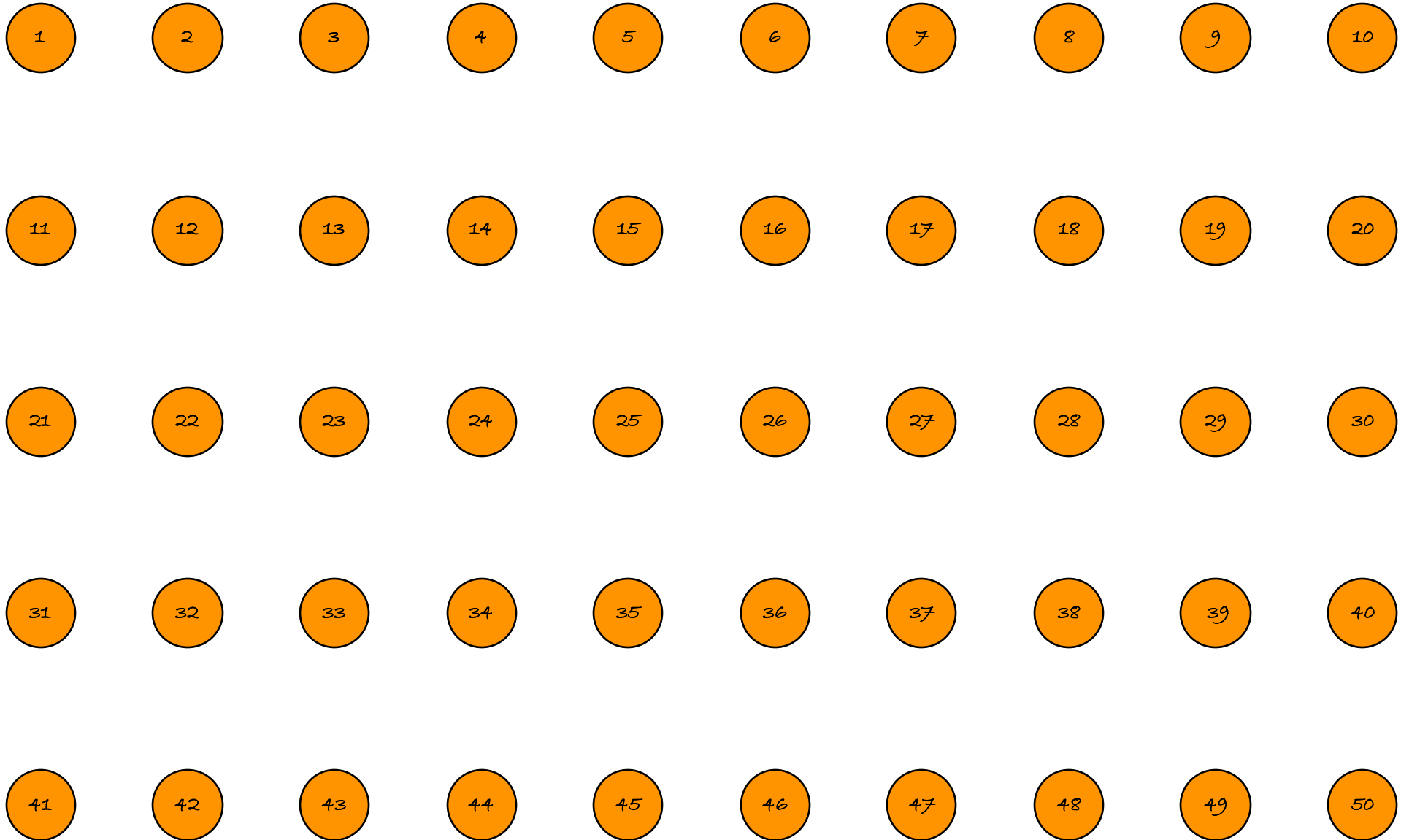


Badínerie

Revisión Pack

50 knowledge-based revision tasks for Question 1
of the Eduqas GCSE Music Appraising Exam



Define each keyword.

SIMPLE TIME	MOTIF	ANACRUSIS	PERFECT CADENCE
TRILL	FLUTE	CROTCHET	BROKEN CHORD
BINARY FORM	CONJUNCT	ALLEGRO	DETACHED
HARPSICHORD	HOMOPHONIC	COUNTERMELODY	FORTE

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Answer the following questions about *Badinerie*.

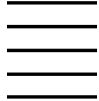
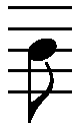
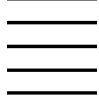
1	Which woodwind instrument features in <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Clarinet	Flute	Oboe
2	Section B modulates to D major. What is the relationship of this key to the tonic?	Subdominant	Dominant	Relative Major
3	Which note value is NOT used in the first playing of motif Y?	Crotchet	Quaver	Semiquaver
4	In what key does Section A begin?	B minor	F sharp minor	D major
5	In what key does Section A end?	B minor	F sharp minor	D major
6	Which word describes the dynamic of <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Crescendo	Forte	Piano
7	What is the longest note value used in <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Crotchet	Minim	Quaver
8	Which instrument does NOT form part of the basso continuo?	Cello	Harpsichord	Viola
9	Which Italian term best describes the tempo of <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Adagio	Allegro	Andante
10	Which note value is only used in Section B?	Crotchet	Demisemiquaver	Semiquaver

True or False?

Appoggiaturas are only used in Section A.	The instrumentation of <i>Badinerie</i> is oboe, string orchestra and harpsichord.	The time signature of <i>Badinerie</i> is 2/4.	Both sections are the same length.
The articulation of <i>Badinerie</i> is mostly detached.	Motif X is an ascending B minor broken chord.	<i>Badinerie</i> was composed by J. S. Bach.	<i>Badinerie</i> uses terraced dynamics.
Section B begins in B minor and ends in F# minor.	A sequence is heard in both section A and section B.	Motif Y is an ascending, conjunct, semiquaver figure.	<i>Badinerie</i> has four string parts: violin, viola, cello, and double bass.

CHALLENGE: Correct any false statements.

Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
			
			
			
			

Complete the questions about the extract of music.

1. In what key does the music begin? _____
2. Identify the chords at:
 a) bar 1² _____ b) bar 3² _____ c) bar 4¹ _____
3. Identify the cadence at bars 3²-4¹. _____
4. The music begins to modulate in bar 6. To what key does the music modulate? _____
5. Name the notes played by the cello in bar 7. _____
6. Name the highest note played by the flute in the extract. _____

True or False?

<i>Badinerie</i> was composed in the Classical era.	String instruments are played both arco and pizzicato.	Section A is shorter than Section B.	<i>Badinerie</i> was composed for only string instruments.
The tonality of <i>Badinerie</i> is minor throughout.	Motif X begins with a descending broken chord.	The shortest note value used in <i>Badinerie</i> is a semiquaver.	<i>Badinerie</i> is in rondo form.
The metre of <i>Badinerie</i> is simple duple.	Motif X and Motif Y remain unchanged throughout the piece.	Motif X begins with an anacrusis.	The articulation of <i>Badinerie</i> is mostly legato.

CHALLENGE: Correct any false statements.

Identify the chords marked on the score.

1 2 3 4 5 6

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Chord	Full Name and Position of the Chord (e.g. F major, 1 st inversion)
1	
2	
3	

Chord	Full Name and Position of the Chord (e.g. F major, 1 st inversion)
4	
5	
6	

CHALLENGE: Using the elements of music, describe this extract of music.

Define each keyword.

SEQUENCE	APPOGGIATURA	DETACHED	TERRACED DYNAMICS
MODULATION TO THE DOMINANT	SEMIQUAVER	SIMPLE TIME	MELODY AND ACCOMPANIMENT
SUSPENSION	BASSO CONTINUO	WOODWIND	VIOLA
2 ND INVERSION	PERFECT CADENCE	TIED NOTES	QUAVER REST

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the following exam-style questions.

1	Describe the metre of <i>Badinerie</i> . (1)	Compound Duple	Simple Duple	Compound Quadruple	Simple Quadruple
2	Give a suitable Italian term for the tempo of the extract. (1)				
3	To which key does the music modulate at the end of section A? (1)	Subdominant minor	Subdominant major	Dominant minor	Dominant major
4	The music begins on the second beat of the bar. Give the technical name for this. (1)				
5	Section B begins in F sharp minor. Other than B minor, name two keys to which the music modulates in Section B. (2)				
6	Describe three ways in which Section B is different to Section A. (3)				
7	State the full name of the composer of this piece of music. (1)				
8	<i>Badinerie</i> was composed in the Baroque era. Describe two musical features of the piece which are typical of Baroque music. (2)				

Complete the retrieval steps.

				1 chromatic chord...	
			2 ornaments...		
		3 keywords to describe metre...			
	4 string parts...				
5 keys in section B...					

➤

6 keywords to describe motif X...

CHALLENGE: Create your own retrieval steps activity, with answers.

Define each keyword.

ARPEGGIO	ASCENDING	MODULATION TO THE RELATIVE MAJOR	DEMISEMIQUAVER
CELLO	NEAPOLITAN 6 TH CHORD	DUPLE TIME	DOMINANT
ROOT POSITION	CROTCHET REST	REGULAR METRE	DISJUNCT
INVERSION (melody)	TONIC	ORNAMENTATION	VIOLIN

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Give the name (for example, D) of each note marked with an *.

The musical score extract consists of four staves (Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, Bass 2) and 12 measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notes marked with orange asterisks are as follows:

- Measure 17: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 18: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 19: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 20: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 21: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 22: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 23: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 24: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 25: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 26: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 27: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)
- Measure 28: Staff 1 (D4), Staff 2 (D4), Staff 3 (D3), Staff 4 (D3)

CHALLENGE: Annotate the score to show the musical features of this extract of music.

Answer the following questions about *Badinerie*.

1	Section A ends in F sharp minor. What is the relationship of this key to the tonic?	Subdominant	Dominant	Relative Major
2	Which term best describes the texture of <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Monophonic	Homophonic	Polyphonic
3	From what type of larger work is <i>Badinerie</i> taken?	Sonata	Suite	Symphony
4	When was <i>Badinerie</i> composed?	1638-1639	1738-1739	1838-1839
5	Who composed <i>Badinerie</i> ?	C.P.E. Bach	J.C. Bach	J.S. Bach
6	What is the shortest note value used in <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Demisemiquaver	Quaver	Semiquaver
7	What is the time signature of <i>Badinerie</i> ?	2/4	3/4	6/8
8	What type of chromatic chord is used in <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Augmented 6th	Diminished 7th	Neapolitan 6th
9	What is the pitch range of the flute part?	1 octave	2 octaves	3 octaves
10	In which musical period was <i>Badinerie</i> composed?	Baroque	Classical	Romantic

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

Two-part structure, i.e. AB	A short musical idea	Notes of a chord played separately	Loud	Musical idea repeated at a higher/lower pitch
A note(s) before the first downbeat	Accompanying part that includes a bassline & harmonies	Fast, lively, quick	Sounding together; a chordal style or melody and accompaniment	Each main beat naturally divides into 2
A 1/2-beat rest	A triad built on the 5 th scale degree	A change of key	Notes belonging to the key	Getting lower in pitch

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the questions about the extract of music.

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

1. Identify the key of this extract. _____
2. Identify the chords at:
 - a) bar 11² _____
 - b) bar 13¹ _____
 - c) bar 16¹ _____
3. Identify the cadence at bars 9²-10¹. _____
4. Name the notes played by the 2nd violin in bar 14. _____
5. Name the lowest note played by the viola in the extract. _____
6. Name the highest note played by the cello in the extract. _____

True or False?

<i>Badinerie</i> was composed in 1638-1639.	The overall texture of <i>Badinerie</i> is homophonic.	<i>Badinerie</i> uses only two types of cadence, perfect and plagal.	<i>Badinerie</i> is based on two main musical ideas, motifs X and Y.
The time signature of <i>Badinerie</i> is 3/4.	<i>Badinerie</i> is a movement from <i>Orchestral Suite No. 2 in B minor</i> .	<i>Badinerie</i> was composed by J. C. Bach.	The tempo of <i>Badinerie</i> is allegro.
The longest note value used in <i>Badinerie</i> is a minim.	The flute part has a one-octave pitch range.	Section A begins in F# minor and ends in B minor.	Ornamentation in <i>Badinerie</i> includes trills and acciaccaturas.

CHALLENGE: Correct any false statements.

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

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

Locate the musical features in the score.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

<u>Musical Feature</u>	<u>Bar Number(s)</u>
appoggiatura	
crotchet rest	
demisemiquaver	
natural sign	
sharp sign	
slur	
tie	
trill	

CHALLENGE: Write the definition of each musical feature.

Define each keyword.

SEQUENCE	SLURRED	OSTINATO	DUPLE TIME
MELODY AND ACCOMPANIMENT	ROOT POSITION	MODULATION	NEAPOLITAN 6 TH CHORD
VIOLA	TERRACED DYNAMICS	ASCENDING	DOMINANT
SEMIQUAVER	ORNAMENTATION	BASSO CONTINUO	WOODWIND

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	Notes of a chord played separately	Accompanying part that includes a bassline & harmonies	Musical idea repeated at a higher/lower pitch	Rapid alternation between two notes, usually a tone or semitone apart
A 1/2-beat rest	A note(s) before the first downbeat	A change of key	A triad built on the 5 th scale degree	A 1/4-beat note
A major chord built on the flattened supertonic of the key, usually in first inversion	Getting higher in pitch	Each main beat naturally divides into 2	Fast, lively, quick	Volume shifts from loud to quiet / quiet to loud without the use of crescendos and diminuendos

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Identify the chords marked on the score.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Chord	Full Name and Position of the Chord (e.g. F major, 1 st inversion)
1	
2	
3	

Chord	Full Name and Position of the Chord (e.g. F major, 1 st inversion)
4	
5	
6	

CHALLENGE: Using the elements of music, describe this extract of music.

Define each keyword.

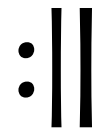
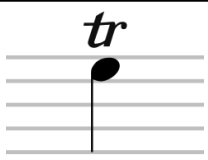
MODULATION TO THE RELATIVE MAJOR	DEMISEMIQUAVER	REGULAR METRE	TWO-OCTAVE PITCH RANGE
DESCENDING	IMPERFECT CADENCE	TONIC	ARCO
DISJUNCT	SUSPENSION	APPOGGIATURA	STRING ORCHESTRA
QUAVER	CELLO	INVERSION (melody)	CROTCHET REST

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Answer the following questions about *Badinerie*.

1	Section B begins in F sharp minor. What is the relationship of this key to the tonic?	Subdominant	Dominant	Relative Major
2	Which instrument does not perform motif X or motif Y?	Cello	Flute	Viola
3	Section A begins in B minor and ends in F sharp minor. To which other key does Section A modulate?	A major	G major	E minor
4	In which musical period was <i>Badinerie</i> composed?	Baroque	Classical	Romantic
5	How many musical ideas is <i>Badinerie</i> based on?	One	Two	Three
6	Which type of cadence is NOT used in <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Imperfect	Perfect	Plagal
7	What is the metre of <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Simple duple	Simple quadruple	Compound duple
8	What is the structure of <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Binary form	Rondo form	Ternary form
9	Which type of rest is not used in <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Crotchet rest	Quaver rest	Semiquaver rest
10	Who composed <i>Badinerie</i> ?	C.P.E. Bach	J.C. Bach	J.S. Bach

Name the musical symbol shown in each box.

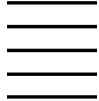
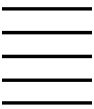
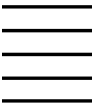
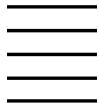
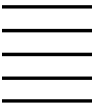
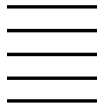
				
				
				

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

Chord progression of any chord to V	A one-beat rest	Change of key from a minor key to the major key that shares the same key signature	Loud	High-pitched woodwind instrument
Flipping a melodic line upside-down, reversing the melody's shape	A triad built on the 1 st scale degree	A triad built on the 5 th scale degree, with a minor 7 th added to the chord	A bass member of the string family tuned an octave below the viola	The notes of a chord are arranged so that the lowest note is the root note
Two-part structure, i.e. AB	Fast, lively, quick	A short musical idea	Getting lower in pitch	Notes belonging to the key

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
			
			
		1/4 beat	
	Demisemiquaver		

CHALLENGE: Describe how rhythm is used in motif X and motif Y.

Complete the questions about the extract of music.

The image shows a musical score extract from Beethoven's 'Badinerie'. It consists of four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major. The time signature is 2/4. The extract spans 12 measures, numbered 17 to 28. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and a playful, dance-like quality. A trill ornament is marked in measure 27 on the first staff.

1. From which section of *Badinerie* is this extract taken? _____
2. Identify the key at the start of the extract. _____
3. What is the relationship of this key to the tonic? _____
4. Identify three other keys that the music passes through in this extract. _____, _____, _____
5. Name the ornament used in bar 27. _____
6. Name the notes played by the viola in bar 27. _____
7. What is the duration of the first note played by the flute in bar 22? _____

Give the name (for example, D) of each note marked with an



The musical score extract shows measures 9 to 16. The notes marked with orange asterisks are as follows:

- Measure 9:** Violin I (D4), Violin II (D4), Viola (D3), Cello/Bass (D2).
- Measure 10:** Violin I (E4), Violin II (E4), Viola (E3), Cello/Bass (E2).
- Measure 11:** Violin I (F#4), Violin II (F#4), Viola (F#3), Cello/Bass (F#2).
- Measure 12:** Violin I (G#4), Violin II (G#4), Viola (G#3), Cello/Bass (G#2).
- Measure 13:** Violin I (A4), Violin II (A4), Viola (A3), Cello/Bass (A2).
- Measure 14:** Violin I (B4), Violin II (B4), Viola (B3), Cello/Bass (B2).
- Measure 15:** Violin I (C5), Violin II (C5), Viola (C4), Cello/Bass (C3).
- Measure 16:** Violin I (D5), Violin II (D5), Viola (D4), Cello/Bass (D3).

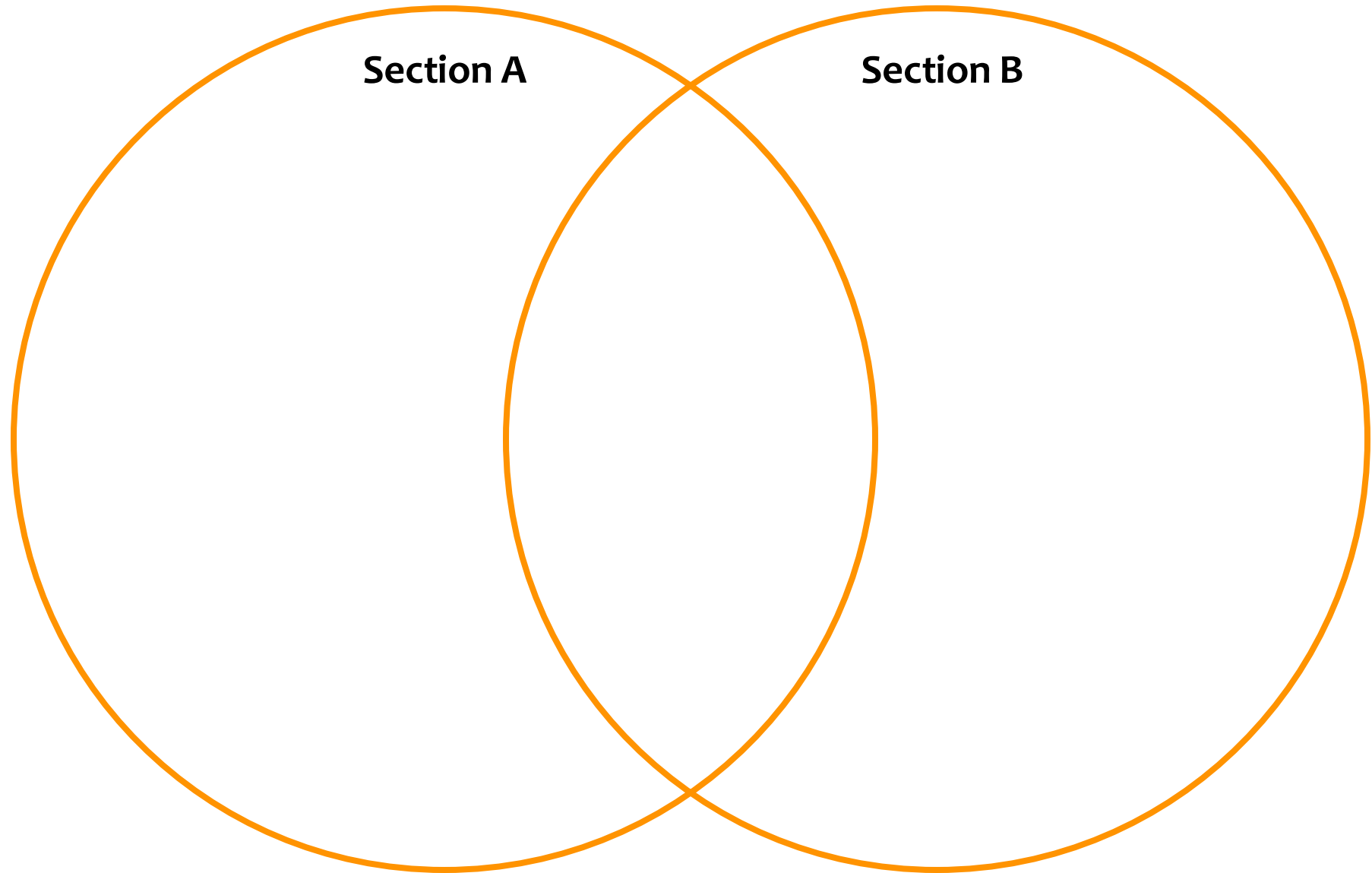
CHALLENGE: Annotate the score to show the musical features of this extract of music.

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

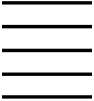
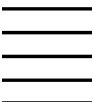
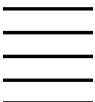
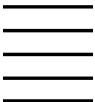
Getting higher in pitch	A string instrument that uses the alto clef	A 1/4-beat note	A short, repeated pattern or phrase	Melodic movement by leaps/intervals
Volume shifts from loud to quiet / quiet to loud without the use of crescendos and diminuendos	Two or more notes played without separation	An ornament that takes half the value of the main note	The distance between the highest and lowest note	A major chord built on the flattened supertonic of the key, usually in first inversion
Play with the bow	An 1/8-beat note	Rapid alternation between two notes, usually a tone or semitone apart	Stepwise movement	Chord progression of V – I

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the Venn diagram to describe *Badinerie*.



Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
			
	Quaver		
		1/4 beat	
			

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

Define each keyword.

STRINGS	3 RD INVERSION	BROKEN CHORD	DOMINANT 7 TH
MODULATION	FLUTE	SEQUENCE	CONJUNCT
ALLEGRO	SIMPLE DUPE	ARCO	HOMOPHONIC
MOTIF	DESCENDING	DIATONIC	PERFECT CADENCE

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Identify the chords marked on the score.

The musical score is for a piece in D major (two sharps). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Measures 29 to 40 are shown. Six chords are highlighted with orange boxes and numbered 1 through 6. Chord 1 is at measure 30, Chord 2 at measure 31, Chord 3 at measure 33, Chord 4 at measure 35, Chord 5 at measure 37, and Chord 6 at measure 40.

Chord	Full Name and Position of the Chord (e.g. F major, 1 st inversion)
1	
2	
3	

Chord	Full Name and Position of the Chord (e.g. F major, 1 st inversion)
4	
5	
6	

CHALLENGE: Using the elements of music, describe this extract of music.

Complete the retrieval steps.

6 keys...

5 instruments...

4 note values...

3 clefs ...

2 cadences...

1 structural form...

CHALLENGE: Create your own retrieval steps activity, with answers.

Define each keyword.

QUAVER REST	VIOLIN	DOMINANT 7 TH	INVERSION (harmony)
MODULATION TO THE DOMINANT	2 4	DIATONIC	STRINGS
MOTIF	ALLEGRO	HOMOPHONIC	CONJUNCT
BINARY FORM	QUAVER	HARPSICHORD	TIED NOTES

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Give the name (for example, D) of each note marked with an *.

The musical score is written for a 2/4 time signature in D major (two sharps: F# and C#). It consists of five staves. The first staff is the melody, and the other four staves provide harmonic support. Notes marked with an orange asterisk (*) are as follows:

- Staff 1 (Melody):**
 - Measure 3: G4 (marked with *)
 - Measure 4: A4 (marked with *)
 - Measure 7: D5 (marked with *)
- Staff 2:**
 - Measure 3: G4 (marked with *)
 - Measure 5: A4 (marked with *)
 - Measure 8: D5 (marked with *)
- Staff 3:**
 - Measure 1: F#4 (marked with *)
 - Measure 5: G4 (marked with *)
 - Measure 7: A4 (marked with *)
- Staff 4:**
 - Measure 2: G4 (marked with *)
 - Measure 5: A4 (marked with *)
 - Measure 8: D5 (marked with *)
- Staff 5 (Bass):**
 - Measure 3: G3 (marked with *)
 - Measure 5: A3 (marked with *)
 - Measure 8: D4 (marked with *)

The score is divided into measures numbered 1 through 8 at the bottom.

CHALLENGE: Annotate the score to show the musical features of this extract of music.

Answer the following questions about *Badinerie*.

1	Which device is used at the start of motif X and motif Y?	Anacrusis	Sequence	Pedal
2	Which term best describes the articulation of <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Accented	Detached	Legato
3	Which note value is NOT used in the first playing of motif X?	Quaver	Semiquaver	Demisemiquaver
4	In what key does Section B begin?	B minor	F sharp minor	D major
5	In what key does Section B end?	B minor	F sharp minor	D major
6	Which instrument does NOT play a countermelody?	Flute	Violin	Viola
7	Which performance technique is used by the string instruments?	Arco	Pizzicato	Tremolo
8	Which description describes the structure of <i>Badinerie</i> ?	AABB	ABAB	AABA
9	Which string instrument is NOT used in <i>Badinerie</i> ?	Cello	Double Bass	Viola
10	When was <i>Badinerie</i> composed?	1638-1639	1738-1739	1838-1839

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

A one-beat note	Separation of one note to the next	A new melody heard at the same time as a previous melody	The highest-pitched string instrument	Two beats in a bar
Two crotchet beats in each bar	Keyboard instrument popular in the Baroque era; predecessor to the piano	Loud	Creating temporary dissonance by sustaining a note whilst changing the harmony beneath it	A regular pattern of beats
Increasing the length of a note by joining two or more notes of the same pitch with a curved line	A large ensemble consisting only of string instruments	A 1/2-beat note	A musical flourish used to decorate/embellish a melody	The notes of a chord are arranged so that the 3rd of the chord is the lowest-pitched note

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Identify the chords marked on the score.

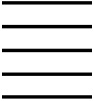
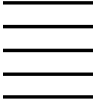
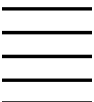
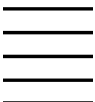
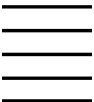
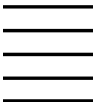
The musical score is in 2/4 time and features four staves. Six chords are highlighted with orange boxes and numbered 1 through 6. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The chords are located at measures 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8.

Chord	Full Name and Position of the Chord (e.g. F major, 1 st inversion)
1	
2	
3	

Chord	Full Name and Position of the Chord (e.g. F major, 1 st inversion)
4	
5	
6	

CHALLENGE: Using the elements of music, describe this extract of music.

Complete the note-value grid.

Symbol	Name	Duration	Rest
	Crotchet		
	Quaver		
	Semiquaver		
	Demisemiquaver		

Complete the questions about the extract of music.

The image shows a musical score extract from Beethoven's 'Badinerie'. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs (Violin I and Violin II) and two bass clefs (Viola and Cello/Double Bass). The key signature is D major (two sharps). The extract spans measures 29 to 40. Measures 29-32 contain trills marked with 'tr~'. Measures 33-35 contain sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 36-40 show a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The extract ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 40.

1. From which section of *Badinerie* is this extract taken? _____
2. Identify the key at the end of the extract. _____
3. The extract begins in D major. What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key? _____
4. Name the two ornaments used in the extract. _____, _____
5. What is the duration of the shortest note in the extract? _____
6. What is the name of the shortest note in the extract? _____
7. Name the notes played by the viola in bar 39. _____

Locate the musical features in the score.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

<u>Musical Feature</u>	<u>Bar Number(s)</u>
crotchet	
motif X in the cello	
quaver rest	
sequence	
sharp sign	
slur	
tie	
trill	

CHALLENGE: Write the definition of each musical feature.

Which keyword is being defined in each box?

Two beats in a bar	A new melody heard at the same time as a previous melody	The notes of a chord are arranged so that the 5 th of the chord is the lowest-pitched note	A large ensemble consisting only of string instruments	An 1/8-beat note
Increasing the length of a note by joining two or more notes of the same pitch with a curved line	Stepwise movement	A musical flourish used to decorate/embellish a melody	Getting lower in pitch	Creating temporary dissonance by sustaining a note whilst changing the harmony beneath it
An ornament that takes half the value of the main note	Play with the bow	Keyboard instrument popular in the Baroque era; predecessor to the piano	A 1/2-beat rest	A bass member of the string family tuned an octave below the viola

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

True or False?

Badinerie begins and ends in B minor.	Badinerie has an irregular metre.	The tempo of <i>Badinerie</i> is andante.	A complete performance of <i>Badinerie</i> follows the structure ABAB.
The dynamic of <i>Badinerie</i> is forte.	Section A begins in B minor and modulates to A major and F# minor.	The basso continuo is made up of the viola and harpsichord.	All instruments play motif X and motif Y.
Countermelodies are played by the flute and 1 st violin.	Motif X is four bars long.	Demisemiquavers are only used in Section B.	<i>Badinerie</i> modulates to six different keys.

CHALLENGE: Correct any false statements.

Define each keyword.

COUNTERMELODY	ARCO	STRING ORCHESTRA	OSTINATO
MODULATION	DESCENDING	TRILL	DIATONIC
IMPERFECT CADENCE	SLURRED	FORTE	CROTCHET
2 4	1 ST INVERSION	RANGE	ANACRUSIS

CHALLENGE: Organise the keywords by element of music.

Complete the following exam-style questions.

1	Describe the structure of <i>Badinerie</i> . (1)	Binary Form	Rondo Form	Strophic Form	Ternary Form
2	Give a suitable Italian term to describe the dynamics of <i>Badinerie</i> . (1)				
3	Section A begins in B minor. To which keys does the music modulate in Section A? (2)				
4	Describe two musical features of motif X. (2)				
5	Which instrument plays the first statement of motif X? (1)				
6	Name the shortest note value used in <i>Badinerie</i> . (1)				
7	<i>Badinerie</i> was composed over a two-year period. Give one year of composition. (1)				
8	Describe three ways in which Section B is different to Section A. (3)				

Give the name (for example, D) of each note marked with an

*

30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

CHALLENGE: Annotate the score to show the musical features of this extract of music.

Annotate the score of Section A from *Badinerie*.

The image displays a musical score for Section A of the piece *Badinerie*. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs (Violin I and Violin II) and two bass clefs (Viola and Cello/Double Bass). The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into two systems, each containing measures 1 through 8 and 9 through 16. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and trills. The first system (measures 1-8) shows a lively melody in the Violin I part, with trills in measures 7 and 8. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the melody, with trills in measures 9, 10, and 16. The Viola and Cello/Double Bass parts provide a steady accompaniment.

CHALLENGE: How is Section B different to Section A?

Annotate the score of Section B from *Badinerie*.

The musical score for Section B of *Badinerie* is presented in four staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into two systems, each containing measures 17-28 and 29-40. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills are marked with 'tr' above certain notes in measures 17, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40. The measure numbers 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 are printed below the corresponding measures.

CHALLENGE: How is Section A different to Section B?

Complete the questions.

1. Who composed *Badinerie*? _____
2. In what year was *Badinerie* composed? _____
3. In what musical period was *Badinerie* composed? _____
4. From which larger work is *Badinerie* taken? _____
5. Using the elements of music, describe the musical features of *Badinerie*.

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