

Trivia Quiz 1

(easy to moderate range of difficulty)

Contents

Sheet I	NURSERY RHYMES (easy)
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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	Sheet 1
© 2003	Nursery Rhymes

JIZ 1 N	lame

1.	The girls cried when they were kissed by:	A.	Boy Blue	B.	Georgie Porgie
		C.	Peter Piper	D.	Jack Horner
2.	When the cow jumped over the moon,	A.	The little dog	B.	The dish
	the fiddle was played by:	The cat	D.	The cow	
3.	The kettle was taken off again by:	A.	Mary	B.	Polly
		D.	Sukey		
4.	Old King Cole was:	A.	making tarts	B.	on the dole
		C.	a merry old soul	D.	going to London
5.	Little Boy Blue was supposed to:	A.	find the sheep	B.	blow his horn
		C.	visit the queen	D.	run upstairs
6.	Peter, Peter kept his wife in a:	A.	Pea green boat	B.	Counting room
		C.	Wishing well	D.	Pumpkin shell
7.	Little Miss Muffet was eating:	A.	Curds and whey	B.	Plum Pie
		C.	Bread and Honey	D.	Tarts
8.	The number of blackbirds baked in a	A.	22	B.	23
	pie was:	C.	24	D.	25
9.	The tarts were stolen by:	A.	the King of Hearts	B.	the Knave of hearts
		C.	the Queen of hearts	D.	the maid
10.	Simple Simon, to buy a pie, needed:	A.	a pound	B.	to say please
		C.	some money	D.	a penny
11.	Wee Willie Winkie was wearing his:	A.	night gown	B.	red shoes
		C.	silver bells	D.	night cap
12.	Sitting in a corner, eating a pie was:	A.	Mary, Mary	В.	Miss Muffet
		C.	Tom the Pipers son	D.	Jack Horner

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	Sheet 2
© 2003	Notes and Rests

QUIZ 1 Na	me
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1.	This note having the	A.	Semibreve	B.	Minim
	same value as this rest is a:	C.	Quaver	D.	Semiquaver
2.	A crotchet rest looks like:	A.	ÿ	B.	}
		C.	#	D.	9
3.	A note worth four crotchet beats is a:	A.	Semibreve	В.	Semiquaver
		C.	Minim	D.	Quaver
4.	A dotted crotchet is worth the same as:	A.	one semiquaver	В.	two quavers
		C.	three quavers	D.	four minims
5.	A semiquaver rest looks like:	A.		B.	}
	- -	C.	4	D.	ÿ
6.	A group of notes equal in value to this	A.		В.	
	rest is:			D.	
7.	The dot belonging to a dotted minim has	A.	Semibreve	В.	Crotchet
	the same value as a:	C.	Quaver	D.	Semiquaver
8.	The notes corresponding exactly to	A.	♪ ₽	В.	5 J
	/ \forall 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	 	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •

1.	"Puff" was a Magic:	A.	Dragon	B.	Chimney				
		C.	Genie	D.	Wizard				
2.	"Click" go the:	A.	Chopsticks	B.	Shears				
		D.	Heels						
3.	Choose your partners, Skip to my:	A.	Rope	B.	Song				
		C. Music							
4.	Little Brown:	A.	Jug	B.	Mug				
		Dog	D.	Shoe					
5.	For He's a Jolly Good:	A.	Friend	B.	Partner				
		C.	Fellow	D.	Watch dog				
6.	Never smile at a:	A.	Barking dog	В.	Crocodile				
		C.	Teacher	D.	Shark				
7.	Pop goes the:	A.	Weasel	B.	Balloon				
		C.	Champagne	D.	Cracker				
8.	Old MacDonald had a:	A.	Burger Shop	B.	Cow				
		C.	Tractor	D.	Farm				
9.	Skippy was a:	A.	Puppy	B.	Ship captain				
		C.	Bush kangaroo	D.	Sheep dog				
10.	A Spoonful of Sugar makes the:	A.	Medicine go down	B.	Tea nice and sweet				
		C.	Ants come to visit	D.	Fairy-bread better				
11.	"Popeye" was a:	A.	Pirate	B.	Soldier				
		C.	Sailor man	D.	Sales man				
12.	All things bright and beautiful,	A.	In the zoo	B.	Great and small				
	All creatures:	C.	That don't bite	D.	From the deep				



1.	The smallest of the cymbals are the:	A.	Thumb cymbals	B.	Finger cymbals
		C.	Thimble cymbals	D.	Toe Cymbals
2.	The instrument with the name	A.	Metallophone	B.	Castanet
	which means 'wooden voice' is the:	C.	Wood block	D.	Xylophone
3.	A round bar of steel bent into a shape with	A.	Cymbal	B.	Shaker
	three sides that is struck with a metal rod is a:	C.	Triangle	D.	Sleigh bell
4.	Bells are often also called:	A.	Timpani	B.	Gongs
		C.	Maracas	D.	Chimes
5.	Shaped like a big, round box with two	A.	High hat	B.	Snare drum
	calf-skin heads on either side is a:	C.	Bass drum	D.	Guiro
6.	A small drum with only one head and lots	A.	Tambourine	B.	Glockenspiel
	of little brass plates around the rim is a:	C.	Marimba	D.	Vibraphone
7.	Percussion instruments which can be	A.	Indefinite pitch	B.	Definite pitch
	tuned are said to have:	C.	High pitch	D.	Low pitch
8.	Kettledrums are also called:	A.	Bongo drums	B.	Claves
		C.	Timpani	D.	Shakers
9.	A group of instruments to which the	A.	Percussion	B.	String
	piano does not belong is:	C.	Keyboard	D.	Brass
10.	Instruments which need to be shaken	A.	Maracas	B.	Claves
	rather than hit are:	C.	Woodblocks	D.	Cowbells
11.	The phrase which is not true about	A.	are used in pairs	B.	originate in Cuba
	Conga drums is that they:	C.	are played with hands	D.	have definite pitch
12.	Castanets originally from:	A.	Portugal	B.	Spain
		C.	Italy	D.	France



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



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

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	Sheet 7
© 2003	About Singing

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1.	A song chosen by a country as a symbol of	A.	Anthology	B. D. B. D. B. D. B. D.	Anorak
	the country, played on special occasions is an:	C.	Antenna	D.	Anthem
2.	The words of a song are also known as the:	A.	Lyrics	B.	Rhymes
		C.	Poetry	D.	Lycra
3.	A song which tells a story is a:	A.	Ballet	B.	Ballad
		C.	Bollard	D.	Balalaika
4.	A sacred song of praise is a:	A.	Chorus	B.	Hymn
		C.	Helicon	D.	Chant
5.	A song repeated note for note by a second	A.	Rondo	B.	Racket
	voice after the first voice has begun is a:	C.	Ritenuto	D.	Round
6.	Black folk songs are also known as the:	A.	Browns	B.	Blues
		C.	Greens	D.	Reds
7.	A funeral or mourning song is known as a :	A.	Diva	B.	Dredge
		C.	Downbeat	D.	Dirge
8.	Songs written by Schubert are usually	A.	Lieder	В.	Love songs
	referred to as:	C.	C. Polkas	D.	Lute-songs
9.	A group of singers, singing together, is	A.	Chair	B.	Chore
	called a:	C. (Choir	D.	Chant
10.	A song in an opera can be called an:	A.	Area	B.	Arpeggio
		C.	Aubade	D.	Aria
11.	A style of ensemble singing, in close	A.	Duet	B.	Trio
	harmony is known as a barbershop:	C.	Quartet	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	B.	Flute
		C.	G Clef	D.	T Clef
2.	A minim is exactly half of the length	A.	Semibreve	B.	Crotchet
	of a:	C.	Quaver	D.	Semiquaver
3.	The shortest distance between two	A.	an octave	B.	a semitone
	musical sounds is called:	C.	a sharp	D.	a scale
4.	Music is written on:	A.	Bar lines	B.	Leger lines
		C.	Staves	D.	Sharps
5.	Key signatures are found:	A.	after time signatures	B.	before time signatures
		C.	after a bar line	D.	before a natural sign
6.	A sharp sign next to a note tells you to	A.	A tone lower	B.	A tone higher
	play the note:	C.	A semitone lower	D.	A semitone higher
7.	Bar lines:	A.	Divide bars	B.	Join staves
		C.	End sections	D.	Join notes
8.	A semiquaver has:	A.	One tail	B.	Two tails
		C.	Three tails	D.	Four tails
9.	A semibreve rest looks like a box:	A.	On a line	B.	Under a line
		C.	Between two lines	D.	Across a line
10.	Key signatures are made up of:	A.	Sharps and flats	B.	Notes and rests
		C.	Quavers and keys	D.	Dots and lines
11.	Time signatures tell you the number of:	A.	Bars to play	B.	Rests to take
		C.	Notes in a bar	D.	Beats in a bar
12.	A dotted crotchet lasts for the same	A.	One quaver	В.	Two quavers
	length of time as:	C.	Three quavers	D.	Four quavers

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	Sheet 9
© 2003	About the Piano

QUIZ	1	Name

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



Name	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	. 	• • • • • • • •

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

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	Sheet 11
© 2003	Scales and Key Signatures

1 Name

1.	The pattern of tones (T) and semitones (S) in major scales is:	A. C.	TTSTTTS TTTSTTS	B. D.	TSTTSTS STTSTTT
2.	The major scale with a key signature consisting of four sharps is:	A. C.	G major E major	B. D.	F major D major
3.	The order of sharps in key signatures is:	A. C.	C G D A E B F C F G E A D B	B. D.	F C G D A E B F C G A E B D
4.	The semitones in a major scale are found between the following degrees:	A. C.	3rd and 4th, 7th and 8th 4th and 5th, 7th and 8th		2nd and 3rd, 5th and 6th 3rd and 4th, 6th and 7th
5.	Two keys which both have a signature of one flat are:	A. C.	F major, B minor A major, F minor	B. D.	G major, E minor F major, D minor
6.	The minor key related to C major is:	A. C.	G minor B minor	B. D.	A minor F minor
7.	The notes in the upper tetrachord of G major are:	A. C.	DEFC DEF#C	B. D.	G A B C#
8.	In a harmonic minor scale, the seventh note is:	A. C.	not played played twice	B. D.	lowered a semitone raised a semitone
9.	The scale of A major has:	A. C.	one sharp three sharps	B. D.	two sharps two flats
10.	In a harmonic minor scale, an interval larger than a tone is found between notes:	A. C.	6 and 7 4 and 5	B. D.	7 and 8 5 and 6
11.	The subdominant degree of major and minor scales is the:	A. C.	third fifth	B. D.	fourth sixth
12.	A scale where each interval is a semitone is called:	A. C.	Melodic minor Major	B. D.	Chromatic Harmonic minor



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