



**Test Papers
Hub.**

AMEB Theory of Music Grade 4 Practice Paper 1

Theory of Music, Grade 4

100 marks · pass mark 65 · 180 minutes · written paper (no aural) · answer in pencil on the staves and lines

How to use this booklet

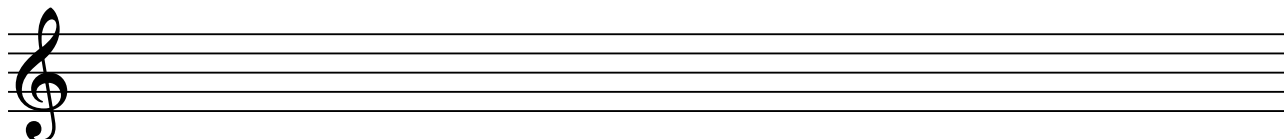
- Answer every question. Marks for each question are shown in brackets, and the paper totals 100 marks (a pass is 65).
- Write notes, signs and words in the spaces provided. Use a pencil and an eraser, and write clearly.
- In the Worked Solutions, model answers are drawn in green with the reasoning. Where several answers would be correct, the one shown is just one possibility.
- This is an independent practice paper written by Test Papers Hub to match the AMEB Theory of Music syllabus. It is not an AMEB paper, and the split of marks between questions is TPH's own.

THEORY OF MUSIC — GRADE 4

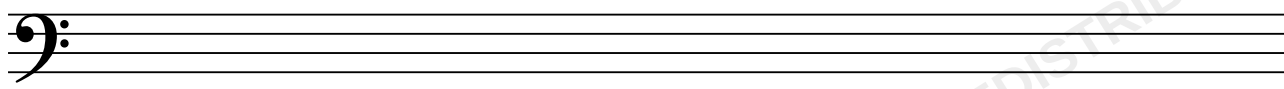
100 marks · 180 minutes · written

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

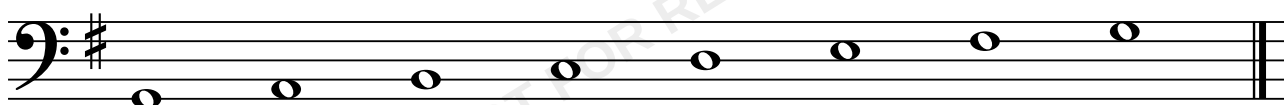
1. Write the scale of B major, ascending, through one octave, on the treble clef. Use the key signature and add any accidentals the scale needs. Write semibreves. [4]



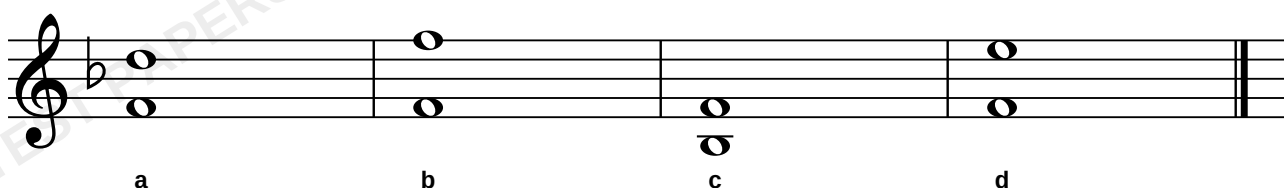
2. Write the scale of B minor (harmonic form), descending, through one octave, on the bass clef. Use the key signature and add any accidentals the scale needs. Write semibreves. [4]



3. This is the scale of G major. Draw a bracket under each pair of notes that are a semitone apart. [3]

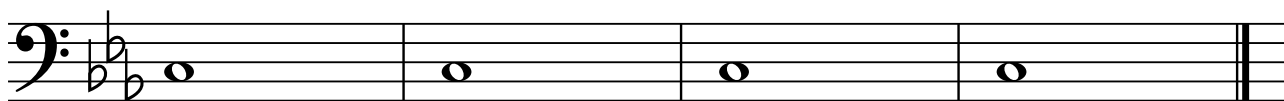


4. Each pair of notes is in the key of F major. Name each interval, giving its number and quality (for example, major 3rd). [4]



- a) _____ b) _____
c) _____ d) _____

5. In the key of C minor, write the note that makes each named interval with the note given. [4]
The key signature is shown.



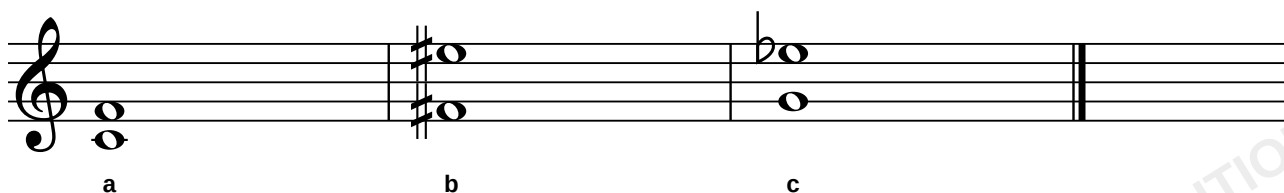
perfect 5th above

perfect 4th above

perfect 4th below

major 3rd below

6. Name each interval, then name its inversion. [3]



a) interval: / inversion: _____

b) interval: / inversion: _____

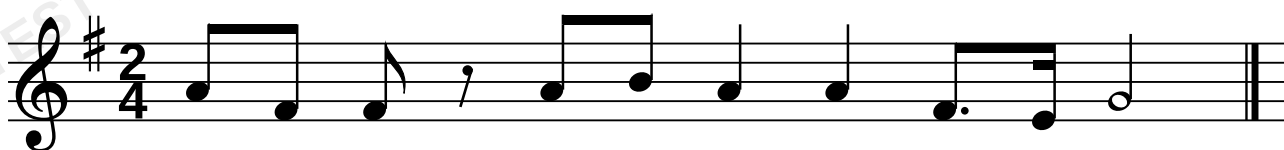
c) interval: / inversion: _____

7. This melody begins in C major and modulates in the second half. Name the key to which it modulates and say how it is related to C major (the dominant, the relative major or minor). [4]

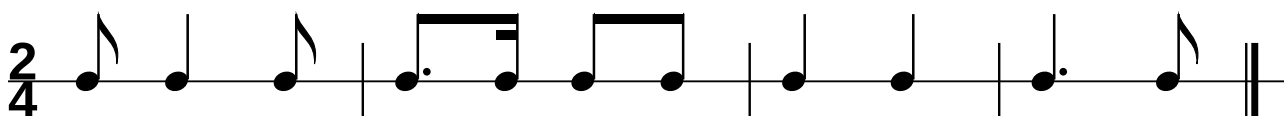


Answer: _____

8. Add the missing bar lines to this melody in $\frac{2}{4}$ time. The melody begins on the first beat of the bar. [3]



9. Syncopation occurs when a note starts off the beat and is held across the next beat. Which of the four bars below contain syncopation? Write the bar numbers. [3]



Answer: _____

THEORY OF MUSIC — GRADE 4

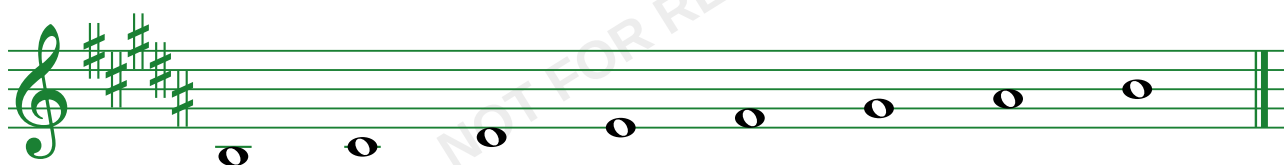
Answers & worked solutions

Marks by topic

Topic	Marks
Scales and key signatures	15
Intervals	11
Chords and harmony	26
Time and rhythm	6
Transposition	8
Creative work	8
Terminology and signs	12
General knowledge	14
Total	100

Pass mark 65. Self-mark each question by its marks in brackets.

1. Write the scale of B major, ascending, through one octave, on the treble clef. Use the key signature and add any accidentals the scale needs. Write semibreves. [4]



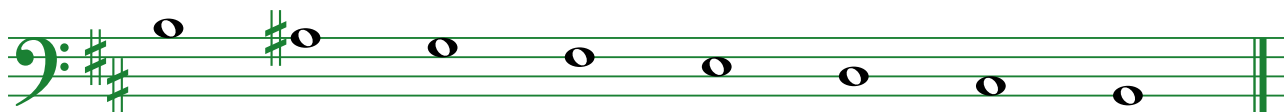
- Key signature: B major has 5 sharps (F sharp, C sharp, G sharp, D sharp, A sharp).
- Tones and semitones going up: T T S T T T S.
- The notes are B C# D# E F# G# A# B.

LOS: MU Scales and key signatures

KEY TAKEAWAY

Count in tones and semitones from the tonic, and check each letter name is used once.

2. Write the scale of B minor (harmonic form), descending, through one octave, on the bass clef. Use the key signature and add any accidentals the scale needs. Write semibreves. [4]



- Key signature: B minor has 2 sharps (F sharp, C sharp).
- Tones and semitones going up: T S T T S A S.
- Harmonic minor raises the 7th note by a semitone, so there is an augmented 2nd (3 semitones) between the 6th and 7th notes.