

Theory Level 4 – Note Naming

Write the letter name of each note on the line below. Remember to correctly place flats and sharps.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble clef has two notes: F#4 (first line) and E4 (second line). The bass clef has three notes: B3 (second space), G3 (second line), and F#4 (third space).

A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble clef has three notes: E5 (third space), F#5 (fourth space), and Bb5 (fifth space). The bass clef has three notes: E3 (first space), G3 (second line), and Bb3 (second space).

A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble clef has three notes: Bb4 (third space), G4 (second space), and A4 (third line). The bass clef has three notes: E3 (first space), F#3 (second space), and G3 (second line).

Theory Level 4 – Note Writing

Draw the notes on the staff. Use whole notes. Remember to correctly place flats and sharps.

A musical staff with a treble clef on the top line and a bass clef on the bottom line. A brace on the left side groups both staves. The staff is divided into five measures. The notes are: A, C#, E, G#, B \flat .

D F A \flat C B \sharp

A musical staff with a treble clef on the top line and a bass clef on the bottom line. A brace on the left side groups both staves. The staff is divided into five measures. The notes are: G, E \flat , A \sharp , F, Middle C.

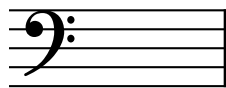
Middle C \sharp D G \flat E \sharp F

A musical staff with a treble clef on the top line and a bass clef on the bottom line. A brace on the left side groups both staves. The staff is divided into five measures. The notes are: E \sharp , D \flat , Middle C, F \flat , A \sharp .

G Middle C \sharp B \sharp D E

Theory Level 4 – Key Signature Identification Review

Write the name of the Major key shown by each key signature.



_____ Major



_____ Major



_____ Major



_____ Major



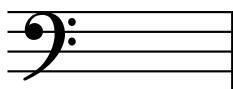
_____ Major



_____ Major



_____ Major



_____ Major



_____ Major



_____ Major



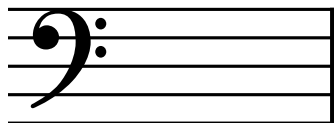
_____ Major



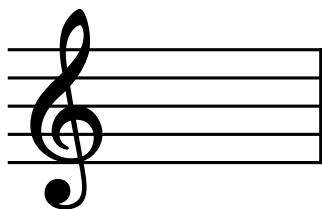
_____ Major

Theory Level 4 – Key Signature Writing Review

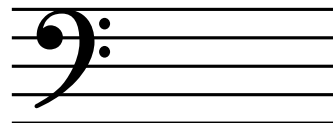
Draw the correct key signature for each Major key.



G Major



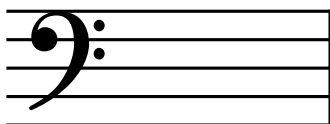
C Major



F Major



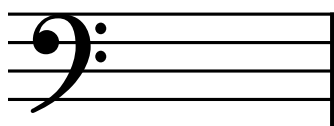
G Major



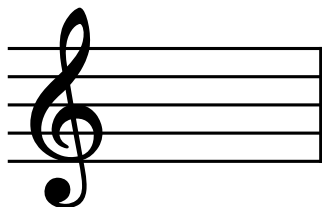
C Major



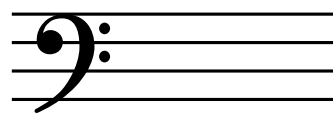
F Major



C Major



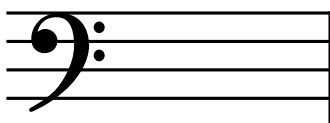
G Major



F Major



F Major



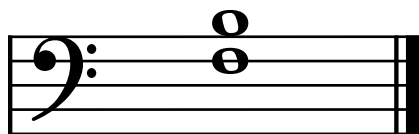
G Major

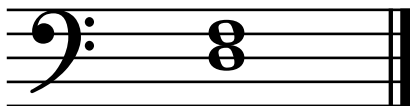


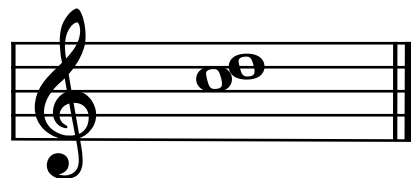
C Major

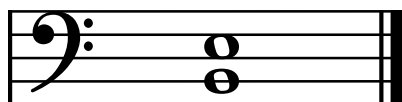
Theory Level 4 – Intervals

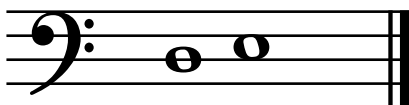
Label the intervals as a 2nd, 3rd, or 4th (no distinction between Major and minor)

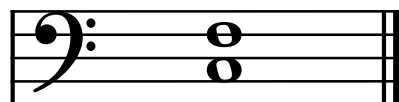


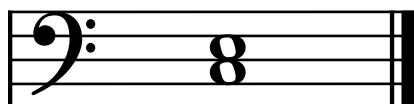




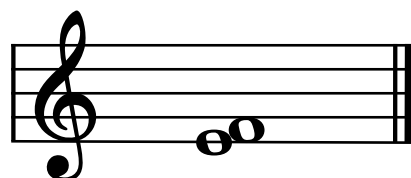


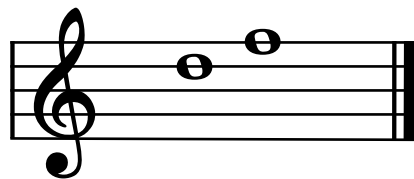


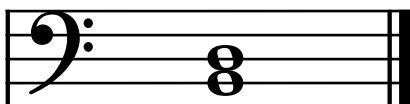


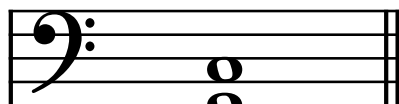








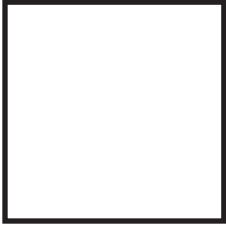




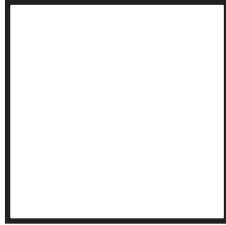
Theory Level 4 – Music Symbol Drawing

Draw the correct music symbol in each box.

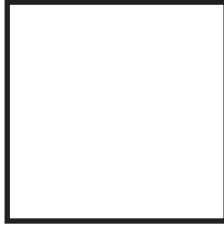
Accent



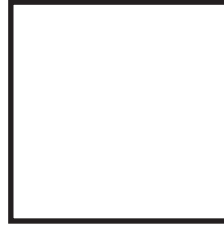
Dotted quarter note



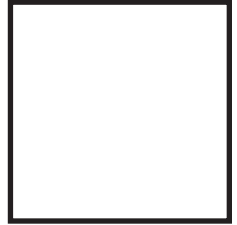
Eighth rest



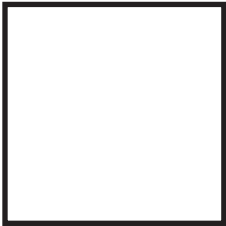
Whole rest



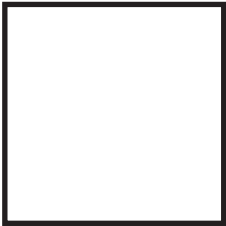
Half rest



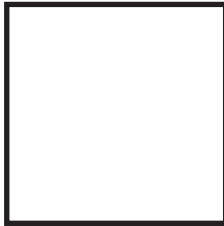
Sharp



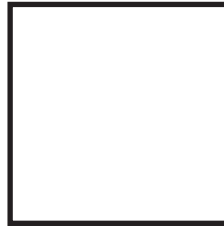
Single eighth note



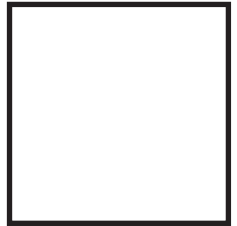
Flat



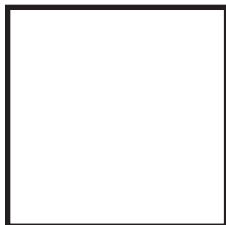
Two eighth notes
beamed



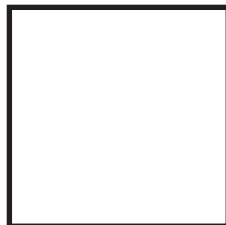
Octave sign



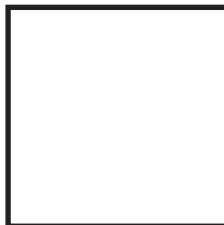
Crescendo



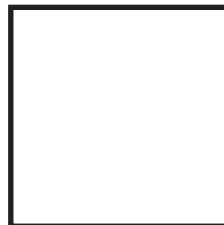
Diminuendo



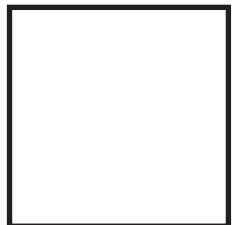
Fermata



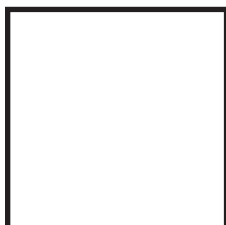
Treble clef



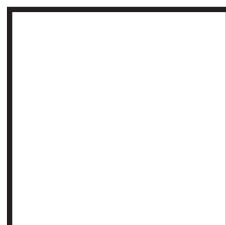
Bass clef



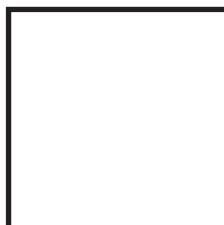
Dotted half note



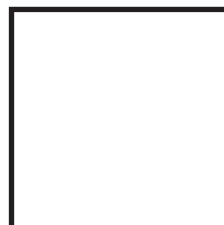
Repeat sign



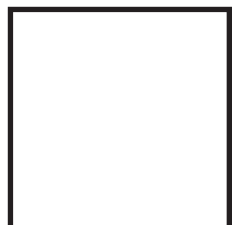
Slur



Natural



Quarter rest



Theory Level 4 – Terms and Definitions

Includes review of terms from level 3. Match the terms with the definitions.

Write the letter of the correct definition on the blank line.

_____ chord	A. Two notes of the same pitch that are joined together by a curved line; to hold the note for the combined value of both notes.
_____ allegro	B. The end
_____ natural	C. In the written octave
_____ accent	D. The distance between two notes which are played together, creating “harmony”
_____ triad	E. An interval of eight notes
_____ moderato	F. Return to the beginning and play to Fine
_____ crescendo	G. A note that is played louder than the notes around it
_____ contrary motion	H. To hold a note or rest for extra value
_____ fermata	I. To play gradually softer
_____ parallel motion	J. A quick, fast tempo
_____ root	K. Sharps or flats in a specific order and pattern after a clef sign
_____ D.C. al Fine	L. A sharp, flat, or natural sign used in front of a note to change the note for one measure
_____ 8va	M. A medium or moderate tempo, faster than Andante
_____ fine	N. The distance between two notes which are played separately, creating a “melody”
_____ tie	O. The note in any chord that gives the chord its name
_____ loco	P. A walking tempo
_____ octave	Q. When written above notes, it means to play the notes one octave higher. When written below notes, it means to play the notes one octave lower
_____ harmonic interval	R. Cancels a sharp or flat
_____ key signature	S. Music moving in opposite directions
_____ melodic interval	T. Chord of three tones, consisting of a root, 3rd, and 5th above the root
_____ accidental	U. Music moving in the same direction
_____ diminuendo	V. To play gradually louder
_____ andante	W. Three or more tones sounding together

Theory Level 4 – Major Scale Writing

C, G, F Major

Draw Major scales one octave going up starting with the note provided. Use whole notes. Use the arrows as a guide for note spacing. Use accidentals as needed. Do not use a key signature.

