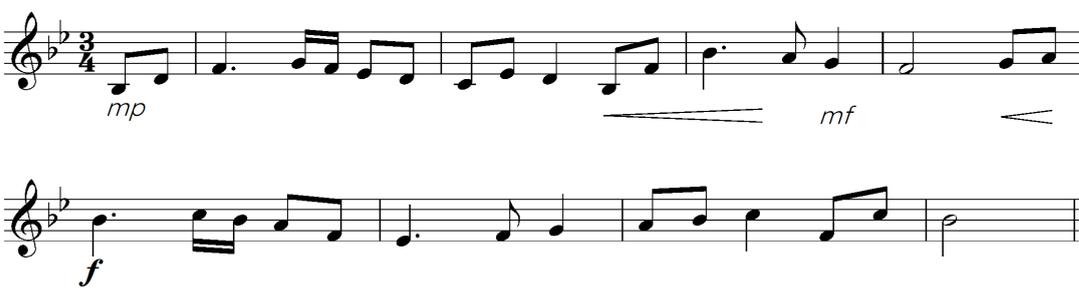
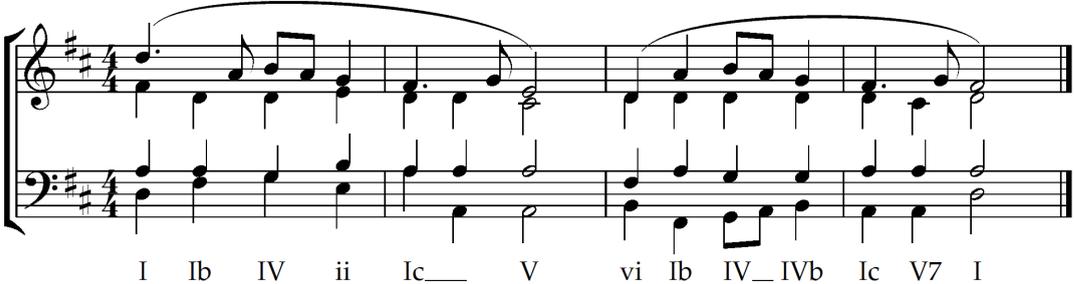
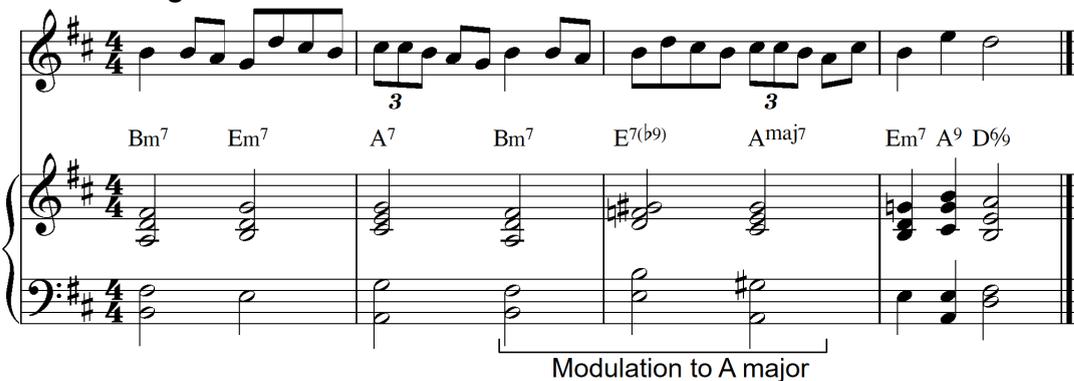


Australian Society for Music Education (SA Chapter)
2022 Music Studies Exam Paper - Answers

Q1a	Option 2
Q1b	Option 3
Q1c	Option 1
Q1d	Option 3
Q1e	Option 4
Q2	
Q3a	 Bm/F# or ic in B minor
Q3b	 E half-diminished or ii7 in minor
Q4a	Option 1
Q4b	Option 3
Q5a	
Q5b	
Q6	Possible Answer 
Q7a	Leading note
Q7b	The motion is similar in bars 1 and 2 before becoming contrary in bar 3.
Q7c	It is to be played accented and an octave higher than written.
Q7d	Imperfect cadence
Q7e	F natural

Q7f	The left hand plays crotchets to keep the beat, while the right hand plays the syncopated melody.															
Q8a	Option 3															
Q8bi	A section – thicker texture, percussion sounds, strong beat, homophonic, less effects, vocals included, countermelodic B, C, D sections – thinner texture, more atmospheric, less percussion, sparse and open, more effects, polyphonic															
Q8bii	A section – strong four on the floor, driving, 4/4 B, C, D sections – less strong beat, ½ time, anticipation and retardation															
Q8biii	A section – major tonality B, C, D sections – minor tonality															
Q9a	6/8 to 4/4, syncopation, rhythm grouping changed, triplets, use of rests															
Q9b	1 4 3 6 2 5 1															
Q9c	<p>Possible answers</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Technique</th> <th>Instrument</th> <th>Bar number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>augmentation</td> <td>Trumpet</td> <td>Bars 16 to 19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>imitation</td> <td>Trumpet and Alto Sax</td> <td>Bar 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chromaticism</td> <td>Piano</td> <td>Bar 19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>syncopation</td> <td>Alto Saxophone</td> <td>Bar 5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Technique	Instrument	Bar number	augmentation	Trumpet	Bars 16 to 19	imitation	Trumpet and Alto Sax	Bar 12	chromaticism	Piano	Bar 19	syncopation	Alto Saxophone	Bar 5
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Q9di	Buzz roll (or press roll or drum roll)															
Q9dii	Turn (or ornament or decoration)															
Q9e																
Q10a	Variation 1 – the meter is 6/8 compared to ¾ in theme (compound time instead of simple). The key is in the sub-dominant major (G major). The melody is in the violoncello compared to the violin and cello in the theme. The texture is less flowing than the theme, with staccato notes in the piano and pizzicato notes in the violin.															
Q10b	Variation 2 – the meter returns to ¾ as in the theme. The key is the tonic minor (D minor). The melody is in the right hand of the piano with the other piano notes filling out the harmony. The texture homophonic throughout, with the cello playing low pedal notes initially with chromatic auxiliary notes. The mood is foreboding.															
Q10c	Variation 3 – the meter becomes 4/4. The key returns to the original key of D major. The melody is in the violin but an octave higher than in the theme. The texture is															

	<p>flowing similar to the theme, with the piano fulfilling the harmonic role, and the violoncello countermelodic throughout.</p>
<p>Q11</p>	<p>Possible answer</p>  <p>Chords: Eb Gm Fm/Ab Bb Cm Bb Eb</p> <p>extensions Gm7 Fm7/Ab Bb7 Bb7 Ebmaj7</p>
<p>Q12a</p>	
<p>Q12b</p>	
<p>Q13</p>	<p>OPTION A – possible answer</p>  <p>Chords: I Ib IV ii Ic V vi Ib IV IVb Ic V7 I</p> <p>OPTION B – possible answer</p> <p>Slow swing</p>  <p>Chords: Bm7 Em7 A7 Bm7 E7(b9) Amaj7 Em7 A9 D%</p> <p>Modulation to A major</p>