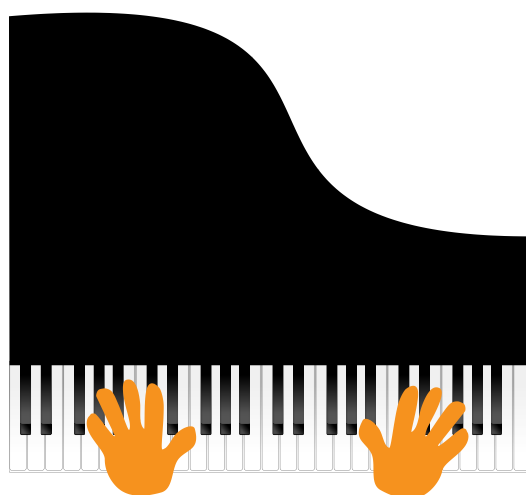


Learn How to Play
Piano / Keyboard
For
Absolute Beginners

A Self Tuition Book
For Adults & Teenagers!

Special Edition Tests



Martin Woodward

Overview

This short document contains a few tests to help you judge your progress.

Test 1 should be used after Timing and Rhythm part 1

Test 2 should be used after Important Musical terms

Test 3 should be used after Chord Fingering

Test 1



Now it's time for your first test.

Oh please, is this really necessary?

Well yes, but the test is only so that you can find out what you understand (or not) of what we've covered so far. And if you get any of the questions wrong, it only means that you will need to go back and have another look at what we've done so far.



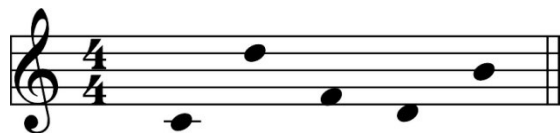
Question 1

Looking at the keyboard chart shown above what are the notes called that are numbered:

a) 25? - b) 30? - c) 22? - d) 15? - e) 29?

Question 2

Looking at the following diagram, which is in the *treble clef*, identify the names of each note in order and show where they can be found on the keyboard chart (above). For instance, the first note is 'C' and is **No. 25** in the chart.



Question 3

Looking at the following diagram, which is in the *bass clef*, as before, identify the notes in order and where they can be found on the keyboard chart (above).



Question 4

How many crotchets equals a minim?

Question 5

How many crotchets equals a semibreve?

Question 6

Is the following note a semibreve, minim, crotchet or quaver?



Question 7

Is the following note a semibreve, minim, crotchet or quaver?



Question 8

Is the following rest a semibreve, minim, crotchet or quaver?



Question 9

How many minims could there be in a 4/4 bar?

Question 10

Is **F sharp** the same note as **G flat**, **A flat** or **B flat**?

The correct answers can be found at the [here](#).

If you have answered any questions incorrectly, you should look again at the information shown previously. But do also remember that the most important aspect of playing the piano or keyboard is the actual physical practice, so please work hard at getting your fingers working well and pay attention to correct hand / seating position, timing, accuracy and smoothness in your playing. All of these items will be covered next.



Test 2



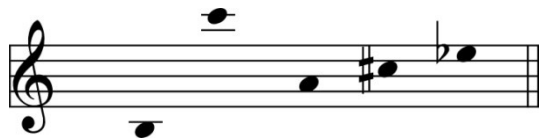
Question 1

Looking at the keyboard chart above, what are the notes called that are numbered:

a) 11? - b) 20? - c) 8? - d) 43? - e) 16?

Question 2

Looking at the following diagram, which is in the *treble clef*, identify the names of each note in order and show where they can be found on the keyboard chart (above).



Question 3

Looking at the following diagram, which is in the *bass clef*, identify the names of each note in order and show where they can be found on the keyboard chart (above).



Question 4

How many quavers equals a dotted crotchet?

Question 5

How many quavers equals a semibreve?

Question 6

How many crotchets equals three triplet quavers?

Question 7

What does a dot above or below a note mean?

Question 8

How many quavers could there be in a **6/8** bar?

Question 9

How many quavers could there be in a **4/4** bar?

Question 10

What does the dynamic symbol *ff* mean?

The correct answers can be found at the [here](#).



*I love playing the piano.
My technique and understanding
improves day by day!*





Test 3



Question 1

What are the intervals from: a) C - F, b) F - C, c) G - F#, d) E - G, e) F - A?

Question 2

Which sharps or flats are in the following key signatures a) **G major**, b) **F major**, c) **D major**, d) **D minor**, e) **A minor**?

Question 3

Which sharps and or flats are included in the following scales: a) **G major**, b) **F major**, c) **D major**, d) **D harmonic minor**, e) **A harmonic minor**?

Question 4

What is a *diatonic* chord?

Question 5

What is the difference between a **dominant 7th** chord and a **major 7th** chord?

Question 6

In the root positions, what intervals are used to construct a) a **major triad** b) a **minor triad**?

Question 7

How do you create the *first inversion* of a chord?

Question 8

What is the difference between a *major* chord and a *minor* chord?

Question 9

What is the difference between a *minor* chord and a *diminished* chord?

Question 10

What is the difference between a *major* chord and an *augmented* chord?

The correct answers can be found [here](#).



*I love playing the piano.
My technique and understanding
improves day by day!*



← Test Answers

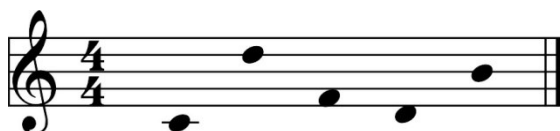
If you have answered any questions incorrectly it only means that you have to go back and review what you didn't understand.



Test 1 Answers

1. a) 25 is C, b) 30 is F, c) 22 is A, d) 15 is D, e) 29 is E.

2. a) C - 25, b) D - 39, c) F - 30, d) D - 27, e) B - 36.



3. a) C - 25, b) D - 27, c) C - 13, d) E - 17, e) G - 20.



4. Two crotchets (quarter notes) = a minim (half note).

5. Four crotchets (quarter notes) = a semibreve (whole note).

6. Crotchet (quarter note).

7. Semibreve (whole note).

8. Crotchet (quarter note rest).

9. There could only be two minims (half notes) in a **4/4** bar.

10. **F sharp** is the same note as **G flat**.

[Link back to questions 1.](#)

Test 2 Answers

1. a) **B flat / A sharp**, b) **G**, c) **G**, d) **F sharp / G flat**, e) **E Flat / D sharp**.

2. a) **B - 24**, b) **C - 49**, c) **A - 34**, d) **C sharp - 38**, e) **E flat - 40**.



3. a) **C - 1**, b) **A -10**, c) **D flat - 14**, d) **B - 12** e) **F sharp - 19**.



4. Three quavers = a dotted crotchet.

5. Eight quavers = a semibreve.

6. One crotchet equals three triplet quavers.

7. A dot above or below a note means that the note should be played Staccato (detached).

8. There could be six quavers in a **6/8** bar.

9. There could be eight quavers in a **4/4** bar.

10. The dynamic symbol ***ff*** means very loud.

[Link back to questions 2.](#)

Test 3 Answers

1. a) **C - F** is a perfect 4th, b) **F - C** is a perfect 5th, c) **G - F#** is a major 7th, d) **E - G** is a minor 3rd, e) **F - A** is a major 3rd.

2. a) **G major** has **F sharp**, b) **F major** has **B flat**, c) **D major** has **F & C sharps**, d) **D minor** has **B flat**, e) **A minor** has no sharps or flats.

Remember that the minor keys may well have accidental sharps, but these are **not** in the key signature, which will always be the same as the relative major (see answer 3).

3. a) **G major** has **F sharp**, b) **F major** has **B flat**, c) **D major** has **F & C sharps**, d) **D harmonic minor** has **B flat & C sharp**, e) **A minor** has **G sharp**.

4. A diatonic chord is derived from notes found in the scale of the key that you are in.

5. A **dominant 7th** chord has a **minor 7th** and a **major 7th** chord has a **major 7th**. This can appear confusing as both could be extensions to major triads. If you are unsure of this, please read the section again as it's vitally important.

6. a) A **major triad** consists of a **major 3rd** interval followed by a **minor 3rd**.
b) A **minor triad** consists of a **minor 3rd** interval followed by a **major 3rd**.

7. The first inversion of a chord is created by moving the root note to the top.

8. A **major chord** always has a **major 3rd** whereas the **minor chord** has a **minor 3rd**. The **root** notes and **5ths** are always the same.

9. A **minor chord** always has a **minor 3rd** and a **perfect 5th**, whereas the **diminished chord** has a **minor 3rd** and a **flattened (diminished) 5th**. The **root** notes are always the same.

10. A **major chord** always has a **major 3rd** and a **perfect 5th**, whereas the **augmented chord** has a **major 3rd** and a **sharpened (augmented) 5th**. The **root** notes are always the same.

[Link back to questions.](#)