

## MCQ Answers

Question Number	Answer Number	Question Number	Answer Number	Question Number	Answer Number	Question Number	Answer Number
<b>01</b>	02	<b>11</b>	04	<b>21</b>	03	<b>31</b>	02
<b>02</b>	04	<b>12</b>	03	<b>22</b>	02	<b>32</b>	03
<b>03</b>	03	<b>13</b>	01	<b>23</b>	04	<b>33</b>	01
<b>04</b>	01	<b>14</b>	04	<b>24</b>	03	<b>34</b>	04
<b>05</b>	03	<b>15</b>	04	<b>25</b>	04	<b>35</b>	02
<b>06</b>	04	<b>16</b>	03	<b>26</b>	01	<b>36</b>	01
<b>07</b>	01	<b>17</b>	03	<b>27</b>	03	<b>37</b>	04
<b>08</b>	02	<b>18</b>	01	<b>28</b>	04	<b>38</b>	03
<b>09</b>	03	<b>19</b>	04	<b>29</b>	02	<b>39</b>	01
<b>10</b>	02	<b>20</b>	01	<b>30</b>	03	<b>40</b>	04

1. Study the musical extract given below and answer the questions.

## Hallelujah Chorus

Allegro

Handel

- i. In which key is this music extract written? (01 mark)  
D Major
- ii. Explain the time signature? (01 mark)  
Simple Duple time in Minim beats
- iii. Name the key that ends the music extract. (01 mark)  
A Major
- iv. Name the cadence that ends the extract. (01 mark)  
Perfect Cadence
- v. Write the chord indication of the bracketed chord marked as A. (01 mark)  
V
- vi. Explain the tempo of the piece.  
Fast

----- (01 mark)  
 vii. Name two articulation marks found in this music.

a. *Staccato*      b. *Legato*

----- (01 mark)

viii. This composition was written by a Baroque period composer. Write the name of the composer at the appropriate place in the score.

ix. Name the work and the type of work of this composition. (02 marks)

a. *Messiah*                      b. *an Oratorio*

----- (01 mark)

x. Write the Bass part of bars 1-2 one octave higher in the Treble clef, in half the value. Add the new time signature. (02 marks)



2. (i) Write the harmonic minor scale one octave ascending in the Bass clef, where the given interval occurs. Use accidentals and mark semitones with slurs. (04 marks)



(ii) Compose a melody of 4 bars, in the given time signature, using the notes of the C major pentatonic scale (04 marks)



(iii) Write the scale of E major in minims, in the G clef, one octave ascending and descending. Use the key signature and mark semitones with slurs. (04 marks)



3. (i) Write the following triads in the given keys with key signature. (04 marks)

Tonic in C# minor  
Root position
Sub dominant in  
A flat major, 1st inversion

(ii) Insert the correct time signature and add bar lines to the given melody. It begins with an anacrusis. (04 marks)

(iii) Select from the following lines of lyrics, the correct two lines of lyrics that match the melodies **a** and **b** given below.

Write the words (syllables) under each note. (04 marks)

- Snow – drops and daffodils butterflies and bees.
- Flow gently sweet Afton, among thy green braes
- When I am down and oh! my soul so weary.
- Love, love changes everything; hands and faces, earth and sky.

(a)

(b)

4.

(i) Complete the cadence in the given melody by writing the appropriate notes for Soprano, Alto and Tenor at a & b. Write roman numerals under the chord to indicate the cadences. (06 marks)

(ii) Name the key and describe the chords 1,2, and 4 using roman numerals and add Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass parts in number 3. (06 marks)

Key: F major

5.

(i) Complete this melody by adding an answering phrase in the same style to make an eight bar melody. Add suitable marks of tempo, phrasing and dynamics to complete the melody. (06 marks)

(ii) Convert the following western notation into oriental notation. (06 marks)

6. Find the key of the given piece and use the triads shown by the Roman numerals to write a bass accompaniment. (8 marks)

The musical notation shows a melody in the treble clef and a bass accompaniment in the bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody consists of four measures: G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (eighths), C5 (quarter), and B4-A4 (eighths). The bass clef shows four triads: i (G-Bb), iv (Bb-D-F), V (C-E-G), and i (G-Bb).

- (ii) Name the basic elements in forms in music. (04 marks)

- The basic elements in a musical form are, Repetition, Variation, and Contrast.
- Repetition - this is when sounds or sequences are used more than once in a piece.
- Variation – in Variation the musical content is repeated but with differences in melody, dynamics etc.
- Contrast – this is the differences between parts or different sounds. It creates different sections in the musical piece.

7. (i) Fill in the blanks in the grid and briefly explain one of the composers. (05 marks)

	Composer	Composition	Period
1	G.F Handel	Water music Fire music Israel in Egypt Messiah	Baroque period
2	J.S. Bach	Six Brandenburg concertos Mass in B minor Christmas Oratorio	Baroque period
3	F.J. Haydn	Oxford Symphony Clock Symphony The creation Oratorio The Seasons Oratorio	Classical Period

(ii) Write a brief biographical detail on one of the following composers.

(06 marks)

**George Frideric Handel (1685 – 1759)**

- Handel is a German composer of Baroque period. He was noted particularly for his operas, oratorios, and instrumental compositions.  
He wrote the most famous of all oratorios, *Messiah*, and is also known for such occasional pieces as *Water Music* and *Music for the Royal Fireworks*. Handel was eventually made the musical director of The Royal Academy of Music.

**Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 – 1750)**

- J.S Bach is a German composer, organist, harpsichordist, violist, and violinist of the Baroque Era. He came from a long line of musicians. His father, grandfather, and great grandfather were all church organists or town musicians in Germany.  
His parents died when he was 9 years and he moved in with his older brother.  
Bach composed many types of music except opera.  
Some of his major works; 48 Preludes and Fugues, Brandenburg concertos, Goldberg variations, Cantatas, St. Mathew Passion, Christmas Oratorio etc.

**Franz Joseph Haydn (1732 – 1809)**

- He was an Austrian composer who was one of the most important figures in the development of the Classical period in music.  
Haydn served the Royalty. He was the Musician of Prince Esterhazy.  
He is often referred to as the “Father of the Symphony” or “Father of the String Quartet as he helped establish the forms and styles for the string quartet and the symphony.  
Some of his major works: 104 Symphonies, Oratorios ( The Seasons and the Creation), String quartets and trios, Trumpet concertos etc.