



Sixth Form Scholarship Examination

Music

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions:

Aim to answer all the questions.

Spend about 40 minutes on Section A and 50 minutes on Section B.

Section A

Question 1 (25 marks)

Analyse the piece of music on the next few pages. Answer the following questions.

- (i) What key is the piece of music in at the start of the piece? (2)

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- (ii) What key has it reached by the top of the second page (2)

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- (iii) In this new key, use Roman numerals to describe the harmony present in the first 3 bars of the second page of music: (3)

1st bar 2nd bar 3rd bar

- (iv) This is an extract from a longer piece of music. What do you think the overall structure of that piece of music would be. Give reasons for your answer, referring to the score. (3)

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- (v) What harmonic device is used during the first 4 bars of the piece? (2)

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- (vi) Describe the texture of the music from the last bar on the 4th line to the end of the 5th line. (2)

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- (vii) In the 3rd bar of the 4th line of music, what sort of dissonance is the first note in the right hand of the piano. (2)

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- (viii) Give a year of when you think this piece might have been written? Which era of musical history is this? (2)

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- (ix) Who do you think composed it? (2)

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- (x) Describe the musical features of the piece which helped you to answer questions (viii) and (ix).
(5)

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SONATA XVI.

Abbreviations, etc: P.T., Principal Theme; S.T., Secondary Theme;
Close; D., Development; Ep., Episode; M.T., Middle Theme;
R., Return.

Abkürzungen: HS. bedeutet Hauptsatz, SS. Seitensatz, SchlS.
Schlussatz; DS. Durchführungssatz, ZWS. Zwischensatz, MS.
Mittelsatz. RG. Rückgang.

Allegro maestoso. (♩ = 116)

The musical score is presented in two systems, each with a piano (P) part on the left and a violin (V) part on the right. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), while the violin part is in a single staff. The tempo is marked 'Allegro maestoso' with a quarter note equal to 116 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *calando* (diminuendo). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The violin part consists of melodic lines with slurs and fingerings. The score is divided into sections labeled 'P.T.' (Principal Theme) and 'HS.' (Hauptsatz) in the first system, and 'S.T.' (Secondary Theme) and 'SS.' (Seitensatz) in the final system. The key signature changes from one flat to two flats during the piece.

(continues on next page)

System 1: Treble clef with a complex melodic line featuring triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. Bass clef accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

System 2: Treble clef with melodic lines and slurs. Bass clef accompaniment. Includes a *p* dynamic marking and a fermata over a bass note.

System 3: Treble clef with melodic lines and slurs. Bass clef accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

System 4: Treble clef with melodic lines and slurs. Bass clef accompaniment. Includes dynamic markings *cresc.*, *al-*, and *f*. A fermata is present over a bass note. A trill is marked with *tr* and *a)*.

System 5: Treble clef with melodic lines and slurs. Bass clef accompaniment. Includes a *p* dynamic marking and a *cresc.* marking.



