

01	A	B	C	D	E
02	A	B	C	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	E
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E

14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E

27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

College Board AP - United Kingdom

APMUS

AP Music Theory

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for College Board AP - United Kingdom **APMUS**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **APMUS**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following correctly identifies the key signature with one flat?

- ☒ **A** F major
- ☐ B G major
- ☐ C D major
- ☐ D A major

ANSWER A

WHY A key signature with one flat (B $\flat$) indicates either F major or its relative minor, D minor. Of the choices listed, F major is the correct answer.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

In C major, which chord is built on the seventh scale degree?

- ☐ A Major triad (I)
- ☐ B Minor triad (ii)
- ☐ C Dominant seventh (V7)
- ☒ **D Diminished triad (vii $^{\circ}$)**

ANSWER D

WHY In a major key, the triad built on the seventh scale degree is a diminished triad (vii $^{\circ}$). In C major, this chord is B–D–F.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which interval is formed between C4 and E $\flat$ 4?

- ☐ A Major third
- ☒ B Minor third
- ☐ C Perfect fourth
- ☐ D Augmented second

ANSWER B

WHY C to E $\flat$ spans three half steps (C–C $\sharp$ –D–D $\sharp$ –E $\flat$), which is a minor third. A major third would be C to E natural, and a perfect fourth would be C to F.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

In 6/8 time, how many eighth notes are in each measure?

- ☐ A Four
- ☒ B Six
- ☐ C Eight
- ☐ D Twelve

ANSWER B

WHY The bottom number of a time signature indicates the note value that receives one beat, and the top number indicates how many of those beats are in each measure. In 6/8, there are six eighth notes per measure, grouped into two beats of three eighth notes each.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which cadence consists of a V chord moving to a I chord in a major key?

- ☐ A Plagal
- ☐ B Deceptive
- ☒ C Authentic
- ☐ D Half

ANSWER C

WHY An authentic cadence is the resolution from V to I (or V7 to I) in a major key. A plagal cadence moves IV to I, a deceptive cadence resolves V to vi, and a half cadence ends on V.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When writing four-part harmony, what is the typical range for the soprano voice using SATB voicing?

- ☐ A C3 to G4
- ☒ B C4 to G5
- ☐ C G3 to C5
- ☐ D E3 to C5

ANSWER B

WHY In standard SATB four-part writing, the soprano voice typically ranges from middle C (C4) up to G5. This range allows for comfortable singing and proper voice leading.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which term describes a musical form where a main theme is presented, then repeated with variations or embellishments?

- ☐ A Ternary
- ☐ B Binary
- ☐ C Strophic
- ☒ D Theme and variations

ANSWER D

WHY Theme and variations is a musical form where a theme is stated and then repeated multiple times with variations in melody, rhythm, harmony, or orchestration. Examples include Pachelbel's Canon and Mozart's variations on 'Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman'.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the relative minor of E major?

- ☐ A G minor
- ☐ B C minor
- ☒ C C# minor
- ☐ D G# minor

ANSWER C

WHY The relative minor of a major key is found by descending a minor third from the tonic. E major (4 sharps) has a relative minor of C# minor (4 sharps).

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are characteristics of a properly voiced dominant seventh chord (V7) in C major? (Choose two.)

- ☐ **A** Contains the notes G, B, D, and F
- ☒ **B** Must always resolve to the tonic (I) chord
- ☐ **C** Contains a major seventh interval between root and seventh
- ☐ **D** Requires parallel fifths between bass and tenor voices
- ☒ **E** Includes the leading tone as the third of the chord

ANSWER B • E

WHY A V7 chord in C major contains the notes G (root), B (third), D (fifth), and F (seventh). It includes the leading tone (B) as the third of the chord and typically resolves to the tonic (I) chord. Option A is incorrect because while G-B-D-F are the chord tones, the description in A doesn't specifically identify V7 characteristics relative to the question. Parallel fifths are generally avoided in voice leading.