Trivia Quiz 1
(easy to moderate range of difficulty)

Contents

Sheet 1  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
## Nursery Rhymes

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, the fiddle was played by:
   - A. The little dog
   - B. The dish
   - C. The cat
   - D. The cow

3. The kettle was taken off again by:
   - A. Mary
   - B. Polly
   - C. Jill
   - 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 pie was:
   - A. 22
   - B. 23
   - 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
    - B. Miss Muffet
    - C. Tom the Pipers son
    - D. Jack Horner
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<th>Question</th>
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| 1. This 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. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
B. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
C. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
D. \(\text{\textbullet}\) |
| 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. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
B. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
C. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
D. \(\text{\textbullet}\) |
| 6. A group of notes equal in value to this rest is:                      | A. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
B. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
C. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
D. \(\text{\textbullet}\) |
| 7. The dot belonging to a dotted minim has the same value as a:          | A. Semibreve  
B. Crotchet  
C. Quaver  
D. Semiquaver |
| 8. The notes corresponding exactly to these rests are:                   | A. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
B. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
C. \(\text{\textbullet}\)  
D. \(\text{\textbullet}\) |
| 9. The number of quavers that would equal the value of this note is:     | A. two  
B. four  
C. six  
D. eight |
| 10. To make up the value of a minim, you would need:                     | A. 1 quaver, 2 semiquavers  
B. 2 quavers, 2 semiquavers  
C. 1 crotchet, 2 quavers  
D. 1 crotchet, 1 quaver |
| 11. A bar of music in simple triple time needs a crotchet and:           | A. one minim rest  
B. two crotchet rests  
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 |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>“Puff” was a Magic:</td>
<td>A. Dragon</td>
<td>B. Chimney</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Genie</td>
<td>D. Wizard</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>“Click” go the:</td>
<td>A. Chopsticks</td>
<td>B. Shears</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Scissors</td>
<td>D. Heels</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Choose your partners, Skip to my:</td>
<td>A. Rope</td>
<td>B. Song</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Music</td>
<td>D. Lou</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Little Brown:</td>
<td>A. Jug</td>
<td>B. Mug</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Dog</td>
<td>D. Shoe</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>For He’s a Jolly Good:</td>
<td>A. Friend</td>
<td>B. Partner</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Fellow</td>
<td>D. Watch dog</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Never smile at a:</td>
<td>A. Barking dog</td>
<td>B. Crocodile</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Teacher</td>
<td>D. Shark</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Pop goes the :</td>
<td>A. Weasel</td>
<td>B. Balloon</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Champagne</td>
<td>D. Cracker</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Old MacDonald had a:</td>
<td>A. Burger Shop</td>
<td>B. Cow</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Tractor</td>
<td>D. Farm</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Skippy was a:</td>
<td>A. Puppy</td>
<td>B. Ship captain</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Bush kangaroo</td>
<td>D. Sheep dog</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>A Spoonful of Sugar makes the:</td>
<td>A. Medicine go down</td>
<td>B. Tea nice and sweet</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Ants come to visit</td>
<td>D. Fairy-bread better</td>
<td></td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>“Popeye” was a:</td>
<td>A. Pirate</td>
<td>B. Soldier</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Sailor man</td>
<td>D. Sales man</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>All things bright and beautiful, All creatures:</td>
<td>A. In the zoo</td>
<td>B. Great and small</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. That don’t bite</td>
<td>D. From the deep</td>
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**TRIVIA QUIZ**  
Sheet 4  
Percussion Instruments

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
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| 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 which means ‘wooden voice’ is the:       | A. Metallophone  
B. Castanet  
C. Wood block  
D. Xylophone |
| 3. A round bar of steel bent into a shape with three sides that is struck with a metal rod is a: | A. Cymbal  
B. Shaker  
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 calf-skin heads on either side is a: | A. High hat  
B. Snare drum  
C. Bass drum  
D. Guiro |
| 6. A small drum with only one head and lots of little brass plates around the rim is a: | A. Tambourine  
B. Glockenspiel  
C. Marimba  
D. Vibraphone |
| 7. Percussion instruments which can be tuned are said to have:           | A. Indefinite pitch  
B. Definite pitch  
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 piano does not belong is:         | A. Percussion  
B. String  
C. Keyboard  
D. Brass |
| 10. Instruments which need to be shaken rather than hit are:             | A. Maracas  
B. Claves  
C. Woodblocks  
D. Cowbells |
| 11. The phrase which is not true about Conga drums is that they:         | A. are used in pairs  
B. originate in Cuba  
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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. The leader of a Brass Band would be called the:</strong></td>
<td>A. Baton holder</td>
<td>B. Bandmaster</td>
<td>C. Lead guitarist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. In a marching band you would find no:</strong></td>
<td>A. Trombone</td>
<td>B. Trumpet</td>
<td>C. Timpani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. The rhythm in a Jazz Band would most often be supplied by the:</strong></td>
<td>A. Drums</td>
<td>B. Clarinet</td>
<td>C. Cornet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Bagpipes would be most often found in:</strong></td>
<td>A. Military bands</td>
<td>B. Dance bands</td>
<td>C. Jazz bands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Apart from brass instruments, in a marching band you might also find:</strong></td>
<td>A. Baton twirlers</td>
<td>B. Cheer leaders</td>
<td>C. Clowns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. A Rock and Roll band would be more likely to feature a:</strong></td>
<td>A. Double bass</td>
<td>B. Zither</td>
<td>C. Guitar</td>
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<td><strong>7. Something that a dance band would find most important would be:</strong></td>
<td>A. Harmony</td>
<td>B. Rhythm</td>
<td>C. Melody</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8. A well-known bandmaster and composer, also known as ‘The March King’ was:</strong></td>
<td>A. Duke Ellington</td>
<td>B. Chubby Checker</td>
<td>C. Louis Armstrong</td>
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<td><strong>9. A synthesizer would most likely be found in a:</strong></td>
<td>A. Rock band</td>
<td>B. Brass band</td>
<td>C. Military band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. The modern style of military band dates back to Frederick the Great of Prussia, in:</strong></td>
<td>A. 1563</td>
<td>B. 1663</td>
<td>C. 1763</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>11. A band which uses instruments such as a washboard, harmonica and kazoo is a:</strong></td>
<td>A. Concert band</td>
<td>B. Skiffle band</td>
<td>C. Silver band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. King Charles II of England called his court musicians the:</strong></td>
<td>A. Kings Band</td>
<td>B. Court Band</td>
<td>C. Royal Band</td>
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<td><strong>Music Language</strong></td>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td><strong>B.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crescendo means:</td>
<td>Getting faster</td>
<td>Getting louder</td>
<td>Getting stronger</td>
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<td>Allegro means:</td>
<td>Lively and fast</td>
<td>Soft and sweet</td>
<td>Bright and loud</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ritenuto means:</td>
<td>Gradually slower</td>
<td>Gradually faster</td>
<td>Immediately slower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forte means:</td>
<td>Soft</td>
<td>Loud</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staccato means:</td>
<td>Slow, steady</td>
<td>Sharp, crisp</td>
<td>Sudden, dramatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presto means:</td>
<td>Very fast</td>
<td>Very lightly</td>
<td>Very heavily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adagio means:</td>
<td>Quickly</td>
<td>Playfully</td>
<td>Slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legato means:</td>
<td>Softly</td>
<td>Smoothly</td>
<td>Calmly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diminuendo means:</td>
<td>Gradually softer</td>
<td>Suddenly softer</td>
<td>Gradually louder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piano means:</td>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>Quick</td>
<td>Soft</td>
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<tr>
<td>A tempo means:</td>
<td>In a singing style</td>
<td>in an undertone</td>
<td>Pressing on faster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderato means:</td>
<td>Moderate volume</td>
<td>Moderate style</td>
<td>Moderate speed</td>
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# TRIVIA QUIZ 1

**About Singing**

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

Score out of 12: ........................
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> A treble clef is also called a:</td>
<td>A. C Clef</td>
<td>B. Flute</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. G Clef</td>
<td>D. T Clef</td>
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<td><strong>2.</strong> A minim is exactly half of the length of a:</td>
<td>A. Semibreve</td>
<td>B. Crotchet</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Quaver</td>
<td>D. Semiquaver</td>
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<td><strong>3.</strong> The shortest distance between two musical sounds is called:</td>
<td>A. an octave</td>
<td>B. a semitone</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. a sharp</td>
<td>D. a scale</td>
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<td><strong>4.</strong> Music is written on:</td>
<td>A. Bar lines</td>
<td>B. Leger lines</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Staves</td>
<td>D. Sharps</td>
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<td><strong>5.</strong> Key signatures are found:</td>
<td>A. after time signatures</td>
<td>B. before time signatures</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. after a bar line</td>
<td>D. before a natural sign</td>
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<td><strong>6.</strong> A sharp sign next to a note tells you to play the note:</td>
<td>A. A tone lower</td>
<td>B. A tone higher</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. A semitone lower</td>
<td>D. A semitone higher</td>
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<td><strong>7.</strong> Bar lines:</td>
<td>A. Divide bars</td>
<td>B. Join staves</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. End sections</td>
<td>D. Join notes</td>
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<td><strong>8.</strong> A semiquaver has:</td>
<td>A. One tail</td>
<td>B. Two tails</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Three tails</td>
<td>D. Four tails</td>
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<td><strong>9.</strong> A semibreve rest looks like a box:</td>
<td>A. On a line</td>
<td>B. Under a line</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Between two lines</td>
<td>D. Across a line</td>
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<td><strong>10.</strong> Key signatures are made up of:</td>
<td>A. Sharps and flats</td>
<td>B. Notes and rests</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Quavers and keys</td>
<td>D. Dots and lines</td>
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<td><strong>11.</strong> Time signatures tell you the number of:</td>
<td>A. Bars to play</td>
<td>B. Rests to take</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Notes in a bar</td>
<td>D. Beats in a bar</td>
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<td><strong>12.</strong> A dotted crotchet lasts for the same length of time as:</td>
<td>A. One quaver</td>
<td>B. Two quavers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Three quavers</td>
<td>D. Four quavers</td>
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TRIVIA QUIZ 1
Name ...........................................
Score out of 12: ........................
|   |   |   |   |   
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 so that they strike: | A. No strings | B. One string | C. Two strings | D. Three strings |
| **5.** An instrument which is not a type of piano is: | A. Accordion | B. Spinet | C. Upright | D. Grand |
| **6.** The first name of the inventor of the piano, .......... Cristofori, was: | A. Enrico | B. Alessandro | C. Giuseppe | D. Bartolomeo |
| **7.** An instrument which was used before the piano, and looked like a piano, was a : | A. Harp | B. Harpsichord | 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 to as: | A. Practicing | B. Tickling the ivories | C. Bowing | D. Banging the keys |
### Instruments

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

1. The pattern of tones (T) and semitones (S) in major scales is:  
   - **A.** TTSTTTS  
   - **B.** TSTTSTS  
   - **C.** TTTSTTS  
   - **D.** STTSTTT

2. The major scale with a key signature consisting of four sharps is:  
   - **A.** G major  
   - **B.** F major  
   - **C.** E major  
   - **D.** D major

3. The order of sharps in key signatures is:  
   - **A.** C G D A E B F  
   - **B.** F C G D A E B  
   - **C.** C F G E A D B  
   - **D.** F C G A E B D

4. The semitones in a major scale are found between the following degrees:  
   - **A.** 3rd and 4th, 7th and 8th  
   - **B.** 2nd and 3rd, 5th and 6th  
   - **C.** 4th and 5th, 7th and 8th  
   - **D.** 3rd and 4th, 6th and 7th

5. Two keys which both have a signature of one flat are:  
   - **A.** F major, B minor  
   - **B.** G major, E minor  
   - **C.** A major, F minor  
   - **D.** F major, D minor

6. The minor key related to C major is:  
   - **A.** G minor  
   - **B.** A minor  
   - **C.** B minor  
   - **D.** F minor

7. The notes in the upper tetrachord of G major are:  
   - **A.** D E F C  
   - **B.** G A B C#  
   - **C.** D E F# C  
   - **D.** G A B C

8. In a harmonic minor scale, the seventh note is:  
   - **A.** not played  
   - **B.** lowered a semitone  
   - **C.** played twice  
   - **D.** raised a semitone

9. The scale of A major has:  
   - **A.** one sharp  
   - **B.** two sharps  
   - **C.** three sharps  
   - **D.** two flats

10. In a harmonic minor scale, an interval larger than a tone is found between notes:  
    - **A.** 6 and 7  
    - **B.** 7 and 8  
    - **C.** 4 and 5  
    - **D.** 5 and 6

11. The subdominant degree of major and minor scales is the:  
    - **A.** third  
    - **B.** fourth  
    - **C.** fifth  
    - **D.** sixth

12. A scale where each interval is a semitone is called:  
    - **A.** Melodic minor  
    - **B.** Chromatic  
    - **C.** Major  
    - **D.** Harmonic minor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Beatles consisted of:</td>
<td>A. Three musicians          B. Four musicians          C. Five musicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The song 'Yesterday' was written by:</td>
<td>A. Paul                   B. John                      C. Ringo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Beatles came from:</td>
<td>A. Liverpool, Australia    B. New York, USA             C. Liverpool, England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Beatles did not write:</td>
<td>A. Michelle               B. Eleanor Rigby             C. Satin Doll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. A cartoon featuring the music of the Beatles was called:</td>
<td>A. Strawberry Fields      B. Lucy In The Sky           C. I am the Walrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Most of the Beatles songs were written by:</td>
<td>A. McCartney &amp; Starkey    B. Lennon &amp; Starr             C. Lennon &amp; McCartney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The Beatles had a manager called:</td>
<td>A. Brian Epstein          B. Stu Sutcliffe            C. Pete Best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The Beatles made a documentary film called:</td>
<td>A. A Hard Day's Night     B. Let It Be                  C. Nowhere Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The Beatles starred in a movie called:</td>
<td>A. Maxwell                B. Oliver                    C. Something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The Beatles performed in a Liverpool jazz club called:</td>
<td>A. The Cavern             B. The Basement              C. The Cellar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TRIVIA QUIZ 1

Name .........................................

## Answers

### 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 2 - Notes and Rests

1. B. Minim
2. B. \( \text{\textfraction} \)
3. A. Semibreve
4. C. three quavers
5. D. \( \text{\textfraction} \)
6. A. \( \text{\textfraction} \)
7. B. Crotchet
8. A. \( \text{\textfraction} \)
9. D. eight
10. C. 1 crotchet, 2 quavers
11. B. two crotchet rests
12. D. A semibreve rest

### 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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. A. 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 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