1. Going up from the given note, draw the interval named below each measure.

Major 6th  Perfect 4th  Major 7th  Major 3rd  Perfect 5th

2. Draw a chromatic half step above each given note.

3. Draw a diatonic half step below each given note.

4. Spell the following major triads from the given roots.

Db - ___ - ___  B - ___ - ___  Ab - ___ - ___

Cb - ___ - ___  E - ___ - ___  F# - ___ - ___

5. For each measure below:
   A. Write the correct time signature at the beginning of each measure.
   B. Below each measure, name the type of meter as Simple (S), Compound (C) or Asymmetrical (A).

6. Below each arrow, draw ONE NOTE to complete each measure.
7. On the staff below:
   A. Draw each major key signature as indicated above each measure. (5)
   B. Name the major key below each measure. (2.5)
   C. After each key signature, draw a whole note on the tonic. (2.5)

   __ Major   __ Major   __ Major   __ Major   __ Major

8. On the staff below:
   A. Draw each minor key signature as indicated above each measure. (5)
   B. Name the minor key below each measure. (2.5)
   C. After each key signature, draw a whole note on the tonic. (2.5)

   __ minor   __ minor   __ minor   __ minor   __ minor

9. For the following ascending minor scales:
   A. Draw each minor key signature after each clef sign. (3)
   B. Write the name of the relative major where indicated. (6)
   C. Draw the notes of each ascending minor scale. Use whole notes and accidentals as needed. (6)

   c natural minor (Related to ____ Major)

   g harmonic minor (Related to ____ Major)

   eb melodic minor (Related to ____ Major)
10. On the staff below:
   A. Draw the minor key signature after the clef sign. (1)
   B. In each measure, draw the indicated triads. Use harmonic minor. (9)

   e minor: \[ \text{i} \quad \text{i}_6 \quad \text{i}_6 \quad \text{iv} \quad \text{iv}_6 \quad \text{iv}_6 \quad \text{V} \quad \text{V}_6 \quad \text{V}_6 \]

11. For each chord below:
   A. Name the root of each chord on the line below each measure followed by Maj or min.
      Use capital or lower case to indicate Major or minor. (5)
   B. Below each measure, identify the position of each chord by circling R for root position, 1st for first inversion or 2nd for second inversion. (5)

   \[
   \begin{array}{cccc}
   & & & \\
   \text{b}_9 & \text{b}_8 & \text{b}_8 & \\
   \hline
   \text{R} & 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & \\
   \text{R} & 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & \\
   \text{R} & 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & \\
   \text{R} & 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & \\
   \text{R} & 1\text{st} & 2\text{nd} & \\
   \end{array}
   \]

12. On the second staff below:
   A. Draw the key signature for D Major. (1)
   B. Draw the time signature. (1)
   C. Transpose the given melody to the new key. (4)

   C Major

   D Major
13. For the musical example below:
   A. Below measure one, name the minor key in the blank.
   B. Circle the type of minor displayed below the grand staff.
   C. Answer the questions below the grand staff.

   ____________
   ____________
   ____________
   ____________
   ____________
   ____________

   **CIRCLE type of minor used above:**

   (a) natural minor    (b) harmonic minor    (c) melodic minor

   **Fill in the blanks regarding the four-measure phrase above:**

   (1) Draw the time signature in both clefs.

   (2) The tonic chords on the bass staff are in what position: R, 1st or 2nd inv? ________

   (3) In what measure does the Subdominant triad appear in the bass staff? ________

   (4) Name the interval in the box. Indicate Maj, min, Per, dim or Aug. ________

14. Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank to the left of each musical term. (6)

   ______ alla breve  A. Italian for “less motion, less quickly”
   ______ piu mosso  B. Italian for “suddenly”
   ______ non tanto  C. Italian for “not so much”
   ______ meno mosso  D. another name for cut time, 2/2
   ______ subito  E. Italian for “more motion or quicker”
   ______ a cappella  F. to sing unaccompanied