) + a 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + aC. (1) + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + aB. (1) e + 2 + 3 e + a (4) e + aD. (1) + a 2 + 3 e + a 4 e + a

Chapter	Quiz 9A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
B	_ 1. How long is a dotted whole rest in	6/4 time?			
	A. 4 beats	C. 2 beats			
r ¬	B. 6 beats	D. 3 beats			
A	_ 2. How long is a dotted half note in 4/	/4 time?			
L — — J	A. three beats	C. six beats			
F	B. one beat	D. four beats			
<u>B</u>	_ 3. What does a dot do to a note or rest				
L — — J	A. makes it longer by a quarter	C. doubles the	e length		
r	B. makes it longer by half	D. makes it sh	orter by half		
<u>D</u>	4. How long is a dotted eighth note?				
L — — J	A. one beat	C. 2 beats			
F 7	B. 1/2 beat	D. 3/4 of a bea	at		
D	_ 5. What type of note usually follows a	•	te?		
	A. eighth note	C. half note			
	B. quarter note	D. sixteenth n	ote		

Chapter Quiz 9B Correction Key	ClassE	)ate	Name
<u>C</u> 1. How long is a dotted whole rest in 6/4	time?		
A. 4 beats	C. 6 beats		
B. 2 beats	D. 3 beats		
<b>D</b> 2. How long is a dotted half note in 4/4 t	ime?		
A. four beats	C. six beats		
B. one beat	D. three beats		
A 3. What does a dot do to a note or rest?			
A. makes it longer by half	C. doubles the le	C	
B. makes it longer by a quarter	D. makes it short	er by half	
<u>C</u> 4. How long is a dotted eighth note?			
A. one beat	C. 3/4 of a beat		
B. 1/2 beat	D. 2 beats		
<b>B</b> 5. What type of note usually follows a de	otted eighth note?		
A. eighth note	C. half note		
B. sixteenth note	D. quarter note		

Chapter Quiz 9C Correction Key	ClassDate_	Name	
A 1. How long is a dotted whole rest	in 6/4 time?		
A. 6 beats	C. 4 beats		
B. 2 beats	D. 3 beats		
2. How long is a dotted half note in	n 4/4 time?		
A. four beats	C. six beats		
B. three beats	D. one beat		
C 3. What does a dot do to a note or a	rest?		
A. doubles the length	C. makes it longer by l	half	
B. makes it longer by a quarter	D. makes it shorter by	half	
<b>B</b> 4. How long is a dotted eighth note	?		
A. one beat	C. 1/2 beat		
B. 3/4 of a beat	D. 2 beats		
<b>A</b> 5. What type of note usually follow	vs a dotted eighth note?		
A. sixteenth note	C. half note		
B. eighth note	D. quarter note		

**Chapter Quiz 9D Correction Key** \_Name\_ Class\_\_\_\_ \_Date\_\_\_\_ **B** 1. How long is a dotted whole rest in 6/4 time? A. 2 beats C. 4 beats B. 6 beats D. 3 beats 2. How long is a dotted half note in 4/4 time? A. four beats C. three beats B. six beats D. one beat 3. What does a dot do to a note or rest? A. doubles the length C. makes it shorter by half B. makes it longer by a quarter D. makes it longer by half 4. How long is a dotted eighth note? A. 3/4 of a beat C. 1/2 beat B. one beat D. 2 beats 5. What type of note usually follows a dotted eighth note? A. half note C. sixteenth note B. eighth note D. quarter note

Chapte	er Quiz 10A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
r	A 1. How long is an eighth note triplet in	2/4 time?			
1 1	A. 1 beat	C. 3 beats			
L — — J	B. 1/2 beat	D. 2 beats			
	B 2. How long is a sixteenth note triplet in				
1 1	A. 1 beat	C. 3 beats			
	B. 1/2 beat	D. 2 beats			
i i_	<b>D</b> 3. How is a measure of eighth note trip				
1 1	A. 1 la li 2 la li	C. 1 an da 2	an da		
L — — J	B. 1 2 3 1 2 3	D. 1 tri ple 2	2 tri ple		
	C 4. How is a measure of sixteenth note t	riplets counted	l in 2/4 time?		
1 1	A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple	C. 1 la li + l	a li 2 la li + la li		
	B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	D. 1 tri ple -	+ tri ple 2 tri ple	+ tri ple	
r	C 5. How long is the quarter note triplet to	· ·			
1 1	A. 1 beat	C. 2 beats			
L	B. 3 beats	D. 4 beats			

Chapter Quiz 10B Correction Key	ClassDateName
<b>B</b> 1. How long is an eighth note triple	et in 2/4 time?
A. 1/2 beat	C. 3 beats
B. 1 beat	D. 2 beats
A 2. How long is a sixteenth note trip	let in 4/4 time?
<b>L − − J</b> A. 1/2 beat	C. 3 beats
B. 1 beat	D. 2 beats
<u>C</u> 3. How is a measure of eighth note	triplets counted in 2/4 time?
A. 1 la li 2 la li	C. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple
B. 1 2 3 1 2 3	D. 1 an da 2 an da
<b>D</b> 4. How is a measure of sixteenth no	ote triplets counted in 2/4 time?
<b>L − −  .</b> A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple	C. 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple
B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	D. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la li
<u>C</u> 5. How long is the quarter note trip	let figure?
<b>L − − J</b> A. 1 beat	C. 2 beats
B. 3 beats	D. 4 beats

Chapter Quiz 10C Correction K	.ey ClassDateName
C 1. How long is an eighth note t	triplet in 2/4 time?
<b>L − − J</b> A. 1/2 beat	C. 1 beat
B. 3 beats	D. 2 beats
<b>D</b> 2. How long is a sixteenth note	e triplet in 4/4 time?
<b>L − − J</b> A. 2 beats	C. 3 beats
B. 1 beat	D. 1/2 beat
•	note triplets counted in 2/4 time?
▲ <b>– – </b> A. 1 la li 2 la li	C. 1 2 3 1 2 3
B. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple	D. 1 an da 2 an da
<b>B</b> 4. How is a measure of sixteen	ath note triplets counted in 2/4 time?
<b>L – – J</b> A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple	C. 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple
B. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la li	D. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li
B 5. How long is the quarter note	e triplet figure?
<b>L − − J</b> A. 1 beat	C. 3 beats
B. 2 beats	D. 4 beats

Chapter Quiz 10D Correction Key	ClassName
<b>D</b> 1. How long is an eighth note triplet	t in 2/4 time?
A. 1/2 beat	C. 2 beats
B. 3 beats	D. 1 beat
C 2. How long is a sixteenth note triple	let in 4/4 time?
<b>L − − J</b> A. 2 beats	C. 1/2 beat
B. 1 beat	D. 3 beats
<b>A</b> 3. How is a measure of eighth note to	triplets counted in 2/4 time?
A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple	C. 1 2 3 1 2 3
B. 1 la li 2 la li	D. 1 an da 2 an da
<b>D</b> 4. How is a measure of sixteenth not	te triplets counted in 2/4 time?
<b>L − − d</b> A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple	C. 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple
B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	D. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la li
A 5. How long is the quarter note triple	let figure?
<b>L − − J</b> A. 2 beats	C. 3 beats
B. 1 beat	D. 4 beats

Part II Quiz: Key IIA	Class	Date	Name	
D 1. How is a measure of A. 1-2-3 B. 1 2 3 4	quarter notes counted i C. 1 ( D. <b>1</b> 2	(2) 3		
B 2. When counting a rhy A. with an Italian accer B. softly	t C. no	rests to be said? rmally t at all		
D 3. How many eighth no A. 1 B. 4	tes are in one beat of 4/ C. 3 D. 2	4 time?		
A 4. How is the count wri A. 1 e + a 2 e + a B. 1-2	tten for a measure sixte C. 1 - D. 1 c	+ 2 +	ne?	
D 5. How long is an eight A. 1/2 beat B. 3 beats	h note triplet in 2/4 tim C. 2 t D. 1 t	peats		
6. How long is a sixteen A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	-	2 beat		
A 7. How is a measure of A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple B. 1 la li 2 la li	C. 12	nted in 2/4 time? 2 3 1 2 3 an da 2 an da		
A. doubles the length B. makes it longer by a	C. ma	akes it shorter by hal akes it longer by hal		
A 9. How long is a dotted A. 3/4 of a beat B. one beat	_	2 beat peats		
10. What type of note u A. half note B. eighth note	C. six	eighth note? teenth note arter note		
	C. th	ree beats e beat		
D 12. What is another name A. beat B. pulse	C.rhy			

F — — ¬		
_A_	13. What does the top number of the mode. A. how many beats per measure B. which pitch gets one beat	eter tell you?  C. how many notes per measure  D. which note gets one beat
	14. What does the bottom number of the A. which pitch gets one beat B. how many notes per measure	e meter tell you?  C. which note gets one beat  D. how many beats per measure
<u>B</u>	<ul><li>15. When writing out the counting, what</li><li>A. silence</li><li>B. parentheses</li></ul>	t is used to show a rest? C. small numbers D. no numbers
A   A     A	16. How is the count for a whole note w A. <b>1</b> -2-3-4 B. 1 2 3 4	vritten? C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4
<u>D</u>	17. How is a measure of sixteenth note A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	triplets counted in 2/4 time?  C. 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple  D. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la li
<u>A</u>	18. How long is the quarter note triplet A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	figure? C. 3 beats D. 4 beats
i i <u>B</u>	19. Where does the meter appear in a pi A. right before the clef sign B. right after the clef sign	iece of music? C. before the staff D. on the third line
<u>D</u>	20. How many sixteenth notes are in on A. 3 B. 1	ne beat of 3/4 time? C. 2 D. 4
<u>C</u>	21. What is an upbeat? A. a note high on the staff B. eighth notes	C. the "+" of a beat D. a fast tempo
<u>i i B</u>	22. How long is a dotted whole rest in 6 A. 2 beats B. 6 beats	5/4 time? C. 4 beats D. 3 beats

Part	II Quiz: Key IIB	Class	Date	Name	
     	A 1. What does the top num A. how many beats per m B. which pitch gets one be	easure C. how	u? many notes per me ch note gets one be		
    :	C 2. What does the bottom r A. which pitch gets one both B. how many notes per me	eat C. which	l you? th note gets one be many beats per m		
! ! <b>:</b> = = :	D 3. How is a measure of qu A. 1-2-3 B. 1 2 3 4	carter notes counted in 2 C. 1 (2) D. <b>1 2</b> 3	3		
, , , ,	B 4. When counting a rhythma. With an Italian accent B. softly	m out loud, how are res C. norm D. not a	nally		
! ! <b>:</b> = = :	5. How many eighth notes A. 1 B. 4	s are in one beat of 4/4 C. 3 D. 2	time?		
! ! <b>;</b> = = :	A. 1 e + a 2 e + a B. 1-2	n for a measure sixteer C. 1 + 2 D. 1 e +	2 +	ne?	
! ! <b>:</b> = = :	D 7. How long is an eighth r A. 1/2 beat B. 3 beats	note triplet in 2/4 time? C. 2 bea D. 1 be	ats		
    :	C 8. How long is a sixteenth A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	note triplet in 4/4 time C. 1/2 t D. 3 be	peat		
! ! <b>;</b> = = :	D 9. What does a dot do to a A. doubles the length B. makes it longer by a qu	C. make	es it shorter by hal es it longer by half		
     	A 10. How long is a dotted of A. 3/4 of a beat B. one beat	eighth note?  C. 1/2 t D. 2 be.			
    :	C 11. What type of note usu A. half note B. eighth note	•	enth note		
  :	C 12. How long is a dotted h A. four beats B. six beats	nalf note in 4/4 time? C. three D. one			
! ! :	A 13. How is a measure of e A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple B. 1 la li 2 la li	C. 1 2 3			
   	D 14. What is another name A. beat B. pulse	C.rhyth			

r		
I I <u>B</u>	<ul><li>3 15. When writing out the counting, what A. silence</li></ul>	at is used to show a rest?  C. small numbers
	B. parentheses	D. no numbers
	<ul><li>16. How is the count for a whole note v</li><li>A. 1-2-3-4</li><li>B. 1 2 3 4</li></ul>	vritten? C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4
	17. How is a measure of sixteenth note A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	triplets counted in 2/4 time?  C. 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri ple + tri ple  D. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la li
; ;_c	18. What is an upbeat? A. a note high on the staff B. eighth notes	C. the "+" of a beat D. a fast tempo
	<ul><li>19. How long is a dotted whole rest in 6</li><li>A. 2 beats</li><li>B. 6 beats</li></ul>	5/4 time? C. 4 beats D. 3 beats
	20. How long is the quarter note triplet A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	figure? C. 3 beats D. 4 beats
_B	A. right before the clef sign B. right after the clef sign	cece of music? C. before the staff D. on the third line
	22. How many sixteenth notes are in on A. 3 B. 1	ne beat of 3/4 time? C. 2 D. 4

Part	II Qu	ıiz: Key IIC	Class	Date	Nam
  -===	_ <b>D</b>	1. What does the top numb A. how many beats per me	asure	C. how many notes per mea	
	<b>A</b>	<ul><li>B. which pitch gets one bea</li><li>2. How is a measure of eight</li><li>A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple</li><li>B. 1 la li 2 la li</li></ul>		D. which note gets one beates counted in 2/4 time? C. 1 2 3 1 2 3 D. 1 anda 2 anda	[
i i	<u>D</u>	<ul><li>3. What is another name fo</li><li>A. beat</li><li>B. pulse</li></ul>	r the meter of	f a piece of music? C.rhythms D. time signature	
	<u>B</u>	<ul><li>4. When writing out the co</li><li>A. silence</li><li>B. parentheses</li></ul>	unting, what	is used to show a rest? C. small numbers D. no numbers	
	<b>A</b>	<ul><li>5. How is the count for a w</li><li>A. 1-2-3-4</li><li>B. 1 2 3 4</li></ul>	hole note wri	itten? C. 1-2 3-4 D. 1, 2, 3, 4	
	<b>D</b>	6. How is a measure of sixt A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	teenth note tri	iplets counted in 2/4 time? C. 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri ple D. 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la l	-
	<u>C</u>	7. What is an upbeat? A. a note high on the staff B. eighth notes		C. the "+" of a beat D. a fast tempo	
i i	<b>B</b>	<ul><li>8. How long is a dotted wh</li><li>A. 2 beats</li><li>B. 6 beats</li></ul>	ole rest in 6/4	time? C. 4 beats D. 3 beats	
: 	<u>C</u>	<ul><li>9. What does the bottom not</li><li>A. which pitch gets one bea</li><li>B. how many notes per me</li></ul>	at	meter tell you?  C. which note gets one bear  D. how many beats per mea	
	<u>D</u>	<ul><li>10. How is a measure of qu</li><li>A. 1-2-3</li><li>B. 1 2 3 4</li></ul>	arter notes co	ounted in 3/4 time? C. 1 (2) 3 D. <b>1 2 3</b>	
	<b>_B</b>	<ul><li>11. When counting a rhyth</li><li>A. with an Italian accent</li><li>B. softly</li></ul>	m out loud, h	ow are rests to be said? C. normally D. not at all	
	<u>D</u>	12. How many eighth notes A. 1 B. 4	s are in one b	eat of 4/4 time? C. 3 D. 2	
     	<b>A</b>	13. How is the count writte A. 1 e + a 2 e + a B. 1-2	n for a measu	re sixteenth notes in 2/4 tim C. 1 + 2 + D. 1 e + a	e?

I	_ <b>D</b> _	_ 14. How long is an eighth note triplet in	2/4 time?
L	ı	A. 1/2 beat	C. 2 beats
F 7	•	B. 3 beats	D. 1 beat
	_C_	15. How long is a sixteenth note triplet	in 4/4 time?
·	•	A. 2 beats	C. 1/2 beat
F		B. 1 beat	D. 3 beats
	_D_	16. What does a dot do to a note or rest	?
	! !	A. doubles the length	C. makes it shorter by half
F 7	I	B. makes it longer by a quarter	D. makes it longer by half
	_A	_ 17. How long is a dotted eighth note?	
· 	•	A. 3/4 of a beat	C. 1/2 beat
F 7	•	B. one beat	D. 2 beats
	_ <b>C</b> _	_ 18. What type of note usually follows a	dotted eighth note?
· ·		A. half note	C. sixteenth note
F 7	ı	B. eighth note	D. quarter note
I !	<u>C</u>	19. How long is a dotted half note in 4/4	time?
	! 	A. four beats	C. three beats
F	- I	B. six beats	D. one beat
1	_A_	20. How long is the quarter note triplet	figure?
I !	<b>I</b>	A. 2 beats	C. 3 beats
<b>F</b> — — -		B. 1 beat	D. 4 beats
i i	<u>B</u>	21. Where does the meter appear in a pi	ece of music?
1	I	A. right before the clef sign	C. before the staff
	I •	B. right after the clef sign	D. on the third line
i	_ <b>D</b> _	22. How many sixteenth notes are in on	e beat of 3/4 time?
1 1	I	A. 3	C. 2
<u></u>	ı	B. 1	D. 4

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Part II (	Quiz: Key IID	Class	Date	Name
<u>  B</u>   = = =	1. Where does the me A. right before the cle B. right after the clef	ef sign C	of music? . before the staff . on the third line	
<u>A</u>	2. What does the top A. how many beats p B. which pitch gets o	er measure C	ell you? . how many notes per me . which note gets one be	
<u></u>	A. which pitch gets o B. how many notes p	ne beat C	ter tell you? . which note gets one bea . how many beats per me	
:= <u> </u>	4. How is a measure of A. 1-2-3 B. 1 2 3 4	C	ed in 3/4 time? . 1 (2) 3 . <b>1 2 3</b>	
<u>B</u>	5. When counting a ri A. with an Italian acc B. softly	ent C	are rests to be said? . normally . not at all	
A   = = =	6. How is a measure of A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple B. 1 la li 2 la li	C	counted in 2/4 time? . 1 2 3 1 2 3 . 1 an da 2 an da	
<u>¦_D</u> :=:	7. What is another na A. beat B. pulse	C	piece of music? .rhythms . time signature	
<u>B</u>	<ul><li>8. When writing out t</li><li>A. silence</li><li>B. parentheses</li></ul>	C	used to show a rest? . small numbers . no numbers	
A I	9. How is the count for A. <b>1</b> -2-3-4 B. 1 2 3 4	C	n? . 1-2 3-4 . 1, 2, 3, 4	
<u>i_D</u> :=:	10. How is a measure A. 1 tri ple 2 tri ple B. 1 la li 2 la li 3 la li	Ĉ	lets counted in 2/4 time? . 1 tri ple + tri ple 2 tri pl . 1 la li + la li 2 la li + la	e + tri ple
<u>C</u>	A. a note high on the B. eighth notes	staff C	. the "+" of a beat . a fast tempo	
_   _ D	2_ 12. How many eighth A. 1 B. 4	C	of 4/4 time? . 3 . 2	
		C	sixteenth notes in $2/4$ tir 1+2+ 1+2+	ne?

	C 14. How long is an eighth note trip A. 1/2 beat B. 3 beats	olet in 2/4 time? C. 2 beats D. 1 beat
		iplet in 4/4 time? C. 1/2 beat D. 3 beats
; = = <u>;</u>		c rest?  C. makes it shorter by half D. makes it longer by half
:;	B 17. How long is a dotted whole res A. 2 beats B. 6 beats	ct in 6/4 time? C. 4 beats D. 3 beats
	A 18. How long is a dotted eighth no A. 3/4 of a beat B. one beat	te? C. 1/2 beat D. 2 beats
		ows a dotted eighth note? C. sixteenth note D. quarter note
     		in 4/4 time? C. three beats D. one beat
	A 21. How long is the quarter note tr A. 2 beats B. 1 beat	iplet figure? C. 3 beats D. 4 beats
	22. How many sixteenth notes are A. 3 B. 1	in one beat of 3/4 time? C. 2 D. 4

F

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<b>Chapter Quiz 12A Correction K</b>	ey ClassDateName	
1. What is pitch as it relates to A. the highness or lowness of a B. something a pitcher does		
C 2. Can a space note be on a leg A. no	er line? C. yes	
B. only above the staff	D. only below the staff	
A 3. If one note is higher than and A. higher on the staff. B. smaller than the higher note	other, the higher note will be written:  C. on a leger line below the staff.  D. lower on the staff.	
D 4. In the example below:  A. 1 is lower than 2; 3 is lower  B. 1 is higher than 2; 3 is higher	than 4 C. 1 is higher than 2; 3 is lower than 4 cr than 4 D. 1 is lower than 2; 3 is higher than 4	

Chapter Quiz 12B Correction Key	ClassName
C 1. What is pitch as it relates to music? A. the blood of trees B. something a pitcher does	C. the highness or lowness of a sound D. a color, like pitch-black.
D 2. Can a space note be on a leger line?	C only halow the staff
A. no B. only above the staff	C. only below the staff D. yes
B 3. If one note is higher than another, the A. smaller than the higher note. B. higher on the staff.	higher note will be written: C. on a leger line below the staff. D. lower on the staff.
4. In the example below: A. 1 is lower than 2; 3 is lower than 4 B. 1 is higher than 2; 3 is higher than 4	

<u>Chapter</u>	Quiz 12C Correction Key	ClassDateName
l D	_ 1. What is pitch as it relates to music?	
	A. the blood of trees	C. a color, like pitch-black
	B. something a pitcher does	D. the highness or lowness of a sound
В	_ 2. Can a space note be on a leger line?	
	A. no	C. only below the staff
	B. yes	D. only above the staff
<u> D</u>	_ 3. If one note is higher than another, the	e higher note will be written:
4	A. smaller than the higher note.	C. on a leger line below the staff.
	B. lower on the staff.	D. higher on the staff.
_ <u>A</u> _	_ 4. In the example below:	
	A. 1 is lower than 2; 3 is higher than 4	C. 1 is lower than 2; 3 is lower than 4
	B 1 is higher than 2.3 is higher than 4	D 1 is higher than 2: 3 is lower than 4

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Quiz 12D Correction Key</b>	Class	Date	Name	
<u>B</u>	_ 1. What is pitch as it relates to music?  A. the blood of trees	C. a color,	like pitch-black		
<u>A</u>	<ul><li>B. the highness or lowness of a sound</li><li>2. Can a space note be on a leger line?</li><li>A. yes</li><li>B. no</li></ul>	C. only be	ing a pitcher do low the staff ove the staff	es	
<u>C</u>	<ul><li>3. If one note is higher than another, the A. smaller than the higher note.</li><li>B. lower on the staff.</li></ul>	C. higher of	will be written on the staff. er line below th		
<u>B</u>	4. In the example below: A. 1 is higher than 2; 3 is higher than 4 B. 1 is lower than 2; 3 is higher than 4				

Chapter	r Quiz 13A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
Γ <u> </u> Β	1. Which letters are used to name note:	s in music?			
1 1	A. A-Z	C.A B C D F			
	B. ABCDEFG	D. B and S			
	2. What type of note comes right befor	e or after a spac	e note?		
! !	A. G	C. a line note			
	B. a space note	D. A			
<u>C</u>	3. What letter comes after G in music?				
	A. H	C. A			
	B. F	D. none			
B	4. What type of note comes right befor	e or after a line	note?		
	A. G	C. a line note			
	B. a space note	D. A			
	rder5. Write the musical alphabet over and	over around the	e border of this	s quiz.	

Chapter Quiz 13B Correction Key	ClassName	
A 1. Which letters are used to name note	es in music?	
A. ABCDEFG	C. A-Z	
B. A B C D F	D. B and S	
<b>B</b> 2. What type of note comes right befo	ore or after a space note?	
<b>L</b> − − <b>J</b> A. a space note	C. G	
B. a line note	D. A	
<u>C</u> 3. What letter comes after G in music	?	
<b>L − − J</b> A. H	C. A	
<b>г</b> ¬ B. F	D. none	
<b>D</b> 4. What type of note comes right befo	ore or after a line note?	
<b>L − − J</b> A. G	C. a line note	
B. A	D. a space note	
	d over <i>backwards</i> around the border of this quiz.	

<u>Chapter (</u>	Quiz 13C Correction Key	ClassDate	Name
D	1. Which letters are used to name notes	in music?	
	A. B and S	C. A-Z	
	B. ABCDF	D. ABCDEFG	
_C	2. What type of note comes right before	e or after a space note?	
	A. a space note	C. a line note	
	B. G	D. A	
<b>B</b>	3. What letter comes after G in music?		
	A. H	C. F	
	B. A	D. none	
_A	4. What type of note comes right before	e or after a line note?	
	A. a space note	C. a line note	
	B. A	D. G	
Check Border	5. Write the musical alphabet over and	over backwards around the bo	order of this quiz.

Chapter Quiz 13D Correction Key	ClassDate	Name
<b>C</b> 1. Which letters are used to name no	tes in music?	
A. B and S	C. ABCDEFG	
B. A B C D F	D. A-Z	
A 2. What type of note comes right bef	ore or after a space note?	
<b>L – – J</b> A. a line note	C. a space note	
B. G	D. A	
<b>D</b> 3. What letter comes after G in music	c?	
<b>┗ ━ ━ ┛</b> A. H	C. F	
B. none	D. A	
<u>C</u> 4. What type of note comes right bef	ore or after a line note?	
A. a line note	C. a space note	
F 1 B. A	D. G	
Check Border 5. Write the musical alphabet over an	nd over <i>backwards</i> around th	e border of this quiz.

ter Quiz 14A Correction Key	Class Date Name
<b>D</b> 1. What did clefs used to be?	
A. they have always been clefs	C. a cymbal at the beginning of a song
B. a symbol at the beginning of a song	D. a letter at the beginning of a song
B 2. Which line does the treble clef name?	?
A. first	C. fourth
B. second	D. fifth
<b>D</b> 3. Which line does the bass clef name?	
A. first	C. third
B. second	D. fourth
C 4. Which line does the rhythm clef name	e?
A. fifth	C. none
B. third	D. fourth
Check	
<b>Below</b> 5. In the blank space below, draw two tr	

Chapter Quiz 14B Correction Key	ClassName
B 1. What did clefs used to be? A. they have always been clefs B. a letter at the beginning of a song	C. a cymbal at the beginning of a song D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
2. Which line does the treble clef name? A. first B. fourth	C. second D. fifth
A. fourth B. second	C. third D. first
	e? C. fourth D. none
Below 5. In the blank space below, draw two tr	eble clefs, two bass clefs, and two rhythm clefs.

Chapter (	Quiz 14C Correction Key	ClassDateName
<u> </u>	1. What did clefs used to be? A. they have always been clefs B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	C. a letter at the beginning of a song D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
A	2. Which line does the treble clef name	
i	A. second	C. first
	B. fourth	D. fifth
_ <b>B</b>	3. Which line does the bass clef name?	
	A. second	C. third
	B. fourth	D. first
<u>A</u>	4. Which line does the rhythm clef nam	e?
	A. none	C. fourth
	B. third	D. fifth
Check Below	5. In the blank space below, draw two to	reble clefs, two bass clefs, and two rhythm clefs.

Chapter Quiz 14D Correction Key	ClassName
A 1. What did clefs used to be?  A. a letter at the beginning of a song  B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	C. they have always been clefs D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
D 2. Which line does the treble clef name?  A. fifth  B. fourth	C. first D. second
C 3. Which line does the bass clef name? A. second B. third	C. fourth D. first
A. third B. none	e? C. fourth D. fifth
Check Below 5. In the blank space below, draw two tr	eble clefs, two bass clefs, and two rhythm clefs.

Chap	pter	Quiz 15A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name
<u> </u>	В	_ 1. What letter did the treble clef used to	o be?		
!!!		A. A	C. C		
	l	B. G	D. B		
	<b>D</b>	_ 2. The inner loop of the treble clef circ	les which line?		
<u> </u>		A. fifth	C. first		
	l i	B. fourth	D. second		
	D	_ 3. What name does the treble clef give	to the line it cir	cles?	
	1	A. A	C. C		
		B. B	D. G		
	_ <b>C</b>	_ 4. What are the names of the treble cle	f lines?		
1 1		A. G B D F A	C. E G B D F	7	
		B. A C E G	D. FACE		
	<b>D</b>	_ 5. What are the names of the treble clea	f spaces?		
<u> </u>		A. G B D F A	C. E G B D F	7	
		B. A C E G	D. FACE		

**Chapter Quiz 15B Correction Key** Class\_\_\_\_Name\_ **A** 1. What letter did the treble clef used to be? A. G C. C B. A D. B 2. The inner loop of the treble clef circles which line? A. fifth C. second B. fourth D. first 3. What name does the treble clef give to the line it circles? A. A C. C B. B D. G 4. What are the names of the treble clef lines? A. GBDFA C. A C E G B. EGBDF D. FACE 5. What are the names of the treble clef spaces? A. GBDFA C. FACE

D. EGBDF

B. A C E G

<b>Chapter Quiz 15C Correction Key</b>	ClassDate	Name	
I C 1. What letter did the treble clef used	d to be?		
A. C	C. G		
<b>г</b> ¬ В. А	D. B		
B 2. The inner loop of the treble clef c	ircles which line?		
<b></b> A. fifth	C. fourth		
B. second	D. first		
A 3. What name does the treble clef gi	ve to the line it circles?		
<b>A.</b> G	C. C		
<b>г – ¬</b> В. В	D. A		
<b>D</b> 4. What are the names of the treble of	clef lines?		
<b></b> A. G B D F A	C.ACEG		
B. F A C E	D. EGBDF		
<b>A</b> 5. What are the names of the treble of	clef spaces?		
<b>L − − J</b> A. F A C E	C. G B D F A		
B. A C E G	D. E G B D F		

Chapter Quiz 15D Correction Key	ClassDate	Name
_ <b>D</b> _ 1. What letter did the treble clef used	d to be?	
<b>A.</b> C	C. B	
B. A	D. G	
A 2. The inner loop of the treble clef c	ircles which line?	
A. second	C. fourth	
B. fifth	D. first	
<b>B</b> 3. What name does the treble clef gi	ve to the line it circles?	
<b></b> A. B	C. C	
B. G	D. A	
$\underline{\mathbf{C}}$ 4. What are the names of the treble of	elef lines?	
<b>└                                    </b>	C. E G B D F	
B. FACE	D. A C E G	
B = 5. What are the names of the treble of	clef spaces?	
A. A C E G	C. G B D F A	
B. FACE	D. E G B D F	

Chap	pter (	Quiz 16A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
	C	_ 1. What letter did the bass clef used to	be?			
L		A. C	C. F			
	Ī	B. A	D. G			
	A	_ 2. Which line does the bass clef name?	?			
	!	A. fourth	C. second			
r		B. fifth	D. first			
	A	_ 3. What name does the bass clef give t	o this line?			
·		A. F	C. C			
	Ī	B. G	D. A			
	D	_4. What are the names of the bass clef	lines?			
 		A. A C E G	C. E G B D F	7		
	Ì	B. FACE	D. GBDFA	A		
	В	_ 5. What are the names of the bass clef	spaces?			
· · ·	<u>.</u>	A. F A C E	C. G B D F A	Λ		
		B. A C E G	D. E G B D F	7		

Chapter Quiz 16B Correction Key	ClassName
<b>B</b> 1. What letter did the bass clef used to	be?
A. C	C. A
B. F	D. G
<b>D</b> 2. Which line does the bass clef name?	,
<b>L</b> − − <b>J</b> A. first	C. second
B. fifth	D. fourth
	o this line?
<b>A.</b> C	C. F
<b>B.</b> G	D. A
<b>B</b> 4. What are the names of the bass clef	lines?
<b>A.</b> A C E G	C. E G B D F
B. G B D F A	D. FACE
A 5. What are the names of the bass clef	spaces?
A. A C E G	C. GBDFA
B. F A C E	D. EGBDF

Chapter	Quiz 16C Correction Key	ClassDate_	Name
	1. What letter did the bass clef used to	he?	
L J	A. C	C. A	
r:	B. G	D. F	
D	_ 2. Which line does the bass clef name	?	
	A. first	C. second	
r	B. fifth	D. fourth	
_ <u>D</u>	_ 3. What name does the bass clef give t	o this line?	
	A. C	C. A	
F3	B. G	D. F	
<u>D</u>	_ 4. What are the names of the bass clef	lines?	
	A. A C E G	C. EGBDF	
F3	B. FACE	D. G B D F A	
<u> </u>	_ 5. What are the names of the bass clef	spaces?	
	A. E G B D F	C. G B D F A	
	B. FACE	D. A C E G	

Chapter Quiz 16D Correction Key	ClassDate	Name
<b>I A</b> 1. What letter did the bass clef used t	o be?	
L J A. F	C. A	
F 1 B. G	D. C	
<b>B</b> 2. Which line does the bass clef name	e?	
<b>△ △ △</b> A. first	C. second	
B. fourth	D. fifth	
A 3. What name does the bass clef give	to this line?	
<b>L – – J</b> A. F	C. A	
<b>P 1</b> B. G	D. C	
<u>C</u> 4. What are the names of the bass cle	f lines?	
A. A C E G	C. G B D F A	
B. F A C E	D. EGBDF	
	f spaces?	
A. E G B D F	C. A C E G	
B. F A C E	D. G B D F A	

Chap	pter (	Quiz 17A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
	D	1. What letter did the rhythm clef used t	o be?			
L		A. F	C. A			
r		B. G	D. none			
I I	<b>B</b>	2. Which line does the rhythm clef name	e?			
 L — — J		A. first	C. second			
r		B. none	D. fifth			
I I	<u>A</u>	3. What two types of staff use the rhythr		22. 2	99	
L — — J		A. one line staff; five line staff	1	staff; four spac		
r 7		B. five line staff; five space staff	D. five line s	taff; two line st	aff	
	<u>C</u>	4. On a multiple-line rhythm clef staff, v	what do the lin	es and spaces s	how?	
		A. different pitches	C. different in	nstruments		
r		B. rhythms and pitches	D. nothing			
I I	В	5. What type of instrument is usually us			note head?	
<u></u>		A. symbols	C. bass drum			
		B. cymbals	D. floor tom-	tom		

Chapter Quiz 17B Correction Key	ClassName
<u>C</u> 1. What letter did the rhythm clef used	to be?
A. F	C. none
B. G	D. A
<b>D</b> 2. Which line does the rhythm clef nan	ne?
A. first	C. second
B. fifth	D. none
C 3. What two types of staff use the rhyth	nm clef?
A. one space staff; four space staff	C. one line staff; five line staff
B. five line staff; five space staff	D. five line staff; two line staff
A 4. On a multiple-line rhythm clef staff,	what do the lines and spaces show?
▲ <b>– – </b> A. different instruments	C. different pitches
B. rhythms and pitches	D. nothing
A 5. What type of instrument is usually u	sed for notes with an x as the note head?
► A. cymbals	C. bass drum
B. symbols	D. floor tom-tom

<b>B</b> 1. What letter did the rhythm clef used to be?	
A. F C. A	
B. none D. G	
B 2. Which line does the rhythm clef name?	
A. first C. second	
B. none D. fifth	
<b>B</b> 3. What two types of staff use the rhythm clef?	
A. five line staff; five space staff  C. one space staff; four space staff	
B. one line staff; five line staff  D. five line staff; two line staff	
<b>B</b> 4. On a multiple-line rhythm clef staff, what do the lines and spaces show?	
A. different pitches  C. rhythms and pitches	
B. different instruments D. nothing	
$\mathbf{B}$ 5. What type of instrument is usually used for notes with an $x$ as the note head?	
A. symbols C. bass drum	
B. cymbals D. floor tom-tom	

apter Quiz 17D Correction Key	ClassName
_A_ 1. What letter did the rhythm clef us	ed to be?
A. none	C. A
B. F	D. G
<u>C</u> 2. Which line does the rhythm clef n	name?
A. first	C. none
B. second	D. fifth
<b>D</b> 3. What two types of staff use the rh	ythm clef?
A. five line staff; five space staff	C. one space staff; four space staff
B. five line staff; two line staff	D. one line staff; five line staff
<b>D</b> 4. On a multiple-line rhythm clef sta	aff, what do the lines and spaces show?
A. different pitches	C. rhythms and pitches
B. nothing	D. different instruments
C 5. What type of instrument is usually	y used for notes with an x as the note head?
A. symbols	C. cymbals
B. bass drum	D. floor tom-tom

Part	III Q	uiz: Key IIIA	Class	<b>D</b>	ate	Name	
 	D_	1. What letter comes after	G in music?				
L — — -	ı	A. H		C. F			
	1	B. none		D. A			
	- I	A. smaller than the higher	note.	C. higher on the		22	
- <b></b> -	1 I A	B. lower on the staff.		D. on a leger line	e below the st	aff.	
	A 	3. Can a space note be on a	a leger line?				
<u> </u>	j	A. yes		C. only below the			
	i D	B. no		D. only above the	e stan		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4. A leger line:		C and of the 1 ar		cc	
-	1	A. divides the staff into me B. never has a note with it.		C. one of the 4 sp	L	lower than the staff.	
	l D			D. Is used for no	tes inglier of	ower than the stair.	
	!——	5. If a line goes through a d. A. a space note.	note, it is:	C. popped.			
	4 1	B. skewered.		D. a line note.			
<u> </u>	C	6. What type of note come	s right before	or after a line not	<u>-</u> 9		
 	 	A. a line note	s right octore	C. a space note	<i>.</i>		
	1	B. A		D. G			
	gfedcba	7. Write the musical alphal	et <i>backwards</i>	on the answer lir	ne.		
· 	- I	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
<b>,                                    </b>	1 1 C						
	i —	8. Which letters are used to A. B and S	name notes i		C		
<b></b> -	<b>.</b>	B. A B C D F		C. A B C D E F D. A-Z	U		
	l B	9. Which line does the base	alaf nama?				
	ı <del>-</del>	A. first	s ciei name?	C. second			
<b>  = = :</b>	1 1	B. fourth		D. fifth			
	I A	10. What name does the ba	iss clef give to	this line?			
 	 !	A. F	.55 0101 51 70 10	C. A			
	- 1	B. G		D. C			
	ı D	11. What letter did the treb	le clef used to	be?			
 	<u> </u> 	A. C		C. B			
	- 1	B. A		D. G			
	A	12. The inner loop of the tr	eble clef circl	es which line?			
<u> </u>		A. second		C. fourth			
- <b>-</b>	1 I _	B. fifth		D. first			
· 	<u>B</u>	13. Which line does the rh	ythm clef nam				
L <b>_</b>		A. third		C. fourth			
<b></b>	look	B. none		D. fifth			
	l <u>below</u>	14. In the blank space belo	w, draw two t	reble clefs, two ba	ass clefs, and	two rhythm clefs.	

	<u>D</u>	<ul><li>15. On a multiple-line rhythm clef staff,</li><li>A. different pitches</li><li>B. nothing</li></ul>	what do the lines and spaces show? C. rhythms and pitches D. different instruments
	<u>C</u>	16. What type of instrument is usually u A. symbols B. bass drum	sed for notes with an <i>x</i> as the note head?  C. cymbals  D. floor tom-tom
	<b>A</b>	<ul><li>17. What did clefs used to be?</li><li>A. a letter at the beginning of a song</li><li>B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song</li></ul>	C. they have always been clefs D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
	<u>D</u>	18. Which line does the treble clef name A. fifth B. fourth	c? C. first D. second
	В	19. What name does the treble clef give A. B B. G	to the line it circles? C. C D. A
	<u>C</u>	20. What are the names of the treble clear. A. G B D F A B. F A C E	
r — — ¬	<b>A</b>	21. What letter did the rhythm clef used A. none B. F	
	_C	22. Which line does the rhythm clef nan A. first B. second	
	_ <b>D</b>	23. What two types of staff use the rhytl A. five line staff; five space staff	
	B	B. five line staff; two line staff  24. What are the names of the treble cle A. A C E G B. F A C E	
	_A	25. What letter did the bass clef used to A. F B. G	
	<u>C</u>	26. What are the names of the bass cleft A. A C E G B. F A C E	
	<u>A</u>	27. What type of note comes right befor A. a line note B. G	
	C	28. What are the names of the bass clef A. E G B D F B. F A C E	

Par	t III Quiz: Key IIIB	Class	Date	Name
	gfedcha 1. Write the musical alph	nabet <i>backwards</i> on the	e answer line.	
:	C 2. Which letters are used A. B and S B. A B C D F		BCDEFG	
    -==:	B 3. Which line does the b A. first B. fourth	ass clef name? C. sec D. fif		
: -==:	D 4. What letter did the tre A. C B. A	ble clef used to be? C. B D. G		
: :==:	A 5. The inner loop of the A. second B. fifth	treble clef circles which C. for D. fir	urth	
: :==:	D 6. What letter comes after A. H B. none	er G in music? C. F D. A		
; ;==:	C 7. If one note is higher to A. smaller than the high B. lower on the staff.	er note. C. hig	r note will be written: gher on the staff. a a leger line below th	
  :	A 8. Can a space note be o A. yes B. no	C. on	ly below the staff	
i :	<ul><li>D 9. A leger line:</li><li>A. divides the staff into</li><li>B. never has a note with</li></ul>		ne of the 4 spaces in a used for notes higher	staff. or lower than the staff.
; <b>;</b> = = :	D 10. If a line goes through A. a space note. B. skewered.	C. po	opped. line note.	
i ;==:	C 11. What type of note condition A. a line note B. A	=	space note	
: :==:	B 12. Which line does the A. third B. none look	C. for D. fif	<b>î</b> th	
; ;==:	below 13. In the blank space be 14. On a multiple line of			•
  -	D 14. On a multiple-line rl A. different pitches B. nothing	C. rh	ythms and pitches fferent instruments	22 2HOM !

	<u>C</u>	15. What type of instrument is usually u A. symbols B. bass drum	c. cymbals D. floor tom-tom
	_A_	16. What did clefs used to be? A. a letter at the beginning of a song B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	C. they have always been clefs D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
	<u>B</u>	17. What are the names of the treble cle A. A C E G B. F A C E	f spaces? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
	_A_	18. What letter did the bass clef used to A. F B. G	be? C. A D. C
 	_C_	19. What are the names of the bass clef A. A C E G B. F A C E	lines? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
	<u>A</u>	20. What type of note comes right befor A. a line note B. G	re or after a space note? C. a space note D. A
 	<u>C</u>	21. What are the names of the bass clef A. E G B D F B. F A C E	spaces? C. A C E G D. G B D F A
	<b>D</b>	22. Which line does the treble clef name A. fifth B. fourth	e? C. first D. second
	B_	23. What name does the treble clef give A. B B. G	to the line it circles? C. C D. A
	<u>C</u>	24. What are the names of the treble cle A. G B D F A B. F A C E	f lines? C. E G B D F D. A C E G
	_C_	25. Which line does the bass clef name? A. second B. third	C. fourth D. first
	<u>A</u>	26. What letter did the rhythm clef used A. none B. F	to be? C. A D. G
	<u>C</u>	27. Which line does the rhythm clef nan A. first B. second	
	D	28. What two types of staff use the rhytl A. five line staff; five space staff B. five line staff; two line staff	

Part	III Q	uiz: Key IIIC	Class		_Date	_Name
<b>                                     </b>	gfedcba	1. Write the musical alphab	oet backwards	on the answe	r line.	
	<u>D</u> _	2. What letter did the treble A. C B. A	e clef used to l	be? C. B D. G		
	_A	<ul><li>3. The inner loop of the tre</li><li>A. second</li><li>B. fifth</li></ul>	ble clef circle	s which line? C. fourth D. first		
	_D	4. What letter comes after A. H B. none	G in music?	C. F D. A		
	<u>C</u>	5. If one note is higher than A. smaller than the higher B. lower on the staff.		C. higher on		staff.
	<u>A</u>	6. Can a space note be on a A. yes B. no	a leger line?	C. only below		
	<u>D</u>	<ul><li>7. A leger line:</li><li>A. divides the staff into me</li><li>B. never has a note with it.</li></ul>			4 spaces in a strategy notes higher or	aff. lower than the staff.
	_ <b>D</b>	<ul><li>8. If a line goes through a r</li><li>A. a space note.</li><li>B. skewered.</li></ul>	note, it is:	C. popped. D. a line note	·.	
	_C	9. What type of note comes A. a line note B. A	s right before	or after a line C. a space no D. G		
 	<u>C</u>	10. Which letters are used A. B and S B. A B C D F	to name notes	in music? C. ABCD D. A-Z	E F G	
       	<u>B</u>	<ul><li>11. Which line does the bat</li><li>A. first</li><li>B. fourth</li></ul>	ss clef name?	C. second D. fifth		
	<u>A</u>	12. What name does the ba A. F B. G	ass clef give to	this line? C. A D. C		
	<u>B</u>	13. Which line does the rhy A. third B. none	ythm clef nam	e? C. fourth D. fifth		
<b> </b>	look <u>below</u>	14. In the blank space belo	w, draw two t	reble clefs, tw	o bass clefs, and	d two rhythm clefs.

 	<u> </u>	<ul><li>15. On a multiple-line rhythm clef staff,</li><li>A. different pitches</li><li>B. nothing</li></ul>	what do the lines and spaces show?  C. rhythms and pitches  D. different instruments
	<u>A</u>	16. What letter did the bass clef used to A. F B. G	be? C. A D. C
	_C_	17. What are the names of the bass clef A. A C E G B. F A C E	lines? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
	<u>A</u>	18. What type of note comes right befor A. a line note B. G	e or after a space note? C. a space note D. A
	_C	19. What are the names of the bass clef A. E G B D F B. F A C E	spaces? C. A C E G D. G B D F A
	<u>D</u>	20. Which line does the treble clef name A. fifth B. fourth	e? C. first D. second
	В	21. What name does the treble clef give A. B B. G	to the line it circles? C. C D. A
	<u>C</u>	22. What type of instrument is usually u A. symbols B. bass drum	used for notes with an <i>x</i> as the note head?  C. cymbals  D. floor tom-tom
	_A	23. What did clefs used to be?  A. a letter at the beginning of a song  B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	<ul><li>C. they have always been clefs</li><li>D. a symbol at the beginning of a song</li></ul>
	_B	24. What are the names of the treble cle A. A C E G B. F A C E	f spaces? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
	<u>C</u>	25. What are the names of the treble cle A. G B D F A B. F A C E	f lines? C. E G B D F D. A C E G
	<u>A</u>	26. What letter did the rhythm clef used A. none B. F	to be? C. A D. G
 	<u>C</u>	<ul><li>27. Which line does the rhythm clef nan</li><li>A. first</li><li>B. second</li></ul>	ne? C. none D. fifth
	D	28. What two types of staff use the rhytl A. five line staff; five space staff B. five line staff; two line staff	nm clef? C. one space staff; four space staff D. one line staff; five line staff

Part	ШQ	Quiz: Key IIID	Class	Date	Name
	gfed- cba	1. Write the musical alphab	et <i>backwards</i>	on the answer line.	
<u> </u>	<b>.</b> -				
 	I_ <u>B</u> _	2. Which line does the bass A. first	clef name?	C. second	
	- 1	B. fourth		D. fifth	
	I_A_	3. What name does the bass	clef give to	this line?	
	<u>I</u>	A. F		C. A	
	4 7	B. G		D. C	
	I B	4. Which line does the rhytl	nm clef name	?	
I !	I	A. third		C. fourth	
	J 3	B. none		D. fifth	
] 	look below	5. In the blank space below,	draw two tre	eble clefs, two bass clefs, and	two rhythm clefs.
	_				
r — — ¬	1 1 D	6. What letter did the treble	clefused to	he?	
i	ι_ <u>υ_</u> Ι	A. C	cici uscu to	C. B	
L	J	B. A		D. G	
r — — ¬	1 - A		1 1 6 : 1		
	<u>A</u> _	7. The inner loop of the treb	ole clef circle		
L — — -	! J	A. second B. fifth		C. fourth D. first	
r — — ¬	٦_			D. IIISt	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	8. What letter comes after C	3 in music?		
	] J	A. H		C. F	
	7	B. none		D. A	
I !	_C_	9. If one note is higher than	another, the	higher note will be written:	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	A. smaller than the higher n	ote.	C. higher on the staff.	
	1	B. lower on the staff.		D. on a leger line below the	staff.
1	I A	10. Can a space note be on	a leger line?		
1	I	A. yes		C. only below the staff	
	J 1	B. no		D. only above the staff	
I I	l D	11. A leger line:			
I .	ı——	A. divides the staff into mea	asures	C. one of the 4 spaces in a st	aff
	-	B. never has a note with it.	asares	D. is used for notes higher or	
i				2 · is used for nove ingher of	TOWAR WILL
1	<sub>Ι</sub> _υ_	12. If a line goes through a	note, it is:	C. manual	
	4 -	A. a space note.		C. popped.	
r — — ¬	1 I	B. skewered.		D. a line note.	
Ī	<u> </u>	13. What type of note come	s right before	e or after a line note?	
L — — -	J	A. a line note		C. a space note	
	1	B. A		D. G	
	<u>C</u>	14. Which letters are used to	o name notes	in music?	
L — — -	. ——— J	A. B and S		C. ABCDEFG	
		B. ABCDF		D. A-Z	

 	l ,	5. On a multiple-line rhythm clef staff, A. different pitches B. nothing	what do the lines and spaces show? C. rhythms and pitches D. different instruments
 		6. What letter did the rhythm clef used A. none B. F	to be? C. A D. G
		<ul><li>7. Which line does the rhythm clef name</li><li>A. first</li><li>B. second</li></ul>	ne? C. none D. fifth
		8. What two types of staff use the rhyth A. five line staff; five space staff B. five line staff; two line staff	nm clef? C. one space staff; four space staff D. one line staff; five line staff
		9. What letter did the bass clef used to base of the b	be? C. A D. C
	I	O. What are the names of the bass clef IA. A C E GB. F A C E	ines? C. G B D F A D. E G B D F
	_ <b>A</b> 2	1. What type of note comes right before A. a line note B. G	
r — — ¬   	_ <b>C</b> 2	2. What are the names of the bass clefs A. EGBDF B. FACE	
	_ <b>D</b> 2	<ul><li>3. Which line does the treble clef name</li><li>A. fifth</li><li>B. fourth</li></ul>	
	<b>_B</b> 2	4. What name does the treble clef give A. B B. G	
	_ <b>C</b> 2		sed for notes with an <i>x</i> as the note head?  C. cymbals  D. floor tom-tom
	_ <b>A</b> 2	6. What did clefs used to be? A. a letter at the beginning of a song B. a cymbal at the beginning of a song	C. they have always been clefs D. a symbol at the beginning of a song
r <b></b> 7 	_ <b>B</b> 2	7. What are the names of the treble clef A. A C E G B. F A C E	
   	_ <b>C</b> 2	8. What are the names of the treble clefA. GBDFA B.FACE	

Chapter Quiz 19A Correction Key	ClassName
	C. slightly raises the pitch D. slightly lowers the pitch
D 2. What does a flat do to a note?  A. slightly changes the note length B. cancels the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raises the pitch D. slightly lowers the pitch
B 3. What does a natural do to a note? A. slightly changes the note length B. cancels the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raises the pitch D. slightly lowers the pitch
C 4. Where are accidentals written? A. behind the note B. close to the note	C. in front of the note, same line and space D. behind the note, same line and space
C 5. How long does the effect of an accide A. 1 beat B. the whole song	ntal last? C. an entire measure D. until another accidental is used

Chapter Quiz 19B Correction Key	ClassDateName
B 1. What does a sharp do to a note? A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
A. behind the note B. close to the note	C. behind the note, same line and space D. in front of the note, same line and space
A. an entire measure B. the whole song	lental last? C. 1 beat D. until another accidental is used

Chapter Quiz 19C Correction Key	ClassDateName
A. slightly raises the pitch B. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
A. slightly raises the pitch B. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. slightly changes the note length D. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
A. in front of the note, same line/space B. close to the note	C. behind the note, same line/space D. behind the note
B 5. How long does the effect of an accident A. the whole song  B an entire measure	lental last? C. 1 beat D. until another accidental is used

Chapter Quiz 19D Correction Key	ClassDateName
1. What does a sharp do to a note? A. slightly changes the note length B. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly raises the pitch
A. slightly raises the pitch B. cancels the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly lowers the pitch D. slightly changes the note length
A. cancels the effect of a flat or natural B. slightly raises the pitch	C. slightly changes the note length D. slightly lowers the pitch
A. close to the note B. in front of the note, same line/space	C. behind the note, same line/space D. behind the note
D 5. How long does the effect of an accide A. the whole song B. until another accidental is used	ntal last? C. 1 beat D. an entire measure

Chapter Quiz 20A Correction Key	ClassDateName
C 1 Which of the following are enhanced	wie meteo?
<u>C</u> 1. Which of the following are enharmon	
$\blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare$ A. F# and Fb	C. G# and A $b$
B. C <i>b</i> and B#	D. D $b$ and D#
<b>B</b> 2. Where are the natural half steps?	
A. B-C, G-A	C. E-F, C-D
B. E-F, B-C	D. B-C, D-E
A 3. What type of accidentals are used go	ing up the chromatic scale?
A. sharps	C. naturals
B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
<b>B</b> 4. What type of accidentals are used go	ing down the chromatic scale?
A. sharps	C. naturals
B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
A. C#	C. D
B. B	D. D <i>b</i>

Chapter Quiz 20B Correction Key	ClassName
<b>B</b> 1. Which of the following are enharmo	onic notes?
A. F# and F $b$	C. Cb and B#
B. G# and A <i>b</i>	D. D $b$ and D#
A 2. Where are the natural half steps?	
A. E-F, B-C	C. E-F, C-D
B. B-C, G-A	D. B-C, D-E
C 3. What type of accidentals are used g	oing up the chromatic scale?
A. naturals	C. sharps
B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
<u>C</u> 4. What type of accidentals are used g	oing down the chromatic scale?
<b>L − − d</b> A. sharps	C. flats
B. naturals	D. both sharps and flats
<b>D</b> 5. What note is a whole step above C?	
L J A. C#	C.Db
B. B	D. D

Chapter (	Quiz 20C Correction Key	ClassDate	_Name
I I D	1. Which of the following are enharm	onic notes?	
L — — J	A. F# and F $b$	C. Cb and B#	
F	B. D <i>b</i> and D#	D. G# and A $b$	
D	2. Where are the natural half steps?		
	A. B-C, D-E	C. E-F, C-D	
r	B. B-C, G-A	D. E-F, B-C	
<u>B</u>	3. What type of accidentals are used g		
	A. naturals	C. flats	
r	B. sharps	D. both sharps and flats	
<u>A</u>	4. What type of accidentals are used g	going down the chromatic scale?	
L — — J	A. flats	C. sharps	
F	B. naturals	D. both sharps and flats	
<u>C</u>	5. What note is a whole step above C		
L J	A. C#	C. D	
	B. B	D. Db	

Chapter Quiz 20D Correction Key	ClassName				
_A_ 1. Which of the following are enharmonic notes?					
A. G# and A $b$	C. Cb and B#				
B. D <i>b</i> and D#	D. F# and Fb				
<b>A</b> . B-C, D-E	C. E-F, B-C				
B. B-C, G-A	D. E-F, C-D				
<b>D</b> 3. What type of accidentals are used go	ing up the chromatic scale?				
A. naturals	C. flats				
B. both sharps and flats	D. sharps				
<b>A</b> 4. What type of accidentals are used go	ing down the chromatic scale?				
<b>L − − d</b> A. flats	C. sharps				
B. naturals	D. both sharps and flats				
<b>B</b> 5. What note is a whole step above C?					
<b>L − − J</b> A. C#	C. B				
B. D	D.Db				

Chapter	<b>Quiz 21A Correction Key</b>	Class	Date	Name	
B	_ 1. How many whole steps are in an od A. 12 B. 6	ctave? C. 2 D. none			
B I I L = J r = 1	2. Between which scale degrees in the A. 3-4, 6-7 B. 3-4, 7-8	e major scale a C. 7-8, 11- D. 1-2, 7-8	12		
<u>C</u>	_ 3. What is the pattern of whole and ha A. whwwwhw B. wwhwwhw	olf steps for the C. wwhww D. wwwhw	wh		
	_ 4. What is the symbol for a whole step A.	p? C.	/ ∐		
i i <u>A</u>	_ 5. What is the symbol for a half step? A.	C. \	/ Ц		

Chapter	Quiz 21B Correction Key	Class	Date	_Name
	_ 1. How many whole steps are in an octa A. 12 B. 2	nve? C. 6 D. none		
<u>B</u>	2. Between which scale degrees in the r A. 3-4, 6-7 B. 3-4, 7-8	major scale are C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8	-	
<u> </u>	_ 3. What is the pattern of whole and half A. whwwwhw B. wwhwwhw	steps for the M C. wwwhww D. wwhwww	/h	
<u>C</u>	_ 4. What is the symbol for a whole step? A. B.	C. D.		
i_j_A	_ 5. What is the symbol for a half step? A. B.	C. D.		

\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter	Quiz 21C Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
	_ 1. How many whole steps are in an o				
	A. 6	C. 12			
r — :	B. 2	D. none			
<u>C</u>	2. Between which scale degrees in the	•	-	s?	
	A. 3-4, 6-7	C. 3-4, 7-8			
r — ¬	B. 7-8, 11-12	D. 1-2, 7-8	}		
<u>B</u>	_ 3. How many half steps are in an oct				
	A. none	C. 2			
r — ¬	B. 12	D. 6			
	_ 4. What is the symbol for a whole st	ep?			
L — J	A.	C.			
r — ¬	В.	D.			
D	_ 5. What is the symbol for a half step	?			
L — J	A.	C.			
	B.	D.			

Chapter Quiz 21D Co	rrection Key	Class	Date	Name	
<b>D</b> 1. How many where	hole steps are in an o	octave?			
A. none		C. 12			
B. 2		D. 6			
A 2. Between which	ch scale degrees in th	e major scale	are the half step	s?	
A. 3-4, 7-8		C. 3-4, 6-	-7		
B. 7-8, 11-12		D. 1-2, 7-	-8		
A 3. What is the pa	attern of whole and h	alf steps for tl	he Major scale?		
A. wwhwwwh		C. wwwh	ıwwh		
B. wwhwwhw		D.whww	whw		
<b>B</b> 4. What is the sy	mbol for a whole ste	ep?			
<b>- - A</b> .		C.			
В.		D.			
C 5. What is the sy	mbol for a half step?	?			
<b>- - A</b> .		C.			
B.		D.			

Chapter Quiz 22A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
C 1. What is the order of sharps?				
A. ABCDEFG	C. FCGDA	EB		
B. BEADGCF	D. EGBDF.	AC		
A 2. Which key signature has only one	flat and which f	lat is it?		
A. Key of F. B <i>b</i>	C. Key of I			
B. Key of $Eb$ .	D. Key of C	$\mathbb{C}.~\mathrm{B}b$		
<b>D</b> 3. Which key signature has no sharps	s or flats?			
A. G	C. D			
F — 1 B. F	D. C			
<b>B</b> 4. How many flats in the key signatu	re of $Ab$ , and w	hat are they?		
<b>L − J</b> A. 1: F	C. 3: F, C, 0	G		
B. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	D. 2: Bb, E	b		
5. How many sharps in the key of E	and what are the	ey?		
A. 1: F#	C. 4: F#, C	•		
B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C	#, G#		

Chapter Quiz 22B Correction Ke	ey ClassDateName
A 1. What is the order of sharps?	
A. FCGDAEB	C. ABCDEFG
B. BEADGCF	D. EGBDFAC
<b>B</b> 2. Which key signature has only	y one flat and which flat is it?
$\blacksquare$ $\blacksquare$ A. Key of Eb. Ab	C. Key of D. Fb
B. Key of F. B <i>b</i>	D. Key of C. Bb
<u>C</u> 3. Which key signature has no s	sharps or flats?
A. G	C. C
B. F	D. D
<b>D</b> 4. How many flats in the key sign	gnature of $Ab$ , and what are they?
<b>- - - - A</b> . 1: F	C. 3: F, C, G
B. 2: Bb, Eb	D. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db
A 5. How many sharps in the key	of E and what are they?
<b>- - - - A</b> . 4: F#, C#, G#, D#	C. 1: F#
B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C#, G#

Chapter Quiz 22C Correction	n Key       ClassDate_	Name
D 1. What is the order of sha A. EGBDFAC B. BEADGCF	arps? C. ABCDEFG D. FCGDAEB	
<b>D</b> 2. Which key signature ha	as only one flat and which flat is it?	
A. Key of Eb. Ab B. Key of C. Bb	C. Key of D. F <i>b</i> D. Key of F. B <i>b</i>	
B 3. Which key signature has A. G B. C	ns no sharps or flats? C. A D. D	
A. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	key signature of Ab, and what are the C. 3: F, C, G	ey?
	D. 5: B, E, A, C, F e key of E and what are they?	
A. 1: F# B. 2: E. A	C. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#	•

**Chapter Quiz 22D Correction Key** Class\_\_\_\_ \_Date\_\_\_ Name **B** 1. What is the order of sharps? A. EGBDFAC C. ABCDEFG B. FCGDAEB D. BEADGCF 2. Which key signature has only one flat and which flat is it? A. Key of Eb. Ab C. Key of F. Bb B. Key of C. Bb D. Key of D. Fb 3. Which key signature has no sharps or flats? A. C C. A B. G D. D 4. How many flats in the key signature of Ab, and what are they? A. 3: F, C, G C. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db B. 2: Bb, Eb D. 5: B, E, A, C, F 5. How many sharps in the key of E and what are they? A. 1: F# C. 3: F#, C#, G#

D. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#

B. 2: E, A

Chapter Quiz 22A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
C 1. What is the order of sharps?				
A. ABCDEFG	C. FCGDA	EB		
B. BEADGCF	D. EGBDF.	AC		
A 2. Which key signature has only one	flat and which f	lat is it?		
A. Key of F. B <i>b</i>	C. Key of I			
B. Key of $Eb$ .	D. Key of C	$\mathbb{C}.~\mathrm{B}b$		
<b>D</b> 3. Which key signature has no sharps	s or flats?			
A. G	C. D			
F — 1 B. F	D. C			
<b>B</b> 4. How many flats in the key signatu	re of $Ab$ , and w	hat are they?		
<b>L − J</b> A. 1: F	C. 3: F, C, 0	G		
B. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	D. 2: Bb, E	b		
5. How many sharps in the key of E	and what are the	ey?		
A. 1: F#	C. 4: F#, C	•		
B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C	#, G#		

Chapter Quiz 22B Correction Ke	ey ClassDateName
A 1. What is the order of sharps?	
A. FCGDAEB	C. ABCDEFG
B. BEADGCF	D. EGBDFAC
<b>B</b> 2. Which key signature has only	y one flat and which flat is it?
$\blacksquare$ $\blacksquare$ A. Key of Eb. Ab	C. Key of D. Fb
B. Key of F. B <i>b</i>	D. Key of C. Bb
<u>C</u> 3. Which key signature has no s	sharps or flats?
A. G	C. C
B. F	D. D
<b>D</b> 4. How many flats in the key sign	gnature of $Ab$ , and what are they?
<b>- - - - A</b> . 1: F	C. 3: F, C, G
B. 2: Bb, Eb	D. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db
A 5. How many sharps in the key	of E and what are they?
<b>- - - - A</b> . 4: F#, C#, G#, D#	C. 1: F#
B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C#, G#

Chapter Quiz 22C Correction	n Key       ClassDate_	Name
D 1. What is the order of sha A. EGBDFAC B. BEADGCF	arps? C. ABCDEFG D. FCGDAEB	
<b>D</b> 2. Which key signature ha	as only one flat and which flat is it?	
A. Key of Eb. Ab B. Key of C. Bb	C. Key of D. F <i>b</i> D. Key of F. B <i>b</i>	
B 3. Which key signature has A. G B. C	ns no sharps or flats? C. A D. D	
A. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	key signature of Ab, and what are the C. 3: F, C, G	ey?
	D. 5: B, E, A, C, F e key of E and what are they?	
A. 1: F# B. 2: E. A	C. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#	•

**Chapter Quiz 22D Correction Key** Class\_\_\_\_ \_Date\_\_\_ Name **B** 1. What is the order of sharps? A. EGBDFAC C. ABCDEFG B. FCGDAEB D. BEADGCF 2. Which key signature has only one flat and which flat is it? A. Key of Eb. Ab C. Key of F. Bb B. Key of C. Bb D. Key of D. Fb 3. Which key signature has no sharps or flats? A. C C. A B. G D. D 4. How many flats in the key signature of Ab, and what are they? A. 3: F, C, G C. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db B. 2: Bb, Eb D. 5: B, E, A, C, F 5. How many sharps in the key of E and what are they? A. 1: F# C. 3: F#, C#, G#

D. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#

B. 2: E, A

Part IV	Quiz: Key IVA	Class	Date	Name	
 	B. in front of the note, sar	C.	behind the note, same l	ine/space	
 	<b>D</b> 2. How long does the effer A. the whole song B. until another accidenta	C.	l last? 1 beat an entire measure		
	A 3. Which of the following A. G# and Ab B. Db and D#	C.	notes? Cb and B# F# and Fb		
    —    	C 4. Where are the natural h A. B-C, D-E B. B-C, G-A	C.	E-F, B-C E-F, C-D		
 	C 5. How many half steps at A. none B. 2		12 6		
  :	C 6. What is the symbol for A. $\wedge$ B.	C.			
    — 	B 7. What is the order of sha A. EGBDFAC B. FCGDAEB	C.	ABCDEFG BEADGCF		
 	<ul><li><b>D</b> 8. What type of accidenta</li><li>A. naturals</li><li>B. both sharps and flats</li></ul>	C.	up the chromatic scale? flats sharps		
 	<ul><li>9. What does a sharp do to</li><li>A. slightly changes the no</li><li>B. slightly lowers the pito</li></ul>	te length C.	cancels the effect of a find slightly raises the pitch		
 	D 10. How many whole step A. none B. 2		12		
i i_	A. 3-4, 7-8 B. 7-8, 11-12	C.	or scale are the half step 3-4, 6-7 1-2, 7-8	ps?	
i i_ ! == :	C 12. Which key signature has A. Key of Eb. Ab B. Key of C. Bb	C.	nd which flat is it? Key of F. B <i>b</i> Key of D. F <i>b</i>		
	A 13. Which key signature h A. C B. G	C.	ats? A D		
	C 14. What does a flat do to A. slightly raises the pitch B. cancels the effect of a	C.	slightly lowers the pitc slightly changes the no		

	A 15. What type of accidentals are used go	•
╸ ┖╸— — ┙	A. flats B. naturals	C. sharps D. both sharps and flats
r — — ¬ 	B. Hatarans  B. Hatarans  A. C#  B. D	C. B D. Db
	C 17. How many flats in the key signature A. 3: F, C, G B. 2: Bb, Eb	
r — — ¬   	A 18. What does a natural do to a note? A. cancels the effect of a flat or natural B. slightly raises the pitch	C. slightly changes the note length D. slightly lowers the pitch
	A 19. What is the symbol for a half step? A. \( \triangle \) B. \( \triangle \)	C. □ D. □
	D 20. How many sharps in the key of E an A. 1: F# B. 2: E, A	d what are they? C. 3: F#, C#, G# D. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#
	C 21. How many strings does the guitar hat A. 4 B. 5	nve? C. 6 D. 12
	A_ 22. What are the names of the guitar stri A. BEADGCF B. FACE	ngs from lowest to highest? C. EGBDF D. EADGBE
	A 23. What is the number of the string wit A. 6 B. 1	h the lowest pitch? C. 4 D. 12
	D 24. What is one way to play a half step of A. from one open string to the next B. from the 5th fret to the 7th fret	on the guitar?  C. from the 3rd to the 4th fret on any one string  D. from the fifth fret on the D string to the open G string
 	look below 25. Label the following diagram with the 6 5 4 3 2 1	e string number and letter names.
	e a d g b e	

Part	IV Q	uiz: Key IVB	Class	Date	Name
  :	D	<ol> <li>Where are acciden</li> <li>behind the note</li> <li>close to the note</li> </ol>	tals written?	C. behind the note, same l D. in front of the note, sam	<u> </u>
; ;==:		2. How long does the A. an entire measure B. the whole song		C. 1 beat D. until another accidental	l is used
; ;==:	<u> </u>	<ul><li>3. Which key signatu</li><li>A. G</li><li>B. F</li></ul>	ire has no sharps of	c flats? C. C D. D	
; ;==:	<u>  D</u>	<ul><li>4. How many flats in</li><li>A. 1: F</li><li>B. 2: Bb, Eb</li></ul>	the key signature	of Ab, and what are they? C. 3: F, C, G D. 4: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	
i :	i	5. How many half ste A. none B. 6		C. 2 D. 12	
: :==:	' J T	6. What is the symbol A. A. B. Which of the follows:	\ \	C.	
   		7. Which of the follo A. F# and Fb B. Cb and B#		C. G# and Ab D. Db and D#	
  :	, , ,	8. Where are the natu A. B-C, G-A B. E-F, B-C	-	C. E-F, C-D D. B-C, D-E	
 		9. How many strings A. 4 B. 5	does the guitar ha	ve? C. 6 D. 12	
; ;==:	<u>  D</u>	10. What are the name A. BEADGCF B. FACE	nes of the guitar str	ings from lowest to highest C. EGBDF D. EADGBE	?
; ;==:	i <u>A</u> J	11. What is the numb A. 6 B. 1	per of the string with	th the lowest pitch? C. 4 D. 12	
į	C look	12. What is one way A. from one open stri B. from the 5th fret to	ing to the next	C. from the 3rd to the 4th	fret on any one string e D string to the open G string
<u>.</u>	below	13. Label the followi	ng diagram with the	e string number and letter n	ames.

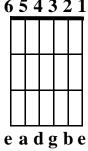
e a d g b e

		<ul><li>14. What type of accidentals are used go</li><li>A. sharps</li><li>B. flats</li></ul>	ing up the chromatic scale? C. naturals D. both sharps and flats
		<ul><li>15. What is the order of sharps?</li><li>A. FCGDAEB</li><li>B. BEADGCF</li></ul>	C. ABCDEFG D. EGBDFAC
		<ul><li>16. Which key signature has only one flat</li><li>A. Key of Eb. Ab</li><li>B. Key of F. Bb</li></ul>	nt and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of C. Bb
		<ul><li>17. How many whole steps are in an octa</li><li>A. 12</li><li>B. 2</li></ul>	ave? C. 6 D. none
		18. Between which scale degrees in the 1 A. 3-4, 6-7 B. 3-4, 7-8	major scale are the half steps? C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8
		19. What does a sharp do to a note? A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
		20. What does a flat do to a note? A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
		21. What does a natural do to a note? A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
; ;==;		22. How many sharps in the key of E and A. 4: F#, C#, G#, D# B. 2: E, A	d what are they? C. 1: F# D. 3: F#, C#, G#
		23. What is the symbol for a half step? A.	C. □ D. □
		24. What type of accidentals are used go A. flats B. naturals	ing down the chromatic scale? C. sharps D. both sharps and flats
	•	25. What note is a whole step above C? A. C# B. D	C. B D. D <i>b</i>

	<u>B</u>	1. What does a natural do to a note? A. slightly changes the note length B. cancels the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raises the pitch D. slightly lowers the pitch
	<u>C</u>	<ul><li>2. Where are accidentals written?</li><li>A. behind the note</li><li>B. close to the note</li></ul>	C. in front of the note, same line and space D. behind the note, same line and space
	<u>C</u>	<ul><li>3. What is the order of sharps?</li><li>A. ABCDEFG</li><li>B. BEADGCF</li></ul>	C. FCGDAEB D. EGBDFAC
  -	B	4. How many whole steps are in an octavA. 12 B. 6	ve? C. 2 D. none
	<u>B</u>	5. Between which scale degrees in the m A. 3-4, 6-7 B. 3-4, 7-8	najor scale are the half steps? C. 7-8, 11-12 D. 1-2, 7-8
	В	6. How many whole steps are in an octavA. 12 B. 6	ve? C. 2 D. none
	A_	7. Which key signature has only one flat A. Key of F. B <i>b</i> B. Key of E <i>b</i> .	and which flat is it? C. Key of D. Fb D. Key of C. Bb
	<u>D</u>	8. Which key signature has no sharps or A. G B. F	•
	<u>C</u>	9. How long does the effect of an accide A. 1 beat B. the whole song	ntal last? C. an entire measure D. until another accidental is used
	<u>A</u>	10. How many half steps are in an octave A. 12 B. 6	
	D	11. What is the symbol for a whole step? A.	
	<u>C</u>	12. What does a sharp do to a note? A. slightly changes the note length B. cancels the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raises the pitch D. slightly lowers the pitch
 	<u>D</u>	13. What does a flat do to a note?  A. slightly changes the note length B. cancels the effect of a flat or natural	C. slightly raises the pitch D. slightly lowers the pitch
        -	<u>B</u>	14. How many flats in the key signature A. 1: F B. 4: Bh. Eh. Ah. Dh	

Part IV Quiz: Key IVC Class\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_Name\_\_\_\_

I I_	<u>C</u> 15. How many sharps in the key of E	and what are they?
L — — J	A. 1: F#	C. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#
r — — ¬	B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C#, G#
 I I	<b>B</b> 16. What is the symbol for a half step	?
	A.	C.
r — — ¬	B.	D. <b>□</b>
 I I_	<b>B</b> 17. What type of accidentals are used	going down the chromatic scale?
	A. sharps	C. naturals
r — — ¬	B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
! ! ! !	<u>C</u> 18. What note is a whole step above 0	C?
j	A. C#	C. D
r — — ¬	B. B	D. D $b$
 I I	A 19. What type of accidentals are used	going up the chromatic scale?
	A. sharps	C. naturals
r —	B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
i i_	<b>B</b> 20. What is the order of flats?	
L — — d	A. FCGDAEB	C. ABCDEFG
r — — ¬	B. BEADGCF	D. FACEGBD
 I i_	<u>C</u> 21. How many strings does the guitar	have?
	A. 4	C. 6
 I I	B. 5	D. 12
 I I_	<b>D</b> 22. What are the names of the guitar s	strings from lowest to highest?
	A. BEADGCF	C. EGBDF
r — — ¬	B. FACE	D. EADGBE
 	$\mathbf{A}$ 23. What is the number of the string v	with the lowest pitch?
L — — J	A. 6	C. 4
	B. 1	D. 12
! ! ! !	<u>C</u> 24. What is one way to play a half ste	ep on the guitar?
	A. from one open string to the next	C. from the 3rd to the 4th fret on any one string
r — — ¬	B. from the 5th fret to the 7th fret	D. from the fifth fret on the D string to the open G string
p	<b>ook</b> nelow25. Label the following diagram with	the string number and letter names.
	654321	



Part	IV Quiz: Key IVD	Class	Date	Name
<b></b>	i			
	$\mathbf{L} \mathbf{D}$ 1. Where are accidentals $\mathbf{v}$	vritten?		
	A. behind the note	C. be	ehind the note, same lin	ne and space
	B. close to the note	D. in	front of the note, same	e line and space
I	$\mathbf{A}$ 2. How long does the effe	ct of an accidental le	act?	
i	A. an entire measure	C. 1		
L	B. the whole song		ntil another accidental i	is used
F 7	-			is used
I !	C 3. Which key signature ha			
. !	A. G	C. C		
	B. F	D. D		
1 1	$\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{D}}$ 4. How many flats in the $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{D}}$	key signature of $Ab$ ,	and what are they?	
	A. 1: F	• •	F, C, G	
	B. 2: Bb, Eb		Bb, Eb, Ab, Db	
	D			
	5. How many half steps at			
·	A. none B. 6	C. 2 D. 13	<b>)</b>	
r			2	
	6. What is the symbol for	a whole step?		
1 !	I A. ∧	C.		
	В.	D.		
i	$\mathbf{C}$ 7. Which of the following	are enharmonic not	es?	
1 1	A. F# and F $b$		# and $Ab$	
L	B. C <i>b</i> and B#		b and D#	
r				
	B 8. Where are the natural h	-	E C D	
	A. B-C, G-A		-F, C-D	
F =	B. E-F, B-C	D. В	-C, D-E	
	$ \underline{\mathbf{C}}$ 9. How many strings does	the guitar have?		
	A. 4	C. 6		
	B. 5	D. 12	2	
	<b>D</b> 10. What are the names of	f the quitar strings fo	om lowest to highest?	
	A. BEADGCF	-	GBDF	
<u></u>	B. FACE		ADGBE	
F				
	A 11. What is the number of	_	owest pitch?	
	A. 6	C. 4	_	
F = = 7	B. 1	D. 12	2	
1 1	$\frac{\mathbf{C}}{12}$ . What is one way to pl	ay a half step on the	guitar?	
	A. from one open string to		om the 3rd to the 4th fr	et on any one string
	B. from the 5th fret to the			D string to the open G string
i	look			
1 1	below 13. Label the following di	3 2 1	g number and letter na	mes.
<b>L</b> — — <del>-</del>	'	777		
	<del>       </del>	+++		
	<del>       </del>	++1		
	e a d	gbe		
	cau	5~~		

	A 14. What type of accidentals are used going up the chromatic scale?		
l I	1	A. sharps	C. naturals
L — — 4 E — — -		B. flats	D. both sharps and flats
	A	15. What is the order of sharps?	
	]	A. FCGDAEB	C. ABCDEFG
	<u>.</u>	B. BEADGCF	D. EGBDFAC
	В	16. Which key signature has only one fla	at and which flat is it?
		A. Key of $Eb$ . $Ab$	C. Key of D. Fb
L — — J		B. Key of F. B <i>b</i>	D. Key of C. Bb
, — — <u> </u>	C	•	•
		<ul><li>17. How many whole steps are in an oct</li><li>A. 12</li></ul>	C. 6
	İ	B. 2	D. none
	В		
	<u> </u>	18. Between which scale degrees in the A. 3-4, 6-7	C. 7-8, 11-12
L J	! ]	B. 3-4, 7-8	D. 1-2, 7-8
	В	,	D. 1 2, 7 0
		19. What does a sharp do to a note?	
▎	]	A. slightly lowers the pitch B. slightly raises the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural D. slightly changes the note length
	1		D. slightly changes the note length
	A_	20. What does a flat do to a note?	
	]	A. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
		B. slightly raises the pitch	D. slightly changes the note length
	<u> </u>	21. What does a natural do to a note?	
		A. slightly lowers the pitch	C. cancels the effect of a flat or natural
,	i .	B. slightly raises the pitch	D. slightly changes the note length
	A	22. How many sharps in the key of E an	
		A. 4: F#, C#, G#, D#	C. 1: F#
		B. 2: E, A	D. 3: F#, C#, G#
	A	23. What is the symbol for a half step?	
	I	A	C. 🗀
	] [	B. W	D.   _
	<b>A</b>	24. What type of accidentals are used go	oing down the chromatic scale?
		A. flats	C. sharps
-		B. naturals	D. both sharps and flats
	B 25. What note is a whole step above C?		
		A. C#	C. B
	l	B. D	D. Db

<b>Chapter Quiz 23A Correction Key</b>	Class	Date	Name	
D 1. When finding an interval, whice A. the note furthest to the left B. the note furthest to the right	h note do you start of C. the highed D. the lower	er note		
<b>B</b> 2. Which interval numbers can be	Perfect intervals?			
A. 2, 3, 6, 7	C. 1, 8			
B. 1, 4, 5, 8	D. 2, 4, 5			
A 3. Which interval numbers can be	Major intervals?			
A. 2, 3, 6, 7	C. 1, 8			
B. 1, 4, 5, 8	D. 2, 4, 5			
<u>C</u> 4. What happens to a Major interv	al when it is lowere	ed a half step?		
▲ — ▲ A. it becomes a diminished interv	al C. it become	es a minor interva	al	
B. it becomes an augmented inter	val D. it become	es a perfect interv	val	
A 5. How many half steps are in a m	inor third?			
<b>L − J</b> A. 3	C. 2			
B. 4	D. 5			

**Chapter Quiz 23B Correction Key** Class Date Name <u>C</u> 1. When finding an interval, which note do you start counting from? A. the note furthest to the left C. the lower note B. the note furthest to the right D. the higher note 2. Which interval numbers can be Perfect intervals? A. 1, 4, 5, 8 C. 1, 8 B. 2, 3, 6, 7 D. 2, 4, 5 3. Which interval numbers can be Major intervals? A. 1, 8 C. 2, 3, 6, 7B. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 4, 5 4. What happens to a Major interval when it is lowered a half step? A. it becomes a diminished interval C. it becomes a perfect interval D. it becomes a minor interval B. it becomes an augmented interval B 5. How many half steps are in a minor third? A. 4 C. 2 B. 3 D. 5

Chapter	Quiz 23C Correction Key	<b>ClassName</b>	
r — ¬ 	_ 1. When finding an interval, which note A. the note furthest to the left B. the lower note	ote do you start counting from?  C. the note furthest to the right  D. the higher note	
D	2. Which interval numbers can be Pe	rfect intervals?	
	A. 2, 4, 5 B. 2, 3, 6, 7	C. 1, 8 D. 1, 4, 5, 8	
<u>B</u>	_ 3. Which interval numbers can be Ma A. 1, 8 B. 2, 3, 6, 7	njor intervals? C. 1, 4, 5, 8 D. 2, 4, 5	
<u>A</u>	4. What happens to a Major interval A. it becomes a minor interval B. it becomes an augmented interval	C. it becomes a perfect interval	
<u>D</u>	_ 5. How many half steps are in a mino A. 4 B. 5	or third? C. 2 D. 3	

Chapter Quiz 23D Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
<b>A</b> 1. When finding an interval, which not	•	•		
A. the lower note	C. the note fu		ight	
B. the note furthest to the left	D. the higher	note		
1 2. Which interval numbers can be Perf	ect intervals?			
<b>L — J</b> A. 2, 4, 5	C. 1, 4, 5, 8			
B. 2, 3, 6, 7	D. 1, 8			
<b>D</b> 3. Which interval numbers can be Maj	or intervals?			
A. 1, 8	C. 1, 4, 5, 8			
B. 2, 4, 5	D. 2, 3, 6, 7			
<b>B</b> 4. What happens to a Major interval w	hen it is lowered	d a half step?		
▲ A. it becomes an augmented interval	C. it becomes	a perfect inte	erval	
B. it becomes a minor interval	D. it becomes	s a diminished	linterval	
<b>B</b> 5. How many half steps are in a minor	third?			
L — J A. 4	C. 2			
B. 3	D. 5			

<u>Ch</u> apter (	Quiz 24A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name
B	_ 1. What is the pattern of whole and hal A. wwhwwwh B. whwwhww	If steps for the C. wwwhw D. whwww	wh	cale?
=   <u>A</u>	2. Which degrees of the Major scale at A. 3, 6, 7 B. 3, 5, 7	ce lowered to g C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6	get the natural mi	inor scale?
<u>i</u>	_ 3. What is done to the natural minor so A. nothing, they are the same scale B. the third is raised a half step	C. the seven	nth is raised a ha	
<u> </u>	<ul><li>4. What is the key signature of a minor</li><li>A. 3 sharps</li><li>B. no sharps or flats</li></ul>	r? C. 3 flats D. 2 flats		
<u> </u>	<ul><li>5. What is the key signature of c minor</li><li>A. 3 sharps</li><li>B. no sharps or flats</li></ul>	r? C. 3 flats D. 2 flats		

Chapter Quiz 24B Correction Key	ClassDateName
A. whwwhww B. wwhwwwh	f steps for the natural minor scale? C. wwwhwwh D. whwwwhw
l l D	re lowered to get the natural minor scale? C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6, 7
A. nothing, they are the same scale B. the seventh is raised a half step	cale to get a harmonic minor scale?  C. the third is raised a half step  D. natural notes ascending, <i>b</i> 3, <i>b</i> 6, <i>b</i> 7 descending
A. 3 sharps B. 2 flats	C. 3 flats D. no sharps or flats
A. 3 flats B. 3 sharps	C. no sharps or flats D. 2 flats

Chapter	Quiz 24C Correction Key (	DateName
C C	_ 1. What is the pattern of whole and half A. wwwhwwh B. wwhwwwh	steps for the natural minor scale? C. whwwhww D. whwwwhw
A A	2. Which degrees of the Major scale are A. 3, 6, 7 B. 3, 5, 7	c lowered to get the natural minor scale? C. 4, 6, 7 D. 3, 6
_ i_A	<ul><li>3. What is done to the natural minor sca</li><li>A. the seventh is raised a half step</li><li>B. nothing, they are the same scale</li></ul>	le to get a harmonic minor scale?  C. the third is raised a half step  D. natural notes ascending, <i>b</i> 3, <i>b</i> 6, <i>b</i> 7 descending
<u>C</u>	<ul><li>4. What is the key signature of a minor?</li><li>A. 3 sharps</li><li>B. 2 flats</li></ul>	C. no sharps or flats D. 3 flats
L _ J A	_ 5. What is the key signature of c minor? A. 3 flats B. 3 sharps	C. 2 flats D. no sharps or flats

Chapter Quiz 24D Correction Key	ClassName
1. What is the pattern of whole and half A. wwwhwwh	steps for the natural minor scale? C. whwwwhw
B. wwhwwh	D. whwwhww
B 2. Which degrees of the Major scale are A. 3, 5, 7	lowered to get the natural minor scale? C. 4, 6, 7
B. 3, 6, 7	D. 3, 6
A. the third is raised a half step B. nothing, they are the same scale	le to get a harmonic minor scale?  C. natural notes ascending, <i>b</i> 3, <i>b</i> 6, <i>b</i> 7 descending  D. the seventh is raised a half step
A. What is the key signature of a minor?  A. no sharps or flats	C. 3 sharps
B. 2 flats	D. 3 flats
<b>B</b> 5. What is the key signature of c minor?	
<b>L</b> — <b>J</b> A. 3 sharps	C. 2 flats
B. 3 flats	D. no sharps or flats

Chapter Quiz 25A Correction I	Key ClassDateName
D 1. How many modes are there A. 4 B. 5	e? C. 6 D. 7
2. Which mode has the same A. Phrygian B. Aeolian	pattern of whole and half steps as the Major scale? C. Ionian D. Lydian
B 3. Which mode has the same A. Phrygian B. Aeolian	pattern of whole and half steps as the natural minor scale?  C. Ionian  D. Mixolydian
B 4. What is the starting note for A. A B. B	or the Dorian mode which uses the same key signature as A Major?  C. C  D. D
B 5. What key signature would A. Key of G, one sharp B. Key of F, one flat	be used for the Dorian mode starting on G? C. key of D, two sharps D. Key of C, no sharps or flats

Chapter Quiz 25B Correction Key	ClassName
<b>A</b> 1. How many modes are there?	
A. 4	C. 6
B. 5	D. 7
<b>B</b> 2. Which mode has the same pattern of	whole and half steps as the Major scale?
<b>L</b> — <b>J</b> A. Phrygian	C. Aeolian
B. Ionian	D. Lydian
<b>D</b> 3. Which mode has the same pattern of	whole and half steps as the natural minor scale?
A. Phrygian	C. Ionian
B. Mixolydian	D. Aeolian
<b>B</b> 4. What is the starting note for the Dori	an mode which uses the same key signature as A Major?
<b>L − J</b> A. A	C. C
В. В	D. D
A 5. What key signature would be used for	or the Dorian mode starting on G?
▲ A. Key of F, one flat	C. key of D, two sharps
B. Key of G, one sharp	D. Key of C, no sharps or flats

Chapt	Chapter Quiz 25C Correction Key ClassDateName					
	B 1. How many modes are there? A. 4 B. 7	C. 6 D. 5				
	A. Ionian B. Phrygian	n of whole and half steps as the Major scale? C. Aeolian D. Lydian				
[ _ j-	C 3. Which mode has the same pattern A. Phrygian B. Mixolydian	n of whole and half steps as the natural minor scale?  C. Aeolian  D. Ionian				
!	C 4. What is the starting note for the D A. D B. C	Dorian mode which uses the same key signature as A Major?  C. B  D. A				
[ _ j-	5. What key signature would be use A. Key of C, no sharps or flats B. Key of G, one sharp	ed for the Dorian mode starting on G? C. key of D, two sharps D. Key of F, one flat				

Chapter Quiz 25D Correction Key	Class	Date	Name
A. 4	C. 7		
В. 6	D. 5		
<b>D</b> 2. Which mode has the same pattern	of whole and l	half steps as the	Major scale?
A. Lydian	C. Aeolia	n	
B. Phrygian	D. Ionian		
<b>D</b> 3. Which mode has the same pattern	of whole and l	half steps as the	natural minor scale?
A. Phrygian	C. Ionian	L	
B. Mixolydian	D. Aeolia	n	
<b>D</b> 4. What is the starting note for the D	orian mode wh	nich uses the sar	ne key signature as A Major?
• <b>-</b> ■ A. D	C. A		
B. C	D. B		
5. What key signature would be used	d for the Dorian	n mode starting	on G?
A. Key of C, no sharps or flats		F, one flat	
B. Key of G, one sharp	D. key of	D, two sharps	

Chapte	er Quiz 26A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
	A 1. Which scale degrees are left out of A. 4, 7	the Major scale C. 3, 7	e to make a pent	atonic scale?	
r — ¬	B. 4, 6	D. 2, 5			
	B 2. What is a blue note? A. a sad note	C. an altere	d note, always r		
i i	B. an altered note, usually lowered	D. a type of	f note used in the	e 1800s	
i i_	<b>D</b> 3. What are the notes in the standard 0	C blues scale?			
L — J	A. C,D,E $b$ ,F,G,A,B $b$ ,C	C. D,E,F,G	i,A,B,C		
r — ¬	B. C,D,E,G,A,C	D. C,E <i>b</i> ,F,C	Gb, $G$ , $Bb$ , $C$		
<u>i _ j -</u>	C 4. What is the pattern of whole and ha A. wwhwwwh	C. wwwww	/ww	le?	
r — ¬	B. whwwhww	D. hhhhhhh	1		
[_ ]_	<ul><li>5. Which of the following is a gapped</li><li>A. the Major scale</li><li>B. the whole tone scale</li></ul>		odic minor scale atonic scale		

Chapter	Quiz 26B Correction Key	ClassName
<u>B</u>	_ 1. Which scale degrees are left out of the A. 4, 6 B. 4, 7	the Major scale to make a pentatonic scale? C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5
D	2. What is a blue note? A. a sad note B. a type of note used in the 1800s	C. an altered note, always raised D. an altered note, usually lowered
<u>C</u>	_ 3. What are the notes in the standard C A. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,F,G,A,B <i>b</i> ,C B. C,D,E,G,A,C	C blues scale? C. C,Eb,F,Gb,G,Bb,C D. D,E,F,G,A,B,C
_   <u>A</u>	_ 4. What is the pattern of whole and hal A. wwwwwww B. whwwhww	alf steps for the whole tone scale?  C. wwhwwwh D. hhhhhhh
<u> </u>	<ul><li>5. Which of the following is a gapped s</li><li>A. the Major scale</li><li>B. the pentatonic scale</li></ul>	C. the melodic minor scale D. the whole tone scale

Chapter Quiz 26C Correction Key	ClassDateName	_
<b>D</b> 1. Which scale degrees are left out or	of the Major scale to make a pentatonic scale?	
<b>A</b> . 4, 6	C. 3, 7	
B. 2, 5	D. 4, 7	
C 2. What is a blue note?		
A. a sad note	C. an altered note, usually lowered	
B. a type of note used in the 1800s	D. an altered note, always raised	
<b>A</b> 3. What are the notes in the standard	d C blues scale?	
- A. C,E $b$ ,F,G $b$ ,G,B $b$ ,C	C. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,F,G,A,B <i>b</i> ,C	
B. C,D,E,G,A,C	D. D,E,F,G,A,B,C	
<b>B</b> 4. What is the pattern of whole and h	half steps for the whole tone scale?	
<b>— </b> ■ A. whwwhww	C. wwhwwwh	
B. wwwwww	D. hhhhhhh	
5. Which of the following is a gappe	ed scale?	
→ A. the Major scale	C. the pentatonic scale	
B. the melodic minor scale	D. the whole tone scale	

Chapter Quiz 26D Correction Key	ClassName
	the Major scale to make a pentatonic scale?
A. 4, 6	C. 4, 7
B. 2, 5	D. 3, 7
A 2. What is a blue note?	
A. an altered note, usually lowered	C. a sad note
B. a type of note used in the 1800s	D. an altered note, always raised
<b>B</b> 3. What are the notes in the standard 0	C blues scale?
A. C,D,E,G,A,C	C. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,F,G,A,B <i>b</i> ,C
F - T B. C,Eb,F,Gb,G,Bb,C	D. D,E,F,G,A,B,C
<b>D</b> 4. What is the pattern of whole and ha	•
► — ► A. whwwhww	C. wwhwwwh
B. hhhhhhh	D. wwwwwww
A 5. Which of the following is a gapped	scale?
► — ■ A. the pentatonic scale	C. the Major scale
B. the melodic minor scale	D. the whole tone scale

Part	V Quiz: Key VA	Class	Date	Name
	<b>D</b> 1. Which interval nu A. 1, 8 B. 2, 4, 5		rals? 4, 5, 8 3, 6, 7	
	A. it becomes an aug B. it becomes a mino		lowered a half step? becomes a perfect interpretation adminished	
	A. wwwhwwh B. wwhwwwh		or the natural minor snwwwhw nwwhww	scale?
 	B 4. Which degrees of A. 3, 5, 7 B. 3, 6, 7	the Major scale are lowere C. 4, D. 3,	6, 7	ninor scale?
	C 5. How many modes A. 4 B. 6	c are there? C. 7 D. 5		
	A. Lydian B. Phrygian	the same pattern of whole a C. Ae D. Ion	eolian nian	·
	A. whwwhww B. hhhhhhh	D. wv	or the whole tone sca whwwwh wwwwww	le?
	A. the pentatonic sca B. the melodic mino	ale C. the	e Major scale e whole tone scale	
	A. the lower note B. the note furthest t	to the left D. the	e note furthest to the re higher note	
; = = ;	10. Which interval n A. 2, 4, 5 B. 2, 3, 6, 7	numbers can be Perfect inte C. 1, D. 1,	4, 5, 8	
	A. the third is raised B. nothing, they are			g, <i>b</i> 3, <i>b</i> 6, <i>b</i> 7 descending
	A 12. What is the key s A. no sharps or flats B. 2 flats	_	-	
	<b>D</b> 13. Which mode has A. Phrygian B. Mixolydian	the same pattern of whole C. Io D. Ae	nian	natural minor scale?
	<b>D</b> 14. What is the starti A. D B. C	ing note for the Dorian mo C. A D. B	de which uses the sar	ne key signature as A Major?

i	C	<u>C</u> 15. Which scale degrees are left out of the Major scale to make a pentatonic scale?			
I I		A. 4, 6	C. 4, 7		
	_	B. 2, 5	D. 3, 7		
I I	A	16. What is a blue note?			
·		A. an altered note, usually lowered	C. a sad note		
	- I	B. a type of note used in the 1800s	D. an altered note, always raised		
1 !	В	17. What are the notes in the standard (	C blues scale?		
I !		A. C,D,E,G,A,C	C. C,D,E <i>b</i> ,F,G,A,B <i>b</i> ,C		
	•	B. C,E $b$ ,F,G $b$ ,G,B $b$ ,C	D. D,E,F,G,A,B,C		
i i	<b>B</b>	18. How many half steps are in a minor	third?		
1 1	I	A. 4	C. 2		
		B. 3	D. 5		
i i	В	19. What is the key signature of c mino	r?		
1 1		A. 3 sharps	C. 2 flats		
		B. 3 flats	D. no sharps or flats		
r — — ¬	C	20. What key signature would be used	for the Dorian mode starting on G?		
1	Ī	A. Key of C, no sharps or flats	C. Key of F, one flat		
L	•	B. Key of G, one sharp	D. key of D, two sharps		

Part	: V Quiz	: Key VB	Class	Date	_Name
r —	1				
	<b>A</b> 1. What happens to a Major interval when it is lowered a half step?				
I i		it becomes a minor inte		C. it becomes a perfect interval	
	<b>.</b> B.	it becomes an augmente	d interval	D. it becomes a diminished in	terval
	<b>D</b> 2.	How many half steps are	e in a minor th	ird?	
I i		. 4		C. 2	
	B.	. 5		D. 3	
<del>-</del>	$\mathbf{C}_{3}$	What is the pattern of w	hole and half	steps for the natural minor scal	<u>a</u> 9
		. www.hwwh	noic and nam	C. whwwhww	
		wwhwwwh		D. whwwwhw	
	I A				1.0
			ajor scale are	lowered to get the natural mine	or scale?
		3, 6, 7		C. 4, 6, 7	
	I D.	3, 5, 7		D. 3, 6	
I i				e to get a harmonic minor scale	
I I		the seventh is raised a h	1	C. the third is raised a half ste	-
L — — 4	в.	nothing, they are the sai	ne scale	D. natural notes ascending, b3	8, b6, b7 descending
r —	<b>B</b> 6.	How many modes are th	ere?		
	Α.	<u> </u>		C. 6	
<u> :</u>	В.	. 7		D. 5	
F 7	<b>A</b> 7	Which mode has the san	ne nattern of v	whole and half steps as the Maj	or scale?
	='	. Ionian	ie pattern or v	C. Aeolian	or searc.
·	_	Phrygian		D. Lydian	
r – – 1	١ ,		1 101	•	
	_	What are the notes in the	e standard C b	C. C,D,Eb,F,G,A,Bb,C	
	='	. C,E <i>b</i> ,F,G <i>b</i> ,G,B <i>b</i> ,C . C,D,E,G,A,C		D. D,E,F,G,A,B,C	
7==7					
I I		-	hole and half	steps for the whole tone scale?	
	_	. whwwhww		C. wwhwwwh	
	В.	WWWWWW		D. hhhhhhh	
1 1	<b>B</b> 10.	. When finding an interv	al, which note	e do you start counting from?	
I I	="	the note furthest to the l	eft	C. the note furthest to the righ	ıt
	В.	the lower note		D. the higher note	
1	<b>D</b> 11.	. Which interval number	s can be Perfe	ect intervals?	
	A.	. 2, 4, 5		C. 1, 8	
	В.	2, 3, 6, 7		D. 1, 4, 5, 8	
i i	<b>B</b> 12	. Which interval number	s can be Maio	or intervals?	
1 1	_	. 1, 8		C. 1, 4, 5, 8	
		2, 3, 6, 7		D. 2, 4, 5	
	C 13	. What is the key signatu	re of a minor	)	
i i		. What is the key signati . 3 sharps	ne or a millior	C. no sharps or flats	
<u> </u>		2 flats		D. 3 flats	
			c ·		
	· ——— 17.	. What is the key signatu	ire of c minor		
		. 3 flats		C. 2 flats	
	D.	3 sharps		D. no sharps or flats	

	<u> </u>	<ul><li>15. Which mode has the same pattern of A. Phrygian</li><li>B. Mixolydian</li></ul>	whole and half steps as the natural minor scale?  C. Aeolian  D. Ionian
	<u> </u>	16. What is the starting note for the Dor. A. D. B. C.	ian mode which uses the same key signature as A Major?  C. B  D. A
     	<u>C</u>	<ul><li>17. Which of the following is a gapped s</li><li>A. the Major scale</li><li>B. the melodic minor scale</li></ul>	C. the pentatonic scale D. the whole tone scale
	<b>D</b>	18. What key signature would be used for A. Key of C, no sharps or flats B. Key of G, one sharp	or the Dorian mode starting on G? C. key of D, two sharps D. Key of F, one flat
	<u> </u>	<ul><li>19. What is a blue note?</li><li>A. a sad note</li><li>B. a type of note used in the 1800s</li></ul>	C. an altered note, usually lowered D. an altered note, always raised
     	<u>C</u>	<ul><li>20. What is the key signature of d minor</li><li>A. two sharps</li><li>B. two flats</li></ul>	? C. one flat D. one sharp

Part V	Quiz: Key VC	Class	Date	Name
	A 1. Which scale degree A. 4, 7 B. 4, 6	es are left out of the Major C. 3, 7 D. 2, 5	7	ntatonic scale?
       	B. an altered note, uso	C. an	altered note, always ype of note used in t	
_     	3. How many modes A. 4 B. 5	are there? C. 6 D. 7		
_     	A. Phrygian B. Aeolian	ne same pattern of whole a C. Ion D. Lyd	nian	Major scale?
	5. Which mode has the A. Phrygian B. Aeolian	ne same pattern of whole a C. Ion D. Mi		natural minor scale?
	6. What is done to the A. nothing, they are to B. the third is raised a		seventh is raised a l	scale? half step g, b3, b6, b7 descending
	7. What is the key sig A. 3 sharps B. no sharps or flats	nature of a minor? C. 3 fl D. 2 f		
    - 	A. the note furthest to B. the note furthest to	the left C. the	start counting from higher note lower note	?
_     	9. Which interval num A. 2, 3, 6, 7 B. 1, 4, 5, 8	nbers can be Perfect interv C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4	3	
	A 10. Which interval nu A. 2, 3, 6, 7 B. 1, 4, 5, 8	mbers can be Major inter C. 1, 8 D. 2, 4	3	
    - 	11. What are the note A. C,D,Eb,F,G,A,Bb,G B. C,D,E,G,A,C		scale? E,F,G,A,B,C E <i>b</i> ,F,G <i>b</i> ,G,B <i>b</i> ,C	
i i_ i i	C 12. What is the patter A. wwhwwwh B. whwwhww	n of whole and half steps C. ww D. hhl	VWWWWW	cale?
     	A. the Major scale B. the whole tone sca		melodic minor scal pentatonic scale	e
	B 14. What is the startin A. A B. B	ng note for the Dorian mod C. C D. D	de which uses the sa	ame key signature as A Major?

[	В	15. What key signature would be used for	or the Dorian mode starting on G?
I I		A. Key of G, one sharp	C. key of D, two sharps
}==:		B. Key of F, one flat	D. Key of C, no sharps or flats
! !_	<u>C</u>	16. What is the key signature of c minor	
I I		A. 3 sharps	C. 3 flats
		B. no sharps or flats	D. 2 flats
i i_	<u>C</u>	17. What happens to a Major interval wl	
		A. it becomes a diminished interval	C. it becomes a minor interval
		B. it becomes an augmented interval	D. it becomes a perfect interval
į į_	A	18. How many half steps are in a minor	
1 1		A. 3	C. 2
		B. 4	D. 5
! !_	B	19. What is the pattern of whole and hal	=
		A. wwhwwwh	C. wwwhwwh
		B. whwwhww	D. whwwwhw
! !_	A	20. Which degrees of the Major scale ar	
1		A. 3, 6, 7	C. 4, 6, 7
		B. 3, 5, 7	D. 3, 6

Part	t V Quiz: Key VD	Class	Date	Name		
I C 1. What are the notes in the standard C blues scale?						
I	A. C,D,E $b$ ,F,G,A,B $b$ ,O	C. (	C,Eb,F,Gb,G,Bb,C			
-==	■ B. C,D,E,G,A,C	D. I	O,E,F,G,A,B,C			
I	A 2. What is the pattern of whole and half steps for the whole tone scale?					
I L — —	A. wwwwwww B. whwwhww		whwwwh hhhhhh			
r — —	<b>"</b> D	_				
Ī	A. Phrygian		onian	turur mmor scare.		
-==	B. Mixolydian	D. A	Aeolian			
B 4. What is the starting note for the Dorian mode which uses the same key signature as A Ma						
<u> </u>	I A. A ■ B. B	C. C D. I				
 I	A 5. What is the pattern			ala?		
Ī	A. whwwhww		wwhwwh	are:		
	B. wwhwwwh	D. v	vhwwwhw			
I	<b>D</b> 6. Which degrees of the	nor scale?				
I L — —	A. 3, 6 B. 3, 5, 7		, 6, 7 , 6, 7			
 I	C 7. When finding an in					
Ī	A. the note furthest to		ne lower note			
	B. the note furthest to	the right D. t	ne higher note			
l	A 8. Which interval nun	nbers can be Perfect into	ervals?			
-	A. 1, 4, 5, 8	C. 1				
г — — I	B. 2, 3, 6, 7		, 4, 5			
Ī	9. Which interval nun A. 1, 8	nbers can be Major inter	vals? , 3, 6, 7			
L — —	B. 1, 4, 5, 8		, 4, 5			
İ	<b>D</b> 10. How many modes are there?					
	I A. 4	C. 6				
- =	B. 5	D. 7				
! !	B 11. Which mode has t A. Phrygian	<u> </u>	le and half steps as the N Aeolian	Major scale?		
	B. Ionian		ydian			
B 12. Which scale degrees are left out of the Major scale to make a pentatonic				tatonic scale?		
	A. 4, 6	C. 3				
	B. 4, 7	D. 2	, 5			
I	1 13. What is a blue not			tand		
	A. a sad note B. a type of note used		n altered note, always ra n altered note, usually lo			
r — — I	B. a type of note used in the 1600s B. an artered note, usually lowered B. at type of note used in the 1600s B. an artered note, usually lowered B. at type of note used in the 1600s B. an artered note, usually lowered B. at type of note used in the 1600s B. an artered note, usually lowered B. at type of note used in the 1600s B. an artered note, usually lowered B. at type of note used in the 1600s B. an artered note, usually lowered B. at type of note used in the 1600s B. an artered note, usually lowered B. at type of note used in the 1600s B. at artered note, usually lowered B. at artered note, usually lowered B. at artered note, usually lowered B. at artered note, usually lowered B. at artered note, usually lowered B. at artered note, usually lowered B. at a type of note used in the 1600s B. at artered note, usually lowered B. at artered note, used B. at ar					
I	A. nothing, they are the		he third is raised a half s			
<b>L</b> — —	B. the seventh is raise		atural notes ascending, l	•		

i i	<b>D</b> 15. What is the key signature of a minor?			
! !	A. 3 sharps	C. 3 flats		
	B. 2 flats	D. no sharps or flats		
i i	<b>D</b> 16. What happens to a Major interval when it is lowered a half step?			
	A. it becomes a diminished interval	1		
,	B. it becomes an augmented interval	D. it becomes a minor interval		
<u> </u>	<b>B</b> 17. How many half steps are in a minor third?			
! !	A. 4	C. 2		
	B. 3	D. 5		
l !	<u>A</u> 18. What key signature would be used for the Dorian mode starting on G?			
! ! L J	A. Key of F, one flat	C. key of D, two sharps		
	B. Key of G, one sharp	D. Key of C, no sharps or flats		
	<b>B</b> 19. Which of the following is a gapped scale?			
	A. the Major scale	C. the melodic minor scale		
	B. the pentatonic scale	D. the whole tone scale		
i i				
I I	A. three	C. two		
L — — <sup>1</sup>	B. four	D. one		

Chapter Quiz 28A Correction Key	<b>ClassDateName</b>
1. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third B. bottom, middle, top	C. root, third, fifth D. C, E, G
A. diminished, minor, augmented, ma B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7	
A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	ot of the chord in a Major triad?  C. minor third, perfect fifth  D. Major third, minor third
4. What are the intervals from the room A. minor 3rd, diminished 5th B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	ot of the chord in a minor triad?  C. minor third, perfect fifth  D. Major third, minor third
5. What is the spelling of the e minor A. E, G#, B B. E, G, Bb	chord? C. E, G#, B# D. E, G, B

Chapter Quiz 28B Correction Key	ClassName
B 1. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third B. root, third, fifth	C. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G
A. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7	C. diminished, minor, augmented, major D. yellow, orange, purple, green
A. Major 3rd, perfect 5th B. Major 3rd, diminished 5th	of the chord in a Major triad?  C. minor third, perfect fifth  D. Major third, minor third
A. What are the intervals from the root of A. minor third, perfect fifth B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	of the chord in a minor triad?  C. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  D. Major third, minor third
5. What is the spelling of the e minor cl A. E, G#, B B. E, G, Bb	hord? C. E, G#, B# D. E, G, B

Chapter	Quiz 28C Correction Key	ClassDateName	
	_ 1. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third	C. bottom, middle, top	
	B. C, E, G  2. What are the four qualities of triad? A. major, minor, locrian, dorian	C. M3, dim2, aug5, min7	
	<ul> <li>B. diminished, minor, augmented, mag</li> <li>3. What are the intervals from the root</li> <li>A. minor third, perfect fifth</li> <li>B. Major 3rd, diminished 5th</li> </ul>		
B	_ 4. What are the intervals from the root A. Major 3rd, perfect 5th B. minor third, perfect fifth	•	
L J A	_ 5. What is the spelling of the e minor of A. E, G, B B. E. G. Bb	chord? C. E, G#, B# D. E. G#, B	

Chapter Quiz 28D Correction Key	ClassName
B 1. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third B. root, third, fifth	C. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G
A. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. yellow, orange, purple, green	C. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. diminished, minor, augmented, major
A. minor third, perfect fifth B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	of the chord in a Major triad?  C. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  D. Major third, minor third
4. What are the intervals from the root of A. Major 3rd, perfect 5th B. Major 3rd, diminished 5th	of the chord in a minor triad?  C. minor third, perfect fifth  D. Major third, minor third
5. What is the spelling of the e minor change A. E, G#, B# B. E, G, Bb	ord? C. E, G, B D. E, G#, B

Chapter	Quiz 29A Correction Key	ClassDateName	
r — ı	_		
I I B	_ 1. When you see a 7 to the right of a ch	ord letter, what kind of seventh is above the root?	
	A. Major 7th	C. Perfect 7th	
<u> </u>	B. minor 7th	D. diminished 7th	
C	$2$ . What is another name for the $V^7$ cho	rd?	
	A. minor seventh chord	C. dominant seventh chord	
	B. a five chord	D. diminished seventh chord	
i i B	$\_$ 3. What chord usually follows the $V^7$ c	hord?	
	A. a Major chord	C. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	
i i c	B. the I, or tonic chord	D. a minor chord	
	_ 4. How many chord tones are in a 9th c	hord?	
	A. 3	C. 5	
i D	B. 4	D. 6	
<sup>1</sup>	$\_$ 5. What is the spelling of the $V^7$ chord	in the key of Eb?	
	A. Eb, G, Bb, D	C. Ab, C, Eb, G	
	B. G, B <i>b</i> , D, F	D. Bb, D, F, Ab	

napter (	Quiz 29B Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
I A	1. When you see a <sup>7</sup> to the right of a ch	ord letter, what	t kind of sevent	h is in the chord?	
	A. minor 7th	C. Perfect 7t	h		
	B. Major 7th	D. diminishe	ed 7th		
D	$2$ . What is another name for the $V^7$ cho	ord?			
4	A. minor seventh chord	C. diminishe	d seventh chord	d	
7	B. a five chord	D. dominant	seventh chord		
<u>C</u>	$_{\rm 2}$ 3. What chord usually follows the ${ m V}^7$ c	hord?			
_	A. a Major chord	C. the I, or to	onic chord		
9 8	B. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	D. a minor cl	hord		
i B	4. How many chord tones are in a 9th c	chord?			
	A. 3	C. 4			
7	B. 5	D. 6			
C	5. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord	in the key of E	b?		
4	A. Eb, G, Bb, D	C. Bb, D, F,	Ab		
	B. G, B <i>b</i> , D, F	D. A $b$ , C, E $b$	, G		

Chapter	Quiz 29C Correction Key	ClassDateN	ame
r — i	·		
I I C	$\_$ 1. When you see a $^7$ to the right of a $^3$	chord letter, what kind of seventh is in	n the chord?
L — J	A. Perfect 7th	C. minor 7th	
r — ¬	B. Major 7th	D. diminished 7th	
	$2$ . What is another name for the $V^7$ cl		
	A. dominant seventh chord	C. diminished seventh chord	
<u> </u>	B. a five chord	D. minor seventh chord	
<u>D</u>	$\_$ 3. What chord usually follows the $V^7$		
	A. a Major chord	C. a minor chord	
<u> </u>	B. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	D. the I, or tonic chord	
<u> </u>	_4. How many chord tones are in a 9th	chord?	
L — J	A. 5	C. 4	
r — ¬	B. 3	D. 6	
B	$\_$ 5. What is the spelling of the $V^7$ chor	d in the key of Eb?	
L — J	A. Eb, G, Bb, D	C. G, Bb, D, F	
	B. B <i>b</i> , D, F, A <i>b</i>	D. Ab, C, Eb, G	

Chapter	Quiz 29D Correction Key	ClassName
I I D	1 When you see a <sup>7</sup> to the right of a c	chord letter, what kind of seventh is in the chord?
L — J	A. Perfect 7th	C. diminished 7th
<u> </u>	B. Major 7th	D. minor 7th
i i <u>B</u>	$2$ . What is another name for the $V^7$ cl	nord?
L — J	A. a five chord	C. diminished seventh chord
r — 1	B. dominant seventh chord	D. minor seventh chord
<u> </u>	$_{\rm 2}$ 3. What chord usually follows the ${ m V}^7$	chord?
	A. the I, or tonic chord	C. a minor chord
7-1	B. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	D. a Major chord
i i <u>D</u>	4. How many chord tones are in a 9th	chord?
L — J	A. 6	C. 4
r — :	B. 3	D. 5
	$_{2}$ 5. What is the spelling of the $V^{7}$ chor	d in the key of Eb?
L — J	A. Bb, D, F, Ab	C. G, Bb, D, F
	B. Eb, G, Bb, D	D. Ab, C, Eb, G

hapter Quiz 30A Correction Key	ClassName
C 1. Which chord tone is in the lowes	st position in a first inversion chord?
A. root	C. third
B. fifth	D. seventh
B 2. Which chord tone is in the lowes	st position in a second inversion chord?
<b>– J</b> A. root	C. third
B. fifth	D. seventh
$\mathbf{D}$ 3. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup> of	chord in the key of C?
A. C, F, A	C. E, G, C
B. B, D, G	D. A, C, F
C 4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> cl	hord in the key of D?
A. D, F#, A, C	C. A, D, F#
B. F#, A, D	D. C, D, F#, A
<b>D</b> 5. What is open harmony?	
A. space between chords	C. less than an octave between chord tones
B. chord tones outside of the key	D. more than an octave between chord tones

**Chapter Quiz 30B Correction Key** Class Date Name **B** 1. Which chord tone is in the lowest position in a first inversion chord? A. root C. fifth B. third D. seventh 2. Which chord tone is in the lowest position in a second inversion chord? A. fifth C. third B. root D. seventh  $\mathbb{C}$  3. What is the spelling for the IV<sup>6</sup> chord in the key of C? C. A, C, F A. C, F, A B. B, D, G D. E, G, C 4. What is the spelling of the  $I^{64}$  chord in the key of D? A. D, F#, A, C C. C, D, F#, A B. F#, A, D D. A, D, F# 5. What is open harmony? A. space between chords C. more than an octave between chord tones B. chord tones outside of the key D. less than an octave between chord tones

napter Quiz 30C Correction Key	ClassDateName
<b>I_D</b> 1. Which chord tone is in the lowes	st position in a first inversion chord?
A. root	C. fifth
B. seventh	D. third
<u>C</u> 2. Which chord tone is in the lower	st position in a second inversion chord?
A. third	C. fifth
B. root	D. seventh
$\mathbf{A}$ 3. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup>	chord in the key of C?
A. A, C, F	C. B, D, G
B. C, F, A	D. E, G, C
<b>B</b> 4. What is the spelling of the I cho	ord in the key of D?
A. A, D, F#	C. C, D, F#, A
B. F#, A, D	D. D, F#, A, C
<b>D</b> 5. What is open harmony?	
A. space between chords	C. less than an octave between chord tones
B. chord tones outside of the key	D. more than an octave between chord tones

<u>Chapter</u>	Quiz 30D Correction Key	ClassDate	Name
	1. When you see a <sup>7</sup> to the right of a ch A. Perfect 7th B. Major 7th	ord letter, what kind of sevent C. diminished 7th D. minor 7th	h is in the chord?
<u> </u>	<ul> <li>2. What is another name for the V<sup>7</sup> cho</li> <li>A. a five chord</li> <li>B. dominant seventh chord</li> </ul>	ord? C. diminished seventh chord D. minor seventh chord	1
	_ 3. What chord usually follows the V <sup>7</sup> c A. the I, or tonic chord B. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	hord? C. a minor chord D. a Major chord	
<u> </u>	4. How many chord tones are in a 9th of A. 6 B. 3	chord? C. 4 D. 5	
A	5. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord A. Bb, D, F, Ab B. Eb, G, Bb, D	in the key of E <i>b</i> ? C. G, B <i>b</i> , D, F D. A <i>b</i> , C, E <i>b</i> , G	

Cnapter of	Quiz 31A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
I I <u>C</u>	1. What is disjunct motion in a chord pr	ogression?			
	A. stepwise motion	C. a leap of n	nore than a secon	nd	
<u> </u>	B. notes moving in opposite directions	D. a leap of l	ess than a second	l	
<u>B</u>	2. What is contrary motion in a chord pr	rogression?			
	A. stepwise motion	C. a leap of n	nore than a secon	nd	
<u> </u>	B. notes moving in opposite directions	D. notes mov	ring the same dire	ection	
<u>D</u>	3. What is parallel motion in a chord pro	C			
	A. stepwise motion		nore than a secon		
<u> </u>	B. notes moving in opposite directions	D. notes mov	ring the same dire	ection	
<u>B</u>	4. Which types of parallel motion shoul	d be avoided?			
	A. thirds, fourth, sixths	C. seconds, f	ifths, sevenths		
r — ¬	B. fourths, fifth, octaves	D. fourths, fi	fths, ninths		
A	5. What are the chords in the iii, vi, ii, V	<sup>7</sup> , I progression	on in the key of E	b?	
	A. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$	C. $Eb$ , $Ab$ , $E$	<i>b</i> 7, Ddim, E <i>b</i>		
	B. Eb, Bb7, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	D. G, C, F, B	b, E $b$		

Chapter (	Quiz 31B Correction Key	ClassName
	1. What is disjunct motion in a chord pr A. stepwise motion	C. notes moving in opposite directions
<u>A</u>	<ul><li>B. a leap of more than a second</li><li>2. What is contrary motion in a chord proposite directions</li><li>B. stepwise motion</li></ul>	
	3. What is parallel motion in a chord pro A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in opposite directions	rogression? C. notes moving the same direction
	4. Which types of parallel motion should A. thirds, fourth, sixths B. fourths, fifths, ninths	ld be avoided? C. seconds, fifths, sevenths D. fourths, fifth, octaves
	5. What are the chords in the iii, vi, ii, V A. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, Bb <sup>7</sup> , Eb B. Eb, Bb7, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	

npter Quiz 31C Correction Key	ClassDateName
A 1. What is disjunct motion in a chord p	progression?
A. a leap of more than a second B. stepwise motion	C. notes moving in opposite directions D. a leap of less than a second
<b>B</b> 2. What is contrary motion in a chord p	progression?
A. stepwise motion	C. a leap of more than a second
B. notes moving in opposite directions	D. notes moving the same direction
<b>B</b> 3. What is parallel motion in a chord parall	rogression?
■ A. stepwise motion	C. notes moving in opposite directions
B. notes moving the same direction	D. a leap of more than a second
4. Which types of parallel motion shou	ald be avoided?
A. thirds, fourth, sixths	C. fourths, fifth, octaves
<b>B</b> . fourths, fifths, ninths	D. seconds, fifths, sevenths
I	
■ C 5. What are the chords in the iii, vi, ii,	$V^{\prime}$ , I progression in the key of Eb?
A. Eb, Ab, Bb7, Ddim, Eb	C. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$
B. Eb. Bb7, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	D. G.C. F. Bh. Eh.

Chapter Quiz 31D Correction I	Key ClassDateName
<b>D</b> 1. What is disjunct motion in	a chord progression?
A. a leap of less than a second B. stepwise motion	C. notes moving in opposite directions D. a leap of more than a second
<b>D</b> 2. What is contrary motion in	a chord progression?
A. stepwise motion	C. a leap of more than a second
B. notes moving the same dir	rection D. notes moving in opposite directions
1 2 3. What is parallel motion in	a chord progression?
A. stepwise motion	C. notes moving the same direction
B. notes moving in opposite of	directions D. a leap of more than a second
■ ■ A 4. Which types of parallel mo	otion should be avoided?
A. fourths, fifth, octaves	C. thirds, fourth, sixths
B. fourths, fifths, ninths	D. seconds, fifths, sevenths
	iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ , I progression in the key of Eb?
A. $Eb$ , $Ab$ , $Bb7$ , $Ddim$ , $Eb$	C. Eb, Bb7, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin
B. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, $\mathrm{B}b^7$ , F	Eb D. G, C, F, Bb, $Eb$

Part	VI Qu	ıiz: Key VIA	Class	Date	Name
r — — ¬	ı IB <sub>1</sub>		10		
Ī	I '	. What are the parts of a	triad?	C hottom middle ton	
		A. first, second, third B. root, third, fifth		C. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G	
	D	, ,		D. C, E, G	
I I		2. What are the four quali		~	
<u></u>		A. major, minor, locrian,		C. M3, dim2, aug5, min7	. 1
	D	B. yellow, orange, purple	e, green	D. diminished, minor, augm	ented, major
I i	<b>Т</b> 3	3. When you see a $^7$ to the	e right of a cho	ord letter, what kind of sevent	h is in the chord?
L — — ±		A. Perfect 7th		C. diminished 7th	
		B. Major 7th		D. minor 7th	
I i	l R	What is another name (	Son 4h o 377 oloon	.10	
I i		<ol> <li>What is another name f</li> <li>a five chord</li> </ol>	or the v chor	C. diminished seventh chord	4
L — — ±		B. dominant seventh cho	rd	D. minor seventh chord	ı
<sub>-</sub>					
		5. What is the spelling for	the IV <sup>6</sup> chord	in the key of C?	
		A. C, F, A		C. B, D, G	
r — — <del>1</del>		B. A, C, F		D. E, G, C	
! !		6. What is disjunct motion	n in a chord pr	ogression?	
		A. a leap of less than a sec		C. notes moving in opposite	directions
	· .	B. stepwise motion		D. a leap of more than a sec	ond
- I i	<b>D</b> 7	7. What is contrary motio	n in a chord pr	rogression?	
<b>I</b> I		A. stepwise motion		C. a leap of more than a sec	ond
<u></u>		B. notes moving the same	direction	D. notes moving in opposite	directions
I i	$\mathbf{C}$	3. What is parallel motion	in a chord pro	ogression?	
I i		A. stepwise motion	r in w onor o pro	C. notes moving the same d	irection
L — — ±	_	-	ite directions	D. a leap of more than a sec	
r – – ,	R	What are the intervals t	from the root o	f the chord in a Major triad?	
<b>!</b> !				C. Major 3rd, diminished 5t	h
l   L j		B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th		D. Major third, minor third	.11
		3	£		<b>1</b>
l I		A. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	from the root	of the chord in a minor triad? C. minor third, perfect fifth	(
! -		B. Major 3rd, diminished	5th	D. Major third, minor third	
}==;		•			
l I	l '	1. What is the spelling of	f the e minor c		
! !	-	A. E, G#, B#		C. E, G, B	
<u> </u>		B. E, G, Bb		D. E, G#, B	
l i		2. How many chord tone	es are in a 9th o		
l I	•	A. 6		C. 4	
L — — d F — — ,		B. 3		D. 5	
I i	<b>A</b> 1	3. What is the spelling o	f the V <sup>7</sup> chord	in the key of Eb?	
l I		A. $Bb$ , D, F, $Ab$		C. G, Bb, D, F	
<u> </u>		B. Eb, G, Bb, D		D. A $b$ , C, E $b$ , G	
!	$\mathbf{A}_{1}$	4. Which chord tone is it	n the lowest po	osition in a first inversion cho	rd?
l i		A. third	10 est pe	C. fifth	- <del> •</del>
L — — -	-	B. seventh		D. root	

<u>D</u>	15. Which chord tone is in the lowest po A. third B. root	osition in a second inversion chord?  C. seventh  D. fifth
	<ul><li>16. Which types of parallel motion shou</li><li>A. fourths, fifth, octaves</li><li>B. fourths, fifths, ninths</li></ul>	lld be avoided? C. thirds, fourth, sixths D. seconds, fifths, sevenths
i i <u>B</u>	<ul> <li>17. What are the chords in the iii, vi, ii,</li> <li>A. Eb, Ab, Bb7, Ddim, Eb</li> <li>B. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, Bb<sup>7</sup>, Eb</li> </ul>	V <sup>7</sup> , I progression in the key of E <i>b</i> ? C. E <i>b</i> , B <i>b</i> 7, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin D. G, C, F, B <i>b</i> , E <i>b</i>
i A	18. What chord usually follows the V <sup>7</sup> of A. the I, or tonic chord B. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	chord? C. a minor chord D. a Major chord
C C	19. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord A. F#, A, D B. C, D, F#, A  20. What is open harmony? A. space between chords B. chord tones outside of the key	

Part	VI Qu	iz: Key VIB	Class	Date	Name
	A A	What are the intervals from A. Major 3rd, perfect 5th B. minor third, perfect fifth		the chord in a minor triad? C. Major 3rd, diminished 5t D. Major third, minor third	h
	A	What is the spelling of the A. E, G, B B. E, G, Bb		ord? C. E, G#, B# D. E, G#, B	
	A E	What is disjunct motion  A. a leap of more than a sec  B. stepwise motion	cond	C. notes moving in opposite D. a leap of less than a second	
	Ā	What is contrary motion A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in opposite	_	ogression? C. a leap of more than a second. D. notes moving the same d	
	ı A	What is the spelling for tA. A, C, F B. C, F, A		in the key of C? C. B, D, G D. E, G, C	
	ı A	What is the spelling of the A. F#, A, D B. A, D, F#		n the key of D? C. C, D, F#, A D. D, F#, A, C	
	i A	How many chord tones a A. 5 B. 3		ord? C. 4 D. 6	
	A	What is the spelling of the A. Eb, G, Bb, D B. Bb, D, F, Ab		the key of E <i>b</i> ? C. G, B <i>b</i> , D, F D. A <i>b</i> , C, E <i>b</i> , G	
	A	What is parallel motion in A. stepwise motion B. notes moving the same of		gression? C. notes moving in opposite D. a leap of more than a sec	
	I A	O. Which types of parallel A. thirds, fourth, sixths B. fourths, fifths, ninths		d be avoided? C. fourths, fifth, octaves D. seconds, fifths, sevenths	
	A	<ol> <li>What are the chords in the chords in the chords.</li> <li>Eb, Ab, Bb7, Ddim, Eb</li> <li>Eb, Bb7, Fmin, Cmin, G</li> </ol>		$7^7$ , I progression in the key of C. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, B $b^7$ , D. G, C, F, B $b$ , E $b$	
	A A	2. Which chord tone is in A. root 3. seventh		sition in a first inversion cho C. fifth D. third	rd?
	<u> </u>	3. Which chord tone is in A. third 3. root		sition in a second inversion of C. fifth  D. seventh	chord?
I j	Α	4. When you see a <sup>7</sup> to the A. Perfect 7th 3. Major 7th		ord letter, what kind of seven C. minor 7th D. diminished 7th	th is in the chord?

$A$ 15. What is another name for the $V^7$ character $A$ . dominant seventh chord	nord? C. diminished seventh chord
B. a five chord	D. minor seventh chord
<b>D</b> 16. What chord usually follows the $V^7$	chord?
► A. a Major chord	C. a minor chord
B. the IV, or sub-dominant chord	D. the I, or tonic chord
<b>D</b> 17. What are the parts of a triad?	
■ ■ ■ A. first, second, third	C. bottom, middle, top
B. C, E, G	D. root, third, fifth
<b>B</b> 18. What are the four qualities of triad	
A. major, minor, locrian, dorian	C. M3, dim2, aug5, min7
B. diminished, minor, augmented, major	or D. yellow, orange, purple, green
C 19. What are the intervals from the roo	t of the chord in a Major triad?
A. minor third, perfect fifth	C. Major 3rd, perfect 5th
B. Major 3rd, diminished 5th	D. Major third, minor third
<b>D</b> 20. What is open harmony?	
A. space between chords	C. less than an octave between chord tones
B. chord tones outside of the key	D. more than an octave between chord tones

<ul> <li>D 1. What is parallel motion in a chord progression? A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in opposite directions B. notes moving in opposite directions C. a leap of more than a second B. notes moving in opposite directions D. notes moving the same direction B. 2. Which types of parallel motion should be avoided? A. thirds, fourth, sixths C. seconds, fifths, sevenths B. fourths, fifth, octaves D. fourths, fifths, ninths D 3. What is the spelling for the IV<sup>6</sup> chord in the key of C? A. C, F, A B. B, D, G D. A, C, F</li> <li>C 4. What is the spelling of the I<sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D? A. D, F#, A, C C. A, D, F# B. F#, A, D D. C, D, F#, A</li> <li>C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord? A. 3 C. 5 B. 4 D. 6</li> <li>D 6. What is the spelling of the V<sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb? A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab</li> <li>C 7. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third B. bottom, middle, top C. C, E, G A 8. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth D. Major third, minor third</li> </ul>
A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in opposite directions B. 2. Which types of parallel motion should be avoided? A. thirds, fourth, sixths C. seconds, fifths, sevenths B. fourths, fifth, octaves D. fourths, fifths, ninths  D. 3. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in the key of C? A. C, F, A C. E, G, C B. B, D, G D. A, C, F  C. 4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D? A. D, F#, A, C C. A, D, F# B. F#, A, D D. C, D, F#, A  C. 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord? A. 3 C. 5 B. 4 D. 6  D. 6 What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb? A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C. 7. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third C. root, third, fifth B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G  A. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
B. notes moving in opposite directions  B. 2. Which types of parallel motion should be avoided?  A. thirds, fourth, sixths  B. fourths, fifth, octaves  D. fourths, fifths, sevenths  B. fourths, fifth, octaves  D. fourths, fifths, ninths  D. 3. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in the key of C?  A. C, F, A  C. E, G, C  B. B, D, G  D. A, C, F  C. 4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D?  A. D, F#, A, C  C. A, D, F#  B. F#, A, D  D. C, D, F#, A  C. 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord?  A. 3  C. 5  B. 4  D. 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D, F  D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C. 7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third  B. bottom, middle, top  D. C, E, G  A. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  C. minor third, perfect fifth
B 2. Which types of parallel motion should be avoided?  A. thirds, fourth, sixths  B. fourths, fifth, octaves  D. fourths, fifths, sevenths  B. fourths, fifth, octaves  D. fourths, fifths, ninths  D 3. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in the key of C?  A. C, F, A  B. B, D, G  D. A, C, F  C 4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D?  A. D, F#, A, C  C. A, D, F#  B. F#, A, D  D. C, D, F#, A  C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord?  A. 3  C. 5  B. 4  D 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D  C 7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third  B. bottom, middle, top  D. C, E, G  A 8. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. thirds, fourth, sixths B. fourths, fifth, octaves D. fourths, fifths, ninths  D. 3. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in the key of C? A. C, F, A C. E, G, C B. B, D, G D. A, C, F  4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D? A. D, F#, A, C C. A, D, F# B. F#, A, D C. C. A, D, F#, A C. S. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord? A. 3 C. 5 B. 4 D. 6  D. 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb? A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C. T. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third C. root, third, fifth B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G A. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? C. minor third, perfect fifth
B. fourths, fifth, octaves  D. fourths, fifths, ninths  D. 3. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in the key of C?  A. C, F, A  B. B, D, G  C. E, G, C  B. B, D, G  D. A, C, F  C. A, D, F#  B. F#, A, D  C. C. A, D, F#  B. F#, A, D  C. S. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord?  A. 3  C. 5  B. 4  D. 6  D. 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D  C. Ab, C, Eb, G  B. G, Bb, D, F  D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C. T. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third  B. bottom, middle, top  D. C. E, G  A. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
D 3. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup> chord in the key of C? A. C, F, A C. E, G, C B. B, D, G D. A, C, F  C 4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D? A. D, F#, A, C C. A, D, F# B. F#, A, D D. C, D, F#, A  C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord? A. 3 C. 5 B. 4 D. 6  D 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb? A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C 7. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third C. root, third, fifth B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G  A 8. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. C, F, A  B. B, D, G  C 4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D?  A. D, F#, A, C  B. F#, A, D  C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord?  A. 3  C. 5  B. 4  D 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D  C Ab, C, Eb, G  B. G, Bb, D, F  C 7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third  B. bottom, middle, top  C 7. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. C, F, A B. B, D, G D. A, C, F  C 4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D? A. D, F#, A, C B. F#, A, D D. C, D, F#, A  C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord? A. 3 C. 5 B. 4 D. 6  D 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb? A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C 7. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G A. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green B. 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
C 4. What is the spelling of the I <sup>64</sup> chord in the key of D?  A. D, F#, A, C C. A, D, F#  B. F#, A, D D. C, D, F#, A  C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord?  A. 3 C. 5  B. 4 D. 6  D 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G  B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C 7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third C. root, third, fifth  B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G  A 8. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. D, F#, A, C B. F#, A, D D. C, D, F#, A  C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord? A. 3 C. 5 B. 4 D. 6 What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb? A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C 7. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third C. root, third, fifth B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G  A 8. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. D, F#, A, C B. F#, A, D D. C, D, F#, A  C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord? A. 3 C. 5 B. 4 D. 6 What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb? A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C 7. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third C. root, third, fifth B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G  A 8. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
B. F#, A, D  C  5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord?  A. 3  C. 5  B. 4  D. 6  D  6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D  C. Ab, C, Eb, G  B. G, Bb, D, F  D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C  7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third  B. bottom, middle, top  C. root, third, fifth  D. C, E, G  A. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B  9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
C 5. How many chord tones are in a 9th chord?  A. 3 C. 5 B. 4 D. 6  D 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C 7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third C. root, third, fifth B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G  A 8. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. 3 B. 4 D. 6 D. 6 What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb? A. Eb, G, Bb, D C. Ab, C, Eb, G B. G, Bb, D, F D. Bb, D, F, Ab C. 7. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G A. 8. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green B. 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
B. 4  D. 6  D. 6. What is the spelling of the V <sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D  B. G, Bb, D, F  C. Ab, C, Eb, G  B. G, Bb, D, F  D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C. Toot, third, fifth  B. bottom, middle, top  D. C, E, G  A. Girst, second, third  B. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
<ul> <li>D 6. What is the spelling of the V<sup>7</sup> chord in the key of Eb?  A. Eb, G, Bb, D  B. G, Bb, D, F  C 7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third  B. bottom, middle, top  C 8. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green</li> <li>B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth</li> </ul>
A. Eb, G, Bb, D  B. G, Bb, D, F  C. Ab, C, Eb, G  D. Bb, D, F, Ab  C. 7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third  B. bottom, middle, top  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
B. G, Bb, D, F  C 7. What are the parts of a triad?  A. first, second, third  B. bottom, middle, top  C 7. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
C 7. What are the parts of a triad? A. first, second, third C. root, third, fifth B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G  A 8. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. first, second, third B. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G  A 8. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
B. bottom, middle, top  A. What are the four qualities of triad?  A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian  B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7  D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad?  A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
A 8. What are the four qualities of triad? A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. diminished, minor, augmented, major C. major, minor, locrian, dorian B. M3, dim2, aug5, min7 D. yellow, orange, purple, green  B. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
B 9. What are the intervals from the root of the chord in a Major triad? A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th  C. minor third, perfect fifth
A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th C. minor third, perfect fifth
r — - 1
$\blacksquare$ 10. What are the chords in the iii, vi, ii, $V^7$ , I progression in the key of Eb?
A. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$ C. $Eb$ , $Ab$ , $Bb7$ , $Ddim$ , $Eb$ B. $Eb$ , $Bb7$ , Fmin, Cmin, Gmin D. G, C, F, $Bb$ , $Eb$
11. Which chord tone is in the lowest position in a first inversion chord?
A. root C. third
B. fifth D. seventh
B 12. Which chord tone is in the lowest position in a second inversion chord?
A. root C. third
B. fifth D. seventh
$\mathbf{B}$ 13. When you see a <sup>7</sup> to the right of a chord letter, what kind of seventh is in the chord?
A. Major 7th C. Perfect 7th
B. minor 7th  D. diminished 7th
$\underline{\mathbf{C}}$ 14. What is another name for the $V^7$ chord?
A. minor seventh chord  C. dominant seventh chord
B. a five chord  D. diminished seventh chord

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I B	$_{\perp}$ 15. What chord usually follows the $V^{7}$	
! !	A. a Major chord	C. the IV, or sub-dominant chord
;==;	B. the I, or tonic chord	D. a minor chord
I I_ <u>C</u>	16. What are the intervals from the root	of the chord in a minor triad?
I I	A. Major 3rd, diminished 5th	C. minor third, perfect fifth
<b>;==</b> ;	B. Major 3rd, perfect 5th	D. Major third, minor third
1 1 <u>D</u>	17. What is the spelling of the e minor of	chord?
1 1	A. E, G#, B	C. E, G#, B#
	B. E, G, B <i>b</i>	D. E, G, B
<u>C</u>	18. What is disjunct motion in a chord p	progression?
1 1	A. stepwise motion	C. a leap of more than a second
	B. notes moving in opposite directions	D. a leap of less than a second
<u> </u>	19. What is contrary motion in a chord	progression?
1 1	A. stepwise motion	C. a leap of more than a second
<u> </u>	B. notes moving in opposite directions	D. notes moving the same direction
1 D	20. What is open harmony?	
	A. space between chords	C. less than an octave between chord tones
	B. chord tones outside of the key	D. more than an octave between chord tones

Part	VI Quiz: Key VID	Class	Date	Name
	A 1. What are the interpretation A. minor third, perfect B. Major 3rd, perfect	fect fifth	the chord in a minor triad? C. Major 3rd, diminished 5t D. Major third, minor third	h
	D 2. What is the spelli A. E, G#, B B. E, G, Bb		ord? C. E, G#, B# D. E, G, B	
	C 3. What is parallel n A. stepwise motion B. notes moving in		gression? C. notes moving the same di D. a leap of more than a sec	
	4. Which types of p. A. thirds, fourth, six B. fourths, fifths, ni	eths nths	C. seconds, fifths, sevenths D. fourths, fifth, octaves	
	B 5. Which chord tone A. root B. third		tion in a first inversion chord C. fifth D. seventh	1?
	A 6. Which chord tone A. fifth B. root	•	tion in a second inversion ch C. third D. seventh	ord?
	A 7. When you see a <sup>7</sup> A. minor 7th B. Major 7th		d letter, what kind of sevent C. Perfect 7th D. diminished 7th	h is in the chord?
	A. minor seventh control B. a five chord		1? C. diminished seventh chord D. dominant seventh chord	I
 	A. a Major chord B. the IV, or sub-do		ord? C. the I, or tonic chord D. a minor chord	
	B 10. What are the part A. first, second, thir B. root, third, fifth	rd	C. bottom, middle, top D. C, E, G	
	C 11. What are the for A. major, minor, lo B. M3, dim2, aug5,	crian, dorian	C. diminished, minor, augm D. yellow, orange, purple, g	
 	A. Major 3rd, perfect B. Major 3rd, dimin	et 5th	of the chord in a Major triad? C. minor third, perfect fifth D. Major third, minor third	•
	A. stepwise motion B. a leap of more th		ogression? C. notes moving in opposite D. a leap of less than a secon	
	A 14. What is contrary A. notes moving in B. stepwise motion	opposite directions	rogression? C. a leap of more than a second. D. notes moving the same d	

	C	15. What is the spelling for the IV <sup>6</sup> ch	ord in the key of C?
	] 	A. C, F, A	C. A, C, F
	i	B. B, D, G	D. E, G, C
	_ <b>D</b>	16. What is the spelling of the $I^{64}$ cho	ord in the key of D?
	I	A. D, F#, A, C	C. C, D, F#, A
r —	1	B. F#, A, D	D. A, D, F#
I I	<u>C</u> _	17. What is open harmony?	
		A. space between chords	C. more than an octave between chord tones
	] ]	B. chord tones outside of the key	D. less than an octave between chord tones
1 1	<u>B</u>	18. How many chord tones are in a 9th	n chord?
		A. 3	C. 4
	l	B. 5	D. 6
i i	C	19. What is the spelling of the $V^7$ chord	ed in the key of $Eb$ ?
		A. $Eb$ , G, $Bb$ , D	C. Bb, D, F, Ab
		B. G, B <i>b</i> , D, F	D. Ab, C, Eb, G
,	_A	20. What are the chords in the iii, vi, i	
		A. Gmin, Cmin, Fmin, $Bb^7$ , $Eb$	C. $Eb$ , $Ab$ , $Bb7$ , $Ddim$ , $Eb$
L J		B. Eb, Bb7, Fmin, Cmin, Gmin	D. G, C, F, Bb, Eb

apter (	Quiz 32A Correction Key	<b>ClassDateName</b>
]_ <u>B</u>	1. What does an extra beam or flag do A. makes the note twice as long B. cuts the note length in half	to a note?  C. makes the note a thirtysecond note  D. makes the note a sixteenth note
<u>C</u>	2. How many thirtysecond notes are in A. 32 B. 4	
<u>D</u>	_ 3. How long is a double-dotted whole i A. 2 beats B. 4 beats	note? C. 6 beats D. 7 beats
_ <u>C</u> _	4. How long is a double-dotted half res A. three beats B. four beats	t? C. three and a half beats D. four and a half beats
<u> </u>	_ 5. What type of note would you expect A. thirtysecond note B. sixteenth note	to be paired with a double-dotted eighth note? C. eighth note D. sixtyfourth note

-Chapter Quiz 32B Correction K	ey ClassDateName
C 1. What does an extra beam or	flag do to a note?
A. makes the note twice as lon	g C. cuts the note length in half
B. makes the note a thirtysecon	nd note D. makes the note a sixteenth note
<b>D</b> 2. How many thirtysecond note	es are in one beat of 4/4 time?
<b>L − J</b> A. 32	C. 16
<b>Г</b> — <b>1</b> В. 4	D. 8
1 3. How long is a double-dotted	whole note?
<b>L</b> — <b>J</b> A. 7 beats	C. 4 beats
B. 6 beats	D. 2 beats
4. How long is a double-dotted	half rest?
A. three beats	C. four beats
B. three and a half beats	D. four and a half beats
5. What type of note would you	u expect to be paired with a double-dotted eighth note?
■ ■ A. sixtyfourth note	C. eighth note
B. sixteenth note	D. thirtysecond note

Chapter Quiz 32C Correction Key	ClassDateName
1. What does an extra beam or flag do A. makes the note twice as long B. makes the note a thirtysecond note	C. makes the note a sixteenth note
A. 8 B. 4	n one beat of 4/4 time? C. 32 D. 16
A. 4 beats B. 6 beats	c note? C. 7 beats D. 2 beats
4. How long is a double-dotted half real A. three and a half beats B. three beats	est? C. four and a half beats D. four beats
B. thirtysecond note  B. thirtysecond note	ct to be paired with a double-dotted eighth note?  C. eighth note  D. sixteenth note

Chapter Q	uiz 32D Correction Key (	ClassName
_	. What does an extra beam or flag do to	o a note?
F — 7	A. cuts the note length in half B. makes the note a thirtysecond note	C. makes the note a sixteenth note D. makes the note twice as long
<b>B</b> 2	2. How many thirtysecond notes are in o	one beat of 4/4 time?
L — J	A. 4	C. 32
r — -	B. 8	D. 16
$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}$	3. How long is a double-dotted whole no	ote?
L — J	A. 4 beats	C. 6 beats
r — ¬	B. 7 beats	D. 2 beats
<b>D</b> 4	4. How long is a double-dotted half rest	?
L — J	A. four beats	C. four and a half beats
r — -	B. three beats	D. three and a half beats
		to be paired with a double-dotted eighth note?
	A. sixtyfourth note	C. thirtysecond note
	B. eighth note	D. sixteenth note

Chapter	Quiz 33A Correction Key	ClassDate	_Name
	_ 1. What does a double flat do to a note? A. raises the pitch a whole step B. lowers the pitch a whole step	C. makes the note diminished D. makes the note augmented	
<u>_</u>	<ul><li>2. What does a double sharp do to a not</li><li>A. raises the pitch a whole step</li><li>B. lowers the pitch a whole step</li></ul>	e? C. makes the note diminished D. makes the note augmented	
<u>D</u>	<ul><li>3. Which double flatted note is an enhant</li><li>A. Fbb</li><li>B. Gbb</li></ul>	rmonic note to the note G?  C. B <i>bb</i> D. A <i>bb</i>	
B	4. Which double sharped note is an enh A. B## B. C##	armonic note to the note D?  C. D##  D. E##	
	_ 5. What does a triple sharp look like? A. three sharps after a note B. an "X"	C. an "X" with # D. no such thing	

Chapter Quiz 33	BB Correction Key	Class	Date	_Name
A. raises	does a double flat do to a note? s the pitch a whole step es the note augmented	C. lowers the	pitch a whole ste	p
<b>L − J</b> A. lower	does a double sharp do to a not rs the pitch a whole step s the pitch a whole step	C. makes the	note diminished note augmented	
3. Which A. Abb B. Gbb	h double flatted note is an enha	rmonic note to to C. B <i>bb</i> D. F <i>bb</i>	the note G?	
<b>D</b> 4. Which A. B## B. E##	h double sharped note is an enh	armonic note to C. D## D. C##	o the note D?	
$\mathbf{c}$	does a triple sharp look like? sharps after a note	C. no such the D. an "X" with	· ·	

Chapter Quiz 33C Correction Key	ClassDateName
1. What does a double flat do to a nor A. raises the pitch a whole step B. makes the note augmented	te? C. makes the note diminished D. lowers the pitch a whole step
A. lowers the pitch a whole step B. makes the note diminished	note? C. raises the pitch a whole step D. makes the note augmented
B 3. Which double flatted note is an end A. Gbb B. Abb	harmonic note to the note G? C. Bbb D. Fbb
4. Which double sharped note is an e A. B## B. E##	charmonic note to the note D?  C. C##  D. D##
5. What does a triple sharp look like?  A. no such thing B. an "X"	C. three sharps after a note D. an "X" with a #

Chapter Quiz 33D Correction Key	ClassName
1. What does a double flat do to a r A. lowers the pitch a whole step B. raises the pitch a whole step	C. makes the note diminished D. makes the note augmented
2. What does a double sharp do to a A. makes the note diminished	a note? C. makes the note augmented
B. lowers the pitch a whole step  C 3. Which double flatted note is an early A. Gbb B. Bbb	D. raises the pitch a whole step enharmonic note to the note G?  C. Abb  D. Fbb
4. Which double sharped note is an A. B## B. C##	
B 5. What does a triple sharp look like A. an "X" B. no such thing	ce? C. three sharps after a note D. an "X" with a #

Chapter	r Quiz 34A Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
	1. If a double dotted whole note fills u	p an entire me	asure, what met	er are you in?	
	A. 6/4	C. 8/4			
r — 1	B. 7/4	D. 9/4			
_A	2. How many beats are in 2/2 time?				
L — J	A. 2	C. 4			
r — i	B. 3	D. 8			
' ' <u>D</u>	3. How is a measure of eighth notes co	ounted in fast 6	5/8 time?		
L — J	A. 1 2 3 4 5 6	C. $1 + 2 + 3$	3 + 4 +		
r — :	B. $1 + 2 + 3 +$	D. <b>1</b> an da 2	<b>2</b> an da		
i i <u>c</u>	4. Which note gets one beat in slow 6/	8 time?			
L — J	A. half note	C. eighth n	ote		
r — :	B. quarter note	D. sixteentl	h note		
i i <u>B</u>	5. How many quarter notes in one bea	t of cut time?			
L — J	A. 1	C. 3			
	B. 2	D. 4			

Chapter	Quiz 34B Correction Key	Class	Date	Name	
i i_c	_ 1. If a double dotted whole note fills up	o an entire mea	sure, what mete	r are you in?	
<b>L</b> — <b>d</b>	A. 6/4	C. 7/4			
r — ¬	B. 8/4	D. 9/4			
В	_ 2. How many beats are in 2/2 time?				
	A. 3	C. 4			
r — ;	B. 2	D. 8			
I I A	_ 3. How is a measure of eighth notes co	unted in fast 6/	/8 time?		
	A. <b>1</b> an da <b>2</b> an da	C. $1 + 2 + 3$	+ 4 +		
r — ¬	B. $1 + 2 + 3 +$	D. 1 2 3 4 5	6		
<u> </u>	4. Which note gets one beat in slow 6/8	3 time?			
<b>L</b> — <b>J</b>	A. sixteenth note	C. quarter no	ote		
	B. eighth note	D. half note			
_ <b>D</b>	_ 5. How many quarter notes in one beat	of cut time?			
L — J	A. 1	C. 3			
	B. 4	D. 2			

<b>Chapter Quiz 34C Correction Key</b>	Class	Date	Name	
A 1. If a double dotted whole note fil	lls up an entire i	neasure, what n	neter are you in?	
A. 7/4	C. 6/4	,	•	
B. 8/4	D. 9/4			
C 2. How many beats are in 2/2 time	?			
A. 3	C. 2			
B. 4	D. 8			
<b>B</b> 3. How is a measure of eighth note	es counted in fas	st 6/8 time?		
A. 1 + 2 + 3 +	C. $1 + 2$	+ 3 + 4 +		
B. <b>1</b> an da <b>2</b> an da	D. 1 2 3	4 5 6		
4. Which note gets one beat in slow	w 6/8 time?			
A. sixteenth note	C. quarte	er note		
B. half note	D. eighth	n note		
LC_5. How many quarter notes in one	beat of cut time	?		
<b>L</b> — <b>J</b> A. 1	C. 2			
R /	D 3			

**Chapter Quiz 34D Correction Key** Class\_\_\_\_ \_Date\_\_\_\_ Name\_ 1. If a double dotted whole note fills up an entire measure, what meter are you in? A. 9/4 C. 6/4B. 8/4 D. 7/4 D 2. How many beats are in 2/2 time? A. 3 C. 8 B. 4 D. 2 3. How is a measure of eighth notes counted in fast 6/8 time? A. 1 + 2 + 3 +C. 1 an da 2 an da B. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +D. 123456 4. Which note gets one beat in slow 6/8 time? A. eighth note C. quarter note B. half note D. sixteenth note **B** 5. How many quarter notes in one beat of cut time? A. 1 C. 3

D. 4

B. 2

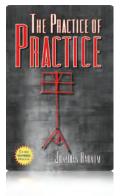
Part	VII (	Quiz: Key VIIA	Class	Date	Name
<b></b> -	1				
	<u> </u>	1. How is a measure of e			
·	J	A. $1 + 2 + 3 +$		C. <b>1</b> an da <b>2</b> an da	
r —	• ,	B. $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +$	_	D. 1 2 3 4 5 6	
<u> </u>	A	2. Which note gets one be	eat in slow 6/8 ti	me?	
	<u> </u>	A. eighth note	(	C. quarter note	
	_	B. half note	]	D. sixteenth note	
I I	I B	3. How many quarter not	es in one beat of	cut time?	
I !	<b>I</b>	A. 1		C. 3	
-==	i	B. 2	]	D. 4	
I !	D	4. What does a double sh	arp do to a note?		
I !		A. makes the note dimini	•	C. makes the note augmented	d
,	•	B. lowers the pitch a who		D. raises the pitch a whole st	
I I	l C	5. Which double flatted r	note is an enharm	nonic note to the note G?	•
I !	I — —	A. G <i>bb</i>		C. Abb	
		B. B <i>bb</i>		D. F <i>bb</i>	
Ī i	A	6. What does an extra be			
I I	I	A. cuts the note length in	_	C. makes the note a sixteentl	n note
	<b>I</b>	B. makes the note a thirty		D. makes the note twice as lo	
I i	В	_			C
I I	I ———	7. How many thirtysecon A. 4		C. 32	
	•	B. 8		D. 16	
r — — ¬	В				
I i	i — —	8. How long is a double-			
	•	A. 4 beats B. 7 beats		C. 6 beats D. 2 beats	
r — — ¬	В				
I i		9. Which double sharped			
	•	A. B##		C. E##	
r —	В	B. C##		D. D##	
I .		10. What does a triple sha	-		
		A. an "X"		C. three sharps after a note	
r — — ¬	Ī	B. no such thing		D. an "X" with a #	
I !	<u>D</u> _	11. If a double dotted wh	ole note fills up	an entire measure, what met	er are you in?
	1	A. 9/4		C. 6/4	
	- I	B. 8/4	]	D. 7/4	
l i	_ <b>D</b> _	12. How many beats are	in 2/2 time?		
1	I	A. 3		C. 8	
		B. 4	]	D. 2	
l i	A	13. What does a double f	lat do to a note?		
I i	I	A. lowers the pitch a who		C. makes the note diminishe	d
		B. raises the pitch a whol	-	D. makes the note augmente	d
I i	D	14. How long is a double	-dotted half rest	- )	
l i	I	A. four beats		C. four and a half beats	
		B. three beats		D. three and a half beats	
, — — ¬	C				attad aighth nata?
   .	¦——	A. sixtyfourth note		o be paired with a double-do C. thirtysecond note	med eighui note!
	I	B. eighth note		D. sixteenth note	
		2. 0151111111010		Simulation in the second in th	

<u>Part</u>	VII (	Quiz: Key VIIB Class	DateName
	В	1. How is a measure of eighth notes cou	nted in fast 6/8 time?
		A. $1 + 2 + 3 +$	C.1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + D
,	C	B. 1 an da 2 an da. 1 2 3 4 5 6	
l i		2. Which note gets one beat in slow 6/8	
		<ul><li>A. quarter note</li><li>B. half note</li></ul>	C.eighth note D. sixteenth note
l !	$\mathbf{C}$		
		3. How many quarter notes in one beat of A. 4	C. 2
		B. 3	D. 1
ii	A	4. What does a double sharp do to a note	e?
		A. raises the pitch a whole step	C. makes the note augmented
i i	D	B. lowers the pitch a whole step	D. makes the note diminished
	В	5. Which double flatted note is an enhar	
		A. Gbb B. Abb	C. Bbb D. Fbb
! ! 	В	6. What does an extra beam or flag do to	
		A. makes the note a thirtysecond note	
		B. cuts the note length in half	D. makes the note twice as long
 	<u>C</u>	7. How many thirtysecond notes are in o	one beat of 4/4 time?
L i		A. 4	C. 8
	ъ	B. 32	D. 16
i i	<u>D</u>	8. How long is a double-dotted whole no	
		A. 4 beats B. 2 beats	C. 6 beats D. 7 beats
i i	A	9. Which double sharped note is an enhance	
 		A. C##	C. E##
	_	B. B##	D. D##
 	<b>D</b>	10. What does a triple sharp look like?	
;		A. an "X"	C. three sharps after a note
 	٨	B. an "X" with a #	D. no such thing
Ī		11. If a double dotted whole note fills up A. 7/4	o an entire measure, what meter are you in?  C. 6/4
-		B. 8/4	D. 9/4
i i	В	12. How many beats are in 2/2 time?	
 		A. 3	C. 8
	~	B. 2	D. 4
! ! ! !		13. What does a double flat do to a note	
		A. makes the note diminished	C. lowers the pitch a whole step
	Δ	B. raises the pitch a whole step	D. makes the note augmented
I		14. How long is a double-dotted half res A. three and a half beats	ct? C. four and a half beats
	_	B. three beats	D. four beats
i	D	15. What type of note would vou expect	to be paired with a double-dotted eighth note?
		A. sixtyfourth note	C. sixteenth note
		B. eighth note	D. thirtysecond note

Part	VII	Quiz: Key VIIC	Class	Date	Name		
r — — - I -	! D	1. How is a measure of eig	thth notes counted	in fact 6/8 time?			
! <b>-</b>	 	A. $1 + 2 + 3 +$		1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + D			
r — — ¬ 	В	B. 1 2 3 4 5 6	D.	<b>1</b> an da <b>2</b> an da			
	і <u> </u>	2. Which note gets one be	at in slow 6/8 time	?			
L — — d F — — q	I I	A. quarter note		half note			
	Α	B. eighth note  D. sixteenth note					
	l	3. How many quarter note A. 2	s in one beat of cu C. 4				
F = = =	i	B. 3	D.				
	В	4. What does a double sha	rn do to a note?				
L — — J	I	A. lowers the pitch a whole	•	makes the note augment	ed		
	i i	B. raises the pitch a whole	step D.	makes the note diminish	ed		
]	<u> </u>	5. Which double flatted no					
	I	A. Gbb B. Bbb		Abb			
[				F <i>bb</i>			
		6. What does an extra bea A. makes the note a thirty			alf		
, — — ¬	I I	B. makes the note a sixtee		makes the note twice as			
	Α	7. How many thirtysecond	I notes are in one b	eat of 4/4 time?	C		
┗╶╸╶╸╛ ┍╶╸╶╸╕		A. 8	C. 4	4			
	i .	B. 32	D.	16			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	8. How long is a double-d					
	•	A. 7 beats B. 2 beats		6 beats 4 beats			
	C						
L — — J	i——	9. Which double sharped a A. E##		C##			
r — — ¬	1 1	B. B##		D##			
	A	10. What does a triple sha	rp look like?				
<u> </u>	I I	A. no such thing	C. 1	three sharps after a note			
]	l D	B. an "X" with a #		an "X"			
 	<u> </u>	11. If a double dotted who	le note fills up an	entire measure, what me	ter are you in?		
r — — ¬	•	A. 8/4 B. 7/4	C. ( D. )				
] 	C	12. How many beats are in		<i>7</i> , <b>.</b>			
	i	A. 3	C. 2	2			
r — — ¬ I	1 1	B. 8	D. 4	4			
	D	13. What does a double fla	at do to a note?				
L — — d F — — q	I I	A. makes the note diminis		makes the note augment			
. i	I D	B. raises the pitch a whole	-	lowers the pitch a whole	step		
┃	<u> </u>	14. How long is a double-dotted half rest?					
- <del></del> -	- I	<ul><li>A. three beats</li><li>B. three and a half beats</li></ul>		four and a half beats four beats			
	В	15. What type of note wor			lotted eighth note?		
·		A. sixtyfourth note	• •	sixteenth note	ottou eigitui note:		
		B. thirtysecond note		eighth note			

Part	VII (	Quiz: Key VIID	Class	Date	Name		
. — — - !	A	1. How is a measure of e	ighth notes counted	in fact 6/8 time?			
! -	 	A. <b>1</b> an da <b>2</b> an da	~	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + D			
r — — ¬	l I	B. 1 2 3 4 5 6		1 + 2 + 3 +			
•	ע י וו	<b>D</b> 2. Which note gets one beat in slow 6/8 time?					
		A. quarter note	<b>C.</b> 1	half note			
r — — ¬ 	D	B. sixteenth note	D.	eighth note			
l I	اا	3. How many quarter not					
<b>;</b> = = =		A. 1 B. 3	C. 4 D. 1				
	C			2			
		4. What does a double sh A. raises the pitch a who	•	lowers the pitch a whole	ston		
r — — ¬		B. makes the note augme	•	makes the note diminishe	-		
•	A	5. Which double flatted r					
<u>-</u>	1	A. Abb		Gbb			
r — — ¬ I		B. Bbb	D.	F <i>bb</i>			
- 	B	6. What does an extra bea	am or flag do to a n	ote?			
<b>;</b> = = ;	] 	A. makes the note a thirty	ysecond note C.	makes the note a sixteent			
		B. cuts the note length in	half D.	makes the note twice as l	ong		
	<u> D</u>	7. How many thirtysecon					
	I	A. 16	C. 4				
l		B. 32	D.	ð			
╸ ╸╸╸┙		8. How long is a double-of A. 6 beats		7 beats			
r — — ¬		B. 2 beats		4 beats			
	D	9. Which double sharped					
L — — J	I	A. E##		D##			
r — — ¬		B. B##	D.	C##			
- I I	C	10. What does a triple sh	arp look like?				
:==;		A. three sharps after a no		no such thing			
<b>I</b> 1		B. an "X" with a #		an "X"			
l		11. If a double dotted wh	ole note fills up an	entire measure, what met	ter are you in?		
	1	A. 8/4 B. 6/4	C. ' D. '				
<b>I</b>	I A			7/ <b>+</b>			
		12. How many beats are A. 2	in 2/2 time? C. 3	3			
<del>-</del>	1	B. 8	D				
	В	13. What does a double f	lat do to a note?				
<u>-</u>		A. makes the note dimini		makes the note augmente	ed		
r — — ¬ I		B. lowers the pitch a wh	ole step D.	raises the pitch a whole s	tep		
i .	C	14. How long is a double	-dotted half rest?				
L — — d p — — -	1	A. three beats	<b>C.</b> 1	three and a half beats			
- 	A	B. four and a half beats		four beats			
[ [		15. What type of note wo	-	_	otted eighth note?		
		A. thirtysecond note B. sixtyfourth note		sixteenth note eighth note			
		D. SIATYTOUTHI HOTE	D.	organia note			

## Better = Smarter + Faster



Written by a musician, The Practice of Practice is a result of 8 years of research, including interviews with world-class professional musicians in many genres: jazz, singer-songwriting, Western classical, Indian classical, West African djembe, and others.

Jonathan Harnum, PhD, is a multi-instrumentalist, has played music for over 30 years, has 20 years of teaching experience, and is the author of five books.

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- »WHO: A lot of people including yourself will impact your practice. Learn to use them to your advantage.
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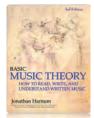
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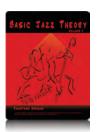
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