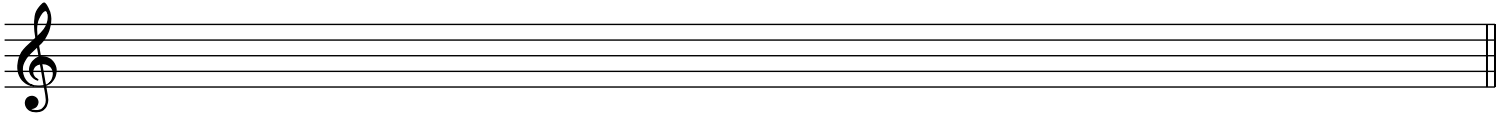
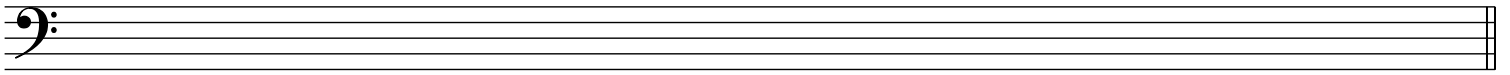


6 Write as semibreves (whole notes) the scales named below. Do *not* use key signatures but remember to add any necessary sharp or flat signs.

10



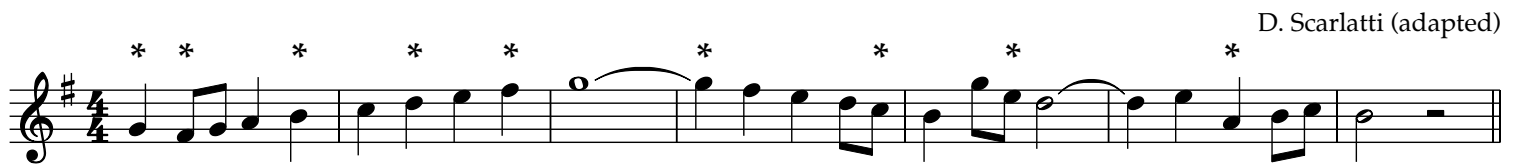
D major, ascending



F major, descending

7 (a) Give the letter name of each of the notes marked *, including the sharp or flat sign where necessary. The first answer is given.

10



G

(b) How many times does the rhythm  occur in the melody?

8 Tick one box for each term/sign, as shown in the first answer.

10

ff means:

- moderately loud
- loud
- very loud
- moderately quiet

$\text{♩} = 120$ means:

- 120 crotchet beats
- 120 crotchets in the melody
- 120 crotchet beats in a minute
- 120 crotchet notes

 ♩ means:

- accent the note
- staccato; detached
- legato; smoothly
- gradually getting quieter

rall. means:

- gradually getting quicker
- gradually getting slower
- slow
- held back

Lento means:

- held back
- smoothly
- slow
- gradually getting slower

Fine means:

- in time
- a little
- repeat from the beginning
- the end

9 Look at this folksong melody and then answer the questions below.

Allegro ♩ = 120

Write your answer to question (b) on the staff below.

(a) (i) This melody is in the key of F major. Give the number of a bar that contains all the notes of the tonic triad in this key. Bar

(ii) Name the degree of the scale (e.g. 2nd, 3rd, 4th) of the last note in the melody. Remember that the key is F major.

(iii) Draw a circle around two notes next to each other that are tied together.

(iv) How many bars contain *only* quavers (eighth notes)?

(v) In which bar is the performer told to pause or hold on to the note? Bar

(b) Copy out the music from the start of the melody to the end of bar 4, exactly as it is written above. Don't forget the clef, key signature, time signature, tempo marking, dynamic and all other details. Write the music on the blank staff above question (a).