



# BABS Harmony College Music Stream

## Self Assessment Answers

### As a guide to your level.

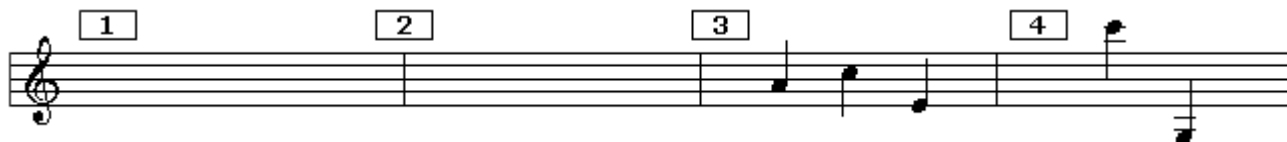
If you had trouble with any of the questions up to 23, you really need to do Music Basics I, if only as a refresher course.

If you answered all the questions up to 37 without too many mistakes, you are probably ready for Theory of Harmony. (Questions 27 to 34 are not so important so you can give yourself a little leeway on those!). If you had trouble, you probably need to do Basics II.

If you had trouble with any questions from 38 onwards, you probably need to do Theory of Harmony if only as a refresher.

If you answered all the questions with only the occasional glitch, you are ready for Beginning Arranging.

Whatever level you choose to do, your wider musical knowledge can only bring you more enjoyment in your hobby and help you make better music which, at the end of the day, is all we are trying to do.



1. Treble (or G) clef
2. Bar line
3. A, C, E
4. Ledger lines



5. It is a flat. The note immediately following is to be played a semi-tone lower.
6. It is a sharp. The note immediately following is to be played a semi-tone higher.
7. It is a natural. It is used to cancel the effects of sharps and flats i.e play the note at its unmodified pitch.
8. G sharp, B flat



9. Bass (or F) clef
10. C, E flat, G, G sharp
11. Key signature for Bb major (or G minor). All Bs and Es are to be played as B flat and E flat (unless cancelled by a natural sign)



12. Key signature for A major (or F# minor)
13. As shown above.

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14. As shown above  
 15. It's called a minim (or a half note in the US) and it is two beats long.

16. It is called a crotchet (or a quarter note in the US) and is one beat long.  
 17. It is called a quaver (or an eighth note in the US) and is half a beat long.  
 18. It's a time signature. It means there are 3 beats in each bar and each beat is a crotchet (quarter note) long.  
 19. It's a time signature. It means there are 6 beats in each bar and each beat is a quaver (eighth note) long.

20. The note should be played half as long again i.e. in this case, the note is 3 beats long.  
 21. A crotchet rest. Silence for one beat.  
 22. A semi-quaver rest. Silence for a quarter of a beat.  
 23. Repeat the section of music between the two signs.

24. It means "jump to the coda (or tag)". The coda will be labelled as such.  
 25. Staccato. Very short notes. Like plucking a violin string instead of bowing it.  
 26. It is a triplet. It means these three notes occupy the same time as two quavers.  
 27. Fortissimo. Very loud.

28. Piano. Quiet.  
 29. Accelerando. Getting faster.  
 30. Ritardando. Getting slower.  
 31. Allegro. Quickly.

32. Largo. Slow and dignified.  
 33. Fermata. Hold the note a little longer.  
 34. Repeat the previous measure.  
 35. Major third.

36. Perfect fifth

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37. Minor seventh.  
 38. Major 3rd + minor 3rd = F major triad.  
 39. Minor 3rd + major 3rd = E minor triad.

40. Minor 3rd + minor 3rd = B diminished triad.  
 41. Minor 3rd + major 3rd + minor 3rd = Am7 (or A minor minor 7 to be pedantic).  
 42. Major 3rd + minor 3rd + major 3rd = C major 7 (or C major major 7 to be pedantic).  
 43. Major 3rd + perfect 4th + minor 3rd = G open 6th (a 6th chord without a 5th). If you called it an Em triad you can accept that answer as correct as well although the doubled G might have warned you!

44. It is a C major triad and the baritone is on the 5th.  
 45. It is a D7 and the baritone is singing the 3rd.  
 46. It is either a Gm7 with the baritone on the root or it is a Bb6 with the lead on the root.  
 47. It is either a B half diminished 7th with the tenor on the third or a Dm6 with the lead on 3rd or a G9 (without the root) with the bass on 3rd.

48 - 51. Some possible answers shown above.

52- 55. Some possible answers shown above.

56. Assuming the circle of fifths, C7 (or possibly Cm7) is the most likely.  
 57. Assuming the 'Amen' cadence, G triad (tonic) is the most likely.