

# Past papers

for graded exams  
in music theory 2012

## Grade 3

# Theory of Music Grade 3

November 2012



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

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Your signature

Registration number

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Centre

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## 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 (10)	
2 (15)	
3 (10)	
4 (15)	
5 (15)	
6 (15)	
7 (20)	
Total	

## Section 1 (10 marks)

Boxes for  
examiner's  
use only

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

### Example

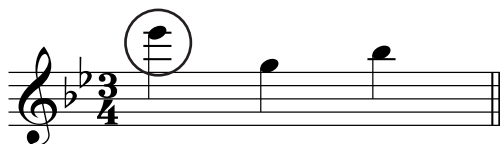
Name this note:



A ☐ D ☐ C ☒

This shows that you think C is the correct answer.

1.1 Name the circled note:



E♭ ☐ G ☐ C ☐

☐

1.2 Add the total number of minim beats of silence in these bars.



3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

☐

1.3 Which rest(s) fit below the asterisk (\*)?



⏏ ☐ ⏏⏏ ☐ ⏏⏏ ☐

☐

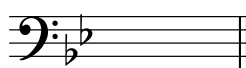
1.4 Which is the correct time signature?



$\frac{4}{4}$  ☐  $\frac{9}{8}$  ☐  $\frac{3}{4}$  ☐

☐

1.5 Which note is the tonic of the minor key shown by this key signature?



B♭ ☐ G ☐ F ☐

☐

1.6 The relative major of B minor is:

G major ☐

E minor ☐

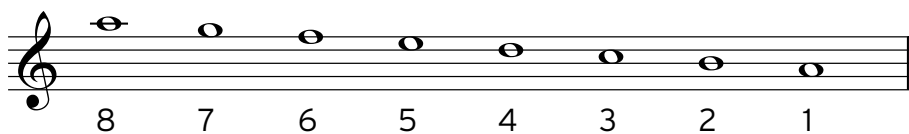
D major ☐

☐

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

Boxes for  
examiner's  
use only

- 1.7 Here is the scale of A natural minor. Which degree(s) of the scale will you change to make the scale of A harmonic minor?



None ☐  
7th degree ☐  
6th degree ☐

☐

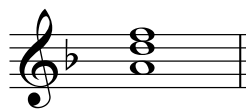
- 1.8 Name this interval:



minor 7th ☐ major 7th ☐ major 6th ☐

☐

- 1.9 Name this triad:



tonic triad of D minor in first inversion ☐  
tonic triad of D minor in second inversion ☐  
tonic triad of F major in second inversion ☐

☐

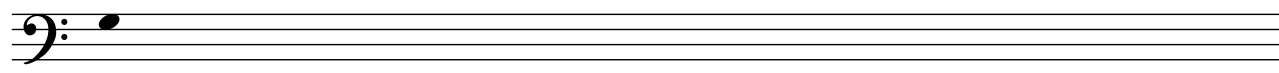
- 1.10 What does **moto** mean?

Less ☐ Not ☐ Movement ☐

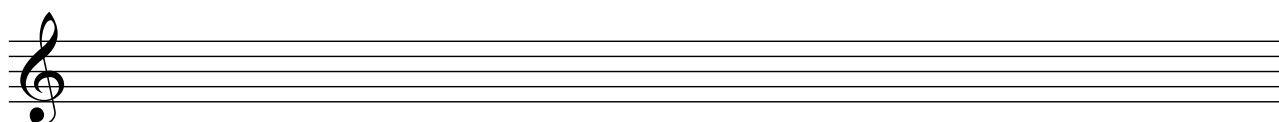
☐

## Section 2 (15 marks)

- 2.1 Write a one-octave G melodic minor scale in crotchets, going down then up. Do not use a key signature, but write in the necessary accidentals.


☐

- 2.2 Write the key signature shown below. Then write its one-octave arpeggio in the rhythm given below.


☐

D major going up then down

### Section 3 (10 marks)

Boxes for  
examiner's  
use only

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

[illegible]

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7

### Section 4 (15 marks)

4.1 Transpose this tune up an octave into the treble clef to make it suitable for a violin to play.

[illegible]

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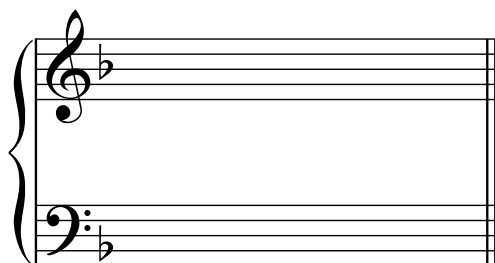
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7

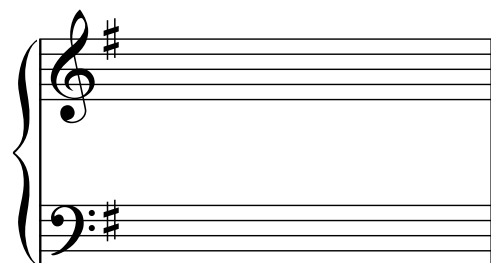
## Section 5 (15 marks)

Boxes for  
examiner's  
use only

- 5.1 Using minims, write out 4-part chords for SATB using the chords shown by the Roman numerals. Double the root in each case and make sure that each chord is in root position.



(D minor)      i



(G major)      I

## Section 6 (15 marks)

- 6.1 Use notes from the tonic or dominant triads shown by the chord symbols to write a tune above the bass line.

Am                      E                      E                      Am

 A musical staff in 2/4 time, divided into four measures. The bass line contains minims (half notes) in the following sequence: A (first measure), E (second measure), E (third measure), and A (fourth measure). The treble staff is empty, intended for writing a tune using notes from the tonic or dominant triads of the chords indicated above.

Please turn over for Section 7

**Section 7** (20 marks)

Look at the following piece and answer the questions opposite.

**Allegretto** Purcell

The musical score is for a piece by Purcell, marked **Allegretto**. It is written in 3/4 time and G major. The score consists of three systems of five measures each.

**System 1 (Measures 1-5):** The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G, followed by a quarter note A, and a half note B. The bass clef has a half note G. The second measure has a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass. The third measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The fourth measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The fifth measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The system ends with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

**System 2 (Measures 6-10):** The second system begins at measure 6. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G, followed by a quarter note A, and a half note B. The bass clef has a half note G. The second measure has a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass. The third measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The fourth measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The fifth measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The system ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

**System 3 (Measures 11-15):** The third system begins at measure 11. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G, followed by a quarter note A, and a half note B. The bass clef has a half note G. The second measure has a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass. The third measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The fourth measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The fifth measure has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a half note B in the treble, and a half note G in the bass. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

7.1 In which key is this piece? \_\_\_\_\_

Boxes for  
examiner's  
use only

☐

7.2 Which note is the leading note in this piece? \_\_\_\_\_

☐

7.3 Name the cadence which ends this piece. \_\_\_\_\_

☐

7.4 Write an appropriate chord symbol above the first beat of bar 7 to show that the dominant chord accompanies the tune here.

☐

7.5 Look at bars 11 and 12. Does the music move in similar or contrary motion? \_\_\_\_\_

☐

7.6 How many notes higher or lower are the sequences in bars 9–12 repeated (treble part)?

\_\_\_\_\_

☐

7.7 Are the sequences in bars 9–12 real or tonal sequences (treble part)? \_\_\_\_\_

☐

7.8 Name the interval between the two notes marked with asterisks (\*) in bars 3–4 (treble part).

\_\_\_\_\_

☐

7.9 What does **Allegretto** mean? \_\_\_\_\_

☐

7.10 Name two types of articulation marks used in this piece. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

☐