

Past papers

for graded examinations
in music theory 2011

Grade 2

Theory of Music Grade 2

May 2011

Your full name (as on appointment slip). Please use BLOCK CAPITALS.

Your signature

Registration number

Centre

Instructions to Candidates

1. The time allowed for answering this paper is **two (2) hours**.
2. Fill in your name and the registration number printed on your appointment slip in the appropriate spaces on this paper, and on any other sheets that you use.
3. **Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.**
4. This paper contains **seven (7) sections** and you should answer all of them.
5. Read each question carefully before answering it. Your answers must be written legibly in the spaces provided.
6. You are reminded that you are bound by the regulations for written examinations displayed at the examination centre and listed on page 4 of the current edition of the written examinations syllabus. In particular, you are reminded that you are not allowed to bring books, music or papers into the examination room. Bags must be left at the back of the room under the supervision of the invigilator.
7. If you leave the examination room you will not be allowed to return.

Examiner's use only:

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Total	

Section 1 (10 marks)

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

Example

Name this note:



A ☐ D ☐ C ☒

This shows that you think C is the correct answer.

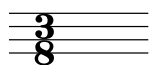
1.1 Name this note:



E natural ☐ E flat ☐ D flat ☐

☐

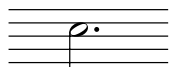
1.2 What does the 8 mean in this time signature?



Count in quaver beats ☐
Count in crotchet beats ☐
Count in minim beats ☐

☐

1.3 For how many crotchet beats does this note last?



1½ ☐ 2½ ☐ 3 ☐

☐

1.4 Add the total number of crotchet beats of silence in these rests.



3 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐

☐

1.5 The relative major of D minor is:

F major ☐ G major ☐ C major ☐

☐

Boxes for
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use only

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

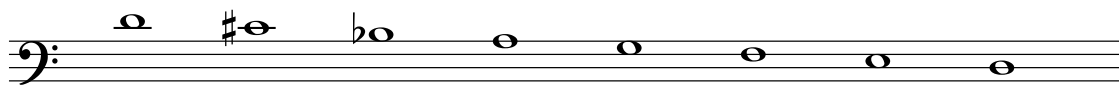
1.6 Which metronome marking shows the slowest beat per minute?

♩ = 100 ☐ ♩ = 70 ☐ ♩ = 60 ☐

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☐

1.7 The correct label for the following scale is:



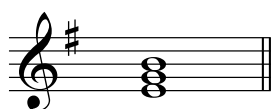
E harmonic minor scale going down ☐

D harmonic minor scale going down ☐

D natural minor scale going down ☐

☐

1.8 Which chord symbol fits above this tonic triad?



Em ☐ Am ☐ C ☐

☐

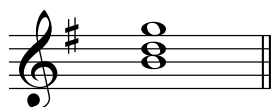
1.9 Name this interval:



Major 2nd ☐ Major 3rd ☐ Minor 3rd ☐

☐

1.10 The following is:



G major triad in root inversion ☐

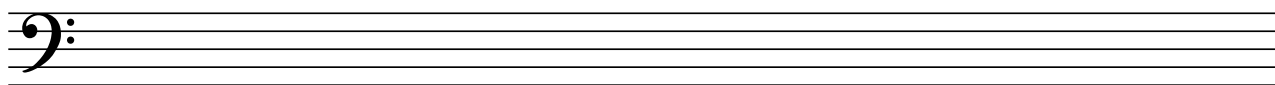
E minor triad in first inversion ☐

G major triad in first inversion ☐

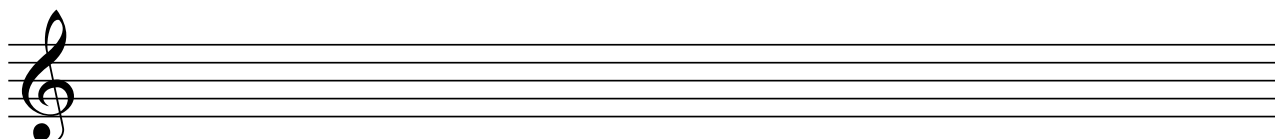
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Section 2 (20 marks)Boxes for
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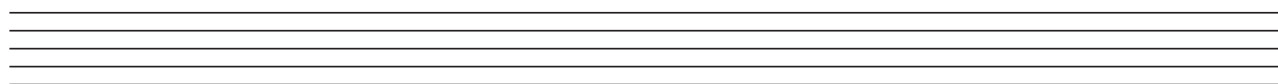
- 2.1 Write a one-octave A harmonic minor scale in minims going down. Use a key signature.


☐

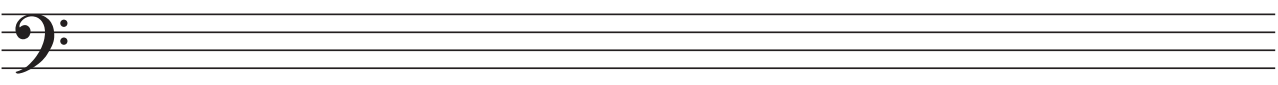
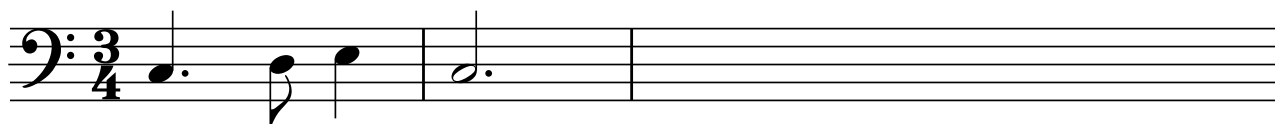
- 2.2 Using crotchets, write a one-octave arpeggio of C major going up then down.


☐
Section 3 (10 marks)

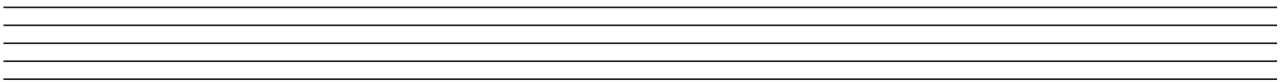
- 3.1 Circle five different mistakes in the following music, then write it out correctly.

*Allegro*
☐
Section 4 (10 marks)

- 4.1 Here is a section of a tune. Make a sequence by repeating it twice, beginning one note higher each time.

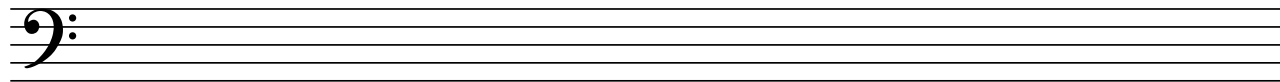

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Boxes for
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use only



10

D minor



5

Section 7 (20 marks)

Boxes for
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Look at the following piece and answer the questions below.

Allegretto

mf cantabile

5

rit.

- 7.1 What note is the tonic in this piece? _____
- 7.2 Name the interval between the two notes marked with asterisks (*) in bar 1. _____
- 7.3 At what tempo should a musician play this piece? _____
- 7.4 What does *cantabile* mean? _____
- 7.5 How many phrases are there in this piece? _____
- 7.6 In which phrase does the composer use sequences? _____
- 7.7 What type of beat is shown in the time signature? _____
- 7.8 Write a Roman numeral below the last note in the piece to show that the tonic triad should accompany it.
- 7.9 How should a musician play the first note in bar 3? _____
- 7.10 In which bar should the music slow down? _____

7

9

9

7

5

3

7

7

7