Music Theory Sample Paper 2020 Grade 2

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>
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1 Rhythm

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

(a)  
\[ \text{Signature: } \begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \]

(b)  
\[ \text{Signature: } \begin{array}{c} \frac{4}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \]

(c)  
\[ \text{Signature: } \begin{array}{c} C \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \]

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

(a)  
\[ \text{Melody: } \begin{array}{c} \text{Note} \end{array} \]

(b)  
\[ \text{Melody: } \begin{array}{c} \text{Note} \end{array} \]

(c)  
\[ \text{Melody: } \begin{array}{c} \text{Note} \end{array} \]

(d)  
\[ \text{Melody: } \begin{array}{c} \text{Note} \end{array} \]

(e)  
\[ \text{Melody: } \begin{array}{c} \text{Note} \end{array} \]

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

(a)  How many semiquavers are there in a \( \text{ } \)?  
\[ \begin{array}{c} 3 \Box \\ 4 \Box \\ 5 \Box \\ 6 \Box \end{array} \]

(b)  How many crotchets are there in a semibreve?  
\[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \Box \\ 4 \Box \\ 6 \Box \\ 8 \Box \end{array} \]
1.4 Tick (✓) one box to show which bar is grouped correctly.

\( \text{(a)} \) \( \text{(b)} \) \( \text{(c)} \)

1.5 Tick (✓) or cross (✗) each box to show whether the rests are correct or incorrect.

\( \text{(a)} \) \( \text{(b)} \) \( \text{(c)} \)

1.6 Look at this bar of music:

Which of the following shows the bar above correctly rewritten using notes of half the value? Tick (✓) one box.

\( \text{(a)} \) \( \text{(b)} \) \( \text{(c)} \)

2 Pitch

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

\( \text{(a)} \) \( \text{(b)} \) \( \text{(c)} \)

\( \text{(d)} \) \( \text{(e)} \) \( \text{(f)} \)
2.2 Tick (✔) the correct clef needed to make each of these named notes.  

(a)  
(b)  

A  
B  

2.3 Rewrite these notes in the new clefs, keeping the pitch the same.  

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

2.4 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.  

(a) The first note sounds lower than the second note.  
(b) The second note sounds lower than the first note.  
(c) The second note sounds higher than the first note.
3 Keys and Scales

3.1 Tick (✓) one box to show the correctly written key signature of A major. (1)

3.2 Tick (✓) one box to show the correctly written key signature of B♭ major. (1)

3.3 Tick (✓) three boxes to show which notes need an accidental to create a melody in the key of D major. (3)

3.4 Circle the correct key of each of these two melodies. (2)

(a) A minor  E minor  G major  D major

(b) F major  C major  B♭ major  A minor

3.5 Circle TRUE or FALSE for this statement. (1)

This is the 5th degree of the scale of E♭ major

TRUE  FALSE
3.6 Tick (✔) one box to show the correctly written scale of E♭ major, descending.

3.7 Tick (✔) two boxes to show the two pairs of notes in this scale which are a semitone apart.

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

A harmonic minor, ascending

3.9 Tick (✔) one box for X and one box for Y to show which notes are needed to complete the scale of D major.
4 Intervals

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

(a)  
(b)  
(c)  
(d)  
(e)  
(f)  
(g)  
(h)  
(i)  
(j)  

5 Tonic Triads

5.1 Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

(a) This is the tonic triad of D minor  TRUE  FALSE
(b) This is the tonic triad of F major  TRUE  FALSE
5.2 Add one missing note to complete each triad, with the tonic as the lowest note. Use accidentals if necessary.

(a) \( \text{B}^\flat \text{ major} \)  
(b) \( \text{A major} \)  
(c) \( \text{E minor} \)

5.3 Circle the correct key for each tonic triad.

(a) \( \text{G major} \)  \( \text{A minor} \)  \( \text{B}^\flat \text{ major} \)  \( \text{D major} \)  
(b) \( \text{D major} \)  \( \text{F major} \)  \( \text{G major} \)  \( \text{D minor} \)  
(c) \( \text{B}^\flat \text{ major} \)  \( \text{C major} \)  \( \text{E}^\flat \text{ major} \)  \( \text{E minor} \)  
(d) \( \text{D minor} \)  \( \text{F major} \)  \( \text{A minor} \)  \( \text{C major} \)  
(e) \( \text{C major} \)  \( \text{G major} \)  \( \text{E minor} \)  \( \text{A minor} \)  

6 Terms and Signs

Tick (✔) one box for each term/sign.

- **molto** means: less
- **dolce** means: slowly
- **Allegretto** means: fairly quick
- **dal segno** means: repeat from the beginning
- **staccatissimo** means: gradually getting quicker
- **staccato** means: in time
- **slur** means: the end
- **smoothly** means: repeat from the sign $\$$

Tick (✔) one box for each term/sign.
Look at this melody and then answer the questions that follow.

**Andante con moto**

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

All the notes in bars 1–4 of this melody can be found in the key of E minor  **TRUE**  **FALSE**

7.2 Tick (✓) one box to show how many times the 7th degree of the scale occurs. (1)

3 4 5 6

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

(a) The highest note in the melody is ...

B  C  D  E

(b) The softest note in the melody is in ...

bar 1  bar 4  bar 6  bar 8

(c) The notes in bar 2 have the same rhythm as the notes in ...

bar 3  bar 5  bar 6  bar 7