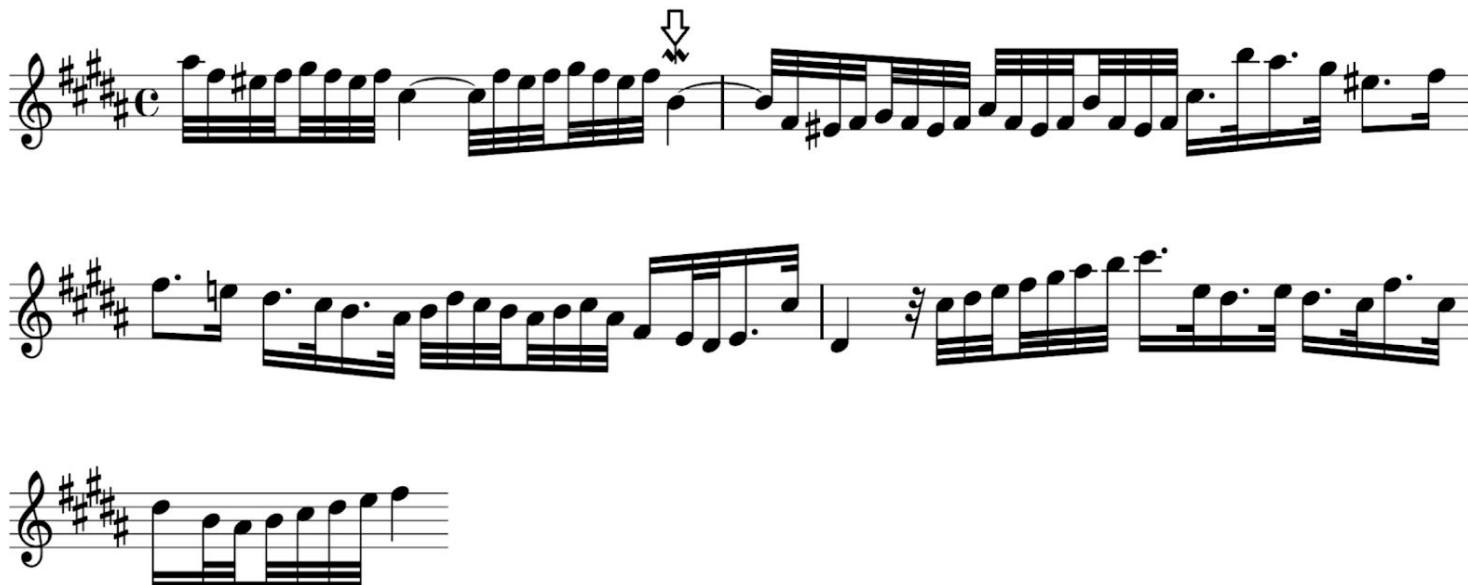


## Free Practice Exam - Answers

1. Look at this piece below, then answer the following questions.



(i) Complete the score above by adding the missing bar lines.

(ii) Write the name of the ornament marked  . .....Lower mordent.....

## Free Practice Exam - Answers

(b) Look at this piece below, then answer the following questions.

Ic - V

(i) Name the chords indicated by A and B as I, II, IV or V. Also answer whether the lowest note of the chord is the root (a), 3rd (b) or 5th (c). The key of the score is in F major.

Chord A (bar 3) .....Ib.....

Chord B (bar 3) .....IIa.....

(ii) Below the staves write Ic-V  $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  under the 2 chords next to each other where this progression occurs. Remember that the key is F major.

(iii) Write the time name (e.g. crotchet or quarter note) of the shortest note in the piece above.

.....32nd note.....

(iv) Write the name of the ornament in bar 2 (marked   )

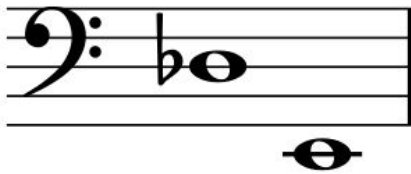
.....Turn.....

## Free Practice Exam - Answers

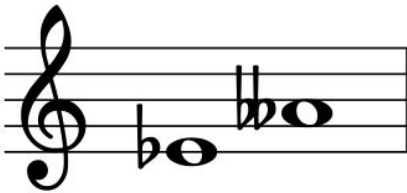
2 (a) Fully name each of these melodic intervals. (e.g. minor 3rd, perfect 5th)



.....Augmented 4th.....



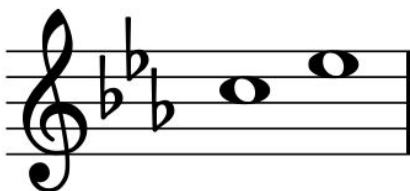
.....Diminished 7th .....



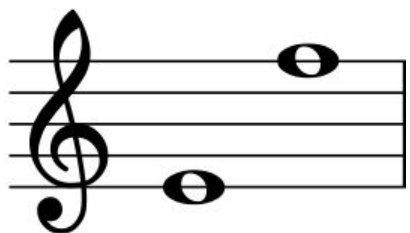
.....Diminished 4th.....

## Free Practice Exam - Answers

(b) Write a higher note to form the named **melodic** interval after each of these notes below.



Minor 3rd



Compound minor 2nd

3. The melody below is originally written for cor anglais. In order to make it sound at concert pitch, transpose the melody down by a perfect 5th. Remember to add all the necessary accidentals and the new key signature.



## Free Practice Exam - Answers

4. Look at this piece below, then answer the following questions.

**Andantino grazioso**

(a) (i) Circle one for each term.

grazioso means:

Majestic

Sweet

**Graceful**

Very slow, solemn

poco rall. Means:

Getting a little quicker

Getting a little louder

Getting a little quieter

**Getting a little slower**

## Free Practice Exam - Answers


a tempo means:

### In time

Held back

The end

Repeat from the beginning

(ii) Rewrite the first left-hand chord of bar 8 (marked ) using the alto C clef. Remember to put in the clef and the key signature.



(b) (i) The time signature of the score above is in:

Simple or compound .....Compound.....

Duple, triple or quadruple .....Duple.....

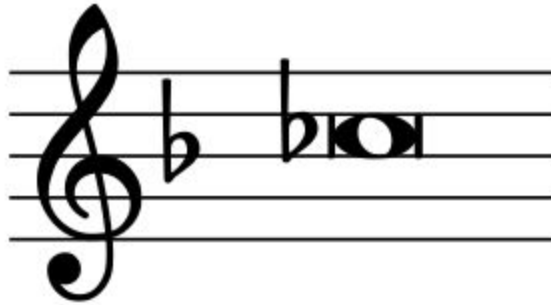
(ii) Answer with the technical name of the two notes indicated by X and Y (e.g. Tonic, Dominant). Remember that the key is in F major.

X (bar 3) .....Leading Note.....

Y (bar 5) .....Subdominant.....

## Free Practice Exam - Answers

(iii) Using a breve (double whole-note), write an enharmonic equivalent of the first right-hand note of bar 7 (marked \*) of the piece above.



(c) (i) Name a standard orchestral instrument that could play the right-hand part of the extract so that it sounds at the same pitch, and then name the family of instruments to which it belongs.

Instrument: Any instrument that plays in the treble clef mainly

Family: Any family correctly associated with the instrument mentioned above

(ii) Now name a different family of standard orchestral instruments and then name its lowest-sounding member.

Family: Strings/woodwind/brass/percussion

Instrument: Double bass/ Bass/ Harp/ Bassoon/ Double bassoon/ Tuba/ Bass Tuba/ Timpani/ Kettledrums (Note: These answers must associate with the family you mentioned above)

(iii) Circle one of the percussion instruments from the list below that produces sounds of indefinite pitch.

Celesta

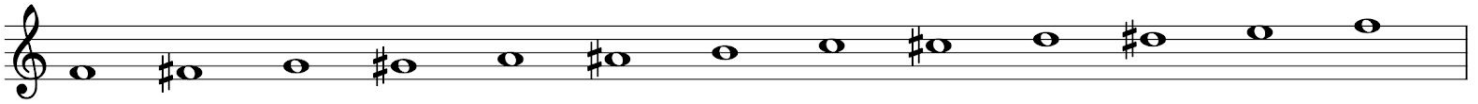
Marimba

**Cymbals**

Glockenspiel

5. (a) Using semibreves (whole notes), write an octave ascending of the chromatic scale that begins on the note provided. Do not use a key signature but put in all the necessary accidentals.

## Free Practice Exam - Answers



(b) Without using a key signature, add accidentals to the notes below to form the scale of G# melodic minor



6. Look at this piece below, then answer the following questions.

**Allegro deciso** ♩ = 84

*mf* *cresc.* *f*

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/2. The tempo is marked 'Allegro deciso' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). The music begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter rest. This is followed by a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5, all beamed together. A slur covers the next four notes: E5, F#5, G5, and A5. The music then continues with a half note B5, a half note C6, and a half note D6, all beamed together. The system ends with a double bar line.

(a) Circle one for this term.

deciso means:

Delicate

Graceful

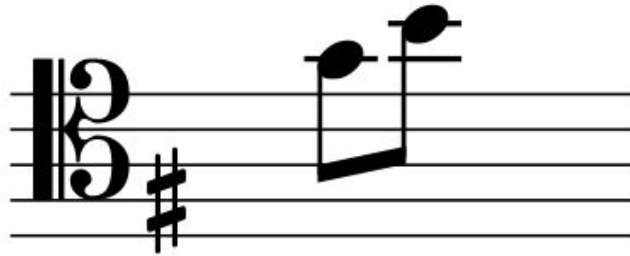
## Energetic


## With determination

(b) Add the correct rest(s) at the place marked \* to complete bar 1.

(c) Rewrite the two notes in bar 2 (marked  ) using the tenor C clef. Remember to put in the clef and the key signature.

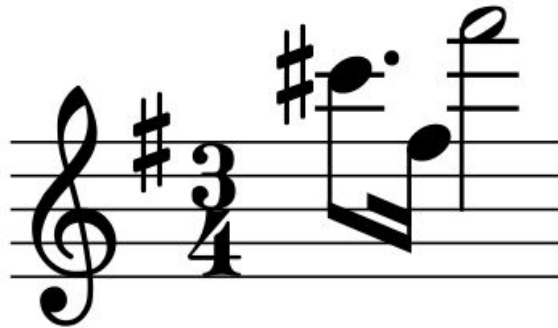
## Free Practice Exam - Answers



(d) How many demisemiquavers (32nd notes) are the tied notes in bar 1 (marked ) worth in total?

...20.....

(e) Rewrite bar 3 with notes that are half the value. Also, include the new time signature.



(f) Give the letter name of the lowest note in the extract.

.....B.....

7. Write one chord per box by using I, II, IV, or V, Name the suitable progressions for two cadences in the boxes underneath the score below.

## Free Practice Exam - Answers