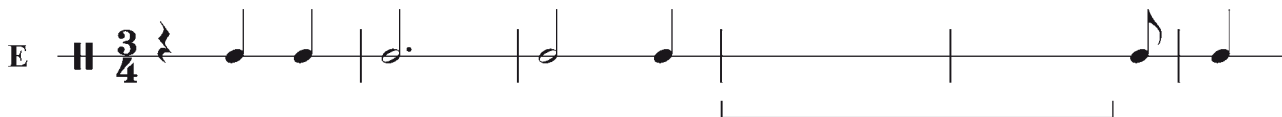


there are likely to be other parts playing at the same time. It will be a rhythm that is prominent on the recording and it will, of course, be familiar.

To end this section, we'll take an example from one of the set works (do you recognise which one?). In *Example E* it is played in a synthesised arrangement, so it won't sound entirely familiar, but you should hopefully not have too much difficulty in completing the rhythm of the melody in the passage marked by a bracket. Try to do so in no more than three or four playings of the music.

E 

MELODY TESTS

If you are asked to complete the notation of a melody, the rhythm to use will be printed in small notes above the staff so that you can concentrate on the pitches involved. However, you should add the printed rhythm to your answer because just using dots to represent pitches may not make your answer clear.

Each successive note of a melody can do one of three things. It can be:

1. The same as the note before
2. A step above or below the note before
3. A leap above or below the note before.

In the exam, most of the notes to add are likely to move by step, and some may even stay at the same pitch as the previous note, but you should also expect to identify the occasional leap. Let's start with a simple test (*Example F*) in which there is only one leap:

F 