

The source material is organized below according to the IGCSE Areas of Study you requested, grouping the specific musical extracts by their era, genre, or function.

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## Melody: Must-Know Musical Terms

The sources list several musical terms considered essential knowledge for MELODY, which are relevant across all areas of study:

- **Movement:** Conjunct (stepwise), Disjunct (angular), Chromatic movement, Scalic (ascending + descending), Arpeggio (broken chord), Pentatonic, Blue notes.
  - **Structure/Devices:** Anacrusis, Sequence, Leitmotif/motif, Imitation, Repetition, Contrast, Thematic, Countermelody, Answering phrase.
  - **Decoration:** Ornamentation/decoration, Trill, Acciaccatura, Appoggiatura, Turn.
  - **Pitch/Intervals:** Range (Low/high pitch), Fanfare. Intervals include microtone, semitone, tone/major 2nd, major 3rd, perfect 4th, perfect 5th, major 6th, major 7th, and octave.
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## IGCSE Area of Study 1: Baroque Music

This category includes the **Handel Keyboard Sonata**. Handel is historically considered a Baroque composer.

Question	Answer	Explanation/Tip
1. I. Tick the two musical terms that best describe the shape of the melody in bar 1.	<b>Conjunct</b> (✓) and <b>Descending</b> (✓).	<b>Conjunct</b> movement means the melody moves mainly by step, using semitones or tones, so the notes are close together. <b>Descending</b> means the melody is moving lower in pitch.
1. II. Give the name of a melodic device used in bars 2 and 3.	<b>Imitation.</b>	<b>Imitation</b> is a compositional device where a short musical idea or motif is played by one part and is then immediately copied by another instrument or voice.
1. III. i. State the term that best describes the shape of the melody in bar 4.	<b>Disjunct.</b>	<b>Disjunct</b> movement involves the melody moving mainly by leaps, meaning the notes are further away and the melody has a more angular feel.
1. III. ii. Underline the name of the interval featured in bar 4.	<b>5th.</b>	An <b>interval</b> is the gap or distance in pitch between any two notes.
1. III. iii. Give the name of a melodic device used in bars 4 <sup>2</sup> – 6 <sup>2</sup> in the right-hand part.	<b>Sequence.</b>	A <b>sequence</b> is when a melodic idea (motif) is repeated but starting on a different pitch (either ascending or descending). This device is often used to expand thematic material.
1. IV. Give one word that describes the melody in bar 12.	<b>Scalic.</b>	<b>Scalic</b> describes a melody that moves along using notes in the order of a musical scale.
1. V. Give the name of the melodic device used in bars 13 and 14. (You must offer a different answer than the one given in (ii) above.).	<b>Repetition.</b>	<b>Repetition</b> is the compositional technique of repeating a musical idea.

## IGCSE Area of Study 2: Classical Music

The **Haydn String Quartet** excerpt fits here, as Haydn is a Classical period composer (1730–1820). (This piece also fits under AoS 6: Music for Small Ensemble.)

Question	Answer	Explanation/Tip
1. I. Underline the word which best describes the opening of the melody.	<b>Anacrusis.</b>	An <b>anacrusis</b> is a note or group of notes that precede the first strong beat of a bar, acting as an upbeat.
1. II. Complete the missing notes of the melody in bars 8 <sup>3</sup> – 10.	(6 marks available; specific note completion required).	N/A (Requires notation completion)
1. III. In the table below, tick (✓) 2 musical features which are heard in bar 3.	<b>Turn</b> (✓) and <b>Interval of a 3rd</b> (✓).	A <b>Turn</b> is a type of melodic ornamentation that involves moving from the original note, up to the note above, back to the original note, down to the note below, and finally back to the original note. An <b>Interval of a 3rd</b> refers to the pitch distance between two notes, also often referred to as a skip.
<b>Tip:</b>	N/A	<b>Make sure you know the meanings of all these melodic terms. Then, you can choose the answer with confidence.</b>
1. IV. Underline the term which best describes the shape of the melody heard in bar 13.	<b>Conjunct.</b>	<b>Conjunct</b> movement is smooth and stepwise, meaning the notes are close in pitch.
1. V. Name the melodic device heard in bar 12 <sup>3</sup> - bar 14 <sup>3</sup> .	<b>Sequence.</b>	A <b>sequence</b> involves repeating a melodic idea starting on a different pitch.
1. VI. Give the bar number where the interval of an octave may be heard in the melody.	<b>Bar 16.</b>	An <b>octave</b> is an interval representing the distance of eight steps between the lower and upper note.

## IGCSE Area of Study 3: Romantic Music

The **Hebrides Overture** extract is classified here, as Mendelssohn (the composer) is associated with the Romantic period.

Question	Answer	Explanation/Tip
2. I. Tick what you believe to be the correct notation of the pattern the first time it is heard.	The source indicates the <b>first listed notation pattern</b> (✓).	N/A (Answer relates to notation identification)
2. II. Underline the correct term for this pattern.	<b>Motif.</b>	A <b>motif</b> (or Leitmotif) is a short segment or fragment of a melody, used as a distinctive building block.
2. III. Underline the melodic device heard in the opening part of the extract.	<b>Scalic.</b>	<b>Scalic</b> means the melody moves along using the notes in sequential order of a scale.

<b>Tip:</b>	N/A	<b>Try not to just guess the answer in a multiple-choice question; make sure you know what all the melodic terms mean.</b>
<b>2. IV.</b> Describe how the melodic material is contrasted in the second part of the extract (23” – 52”).	<b>Higher in pitch / covers a wider range / played by more instruments / dynamic is louder.</b>	<b>Higher in pitch</b> refers to the main notes of the melody sounding higher. <b>Wider range</b> (or Range) means the distance between the lowest and highest notes used in the melody is large.  <b>As you answer, focus on what changes in melody have been made in the second part of the extract; this will ensure that you get marks for answering the question set and don’t provide unnecessary information.</b>
<b>Tip:</b>	N/A	

## IGCSE Area of Study 4: Music and Words

This category encompasses the popular music extracts, where the vocal line and text setting are paramount.

### Sam Smith – ‘Dancing with a Stranger’ (Popular Music)

Question	Answer	Explanation/Tip
<b>1. I.</b> Underline the musical interval heard on the opening words ‘I don’t’.	<b>Perfect 5th.</b>	The <b>Perfect 5th</b> is one of the important intervals listed in the core vocabulary.
<b>1. II.</b> State the musical device used at the start of lines 1-4.	<b>Repetition.</b>	<b>Repetition</b> is the use of the same melodic idea multiple times.
<b>1. III.</b> Describe two changes to the melody heard in lines 5-8.	<b>Lines 5 and 7 use different notes/pitches; melody goes a little higher / covers a wider pitch range.</b>	These changes introduce <b>contrast</b> by altering the pitches and expanding the distance covered by the melody (wider range).
<b>1. IV.</b> Tick (✓) 2 musical features heard in the first phrase of line 9 (‘Look what you made me do’).	<b>Interval of a 5th (✓) and Descending movement (✓).</b>	An <b>Interval of a 5th</b> is a specific distance between two notes. <b>Descending movement</b> means the melody is moving to lower pitches.

### Coldplay (Popular Music)

Question	Answer	Explanation/Tip
<b>2. I.</b> The beginning of each verse phrase begins with which feature?	<b>Anacrusis.</b>	An <b>anacrusis</b> is an introductory note or group of notes preceding the first strong beat.
<b>2. II. i.</b> The interval found at the start of the first 3 lines is the same. Underline which interval you believe this to be.	<b>Perfect 4th.</b>	A <b>Perfect 4th</b> is a specific musical interval.
<b>2. II. ii.</b> Underline the term which best describes the shape of this interval.	<b>Ascending.</b>	<b>Ascending</b> means the melody is rising or going higher in pitch.

2. III. Tick two of the following characteristics which best describe the melody in this extract.	<b>Mostly disjunct</b> (✓) and <b>High pitched</b> (✓).	<b>Mostly disjunct</b> indicates the melody moves primarily by leaps. <b>High pitched</b> means the melody is located in a high register.
2. IV. Name the melodic device used in the first three lines of verse 1.	<b>Repetition.</b>	<b>Repetition</b> is the straightforward restatement of a musical idea.
2. V. Explain how melodic contrast is achieved in the last line of verse 1.	<b>Different melodic shape/different pitches/ascending instead of descending line (until last falling interval).</b>	Melodic <b>contrast</b> is achieved by varying the shape (contour) or direction (ascending vs. descending) of the melodic line.
<b>Tip:</b>	N/A	<b>Make a note of any terms that you are unsure of and find out what they mean.</b> Play around with ideas on a keyboard (or another instrument) to help with your understanding of all melodic terms. If you know what they are, you will be able to recognise them in the exam.

## IGCSE Area of Study 5: Music for Dance

The source materials do not contain a dedicated section focusing on melody in music written specifically for dance.

## IGCSE Area of Study 6: Music for Small Ensemble

The **Haydn String Quartet** is the core example of chamber/small ensemble music in the provided material. The Q&A for this piece is provided above in AoS 2: Classical Music.

## IGCSE Area of Study 7: Music for Stage and Screen

This category includes the musical theatre extract (**Godspell**) and the film music extracts (**Pirates of the Caribbean** and **Moon River**).

### Musical Theatre (Godspell)

Question	Answer	Explanation/Tip
<b>(Unnumbered Tick Box)</b> Tick the box to show the correct musical shape of the first vocal phrase.	The source indicates the <b>third listed shape</b> (✓).	N/A (Answer relates to melodic contour identification)
2. I. Underline the name of the interval heard at the end of line 1.	<b>Perfect 4th.</b>	The <b>Perfect 4th</b> is one of the basic interval definitions.
2. II. Underline the name of the interval heard in line 2.	<b>Major 3rd.</b>	The <b>Major 3rd</b> is an interval distance.
2. III. Give one word to describe the general melodic movement in line 6.	<b>Conjunct.</b>	<b>Conjunct</b> movement refers to a melody moving mainly by step.
2. IV. Tick two features which best describe the vocal line in this extract.	<b>Narrow range</b> (✓) and <b>Middle pitch</b> (✓).	<b>Narrow range</b> describes a melody where the difference between the lowest and highest pitches is

small. **Middle pitch** means the melody is located in the middle register.

**You also need to be able to recognise semitones, major 7ths and octaves. Chromatic is a special type of melodic movement that moves in semitones.**

**Tip:** N/A

## Film Music 1 (Pirates of the Caribbean)

Question	Answer	Explanation/Tip
<b>1. I.</b> Tick two melodic features which can be heard in the short introduction.	<b>Repetition (✓) and Low pitch (✓).</b>	<b>Repetition</b> means the same musical idea is being played again. <b>Low pitch</b> indicates that the melody is positioned quite low in the register.
<b>1. II.</b> Underline which feature is heard at the start of the main theme.	<b>Anacrusis.</b>	An <b>anacrusis</b> is an upbeat leading into the first full measure of the main theme.
<b>1. III.</b> Describe how the composer uses the element of melody to achieve the feeling of excitement in the music.	<b>Mainly conjunct / memorable and strong theme / notes within a narrow range / use of patterns and accented notes.</b>	<b>Conjunct</b> (stepwise) movement provides smoothness. <b>Narrow range</b> restricts the distance between the highest and lowest notes. A <b>memorable and strong theme</b> refers to the use of a distinctive motif.  <b>Remember to consider different types of musical terms and their meanings.</b> Prompts include: Does the melody move by step or leap? Does it include repetition? Is it based on one or more patterns? Does it include scales, or arpeggios? What type of pitch range does it cover? Can you hear any sequences, repetition or any imitation of the ideas?.
<b>Tip:</b>	N/A	

## Film Music 2 (Moon River)

Question	Answer	Explanation/Tip
<b>2. I.</b> Examine the first three notes of the melody. Tick the statement below which accurately describes the two intervals.	<b>A perfect 5th followed by a major 2nd (✓).</b>	A <b>perfect 5th</b> is a large leap or small jump. A <b>major 2nd</b> (or tone) is a step. Both describe the distance (interval) between the pitches.  <b>If you are not sure what these intervals sound like, listen to some online examples – or better still work them out and play them on a keyboard before attempting this task.</b>
<b>Tip:</b>	N/A	
<b>2. II.</b> Complete the missing notes of the melody in bars 1 <sup>4</sup> -16.	<i>(6 marks available; specific note completion required).</i>	N/A (Requires notation completion)
<b>2. III.</b> Name the device heard in the melody in bars 3 – 6.	<b>Repetition.</b>	<b>Repetition</b> is the use of the same melodic idea multiple times.
<b>2. IV.</b> Name the melodic feature in bar 13– 14 <sup>1</sup> .	<b>Arpeggio.</b>	An <b>arpeggio</b> (or broken chord) means the notes of a chord are played one after another instead of simultaneously.

2. V. Underline one term below which best describes this melodic extract.

**Wide pitch range.**

**Wide pitch range** means the melody spans a large distance between its lowest and highest notes.