



This answer book will only be marked and certificated if this is completed by the learner AND prison staff

Learner Statement of Authenticity

By returning this answer book you are confirming that the work contained is entirely your work and does not include any work completed by anyone other than yourself. You also confirm that you have completed the assignment/portfolio in accordance with the instructions given by your establishment.

Learner Prison No. in CAPITAL LETTERS

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Prison:

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Learner's Initials:

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Date:

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Establishment Confirmation of Authenticity

I confirm that the above-mentioned learner, to the best of my knowledge, is the sole author of this completed answer book.

Staff Name:

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Signed:

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Date:

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STAFF USE ONLY

Date Issued	Date Marked	Assessor Initials	Result	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			PASS	REFER

Contents

How it Works.....	3
Episode Guide	4
Learning Outcomes.....	5
Knowledge Check	6
Learning Evaluation	20
Distance Travelled	20
Course Feedback	22

How it works

Welcome to your Way2Learn course.

This course is designed to enable access to education for all – whether in-cell or in your establishment's education facility.



To complete this course, you will need to watch all of the episodes. Times for each episode are provided on the next page.



You can request a copy of the episode transcript from your Distance Learning Coordinator or Learning and Skills Manager if you need to revisit any of the information.



If you have any difficulties in completing this course, please speak to a suitable peer mentor or member of staff for some help.



Once completed, return your answer book to the appropriate member of staff. After it has been received, it can take up to 3 weeks to be assessed and issued a certificate.



You can ask a member of staff for a copy of our policies and practices for further details.

Episode Guide

An Introduction to Music Theory



Content Guide	Time	Day
Ep 1: An Introduction to Music Theory (Everything You Need to Know)	TBC	TBC

Learning Outcomes



1 Identify and name notes on the piano keyboard

- Learners will recognize the layout of white and black keys, use landmark notes like Middle C and F, and understand the **musical alphabet (A–G)** that repeats across the keyboard.

2 Differentiate between sharps, flats, and natural notes

- Learners will explain how moving up or down by a semitone changes a note's name (sharp or flat) and identify enharmonic equivalents (e.g., C# = D♭).

3 Construct and apply major and minor scales and chords

- Learners will use **whole and half step formulas** to create major and natural minor scales, and apply **interval formulas** (4+3 or 3+4 semitones) to build major, minor, augmented, and diminished triads.

4 Interpret musical notation and rhythm values

- Learners will read basic musical symbols including note values (whole, half, quarter, eighth), dotted notes, and time signatures, and understand how these define rhythm and beat structure.

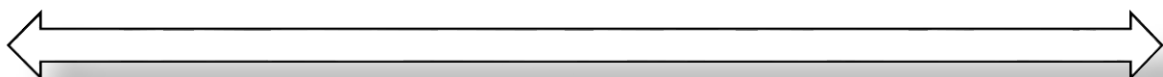
Knowledge Check

Consider the learning outcomes above.

On a scale of 1 -10, how would you rate your knowledge of Music Theory before starting this course?

(Please tick the appropriate box)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Low

High

At the end of this course, you will have the opportunity to rate your knowledge once more.

Knowledge Check

To pass this course you will need to correctly answer **80%** of the questions.
This equates to 27 correct answers out of the 32 marks available.



Episode 1

Question 1

Piano Geography

The repeating pattern of black keys on the piano is a set of two black notes followed by a set of three black notes, which repeats across the keyboard [00:39].

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	1, 2, 3, 4	
B	2, 2, 3	
C	2, 3, 2, 3	
D	3, 2, 3, 2	

Question 2

Musical Alphabet

The musical alphabet is comprised of seven different letters, starting with A and ending with G, after which it repeats [01:11].

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	C to H	
B	A to G	
C	C to G	
D	A to H	

Question 3

Reference Notes (C)

The landmark note, Middle C, is found immediately to the left of which black key grouping [01:39]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	The three black notes	
B	The two black notes	
C	The four black notes	
D	The five black notes	

Question 4

The note Middle C is the exact middle of an 88-key piano [01:49].

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	True	
B	False	

Question 5

Reference Notes (F)

The note F is a landmark note that can always be found immediately to the left of which black key grouping [02:19]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	The two black notes	
B	The three black notes	
C	The four black notes	
D	The five black notes	

Question 6

Sharps and Flats

If you go up one semitone (or half step) to the right, the new note is called a [03:03]

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	Flat	
B	Natural	
C	Double Flat	
D	Sharp	

Note Box. Please make notes on Sharps and Flats. This will be helpful to answer the final questions.

Question 7

Going down one semitone (half step) to the left makes the note a flat [03:33]

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	True	
B	False	

Question 8

Semitones

Which two pairs of adjacent white keys have no black key between them [04:02]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	C-D and F-G	
B	D-E and G-A	
C	B-C and E-F	
D	A-B and C-D	

Question 9

White keys can never be called sharps or flats [04:48].

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	True	
B	False	

Question 10

Intervals

A whole step is equivalent to how many half steps (semitones) [06:03]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	One	
B	Two	
C	Three	
D	Four	

Question 11

Major Scale Formula

What is the correct whole step (W) and half step (H) formula for a Major Scale [06:40]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	W H W W H W W	
B	W H W W H W H	
C	W W H W W W H	
D	W W W H W W H	

Question 12

Minor Scale Formula

What is the correct whole step (W) and half step (H) formula for a Natural Minor Scale [07:38]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	W H W W H W W	
B	W W H W W W H	
C	W H H W W H W	
D	H W W H W W W	

Question 13

The distance from C to F is named a perfect fifth [08:38].

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	True	
B	False	

Question 14

Interval Names

The distance between a note and the same note eight steps higher (e.g., C to the next C) is most commonly known as a/an [08:49]

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	Perfect Fourth	
B	Major Seventh	
C	Octave	
D	Tritone	

Question 15

Tritone

The interval commonly referred to as the tritone is also known as a/an [09:05]:

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	Minor Third or Major Sixth	
B	Augmented Fourth or Diminished Fifth	
C	Major Second or Minor Seventh	
D	Perfect Fourth or Perfect Fifth	

Question 16

Major Chord Formula

A Major Chord (Triad) is built using what formula of semitones (starting from the root) [10:13]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	3 + 4	
B	4 + 4	
C	3 + 3	
D	4 + 3	

Question 17

Minor Chord Formula

A Minor Chord (Triad) is built using what formula of semitones (starting from the root) [10:43]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	4 + 3	
B	3 + 3	
C	3 + 4	
D	4 + 4	

Question 18

Augmented Chord Formula

The formula for an Augmented Triad is two of which interval [11:06]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	Minor Thirds (3+3)	
B	Perfect Fifths	
C	Major Thirds (4+4)	
D	Minor Seconds	

Question 19

Diminished Chord Formula

The formula for a Diminished Triad is two of which interval [11:24]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	Major Thirds (4+4)	
B	Perfect Thirds	
C	Minor Thirds (3+3)	
D	Minor Seconds	

Question 20

Chord Spelling

To be theoretically correct, all triads are built up in what specific musical interval, meaning you skip one letter in the musical alphabet [12:55]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	Seconds	
B	Fourths	
C	Fifths	
D	Thirds	

Question 21

Note Values

A quarter note is equal to how many beats in a measure of 4/4 time [14:53]?

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	Two	
B	Four	
C	One	
D	Half	

Question 22

Time Signatures

In a time signature, the top number tells us [15:06]:

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	Which note equals one beat.	
B	How many notes are in the entire song.	
C	How many beats are in a measure.	
D	Which chord to start with.	

Question 23

A half note is worth three beats [15:19].

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	True	
B	False	

Question 24

When you have four eighth notes side by side, they are typically bridged together [16:18].

(Please tick **the** appropriate box)

A	True	
B	False	

Question 25

Dotted Notes

What does a dot beside a note add to its original value [16:34]?

(Please tick the appropriate box)

A	One whole beat	
B	A quarter of the value	
C	Double the value	
D	Half of the value	

Question 26

Music Notation Acronyms

What acronym is used to remember the notes in the spaces of the Treble Clef (E-G-B-D-F) [18:46]?

(Please tick all the appropriate boxes)

A	Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge	
B	Every Good Band Deserves Fans	
C	Every Good Burger Deserves Fries	
D	Every Good Bear Deserves Fish	

Workplace Scenarios

Question 1

Writing a Major Melody.

Scenario: A songwriter wants to write an upbeat, simple melody in the key of D Major using only the notes of the D Major scale.

Using the major scale formula (W W H W W W H), list the eight notes that make up the D Major scale. If the songwriter plays a C# in their melody, what musical function does that note serve? (Hint: Which scale degree is the C#, and why is it important to the sound of D Major?)

Word Count: (2 marks available)

Question 2

Scenario: The songwriter wants to create the lyrics to this song; they have to be sympathetic to the chords and melody.

Write out the lyrics for a Happy & Positive song. Use the structure: Verse, Chorus, Verse2, Chorus, Middle 8, Verse 3 and finally a Chorus variation to end.

Word Count: (2 marks available)

[illegible]

Question 3

Scenario: A songwriter is composing a simple chord progression and needs the first chord to sound **happy** and the second chord to sound **sad** or **serious**. The root of both chords must be the note **C**. (Refer to your notes)

Using the semitone formulas from the video, what are the three notes for the C Major triad (4 + 3 semitones) and the C Minor triad (3 + 4 semitones)? Explain *why* the mere difference of one note (the third) between C Major and C Minor creates such a profound shift in the emotional quality of the music for the listener.

Word Count: 50-100 words, (2 marks available)

[illegible]

Learning Evaluation

You must comment on the three most important things you have learnt and complete distance travelled.

Distance Travelled

Now that you have completed this course, on a scale of 1 -10, how would you rate your knowledge of Music Theory?

(Please tick the appropriate box)

A horizontal bar with 10 numbered boxes (1-10) and a double-headed arrow below it labeled 'Low' and 'High'.

End of Knowledge Check

Course Feedback – An Introduction to Music Theory.

TO QUALIFY FOR A MUG OR WATER BOTTLE YOU MUST COMPLETE IN FULL, THE LEARNING EVALUATION. THIS IS A VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION. IF YOU DO NOT COMPLETE THIS YOUR WORKBOOK WILL STILL BE MARKED AND CERTIFICATED, BUT YOU WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR ANY OF OUR INCENTIVISED GIFTS.

Please clearly write your full name here:

We value your feedback. Please rate each aspect on the scale below:

1. The quality, style and tone of the videos.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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Low

High

2. The clarity of the answer book.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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Low

High

3. Your enjoyment of this course.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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Low

High

Please tell us what you enjoyed most about this course

Please give us one suggestion to improve this course
