

Available Marks	Total Marks Gained
100	



Entrant Name

New Zealand Music Examinations Board

THEORY - SIXTH GRADE

Time: 9.30am- 12.30pm

Saturday 27th October 2018

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Write your name in the box labelled 'Entrant Name'

Question 1	FOUR PART HARMONY	Total Marks 20
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A		20
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Harmonize the following modulating melody in four part vocal style.

Make use, where appropriate, of:

- Modulations
- Accented and unaccented passing notes
- Suspensions
- Dominant 7ths

A

20

Complete the following as a piece of two-part writing.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in a 3/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The bass staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3, E3, and D3. The first measure is followed by a second measure with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The third measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The fifth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The sixth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in a 3/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The bass staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3, E3, and D3. The first measure is followed by a second measure with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The third measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The fifth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The sixth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in a 3/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The bass staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3, E3, and D3. The first measure is followed by a second measure with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The third measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The fifth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The sixth measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass.

EITHER

12

Write a melody in D major to the following verse. Modulation is expected. Indicate

- Tempo
- Dynamics
- Phrasing

*When the wind blows softly
It whispers through the trees
Lots of little butterflies
Are carried with the breeze.*

Four sets of empty musical staves for writing a melody.

OR

12

Continue this opening to make a melody of 16 bars. Modulation is expected. Indicate:

- Dynamics and tempo signs
- Phrasing

The opening melody is written on a single staff in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of six bars:
 Bar 1: Quarter note D4, eighth note E4, quarter note F#4.
 Bar 2: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4.
 Bar 3: Quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4.
 Bar 4: Quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4.
 Bar 5: Quarter note D4, quarter note E4, quarter note F#4.
 Bar 6: Quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4.

Three sets of empty musical staves for continuing the melody.

A**3**

What is a solo concerto?

Give the structure/form of the first movement of a classical concerto

3

Give an example of a classical concerto, from the Classical era, stating the number of movements and the composer

3

Work _____ Number of movements _____

Composer _____

B**5**

What are the main forms composers of the classical era used for their final movements in sonatas, concertos and symphonies? Comment briefly on a particular example you know.

1

10	
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Discuss the importance of the bridge passage or transition in Sonata form with reference to Mozart's Symphony No. 39 in E flat major K543.

2

4	
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What instruments did Mozart score his Symphony in E flat K543 for? What is unusual about the scoring?

3

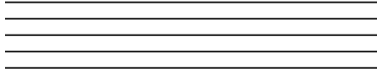
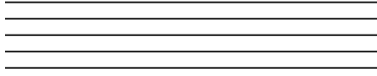
6	
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State which movement and which section of the movement the following excerpt occurs in Mozart's Symphony in E flat K543

What form is this section in and what form is the movement in?



A	10
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		Trombone	Tuba		
1.	Range. Use appropriate Clefs.			2	
2.	Number in standard orchestra.			2	
3.	Number and type of valves.			2	
4.	Length of tubing			2	
5.	Transposing Instrument?			2	

B	4
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Name the four characteristics common to all brass instruments.
