

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. Eising

Preparatory A

Preparatory B

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Level 4

Level 5

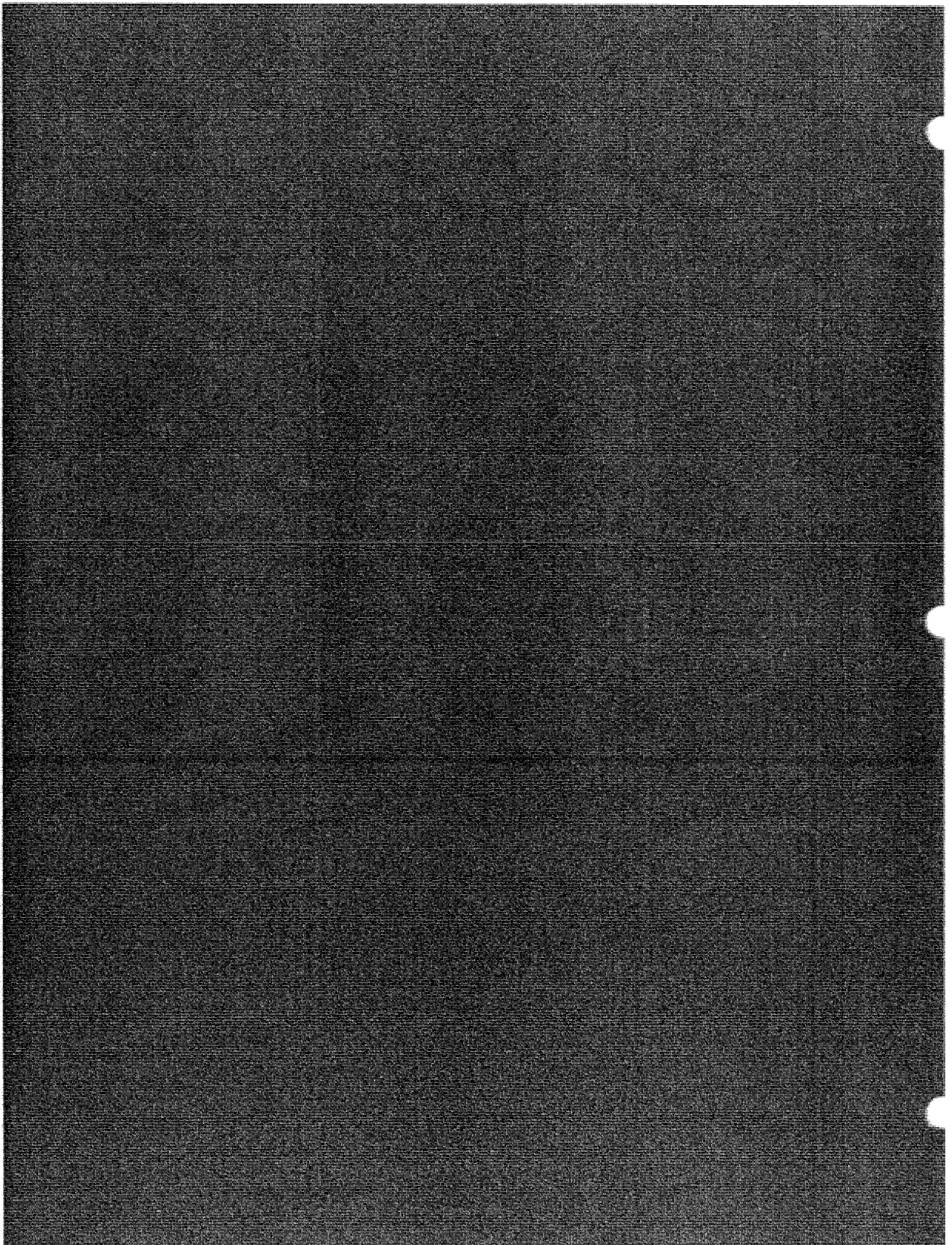
Level 6

Level 7

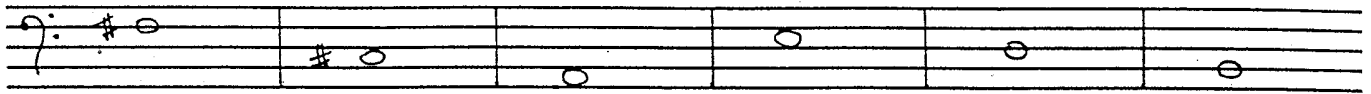
Level 8

Level 9

Level 10



On the staff, write the note that is the correct interval above the given note.



P5

M6

m6

m3

m7

M7

What is the order of sharps for key signatures?

Name the "sharp" major keys around the circle of fifths.

What is the order of flats for key signatures?

Name the "flat" major keys around the circle of fifths.

In each example, identify the key, and write the Roman numeral symbol for each chord in the cadence.



Spell a one-octave chromatic scale (C-C), ascending and descending. Be careful with your use of sharps and flats.

ascending $\frac{C}{C}$ _____ $\frac{C}{C}$
 descending $\frac{C}{C}$ _____ $\frac{C}{C}$

Write a brief definition for each of the following terms.

- accelerando _____
- allegretto _____
- con moto _____
- leggiero _____
- meno mosso _____
- piu mosso _____
- scherzando _____
- spiritoso _____

LESSON TWO

On the staff, write the note that is the correct interval above the given note.

M2 P4 M3 P8 m6 m7

Name the notes of the triads listed below.

D major -	_____	F# minor -	_____
C# major -	_____	F minor -	_____
F major -	_____	G minor -	_____
B major -	_____	C minor -	_____
C major -	_____	A minor -	_____

Add the time signatures to the rhythmic examples below.

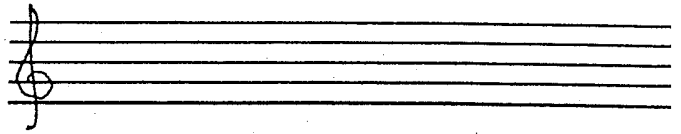
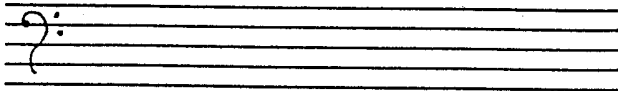
In the rhythms below, each beat consists of beamed notes (8ths and 16ths).

Write in the counts for each line of rhythm, being careful to correctly show the divisions of the beat (1 e & a, etc.).

BONUS...clap each rhythm.

Write the sharps in their correct order on the staves below.

Write the flats in their correct order on the staves below.



Name the notes in the major scales listed below.

- E^b major - _____
- E major - _____
- B^b major - _____
- G major - _____
- F major - _____
- F# major - _____
- C major - _____

Name the notes in the following scales.

- A natural minor - _____
- E natural minor - _____
- D natural minor - _____

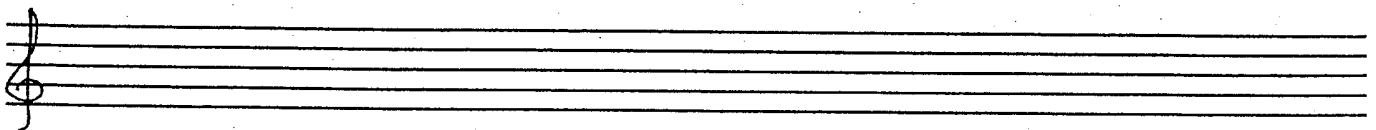
Name the notes of the triads listed below in all three positions.
(listing the notes left to right will indicate bottom to top)

	(root)	(1st inversion)	(2nd inversion)
G major	- _____	_____	_____
D major	- _____	_____	_____
E major	- _____	_____	_____
B minor	- _____	_____	_____
F minor	- _____	_____	_____
C# minor	- _____	_____	_____

Write the cadences indicated by the Roman numerals.

D: I IV I V I B: I IV I V₇ I f: i iv i

Write a one-octave chromatic scale (C-C), ascending and descending, on the staff below. Careful with sharps and flats!



Music History

What are the dates of the Classical Period? _____ - _____

What were the two important keyboard instruments of the Classical Period?

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

_____ the natural scale consisting of 5 whole steps and 2 half steps

_____ the scale which is built on this whole and half step formation: K W H W W H 1½ H.

_____ a scale made up entirely of half steps

_____ (C)-cut time; 2 strong beats to the measure (2/2)

_____ 2 beats or units in each measure (simple: 2/2, 2/4, 2/8; compound: 6/2, 6/4, 6/8)

_____ three beats or units in each measure; (simple: 3/2, 3/4, 3/8; compound: 9/4, 9/8)

_____ major and minor keys with the same tonic (C major and C minor)

_____ major and minor keys with the same key signature (C major and A minor).

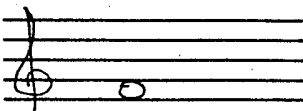
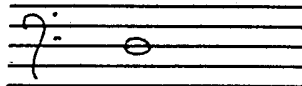
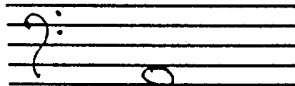
Ear Training

In each example, two notes will be played. Name the interval you hear.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Ear Training

A major or minor chord will be played. The root of the chord is given. Add the correct notes to complete the chord.

1.  2.  3. 

Ear Training

Is the musical example being played in a duple or triple meter? BONUS...can you name the time signature?

1. duple triple 2. duple triple 3. duple triple

LESSON THREE

On the staff, write the note that is the correct interval above the given note.

M6
P5
m3
m6
m7
P4

Add barlines to the following rhythmic examples.

Write one note equal to the total value of the notes given in each example. (ex. $\text{quarter} + \text{quarter} = \text{half}$)

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

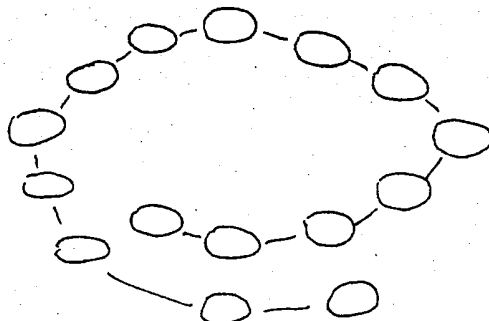
$\text{quarter} + \text{quarter} + \text{quarter} =$

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

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

Name the key signatures below.

Write the names of all the major keys in the circle of fifths diagram below.



Identify the triads written on the staff below.
(C major, F minor, etc.)

Name each chord below, including its position (Root, 1st inversion, 2nd inversion). Circle the root in each chord.

Identify the minor scales on the staff below.
Indicate if the scale is natural or harmonic.

Write the plagal cadence for each minor key given.

In each example, identify the key, and write the Roman numeral symbols for each chord in the cadence.

Music History

What are the dates of the Classical Period? _____ - _____

Who were four important composers in the Classical Period?

Match the definition with the correct term.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| <u>A</u> gradually faster | _____ ACCELERANDO |
| <u>B</u> less motion (a slower tempo) | _____ ALLEGRETTO |
| <u>C</u> lightly | _____ CON MOTO |
| <u>D</u> more motion (a faster tempo) | _____ LEGGIERO |
| <u>E</u> playfully | _____ MENO MOSSO |
| <u>F</u> spirited | _____ PIU MOSSO |
| <u>G</u> moderately fast tempo marking,
slower than allegro | _____ SCHERZANDO |
| <u>H</u> with motion, quicker | _____ SPIRITOSO |

Ear Training

Circle the chord progression below that is played.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. I V7 I | 2. I V7 I | 3. I V7 I |
| or | or | or |
| I IV I | I IV I | I IV I |

Ear Training

Circle the quality of the scale being played:
major (M), natural minor (nm), chromatic (chr)

1. M nm chr 2. M nm chr 3. M nm chr

Ear Training

In each example write the two-measure rhythm that is played.

1.
2.
3.

Name the notes of the triads listed below.

G major -	_____	C# minor -	_____
F# major -	_____	D minor -	_____
A major -	_____	E minor -	_____
E major -	_____	B minor -	_____
B major -	_____	F# minor -	_____

Write the correct triads on the staff. Use half notes.

A major F minor B minor F# major G minor E major

Write the cadences indicated by the Roman numerals. Use whole notes.

G: I IV I V₇ I F# I IV I V₇ I F: I IV I V I c: i iv i

Identify the chords in each plagal cadence with Roman numerals.

Analysis

Your teacher will give you a piano piece in theme and variations form to analyse. Label each section below.

(Your piece may contain more or fewer variations.)

BONUS...What variation technique is used in each variation?

Theme: meas. _____ - _____
 Variation 1: meas. _____ - _____
 Variation 2: meas. _____ - _____
 Variation 3: meas. _____ - _____
 Variation 4: meas. _____ - _____
 Variation 5: meas. _____ - _____

LESSON FIVE

Write in the beats (such as 1 2 3, etc.) below the given rhythm. Watch the time signatures and be careful with beat divisions!

Add the time signatures to the rhythmic examples below.

How many beats will each note or rest below receive in 4/2 time?

= _____
 = _____
 = _____

Write root position triads on the staff. Use whole notes.

D major B major E minor C# major C minor F# minor

Name the notes of the triads listed below in all three positions. (listing the notes left to right will indicate bottom to top)

	(root)	(1st inversion)	(2nd inversion)
F major -	_____	_____	_____
B major -	_____	_____	_____
C# major -	_____	_____	_____
C minor -	_____	_____	_____
A minor -	_____	_____	_____
F# minor -	_____	_____	_____

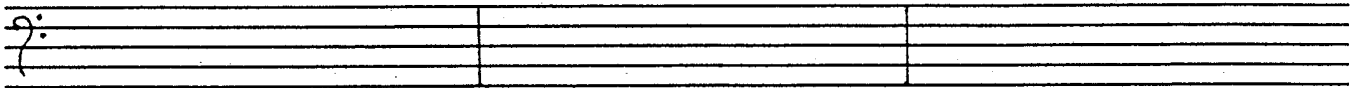
What is the order of sharps for key signatures?

What is the order of flats for key signatures?

Name the notes in the following scales.

A harmonic minor - _____
D harmonic minor - _____
E harmonic minor - _____

Write the correct minor scales on the staff.

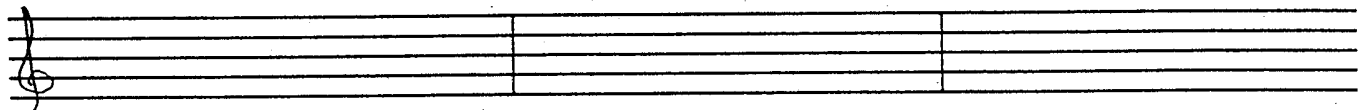


E harmonic

E natural

A natural

Write the major scales on the staff.



E^b

F

A

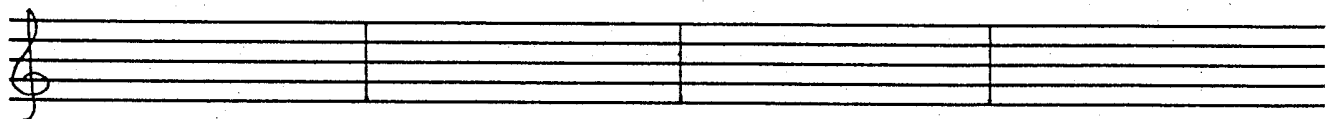


C[#]

G

D^b

Write the plagal cadence for each minor key given.



c:

f:

b:

g:

Analysis

Your teacher will give you a piano piece in theme and variations form to analyse. Label each section below.

(Your piece may contain more or fewer variations.)

BONUS...What variation technique is used in each variation?

Theme: meas. _____ - _____
Variation 1: meas. _____ - _____
Variation 2: meas. _____ - _____
Variation 3: meas. _____ - _____
Variation 4: meas. _____ - _____
Variation 5: meas. _____ - _____

Write a brief definition for each of the following terms.

chromatic scale _____

diatonic _____

alla breve _____

duple meter _____

triple meter _____

harmonic minor scale _____

parallel keys _____

relative keys _____

Ear Training

Circle the chord progression below that is played.

1. I V7 I

2. I V7 I

3. I V7 I

or

or

or

I IV I

I IV I

I IV I

Ear Training

Circle the chord quality of each chord played (major or minor).

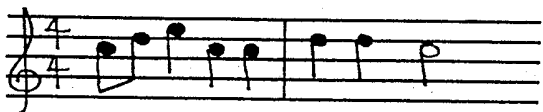
1. major minor

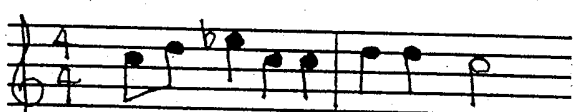
2. major minor

3. major minor


Ear Training

In each example, two melodies are given. Circle the melody you hear.

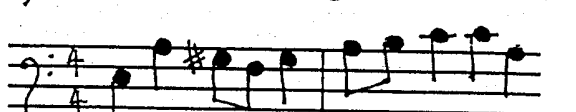
1. 

or 

2. 

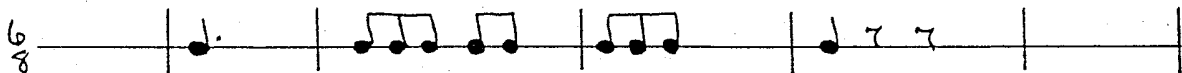
or 

3. 

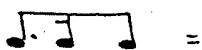
or 

LESSON SIX

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



Write one rest equal to the total value of the notes given in each example. (ex. $\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \text{half rest}$)



Label each time signature below.
 (simple duple, compound duple, simple triple, compound triple)

- 2/4 - _____
- 9/8 - _____
- 3/2 - _____

On the staff, write the note that is the correct interval above the given note.

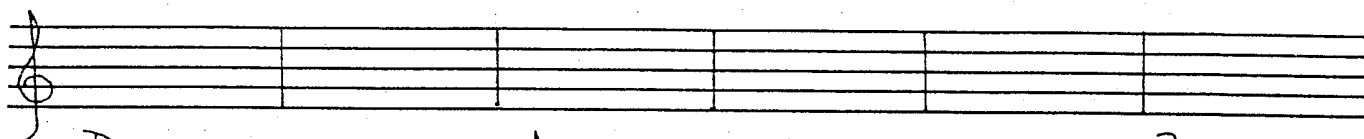
M2	m7	P8	M6	m3	M3

Write each triad in all three positions (root, 1st and 2nd inversions). Use whole notes.

F major	B minor	C# minor	G major

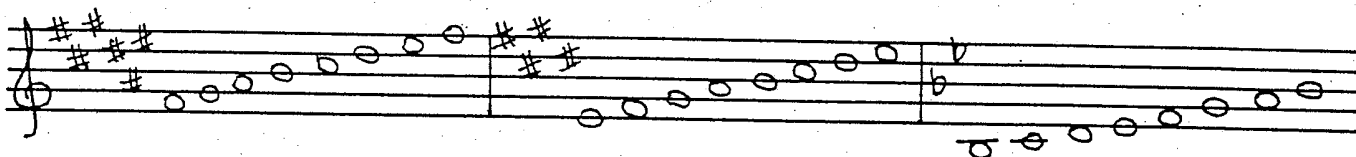
D minor	F# major	C minor	A major

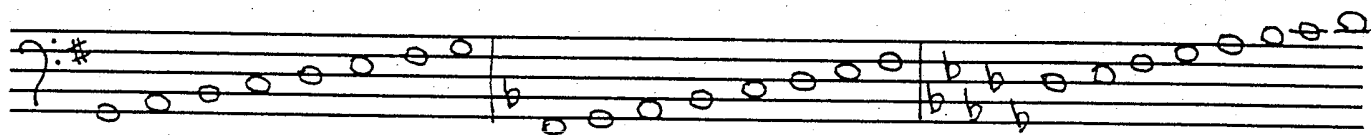
Write the key signatures on the staff below.



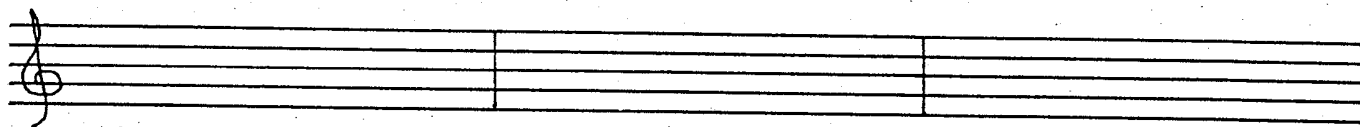
D major C# major A major Eb major Ab major B major

Name the major scales below.



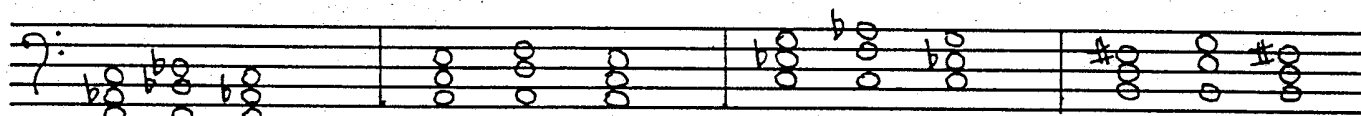


Write the correct minor scales on the staff.



A harmonic minor D natural minor D harmonic minor

Identify the chords in each plagal cadence with letter names.



Name each chord below, including its position (Root, 1st inversion, 2nd inversion). Circle the root in each chord.



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

- _____ lightly
- _____ playfully
- _____ spirited
- _____ a tempo marking meaning moderately fast, but slower than allegro
- _____ less motion (a slower tempo)
- _____ with motion, quicker
- _____ more motion (a faster tempo)
- _____ gradually faster

Music History

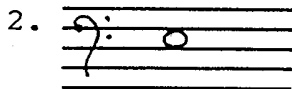
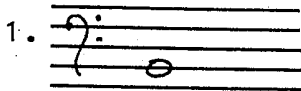
Name 4 important composers of the Classical Period.
What are their birth/death dates and native country?

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

What two keyboard instruments were important for these composers?

Ear Training

A major or minor chord will be played. The root of the chord is given. Add the correct notes to complete the chord.



Ear Training

Circle the quality of the scale being played:
major (M), natural minor (nm), chromatic (chr)

- 1. M nm chr
- 2. M nm chr
- 3. M nm chr

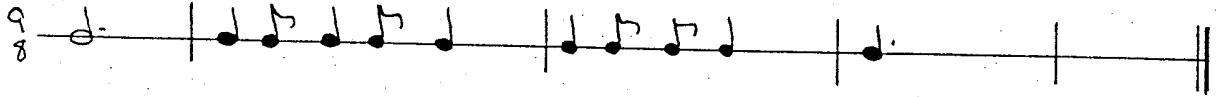
Ear Training

In each example write the two-measure rhythm that is played.

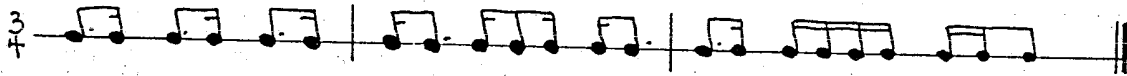
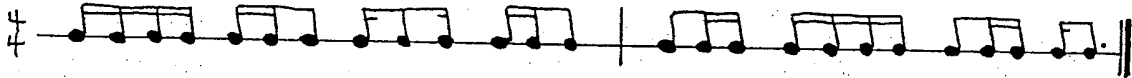
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

LESSON SEVEN

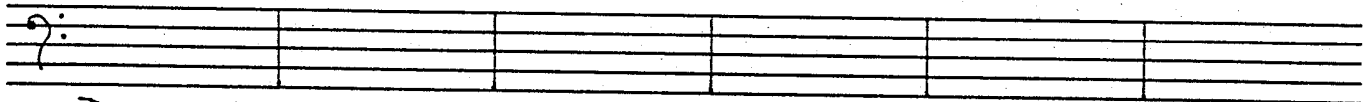
Each of the measures below is incomplete.
Fill in one note or rest in each measure to make it complete.



In the rhythms below, each beat consists of beamed notes (8ths and 16ths).
Write in the counts for each line of rhythm, being careful to correctly show the divisions of the beat (1 e & a, etc.).
BONUS...clap each rhythm.

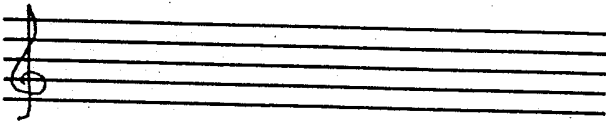


Write the correct triads on the staff. Use half notes.

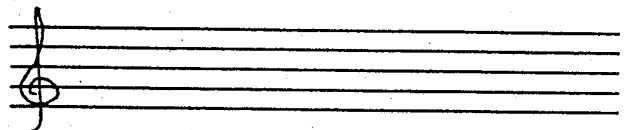
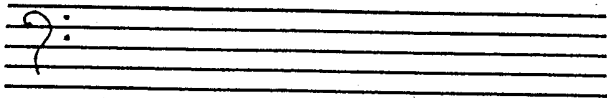


D minor G major C major C* minor F major A minor

Write the flats in their correct order on the staffs below.



Write the sharps in their correct order on the staffs below.



Name the key signatures below.

A musical staff in treble clef showing six measures of key signatures: F# (one sharp), D# (two sharps), G# (three sharps), Bb (two flats), E# (three sharps), and Ab (two flats).

Name the major scales below.

A musical staff in bass clef showing three major scales: Bb major (two flats), D major (two sharps), and B major (two sharps).

Write the major scales on the staff.

A musical staff in bass clef with three empty measures. Below the staff, the scales are labeled: Bb major, D major, and B major.

A musical staff in treble clef with three empty measures. Below the staff, the scales are labeled: Ab major, C major, and E major.

Identify the minor scales on the staff below. Indicate if the scale is natural or harmonic.

A musical staff in bass clef showing three minor scales: E natural minor, D# harmonic minor, and E# harmonic minor.

Write each triad in all three positions (root, 1st and 2nd inversions). Use whole notes.

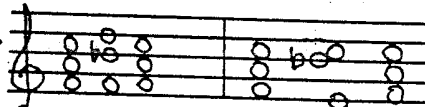
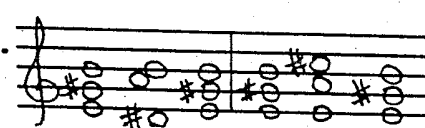
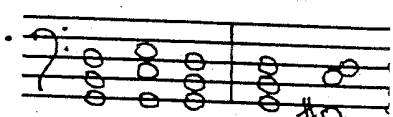
A musical staff in treble clef with four empty measures. Below the staff, the triads are labeled: E major, A minor, F# minor, and B major.

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

- _____ a musical form in which a simply set theme is presented first and is followed by a series of restatements
- _____ an independent piece within a sonata, symphony, concerto, suite.
- _____ a phrase or figure that is persistently repeated throughout a composition, usually at the same pitch.
- _____ a sonata for an orchestra
- _____ a movement, usually the third of sonatas, symphonies, and quartets (rarely concertos) which was introduced by Beethoven to replace the minuet. ABA form and in 3/4 meter, it is followed by a trio, then repeated.
- _____ the change of key within a composition
- _____ a composition for piano (or a solo instrument, usually with piano accompaniment). It has 3 or 4 separate sections called movements.

Ear Training

Circle the chord progression that is being played in each example.

1.  2.  3. 

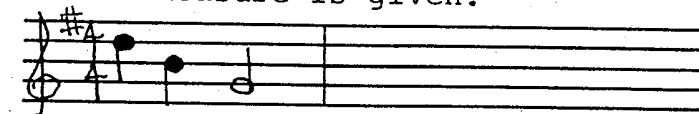
Ear Training


Is the musical example being played in a duple or triple meter?
BONUS...can you name the time signature?

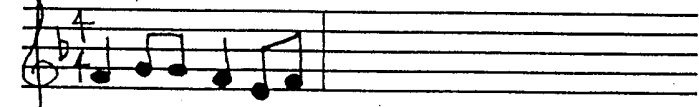
1. duple triple 2. duple triple 3. duple triple

Ear Training

Complete the two-measure melody on the staff below.
The first measure is given.

1. 

2. 

3. 

Write the major scales on the staff.

E major F# major B \flat major

Identify the triads written on the staff below.
(C major, F minor, etc.)

Write each triad in all three positions (root, 1st and 2nd inversions). Use whole notes.

G minor B major F minor C# major

On the staff, write the note that is the correct interval above the given note.

m3 m6 M7 M3 P4 M2

M6 P5 m7 P5 M6 P3

Write a brief definition for each of the following terms.
 theme and variations _____

movement _____

modulation _____

ostinato _____

scherzo _____

sonata _____

symphony _____

Analysis

Your teacher will give you a piano piece in theme and variations form to analyse. Label each section below.

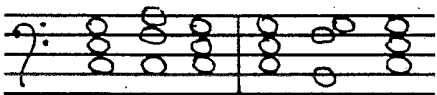

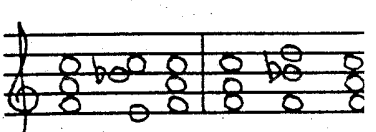
(Your piece may contain more or fewer variations.)

BONUS...What variation technique is used in each variation?

- Theme: meas. ___ - ___
- Variation 1: meas. ___ - ___
- Variation 2: meas. ___ - ___
- Variation 3: meas. ___ - ___
- Variation 4: meas. ___ - ___
- Variation 5: meas. ___ - ___

Ear Training

Circle the chord progression that is played in each example.

1.  2.  3. 

Ear Training

Is the musical example being played in an allegro or andante tempo?

1. allegro andante 2. allegro andante 3. allegro andante

Ear Training

In each example, two melodies are given. Circle the melody you hear.

1.  or 

2.  or 

3.  or 

<p>(as opposed to chromatic) -the natural scale consisting of 5 whole and 2 half steps, rather than primarily half steps as in chromatic</p>	<p>a scale made up entirely of half steps, ascending and descending. It is steps customary to label half steps with #'s when ascending and ♭'s when descending.</p>
<p>2 beats of units in each measure (simple duple: 2/2, 2/4, 2/8; compound duple: 6/2, 6/4, 6/8)</p>	<p>(♩)-cut time; 2 strong beats to the measure (2/2)</p>
<p>major and minor keys with the same tonic (C major and C minor)</p>	<p>the scale which is built on the formation: K W H W W H 1½ H. (The 7th degree of the natural minor is raised a half step, creating a major dominant chord).</p>
<p>three beats or units in each measure; (simple triple: 3/2, 3/4, 3/8; compound triple: 9/4, 9/8)</p>	<p>major and minor keys with the same key signature (C major and A minor). The minor is 3 half steps (a minor third) below its relative Major whose key signature it shares.</p>
<p>an independent piece within a larger work. large musical works are made up of several movements, which through a variety of musical elements have a common bond.</p>	<p>A musical form in which a simply set theme is These presented first, followed by a series of restatements, each being a variation of the original.</p>

chromatic scale

diatonic

alla breve

duple meter

harmonic minor scale

parallel keys

relative keys

triple meter

theme and variations

movement

<p>a phrase or figure that is persistently repeated throughout a composition, usually at the same pitch. It comes from the Italian word that means obstinate.</p>	<p>the change of key within a composition</p>
<p>a composition for piano (or a solo instrument, usually with piano accompaniment). It has 3 or 4 separate sections called movements.</p>	<p>a movement, usually the 3rd of symphonies, sonatas, etc. Introduced by Beethoven to replace the minuet. ABA form in 3/4 meter, it is followed by a trio, after which the scherzo is repeated.</p>
<p>gradually faster (accelerate gradually)</p>	<p>a sonata for an orchestra</p>
<p>with motion, quicker</p>	<p>a tempo marking meaning moderately fast, but slower than allegro</p>
<p>less motion (a slower tempo)</p>	<p>lightly</p>

modulation

ostinato

scherzo

sonata

symphony

accelerando

allegretto

con moto

leggiero

meno mosso

playfully	more motion (a faster tempo)
spirited	Classical Period (dates)
Keyboard instruments of the Classical Period	four composers of the Classical period
Muzio Clementi	Franz Joseph Haydn
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Ludwig van Beethoven

piu mosso

scherzando

1750-1820

spiritoso

Franz Joseph Haydn
Muzio Clementi
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Ludwig Van Beethoven

harpsichord
pianoforte

1732-1809
Austria

1752-1832
Italy

1770-1827
Germany

1756-1791
Austria