

# Beginner Grade

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## Notation and Duration - Notes


 This is a **semibreve**. A semibreve is held for **4** beats.

Practise drawing semibreves below by joining the dots.



Practise drawing semibreves between two lines. Try not to go above or below the lines  
(see the example):

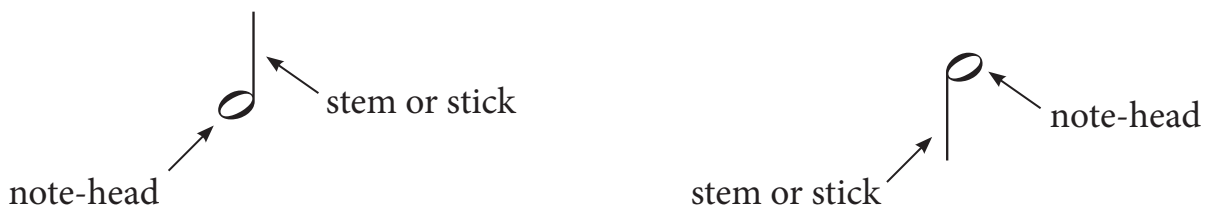


 This is a **minim**. A minim is held for **2** beats.

Practise drawing minims below by joining the dots:



The circle and line that are used to make a **minim** also have other names.

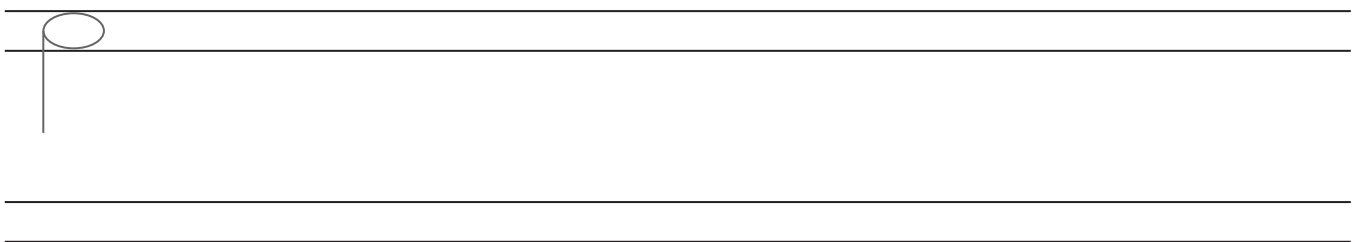


The stem (or stick) can point **up** or **down**. If the stem is pointing **up**, it must be drawn on the **right hand side** of the note-head. If the stem is pointing **down**, it must be drawn on the **left hand side** of the note-head.

Practise drawing minims with the stems pointing **up**. Keep the note-head within the two lines (*see the example*):



Practise drawing minims with the stems pointing **down** (*see the example*):





# Musical Maths - Notes

Answer the following questions by writing the correct **number** (see the example):

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = 4$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♩} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♩} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♩} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♩} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♩} =$$

Answer the following questions by writing the correct **note** (see the example). Be careful, as there are also some subtraction questions:

$$\text{♩} + 1 = \text{♪}$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♩} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♩} - \text{♪} =$$

$$2 - \text{♪} =$$

$$1 + 1 =$$


$$\text{♪} - \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♩} - 3 =$$

$$4 - \text{♪} =$$

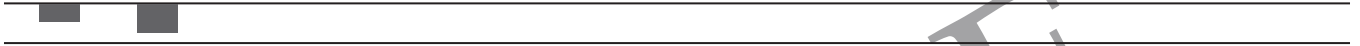
$$8 - \text{♩} =$$

## Notation and Duration - Rests

 This is a **semibreve rest**. A semibreve rest is **4** beats of silence.

The semibreve rest **hangs from a line**. Practise drawing semibreve rests below. Try to only fill up half the space between the two lines with the rest (*see the examples*):

✓    ✗

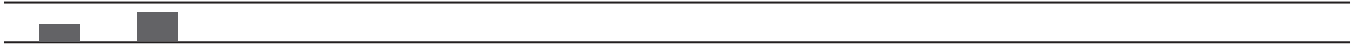


SAMPLE

 This is a **minim rest**. A minim rest is **2** beats of silence.

The minim rest **sits on a line**. Practise drawing minim rests below. Once again, try to only fill up half the space between the two lines when drawing the rest:

✓    ✗





# Musical Maths - Rests

Answer the following questions by writing the correct **number** (see the example):

$$\text{■} + \text{■} = 6$$

$$\text{■} - \text{■} =$$

$$\text{■} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{■} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{■} - \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{■} - \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{■} + \text{■} =$$

$$\text{■} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{■} + \text{■} =$$

Answer the following questions by writing the correct **rest** (see the example):

$$4 - \text{■} = \text{■}$$

$$\text{♪} + 2 =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{■} - \text{♪} =$$

$$6 - 2 =$$

$$3 + 1 =$$

$$\text{♪} - \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{○} - 3 =$$

$$2 - \text{♪} =$$

$$3 + \text{♪} =$$



# Revision Test - Notes & Rests

Complete this revision test at your lesson.

Circle the correct answer:

○ - This note is a:            semibreve            minim            crotchet

/3

■ - This rest is a:            semibreve rest            minim rest            crotchet rest

A crotchet is held for:            1 beat            2 beats            4 beats

Between the two lines draw the following notes and rests:

1. Minim note  
(stem down)

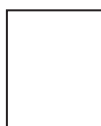
2. Crotchet note  
(stem up)

3. Minim rest

/3



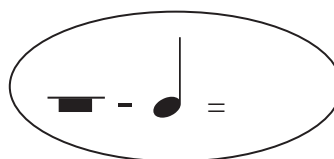
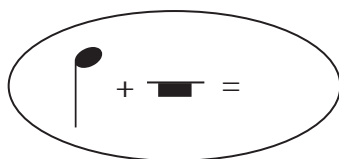
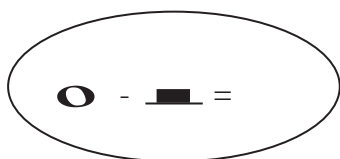
Draw a crotchet rest in the following box:



/1

Answer the following questions by writing the correct **number**:

/3



Total: /10

## Note Names

The **musical alphabet** is made up of the first seven letters of the alphabet.

**A B C D E F G**

Circle the letters below that belong to the **musical alphabet**. You should end up with 20 circled letters:

A F V H B U O J E C N  
 Q Y E C D A N Z G D I  
 Z F B S M N I O E F A  
 X T W E Y G F T H A V

Continue drawing lines to connect any two notes from the musical alphabet to make your way through the musical maze. You can only move to the right or down:

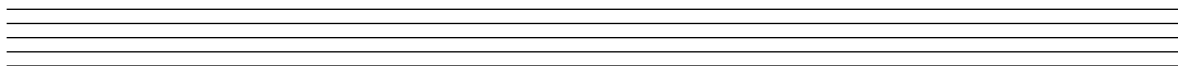
Start

A	G	H	F	Y	E	T	I	P	V	E
X	E	F	W	M	A	V	B	N	P	W
D	V	G	J	K	U	E	C	S	I	P
Z	W	A	E	Y	I	K	N	F	H	R
Q	C	V	B	E	A	Y	U	K	L	N
W	S	E	V	A	C	G	N	M	H	T
T	U	B	V	D	C	F	E	B	V	Y
E	F	C	X	S	T	U	N	E	D	R
T	J	K	N	V	D	E	B	E	A	C

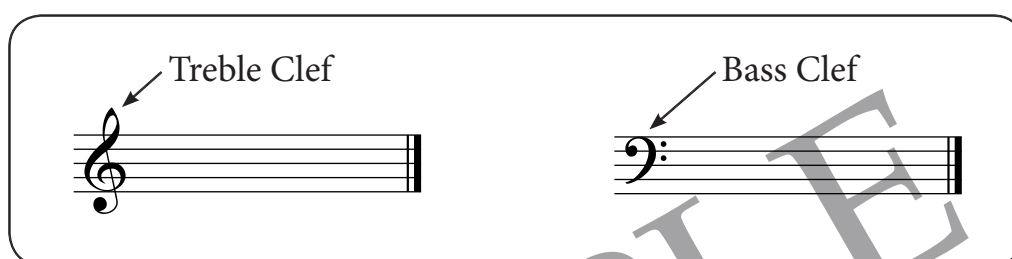
Finish

# Using the Stave

Music is written on lines, or in spaces. These lines and spaces are called the **staff** or **stave**. This is what the **stave** looks like:

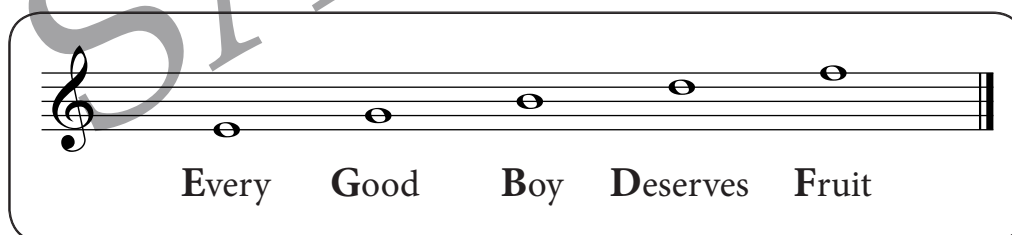


At the start of every stave we place a **clef**. The two clefs that are most commonly used are the **treble clef** and the **bass clef**. The treble clef is usually used for higher notes, and the bass clef for lower notes.

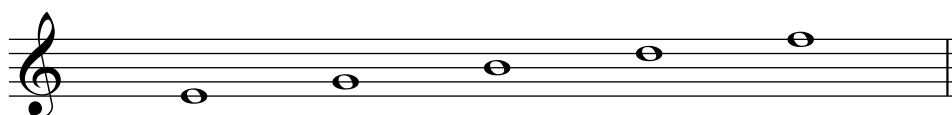
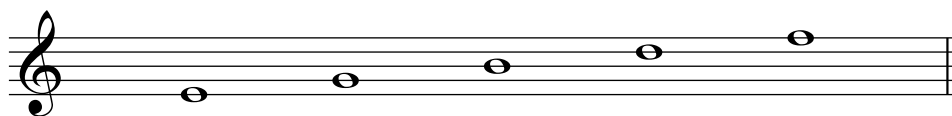


## Treble Clef

You have already been introduced to the letters of the musical alphabet and note lengths. Every letter of the musical alphabet has its own special place on the musical stave. Some people like to use simple phrases to help them remember where each note should be placed. This is one of the phrases often used for treble clef notes:

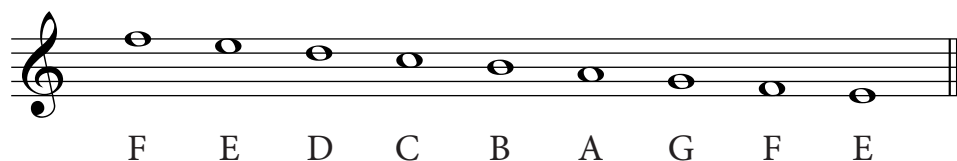


Make up two phrases of your own that could be used to remember treble clef **lines**:





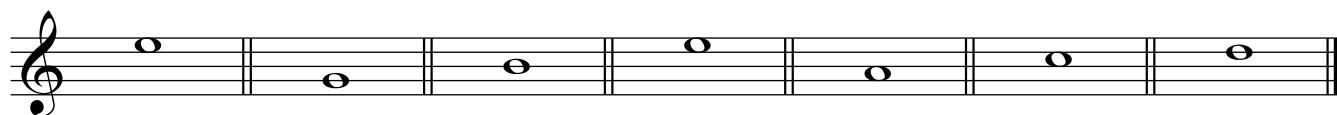
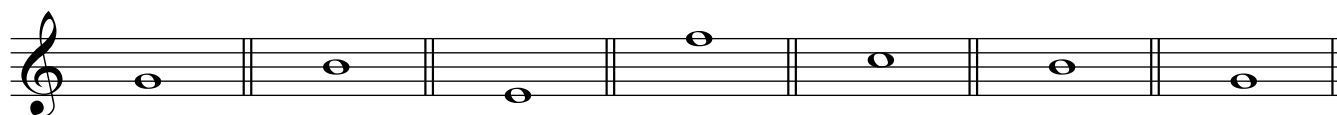
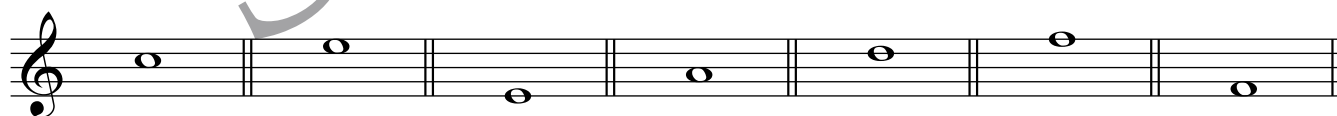
When the notes move from high to low on the staff, you need to use the musical alphabet backwards.



Fill in each box below with the correct letter of the musical alphabet (*moving from **high** to **low***). The first and last boxes have been filled in for you:


G	→								
									D

Name the following **treble clef** notes:



## Bass Clef Lines

Short phrases can also be used to remember the letter names of **bass clef** notes. Below is a common example often used:

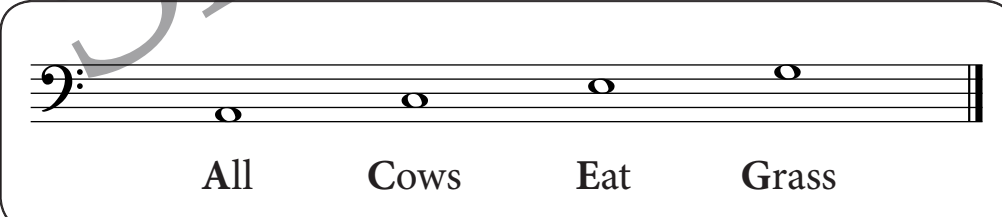


Great Big Dogs From Africa

Make up two phrases of your own that could be used to remember bass clef **lines**:

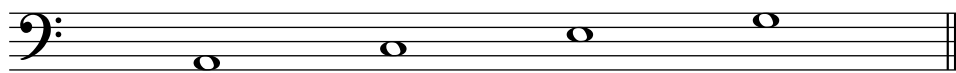
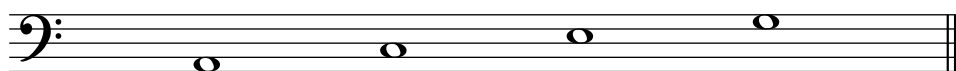



## Bass Clef Spaces



All Cows Eat Grass

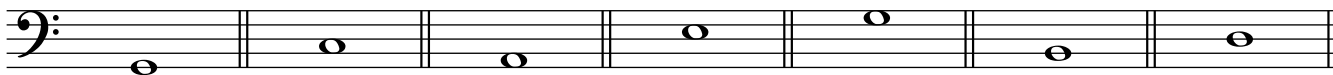
Make up two phrases of your own that could be used to remember bass clef **spaces**:

Name the following **bass clef** notes:



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

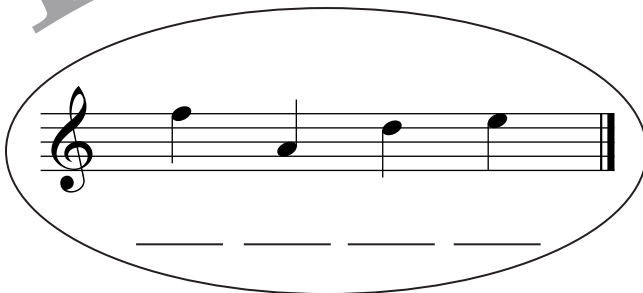


\_\_\_\_\_

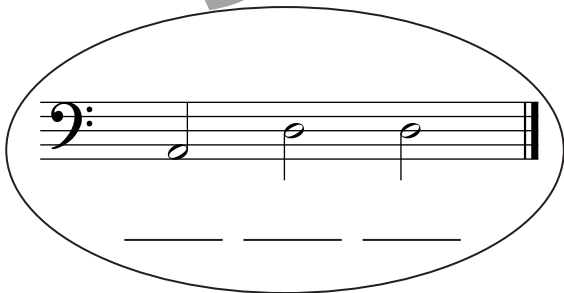
Name the following notes to form words:



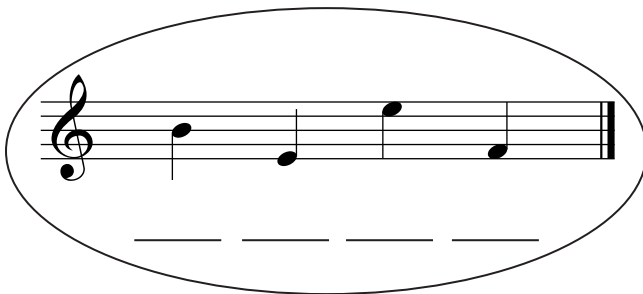
\_\_\_\_\_



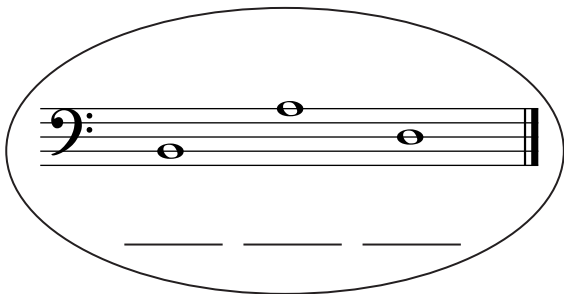
\_\_\_\_\_



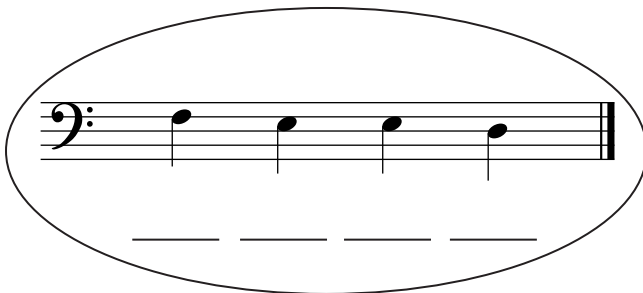
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



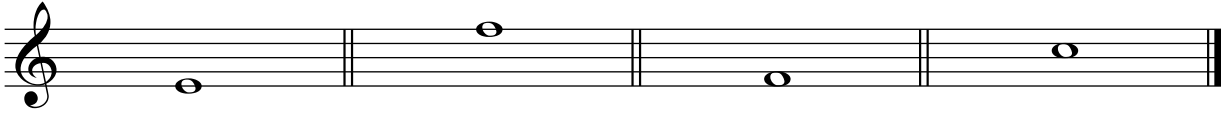
\_\_\_\_\_

# Revision Test - Using the Stave

Complete this revision test at your lesson.

Name the following **treble clef** notes:

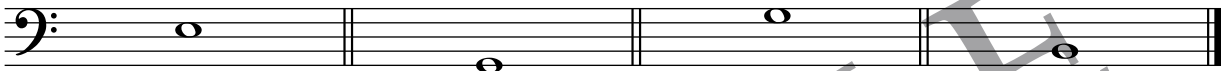
/4



\_\_\_\_\_

Name the following **bass clef** notes:

/4



\_\_\_\_\_

Write a phrase that could be used to remember the **bass clef lines**:

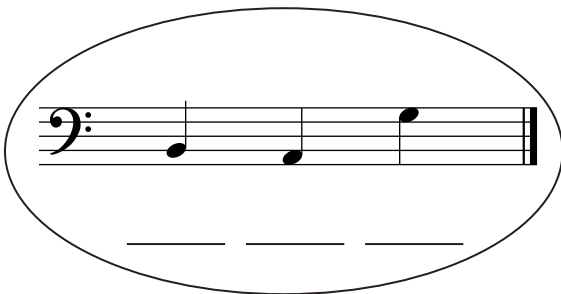
/5



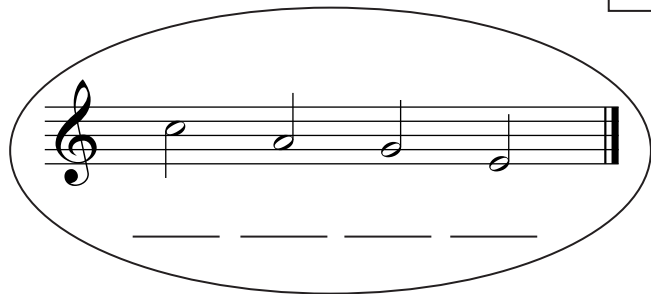
\_\_\_\_\_

Name the following notes to form words:

/2



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

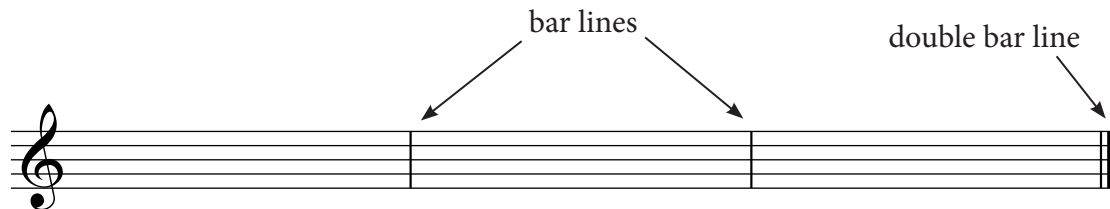
Total: /15



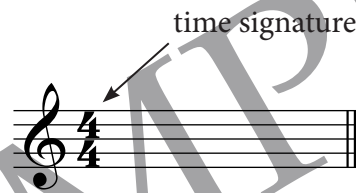
# Timing

A musical staff or staff can be divided into sections, called **bars**. We do this by adding vertical lines, called **bar lines**.

At the end of a piece of music we place a **double bar line**. This tells us that the piece is finished.

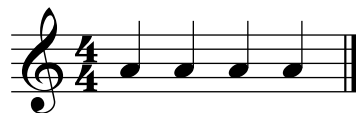


You may have noticed two numbers placed to the right hand of the clef in the pieces you have played. These numbers are called the **time signature**.



Every time signature is made up of two numbers. The top number tells you how many counts or beats are in every bar. The bottom number tells you what kind of note is equal to one count or beat for that particular time signature.

The number 4 at the top of a time signature tells us that there needs to be four beats in every bar of music. The number 4 at the bottom of a time signature tells us that a **crotchet** is equal to one count or beat.



You can have any number of notes in a bar of  $\frac{4}{4}$ , as long as the **total value** of the notes adds up to **four beats** (see the example below):



Place a tick or a cross in each box to indicate whether the correct number of beats are in each bar according to the time signature (*the first has been completed as an example*):

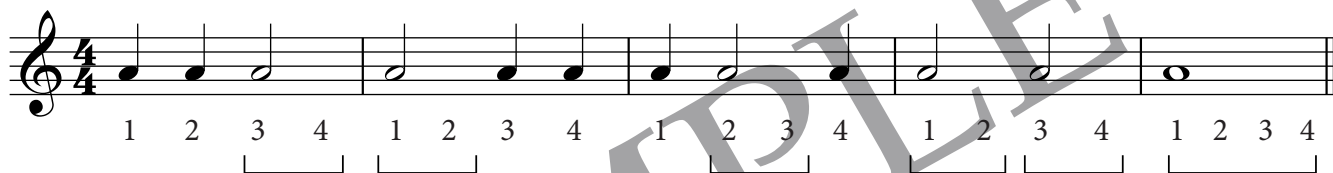
## Circling Beats

One of the reasons we divide pieces of music into bars is that it is much easier to count the beats, as there are only a small number of individual beats in each bar.

If the time signature is  $\frac{4}{4}$ , you only need to count from one to four for each bar. After counting '4' you start with '1' again.



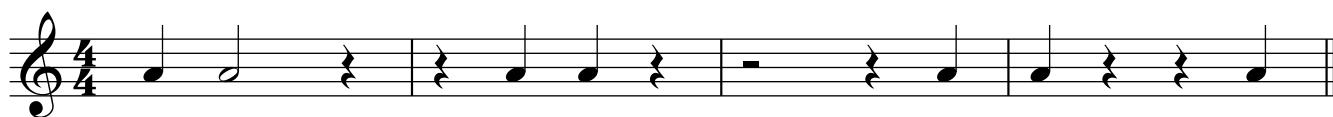
You have already been introduced to minim and semibreve notes/rests. Note below how minims and semibreves take up more than one individual beat of the bar:



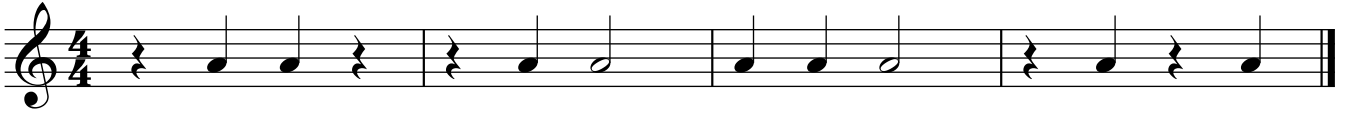
Place a single circle around **beat 1** in each bar below (*the first bar has been completed as an example*):



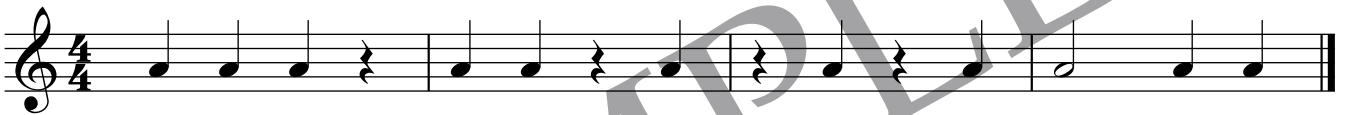
Place a single circle around **beat 4** in each bar below:



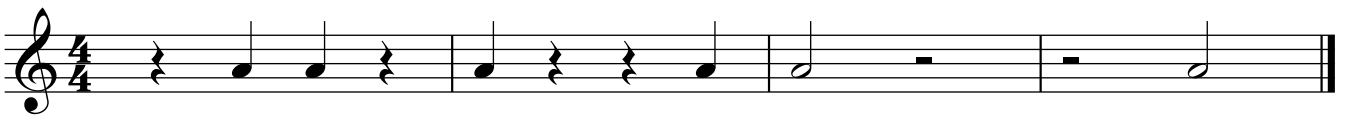
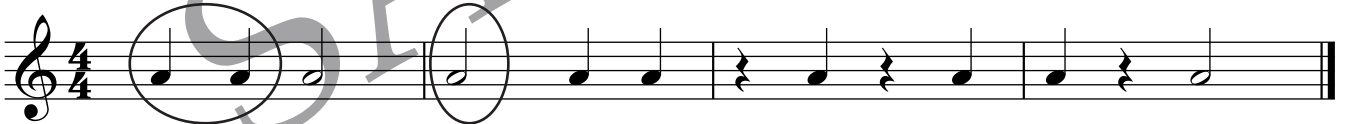
Place a single circle around **beat 2** in each bar below:



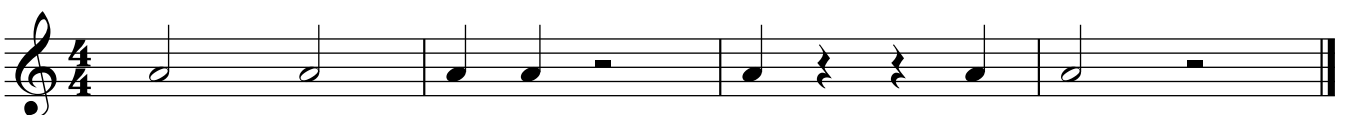
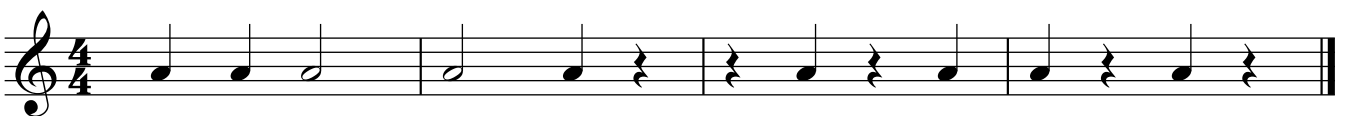
Place a single circle around **beat 3** in each bar below:



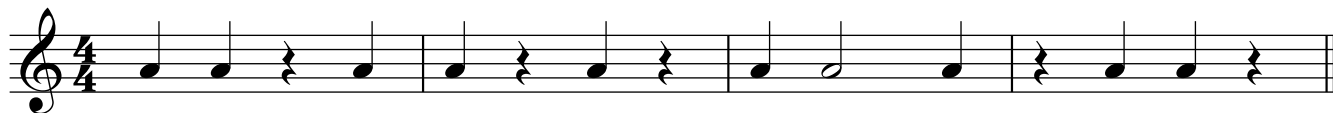
Place a single circle around **beats 1 and 2** in each bar below (*the first two bars have been completed as an example*):



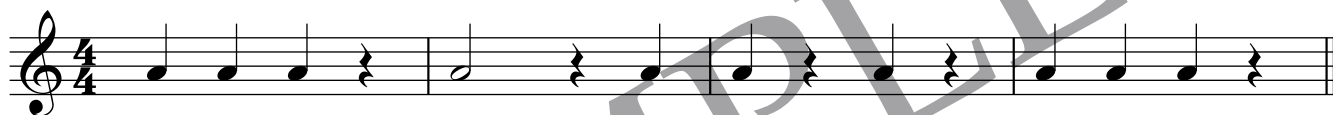
Place a single circle around **beats 3 and 4** in each bar below:



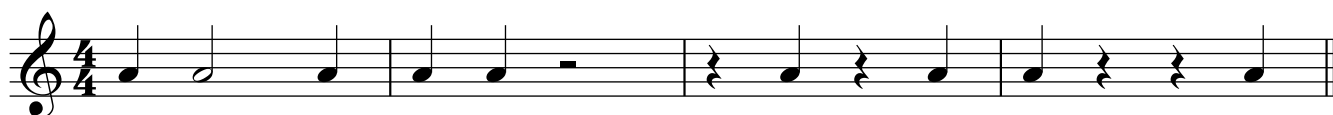
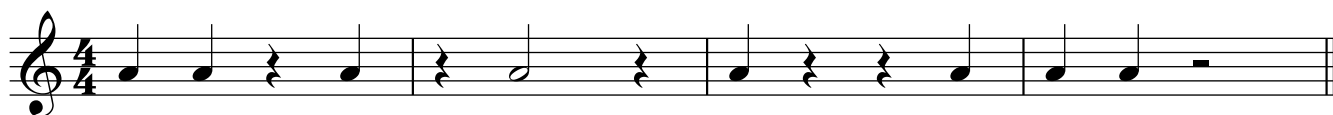
Place a single circle around **beats 2 and 3** in each bar below:



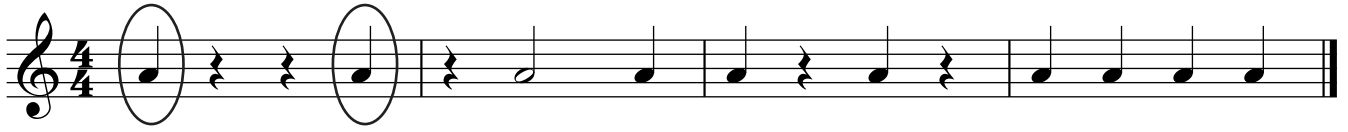
Place a single circle around **beats 1, 2 and 3** in each bar below:



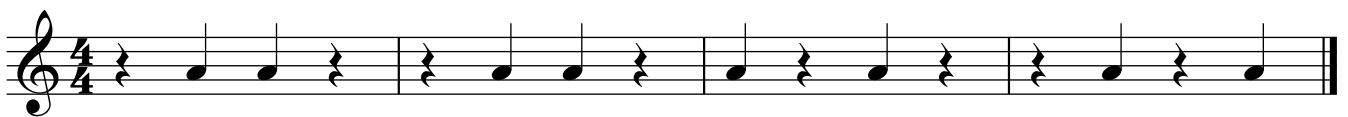
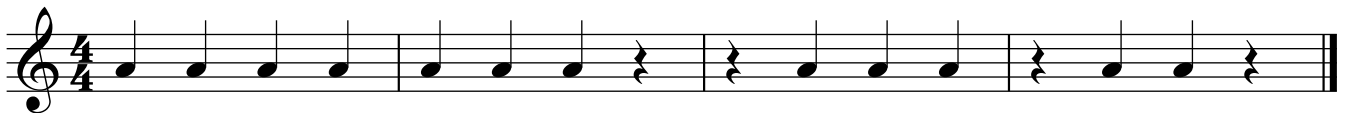
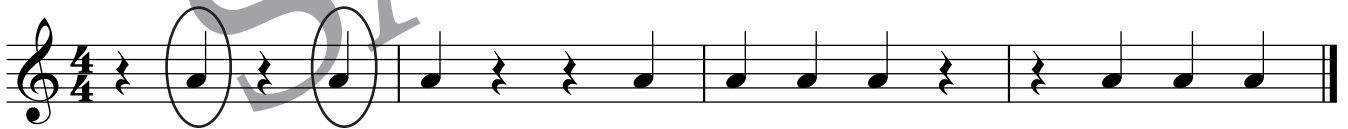
Place a single circle around **beats 2, 3 and 4** in each bar below:



Place a circle around **beat 1** and a circle around **beat 4** in each bar below (*the first bar has been completed as an example*):



Place a circle around **beat 2** and a circle around **beat 4** in each bar below (*the first bar has been completed as an example*):



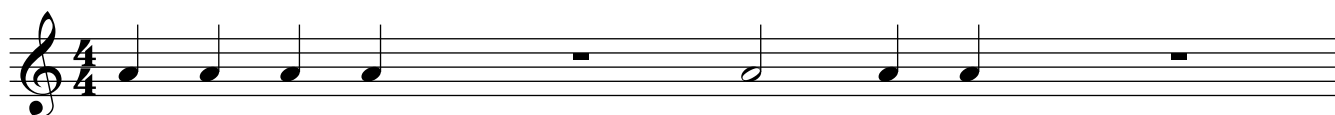
## Bar Lines

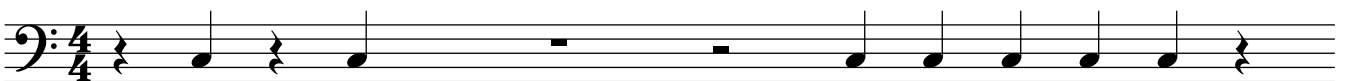
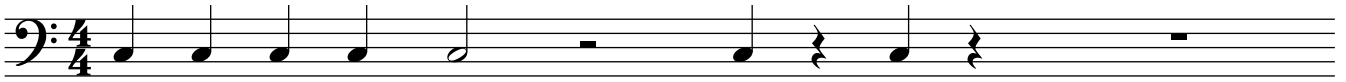
In the exercises below, you need to draw a bar line after every 4 beats, and a double bar line at the end of the line of music.

The bar lines and double bar lines that you draw should be vertical, straight and should not go beyond the top or bottom lines of the staff (*see the examples below*):



Add bar lines and a double bar line to the following lines of music:







# Revision Test - Timing

Complete this revision test at your lesson.

Place a tick or a cross in each box to indicate whether the correct number of beats are in each bar according to the time signature:

                        /4

Place a single circle around **beats 1 and 2** in each bar below:

/4

Place a circle around **beat 1** and a circle around **beat 3** in each bar below:

/8

Add bar lines and a double bar line to the following lines of music:

/4

Total:  /20

# Instruments of the Orchestra

A symphony orchestra is made up of over 20 different instruments. These instruments can be grouped into four different sections:

1. Strings
2. Woodwind
3. Brass
4. Percussion

## Strings



There are five different instruments in the string section of a symphony orchestra:

Violin

Cello

Harp

Viola

Double Bass

## Woodwind



There are five main instruments in the woodwind section of a symphony orchestra:

Flute

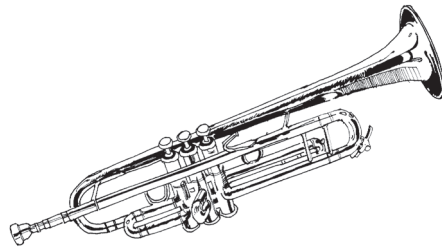
Clarinet

Bassoon

Piccolo

Oboe

## Brass



There are four main instruments in the brass section of a symphony orchestra:

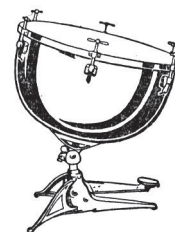
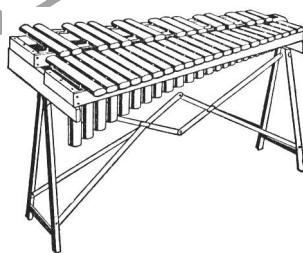
Trumpet

French Horn

Trombone

Tuba

## Percussion



There are many different percussion instruments used in a symphony orchestra. Here are six of the more commonly used percussion instruments:

Timpani

Snare Drum

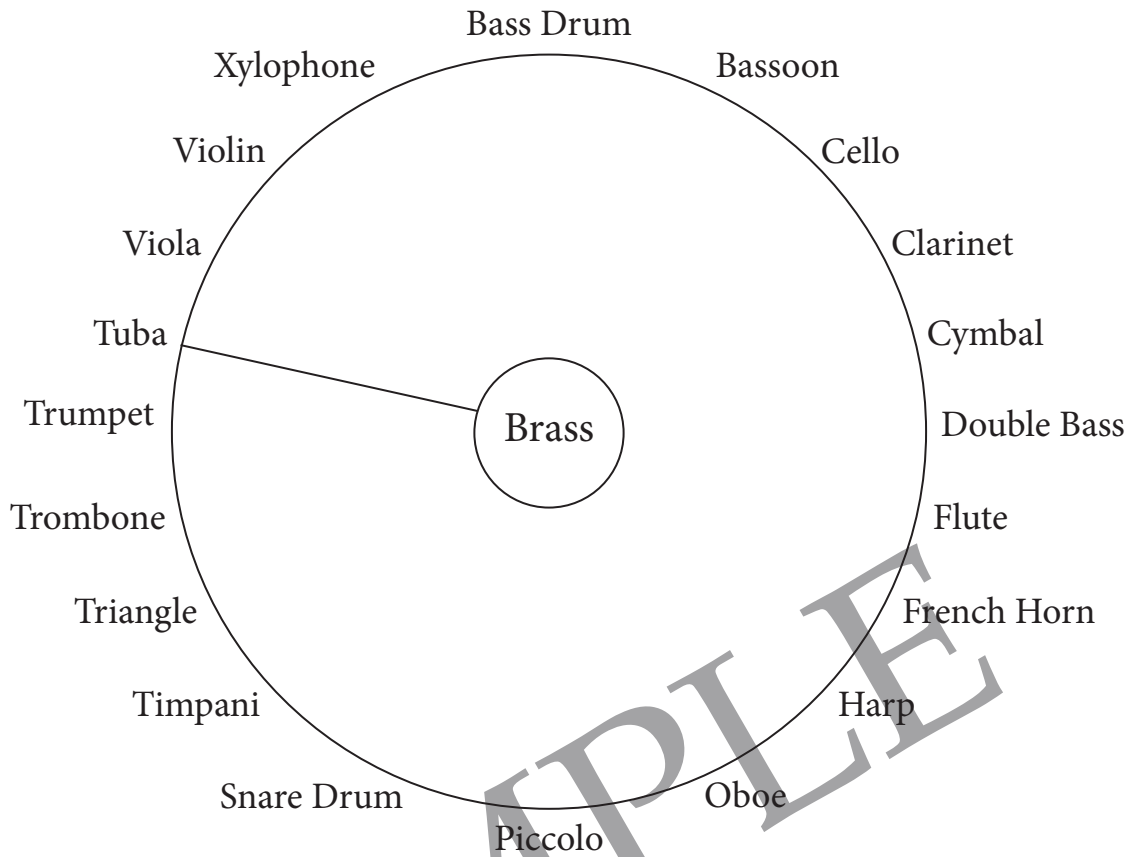
Bass Drum

Cymbal

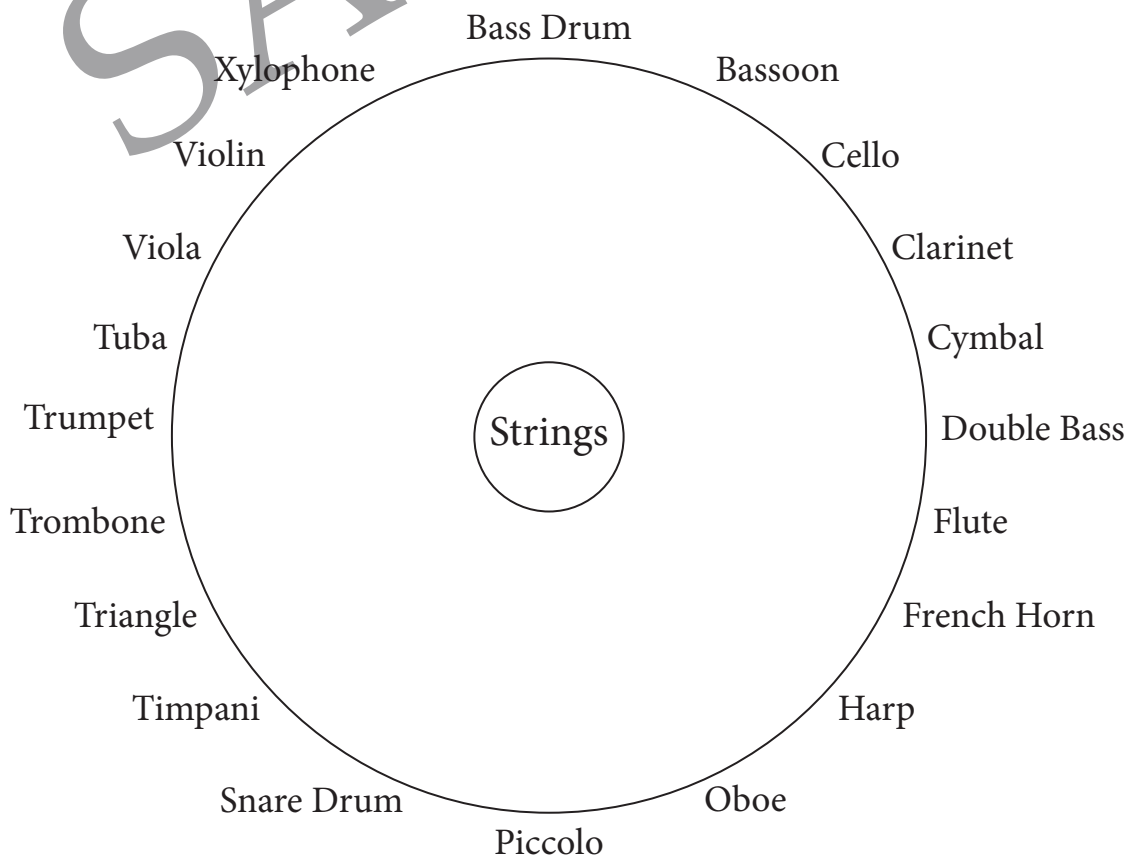
Triangle

Xylophone

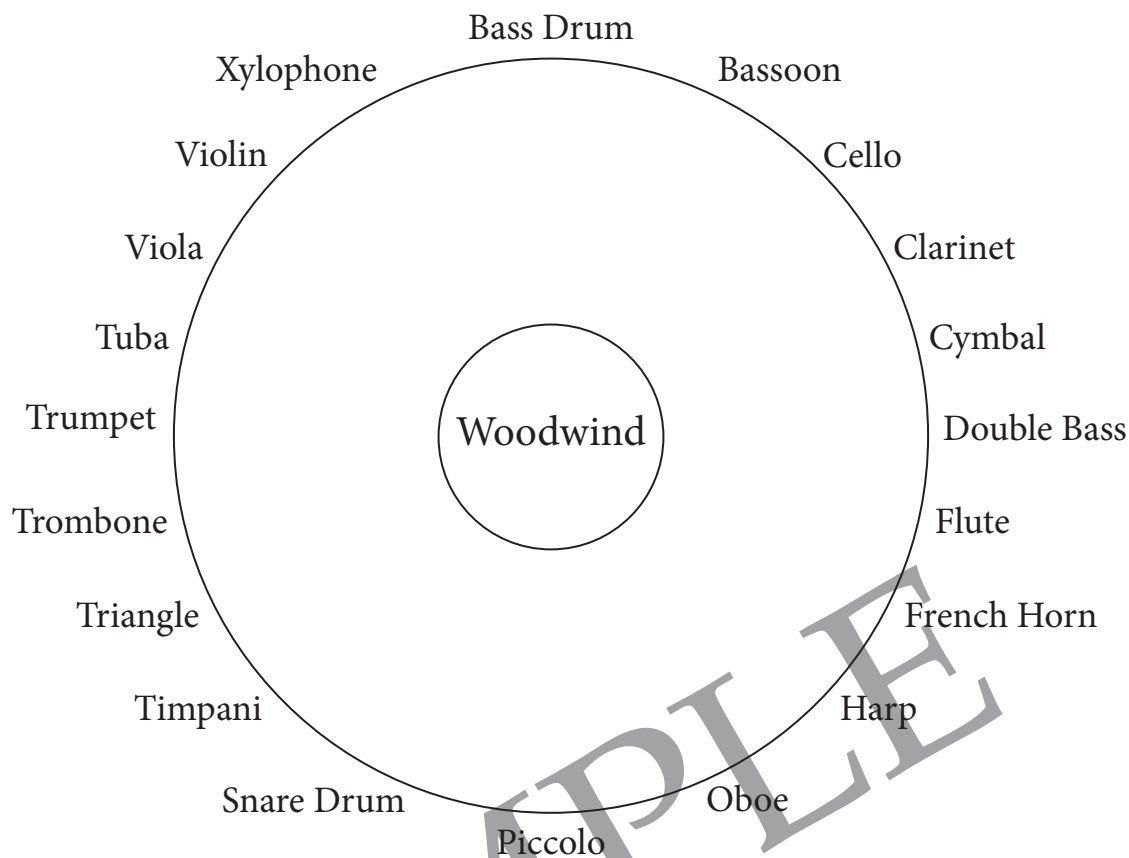
Draw a line from the inner circle to all the instruments belonging to the **brass** family (*the first one has been completed as an example*):



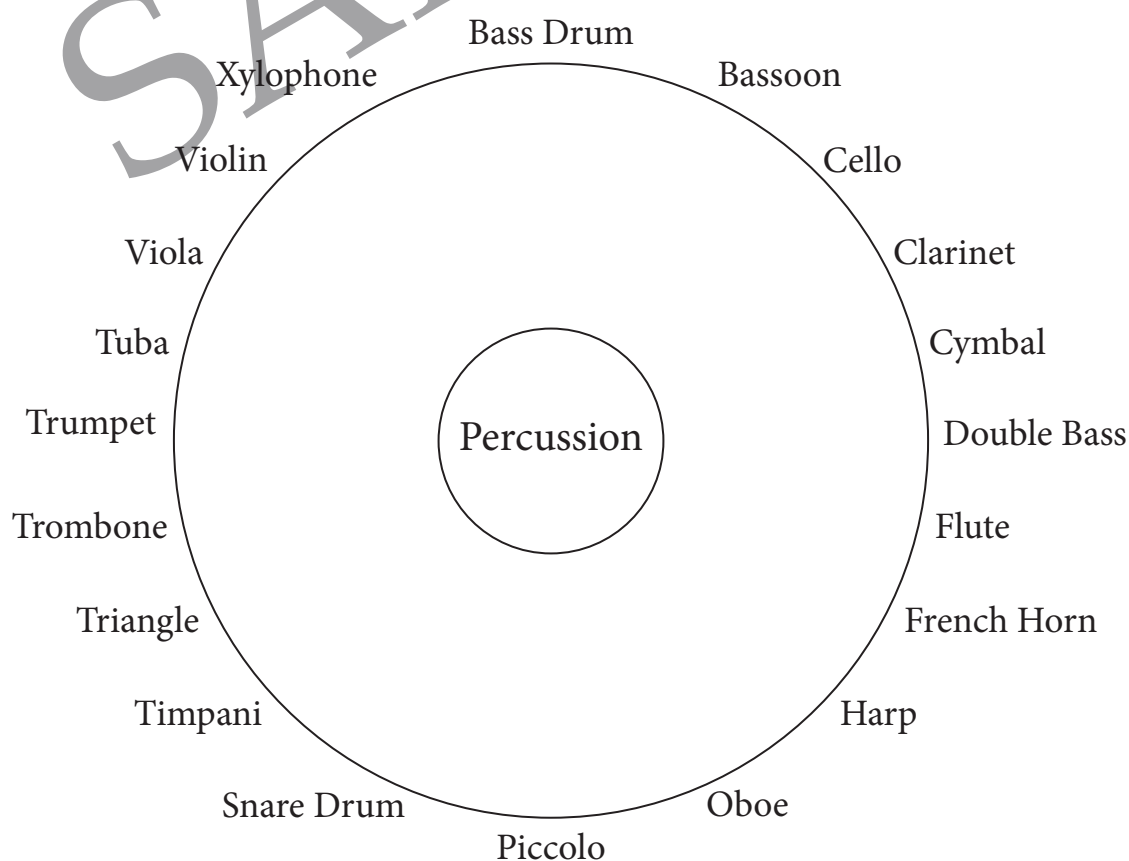
Draw a line from the inner circle to all the instruments belonging to the **strings** family:



Draw a line from the inner circle to all the instruments belonging to the **woodwind** family:



Draw a line from the inner circle to all the instruments belonging to the **percussion** family:



Find and circle the names of the twenty symphony orchestra instruments listed below. The names have been written vertically and horizontally, not diagonally (*the first one has been completed as an example*):

- Bass Drum
- Bassoon
- Cello
- Clarinet
- Cymbal

- Double Bass
- Flute
- French Horn
- Harp
- Oboe

- Piccolo
- Snare Drum
- Timpani
- Triangle
- Trombone

- Trumpet
- Tuba
- Viola
- Violin
- Xylophone

F	T	R	O	M	B	O	N	E	V	E	G	D	C
R	E	F	D	T	A	V	B	F	L	U	T	E	X
E	V	G	O	R	U	E	C	T	I	P	G	T	Y
N	W	A	U	I	I	K	N	R	O	B	O	E	L
C	Y	M	B	A	L	Y	T	U	B	A	E	C	O
H	S	V	L	N	C	T	I	M	P	A	N	I	P
H	U	I	E	G	H	A	R	P	V	Y	M	B	H
O	F	O	B	L	T	U	N	E	D	R	E	A	O
R	J	L	A	E	D	E	B	T	A	C	F	S	N
N	B	A	S	S	D	R	U	M	L	N	S	S	E
J	Z	D	S	N	A	R	E	D	R	U	M	O	V
L	R	H	U	C	L	A	R	I	N	E	T	O	L
C	E	L	L	O	L	N	V	I	O	L	I	N	A
Z	P	I	C	C	O	L	O	B	H	S	E	M	Y

# Revision Test - Instruments of the Orchestra

Complete this revision test at your lesson.

Circle the instruments that belong to the **brass** family:

/4

Violin      Flute      Tuba      Oboe      Trumpet

Circle the instruments that belong to the **strings** family:

/4

Viola      Piccolo      Trombone      Oboe      Cello

Which family does the **bassoon** belong to?

/2

Strings      Woodwind      Brass      Percussion

Circle the instruments that **do not** belong to a symphony orchestra:

/5

Double Bass      Recorder      Guitar      Bassoon      Flute

Saxophone      Bass Drum      Timpani      Euphonium      Harmonica

Total: /15

# Terminology

Understanding and following the terminology in your pieces will enable you to perform more musically. There are nine terms for you to learn in Beginner Grade. You will most likely have already come across most of the terms on this list in the pieces you play.


Beginner Grade:


Forte - loud (*f*)

Piano - soft (*p*)

Mezzo forte - moderately loud (*mf*)

Mezzo piano - moderately soft (*mp*)

Crescendo - gradually becoming louder (*cresc.* or )

Decrescendo - gradually becoming softer (*decresc.* or )

# - sharp

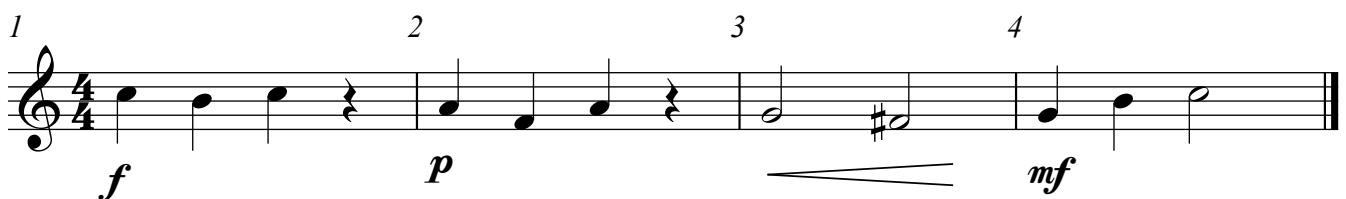
b - flat

♮ - natural

**Dynamics** - We call the terms (and their abbreviations) that are used to describe the volume at which we need to play a piece of music **dynamics**. For example, to instruct a musician to play the start of a piece loudly, you add the dynamic marking 'forte' (*f*) beneath the first note of the piece.

**Accidentals** - A sharp, flat or natural placed before a note is called an **accidental**.

Circle the correct answer regarding the **dynamics** and **accidentals** in the following pieces:



Bar 1 should be played:      moderately loud      soft      loud

Bar 2 should be played:      moderately loud      moderately soft      soft

Bar 3 needs to be:      becoming louder      becoming softer      speeding up

Bar 4 should be played:      moderately loud      moderately slow      loud

The accidental in bar 3 is a:      sharp      natural      flat



1 2 3 4

*p* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

- Bar 1 should be played:      loud                      soft                      moderately soft
- Bar 2 needs to be:              becoming louder      speeding up          becoming softer
- Bar 3 should be played:      loud                      soft                      moderately loud
- The accidental in bar 2 is a:   sharp                      natural                  flat

1 2 3 4

*mf* *f*


- Bar 1 should be played:      moderately soft      loud                      moderately loud
- Bar 3 needs to be:              becoming louder      very fast              becoming softer
- Bar 4 should be played:      loud                      soft                      moderately loud
- The accidental in bar 4 is a:   sharp                      natural                  flat

1 2 3 4

*p* *cresc.* *f* *decresc.*

- Bar 1 should be played:      loud                      soft                      moderately soft
- Bar 2 needs to be:              becoming louder      quite slow              becoming softer
- Bar 4 needs to be:              extra loud              slowing down          becoming softer
- The accidental in bar 3 is a:   sharp                      flat                      natural


## Repeat signs

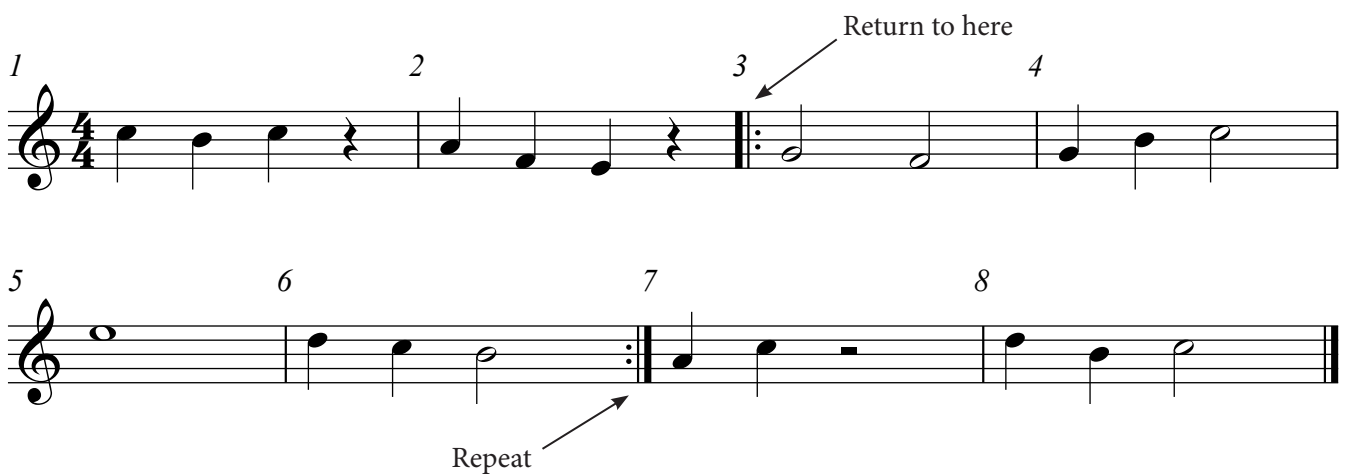
 This is the **end repeat** (or **right repeat**) sign.  
Play the music that is before this sign, again.



Musical notation in 4/4 time, 8 bars. Bars 1-4: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, quarter rest. Bars 5-8: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, quarter rest. An end repeat sign (double bar line with two dots on the right) is at the end of bar 8. An arrow labeled "Repeat sign" points to this sign.

When you get to the repeat sign in the piece above, you should return to the beginning and play the entire piece a second time.

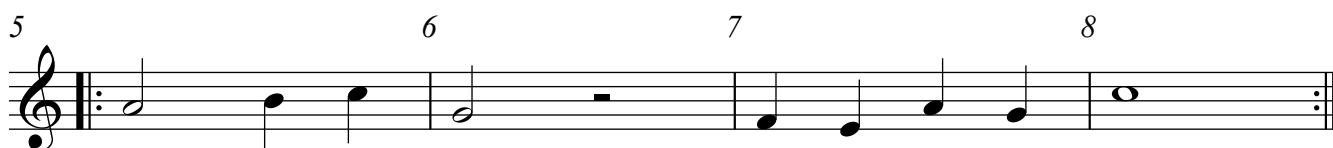
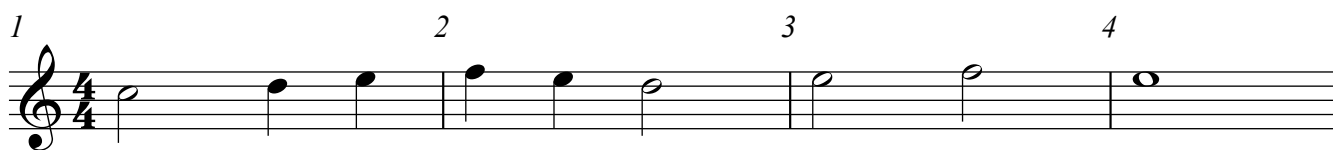
 This is the **begin repeat** (or **left repeat**) sign.  
You return to this point of the piece **after** you have reached an end repeat.



Musical notation in 4/4 time, 8 bars. Bars 1-4: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, quarter rest. Bars 5-8: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, quarter rest. A begin repeat sign (double bar line with two dots on the left) is at the start of bar 3. An arrow labeled "Return to here" points to this sign. An end repeat sign is at the end of bar 6. An arrow labeled "Repeat" points to the end repeat sign.

In the example above, you repeat the section of music between bar 3 and the end of bar 6 before continuing on to bars 7 and 8.

Circle the correct answer for each of the questions below:

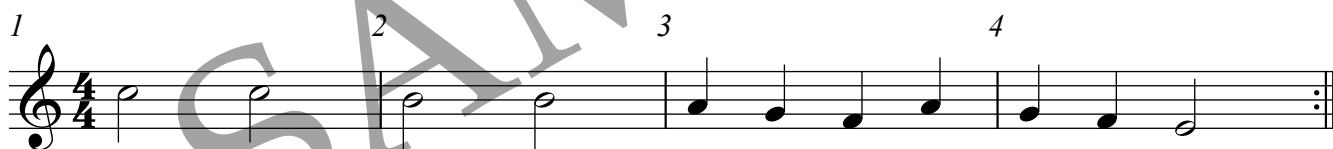


After bar 4 you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 8

After bar 5 you should play:      bar 1      bar 6      bar 8

After bar 8 you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 4

The last bar you should play is:      bar 4      bar 5      bar 8



After bar 4 (*the 1st time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 8

After bar 4 (*the 2nd time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 8

After bar 8 you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 4

The last bar you should play is:      bar 4      bar 5      bar 8

After bar 4 (*the 1st time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 8

After bar 4 (*the 2nd time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 8

After bar 6 (*the 1st time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 7

After bar 6 (*the 2nd time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 5      bar 7

The last bar you should play is:      bar 4      bar 6      bar 8

After bar 2 (*the 1st time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 3      bar 5

After bar 4 (*the 1st time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 3      bar 7

After bar 4 (*the 2nd time through*) you should play:      bar 3      bar 5      bar 8

After bar 7 (*the 1st time through*) you should play:      bar 1      bar 4      bar 7

After bar 7 (*the 2nd time through*) you should play:      bar 3      bar 5      bar 8

The last bar you should play is:      bar 4      bar 7      bar 8

# Sample Examination Paper 1

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam centre: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Time allowed for this examination: 1 hour*

*Please complete all questions in pencil or ink. Read all questions carefully.*

Examiner's  
use only

## 1. Notation (20 marks)

Circle the correct answer:

 - **This note is a:**      semibreve      minim      crotchet

 - **This rest is a:**      semibreve rest      minim rest      crotchet rest

 - **This note is a:**      semibreve      minim      crotchet

**A crotchet is held for:**      1 beat      2 beats      4 beats

**A semibreve is held for:**      1 beat      2 beats      4 beats

/10

In the box provided draw the following notes or rests:

1. Crotchet rest

2. Minim note  
(stem up)

3. Crotchet note  
(stem down)

/5

Between the two lines draw the following rests:

4. Minim rest

5. Semibreve rest

Sample Examination Paper - Beginner Grade

Answer the following questions by writing the correct **number**:

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/5

**2. Note names (20 marks)**

Name the following **treble clef** notes:

\_\_\_\_\_

/10

Name the following **bass clef** notes:

\_\_\_\_\_

/10

**3. Timing (30 marks)**

Place a tick or a cross in each box to indicate whether the correct number of beats are in each bar according to the time signature:

/5

/5

## Sample Examination Paper - Beginner Grade

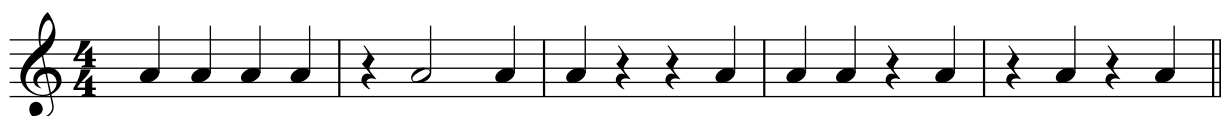
Place a single circle around **beats 2 and 3** in each bar below:



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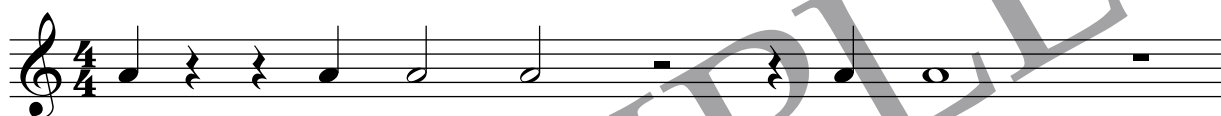
5

Place a circle around **beat 1** and a circle around **beat 4** in each bar below:



10

Add bar lines and a double bar line to the following line of music:



5

#### 4. Instruments of the Orchestra (10 marks)

Circle the instruments that belong to the **brass** family:

Snare Drum

Tuba

French Horn

Oboe

Trumpet

3

Which family does the **Viola** belong to?

Strings

Woodwind

Brass

Percussion

2

Circle the instruments that **belong** to a symphony orchestra:

Double Bass

Recorder

Guitar

Oboe

Flute

5

Saxophone

Bass Drum

Timpani

Tin Whistle

Harmonica

## Sample Examination Paper - Beginner Grade

## 5. Terminology (20 marks)

Examiner's  
use onlyCircle the correct answer in regards to the **dynamic markings** in the following piece:

1 2 3 4 5

*mf* *f* *p*

- Bar 1 should be played: moderately loud      moderately soft      loud
- Bar 2 needs to be: becoming louder      becoming softer      speeding up
- Bar 3 should be played: moderately loud      loud      soft
- Bar 4 needs to be: becoming louder      becoming softer      slowing down
- The accidental in bar 4 is a: sharp      natural      flat

10

Circle the correct answer for each of the questions below:

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

- After bar 2 (*the 1st time through*) you should play: bar 1      bar 3      bar 7
- After bar 4 you should play: bar 1      bar 3      bar 5
- After bar 6 you should play: bar 1      bar 3      bar 7
- After bar 8 (*the 1st time through*) you should play: bar 1      bar 5      bar 7
- The last bar you should play is: bar 4      bar 6      bar 8

10

**Total:**



# Sample Examination Paper 2

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam centre: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Time allowed for this examination: 1 hour*

*Please complete all questions in pencil or ink. Read all questions carefully.*

Examiner's  
use only

## 1. Notation (20 marks)

Circle the correct answer:

 - This rest is a:            semibreve rest            minim rest            crotchet rest

 - This rest is a:            semibreve rest            minim rest            crotchet rest

 - This note is a:            semibreve            minim            crotchet

A minim is held for:            1 beat            2 beats            4 beats

A crotchet rest is held for:            1 beat            2 beats            4 beats

/10

In the box provided draw the following notes or rests:

1. Semibreve note

2. Minim note  
(stem down)

3. Crotchet note  
(stem up)

/5

Between the two lines draw the following rests:

4. Semibreve rest

5. Minim rest

Sample Examination Paper 2 - Beginner Grade

Answer the following questions by writing the correct **note or rest**:

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5

2. Note names (20 marks)

Name the following **treble clef** notes:

\_\_\_\_\_

10

Name the following **bass clef** notes:

\_\_\_\_\_

10

3. Timing (30 marks)

Place a tick or a cross in each box to indicate whether the correct number of beats are in each bar according to the time signature:

5

5

## Sample Examination Paper 2 - Beginner Grade

Place a single circle around **beats 3 and 4** in each bar below:



Examiner's  
use only

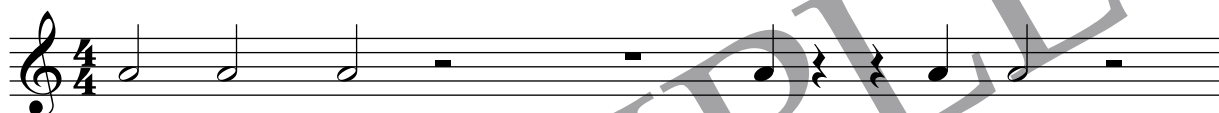
/5

Place a circle around **beat 1** and a circle around **beat 3** in each bar below:



/10

Add bar lines and a double bar line to the following line of music:



/5

#### 4. Instruments of the Orchestra (10 marks)

Circle the instruments that belong to the **woodwind** family:

Flute

Trumpet

Oboe

Violin

Bassoon

/3

Which family does the **tuba** belong to?

Strings

Woodwind

Brass

Percussion

/2

Circle the instruments that **do not belong** to a symphony orchestra:

Cello

Kazoo

Violin

Banjo

Timpani

/5

Kick Drum

Cymbals

Bassoon

Sitar

Koto

5. Terminology (20 marks)

Circle the correct answer in regards to the **dynamic markings** in the following piece:

- Bar 1 should be played:      loud                                  moderately soft                  soft
- Bar 2 needs to be:              becoming louder                  becoming softer                  slowing down
- Bar 3 should be played:      moderately soft                  moderately loud                  loud
- Bar 4 needs to be:              becoming louder                  becoming softer                  speeding up
- The accidental in bar 4 is a:   sharp                                  natural                                  flat

10

Circle the correct answer for each of the questions below:

- After bar 2 (*the 1st time through*) you should play:      bar 1                  bar 3                  bar 5
- After bar 4 you should play:                                  bar 1                  bar 3                  bar 5
- After bar 6 (*the 1st time through*) you should play:      bar 1                  bar 3                  bar 7
- After bar 6 (*the 2nd time through*) you should play:      bar 3                  bar 5                  bar 7
- The last bar you should play is:                                  bar 4                  bar 6                  bar 8

10

**Total:**