

Sample Grade 3 Theory Paper

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:



A ☐ C ☐ C# ☐

☐

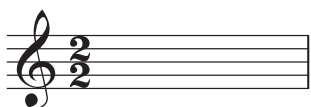
1.2 Add the total number of dotted crotchet beats in these tied notes.



12 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

☐

1.3 Which rest is used to show a whole bar of silence in this bar?



 ☐  ☐  ☐

☐

1.4 Which is the correct time signature?



$\frac{12}{8}$ ☐ $\frac{6}{8}$ ☐ $\frac{9}{8}$ ☐

☐

1.5 The relative minor of D major is:

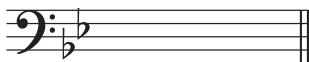
E minor ☐
G minor ☐
B minor ☐

☐

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

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- 1.6 Which note is the tonic of the major key shown by this key signature?



B \flat ☐ F ☐ G ☐

☐

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



None ☐ 7th degree ☐ 5th & 6th degrees ☐

☐

- 1.8 Which symbol does **not** fit with this dominant triad?



D ☐ I ☐ V ☐

☐

- 1.9 Name this interval:



Major 6th ☐ Minor 6th ☐ Major 7th ☐

☐

- 1.10 Name this triad:

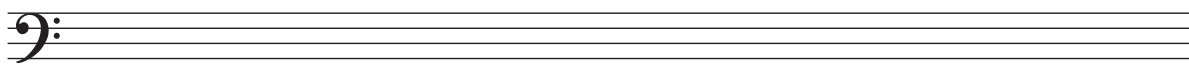


Tonic triad of A minor in first inversion ☐
Tonic triad of C major in first inversion ☐
Tonic triad of A minor in second inversion ☐

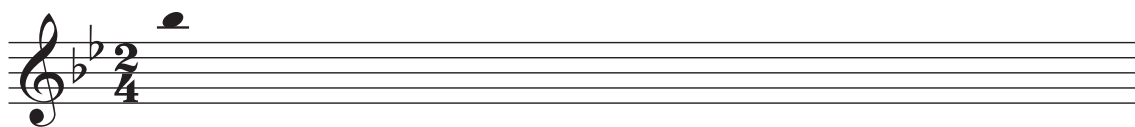
☐

Section 2 (15 marks)

- 2.1 Write a one-octave G melodic minor scale in minims going up then down.
Use a key signature.

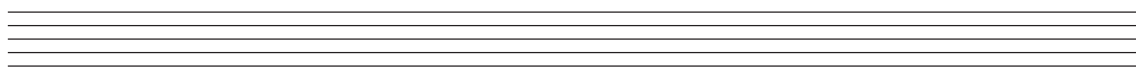
☐

- 2.2 Using triplet quavers, write a broken chord using B flat major tonic triad (going down). Use patterns of three notes each time. Finish on the first **D** below the stave.



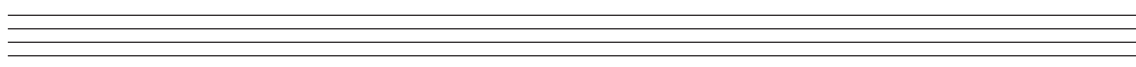
Section 3 (10 marks)

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



Section 4 (15 marks)

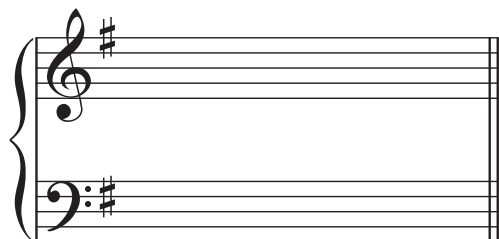
- 4.1 Transpose this tune up an octave into the treble clef to make it suitable for a violin or flute to play.



Section 5 (15 marks)

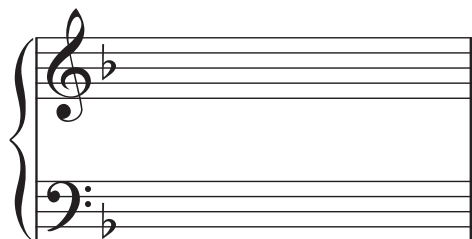
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- 5.1 Using semibreves, write out 4-part chords for SATB using the chords shown by the Roman numerals. Double the root in each case and make sure that each chord is in root position.



(G major)

I



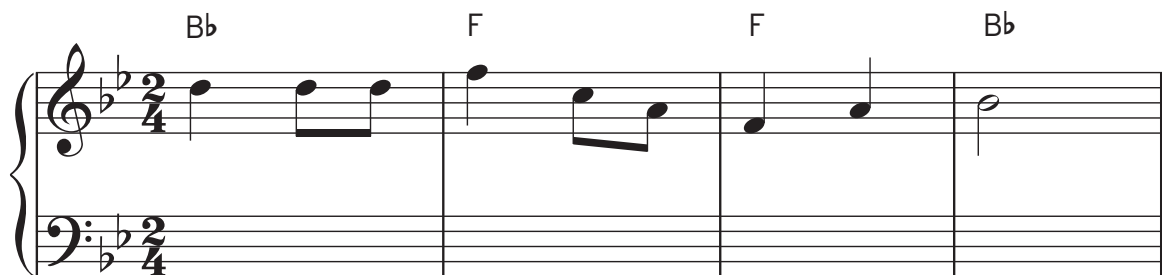
(D minor)

i



Section 6 (15 marks)

- 6.1 Use the root of each triad shown by the chord symbols to write a bass line.



Please turn over for Section 7

Section 7 (20 marks)

Look at the following piece and answer the questions opposite.

Andante *l* Traditional (French)

p espressivo e dolce

4

7 *mf* *a tempo* *p*

10

7.1 In which key is this piece?

☐

7.2 What note is the tonic in this piece?

☐

7.3 What note is the dominant in this piece?

☐

7.4 Write a chord symbol above the last chord in bar 11 to show that the dominant chord accompanies the tune here.

☐

7.5 Does this piece finish with a perfect cadence?

☐

7.6 Why is there only one minim beat in bar 13 even though the time signature for the piece is C ?

☐

7.7 What does *espressivo e dolce* mean?

☐

7.8 In which bar should a musician pause?

☐

7.9 What does **a tempo** in bar 8 mean?

☐

7.10 Name the interval between the two notes marked with asterisks (*) in bar 11.

☐