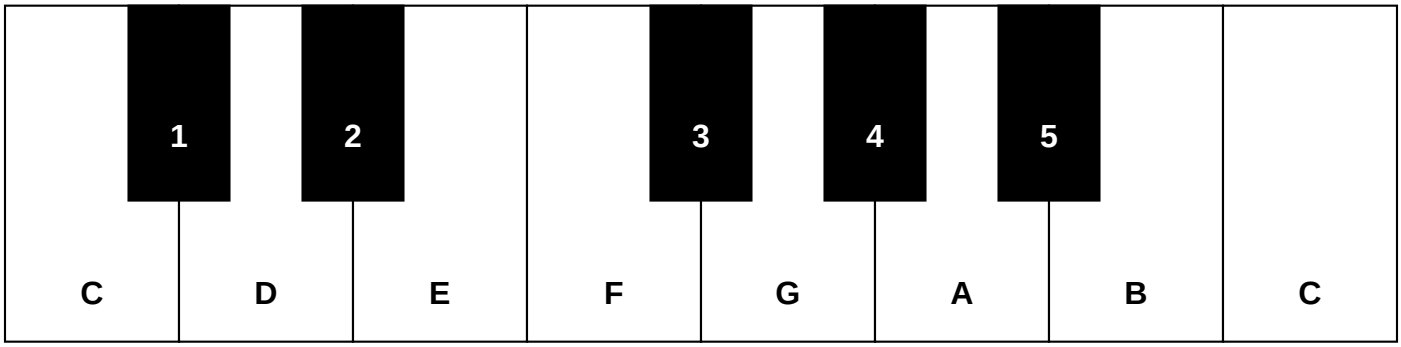
Black-Key Name Pairs

Name one key in two ways.

Name _____ Date _____

A sharp raises a note by one half step; a flat lowers it by one half step. Use # for sharp and b for flat. The numbered black keys are in one octave.



Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Give the sharp name of black key 1.

2. Give the flat name of black key 1.

3. Name black key 2 in two ways.

4. Name black key 3 in two ways.

5. Name black key 4 in two ways.

6. Name black key 5 in two ways.

7. Which numbered key can be called Gb?

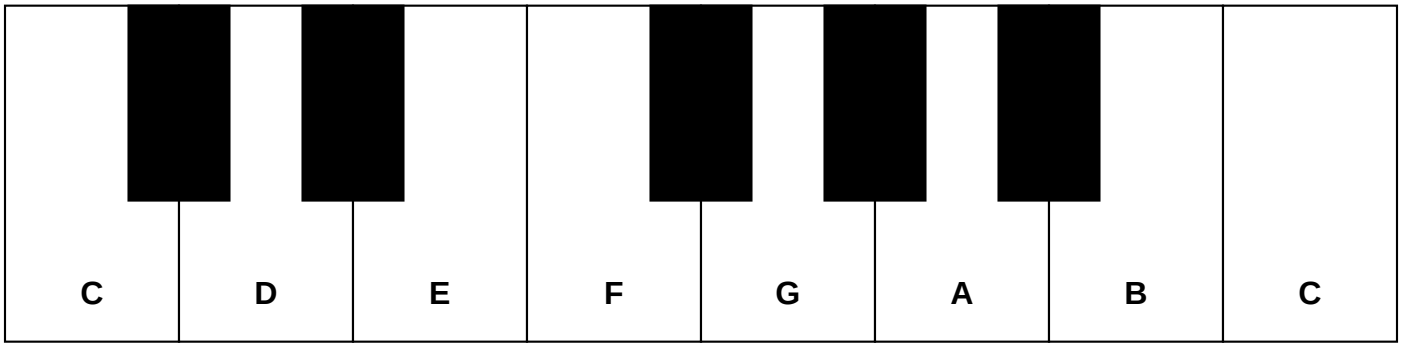
8. Do F# and Gb use different piano keys in this octave?

Keyboard Interval Numbers

Count letter names, including both endpoints.

Name _____ Date _____

For interval NUMBER, count letter names inclusively. C-D is a second. Use the ascending notes in this keyboard octave. Do not count black keys for this task.



Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. C up to E is what interval number?

2. D up to G is what interval number?

3. E up to B is what interval number?

4. F up to A is what interval number?

5. G up to upper C is what interval number?

6. Lower C up to upper C is what interval number?

7. Starting on D, name the note a third above.

8. Explain why C to E is a third, not a second.

Major and Minor Triad Lab

Compare the middle note of a three-note chord.

Name _____ Date _____

A root-position major triad is 0, 4, 7 half steps above its root. A minor triad is 0, 3, 7. Use the chromatic strip; choose the spelling requested.

C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C

Read from left to right. Adjacent boxes are one half step apart.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Complete C major: C - ___ - G.

2. Complete C minor: C - ___ - G. Use a flat.

3. Complete D major: D - ___ - A. Use a sharp.

4. Complete D minor: D - ___ - A.

5. Is F-A-C major or minor? Use the upper C.

6. Is C-Eb-G major or minor?

7. Change C major to C minor: which note changes?

8. Do the root and fifth change in that C-major-to-C-minor comparison?

Triad Inversion Detective

Identify a chord by its notes and lowest note.

Name _____ Date _____

Use only C major: C-E-G. Lowest note C = root position; E = first inversion; G = second inversion. Each stack below is written LOW to HIGH.

Stack	Low to high
A	C - E - G
B	E - G - C
C	G - C - E
D	E - C - G

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. What is the lowest note of stack A?

2. Name the position of stack B.

3. Name the position of stack C.

4. Name the position of stack D.

5. Which stacks have E as their lowest note?

6. Which stack is in root position?

7. Do all four stacks contain the notes of C major?

8. Does spreading the upper notes apart change the inversion if the lowest note stays E?

Two-Hand Rhythm Grid

Read when the hands begin together or separately.

Name _____ Date _____

Each column is one quarter-note beat in 4/4. X means START a sound on that beat; a dash means no new start. This is an onset map, not complete notation.

Hand	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Right	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X
Left	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. In measure 1, on which beats do both hands start?

2. In measure 1, which hand starts on beat 3?

3. In measure 2, which hand starts on beat 1?

4. In measure 2, on which beat do both hands start?

5. How many starts does the right hand have in all?

6. How many starts does the left hand have in all?

7. Name the beat with no new start in measure 1.

8. Can this map alone tell how long each sound lasts? Explain.

Piano Pattern and Form Map

Compare pitch patterns without needing an instrument.

Name _____ Date _____

Every box represents one equal-length phrase. Read its four note names left to right. A phrase gets the same letter only when its exact pattern repeats.

Phrase	Four-note pattern
1	C - D - E - C
2	G - A - G - E
3	C - D - E - C
4	C - D - E - C

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Label phrase 1 with the first form letter.

2. Label phrase 2 with a form letter.

3. Label phrase 3 with a form letter.

4. Write the four-phrase form using letters.

5. Which phrases begin and end on C?

6. Which phrase contains A?

7. How many times does the first phrase occur?

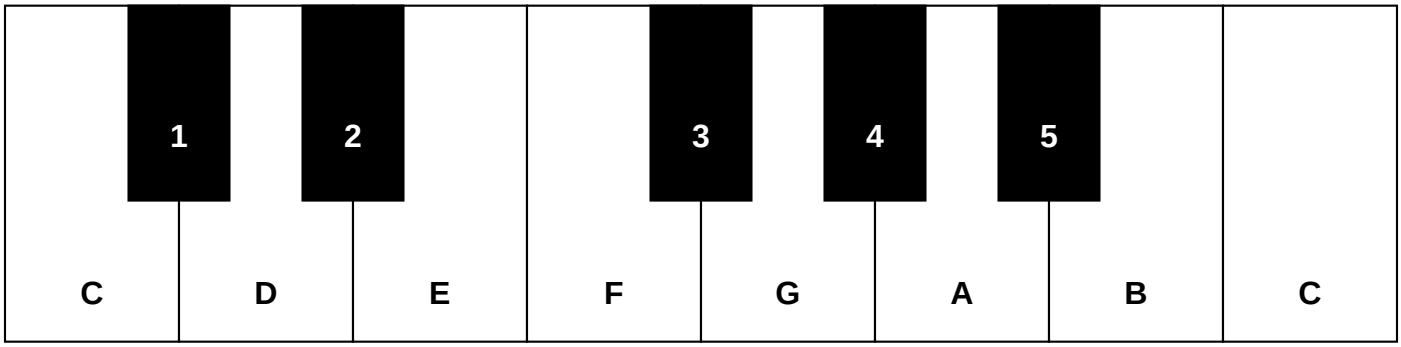
8. If phrase 4 changes to G-A-G-E, what is the new form?

Black-Key Name Pairs

Name one key in two ways.

Name _____ Date _____

A sharp raises a note by one half step; a flat lowers it by one half step. Use # for sharp and b for flat. The numbered black keys are in one octave.



Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Give the sharp name of black key 1.

C#

2. Give the flat name of black key 1.

Db

3. Name black key 2 in two ways.

D# and Eb

4. Name black key 3 in two ways.

F# and Gb

5. Name black key 4 in two ways.

G# and Ab

6. Name black key 5 in two ways.

A# and Bb

7. Which numbered key can be called Gb?

3

8. Do F# and Gb use different piano keys in this octave?

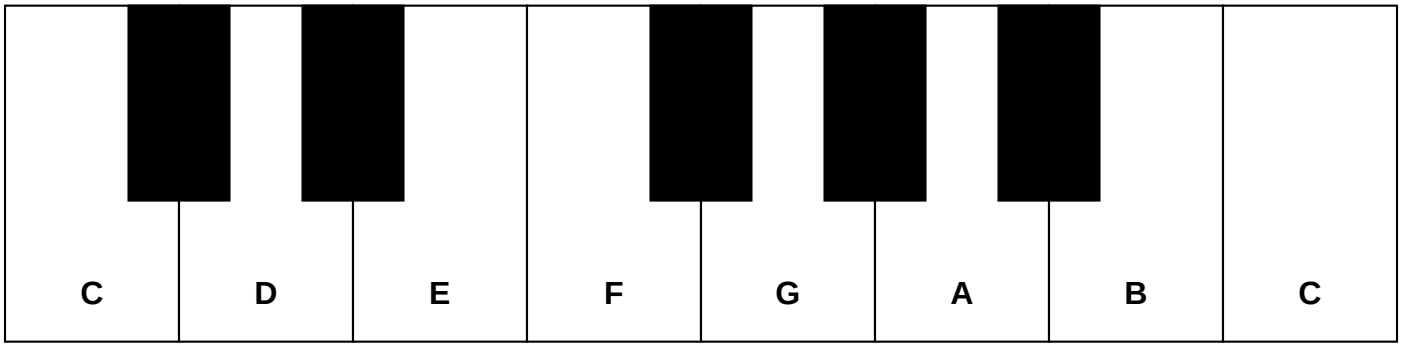
No. They name the same key.

Keyboard Interval Numbers

Count letter names, including both endpoints.

Name _____ Date _____

For interval NUMBER, count letter names inclusively. C-D is a second. Use the ascending notes in this keyboard octave. Do not count black keys for this task.



Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. C up to E is what interval number?

Third

2. D up to G is what interval number?

Fourth

3. E up to B is what interval number?

Fifth

4. F up to A is what interval number?

Third

5. G up to upper C is what interval number?

Fourth

6. Lower C up to upper C is what interval number?

Octave (eighth)

7. Starting on D, name the note a third above.

F

8. Explain why C to E is a third, not a second.

Count C, D, E: three letter names.

Major and Minor Triad Lab

Compare the middle note of a three-note chord.

Name _____ Date _____

A root-position major triad is 0, 4, 7 half steps above its root. A minor triad is 0, 3, 7. Use the chromatic strip; choose the spelling requested.

C	C#/Db	D	D#/Eb	E	F	F#/Gb	G	G#/Ab	A	A#/Bb	B	C

Read from left to right. Adjacent boxes are one half step apart.

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Complete C major: C - ___ - G.

E

2. Complete C minor: C - ___ - G. Use a flat.

Eb

3. Complete D major: D - ___ - A. Use a sharp.

F#

4. Complete D minor: D - ___ - A.

F

5. Is F-A-C major or minor? Use the upper C.

Major

6. Is C-Eb-G major or minor?

Minor

7. Change C major to C minor: which note changes?

E lowers one half step to Eb.

8. Do the root and fifth change in that C-major-to-C-minor comparison?

No. C and G stay the same.

Triad Inversion Detective

Identify a chord by its notes and lowest note.

Name _____ Date _____

Use only C major: C-E-G. Lowest note C = root position; E = first inversion; G = second inversion. Each stack below is written LOW to HIGH.

Stack	Low to high
A	C - E - G
B	E - G - C
C	G - C - E
D	E - C - G

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. What is the lowest note of stack A?

C

2. Name the position of stack B.

First inversion

3. Name the position of stack C.

Second inversion

4. Name the position of stack D.

First inversion

5. Which stacks have E as their lowest note?

B and D

6. Which stack is in root position?

A

7. Do all four stacks contain the notes of C major?

Yes. Each contains C, E and G.

8. Does spreading the upper notes apart change the inversion if the lowest note stays E?

No. It remains first inversion.

Two-Hand Rhythm Grid

Read when the hands begin together or separately.

Name _____ Date _____

Each column is one quarter-note beat in 4/4. X means START a sound on that beat; a dash means no new start. This is an onset map, not complete notation.

Hand	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Right	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X
Left	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. In measure 1, on which beats do both hands start?

Beats 1 and 4

2. In measure 1, which hand starts on beat 3?

Right hand

3. In measure 2, which hand starts on beat 1?

Left hand

4. In measure 2, on which beat do both hands start?

Beat 4

5. How many starts does the right hand have in all?

5

6. How many starts does the left hand have in all?

4

7. Name the beat with no new start in measure 1.

Beat 2

8. Can this map alone tell how long each sound lasts? Explain.

No. It shows starts, not durations.

Piano Pattern and Form Map

Compare pitch patterns without needing an instrument.

Name _____ Date _____

Every box represents one equal-length phrase. Read its four note names left to right. A phrase gets the same letter only when its exact pattern repeats.

Phrase	Four-note pattern
1	C - D - E - C
2	G - A - G - E
3	C - D - E - C
4	C - D - E - C

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Label phrase 1 with the first form letter.

A

2. Label phrase 2 with a form letter.

B

3. Label phrase 3 with a form letter.

A

4. Write the four-phrase form using letters.

A B A A

5. Which phrases begin and end on C?

1, 3 and 4

6. Which phrase contains A?

2

7. How many times does the first phrase occur?

3 times

8. If phrase 4 changes to G-A-G-E, what is the new form?

A B A B