

Grade 4 *(2 hours)*

Section 1	General multiple choice – 10 questions	<i>(10 marks)</i>
Section 2	Writing scales, arpeggios, broken chords	<i>(15 marks)</i>
Section 3	Correcting mistakes	<i>(10 marks)</i>
Section 4	Transposition	<i>(15 marks)</i>
Section 5	4-part chords for SATB	<i>(15 marks)</i>
Section 6	Adding a bass line to a tune or vice versa	<i>(15 marks)</i>
Section 7	Analysis – 10 questions	<i>(20 marks)</i>

Questions and tasks may cover all matters specified in previous grades and also the following:

Rhythm and form

1. Time signatures of $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$
2. Rules for grouping note and rest values within $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ (including grouping indications at the beginning of bars or scores, e.g. 2,3 or 3,2)
3. Harmonic rhythm (how fast chords change and whether regular or irregular)
4. Writing a rhythm to fit with words, writing words under a tune, and correcting mistakes in word setting (based on the rule that important words (or syllables) should be placed on the main beats of a bar)
5. Saying how many sections there are in a piece (form)

Pitch

1. Naming and using notes in alto clef
2. E \flat and A major keys (for all major keys for the grade: scales, key signatures, one-octave arpeggios, broken chords and tonic triads (root, first or second inversion))
3. C and F \sharp minor keys (for all minor keys for the grade: scales – natural (Aeolian mode) and harmonic and melodic, key signatures, one-octave arpeggios, broken chords and tonic triads (root, first or second inversion))
4. Inversions of tonic triads. Labelled:
 - as a chord symbol above the music (e.g. C, C/E and C/G in the key of C major or Am, Am/C and Am/E in the key of A minor)
 - as a Roman numeral below the music (e.g. I, I \flat and I \flat c in the key of C major or i, i \flat and i \flat c in the key of A minor)
5. Identifying the key of a piece in E \flat or A major and C or F \sharp minor
6. 4th degree of the major/minor scale being known as the subdominant or fa (major keys only)
7. Subdominant triads for all keys covered so far
8. Major/minor subdominant and dominant triads labelled:
 - as a chord symbol above the music (e.g. for subdominant, F in the key of C major or Dm (or D where the 6th degree is raised) in the key of A minor)
 - as a Roman numeral below the music (e.g. for subdominant IV in the key of C major or iv (or IV where the 6th degree is raised) in the key of A minor)
9. Recognising a plagal cadence in the home key (major or minor)
10. Enharmonic equivalents
11. Recognising chromatic scales or passages from chromatic scales
12. Intervals (augmented 4ths and diminished 5ths)
13. Concept of compound intervals
14. Understanding parallel 5ths and octaves
15. Dominant seventh chords of all keys covered so far
16. Dominant seventh chords labelled:
 - as a chord symbol above the music (e.g. G 7 in the key of C major or E 7 in the key of A minor)
 - as a Roman numeral below the music (e.g. V 7 in the key of C major or V 7 in the key of A minor)
17. Writing subdominant or dominant chords in root position in any key for the grade as well-balanced 4-part chords for SATB
18. Transposing a tune up or down a perfect 4th or 5th (within the keys for the grade) or for a transposing instrument for the grade
19. Recognising and writing unaccented passing notes
20. Ranges (and transposing intervals where appropriate) of French horn, descant recorder, oboe, viola, double bass and guitar as defined in the workbook
21. Knowing which families the above instruments come from (brass, woodwind, string)

Musical words and symbols

Dynamic and articulation marks

Fortepiano, sforzando (and signs and abbreviations for these where appropriate)

Tempo, expression marks and other words and signs

Accelerando, animato, assai, con moto, ben, brio, giocoso, largo, l'istesso, maestoso, pesante, primo, sempre, senza, simile, subito, troppo, ma non troppo