

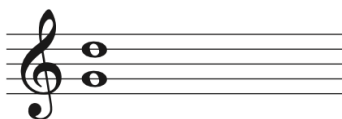
Music Entrance Test Theory Paper – Sample

Section 1: Listening

Triads will be played for you, twice each. Answer the following questions:

Triad 1: is it major or minor? _____

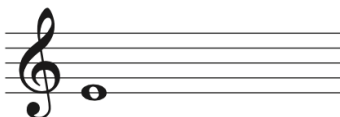
Triad 2: this chord is either major or minor. The top and bottom notes of the chord are written for you on the staff below. Write in the missing middle note:



Intervals will be played for you melodically (i.e. one note after another). Each interval will be played twice. Answer the following questions:

Interval 1

The LOWER note is written on the staff below - write in the upper note:

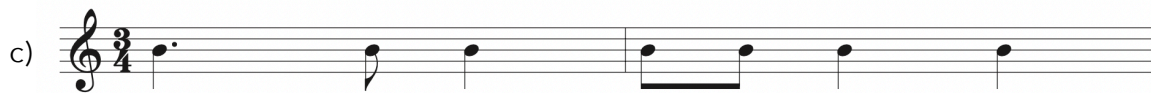
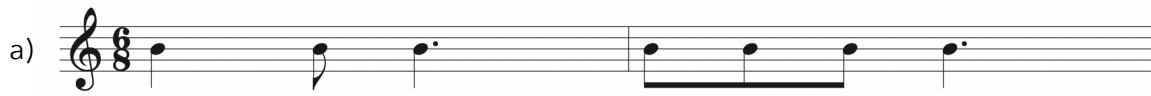


Interval 2:

The UPPER note is written on the staff below - write in the lower note:



You will hear a short melody played to you twice. Which choice below is the correct way to notate the melody's rhythm? Circle the appropriate one:



You will hear a short piece of music.

INFORMATION: This piece of music will be something very unusual that you will probably not have heard before.

Write a short text of around 5-6 lines about it that addresses the following:

INFORMATION: Here, there will be a question asking you something about the music you just heard. There's no right or wrong answers to this: we are interested in how you respond when you hear something unfamiliar.

Section 2

Write the letter names of these notes below each one:



Transpose this melody down two octaves and write it in the bass clef. The first two notes are done for you: continue in the same manner.



♪ What kind of note is this? (Circle the correct answer)

- a) crotchet (also known as quarter note)
- b) quaver (also known as eighth note)
- c) semibreve (also known as whole note)?

How many of these ♪ are there in one of these: ♪? _____

What does the time signature 4/4 mean? _____

How many of these ♪. will you find in a bar of 6/8? _____

Name the triads below, giving their note name and specifying whether they are major or minor (e.g. "G minor"):

Name the intervals below, including whether they are major, minor or perfect (e.g. "Major 6th"):

Section 3: answer ONE question

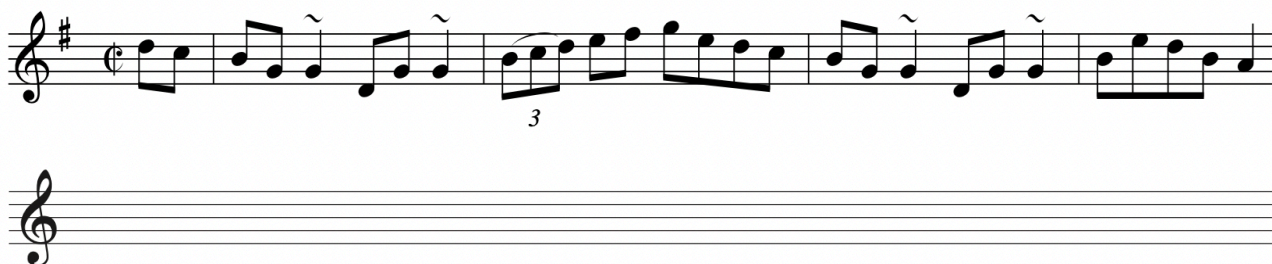
In Javanese music, notes are written as numbers and a rest is written as a dot. Here is a key showing you the musical notation equivalents of the numbers used:

1 = 2 = 3 = 4 = 5 = 6 = • =

Using the above information, renotate these numbers (an extract from a Javanese tune) as notes on the staff:

OR

Recompose this reel as a jig, taking its new time signature into account:



OR

The clef on the lower staff of the example to the right is called a 'C-clef': it points to the position of middle C on a staff. In the example, the lower line has the exact same notes as the upper line.



Since you know where Middle C is, work out how to write the treble clef notes onto the C-clef staff below and write them in:

