Music Theory Sample Paper 2020 Grade 1

Exam duration: 1½ hours maximum

Total marks (out of 75):

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.

Terminology:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bar</th>
<th>semibreve</th>
<th>minim</th>
<th>crotchet</th>
<th>quaver</th>
<th>semiquaver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>measure</td>
<td>whole note</td>
<td>half note</td>
<td>quarter note</td>
<td>8th note</td>
<td>16th note</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Rhythm

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

(a) \[\frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4}\]

(b) \[\frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{2}{4}\]

(c) \[\frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4}\]

1.2 Add the one missing bar-line to each of these five melodies. (5)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

1.3 Tick (✓) one box to answer each question. (2)

(a) How many quavers are there in a ‟?” 3 4 5 6

(b) How many crotchets are there in a semibreve? 2 3 4 6

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.

1.6 Tick (✓) one box which shows the four notes written in order from the shortest value to the longest.

2 Pitch

2.1 Tick (✓) one box to show the correct name of each note.

2.2 Tick (✓) the lower note of each of the pairs of notes.
3.1 Tick (✓) one box to show the correctly written key signature of F major.

3.2 Tick (✓) one box to show the correctly written key signature of D major.

3.3 Tick (✓) three boxes to show which notes need an accidental to create a melody in the key of G major.

3.4 Tick (✓) two boxes to show the two pairs of notes in this scale which are a semitone apart.
3.5 Circle **TRUE** or **FALSE** for each statement.  

(a) There is one flat in the key signature of F major  **TRUE**  **FALSE**

(b) There is one sharp in the key signature of D major  **TRUE**  **FALSE**

(c) \(\text{This is the 2nd degree of the scale of G major}\)  **TRUE**  **FALSE**

(d) \(\text{This is the 4th degree of the scale of F major}\)  **TRUE**  **FALSE**

3.6 Tick (✔) **one** box to show the correctly written scale of G major ascending.  

3.7 Circle **TRUE** or **FALSE**.  

This is the scale of C major, descending  **TRUE**  **FALSE**

3.8 Cross (✗) the **two** incorrect notes in the following scale.  

D major, descending
4 Intervals

4.1 For each example, write one note to form the named interval. Your note should be higher than the given note. The key is D major.

(a) \[\text{4th}\] \hspace{1cm} (b) \[\text{2nd}\] \hspace{1cm} (c) \[\text{8th} / \text{8ve}\]

(d) \[\text{5th}\] \hspace{1cm} (e) \[\text{6th}\]

4.2 Tick (✓) one box to show the correct number of each interval. The key is C major.

(a) \[\text{1st} \hspace{1cm} \text{2nd} \hspace{1cm} \text{3rd} \hspace{1cm} \text{4th}\] \hspace{1cm} (b) \[\text{1st} \hspace{1cm} \text{2nd} \hspace{1cm} \text{7th} \hspace{1cm} \text{8th/8ve}\] \hspace{1cm} (c) \[\text{2nd} \hspace{1cm} \text{4th} \hspace{1cm} \text{5th} \hspace{1cm} \text{6th}\]

(d) \[\text{4th} \hspace{1cm} \text{5th} \hspace{1cm} \text{6th} \hspace{1cm} \text{7th}\] \hspace{1cm} (e) \[\text{5th} \hspace{1cm} \text{6th} \hspace{1cm} \text{7th} \hspace{1cm} \text{8th/8ve}\]

5 Tonic Triads

5.1 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

(a) \[\text{This is the tonic triad of G major}\] \hspace{1cm} TRUE \hspace{1cm} FALSE

(b) \[\text{This is the tonic triad of F major}\] \hspace{1cm} TRUE \hspace{1cm} FALSE

(c) \[\text{This is the tonic triad of D major}\] \hspace{1cm} TRUE \hspace{1cm} FALSE
5.2 Add one missing note to complete each triad, with the tonic as the lowest note. Use accidentals if necessary.

(a) \[\text{F major}\]  
(b) \[\text{D major}\]  
(c) \[\text{C major}\]

5.3 Circle the correct key for each tonic triad.

(a) \[\text{F major}\]  \[\text{C major}\]  \[\text{G major}\]  \[\text{D major}\]  
(b) \[\text{C major}\]  \[\text{F major}\]  \[\text{D major}\]  \[\text{G major}\]  
(c) \[\text{G major}\]  \[\text{D major}\]  \[\text{C major}\]  \[\text{F major}\]  
(d) \[\text{C major}\]  \[\text{D major}\]  \[\text{F major}\]  \[\text{G major}\]

6 Terms and Signs

Tick (✓) one box for each term/sign.

\textit{staccato} means:  
\textit{decrescendo} means:  
\textbf{Adagio} means:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{accent}  
  \item \text{fairly quick}  
  \item \text{loud}  
  \item \text{detached}  
  \item \text{\textbf{mp}} means:  
  \item \text{\textbf{d} = 120 means:}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{gradually getting louder}  
  \item \text{gradually getting quicker}  
  \item \text{gradually getting quieter}  
  \item \text{gradually getting slower}  
  \item \text{120 crotchet beats}  
  \item \text{120 crotchet beats in a bar}  
  \item \text{120 crotchet beats in a minute}  
  \item \text{120 crotchets in the melody}
\end{itemize}
7 Music in Context

Look at this melody and then answer the questions that follow.

Andante

7.1 Circle **TRUE** or **FALSE**. (1)

The melody gets gradually louder towards the end  **TRUE**  **FALSE**

7.2 Tick (✔) the bar number that contains all the notes of the tonic triad of C major. (1)

bar 1  bar 2  bar 5  bar 6

7.3 Complete the following **three** sentences by ticking one box for each. (3)

(a) The **longest** note in the melody is a ...

- minim  
- semibreve  
- crotchet  
- dotted minim

(b) Bar 1 has the same pitches as ...

- bar 4  
- bar 5  
- bar 7  
- bar 8

(c) The letter name of the **highest** note in the melody is ...

- A  
- F  
- B  
- G