

Name: _____ Date: _____

MusicTheory.net Comprehension

*Please staple this worksheet as the front cover to your notes.
Your notes should reflect your learning while this checks for your comprehension.*

1. What is the role of the staff? How many lines and spaces does it have?
2. The clef's primary role is to _____
3. The treble clef indicates the note _____ on the staff, thus making it the _____ clef (same answer)
4. The bass clef indicates the note _____ on the staff, thus making it the _____ clef (same answer)
5. What is a ledger line?
6. What is the grand staff?
7. Draw a grand staff below with middle c and the note names on each line and space (no ledger lines except for middle c):

8. The whole note has the longest note duration in modern music. How does the half note compare to the whole note?
9. How many half notes occupy the same amount of time as the half note?
10. What is the length of a quarter note as compared to the whole note?
11. How many quarter notes fit in a whole note? How many quarter notes fit in one half note?
12. How many eighth notes fit in a quarter note? How many eighth notes fit in a half note? How many eighth notes fit in a whole note?
13. How many flags does an eighth note have?
14. How many flags does a sixteenth note have?
15. How many sixteenth notes fit in an eighth note? A quarter note? A half note? A whole note? (see the pattern?)
16. Draw out the rhythm chart on the last slide of the Note Duration lesson!
17. Bar lines are vertical black bars that divide the staff into _____

18. What do time signatures do?
19. **The top number of a time signature shows the amount of beats per measure, and the bottom number shows which note gets the beat...8 being the eighth note, 4 being the quarter note, 2 being the half note, and 1 being the whole note...** knowing that information, in a time signature of 4/4, which note duration gets the beat?
20. In a time signature of 3/4, how many quarter notes would fit in one measure?
21. In a time signature of 6/8, which note would get the beat? How many notes would there be per measure?
22. What do rests do?
23. Draw each type of rest (whole rest, half rest, quarter rest, eighth rest, and sixteenth rest) with their corresponding note, as shown in the slide for Rest Duration!

24. How many flags does an eighth note have? Draw one!
25. How many flags does a sixteenth note have? Draw one!
26. What does an augmentation dot do?
27. A dotted quarter note, as shown in the slide, is equal to what two note durations combined?
28. A dotted quarter note can also equal three _____. Draw a dotted quarter note and three of your previous answer!
29. What does a tenuto tie do?
30. What is a half step?
31. Are half steps always from a white key to a black key? Why or why not?
32. What is a whole step?
33. What is an accidental?
34. Draw a flat! Does it lower or raise the note?
35. Draw a sharp! Does it lower or raise the note?
36. The black key between C and D, as shown on the slide, could be named two different names, even though they sound the same. What are they?
37. Notes that sound the same even though are called different notes are called *enharmonics*. Another example of an enharmonic involves the two white keys E and F... what are these *enharmonics* called?

38. What is a double flat? Draw one!
39. What is a double sharp? Draw one!
40. Do “D” and “Ebb” sound the same, despite look different? Explain!
41. What does a natural do?
42. The terms duple, triple, and quadruple refer to the _____.
43. Simple simply means that _____.
44. 2/4 time is referred to as _____.
45. What does duple mean?
46. Simple states that each of these beats can be divided into how many notes?
47. $\frac{3}{4}$ Time is classified as _____. Triple refers to _____.
48. What is 4/4 classified as?
49. Describe the difference between compound duple and simple triple?
50. What is 9/8 time classified as?
51. Why is 12/8 classified as compound quadruple?
52. What is an odd meter?
53. There are two ways to break up the beats in 5/8... draw them out below as shown on the slide?
54. There are three ways to break up the beats in 7/8... draw them out below as shown on the slide?
55. **A scale is a selection of notes within an octave...** what is the order of whole steps and half steps in a major scale?
56. What would the notes for a C major scale? Are there any sharps and flats?
57. Write out the notes and their corresponding flats for an E flat major scale.
58. Why is the A flatted in E flat? Why isn't it A natural?
59. How many flats does E flat have?
60. Write out the D major scale and their corresponding sharps

61. Why is F sharped? Refer to the order of whole steps and half steps earlier in the slide.
62. What is the order of whole steps and half steps for a natural minor scale?
63. Write out a g# natural minor scale
64. Why is the C sharped in a g# natural minor scale? Refer to the order of whole steps and half steps.
65. Write out a c natural minor scale.
66. How many flats does the c natural minor scale have...
67. What is the MAJOR scale that has the same amount of flats that the c natural minor scale has?
68. To make a natural minor into a harmonic minor... what do we raise?
69. Write out a c harmonic minor scale
70. To make a natural minor into a melodic minor, what do we raise?
71. Write out a melodic minor scale ASCENDING and DESCENDING (how do composers descend?)
72. What is the first scale degree called?
73. Which scale degree is the dominant?
74. What is the fourth scale degree called?
75. What do we notice about the subdominant and the dominant in relation to the tonics above and below it?
76. What is the third scale degree called and why?
77. What is the sixth scale degree called and why?
78. Which scale degree is the supertonic?
79. And finally, what is the seventh scale degree called?
80. What is another way to indicate a scale degree? How would you indicate the subdominant?
81. What is a key signature?
82. What is the order of flats?
83. What is the order of sharps?
84. Draw two staves with the order of flats and sharps, one in a treble clef and the other in a bass clef, as shown in the last slide.