

Trivia Quiz 1

(easy to moderate range of difficulty)

Contents

NURSERY RHYMES (easy)

Sheet 1

Sheet 2	NOTES AND RESTS (easy)
Sheet 3	SONGS FOR CHILDREN (easy)
Sheet 4	PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS (easy)
Sheet 5	BANDS (fairly easy)
Sheet 6	MUSIC LANGUAGE (fairly easy)
Sheet 7	ABOUT SINGING (fairly easy)
Sheet 8	MUSIC NOTATION (fairly easy)
Sheet 9	ABOUT THE PIANO (moderate).
Sheet 10	INSTRUMENTS (moderate)
Sheet 11	SCALES AND KEY SIGNATURES (moderate)
Sheet 12	THE BEATLES (moderate)
Sheet 13	ANSWERS

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Name	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	

1. [The girls cried when they were kissed by:	A. □ B	oy Blue eter Piper	B. ☐ Georgie Porgie D. ☐ Jack Horner
2.	When the cow jumped over the moon, the fiddle was played by:	A. 🗆 TI	he little dog he cat	B. The dish D. The cow
3.	The kettle was taken off again by:	A.	-	B. ☐ Polly D. ☐ Sukey
4.	Old King Cole was:	_	aking tarts merry old soul	B. □ on the dole D. □ going to London
5.	Little Boy Blue was supposed to:		nd the sheep sit the queen	B. ☐ blow his horn D. ☐ run upstairs
6.	Peter, Peter kept his wife in a:	_	ea green boat Vishing well	B. Counting room D. Pumpkin shell
7.	Little Miss Muffet was eating:		urds and whey read and Honey	B. ☐ Plum Pie D. ☐ Tarts
8.	The number of blackbirds baked in a pie was:	A. \(\sigma \) 22 C. \(\sigma \) 24		B. □ 23 D. □ 25
9. [The tarts were stolen by:		e King of Hearts e Queen of hearts	B. ☐ the Knave of hearts D. ☐ the maid
10.	Simple Simon, to buy a pie, needed:	A. 🗆 a	pound ome money	B. ☐ to say please D. ☐ a penny
11.	Wee Willie Winkie was wearing his:	_	ght gown	B. □ red shoes D. □ night cap
12.	Sitting in a corner, eating a pie was:			B. ☐ Miss Muffet D. ☐ Jack Horner



Name	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •

1.	The note having the same value as this rest is a:	A. Semibreve	B. Minim
		C. Quaver	D. Semiquaver
2.	A crotchet rest looks like:	A. 🗆 🐧	В. 🗌 🚶
		C. 🗆 #	D. 🗆 🦞
3.	A note worth four crotchet beats is a:	A. Semibreve	B. Semiquaver
		C. Minim	D. Quaver
4.	A dotted crotchet is worth the same as:	A. □ one semiquaver	B. ☐ two quavers
		C. ☐ three quavers	D. four minims
5.	A semiquaver rest looks like:	A. 🗆 🚤	В. 🗌 🔾
		C. 🗆 🤊	D. 🗆 🧚
6.	A group of notes equal in value to this	A. 🗆 🚺	В. 🗆 🎜
	rest is:	c. 🛘 🎵	D. 🗆 🎵
7.	The dot belonging to a dotted minim has	A. Semibreve	B. Crotchet
	the same value as a:	C. Quaver	D. ☐ Semiquaver
8.	The notes corresponding exactly to	A. □ ♪₿	В. □ 👂 🕽
	7 7 these rests are:	C. 🗆 🗒	D. 🗆 🚺
9.	The number of quavers that would	A. 🗆 two	B. ☐ four
	equal the value of this note is:	C. □ six	D. ☐ eight
10.	To make up the value of a minim, you	A. 1 quaver, 2 semiquavers	B. 2 quavers, 2 semiquavers
	would need:	C. 1 crotchet, 2 quavers	D. 1 crotchet, 1 quaver
11.	A bar of music in simple triple time needs	A. □ one minim rest	B. ☐ two crotchet rests
	a crotchet and:	C. □ one semibreve rest	D. ☐ three crotchet rests
12.	A whole bar rest is also called a:	A. Minim rest	B. Long rest
		C. Semiquaver rest	D. Semibreve rest



Name	• • • • • • •	 • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •

Score out of 12: "Puff" was a Magic: A. Dragon B.

Chimney 1. C. Genie D. Wizard A. Chopsticks B. \square Shears "Click" go the: 2. C. D Scissors D. Heels Choose your partners, Skip to my: A. ☐ Rope B. Song 3. C. Music D. Lou A. U Jug B. Mug Little Brown: 4. C. Dog D. \square Shoe For He's a Jolly Good: A. Friend B.

| Partner 5. C. Fellow D.

Watch dog Never smile at a: B. \(\Pi\) Crocodile A. ☐ Barking dog 6. C. Teacher D. \square Shark A.□ Weasel B.

Balloon Pop goes the: 7. C. Champagne D. Cracker A. ☐ Burger Shop B. \square Cow Old MacDonald had a: 8. C. Tractor D.

Farm A. ☐ Puppy B.

Ship captain Skippy was a: 9. C. Bush kangaroo D. \square Sheep dog A Spoonful of Sugar makes the: A. Medicine go down B. ☐ Tea nice and sweet C. Ants come to visit D.

Fairy-bread better "Popeye" was a: A. ☐ Pirate B.

Soldier C. Sailor man D.

Sales man All things bright and beautiful, $A.\Box$ In the zoo B.

Great and small 12. All creatures: C. That don't bite D. Trom the deep



Name	•••••	•

The smallest of the cymbals are the: B.

Finger cymbals A. Thumb cymbals 1. D. \square Toe Cymbals C. Thimble cymbals A.

Metallophone B.

Castanet The instrument with the name 2. which means 'wooden voice' is the: C. Wood block D. Xylophone A.

Cymbal B.

Shaker A round bar of steel bent into a shape with 3. three sides that is struck with a metal rod is a: C. \square Triangle D. \square Sleigh bell Bells are often also called: A. Timpani B. Gongs 4. C.

Maracas D. \square Chimes Shaped like a big, round box with two A. High hat B. Snare drum 5. calf-skin heads on either side is a: C.

Bass drum D.

Guiro A small drum with only one head and lots A.

| Tambourine B.

Glockenspiel 6. of little brass plates around the rim is a: C. Marimba D. Uibraphone A. Indefinite pitch Percussion instruments which can be B. Definite pitch 7. tuned are said to have: C. High pitch D. Low pitch A.

Bongo drums B. ☐ Claves Kettledrums are also called: 8. D.

Shakers C. Timpani A group of instruments to which the A.

| Percussion| B.

String 9. piano does not belong is: C.

Keyboard D.

Brass Instruments which need to be shaken A.

Maracas B. Claves 10. rather than hit are: D.

Cowbells C. Woodblocks The phrase which is not true about A. \square are used in pairs B. \square originate in Cuba 11. Conga drums is that they: C. \square are played with hands D. \square have definite pitch Castanets originally from: A.

□ Portugal B.

Spain 12. C.

Italy D.

France



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

King Charles II of England called his court musicians the:

Sheet 5	■ Name	•••••
Bands	Score out of	12:
The leader of a Brass Band would be called the:	A. ☐ Baton holder C. ☐ Lead guitarist	B. Bandmaster D. Conductor
In a marching band you would find no:	A.☐ Trombone C.☐ Timpani	B. Trumpet D. Tuba
The rhythm in a Jazz Band would most often be supplied by the:	A. ☐ Drums C. ☐ Cornet	B. Clarinet D. Banjo
Bagpipes would be most often found in:	A. ☐ Military bands C. ☐ Jazz bands	B. Dance bands D. Pipe bands
Apart from brass instruments, in a marching band you might also find:	A. ☐ Baton twirlers C. ☐ Clowns	B. Cheer leaders D. Pipers
A Rock and Roll band would be more likely to feature a:	A. ☐ Double bass C. ☐ Guitar	B. 🗆 Zither D. 🗀 Cello
Something that a dance band would find most important would be:	A.☐ Harmony C.☐ Melody	B. Rhythm D. Counterpoint
A well-known bandmaster and composer, also known as 'The March King' was:	A. ☐ Duke Ellington C. ☐ Louis Armstrong	B. ☐ Chubby Checker D. ☐ John Sousa
A synthesizer would most likely be found in a:	A. ☐ Rock band C. ☐ Military band	B. Brass band D. Dance band
The modern style of military band dates back to Frederick the Great of Prussia, in:	A.□ 1563 C.□ 1763	B. 🗆 1663 D. 🗆 1863
A band which uses instruments such as a washboard, harmonica and kazoo is a:	A.☐ Concert band C.☐ Silver band	B. ☐ Skiffle band D. ☐ School band

A. ☐ Kings Band

C.

Royal Band

B.

Court Band

D.

String Band



Name	•••••	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	•••••

1.	Crescendo means:	A. □Getting faster C. □Getting stronger	B. □Getting louder D. □ Getting better
2.	Allegro means:	A. ☐ Lively and fast C. ☐ Bright and loud	B. □Soft and sweet D. □ Sad and slow
3.	Ritenuto means:	A. ☐ Gradually slower C. ☐ Immediately slower	B. ☐ Gradually faster D. ☐ Immediately faster
4.	Forte means:	A. ☐ Soft C. ☐ Fast	B.
5.	Staccato means:	A. ☐ Slow, steady C. ☐ Sudden, dramatic	B. ☐ Sharp, crisp D. ☐ Short, detached
б.	Presto means:	A. ☐ Very fast C. ☐ Very heavily	B. ☐ Very lightly D. ☐ Very merrily
7.	Adagio means:	A. ☐ Quickly C. ☐ Slowly	B. □ Playfully D. □ Sadly
8.	Legato means:	A. ☐ Softly C. ☐ Calmly	B. ☐ Smoothly D. ☐ Broadly
9.	Diminuendo means:	A. ☐ Gradually softer C. ☐ Gradually louder	B. ☐ Suddenly softer D. ☐ Suddenly louder
10.	Piano means:	A. ☐ Pleasant C. ☐ Soft	B. ☐ Quick D. ☐ Graceful
11.	A tempo means:	A. ☐ In a singing style C. ☐ Pressing on faster	B. ☐ in an undertone D. ☐ Back to former speed
12.	Moderato means:	A. ☐ Moderate volume C. ☐ Moderate speed	B. ☐ Moderate style D. ☐ Moderate force



Name	•••••	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

	About Singing		Score out of	12:
1.	A song chosen by a country as a symbol of the country, played on special occasions is an:	A. □ C. □	Anthology Antenna	B. ☐ Anorak D. ☐ Anthem
2.	The words of a song are also known as the:	A. □ C. □	Lyrics Poetry	B. Rhymes D. Lycra
3.	A song which tells a story is a:	A. □ C. □	Ballet Bollard	B. ☐ Ballad D. ☐ Balalaika
4.	A sacred song of praise is a:	A. □ C. □	Chorus Helicon	B. ☐ Hymn D. ☐ Chant
5.	A song repeated note for note by a second voice after the first voice has begun is a:	A. □ C. □	Rondo Ritenuto	B. Racket D. Round
6.	Black folk songs are also known as the:	A. □ C. □	Browns Greens	B.□ Blues D.□ Reds
7.	A funeral or mourning song is known as a:	A. □ C. □	Diva Downbeat	B.□ Dredge D.□ Dirge
8.	Songs written by Schubert are usually referred to as:		Lieder Polkas	B. ☐ Love songs D. ☐ Lute-songs
9.	A group of singers, singing together, is called a:		Chair Choir	B. ☐ Chore D. ☐ Chant
10.	A song in an opera can be called an:	l _	Area Aubade	B.□ Arpeggio D.□ Aria
11.	A style of ensemble singing, in close harmony is known as a barbershop:	l _	Duet Quartet	B. ☐ Trio D. ☐ Quintet
12.	The leader of a choir is called the:	A. 🗆	Captain	B. Conductor

C. Cantor

D. Cantata



Name	•••••	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •

1.	A treble clef is also called a:	A. □ C Clef C. □ G Clef	B. ☐ Flute D. ☐ T Clef
2.	A minim is exactly half of the length of a:	A. Semibreve C. Quaver	B. ☐ Crotchet D. ☐ Semiquaver
3.	The shortest distance between two musical sounds is called:	A. □ an octave C. □ a sharp	B. ☐ a semitone D. ☐ a scale
4.	Music is written on:	A. ☐ Bar lines C. ☐ Staves	B. ☐ Leger lines D. ☐ Sharps
5.	Key signatures are found:		B. ☐ before time signaturesD. ☐ before a natural sign
6.	A sharp sign next to a note tells you to play the note:	A. ☐ A tone lower C. ☐ A semitone lower	B. ☐ A tone higher D. ☐ A semitone higher
7.	Bar lines:	A. ☐ Divide bars C. ☐ End sections	B. ☐ Join staves D. ☐ Join notes
8.	A semiquaver has:	A. ☐ One tail C. ☐ Three tails	B. ☐ Two tails D. ☐ Four tails
9.	A semibreve rest looks like a box:		B. ☐ Under a line D. ☐ Across a line
10.	Key signatures are made up of:	A. ☐ Sharps and flats C. ☐ Quavers and keys	B. ☐ Notes and rests D. ☐ Dots and lines
11.	Time signatures tell you the number of:	A. ☐ Bars to play C. ☐ Notes in a bar	B. ☐ Rests to take D. ☐ Beats in a bar
12.	A dotted crotchet lasts for the same length of time as:	A. ☐ One quaver C. ☐ Three quavers	B. ☐ Two quavers D. ☐ Four quavers



	Name	•••••	
	Score out of 1	2:	•••••
	Soft and fast	В. 🗌	Loud and soft
	Soft and loud	D. 🗆	Loud and forceful
]	Fours	В. 🗌	Threes and fours
]	Threes	D. 🗌	Twos and threes
]	Hammers striking strings	sB. 🗌	Strings being pulled
]	Hammers rubbing strings	sD. 🗌	Keys being struck
]	No strings	В. 🗌	One string
	Two strings	D. 🗆	Three strings
	Accordion	В. 🗌	Spinet
	Upright	D. 🗆	Grand

1.	The word 'pianoforte' means:	A. 🗆	Soft and fast	В. 🗌	Loud and soft
		C. 🗆	Soft and loud	D. 🗆	Loud and forceful
2.	The black keys are always arranged in:	A. 🗆	Fours	В. 🗌	Threes and fours
		C. 🗆	Threes	D. 🗌	Twos and threes
3.	The sound on a piano is produced by:	A. 🗆	Hammers striking strings	sB. 🗌	Strings being pulled
		C. 🗆	Hammers rubbing strings	sD. 🗌	Keys being struck
4.	The left (soft) pedal moves the hammers	А. 🗆	No strings	В. 🗌	One string
	so that they strike:	C. 🗆	Two strings	D. 🗆	Three strings
5.	An instrument which is not a type of	A. 🗆	Accordion	В. 🗌	Spinet
	piano is:	С. 🗆	Upright	D. 🗆	Grand
6.	The first name of the inventor of the piano,	A. 🗆	Enrico	В. 🗆	Alessandro
	Cristofori, was:	С. 🗆	Giuseppe	D.	Bartolomeo
7.	An instrument which was used before the	A. 🗆	Harp	В. 🗆	Harpsichord
	piano, and looked like a piano, was a :	С. 🗆	Harmonica	D. 🗆	Hurdy-gurdy
8.	The pianoforte was invented in the:	А. 🗆	16th century	В. 🗆	17th century
		С. 🗆	18th century	D. 🗆	19th century
9.	Parts of the 'action' of a piano include the:	A. 🗆	damper, hammer, key	В. 🗆 :	string, key, pedal
		С. 🗆	string, bolt, pivot	D. 🗆	pivot, check, nut
10.	The strings of a piano are made of:	А. 🗆	Copper and silver	В. 🗆	Copper and steel
		С. 🗆	Steel and brass	D. 🗌	Lead and zinc
11.	The piano was invented by Cristofori in:	A. 🗆	Hungary	В. 🗆	Belgium
		С. 🗆	Germany	D. 🗆	Italy
12.	Playing the piano is sometimes referred	А. 🗆	Practicing	В. 🗆	Tickling the ivories
	to as:	C. 🗆	Bowing	D.	Banging the keys



Name	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •

1.	A woodwind instrument which is not made of wood is a:	A. ☐ Clarinet C. ☐ Woodblock	B. Flute D. Trumpet
2.	Sound produced by plucking tiny tongues of metal is made on a:	A. Piano C. Music box	B. Piccolo D. Banjo
3.	The family of instruments with the widest range of sounds is the:	A. Percussion	B. Woodwind
4. [A metal two-pronged device which sounds a single note is a:	C. String A. Gong C. Tin whistle	D. ☐ Brass B. ☐ Triangle D. ☐ Tuning fork
5.	Adolphe Sax invented the:	A. Aerophone C. Saxophone	B. Aeolian Harp D. Sousaphone
6.	The marimba is an instrument similar to the:	A. Tambourine C. Tuba	B. Mellophone D. Xylophone
7.	Stradovari was a famous maker of the:	A. Violin C. Guitar	B. Piano D. Cymbals
8.	Instruments with bellows to be pumped by the arms of the players are:	A. ☐ Pianolas C. ☐ Windpipes	B. ☐ Trombones D. ☐ Bagpipes
9.	A cor anglais, or English horn is also known as a:	A. ☐ Tenor oboe C. ☐ Clarinet	B. Hunting horn D. Pipe
10.	Cymbals are made of:	A. □ Steel C. □ Silver	B. Brass D. Tin
11.	Bartolomeo Cristofori invented the:	A. ☐ Harp C. ☐ Pianoforte	B. Clavichord D. Harpsichord
12.	A mandolin is a type of:	A. Lute C. Banjo	B. Flute D. Mouth organ
L			

nusic fun	TRIVIA QUIZ
	Sheet 11
	Scales and Key Signatures

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

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10.

11.

12.

Sheet 11 Scales and Key Signatures	1	Score out of 1	12:
The pattern of tones (T) and semitones (S) in major scales is:	A. □ C. □	TTSTTTS TTTSTTS	B. ☐ TSTTSTS D. ☐ STTSTTT
The major scale with a key signature consisting of four sharps is:	A. □ C. □	G major E major	B.
The order of sharps in key signatures is:	A. □ C. □	CGDAEBF CFGEADB	B. \square FCGDAEB D. \square FCGAEBD
The semitones in a major scale are found between the following degrees:	A. □ C. □		B. 2nd and 3rd, 5th and 6th D. 3rd and 4th, 6th and 7th
Two keys which both have a signature of one flat are:	A. □ C. □	F major, B minor A major, F minor	B.
The minor key related to C major is:	A. □ C. □	G minor B minor	B.
The notes in the upper tetrachord of G major are:		DEFC DEF# C	B.
In a harmonic minor scale, the seventh note is:	A. □ C. □	not played played twice	B. ☐ lowered a semitone D. ☐ raised a semitone
The scale of A major has:	A. □ C. □	one sharp three sharps	B. ☐ two sharps D. ☐ two flats
In a harmonic minor scale, an interval larger than a tone is found between notes:	A. □ C. □	6 and 7 4 and 5	B.
The subdominant degree of major and minor scales is the:	A. □ C. □	third fifth	B. ☐ fourth D. ☐ sixth
A scale where each interval is a semitone is called:	A. 🗆	Melodic minor	B. Chromatic

C. Major

D.

Harmonic minor



Name	•••••	•••••	• • • • •	• • • • • •	••••
Score out of 1	12: .		• • • • •		• • • •

1.	The Beatles consisted of:	A. ☐ Three musicians C. ☐ Five musicians	B. ☐ Four musicians D. ☐ Six musicians
2.	The song 'Yesterday' was written by:	A. Paul C. Ringo	B. John D. George
3.	The Beatles came from:	A. Liverpool, Australia C. Liverpool, England	
4.	The Beatles formed their group, named 'The Beatles' in:	A. □ 1950 C. □ 1960	B. 🗆 1956 D. 🗆 1962
5.	The Beatles disbanded in:	A. □ 1968 C. □ 1970	B. 🗌 1969 D. 🗎 1971
6.	The Beatles did not write:	A. ☐ Michelle C. ☐ Satin Doll	B. Eleanor Rigby D. Nowhere Man
7.	A cartoon featuring the music of the Beatles was called:	A. ☐ Strawberry Fields C. ☐ I am the Walrus	B. ☐ Lucy In The Sky D. ☐ Yellow Submarine
8.	Most of the Beatles songs were written by:	A. ☐ McCartney & Starkey C. ☐ Lennon & McCartney	
9.	The Beatles had a manager called:	A. ☐ Brian Epstein C. ☐ Pete Best	B. ☐ Stu Sutcliffe D. ☐ Chuck Berry
10.	The Beatles made a documentary film called:	A. A Hard Day's Night C. Nowhere Man	B. Let It be D. Love Me Do
11.	The Beatles starred in a movie called:	A. Maxwell C. Something	B. □ Oliver D. □ Help!
12.	The Beatles performed in a Liverpool jazz club called:	A. The Cavern C. The Cellar	B. The Basement D. The Dungeon

Sheet 1 - Nursery Rhymes

- 1. B. Georgie Porgie
- 2. C. The cat
- 3. D. Sukey
- 4. C. a merry old soul
- 5. B. blow his horn
- 6. D. Pumpkin shell
- 7. A. Curds and whey
- 8. C. 24
- 9. B. the Knave of Hearts
- 10. D. a penny
- 11. A. night gown
- 12. D. Jack Horner

Sheet 4 - Percussion Instruments

- 1. B. Finger cymbals
- 2. D. Xylophone
- 3. A. Triangle
- 4. D. Chimes
- 5. C. Bass drum
- 6. A. Tambourine
- 7. B. Definite pitch
- 8. C. Timpani
- 9. D. Brass
- 10. A. Maracas
- 11. D. Have definite pitch
- 12. B. Spain

Sheet 7 - About Singing

- 1. D. Anthem
- 2. A. Lyrics
- 3. B. Ballad
- 4. B. Hymn
- 5. D. Round
- 6. B. Blues
- 7. D. Dirge
- 8. A. Lieder
- 9. C. Choir
- 10. D. Aria
- 11. C. Quartet
- 12. C. Cantor

Sheet 10 - Instruments

- 1. B. Flute
- 2. C. Music box
- 3. A. Percussion
- 4. D. Tuning fork
- 5. C. Saxophone
- 6. D. Xylophone
- 7. A. Violin
- 8. D. Bagpipes
- 9. A. Tenor oboe
- 10. B. Brass
- 11. C. Pianoforte
- 12. A. Lute

Sheet 2 - Notes and Rests

- 1. B. Minim
- 2. B.
- 3. A. Semibreve
- 4. C. three quavers
- 5. D. ³/₆. A. **1**
- 7. B. Crotchet
- 8. A. 🎝 🖟
- 9. D. eight
- 10. C. 1 crotchet, 2 quavers
- 11. B. two crotchet rests
- 12. D. A semibreve rest

Sheet 5 - Bands

- 1. B. Bandmaster
- 2. C. Timpani
- 3. A. Drums
- 4. D. Pipe Bands
- 5. A. Baton Twirlers
- 6. C. Guitar
- 7. B. Rhythm
- 8. D. John Sousa
- 9. A. Rock Band
- 10. C. 1763
- 11. B. Skiffle Band
- 12. A. Kings Band

Sheet 8 - Music Notation

- 1. C. G Clef
- 2. A. Semibreve
- 3. B. Semitone
- 4. C. Staves
- 5. B. Before time signatures
- 6. D. A semitone higher
- 7. A. Divide bars
- 8. B. Two tails
- 9. B. Under a line
- 10. A. Sharps and flats
- 11. D. Beats in a bar
- 12. C. Three quavers

Sheet 11 - Scales and Key Signatures

- 1. A. TTSTTTS
- 2. C. E major
- 3. B. F C G D A E B
- 4. A. 3rd and 4th, 7th and 8th
- 5. D. F major, D minor
- 6. B. A minor
- 7. C. D E F# C
- 8. D. raised a semitone
- 9. C. three sharps
- 10. A. 6 and 7
- 11. B. fourth
- 12. B. Chromatic

Sheet 3 - Songs for Children

- 1. A. Dragon
- 2. B. Shears
- 3. D. Lou
- 4. A. Jug
- 5. C. Fellow
- 6. B. Crocodile
- 7. A. Weasel
- 8. D. Farm
- 9. C. Bush kangaroo
- 10. A. Medicine go down
- 11. C. Sailor man
- 12. B. Great and small

Sheet 6 - Music Language

- 1. B. Getting louder
- 2. A. Lively and fast
- 3. C. Immediately slower
- 4. B. Loud
- 5. D. Short, detached
- 6. A. Very fast
- 7. C. Slowly
- 8. B. Smoothly
- 9. A. Gradually softer
- 10. C. Soft
- 11. D. Back to former speed
- 12. C. Moderate speed

Sheet 9 - About the Piano

- 1. C. Soft and loud
- 2. D. Twos and threes 3. A. Hammers striking strings
- 4. B. One string
- 5. A. Accordion 6. D. Bartolomeo
- 7. B. Harpsichord
- 8. C. 18th century
- 9. A. Damper, hammer, key
- 10. B. Copper and steel 11. D. Italy
- 12. B. Tickling the ivories

Sheet 12 - The Beatles

- 1. B. Four musicians
- 2. A. Paul
- 3. C. Liverpool, England
- 4. C. 1960
- 5. C. 1970
- 6. C. Satin Doll
- 7. D. Yellow Submarine
- 8. C. Lennon & McCartney
- 9. A. Brian Epstein
- 10. B. Let It Be
- 11. D. Help!
- 12. A. The Cavern