



Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2020

**YEAR 11**                      **MUSIC (OPTION): THEORY**                      **MARKING SCHEME**

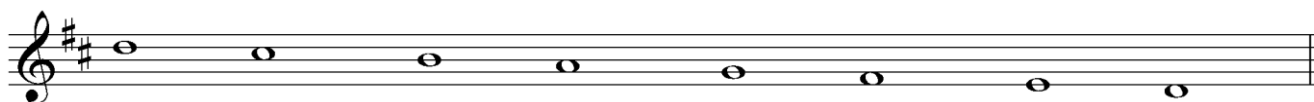
**Section A – Theory and Compositional Skills.**

40 marks

1a. Write down the scale of D major descending, in semibreves, with key signature.

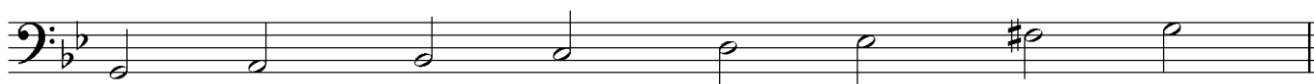
15 marks

3 marks



1b. Write down the scale of G harmonic minor ascending, in minims with key signature.

3 marks



1c. Write down the C pentatonic major scale descending and ascending in crotchets.

3 marks



1d. Write the ascending and descending arpeggio of the major key whose key signature consists of two flats. Use minims and include the key signature.

3 marks



Key: B<sup>b</sup> major

1e. Rewrite the following melody with the correct key signature.

3 marks



2. Rewrite the following passage using the tenor clef. Add the key and time signatures.

5 marks



3. Circle 5 different mistakes in the following music, then write it out correctly.

5 marks



4. Describe fully the following intervals.

5 marks



5. Compose a further 4-8 bar melody for violin or oboe (please specify the instrument) using the following opening. Include appropriate performance directions (tempo, phrasing, dynamics etc...)

5 marks

*Award 3 marks for correct melody and 2 marks for tempo, phrasing, dynamics etc...  
Accept suitable answers.*

6. Using the correct key signature, rewrite the following melody at the pitch it will sound when played by a Clarinet in Bb.

5 marks

*Award 3 marks for correct melody and 2 marks for correct key signature.*

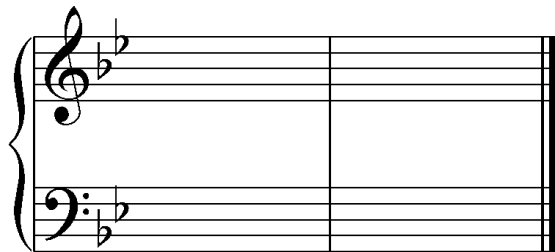


## Section B – Basic Harmony

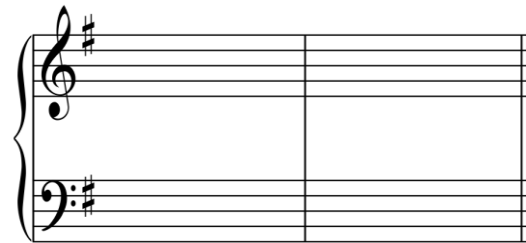
30 marks

1. Write the cadences indicated below in four parts (SATB), inserting the correct key signatures. Use semibreves.  
Accept suitable answers.

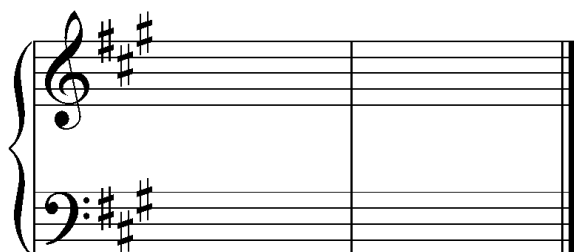
8 marks



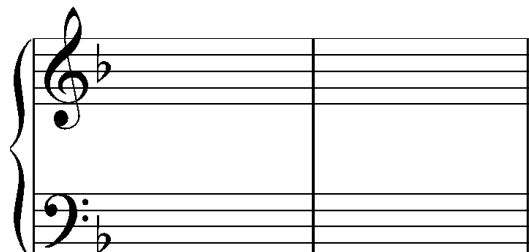
Imperfect Cadence in G minor



Perfect Cadence in G major



Interrupted Cadence in A major



Plagal Cadence in D minor

2. Describe each of the numbered chords and name the final cadence.  
The key is E minor.

6 marks

(1)      (2)      (3)      (4)

Chord:

- (1) Ib/Tonic 1<sup>st</sup> inversion/I<sup>6</sup><sub>3</sub> (1 mark)
- (2) Va/Dominant root position/V<sup>5</sup><sub>3</sub> (1 mark)
- (3) IVa/Subdominant root position/IV<sup>5</sup><sub>3</sub> (1 mark)
- (4) V<sup>7a</sup>/Dominant root position/V<sup>7</sup><sup>5</sup><sub>3</sub> (1 mark)

Cadence Perfect Cadence (2 marks)

3. Using semibreves, write out the following 4-part chords for SATB using the chords shown by the Roman numerals. Include the key signature and double the root in each case. 4 marks

Accept suitable answers.

G minor    iv                    i                    D minor    Vb                    i

4. Write out the following chords for SATB as indicated by the given figured bass. 6 marks

Award 2 marks for each correct chord. Accept suitable answers.

5. Write suitable chords (e.g. ii, IV or V) at the marked cadential points of the given melody. The key of the extract is G minor. 6 marks

Award 3 marks for each correct cadence.

Section C – History and Analysis

30 marks

1. a. What is the key of this extract?   D major   (1 mark)  
 b. Give the meaning of the following: (6 marks)

Allegretto – fast, slightly slower than allegro

*mp* – moderately soft

*mf* – moderately loud

– getting softer

(bar 2) – slur – play the notes legato/smooth

*cresc.* – getting gradually louder

- c. In which bars does a modulation occur? bars 5 - 8 (1 mark)
- d. Identify the cadence in bars 15-16. Perfect Cadence (1 mark)
- e. Name a related key which has the same key signature.  
B minor (1 mark)
- f. Write the technical names of the notes marked with an arrow in bar 10?  
(tonic, supertonic, etc.)  
C - leading note E - supertonic (2 marks)
- g. Identify the interval between the notes in the box. (bar 11)  
Minor 6<sup>th</sup> (1 mark)
- h. Write an appropriate Roman numeral below the first chord of bar 15.  
Ic (1 mark)
- i. Circle two consecutive notes an octave apart.  
*Accept suitable answers.* (1 mark)

2. Define the following forms:

- a. Binary - *Accept answers on the following lines* - (2 marks)  
Binary form describes the structure of a piece of music which is divided into two different sections. These sections are usually labelled as section A and section B. Both sections are usually repeated.
- b. Ternary - *Accept answers on the following lines* - (2 marks)  
Ternary Form describes the structure of a piece of music which is in three sections. These sections are usually labelled as section A, section B and section A, since the third section is a repeat of the first section.
- c. Name the four string instruments found in a standard orchestra. List these instruments in order of pitch starting from the highest.  
Violin  
Viola  
Cello  
Double Bass (4 marks)

- d. Which of the following instruments are transposing? Circle the correct answer. (3 marks)

Horn 

<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO
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      Viola 

<input type="radio"/> YES	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO
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      Clarinet 

<input checked="" type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO
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- e. Name one tuned and one untuned percussion instrument. (2 marks)

Possible answers - Xylophone and Maracas

- f. Explain SATB. Soprano Alto Tenor Bass (2 marks)