

MUSIC REVIEW LESSONS



A comprehensive series of review lessons
in music theory, ear training, and music history
for the piano student

For classroom or studio use

designed and prepared by
Dr. Susan M. Tusing

<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparatory A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preparatory B	<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 9
<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 10

LESSON ONE

Fill in the blanks to complete the musical alphabet going down. Write one letter in each blank.

		C				F
					D	
	A					

Write the musical alphabet going down beginning with the given letter. Write one letter in each blank.

G						
E						
B						

Name the keys pointed out by the arrows. Write the letter name in the blank. (Use flats to name the keys).

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Write in the beats (such as 1 2 3 4, etc.) below the given rhythm.

4

Write the note that equals the value of the two notes given in each problem. (For example, $\text{quarter} + \text{quarter} = \text{half}$)

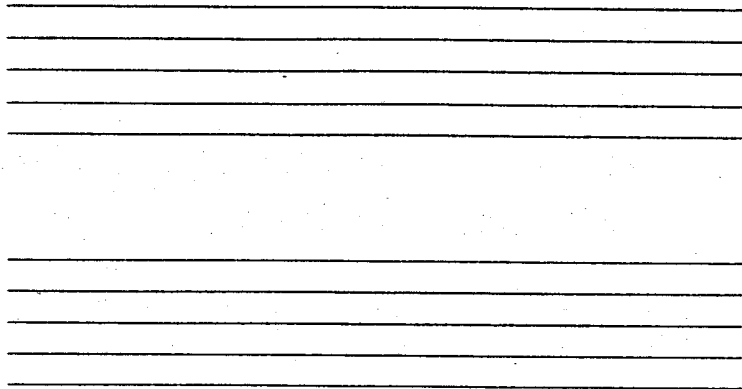
$\text{quarter} + \text{quarter} =$

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

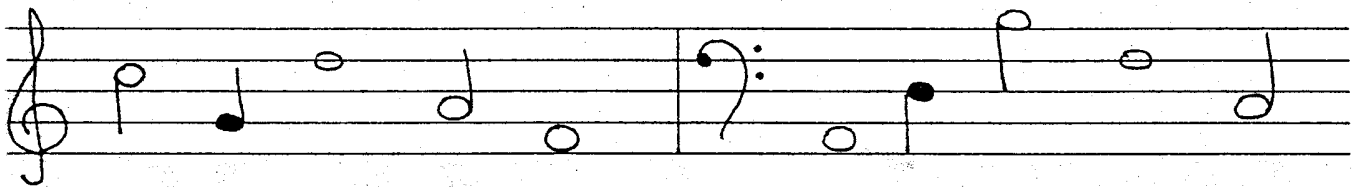
$\text{eighth} + \text{eighth} =$

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

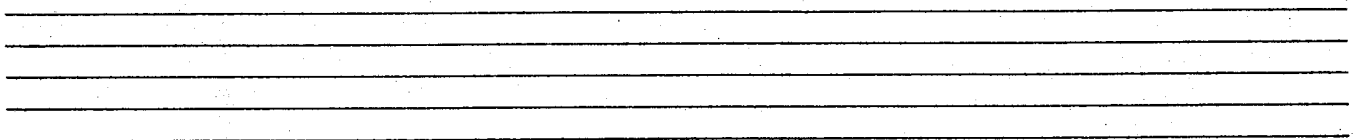
Make a grand staff by adding a brace, barline, treble clef, and bass clef to the staves below. Place a double bar at the end of the grand staff.



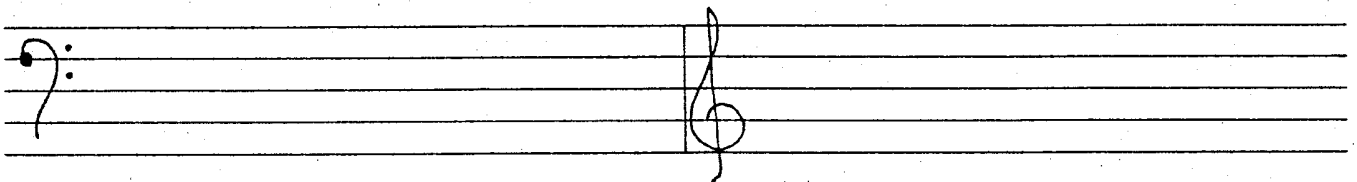
Give the letter name of each note on the staff below. Be sure to watch the clefs!



On the staff below, draw 4 quarter rests, 4 half rests, and 4 whole rests. Be careful how you place the rests on the staff!



Write the correct note (with its correct accidental) on the staff below. Be very careful with the position of the sharps, flats, and naturals.



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

LESSON TWO

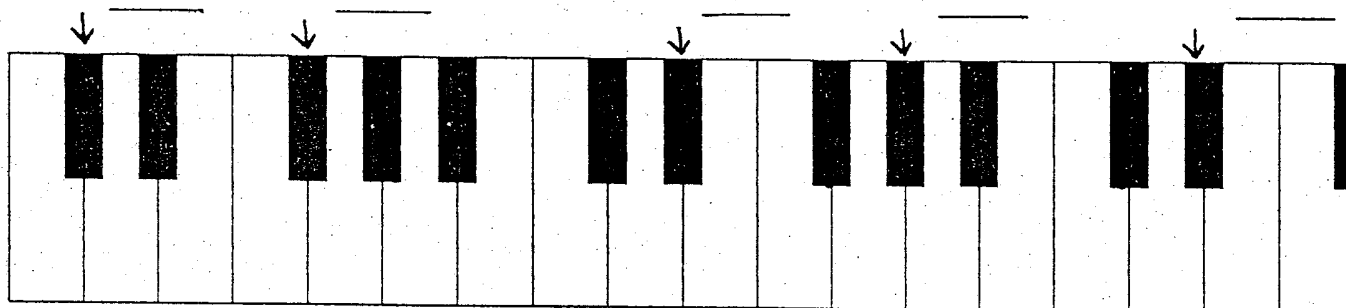
Fill in the blanks to complete the musical alphabet going down.
Write one letter in each blank.

A _____
_____ F E _____
_____ _____ B _____

Write the musical alphabet going down beginning with the given letter. Write one letter in each blank.

D _____
C _____
G _____

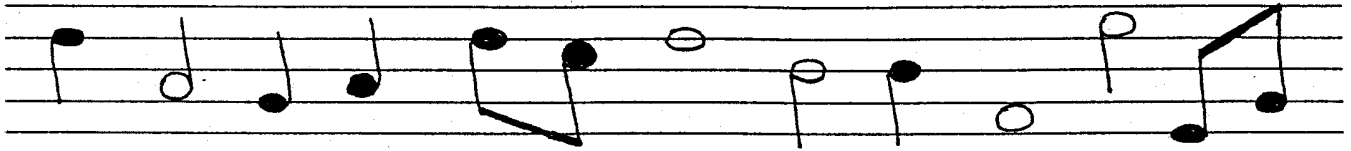
Name the keys pointed out by the arrows. Write the letter name in the blank. (Use sharps to name the keys).



Give the letter name of each note on the staff below.
Be sure to watch the clefs!

Musical staff with two clefs: a bass clef on the left and a treble clef on the right. The bass clef has notes on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd lines. The treble clef has notes on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd spaces. Below the staff are two sets of dashed lines for writing.

Make all of the quarter notes and eighth notes on the staff below into staccatos. Put a fermata on the half notes and whole notes.



Name the notes in the C major pentascale. _____

Name the notes in the G major pentascale. _____

Match the definition with the correct term.

- | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|
| <u>A</u> | moderately soft
(Italian: half soft) | _____ FINE |
| <u>B</u> | moderately loud
(Italian: half loud) | _____ HARMONIC INTERVAL |
| <u>C</u> | the end | _____ MELODIC INTERVAL |
| <u>D</u> | 2 notes written or played
separately | _____ MEZZO FORTE |
| <u>E</u> | 2 notes written or played
together (at the same time) | _____ MEZZO PIANO |

Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play two notes.
Circle 1 or 2 to show which note is higher.

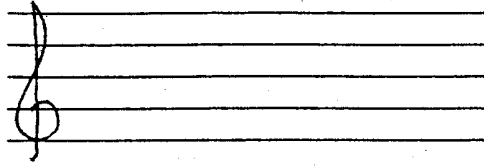
1. 1 2 2. 1 2 3. 1 2

Ear Training

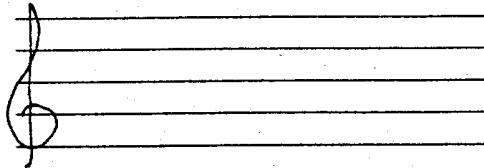
For each example, your teacher will play a several notes.
Circle up or down to show the direction of notes.

1. up down 2. up down 3. up down



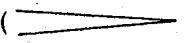
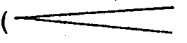
Write the G major pentascale (5-note scale) in half notes.



Write the C major pentascale (5-note scale) in half notes.

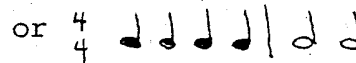
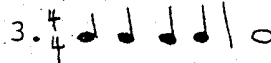
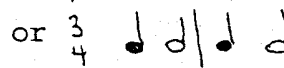
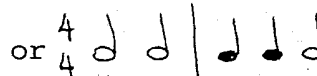


Match the definition with the correct term.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|
| <u>A</u> | repeat from the beginning to Fine (the end) | _____ CRESCENDO |
| <u>B</u> | () play short and detached. (Opposite of legato) | _____ DECRESCENDO |
| <u>C</u> | () gradually softer | _____ DIMINUENDO |
| <u>D</u> | () gradually softer | _____ STACCATO |
| <u>E</u> | () gradually louder | _____ D.C. AL FINE |

Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play two rhythmic patterns. Circle the pattern you hear.



Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play 2 notes. Circle 1 or 2 to show which note is higher.

1. 1 2

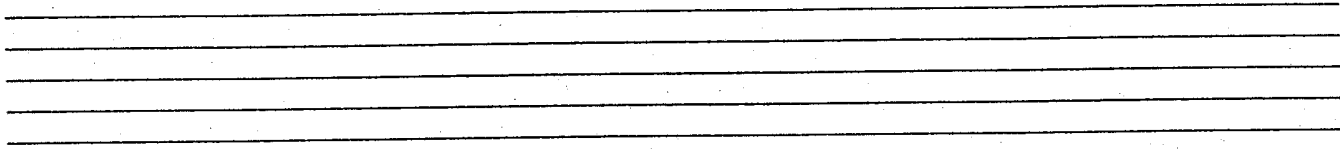
2. 1 2

3. 1 2

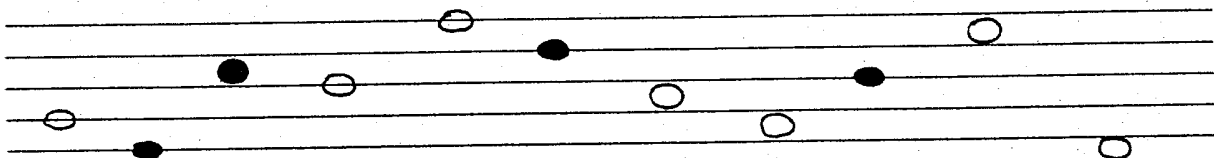
Draw the symbol for each item below.

_____ quarter rest	_____ flat
_____ half rest	_____ sharp
_____ whole rest	_____ natural
_____ fermata	_____ two eighth notes

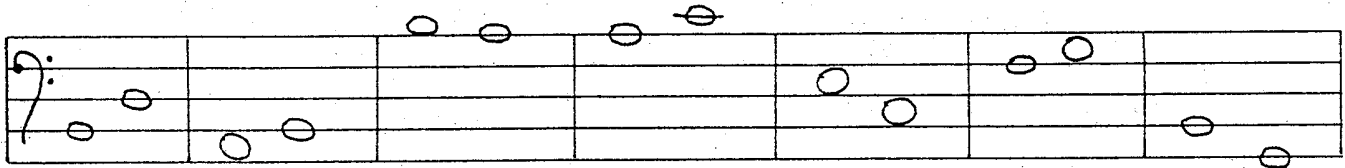
Draw the following symbols correctly on the staff below:
treble clef, bass clef, 2 whole notes (1 line note, 1 space note), 2 half notes (1 line note, 1 space note), 2 quarter notes (1 line note, 1 space note), 2 pairs of eighth notes (1 line note pair, 1 space note pair), whole rest, half rest, quarter rest, sharp, flat, natural, pedal indication.



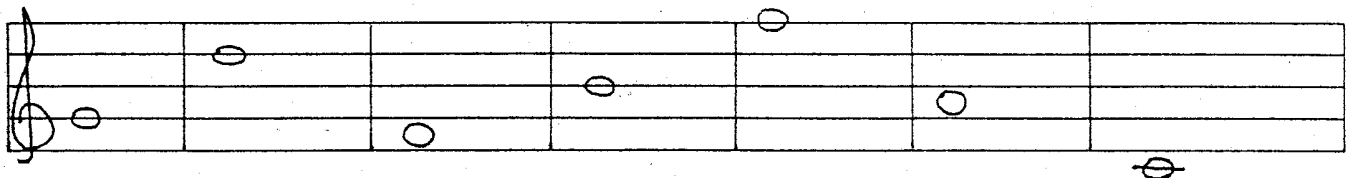
Add a stem to each of the note heads on the staff below.



Identify each pair of notes below as either a 2nd or a 3rd.



On the staff, write the note that is a 2nd above the given note.

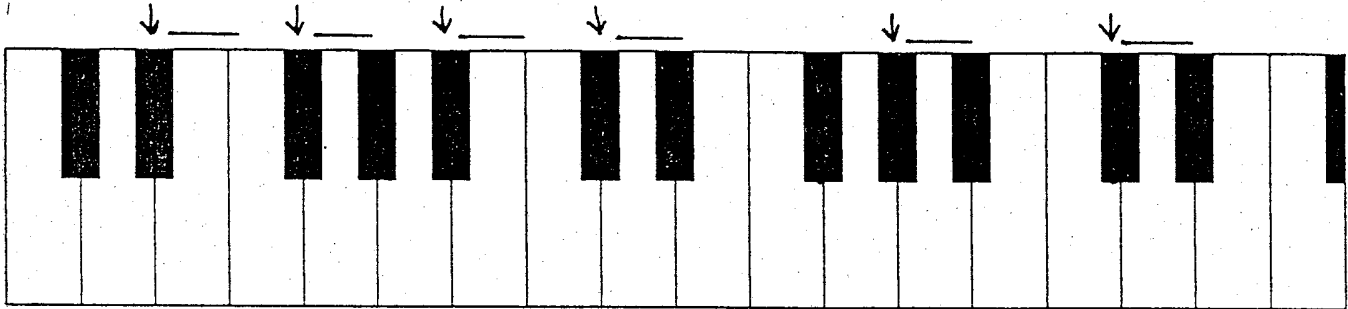


Name the notes in the C major pentascale. _____

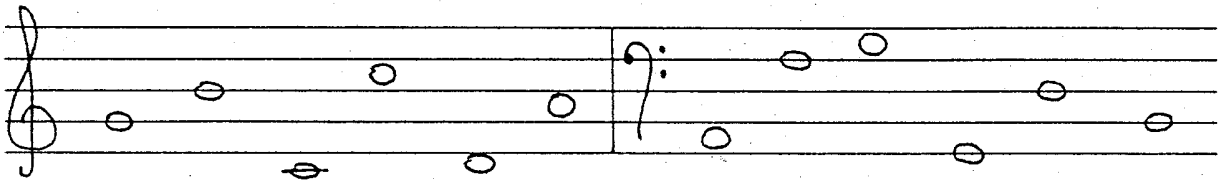
Name the notes in the G major pentascale. _____

LESSON THREE

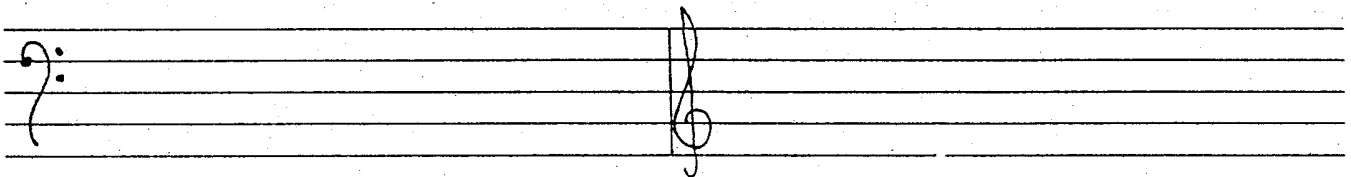
Name the keys pointed out by the arrows. Write the letter name in the blank. (Use sharps or flats to name the keys).



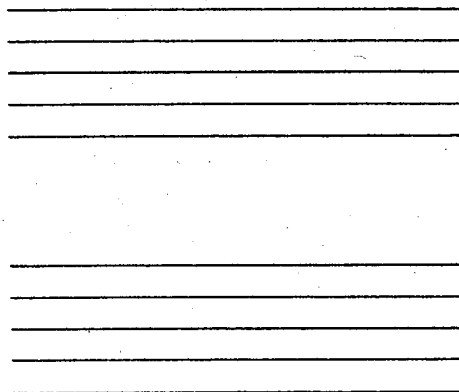
Give the letter name of each note on the staff below. Be sure to watch the clefs!



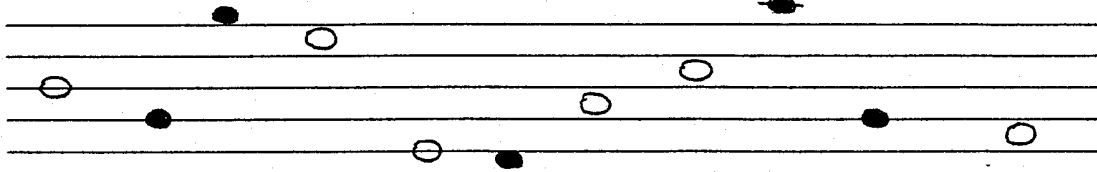
Above each of the note names given below, write the note on the staff. Use half notes. Be sure to watch the clefs!



E G A C D B F G D C
Add the correct symbols below to make a grand staff.



Add a stem to each of the note heads on the staff below.



Write the note that equals the value of the two notes given in each problem. (For example, $\text{♩} + \text{♩} = \text{♩}$)

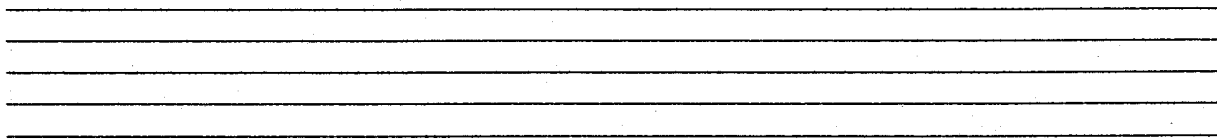
$$\text{♩} + \text{♩} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♩} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♩} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♩} =$$

On the staff below, draw 4 quarter rests, 4 half rests, and 4 whole rests. Be careful how you place the rests on the staff!



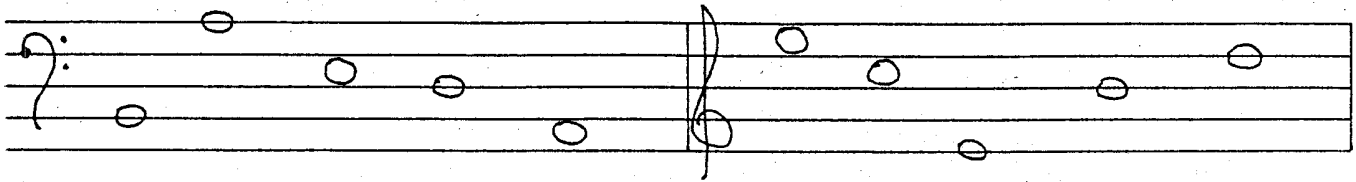
Write the correct note (with its correct accidental) on the staff below. Be very careful with the position of the sharps, flats, and naturals.

E \flat G \sharp A \sharp C \flat D \sharp B \flat F \sharp G \sharp D \flat C \sharp

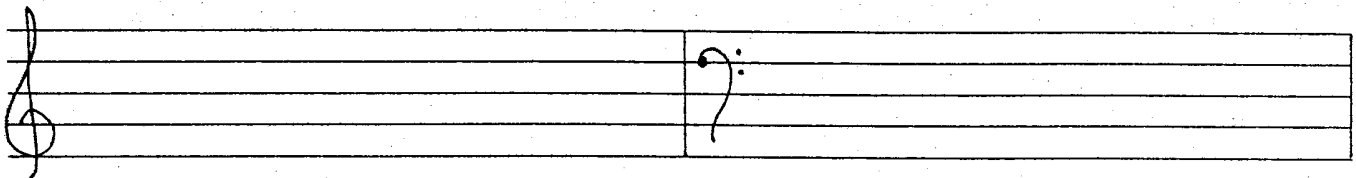
Identify each pair of notes below as either a 2nd or a 3rd.

LESSON FOUR

Give the letter name of each note on the staff below.
Be sure to watch the clefs!

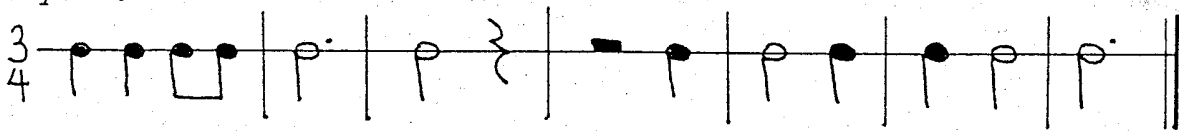


Above each of the note names given below, write the note on the staff. Use whole notes. Be sure to watch the clefs!

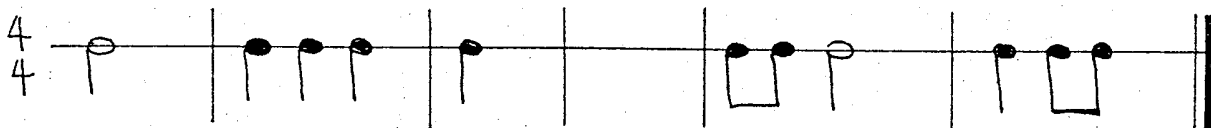


C F A G E D B C A G

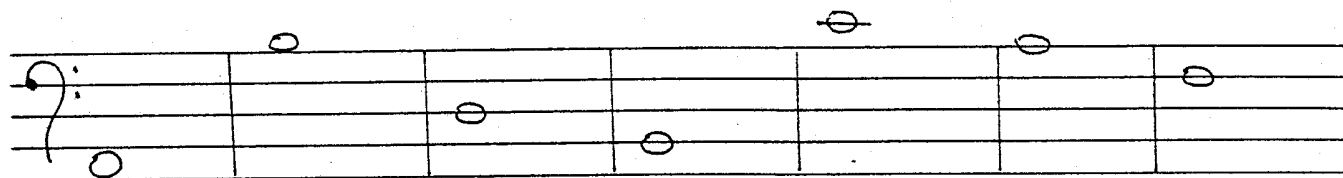
Write in the beats (such as 1 2 3 4, etc.) below the given rhythm.



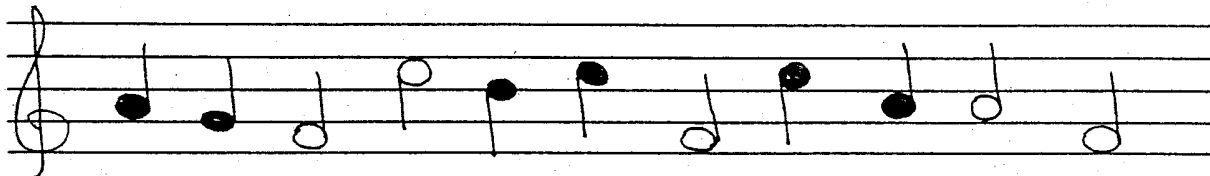
Each of the measures below is incomplete.
Fill in one rest in each measure to make it complete.



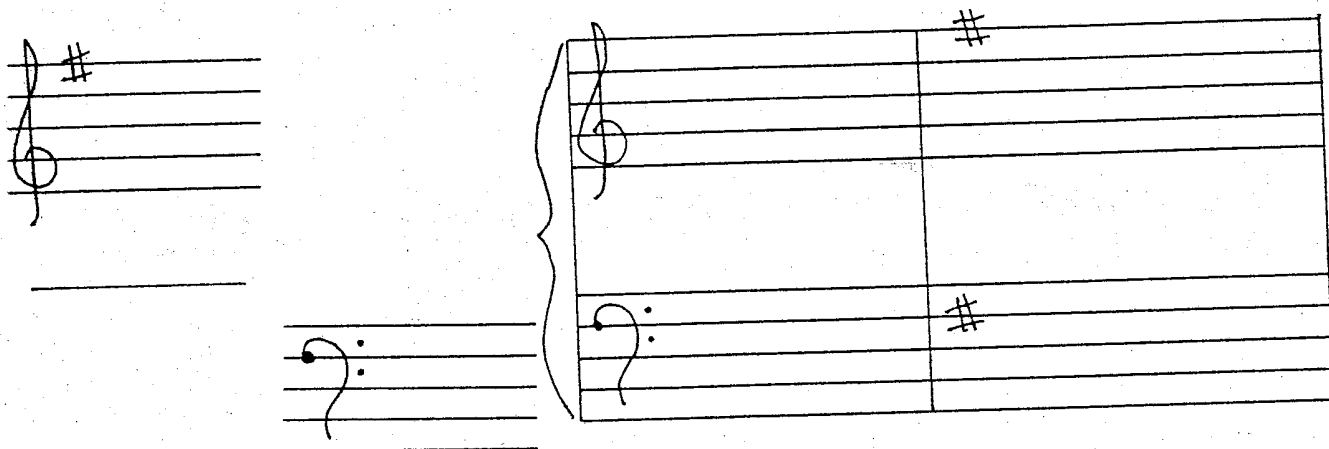
On the staff, write the note that is a 2nd below the given note.



Make all of the quarter notes on the staff below into staccatos.
Put a fermata on the final half note and indicate that the
last three notes are to be pedalled.



Name the key signatures below.



Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play a several notes.
Circle up or down to show the direction of notes.

1. up down 2. up down 3. up down

Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play two rhythmic patterns.
Circle the pattern you hear.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\dot{\circ}$ \bullet \circ | or $\frac{4}{4}$ \bullet \bullet \circ |
| 2. $\frac{2}{4}$ \bullet \bullet $\dot{\circ}$ $\dot{\circ}$ | or $\frac{2}{4}$ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet $\dot{\circ}$ |
| 3. $\frac{4}{4}$ \circ $\dot{\circ}$ $\dot{\circ}$ \circ | or $\frac{4}{4}$ $\dot{\circ}$ \bullet \bullet \circ |

Write the note that equals the value of the two notes given in each problem. (For example, $\text{d} \cdot + \text{d} = \text{c}$)

$$\} + \text{d} =$$

$$\text{—} + \text{d} =$$

$$\text{d} + \text{d} \cdot =$$

$$\text{d} + \text{d} =$$

Name the notes in a C Major triad. _____

Name the notes in a G Major triad. _____

Write a G Major triad on each staff. Watch the clefs!

Match the definition with the correct term.

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------------|
| <u>A</u> | a keyboard wind instrument operated by the player's hands and feet. Consists of pipes, a wind chest, keyboards and a pedalboard. | _____ CLAVICHORD |
| <u>B</u> | a stringed keyboard instrument in use from 16th to 18th centuries using a quill to pluck the string. Often had two keyboards. | _____ HARPSICHORD |
| <u>C</u> | a stringed keyboard instrument in use from 15th to 18th centuries using a tangent (brass blade) to strike the strings. Sound was very soft. | _____ ORGAN |
| <u>D</u> | a stringed keyboard instrument in which the strings are struck by hammers. Invented by Cristofori around 1709. | _____ PIANO |

Write a brief definition for each of the following terms.

clavichord _____

harpsichord _____

D.C. al Fine _____

crescendo _____

diminuendo _____

damper pedal _____

phrase _____

staccato _____

fermata _____

grand staff _____

Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play two rhythmic patterns.
Circle the pattern you hear.

1. $\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ○

or $\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ○

2. $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩. | ♩ ♩ ♩

or $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩

3. $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩ ♩ | ♩.

or $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩. | ♩ ♩

Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play 2 notes.
Circle 1 or 2 to show which note is higher.

1. P F

2. P F

3. P F

LESSON FIVE

Draw the symbol for each item below.

_____ piano

_____ forte

_____ mezzo forte

_____ mezzo piano

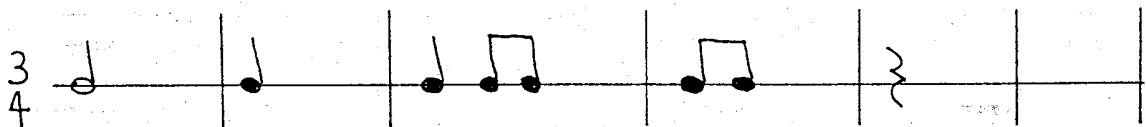
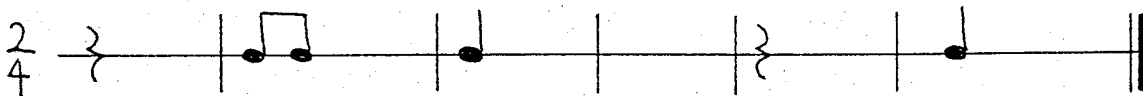
_____ crescendo

_____ diminuendo

_____ decrescendo

_____ pedal indication

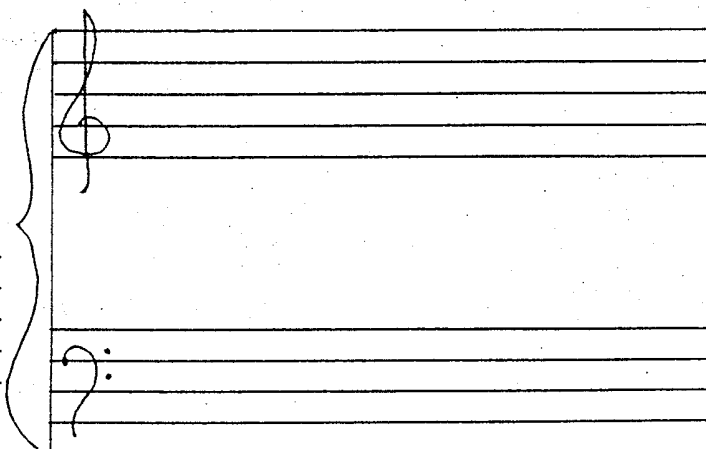
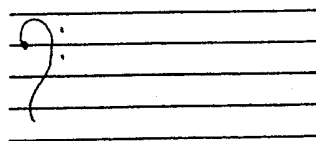
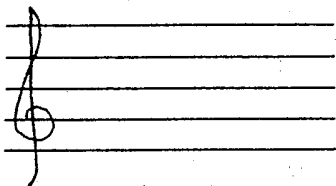
Each of the measures below is incomplete.
Fill in one note or rest in each measure to make it complete.



Name the notes in a G Major triad. _____

Name the notes in a C Major triad. _____

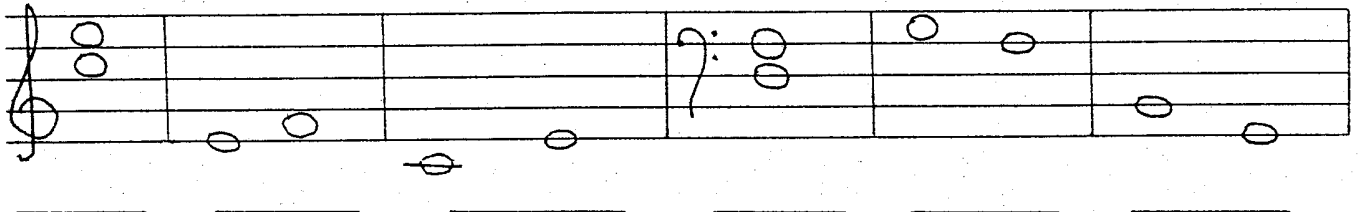
Write a C Major triad on each staff. Watch the clefs!



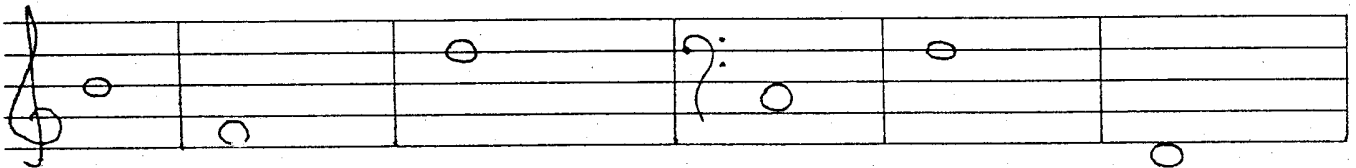
Make all of the eighth notes on the staff below into staccatos.
 Put a fermata on the final half note and indicate that the
 last three notes are to be pedalled.




Identify each pair of notes below as either a 2nd or a 3rd.



On the staff, write the note that is a 3rd above the given note.

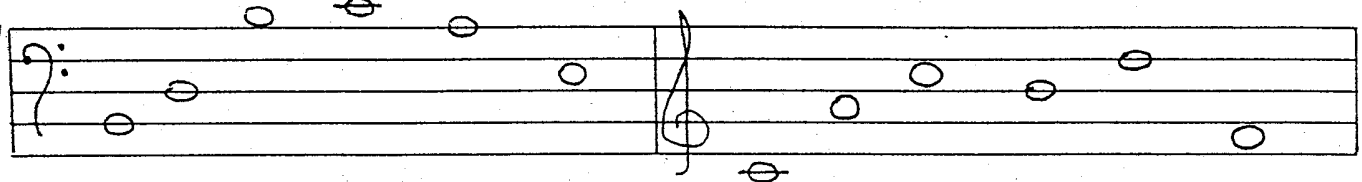


Match the definition with the correct term.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <p><u>A</u> a small group of notes that form a unit, much like a musical sentence. The notes make musical sense together and are usually indicated by a slur.</p> | <p>___ DAMPER PEDAL</p> |
| <p><u>B</u> includes a bass staff and treble staff joined by a barline and a brace</p> | <p>___ FERMATA</p> |
| <p><u>C</u> () hold the note longer than its given value</p> | <p>___ GRAND STAFF</p> |
| <p><u>D</u> the pedal on the right which when depressed, raises all the dampers, allowing all the strings to vibrate.</p> | <p>___ PHRASE</p> |
| <p><u>E</u> the first and main note of a key; the keynote; the first scale degree</p> | <p>___ TONIC</p> |

LESSON SIX

Give the letter name of each note on the staff below.
Be sure to watch the clefs!



Draw the symbol for each item below.

_____ quarter rest

_____ whole rest

_____ half rest

_____ fermata

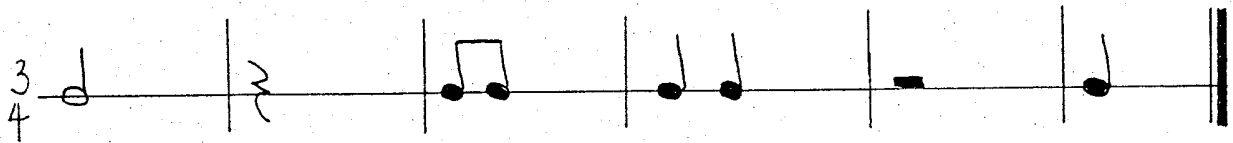
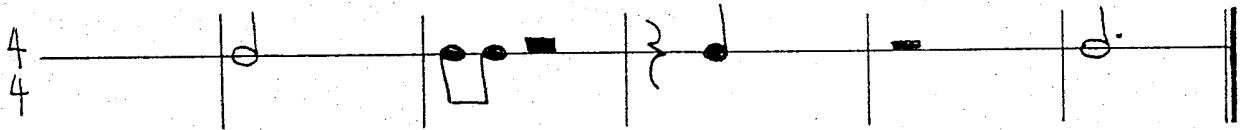
_____ piano

_____ forte

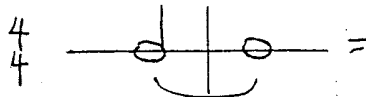
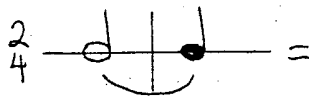
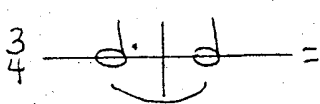
_____ mezzo piano

_____ mezzo forte

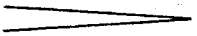
Each of the measures below is incomplete.
Fill in one note or rest in each measure to make it complete.



Write the total number of beats for each pair of tied notes below.




Fill in the blank the term that fits the definition given.

_____ () gradually softer

_____ the end

_____ 2 notes written or played separately, as in a melody

_____ () play short and detached. (Opposite of legato)


_____ a stringed keyboard instrument in use from the 15th to 18th centuries. When a key was depressed, a tangent (brass blade) struck the strings. The sound was very soft.

_____ a stringed keyboard instrument in use from the 16th to 18th centuries. When a key was depressed, a quill plucked the string. Often had two keyboards. Could not be played louder or softer by using a lighter or stronger touch.

_____ a keyboard wind instrument operated by the player's hands and feet. Consists of pipes, a wind chest, keyboards and a pedalboard. Has the greatest dynamic range of all instruments.

_____ a stringed keyboard instrument in which the strings are struck by hammers, making it a percussion instrument. The first keyboard instrument that could be played louder or softer according to the player's touch. Invented by Cristofori around 1709.

_____ repeat from the beginning to Fine (the end)

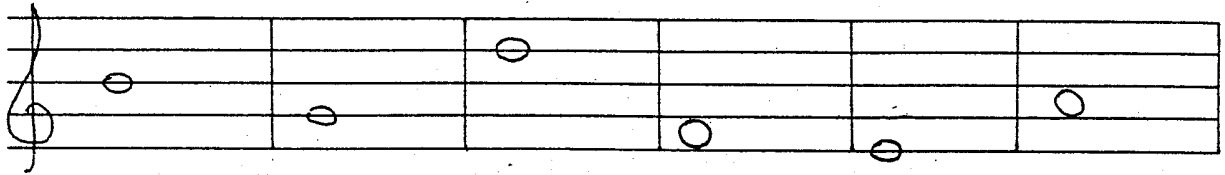
_____ () hold the note longer than its given value

Ear Training

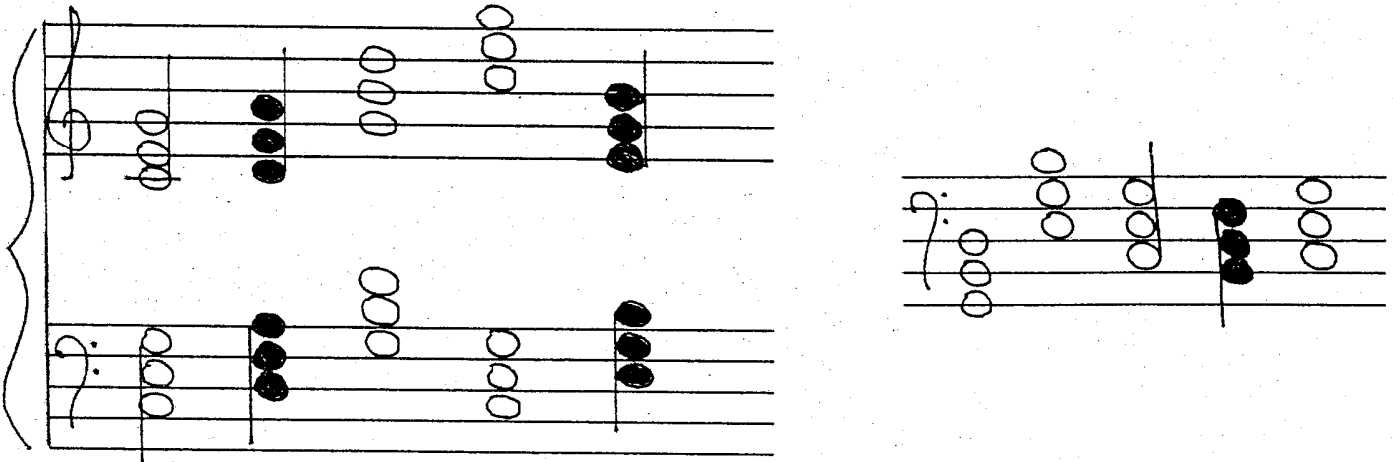
For each example, your teacher will play a several notes. Circle up or down to show the direction of notes.

1. up down 2. up down 3. up down

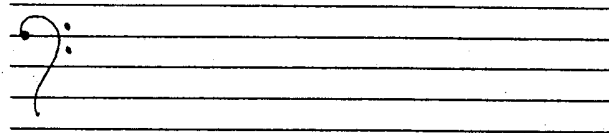
On the staff, write the note that is a 3rd below the given note.



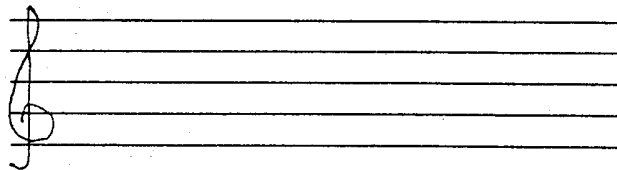
Different triads are written on the staves below.
Circle all the C Major triads. Underline all the G Major triads.



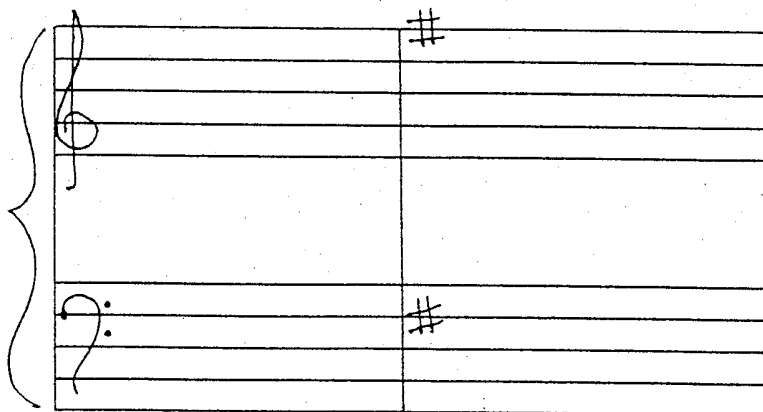
Write the G major pentascale (5-note scale) in half notes.



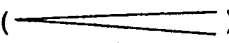
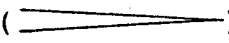
Write the C major pentascale (5-note scale) in half notes.



Name the key signatures below.



Fill in the blank the term that fits the definition given.

- _____ () gradually louder
- _____ () gradually softer
- _____ allows the strings to vibrate regardless of what keys are being depressed.
- _____ includes a bass staff and treble staff joined by a barline and a brace
- _____ 2 notes written or played together (at the same time), as in harmony
- _____ moderately loud (Italian: half loud)
- _____ moderately soft (Italian: half soft)
- _____ a small group of notes that form a unit, much like a musical sentence. The notes make musical sense together. They are usually indicated by a slur.
- _____ the first and main note of a key; the keynote; the first scale degree

Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play two rhythmic patterns. Circle the pattern you hear.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. $\frac{4}{4}$  | or $\frac{4}{4}$  |
| 2. $\frac{4}{4}$  | or $\frac{4}{4}$  |
| 3. $\frac{3}{4}$  | or $\frac{3}{4}$  |

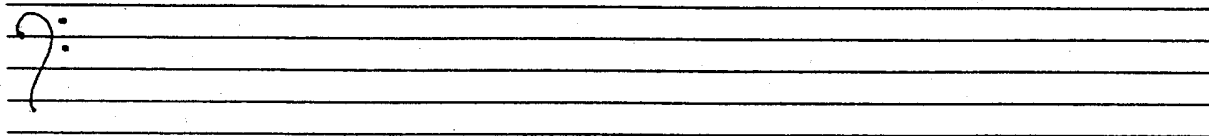
Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play a several notes. Circle up or down to show the direction of notes.

1. up down 2. up down 3. up down

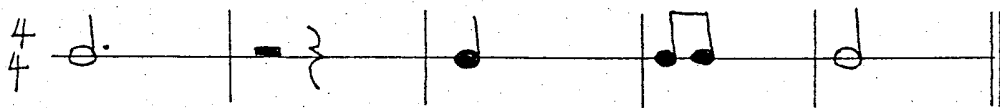
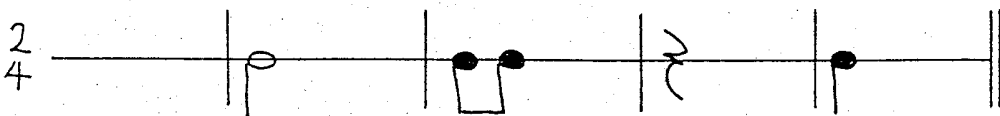
LESSON SEVEN

Above each of the note names given below, write the note on the staff. Use whole notes. Be sure to watch the clefs!

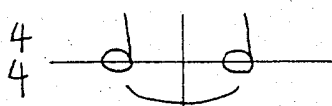


A C D B F E G C

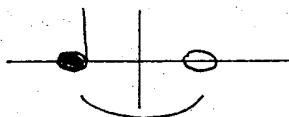
Each of the measures below is incomplete.
Fill in one note or rest in each measure to make it complete.



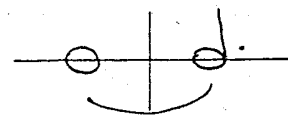
Write the total number of beats for each pair of tied notes below.



= _____

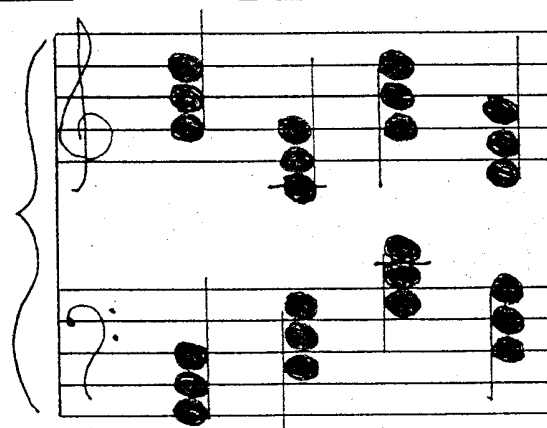
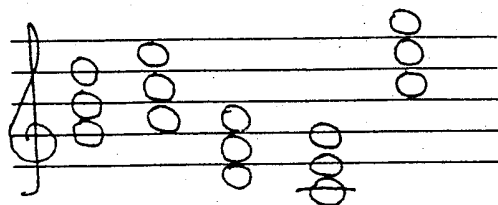


= _____

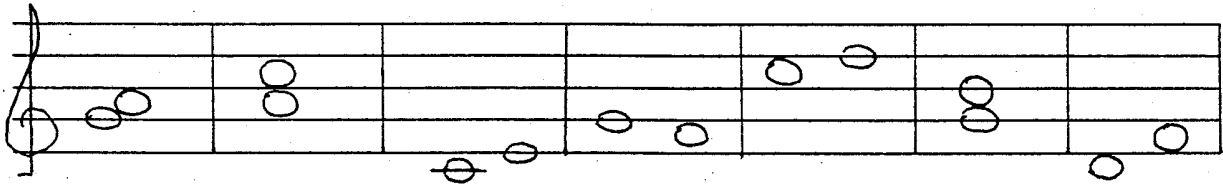


= _____

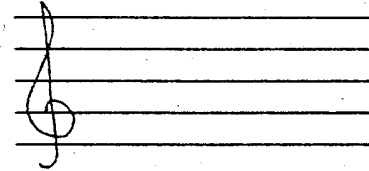
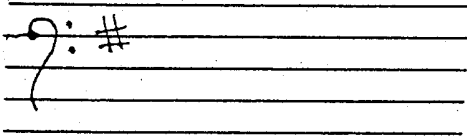
Different triads are written on the staves below.
Circle all the C Major triads. Underline all the G Major triads.



Identify each pair of notes below as either a 2nd or a 3rd.



Name the key signatures below.



Fill in the blank the term that fits the definition given.

- _____ a stringed keyboard in use from the 15th to 18th centuries. When a key was depressed, a tangent (brass blade) struck the strings. The sound was very soft.
- _____ a stringed keyboard instrument in use from the 16th to 18th centuries. When a key was depressed, a quill plucked the string. Often had two keyboards. Could not be played louder or softer by using a lighter or stronger touch.
- _____ a stringed keyboard instrument in which the strings are struck by hammers, making it a percussion instrument. The first keyboard instrument that could be played louder or softer according to the player's touch. Invented by Cristofori around 1709.
- _____ a keyboard wind instrument operated by the player's hands and feet. Consists of pipes, a wind chest, keyboards and a pedalboard. Has the greatest dynamic range of all instruments.

Write a brief definition for each of the following terms.

harmonic interval _____

melodic interval _____

mezzo forte _____

mezzo piano _____

fine _____

decrescendo _____

tonic _____

organ _____

piano (instrument) _____

Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play 2 notes.
Circle 1 or 2 to show which note is higher.

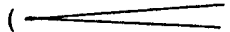
1. 1 2 2. 1 2 3. 1 2

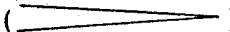
Ear Training

For each example, your teacher will play a several notes.
Circle up or down to show the direction of notes.

1. up down 2. up down 3. up down



gradually softer


gradually louder


gradually softer

repeat from the
beginning to Fine
(the end)

the pedal on the right
which when depressed,
raises all the dampers,
allowing the strings to
vibrate regardless of what
keys are being depressed.

 hold the note
longer than its given
value

the end

includes a bass staff
and treble staff
joined by a barline
and a brace

an interval (2 notes)
written or played
together
(at the same time),
as in harmony

an interval (2 notes)
written or played
separately,
as in a melody

crescendo

decrescendo

D.C. al Fine

diminuendo

fermata


damper pedal

grand staff

Fine

melodic interval

harmonic interval

<p>moderately loud (Italian: half loud)</p>	<p>moderately soft (Italian: half soft)</p>
<p>a small group of notes that form a unit, much like a musical sentence. The notes make musical sense together. They are usually indicated by a slur.</p>	<p>() play short and detached. (Opposite of legato)</p>
<p>the first and main note of a key; the keynote; the first scale degree</p>	<p>a stringed keyboard in use from the 15th to 18th centuries. When a key depressed, a tangent (brass blade) struck the strings. The sound was very soft.</p>
<p>a stringed keyboard instrument in use from 16th to 18th centuries. When a key was depressed, a quill plucked the string. Often had two keyboards. Could not be played louder or softer by using different touch.</p>	<p>a keyboard wind instrument operated by the player's hands and feet. Consists of pipes, a wind chest, keyboards and a pedalboard. Has the greatest dynamic range of all instruments.</p>
<p>keyboard instrument in which strings are struck by hammers, making it a percussion instrument. First keyboard instrument played louder or softer by player's touch. Invented Cristofori around 1709.</p>	

mezzo piano

mezzo forte

staccato

phrase

clavichord

tonic

organ

harpsichord

piano