

Part 3

For questions 28–37, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	W	E	S	T	E	R	N										
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How music was written down

The familiar (0) system of notation – writing down music using symbols – has taken thousands of years to develop. In ancient times, elaborate music was in (28) , even though it was never written down. Eventually, however, (29) felt the need to record their music, and so the search began for a system of symbols that could (30) denote the exact pitch of the note to be sung or played, and at the same time tell the (31) how long that note should be held.

WEST**EXIST****CIVILISE****RELY****PERFORM**

The ancient Greeks and Romans did this by using their alphabetical letters in a (32) of ways, but the slow development of notation could not keep pace with (33) complex musical developments. The 13th century saw the introduction of colours to represent more complex note values.

VARY**INCREASE**

With the invention of printing in the 15th century, the writing of notes was (34) to black and white and the number of lines became fixed at five.

STANDARD

By the middle of the 18th century, musical notation had settled down to its modern usage.

The main (35) to this system has been the adoption of expression marks, which multiplied (36) in the 19th century. These convey the composer's intentions as regards speed, (37) and so on, to the player or singer.

ADD**SIGNIFY****INTENSE**