

The COURANTE (2 types: French and Italian)

- ★ The French verb 'courir' or Italian 'correre' means: to run
- ★ The Courante is the second (second/third) dance of the suite, unless there is a Prelude, in which case it would be third (second/third).
- ★ It begins with an anacrusis (anacrusis/half-bar upbeat).
- ★ It is always in simple triple time: $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, or $\frac{3}{2}$.
- ★ It is in binary form.
- ★ The speed is usually fast (fast/slow/moderate).



French Courante	Italian Courante
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Dotted notes ★ Cross accents ★ Great variety of rhythm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Running passages ★ Free flowing ★ Faster than French Courante

Now write a paragraph about...

The French Courante

Originating from France, it has an anacrusis and is in triple time. It often features a great variety of rhythm such as dotted notes and cross-rhythms. It is in binary form and is usually fast and lively.

The Italian Courante

The Italian Courante is often faster and more free-flowing than the French Courante. It has an anacrusis, is usually in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ and is in binary form.

The SARABANDE

- ★ This is the only slow (fast/slow/moderate) movement of the Suite.
- ★ It is of Spanish (English/Spanish/French) origin.
- ★ It always comes after the Courante, which means it is usually the third dance of the suite.
- ★ It is in binary form and the character is very dignified (dignified/playful)
- ★ It does not (does/does not) begin with an anacrusis.
- ★ The time signature is simple triple (duple/triple/quadruple).
- ★ The main feature is the emphasis on the second (first/second/last) beat of each bar.
- ★ It has a homophonic (polyphonic/homophonic) texture (i.e. based on chords) and often features ornaments (ornaments/glissandos).



Now write a paragraph here about the 'Sarabande':

A stately and dignified dance in a slow tempo, the Sarabande often features an emphasis on the 2nd beat and features ornaments. It is in triple time, does not have an anacrusis and is in binary form.

The MINUET

- ★ This dance comes after the Sarabande and before the Gigue. It does not have an anacrusis (introduction/anacrusis/ending).
- ★ It is a very simple (simple/complicated) and stately (solemn/stately) dance. It is always in simple triple (simple duple/simple triple) time and is played at a moderate (fast/slow/moderate) speed.
- ★ The Minuet originates from France (Spain/France) and is in binary form.

Now - as usual - write a paragraph here about the Minuet:

The Minuet is a stately French dance in triple time. It does not have an anacrusis and is in binary form. The Minuet is always played between the Sarabande and Gigue. The character is very simple.

And finally - The GIGUE

- ★ Pronounced 'jig', this dance originates from England, Ireland or Scotland.
- ★ It is a light and rapid (silly/rapid) dance, and usually has fugal (sensitive/fugal/chordal) treatment of the main theme.
- ★ The Gigue usually begins with voices entering separately (separately/together).
- ★ It is usually in compound (simple/compound) time, and therefore has continuous division of its beats into threes.
- ★ It is the final (sixth/final) dance of the suite.
- ★ It usually begins with an anacrusis.
- ★ It is in binary form.



And now, of course - write a paragraph about the 'Gigue':

This final dance often begins with the theme entering at different times in different voices. It is usually in compound time and has an anacrusis. It is light and rapid in character and has its origins in the United Kingdom. It is in binary form, the same as all the other dances.

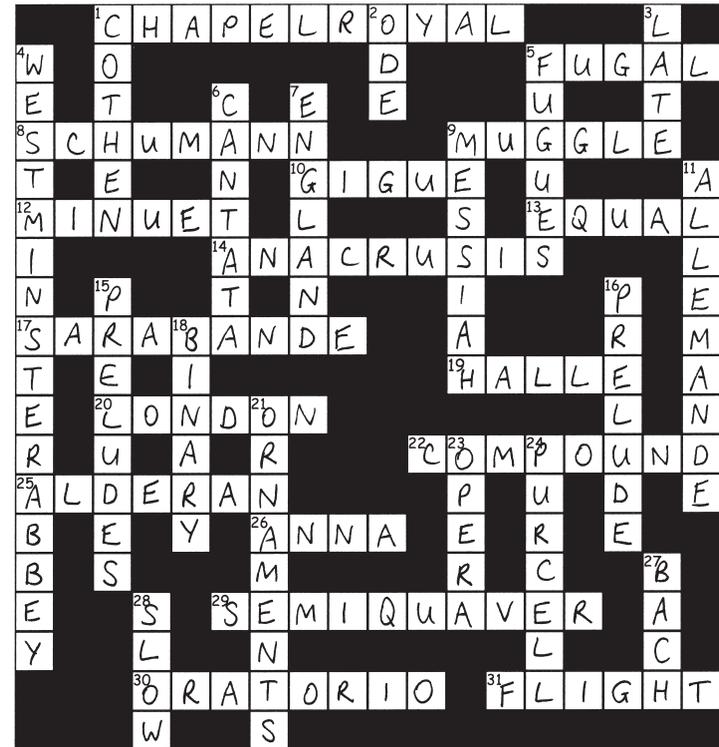
Did you know that there are lots of other dance movements that can be in a suite? You won't be tested on these but they are good to know. They always appear between the Sarabande and the Gigue. See if you can list three of these movements here:

1. Bourree
2. Loure
3. Air

Well done!



Crossword

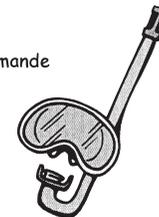


Across

1. King's own musicians
5. Treatment of a gigue (Hint: In the style of Bach)
8. A Romantic composer we haven't studied
9. Person with no magical powers (a la Harry Potter!)
10. Final dance of a Suite
12. Stately French dance
13. Tuning system known as _____ temperament
14. Sarabande and Minuet do not have this
17. Dance with mainly 'homophonic' texture
19. Handel's birthplace
20. Purcell's birthplace
22. Gigue is usually in this kind of time
25. Princess Leia's home planet
26. Bach's 2nd wife's first name
29. Main rhythmic value of the Allemande
30. Purcell wrote none of these
31. Meaning of the word 'fugue'

Down

1. Bach's instrumental period
2. Purcell wrote one for St. Cecelia
3. Another way of describing Bach's Leipzig period
4. Handel and Purcell are both buried here
5. Bach wrote 48 of these
6. Composition for voices
7. Handel's main place of residence
9. Handel's most famous oratorio
11. The only dance of the suite in $\frac{3}{4}$ time
15. Bach wrote 48 of these too
16. A dance that sometimes precedes an Allemande
18. All dances are in this form
21. A Sarabande often contains these and action
24. This person wrote only 1 opera
27. Composer of 207 cantatas
28. Tempo of a Sarabande



Test Paper... sort of

All musicianship books end with a test paper, but this one is DIFFERENT. It already has the answers in it (mostly wrong answers!) and your job is to be the teacher - you have to **mark** it.

When you've found all the mistakes, go to www.blitzbooks.com.au and download the EXACT SAME PAPER - this time with no answers already in it. See if you can get 100%!

Question 1

RUDIMENTS

Total Marks 14

3

A. Write the scale of **G sharp** harmonic minor

- Write the key signature
- Use minims
- Write one octave going down
- Mark each tone with a slur
- Complete the scale with a double bar line

2/6

B. Write the major scale with the key signature of six flats

- Use accidentals
- Use crotchets
- Write one octave going up treble notes written
- Mark the semitones
- Complete the scale with a double bar line

1/5

C. Rewrite these notes a semitone higher using different letter names

0/3

Question 2

MELODY WRITING

Total Marks 10

5

Write an eight bar melody in A flat major.

- Use this rhythm for the first four bars.
- Add the phrasing

Question 3

HARMONY

Total Marks 10

2

In pianoforte style, harmonise the two cadences marked with brackets.

A. Briefly describe the following dances:

i) Allemande

The Allemande always goes first and it is always in common time. It has semiquavers. It is in 2 sections from Germany?

ii) Sarabande

The Sarabande is very hard to play because of all the trills and things. It is in Binary time form. It is a slow Spanish dance. The Sarabande is extremely slow.

- B.
- Which two composers were born in 1685? Bach and Purcell $\frac{1}{2}$
 - Which two composers lived in England? Purcell and Handel ✓
 - Where in Germany was Bach's 'Organ' period? Inside a church X
 - Name an oratorio by Handel The Fireworks Suite X
 - Name an opera by Purcell Dido and Aeneas $\frac{1}{2}$
 - Name an important work by Bach Organ music X

C. Write a paragraph on the life and works of Bach

Bach was quite clever. He grew up in Germany (from) 1685 - 1750. He was NOT Australian. He wrote 3 main works: Weimer, Cothen and Leipzig. He also wrote some concertos for the Brandenburg. X

Avoid irrelevant or subjective comments

D. In the table below, place a tick in the correct column to show which composer wrote each work.

Work	Bach	Handel	Purcell
Tocata and Fugue in D minor ✓	✓		
The Harmonious Blacksmith	✓	✓	
Israel in Egypt ✓		✓	
The 'Bell' Anthem ?			
The Christmas Oratorio	? ✓	? ✓	
Goldberg Variations ✓	✓		

E. Did Bach write operas? Yes or No? Think so X

F. Name two different genres of music by Handel.

Stuff for concerts and stuff for church X

Mark 19/60



Now go to www.blitzbooks.com.au and download the uncompleted version of this paper. There's also worksheets, manuscript and more!

The Aural Exam

The written paper only makes up 60% of your final mark, so it is very important to practice your aural skills as regularly as possible.

Go to www.blitzbooks.com.au for the following FREE downloads which will help you prepare for the aural exam:

Tutorials: The tutorials go through all the different types of questions and how to go about answering them.

Exams: There are also two aural exam downloads; the papers for these are printed on pages 53 to 58 of this workbook.

Expression and Mood



One of the tasks in the aural exam, called 'Expression and Mood', is to add dynamic and articulation markings to a printed melody, according to what you hear.

This can be quite tricky if you've never done it before, and it's good to practise it lots and lots! On the following page there are six melodies. For each one you need to:

- ★ Listen to it on www.blitzbooks.com.au (they are part of the aural tutorials)
- ★ Mark in the dynamics and articulation
- ★ Mark the cadence points (discuss this more with your teacher, but basically it means to put a square bracket over the last two notes of each section/phrase, and can be done without listening!)
- ★ Describe the mood in a few words e.g. 'mischievous and bold'

Each melody is only played 3 times... so you really have to be on the ball! It may be helpful to do the following:

1st playing: Add the dynamics e.g. *p*, *f*, accent, crescendo sign

2nd playing: Add the articulation e.g. staccatos and slurs

3rd playing: There is a 2-minute interval before the 3rd playing. This is your chance to make sure every note has some sort of marking and to go over the dynamics. Then use the 3rd playing to check everything thoroughly!

Examples for Expression and Mood

1. *p* *f*

2. *f* *pp* *cresc.* *dim.*

3. *mp* *mf* *f* *pp*

4. *p* *f*

5. *mf* *f* *pp*

6. *p* *cresc.* *p* *Cresc.*

Mood: Bold and spirited

Name the form of this melody as either Binary or Ternary Ternary

AURAL TEST PAPER II

FOURTH GRADE MUSICIANSHIP

A. SCALE FORMS

Name each scale as either major or harmonic minor

(i) Major (ii) Harmonic Minor

2/2

B. SCALE NOTES

Key: D major

7/7

C. TRIADS

Name each triad as either major or minor

(i) Minor (ii) Major

4/4

D. MOTION

Name each passage as being similar, contrary or oblique motion.

(i) Oblique (ii) Similar

4/4

E. CADENCES

Name each cadence as either Perfect or Imperfect.

(i) Perfect (ii) Imperfect

4/4

A. TIME



Name the time of this melody as either:

- Simple duple;
- Simple triple; or
- Compound duple

Then write the time signature

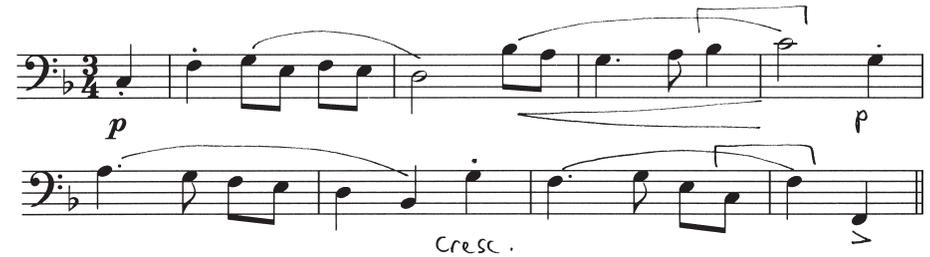
Beat value: dotted crotchet

Time *Compound duple* Time Signature $\frac{6}{8}$

B. RHYTHM DICTATION



Number of bars: 3 Time signature: $\frac{3}{4}$



Mood: *Cheeky and playful*

Name the form of this melody as either Binary or Ternary *Binary*

Mad Multiple Choice



1. A double sharp

- A: raises a sharp by a tone
- B: raises a flat by a tone
- C: raises a note by a tone

(P.S. A double sharp cancels out a sharp or flat sign!)

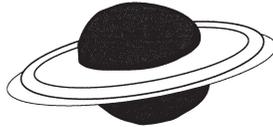


2. What is special about marking tones in a minor scale?

- A: Don't mark 6-7
- B: Only mark 6-7
- C: Avoid 3-4

3. Handel was born in:

- A: 1685
- B: 1865
- C: 1659



4. In an interrupted cadence one must:

- A: double the third of chord I
- B: double the third of chord vi
- C: double the third of both chords
- D: double the root

5. An Allemande is:
- A: serious and moderate
 - B: stately and simple
 - C: Spanish

6. Bach wrote:

- A: one opera called Dido and Aeneas
- B: lots of operas
- C: no operas

★When is the only time the Allemande wouldn't go first in a suite?★
When there is a Prelude

7. In 'Supertonic-Tonic' cadences, you must

- A: double the third of chord I
- B: triple the root of chord I
- C: quadruple the fifth of chord I



8. Purcell is famous because:

- A: he was the only really good English composer of his era
- B: he wrote no oratorios
- C: he was buried in Westminster Abbey

9. The Minuet always comes

- A: just after the Sarabande
- B: just before the Gigue
- C: between the Sarabande and the Gigue

10. A chromatic interval is one in which:
- A: Both the accidentals are the same
 - B: Both the letter names are different
 - C: Both the letter names are the same

11. Bach wrote most of his sacred works in:

- A: Weimar
- B: Leipzig
- C: bed



12. The reason harmonic minor scales sound like they are from "Aladdin" is:

- A: they contain a perfect fifth
- B: they contain an augmented second between scale degrees 6 and 7
- C: they are not happy

13. In the "Expression and Mood" section of the aural exam, you should:

- A: mark all the dynamics and articulation in the first playing
- B: refrain from writing anything until the 3rd playing
- C: mark the dynamics first, the articulation second and use the third time to check
- D: any of the above, as long as it suits you the best

14. An imperfect cadence sounds:

- A: finished
- B: unfinished
- C: interrupted

