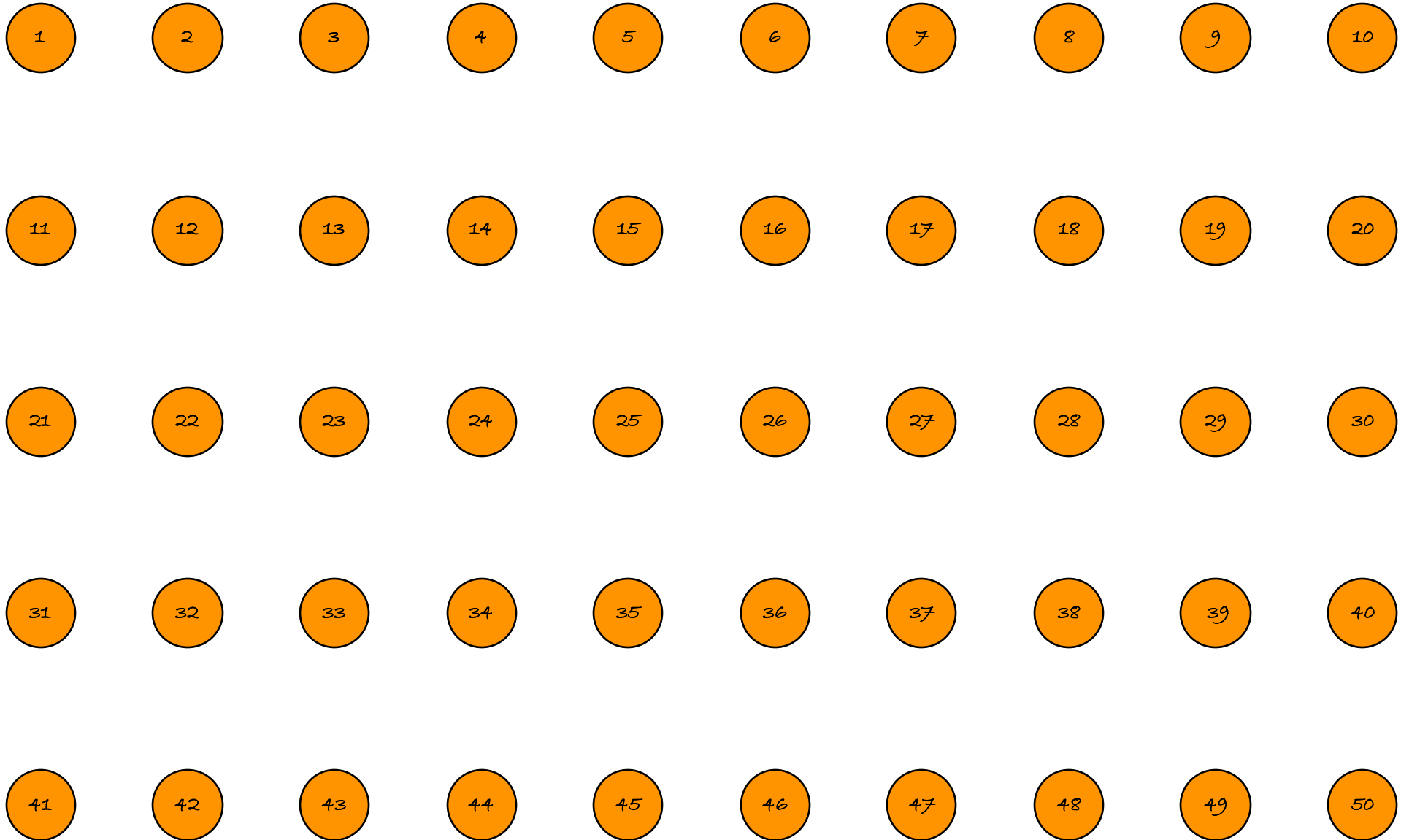


Africa

Revisión Pack

50 knowledge-based revision tasks for Question 7
of the Eduqas GCSE Music Appraising Exam



Define each keyword.

SIMPLE TIME	RIFF	ANACRUSIS	DIATONIC
MEZZO FORTE	OSTINATO	CROTCHET	SYLLABIC
VERSE-CHORUS FORM	CONJUNCT	HOMOPHONIC	DETACHED
SYNCOPATION	COUNTERMELODY	PENTATONIC	IMPROVISATION

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Answer the following questions about *Africa*.

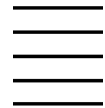
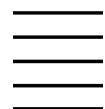
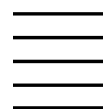
1	In what year was <i>Africa</i> released?	1980	1981	1982
2	The choruses of <i>Africa</i> are in which key?	A major	E major	B major
3	How many times are Riff A and Riff B heard in the links?	Two times	Three times	Four times
4	Riff B uses an ostinato of how many notes?	Four	Five	Six
5	Which chord symbol indicates an E major chord in 1st inversion?	E/B	E/G#	E/F#
6	In Chorus 3, ' <i>I bless the rains down in Africa</i> ' is heard how many times?	Three times	Four times	Five times
7	Which term best describes the structure of <i>Africa</i> ?	Strophic form	32-bar song form	Verse-Chorus form
8	What is the style of <i>Africa</i> ?	Indie Rock	Pop Rock	Soft Rock
9	Which band performed <i>Africa</i> ?	Journey	Rainbow	Toto
10	Which type of ornament is used in the Instrumental?	Appoggiatura	Grace Note	Trill

True or False?

The time signature of <i>Africa</i> is 2/4.	The introduction uses three chords: A – G#m – C#m	<i>Africa</i> was composed by David Paich and Jeff Porcaro.	Riff A appears in every section of the song.
The tempo of <i>Africa</i> is moderately slow.	<i>Africa</i> was recorded in 1982.	The choruses are in the key of B major.	<i>Africa</i> is performed by the band <i>Toto</i> .
Riff B uses an ostinato pattern of six notes.	The phrase structure of Verse 1 is: 9 bars – 9 bars - 9 bars – 8 bars	The melody of the Instrumental is played by a flute.	The choruses are heard at the loudest dynamic.

CHALLENGE: Correct any false statements.

Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
			
			
			
			

Answer the following questions about *Africa*.

In which year was <i>Africa</i> recorded?	What does the chord symbol B/F# mean?	How is Verse 2 different to Verse 1?	Which band performed <i>Africa</i> ?	Describe the dynamics of the song.
What is the style of <i>Africa</i> ?	List all the percussion instruments that feature in the song.	What is the tempo of the song?	How is Chorus 3 different to Chorus 1 and Chorus 2?	Which notes make a C#m ⁷ chord?
Describe the tonality of the song.	What are the key musical features of Riff B?	Describe the structure of the song.	What are the key features of the Instrumental?	How does the song link to traditional African music?

True or False?

The style of <i>Africa</i> is soft-rock.	The verses are in the key of B minor.	Verse 2 is longer than Verse 1.	A treble recorder can be heard in Verse 2.
The melody of the chorus has a wide range.	<i>Africa</i> was released in 1982.	The word-setting in <i>Africa</i> is mostly melismatic.	Riff B is developed in the Instrumental.
The interval between the two parallel melodic lines of Riff B is a perfect 5 th .	<i>Africa</i> has a homophonic texture.	The choruses are heard at a quieter dynamic than the other sections.	<i>Africa</i> follows this structure: Intro – Verse – Chorus – Verse – Chorus – Instrumental – Chorus – Outro

CHALLENGE: Correct any false statements.

Fill in the blanks to complete the chord progressions.

Intro / Link / Outro

A	A — C#m	C#m	— —
---	---------------	-----	-----

Verse / Instrumental (9-bar phrase)

— —	D#m	— —	B/F#	— —	E/F#	— —	A	A G#m C#m
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Chorus (4-bar phrase)

F#m	D	— —	— —
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CHALLENGE: What notes are heard in each chord?

Define each keyword.

INTERVAL	ASCENDING	FORTE	MAJOR
TRIPLET	ROCK BAND	MELISMATIC	HARMONIC RHYTHM
FILL	INSTRUMENTAL	CHORDAL	ROOT POSITION
SYNTHESIZER	DUET	GRACE NOTE	LAYERED

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the following exam-style questions.

1	Explain the meaning of the term <i>riff</i> . (1)				
2	The first three phrases of the chorus are sung by different numbers of voices. What is the correct order? (1)	Duet – Solo – Trio	Solo – Duet – Trio	Trio – Duet – Solo	
3	Complete the sentence: During the chorus, the harmonic rhythm is mostly _____. (1)	One chord every two bars	One chord in each bar	Two chords in each bar	
4	Explain what is meant by the chord symbol B/F#. (1)				
5	Describe three musical features of Riff A. (3)				
6	The chorus uses a chord pattern, repeated three times. The name of the first chord has been given. Name the next three chords that are used. (3)	F# minor - _____ - _____ - _____			
7	In which year was the song released? (1)				
8	What is the time signature of the song? (1)	2 2	3 4	6 8	12 8

Complete the retrieval steps.

6 sections of the song...

5 sharps in B major...

4 instruments in the rock band...

3 changes in Chorus 3...

2 tuned percussion instruments...

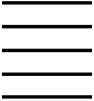
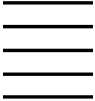
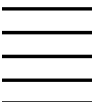
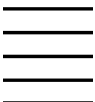
1 time signature...

Define each keyword.

OCTAVE	XYLOPHONE	DUPLE TIME	CROTCHET REST
MELODY & ACCOMPANIMENT	INTRODUCTION	FIRST INVERSION	DESCENDING
TONIC	TRIO	RECORDER	PHRASE
SEMIBREVE	DESCANT	LOOP	DOTTED CROTCHET

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
		4 beats	
		2 beats	
		1 beat	
		1/2 beat	

Answer the following questions about *Africa*.

1	Which of the following did NOT compose <i>Africa</i> ?	Bobby Kimball	David Paich	Jeff Porcaro
2	In which section of the song is Riff B developed?	Verse	Chorus	Instrumental
3	In what year was <i>Africa</i> recorded?	1980	1981	1982
4	Which chord symbol indicates an A major chord in 2nd inversion?	A	A/C#	A/E
5	From which album is <i>Africa</i> taken?	Toto III	Toto IV	Toto V
6	What happens to the texture in the Outro?	The texture gradually reduces	The texture remains unchanged	The texture gradually thickens
7	Which instrument provides a countermelody in Verse 2?	Clarinet	Recorder	Synthesizer
8	What is the tempo of the song?	Moderately slow	Moderately fast	Fast
9	Triplet rhythms are used in which section of the song?	Chorus	Instrumental	Verse
10	What is the time signature of the song?	2 2	2 4	4 4

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

An electronic musical instrument that generates and manipulates audio signals to create sounds	A main tune supported by another part(s)	Loud	A short, repeated phrase in popular music and jazz	A family of instruments that produce a sound by being struck, shaken or scraped
A note(s) before the first downbeat	The notes of a chord are arranged so that the lowest note is the root note	Additional notes added as decoration, not essential to the melody or harmony	Sounding together; a chordal style or melody and accompaniment	Each main beat naturally divides into 2
A 1/2-beat rest	The concluding section of a song	A common song structure alternating between verses and choruses	Notes belonging to the key	Getting lower in pitch

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Fill in the blanks to complete the chord progressions.

Intro / Link / Outro

_____	A G#m C#m	C#m	_____
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Verse / Instrumental (8-bar phrase)

_____	D#m	_____	G#m	A	A G#m _____	C#m	C#m
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Chorus (6-bar phrase)

F#m	_____	A	_____	E	_____ E/G#
-----	-------	---	-------	---	------------

CHALLENGE: What notes are heard in each chord?

True or False?

Africa was recorded in 1980.	The tempo of <i>Africa</i> can be described as moderately fast.	The choruses are in the key of A major.	The Instrumental is a development of Riff A.
The chord symbol E/G# means a G# major chord with an E in the bass.	The links and outro are based on the music heard in the Introduction.	Overall, the harmonic rhythm of <i>Africa</i> is fast.	Two tuned percussion instruments used in <i>Africa</i> are the glockenspiel and xylophone.
The longest note value used in <i>Africa</i> is a minim.	Chorus 3 is longer than Chorus 1 and Chorus 2.	The Instrumental is based on the accompaniment heard during the verses.	Link 1 and Link 2 are identical.

CHALLENGE: Correct any false statements.

List as many *Africa* keywords as you can remember.

MELODY	ARTICULATION	DYNAMICS	TONALITY
STRUCTURE	HARMONY	INSTRUMENTATION	RHYTHM
TEXTURE	SONORITY	METRE	TEMPO

Locate the musical features in the score.

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

<u>Musical Feature</u>	<u>Bar Number(s)</u>
grace note	
minim	
natural sign	
quaver rest	
semibreve rest	
slur	
tie	
triplet	

CHALLENGE: Write the name (e.g. D) of each note in the extract.

Define each keyword.

TIED NOTES	MARIMBA	SOLO	SECOND INVERSION
LEADING NOTE	DRUM KIT	DOTTED MINIM	OUTRO
BACKING VOCALS	MINIM REST	PARALLEL MOTION	LINK
MEZZO FORTE	CONJUNCT	HOMOPHONIC	CUT COMMON TIME

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

Sounding together; a chordal style or melody and accompaniment	Two or more lines move in the same direction by the same interval	The 7 th scale degree	Strongly accented notes are played off or against the beat	Music that is made up on the spot by the performer
A 1/2-beat rest	A note(s) before the first downbeat	2 minim beats in each bar	A short, repeated pattern or phrase	A change of key
A short musical idea that fills the 'gaps' at the end of a phrase, often played on the drum kit	A decorative melodic line, higher in pitch than the main melody	A set of drums and cymbals, and sometimes other percussion instruments, played with drumsticks	Three equal note-values played in the time of two	The notes of a chord are arranged so that the 3 rd of the chord is the lowest-pitched note

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Fill in the blanks to complete the chord progressions.

Intro / Link / Outro

_____	A G#m _____	C#m	C#m
-------	-------------	-----	-----

Verse / Instrumental (9-bar phrase)

B	D#m	_____	B/F#	_____	E/F#	_____	A	A G#m C#m
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Chorus (4-bar phrase)

_____	D	_____	_____
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CHALLENGE: What notes are heard in each chord?

Define each keyword.

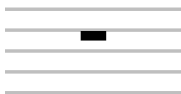
VERSE	QUAVER	ANACRUSIS	FORTE
SYLLABIC	MELODY & ACCOMPANIMENT	SEMIBREVE REST	FILL
SOLO	XYLOPHONE	CHORUS	HARMONIC RHYTHM
LEADING NOTE	BASS GUITAR	OSTINATO	MINIM

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Answer the following questions about *Africa*.

1	What is the time signature of the song?	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{4}{4}$
2	Which word best describes the texture of the song?	Monophonic	Homophonic	Polyphonic
3	What is the phrase structure (in bars) of Verse 1?	8-8-8-9	9-9-8	9-9-9-8
4	The Instrumental is based on the accompaniment of which over section?	Intro	Verse	Chorus
5	How many times are Riff A and Riff B heard in the Introduction?	Two times	Three times	Four times
6	Which instrument plays a new riff in Chorus 3?	Bass Guitar	Electric Guitar	Synthesizer
7	Which voice type(s) provide the backing vocals in <i>Africa</i> ?	Male backing vocals	Female backing vocals	Male and female backing vocals
8	What is the tempo of the song?	Crotchet = 92	Minim = 92	Semibreve = 92
9	Which tuned percussion instrument is NOT used in <i>Africa</i> ?	Glockenspiel	Marimba	Xylophone
10	In what year was <i>Africa</i> released?	1980	1981	1982

Name the musical symbol shown in each box.

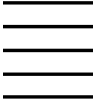
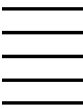
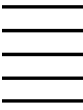
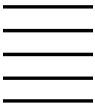
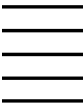
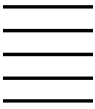
				
				
				

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

Lowest-pitched member of the guitar family	Stepwise movement	Notes belonging to the key	The 1 st scale degree	A section that connects different parts of a song
Two beats in a bar	One note per syllable	The notes of a chord have been rearranged so that the lowest note is no longer the root note	A 1½ -beat note	Moderately loud
The 7 th scale degree	An interval of 12 semitones above or below the original note	The opening section of a song	Sounding together; a chordal style or melody and accompaniment	A 4-beat rest

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
			
			
		1 beat	
	Quaver		

CHALLENGE: Describe how rhythm is used in Riff A and Riff B.

Using the keywords, fill in the gaps to complete the text.

The introduction contains only three chords – _____, _____ and _____ – and consists of two _____, both of which last for two bars each.

_____ is a distinctive _____ rhythm pattern mostly repeating an _____ major chord and concluding with a _____ minor and _____ minor chord.

Beginning with an _____, _____ uses an _____ pattern of _____ notes – based on the E major _____ scale – over a sustained _____ chord.

With the exception of the _____, _____ makes an appearance in every other section of the song, whilst _____ is developed in the _____ section.

Both riffs have their origins in traditional _____ music with their use of _____, _____ scales and _____ ostinato groupings that cut across the _____ time signature. The instrumental sonorities used on the recording – including _____ and _____ – suggest the sounds of pitched percussion instruments which originate from the various countries of the African continent. The recording of the song also includes an additional eight-bar introduction, performed only by _____ instruments. This is heard before the vocal score begins and contains African influence in its use of _____ rhythm parts and _____.

2/2	A	A	African	anacrusis	C#	C#m	C#m	chorus	five
G#	G#m	instrumental	irregular	layered	marimba	ostinato	ostinatos	pentatonic	pentatonic
percussion	riffs	Riff A	Riff A	Riff B	Riff B	syncopated	syncopation	unpitched	xylophone

CHALLENGE: Create a similar activity for the other sections of the song.

Define each keyword.

COUNTERMELODY	MELISMA	PENTATONIC	DESCENDING
HARMONIC RHYTHM	DOTTED CROTCHET	OSTINATO	SYNCOPATION
SIMPLE DUPLÉ TIME	DIATONIC	INVERSION (harmony)	GRACE NOTE
VERSE-CHORUS FORM	LEAD GUITAR	CROTCHET REST	PERCUSSION

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

Getting higher in pitch	Loud	A series of chords played in succession	A 3-beat note	The 1 st scale degree
The rate at which the chords change	Two or more notes played without separation	The distance between two notes	The distance between the highest and lowest note	Multiple notes per syllable
Repeat a musical idea indefinitely	A 1-beat rest	Each main beat naturally divides into 2	Stepwise movement	Musical lines added one at a time

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

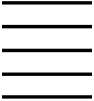
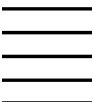
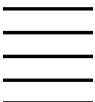
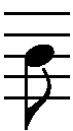
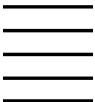
Describe the musical features of Riff A and Riff B.

The musical score is written for piano in E major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The first four measures are labeled 'Riff A' with a bracket underneath. In these measures, the bass staff plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes (E2, G2, B2, E3) with a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The treble staff has whole rests in the first two measures, followed by chords (E4-G4-B4) in the third and fourth measures. The next four measures are labeled 'Riff B' with a bracket underneath. In these measures, the bass staff plays sustained chords (E2-G2-B2 and E3-G3-B3) with a long horizontal line indicating they are held. The treble staff plays a melodic line of eighth notes (E4, G4, B4, E5, G4, B4, E5, G4, B4, E5, G4, B4, E5, G4, B4, E5, G4, B4) with a long horizontal line indicating it is held.

Riff A	Riff B

CHALLENGE: Write a summary of Africa.

Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
			
	Minim		
		1 beat	
			

CHALLENGE: List and define the other musical symbols used in Africa.

Define each keyword.

PERCUSSION	QUAVER REST	MELISMA	INSTRUMENTAL
PENTATONIC	RIFF	ROOT POSITION	LEAD VOCALS
TRIPLET	DUPLE TIME	COUNTERMELODY	OUTRO
TRIO	DIATONIC	DETACHED	SEMIBREVE REST

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Fill in the blanks to complete the chord progressions.

Intro / Link / Outro

A	A — C#m	— —	C#m
---	---------------	-----	-----

Verse / Instrumental (9-bar phrase)

— —	D#m	G#m	— —	A/E	— —	G#m	— —	A G#m C#m
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------------

Chorus (4-bar phrase)

F#m	— —	A	— —
-----	-----	---	-----

CHALLENGE: What notes are heard in each chord?

Complete the retrieval steps.

6 note values...

5 chords in the chorus...

4 keywords to describe metre...

3 chords used in Riff A ...

2 composers...

1 tempo...

Define each keyword.

DUET	MARIMBA	SYNCOPATION	IMPROVISATION
ROCK BAND	VERSE-CHORUS FORM	LAYERED	SIMPLE TIME
LEAD GUITAR	TIED NOTES	DOTTED MINIM	ASCENDING
TONIC	INTRODUCTION	LOOP	CHORDAL

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Fill in the blanks to complete the chord progressions.

Intro / Link / Outro

A	A — C#m	C#m	C#m
---	---------------	-----	-----

Verse / Instrumental (8-bar phrase)

B	—	G#m	—	—	A G#m C#m	C#m	—
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Chorus (6-bar phrase)

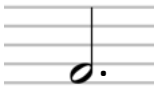
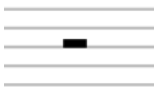
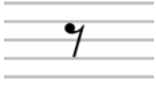
—	D	—	C#m	E	F#m —
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CHALLENGE: What notes are heard in each chord?

Answer the following questions about *Africa*.

1	Which section of the song is heard at the loudest dynamic?	Verse	Chorus	Instrumental
2	Which instrument plays the melody in the Instrumental?	Bass Guitar	Flute	Synthesizer
3	Which typical pop song chord pattern is used in the chorus?	I - V - vi - IV	I - vi - IV - V	vi - IV - I - V
4	The verses of <i>Africa</i> are in which key?	A major	B major	D major
5	Riff B is made up of two parallel melodic lines. What is the interval between them?	Major 3rd	Perfect 4th	Perfect 5th
6	Riff B is heard over which sustained chord?	A major	G sharp minor	C sharp minor
7	What is the phrase structure (in bars) of Verse 2?	8-8-9	9-9-8	9-8-9
8	Other than the choruses, the song is heard at which dynamic?	Mezzo Forte	Forte	Fortissimo
9	The melody for the first three phrases of the chorus uses only two pitches. What are they?	Tonic and Dominant	Tonic and Supertonic	Tonic and Leading Note
10	In what year was <i>Africa</i> recorded?	1980	1981	1982

Name the musical symbol shown in each box.

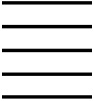
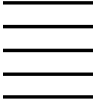
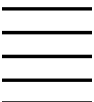
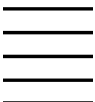
	<i>mf</i>		$\text{♩} = 92$	
				
				

Define each keyword.

CHORUS	FIRST INVERSION	DRUM KIT	CONJUNCT
FORTE	HOMOPHONIC	RIFF	SEMIBREVE
CUT COMMON TIME	BASS GUITAR	CROTCHET	ASCENDING
SYLLABIC	QUAVER REST	TRIO	LEAD VOCALS

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
	Semibreve		
	Minim		
	Crotchet		
	Quaver		

Answer the following questions about *Africa*.

In which year was <i>Africa</i> released?	What does the chord symbol A/E mean?	How is Verse 2 different to Verse 1?	Name the two composers of the song.	Describe the overall texture of the song.
Which instrument provides a countermelody in Verse 2?	List all the instruments that feature in the song.	What is the time signature of the song?	How is Chorus 3 different to Chorus 1 and Chorus 2?	Which three chords are heard in the introduction?
Describe the tonality of the song.	What are the key musical features of Riff A?	Describe the structure of the song.	Describe the solo heard in the Instrumental?	How does the song link to traditional African music?

Answer the following questions about *Africa*.

1	Which section of the song does NOT feature Riff A?	Link	Verse	Chorus
2	Which option describes the number of voices heard in the first 3 phrases of the chorus?	Solo - Duet - Trio	Trio - Duet - Solo	Duet - Solo - Trio
3	What is the metre of <i>Africa</i> ?	Simple duple	Simple quadruple	Compound duple
4	Which chorus is the longest?	Chorus 1	Chorus 2	Chorus 3
5	The melody of the Instrumental is based on which type of scale?	Major	Minor	Pentatonic
6	The Instrumental is in which key?	A major	B major	C sharp minor
7	Which three chords are heard in the Introduction?	A - G# - C#	A - G#m - C#m	Am - G#m - C#m
8	A solo vocal improvisation is heard in which chorus?	Chorus 1	Chorus 2	Chorus 3
9	Which option best describes the overall harmonic rhythm of the choruses?	One chord every two bars	One chord in each bar	Two chords in each bar
10	What is the style of <i>Africa</i> ?	Afro Rock	Folk Rock	Soft Rock

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

Two beats in a bar	A 2-beat rest	A new melody heard at the same time as a previous melody	Moderately loud	An 1/2-beat note
Increasing the length of a note by joining two or more notes of the same pitch with a curved line	Stepwise movement	One note per syllable	Getting lower in pitch	The notes of a chord are arranged so that the 5 th of the chord is the lowest-pitched note
A key/scale which uses only five notes	Tuned percussion instrument with wooden bars	Notes belonging to the key	Parts move together creating a series of chords	A note(s) before the first downbeat

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

True or False?

The Chorus and Instrumental are in B major.	<i>Africa</i> was composed by David Paich and Jeff Porcaro.	The harmony of the first three phrases of the Chorus follows the typical pop song chord pattern of: A – E – F#m – D	Riff A and Riff B are both heard 4 times in the Introduction.
<i>Africa</i> begins with an 8-bar percussion loop.	In the choruses, the first phrase is sung as a trio, the second phrase as a duet and the third and fourth phrases as a solo.	The time signature of <i>Africa</i> is 2/2.	<i>Africa</i> is performed by the band <i>Rainbow</i> .
The vocals in <i>Africa</i> are performed by a male lead vocalist with female backing vocals.	<i>Africa</i> was recorded in 1981.	The overall structure of <i>Africa</i> is verse-chorus form.	The texture of <i>Africa</i> is homophonic.

CHALLENGE: Correct any false statements.

Define each keyword.

GRACE NOTE	DESCENDING	OCTAVE	BACKING VOCALS
MAJOR	VERSE	PHRASE	SECOND INVERSION
DESCANT	SYNTHESIZER	INTERVAL	LINK
2 2	RECORDER	QUAVER	PARALLEL MOTION

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the following exam-style questions.

1	In which year was <i>Africa</i> recorded? (1)	1979	1980	1981	1982			
2	State the length (in bars) of the link. (1)							
3	Riff A appears in all sections of the song, with one exception. State the name of the section in which it does not appear. (1)							
4	State the name of the section in which Riff B is developed. (1)							
5	Which instrument plays the melody of the Instrumental? (1)	Bass Guitar	Flute	Rhythm Guitar	Synthesizer			
6	Fill in the missing chord names of the first phrase of Verse 2. (3)	B	_____	_____	B/F#	_____	E/F#	Riff A
7	The chord in bar 4 is B/F#. What is the position of this chord? (1)	Root position		1 st inversion		2 nd inversion		
8	Describe how Verse 2 is different to Verse 1. (3)							

CHALLENGE: Write another set of exam-style questions, with answers.

Complete the questions.

The musical score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Riff A (bass clef) starts with a half note chord (F#2, C#3), followed by a quarter rest, then a half note chord (F#2, C#3), a quarter rest, and a half note chord (F#2, C#3). Riff B (treble clef) starts with a half note chord (F#4, C#5), followed by a quarter rest, then a half note chord (F#4, C#5), a quarter rest, and a half note chord (F#4, C#5). Both riffs are bracketed and labeled 'Riff A' and 'Riff B' respectively.

- From which sections of the song could this extract be taken? _____, _____ or _____
- What are the main musical features of Riff A? _____
- Give the names of the chords marked X, Y and Z. X = _____ Y = _____ Z = _____
- In which section of the song does Riff A not appear? _____
- What are the main musical features of Riff B? _____
- In which section of the song is Riff B developed? _____

CHALLENGE: Write down everything you can remember about *Africa*.

Fill in the blanks to complete the chord progressions.

Intro / Link / Outro

_____	A G#m C#m	C#m	_____
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Verse / Instrumental (9-bar phrase)

B	_____	G#m	B/F#	_____	E/F#	_____	A	A G#m _____
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Chorus (4-bar phrase)

_____	D	_____	E
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CHALLENGE: What notes are heard in each chord?

What can you remember about each section of the song?

INTRODUCTION	VERSE 1	CHORUS 1	CONTEXT
LINK 1	VERSE 2	CHORUS 2	
LINK 2	INSTRUMENTAL	CHORUS 3	OUTRO

CHALLENGE: Write an exam-style question (12 marks) for the *Africa* set work.

Complete the questions.

1. Which band performed *Africa*? _____
2. In what year was *Africa* recorded? _____
3. In what year was *Africa* released? _____
4. Who composed *Africa*? _____ and _____
5. In what style was *Africa* composed? _____
6. Using the elements of music, describe the musical features of *Africa*.

MELODY	ARTICULATION	DYNAMICS	TONALITY	STRUCTURE	HARMONY
INSTRUMENTATION	RHYTHM	TEXTURE	SONORITY	METRE	TEMPO

CHALLENGE: Write an exam-style question (12 marks) for the *Africa* set work.