

SECTION I  
MUSICAL PERCEPTION

(40 minutes)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

Listen to the selected excerpts, then shade the correct response on the answer sheet provided.

Items 1-5 refer to the following excerpt.

EXCERPT A

Excerpt A will be played TWO times.

1. Which of the following styles in reggae BEST describes this excerpt?
  - (A) Roots
  - (B) Rockers
  - (C) Dancehall
  - (D) Rocksteady
2. The family of instruments heard playing the melody in the introduction is BEST described as
  - (A) brass
  - (B) strings
  - (C) dance band
  - (D) woodwinds
3. The tonality of this excerpt is
  - (A) minor
  - (B) major
  - (C) modal
  - (D) chromatic
4. The guitar plays the strummed cords
  - (A) syncopated
  - (B) on the beat
  - (C) sustained
  - (D) off-beat
5. The melodic passage sung by the vocalist in this excerpt
  - (A) uses repetitive phrases
  - (B) has a wide vocal range
  - (C) has a simple triple meter
  - (D) has a steeply rising melodic contour

**Items 6-10** refer to the following excerpt.

**Excerpt B**

**Excerpt B will be played THREE times.**

6. Which of the following **BEST** represents the rhythm established by the piano and bass in the introduction of this excerpt?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

7. Which of the following terms **BEST** describes the musical style of the genre in this excerpt?

- (A) Swing
- (B) Merengue
- (C) Reggae jazz
- (D) Calypso jazz

8. Which instrument is distinctly heard playing the melody directly after the introduction in this excerpt?

- (A) Piano
- (B) Guitar
- (C) Steel pan
- (D) Bass guitar

9. The aerophone heard doubling the lead instrument is the

- (A) flute
- (B) clarinet
- (C) recorder
- (D) saxophone

10. An untuned percussion instrument **NOT** heard in this excerpt is the

- (A) hi-hat
- (B) congas
- (C) cow bell
- (D) snare drum

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Items 11-15 refer to the following excerpt.

Excerpt C

Excerpt C will be played THREE times.

11. The chordophone heard in this excerpt is a
- (A) cuatro
  - (B) guitar
  - (C) piano
  - (D) cello
12. The form of the piece may be BEST described as
- (A) strophic
  - (B) verse and chorus
  - (C) call and response
  - (D) through composed
13. Which of the following is true of the excerpt?
- (A) Has a countermelody
  - (B) Has irregular phrases
  - (C) Uses a compound duple meter
  - (D) Uses three instruments and voice
14. Which of the following is/are NOT a musical feature characteristic of the genre in this excerpt?
- (A) Narrow vocal range
  - (B) Wide range of expression
  - (C) Repetitive melodic phrases
  - (D) Uses mainly acoustic instruments
15. Which of the following BEST represents the rhythmic pattern of the idiophone heard in this excerpt?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

**Items 16–20 refer to the following excerpt.**

**Excerpt D**

**Excerpt D will be played THREE times.**

16. What genre of music BEST describes this excerpt?
- (A) Pop
  - (B) Jazz
  - (C) Classical
  - (D) Avant garde
17. What type of musical composition is this excerpt?
- (A) Opera
  - (B) Sonata
  - (C) Minuet
  - (D) Concerto
18. Which of the following ornaments is played by the soloist at the end of this excerpt?
- (A) Trill
  - (B) Turn
  - (C) Mordent
  - (D) Grace note
19. Who is MOST likely the composer or writer of this piece?
- (A) Bach
  - (B) Mozart
  - (C) Chopin
  - (D) Beethoven
20. The time signature for this excerpt is MOST likely
- (A) simple triple
  - (B) compound triple
  - (C) compound duple
  - (D) simple quadruple

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**Items 21–25 refer to the following excerpt.**

**EXCERPT E**

**Excerpt E will be played TWO times.**

21. Which of the following BEST reflects the vocal instrument of the music heard in this excerpt?
- (A) Contemporary gospel
  - (B) Traditional gospel
  - (C) Caribbean gospel
  - (D) Gospel jazz
22. The style of the singing in the excerpt can BEST be described as
- (A) a cappella
  - (B) vocal solo
  - (C) unison choir
  - (D) call and response
23. The solo voice heard in the excerpt can BEST be described as
- (A) alto
  - (B) tenor
  - (C) baritone
  - (D) mezzo soprano
24. Which of the following describes the tonality of the audio excerpt?
- (A) Major
  - (B) Minor
  - (C) Modal
  - (D) Atonal
25. The choir can be heard emphasizing the snare drum by clapping on which of the following beats?
- (A) 1 and 3
  - (B) 1 and 4
  - (C) 2 and 3
  - (D) 2 and 4

**SECTION II**  
**MUSICAL LITERACY AND HISTORY**

(50 minutes)

Items 26-40 refer to the following musical score for the piece "The Easy Winners — A Rag Time Two Step" by Scott Joplin. Listen very carefully to the audio recording.

**EXCERPT F**

**EXCERPT F** will be played **TWO** times.

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# The Easy Winners

A Rag Time Two Step

Scott Joplin

Not fast

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Not fast'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 11, 16, 21, and 25 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. There are first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' at the end of the piece. A section starting at measure 7 is marked with a circled 'A'.



26. The key of the extract is
- (A) C minor
  - (B) F minor
  - (C) Ab major
  - (D) Eb major
27. The time signature of this extract may be described as
- (A) simple triple
  - (B) simple duple
  - (C) compound duple
  - (D) simple quadruple
28. At the beginning of the extract the melodic line is played in
- (A) fifths
  - (B) thirds
  - (C) fourths
  - (D) octaves
29. The interval formed by the notes labelled A in Bar 6 is a
- (A) perfect 5th
  - (B) perfect 4th
  - (C) diminished 5th
  - (D) diminished 4th
30. Which of the following chord progressions BEST describes Bars 5 to 8?
- (A) V - I - I - I
  - (B) I - I - IV - I
  - (C) i - I - V - V7
  - (D) I - I - V - V7
31. Which of the following features are characteristics of this extract?
- (A) Major key tonality with heavy accents
  - (B) Four bar phrases ending with some chromaticism
  - (C) Syncopated rhythms of the right hand and the stride of the left hand
  - (D) Strong tonic to dominant of the chords and use of ii-V progressions
32. The chord labelled B at the end of Bar 10 is a
- (A) major 7th
  - (B) minor 7th
  - (C) diminished 7th
  - (D) augmented 7th
33. The harmony in the treble clef consists mainly of
- (A) fifths and thirds
  - (B) thirds and sixths
  - (C) fourths and thirds
  - (D) fourths and sixths
34. The chord labelled C at Bar 16 is BEST described in this progression as
- (A) V7
  - (B) III7
  - (C) III maj
  - (D) III min

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35. Which of the following BEST describes the structure of this extract?
- (A) Rondo
  - (B) Binary
  - (C) Ternary
  - (D) Through composed
36. The cadence formed at the end of the first repeated section is BEST described as
- (A) plagal
  - (B) perfect
  - (C) surprise
  - (D) imperfect
37. What compositional technique is used from Bars 22 to 25?
- (A) Scalar
  - (B) Triadic
  - (C) Chromatic
  - (D) Pentatonic
38. The musical expression missing from the score is
- (A) slurs
  - (B) tempo
  - (C) dynamics
  - (D) legato markings
39. What is the value of the tied notes in Bar 22?
- (A) Eighth note
  - (B) Quarter note
  - (C) Sixteenth note
  - (D) Dotted eighth note
40. The composer of this piece is Scott Joplin. In which of the following genres would this piece BEST fit?
- (A) Pop
  - (B) Classical
  - (C) Early jazz
  - (D) Traditional gospel

Items 41–45 refer to the following musical score for the piece “Minuet” by Johann Sebastian Bach. Listen very carefully to the audio recording.

EXCERPT G

EXCERPT G will be played TWO times.

Minuet

Johann Sebastian Bach

Musical score for Minuet, measures 1-6. The score is in G major, 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The first measure is marked with a first ending bracket (1) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The word *legato* is written below the first measure. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

Musical score for Minuet, measures 7-12. This system includes a first ending bracket (A) over measures 7 and 8. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass clef accompaniment remains consistent.

Musical score for Minuet, measures 13-18. Measure 13 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features a change in rhythm with some sixteenth-note passages, and the bass clef accompaniment continues.

Musical score for Minuet, measures 19-25. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass clef accompaniment provides harmonic support.

Musical score for Minuet, measures 26-31. Measure 26 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the treble clef, while the bass clef accompaniment continues to the end of the system.

41. When compared to Bars 1 and 2, Bars 3 and 4 can be described as
- (A) imitation
  - (B) repetition
  - (C) transposition
  - (D) call and response
42. The Italian term 'legato' at the beginning of the extract means
- (A) sweetly
  - (B) accented
  - (C) detached
  - (D) smoothly
43. The grace note seen in Bar 8 is called a
- (A) trill
  - (B) turn
  - (C) acciaccatura
  - (D) appoggiatura
44. What key does the piece modulate to at Bar 20?
- (A) Mediant
  - (B) Dominant
  - (C) Submediant
  - (D) Subdominant
45. In which scale are the notes in the treble clef of Bar 20 found?
- (A) A minor
  - (B) C major
  - (C) D minor
  - (D) D major
46. Which of the following is NOT a prominent feature of Baroque music?
- (A) Idiomatic writing.
  - (B) Use of Basso continuo.
  - (C) Music is highly embellished.
  - (D) Composers use chromaticism freely.
47. Which period is known as the age of Enlightenment?
- (A) Baroque
  - (B) Classical
  - (C) Romantic
  - (D) 20th century
48. Which composer's work sets the standard for polyphonic church music during the Renaissance period?
- (A) Palestrina
  - (B) Martin Luther
  - (C) Orlando di Lasso
  - (D) Pope Marcellus Mass
49. Caribbean music comes from a diverse and complex mix of influences. Which of the following is/are LEAST likely to have influenced traditional and popular Caribbean music?
- (A) Pacific cultures
  - (B) African cultures
  - (C) European cultures
  - (D) The unique culture of the islands

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50. During which period was musical theatre extremely popular?

- (A) 1890–1930
- (B) 1900–1940
- (C) 1920–1960
- (D) 1940–1970

51. Three composers of musical theatre are

- (A) Duke Ellington, Elton John, Charlie Parker
- (B) Oscar Hammerstein, Leonard Bernstein, Irving Berlin
- (C) Gaston Leroux, Andrew Lloyd Weber, Michael Jackson
- (D) Andrew Lloyd Weber, Leonard Bernstein, Michael Jackson

52. Which of the following instruments is/are NOT found in Caribbean folk music?

- (A) Fife
- (B) Banjo
- (C) Cuatro
- (D) Bagpipes

53. The technique of producing two or more notes on a single wind instrument is referred to as

- (A) vibrato
- (B) overtone
- (C) tone cluster
- (D) multiphonics

54. The composer who was instrumental in the development of piano repertoire is

- (A) Liszt
- (B) Berlioz
- (C) Brahms
- (D) Schumann

55. Which of the following musical forms is NOT commonly found in the popular dance music of the Spanish-speaking Caribbean?

- (A) Salsa
- (B) Tango
- (C) Bachata
- (D) Merengue

56. Reggaeton can BEST be described as a mixture of reggae, hip-hop and

- (A) jazz music rhythms
- (B) country music rhythms
- (C) Caribbean Latin rhythms
- (D) Caribbean French rhythms

57. In which of the following countries is Junkanoo held on Boxing Day and New Year's Day?

- (A) Jamaica
- (B) Martinique
- (C) Guadeloupe
- (D) The Bahamas

58. The term 'Shango Baptist', and the music associated with it, originated in
- (A) Barbados
  - (B) West Africa
  - (C) South America
  - (D) Trinidad and Tobago
59. Which of the following female singers is associated with calypso?
- (A) Alison Hinds
  - (B) Singing Sandra
  - (C) Fay Ann Lyons
  - (D) Claudette Peters
60. The tamboo bamboo bands of Trinidad and Tobago led to the development of
- (A) calypso bands
  - (B) carnival bands
  - (C) steel pan bands
  - (D) percussion bands

**END OF SECTIONS I and II**

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