

Samoa School Certificate

MUSIC

2019

QUESTION and ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 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.

С	URRICULUM 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		180	100

Check that this booklet contains pages 2-13 in the correct order and that none of these pages are blank.

HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

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?	
		SL 1
2.	Sometimes a pianist is asked to be expressive.	
۷.	What is the Italian term for playing at will, pleasure or discretion?	
		SL 1
3.	A choir rehearses a lively tempo Requiem by Mozart. In Italian, the correct tempo	
	is <i>Largo</i> and in English it is called	SL 1
	is Largo and in English it is called	
4.	Smooth and connected notes in a given musical motif or a phrase is	
		SL 1
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 <i>Tutti</i> means?	
		SL 1
Fill i	in the blanks with the correct <u>Enharmonic</u> for Numbers 6 – 15.	
6.	С	SL 1
7.	F sharp	SL 1
		1

8.	В			SL 1
9.	A sharp			SL 1
10.	G double flat			SL 1
11.	D double sharp			SL 1
12.	A natural			SL 1
13.	E flat			SL 1
14.	B flat			SL 1
15.	F flat _			SL 1
Com	nloto Numboro 16	: 20 with the servest Italian	music terminology	
COM	Piere Mullinera 10	6 – 20 with the correct <u>Italian</u>	i music terminology.	
4.6	5			SL 2
16.	Detached, crispy,	short is		JL 2
. —				C: 3
17.	Forcing the tone is	S		SL 2

18.	Briskly is	SL 2
19.	Much, very is	SL 2
20.	Sometimes faster or slower than <i>Andante</i> is	SL 2
Stud Perfe	y the given intervals carefully; Label <u>six</u> (6) <u>intervals</u> below as Major, Minor or ect <u>with their numerical distance</u> and <u>inversions</u> for Numbers 21 – 26.	
Note	: The intervals are in the <u>Treble Clef</u> .	
21.		SL 3
22.	8	SL 3
23.	O	SL 3
24.	<u>Ф</u>	SL 3

25.	о о			SL 3
26.	o			SL 3
Read	d the following methodically	/ and fill in the blanks for N	umbers 27 – 29.	
27.		TONES and and its inversion is a		SL 4
28.	An interval of a 4 th has	TONES and	SEMITONES	

and its quality is a _____ and its inversion is a _____.

and its quality is a _____ and its inversion is a _____.

29.

An interval of a 2nd has ______ TONES and _____ SEMITONES

SL 4

SL 4

Study the example given below in relation to TRIADS or CHORDS and then answer Numbers 30 - 33.



Write the name of the Triad. 30.

SL 1

What are the notes of this Triad? 31.

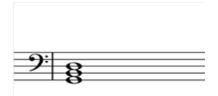
SL 1

32. What accidental is used to make that Triad a Major? SL 1

Which note in the above example is raised to make it a Major? 33.

SL 1

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



34. Write the notes of the chord. SL 2

State whether the chord is a major or minor.

35.	What two possible scales would this chord belong to?	SL 2
36.	Which chord tone is lowered to make it into a Minor chord?	
00.		SL 2
	What accidental is applied?	
Stud	y the example given and answer Numbers 37 – 38.	
	9: #8	
37.	Name the chord tones in the Treble and Bass Clefs	SL 3
	Which chord is a Minor?	
38.	How many chord tones in the major chord above can be modified into an	SL 3
	Which augmented chord tone uses the flat accidental?	
	Study the example given to answer Number 39.	
	2 ¹ 8	
39.	CIRCLE the common notes of the two triads.	
	Explain why the chord in the Bass Clef is a Minor.	
		SL 4

Follow the instructions carefully and answer Numbers 40 – 44.

Write the SCALE of **D MINOR** in the staff provided.

40. Use the Treble Clef.

SL 1

41. Put in the Key Signature.

SL 1

42. Write the ascending Scale.

SL 1

43. Use the Semibreve note value.

SL 1

44. Write the appropriate accidental.

SL 1

Read the instructions carefully and answer Numbers 45 – 47.

Writ	e the SCALE of <u>E MINOR</u> in the staff provided.	
45.	Use the Bass Clef and put the Key Signature in.	SL 2
46.	Write the Time Signature of 2/4 and put in barlines.	SL 2
47.	Write the descending E Minor Scale in Minim note value.	SL 2
Writ	e the <u>ascending</u> SCALE of F MAJOR.	
48.	Put in the Treble Clef and <u>do not</u> use a Key Signature.	
=		SL 3
49.	Write the Ascending and Descending C Major Scale using Quarter Notes.	
		SL 3

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

50. Search and circle the Dominant, the Tonic, the inverted Major 3rd Interval of the Tonic and the 3rd inversion of V.











ST	RAND 4:	HISTORY	Weighting 4
52.	Write an essay on the follo	owing topics. Select ONE.	
		Classical music and Pop music. mputer software programs in music	production.
			SL 4

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER									

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(For Scorers only)

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