

Essentials of Music Theory Pre-Assessment

Please use a scantron to mark your answer for each question.

You may write on this exam. You will not be turning these exam pages in, only the scantron sheet.

- 1) Which clef is also known as the G Clef?
 - a) alto clef
 - b) grand clef
 - c) treble clef
 - d) ledger clef
 - e) bass clef

- 2) The line through middle C is called a _____ line.
 - a) note
 - b) clef
 - c) ledger
 - d) middle
 - e) staff

- 3) Which clef is also known as the F clef?
 - a) grand clef
 - b) ledger clef
 - c) bass clef
 - d) treble clef
 - e) alto clef

- 4) When notes are written on or above the 3rd line of the staff, stems extend _____ on the left side of the note.
 - a) downward
 - b) across
 - c) upward
 - d) behind
 - e) diagonally

- 5) Music is divided into equal parts by _____.
 - a) staff lines
 - b) double bar lines
 - c) bar lines
 - d) ledger lines
 - e) clefs

- 6) In 2/4 and 4/4 time, the _____ note receives one beat.
 - a) eighth
 - b) whole
 - c) quarter
 - d) dotted quarter
 - e) half

- 7) In 4/4 time, a dotted half note receives _____ beat(s).
 - a) 1
 - b) 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 4
 - e) 5

8) Legato singing or playing means to play the music _____.

- a) short
- b) tongued
- c) not connected
- d) smoothly connected
- e) tied

9) How many eighth notes equal a dotted quarter note?

- a) 8
- b) 1
- c) 3
- d) 6
- e) 5

10) Including all repeats, how many measures are in this example?



- a) 5
- b) 8
- c) 7
- d) 10
- e) 9

11) Including all the repeats, how many measures are in this example?



- a) 9
- b) 4
- c) 7
- d) 8
- e) 5

12) The flat sign _____ the pitch of a note.

- a) lowers
- b) doubles
- c) cancels
- d) increases
- e) raises

13) The sharp sign _____ the pitch of a note.

- a) raises
- b) cancels
- c) lowers
- d) doubles
- e) increases

- 14) The natural sign _____ a previous sharp or flat.
- a) doubles
 - b) repeats
 - c) detaches
 - d) reinforces
 - e) cancels
- 15) An accidental is in effect for _____ measure(s) only.
- a) 4
 - b) 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 5
 - e) 1
- 16) The word “tetra” means:
- a) scale
 - b) keynote
 - c) whole step
 - d) chord
 - e) four
- 17) A major tetrachord has the pattern:
- a) whole step, half step, whole step
 - b) whole step, half step, half step
 - c) half step, whole step, whole step
 - d) half step, half step, whole step
 - e) whole step, whole step, half step
- 18) To determine the key signature in a sharp key:
- a) go up a half step from the first sharp
 - b) go up a whole step from the first sharp
 - c) go up a half step from the last sharp
 - d) go up a half step from the next-to-last sharp
 - e) go up a whole step from the last sharp
- 19) The key signature with one flat is:
- a) D Major
 - b) G Major
 - c) Bb Major
 - d) F Major
 - e) G Major
- 20) To determine the key signature for flat keys with 2 or more flats, remember:
- a) go up a whole step above the last flat to name the key
 - b) the last flat is the name of the key
 - c) go a half step above the last flat to name the key
 - d) the first flat is the name of the key
 - e) the next-to-last flat is the name of the key

- 21) Intervals sounded together are called _____, while intervals that sound separately are called _____.
- a) melodic, harmonic
 - b) enharmonic, melodic
 - c) enharmonic, harmonic
 - d) harmonic, melodic
 - e) even-numbered, odd-numbered
- 22) The system of assigning a different syllable to each degree a scale is called:
- a) solfege
 - b) tonality
 - c) melody
 - d) moveable notes
 - e) transposition
- 23) The order of syllables in solfege is as follows:
- a) DO RE FA MI LA TI SOL DO
 - b) DO SOL LA TI FA MI RE DO
 - c) DO SOL RE LA TI FA MI DO
 - d) DO RE MI FA SOL LA TI DO
 - e) DO RE MI FA LA TI SOL DO
- 24) A sharp that is raised by a half step is called a(n) _____, while a flat that is lowered a half step is called a(n) _____.
- a) augmented sharp, diminished flat
 - b) double sharp, double flat
 - c) altered sharp, altered flat
 - d) raised sharp, lowered flat
 - e) augmented interval, diminished interval
- 25) A dot placed after a note:
- a) increases its value by 1/2
 - b) decreases its value by 1 beat
 - c) decreases its value by 1/2
 - d) increases its value by 2 beats
 - e) increases its value by 1 beat
- 26) Cut time, or alla breve, has _____ beats per measure, and the _____ note receives one beat.
- a) 2, half note
 - b) 2, quarter note
 - c) 2, 16th note
 - d) 4, eighth note
 - e) 4, whole note
- 27) In common time, 3 notes played in the time of one beat is called a(n):
- a) syncopation
 - b) fast 6/8
 - c) fast 3/8
 - d) incomplete measure
 - e) triplet

- 28) When the first measure is incomplete, the beginning notes are called:
- a) incomplete notes
 - b) missing notes
 - c) complete notes
 - d) pick-up notes
 - e) syncopated notes
- 29) In fast 3/8 time, each measure would get:
- a) 3 beats
 - b) 4 beats
 - c) 6 beats
 - d) 1 beat
 - e) 2 beats
- 30) In fast 6/8 time, each measure would get:
- a) 6 beats: one for each eighth note
 - b) 2 beats: one for each strong beat
 - c) 4 beats: one for each eighth note
 - d) 2 beats: one for each quarter note
 - e) 1 beat: at the beginning of each measure
- 31) The primary triads or primary chords of a major key are:
- a) I, II, and III
 - b) I, IV, and VI
 - c) IV, V, and VII
 - d) I, IV, and V
 - e) I, V, and VI
- 32) In the key of G major, the mediant and submediant chords are the:
- a) IV and V chords
 - b) I and VI chords
 - c) III and VI chords
 - d) III and VII chords
 - e) II and V chords
- 33) If the root is on the bottom of a triad, it is in _____ position; if the 3rd is on the bottom, it is in _____ inversion; if the 5th is on the bottom, it is in _____ inversion.
- a) 1st, 2nd, 3rd
 - b) root, 3rd, 5th
 - c) 1st, 3rd, 5th
 - d) root, 1st, 2nd
 - e) root, 2nd, 1st

34-38) Name the following notes on the treble clef:

34)



- a) E
- b) B
- c) D
- d) A
- e) C

35)



- a) C
- b) A
- c) E
- d) B
- e) F

36)



- a) B
- b) C
- c) G
- d) A
- e) E

37)



- a) B
- b) E
- c) D
- d) C
- e) A

38)



- a) F
- b) A
- c) C
- d) E
- e) B

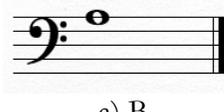
39-43) Name the following notes on the bass clef:

39)



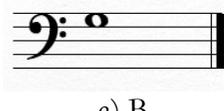
- a) E
- b) C
- c) B
- d) A
- e) F

40)



- a) B
- b) A
- c) F
- d) E
- e) G

41)



- a) B
- b) A
- c) G
- d) C
- e) E

42)



- a) B
- b) E
- c) F
- d) C
- e) A

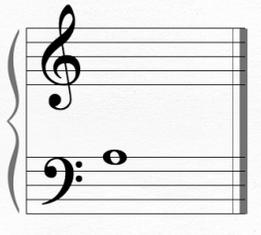
43)



- a) F
- b) A
- c) B
- d) E
- e) C

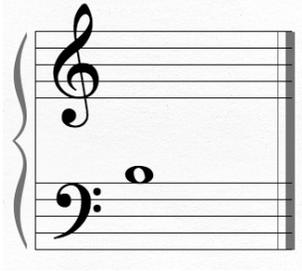
44-48) Name the following notes on the grand staff:

44)



- a) F
- b) G
- c) A
- d) D
- e) B

47)



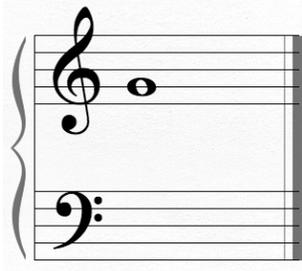
- a) D
- b) F
- c) A
- d) B
- e) G

45)



- a) E
- b) F
- c) B
- d) C
- e) G

48)



- a) F
- b) A
- c) G
- d) E
- e) B

46)



- a) F
- b) C
- c) E
- d) G
- e) B

49-52) What is the total value of the two notes?

49)

$$\text{whole note} + \text{quarter note} = ?$$

- a) 2
- b) 6
- c) 3
- d) 1
- e) 4

50)



- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 4
- e) 2

51)



- a) 5
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 2

52)



- a) 3
- b) 8
- c) 4
- d) 6
- e) 2

53-54) Does the measure have the correct or incorrect number of beats?

53)



- a) correct
- b) incorrect

54)



- a) incorrect
- b) correct

55) Are the given notes slurred or tied?



- a) slur
- b) tie

56-57) Select the most correct time signature for each example.

56)



- a) 2/2
- b) 4/4
- c) 2/4

57)



- a) 4/4
- b) 2/4
- c) 3/4

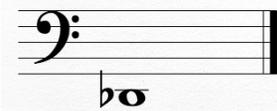
58-60) Name the flat notes.

58)



- a) Gb
- b) Ab
- c) Db
- d) Eb

59)



- a) Fb
- b) Cb
- c) Bb
- d) Db

60)



- a) Gb
- b) Bb
- c) Cb
- d) Ab

65)



- a) Ab
- b) Db
- c) Bb
- d) Gb

61-63) Name the sharp note.

61)



- a) B#
- b) G#
- c) D#
- d) A#

66)



- a) Gb
- b) Bb
- c) Ab
- d) Db

62)



- a) B#
- b) D#
- c) G#
- d) A#

67-71) Name the key signature.

67)



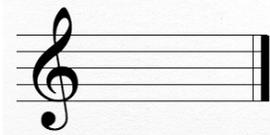
- a) G Major
- b) Bb Major
- c) F Major
- d) D Major
- e) C Major

63)



- a) D#
- b) B#
- c) G#
- d) A#

68)



- a) Bb Major
- b) F Major
- c) D Major
- d) G Major
- e) C Major

64-66) Name the enharmonic note for the note that is shown.

64)



- a) A#
- b) D#
- c) B#
- d) G#

69)



- a) C Major
- b) Bb Major
- c) G Major
- d) F Major
- e) C Major

70)



- a) D Major
- b) C Major
- c) F Major
- d) Bb Major
- e) G Major

73)



- a) Ab Major
- b) Db Major
- c) Cb Major
- d) Gb Major
- e) Eb Major

71)



- a) Bb Major
- b) G Major
- c) D Major
- d) F Major
- e) C Major

74)



- a) Eb Major
- b) Gb Major
- c) Ab Major
- d) Cb Major
- e) Db Major

72-76) Name the key signatures.

72)



- a) Cb Major
- b) Eb Major
- c) Ab Major
- d) Gb Major
- e) Db Major

75)



- a) Cb Major
- b) Eb Major
- c) Gb Major
- d) Ab Major
- e) Db Major

76)



- a) Cb Major
- b) Ab Major
- c) Db Major
- d) Eb Major
- e) Gb Major

77) Which measure is incorrect (if any) in the example?

- a) Measure no. 4
- b) Measure no. 1
- c) Measure no. 3
- d) Measure no. 2
- e) All measures are correct

78) Complete the measures with the appropriate note(s) or rest.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

79-81) Given the root, 3rd or 5th, name the other two notes that make up the root position triad:

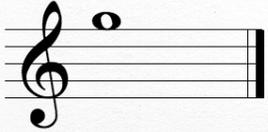
79)

- a) E and G
- b) G and B
- c) B and D
- d) C and G
- e) F and G

80)

- a) F and A
- b) G and B
- c) C and F
- d) A and C
- e) C and G

81)



3rd

- a) C and F
- b) G and B
- c) E and B
- d) A and C
- e) B and D

82-83) For each key, name the triads built on the 1st, 4th, and 5th scale degrees (in that order).

82)



- a) Ab, Db, Eb
- b) Ab, Db, E
- c) A, D, Eb
- d) A, D, E
- e) Bb, Eb, F

83)



- a) C#, F#, G#
- b) C, E, G
- c) C, D, F
- d) C, F, G
- e) C, F, Gb

84-88) Choose the correct relative minor key for the given major keys.

84) G Major: _____ minor

- a) g minor
- b) d minor
- c) f# minor
- d) e minor

85) D Major: _____ minor

- a) e minor
- b) g minor
- c) a minor
- d) b minor

86) A Major: _____ minor

- a) e minor
- b) c# minor
- c) d minor
- d) f# minor

87) E Major: _____ minor

- a) d minor
- b) f# minor
- c) c# minor
- d) e minor

88) F Major: _____ minor

- a) e minor
- b) d minor
- c) g minor
- d) b-flat minor

89-90) Choose the correct scale name for the given ascending scales

89) e minor and c minor



- a) melodic minor
- b) harmonic minor
- c) natural minor

90) d minor and f minor



- a) melodic minor
- b) harmonic minor
- c) natural minor