



# Theory Worksheets


## Level 3

### Definitions and Examples

*Note and rest values:*

 = dotted quarter note, 1 1/2 beats

 = eighth note, 1/2 beat

 = eighth rest, 1/2 beat

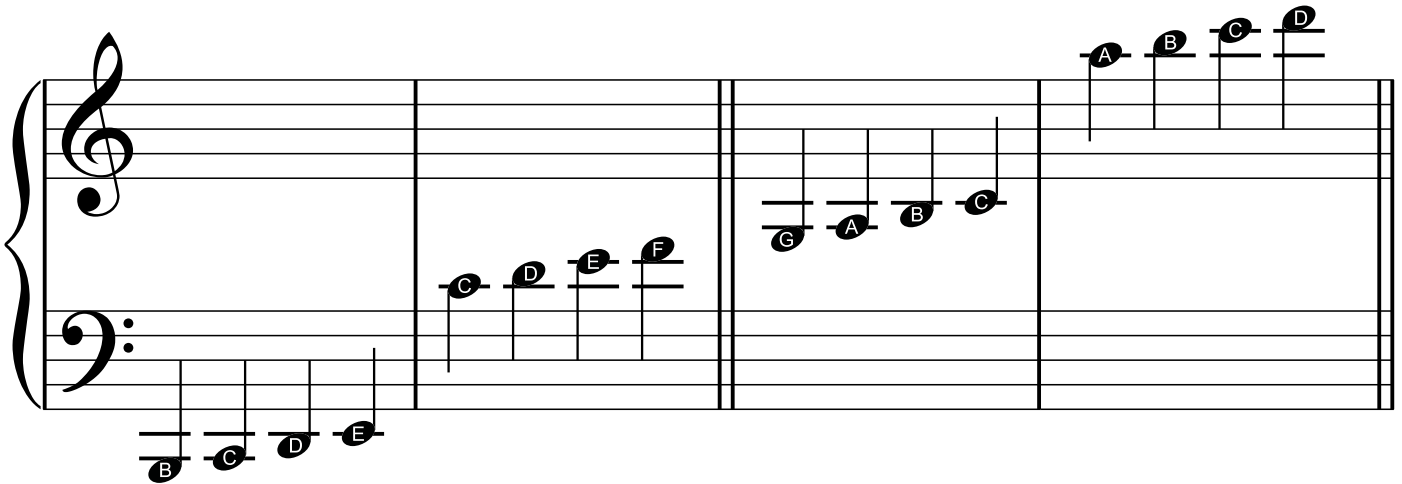
*Time signature:*

**3**  
**4**

Top number shows the number of beats per measure

Bottom number shows the type of note that receives one beat

*Ledger line notes:*



*Notation:*

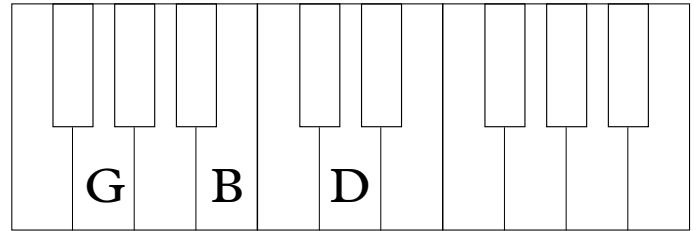
**enharmonic** - a note that can be spelled with two different names, such as A $\flat$  and G $\sharp$

G $\flat$	A $\flat$	B $\flat$	D $\flat$	E $\flat$	G $\flat$	A $\flat$	B $\flat$
F $\sharp$	G $\sharp$	A $\sharp$	C $\sharp$	D $\sharp$	F $\sharp$	G $\sharp$	A $\sharp$
F	G	A	C	D	F	G	A

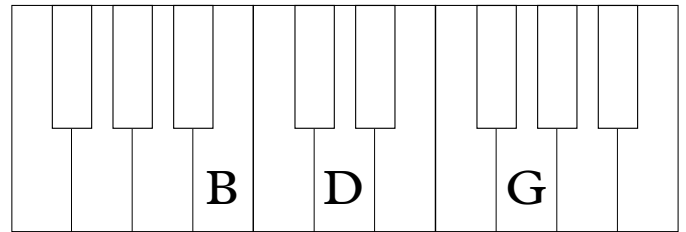
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(Definitions and Examples, *continued*)*Triad and inversions:*

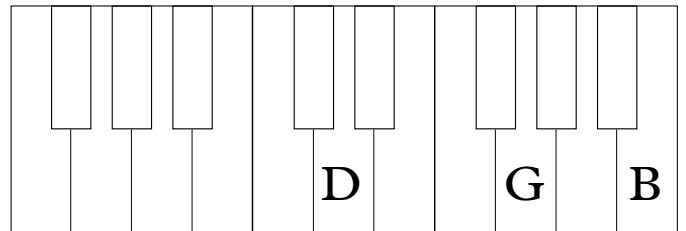
A **root position** triad is based on the root, with a 3rd and 5th stacked above.



A **first inversion** triad is based on the 3rd, with a 5th and root stacked above.



A **second inversion** triad is based on the 5th, with a root and 3rd stacked above.

*Terms and symbols:*

**Allegro** - fast, cheerful tempo

**dolce** - sweetly

**Andante** - moderately slow, walking tempo

***ff***

**fortissimo** - very loud

**chord inversion** - a chord whose lowest note is not the root

***pp***

**pianissimo** - very soft

***Ped.*** \_\_\_\_\_

**damper pedal** - the pedal on the right that sustains tones

***sim.***

**simile** - continue in the same manner

*Music history:*

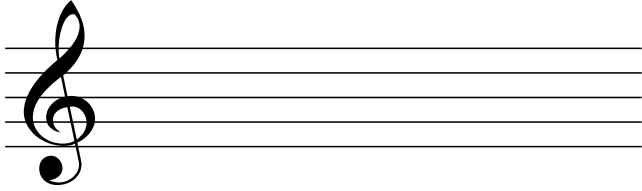
**Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685-1750) lived in Germany, worked mainly as a church musician and composer, and had 20 children.

**Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770-1827) lived in Germany, is known for *Für Elise* and the *Ode to Joy*, and was deaf for many years at the end of his life.

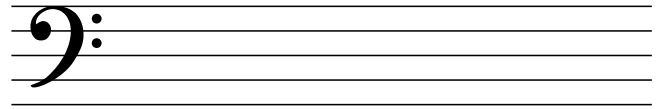
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## Practice Pages Notation

1a. Draw 3 more treble clefs.



1b. Draw 3 more bass clefs.



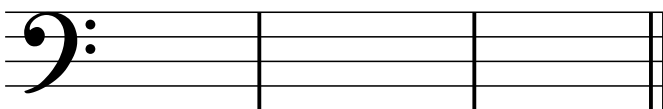
2. Name these treble clef notes in the blanks below.

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

3. Name these bass clef notes in the blanks below.

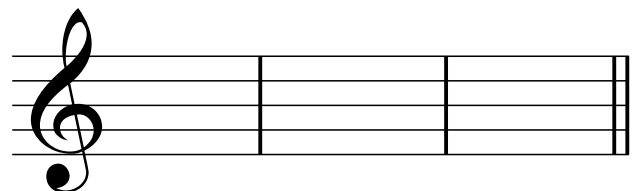
\_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_

4a. Using ledger line notes *below* the staff, draw these notes.



E $\flat$       C      B

4b. Using ledger line notes *above* the staff, draw these notes.



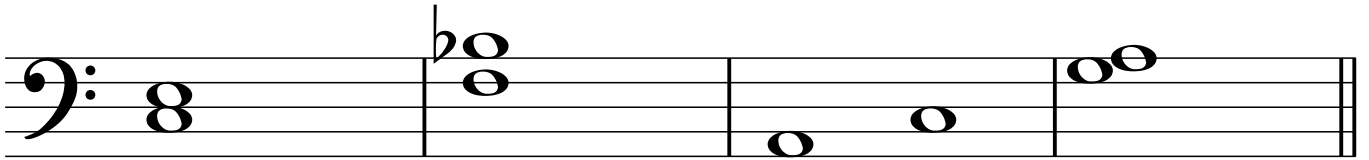
C      D $\flat$       A

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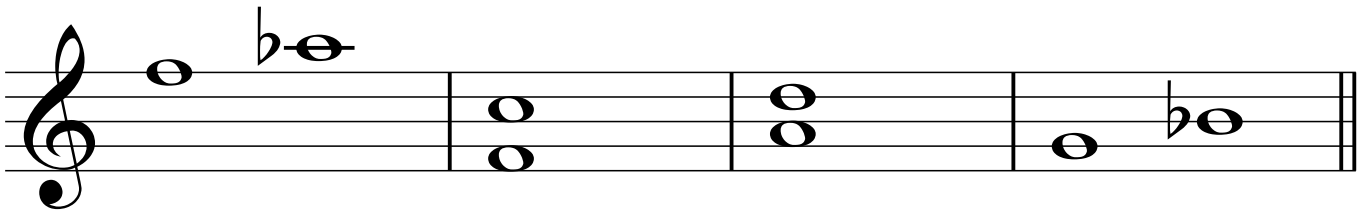
## Practice Pages

### Intervals

1. Name these intervals as Major 2nds (M2), Major 3rds (M3), minor 3rds (m3), Perfect 4ths (P4), or Perfect 5ths (P5) in the blanks below.

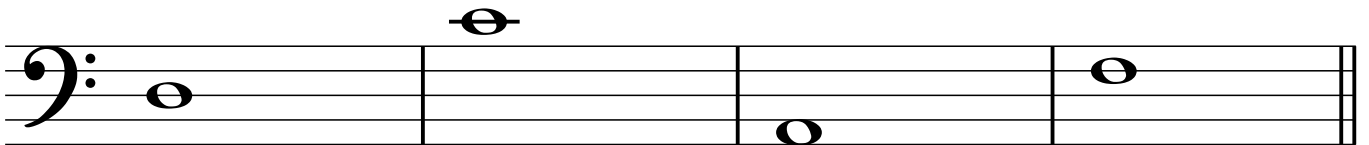


\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

2. Using whole notes, write the following intervals above the given notes. Use # or b if needed.

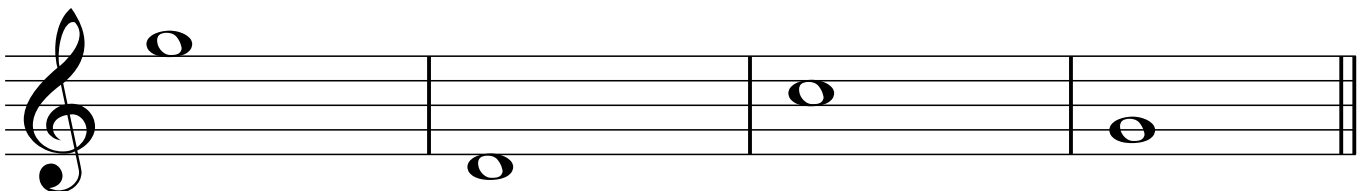


P4

M2

P5

m3



M3

P5

P4

m3

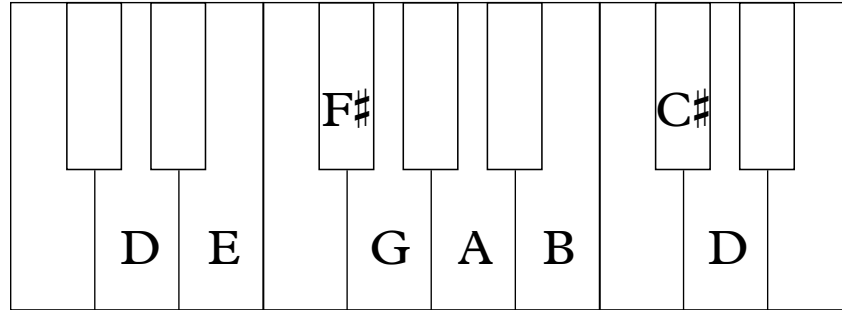
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## Practice Pages

### Scales and Key Signatures

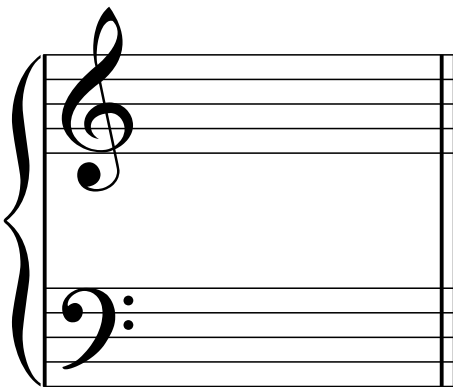
1. Mark the whole steps and half steps in the following major scale.



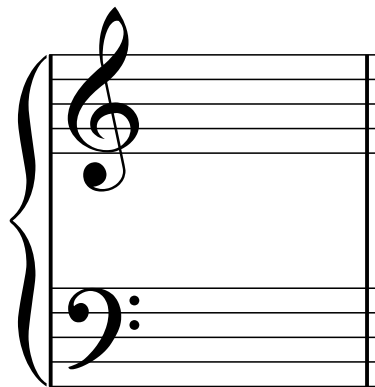
2. Mark the whole steps and half steps in the following major scale.



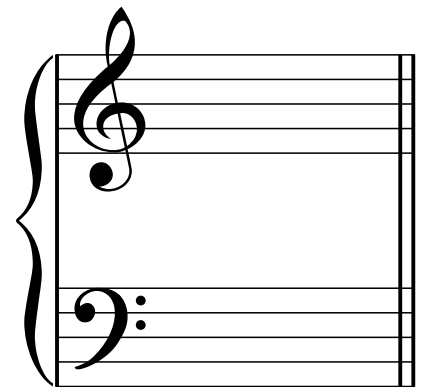
3. Draw the following key signatures.



D Major



G Major



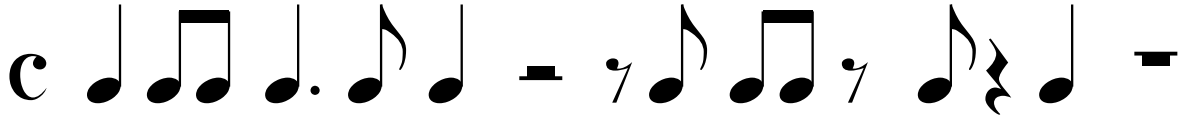
C Major

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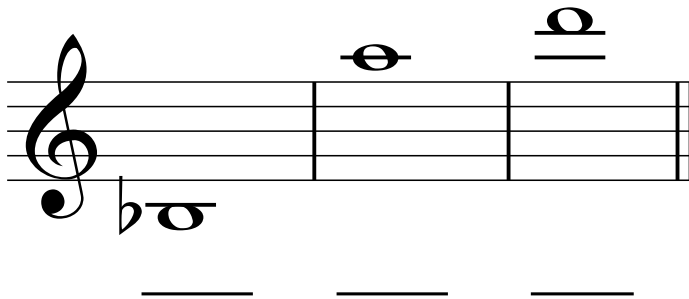
**Sample Tests**

Test 4, p. 1

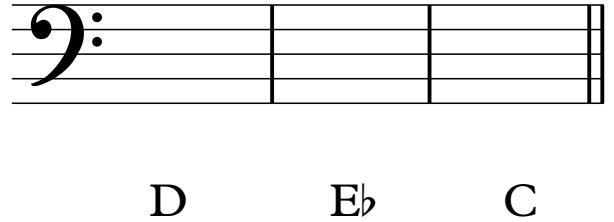
1. Add bar lines to the following rhythm pattern.



2a. Name the following notes.

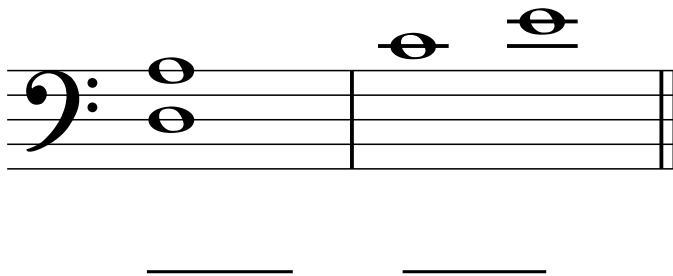


2b. Write the following notes on ledger lines *above* the staff.

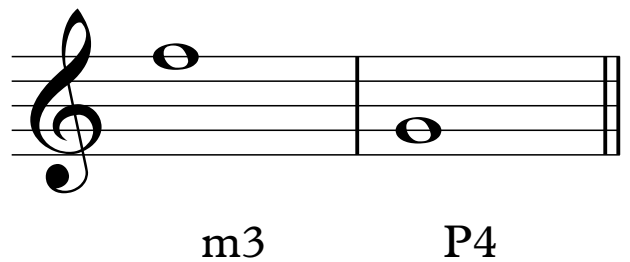


3. In the space below, draw a piano keyboard of 11 white keys and 8 black keys. Start on F and end on B. Name every white key.

4a. Name the intervals below.



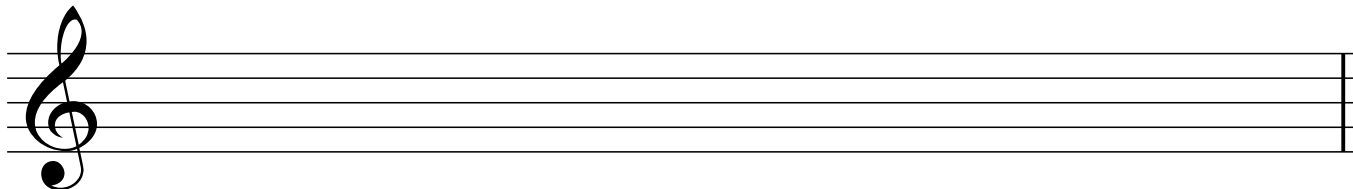
4b. Complete these intervals.



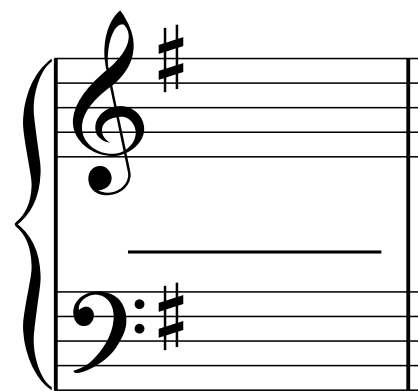
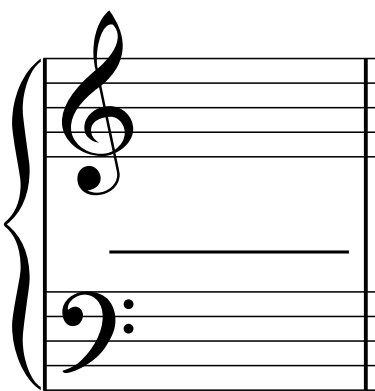
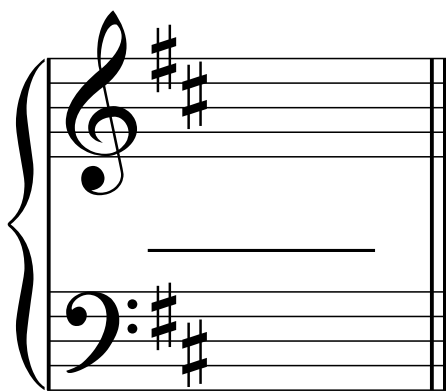
## Sample Tests

### Test 4, p. 2

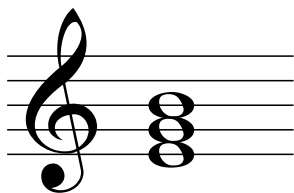
5. On the staff below, write all of the notes of the G Major scale using whole notes. Mark the whole steps and half steps. Do not use a key signature.



6. Correctly label each key signature in the blanks below.



7. In the blanks below, name each chord and identify the root, 3rd, and 5th of the triad.



5th: \_\_\_\_\_

3rd: \_\_\_\_\_

Root: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (chord)



5th: \_\_\_\_\_

3rd: \_\_\_\_\_

Root: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (chord)

8. Write definitions for the following terms.

Allegro \_\_\_\_\_

Andante \_\_\_\_\_

inversion \_\_\_\_\_

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