

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: High and Low, Give It a Go! 1st Grade Music Theory Quiz

Differentiate between pitch and rhythm patterns by analyzing melodic movement and beat groupings during independent station rotations.

1. If a bird chirps high and a bear growls low, which word describes how high or low a sound is?

Answer: A) Pitch

Pitch is the specific musical term used to describe the frequency of a sound, ranging from high to low.

2. A 'rest' in music means the musician should play as loud as they can.

Answer: B) False

In music theory, a rest is a symbol that represents a period of silence where no notes are played.

3. When we clap a steady beat like a ticking clock, we are keeping the ____.

Answer: D) Pulse

The pulse is the consistent, steady heartbeat of a piece of music that we tap our feet to.

4. Look at a staircase. If a melody moves from the bottom step to the top step, the notes are getting:

Answer: B) Higher

In music notation and theory, moving 'up' the staff or scale results in a higher pitch.

5. A ____ note usually lasts for one beat, just like taking one walking step.

Answer: C) Quarter

Quarter notes are the basic unit of rhythm for 1st graders, representing a single beat in common time.

6. Notes that are placed high up on a musical staff sound like a deep tuba.

Answer: B) False

High placement on a staff indicates high-pitched sounds, like a flute or a small bell, not a deep instrument.

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7. Which of these patterns shows a melody that repeats the same sound?

Answer: B) Low - Low - Low

Repetition in music occurs when the same pitch is played multiple times in a row.

8. When a group of notes makes you feel like skipping or jumping, they have a fast ____.

Answer: A) Tempo

Tempo refers to the speed of the music. A fast tempo makes the music sound energetic.

9. If you see two eighth notes connected by a bar, they sound twice as ____ as a quarter note.

Answer: C) Fast

Two eighth notes fit into the space of one quarter note, making them sound faster or shorter.

10. Melodies can move in steps (next door) or skips (jumping over a note).

Answer: A) True

Music moves in intervals; 'steps' are adjacent notes and 'skips' leap over one or more notes.