

College of Musical Arts
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

THEORY WORKSHEETS

by

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Introduction

The following worksheets are designed to assist you as you prepare for undergraduate study in music. Basic elements of musicianship (written theory and aural skills) are an important part of your musical training. You can get a head start on your academic musical studies if you work through these worksheets with your orchestra director, private music teacher, or music specialist in your school. This basic musical information and skill development is not exclusive to Bowling Green State University. Music schools in universities across the country require their music students to know this information and have the skills to notate and identify intervals, triads, and seventh chords as well as be able to sing melodies and perform rhythmic patterns.

It is our hope that the following worksheets will assist you as you strive to become an independent musician.

1. How many cumulative quarter note values in the following notes and rests:

a.  Example:


5

b. 


c. 

d. 

2. How many cumulative eighth note values in the following notes and rests:


a. 


b. 


c. 


d. 

3. Complete the following. Use a note value (for item "d" provide rests) in each blank--one for the note and another for the note(s) which equals the dot.

a.  = _____ + _____

b.  = _____ + _____

c.  = _____ + _____ + _____

d.  = (rest) + (rest) + (rest)

Rhythm and Simple Meter Worksheet - page 2

4. Classify each meter as duple, triple or quadruple. Notate the beat (unit).

Example:

A musical staff with eight measures. The first measure contains a single half note with a $\frac{2}{2}$ time signature above and below. The second measure contains a single quarter note with a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature above and below. The third measure contains a single eighth note with a $\frac{3}{8}$ time signature above and below. The fourth measure contains a single quarter note with a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature above and below. The fifth measure contains a single eighth note with a $\frac{4}{8}$ time signature above and below. The sixth measure contains a common time signature 'C'. The seventh measure contains a single sixteenth note with a $\frac{4}{16}$ time signature above and below. The eighth measure contains a common time signature 'C'.

duple

A musical staff with eight measures. The first measure contains a single half note with a $\frac{3}{2}$ time signature above and below. The second measure contains a single quarter note with a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature above and below. The third measure contains a single thirty-second note with a $\frac{4}{32}$ time signature above and below. The fourth measure contains a single sixteenth note with a $\frac{3}{16}$ time signature above and below. The fifth measure contains a single sixteenth note with a $\frac{2}{16}$ time signature above and below. The sixth measure contains a single eighth note with a $\frac{2}{8}$ time signature above and below. The seventh measure contains a single sixteenth note with a $\frac{3}{16}$ time signature above and below. The eighth measure contains a single thirty-second note with a $\frac{4}{32}$ time signature above and below.

5. Correct the following rhythmic examples by rebeaming and combining as necessary. Use the given meters. Provide bar lines. The first example is started for you.

A musical staff with a sequence of rhythmic notes: quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, quarter.

(Continue with your answer.)

A musical staff with a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature and a sequence of rhythmic notes: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter.


(Hint: Combine tied notes to form a single note value.)

A musical staff with a sequence of rhythmic notes: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, quarter.

Rhythm and Simple/Compound Meter Worksheet

1. Classify each meter as simple or compound, and then duple, triple or quadruple. Notate the beat (unit).

Example:

6 = Compound Beat = 
4 = Duple

12 = _____ Beat = _____
16 = _____

3 = _____ Beat = _____
8 = _____

6 = _____ Beat = _____
8 = _____

4 = _____ Beat = _____
4 = _____

2 = _____ Beat = _____
2 = _____

9 = _____ Beat = _____
8 = _____

12 = _____ Beat = _____
4 = _____

2. Correct the following rhythmic examples by rebeaming and combining as necessary. Use the given meters. Provide bar lines. First note value is given for you.



3 
4

6 
8

(Hint: Combine tied notes to form a single note value)



3 
4

6 
8

1. Notate key signatures:

Ab M BM dm em G bM B bM fm

2a. Name the major key and identify the given scale degree by number and name:

Example: G 4th
 Subdominant

2b. Name the minor key and identify the given scale degree by number:

3. Given the major (first row) or minor (second row) key and scale degree, notate the pitch.

E: 3 F: 7 A: 2 F#: 4 E b: 6 A b: 3 B b: 5

d: 3 f #: 2 b b: 4 g: 7 e: 5 g #: 6 c #: 2

harmonic minor

4. Notate the following scales. Do NOT use key signatures.

A Major (ascending only) E-flat Major (ascending only)

E Major (descending only) f harmonic minor (ascending only)

f-sharp melodic minor (ascending and descending)

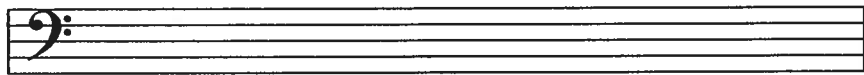
b-flat melodic minor (ascending and descending)

Scale Worksheet

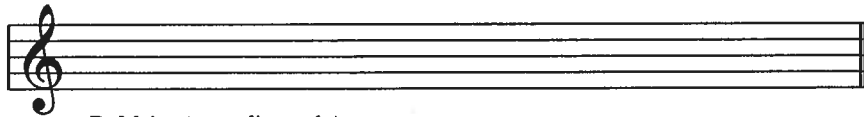
Notate the following scales. Do NOT use key signatures.



B^b Major (ascending only)



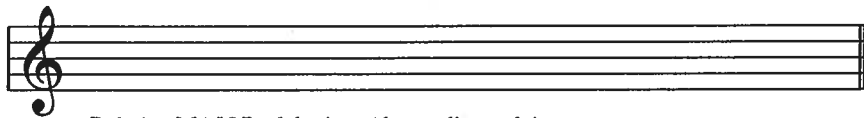
G Major (descending only)



B Major (ascending only)



Relative MAJOR of f minor (ascending only)



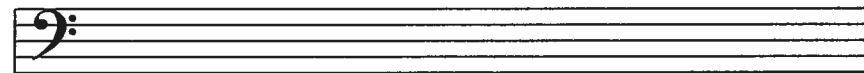
Relative MAJOR of d minor (descending only)



b natural minor (ascending only)



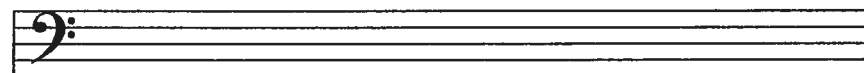
Relative natural MINOR of B major (ascending only)



c[#] harmonic minor (ascending only)



e melodic minor (ascending and descending)



Parallel harmonic minor of C Major (ascending only)

Interval Worksheet

1. Identify these intervals (quality and number). Be sure to clearly indicate Major versus minor (i.e., M, m).

Example:

m6

2. Construct intervals ABOVE and BELOW each given note. Do NOT alter the given note.

Example:

m3 M6 M3 M2 P5 P4 m6 m3

dim. 7 m2 Aug. 4 M7 M6 Aug. 2 m3 M3

3. Invert the following intervals; identify all intervals:

Example:

M3

m6

Triad (Root position) Worksheet

1. Identify these triads by type (M, m, +, o). Be sure to clearly indicate Major versus minor.

A musical staff with 8 measures, each containing a triad. The first four measures are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The triads are: 1. G major (G4, B4, D5), 2. E minor (E4, G4, B4), 3. F# major (F#4, A4, C5), 4. D minor (D4, F4, A4), 5. B minor (B3, D4, F4), 6. G minor (G3, B3, D4), 7. C# major (C#4, E4, G4), 8. A minor (A3, C4, E4).

2. Notate the triad, given the root and the type.

Example:

A musical staff with 8 measures, each containing a single note. The first four measures are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The notes are: 1. G4, 2. E4, 3. F#4, 4. D4, 5. B3, 6. G3, 7. C#4, 8. A3.

o m o + M m M o

3. Given the chord quality and one member of the triad, notate the remainder of the triad.
Do NOT alter the given note.

Example:

A musical staff with 8 measures, each containing a single note. The first four measures are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The notes are: 1. B4, 2. G4, 3. E4, 4. F#4, 5. D4, 6. B3, 7. G3, 8. E3.

3rd 5th 5th Root 5th 3rd 3rd 5th
m M o m + + M m

A musical staff with 8 measures, each containing a single note. The first four measures are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The notes are: 1. G4, 2. E4, 3. B4, 4. F#4, 5. D4, 6. B3, 7. G3, 8. E3.

5th Root 3rd Root 3rd 5th Root 5th
m + o m M m m +

1. Identify the quality of the given triad and notate the first inversion ($\frac{6}{3}$) and second inversion ($\frac{6}{4}$) of each:

Example:

Minor

2. Identify root, inversion (root, $\frac{6}{3}$ =1st, $\frac{6}{4}$ =2nd), and quality (M, m, +, o) of each example:

Example:

C $\frac{6}{3}$ (1st)
Major

3. Notate the following triads given root, quality, inversion:

Example:

C# M $\frac{6}{3}$ b m (root) d o $\frac{6}{3}$ E+ $\frac{6}{4}$ A^b M $\frac{6}{4}$ G# M (root)

f# m $\frac{6}{3}$ A+ $\frac{6}{3}$ f o $\frac{6}{4}$ E^b M $\frac{6}{3}$ G m $\frac{6}{3}$ a# m (root)

1. Identify the following chords. Supply roman numeral and inversion symbol (figured bass). Be sure to provide proper case.

Example:

B^b: iii⁶ D: c: g: D: b:

A: A^b: a: f: d: E:

2. Notate the triad indicated and supply key signature. Major keys are upper case, minor are lower.

Example:

A: IV⁶ d: ii^o D: V c[#]: vii^o e: V E^b: iii

B: ii⁴ g: iv³ c: VI f[#]: III A^b: vii^{o6} D: vi⁴

Rhythm and Simple Meter Worksheet -- Key

1. How many cumulative quarter note values in the following notes and rests:

a.  Example:

b. 

c. 

d. 

2. How many cumulative eighth note values in the following notes and rests:

a. 

b. 

c. 





d. 

3. Complete the following. Use a note value (for item "d" provide rests) in each blank--one for the note and another for the note(s) which equals the dot.

a.  =  + 

b.  =  + 

c.  =  +  + 

d.  =  +  + 
(rest) (rest) (rest)

1. Notate key signatures:

Ab M BM dm em Gb M Bb M fm

2a. Name the major key and identify the given scale degree by number and name:

Example: G 4th Subdominant Ab 3 mediant C 3 mediant D 4 subdominant Gb 6 submediant Db 2 supertonic

2b. Name the minor key and identify the given scale degree by number:

d# 1 tonic ab 7 leading tone g 5 dominant e 2 supertonic c 4 subdominant f# 6 submediant

3. Given the major (first row) or minor (second row) key and scale degree, notate the pitch.

E: 3 F: 7 A: 2 F# 4 Eb: 6 A b: 3 B b: 5

d: 3 f#: 2 b b: 4 g: 7 e: 5 g#: 6 c#: 2

harmonic minor

4. Notate the following scales. Do NOT use key signatures.

A Major (ascending only) E-flat Major (ascending only)

E Major (descending only) f harmonic minor (ascending only)

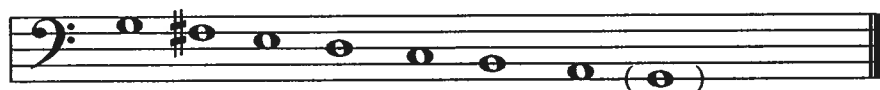
f-sharp melodic minor (ascending and descending)

b-flat melodic minor (ascending and descending)

Notate the following scales. Do NOT use key signatures.



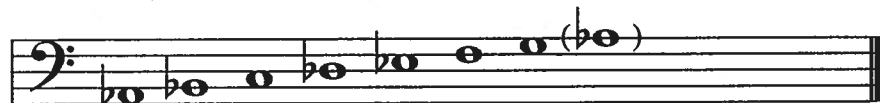
B^b Major (ascending only)



G Major (descending only)



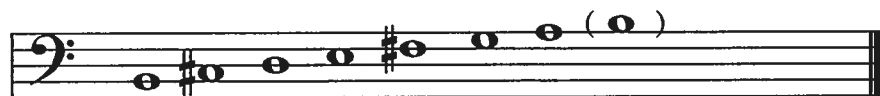
B Major (ascending only)



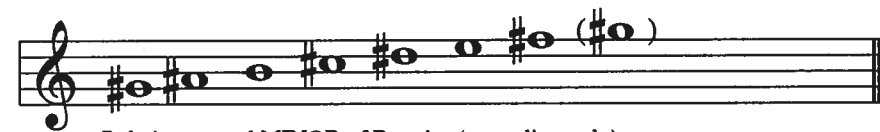
Relative MAJOR of f minor (ascending only)



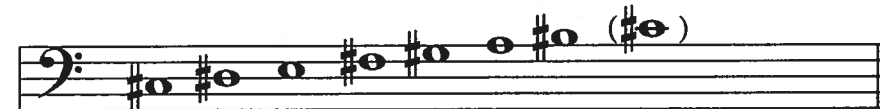
Relative MAJOR of d minor (descending only)



b natural minor (ascending only)



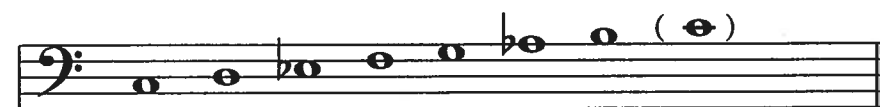
Relative natural MINOR of B major (ascending only)



c[#] harmonic minor (ascending only)



e melodic minor (ascending and descending)



Parallel harmonic minor of C Major (ascending only)

1. Identify these intervals (quality and number). Be sure to clearly indicate Major versus minor (i.e., M, m).

Example:

Treble clef intervals: m6, m7, +2, P5, M7, M3, o6, dim. 5
 Bass clef intervals: P4, m7, M3, Aug. 5, M6, +7, m3, o10 (or o3)

2. Construct intervals ABOVE and BELOW each given note. Do NOT alter the given note.

Example:

Treble clef intervals: m3, M6, M3, M2, P5, P4, m6, m3
 Bass clef intervals: dim. 7, m2, Aug. 4, M7, M6, Aug. 2, m3, M3

3. Invert the following intervals; identify all intervals:

Treble clef intervals: M3, m6, m7, M2, dim. 4, M3, P5, +2
 Bass clef intervals: m6, M3, M2, m7, Aug. 5, m6, P4, o7

1. Identify these triads by type (M, m, +, o). Be sure to clearly indicate Major versus minor.

m o + M o + m M

2. Notate the triad, given the root and the type.

Example:

o m o + M m M o

3. Given the chord quality and one member of the triad, notate the remainder of the triad.
Do NOT alter the given note.

Example:

3rd 5th 5th Root 5th 3rd 3rd 5th
m M o m + + M m

5th Root 3rd Root 3rd 5th Root 5th
m + o m M m m +

1. Identify the quality of the given triad and notate the first inversion ($\frac{6}{3}$) and second inversion ($\frac{6}{4}$) of each:

Example:

Minor

Major

dim (o)

dim (o)

aug (+)

minor

2. Identify root, inversion (root, $\frac{6}{4}$ =1st, $\frac{6}{2}$ =2nd), and quality (M, m, +, o) of each example:

Example:

C $\frac{6}{3}$ (1st) Major

g $\frac{6}{4}$ minor

A \flat $\frac{6}{4}$ Major

d root dim (o)

D $\frac{6}{4}$ Major

b $\frac{6}{4}$ dim (o)

G $\frac{6}{4}$ Major

G \flat root Major

a $\frac{6}{4}$ dim (o)

E \flat $\frac{6}{4}$ Major

e $\frac{6}{4}$ dim (o)

B $\frac{6}{4}$ Major

3. Notate the following triads given root, quality, inversion:

Example:

C \sharp M $\frac{6}{3}$

b \flat m (root)

d \circ $\frac{6}{4}$

E+ $\frac{6}{4}$

A \flat M $\frac{6}{4}$

G \sharp M (root)

f \sharp m $\frac{6}{4}$

A+ $\frac{6}{3}$

f \circ $\frac{6}{4}$

E \flat M $\frac{6}{4}$

G m $\frac{6}{4}$

a \sharp m (root)

1. Identify the following chords. Supply roman numeral and inversion symbol (figured bass). Be sure to provide proper case.

Example:

B^b: iii⁶ D: IV c: iv g: VI⁶ D: ii⁴ b: V

A: V⁶ A^b: vi a: ii^{o4} f: III⁶ d: vii^{o6} E: iii


2. Notate the triad indicated and supply key signature. Major keys are upper case, minor are lower.

Example:

A: IV⁶ d: ii^o D: V c[#]: vii^o e: V E: iii

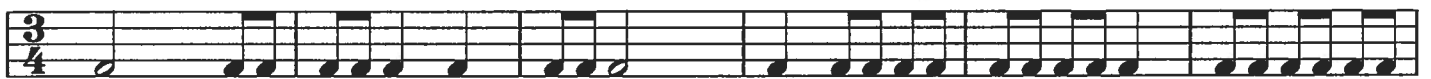
B: ii⁴ g: iv³ c: VI f[#]: III A^b: vii^{o6} D: vi⁴

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.



A musical staff in 3/4 time with six measures. Measure 1: quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note. Measure 3: quarter note, quarter note. Measure 4: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 5: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 6: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.




A musical staff in 3/4 time with six measures. Measure 7: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 8: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 9: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 10: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 11: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 12: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.



A musical staff in 3/4 time with six measures. Measure 13: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 14: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 15: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 16: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 17: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 18: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.



A musical staff in 3/4 time with six measures. Measure 19: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 20: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 21: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 22: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 23: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 24: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

25. 26. 27.



A musical staff in 3/4 time with three measures. Measure 25: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 26: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 27: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

28. 29. 30.



A musical staff in 3/4 time with three measures. Measure 28: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 29: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 30: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

31. 32. 33.



A musical staff in 3/4 time with three measures. Measure 31: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 32: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 33: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

34. 35. 36.



A musical staff in 3/4 time with three measures. Measure 34: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 35: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 36: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

37. 38. 39.



A musical staff in 3/4 time with three measures. Measure 37: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 38: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 39: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

Rhythm Worksheet - Compound Meter

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.



7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.



13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.



19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.



25. 26. 27.



28. 29. 30.



31. 32. 33.



34. 35. 36.



37. 38. 39.



40. 41. 42.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



