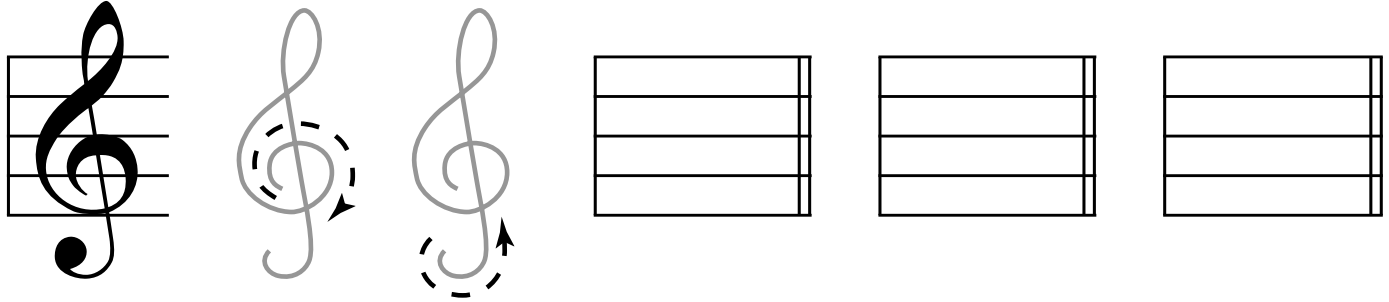


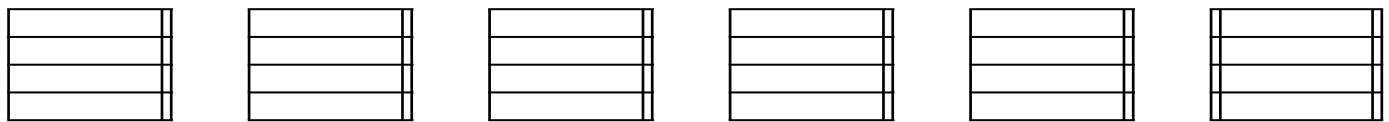
Prelims | Essential Skills

Drawing musical symbols | Treble clef

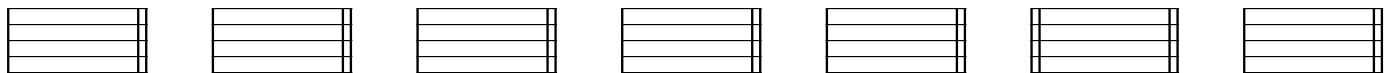
1. Draw a treble clef on each empty staff. Experiment with starting from the tight inner circle and also starting from the tail to see which you prefer – with practice, you’ll be able to draw a perfect clef whichever way you choose:



2. This is the same exercise as the one above, but it’s a little more challenging as the staff is smaller:

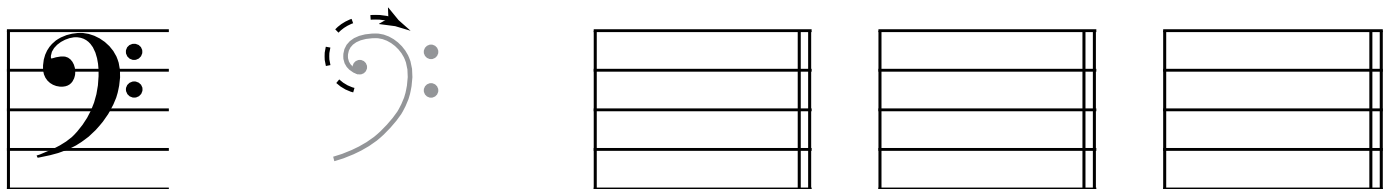


3. This time the staff is even smaller again, so this will require a really steady hand and precise curves!

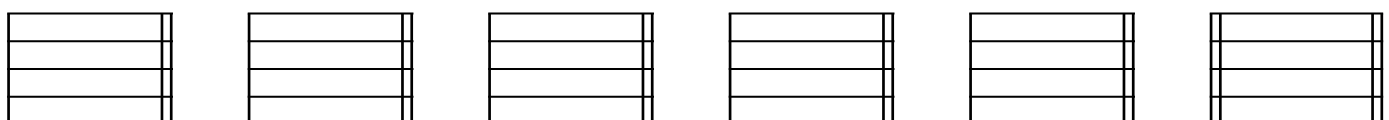


Drawing musical symbols | Bass clef

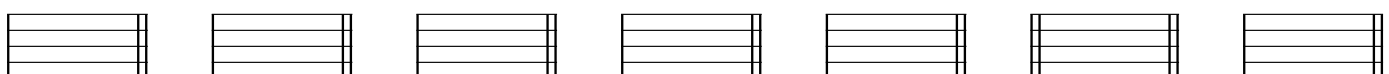
1. Draw a bass clef on each empty staff. Start with the dot in the centre of the curve then draw around and down as shown by the arrow. Complete the clef by adding the two dots – these need to be more than just a pencil dot to be clearly visible:



2. This is the same exercise as the one above, but it’s a little more challenging as the staff is smaller:

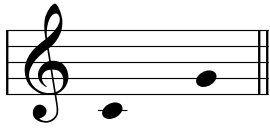


3. This time the staff is even smaller again, so this will require a really steady hand and a precise curve!

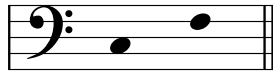


Intervals | Identifying melodic intervals

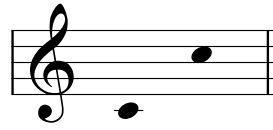
1. Write the interval name in its basic form (e.g. 5th) below each staff:



.....



.....



.....



.....

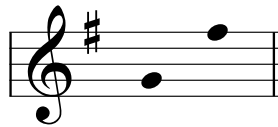
2. Write the interval name in its basic form (e.g. 5th) below each staff:



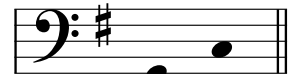
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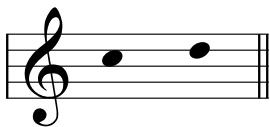


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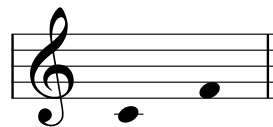
3. Write the interval name in its basic form (e.g. 5th) below each staff:



.....



.....



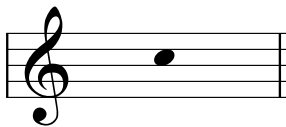
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Intervals | Writing harmonic intervals

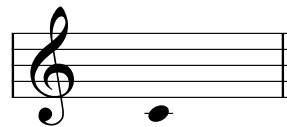
1. Add a note above each of the following to create the interval written below each staff:



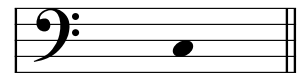
4th



6th

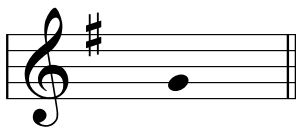


octave

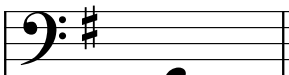


5th

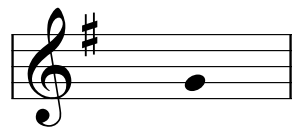
2. Add a note above each of the following to create the interval written below each staff:



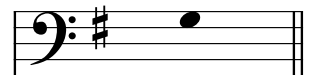
2nd



7th

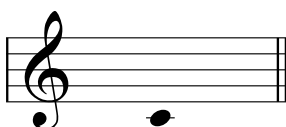


4th

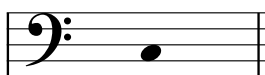


3rd

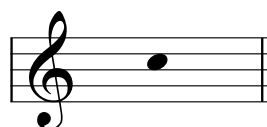
3. Add a note above each of the following to create the interval written below each staff:



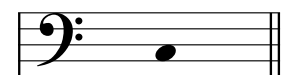
7th



2nd



3rd



octave

Section 3 | Band Knowledge

Part 1 | Identification | Drums

The following three questions refer to the labelled image of a drum kit on the right:



1. Which letter corresponds to the hi-hat?

Your answer:

2. Which letter corresponds to the snare drum?

Your answer:

3. Which letter corresponds to the bass drum?

Your answer:

The following four statements below form the options for the three questions that follow:

- A) It is the largest drum in a standard drum kit.
- B) It consists of two cymbals mounted on a stand, controlled by a foot pedal.
- C) In a standard kit, it is always positioned between the drummer's knees.
- D) This is a large floor-mounted drum positioned to the drummer's side.

4. Which of the statements above best describes the snare drum? (Tick one box)

A B C D

5. Which of the statements above best describes the bass drum? (Tick one box)

A B C D

6. Which of the statements above best describes the hi-hat? (Tick one box)

A B C D

True or false:

7. The bass drum produces the lowest sound of any drum in the drum kit: True False
8. The snare drum and bass drum are joined together: True False
9. The hi-hat has a pedal at the bottom of the stand on which it is mounted: True False
-

Section 4 | Band Analysis

Band Analysis | Example 1

The following 15 questions relate to the four-bar score below. Note that the final bar has blank areas to be filled in as part of the tasks below:

Vocals

$\text{♩} = 100$

I'm think - ing back to a time that we shared.

Piano

1. What is the tempo of this piece?

Your answer:

2. What time signature is used in this piece?

Your answer:

3. What type of clef is being used for the left hand of the piano part?

Your answer:

4. What key is this piece in?

Your answer:

5. What is the pitch of the highest-sounding note in the vocal part?

Your answer: