

Music Theory Assessment

Wisconsin Conservatory of Music

The following assessment is for students age 8 and up, to gauge your knowledge of written music theory. It does not include any aural skills or dictation. It is in five parts:

PART 1: NOTE READING AND WRITING

PART 2: RHYTHM

PART 3: INTERVALS

PART 4: SCALES

PART 5: ADVANCED THEORY

Each part ranges in questions from easiest to hardest. If you don't understand one section, you may still be able to answer questions in another section, so be sure to look through every part.

Please answer only the questions that you understand and know how to do. You don't need to guess on things that you haven't learned yet—it is okay to leave questions blank! If you don't know how to do any of the questions on the assessment, then please still fill in the information below and hand in your assessment.

Name: _____

Age (if under 18, otherwise write "Adult"): _____

Instrument: _____

Lesson Day and Time: _____

Lesson Location: _____

Thank you, good luck, and *always pay attention to the clef!!*

Part 1: Note Reading and Writing

A. Identify each note name with a letter. Pay attention to the clef! The first one has been given to you.

Two musical staves for note identification. The first staff is in treble clef and contains five whole notes: G (labeled), an empty line, a note on the second space (F), a note on the second space (F), and a note on the first space (E). The second staff is in bass clef and contains five whole notes: a note on the first space (E), a note on the first space (E), a note on the second space (F), a note on the second space (F), and a note on the first space (E).

B. Draw the following pitches as whole notes in the staff. Pay attention to the clef!

A musical staff with six measures. The first measure is in treble clef and contains the letter B. The second measure is empty. The third measure is in bass clef and contains the letter C. The fourth measure is empty. The fifth measure is in treble clef and contains the letter F. The sixth measure is in bass clef and contains the letter E.

C. Draw the enharmonic equivalent of each note. Name both notes. An example has been given.

A musical staff with eight measures. The first measure is in treble clef with a flat key signature and contains B \flat (labeled). The second measure is in treble clef with a sharp key signature and contains A \sharp (labeled). The third measure is in treble clef with a sharp key signature and contains a note on the second space (F \sharp) with an empty box below it. The fourth measure is in treble clef with a sharp key signature and contains a note on the second space (F \sharp) with an empty box below it. The fifth measure is in bass clef with a flat key signature and contains a note on the first space (E) with an empty box below it. The sixth measure is in bass clef with a flat key signature and contains a note on the first space (E) with an empty box below it. The seventh measure is in bass clef with a flat key signature and contains a note on the first space (E) with an empty box below it. The eighth measure is in bass clef with a flat key signature and contains a note on the first space (E) with an empty box below it.

Part 2: Rhythm

A. Number the beats in each measure. Add the missing bar lines. The first measure has been done for you.

A musical staff in 3/4 time. The first measure contains a half note on G4 and a quarter note on A4. The second measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on F4, and a quarter note on E4. The third measure contains a quarter note on D4, a quarter note on C4, and a quarter note on B3. The first three beats are numbered 1, 2, and 3. There are seven dashed lines below the staff for numbering the remaining beats.

A musical staff in 2/4 time. The first measure contains a quarter note on G4 and a quarter note on F4. The second measure contains a quarter rest, a quarter note on E4, and a quarter note on D4. The third measure contains a quarter note on C4, a quarter note on B3, and a quarter note on A3. There are seven dashed lines below the staff for numbering the beats.

B. Match the note to the corresponding rest with a line. An example has been given.

A musical staff with a whole note on G4.

A musical staff with a quarter rest.

A musical staff with a quarter note on G4.

A musical staff with an eighth note on G4.

A musical staff with an eighth note on G4.

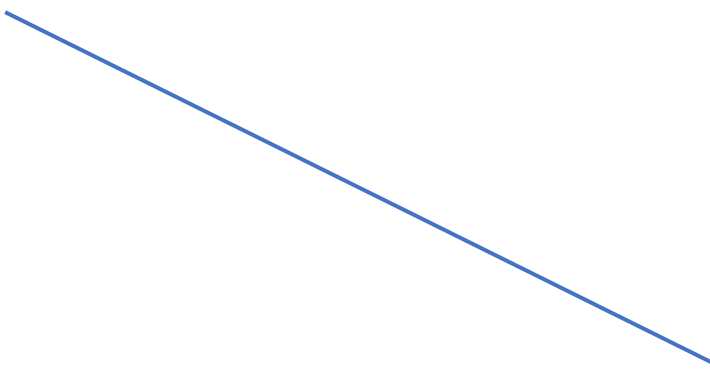
A musical staff with a quarter rest.

A musical staff with a half note on G4.

A musical staff with a quarter rest.

A musical staff with a quarter note on G4.

A musical staff with an eighth note on G4.



Part 3: Intervals

A. Identify each interval as a whole step (W) or a half step (H). An example has been given.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains seven intervals between notes: 1. C4 to D4 (labeled 'Whole (W)'); 2. E4 to F#4; 3. G4 to A4; 4. B4 to C5 (with a flat); 5. D5 to E5 (with a flat); 6. F#5 to G5; 7. A5 to B5 (with a flat).

Whole (W) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

B. Draw a note one half step below each given note. Write the letter name of both notes. You can use the same *or* different letter names. An example of each has been given.

A musical staff with a bass clef. It contains five notes: 1. E4 (labeled 'E' and '(same letter name)'); 2. Eb4 (labeled 'Eb' and '(different letter name)'); 3. E4 (labeled 'E'); 4. D#4 (labeled 'D#'); 5. C5 (with a flat).

E Eb E D# _____ _____ _____ _____

(same letter name) (different letter name)

Draw a note one whole step above each given note. Write the letter name of both notes. An example has been given.

A musical staff with a treble clef. It contains four notes: 1. D4 (labeled 'D'); 2. E4 (labeled 'E'); 3. F4; 4. G#4.

D E _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

C. Identify the size of the following intervals using interval numbers only. An example has been given.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains seven intervals: 1. C4 to G4 (labeled '5'); 2. D4 to F4 (with a flat); 3. E4 to G4; 4. F#4 to A4; 5. B4 to C5 (with a flat); 6. D5 to E5; 7. F5 to G5 (with a flat).

5 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

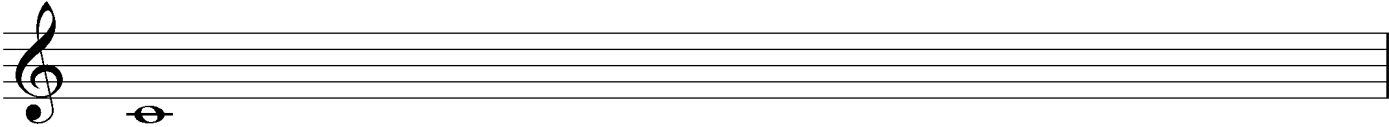
D. Identify the following intervals using the size and quality: major (maj), minor (min), or perfect (per). An example has been given.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains seven intervals: 1. C4 to G4 (labeled 'per 5'); 2. D4 to F#4; 3. E4 to G4; 4. F4 to A4; 5. B4 to C5; 6. D5 to E5 (with a flat); 7. F5 to G5 (with a flat).

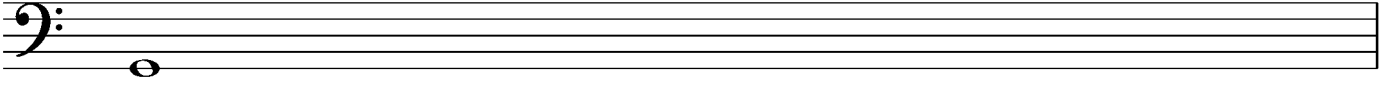
per 5 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Part 4: Scales

A. Write a C Major scale (ascending only):

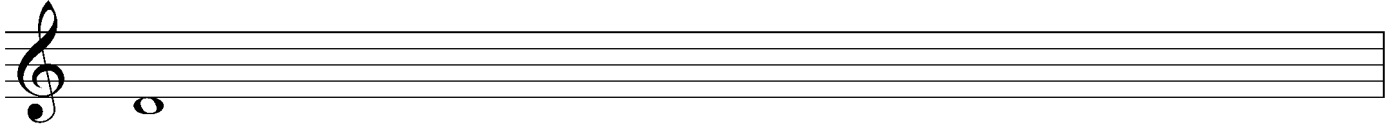
A musical staff with a treble clef. A single whole note is placed on the first line, representing the note C4.

B. Write a G Major scale (ascending only):

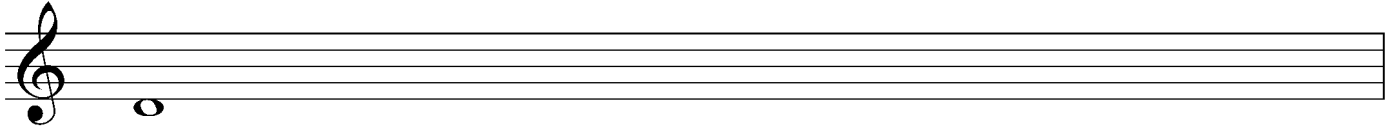
A musical staff with a bass clef. A single whole note is placed on the second line, representing the note G2.

C. Write D natural, harmonic, and melodic minor scales:

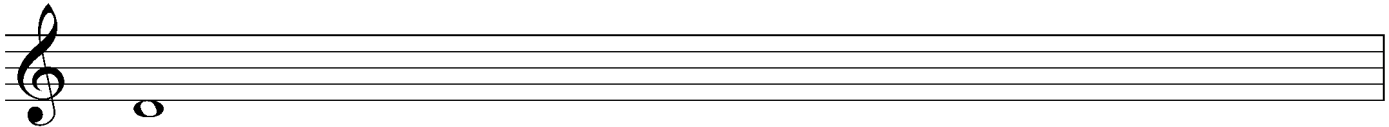
1. D natural minor (ascending only):

A musical staff with a treble clef. A single whole note is placed on the second line, representing the note D4.

2. D harmonic minor (ascending only):

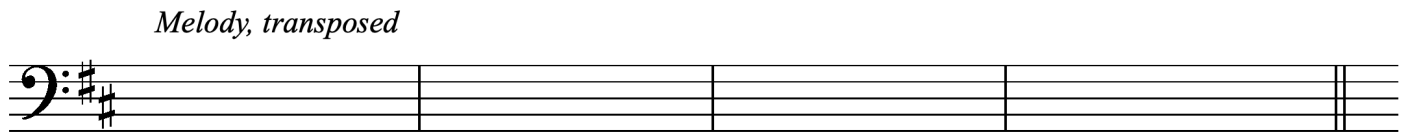
A musical staff with a treble clef. A single whole note is placed on the second line, representing the note D4.

3. D melodic minor (ascending and descending):

A musical staff with a treble clef. A single whole note is placed on the second line, representing the note D4.

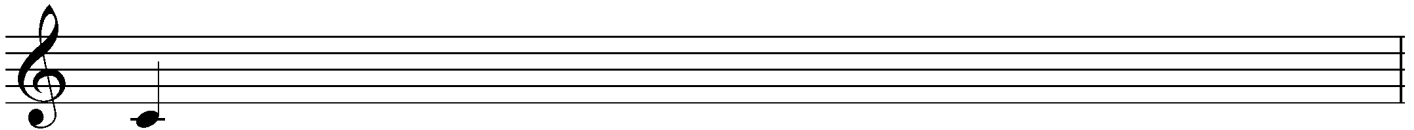
Part 5: Advanced Theory

- A. Transpose the melody down one octave, and into bass clef. If you recognize the melody, write its name below the staff.



Name of melody: _____

- B. Write a chromatic scale beginning on C and ascending to F. The first note has been given.



- C. Match the value of the notes or rests on the left to the same value of notes or rests on the right by drawing a line from the letter to the number. An example has been given.

 <i>a.</i>	 1.
 <i>b.</i>	 2.
 <i>c.</i>	 3.
 <i>d.</i>	 4.
 <i>e.</i>	 5.
 <i>f.</i>	 6.

A blue line connects 'a.' to '3.'