

best **music** coach

Answer Key

Theory Workbook 1

2nd Edition

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STOP

This book is a workbook, not a textbook!
To learn about music theory, please see
"The Best Music Theory Book for Beginners: 1"



Use Music Theory Workbook 1
WITH
The Best Music Theory Book for Beginners 1

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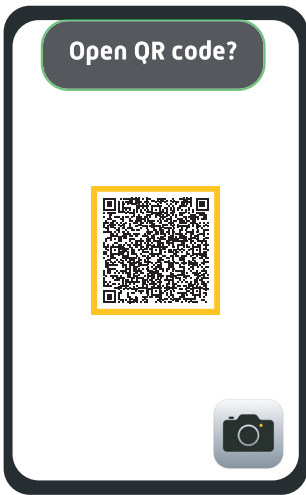
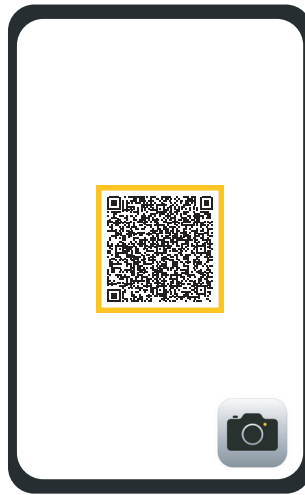
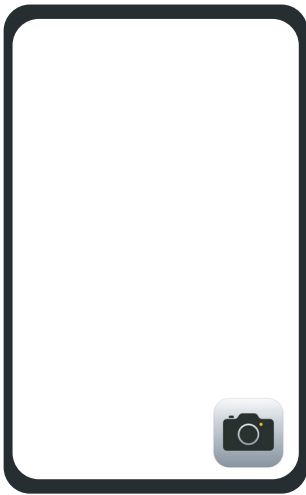
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How to Scan QR Codes



1. On an iPhone open the camera. On Android, download and open a QR code scanner application.
2. Hold your phone so you can see the QR code on the screen, and the screen is in focus.
3. On iPhones, tap the banner that asks you if you want to open the QR code. On Android, tap the button that asks you to open the QR code.

Music Theory: Introduction

What is Music Theory?

The study and understanding of the elements and structure of music. To put it simply, music theory is the key to understanding the "how" and the "why" behind the music you hear or play.

Why Learn Music Theory?

Learn Pieces of Music Faster on any Instrument or Voice

Just like using a map or GPS app will help you get to your destination faster, music theory can act as the map or GPS app to show you the way to the end of a piece of music, speeding memorization and in some cases increasing your emotional connection to the music built on understanding what is actually going on.

Get Better at Reading Music

Understanding all the intricacies of music theory will improve your ability to read music. Many things you will learn in this book will give you a stronger relationship to written music.

Strengthen Your Relationship to All the Music in your Life

Music theory will help you understand and relate to the music you are hearing, singing and/or playing. With this understanding, you will be able to play the music more accurately, with a deeper intellectual and emotional understanding and interpretation. Think about how many new things you have learned so far in your life from reading books. How much more could you learn about music from being able to read and understand what is happening in a piece of music? Music theory will make you a smarter and sharper musician when playing, writing, and studying music.

What You Will Need

1. This book.
2. *The Best Music Theory Book for Beginners 1*
3. Manuscript paper.
4. Pencils.
5. A ruler.

Scan the code below for our recommendations.



How This Book Works

How to Understand Exercises

You may find exercises and ideas easier to understand with a music teacher or coach. If you have not read "The Best Music Theory Book for Beginners 1" you may not understand the exercises and ideas in this book. Buy a 3rd edition copy if you have not already.



FREE Answer Keys

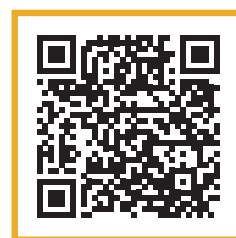
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FREE Online Quiz and Certificate

When you complete the final quiz for this book with 95% correct answers, you will receive an official full-color certificate of achievement that you can print out, download, share on social media and keep forever as a sign of your accomplishments in music theory.

Scan the QR code below to go to: <https://bestmusiccoach.com/courses/music-theory-workbook-1>



Rhythm 1: Answers

Rhythm 1: Answers

Staff Line and Space ID

Exercise 1

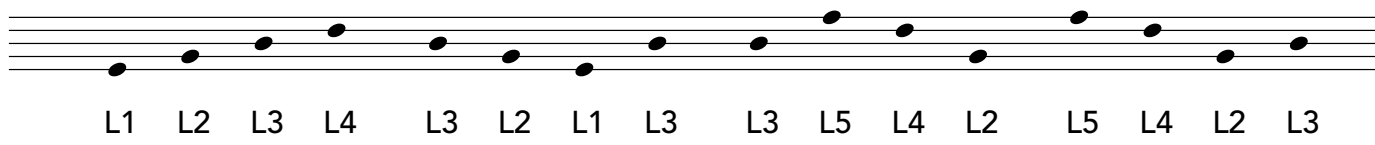
Write S and the number space the dot (notehead) is in.



A musical staff with five lines and four spaces. Sixteen notes are placed on the staff, each with a label below it indicating the space it occupies. The labels are: S1, S2, S3, S4, S3, S2, S1, S3, S2, S4, S3, S1, S4, S3, S2, S1.

Exercise 2

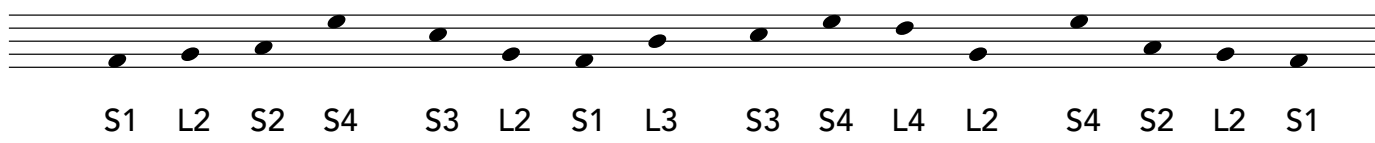
Write L and the number space the dot (notehead) is in.



A musical staff with five lines and four spaces. Sixteen notes are placed on the staff, each with a label below it indicating the line it occupies. The labels are: L1, L2, L3, L4, L3, L2, L1, L3, L3, L5, L4, L2, L5, L4, L2, L3.

Exercise 3

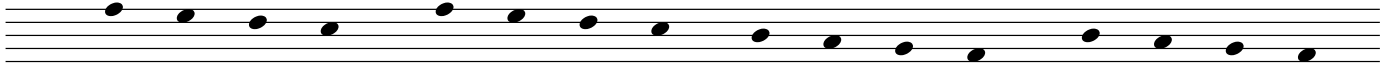
A mix of lines and spaces.



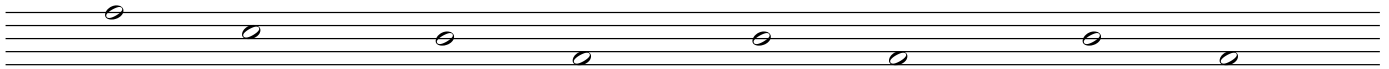
A musical staff with five lines and four spaces. Sixteen notes are placed on the staff, each with a label below it indicating the line or space it occupies. The labels are: S1, L2, S2, S4, S3, L2, S1, L3, S3, S4, L4, L2, S4, S2, L2, S1.

Writing Noteheads

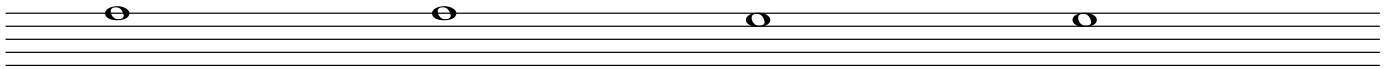
Exercise 1: Closed Noteheads



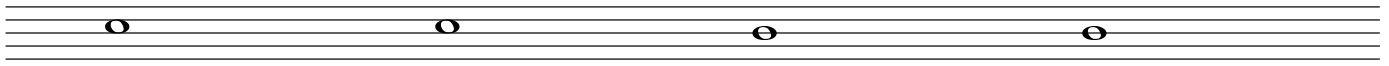
Exercise 2: Open Noteheads: Half Notes



Exercise 3: Open Noteheads: Whole Notes



Exercise 4: Open Noteheads: Whole Notes



Exercise 5: Mix



Writing Stems

Exercise 1

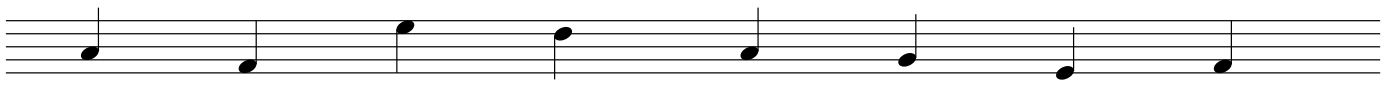
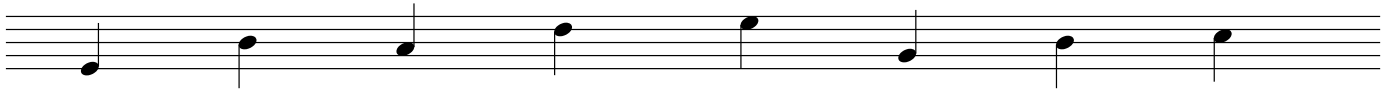
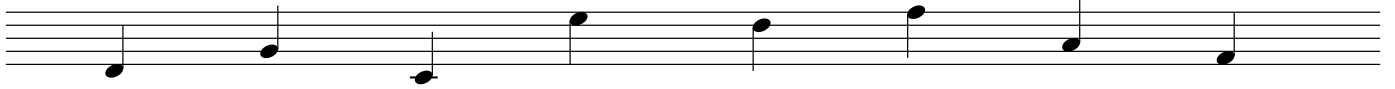
Add the correct stem (length and direction) for each quarter notehead. Remember that all notes which are under the middle line of the staff should have their stem pointing upwards. All notes above and on the middle line have their stems pointing downwards.



Exercise 2



Exercise 3



Mini quiz 1:

Noteheads which are above the middle line of the staff should point:

Answer: Downwards

When a notehead is on the middle line, it usually should point:

Answer: Downwards

Writing Bar Lines

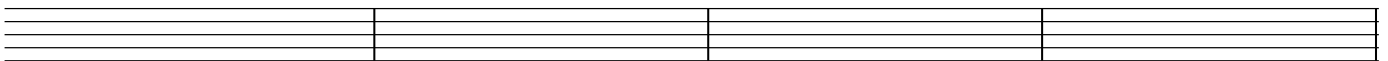
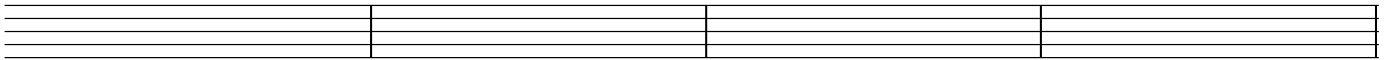
There are many different types of bar lines in music, which are used not only to separate measures, but also to separate different parts of a song.

Reminder: The three most common types of bar lines are:

1. Regular Bar Line (these are used to separate measures)
2. Double Bar Line (these are used often to separate sections or show the end of an exercise that does not happen in regular measures)
3. End Bar Line (these are used to end the song)

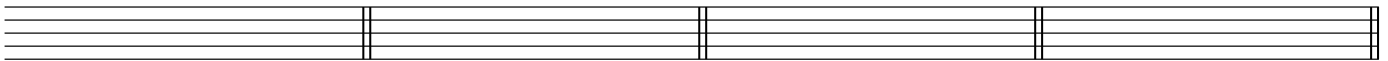
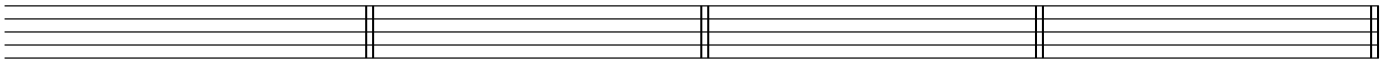
Exercise 1

Copy the bar lines from the top staff by writing them onto the bottom staff.



Exercise 2

Copy the double bar lines from the top staff by writing them onto the bottom staff.



Exercise 3

Copy the final bar lines from the top staff by writing them onto the bottom staff.



Writing Time Signatures

The time signature is an important part of written sheet music. In these exercises, you will practice writing your own time signatures.

Remember: The two time signatures which you have learned so far are $\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$. Remember that in order to write the time signature, you place two large numbers on top of each other.

The **upper number** of the time signature takes up the space from line 3 to line 5 of the staff

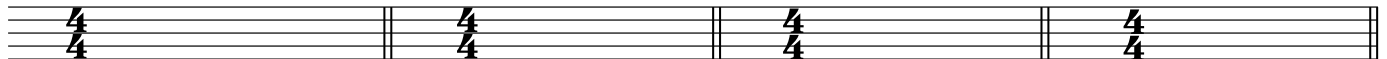
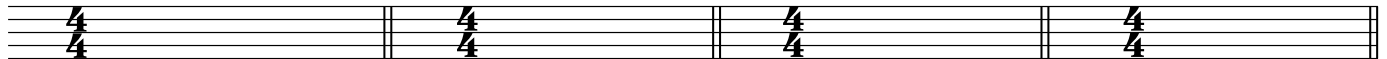
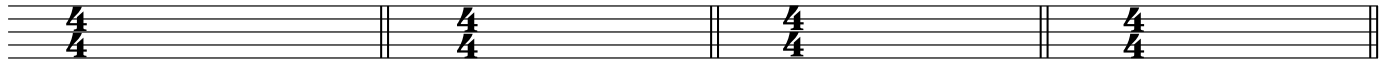


The **lower number** of the time signature takes up the space from line 1 to line 3 of the staff



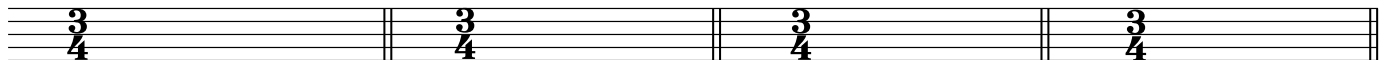
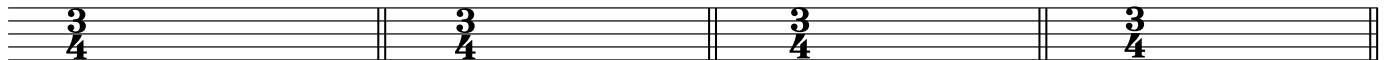
Exercise 1

In each blank measure, write the time signature for $\frac{4}{4}$.



Exercise 2

In each blank measure, write the time signature for $\frac{3}{4}$.



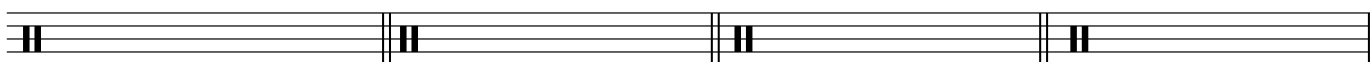
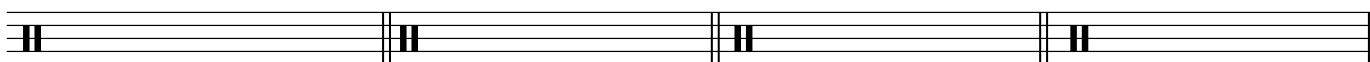
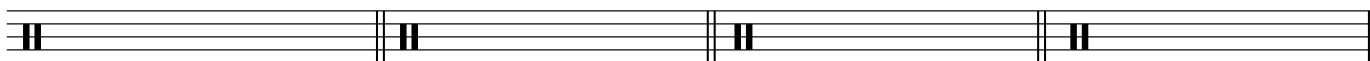
Writing Percussion Clefs

To write a percussion clef:

1. Write two vertical lines from the 4th line of the staff to the 2nd line of the staff.
2. Make the lines thick.

Exercise

Using the above steps, fill in the following 12 measures with percussion clefs. The first one of each line is already filled in for you.

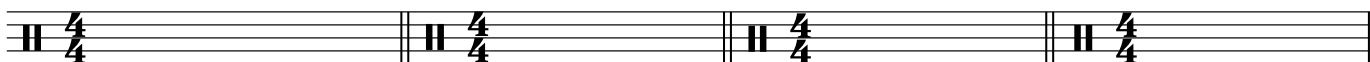


The other name for a percussion clef is "neutral clef".

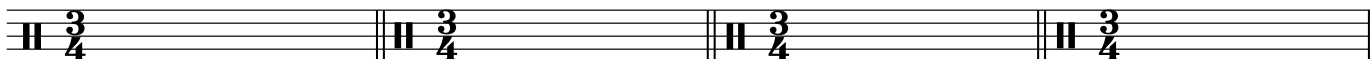
Writing Percussion Clefs and Time Signatures

1. Write a percussion clef then the indicated time signature in every measure.

$\frac{4}{4}$



$\frac{3}{4}$



Spacing Notes on the Staff $\frac{4}{4}$

Exercise 3

1 3 4 1 2 4 1 1 2 3 4

Exercise 4

1 2 3 1 1 2 3 4 1 3

Exercise 5

1 2 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 3 4

Exercise 6

1 1 3 1 1 2 4

Exercise 7

1 1 3 1 1 2 4

Exercise 8

1 2 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 2 3 4

Whole notes fill up an entire measure of $\frac{4}{4}$. But what type of note fills up a measure of $\frac{3}{4}$?
Answer: a dotted half note! You will learn about these cool, new notes in a later chapter.

Spacing Notes on the Staff: $\frac{3}{4}$

Exercise 2



Musical notation for Exercise 2, 3/4 time signature. The exercise consists of four measures of music on a single staff. The notes and their positions are: Measure 1: C4 (1), E4 (3); Measure 2: C4 (1), D4 (2); Measure 3: C4 (1), D4 (2), E4 (3); Measure 4: C4 (1), E4 (3). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3 below the notes.

Exercise 3



Musical notation for Exercise 3, 3/4 time signature. The exercise consists of four measures of music on a single staff. The notes and their positions are: Measure 1: C4 (1), D4 (2), E4 (3); Measure 2: C4 (1), E4 (3); Measure 3: C4 (1), E4 (3); Measure 4: C4 (1), D4 (2). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3 below the notes.

Exercise 4



Musical notation for Exercise 4, 3/4 time signature. The exercise consists of four measures of music on a single staff. The notes and their positions are: Measure 1: C4 (1), E4 (2); Measure 2: C4 (1), D4 (2), E4 (3); Measure 3: C4 (1), E4 (3); Measure 4: C4 (1), E4 (3). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3 below the notes.

Exercise 5



Musical notation for Exercise 5, 3/4 time signature. The exercise consists of four measures of music on a single staff. The notes and their positions are: Measure 1: C4 (1), E4 (3); Measure 2: C4 (1), E4 (3); Measure 3: C4 (1), D4 (2); Measure 4: C4 (1), D4 (2), E4 (3). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3 below the notes.

Rhythm 2: Answers

Strong and Weak Beats

It might not seem important now, but the strong and weak beats are REALLY important for when you start to understand and break down your favorite songs and understand music.

Strong and Weak Beats in $\frac{4}{4}$

Write the order of strong and weak beats!

Strongest Weak Strong Weakest

Strongest Weak Strong Weakest

Strongest Weak Strong Weakest

Strong and Weak Beats in $\frac{3}{4}$

Write the order of strong and weak beats!

Strongest Weak Weakest

Strongest Weak Weakest

Strongest Weak Weakest

Strongest Weak Weakest

Rhythm 3: Answers

Trace and Label the Rests

Trace the following exercise which includes a mix of whole rests, half rests, and quarter rests. After you finish tracing all the rests, write underneath each rest to label their names with the correct letter.

(W = whole rest) (H= half rest) (Q= quarter rest)

H Q Q H H

Q Q H W

Q Q Q Q H Q Q

Mini quiz 2:

1) Which line do half notes rests sit on top of?

Answer: Half rests sit on top of the third line of the staff.

2) Which line do whole rests hang below?

Answer: Whole rests hang underneath the 4th line of the staff.

These are how your quarter rests should look after you have finished tracing them in.

Write Rests to Complete the Measure

1. Each measure has empty beats with count numbers below the staff.
2. Fill in the the empty beats using whole, half, and quarter rests.
3. Follow Rest Rules and measure math!

Example

Musical staff in 4/4 time. The first three measures contain quarter notes on beats 1, 2, 3, and 4. The fourth measure is empty with counts 1, 2, 3, 4 below it.

Example Answer

Musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has quarter notes on beats 1, 3, and 4, with a quarter rest on beat 2. The second measure has quarter notes on beats 1 and 4, with quarter rests on beats 2 and 3. The third measure has a quarter note on beat 1 and a half rest on beat 2. The fourth measure has a whole rest.

Exercise 1

Musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a quarter note on beat 1, a quarter rest on beat 2, and a half note on beat 3. The second measure has a quarter note on beat 1, quarter rests on beats 2 and 3, and a quarter note on beat 4. The third measure has a quarter note on beat 1, a quarter rest on beat 2, and a half rest on beat 3. The fourth measure has a whole rest.

Exercise 2

Musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a whole note on beat 1. The second measure has a quarter rest on beat 1, a quarter note on beat 2, and a half note on beat 3. The third measure has a half rest on beat 1 and quarter notes on beats 3 and 4. The fourth measure has a whole rest.

Exercise 3

Musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a half note on beat 1 and a half rest on beat 3. The second measure has a half note on beat 1 and a half rest on beat 3. The third measure has quarter notes on beats 1 and 2, and a half rest on beat 3. The fourth measure has a half note on beat 1, a quarter note on beat 3, and a quarter rest on beat 4.

Exercise 4

5

Exercise 5

5

Exercise 6

5

Exercise 7

5

Exercise 8

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

5

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Exercise 9

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

5

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Exercise 10

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

5

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Exercise 11

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

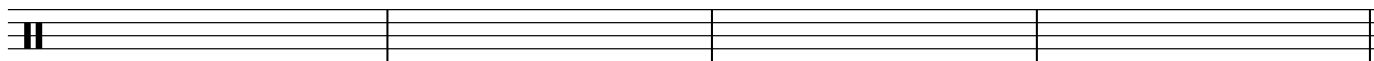
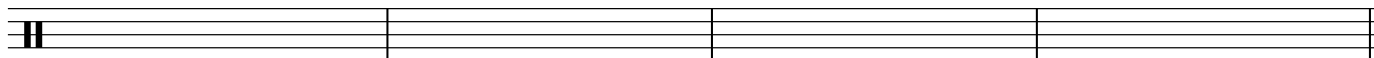
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1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

How to Write Lines of Music 2

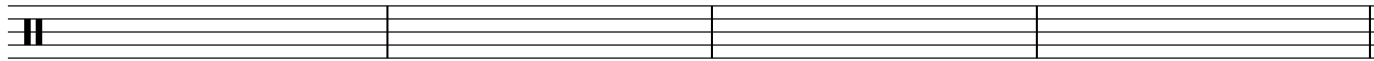
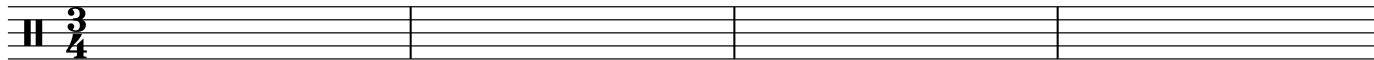
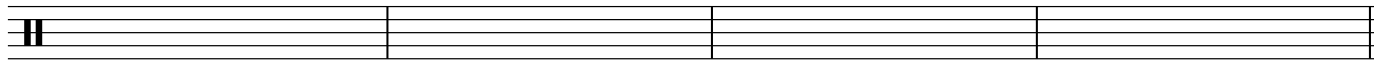
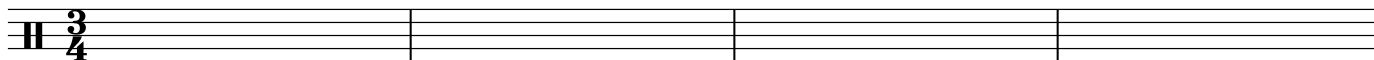
Exercise 1

In the following two groups of staves in $\frac{4}{4}$, there should be a total of 8 measures in each two-line group. Write in the bar lines so that there are four measures per line, with a final bar line at the end of measure 8 and a percussion clef to the left of the time signature. When you are finished, write two of your own rhythmic compositions using whole, half, and quarter notes and rests. Write noteheads on line 3 of the staff with all stems down.



Exercise 2

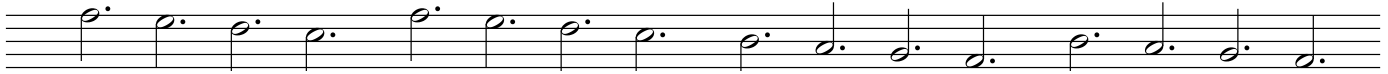
In the following two groups of $\frac{3}{4}$ staves, there should be a total of 8 measures in each two line group. Write in the bar lines so that there are four measures per line, with a final bar line at the end of measure 8 and a percussion clef to the left of the time signature. When you are finished, write two of your own rhythmic compositions using whole, half and quarter rests and half and quarter notes. Write noteheads on line 3 of the staff with all stems down.



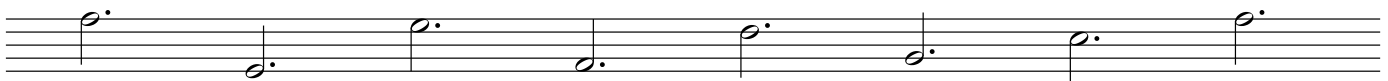
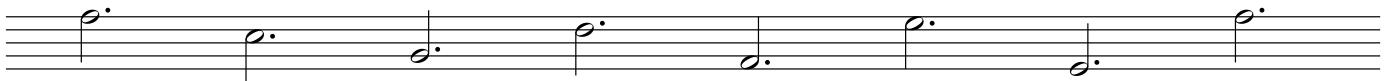
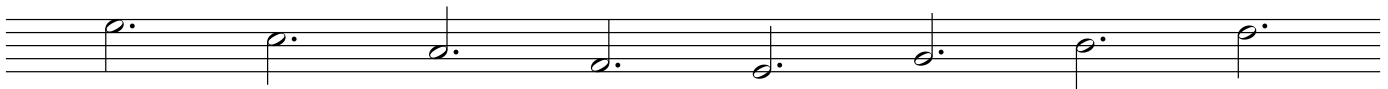
Rhythm 4: Answers

Writing Dotted Notes

Exercise 2



Exercise 3



Spacing Notes, Dotted Notes, and Rests on the Staff

Exercise 1

1 1 3 1

1 1 2 3 1 3 1

Exercise 2

1. Write in the rests to complete the measure.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

5

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Exercise 3

1. Write in the rests to complete the measure.

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

5

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

Writing Ties

Exercise 2

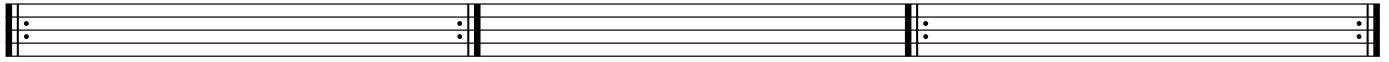
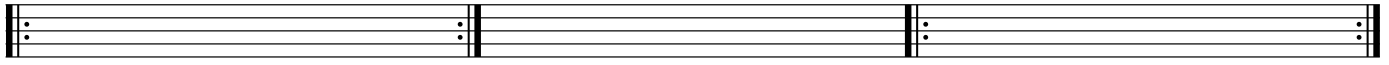
Exercise 2 consists of two staves of musical notation. The first staff contains five pairs of eighth notes, each pair connected by a slur and a tie. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (quarter), B5 (quarter), C6 (quarter), D6 (quarter). The second staff contains four pairs of eighth notes, each pair connected by a slur and a tie. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), A5 (quarter), B5 (quarter), C6 (quarter), D6 (quarter).

Exercise 3

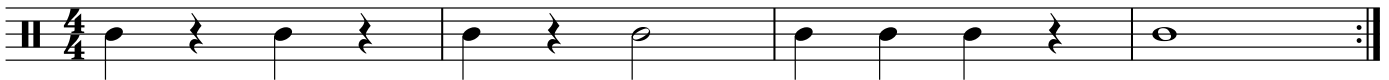
Exercise 3 consists of three staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures: Measure 1: G4 (quarter), rest (quarter), B4 (quarter), rest (quarter); Measure 2: G4 (quarter), rest (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter); Measure 3: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), rest (quarter); Measure 4: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter). The second staff contains four measures: Measure 1: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), rest (quarter), rest (quarter); Measure 2: G4 (quarter), rest (quarter), rest (quarter), rest (quarter); Measure 3: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter); Measure 4: G4 (quarter), rest (quarter), rest (quarter), rest (quarter). The third staff contains four measures: Measure 1: G4 (quarter), rest (quarter), B4 (quarter), rest (quarter); Measure 2: rest (quarter), rest (quarter), rest (quarter), rest (quarter); Measure 3: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter); Measure 4: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).

Writing Repeat Signs

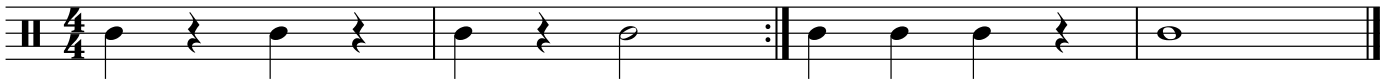
Exercise 2



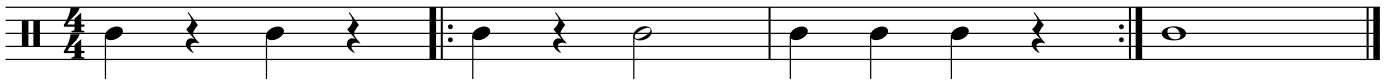
Exercise 3



Exercise 4



Exercise 5



Exercise 6

