

Words in brackets are optional. Alternative answers are separated by a slash (/). Other responses that answer the question posed may receive credit if they are accurate and unambiguous. However, for top marks you need to show that you can use and understand musical terminology.

AREA OF STUDY 1:

Set work 1 p10

1. Baroque
2. Concerto grosso
3. Flute, violin, harpsichord / cembalo
4. The orchestra /
the accompanying parts
5. Fast speed, compound time /
triplets
6. Bass: cello / double bass /
violone / bassoon
Chordal: Harpsichord / organ /
lute
7. Improvising an accompaniment
using chords based on the given
figures
8. a. Structure: ternary form
b. Texture: contrapuntal /
polyphonic
9. B minor
10. Dominant
11. Stretto
12. Trill and appoggiatura
13. Belonging to the current key
14. Immediate
4. Its music returns later in the
movement
5. a. Transition / bridge passage
b. Codetta
c. Recapitulation
6. a. A passage that creates
expectation for the return of the
tonic key
b. At the end of the development /
just before the recapitulation
7. Accented / emphasised
8. Diminished 7th / augmented 6th
9. a. E♭ minor
b. F minor
10. As short as possible

AREA OF STUDY 2:

Set work 1 p25

Set work 2 p19

1. Baroque, Classical, Romantic
(answer must be in this order)
2. Vienna
3. Any two from: Haydn, Mozart,
Schubert
4. String
5. 17th
6. Ternary
7. Different lengths of ground bass
and rapid modulations
8. Syllabic and melismatic
9. (Rising) sequence
10. Any two of: mordents,
appoggiaturas, slides, grace notes,
trills, arpeggiation
11. Any three of:
ground bass suggests spirit of
Laius rising, many repetitions of
'all' implies a multitude, melismas
illustrate thoughtful 'wond'ring',

harsh discord on 'pains', resolving suspensions on the word 'eased', ascending phrase and major key for 'free the dead', long melismas winding around the same few notes to portray 'eternal', off-beat repetitions of 'drop' to suggest snakes dropping from Alecto's head.

9. Suspension
10. Music for performance as part of a play
11. G \sharp (bass stave) and G \natural (treble stave)
NB treble G \sharp s are not false relations as they are in the same part as the G \natural

Set work 2 p32

1. Any one of: *Bohemian Rhapsody*, *We Will Rock You*, *We Are The Champions* (many other possibilities)
2. Bass guitar
3. Note(s) before the first strong beat of a phrase / an up-beat / a pick-up
4. Four
5. (Half-)spoken
6. Portamento / glissando
7. Small, rapid fluctuations in pitch to warm the tone of a note
8. Falsetto
9. Circle of 5ths
10. Nonsense syllables in a song
11. The notes of the chords all move in the same direction

AREA OF STUDY 3:

Set work 1 p39

1. Underscore / melodrama
2. a. Follow the rhythm of the singer
b. Gradually slow down
3. Stabs / detached, accented chords
4. Music that mimics the rhythms of speech
5. (Ascending) (free) sequence
6. (Half-)spoken
7. Distortion
8. A pattern repeated many times in succession
9. Just under two octaves
10. Verse (and) chorus (form)
11. They sing the same notes
12. Continually and rapidly repeat the printed pitch for the length of the printed note / tremolo
13. Play more than one instrument
14. Chorus
15. Pause / hold the note for longer than usual

Set work 2 p45

1. Any two of: large symphony orchestra, Romantic style, leitmotifs, memorable melodies
2. 3
3. Any two of: use of trumpets / brass, triplets, rising intervals, march-like tempo, melody based on tonic and dominant
4. **Similarities**, any two of: both melodies include triplets, both melodies include prominent intervals of a 4th and a 7th, both include chromatic harmonies.

Differences, any two of:

B is softer than A, A features brass while B features strings / violins, the melody of B is more flowing, B has a smoother accompaniment.

5. Two keys at the same time; the lack of a sense of key or mode
6. a. Everyone / full orchestra
b. Pluck (the strings)
c. (Play) an octave higher (than written)
7. Homorhythmic / chordal
8. Any two of: syncopated, accented, triplets, detached
9. A dissonant chord that includes several notes only one step apart

AREA OF STUDY 4:

Set work 1 p50

1. Any two of: kora, djembe, talking drum
2. Any two of: uilleann pipes, bodhrán, fiddle, hurdy-gurdy, accordion, low whistle
3. Any two of: synthesiser, electric piano, drum machine, sampler
4. A short section of music that is continually repeated
5. Range is the span from lowest to highest note, tessitura is where in the range the music mainly lies
6. Free time / no clear pulse
7. Closing section / coda
8. a. Ostinato
b. Pedal
c. Conjunct
d. Natural minor
9. She wrote the lyrics

10. Pentatonic

11. Irish
12. A texture formed from different types of repeating patterns
13. A sustained synthesiser timbre

Set work 2 p56

1. New trend
2. Any two of: more lyrical than samba, slower than samba, harmonies more complex / borrowed from jazz
3. Portuguese
4. **Similarity**: strings tuned to same notes / they have the same range
Difference: electric bass is amplified
5. It is technically very difficult / very showy / it requires a highly skilled player
6. A closing section
7. Repeat; jump
8. Outro
9. Longer / twice as long
10. A very high note produced by stopping a string very lightly before plucking or bowing
11. B minor
12. It is very low
13. (Cool) jazz
14. Extended