The following sample exam paper is a printed representation of how this exam will appear online. The structure of the questions, the knowledge required and the topics covered will be the same. However, in order to suit an online platform, the wording of the questions and the method of answering them may be different.
1 Rhythm

1.1 Circle the correct time signature for each of these bars. (3)

(a) \[ \frac{9}{8} \] 
(b) \[ \frac{5}{4} \] 
(c) \[ \frac{6}{8} \]

1.2 Here is a bar in compound time: \[ \frac{12}{8} \]

Which of the following shows the bar above correctly rewritten in simple time? Tick (✓) one box.

(a) \[ \frac{3}{3} \] 
(b) \[ \frac{3}{3} \] 
(c) \[ \frac{3}{3} \]

1.3 Complete the following two sentences by adding a number to each. (2)

(a) In \[ \frac{6}{16} \] there are \[ ........... \] dotted-quaver beats in a bar.

(b) A breve is equal to \[ ........... \] crotchet(s).
1.4 Tick (✓) one box to show which bar is grouped correctly. (1)

1.5 Tick (✓) or cross (✗) each box to show whether the rests are correct or incorrect. (3)
2.1 Tick (✔) one box to show the name of this note. (1)

G ☐  B ☐  F ☐  A ☐

2.2 Tick (✔) one box to show the correct enharmonic equivalent of this note. (1)

[Images of music notes]

2.3 Here is a bar written for the clarinet in A. (5)

This bar has been transposed down a minor 3rd to be at concert pitch. There are some mistakes. Put a tick (✔) or cross (✘) underneath the key signature and each note to show whether each is correct or incorrect.

[Images of music notes]

2.4 Compare bars A, B and C, then circle TRUE or FALSE for each of the three statements. (3)

A

B

C

(a) A and B are at the same pitch
TRUE  FALSE
(b) B is one octave lower than C
TRUE  FALSE
(c) C is one octave higher than A
TRUE  FALSE
3.1 Tick (✓) one box to show the correctly written key signature of B major.

(1)

3.2 Tick (✓) one box to show the correctly written key signature of E♭ minor.

(1)

3.3 Circle the correct key of each of these three melodies.

(3)

(a) G minor  D major  G major  F♯ major

(b) D major  B minor  F♯ minor  A major

(c) A major  G♯ minor  B major  E major

3.4 Tick (✓) one box for X and one box for Y to show which notes are needed to complete the scale of B♭ harmonic minor.

(2)

X  A♭  B♭  A  A♭

Y  G  G♭  G♭  F♭
3.5 Circle one clef for each scale, to form minor scales.

(a) [Music notation image]
(b) [Music notation image]
(c) [Music notation image]

3.6 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

(a) This is the correctly written chromatic scale beginning on C  
   TRUE  FALSE

(b) This is the correctly written chromatic scale beginning on E♭  
   TRUE  FALSE

3.7 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

(a) This is the leading note in B major  
   TRUE  FALSE

(b) This is the subdominant in A minor  
   TRUE  FALSE

(c) This is the submediant in F# minor  
   TRUE  FALSE
4 Intervals

4.1 Tick (✔) one box to name each interval. (3)

(a)  

(b)  

(c)  

- major 10th
- diminished 5th
- compound minor 2nd
- compound perfect 4th
- perfect 5th
- major 2nd
- augmented 11th
- augmented 4th
- major 9th
- minor 10th
- compound diminished 4th
- major 4th

4.2 Circle the type of each interval. (3)

(a)  
(b)  
(c)  

- perfect
- major
- minor
- diminished
- augmented

4.3 Write notes to form the named intervals. Your note should be higher than the given note. (4)

(a)  
(b)  
(c)  
(d)  

- compound perfect 5th
- minor 7th
- augmented 12th
- minor 3rd
5.1 Indicate suitable chords for the two cadences in the following melody by writing either I, II, IV or V in each of the five boxes underneath the staves.

5.2 Tick (✓) one box to name each cadence.

5.3 Tick (✓) one box to name each of the three marked chords. The key is C minor.
6 Terms, Signs and Instruments

6.1 Tick (✔) one box for each term/sign.

morendo means: 
- dying away □
- gradually getting louder □
- playful, merry □
- agitated □

largamente means: 
- majestic □
- broadly □
- very slow, solemn □
- expressive □

mesto means: 
- rather slow □
- less □
- calm □
- sad □

6.2 Tick (✔) one box to name each of the two written-out ornaments, which are marked with brackets.

(a)  
- appoggiatura □
- upper turn □
- trill □
- upper mordent □

(b)  
- acciaccatura □
- upper turn □
- trill □
- lower mordent □

6.3 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each of the following five statements.

(a) The flute usually plays at a higher pitch than the bassoon   TRUE   FALSE
(b) The trumpet is a woodwind instrument   TRUE   FALSE
(c) Cymbals produce sounds of definite pitch   TRUE   FALSE
(d) The horn uses a double reed   TRUE   FALSE
(e) A mezzo-soprano voice has a lower range than a soprano voice   TRUE   FALSE
Study this music for piano and then answer the questions that follow.

Vivace

7.1 Compare the following bars to the right-hand part of bar 2 of the melody, then tick (✓) the one correct statement.

A

B

C

Only A is correctly written one octave lower

Only B and C are correctly written one octave lower

A, B and C are correctly written one octave lower

Only A and B are correctly written one octave lower
7.2 Circle **TRUE** or **FALSE** for each of the following **five** statements about the melody.

(a) The beginning of the music should be played lightly  
(b) The music ends on the subdominant chord of F# minor  
(c) The largest melodic interval in the left-hand part of bar 7 is a major 3rd  
(d) The highest note in the music is a C#  
(e) The music gets quieter in bar 7

7.3 Which instrument is best suited to play the right-hand phrase in bars 3–4 (marked [ ] ) so that it sounds at the same pitch? Tick (✔) one box.

- bassoon  
- oboe  
- trombone  
- double bass

7.4 How many times does the **mediant** note in the key of F# minor appear in the left-hand part? Tick (✔) one box.

- 4  
- 5  
- 6  
- 8

7.5 Complete the following **two** sentences by adding a number to each.

(a) Bar 3 has the same rhythm and articulation as bar ............ .

(b) There is a *diminuendo* in bar ............ .