ANSWER KEY · THE STAFF AND MUSIC SYMBOLS · GRADES K–1

Answer Key: Number the Lines and Spaces

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Music is written on a **staff**. We count the lines and the spaces from the **bottom** to the top, like climbing a ladder.

Write 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in the boxes for the lines. Write 1, 2, 3, 4 in the boxes for the spaces. Start at the bottom!

Lines		Spaces
5		
		4
4		
		3
3		
		2
2		
		1
1		

Word bank

4 · 5 · bottom · top

Use the word bank to finish each sentence.

1. A staff has 5 lines.
2. A staff has 4 spaces.
3. Line 1 is at the bottom of the staff.
4. Line 5 is at the top of the staff.

Art © Kevin Coulston

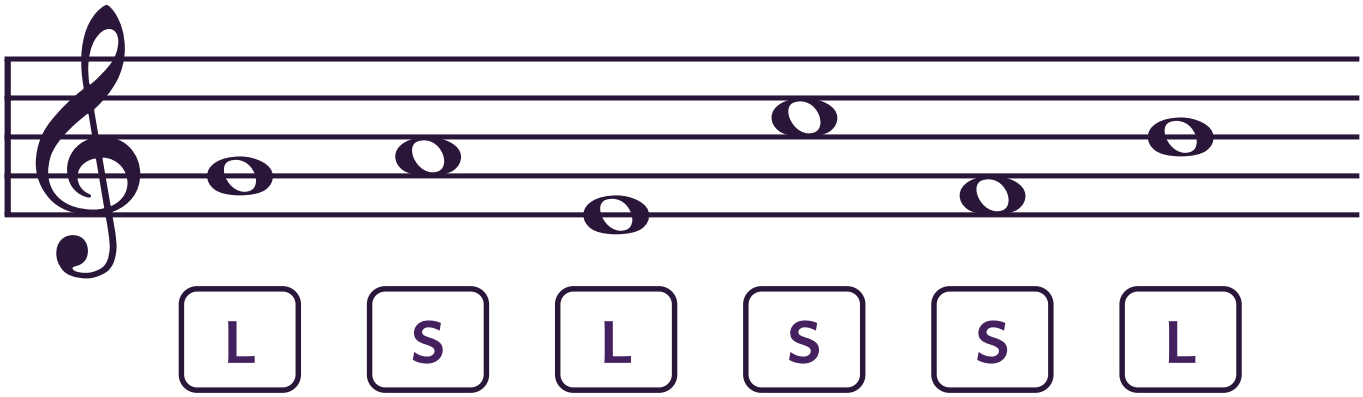
ANSWER KEY · THE STAFF AND MUSIC SYMBOLS · GRADES K–2

Answer Key: Line Note or Space Note?

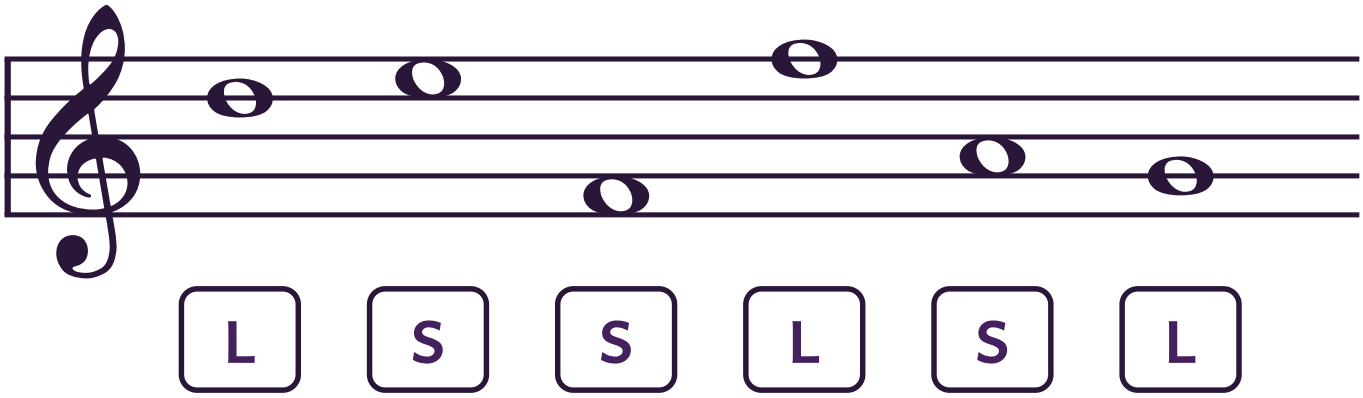
Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Write L for a line note or S for a space note.



L S L S S L



L S S L S L

Draw 3 line notes.

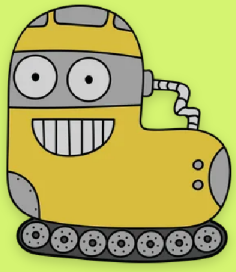
Draw 3 space notes.

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · THE STAFF AND MUSIC SYMBOLS · GRADES 1–2

Answer Key: Label a Line of Music

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Word bank

bar line · quarter rest · treble clef · final bar line · quarter note · time signature

Each number points to one part of the music.



Write the name of each part.

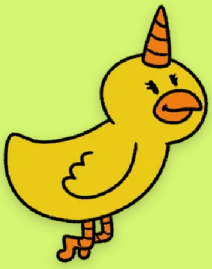
1. treble clef
2. time signature
3. quarter note
4. quarter rest
5. bar line
6. final bar line

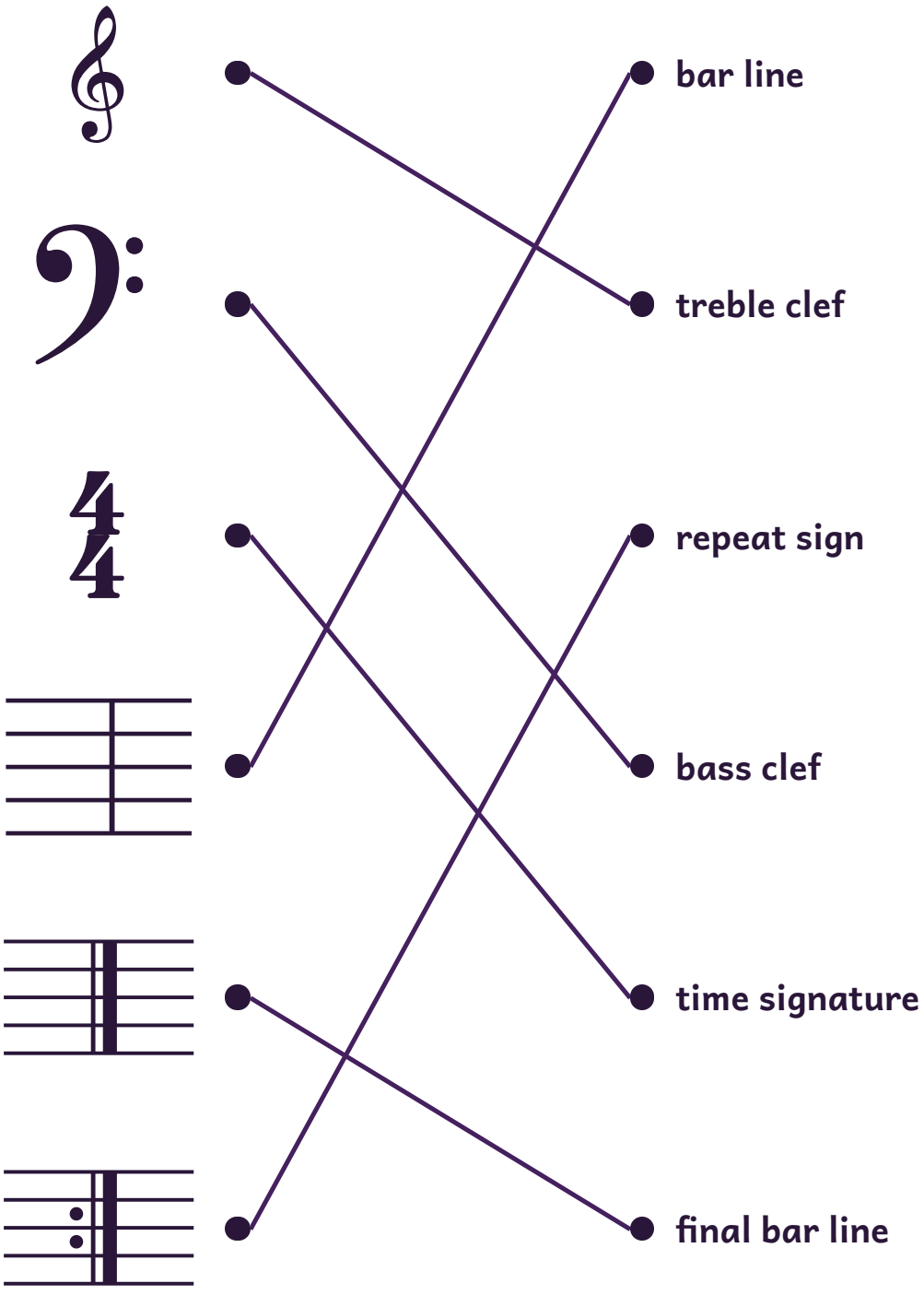
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ANSWER KEY · THE STAFF AND MUSIC SYMBOLS · GRADES 1–2

Answer Key: First Music Symbols Match

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.





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ANSWER KEY · THE STAFF AND MUSIC SYMBOLS · GRADES 1–2

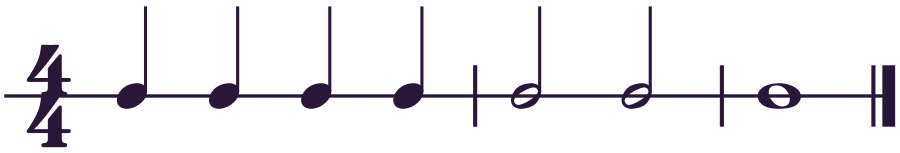
Answer Key: Count the Measures

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

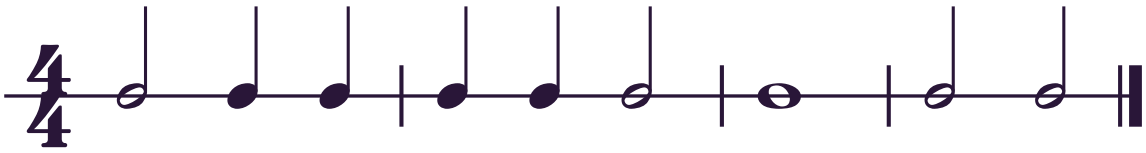


A **measure** is the space between two bar lines. The thick **final bar line** ends the last measure.

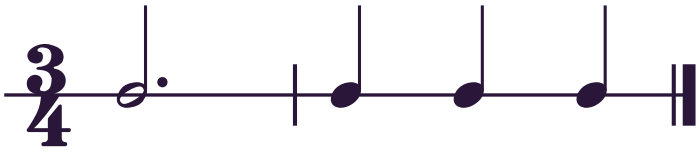
How many measures are in each line?



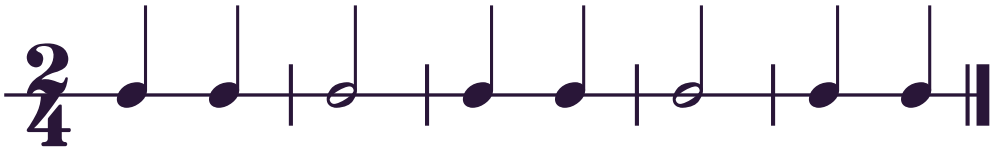
Measures 3



Measures 4



Measures 2



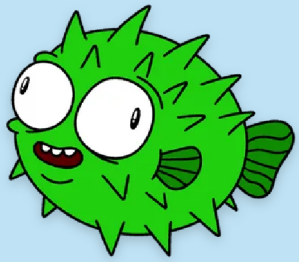
Measures 5

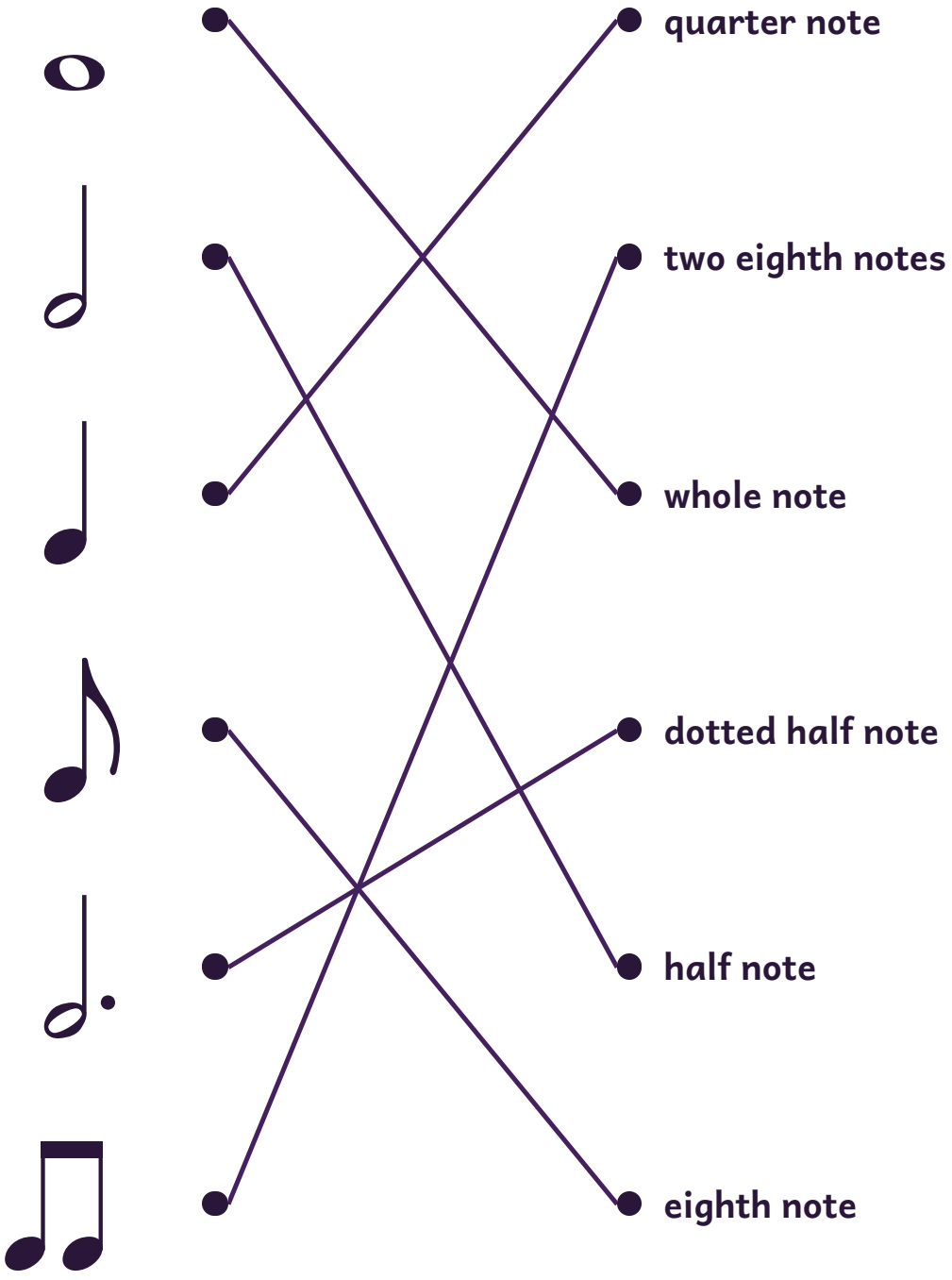
Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · NOTE VALUES · GRADES K–2

Answer Key: Note Names Match

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



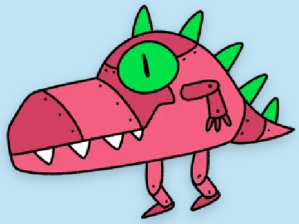


Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · NOTE VALUES · GRADES 1–3

Answer Key: How Many Beats?

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



A **dot** after a note adds half of the note's beats. A half note gets 2 beats, so a dotted half note gets 2 + 1 = 3 beats.

How many beats? Write the number in the box.



1



4



2



1



3



½



1



1½

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · NOTE VALUES · GRADES 2–3

Answer Key: Note Math

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Add the beats. Write the total number of beats in the box.

1. ♩ + ♩ = **2**

2. 𝅗𝅥 + ♩ = **3**

3. 𝅗𝅥 + 𝅗𝅥 = **4**

4. 𝅝 + 𝅗𝅥 = **6**

5. ♩ + ♩ + 𝅗𝅥 = **4**

6. ♫ + ♩ = **2**

7. 𝅗𝅥. + ♩ = **4**

8. 𝅝 + 𝅝 = **8**

9. 𝅗𝅥 + ♫ = **3**

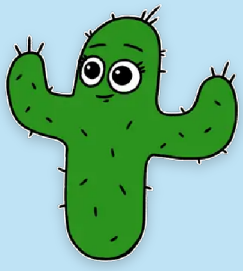
10. 𝅗𝅥. + ♩ = **5**

Art © Kevin Coulston

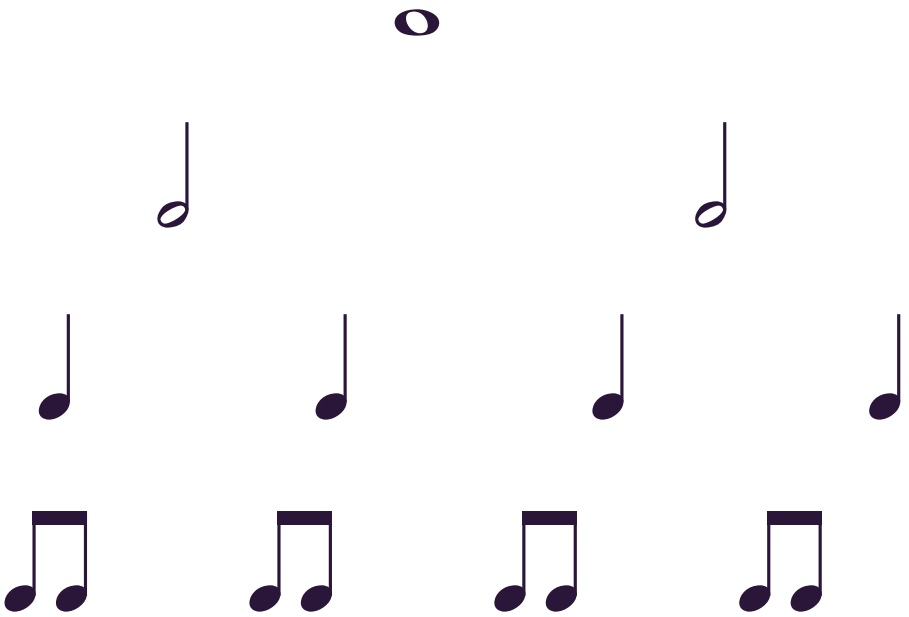
ANSWER KEY · NOTE VALUES · GRADES 2–3

Answer Key: The Note Value Tree

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



How many notes are in each row? Every row lasts 4 beats.



Whole notes: **1**

Half notes: **2**

Quarter notes: **4**

Eighth notes: **8**

Use the tree to finish each sentence with a number.

1. 1 whole note lasts as long as **2** half notes.
2. 1 half note lasts as long as **2** quarter notes.
3. 1 quarter note lasts as long as **2** eighth notes.
4. 1 whole note lasts as long as **4** quarter notes.
5. 1 whole note lasts as long as **8** eighth notes.

Art © Kevin Coulston

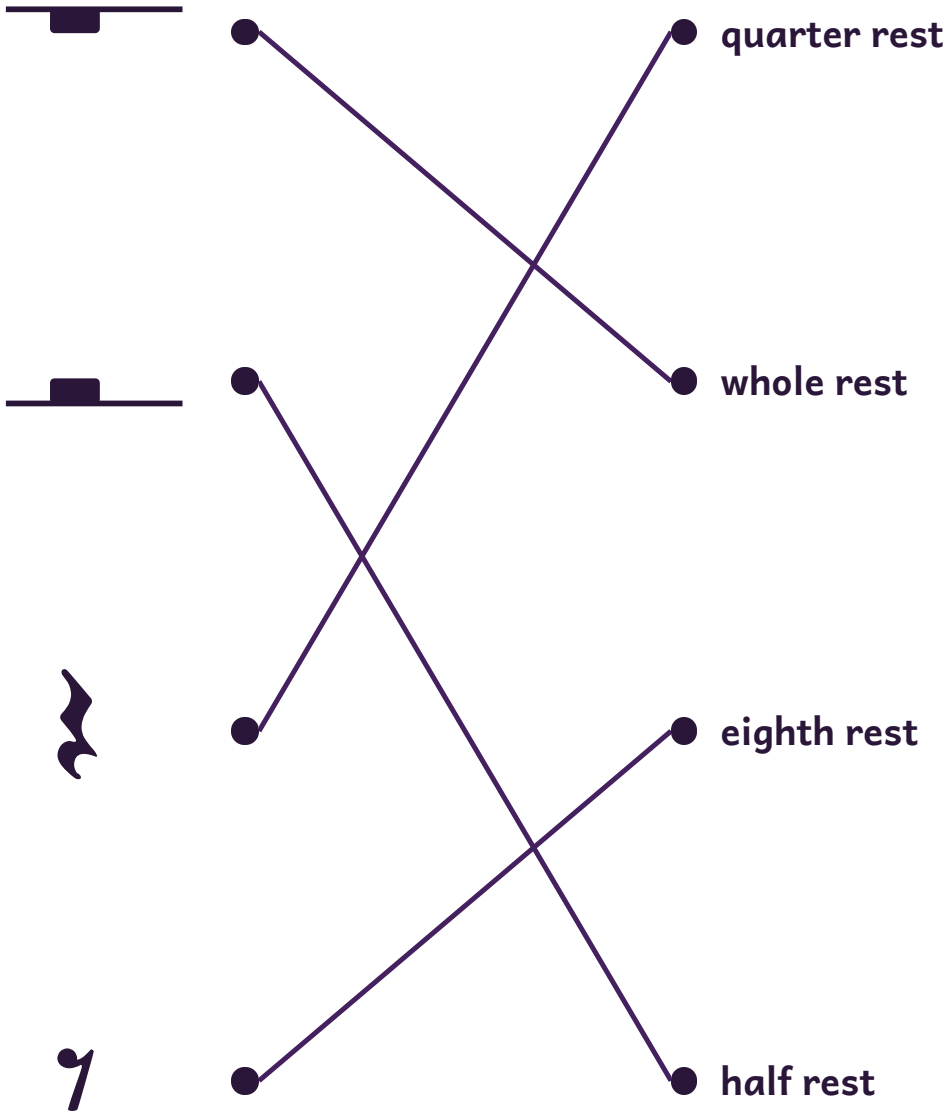
ANSWER KEY · RESTS · GRADES 1–2

Answer Key: Meet the Rests Match

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Tip: the **whole rest** hangs under a line. The **half rest** sits on top of a line.



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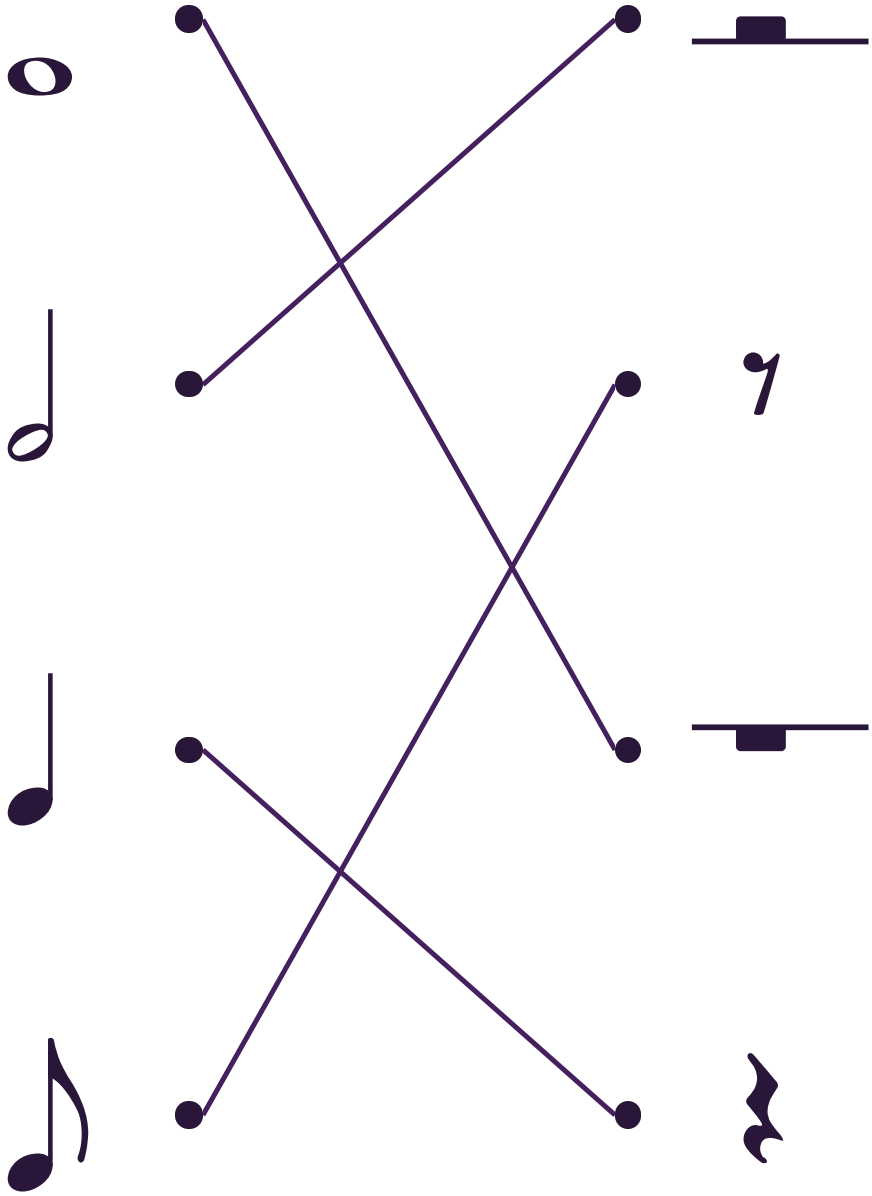
ANSWER KEY · RESTS · GRADES 1–3

Answer Key: Note and Rest Partners

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



A note and its partner rest last the same number of beats.



Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · RESTS · GRADES 2–3

Answer Key: Beats of Silence

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



A dot works on rests too: it adds half of the rest's beats. Two rests side by side add together.

How many beats of silence? Write the number in the box.



1



2



4



½



2



3



3



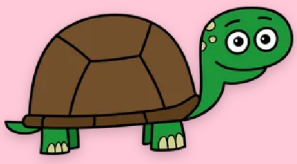
1

Art © Kevin Coulston

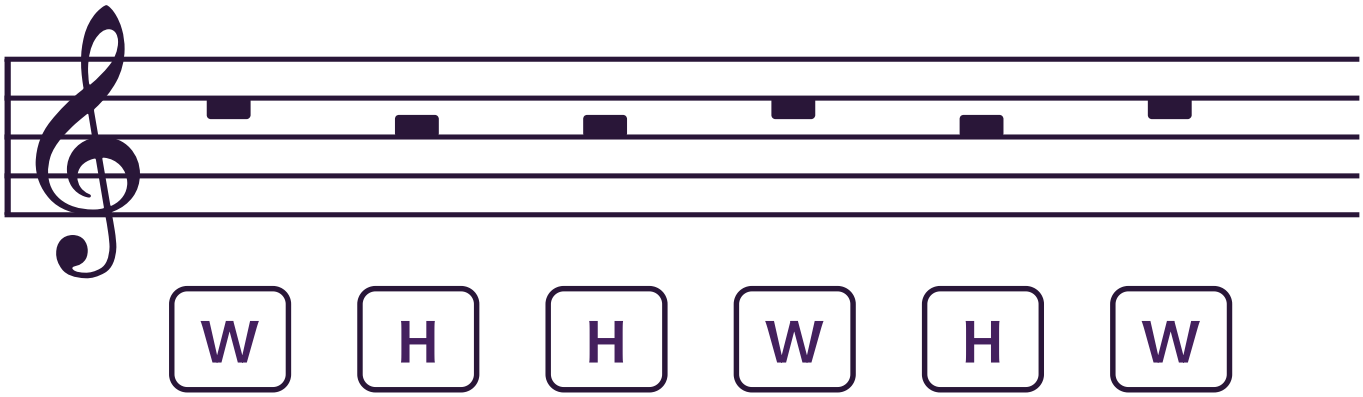
ANSWER KEY · RESTS · GRADES 2–3

Answer Key: Whole Rest or Half Rest?

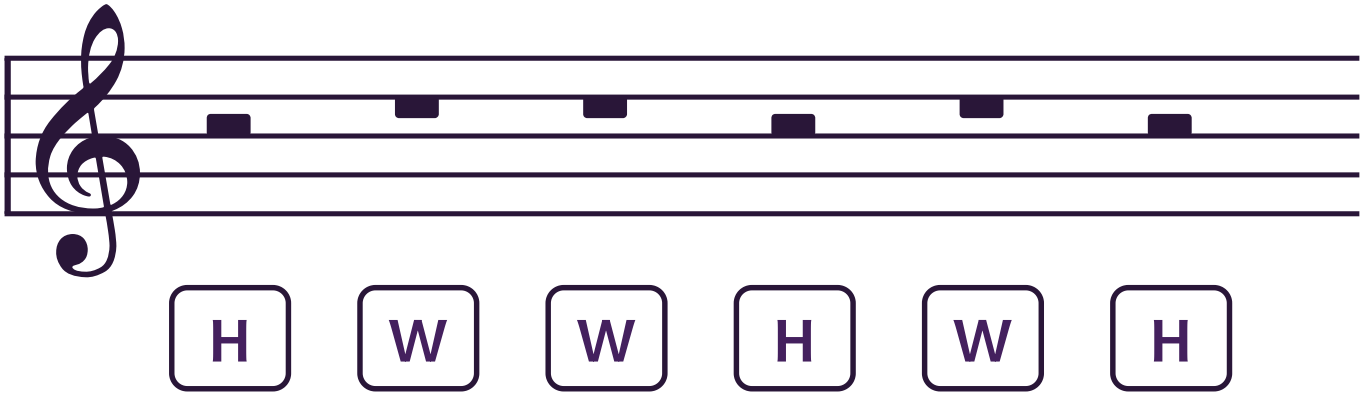
Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Write W for a whole rest or H for a half rest.



W H H W H W



H W W H W H

Finish each sentence with a number.

1. A whole rest gets 4 beats of silence.

2. A half rest gets 2 beats of silence.

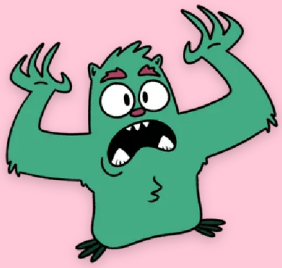
3. Two half rests last as long as 1 whole rest.

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ANSWER KEY · RESTS · GRADES 3–4

Answer Key: Note and Rest Math

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Add the beats of sound and the beats of silence. Write the total number of beats in the box.

1.  = **2**

2.  = **4**

3.  = **5**

4.  = **4**

5.  = **3**

6.  = **2**

7.  = **4**

8.  = **6**

9.  = **1**

10.  = **8**

Art © Kevin Coulston

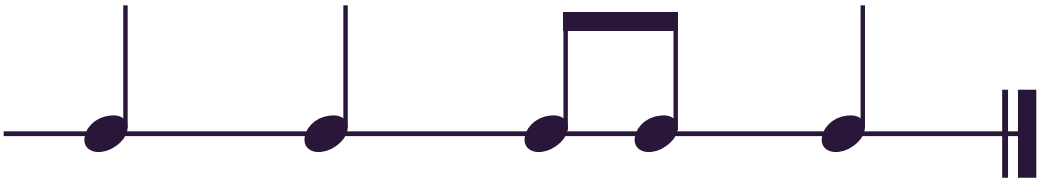
ANSWER KEY · RHYTHM AND COUNTING · GRADES K–1

Answer Key: Clap and Say Ta and Ti-Ti

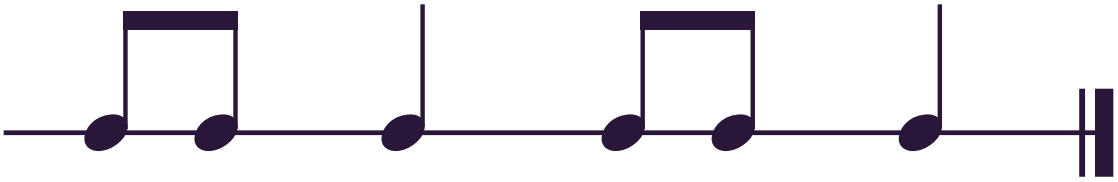
Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



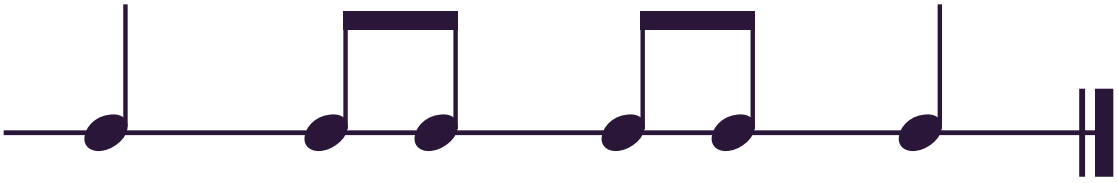
Write ta or ti-ti in each box. Then clap and say the line.



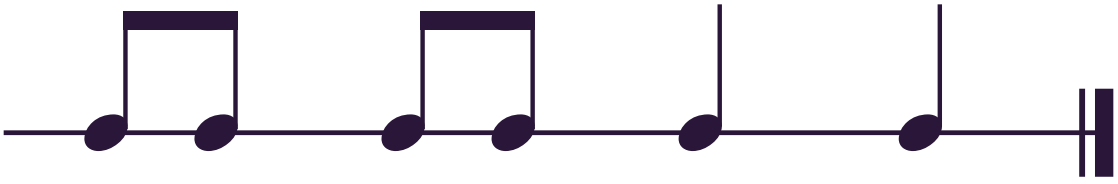
ta | ta | ti-ti | ta



ti-ti | ta | ti-ti | ta



ta | ti-ti | ti-ti | ta



ti-ti | ti-ti | ta | ta

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · RHYTHM AND COUNTING · GRADES 2–3

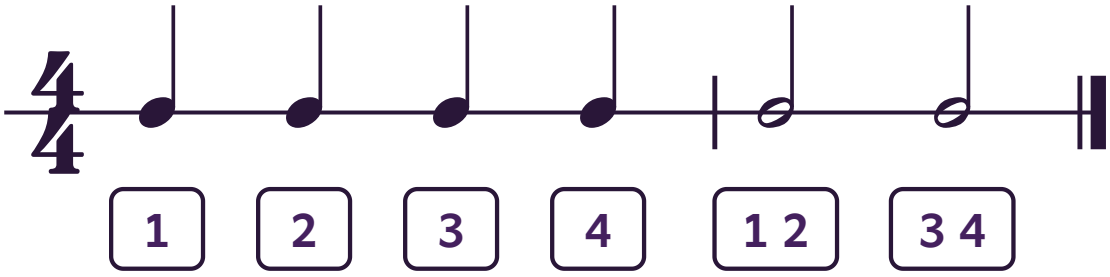
Answer Key: Count the Rhythm

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

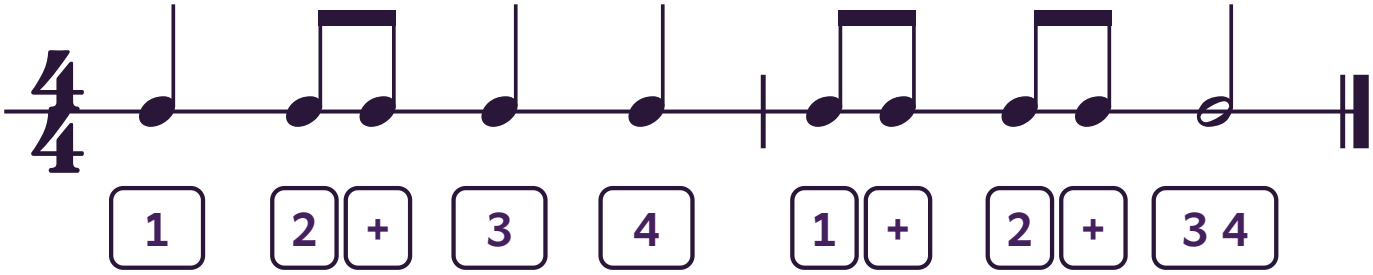


In 4/4 time there are four beats in a measure: **1, 2, 3, 4**. Two eighth notes share one beat, so count them **1 +** (say "one and"). A half note gets two counts, like **1 2**.

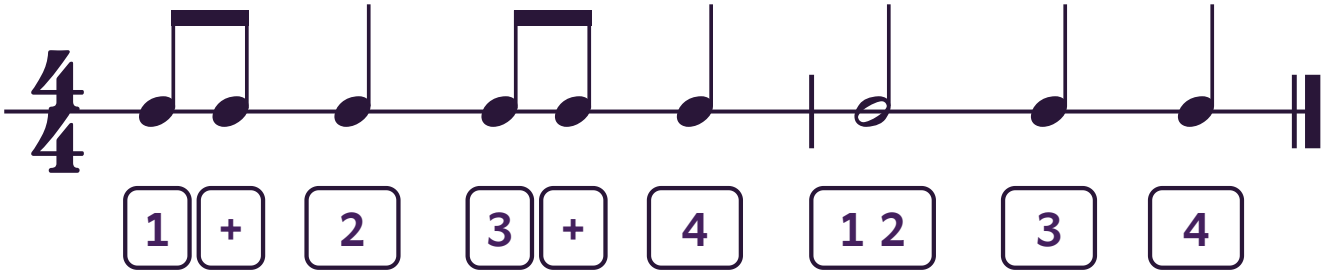
Write the counts in the boxes.



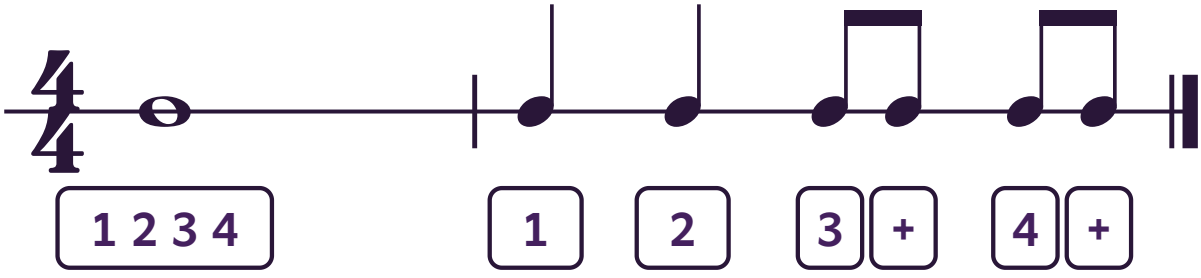
1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 2 | 3 4



1 | 2 + | 3 | 4 | 1 + | 2 + | 3 4



1 + | 2 | 3 + | 4 | 1 2 | 3 | 4



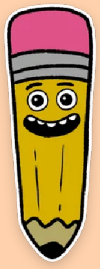
1 2 3 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 + | 4 +

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ANSWER KEY · RHYTHM AND COUNTING · GRADES 2–4

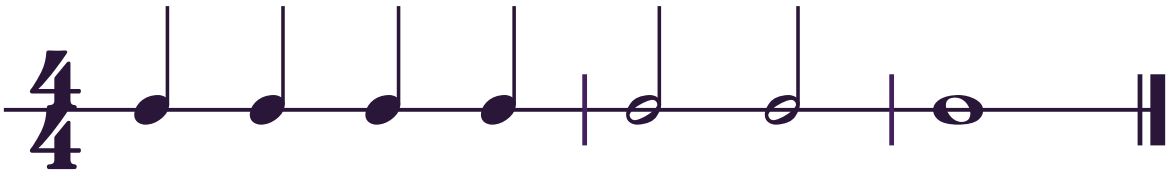
Answer Key: Draw the Bar Lines

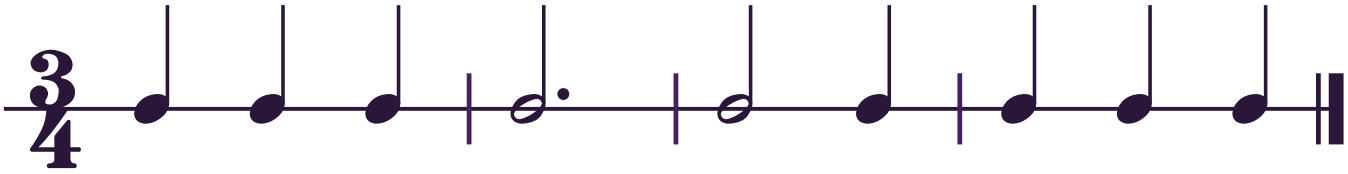
Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

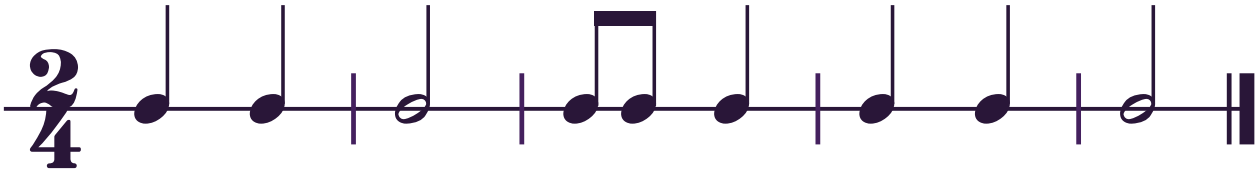


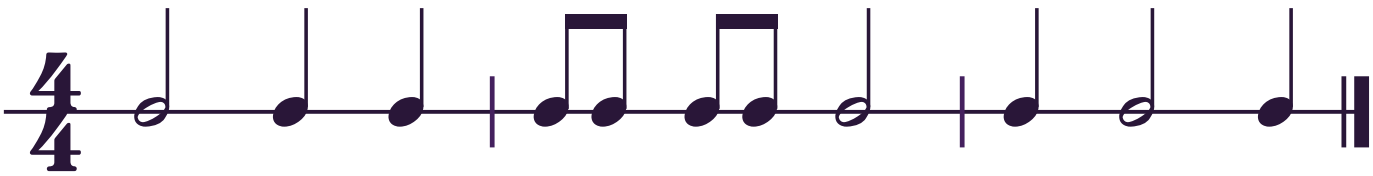
The **top number** of the time signature tells how many beats fill one measure. The final bar line is already drawn.

Count the beats and draw the missing bar lines.









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ANSWER KEY · RHYTHM AND COUNTING · GRADES 2–4

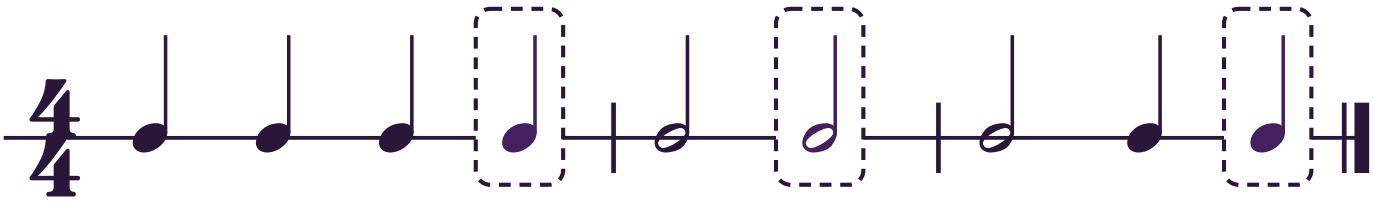
Answer Key: Finish the Measure

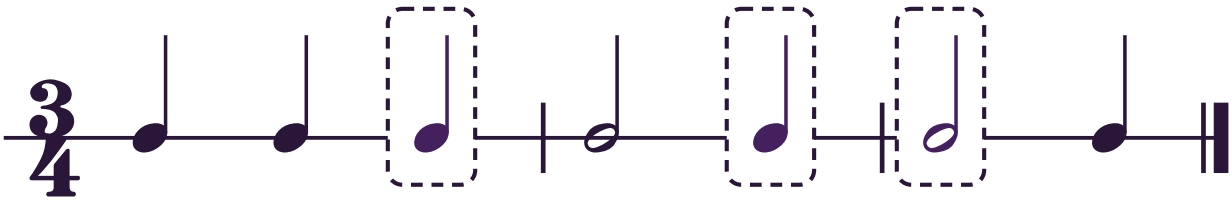
Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

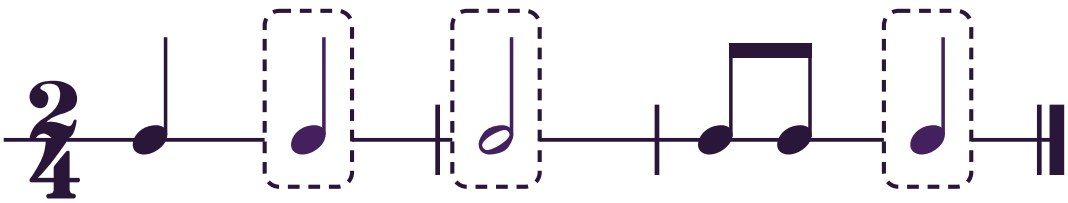


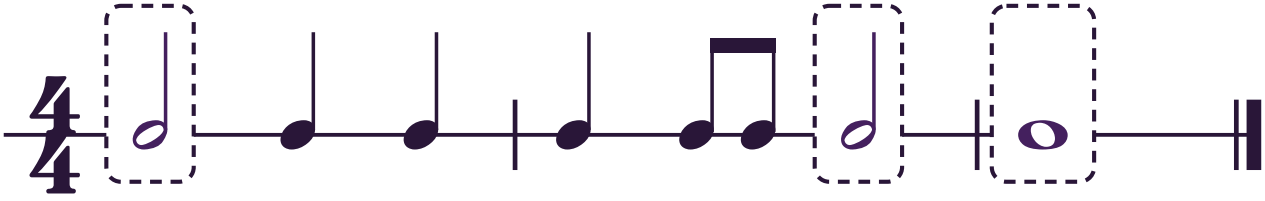
Choose from a **quarter note** (1 beat), a **half note** (2 beats) and a **whole note** (4 beats).

Draw one note in each box so the measure has the right number of beats.









Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · RHYTHM AND COUNTING · GRADES 3–5

Answer Key: Time Signature Detective

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Each card is one measure. How many beats does it have? Write the top number.



? over 4

3



? over 4

4



? over 4

2



? over 4

4



? over 4

2



? over 4

3



? over 4

4



? over 4

3

Circle the right answer.

The top number of a time signature tells you

how many beats are in a measure · how fast to play

A bottom number of 4 means that

there are four measures · **a quarter note gets one beat**

A waltz has three beats in every measure. Its time signature is

2 over 4 · **3 over 4**

Art © Kevin Coulston

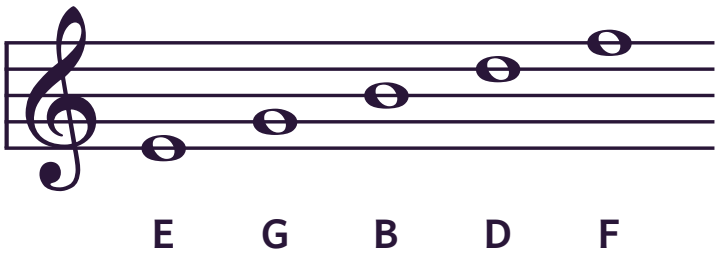
ANSWER KEY · TREBLE CLEF NOTE NAMES · GRADES 2–3

Answer Key: Treble Clef Line Notes

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



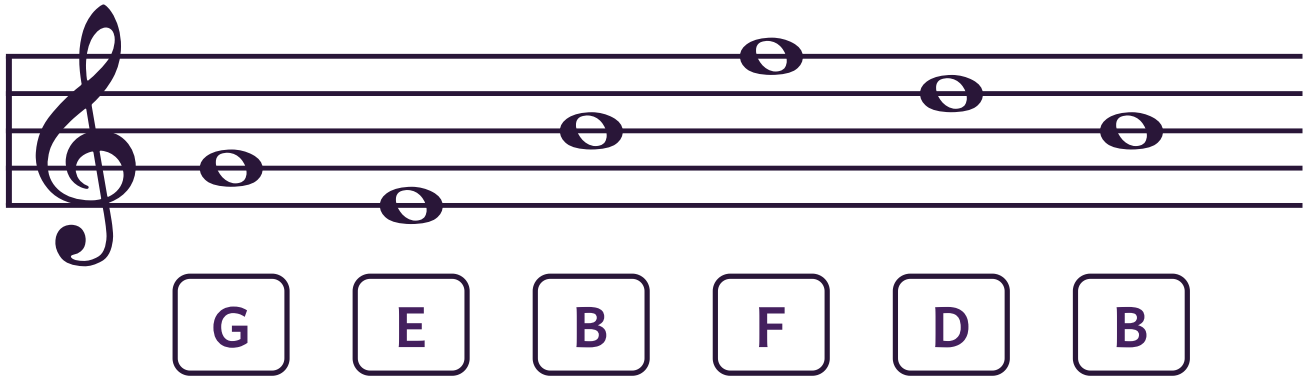
The line notes, from the bottom line up:

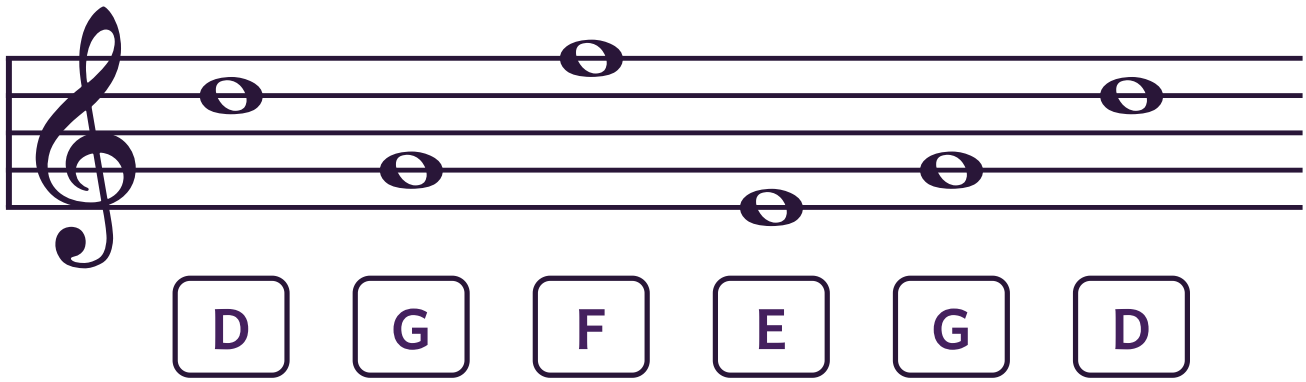


A saying helps you remember them:
Every **G**ood **B**ird **D**oes **F**ly.

Make up your own saying for E G B D F and write it on the back.

Write the letter name of each line note.



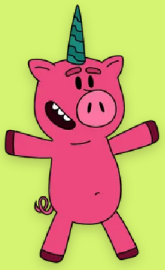


Art © Kevin Coulston

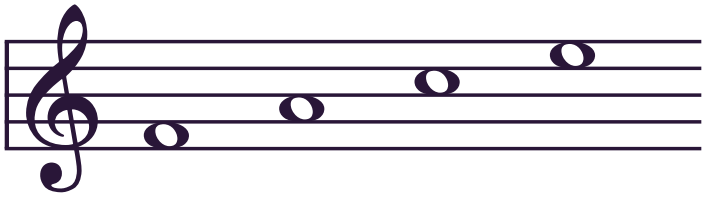
ANSWER KEY · TREBLE CLEF NOTE NAMES · GRADES 2–3

Answer Key: Treble Clef Space Notes

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



The space notes, from the bottom space up:

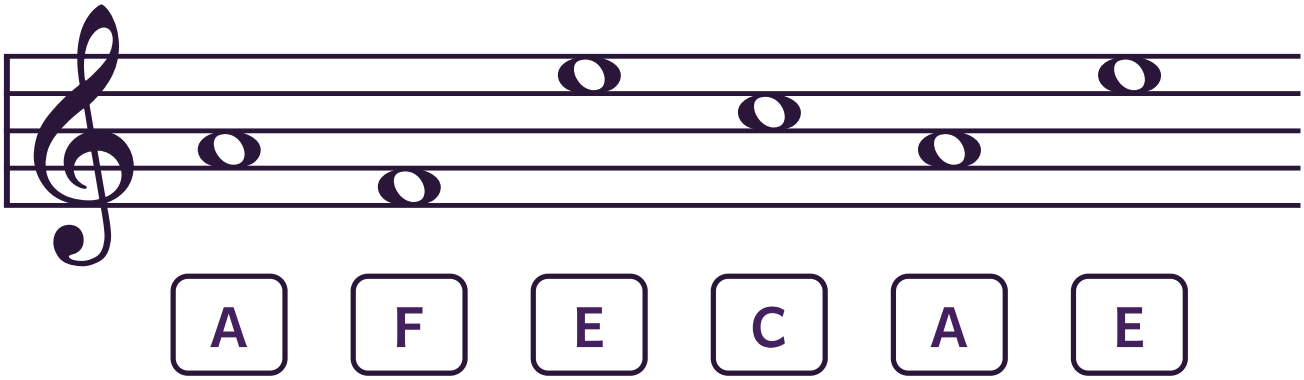


F A C E

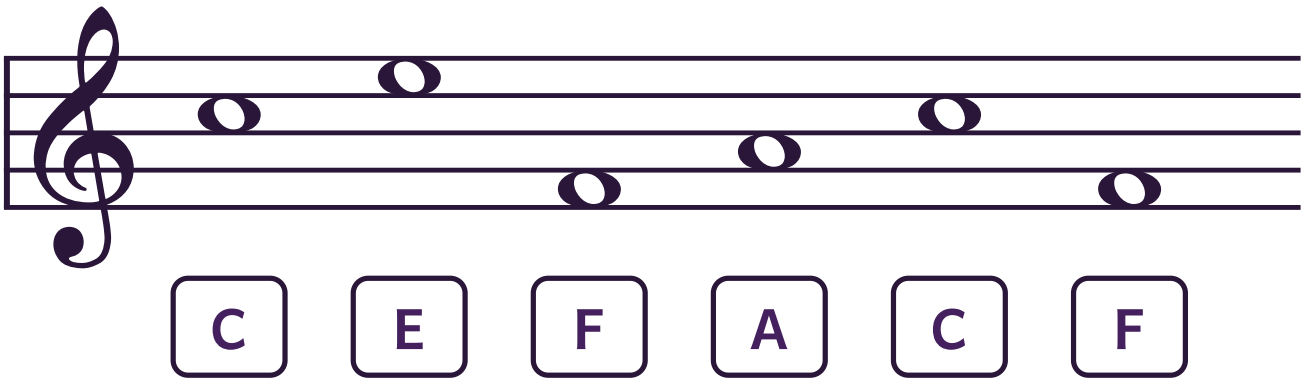
The four spaces spell a word:
F A C E

Remember: the notes in the spaces spell FACE.

Write the letter name of each space note.



A F E C A E



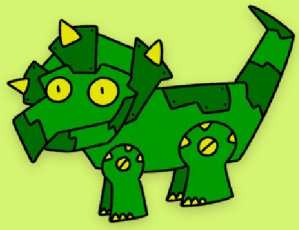
C E F A C F

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · TREBLE CLEF NOTE NAMES · GRADES 3–4

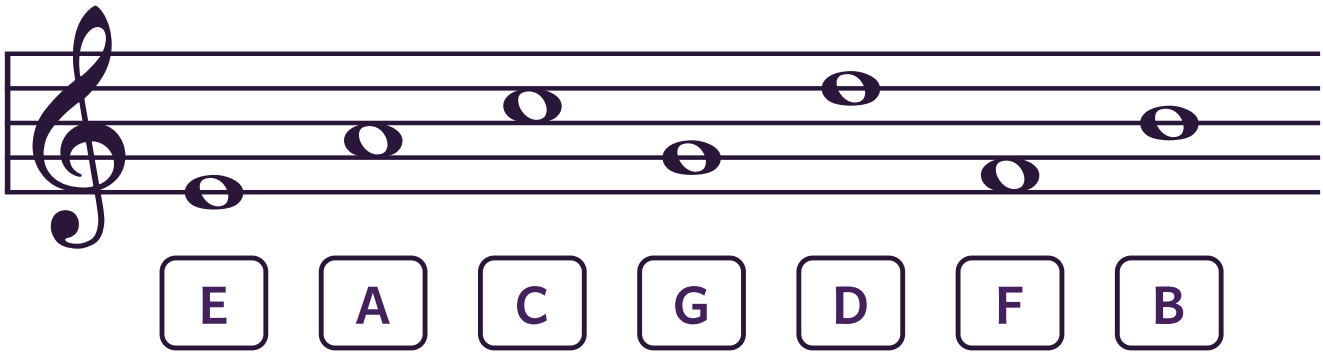
Answer Key: Name the Treble Clef Notes

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

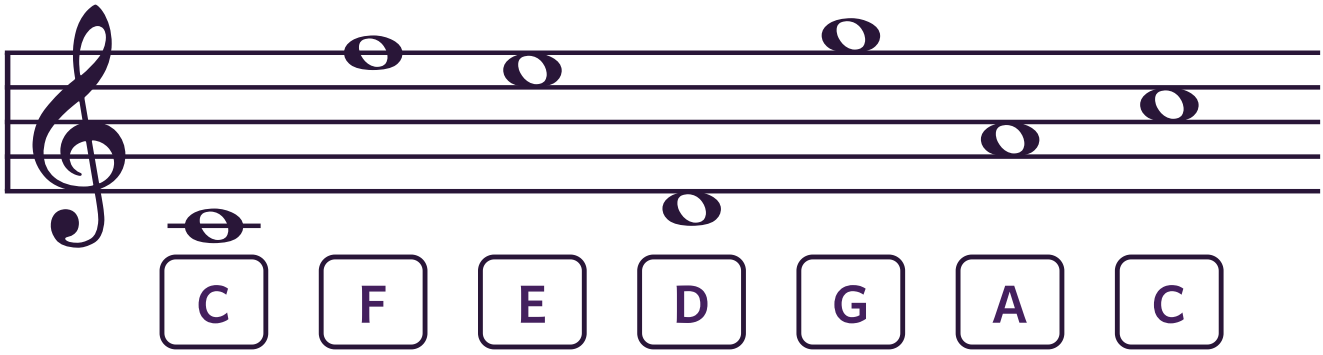


Lines: **E G B D F**. Spaces: **F A C E**. The note on its own little line under the staff is **middle C**, the D just above it hangs under the bottom line, and G sits on top of the staff.

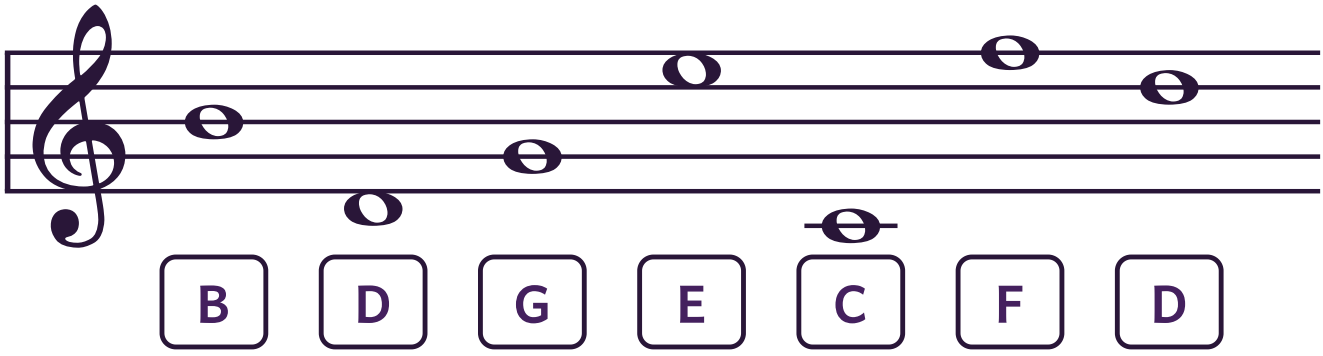
Write the letter name of each note.



E A C G D F B



C F E D G A C



B D G E C F D

Art © Kevin Coulston

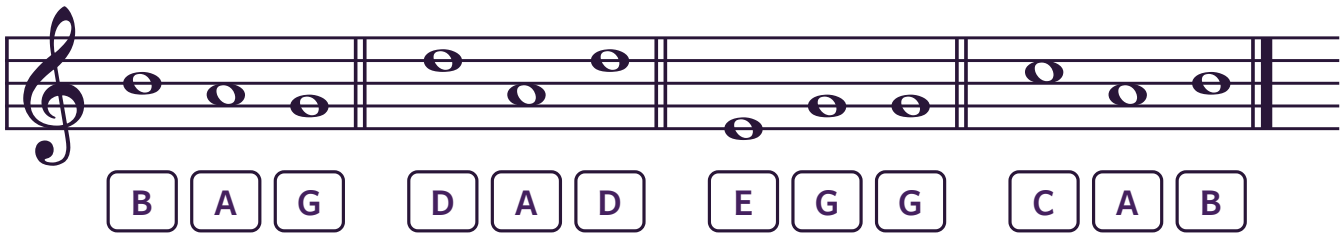
ANSWER KEY · TREBLE CLEF NOTE NAMES · GRADES 3–5

Answer Key: Spell Words with Notes

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Write the letter name under each note. What words do the notes spell?



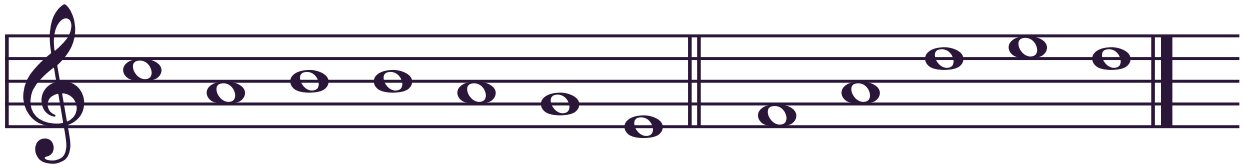
B A G D A D E G G C A B



F A C E C A G E B E A D



B A D G E F E E D E D G E



C A B B A G E F A D E D

Art © Kevin Coulston

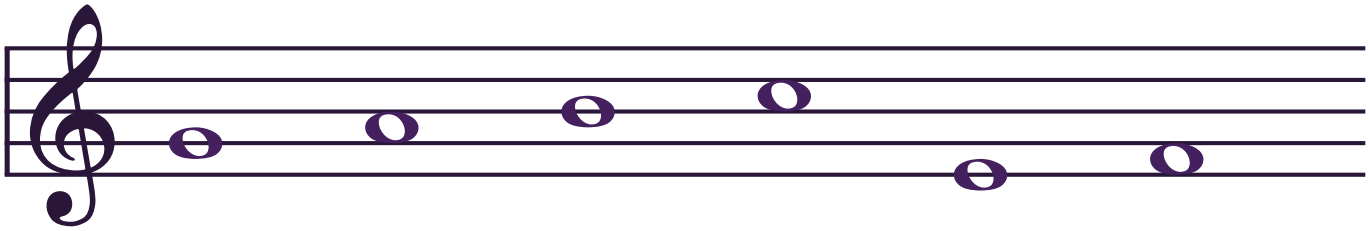
ANSWER KEY · TREBLE CLEF NOTE NAMES · GRADES 3–5

Answer Key: Draw the Treble Clef Notes

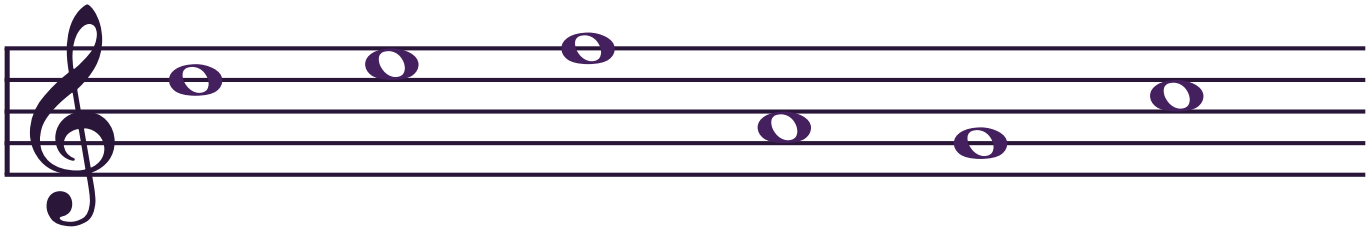
Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

A **whole note** is an empty oval. Some letters have two places on the staff, so each box tells you to use a **line** or a **space**.

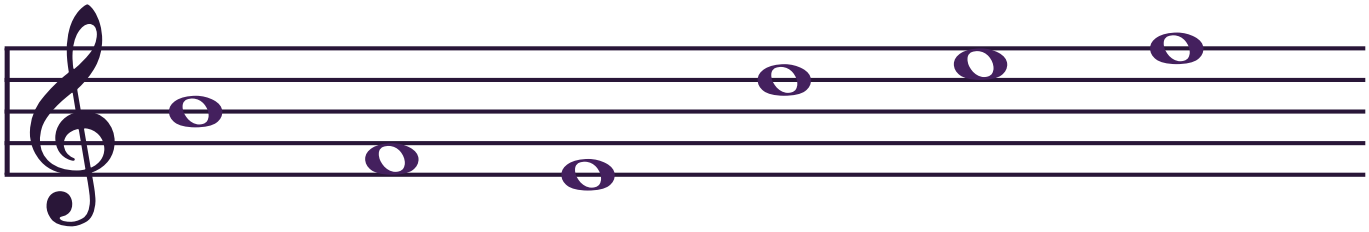
Draw a whole note for each letter.



G line A space B line C space E line F space



D line E space F line A space G line C space



B line F space E line D line E space F line

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · PIANO KEYS AND BASS CLEF · GRADES 3–4

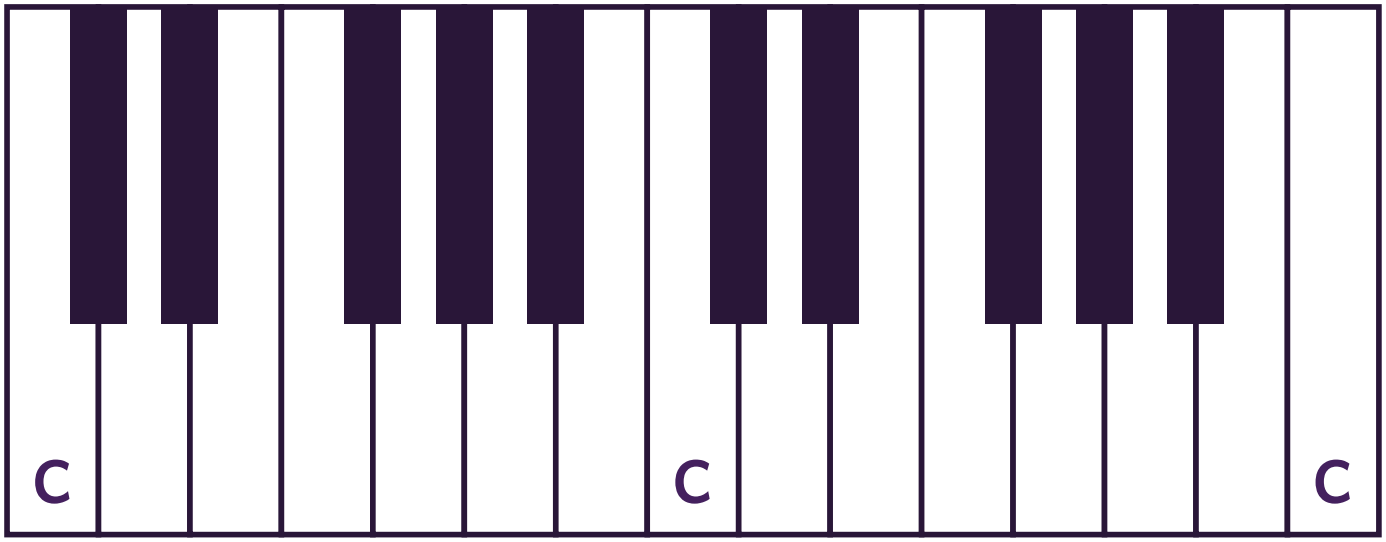
Answer Key: Find Every C on the Piano

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



The black keys come in groups of **two** and **three**. Circle every group of two black keys. The white key just to the left of each group of two is **C**.

Write C on every C.



C, D and E sit around the two black keys. Write C, D and E on the right keys.



Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · PIANO KEYS AND BASS CLEF · GRADES 3–4

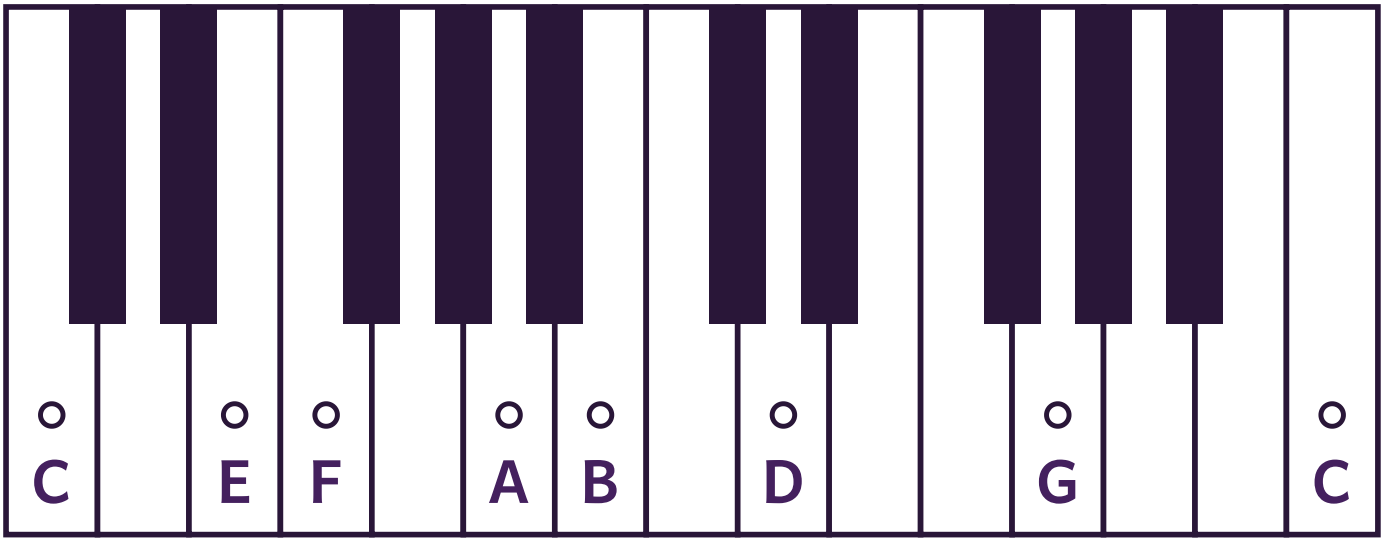
Answer Key: Name the White Keys

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

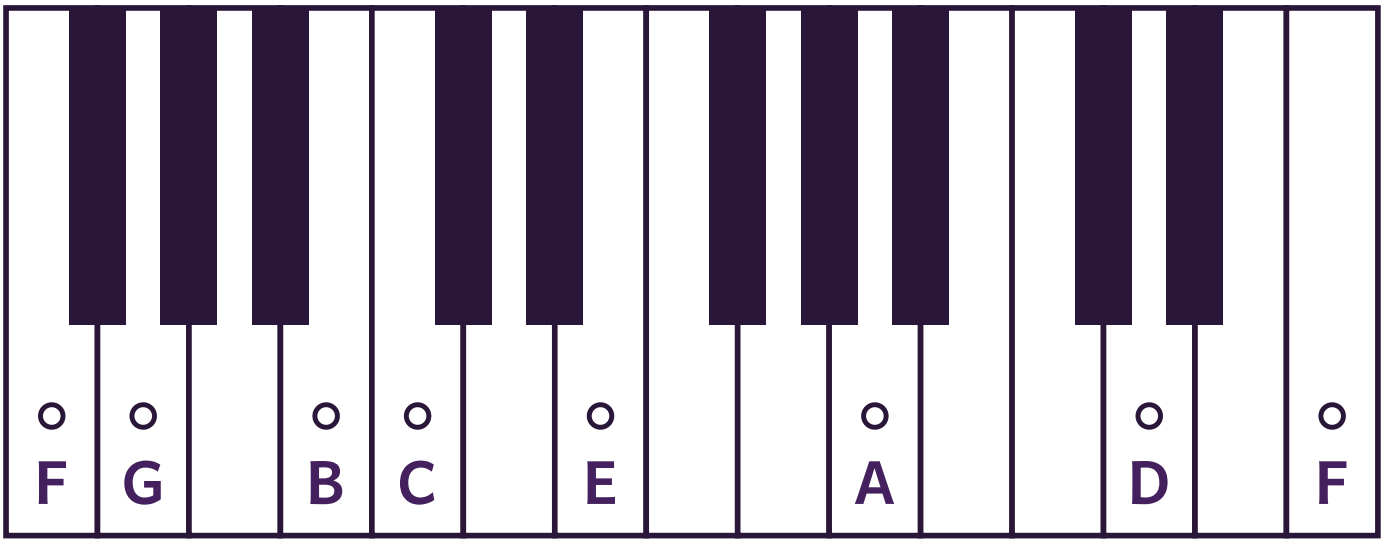


The musical alphabet has seven letters: **A B C D E F G**. After G it starts again at A. **C** is to the left of two black keys and **F** is to the left of three black keys.

Write the letter name on every key with a circle.



This keyboard starts on a different key. Use the black keys to find your place.



Art © Kevin Coulston

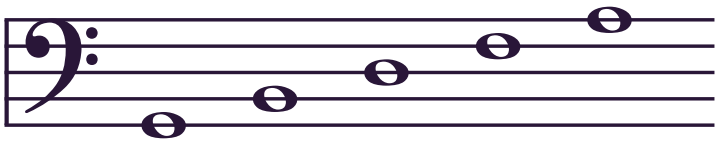
ANSWER KEY · PIANO KEYS AND BASS CLEF · GRADES 4–5

Answer Key: Bass Clef Line Notes

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



The line notes, from the bottom line up:

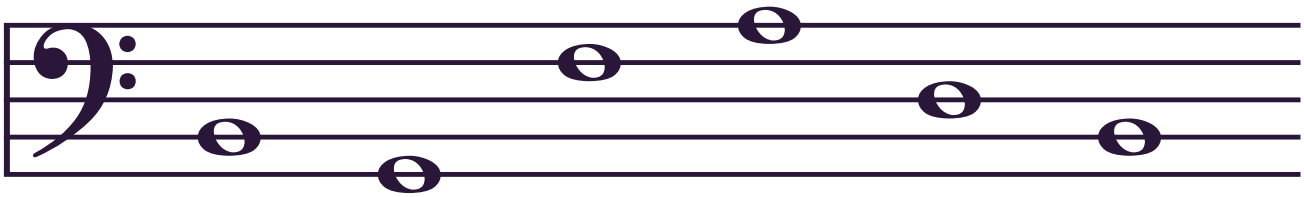


G B D F A

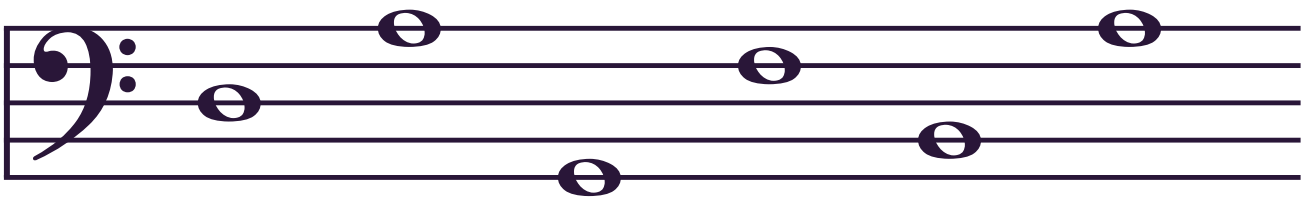
A saying helps you remember them: **G**reat **B**ig **D**ogs **F**etch **A**pples.

The bass clef is for low notes. Its two dots hug the F line.

Write the letter name of each line note.



B G F A D B



D A G F B A

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · PIANO KEYS AND BASS CLEF · GRADES 4–5

Answer Key: Bass Clef Space Notes

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



The space notes, from the bottom space up:

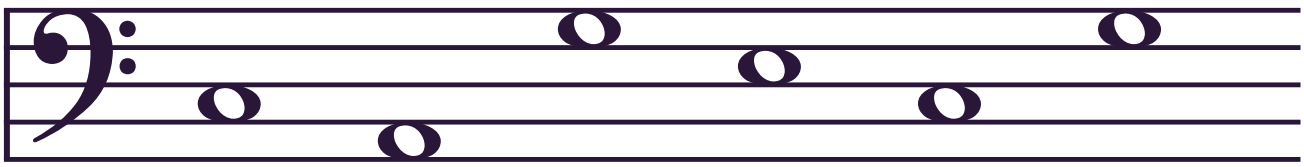


A C E G

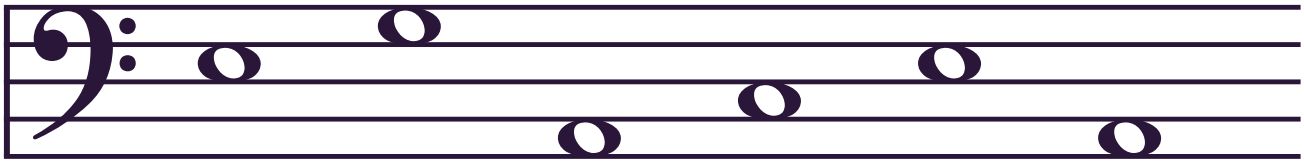
A saying helps you remember them: **A**ll **C**ats **E**at **G**rapes.

Make up your own saying for A C E G and write it on the back.

Write the letter name of each space note.



C A G E C G



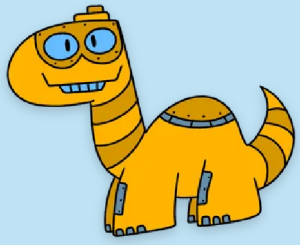
E G A C E A

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · PIANO KEYS AND BASS CLEF · GRADES 4–5

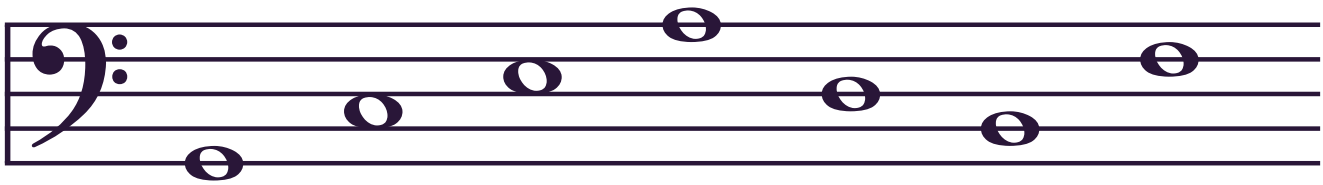
Answer Key: Name the Bass Clef Notes

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

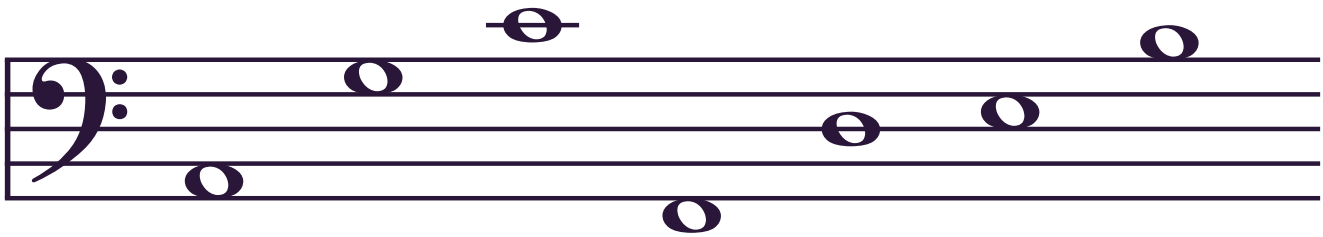


Lines: **G B D F A**. Spaces: **A C E G**. The note on its own little line above the staff is **middle C**, the B just under it sits on top of the staff, and F hangs under the bottom line.

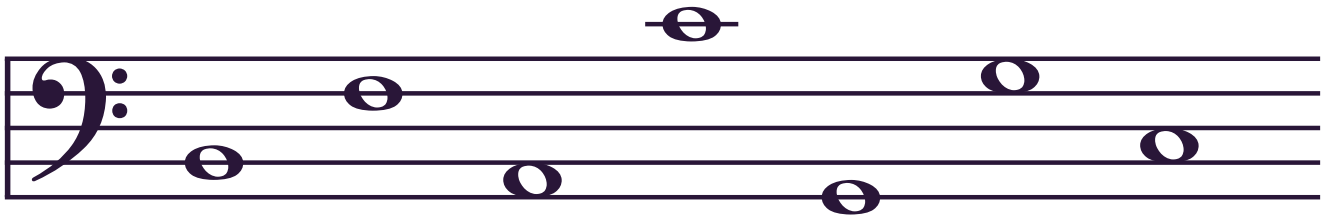
Write the letter name of each note.



G C E A D B F



A G C F D E B



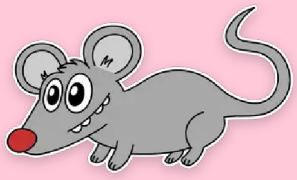
B F A C G G C

Art © Kevin Coulston

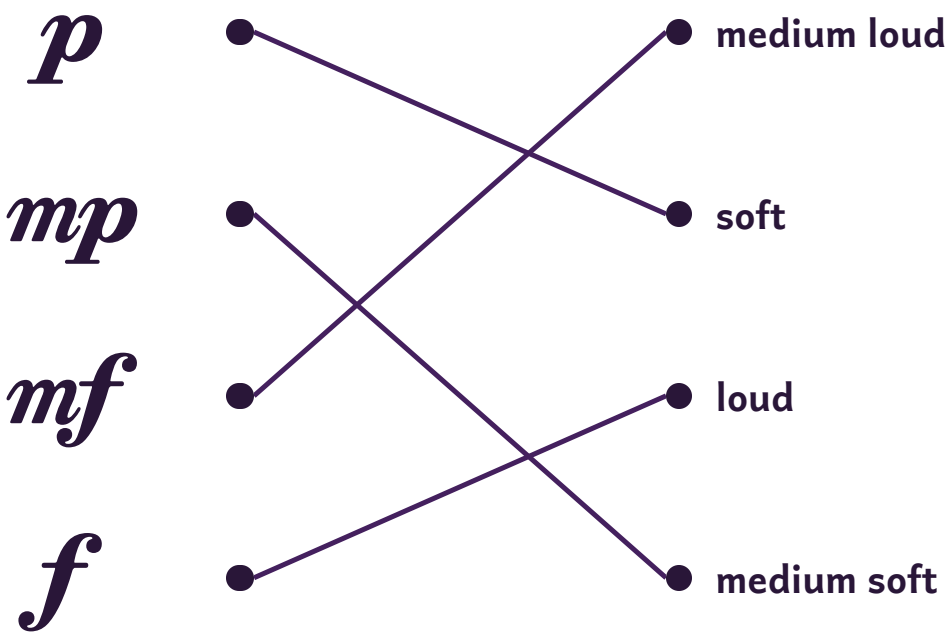
ANSWER KEY · DYNAMICS AND TEMPO · GRADES 1–2

Answer Key: Soft or Loud? Dynamics Match

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



The signs come from Italian words. **p** is for piano, which means soft. **f** is for forte, which means loud. **m** is for mezzo, which means medium.



Soft or loud? Circle the dynamic that fits best.

A lullaby for a sleepy baby	**p (soft)**	f (loud)
A marching band in a parade	p (soft)	**f (loud)**
A mouse tiptoeing across the floor	**p (soft)**	f (loud)
A lion roaring	p (soft)	**f (loud)**
Thunder booming in a storm	p (soft)	**f (loud)**

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · DYNAMICS AND TEMPO · GRADES 2–4

Answer Key: Dynamics from Softest to Loudest

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Number the dynamics from 1 (softest) to 6 (loudest).

f	*pp*	*mf*	*p*	*ff*	*mp*
5	1	4	2	6	3

Word bank

dynamics · loud · medium · soft

Use the word bank to finish each sentence.

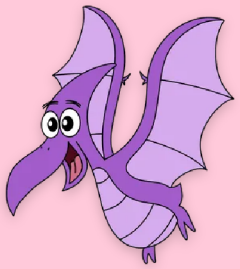
1. The signs that tell how loud or soft to play are called **dynamics**.
2. Pianissimo (pp) means very **soft**.
3. Fortissimo (ff) means very **loud**.
4. Mezzo, the m in mp and mf, means **medium**.

Art © Kevin Coulston

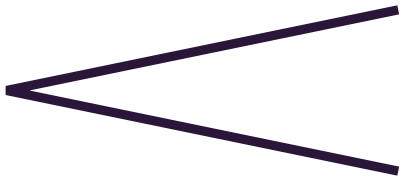
ANSWER KEY · DYNAMICS AND TEMPO · GRADES 2–4

Answer Key: Getting Louder, Getting Softer

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

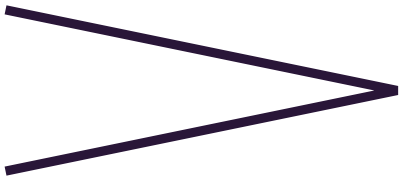


What does each sign tell you to do? Write "get louder" or "get softer".



crescendo: the sign opens up

get louder



decrescendo: the sign closes

get softer

Crescendo or decrescendo? Circle the one that fits.

A train comes closer and closer.	**crescendo**	decrescendo
A parade marches away down the street.	crescendo	**decrescendo**
A few raindrops turn into a storm.	**crescendo**	decrescendo
An echo fades away in a cave.	crescendo	**decrescendo**
A crowd starts to cheer as the runner nears the finish line.	**crescendo**	decrescendo
A music box slowly winds down.	crescendo	**decrescendo**

Draw each sign.

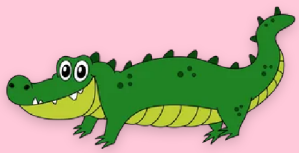
crescendo

decrescendo

Art © Kevin Coulston

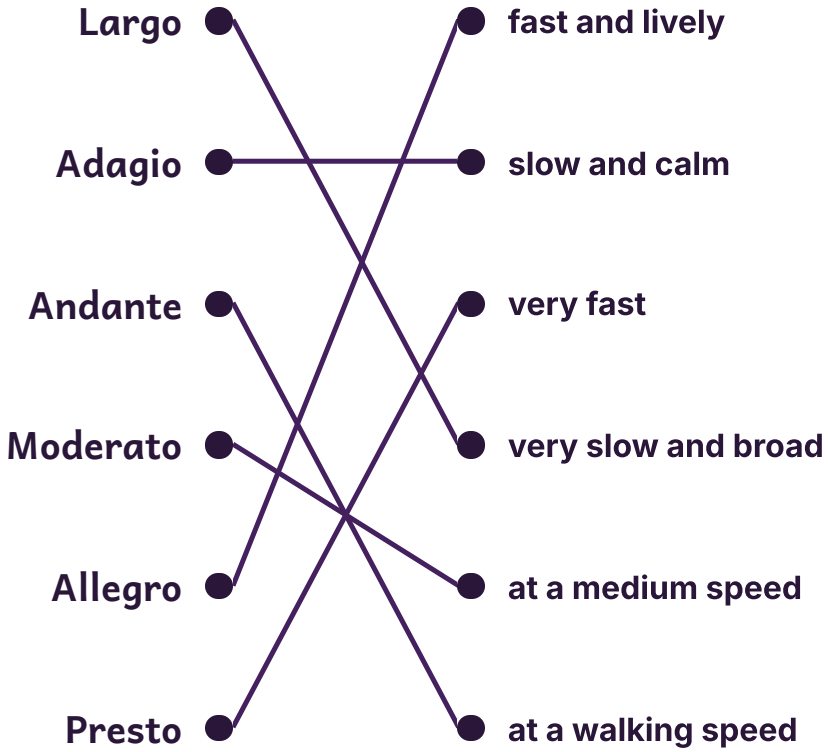
ANSWER KEY · DYNAMICS AND TEMPO · GRADES 3–5

Answer Key: Tempo Words: Slow to Fast



Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.

Match each tempo word to its meaning.



Which tempo fits best? Circle it.

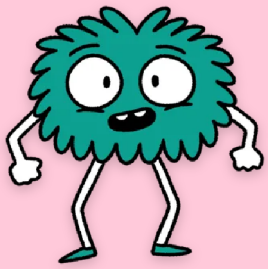
A sleepy lullaby	Presto	**Adagio**
A cheetah racing across the grass	**Presto**	Largo
Walking to school with a friend	**Andante**	Presto
An elephant taking slow, heavy steps	Allegro	**Largo**

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · DYNAMICS AND TEMPO · GRADES 2–5

Answer Key: Dynamics and Tempo Word Search

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



N	D	Y	N	A	M	I	C	S	N	U	P
S	F	M	T	P	R	E	L	O	S	M	S
C	I	O	K	A	N	P	Z	A	R	C	E
E	R	D	W	O	L	H	O	Z	R	Y	N
P	R	E	S	T	O	L	R	I	O	G	E
F	I	R	S	A	S	K	E	B	K	O	O
O	S	A	E	C	D	R	S	G	D	M	F
R	E	T	N	B	E	A	E	E	R	T	S
T	A	O	P	O	H	N	G	F	N	O	S
E	G	T	E	M	P	O	D	I	N	R	D
A	N	D	A	N	T	E	S	O	O	E	I
W	O	I	K	Y	N	L	W	I	U	N	R

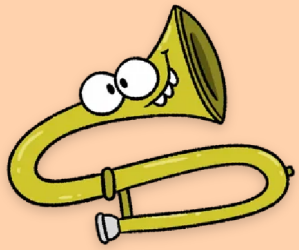
- ☐ piano
- ☐ forte
- ☐ mezzo
- ☐ crescendo
- ☐ allegro
- ☐ largo
- ☐ presto
- ☐ tempo
- ☐ adagio
- ☐ andante
- ☐ dynamics
- ☐ moderato

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · INSTRUMENT FAMILIES · GRADES 1–3

Answer Key: Instrument Families Sort

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Word bank

trumpet · violin · flute · snare drum · cello · tuba · clarinet · xylophone · harp · trombone · oboe · triangle · guitar · French horn · saxophone · cymbals

Write four instruments in each family.

Strings	Woodwinds	Brass	Percussion
violin	flute	trumpet	snare drum
cello	clarinet	trombone	xylophone
harp	oboe	tuba	triangle
guitar	saxophone	French horn	cymbals

Surprise: the **saxophone** is made of metal, but it is a woodwind because you blow past a thin wooden reed to play it.

Art © Kevin Coulston

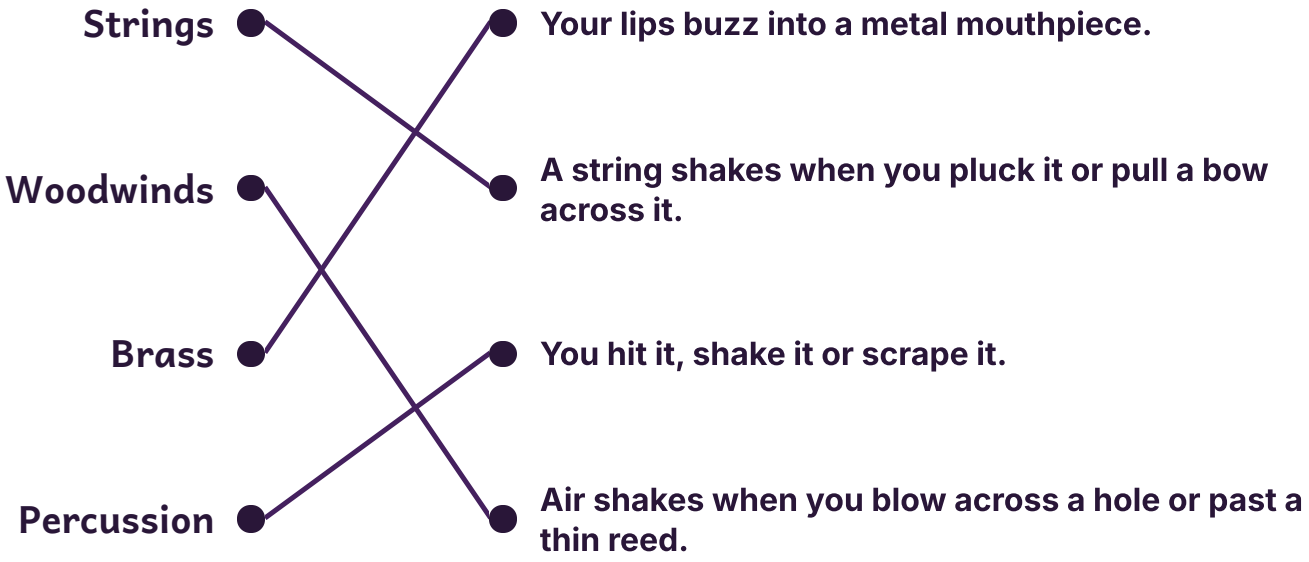
ANSWER KEY · INSTRUMENT FAMILIES · GRADES 2–4

Answer Key: How Instruments Make Sound

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Match each family to the way it makes sound.



Circle the right answer.

A violin player pulls this across the strings. **a bow** / a reed

A clarinet player blows past this thin piece of cane. a slide / **a reed**

A trombone player changes notes by moving this. **a slide** / a bow

Which one is a percussion instrument? a flute / **a tambourine**

A short string makes a sound that is **higher** / lower

A big, long tube makes a sound that is higher / **lower**

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · INSTRUMENT FAMILIES · GRADES 2–5

Answer Key: Instrument Riddles

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Word bank

flute · harp · piano · triangle · trombone · tuba · violin · xylophone

Who am I? Write the instrument.

I have 88 black and white keys.

piano

I am made of brass. I change notes with a long slide.

trombone

I am a woodwind with no reed. You hold me sideways and blow across a hole.

flute

I am tall and I have many strings. You pluck me with both hands.

harp

I am a metal bar bent into three sides. Tap me and I ring.

triangle

I am the biggest brass instrument and I play the lowest notes.

tuba

I am the smallest string instrument in the orchestra. You tuck me under your chin.

violin

My wooden bars are lined up like piano keys. You hit them with mallets.

xylophone

Art © Kevin Coulston

ANSWER KEY · INSTRUMENT FAMILIES · GRADES 1–5

Answer Key: Instruments Word Search

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



B	S	F	T	G	U	I	T	A	R	S	H
U	Y	K	U	W	O	E	N	E	Y	O	T
S	A	G	B	B	I	M	T	Y	O	O	G
Y	Y	D	A	S	B	F	C	E	L	L	O
R	T	P	R	E	F	L	U	T	E	A	C
U	A	R	I	U	O	B	O	E	V	T	L
I	C	N	O	A	M	M	A	S	I	R	A
Y	R	F	I	M	N	T	F	R	O	U	R
U	E	G	M	M	B	O	Y	I	L	M	I
O	C	R	N	P	P	O	K	T	I	P	N
R	B	T	W	W	F	A	N	S	N	E	E
H	A	R	P	R	I	R	S	E	R	T	T

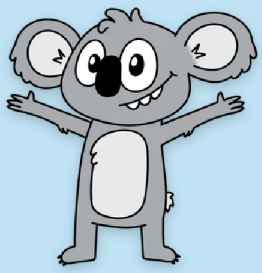
- ☐ violin
- ☐ cello
- ☐ harp
- ☐ flute
- ☐ clarinet
- ☐ oboe
- ☐ trumpet
- ☐ trombone
- ☐ tuba
- ☐ drum
- ☐ piano
- ☐ guitar

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ANSWER KEY · COMPOSERS · GRADES 3–5

Answer Key: Meet Johann Sebastian Bach

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Johann Sebastian Bach was born in 1685 in Eisenach, Germany, into a big family of musicians. As a boy he learned the violin and the harpsichord, and he grew up to be one of the best organ players of his time. For many years he led the music at St. Thomas Church in the city of Leipzig, where he often wrote new music for the choir every week. Bach had twenty children, and several of them became composers too. He wrote more than a thousand pieces of music, including the Brandenburg Concertos. Bach died in 1750. His music is still played all over the world.

True or false?

Bach was born in Germany.	**True**	False
Bach was best known for playing the trumpet.	True	**False**
Bach had twenty children.	**True**	False
Bach wrote fewer than one hundred pieces of music.	True	**False**

Answer the questions.

In which city did Bach lead the church music for many years?

Leipzig

Name one instrument Bach played.

the organ, the violin or the harpsichord

What would you ask Bach if you could meet him?

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ANSWER KEY · COMPOSERS · GRADES 2–5

Answer Key: Meet Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in 1756 in Salzburg, a city that is now part of Austria. His father, Leopold, was a musician and taught him to play. Wolfgang began writing music when he was only five years old. As a boy he traveled across Europe with his father and his sister, Nannerl, playing the keyboard and the violin for kings and queens. When he grew up he lived in Vienna and wrote operas, symphonies and concertos. One of his best-known operas is The Magic Flute. Mozart died in 1791 at the age of 35, but by then he had written more than 600 pieces of music.

True or false?

Mozart began writing music when he was five.	**True**	False
Mozart was born in Italy.	True	**False**
Mozart's sister was called Nannerl.	**True**	False
Mozart lived to be 90 years old.	True	**False**

Answer the questions.

Name an opera that Mozart wrote.

The Magic Flute

About how many pieces of music did Mozart write?

more than 600

What were you learning to do when you were five?

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ANSWER KEY · COMPOSERS · GRADES 3–5

Answer Key: Meet Ludwig van Beethoven

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Ludwig van Beethoven was born in 1770 in Bonn, Germany. He was a gifted piano player as a boy, and as a young man he moved to Vienna, a city famous for its music. In his late twenties Beethoven began to lose his hearing. It got worse over the years until he was almost completely deaf, but he never stopped composing. He could hear the music in his mind. Beethoven wrote nine symphonies. His Fifth Symphony begins with four of the most famous notes in music: short, short, short, long. He also wrote a well-loved piano piece called Für Elise. Beethoven died in 1827.

True or false?

Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany.	**True**	False
Beethoven stopped writing music when he lost his hearing.	True	**False**
Beethoven wrote nine symphonies.	**True**	False
Für Elise is a piece for the trumpet.	True	**False**

Answer the questions.

How does the Fifth Symphony begin?

with four notes: short, short, short, long

Which city did Beethoven move to as a young man?

Vienna

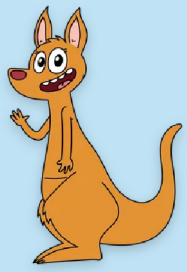
What does Beethoven's story teach you about not giving up?

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ANSWER KEY · COMPOSERS · GRADES 3–5

Answer Key: Meet Florence Price

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Florence Price was born in 1887 in Little Rock, Arkansas. Her mother was a music teacher and gave Florence her first piano lessons. Florence played in her first recital when she was four years old. After high school she studied piano and organ at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. Later she moved to Chicago. In 1933 the Chicago Symphony Orchestra played her Symphony No. 1 in E minor. It was the first time a major American orchestra performed a symphony written by a Black woman. Florence Price wrote more than 300 pieces, including symphonies, songs and piano music. She died in 1953.

True or false?

Florence Price was born in Arkansas.	**True**	False
Her father gave her her first piano lessons.	True	**False**
She studied music in Boston.	**True**	False
She wrote only three pieces of music.	True	**False**

Answer the questions.

Which orchestra played her Symphony No. 1 in 1933?

the Chicago Symphony Orchestra

Why was that concert an important first?

A major American orchestra played a symphony by a Black woman.

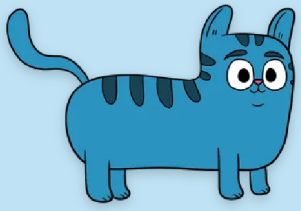
What is something you would like to be the first to do?

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ANSWER KEY · COMPOSERS · GRADES 2–5

Answer Key: Meet Scott Joplin

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.



Scott Joplin was born around 1868 and grew up in Texarkana, a town on the border of Texas and Arkansas. His family loved music, and he learned to play the piano as a boy. Joplin became famous for ragtime, a bouncy style of piano music with a steady beat in the left hand and a jumpy tune in the right hand. In 1899 he published the Maple Leaf Rag, which became a huge hit. He also wrote The Entertainer and an opera called Treemonisha. People called him the King of Ragtime. Joplin died in 1917. In 1976 he was honored with a special Pulitzer Prize for his music.

True or false?

Scott Joplin was called the King of Ragtime.	**True**	False
Ragtime is a slow and sleepy kind of music.	True	**False**
Joplin grew up in New York City.	True	**False**
Joplin wrote an opera called Treemonisha.	**True**	False

Answer the questions.

Name one piece of music that Scott Joplin wrote.

Maple Leaf Rag, The Entertainer or Treemonisha

What honor was he given in 1976?

a special Pulitzer Prize

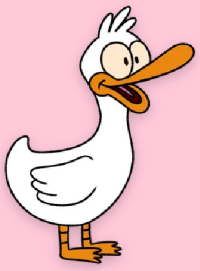
Ragtime is bouncy. What kind of music makes you want to move?

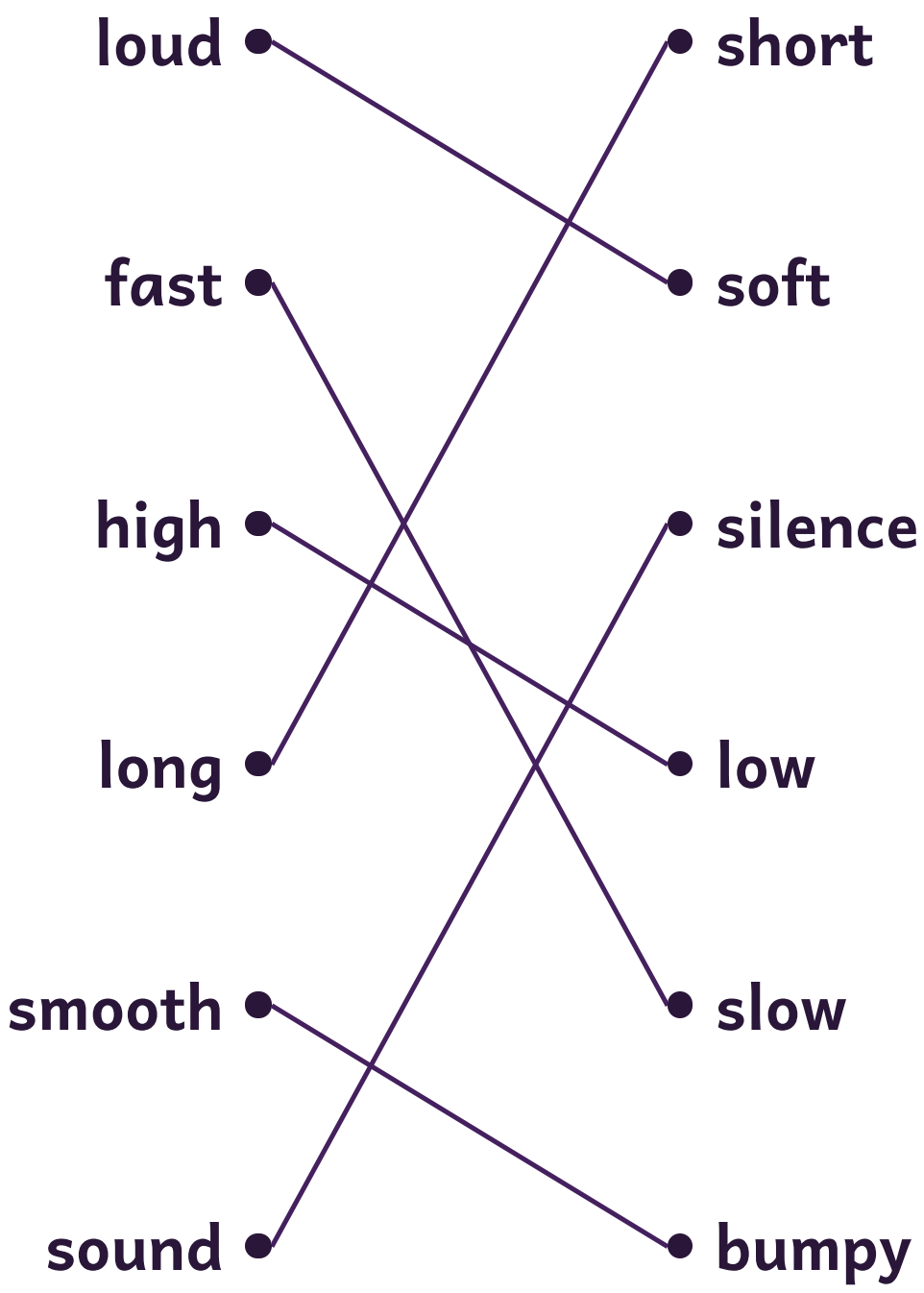
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ANSWER KEY · LISTENING AND COMPOSING · GRADES K–2

Answer Key: Musical Opposites Match

Answers for grown-ups. Where kids write or draw their own ideas, the key shows one example.





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