

7.

A repeated section of music in which you play to the end of the first ending and repeat at the repeat sign; on the repetition of the section, skip the first ending and play the second ending.

8.

8va - play pitches one octave higher than written, loco - play written pitches

Page 3

8. Fine - end, D.C. al Fine - Da Capo al Fine - return to the beginning and play to the end (fine)

9. Da Capo

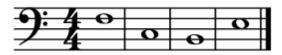
10. Segno/Sign - the symbol to which one returns to in a Dal Segno, Fine - the end, D.S. al Fine - return to the sign and play to the end (fine)

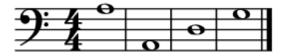
11. Dal Segno

Page 5

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

2.

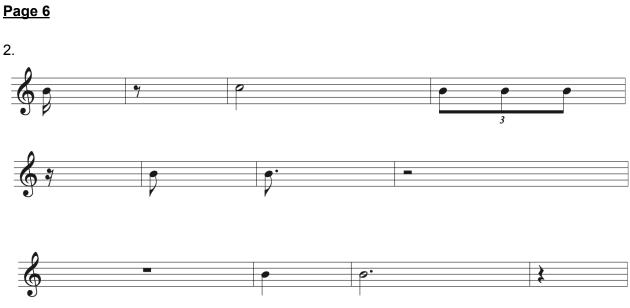






<u>Page 6</u>

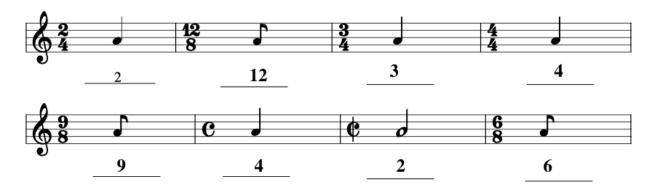
Dotted half note	Eighth notes	Half rest	Sixteenth notes	Quarter rest
Sixteenth rest	Whole note	Sixteenth note	Eighth rest	Triplet eighth notes
Dotted eighth note	Eighth note	Whole rest	Dotted quarter note	Half note



<u>Page 7</u>

3. Top = number of beats per measure Bottom = type of note that gets 1 beat

4.

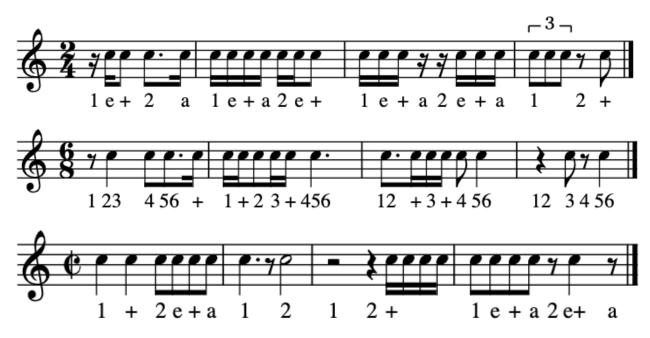


5. Cut time - 2/2 - 2 beats per measure and the $\frac{1}{2}$ note gets 1 beat

6. 5, 1, 4, ½, 3 1, ½, 3, ½, 2 1, ¾, ½, 3, 6

<u> Page 8</u>

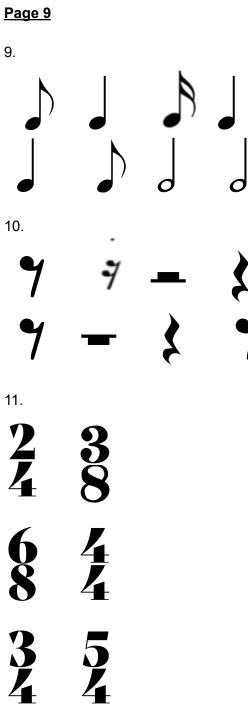
7. There are multiple options for writing in the counting. There will be multiple correct answers possible.









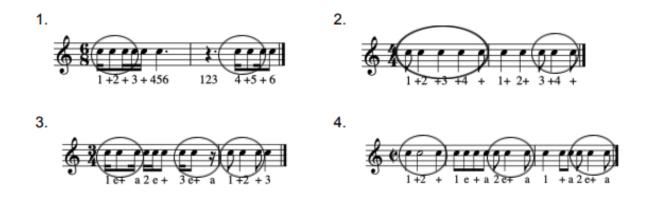


Page 11

<u>Circle the syncopation in the following examples. Each example can have multiple sections</u> of syncopation.



Write the counts under the notes in the measures below. Circle the syncopation.



There are multiple options for writing in the counting, this is one acceptable option.

<u>Page 12</u>

1. Duple, Triple, Quadruple, Duple Triple, Quadruple, Duple, Triple

Page 13

2. Simple triple, Compound quadruple, Simple duple, Compound duple Simple quadruple, Compound triple, Simple triple, Simple duple

Page 14

3. There are multiple possible correct answers for this. These are just examples of correct answers.



Page 16

There are multiple possible correct answers. Two possible answers are shown for some of the excerpts.





Compound	Simple	Irregular	Simple	Irregular	Compound
Duple	Quadruple	or Complex	Duple	or Complex	Triple

Theory Worksheets for Treble Clef Instruments - Level 7 Answer Key

Page 17 1. 1. $1 \ge 3 4 5 1 \ge 3 45 1 \ge 3 45 1 \ge 3 45 1 \ge 3 45$ 2. $1 \ge 3 4 5 1 \ge 3 45 1 \ge 3 45 1 \ge 3 45 1 \ge 3 45$

<u>Page 18</u>



Multiple correct answers are possible. For clarity, missing beats will be represented as rests.



Page 18

Multiple correct answers are possible. For clarity, missing beats will be represented as rests. 2.



Page 19

Compound Triple	Simple Duple	Irregular or Complex
Compound Quadruple	Simple Quadruple	Simple Triple
Irregular or Complex	Compound Duple	Simple Quadruple
Simple Triple	Irregular or Complex	Compound Duple
Irregular or Complex	Simple Quadruple	Compound Duple

Page 20



- B. The 8th note
- C. F
- D. Circled on example above
- E. E4
- F. Circled on example above

Page 20

- G. 3
- H. Quarter note, J
- I. Simple Triple
- J. 8th rest
- K. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a beat
- L. Circled in example below



<u>Page 21</u>



Page 22

Sharp keys - top of the page - Identify

DM, EM, C♯M, AM, BM

Flat keys - Identify

A
i M, B
i M, C
i M, A
i M, E
i M

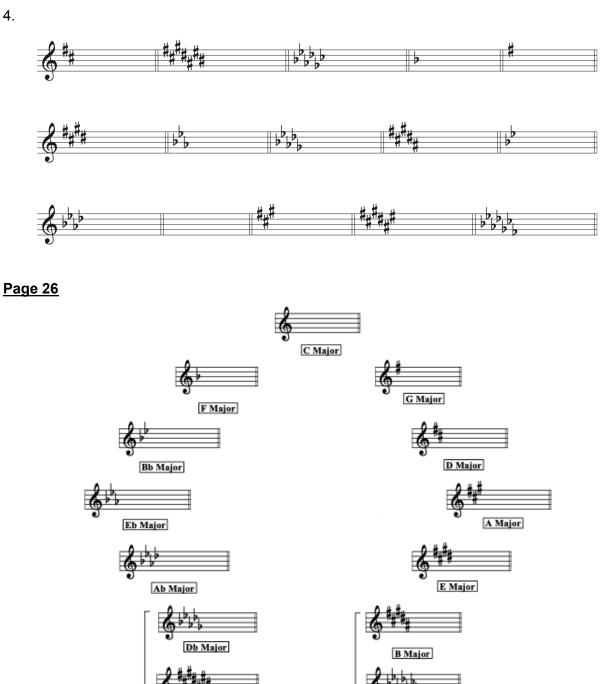
Page 23

3. EM, B ♭ M, F♯M, FM, D ♭ M AM, E ♭ M, DM, G ♭ M, C♯M

Theory Worksheets for Treble Clef Instruments - Level 7 Answer Key

Page 23





F# Major

Gb Major

Cb Major

C# Major

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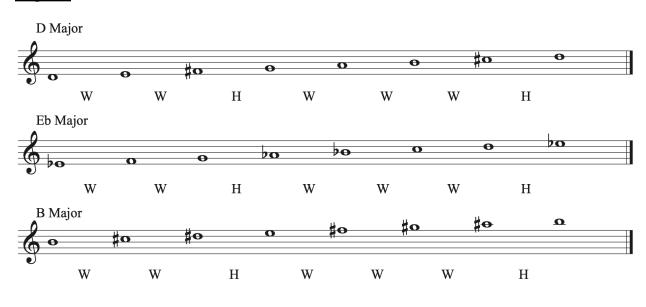
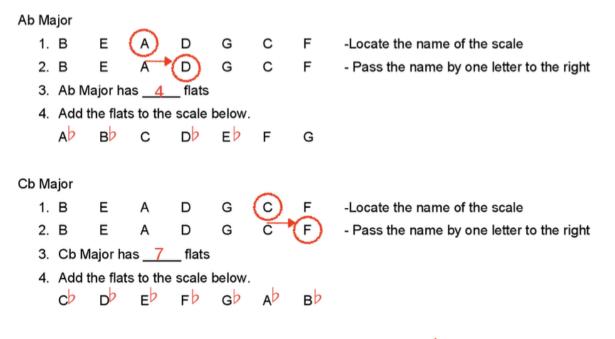




Figure out what is in the key signature for the following flat scales:



Page 29 Cont.

Dł	o Major			~				
	1. B	Е	А		G	С	F	-Locate the name of the scale
	2. B	Е	А	D	G	С	F	- Pass the name by one letter to the right
	3. Db I	Major ha	ıs <u>5</u>	flats	\sim			
	4. Add	the flats	s to th	e scale	below.			
	D	Еþ	F	G	Ab	в	С	
Ek	o Major	~						
	1. B	(E).	А	D	G	С	F	-Locate the name of the scale
	2. B	E		D	G	С	F	- Pass the name by one letter to the right
	3. Eb 1	Major ha	is <u>3</u>	flats				
	4. Add	the flats	s to th	e scale	below.			•
	E	F	G	A	B	С	D	
<u> Page 3</u>	<u>0</u>							
[O Major:		1. Lo	etter Alpł	nabetica	ally befo	ore D is	9? <u>C</u>
			2. C	ircle you	r answe	er on the	e order	FCGDAEB
			3. T	he follow	ing note	es are s	sharp ir	n the D Major Scale: <u>F and C</u>
					-		-	
,	Major		1 1	ottor Alpl	abatio		ara A ia	2 (use the Musical Alphabeti)
,	A Major:			-		-		? (use the Musical Alphabet!) <u>G</u>
			2. C	ircle you	r answe	er on the	e order	FCGDAEB
			3. T	he follow	ing not	es are s	sharp ir	n the A Major Scale: <u>F, C, and G</u>
E	3 Major:		1. Le	etter Alpł	nabetica	ally befo	ore B is	? <u>A</u>
			2. C	ircle you	r answe	er on the	e order	FCGDAEB
			3. T	he follow	ing note	es are s	harp ir	n the B Major Scale:

Page 31

G Major:	1.	Letter Alphabetically before G is?
	2.	Circle your answer on the order F C G D A E B
	3.	The following notes are sharp in the G Major Scale: F
F# Major:	1.	Letter Alphabetically before F is? _E
	2.	Circle your answer on the order: F C G D A E B
	3.	The following notes are sharp in the F# Major Scale: F,C,G,D,A & E
C# Major:	1.	Letter Alphabetically before C is?
	2.	Circle your answer on the order: F C G D A E B
	3.	The following notes are sharp in the C# Major Scale: F.C.G.D.A.E & B
What 2 scales do yo	ou h	ave to memorize? and _ F
What are the sharps	an	d flats for the C Major scale? <u>0# AND 0</u>

What are the sharps and flats for the F Major scale? <u>B</u> \flat

<u>Page 32</u>

Write out the Bb Major scale....add flats on the notes that have them:

B C D E F G A B NOW write the BM scale....add sharps to the notes that have them:

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

<u>Page 33</u>

1. In CM has 0#/0 ♭, what are the sharps for C# Major? <u>F,C,G,D,A</u>,E,B What are the flats for C ♭ Major? <u>B,E,A,D,G</u>,C,F

СМ	С	D	E	F	G	А	В	С
C♭M	cþ	Dþ	Eþ	Fþ	G 👂	Aþ	Bþ	cþ
C# M	C #	D #	E #	F#	G <mark>#</mark>	A <mark>#</mark>	В #	C #

Fill in the sharps and flats for the following scales

2. If FM has 1 ♭ and 6^ks, how many #s does F# Major have? <u>6</u> What are they? <u>F,C,G,D,A,E</u> What note(s) are natural? <u>B</u>

Fill in the sharps and flats for the following scale

FΜ	F	G	A	Bþ	С	D	E	F
F♭M	Fþ	Gþ	Ab	B	Cþ	Dþ	Eþ	Fþ
F# M	F #	G <mark>#</mark>	A <mark>#</mark>	В	C #	D #	E#	F#

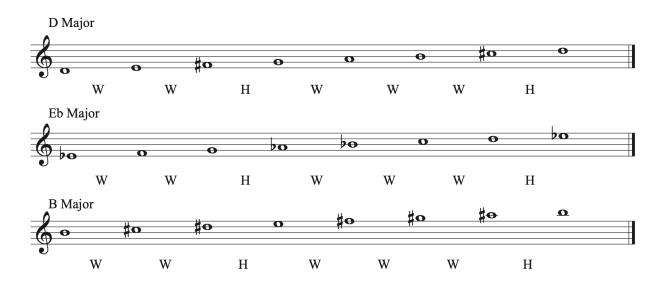
F b M Scale isn't a scale that is used = we would use the EM scale instead.

3. If DM has 2#s and 5^ks, how many *b* s does D *b* Major have ? <u>5</u> What are they? <u>B,E,A,D,G</u> What note(s) are natural? <u>F,C</u>

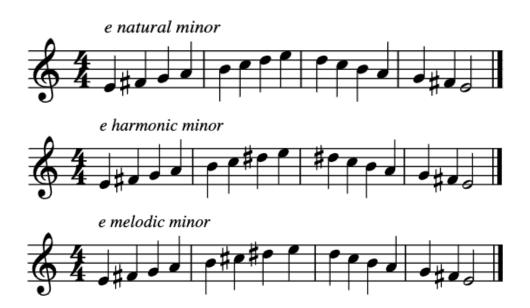
Fill in the sharps and flats for the following scale

DM	D	E	F#	G	A	В	C#	D
D♭M	Dþ	Eþ	F	Gþ	Aþ	вþ	С	Dþ
D# M	D #	E #	F×	G <mark>#</mark>	A <mark>#</mark>	B #	C×	D <mark>#</mark>

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Page 36

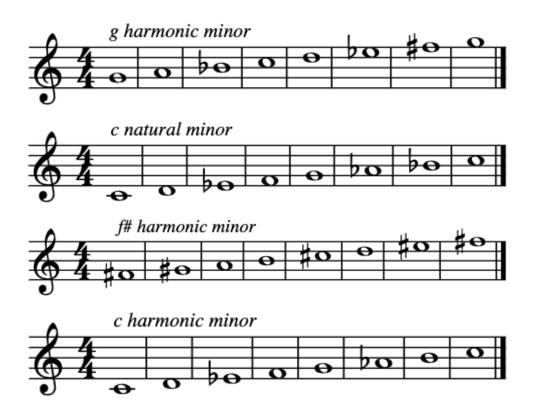


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1. Continued

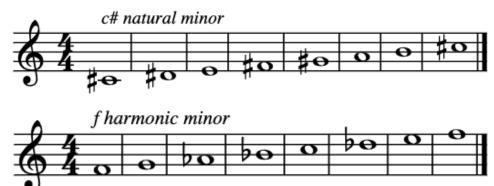


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Page 37

2. Continued



Page 38

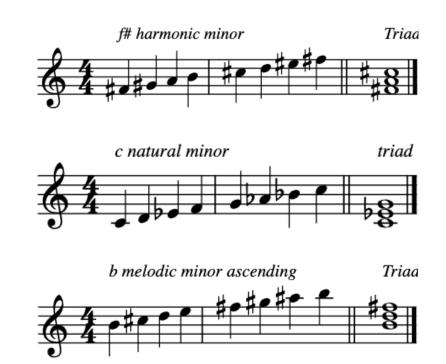


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3. Continued



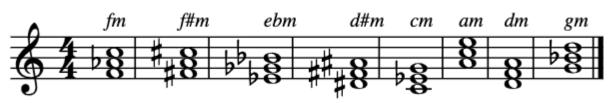
Page 39



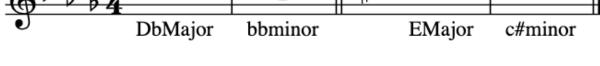
5. em, bm, cm, bbm, am, fm, dm, c#m

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6.



Page 40





<u>Page 41</u>

2. f#m, ebm, am, c#m

fm, g#m, gm, bm

Page 41

3.





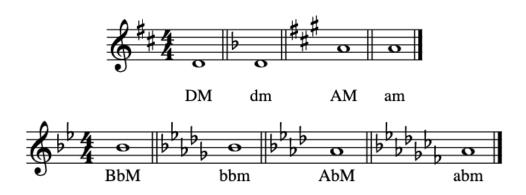


Page 42

1. AM, am, BbM, bbm, FM, fm, EM, em

Page 43

- 2. AbM, fm, BM, g#m, AM, f#m, DbM, bbm
- 3.



Page 43

3. Continued



Page 44

1. (directions say to use whole notes, but for the answer key it is in quarter notes to save space)



Page 45

1. AbM, AM, f#m, bb natural minor, fm, DM, Chromatic on C, BM, ebm, a melodic minor, g#m, GbM, d harmonic minor, CM, DbM

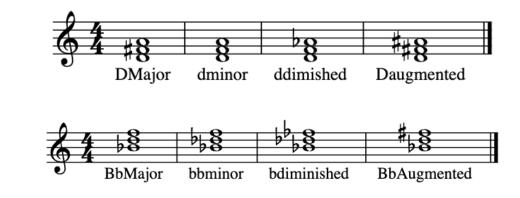
Page 46



<u> Page 46</u>

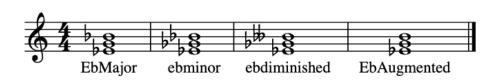
2.

3.

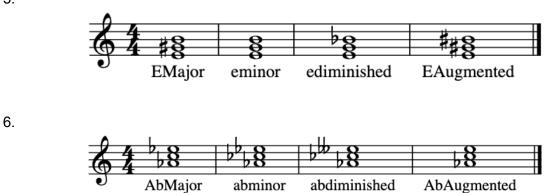


<u>Page 47</u>

4.



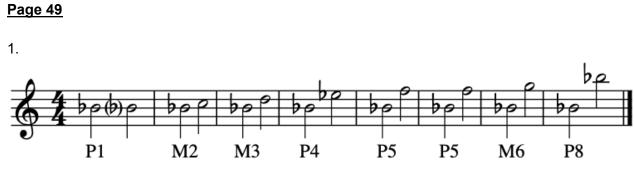
5.



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7. F+, BbM, ebm, BM, Bb+, am, b°, C+, GM, dm, E+, f°, cm, c°, DM, abm

8. CM, cm, gdim, FAug, edim, DM, AM, bbm, DM

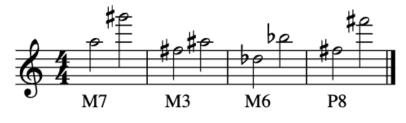




2. P4, M7, P5, P8, M2, M3, M6, P1

3.







<u>Page 51</u>



Page 51

4. Continued



5. M2, m7, M6, m6, m2, m3, M7, M3

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6. m7, M3, M6, P8, P4, M7, M6, P1, M3, P4, M2, m6, P8, P5, m3, M2

Harmonic intervals

P4, M6, M3, m7

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Page 53

8. P8, M2, m3, m6, M2, P4, P5, P4, M2, M3, m3

Page 54

1.



Page 55

Remember Accidentals carry through a measure but do not carry through the octave. The accidental is only good for the octave it first appears in.



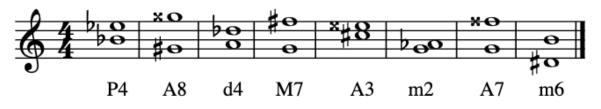
Page 56

6. d5, m6, d8, M7, m2, M3, A4, A8, P4, P4, A1, m3, A3, m6, m7, M2

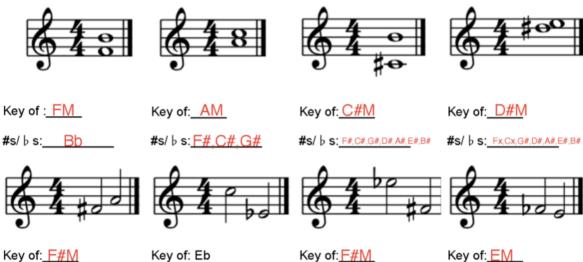
7. P4, A5, M2, M3, M6, P5, A4, m6, m6, d4, A2, P4, m3, M2, A8

8.





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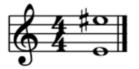
#s/ b s:<u>F#,C#,G#,D#,A#,E</u>#

#s/♭s:B♭E♭A♭

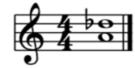
Key of:<u>⊢#M</u> #s/ b s: <u>F#,C#,G#,D#,A#,E</u>#

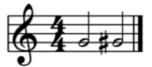
#s/ ♭ s: <u>F#,C#,G#,D#</u>

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Key of: E Major Quantity: Octave Quality: <u>Augmented</u>

Key of: _FM_ Quantity: 4 Quality: Augmented

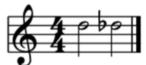
Key of: AM Quantity: 4 Quality: Diminished

GM Key of: Quantity: 1 or prime Quality: Augmented





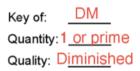




Key of: CM Quantity: 5 Quality: Augmented Quality:

Key of:	F#M
Quantity:	4
Quality:	Perfect

Key of:	EM
Quantity:	5
Quality: Di	minished





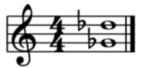
C#M Key of: Quantity: Octave or 8 Quantity: 4 Quality: Diminished



AbM Key of: Quality: Augmented



EbM Key of: Quantity: 5 Quality: Augmented



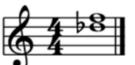
GbM Key of: Quantity: 5 Quality: Perfect

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Key of: E Major Quantity: <u>Octave</u> Quality: Augmented

AM Key of: Quantity: 3 Minor Quality:

Eb M Key of: Quantity: 6 Major Quality:

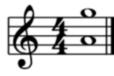
DbM Key of: Quantity: 3 Major Quality:



BM Key of: 3 Quantity: Quality: Minor



Key of: DM 5 Quantity: Quality: Augmented



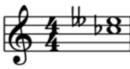
Key of: AM 7 Quantity: Quality: Minor



Key of: FM 7 Quantity: Quality: Maior



C#M Key of: 3 Quantity: Quality: Minor



CbM Key of: Quantity: 3 Quality: Minor

Key of:

Quality:

F#M Quantity: 6

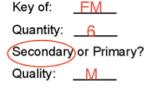
Major



BbM Key of: Quantity: 6 Quality: Major

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Answer: <u>M6</u>

Key of:



C#M

Key of:

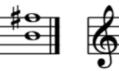
Quantity: 2

Answer: <u>d2</u>

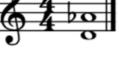
Secondary or Primary?

Quality: diminished





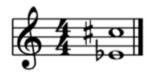
Key of: BM Quantity: 5 Secondary of Primary? Quality: Perfect



Key of: DM Quantity: 5 Secondary or Primary? Quality: diminished

Answer: P5

Answer: <u>d5</u>



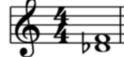
Quantity: 6

Answer: <u>A6</u>

(Secondary) or Primary?

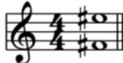
Quality: Augmented

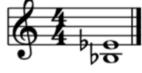
EbM



Key of:

Quantity:



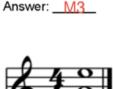


Bb Key of: Quantity: 4 Secondary or Primary? Quality: Perfect

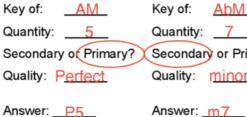
Answer: <u>P4</u>

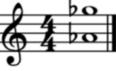
EM Key of: Quantity: 5 Secondary of Primary? Quality:Augmented

Answer: _A5__

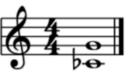






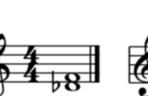


AbM Quantity: 7 Secondary or Primary? Quality: minor



Key of: CbM Quantity: 5 Secondary of Primary? Quality: diminished

Answer: <u>d5</u>



DbM

3

(Secondary or Primary?)

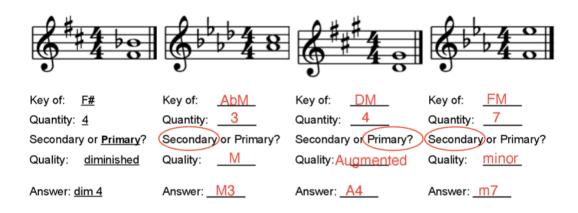
Quality: Major

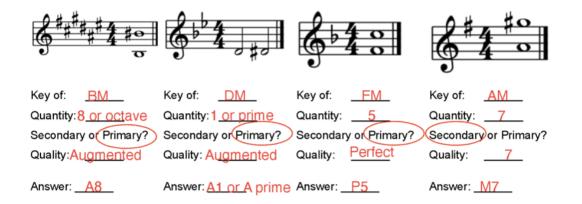
- Key of: F#M Quantity: 7
- (Secondary) or Primary? Quality: Augmented
- Answer: <u>A7</u>

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When you have intervals ALWAYS check the key signature. However, don't think of the key of the key signature to determine your quality. Use the key signature and see how it affects the lowest note, but the key signature does not necessarily determine the "key" of the interval.

Try the following intervals with key signatures.





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1.



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1. Continued



3.



4. (Technically to be transposed correctly this example would require a lot of ledger lines, that wasn't the spirit of this question, therefore it is written the way it was intended to be interpreted and added the 15ma to substitute the ledger lines)



<u>Page 66</u>

Key of DM

D	E	F#	G	А	В	C#	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or 1



Page 66

4 flats destination key chart.

Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	С	D	Eb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or 1



Page 67

5 sharps destination key chart.

В	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	В
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or 1



The next two examples are in a minor key, but when you use transposition by the numbers, you do not need to figure this out before the transposition. You can apply the numbers to a Major or minor key. Just remember to raise the corresponding # when you transpose. 1.

6717 #564 6717 #563 3364321 76 #56





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4. 67122 432 1 77 656 65 3 4 #5 #5 1 6 5. 67122 432 1 77 3 4 #5 #5 656 65 6 1 6.





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10.



11.



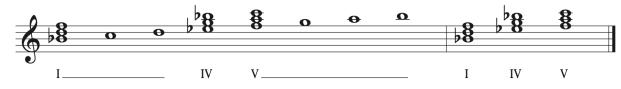
12.



Page 70

1.

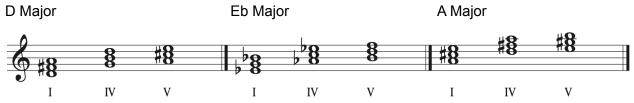
Bb Major



E Major







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4. Continued

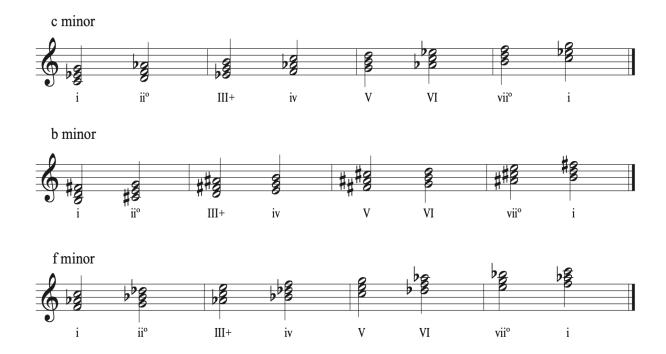


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5.

 vii° = Leading ToneI MajorI = Tonicii minorIV = Subdominantiii minorii = SupertonicIV MajorV = DominantV Majorvi = Submediantvi minoriii = Mediantvii^o diminished

<u>Page 74</u>



= augmented

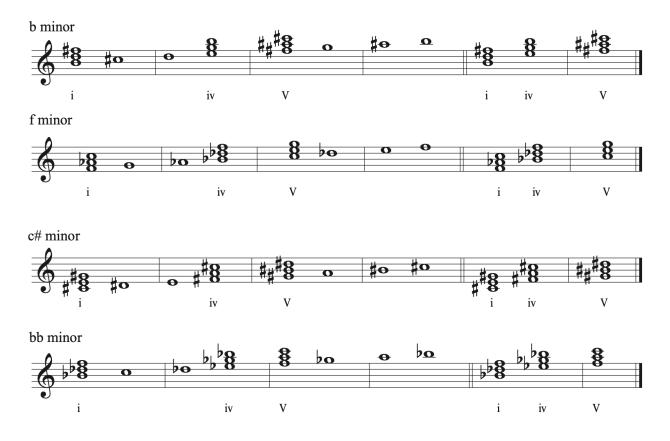
Page 75

2.

	3.
iv = Subdominant	i = minor
III+= Mediant	ii ^o = diminished
i = Tonic	III+ = augmented
V = Dominant	iv = minor
ii ^o = Supertonic	V = Major
vii ^o = leading tone	VI = Major
VI = Submediant	vii ^o = diminished

<u>Page 76</u>

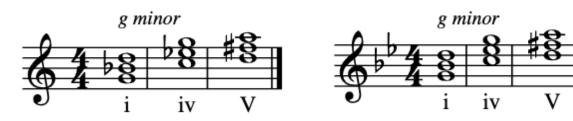
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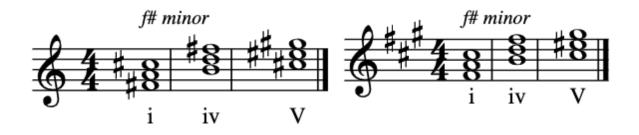


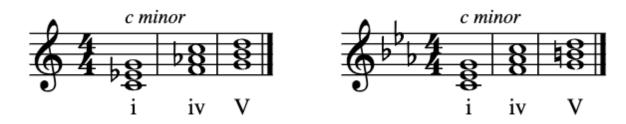
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2.







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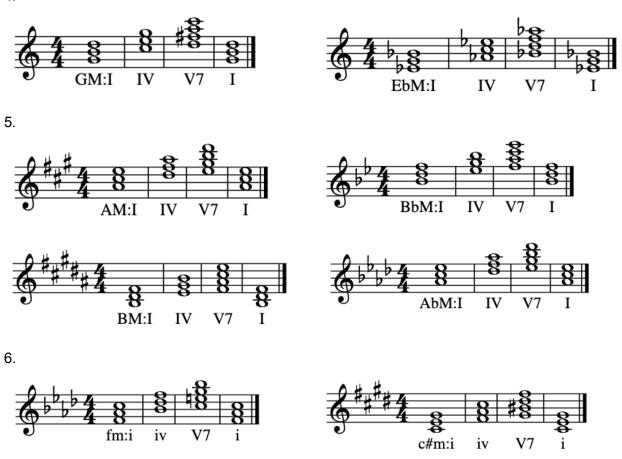






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4.



Page 80

1. Circle the root position arpeggios on the staff below. (It must be a 3rd and a 3rd to be root position.)



2. Circle the first inversion arpeggios on the staff below. (Check for a 3rd and a 4th.)



3. Circle the second inversion arpeggios on the staff below. (Check for a 4th and a 3rd.)



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4. 2nd, R, 1st, 1st, R, 2nd, 1st, 2nd

5.

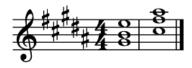


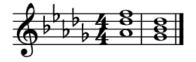
6.



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7.









8.CM, CM 6, CM 6, dm, dm 6, dm 6, EbM, EbM 6, EbM 6 4 4 4

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9. EM (5), DM 6, DM 6, GM 6, BM (5), CM 6, FM 6, CM 6 (3) 4 (3) 4

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10.

DM 6	EM 5	dm 6	AM 5
3	3	4	3
GM 6	FM 6	BbM 5	CM 6
3	4	3	3

11. f#m, fm, em, EM, DM, AM, DbM, am

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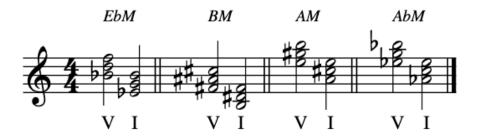
12.

13.

F#N	/16 3	fm	6 4	em	6 3	EM	6 4				
DM	6 3	AM	6 4	f°	6 3	am	6 3				
EM	6 3	EM	6 4	СМ	5 3	GM	6 3	BbM6 3	EbM6 4	5 FM 3	6 3

Cm 6	c#m 5	EbM 6	
3	3	3	
AbM 6	DbM 6	AbM 6	ebm 6
3	3	3	4

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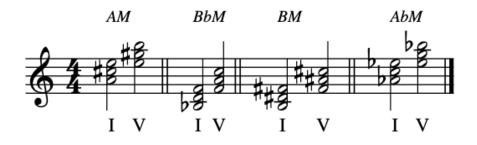
2.



3. AUTHENTIC, PLAGAL, PLAGAL, AUTHENTIC

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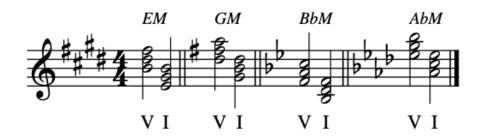
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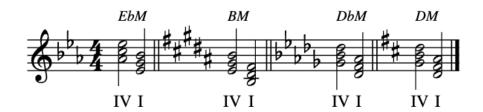


5. b, c, a

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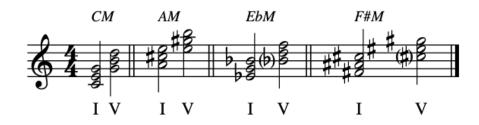
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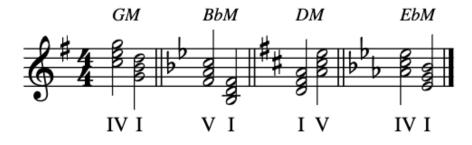
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8.



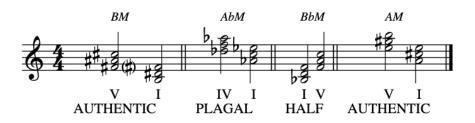
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9.





10. HALF, AUTHENTIC, PLAGAL, AUTHENTIC PLAGAL, AUTHENTIC, HALF, PLAGAL



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1. I, F, E, A, J, D, H, K, B, C, G

2. F, E, A, B, C, D

3. WWHWWWH

4. F, I, H, B, G, C, D, E, A

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5.



<u>Page 95</u>



Page 95

8.

Imitation: M6 Repetition: M4 and M5 Sequence: M2 and M3

<u>Page 96</u>

1.	Grave, Moderato, Allegretto	1.	Presto

- 2. Allegro, Vivace, Prestissimo 2. Andante
- 3. Adagio, Andantino, Allegretto 3. Largo
- 4. Andante, Vivace, Presto 4. Vivace
- 5. Grave, Largo, Lento 5. Allegretto
 - 6. Grave
 - 7. Adagio

<u> Page 99</u>

1.	maestoso & leggiero	2.	morendo & poco a poco
3.	spiritoso & sempre	4.	dolce & senza
5.	cedez & con brio	6.	molto & meno
7.	poco & piu	8.	marcato & con moto

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1. Half	4. Authentic
2. Plagal	5. Half
3. Plagal	6. Plagal

Page 101

1.

- <u>2</u> LARGO
- <u>7</u> ALLEGRETTO
- 5 ANDANTE
- <u>8</u> ALLEGRO
- 9 VIVACE
- <u>10</u> PRESTO

- 4 ADAGIO
- <u>3</u> LENTO
- 11 PRESTISSIMO
- 6 MODERATO
- <u>1</u> GRAVE

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2. (This one is a bit confusing, there are multiple ways to interpret the instructions, in this answer the terms that either actively change the tempo or start a new section at a different faster or slower tempo, are marked.)

✓ N X A ✓ F X F	A TEMPO MENO MOSSO ACCELERANDO RITARDANDO PIU MOSSO POCO A POCO CON MOTO		× × ×	MOLTO ALLARGANDO RALLENTANDO CEDEZ CON BRIO MORENDO L'ISTESSO TEMPO
fff	fortississimo	Very, very loud		
mf	mezzo forte	Medium loud		
mp	mezzo piano	Medium soft		
pp p	pianississimo	Very, very soft		
р	piano	Soft		
ff	fortissimo	Very loud		
рр	pianissimo	Very soft		
f	forte	Loud		

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4.

V	Dominant	i	Tonic	vii ^o	Leading tone	VI	Submediant
ii°	Supertonic	iv	Subdominant	+	Mediant		
<u>Pag</u>	<u>e 103</u>						
5. C	D, F, L, M, C, A,	N, I, E	E, B, H, G, K, J				
6.							
cre	scendo	Grad	ually get louder				
cor	n moto	With	motion				
ma	estoso	Maje	stic, stately, dignified				
sfo	rzando	A sudden sharp accent					
aco	cidental	Sharps, flats or naturals introduced apart from the key signature					
din	ninuendo	Gradually softer					
deo	cresc.	Gradually softer					
ma	rcato	Marked, stressed					
for	te-piano	Loud followed immediately by soft					
	lative Major d minor	Majo	r and minor sharing the	same	key signature		
	rallel Major d minor	Keys	sharing the same tonic	: note			

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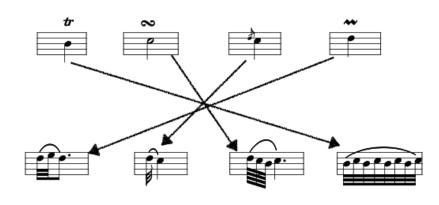
1. I, J, F, A, C, H, B, G, K, D, E

<u>Page 106</u>

2. C,D,B,A

Page 106

3.



Page 107-108

Answers will vary.

Page 109 (Answers depend on the instrument the student plays)

Members of the Flute Family

Piccolo in C and Db Soprano Flute in Eb Flute in C Alto Flute in G Bass Flute in C

Members of the Clarinet Family

Soprano Clarinet in Eb Clarinet in Bb Alto Clarinet in Eb Bass Clarinet in Bb Contra Bass Clarinet

Members of the Oboe Family

Oboe English Horn Oboe d'Amore

Members of the Saxophone Family

Soprano Saxophone in Bb Alto Saxophone in Eb Tenor Saxophone in Bb Baritone Saxophone in Eb

Members of the Brass Family Trumpet Cornet Flugelhorn French Horn

Members of the Brass Family (bass clef) Bartitone Euphonium Trombone

Bass Trombone Tuba

Sousaphone

Members of the Bassoon Family (bass clef) Bassoon Contra Bassoon

Page 110

1. Answers will vary depending on the instrument. Many possible answers. Here are two possible answers per instrument family.

Flute Family:Emmanuel Pahud, Jasmine ChoiClarinet Family:Benny Goodman, RichardStoltzmanSaxophone Family:Ravi Coltrane, Charlie ParkerBrass Family: Trumpet:Wynton Marsalis, Arturo Sandoval/Trombone:Jay Friedman, Joseph AlessiOboe Family:Albrecht Mayer, Elaine DouvasBassoon Family:

2. Answers will vary. Many possible answers.

3-4-5-6. Many possible answers and dependent on a student's experience.

Page 111

1.

BM, AbM, F#M, EbM

2.

bbm, c#m, gm, bm

3.



4.

A. parallel

B. relative

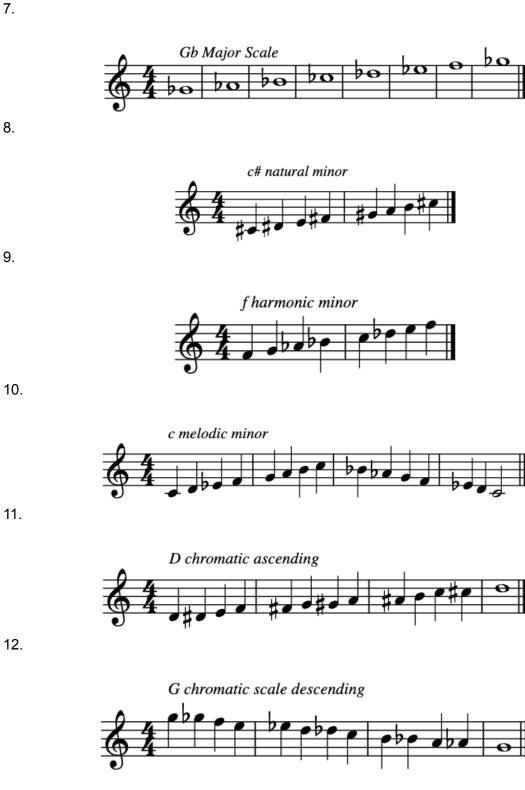
5.

(The directions do not specify the type of minor scale to write, below are the natural minor scales.)



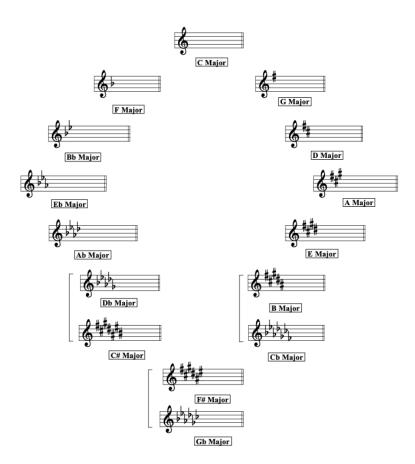


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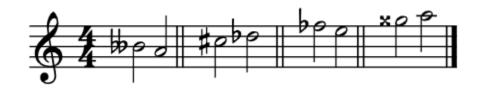
13.



14. D#, G, Bb, E, Bb, E

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15.

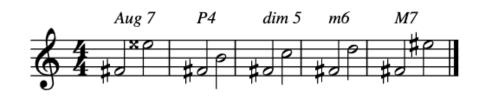


16.

P5, m2, M6, m3, m7 P8, M3, P4, m6, M7

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17.



18.

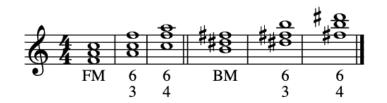


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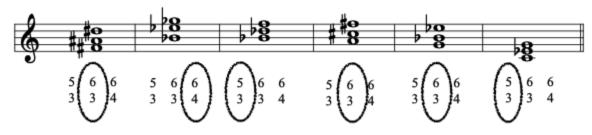
19. GbM, d \flat m, fm, BM, F#M, b \flat m

20. DM, gm

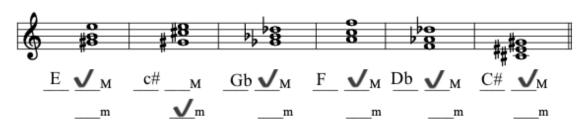
21.



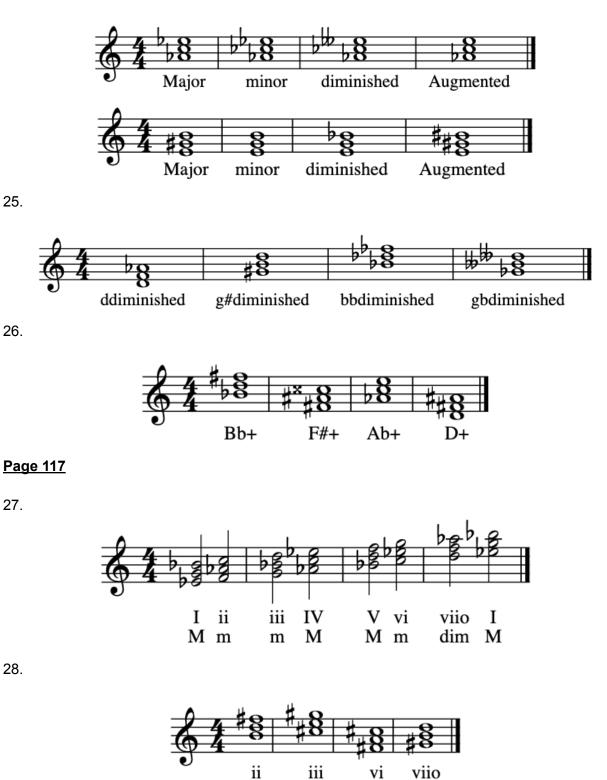
22.



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29.



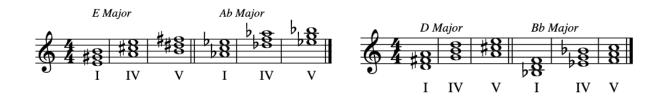
30. (Remember to use the harmonic minor scale.)



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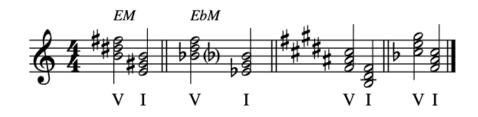
31.

- I Tonic i ii Supertonic ii^o iii Mediant III+ IV Subdominant iv V Dominant V
- vi Submediant VI
- vii^o Leading Tone vii^o

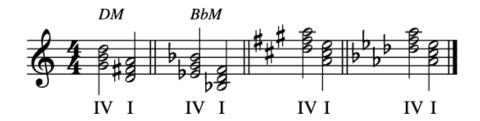


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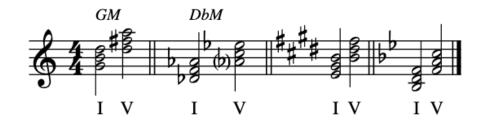
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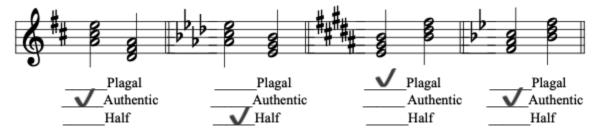
34.



35.



36.



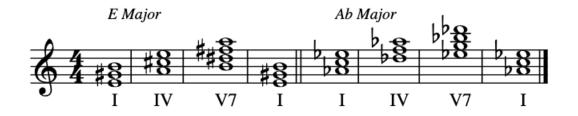
Page 120



Page 120

38. FM, AbM, EM, GbM

39.



40.





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41.

Simple Triple, Compound Duple, Simple Quadruple, Irregular, Compound Triple, Simple Duple, Compound Quadruple, Simple Duple

42.



43. (There are many possible composers for each of the time periods, these are just a few examples.)

JS Bach, Handel, Vivaldi, Telemann
Mozart, Haydn, Kuhlau, Stamitz, CPE Bach
Chopin, Brahms, Liszt, Doppler, Mendelssohn, Schubert
Bartok, Dvorak, Cage, Bozza, Ellington

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44.

Minuet: ³/₄ (simple triple) Gigue: 6/8 (compound duple)

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45.

- a. animato
- b. cantabile
- c. pesante
- d. subito
- e. tacet
- f. tenuto
- g. tranquillo
- h. troppo
- i. vivo
- j. ma non tanto

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46.

- 1. Grave
- 2. Largo
- 3. Lento
- 4. Adagio
- 5. Andante
- 6. Moderato

- 1. Moderato
- 2. Allegretto
- 3. Allegro
- 4. Vivace
- 5. Presto
- 6. Prestissimo

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48.

 ${\sf G},\,{\sf D},\,{\sf M},\,{\sf A},\,{\sf H},\,{\sf K},\,{\sf L},\,{\sf I},\,{\sf J},\,{\sf E},\,{\sf B},\,{\sf F},\,{\sf C}$

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49.

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

50.

E, C, D, A, B

Page 125-126

- A. f#m
- B. 6
- C. Eighth
- D. Compound duple
- E. Not too fast
- F. Repetition
- G. f#m
- H. minor 2nd
- I. Harmonic minor
- J. Sequence
- K. One ½ beat
- L. Trill
- M. Perfect 4
- N. Stressed
- O. Binary form