

Section 2 Quiz Music Theory Book

Answers

1. The half step-smaller intervals are available by bending notes or on instruments in other cultures.
2. The perfect 4th, 5th, and octave or perfect 8th.
3. 12 half steps
4. In standard tuning it is the perfect 4th between all strings but the 3rd and second which is a major 3rd interval. (g to b)
5. A unison is the same note played twice. A octave is the note 12 half steps higher. It has the same letter name but a different pitch.
6. Always start from the lower of the two notes.
7. Frequency means how many vibrations per second-in this case how many times the guitar string vibrates per second when playing a pitch.

Suggestions

The student should be asked to play intervals on their instrument to demonstrate knowledge and application. For example the teacher might play major and minor thirds in different places on the guitar and talk about what songs or licks the teacher has found them in. The questions asked in this quiz are designed to cause application of concepts learned and stimulate more questions and discussion.

Section 3 Quiz Music Theory Book

Answers

1. E and F and B and C. The rest are a whole step apart.
2. 7 different notes not including the tonic repeated again at the end.
whole-whole-half-whole-whole-whole half
3. 5
4. Natural, Harmonic, and Melodic. The harmonic minor scale has a raised 7th degree and the melodic minor scale has a raised 6th and 7th degree.
5. The Blues scale has a flat fifth added to the minor pentatonic scale.
6. These two scales have the same notes in them. They simply start and end on a different note. The Aelioan relationship means the same thing. For example C major and A minor are relative major and minor.
7. E minor
8. Yes- pentatonic relative major and minor are the same as diatonic scales. For example C major and A minor pentatonic are relative major and minor.
9. 12 notes-this scale is made up of half steps.

Suggestions

The student should be asked to play examples of the scales in this chapter. It would be good to play these scales in time over a track of the Let's Jam CDs. For example try the 3 minor scales over any track in a minor key. Try A minor pentatonic over one of the tracks in A minor. Try C major pentatonic over the same track and talk about relative major and minor.

Section 4 Quiz Music Theory Book

Answers

1. Major, Minor, Augmented, Diminished.
2. 3.
3. Playing one note of a chord at a time.
4. A chord with a note in the bass other than the root
5. The note that names the chord is in the bass.
6. The third. In a major chord it is a half step higher than in a minor chord.
7. A-C#-E, A-C-E A-C-Eb A-C#-E#
8. It means to play a specific bass note. The note after the slash is in the bass.

Suggestions

The student should be asked to play all four qualities of a chord. Then play them at random with the student not able to see your hands and see if the student can recognize them simply by the sound. Play some arpeggios in the style of accompanying a song and then play some as in a solo. Let the student see they are the same thing. Discuss more complex chords in general.

Section 5 Quiz Music Theory Book

Answers

1. By taking every other note until we have at least three notes.
2. Major, minor, minor, major, major minor diminished,
3. 3 chords.
4. A key is a set order of notes that the chords or melody is based on.
5. 1, 4, and 5
6. 0-they are the same.
7. By continuing to stack thirds-or combining every other note until we have more than three.
8. Because there are two more versions of the minor scale-harmonic and melodic minor.
9. It is in the key of D

Suggestions

Ask the student to look at chord progressions of songs he knows and determine the key. Ask the student to play the correct pentatonic scale over Let's Jam Tracks. Play all the chords in a key-such as A minor, C major, G major, E minor. Talk about using degrees 1-4-5 instead of the chord names. Make sure the student understands the difference between the numbers used when building a chord and the numbers used for chord progressions.

Section 6 Quiz Music Theory Book

Answers

1. A 5 chord is a major chord based on the 5th degree of the scale or key and it's job is to create tension and bring us back to the 1.
2. A chord progression is a series of chords. The most common chord progression is the 1-5. (also accepted would be the 1-4-5)
3. D-G-G Dm Gm Am
4. The 2-5-1
5. G Em Am D G
6. F#m B E F#m7b5 B7 Em (chords may be turned into 7ths as well)
7. A sus chord has no 3rd
8. Tension and Release means creating an expectation by the listener. An example could be a sus4 chord changing to a major chord Dsus4 to D. We have heard this so many times in music we expect this to happen in this manner.
9. It is in the key of A. It is a 2 4 5 1 chord progression.

Suggestions

The student should play all the chord progressions in this chapter. Discuss how they are in many songs. Play them in different keys as well. Have the student look at a song book and write out the chord progression using numbers. Take simple songs and have the student decide what key it's in.

Section 7 Quiz Music Theory Book

Answers

1. It means they share the measure. In 4/4 time they would each last 2 beats.
2. A diamond means play the chord and let it ring.
3. A push means the chord is played early.
4. It allows us to translate the chord progression into any key.
5. D G A G C D C F G

Suggestions

Have the student play some basic 1 4 5 style charts. Have the student play it in several keys. Now add more specifics to the chart such as pushes or diamonds.