

Music Department

N5

Music Literacy

Workbook



Name _____

N5 Literacy Contents

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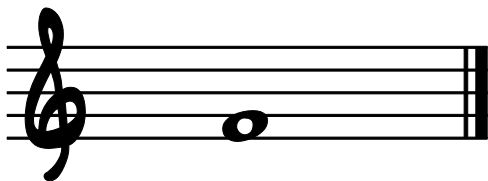
N3 - N5 Music Literacy Checklist	<u>NATIONAL 3</u>	<u>NATIONAL 4</u>	<u>NATIONAL 5</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lines & spaces of the Treble Clef <input type="checkbox"/> Steps <input type="checkbox"/> Repetition <input type="checkbox"/> Crotchet <input type="checkbox"/> Minim <input type="checkbox"/> Dotted Minim <input type="checkbox"/> Semibreve <input type="checkbox"/> Barlines <input type="checkbox"/> Double barlines Dynamics <input type="checkbox"/> <i>f</i> - forte <input type="checkbox"/> <i>p</i> - piano <input type="checkbox"/> < cresc. - crescendo <input type="checkbox"/> > dim. - diminuendo	<input type="checkbox"/> Treble Clef Stave C - A' <input type="checkbox"/> Sequences Rhythm <input type="checkbox"/> Semi quaver <input type="checkbox"/> Grouped semi quavers <input type="checkbox"/> Paired quavers <input type="checkbox"/> Repeat Signs Dynamics <input type="checkbox"/> <i>mf</i> - mezzo forte <input type="checkbox"/> <i>mp</i> - mezzo piano	<input type="checkbox"/> Tones, semitones Accidentals <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Sharp <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Scales and key signatures - <input type="checkbox"/> C major <input type="checkbox"/> F major <input type="checkbox"/> G major <input type="checkbox"/> A Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Chords - <input type="checkbox"/> C major <input type="checkbox"/> F major <input type="checkbox"/> G major <input type="checkbox"/> A Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Leaps Rhythm <input type="checkbox"/> Dotted rhythms <input type="checkbox"/> Dotted crotchet <input type="checkbox"/> Dotted quavers <input type="checkbox"/> Scotch snap <input type="checkbox"/> 1st and 2nd time bars Dynamics - <input type="checkbox"/> ff - fortissimo <input type="checkbox"/> pp - pianissimo <input type="checkbox"/> sfz - sforzando

Before making a start on your **National 5 Literacy Course**, take some time to look at the checklist above. Make sure you are familiar with all the literacy concepts covered at National 3 and National 4 level.

Tick the concepts when you are confident that you would know and recognise each one.

Assignment 1 : N3/N4 Revision

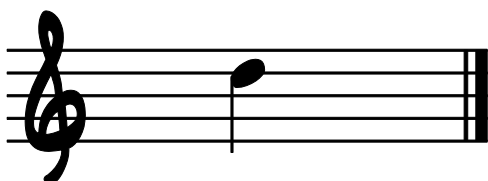
1. Look at the following music. In each case you must identify the name / pitch of the note, the type of note and the value of the note.



Name / Pitch :
Note Type :
Value :



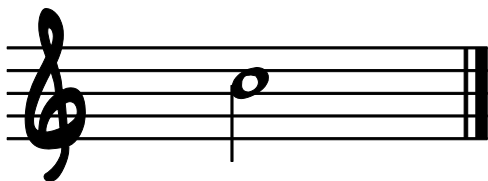
Name / Pitch :
Note Type :
Value :



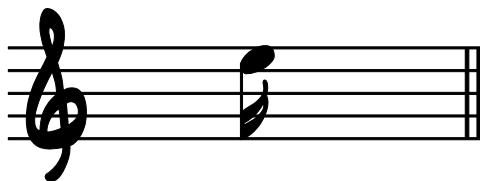
Name / Pitch :
Note Type :
Value :



Name / Pitch :
Note Type :
Value :



Name / Pitch :
Note Type :
Value :



Name / Pitch :
Note Type :
Value :

2. Insert the notes below. The brackets indicate the Name / Pitch of the note.



SEMIQUAVER
(A)

QUAVER
(F)

CROTCHET
(D)

MINIM
(B)

SEMIBREVE
(C)

3. Look at the music below and identify the highlighted features.

The musical score consists of seven staves in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. Features: Box A points to the first measure; Box B points to the eighth measure; accents (>) are above the first and eighth measures.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. Features: A triplet '3' is above the first three notes; Box C points to the eighth measure; a slur covers the last three notes.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. Features: Box D points to the first measure; a dynamic marking 'f' is below the first measure; accents (>) are above the second and seventh measures.
- Staff 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. Features: Box E points to the eighth measure; a 'rall.' marking with a dashed line is below the eighth measure; Box F points to the final double bar line.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. Features: Box G points to the final double bar line.

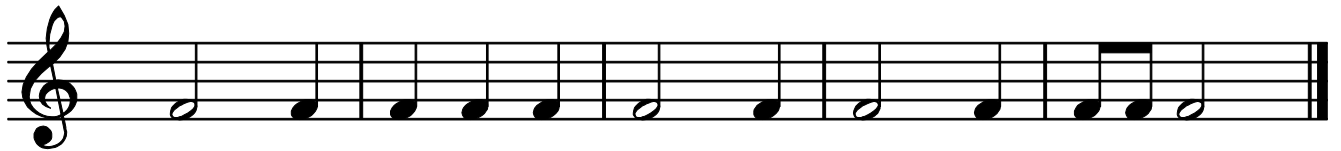
- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____
- (f) _____
- (g) _____

4. Insert the correct **TIME SIGNATURES** in the following musical excerpts.

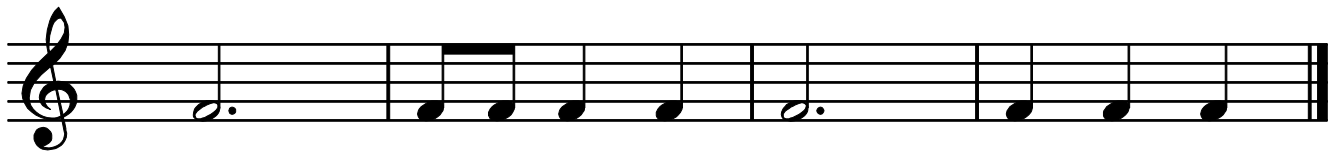
(a)



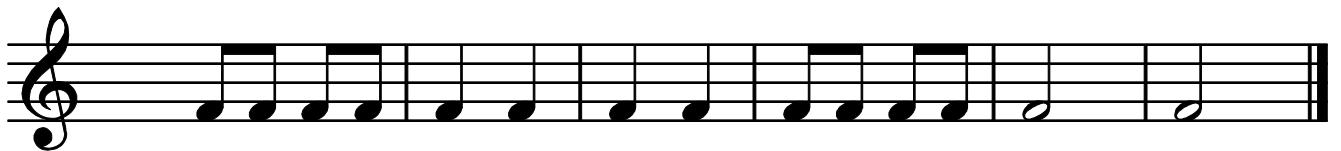
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



5. Place the following **DYNAMICS** in order from QUIET to LOUD.

f *mf* *p* *mp*

6. Give the meaning of the following **RHYTHMIC** concepts.

ADAGIO _____

ANDANTE _____

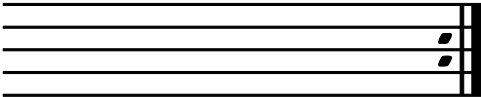
ALLEGRO _____

ACCELERANDO _____

RALLENTANDO _____

A TEMPO _____

7. Name the following signs and symbols.

(a)  _____

(b)  _____

(c)  _____

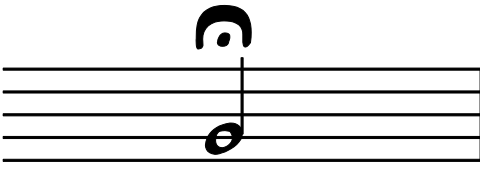
(d)



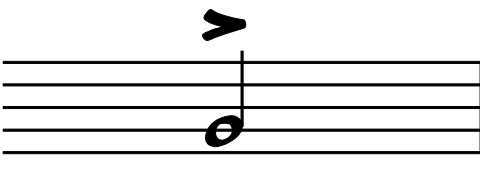
(e)



8. Name the following signs and symbols.

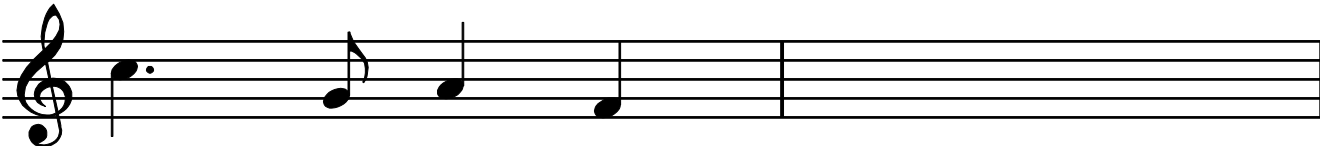
(a) 

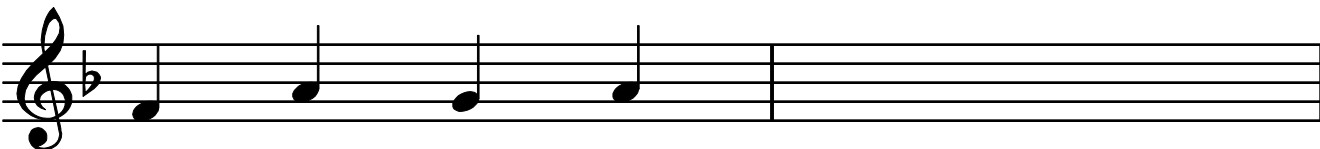



(b) 



9. Complete this **SEQUENCE** one note **LOWER**.

(a) 

(b) 

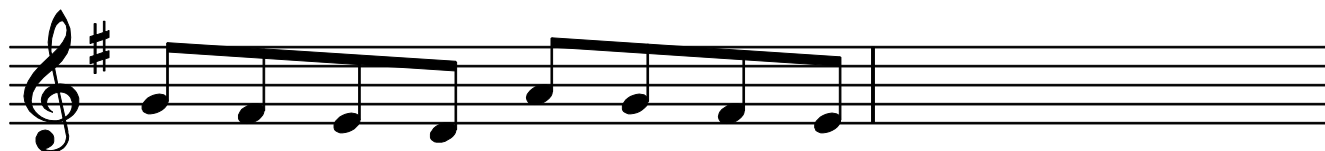
(c) 

10. Complete this **SEQUENCE** one note **HIGHER**.

(a)



(b)

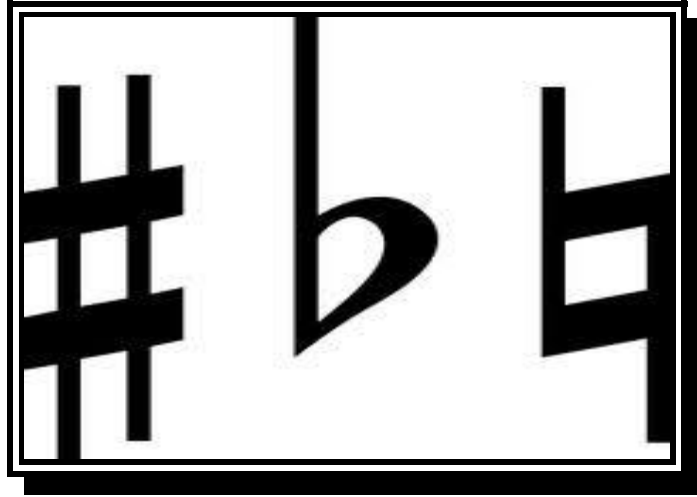


(c)



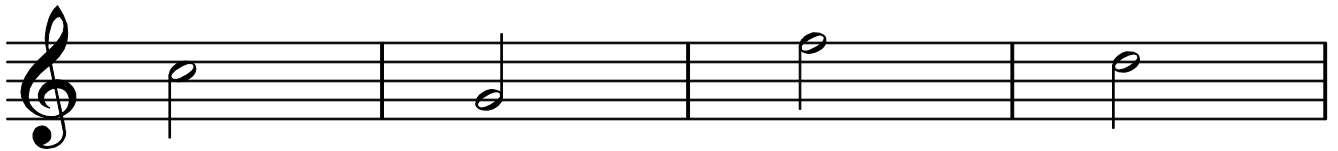
You are now ready to move onto
NATIONAL 5 LITERACY.

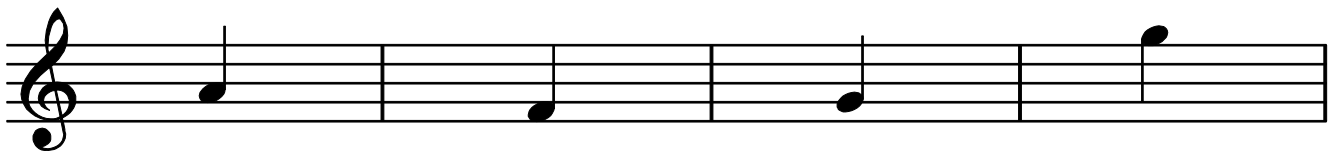
Assignment 2 : Accidentals

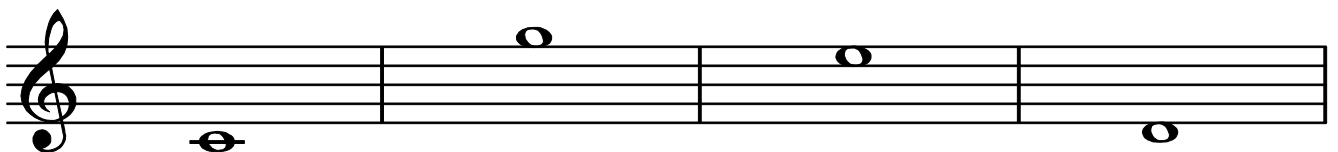


A **SHARP** _____ a note 1 semitone

1. Place a **SHARP** in front of every note and write the name of the note in the space below.

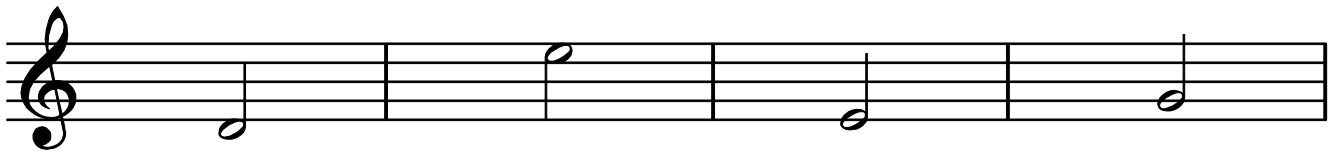
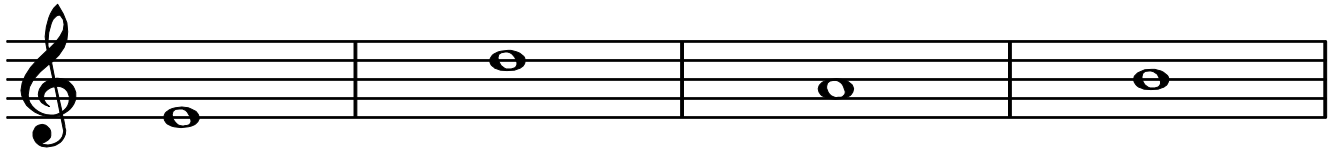






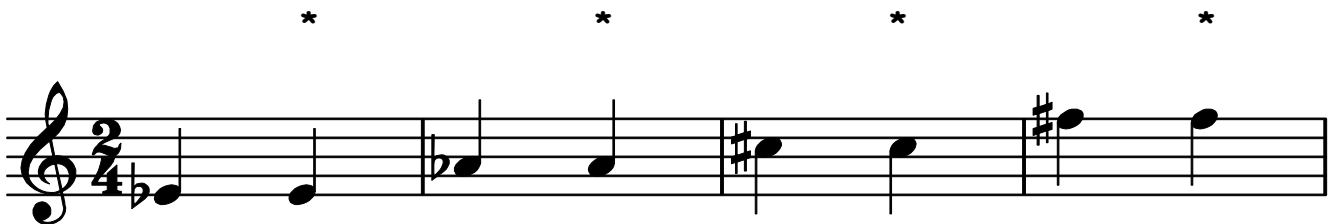
A FLAT _____ a note 1 semitone

2. Place a FLAT in front of every note and write the name of the note in the space below.



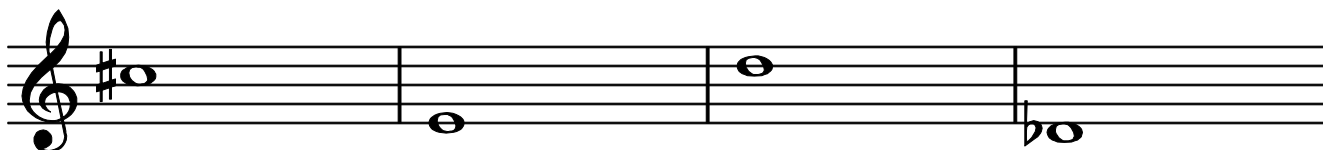
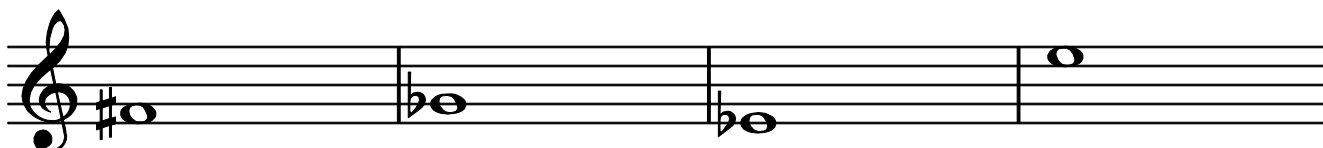
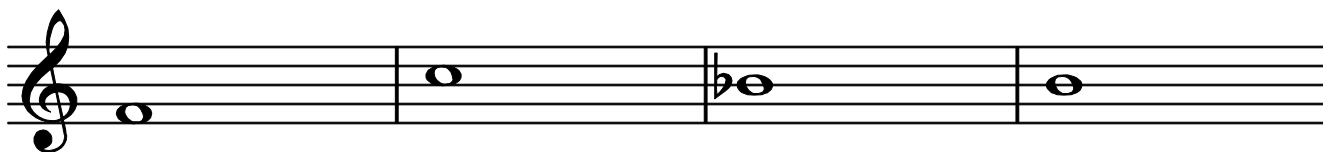
A NATURAL _____.

3. Place a NATURAL in front of the notes marked (*) and write the name in the space below.

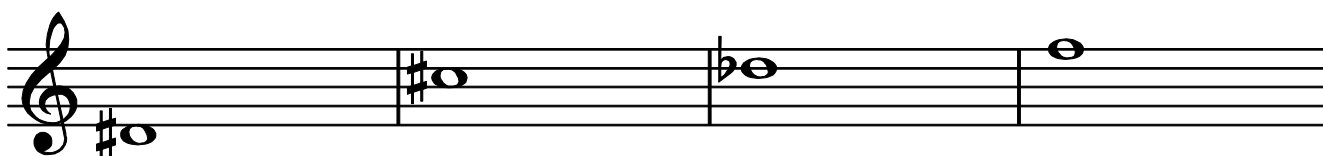
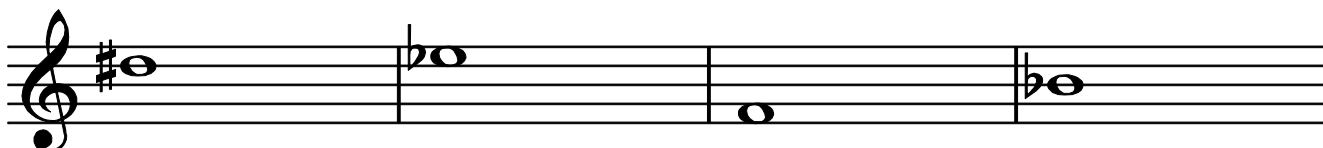
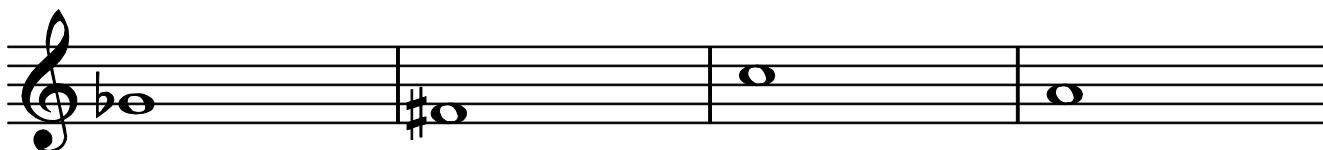


Assignment 3 : Tones & Semitones

1. Write a note **ONE SEMITONE HIGHER** after each note below.

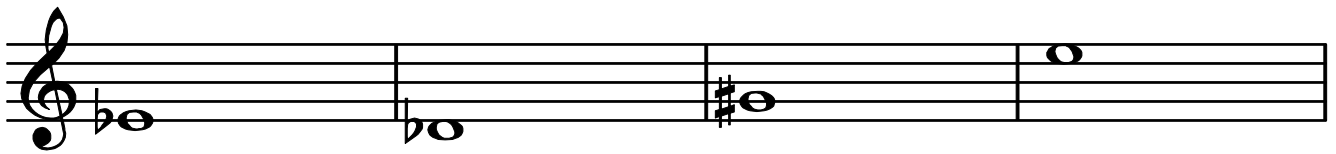
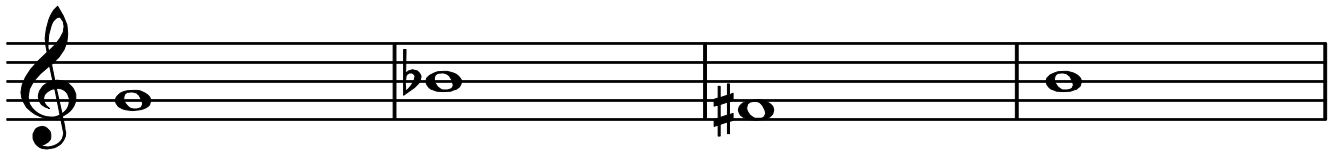


2. Write a note **ONE SEMITONE LOWER** after each note below.

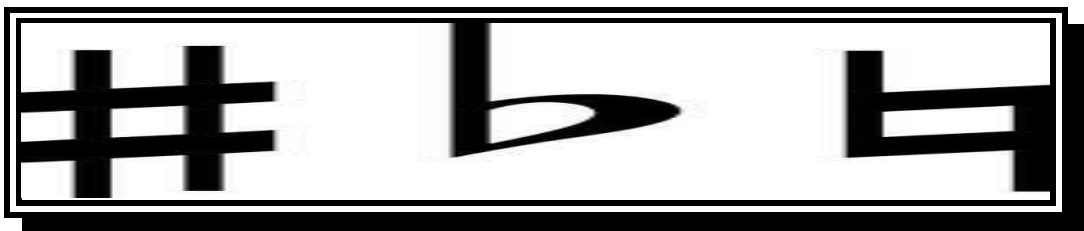
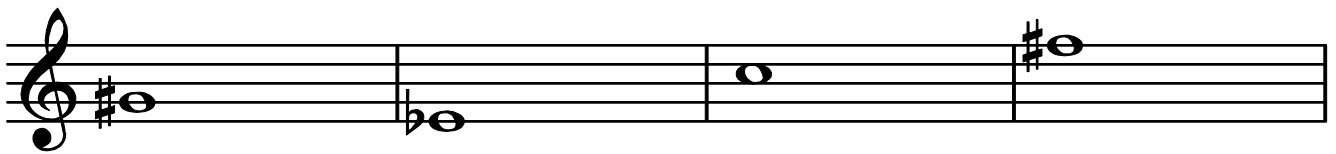


A **TONE** is equal to _____.

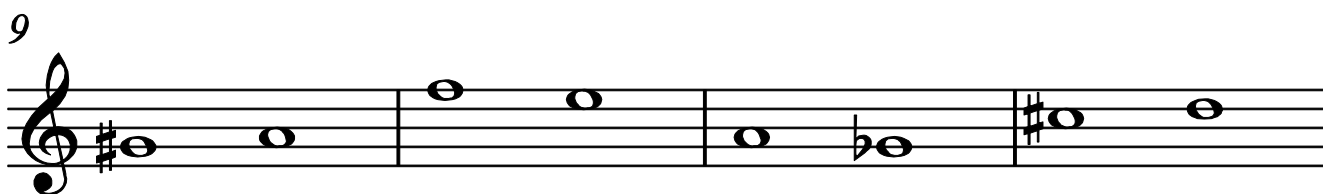
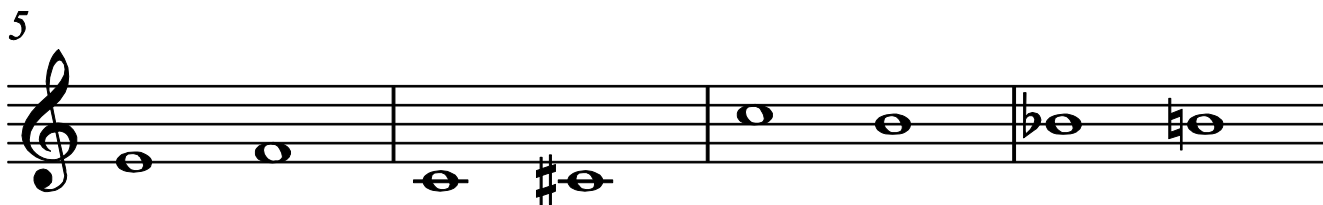
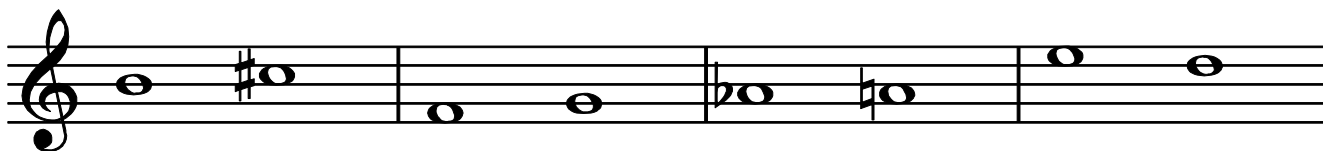
3. Write a note **ONE TONE HIGHER** after each note below.



4. Write a note **ONE TONE LOWER** after each note below.



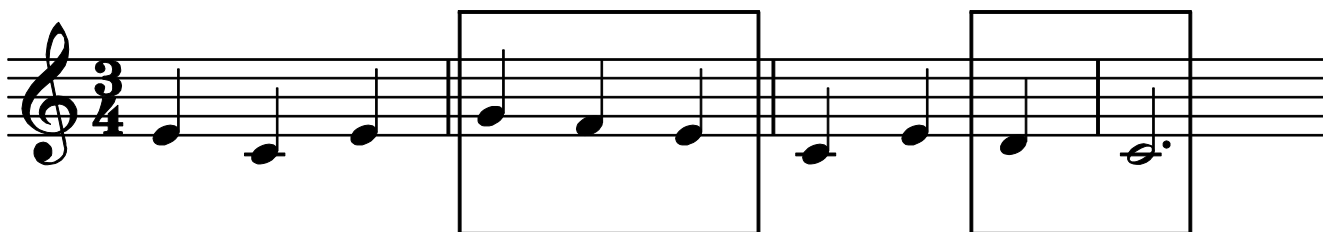
5. In the following, write **T** if the distance between the two notes is a **TONE** and **S** if the distance between the two notes is a **SEMITONE**.



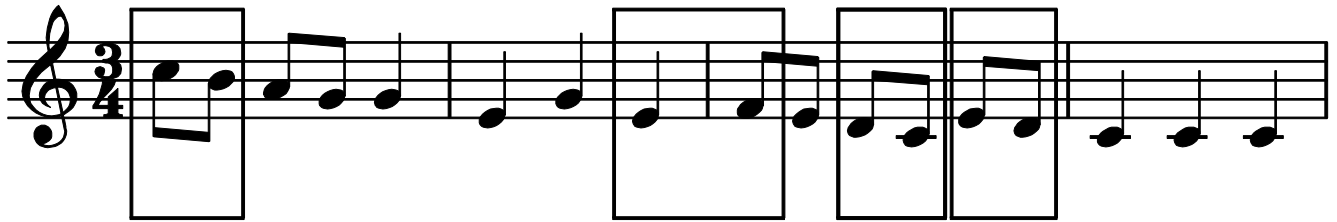
6. Identify the **TONES** and **SEMITONES** (T & S) in the highlighted areas below.



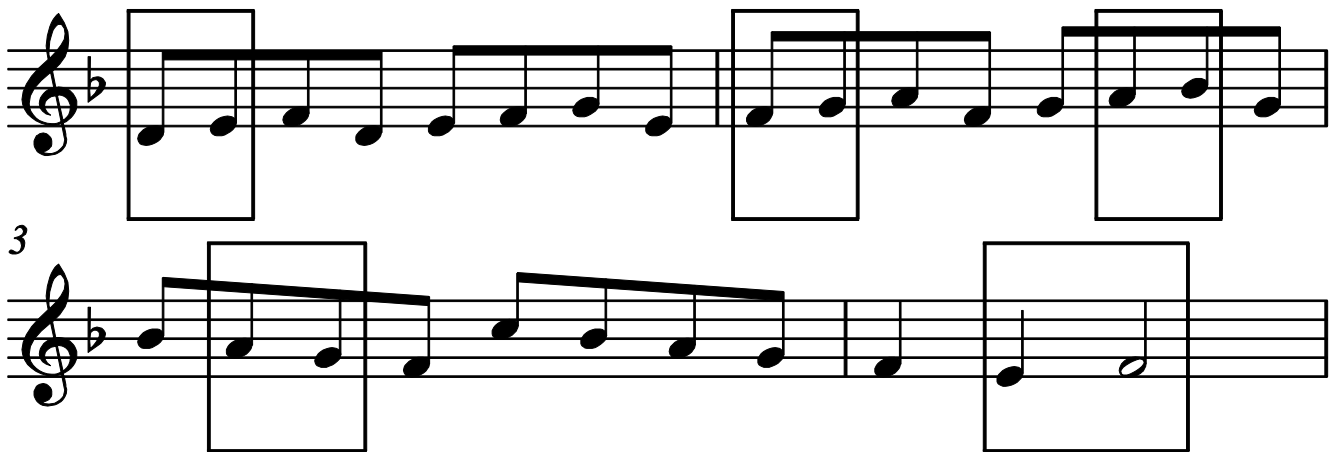
7. Identify the **TONES** and **SEMITONES** (T & S) in the highlighted areas below.



8. Identify the **TONES** and **SEMITONES** (T & S) in the highlighted areas below.



9. Identify the **TONES** and **SEMITONES** (T & S) in the highlighted areas below.



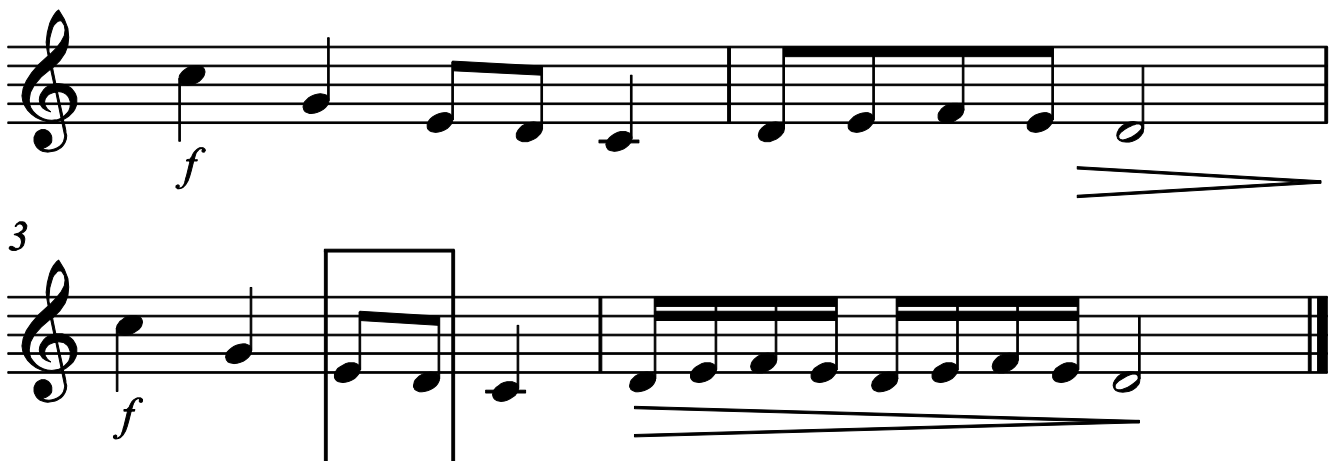
10. In the passage below identify the following:-

The first example of a **SEMITONE** with "S"

The first example of a **TONE** with "T"

The boxed area

The meaning of the **DYNAMIC** used _____



11. In the musical passage below, circle **two** examples of a **SEMITONE** and **two** examples of a **TONE** and then identify the boxed area.

The musical passage consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp).
 Staff 1: Treble clef, G major. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Dynamic: *p*.
 Staff 2: Treble clef, G major. Notes: C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C5 (quarter). Dynamic: *mp*.
 Staff 3: Treble clef, G major. Notes: B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter).
 Staff 4: Treble clef, G major. Notes: A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter). A box is drawn around the notes G4, A4, and B4 in the second measure.

12. Look at the passage above again and identify the following concepts used.

p _____

mp _____

Give the bar number containing the first example of a **SEMITONE**. _____

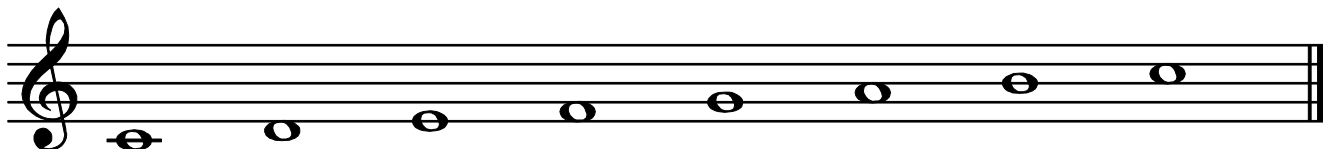
Name the second note in Bar 7. _____

Name the sixth note in Bar 7. _____

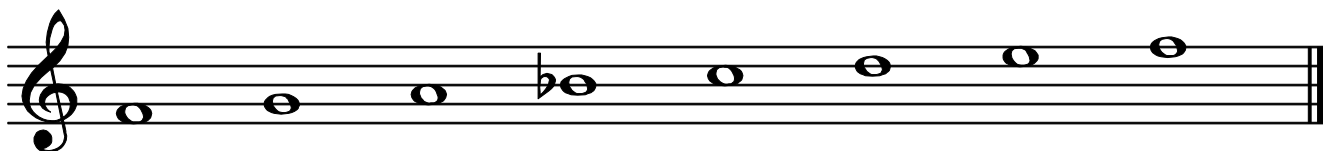
Assignment 4 : Scales & Key Signatures

1. Look at the following **SCALES** and insert the appropriate **TONES** and **SEMITONES** in the correct order.

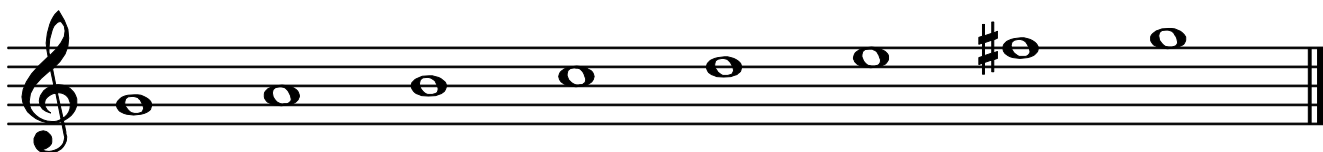
Major Scale starting on C



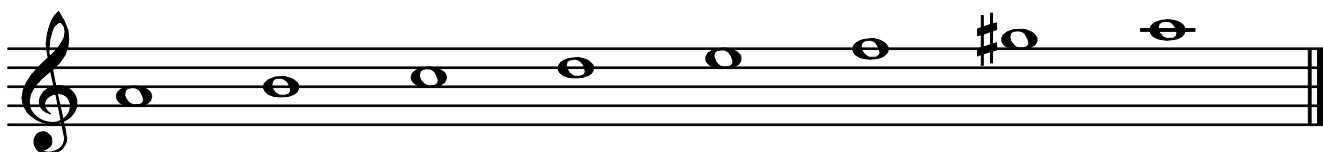
Major Scale starting on F



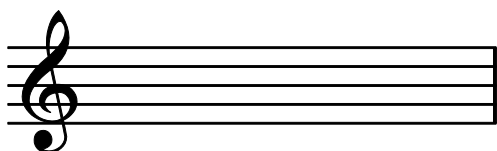
Major Scale starting on G

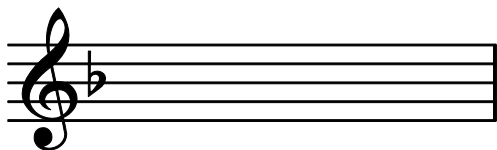


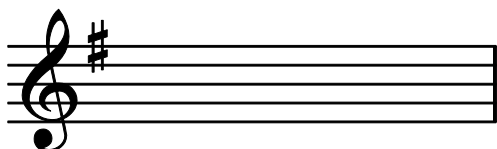
Minor Scale starting on A

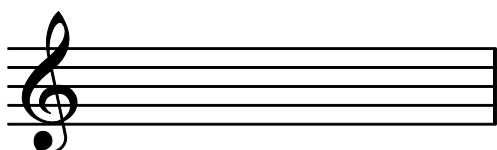


2. Name the following **KEY SIGNATURES**.









3. Complete the following information.

The Major **KEY SIGNATURE** with no **SHARPS** or **FLATS** is _____

The Major **KEY SIGNATURE** with one **FLAT** is _____

The Major **KEY SIGNATURE** with one **SHARP** is _____

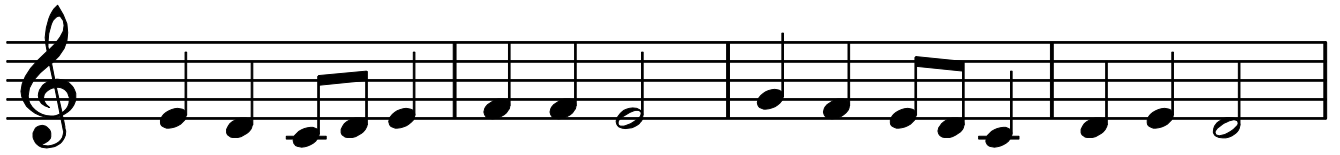
The Minor **KEY SIGNATURE** with no **SHARPS** or **FLATS** is _____

The **KEY SIGNATURE** is written _____ the Time Signature.

The **KEY SIGNATURE** is written on _____ staff.

4. Insert the correct **KEY SIGNATURE** and **TIME SIGNATURE** in the following musical excerpts.

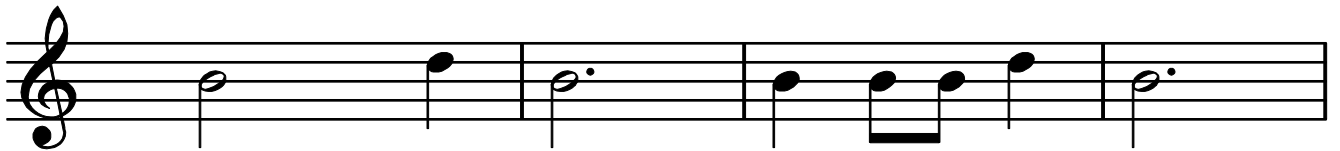
C MAJOR



F MAJOR



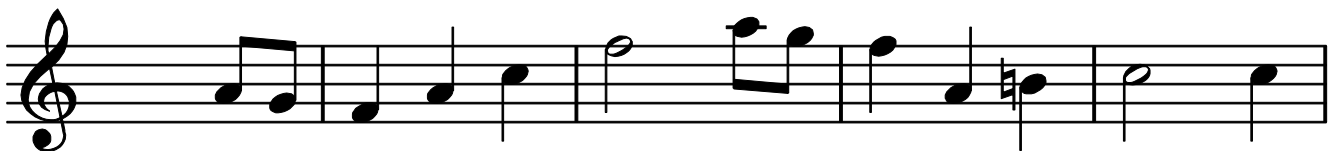
G MAJOR



A MINOR



F MAJOR



G MAJOR



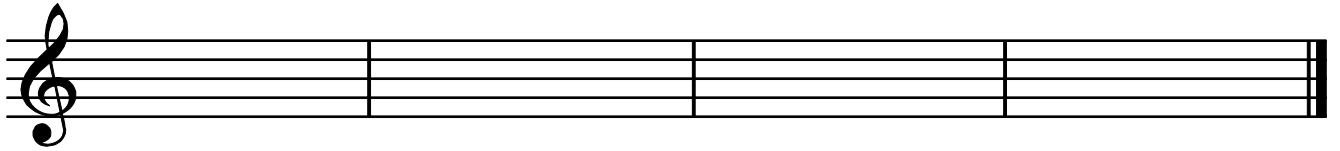
5. Look at the following musical excerpt and complete the questions below.

Adagio

The musical excerpt is written on three staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second staff features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking and a sharp sign on the eighth note of bar 8. The third staff concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Two rectangular boxes highlight specific intervals: the first box is around the eighth and ninth notes of the first staff, and the second box is around the eighth and ninth notes of the second staff. A slur is placed under the first six notes of the second staff, and another slur is placed under the first six notes of the third staff.

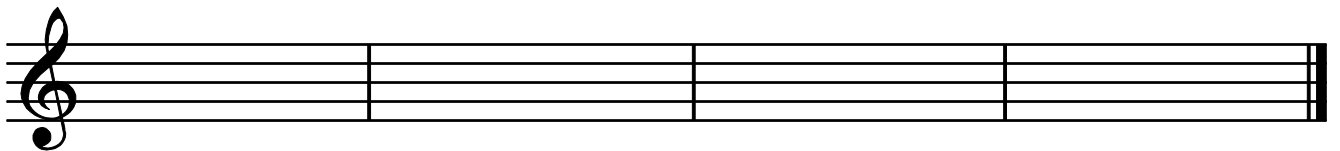
- (a) Insert the **KEY SIGNATURE** as **C MAJOR**.
- (b) Insert the appropriate **TIME SIGNATURE**.
- (c) Identify the **TONE** or **SEMITONE** in the boxed areas.
- (d) Circle one further example of a **TONE** and one further example of a **SEMITONE**.
- (e) The **DYNAMIC** marking at Bar 1 means _____
- (f) Describe the **TEMPO** marking at above Bar 1. _____
- (g) The **DYNAMIC** at Bar 5 & 6 indicates that the music gets _____
- (h) The musical symbol in Bar 8 means _____
- (i) The note with the greatest value is the _____ and gets _____ beats.
- (j) The **DYNAMIC** marking *mf* means _____

F MAJOR



CHORD	I	IV	V	VI
NAME				
NOTES	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

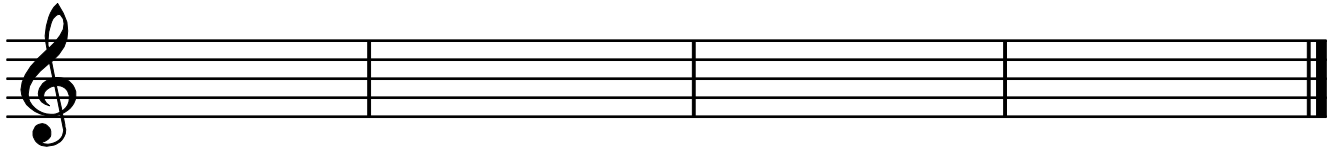
G MAJOR



CHORD	I	IV	V	VI
NAME				
NOTES	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

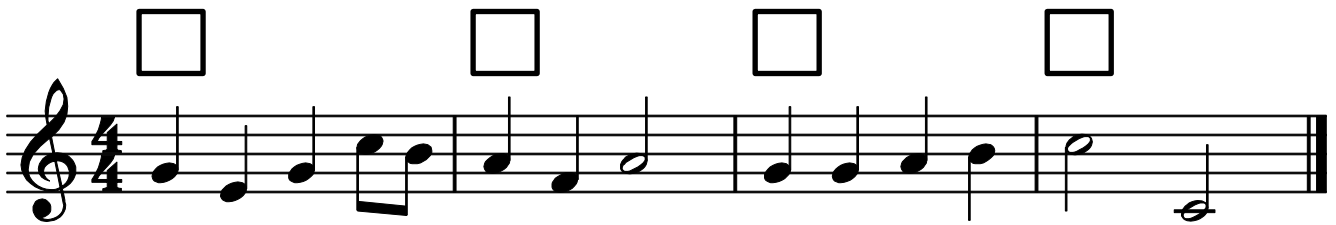


A MINOR

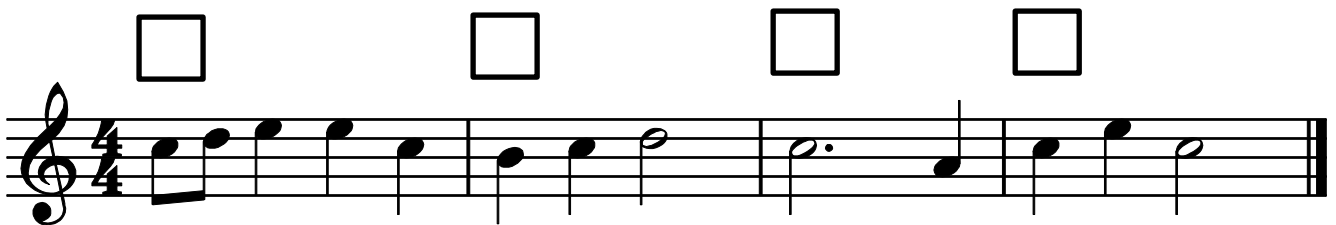


CHORD	I	IV	V	VI
NAME				
NOTES	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>

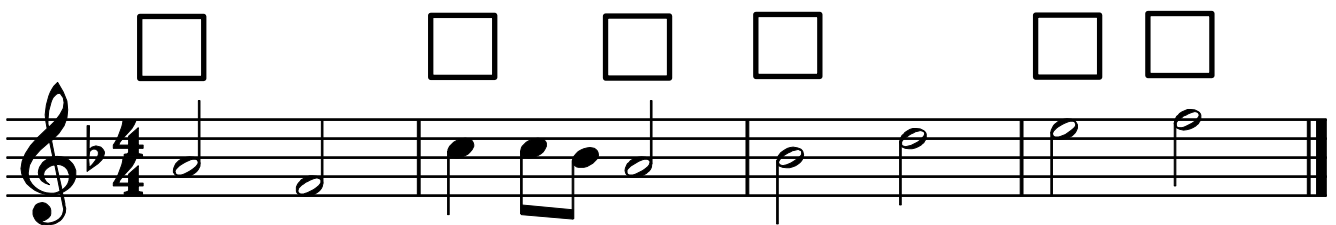
2. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.
The Key is C Major.



3. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.
The Key is C Major.



4. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.
The Key is F Major.



5. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is C Major.

5

6. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is C Major.

6

11

7. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is C Major.

4

8. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is C Major.

Exercise 8 consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time, key of C Major. The first staff contains a melody starting on middle C, moving up stepwise to G4, then down to E4, and finally to C4. There are three empty square boxes above the staff for chord placement. The second staff continues the melody from E4, moving up to G4, then down to E4, and finally to C4. There are four empty square boxes above the staff for chord placement.

9. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is G Major.

Exercise 9 consists of three staves of music in 3/4 time, key of G Major (one sharp). The first staff contains a melody starting on G4, moving up to A4, then B4, and finally to G4. There are four empty square boxes above the staff for chord placement. The second staff continues the melody from G4, moving up to A4, then B4, and finally to G4. There are four empty square boxes above the staff for chord placement. The third staff continues the melody from G4, moving up to A4, then B4, and finally to G4. There are five empty square boxes above the staff for chord placement.

10. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is F Major.

11. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is C Major.

12. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is F Major.

13. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is C Major.

Exercise 13 consists of two staves of music in 4/4 time, written in C Major. The melody is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). There are four empty boxes above the staff for chord placement: one above the first measure, one above the second measure, one above the third measure, and one above the eighth measure.

14. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is C Major.

Exercise 14 consists of three staves of music in 6/8 time, written in C Major. The melody is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). There are five empty boxes above the staff for chord placement: one above the first measure, one above the second measure, one above the third measure, one above the fourth measure, and one above the fifth measure.

15. Add **CHORDS** to the following melody.

The Key is C Major.

Exercise 15 consists of one staff of music in 4/4 time, written in C Major. The melody is: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). There are seven empty boxes above the staff for chord placement: one above the first measure, one above the second measure, one above the third measure, one above the fourth measure, one above the fifth measure, one above the sixth measure, and one above the seventh measure.

16. Look at the following chord sequence and insert the missing chord names / numerals where appropriate.

The Key is C Major

C	Am	F	G

C	F	G	F

C	G	F	Am

I	IV	V	VI

17. Look at the following chord sequence and insert the missing chord names / numerals where appropriate.

The Key is F Major

I	VI	IV	V

F	Bb	F	C

F	C	Dm	C

I	IV	V	VI

18. Look at the following chord sequence and insert the missing chord names / numerals where appropriate.

G	C	D	Em

I	VI	I	V



19. Listen as your teacher plays a simple chord sequence.
Insert the chords and/or roman numerals for each one.
The **KEY SIGNATURE** will be given each time

a)

I			

b)

I			

c)

I			

d)

I			

e)

I			

f)

I			

20. Listen as your teacher plays a simple chord sequence.
Insert the chords and/or roman numerals for each one.
The **KEY SIGNATURE** will be given each time

a)

I			

b)

I			

c)

I			

d)

I			

Assignment 6 : Rhythm

Take a moment to remind yourself of the notes you need to know by completing the chart below

	Semiquaver	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ beat
		$\frac{3}{4}$ beat
		1 beat
		
	Crotchet	
		$1\frac{1}{2}$ beats
		2 beats
		

1. Now try these musical sums.



$$\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{half note} =$$

$$\text{dotted quarter note} + \text{eighth note} =$$

2. Insert bar lines in the following rhythmic pattern.



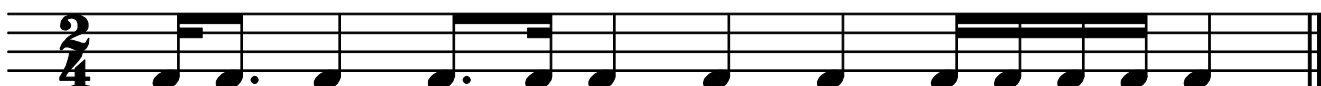
3. Insert bar lines in the following rhythmic pattern.



4. Insert bar lines in the following rhythmic pattern.



5. Insert bar lines in the following rhythmic pattern.



6. Insert bar lines in the following rhythmic pattern.



7. Insert bar lines in the following rhythmic pattern. This one has an **ANACRUSIS**.



8. Insert bar lines in the following rhythmic pattern. This one has an **ANACRUSIS**.

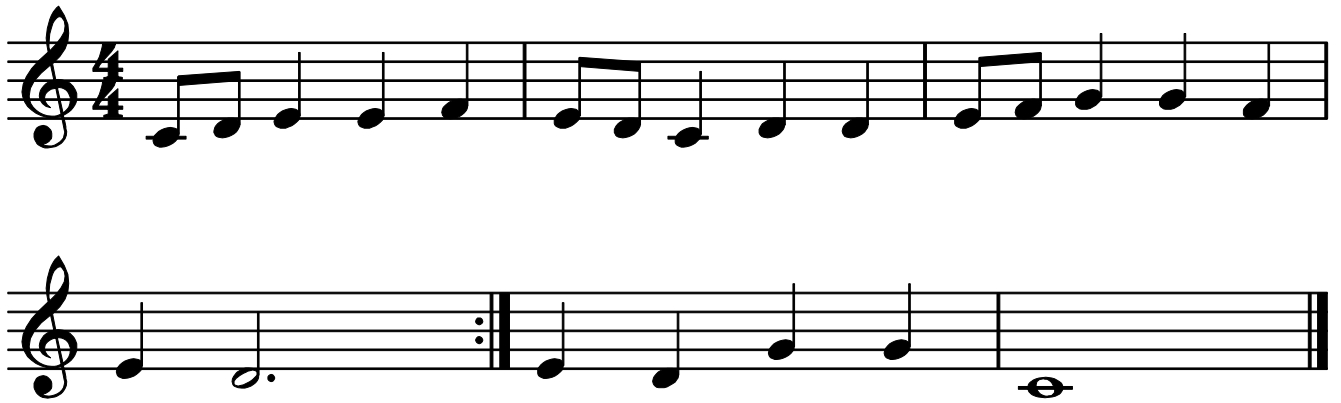


23. Insert the note or notes at the places marked * to complete each bar.

24. Insert the note or notes at the places marked * to complete each bar.

25. Insert the note or notes at the places marked * to complete each bar.

26. Look at the music and insert a 1st Time Bar and a 2nd Time bar in bars 4 and 5.



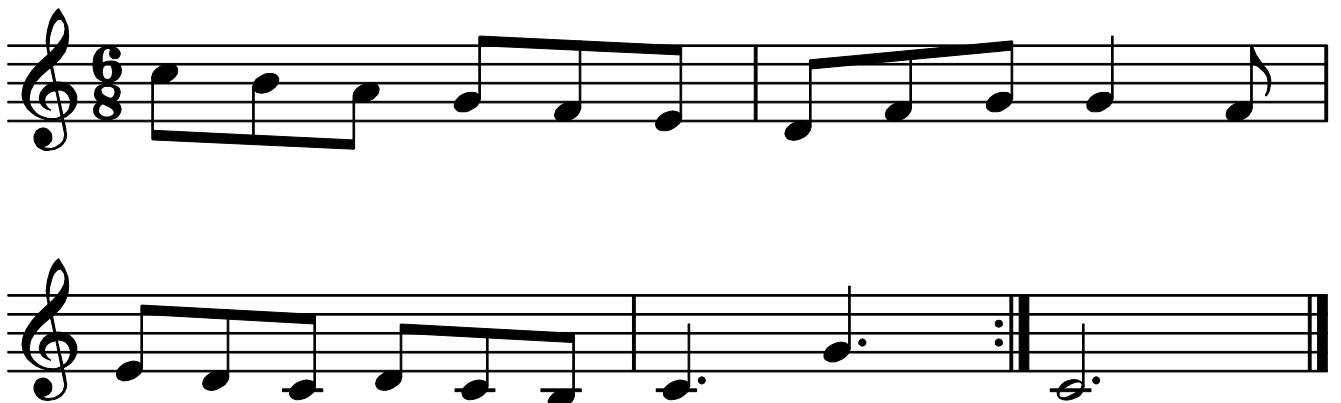
How many bars of music will be heard when the music is played in full? _____

27. Look at the music and insert a 1st Time Bar and a 2nd Time bar in bars 4 and 5.



How many bars of music will be heard when the music is played in full? _____

28. Look at the music and insert a 1st Time Bar and a 2nd Time bar in bars 4 and 5.





How many bars of music will be heard when the music is played in full? _____

Assignment 7 : Dynamics

1. Complete the following **DYNAMIC** marking chart.

<i>pp</i>		
<i>p</i>	piano	
<i>mp</i>		
<i>mf</i>	mezzo-forte	
		loud
		very loud
<i>sfz</i>		

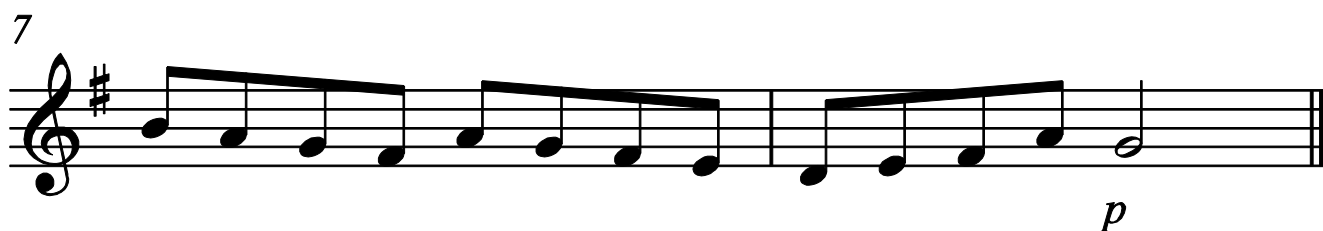
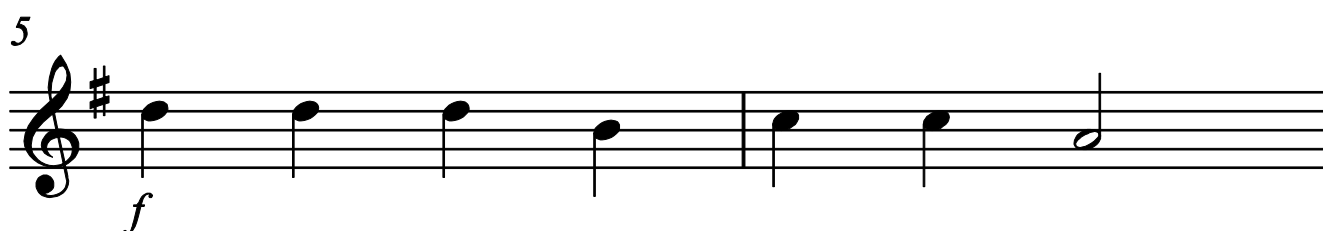
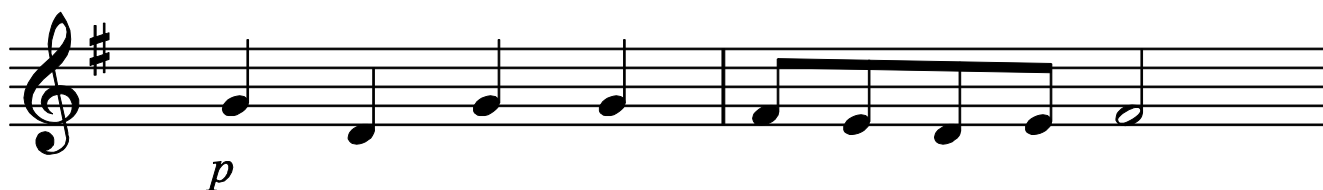
2. Complete the following **DYNAMIC CHANGE** chart.



Assignment 8 : 15 Practice Questions

1. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.



- Name the key signature used in this music. _____
- Inert the time signature in the correct place.
- Give the meaning of the dynamic marking in bar 1. _____
- Mark an 'X' at the first example of a semitone.
- Give the meaning of the dynamic marking used in bar 3. _____
- Place a circle around an example of a descending sequence.
- Give the meaning if the dynamic marking used in bar 5. _____
- Place the appropriate sign to indicate a change in dynamic at bar 7.
- Give the value of the longest note used in this piece of music. _____
- Write an Italian term at the correct place to indicate the tempo as moderate.

2. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

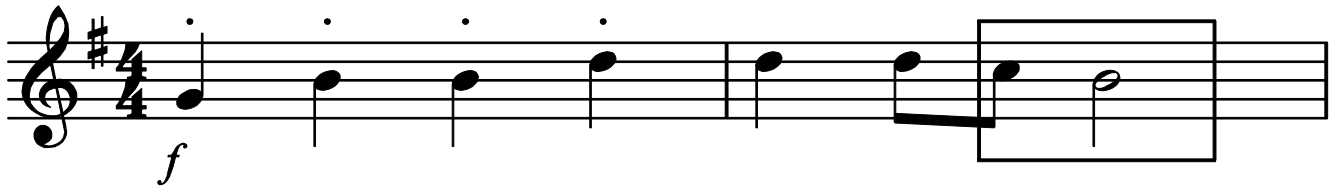
3

5

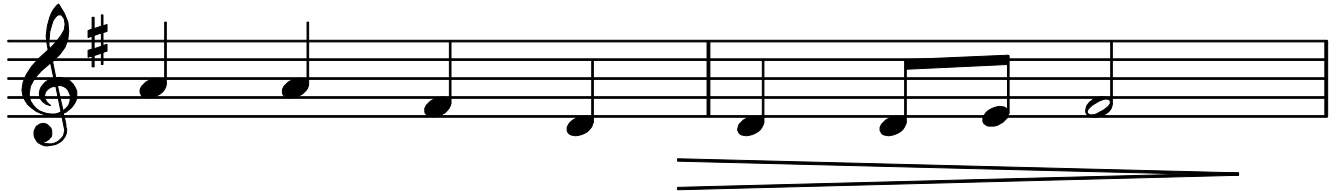
7

- (a) Name the key signature used in this music. _____
- (b) Insert the time signature in the correct place.
- (c) Give the meaning of the dynamic marking in bar 1. _____
- (d) Write an Italian term at the correct place to indicate the tempo as slow.
- (e) Bars 1-4 are an example of _____
- (f) The distance between the two boxed notes in bar 2 is a _____
- (g) The distance between the two boxed notes in bar 4 is a _____
- (h) The symbol used above the note in bar 5 is known as a _____
- (i) The dynamic marking used in bar 4 indicates the volume gets _____
and is known as _____
- (j) The dynamic marking used in bar 5 indicated the volume gets _____
and is known as _____

3. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.



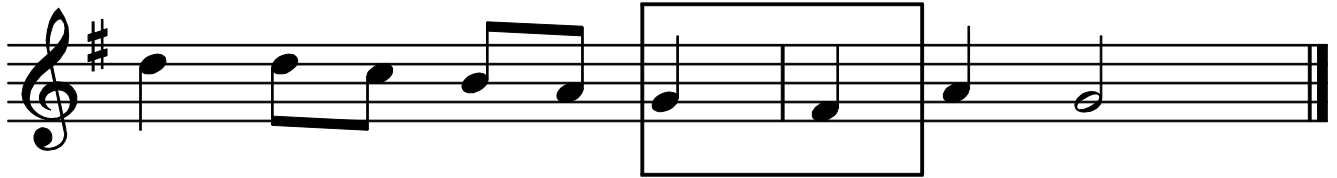
3



5



7



- (a) Name the key signature used in this music. _____
- (b) Give the meaning of the dynamic marking in bar 1. _____
- (c) Write an Italian term at the correct place to indicate the tempo as fast.
- (d) The symbols above the notes in bar 1 indicate _____
- (e) The distance between the two boxed notes in bar 2 is a _____
- (f) The dynamic marking in bar 4 means _____
- (g) The distance between the two boxed notes in bars 7 and 8 is a _____
- (h) The note with the least value in this music is a _____ and gets _____ beats while the note with the greatest value in this music is a _____ and gets _____ beats.
- (i) The notes in bar 1 make up chord I while the notes in bar two make up chord _____

4. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

The musical excerpt consists of three staves of music in treble clef. The first staff (bars 1-2) begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The second staff (bars 3-5) features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The third staff (bars 6-10) concludes with a repeat sign. The music includes various note values and dynamic changes.

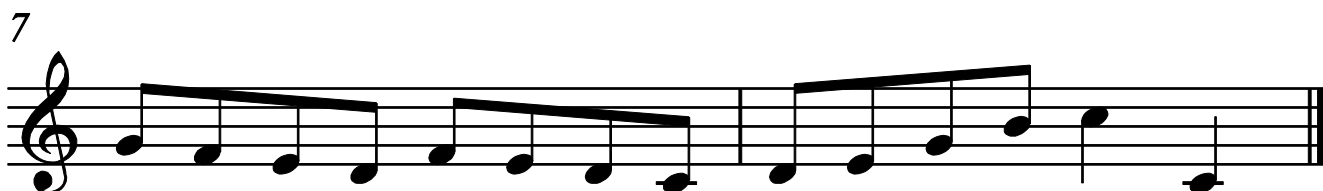
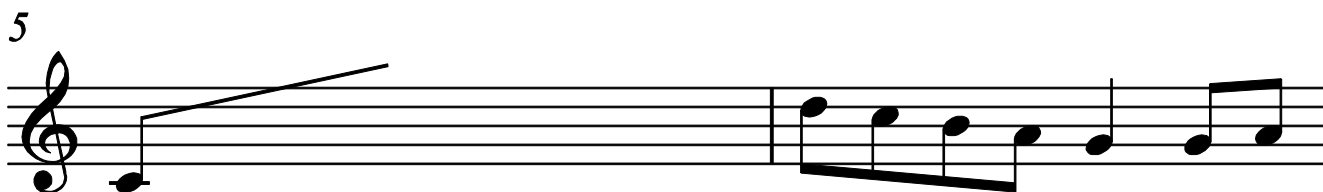
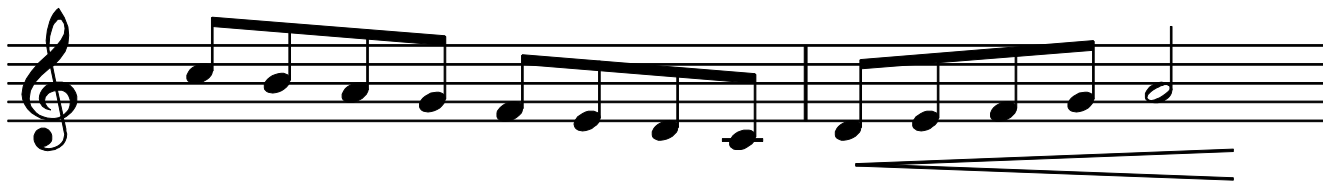
- (a) Name the key signature used in the music _____
- (b) Insert the time signature in the correct place.
- (c) Give the meaning of the dynamic marking used at the beginning of the music

- (d) Write an Italian term at the correct place to indicate the tempo as slow
- (e) Give the bar numbers of a two bar sequence _____
- (f) Give the meaning of the dynamic marking at bar 5.
- (g) Give the bar number where the music is loudest _____
- (h) Circle one example of a semitone.
- (i) Insert 1st and 2nd time bar markings at bars 8 and 9.
- (j) How many bars of music will be heard when this music is played in full?

- (k) The value of the longest note in this music is _____ and is known as a

- (l) The beginning of this music is an example of _____

5. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.



- (a) Name the key signature used in the music. _____
- (b) Insert the time signature in the correct place.
- (c) Name the dynamic direction given in bar 2. _____
This means the music gets _____
- (d) The symbol used in bar in bar 4 is known as a _____
- (e) Complete the ascending scale in bar 5.
- (f) Bar 7 is an example of ascending sequence
 repetition
 descending sequence
- (g) Circle an example of an octave leap.
- (h) Insert a sign to show that this music is to be repeated.

6. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

The musical excerpt is written on a single staff in treble clef. It contains 8 bars of music. Bar 1 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Bar 2 features a boxed note on the second line, which is F#4. Bar 5 includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Bar 7 shows a boxed interval between the second line (F#4) and the first space (E4). Bar 8 concludes with a fermata over a half note on the first space (E4).

- Insert the time signature at the correct place.
- The dynamic marking used in bar 1 means _____
- The name of the boxed note in bar 2 is _____
- The dynamic marking used in bar 5 is called _____ and means _____
- The distance between the two boxed notes in bar 7 is a _____
- The symbol used in bar 8 is known as a _____
- The note with the greatest value in the music is called a _____ and gets _____ beats.
- Mark with 'X' the first example of a tone.
- Mark with 'Y' the first example of a semitone.
- The key signature of this music is _____

7. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

Adagio

mp

5

9

f

13

Complete the following.

The music has 3 beats in the bar and this Scottish dance is known as a

This time signature is also known as

The dynamic change over bars 6 and 7 is known as a

The dynamic marking at bar 9 is known as and means

The symbol used over the final note is called a

The final note is known as a and gets beats.

This piece of music is played by violins, violas and cellos who are part of the family. The music is played smoothly otherwise known as

8. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

Allegro

5

9 **rall.**

13

- (a) The key of the music is _____
- (b) The Italian tempo marking tells us that the music is _____
- (c) The time signature is 6/8 and this Scottish dance is known as a _____
- (d) The dynamic marking at bar 1 means _____
- (e) A change in dynamic takes place over bars _____
- (f) The tempo marking over bars 11 and 12 means _____
- (g) The symbol used in bar 12 means _____
- (h) Complete the descending sequence in bar 15.
- (i) Circle one example of an ascending sequence.
- (j) Circle one example of a descending sequence.
- (k) The note with the greatest value is called _____ and gets _____ beats.

9. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

Andante

The musical score is written on a single treble clef staff in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of 10 bars. Bar 1 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bar 4 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Bar 7 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a final bar. Crescendo markings are present over bars 5-6, and decrescendo markings are present over bars 7-8.

- Insert the time signature at the correct place.
- The key signature of this piece is _____
- Circle one example of an octave leap.
- A change in dynamic takes place over bars _____
- The quietest bar of the music is bar _____
- Place an 'X' over an example of a semitone.
- The note with the greatest value in the music is the _____ and gets _____ beats.
- Insert 1st and 2nd time markings at bars 8 and 9.
- How many bars of music are played in this piece? _____
- Place an 'S' over an example of an descending sequence.
- The Italian tempo marking Andante means _____
- An oboe plays this melody. This instrument is part of the _____ family.
- The four loudest bars of music are _____

10. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

mf

3

dim

5 accel.

7

tr

- (a) Insert the key signature F Major at the correct place.
- (b) Name the distance of the two boxed notes in bar 1 _____
- (c) Circle the first example of grouped semiquavers.
- (d) The beginning of the music is an example of _____
- (e) The dynamic *dim* used in bar 4 tells the performer _____
- (f) The tempo direction used in bar 5 means _____
- (g) Name two bars that are an example of repetition _____
- (h) The sign used above the last note in bar 7 is _____ and indicates that the note must be played _____
- (i) The sign used in bar 7 is a _____
- (j) If the music continued, what tempo marking would tell the performer to return to the original speed? _____

11. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

Allegro

mf

4

8

- Insert the time signature at the correct place.
- The tempo marking *Allegro* means _____
- The dynamic marking at bar 1 means _____
- Insert the correct dynamic change marking to show that the music gets louder from bar 6.
- Insert an appropriate dynamic marking at bar 7.
- Insert a note to complete bar 3.
- Insert an continue the descending sequence at bar 9,
- Name the note marked 'X' _____
- The note with the greatest value is the _____ and gets _____ beats and the note with the least value is the _____ and gets _____ beats.
- The trumpet plays this melody and is part of the _____ family.
- The key signature of this music is _____
- Add a sign to show that the music is to be repeated.
- In total there will be _____ bars performed in this music.

12. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

Moderato

The musical excerpt is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The first bar starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some dotted rhythms. In bar 4, two notes are boxed. In bar 5, two notes are boxed. Bar 7 is marked 'rall.' with a dashed line. The piece concludes in bar 8 with a fermata over the final note.

- The key of the music is _____
- Circle the first example of a scotch snap.
- Mark with 'O' an example of an octave leap.
- Name the distance of the two boxed notes in bar 4.
- Name the distance of the two boxed notes in bar 5.
- Describe the tempo marking in bar 7 _____
- The Italian tempo marking means _____
- Name the bar made entirely of scotch snaps _____
- This type of Scottish dance is known as a _____
- The symbol used in bar 8 indicates a _____
- The note with the least value in this music is called a _____
and is worth _____ beat.

13. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

- Insert the time signature in the correct place.
- The key signature of the music is _____
- The dynamic marking at the beginning of the music is _____ and means _____
- The beginning of the music is an example of _____
- The dynamic of the music changes at bar _____
- Circle an example of grouped semiquavers.
- The letter name of the second note in bar 7 is _____
- The accidental marked with 'X' is known as a _____
- The note with the greatest value is called a _____ and gets _____ beats.
- The time signature is also known as _____

14. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

- Insert the time signature at the correct place.
- The key of the music is _____.
- The sign used above the notes in bars 1 and 2 are known as _____ and mean _____.
- The dynamic marking at the beginning of the music is _____.
- Continue the ascending sequence at bar 6.
- The note with the least value is known as a _____ and gets _____ beat.
- The symbol used at the end of the music is called a _____.
- Insert a sign at the end of the music to indicate a repeat.
- The loudest bars of music are heard at bars _____.
- The letter name of the lowest note in the music is _____.
- The accidental used in this key signature is known as a _____.
- This melody is played on the clarinet which is a member of the _____ family.
- Insert a tempo marking meaning quickly.

15. Look at the following musical excerpt and then answer the questions below.

Allegro

- The key of the music is _____
- The music starts of chord I. Insert the correct chords at bar 3 and 4.
- The tempo marking *Allegro* means _____
- The dynamic *cresc* at bar 5 means _____ and indicates that the music gets _____
- The accidental at 'X' is a _____
- The accidental at 'Y' is a _____
- The dynamic marking *dim* means _____
- Insert the appropriate sign to indicate this music is repeated.
- Circle an example of an octave leap.