S1 Music Practice Paper: Musical Elements and Notation, Note Values and Beat, Scales and Intervals, Instruments and Timbre, Hong Kong and Chinese Music Culture, Listening and Appraisal (100 marks)

S1 | Music | Time: 75 minutes | Total: 100 marks | 24 questions

---

Section A Musical Elements and Notation

Part A: 4 marks each, 16 marks in total.

1. Name any four basic elements of music and explain each in one sentence. [4]

2. Write the note names of the five lines of the treble staff, from the lowest to the highest. [4]

3. Arrange the dynamic marks pp, p, mf and ff from softest to loudest and give their meanings. [4]

4. In the time signature 4/4, what does the upper number and the lower number each mean? [4]

Section B Note Values and Beat

Part B: 4 marks each, 16 marks in total.

5. How many quavers (eighth notes) are there in one bar of 4/4 time? [4]

6. A piece in 3/4 time has 36 bars and is played at 72 bpm (beats per minute). Find the performing time in seconds. [4]

7. How many semiquavers (sixteenth notes) are there in one dotted crotchet? [4]

8. In 4/4 time, add the values of a crotchet, a quaver, a quaver and a minim. How many beats is that? [4]

Section C Scales and Intervals

Part C: 4 marks each, 16 marks in total.

9. Write the eight notes of the C major scale and state where the semitones occur. [4]

10. Given A4 = 440 Hz, find the frequencies of A5 and A6 and state the octave frequency relationship. [4]

11. How many semitones are there in a perfect fifth? Give one example of a perfect fifth. [4]

12. The G major scale has one sharp. Write the G major scale and name that sharpened note. [4]

Section D Instruments and Timbre

Part D: 4 marks each, 16 marks in total.

13. Classify the violin, flute, timpani and cello as string, wind or percussion instruments. [4]

14. What is timbre? Give an example of two instruments playing the same pitch with different timbres. [4]

15. Match each Chinese instrument to how it produces sound: erhu, pipa, dizi and luo - bowed, plucked, blown or struck? [4]

16. Why does an orchestra tune before a performance, and to which note is it tuned? [4]

Section E Hong Kong and Chinese Music Culture

Part E: 4 marks each, 16 marks in total.

17. Name four instruments commonly used to accompany Cantonese opera. [4]

18. Which five solfege notes correspond to the Chinese pentatonic degrees gong, shang, jue, zhi and yu? [4]

19. Into which sections are the instruments of a Chinese orchestra in Hong Kong usually grouped? [4]

20. What is gongche notation, and how does it differ mainly from staff notation? [4]

Section F Listening and Appraisal

Part F: 5 marks each, 20 marks in total.

21. Listen to a piece in 4/4 time and describe what you hear in terms of tempo, dynamics and texture. [5]

22. A piece in 4/4 time has 24 bars and is played at 96 bpm. Find the performing time in seconds. [5]

23. Compare Cantonese opera and Western opera in terms of singing style and accompaniment, giving similarities and differences. [5]

24. Choose a piece you know, identify two musical elements in it and explain how they create the mood. [5]
