

# 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.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

*B*                      *C*                      *F*                      *F*                      *A*                      *E*

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

*B<sub>b</sub>*    *A<sup>#</sup>*    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2: Rhythm

A. Number the beats in each measure. Add the missing bar lines. An example has been given.

3/4

1 2 3

2/4

B. Draw a line from the note on the left to the rest with the same value on the right. An example has been given.


### 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 in treble clef containing seven intervals. The first interval is between G4 and A4, labeled "Whole (W)". The other intervals are: A4 to Bb4, Bb4 to B4, B4 to C5, C5 to D5, D5 to Eb5, and Eb5 to E5.

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 has been given.

A musical staff in bass clef containing five notes: E2, Eb2, E2, D#2, and E2. Below the staff, the first two notes are labeled: E (same letter name) and Eb (different letter name). The remaining three notes have blank lines for labeling.

E    E<sub>b</sub>    E    D<sup>#</sup>    \_\_\_\_\_  
 (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 in treble clef containing four notes: D4, E4, F4, and G#4. Below the staff, the first two notes are labeled: D and E. The remaining two notes have blank lines for labeling.

D    E    \_\_\_\_\_

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

A musical staff in treble clef containing seven intervals. The first interval is between G4 and C5, labeled "5". The other intervals are: C5 to Eb5, Eb5 to E5, E5 to F5, F5 to G5, G5 to A5, and A5 to Bb5.

5    \_\_\_\_\_

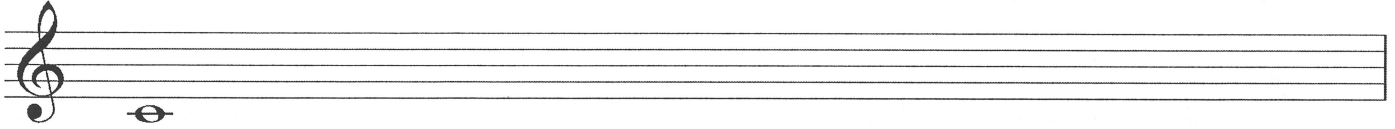
D. Identify the following intervals using the size and quality: major (maj), minor (min), or perfect (per). An example has been given.

A musical staff in treble clef containing seven intervals. The first interval is between G4 and C5, labeled "per 5". The other intervals are: C5 to Eb5, Eb5 to E5, E5 to F5, F5 to G5, G5 to A5, and A5 to Bb5.

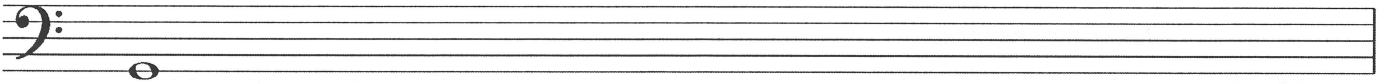
per 5    \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 4: Scales

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

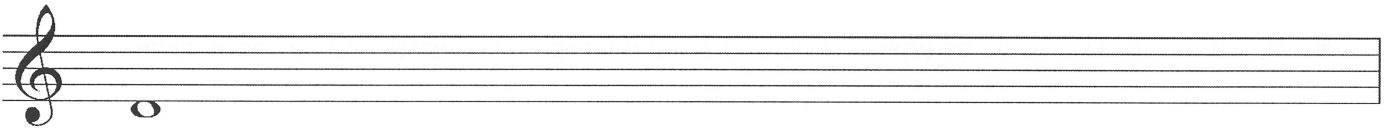


B. Write a G Major scale (ascending only):

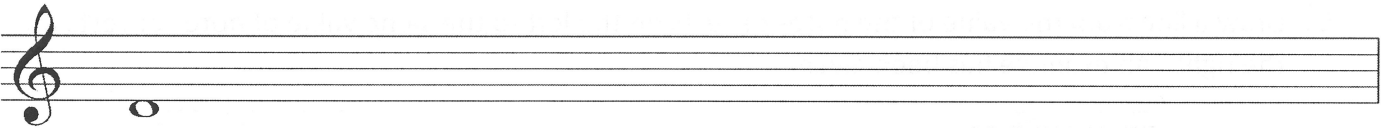


C. Write D natural, harmonic, and melodic minor scales:

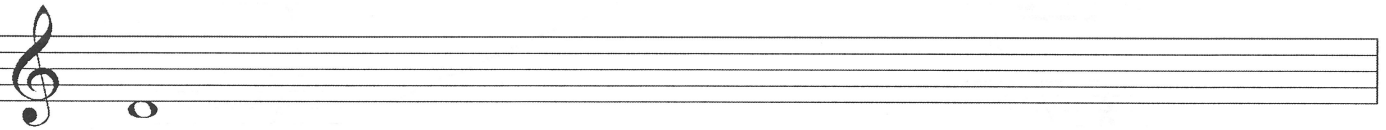
1. D natural minor (ascending only):



2. D harmonic minor (ascending only):



3. D melodic minor (ascending and descending):



## 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.

*Melody*

*Melody, transposed*

Name of melody: \_\_\_\_\_

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

C. Draw a line from the value of the notes or rests on the left to the same value of notes or rests on the right. 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.