

SCRIPT 12

Answer all questions.

Area of Study 1: Musical Forms and Devices

1. **Prepared Extract.** The following extract is **Section A** of the 'Badinerie' by **J. S. Bach**. A score is provided and the extract will be played **three** times with a **30 second** pause between each playing. There will be a **3 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answers.

You now have **1 minute** to read the questions and look at the score before the first playing of the extract.

You may wish to place a tick (✓) in the box each time you hear the extract. [12]

Section A

Chord name

Chord name

Key

Cadence



- (a) Give a **bar number** from the score where one example of each of the following features can be found. [2]

A trill 8 ✓

An E in the cello part 3 ✓

- (b) Give the **name** (for example, A) of the **first note** played by the **viola** in **bar 9**. [1]

Note name ~~E sharp~~ D ✓

- (c) Give the **names** (for example, D major) of the **chords** marked with an asterisk (*) on the last quaver of **bars 3 and 6**. [2]

Bar 3, last quaver E major ✗

Bar 6, last quaver B minor ✓

- (d) The extract begins in B minor and ends in F# minor.
Name the **other key** it passes through in **bars 7 and 8**. [1]

Other key A major ✓

- (e) Underline the **cadences** at **bars 9² to 10¹** and **11² to 12¹**. [2]

Bars 9² to 10¹: Imperfect ✓ Interrupted Perfect Plagal

Bars 11² to 12¹: Imperfect Interrupted ✗ Perfect Plagal



(f) Describe the **musical features** of the **flute part** and the **viola part** heard during the extract.

(i) **Flute part**

[2]

melody consisting of mainly semi-quavers and quavers
ascending and descending sequences
disjunct

(ii) **Viola part**

[2]

accompanies melody of transverse flute
repeated motifs and ostinato rhythms
disjunct with a wide range.

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05

Area of Study 1: Musical Forms and Devices

2. You will now hear two versions of a piece of instrumental music. The versions will be played **in the order shown below**, with a **30 second** pause between each playing. There will be a **2 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answers.

You now have **30 seconds** to read the questions before the first playing of the first extract.

You may wish to place a tick (✓) in the box each time you hear the extract.

[12]

Extract:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Version 1 contains **three sections**:

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Section 1 (8 bars) | Section 2 (8 bars) | Section 3 (8 bars) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|

Version 1

- (a) Tick (✓) the **rhythm** played by the **lowest instruments** in **Version 1**.

[1]

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- (b) Name the **family of orchestral instruments** performing in **Version 1**.

[1]

strings

- (c) Underline the **structure** of **Version 1**.

[1]

AAA

AAB

ABB



(d) Underline a feature of Version 1. [1]

Alberti Bass Countermelody Imitation Unison ✗

(e) Underline the Section which contains the quietest dynamic in Version 1. [1]

Section 1 Section 2 Section 3 ✓

(f) Tick (✓) the correct statement about the articulation in Version 1. [1]

| | Tick (✓) one |
|---|--------------|
| All instruments play legato | |
| Some instruments play legato and some play staccato | ✓ |
| All instruments play staccato | |

(g) Tick (✓) the correct statement. [1]

| | | Tick (✓) one |
|----------------------------|--|--------------|
| The tonality of Version 1: | is major | |
| | begins major , becomes minor and ends major | |
| | is minor | ✓ |
| | begins minor , becomes major and ends minor | |

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Version 2

- (h)
- Underline
- the keyboard instrument playing in Version 2.

[1]

Glockenspiel

Harpsichord

Organ

Piano

- (i) Other than the keyboard instrument, describe four ways in which Version 2 is different from Version 1.

[4]

- (i) ~~contains a 16 solo in the keyboard instrument~~
greater use of dynamics (in particular forte)
- (ii) more staccato and accented
- (iii) contains decorated notes and ornaments (including
scale passages)
- (iv) greater use of percussive instruments like drums

(10)



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Area of Study 2: Music for Ensemble

3. You will now hear an extract from the song 'Who Will Buy?' taken from the musical *Oliver!* It will be played **four** times with a **30 second** pause between each playing. There will be a **3 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answers.

You now have **30 seconds** to read the questions.

You may wish to place a tick (✓) in the box each time you hear the extract.

[12]

The words of the extract are as follows:

Line 1: Who will buy this wonderful morning?

Line 2: Such a sky you never did see!

Line 3: Who will tie it up with a ribbon,

Line 4: And put it in a box for me?

- (a) The singer is accompanied by a harp and **two other instruments**. Name these instruments. [2]

(i) oboe ✓

(ii) ~~viola~~ cello ✓

- (b) Describe **one musical feature** of the music played by the harp. [1]

scalar movement ✗

- (c) The extract uses a minor tonality. Underline the line which modulates to the **relative major**. [1]

Line 1

Line 2 ✓

Line 3

Line 4

- (d) Underline the **two lines** that are identical in pitch. [1]

Line 1

Line 2

Line 3 ✓

Line 4



(e) Tick (✓) the correct statement. [1]

| | | Tick (✓) one |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| The pitch range of the vocal part is: | more than an octave | ✓ |
| | an octave | |
| | less than an octave | |

x

(f) In the table below tick (✓) **three features** heard in the vocal part. [3]

| | Tick (✓) three |
|----------|----------------|
| Belt | |
| Falsetto | |
| Legato | ✓ |
| Scat | |
| Syllabic | ✓ |
| Vibrato | ✓ |

✓

✓

✓

(g) The extract is performed using **rubato**. Explain the meaning of this word. [1]

freedom of speed ✓

(h) Underline a suitable **tempo marking** for the extract. [1]

Adagio ✓

Allegro

Andante

(i) Underline the **cadence** heard at the **end** of the extract on the words 'for me'. [1]

Imperfect

Interrupted

Perfect ✓

Plagal

10

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11



Area of Study 2: Music for Ensemble

4. You will now hear an extract from a performance of 'Sing, Sing, Sing'. It will be played **four** times with a **30 second** pause between each playing. There will be a **3 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answers.

You now have **30 seconds** to read the questions.

You may wish to place a tick (✓) in the box each time you hear the extract.

[12]

- (a) In the table below, tick (✓) **three musical features** heard during the extract.

[3]

| | Tick (✓) three |
|--------------|----------------|
| Blue notes | ✓ |
| Drone | |
| Ostinato | |
| Power chords | ✓ |
| Syncopation | ✓ |
| Tremolo | |

- (b) The **bass line** is played by a string instrument. Describe the **rhythm** of the bass line during the extract.

[1]

string

- (c) State the name of the **woodwind instrument** which performs a **solo** towards the end of the extract.

[1]

saxophone

- (d) Underline the **dynamic marking** of the extract.

[1]

~~Diminuendo~~

Fortissimo

Mezzo forte

~~Pianissimo~~



(e) Describe how the following **musical elements** are used in this extract.

(i) **Texture and Instrumentation** (do not simply list instruments) [3]

Thick texture consisting of many woodwind and brass instruments. Mainly homophonic with unison throughout and accompaniment. Contains instruments playing short ~~stab~~ notes (accented) to highlight certain parts of melody.

(ii) **Tonality and Harmony** [3]

Major tonality creating upbeat feel. Harmonies throughout with instruments in unison playing ~~the~~ the same rhythms at certain intervals (particularly chords). Diatonic harmonies coming from multiple blues scales. ✓

* (as one line of melody is imitated throughout)

3



Area of Study 3: Film Music

5. You will now hear an extract of film music. There are **three Sections** presented in this extract. The Sections will be played **in the order shown below** with a **30 second** pause between each playing. There will be a **3 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answers.

You now have **30 seconds** to read the questions.

You may wish to place a tick (✓) in the box each time you hear the extract. [12]

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Section A | Section B | Section A1 | Whole extract | Whole extract |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

There are **three Sections** presented in this extract:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Section A (16 bars) | Section B (16 bars) | Section A1 (16 bars) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|

During Section A

(a) Describe **two** musical features of the **melody** heard during **Section A**. [2]

- (i) ~~A~~ repeated patterns / motifs ✗
- (ii) ~~the~~ ascending and descending movement ✗

During Section B

(b) Tick (✓) the correct statement. [1]

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|
| During Section B, the harmonic rhythm is mostly: | one chord each bar | Tick (✓) one |
| | one chord every two bars | |
| | two chords each bar | ✓ |



(c) Describe **three** ways in which **Section B** is different from **Section A**. [3]

(i) louder dynamics ✓

(ii) introduction of new instrument (piano) ✓

(iii) faster ✗

During Section A1

(d) Describe **two** ways in which **Section A1** is different from the **original A Section**. [2]

(i) greater use of ornamentation ✗

(ii) a higher pitch ✓

The whole extract

(e) Underline the **time signature** of the extract. [1]

3/4

4/4

9/8

12/8 ✓

(f) Underline the **performance technique** heard in the extract. [1]

Arco

Distortion

Falsetto

Muted ✓

(g) Underline the **structure** of the extract. [1]

Binary Form

~~Ternary Form~~

Rondo Form

Variation Form ✗

(h) In this scene a nervous young woman learns to dance in a new style.

Explain how the music describes this scene. [1]

the music is jumpy and disjunct showing her nerves and mistakes ✓

6



Area of Study 3: Film Music

6. Listen to the following extract of music which is taken from the film *Jaws*. It will be played **three** times with a **30 second** pause between each playing. There will be a **6 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answers.

You now have **30 seconds** to read the questions.

You may wish to place a tick (✓) in the box each time you hear the extract.

[12]

(a) Name the **type of ensemble** performing this extract.

[1]

Type of ensemble orchestra ✓

(b) Underline the **interval** which features in the opening bars of the extract.

[1]

Major 3rd Perfect 4th Semitone ✓ Tone

(c) The film is about three men who hunt a great white shark that is attacking beachgoers at a summer resort in America. Explain how the music introduces both the **suspense and horror** of a shark attack. You should use musical vocabulary in your answer.

[10]

In your answer refer to:

- (i) musical elements
- (ii) how the elements are used to create a mood of suspense and horror.

Use this box for rough work

D
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H

Minor
crescendos

strings low dynamic repeated ostinato
speeds up
staccato - accented notes
rhythms that become more developed

muted brass, then not
stab notes, harsh tone
use of percussion - increase in tension
= sounds unfamiliar - know
something is about to happen

increasing speed and use of
orchestra

anxious = dissonance discordant notes



Begin your answer here:

The piece begins with strings playing ^{arco} at a low pitch with a piano dynamic. There are repeated ~~ostinato~~ rhythms and motifs ~~that~~ become more developed (through use of additional notes) which may suggest the shark is getting closer. Here the music also begins to speed up, evoking ~~the~~ nerves in the audience.

We then hear the introduction of new instruments - muted brass. They play repeated ^{stab} notes that ~~have~~ ^{are accented which} have a harsh and foreboding tone. The ~~rest~~ rest of the brass join in (but are not muted) to suggest danger and death is imminent. Staccato is then heard in the rest of the orchestra.

The use of scalic passages in the percussion towards the end increase tension. Because the scales are unfinished we feel suspense - we know something is about to happen (the climax of the piece) but not sure when.

The piece is in a minor ~~key~~ which alludes to the ominous and frightful feel/tone. ~~As well~~ Additionally, the dissonance and discordant notes ^{in the harmony} create an ominous / eerie mood - the piece is not pleasant or satisfactory to listen to.

The increasing speed and use of the orchestra creates tension and suspense, ~~extending further~~ ~~exten~~ an idea extended further by the crescendo and forte/piano dynamics. The attack will happen soon.

The contrast of the string and brass section create scenes of chaos, panic and horror.



Area of Study 4: Popular Music

7. **Prepared Extract.** Listen to the following extract from 'Africa' performed by **Toto**. A score is provided and the extract will be played **three** times with a **30 second** pause between each playing. There will be a **3 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answers.

You now have **30 seconds** to read the questions before the first playing of the extract.

You may wish to place a tick (✓) in the box each time you hear the extract.

[12]

Upper melodic line

Lower melodic line

5 6 7 8 9

10 11 12

13 14 15

"Hur - ry boy, she's wait - ing there for you."

(a) State the name of the **Section** from which the extract is taken. [1]

Section instrumental

(b) This section is based on a motif. State the name of the **Section** where this motif is first heard in the song. [1]

Section intro



(c) State the name of the **type of scale** on which the first line of the extract is based. [1]

Type of scale ~~E major~~ pentatonic scale (E major)

(d) The first twelve bars of the extract have upper and lower melodic lines. Underline the intervals between these lines. [1]

Seconds and thirds Thirds and fourths Fourths and fifths

(e) In the table below, tick (✓) the **metre** of the extract as shown on the score. [1]

| | Tick (✓) one |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Two crotchet beats per bar | |
| Two minim beats per bar | |
| Four crotchet beats per bar | ✓ |
| Four minim beats per bar | |

(f) Describe **two** ways in which the extract is **the same** as Verse 2. [2]

(i) both have syncopation ✓

(ii) both use Riff A ✓

(g) Describe **two** ways in which the extract is **different from** Verse 2. [2]

(i) ~~#~~ verse 2 contains a countermelody ✗

(ii) verse 2 contains backing vocals ✗

(h) Give a **bar number** from the score where one example of each of the following features can be found. [2]

An accidental 6 ✓

A minim 4 ✓

(i) State the name of the **Section** which occurs in the song immediately after the extract. [1]

Section chorus 3 ✓



Area of Study 4: Popular Music

8. Finally, you will hear an extract from the song 'It's Getting Better'. It will be played **four** times with a **30 second** pause between each playing. There will be a **3 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answers. The melody is printed below.

You now have **1 minute** to look at the melody and read the questions before the first playing of the extract.

You may wish to place a tick (✓) in the box each time you hear the extract.

[12]

VERSE

Brass instrument

Once I be- lieved_ that when love came to me, It would come with rock

Pitch

- ets, bells, and po - e - try... But with me and you... It just_ star - ted

X X X X X

qui - et - ly_ and grew. And be - lieve_ it or not,_ Now there's

some - thing groo - vy and good_ 'bout what - ev - er we got... And it's_ get - ting

CHORUS

bet - ter, _ _ _ Grow - ing strong - er, _ _ _ Warm and

Time signature

wild - er, _ _ _ Get - ting bet - ter ev - 'ry day.



(a) Complete the following questions **while listening carefully to the extract.**

(i) Complete the missing **pitches** of the melody in **bar 9**. (The rhythm is given for you). [5]

(ii) The first chord is heard at the start of **bar 1**. Give the **bar number** where it changes to a different chord. [1]

Bar number 5 ~~x~~

(iii) Underline the **tempo** of the extract. [1]

Allegretto Lento ✓ Vivace

(iv) Identify the **brass instrument** which performs after the words 'came to me'. [1]

Brass instrument trombone ~~x~~

(v) Underline the **cadence** heard at the **end** of the extract. [1]

Imperfect Interrupted Perfect ~~x~~ Plagal ✓

(b) You now have **3 minutes** to complete the following questions, **referring to the given score.**

(i) Insert the change of **time signature** at the beginning of **bar 27**. ~~x~~ ✓ [1]

(ii) Give the full name of the **key** of the extract (for example, C major). [1]

Key D major ✓

(iii) Give the name (for example, B) of the **lowest pitch** printed on the score. [1]

Lowest pitch F ~~x~~

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