

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Level Up: The Music Theory Boss Battle for 11th Grade

Imagine you're backstage at a world tour—knowing how notes and chords pull the audience's heartstrings makes you the ultimate creative force.

1. Which of the following describes the distance between the pitches E and G#?

Answer: B) Major Third

A major third consists of four semitones. From E to F (1), F to F# (2), F# to G (3), and G to G# (4) equals four semitones.

2. The key of E Major contains exactly four sharps in its key signature.

Answer: A) True

The key of E Major uses the sharps F#, C#, G#, and D#, following the circle of fifths.

3. A ____ triad is composed of a root, a major third, and a perfect fifth.

Answer: C) Major

A major triad is the most basic chord structure in Western music, defined by its bright sound and the major third interval above the root.

4. In the key of F Major, what is the 'subdominant' (IV) chord?

Answer: C) Bb Major

Counting up the F major scale (F-G-A-Bb), the fourth degree is Bb, making Bb Major the subdominant chord.

5. The ____ scale is a seven-note scale characterized by a lowered 3rd, 6th, and 7th degree compared to a major scale.

Answer: A) Natural Minor

The natural minor scale (or Aeolian mode) follows the whole-half-whole-whole-half-whole-whole pattern, distinct for its lowered 3, 6, and 7.

6. A 'Perfect Octave' is an interval spanning twelve semitones.

Answer: A) True

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An octave represents a doubling of frequency and consists of twelve half-steps (semitones) on a standard keyboard.

7. A musical sequence involving a V chord moving to a I chord at the end of a phrase is known as an _____ cadence.

Answer: B) Authentic

An authentic cadence (specifically a perfect authentic cadence) creates a strong sense of resolution and finality.

8. Which accidental is used to raise a pitch by one half-step?

Answer: C) Sharp

A sharp symbol (#) indicates that the note should be played one semitone higher than its natural pitch.

9. The key signature for G Major contains only one flat.

Answer: B) False

G Major contains one sharp (F#), not one flat. F Major is the key that contains one flat (Bb).

10. In standard time signatures, what does the top number represent?

Answer: C) The number of beats per measure

In a time signature, the top number tells the performer how many beats are grouped into each bar or measure.