

Music Theory Workbook

for Treble Clef Instruments

Level 1

Wind Edition



ANSWER KEY

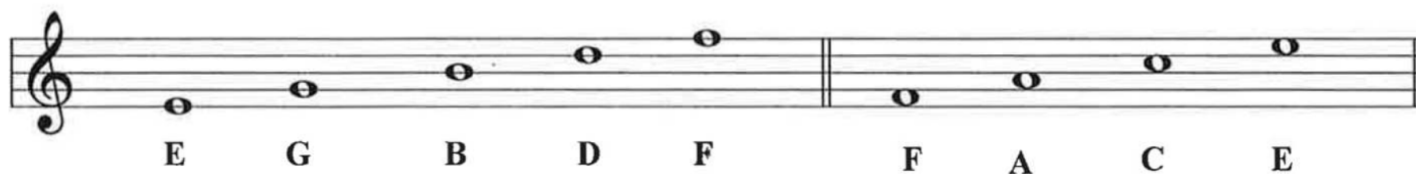
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Page 1

1.



3.



Page 2

4.

G, E, B, F, D, E, G, B, F, D
B, G, D, E, F, D, F, G, E, B

5.



Page 3

6.

F, A, E, F, C, A, F, C, E, A
C, E, A, F, A, E, C, F, A, E

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Page 3

7.



Page 4

8.



9.

bar line, double bar and repeat sign



Page 5

10.

BAD, FEED, DAD, CAGE
BADGE, EGG, FACE, GAGE

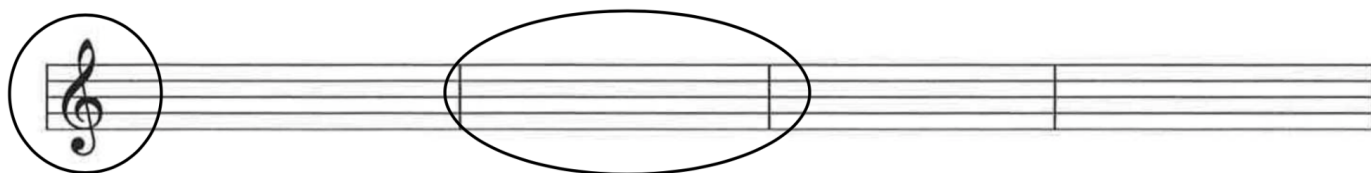
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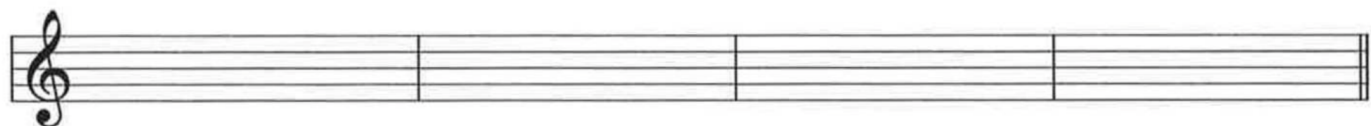
Page 6

12.



Page 6

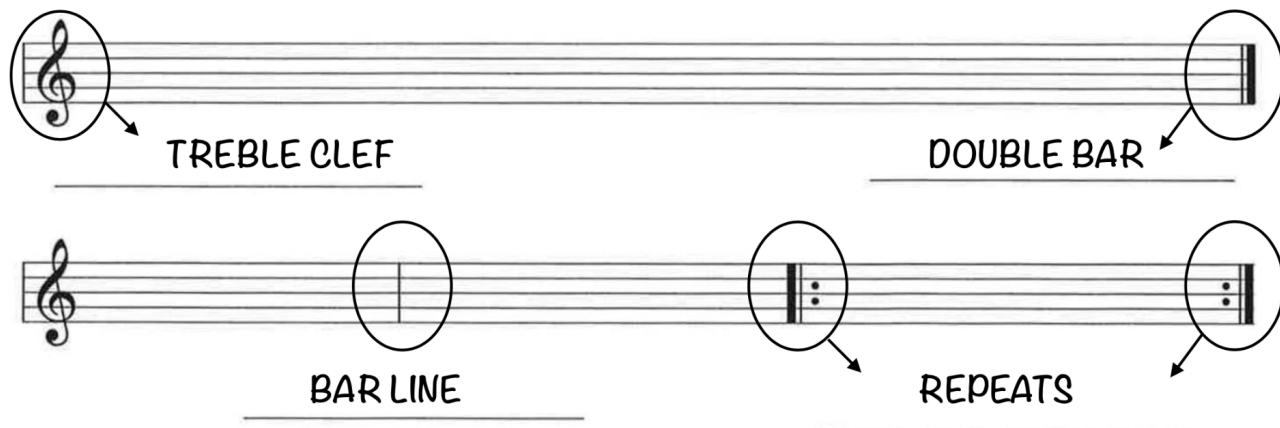
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14.



15.



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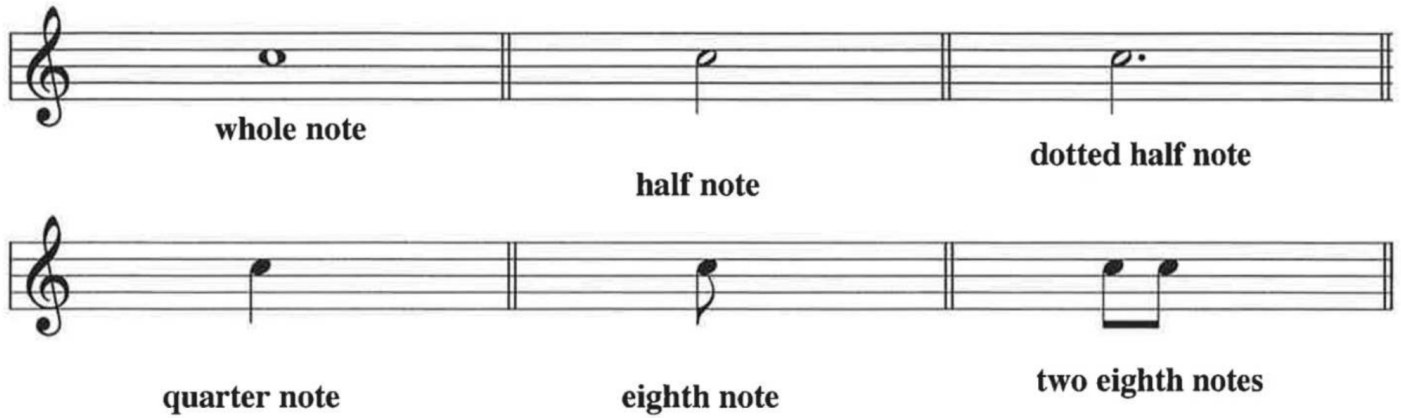
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1.

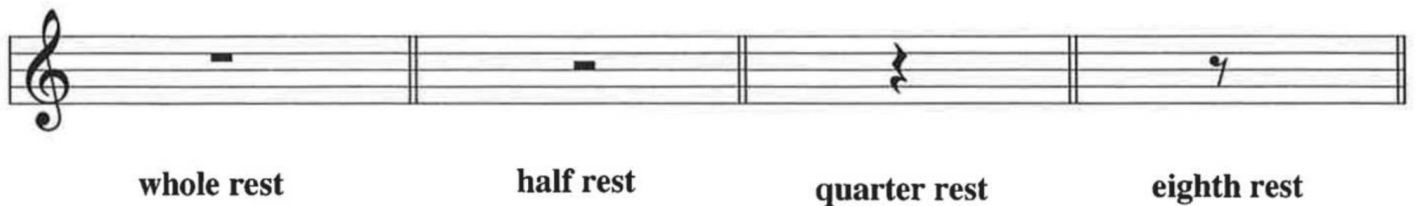


2.

WHOLE NOTE, DOTTED HALF NOTE, QUARTER REST, HALF NOTE, TWO EIGHTH NOTES

Page 11

3.



4.

QUARTER REST, WHOLE REST, EIGHTH REST, HALF REST

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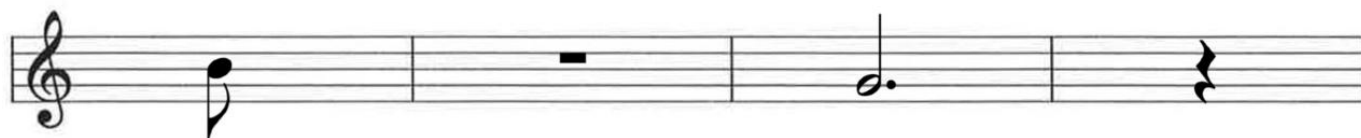
5.

HALF NOTE, WHOLE NOTE, QUARTER REST, QUARTER NOTE, WHOLE REST
EIGHTH NOTE, TWO EIGHTH NOTES, DOTTED HALF NOTE, HALF REST, HALF NOTE
QUARTER NOTE, EIGHTH REST, EIGHTH NOTE, QUARTER REST, DOTTED HALF NOTE

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6.

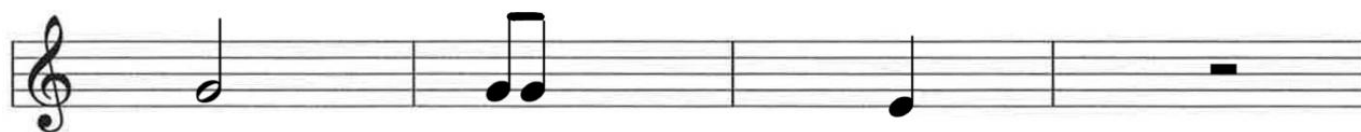


one eighth note

whole rest

dotted half note

quarter rest

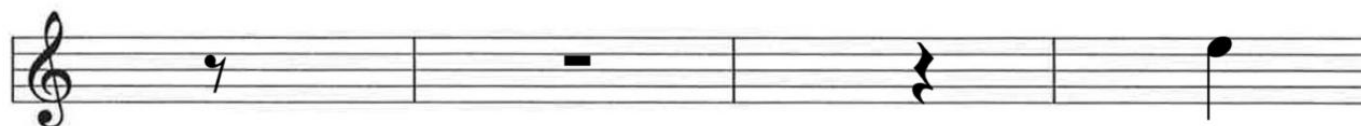


half note

two eighth notes

quarter note

half rest

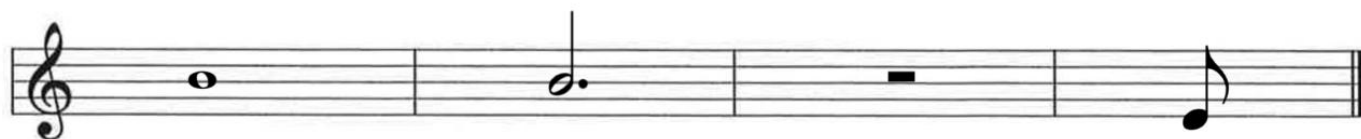


eighth rest

whole rest

quarter rest

quarter note



whole note

dotted half note

half rest

one eighth note

Page 14

1.



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Page 14

2.



3.



Page 15

4.

2, QUARTER NOTE

5.

3, QUARTER NOTE

6.

4, QUARTER NOTE

Page 17

7. (#6 in unedited book)

2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ or .5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ each or 1 if added	4	3
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ or .5	$\frac{1}{2}$ or .5	1	4	1	2	1
$\frac{1}{2}$ each or 1 if added	3	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ or .5	2	2	4
3	1	2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ each or 1 if added	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ or .5

Page 19

9. (#8 in unedited book)

The image displays six musical staves, each containing a rhythmic exercise. The exercises are written in treble clef and include fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4 below the notes.

- Staff 1 (4/4):** Four measures of eighth notes. Fingerings: 12 234, 12 3 4, 1 2 34, 1 2 3 4, 123 4.
- Staff 2 (3/4):** Five measures of eighth notes. Fingerings: 1 2 3, 12 3, 123, 1 23, 1 2 3.
- Staff 3 (2/4):** Five measures of eighth notes. Fingerings: 1 2, 12, 1 2, 12, 12.
- Staff 4 (C):** Five measures of eighth notes. Fingerings: 1 2 34, 1 23 4, 12 34, 1 2 3 4, 1234.
- Staff 5 (4/4):** Five measures of eighth notes. Fingerings: 1234, 1234, 12 34, 1 2 3 4, 12 34.
- Staff 6 (3/4):** Five measures of eighth notes. Fingerings: 123, 123, 1 2 3, 12 3, 12 3.

Page 20

10. (#9 in unedited book)



Page 21

1.



2. G#, E ♭ , F, C#, D, B ♭ , F#, E

Page 22

8.

The image shows three musical staves in treble clef with a common time signature 'C'. Each staff has a sequence of notes and rests with numerical values written below them, followed by an equals sign and a final value in a box.

- Staff 1:** A half note (2), a quarter note (2), a quarter rest (2), and a half note (2). The sum is 4, which is boxed.
- Staff 2:** An eighth note (1), a quarter note (1), a quarter rest (1), and a half note (2). The sum is 1, which is boxed.
- Staff 3:** A quarter rest (1), a quarter note (1), a half rest (2), and a half note (2). The sum is 2, which is boxed.

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9.

B, C#, D, C#, C, D b, D#, E, E b, E b, D b, C, D, C
 G, G b, G#, F#, G, F#, E, E b, D, E

10.

- 3 = TOP = 3 beats
- 4 = BOTTOM = Quarter Note

- C = TOP = 4 beats
- = BOTTOM = Quarter Note

- 2 = TOP = 2 beats
- 4 = BOTTOM = Quarter Note

- 4 = TOP = 4 beats

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4 = BOTTOM = Quarter Note

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11.

123 4 1 23 4 12 3 4 1 23 4

1 2 3 1 2 3 12 3 123 123 1 23

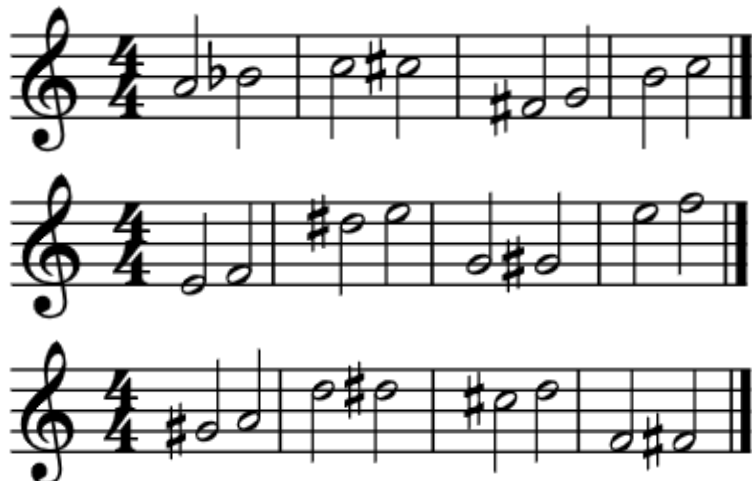
1 2 1 2 12 1 2 12 1 2

12.

12 3 1 2 3 123 123 1 2 3 12 3

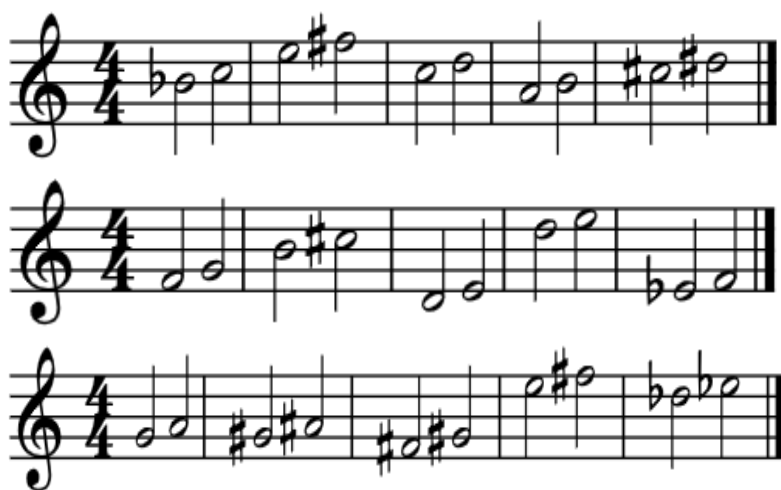
Page 25

1. (#2 in unedited book)



Page 26

2.



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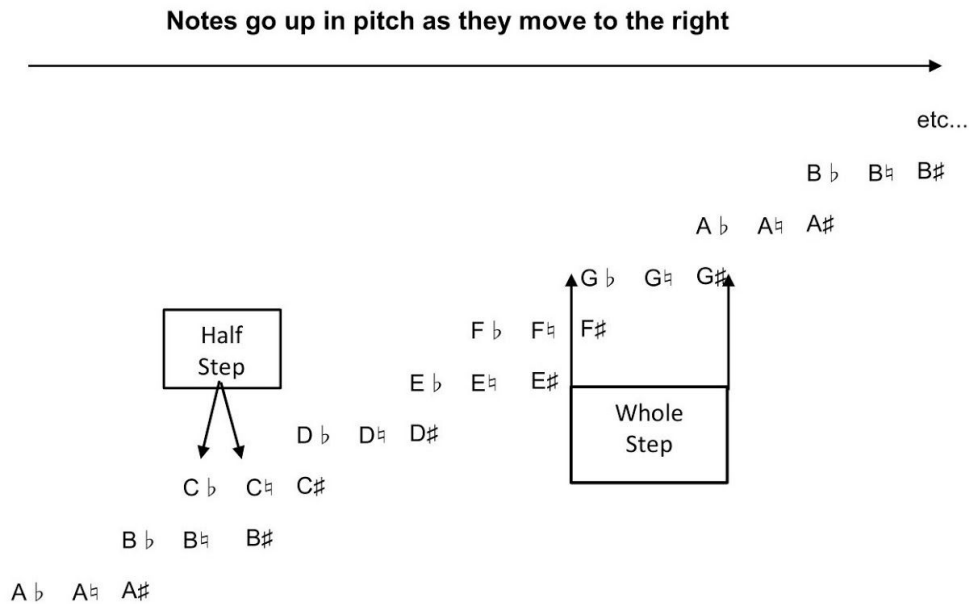
3.

W, W, H, H
W, H, W, H
H, H, W, H
H, H, W, W

Enharmonics

Enharmonics are notes that look different but sound the same. You can think of them like the words pail and bucket. They are different words but they mean the same thing. You can think of Enharmonics as musical synonyms.

Every letter note has three forms, flat (\flat), natural (\natural) and sharp (\sharp). The flat is a half-step lower than the natural, and the natural is a half-step lower than the sharp if the note is the same letter name. Take a look at the chart below and circle or highlight the vertical pairs - these vertical pairs are called **enharmonic equivalents**. These are the notes that look different but mean the same thing, the musical synonyms or enharmonic pairs.



Which notes do NOT have an *enharmonic equivalent* (matching pair)? _____

Does a (\sharp) ever equal another (\sharp)? _____

Does a (\flat) ever equal another (\flat)? _____

Name the enharmonic equivalent to the note given:

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. B \flat = _____ | 2. B \sharp = _____ | 3. C \natural = _____ | 4. C \flat = _____ | 5. E \sharp = _____ |
| 6. F \flat = _____ | 7. C \natural = _____ | 8. E \flat = _____ | 9. F \natural = _____ | 10. D \sharp = _____ |

Name the note or notes one half step **below** the note given.

(Remember: To go lower you need to move to the left on the chart. Most questions will have 2 answers)

1. B \flat = _____
2. D \sharp = _____
3. F \sharp = _____
4. E \flat = _____
5. G \sharp = _____
6. G \flat = _____
7. A \sharp = _____
8. C \sharp = _____
9. B \sharp = _____
10. E \sharp = _____

Name the note or notes one half step **above** the note given.

(Remember: To go higher you need to move to the right on the chart. Most questions will have 2 answers)

1. A \flat = _____
2. F \sharp = _____
3. D \sharp = _____
4. F \flat = _____
5. G \sharp = _____
6. C \flat = _____
7. A \sharp = _____
8. D \flat = _____
9. B \sharp = _____
10. E \sharp = _____

**** Two halves equal a whole. So two half steps equal 1 whole step. For example a whole step higher than D (move 2 columns to the right on the chart) are the notes E \sharp and F \flat . When a note is natural you do not always have to write the \sharp after it.****

Name the note or notes one whole step **below** the note given.

(Remember: To go lower you need to move to the left on the chart. Most questions will have 2 answers)

1. C \flat = _____
2. F \sharp = _____
3. E \sharp = _____
4. C \sharp = _____
5. A \sharp = _____
6. A \flat = _____
7. D \sharp = _____
8. G \sharp = _____
9. E \flat = _____
10. B \sharp = _____

Name the note or notes one whole step **above** the note given.

(Remember: To go higher you need to move to the right on the chart. Most questions will have 2 answers)

1. B \flat = _____
2. G \sharp = _____
3. E \sharp = _____
4. A \sharp = _____
5. D \sharp = _____
6. G \flat = _____
7. D \flat = _____
8. F \sharp = _____
9. C \sharp = _____
10. F \flat = _____

Name the note(s) one whole step and a half (this is a minor 3rd or an augmented 2nd) **below** the note given.

1. B \sharp = _____ A \flat = _____
3. D \sharp = _____
4. E \flat = _____
5. C \sharp = _____

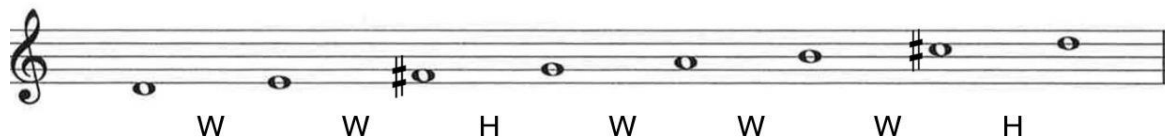
Name the note or notes one whole step and a half (this is a minor 3rd or an augmented 2nd) **above** the note given.

1. B \flat = _____
2. G \sharp = _____
3. F \sharp = _____
4. D \flat = _____
5. C \sharp = _____

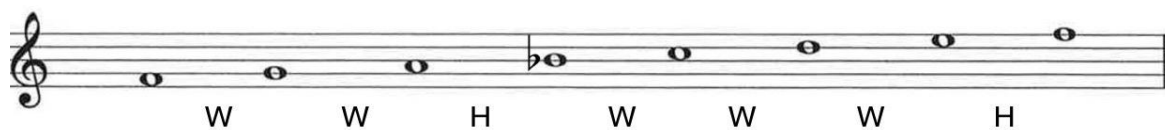
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1.

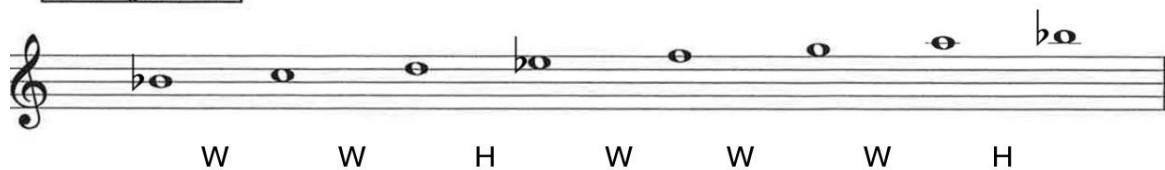
D Major Scale



F Major Scale



Bb Major Scale



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2.

F Major Scale



C Major Scale



G Major Scale



Bb Major Scale



Page 30

2. Continued



Page 31

1. F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, B#



2. Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, Fb



Page 33

3. Last sharp is F#
Name of the key is GM

Last sharp is C#
Name of the key is DM

Last sharp is G#
Name of the key is AM

Last sharp is D#
Name of the key is EM

4. GM, CM, FM, DM

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5. Next-to-last flat is Bb
Name of the key is BbM

Next-to-last flat is Eb
Name of the key is EbM

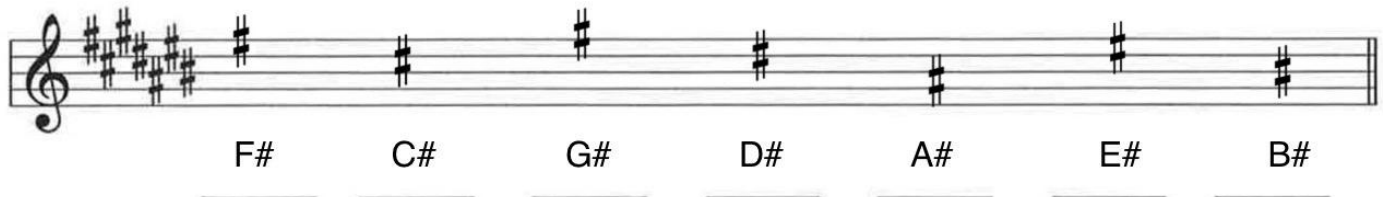
Next-to-last flat is Ab
Name of the key is AbM

Next-to-last flat is Db
Name of the key is DbM

6. DM, FM, CM, BbM, GM

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7.



8.



9. FM, DM, CM, GM, BbM

10.



Page 36

1.

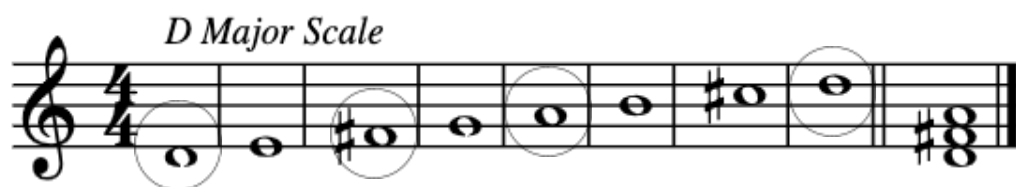


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2.



3.



4.



5.



Page 38

6. GM, CM, DM, BbM

7. FM, BbM, GM, DM, CM

8.



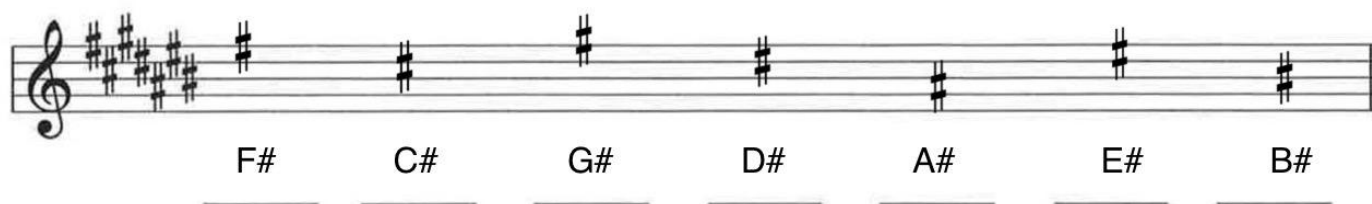
9.



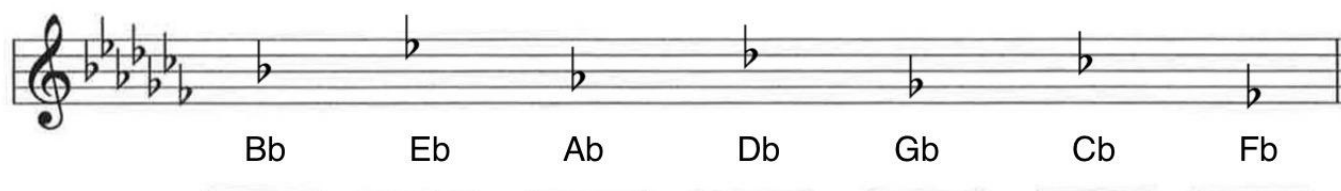
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1. H, W, W, W, W

2.



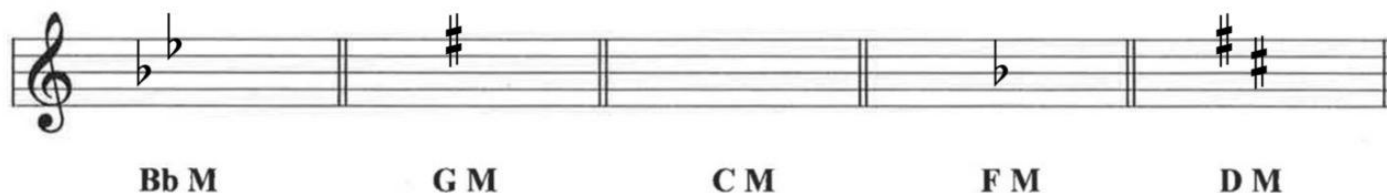
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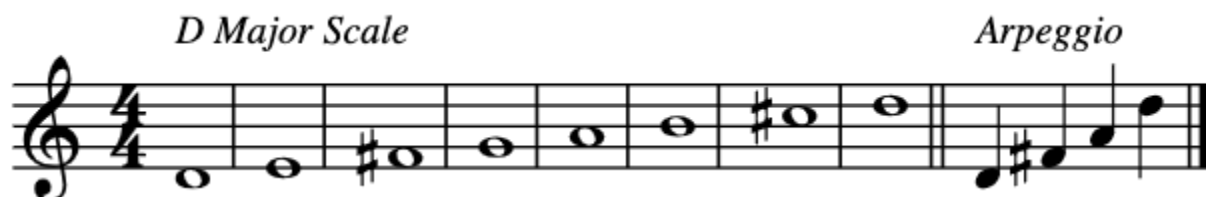
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5. FM, DM, BbM, GM, CM

6.



7.



8. F Major Scale/ G Major Arpeggio

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1. Adagio/Slow Tempo

2. Allegro/Fast Tempo

3.

mp Medium Soft Mezzo Piano

f Loud Forte

mf Medium Loud Mezzo Forte

p Soft Piano

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4. Staccato, Slur, Tie, Fermata
5. J, F, L, I, A, C, B, H, D, K, E, G
6. Fermata, staccato, tie, slur, fine

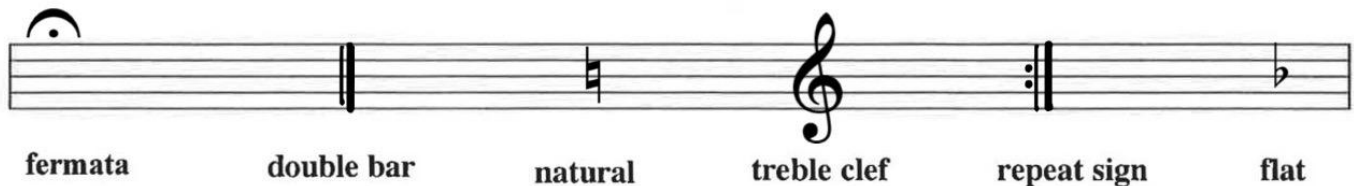
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Answers will vary by student instrument.

Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Trombone, and Euphonium: C
Clarinet, Trumpet, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Horn: Bb
Alto Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone: Eb
French Horn: F

Page 47

1.



2. G, C#, F, Eb, B, D, E, Ab, F#, D

3.



4. FM, DM , CM, BbM, GM

5.



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6.

a.



b.



c.



d. D Major Scale/ C Major Arpeggio

7. Answers will vary:

Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Trombone, and Euphonium: C

Clarinet, Trumpet, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Horn: Bb

Alto Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone: Eb

French Horn: F

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8.



9.

4, 1, 2, ½, 4, 1, ½, 2, 3

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10.



11.



12.

4, 2, 4, 3

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13.

H, W, W, H, W

14.

D, H, B, C, I, F, A, M, L, N, J, G, K, E

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15.

- A. F Major
- B. 4
- C. Fast tempo
- D. Forte, Play loudly
- E. 1
- F. Tie
- G. 2
- H. Slur
- I. Staccato, play the notes separated/detached.
- J. Fermata, hold

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