



PART FOUR REVIEW

*Study the past if you
would divine the future.*



CONFUCIUS

WHEW! YOU MADE IT

These pages can be used to test your memory on what you've learned in Part Four, and if some of the information hasn't stuck, you can go back and check it out on the page indicated below the question.

As with the chapter reviews, use your keyboard from the back of the book to cover up the answers while you test yourself.

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. What does an accidental do?
page 101 | 1. Alters the pitch of a note by a half step. |
| 2. What are the names of the accidentals?
page 101 | 2. Flat, sharp, natural |
| 3. Where are accidentals written?
page 101 | 3. In front of the note and on the same
line or space as the note |
| 4. What does a flat do to a note?
page 102 | 4. Lowers the pitch by one half step |
| 5. Draw five flats.
page 102 | 5. bbbbb |
| 6. Draw five sharps.
page 102 | 6. ##### |
| 7. What does a sharp do to a note?
page 102 | 7. Raises the pitch by one half step |
| 8. Draw five naturals.
page 102 | 8. ##### |
| 9. What does a natural do?
page 102 | 9. Cancels a sharp or a flat |
| 10. How many notes are accidentals be used with?
page 101 | 10. All of them |
| 11. How long does the effect of an accidental last?
page 103 | 11. For an entire measure |

12. Can an accidental have an effect across a bar line?
page 103 12. No
13. What is the definition of a half step?
page 106 13. The difference in pitch between two adjacent keys on a piano keyboard
14. What is an enharmonic note? Give a couple examples.
page 106 14. A pitch with two different names, like C# and D^b, or F# and G^b
15. What is a whole step?
page 106 15. An interval made up of two half steps
16. Between which notes do the natural half steps occur?
page 107 16. B-C, E-F
17. Which accidentals are used when going up a chromatic scale?
page 107 17. Sharps
18. Which accidentals are used when coming down a chromatic scale?
page 107 18. Flats
19. What is an octave?
page 110 19. The distance from one letter name to the next letter of the same name. 12 half steps/6 whole steps
20. What is the series of whole and half steps for the major scale?
page 109 20. wwhwwwh
21. What is the symbol for a whole step?
page 109 21. 
22. What is the symbol for a half step?
page 109 22. 
23. Between which degrees of the major scale do the half steps occur?
page 110 23. 3-4, 7-8
24. Use your keyboard to figure out the following scales: A Major, Ab Major, D Major, and Db Major.
page 110 24. Did you actually do this?
25. How are key signatures and the major scale related?
page 113 25. A key signature gives the correct whole and half steps for a major scale of the same name.
26. What is the order of flats?
page 114 26. BEADGCF
27. How do you find the name of a flat key?
page 114 27. The second -to-the-last flat in the key signature is the name of the key.
28. Which key has only one flat in it?
page 117 28. F
29. Which flat is it that appears in that key signature?
page 117 29. B^b
30. Which key has four flats?
page 117 30. A^b
31. How many flats in the key of Eb, and what are they?
page 117 31. Three: B^b, E^b, A^b
32. How many flats are in the key of C?
page 117 32. Zero

33. What key signature has seven flats?
page 117
34. What is the order of sharps?
page 115
35. How do you find the name of a sharp key?
page 115
36. How many sharps are in the key of D and what are they?
page 117
37. What is the name of the key signature with 4 sharps in it?
page 117
38. In a piece of music, where will you find the key signature (be specific)?
page 113
39. What are the letter names of the guitar strings?
page 122
40. What is the letter name of string number 4? Number 2? Number 5?
page 122
41. To get a good tone from a guitar, where do you place your finger on the fretboard?
page 121
42. What are the note names at the dots on the 6th string? (start at the third fret and go up)
page 123
43. How many strings on the guitar?
page 121
44. What number string is the fattest?
page 122
45. What number open string is highest in pitch?
page 122
46. What is the definition of a half step on the guitar?
page 123
33. C \flat
34. FCGDAEB
35. Go up 1/2 step from the last sharp in the key signature.
36. Two: F#, C#
37. E
38. At the beginning of a piece of music, between the clef and the time signature
39. EADGBE
40. D. B. A.
41. Push down right behind the fret (behind=towards the tuners)
42. G A B C# E (2 dots)
43. 6
44. Low E, or 6th string
45. High E, or 1st string
46. The distance between adjacent frets on the same string.

MOVING ON

This was a super-important section, and it's crucial that you've understood everything, because in the next section, you'll use these concepts to understand things like minor scales, intervals, modes, the blues scale, and a ton of other scales, too. Onward!