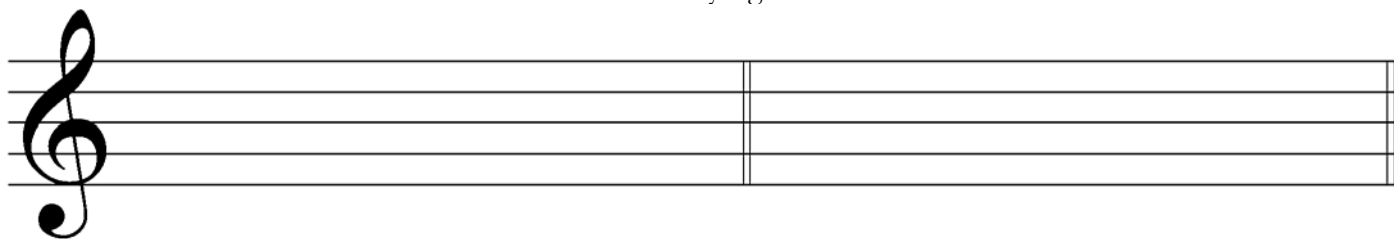




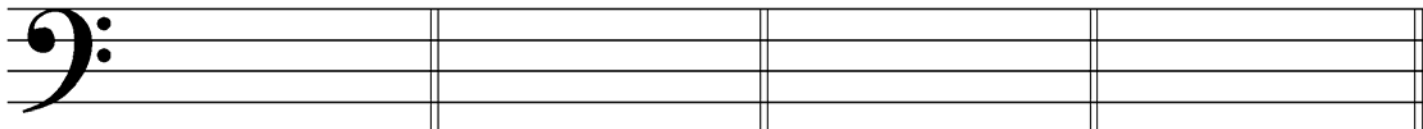
5. Draw these **major and harmonic minor scales** ascending (going up). Use **whole notes** and **accidentals** before the notes that need them. Do **not** draw key signatures.



B-flat major

E harmonic minor

6. Draw the **key signatures** for these keys.



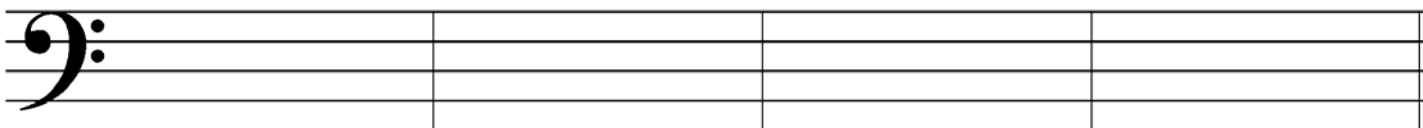
D major

F major

A minor

D minor

7. Draw these **blocked triads** in root position. Use **whole notes** and **accidentals**. Do **not** draw key signatures.



B-flat major

G major

D minor

E minor

The musical score shows a piano piece in G major. The treble clef staff has a dashed line for 8va. The bass clef staff has a crescendo. Triads A and B are circled in the bass staff. Intervals C and D are circled in the treble staff.

In what *major* key is this example? \_\_\_\_\_

Name the triad at letter A. Give its letter name and say whether it is major or minor. \_\_\_\_\_

Name the triad at letter B. Give its letter name and say whether it is major or minor. \_\_\_\_\_

The 8<sup>va</sup> tells you to play an octave a. higher. b. lower. (Circle one.)

What does *crescendo* tell you to do? \_\_\_\_\_

Name the circled interval at letter C. \_\_\_\_\_

Name the circled interval at letter D. \_\_\_\_\_

The first measure has only one quarter note, even though the piece is in common time. What is that kind of note called? \_\_\_\_\_