



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER									

Samoa Secondary Leaving Certificate

MUSIC

2025

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 paper to write your answers, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SEN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets to the appropriate places in this booklet.

STRANDS		Pages	Time (min)	Weighting
STRAND 1	MUSIC APPRECIATION	2-8	70	50
STRAND 2	MUSIC PERFORMANCE	9-12	70	26
STRAND 3	MUSIC HISTORY	13-15	40	24
TOTAL			180	100

Check that this booklet contains pages 2 - 16 in the correct order and that none of these pages are blank.

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

For Questions 1 to 10, choose and write the LETTER of the correct answer in the box provided.

1. A crotchet note divides into 2 quavers. How many sixteenth notes to one crotchet note?

A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 12

SL 1

2. We study note names in both British and American music systems.

Which of the following is the American name for a **hemidemisemiquaver**?

A. Sixty-fourth note.
B. Quarter note.
C. Whole note.
D. Half note.

SL 1

3. During a Samoan **siva** performance, a new modern piece uses an uncommon time pattern.

Which of these *time signatures* is considered unusual?

A. $7/8$
B. $6/8$
C. $4/4$
D. $2/4$

SL 1

4. Music is made of sounds and silences.

Which of the following best describes a silence in music?

A. Quick note played in a beat.
B. A type of musical instrument.
C. A place where dancers stand still.
D. A period when a performer does not sing or play.

SL 1

5. What is the main function of a time signature in music?

- A. It shows the key of the music.
- B. It shows how loud the music should be.
- C. It tells how many measures are in the song.
- D. It tells how many beats are in a measure and which note gets the beat.

SL 1

6. In Samoan church hymns (Pese Lotu), the part that is sung the same after each verse is known as the refrain.

What is another common name for this part?

- A. Solo
- B. Verse
- C. Chorus
- D. Ending

SL 1

7. An accidental placed before a note changes the pitch of that note.

When a double sharp is placed before a note, how does it affect the pitch of that note?

- A. Has no effect on the pitch.
- B. Raises the pitch by a tone.
- C. Lowers the pitch by a semitone.
- D. Returns the note to its natural pitch.

SL 1

8. Identify the symbol that is used when the effect of a sharp or a flat is to be cancelled in music.

- A. b
- B. \natural
- C. \sharp
- D. \square

SL 1

9. Name how many semitones are in a tone on the piano keys?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

SL 1

10. What is the interval pattern for a major scale?

- A. T-T-S-T-T-T-S
- B. T-S-T-S-T-S-T
- C. S-T-T-S-T-T-T
- D. T-T-T-S-S-T-S

SL 1

11. State the tonic note of the A major scale.

SL 1

12. During a fiafia night, a singer performs the same song but adds new variations to make the verses more interesting.

Identify **ONE** technique a performer might use to vary a repeated melody.

SL 1

13. A Dorian mode has its ascending and descending intervals the same.

State another feature of a Dorian mode.

SL 1

14. List the correct Rest Symbols for a minim and a dotted crotchet in 6/8 time signature.

Minim: _____ dotted crotchet: _____

SL 2

15. Given below is a symbol that is found in pieces of music.



Describe a function of this symbol.

SL 2

16. When a Roman Numeral is found in the scale of D major or C minor, what does it represent?

SL 2

17. In Samoa, children often learn music by singing and playing simple songs. Their teachers explain that songs in major keys tend to sound cheerful and are often used in many popular songs.

List **TWO** examples of major keys.

SL 2

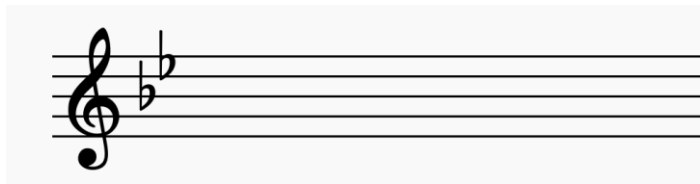
18. In Samoan song notations, the key signature appears before the first note.
Describe how the key signature helps a singer, or an instrumentalist stay in tune.

SL 2

19. Describe how binary and ternary forms are different in their structures.

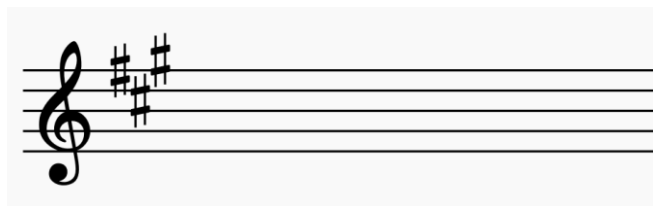
SL 2

20. List the blocked chords built on the 2nd and 6th degrees of the B \flat major scale.



SL 2

21. Write the second inversion of the A major tonic chord, on the given staff.



SL 2

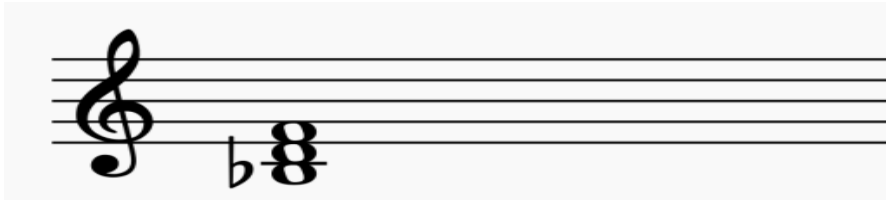
22. The duration of a note will depend on the Time Signature.

Explain the duration of a quaver, dotted minim, and semibreve notes when the Time Signature is 12/8.

- (a) Quaver _____
- (b) Dotted minim _____
- (c) Semibreve _____

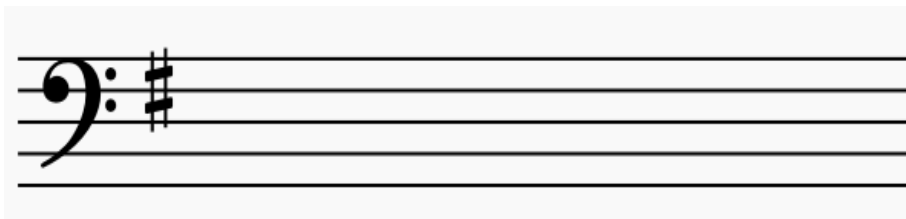
SL 3

23. The following is the Bb major chord in root position. Write it in its second inversion and explain how you inverted it. Illustrate the steps in the given staff.



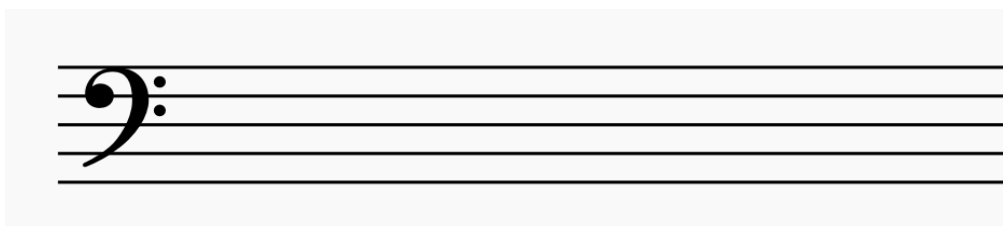
SL 3

24. In music, there are different types of chords, namely major, minor, augmented and diminished, 7th chord, etc. Write 3 variations of the G chord on the given staff. Name the chords.



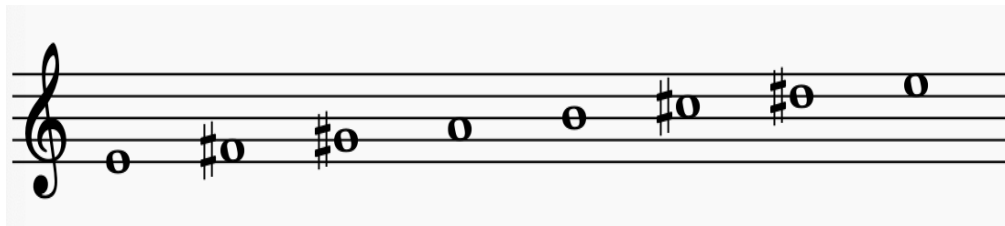
SL 3

25. Analyze the scale of D Major and label all the scale degrees.

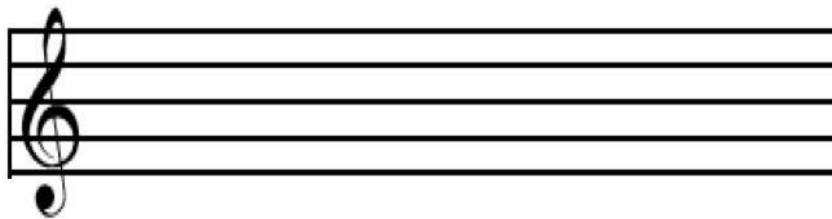


SL 4

26. Analyze the E major scale, which is given below, and write the dominant chord in blocked and broken form, and the subdominant in broken form. Write in the treble staff provided.



SL 4



27. On the given piece of music, write **A** where there is a pivot chord and **B** where there is a perfect cadence. Briefly discuss the difference between the two.

SL 4

28. Define **phrasing** in music.

SL 1

Use the musical piece (Figure 1) provided below to answer Questions 29 and 30.



Figure 1

29. Mark the phrases on the musical piece (Figure 1) given above.

SL 2

30. Describe the elements of the time signature of the music in Figure 1.

SL 2

Use the musical piece below (Figure 2) to answer Questions 31 and 32.

Moderately ♩ = 80

Fadd2 Bb/F C/F Fadd2

mf

4 Bb/F C/F Fadd2 Bb/F

Female:
Tale as old as ___ time, _____

Figure 2

31. Transpose the instrumental accompaniment of the given piece above, to a key that is a 3rd higher.

SL 3

35. Analyze the marked chords and write their symbols in the boxes.

Piano *p dolce*

Four empty boxes for chord analysis:

SL 4

36. Transpose the marked bar to the relative minor key of the key of the music.

SL 4

37. Name an 18th century instrument from the Classical music period.

SL 1

38. Name a popular music style of the 18th century.

SL 1

39. Describe how music plays a role in the Samoan culture and one other culture of your choice.

SL 2

40. Select **TWO** elements of the work of a Samoan artist whose work is performed in churches or on other performance stages.

SL 2

41. Music is one way that artists can get their message across to the general masses. Choose an artist of your choice and explain how his or her work addresses issues such as racism, violence, and other social issues.

SL 3

42. Explain how music and culture influence each other. Support your answers using examples from Samoan music and culture.

SL 3

43. Discuss one change in music during the 18th century that made an impact that led to broader historical developments. Support your answer with examples.

SL 4

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SSLC MUSIC

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(For Scorer only)

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