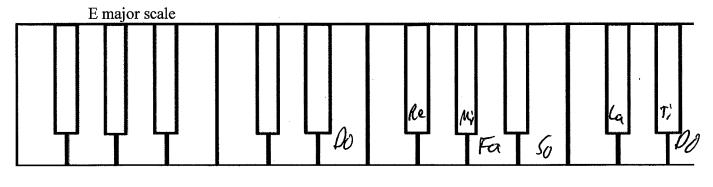
## Music Rudiments

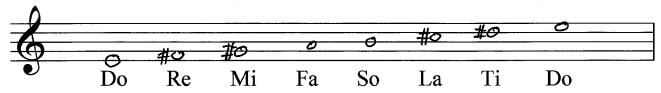
Fake Test 2
Scales and Key Signatures



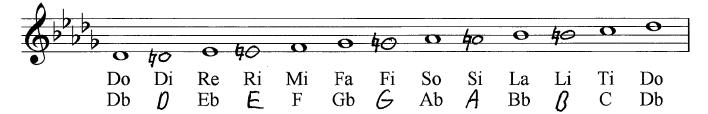
## 1. True and False

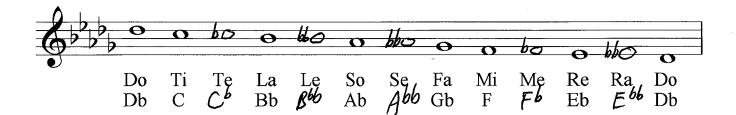
- a. (T)/F) When a natural cancels a sharp in the key signature it *lowers* the pitch of a note from what it would be without the natural.
- b. (T (F)) When a natural cancels a flat in the key signature it *lowers* the pitch of a note from what it would be without the natural.
- c. (T/F) If fa is on B flat, fi will be on B sharp.
- d. ((1)/F) If ti is on E flat, te will be on E double flat.
- e. (T)/F) La, li, and le will always be on the same line or space in a given key.
- f. (T(F)If so is on F sharp, si will be on G natural.
- g. (プ/F) Key signature sharps and flats apply throughout the whole song in every octave unless they are canceled by a natural or other accidentals.
- h. (T/F) The purpose of the key signature is to let the performer know what the key is.
- i. (T/F) If the major scale is started on D, it's half step/whole step formula will be correct without using any sharps and flats.
- 2. Write the solfege syllables on the correct piano keys for the indicated scale. Then notate the same scale on the staff.





- 3. Fill in the blank.
  - a. Sharps \_\_\_\_\_\_ the pitch of a note 1/2 step.
  - b. Flats \_\_\_\_\_ the pitch of a note 1/2.
  - c. Naturals <u>(ance)</u> all previous accidentals.
  - d. When a major scale solfege syllable is raised in pitch 1/2 step, the vowel of the syllable becomes 1.
  - e. When a major scale solfege syllable is lowered in pitch 1/2 step, the vowel of the syllable becomes  $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$ , except  $\underline{re}$  which becomes  $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$ .
- 4. Supply the missing notes to complete the chromatic scale. Give the letter name for each note you supply. Do not change the given notes.





5. On the top staff (treble clef) notate the indicated note. On the bottom staff (bass clef) identify each note with the correct solfege.

