

LESSON ONE

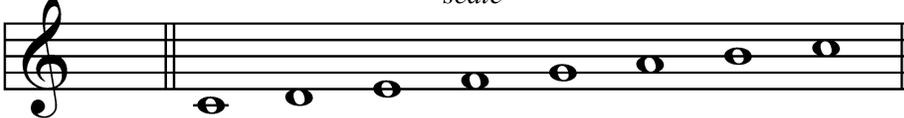
Terms and Signs

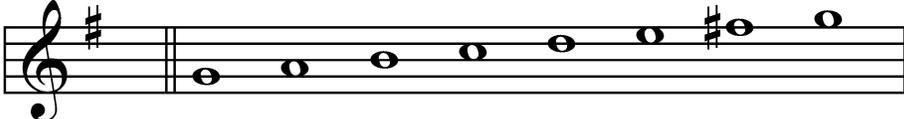
| | |
|---|---|
| <i>adagio</i> | slowly |
| <i>allegro</i> | a fast tempo |
|  (fermata) | hold the note or rest for additional time |

Key Signature and Scale Review

Each major scale uses the same sharps or flats as its key signature.

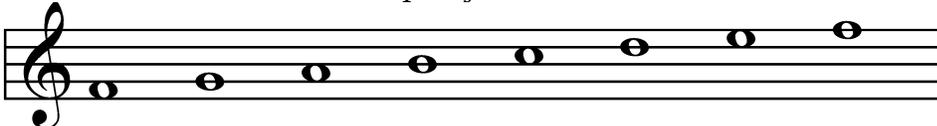
key signature *scale*

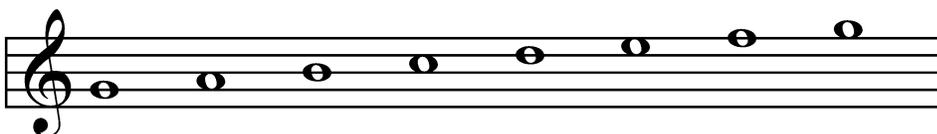
C Major 

G Major 

F Major 

Add the correct sharp or flat to each scale.

F Major 

G Major 

Five-Finger Pattern Identification

Write the letter name of the key and the mode (major or minor) on the lines as in the example.



c minor
(example)







Matching

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ crescendo | a. loud |
| ___ adagio | b. hold the note or rest for additional time |
| ___ dynamics | c. soft |
| ___ piano | d. the numbers at the beginning of a piece |
| ___ forte | e. gradually louder |
| ___ fermata | f. gradually softer |
| ___ allegro | g. symbols or terms that indicate loud or soft |
| ___ diminuendo | h. slowly |
| ___ time signature | i. a fast tempo |

Leger Line Notes

In Preparatory B, only notes on the grand staff were required. For Level 1, notes with one or two leger lines will be included.

The new notes are shown below.

Fill in the name of each note.

Intervals

Write the name of each interval on the line below the staff. Level 1 intervals may include: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th (octave).

Remember to count the bottom note as number 1.

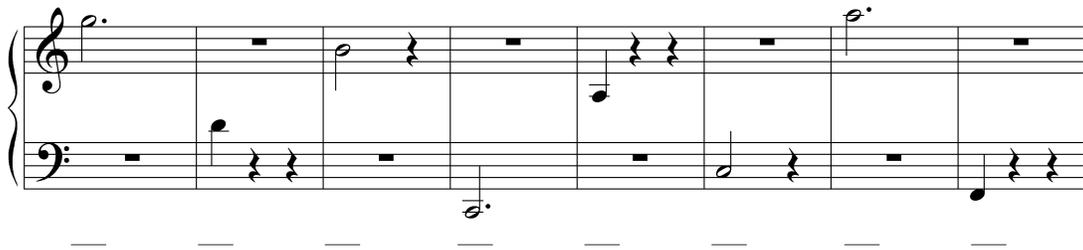
LESSON TWO

Terms and Signs

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| andante | <i>a walking tempo</i> |
| moderato | <i>a medium or moderate tempo</i> |
|  (tenuto) | <i>hold for full value, stress</i> |

Note Identification

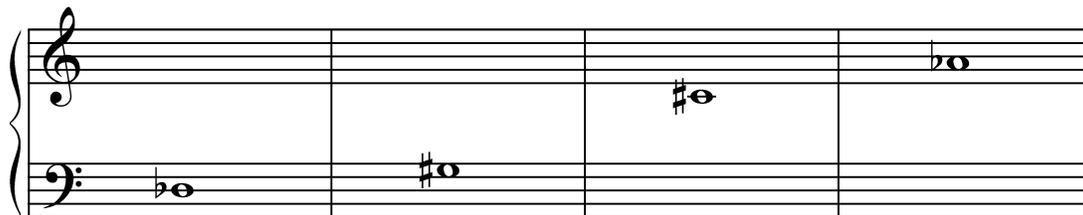
Write the name of each note on the line below the staff.



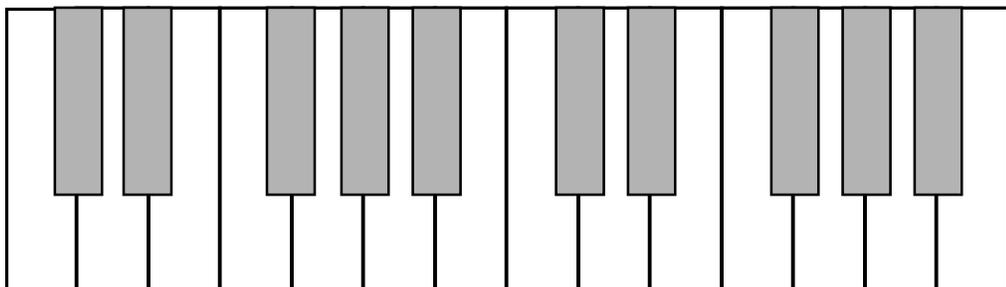
A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble clef staff contains a whole note with a tenuto sign, a quarter rest, a half note with a tenuto sign, a quarter rest, a quarter note with a tenuto sign, a quarter rest, and a half note with a tenuto sign. The bass clef staff contains a quarter note with a tenuto sign, a quarter rest, a quarter note with a tenuto sign, a quarter rest, a quarter note with a tenuto sign, a quarter rest, and a quarter note with a tenuto sign. Below the staff are seven horizontal lines for writing the names of the notes.

Sharps and Flats on the Keyboard

Mark an **X** on the correct piano key for each staff note.



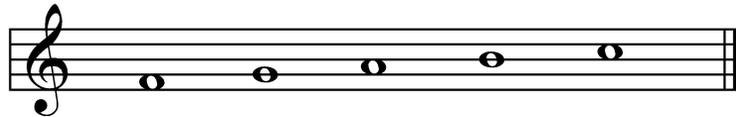
A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble clef staff contains a whole note with a flat sign, a whole note with a sharp sign, and a whole note with a flat sign. The bass clef staff contains a whole note with a flat sign, a whole note with a sharp sign, and a whole note with a flat sign.



Five-Finger Patterns

A. The five-finger pattern of F major has a note that needs a flat.

1. Play the F major five-finger pattern to find out which note needs the flat.
2. Write the flat in *front* of the correct note.



B.

The D major and d minor five-finger patterns are shown below.



Which five finger patterns have a black key in the middle like D major?

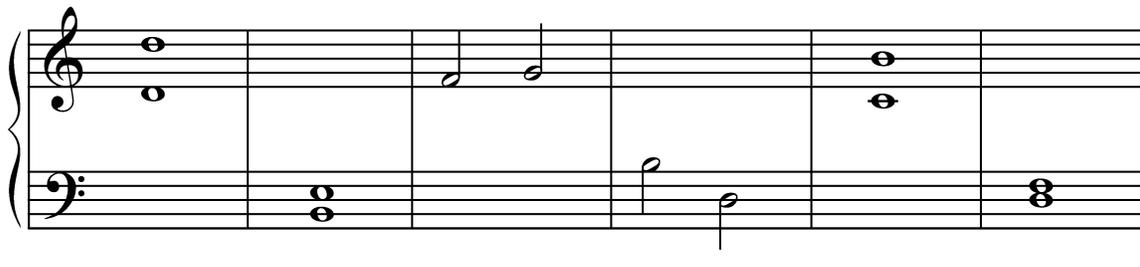
___ C major ___ c minor ___ G major ___ g minor

Which five finger patterns have all white keys like d minor?

___ C major ___ c minor ___ G major ___ g minor

Intervals

Write the name of each interval on the line below the staff.

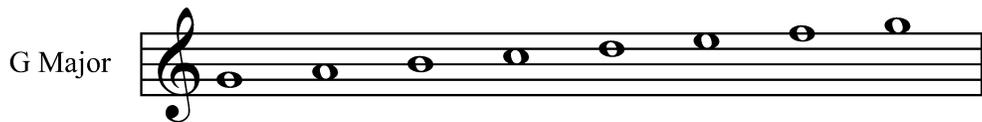
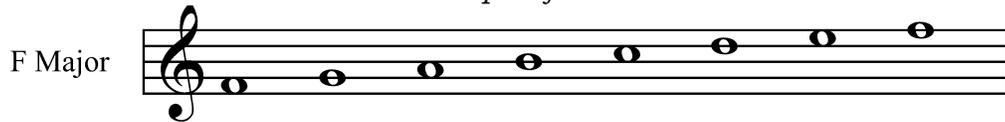


Matching

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ andante | a. gradually louder |
| ___ adagio | b. hold the note or rest for additional time |
| ___ time signature | c. gradually softer |
| ___ crescendo | d. the numbers at the beginning of a piece |
| ___ decrescendo | e. a walking tempo |
| ___ fermata | f. a medium or moderate tempo |
| ___ allegro | g. a fast tempo |
| ___ moderato | h. slowly |

Scales

Add the correct sharp or flat to each scale.



The D major scale has **2** sharps.



1. Add sharps to the scale below to make it into a D major scale.
2. Name the two sharps: ___ sharp and ___ sharp



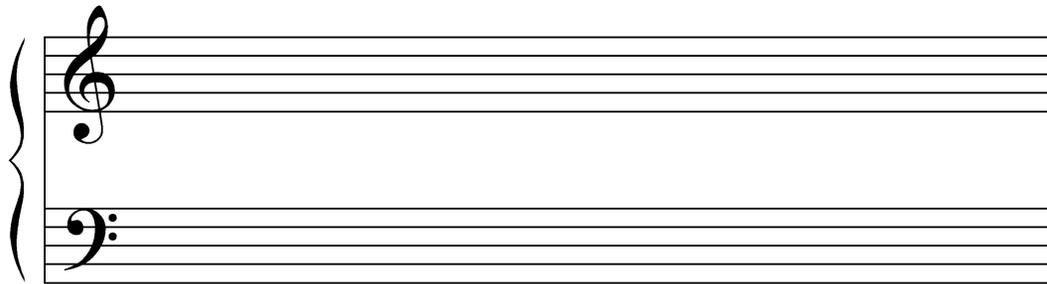
LESSON THREE

Terms and Signs

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| accidental | <i>sharps, flats, or naturals placed before specific notes</i> |
| repetition | <i>a restatement of a musical idea</i> |

Drawing Notes on the Staff

Draw 4 or more different C's on the grand staff below.



Matching

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| ___ andante | a. sharps, flats or naturals placed before specific notes |
| ___ adagio | b. hold the note or rest for additional time |
| ___ repetition | c. a fast tempo |
| ___ interval | d. the distance between two notes |
| ___ accidental | e. a walking tempo |
| ___ fermata | f. a medium or moderate tempo |
| ___ allegro | g. a restatement of a musical idea |
| ___ moderato | h. slowly |

Scales

Add the correct sharps to complete this major scale.

D Major



Whole Steps and Half Steps

Half step

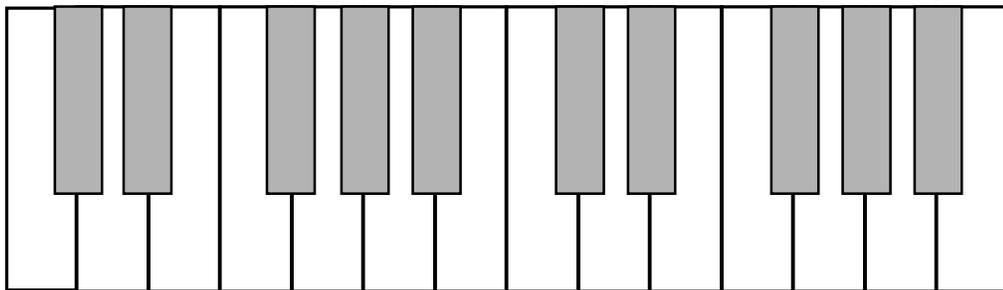
A half step is the distance between a note and the very next note.

Whole step

A whole step is the distance from one note to the next note with one note in between. It is the same distance as two half steps added together.

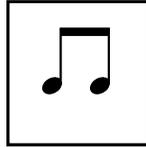
Write **W** for whole step and **H** for half step on the line under each measure.

It will help if you find the notes on a piano, or on the small keyboard below.



Notes and Rests

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| whole note | dotted half note | half note | quarter note | eighth note |
| 4 counts | 3 counts | 2 counts | 1 count | 1/2 count |



Two eighth notes are connected by a *beam* at the top. Together they get 1 count.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| whole rest | half rest | quarter rest | eighth rest |
| 4 counts | 2 counts | 1 count | 1/2 count |

1. Add one *note* to each measure so that each measure will have 3 counts.

$\frac{3}{4}$ 

2. Add one *rest* to each measure so that each measure will have 3 counts.

$\frac{3}{4}$ 

Key Signatures

Name each key signature.

___ major

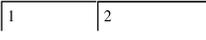
___ major

___ major

LESSON FOUR

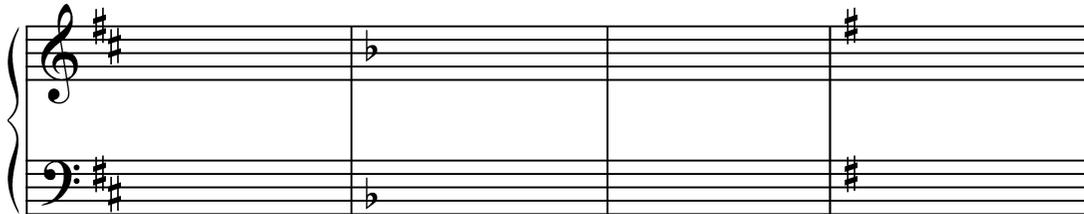
Terms and Signs

damper pedal () *the pedal on the far right; press and release the damper pedal*

first and second endings 

Key Signatures

Name the key for each key signature.



D Major
(example)

___ Major

___ Major

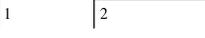
___ Major

Matching

___ crescendo

a. 

___ repetition

b. 

___ damper pedal

c. sharps, flats or naturals placed in front of notes

___ accidental

d. the distance from one note to the next note *with one note in between*

___ first and second endings

e. gradually louder

___ half step

f. gradually softer

___ whole step

g. exact repeating of note or rhythm patterns

___ diminuendo

h. the distance between a note and the *very next* note

Naming Notes

Write the names of the notes on the lines below the staff.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), and C5 (quarter). There are rests in the bass clef for the first six measures and a whole note C4 in the seventh measure. Below the staff are eight horizontal lines for writing the note names.

Scales

Add the correct sharps or flats to complete these major scales.

F major

A musical staff in treble clef showing the notes of an F major scale: F2, G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3.

G major

A musical staff in treble clef showing the notes of a G major scale: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3.

D major

A musical staff in treble clef showing the notes of a D major scale: D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, B2, C3, D3.

Writing Intervals

Write each interval above the given note.

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The notes are: C4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), and C5 (quarter). Below the staff are labels for the intervals: octave, 5th, 3rd, 7th, 6th, and 2nd.

Counting

Write in the counting for the example below.



Score Analysis

Sonatina (excerpt)

A musical score for a piano sonatina excerpt by Biehl, in 4/4 time. The score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system contains measures 1, 2, and 3. The second system contains measures 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. In measure 1, a circled five-note pattern (C4, D4, E4, F4, G4) is shown in the right hand. In measure 2, another circled five-note pattern (C4, D4, E4, F4, G4) is shown in the right hand. In measure 4, a boxed triad (C4, E4, G4) is shown in the left hand. In measure 7, a circled five-note pattern (C4, D4, E4, F4, G4) is shown in the right hand. The score ends with a double bar line.

1. What is the name of the circled five-finger pattern in measures 1 – 2?
___ a minor ___ d minor
2. What is the name of the circled five-finger pattern in measures 7 – 8?
___ G major ___ C major
3. Which key is the music written in? ___ major
4. What is the boxed triad in measure 4? ___ A minor ___ C major
5. Name the circled notes in measure 4. ___ and ___
6. These two notes are: ___ a half step apart ___ a whole step apart.

LESSON FIVE

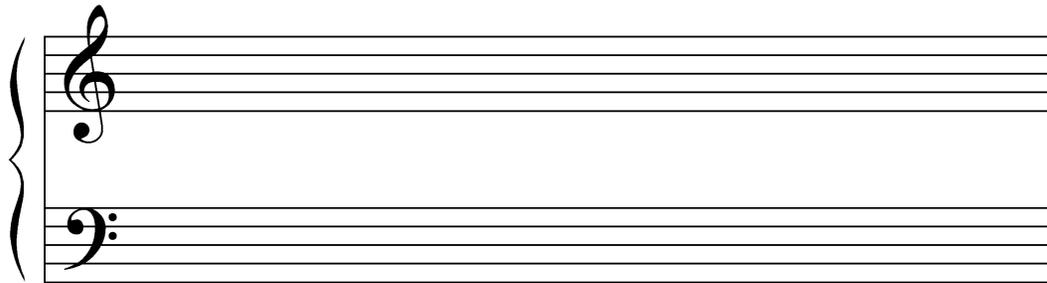
Terms and Signs

8^{va} -----, *one octave above*

8^{vb} -----' *one octave below*

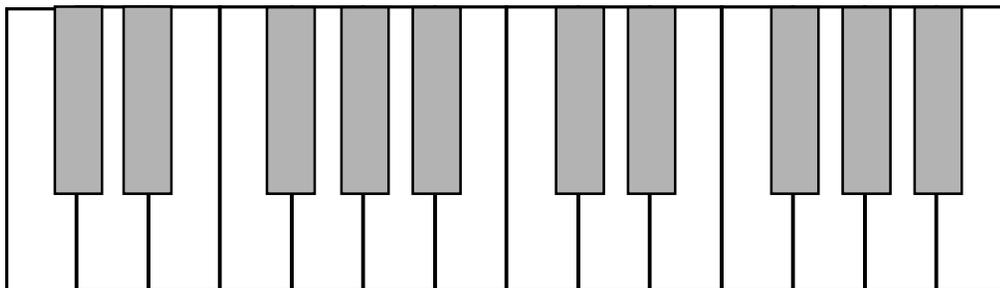
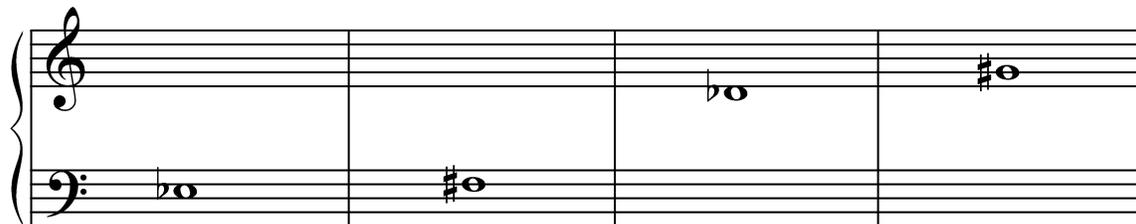
Drawing Notes on the Staff

Draw 4 or more different D's on the grand staff below.



Sharps and Flats on the Keyboard

Mark an X on the correct piano key for each staff note.



I and V Chords

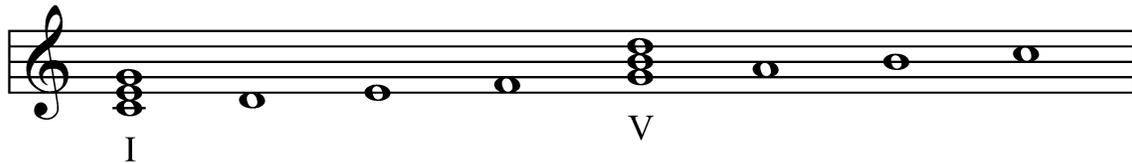
Notes have been added above the 1st and 5th notes of the C Major scale.

They are stacked up like a “snowman”. If the bottom note is on a line, all notes will be on lines, but if the bottom note is in a space, all notes will be in spaces.

These notes form *chords* and are labeled with Roman numerals instead of regular numbers.

I is a Roman numeral for the number 1

V is a Roman numeral for the number 5.



Writing I and V Chords in the Key of G Major

1. Add sharps or flats to form the G major scale below.
2. Write notes above the first and fifth notes to form chords.
3. Write in any sharps or flats that occur later in the scale in front of the chord tones.
4. Write the correct Roman numeral (I or V) under each chord.

G Major



Intervals

Write each interval above the given note.

A musical staff with two staves (treble and bass clefs) and six measures. The notes are: octave (bass clef, G), 5th (treble clef, D), 3rd (bass clef, B), 7th (treble clef, E), 6th (bass clef, D), and 2nd (treble clef, A). The intervals are labeled below the staff.

LESSON SIX

Terms and Signs

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| tempo | <i>the speed of a piece</i> |
| a tempo | <i>return to the original tempo</i> |
| key signature | <i>shows the flats or sharps in any key</i> |

Whole Steps and Half Steps

Identify the distance between each pair of notes.

- Find the notes on the piano.
- Write **W** for a whole step and **H** for half step.



W
(example)

Matching

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ andante | a. shows the flats or sharps in any key |
| ___ allegro | b. slowly |
| ___ adagio | c. a walking tempo |
| ___ accidental | d. a fast tempo |
| ___ key signature | e. return to the original tempo |
| ___ a tempo | f. sharps, flats, or naturals placed before notes |

Counting

Write in the counting for the example below.



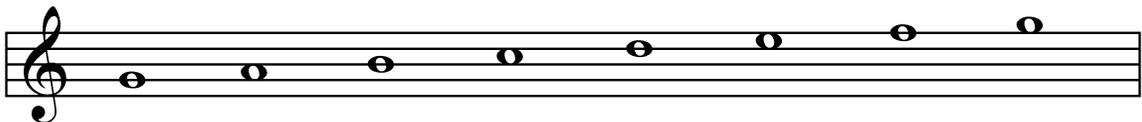
Scales and Chords

- Add sharps or flats to form the scales below.
- Write notes above the first and fifth notes to form chords.
(Remember to write in any sharps or flats that occur later in the scale.)
- Write Roman numerals (I and V) under the chords.

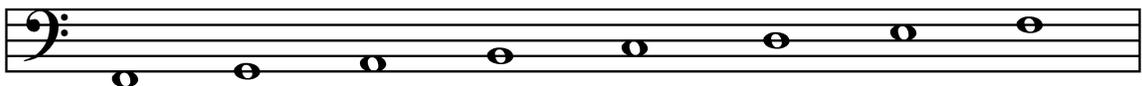
D Major



G Major

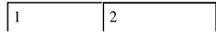


F Major



Signs

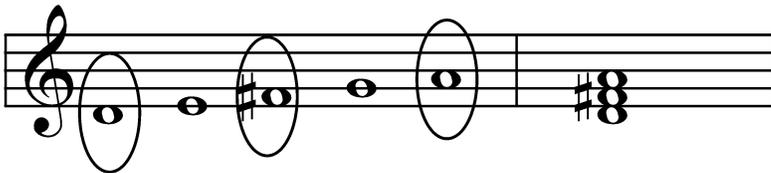
Fill in the blanks.

1.  means _____
2.  means _____
3. 8^{va} -----, means _____

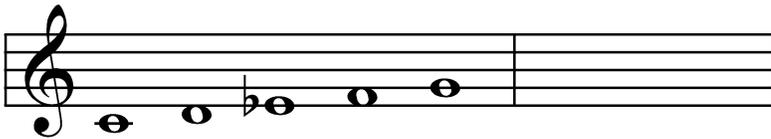
Five-Finger Patterns and Triads

In the example below, the first, third and fifth notes of the 5-finger pattern are circled. When these three notes are written one on top of the other, they form a chord called a triad. A *triad* is a 3-note chord.

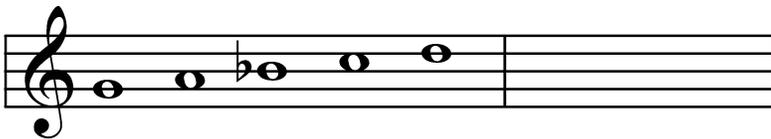
1. Circle the first, third and fifth notes of each 5-finger pattern.
2. Write the circled notes one on top of the other to form a triad as in the example.
3. Fill in the blanks at the end of the staff with the letter name and mode (major or minor). The same name ("D Major" in the example) is used for both the 5-finger pattern and the triad.



D Major
(example)





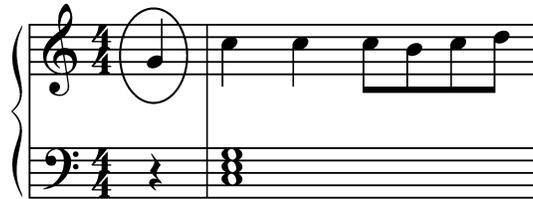


LESSON SEVEN

Terms and Signs

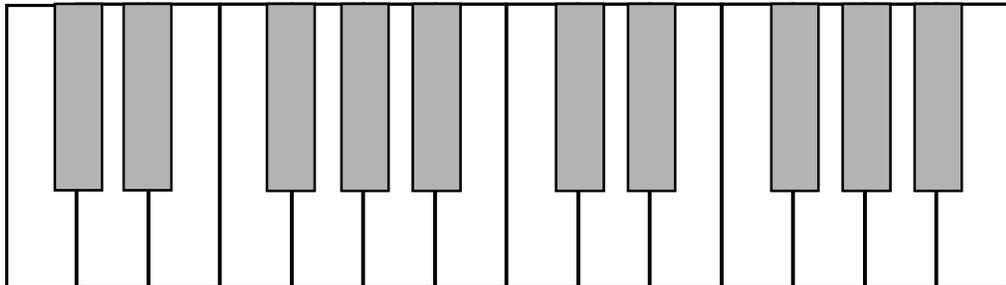
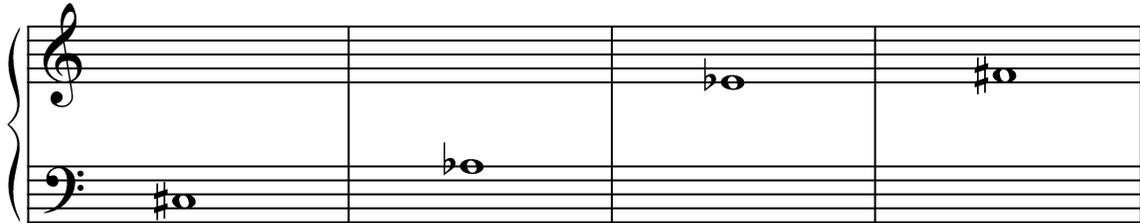
ritardando (ritard, rit.) *gradually slowing down*

up-beat (pick-up notes) *one or several notes of a melody which occur before the first bar-line.*



Sharps and Flats on the Keyboard

Mark an **X** on the correct piano key for each staff note.



Triad Identification

Name each triad by letter name and mode (major or minor).

C Major _____

Drawing Notes on the Staff

Draw 4 or more different E's on the grand staff below.

Matching

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| ___ ritardando | a. a fast tempo |
| ___ up-beat | b. a walking tempo |
| ___ andante | c. gradually slowing down |
| ___ allegro | d. slowly |
| ___ adagio | e. one or several notes of a melody which occur before the first bar line |

Key Signatures

Name the key for each key signature.

___ Major ___ Major ___ Major ___ Major

LESSON EIGHT

Terms and Signs

D.C. al Fine *go back to the beginning and play to the Fine (end)*

Fine *the end*

Whole Steps and Half Steps

Write **W** for a whole step and **H** for half step.



Fill in the Blanks

7 Name the rest. _____

8 Name the sign. _____

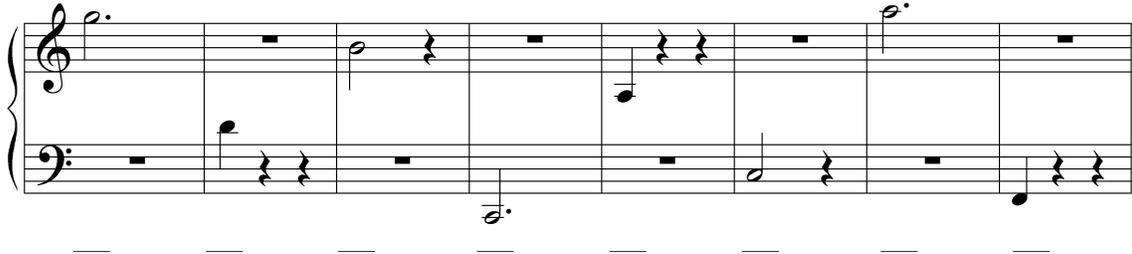
Rhythm

1. Add the missing bar lines.
2. Write in the counting



Note Identification

Write the name of each note on the line below the staff.



A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) containing several notes and rests. The notes are: Treble clef: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter). Bass clef: F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter).

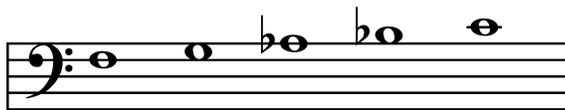
Five-finger Patterns

Write the name of the key and mode of each five-finger pattern on the line following each example.



A bass clef staff showing a five-finger pattern: C, D, E, F, G.

C major (example)



A bass clef staff showing a five-finger pattern: C, D, E-flat, F, G.



A bass clef staff showing a five-finger pattern: C, D, E, F, G.



A bass clef staff showing a five-finger pattern: C, D, E, F, G.

Score Analysis

Answer the questions about the music.

Scherzo (excerpt)

1 2 3 4 Schytte

p

5 6 7 8

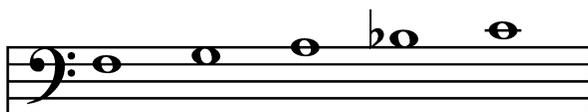
cresc.

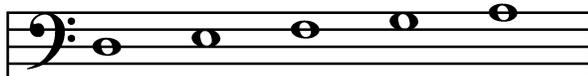
2. The “p” in measure 1 means _____.
3. The notes in measures 1 – 2 and 3 – 4 are the same. This is called:
___ tenuto ___ repetition.
4. Name the notes of the boxed chord in measure 3. ___ and ___
5. The interval between these notes is a _____.
6. In measure 5, the term *cresc.* means _____.
7. The circled 5-finger pattern in measures 5 to 6 is: ___ e minor ___ a minor
8. The circled 5-finger pattern in measures 7 to 8 is: ___ G major ___ C major
9. The music is written in the key of ___ _____.
10. Circle the time signature.
11. Name the composer. _____

Five-Finger Pattern Identification

Name each five-finger pattern by letter name and mode (major or minor).





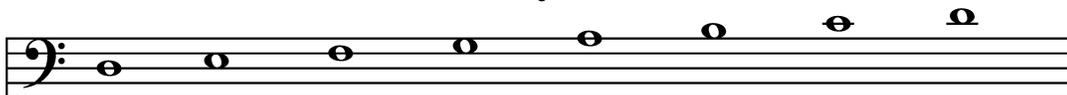




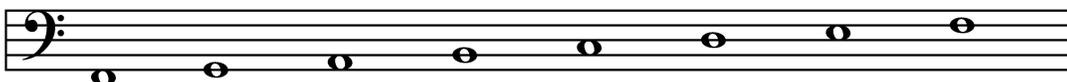
Scales

- Add the correct sharps or flats to complete these major scales.
- Write I and V chords above the first and fifth scale notes.
- Label them with Roman numerals

D
major



F major

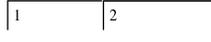
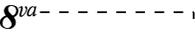


Matching

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ___ crescendo | a. a walking tempo |
| ___ diminuendo | b. gradually get slower |
| ___ andante | c. gradually get louder |
| ___ allegro | d. hold the note or rest for additional time |
| ___ adagio | e. a restatement of a musical idea |
| ___ accidental | f. a fast tempo |
| ___ key signature | g. gradually get softer |
| ___ ritardando | h. sharps, flats, or naturals placed before notes |
| ___ up-beats | i. shows the flats or sharps in any key |
| ___ fermata | j. slowly |
| ___ repetition | k. one or several notes which occur before the first bar line |

Signs

Fill in the blanks.

1.  means _____
2.  means _____
3.  means _____
4.  means _____

Triad Identification

Identify each broken triad.



C Major _____

Five-Finger Patterns

Name each five-finger pattern by letter name and mode (major or minor).

 _____

 _____

 _____

 _____

Fill in the Blanks.

1. Write the term that means “slowly”. _____
2. Write the term that means “a fast tempo”. _____
3. Write the term that means “a walking tempo”. _____

Scales

Add the correct sharps or flats to complete these major scales. Write triads above the first and fifth notes and label them with Roman numerals.

D major



F major



G major



LESSON ELEVEN

Rhythm

Check the correct counting for each example.



a. ___ 1 & 2 3 1 2 3 1 & 2 3 1 2 3

b. ___ 1 & 2 & 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

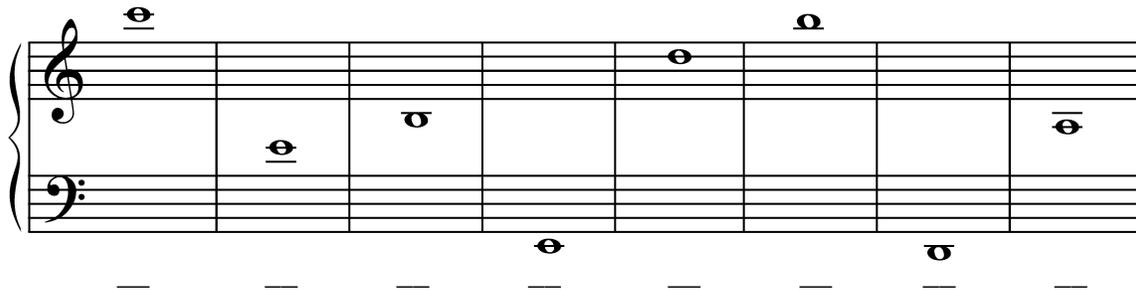


a. ___ 1 2 3 & 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

b. ___ 1 2 3 & 4 1 & 2 3 4 1 2 3 & 4 1 2 3 4

Note Identification

Write the name of each note on the lines below the staff.



— — — — — — — —
 — — — — — — — —

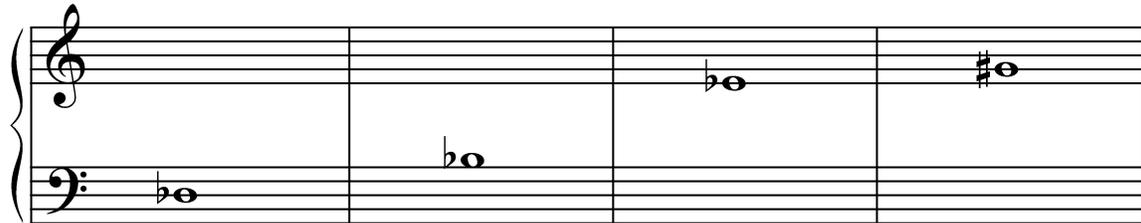
Notes and Rests

Match the rests with the notes of the same value.

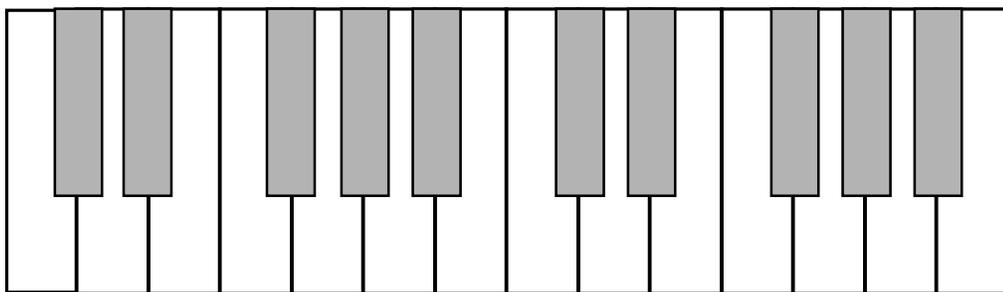
___  a. 
 ___  b. 
 ___  c. 
 ___  d. 

Sharps and Flats on the Keyboard

Mark an **X** on the correct piano key for each staff note.



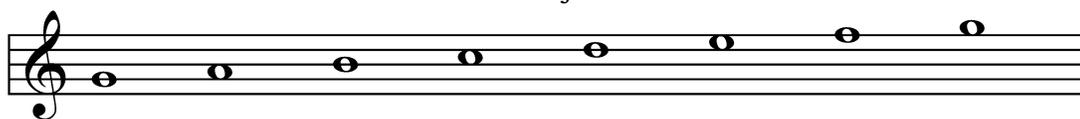
A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble clef staff contains two notes: a B-flat in the second space and a C-sharp in the second space. The bass clef staff contains two notes: a B-flat in the second space and a C in the second space.



Scales

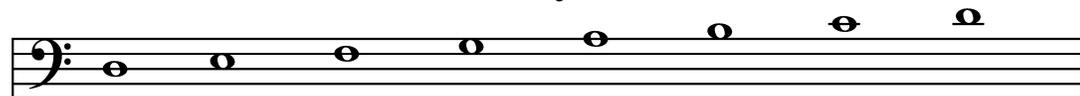
- Add the correct sharps or flats to complete these major scales.
- Write I and V chords above the first and fifth scale notes.
- Label them with Roman numerals

G major



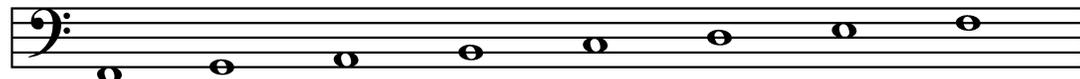
A musical staff with a treble clef. The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, with the F note having a flat.

Dmajor



A musical staff with a bass clef. The notes are D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, with the F note having a flat.

F major



A musical staff with a bass clef. The notes are F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, with the B note having a sharp.

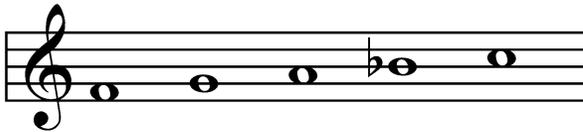
Whole Steps and Half Steps

1. Name the note that is a whole step above Bb. _____
2. Name the note that is a half step below G. _____
3. Name the note that is a whole step below C. _____
4. Name the note that is a half step above C. _____

Five-Finger Pattern Identification

Name each five-finger pattern by letter name and mode (major or minor).



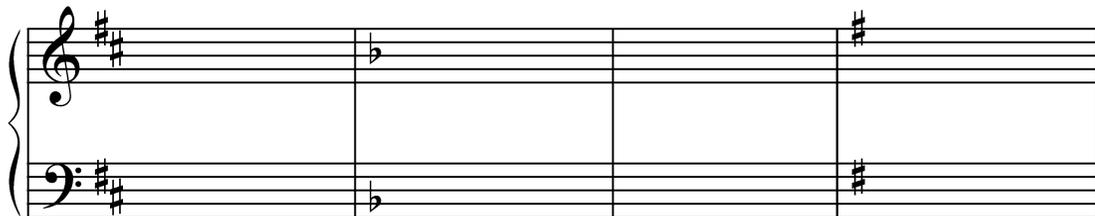






Key Signatures

Name the key for each key signature.



___ Major

___ Major

___ Major

___ Major

LESSON TWELVE

Whole Steps and Half Steps

Identify the distance between each pair of notes.

- Find the notes on the piano.
- Write **W** for a whole step and **H** for half step.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) containing six measures of music. The notes are: Measure 1: Treble clef, G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter); Bass clef, F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter). Measure 2: Treble clef, B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter); Bass clef, A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter). Measure 3: Treble clef, D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter); Bass clef, C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). Measure 4: Treble clef, F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter); Bass clef, E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter). Measure 5: Treble clef, A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter); Bass clef, G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter). Measure 6: Treble clef, C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter); Bass clef, B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter).

Triad Identification

Identify each triad.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) containing three measures of music. The notes are: Measure 1: Treble clef, C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter); Bass clef, C3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), G3 (quarter). Measure 2: Treble clef, D4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), A4 (quarter); Bass clef, D3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), A3 (quarter). Measure 3: Treble clef, E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter); Bass clef, E3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), B3 (quarter).

Note Identification

Write the name of each note on the line below the staff.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) containing seven measures of music. The notes are: Measure 1: Treble clef, C4 (quarter); Bass clef, C3 (quarter). Measure 2: Treble clef, D4 (quarter); Bass clef, D3 (quarter). Measure 3: Treble clef, E4 (quarter); Bass clef, E3 (quarter). Measure 4: Treble clef, F4 (quarter); Bass clef, F3 (quarter). Measure 5: Treble clef, G4 (quarter); Bass clef, G3 (quarter). Measure 6: Treble clef, A4 (quarter); Bass clef, A3 (quarter). Measure 7: Treble clef, B4 (quarter); Bass clef, B3 (quarter).

Rhythm

Check the correct counting for each example.






a. ___ 1 2 3 1 2 3 & 1 & 2 3 1 2 3

b. ___ 1 & 2 3 1 2 & 3 1 & 2 3 1 2 3






a. ___ 1 2 & 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 & 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

b. ___ 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

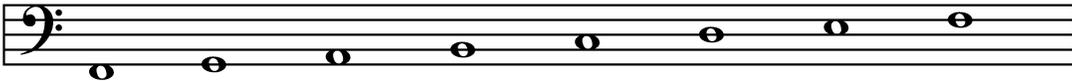
Scales

Add the correct sharps or flats to complete these major scales. Write triads above the first and fifth notes and label them with Roman numerals.

D major



F major



G major



Matching

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ accidentals | a. gradually slowing down |
| ___ adagio | b. a walking tempo |
| ___ andante | c. a fast tempo |
| ___ allegro | d. sharps, flats, or naturals placed before notes |
| ___ ritard | e. slowly |

Score Analysis

Polka (excerpt)

Kabalevsky

1. Add the missing time signature.
2. The dots on top of the right hand notes in measures 1, 2, and 3 are called:

3. Name the composer of the music. _____
4. The sign in measures 1 and 2 is called _____
It means _____
5. The sign in measures 3 and 4 is called _____
It means _____
6. The notes for the left hand are written in _____ clef.
7. Name the right hand notes in measure 2. ___ and ___
8. What is the interval between these notes? _____
9. Which 5-finger pattern is formed by the left hand notes of measures 3 and 4?
___ G major ___ C major
10. Name the broken triad in the left hand of measure 1.
___ _____ (*major or minor*)
11. The curved line in the last measure is called a _____ and it means to play
_____.