Australian Music Examinations Board

Theory of Music

Grade 1

Integrated course and workbook

Solutions

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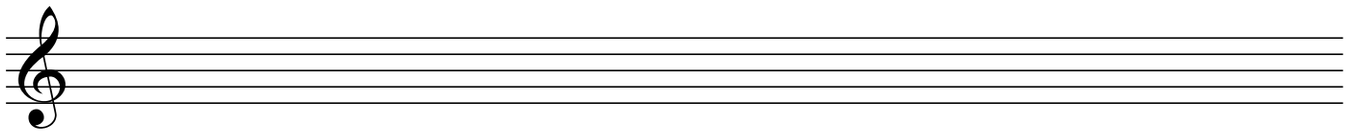
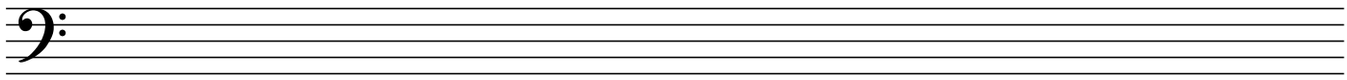
Lesson 1 – answers

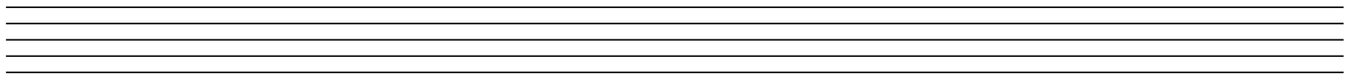
(1) What is the name of this clef? Treble clef



(2) What is the name of this clef? Bass clef

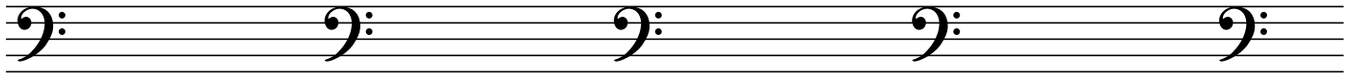


(3) What is the name given to this set of lines? Stave (or staff)

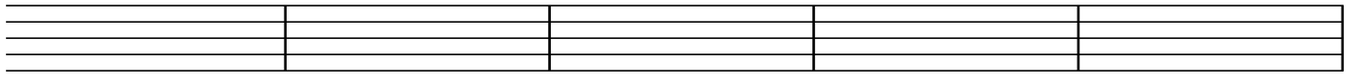


(4) On this stave draw 5 treble clefs:

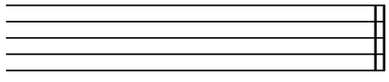
(5) On this stave draw 5 bass clefs:



(6) On this stave draw 5 barlines evenly spaced:

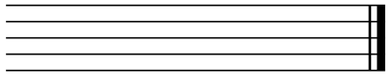


(7) What is the name given to this barline? Double barline



(8) What does this barline indicate? The end of a section of music.

(9) What is the name given to this type of double barline? Final barline



(10) What does this barline indicate? The end of the music.

Lesson 2 – answers

(1) (i) How many minims in a semibreve? 2 (ii) Draw a semibreve.

(2) (i) How many crotchets in a semibreve? 4 (ii) Draw a crotchet.

(3) (i) How many crotchets in a minim? 2 (ii) Draw a minim.

(4) (i) How many quavers in a crotchet? 2 (ii) Draw a pair of quavers.

(5) How many quavers in a semibreve? 8

(6) How many quavers in a minim? 4

(7) What kind of note has half the duration of a crotchet? A quaver

(8) What kind of note has a quarter of the duration of a semibreve? A crotchet

(9) What kind of note has half the duration of a minim? A crotchet

(10) A semibreve is also called a whole note

(11) A minim is also called a half note

(12) A crotchet is also called a quarter note

(13) A quaver is also called an eighth note

(14) These notes, when added together, contain how many beats?

(i) 3

(ii) 4

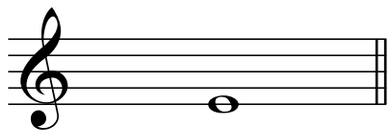
(iii) 2

(iv) 5

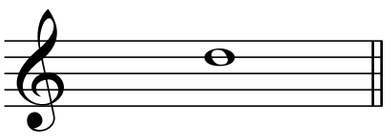
(v) 7

Lesson 3 – answers

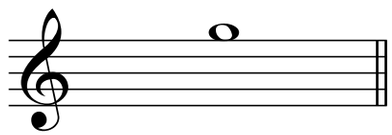
(1) Give the names of the following notes in the treble clef:

(i) 

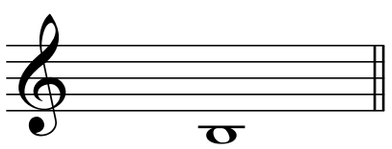
E

(ii) 

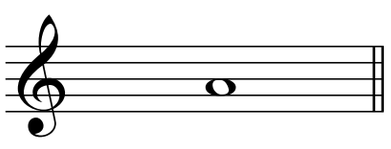
D

(iii) 

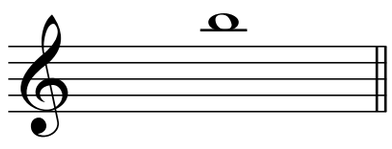
G

(iv) 

B

(v) 

A

(vi) 

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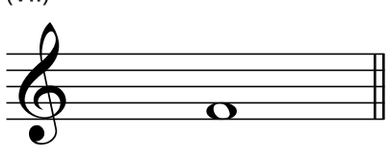
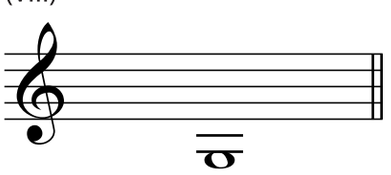
(vii) 

F

(viii) 

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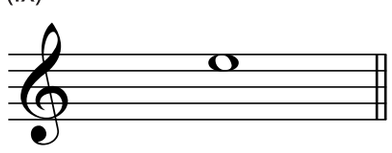
(ix) 

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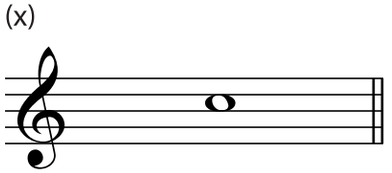
(x) 

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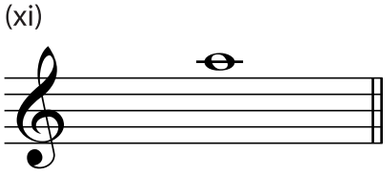
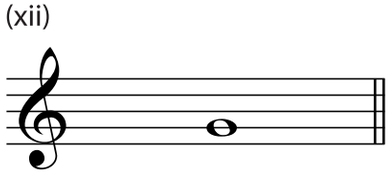
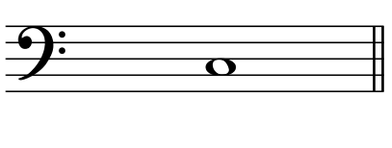
(xi) 

A

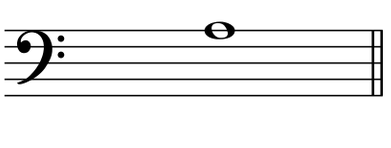
(xii) 

G

(2) Give the names of the following notes in the bass clef:

(i) 

C

(ii) 

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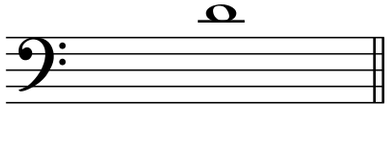
(iii) 

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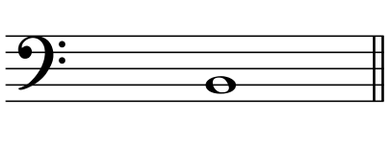
(iv) 

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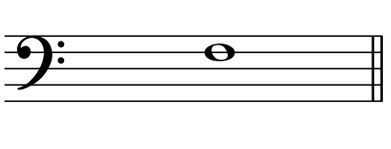
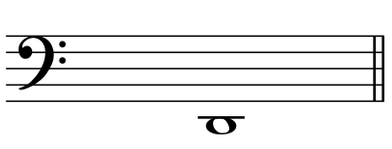
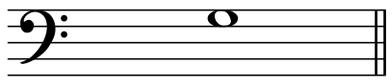
(v) 

F

(vi) 

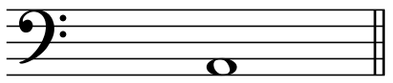
D

(vii)



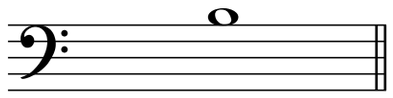
G

(viii)



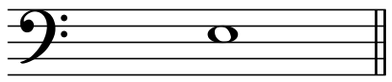
A

(ix)



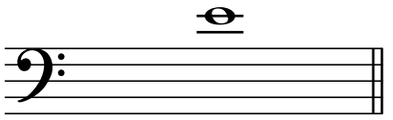
B

(x)



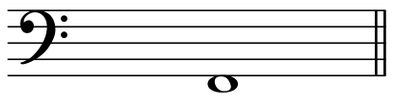
E

(xi)



E

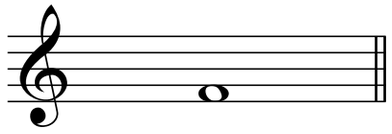
(xii)



F

(3)

(i) Draw a semibreve in the first space.

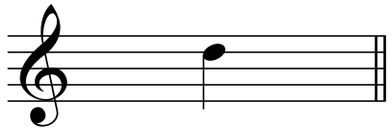


What is the name of this note? F

(ii) Draw a minim above the stave with a leger line through the notehead.

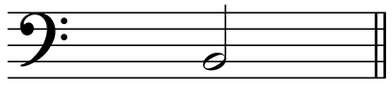
What is the name of this note? C

(iii) Draw a crotchet on the fourth line.



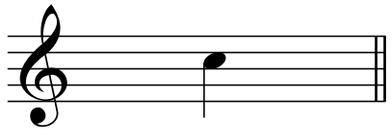
What is the name of this note? D

(iv) Draw a minim on the second line.



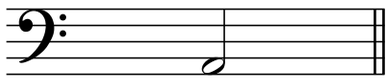
What is the name of this note? B

(v) Draw a crotchet in the fourth space.



What is the name of this note? C

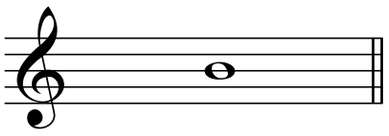
(vi) Draw a minim in the first space.



What is the name of this note? A

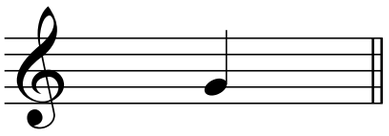
(4) Write the following notes in the treble clef as instructed. Remember to check that the stem direction is correct:

(i)



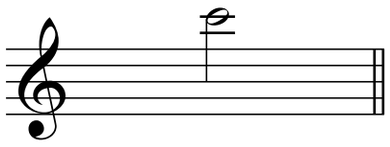
B as a semibreve
on a line

(ii)



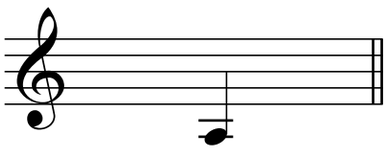
G as a crotchet
on a line

(iii)



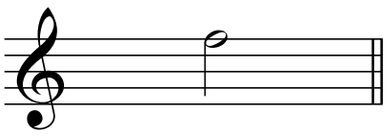
C as a minim
above the stave

(iv)



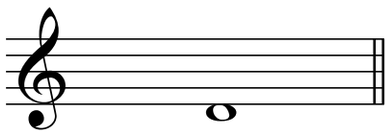
A as a crotchet
below the stave

(v)



F as a minim
on a line

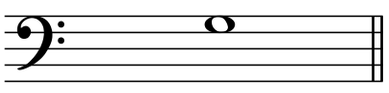
(vi)



D as a semibreve
below the stave

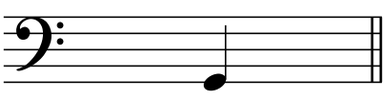
(5) Write the following notes in the bass clef as instructed. Remember to check that the stem direction is correct:

(i)



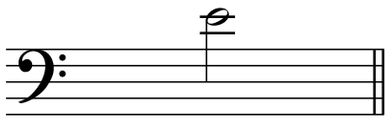
G as a semibreve
in a space

(ii)



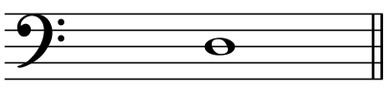
G as a crotchet
on a line

(iii)



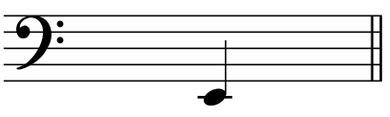
E as a minim
above the stave

(iv)



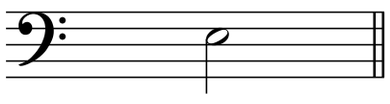
D as a semibreve
on a line

(v)



E as a crotchet
below the stave

(vi)

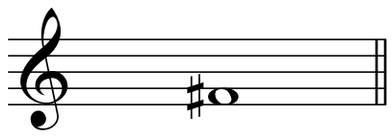


E as a minim
in a space

Lesson 4 – answers

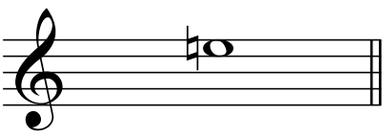
(1) Give the names of the following notes in the treble clef. Use words for ♯, ♭ and ♮. The first example is done for you.

(i)



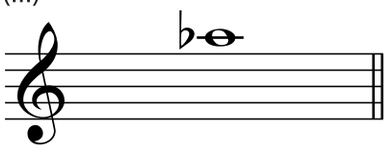
F sharp

(ii)



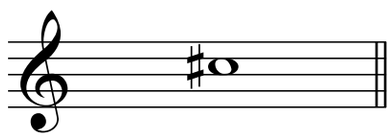
E natural

(iii)



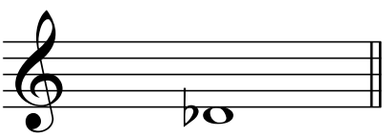
A flat

(iv)



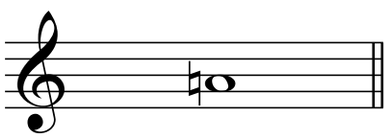
C sharp

(v)



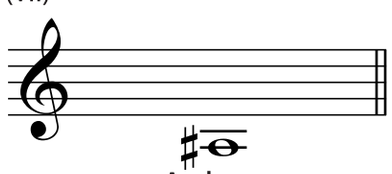
D flat

(vi)



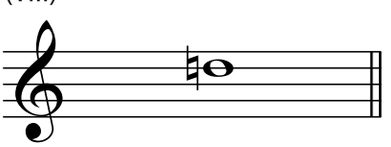
A natural

(vii)



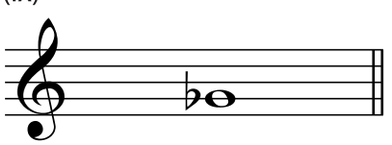
A sharp

(viii)



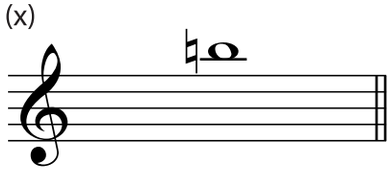
D natural

(ix)



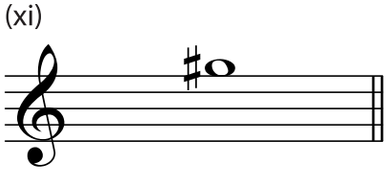
G flat

(x)



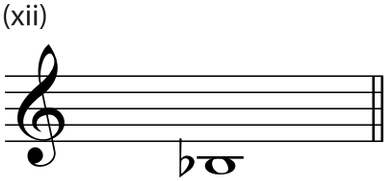
B natural

(xi)



G Sharp

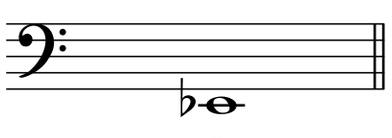
(xii)



B flat

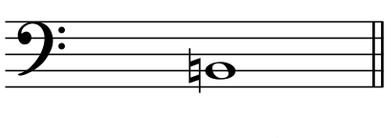
(2) Give the names of the following notes in the bass clef. Use words for ♯, ♭ and ♮.

(i)



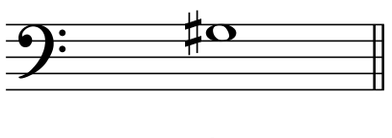
E flat

(ii)



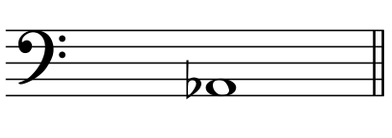
B natural

(iii)



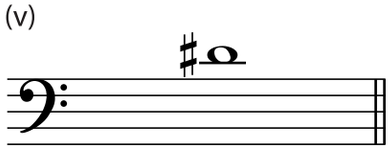
G sharp

(iv)



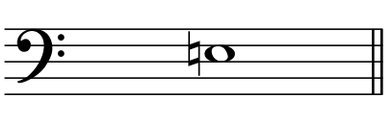
A flat

(v)



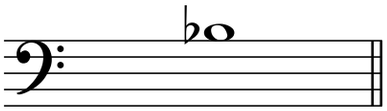
D Sharp

(vi)



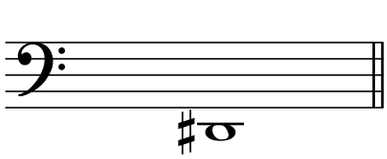
E natural

(vii)



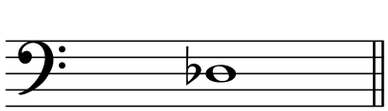
B flat

(viii)



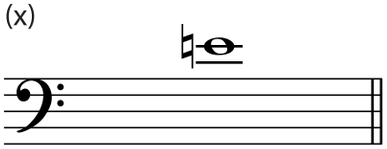
D sharp

(ix)



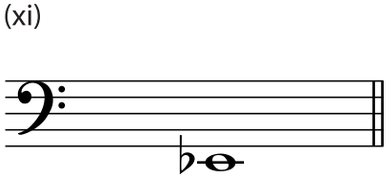
D flat

(x)



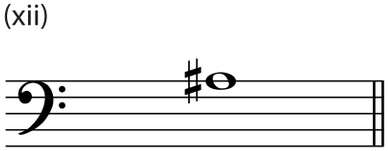
E natural

(xi)



E flat

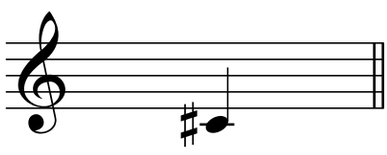
(xii)



A sharp

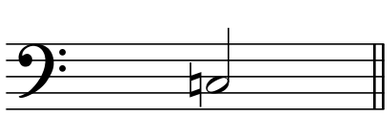
(3) Write the following notes as directed. Remember to write the clef at the beginning of each answer.

(i)



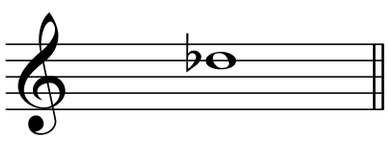
C sharp as a crotchet under the stave in the treble clef

(ii)



C natural as a minim in a space in the bass clef

(iii)

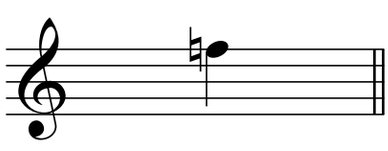


D flat as a semibreve on a line in the treble clef

(iv)

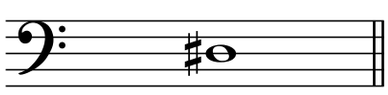
G flat as a minim in a space in the bass clef

(v)



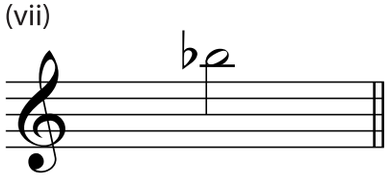
F natural as a crotchet on a line in the treble clef

(vi)



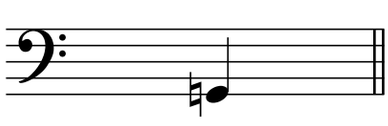
D sharp as a semibreve on a line in the bass clef

(vii)



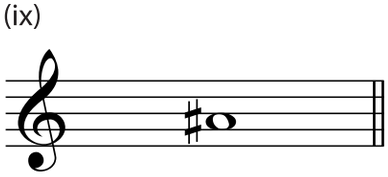
B flat as a minim above the stave in the treble clef

(viii)



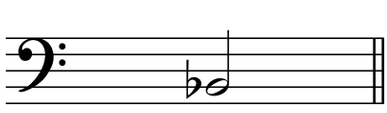
G natural as a crotchet on a line in the bass clef

(ix)



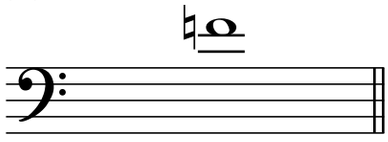
A sharp as a semibreve in a space in the treble clef

(x)



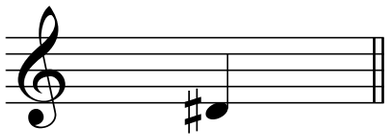
B flat as a minim on a line in the bass clef

(xi)



F natural as a semibreve above the stave in the bass clef

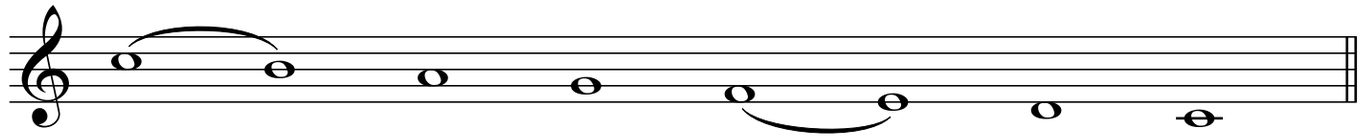
(xii)



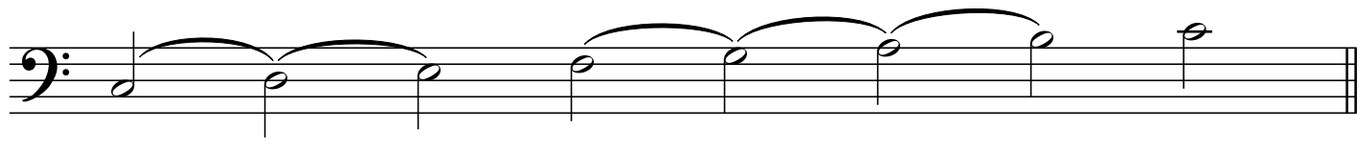
D sharp as a crotchet below the stave in the treble clef

Lesson 5 – answers

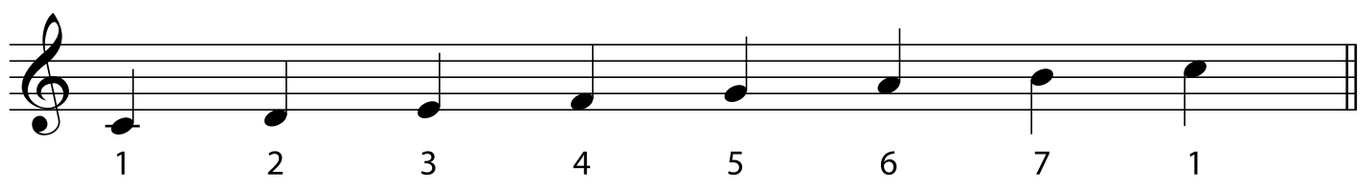
(1) Write the scale of C major in semibreves, one octave descending in the treble, starting on the given note. Mark the semitones with slurs. Space your notes evenly across the stave and complete the scale with a double barline.



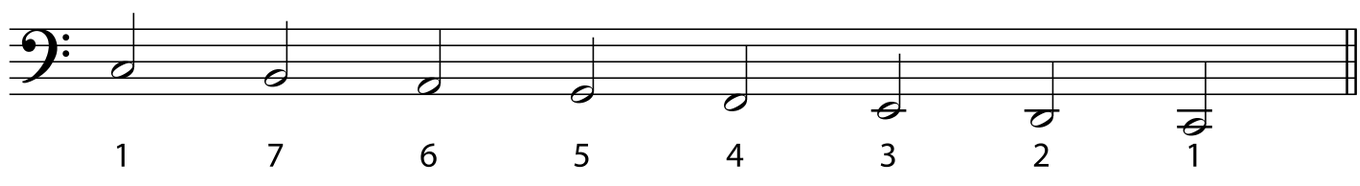
(2) Write the scale of C major in minims, one octave ascending in the bass, starting on the given note. Mark the tones with slurs. Complete the scale with a double barline.



(3) Write the scale of C major in crotchets, one octave ascending in the treble, starting on the given note. Complete the scale with a double barline. Write the scale degrees underneath the notes.



(4) Write the scale of C major in minims, one octave descending in the bass, starting on the given note. Complete the scale with a double barline. Write the scale degrees underneath the notes.



(5) How many semitones occur in the C major scale? 2

(6) Between which scale degrees do the semitones occur? 3 & 4, and 7 & 8

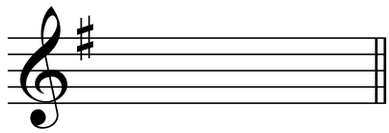
(7) How many tones occur in the C major scale? 5

(8) Between which scale degrees do the tones occur? 1 & 2, 2 & 3, 4 & 5, 5 & 6, and 6 & 7

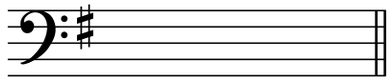
(9) How many semitones are there in a tone? 2

Lesson 6 – answers

(1) Write a treble clef, and after it the key signature of G major.

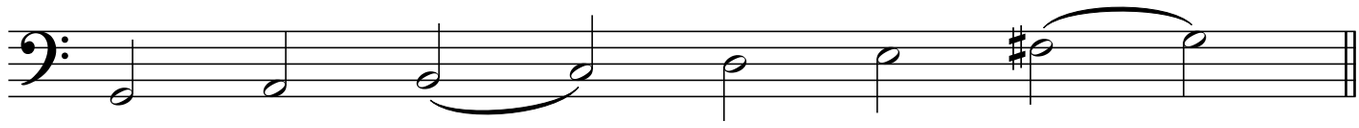


(2) Write a bass clef, and after it the key signature of G major.



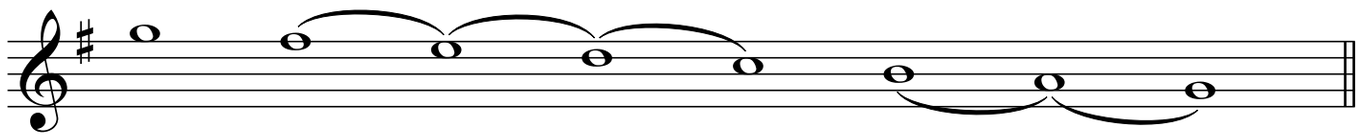
(3) Write the scale of G major, one octave ascending in the bass clef. Remember to space the notes evenly across the length of the stave.

- Use an accidental, not a key signature.
- Use minims.
- Mark the semitones with slurs.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



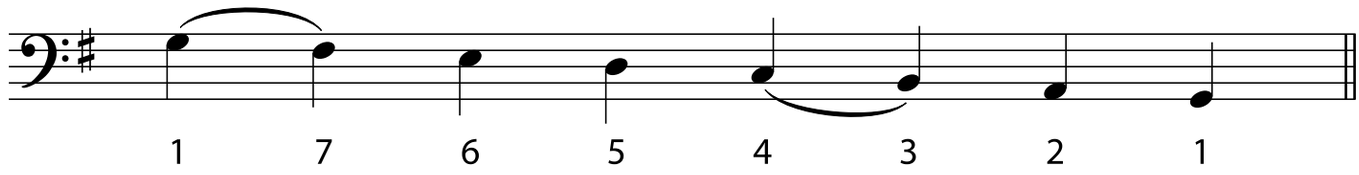
(4) Write the scale of G major, one octave descending in the treble clef. Remember to space the notes evenly across the length of the stave.

- Write the key signature.
- Use semibreves.
- Mark the tones with slurs.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



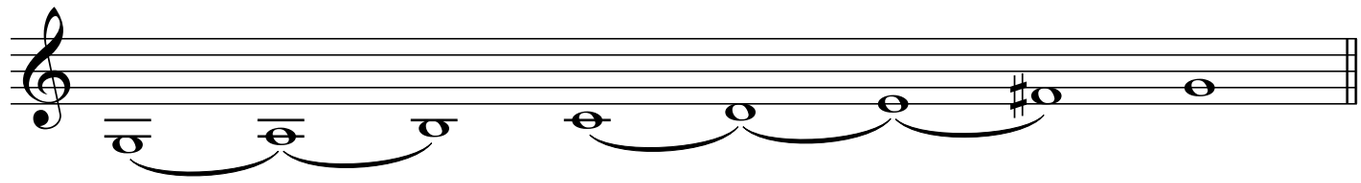
(5) Write the scale of G major, one octave descending, starting on the given note.

- Write the key signature.
- Use crotchets.
- Mark the semitones with slurs.
- Write the scale degrees under the notes.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



(6) Write the scale of G major, one octave ascending, starting on the given note.

- Use an accidental, not a key signature.
- Use semibreves.
- Mark the tones with slurs.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.

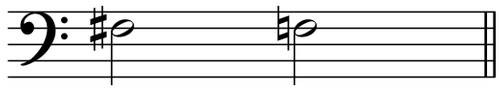


(7) What is an accidental?

Accidentals are signs which adjust the pitch of a note at a particular point in the music.

These signs can be sharp (♯), flat (♭) or natural (♮) signs.

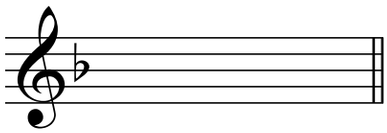
(8) What is the sign before the second note in this bar? A natural sign



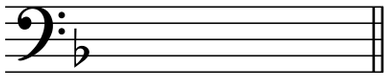
(9) Are the two notes in question 8 a semitone apart? Yes or No? Yes

Lesson 7 – answers

(1) Write a treble clef, and after it the key signature of F major.

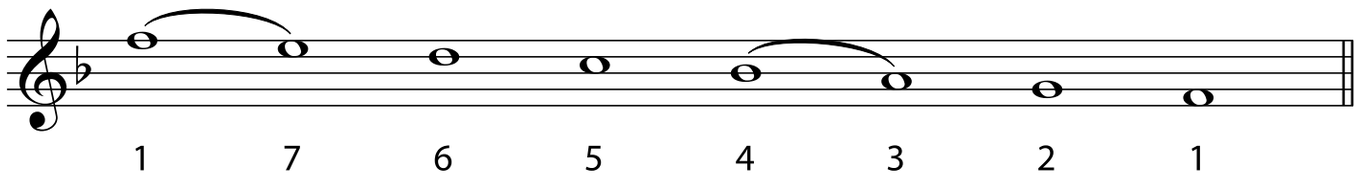


(2) Write a bass clef, and after it the key signature of F major.



(3) Write the scale of F major, one octave descending in the treble.

- Use a key signature.
- Use semibreves.
- Mark the semitones with slurs.
- Write the scale degrees under the notes.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.

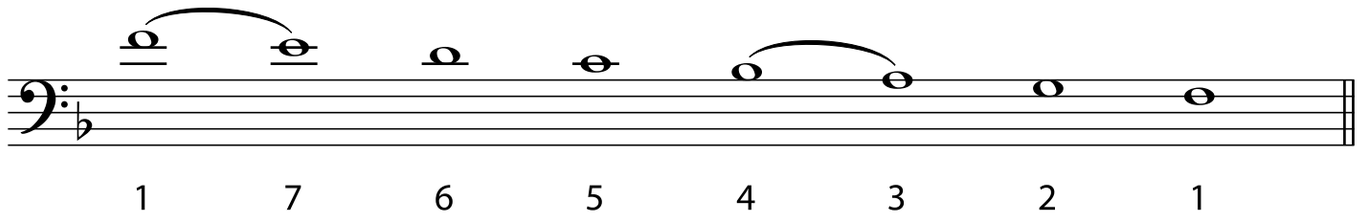


(4) Write the scale of F major, one octave ascending. Start on the given note.

- Use an accidental, not a key signature.
- Use minims.
- Mark the tones with slurs.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.

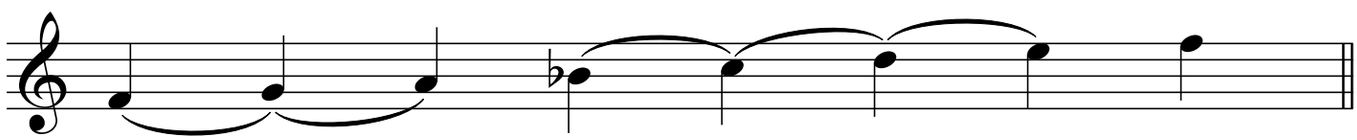
(5) Write the scale of F major, one octave descending in the bass. Start on the given note.

- Write the key signature.
- Use semibreves.
- Mark the semitones with slurs.
- Write the scale degrees under the notes.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



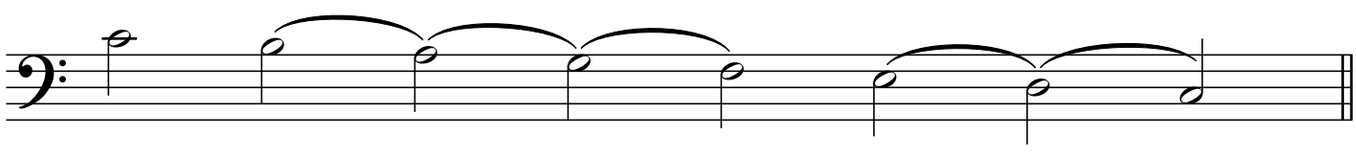
(6) Write the scale of F major, one octave ascending in the treble.

- Use an accidental, not a key signature.
- Use crotchets.
- Mark the tones with slurs.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



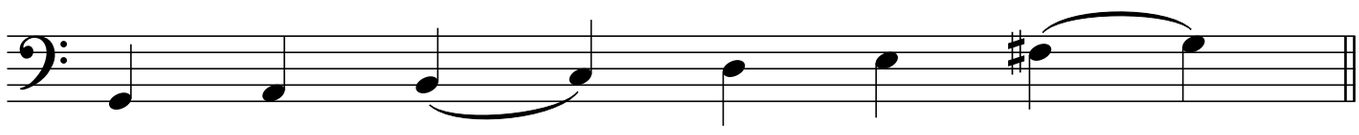
(7) Write the scale of C major, one octave descending in the bass. Start on the given note.

- Use minims.
- Mark the tones with slurs.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



(8) Write the scale of G major, one octave ascending in the bass. Start on the given note.

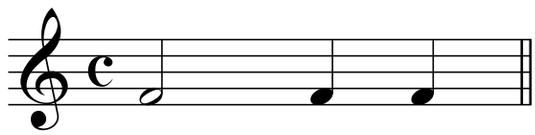
- Use an accidental, not a key signature.
- Use crotchets.
- Mark the semitones with slurs.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



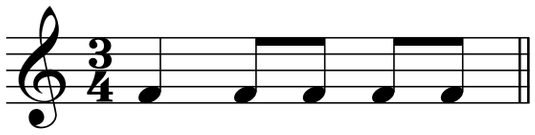
Lesson 8 – answers

(1) Complete the following bars with notes as directed. Remember to group quavers in pairs for this grade.

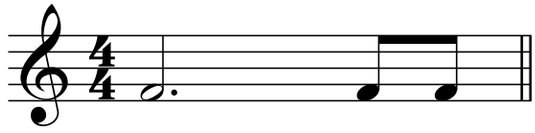
(i) 2 notes



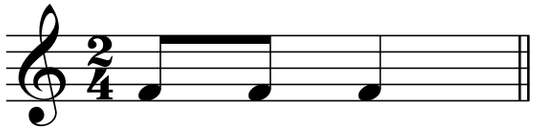
(ii) 4 notes



(iii) 2 notes



(iv) 1 note



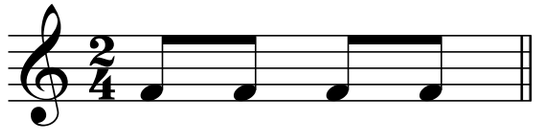
(v) 6 notes

(vi) 3 notes

or

(2) Write the correct time signatures for each of the following bars.

(i)

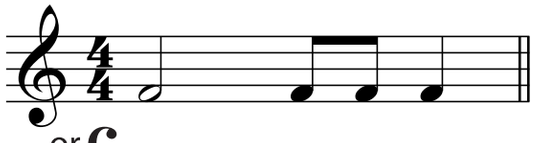


(ii)

or C

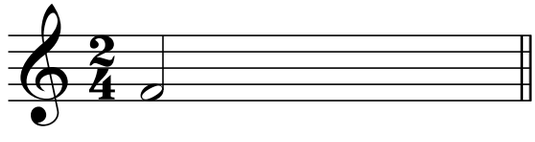
(iii)

(iv)

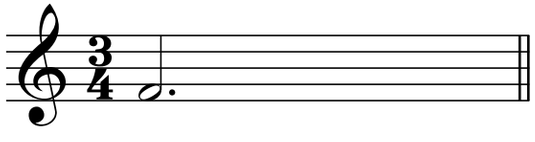


or C

(v)

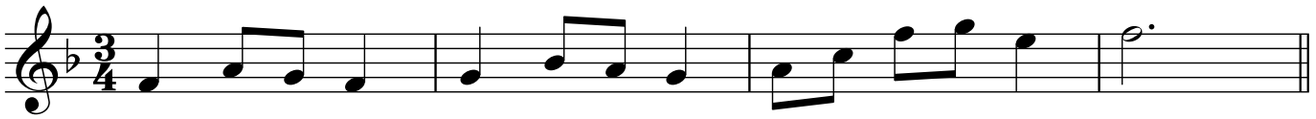


(vi)

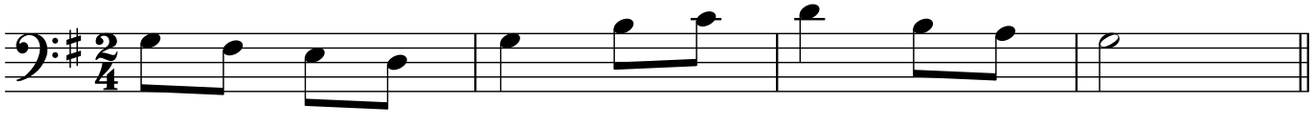


(3) Add time signatures to the following melodies.

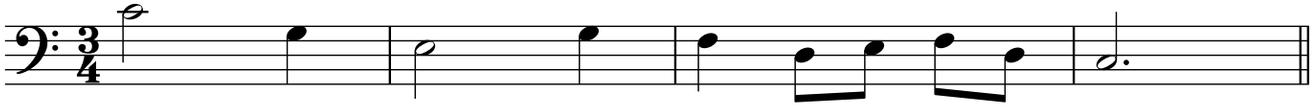
(i)



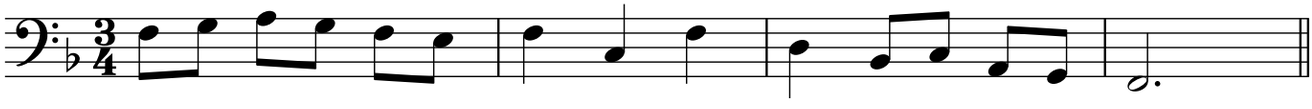
(ii)



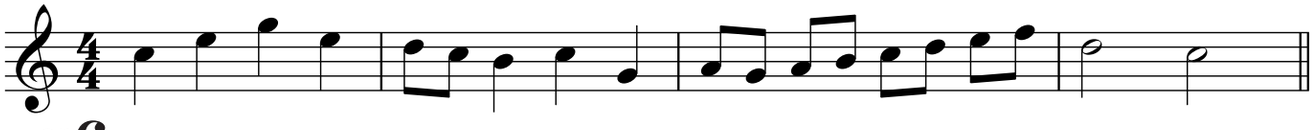
(iii)



(iv)



(v)

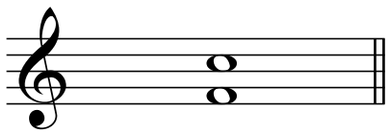


or 𝄴

Lesson 9 – answers

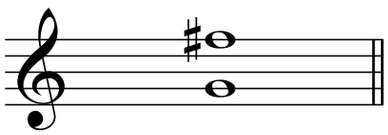
(1) Name these intervals by number only. The first answer is given as an example.

(i)



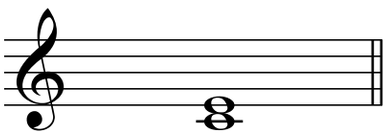
5th

(ii)



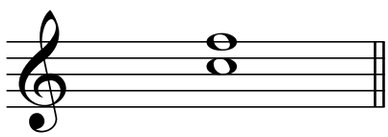
7th

(iii)



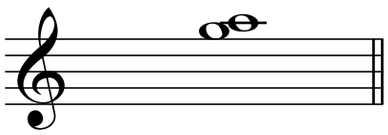
3rd

(iv)



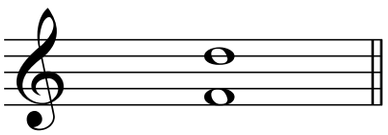
4th

(v)



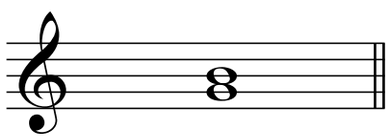
2nd

(vi)



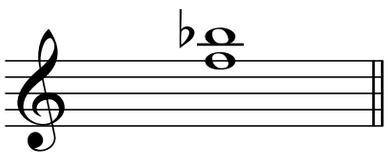
6th

(vii)



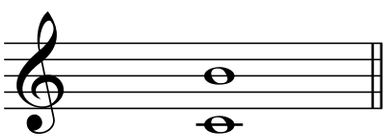
3rd

(viii)



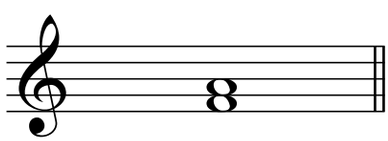
4th

(ix)



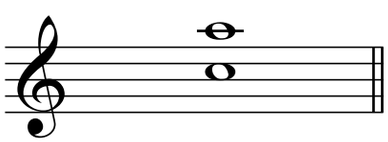
7th

(x)



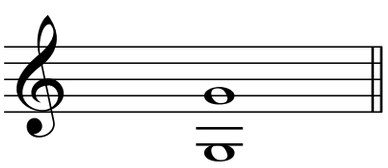
3rd

(xi)



6th

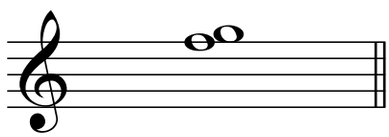
(xii)



8ve

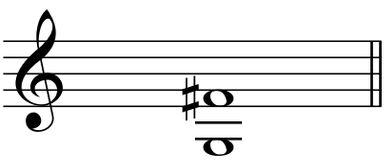
(2) Write these intervals above the given tonic notes. The first answer is given as an example.

(i)



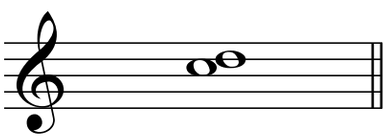
2nd

(ii)



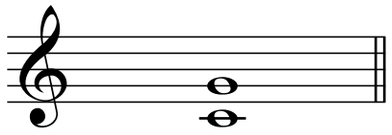
7th

(iii)



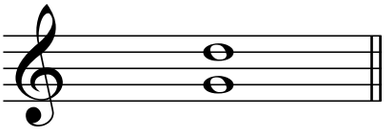
2nd

(iv)



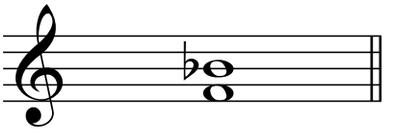
5th

(v)



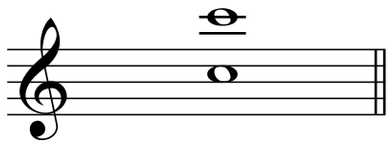
5th

(vi)



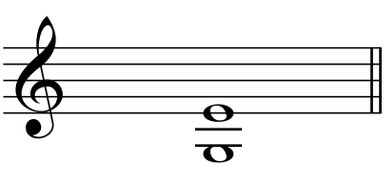
4th

(vii)



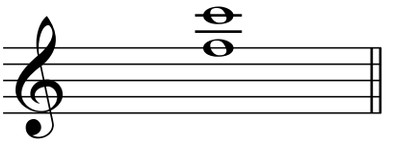
8ve

(viii)



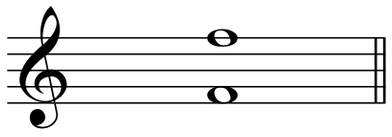
6th

(ix)



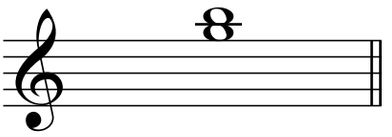
5th

(x)



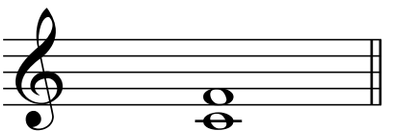
8ve

(xi)



3rd

(xii)



4th

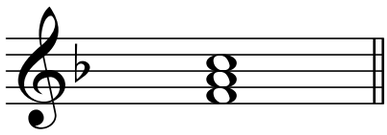
Did you remember to mark the B♭ in F major or the F♯ in G major when they occurred in an interval? Go back now and check.

Lesson 10 – answers

(1) For each of the following:

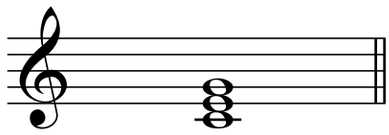
- Write the key signature as appropriate.
- Write the tonic triad in root position.
- Use semibreves.

(i)



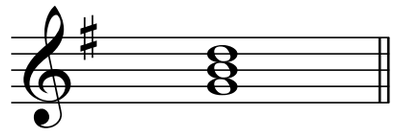
F major

(ii)



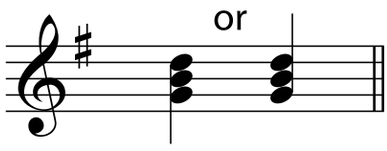
C major

(iii)

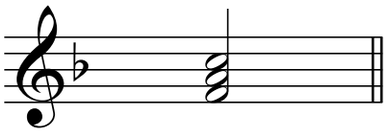


G major

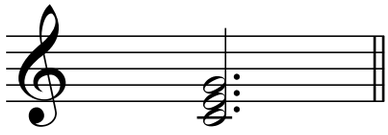
(2) Write the G major tonic triad in root position in crotchets. Write the key signature.



(3) Write the F major triad in root position in minims. Write the key signature.



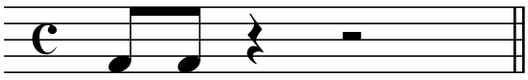
(4) Write the C major tonic triad in root position in dotted minims.



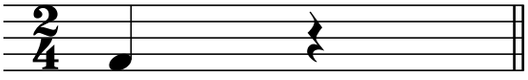
Lesson 11 – answers

(1) Complete these bars with rests correctly grouped.

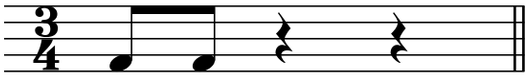
(i)



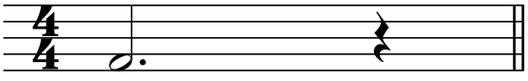
(ii)



(iii)

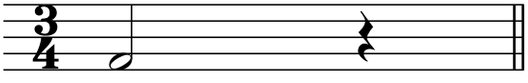


(iv)



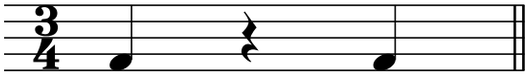
(v)

(vi)

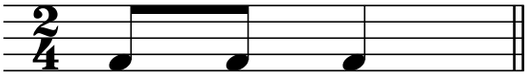


(2) Add time signatures to the following bars.

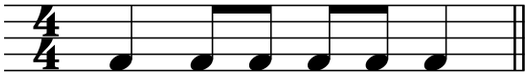
(i)



(ii)

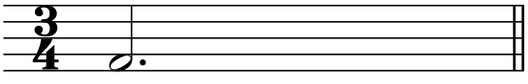


(iii)

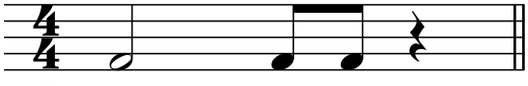


or C

(iv)

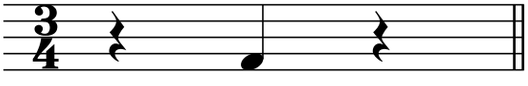


(v)



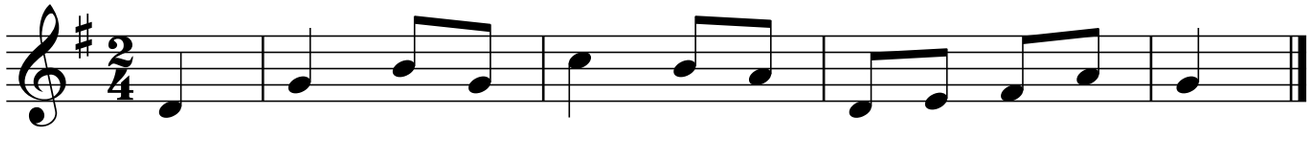
or C

(vi)

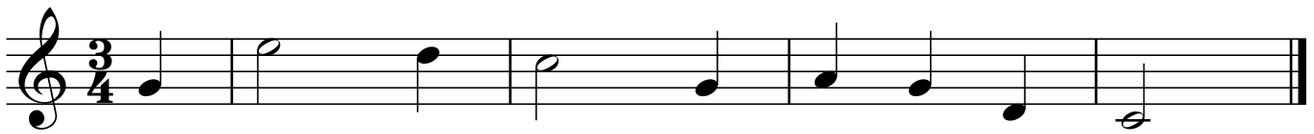


(3) Add time signatures to the following melodies.

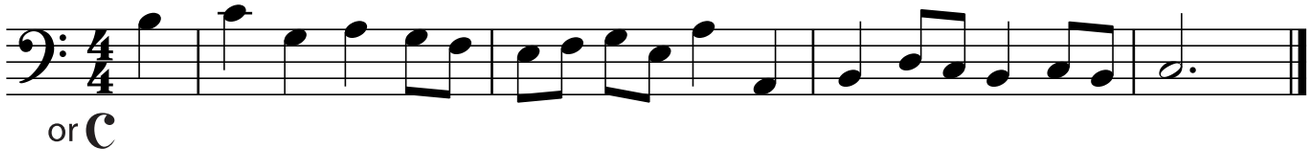
(i)



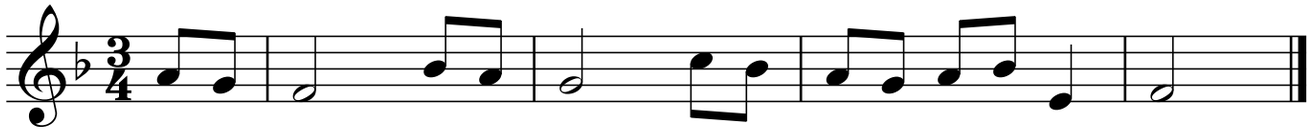
(ii)



(iii)



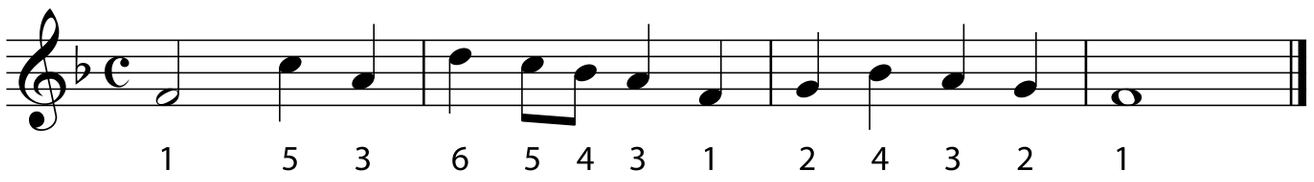
(iv)



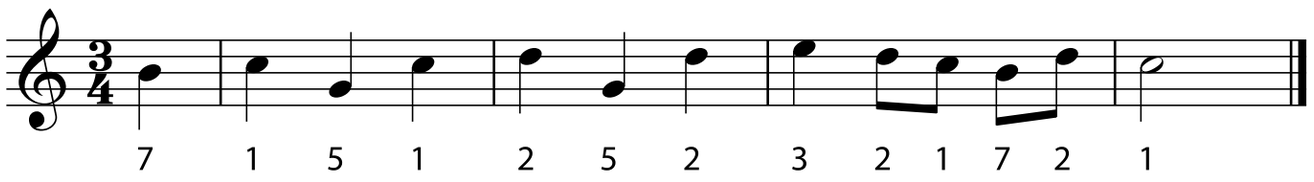
Lesson 12 – answers

Write the scale degree numbers under the notes of these melodies.

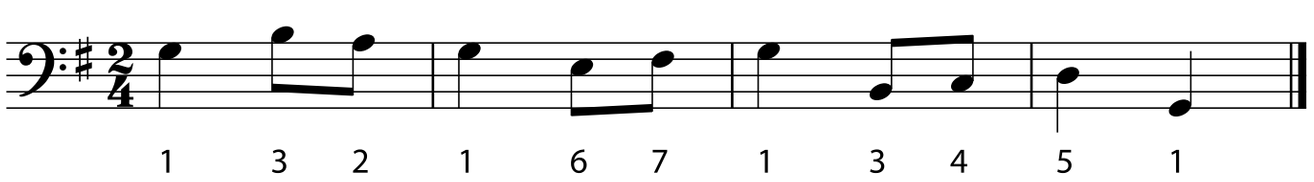
(i)



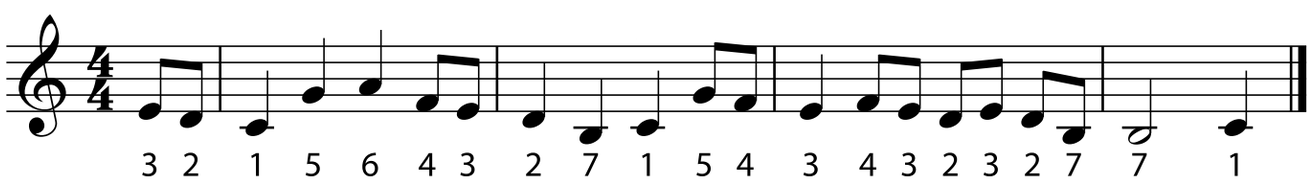
(ii)



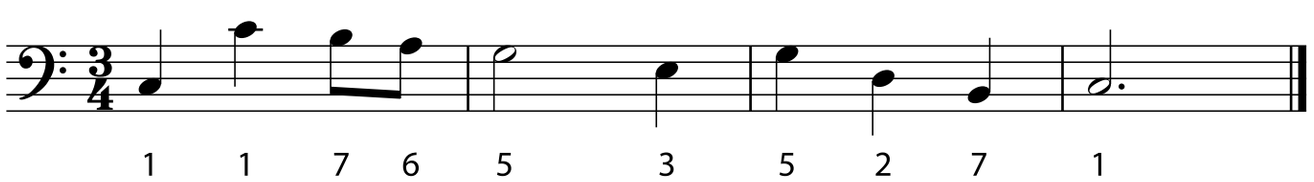
(iii)



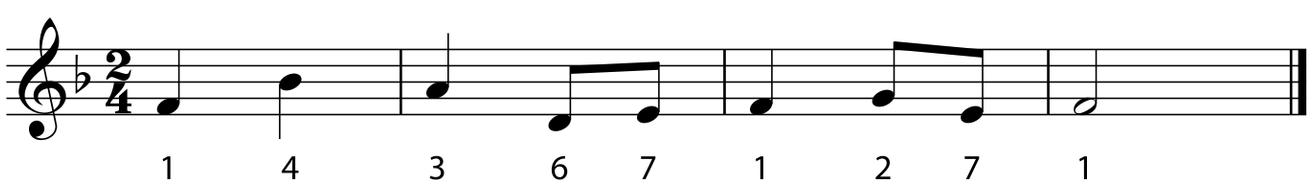
(iv)



(v)

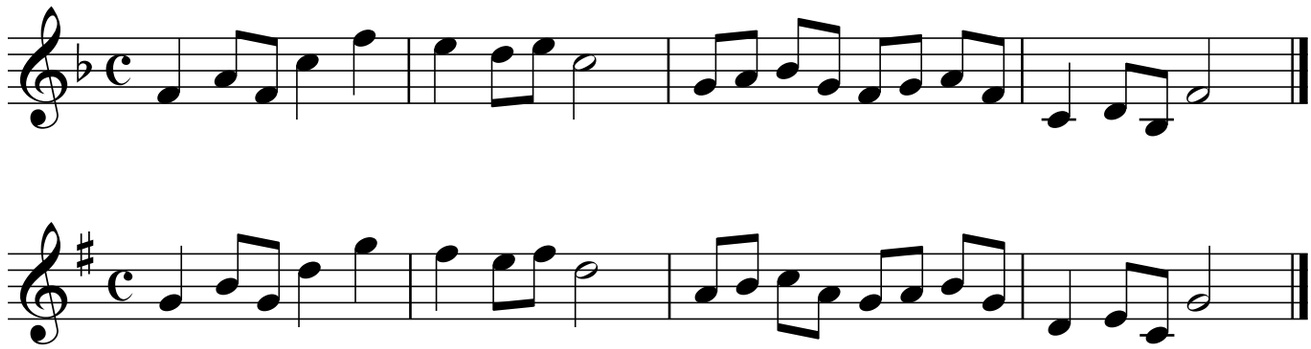


(vi)

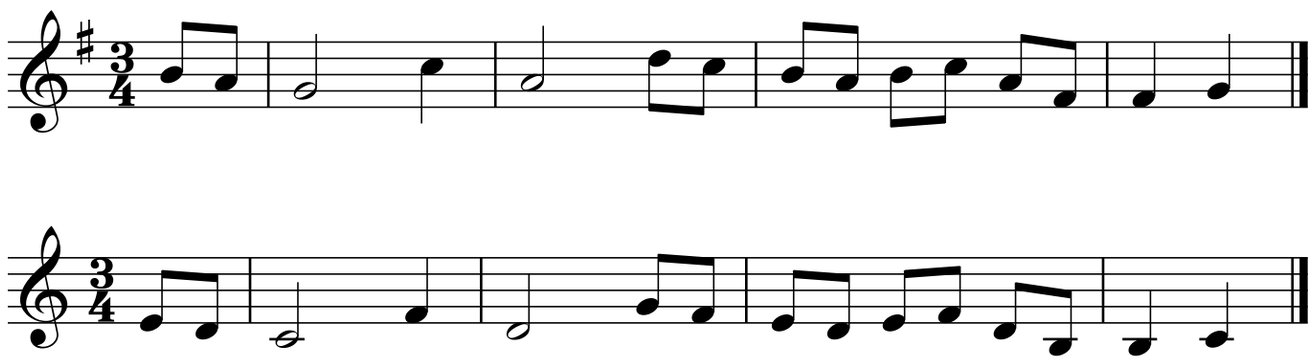


Lesson 13 – answers

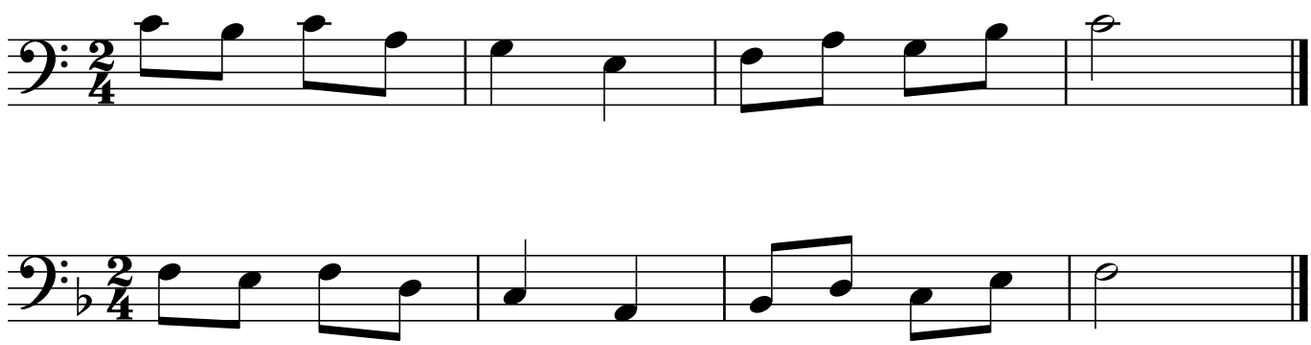
(1) Transpose this melody up into the key of G major. Write the new key signature.



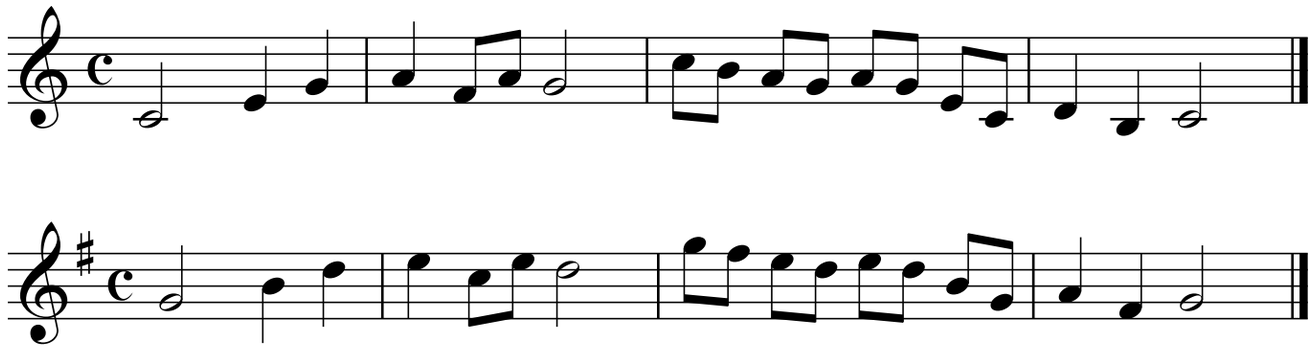
(2) Transpose this melody down into the key of C major. Write the new key signature.



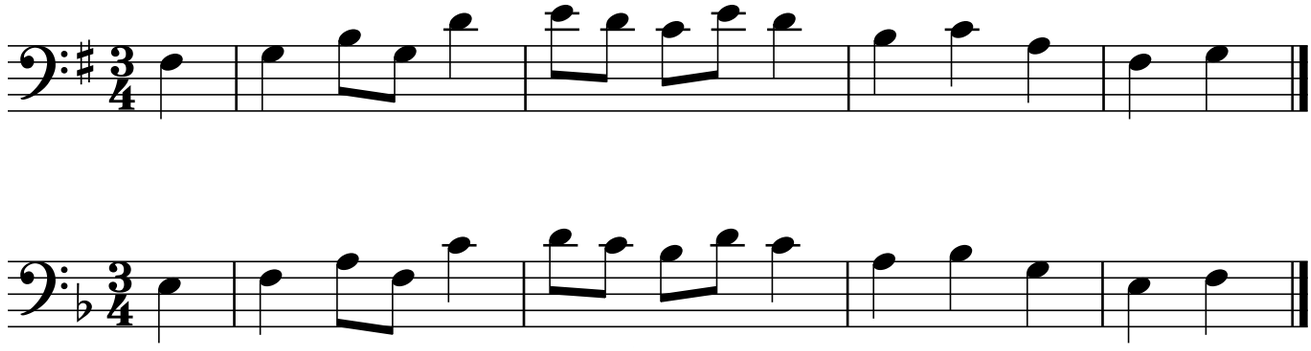
(3) Transpose this melody down into the key of F major. Write the new key signature.



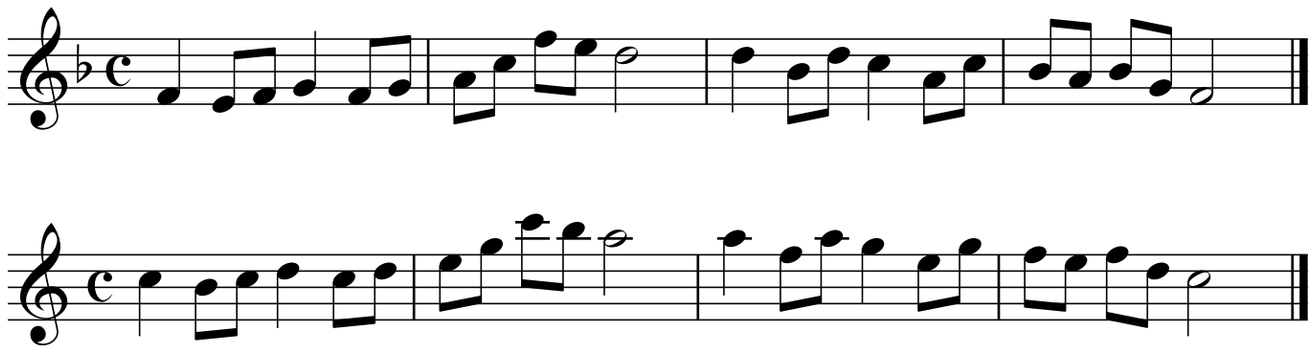
(4) Transpose this melody up into the key of G major. Write the new key signature.



(5) Transpose this melody down into the key of F major. Write the new key signature.

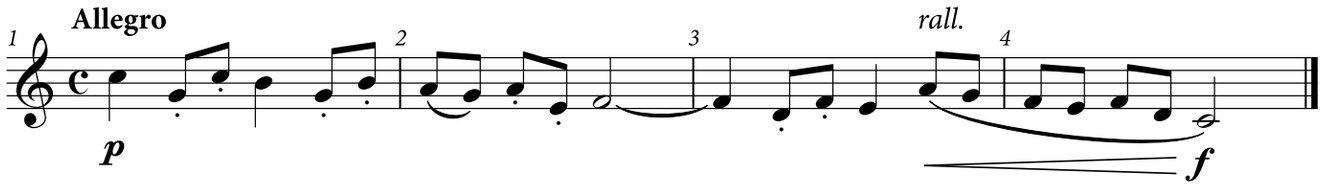


(6) Transpose this melody up into the key of C major. Write the new key signature.



Lesson 14 – answers

(1) Study the melody below and then answer the following questions.



(i) What is the English meaning of *Allegro*?

Lively and fast

(ii) What is the English meaning of the sign under the first note?

Soft

(iii) How many notes are to be played *staccato*?

8

(iv) How many slurs does this melody contain?

2

(v) What is the English meaning of the abbreviation above the last two quavers in bar 3?

Gradually becoming slower

(vi) Does this melody contain a tie? Yes or No?

Yes

(vii) Does this melody contain a *crescendo*? Yes or No?

Yes

(viii) What is the English meaning of the sign under the last note?

Loud

(ix) Explain the difference between a tie and a slur.

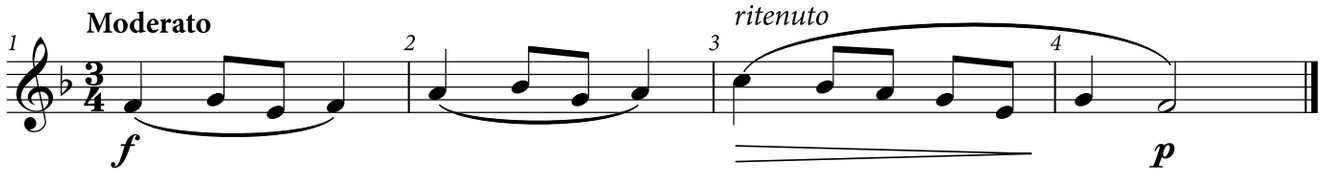
A tie joins notes of the same pitch.

A slur generally joins notes of different pitch.

(x) What is the key of this piece?

C major

(2) Study the melody below and then answer the following questions.



(i) What is the English meaning of the term above bar 1?

At a moderate speed

(ii) What is the English meaning of the sign under bar 1?

Loud

(iii) How many slurs does this melody contain?

3

(iv) Does this melody contain a tie? Yes or No?

No

(v) What is the English meaning of *ritenuto*?

Immediately slower, or held back

(vi) What is the sign under bar 3?

Decrescendo – gradually becoming softer

(vii) What is the English meaning of this sign?

Gradually becoming softer

(viii) What is the English meaning of the sign under the last note?

Soft

(ix) What is the key of this piece?

F major

(x) Describe the time signature.

Simple triple

Publisher's note

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AVAILABLE MARKS	TOTAL MARKS GAINED
100	

YOUR CANDIDATE NUMBER

Australian Music Examinations Board

The Universities of Melbourne, Adelaide and Western Australia, The Minister for Education in New South Wales,
The Minister for Education in Tasmania, through the University of Tasmania
and the Minister for Education in Queensland

Theory - Grade 1

Time allowed: One hour

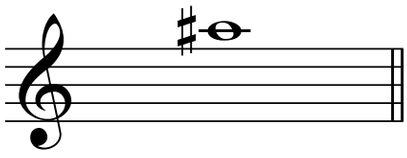
Write your candidate number in the space at the top of this paper.
Write your answers neatly and clearly on this paper and return it to the Supervisor.

Question 1	PITCH	Total Marks 18	

A — 6

Name these notes. Use words for ♯, ♭ and ♮.

(i)

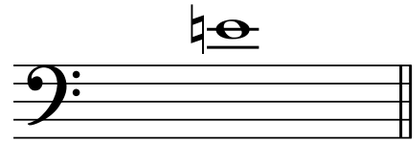


A sharp

(ii)

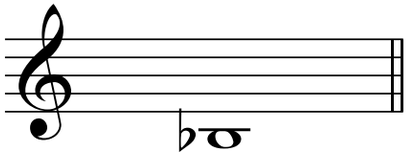
E flat

(iii)



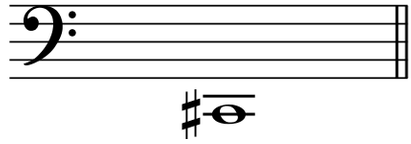
E natural

(iv)



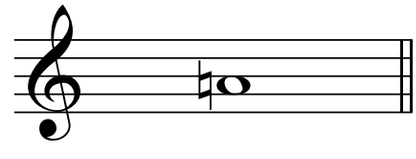
B flat

(v)



C sharp

(vi)

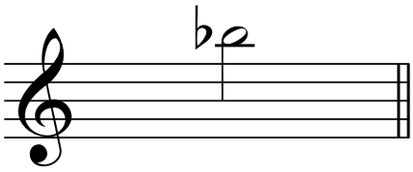


A natural

B **12**

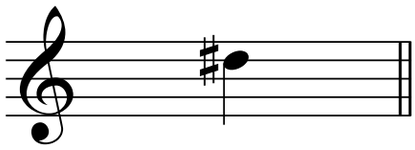
Write these notes. Use signs for sharp, flat and natural.

(i)



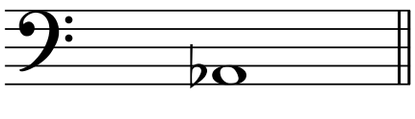
B flat
as a minim
above the staff

(ii)



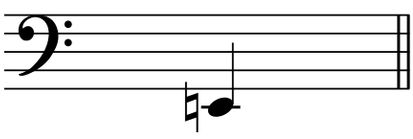
D sharp
as a crotchet
on a line

(iii)



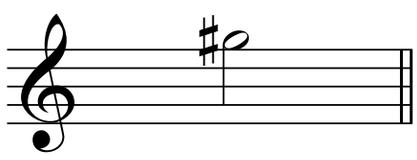
A flat
as a semibreve
in a space

(iv)



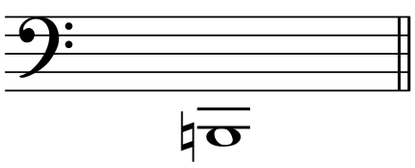
E natural
as a crotchet
below the staff

(v)



G sharp
as a minim
above the staff

(vi)

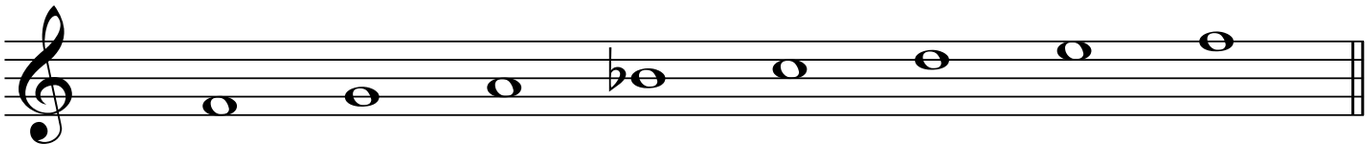


B natural
as a semibreve
below the staff

Question 2 KEYS and SCALES Total Marks 24

A **1**

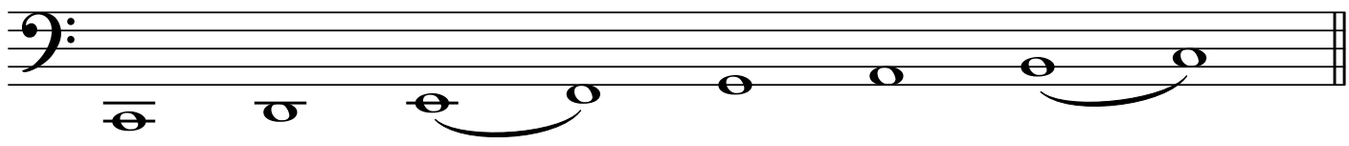
Add a clef and any accidentals that may be needed to make this into an F major scale.



B **14**

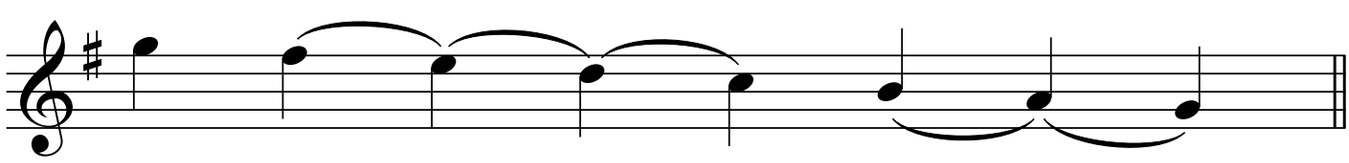
(i) Write the scale of C major starting on the given note. **7**

- Use semibreves.
- Write one octave ascending.
- Mark each semitone with a slur.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



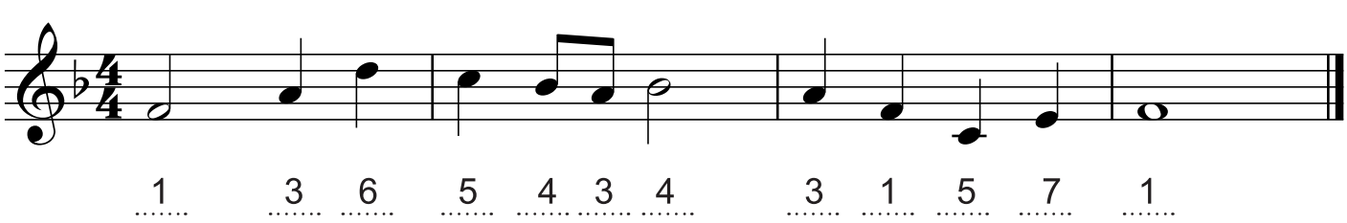
(ii) Write the major scale with the given key signature. **7**

- Use crotchets.
- Write one octave descending.
- Mark each tone with a slur.
- Complete the scale with a double barline.



C **9**

Write the scale degree numbers under the notes of this melody.

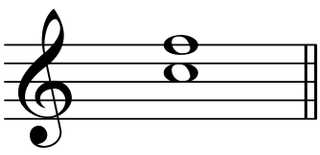


Question 3	INTERVALS and CHORDS	Total Marks 16	

A — **4**

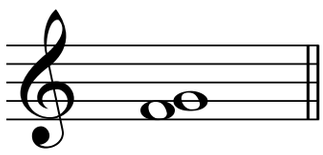
Write these intervals above the given tonic notes.

(i)



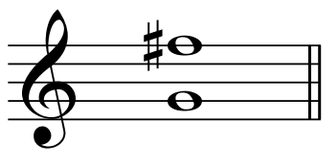
4th

(ii)



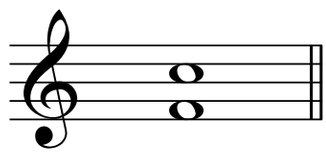
2nd

(iii)



7th

(iv)

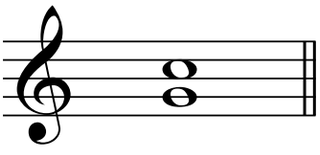


5th

B — **4**

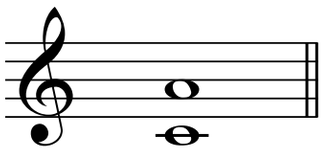
Name these intervals by number only.

(i)



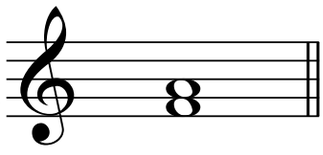
4th .....

(ii)



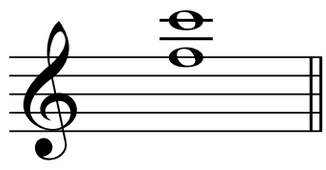
6th .....

(iii)



3rd .....

(iv)



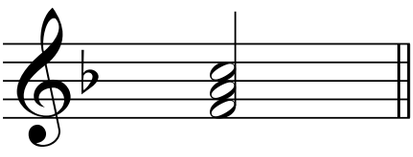
5th .....

C — **8**

For each of the following:

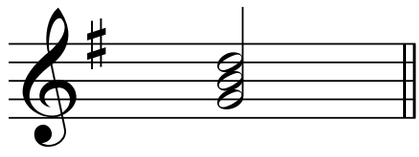
- write the key signature.
- write the tonic triad.
- use minims.

(i)



F major

(ii)



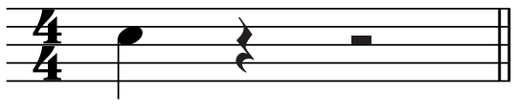
G major

Question 4	TIME and RHYTHM	Total Marks 14	

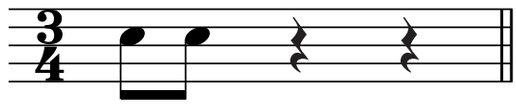
A — 4

Complete each bar with a rest or rests in the correct order.

(i)



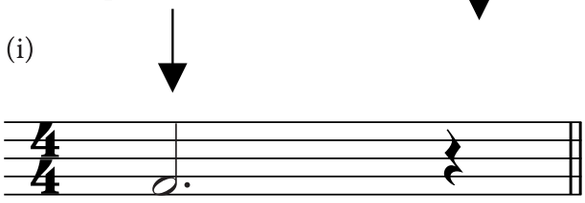
(ii)



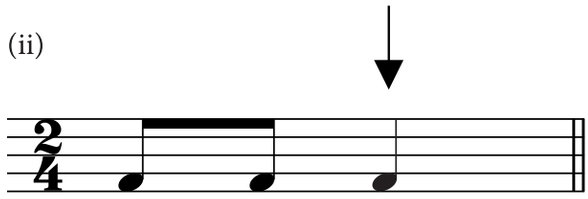
B — 6

At each place marked with an arrow (↓), write one note to complete the bar.

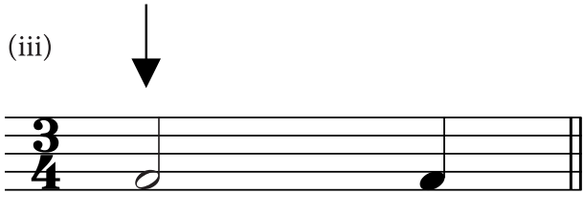
(i)



(ii)



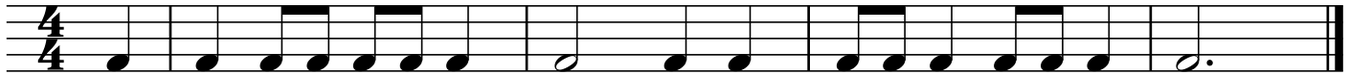
(iii)



C — 4

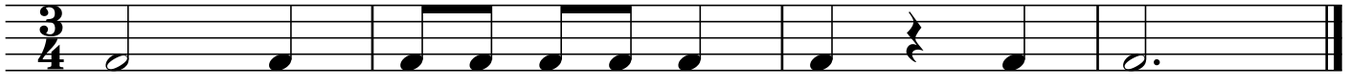
Add a time signature to each of the following rhythms.

(i)



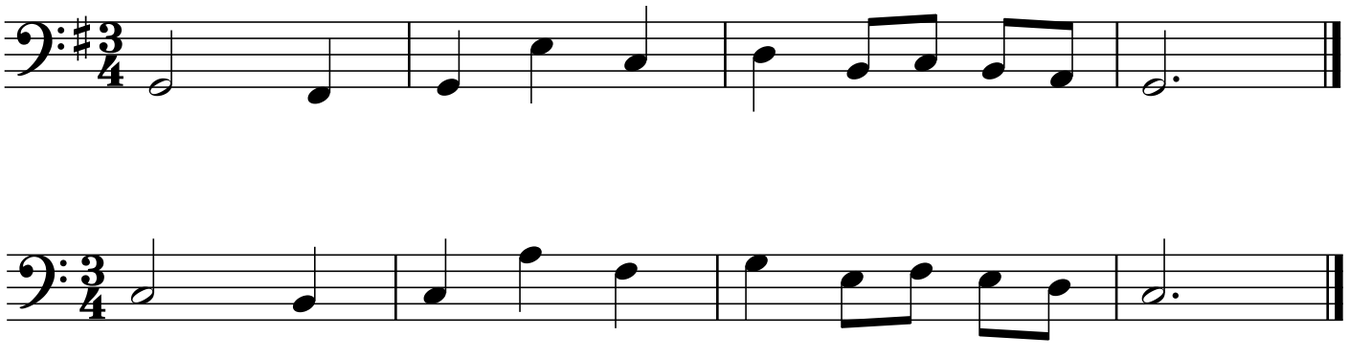
or **C**

(ii)



Question 5 — TRANSPOSITION — Total Marks 10

Transpose this melody up into C major.



Question 6 — TERMS and SIGNS — Total Marks 18

A — **5**

Give the English meaning of each of the following terms.

(i) *adagio* slowly

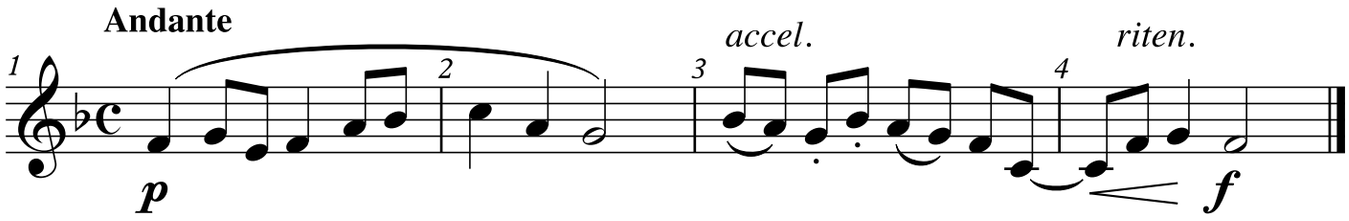
(ii) *rallentando* gradually becoming slower

(iii) *a tempo* return to former speed

(iv) *diminuendo* gradually becoming softer

(v) *legato* smoothly, well connected

B **13**



Study the melody above and then answer the following questions.

(i) What is the English meaning of the word *Andante*? 1

at an easy walking pace

(ii) What is the English meaning of the sign under the first note in bar 1? 1

soft

(iii) How many slurs does this melody contain? 3 1

(iv) Does this melody contain a tie? Yes or No? yes 1

(v) *accel.* is an abbreviation of what word? accelerando 2

What is the English meaning of this word? gradually becoming faster

(vi) *riten.* is an abbreviation of what word? ritenuto 2

What is the English meaning of this word? immediately slower, held back

(vii) How many pairs of quavers does this melody contain? 7 1

(viii) Indicate that the second pair of quavers in bar 3 is to be played *staccato*. 1

(ix) What is the English meaning of the sign under the first three notes in bar 4? 1

gradually becoming louder

(x) What is the English meaning of the sign under the last note in bar 4? 1

loud

(xi) Add in a sign to show that the melody is finished. 1