## Samoa School Certificate

## MUSIC

## 2019

## QUESTION and ANSWER BOOKLET

## Time allowed: $\mathbf{3}$ Hours \& 10 minutes

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. You have 10 minutes to read before you start the exam.
2. Write your Student Education Number (SEN) in the space provided on the top right hand corner of this page.
3. Answer ALL QUESTIONS. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
4. If you need more space, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SEN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets at the appropriate places in this booklet.

| CURRICULUM STRANDS |  | Page | Time (min) | Weighting |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STRAND 1: | GENERAL KNOWLEDGE | 2 | 72 | 55 |
| STRAND 2: | PERFORMANCE | 6 | 38 | 20 |
| STRAND 3: | COMPOSITION | 8 | 40 | 21 |
| STRAND 4: | HISTORY | 12 | 30 | 4 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |

## Write the best possible answer for Numbers 1 - 5.

1. When a conductor diminishes a loud volume, the conductor is referring to what Italian term?
$\qquad$
2. Sometimes a pianist is asked to be expressive.

What is the Italian term for playing at will, pleasure or discretion?
$\qquad$
3. A choir rehearses a lively tempo Requiem by Mozart. In Italian, the correct tempo is Largo and in English it is called $\qquad$
4. Smooth and connected notes in a given musical motif or a phrase is
5. A high school brass band is trained to identify and to understand terms such as solo or unison on a score. What does the Italian term Tutti means?

Fill in the blanks with the correct Enharmonic for Numbers 6-15.
6. C
8. $B$
9. A sharp $\qquad$
10. G double flat $\qquad$
11. D double sharp $\qquad$
12. A natural
13. E flat
14. B flat
15. F flat

Complete Numbers 16-20 with the correct Italian music terminology.
16. Detached, crispy, short is $\qquad$
17. Forcing the tone is
18. Briskly is
19. Much, very is $\qquad$
20. Sometimes faster or slower than Andante is $\qquad$

Study the given intervals carefully; Label six (6) intervals below as Major, Minor or Perfect with their numerical distance and inversions for Numbers 21-26.

Note: The intervals are in the Treble Clef.
21.

$\qquad$
22.

23.

$\qquad$
24.

25.

$\qquad$
26.


Read the following methodically and fill in the blanks for Numbers 27-29.
27. An interval of a $3^{\text {rd }}$ has $\qquad$ TONES and $\qquad$ SEMITONES and its quality is a $\qquad$ and its inversion is a $\qquad$ .
28. An interval of a $4^{\text {th }}$ has $\qquad$ TONES and $\qquad$ SEMITONES and its quality is a $\qquad$ and its inversion is a $\qquad$ .
29. An interval of a $2^{\text {nd }}$ has $\qquad$ TONES and $\qquad$ SEMITONES and its quality is a $\qquad$ and its inversion is a $\qquad$ .

## Study the example given below in relation to TRIADS or CHORDS and then answer

 Numbers 30-33.
30. Write the name of the Triad.
31. What are the notes of this Triad? $\qquad$
32. What accidental is used to make that Triad a Major? $\qquad$
33. Which note in the above example is raised to make it a Major? $\qquad$

Study the example given below and answer Numbers 34-36.

34. Write the notes of the chord. $\qquad$
State whether the chord is a major or minor.
35. What two possible scales would this chord belong to? $\qquad$
36. Which chord tone is lowered to make it into a Minor chord? $\qquad$
What accidental is applied? $\qquad$

Study the example given and answer Numbers 37-38.

37. Name the chord tones in the Treble and Bass Clefs $\qquad$
Which chord is a Minor? $\qquad$
38. How many chord tones in the major chord above can be modified into an augmented chord? $\qquad$
Which augmented chord tone uses the flat accidental?

## Study the example given to answer Number 39.


39. CIRCLE the common notes of the two triads.

Explain why the chord in the Bass Clef is a Minor.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Follow the instructions carefully and answer Numbers 40-44.
Write the SCALE of D MINOR in the staff provided.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
40. Use the Treble Clef.
41. Put in the Key Signature.
42. Write the ascending Scale.
43. Use the Semibreve note value.
44. Write the appropriate accidental.

Read the instructions carefully and answer Numbers 45-47.

Write the SCALE of E MINOR in the staff provided.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
45. Use the Bass Clef and put the Key Signature in.
46. Write the Time Signature of $2 / 4$ and put in barlines.
47. Write the descending $\mathbf{E}$ Minor Scale in Minim note value.

Write the ascending SCALE of F MAJOR.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
48. Put in the Treble Clef and do not use a Key Signature.
$\qquad$
49. Write the Ascending and Descending C Major Scale using Quarter Notes.
$\qquad$

## Analyze the score given and mark on the score the following instruction.

50. Search and circle the Dominant, the Tonic, the inverted Major $3^{\text {rd }}$ Interval of the Tonic and the $3^{\text {rd }}$ inversion of V .

Talie
Origina/ melly arnungomont
by Ahiata Mattin Solomona © Taucher̀ Dance Gnoup

Unknown
Arranged by Fonoti PJ IerikoCVLA


52. Write an essay on the following topics. Select ONE.

- Compare and contrast Classical music and Pop music.
- Cause and effect of computer software programs in music production.
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| STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## MUSIC

2019
(For Scorers only)

|  | CURRICULUM STRANDS | Weighting | Scores | Check <br> Scorer |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PART 1: | GENERAL KNOWLEDGE | 55 |  |  |
| PART 2: | PERFORMANCE | 20 |  |  |
| PART 3: | COMPOSITION | 21 |  |  |
| PART 4: | HISTORY | 4 |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 100 |  |  |

