

**Taken from the film Howards End**  
**Music by Percy Grainger**

This piece employs a TERNARY FORM (A B A) structure:

A	52 bars	8 + 4 + 8 + 4 + 8 + 8 + 4 + 8
B	36 bars	8 + 8 + 8 + 4 + 8
A1	24 bars	8 + 4 + 12
B1	16 bars	8 + 8
A2	33 bars	8 + 4 + 8 + 4 + 8 + 1

Howards End is a novel by E. M. Forster, first published in 1910, about social conventions, codes of conduct and personal relationships in turn-of-the-century England. The 1992 film version stars Emma Thompson (who won an Academy Award for her performance), Vanessa Redgrave, Helena Bonham Carter and Anthony Hopkins.

Mock Morris was composed in 1910 by Percy Grainger (1882 – 1961) and first performed in a concert at the Queen's Hall, London in 1912. Grainger was an Australian-born composer, arranger and pianist. During the course of his long and innovative career he played a prominent role in the revival of interest in British folk music.

**1) How would you describe the tempo at the beginning of this piece? (Underline one).**

Allegro (Quick)

Andante (Walking Pace)

Adagio (Slow)

**2) Which statement about the tempo of the music during the piece is most accurate?**

The tempo is consistent during the piece

There are some slight tempo changes during the piece

The tempo changes frequently during the piece

**3) What is the time signature of this piece?**

4/4 (four crotchet beats per bar)

12/8 (twelve quaver beats per bar)

3/4 (three crotchet beats per bar)

9/8 (nine quaver beats per bar)

**4) Which statement about the dynamic range of the piece is most accurate?**

The dynamic is generally quiet most of the time

A range of dynamics are presented during the piece

The dynamic is generally loud most of the time

**5) Identify the type of texture used throughout the piece.**

Monophonic

Homophonic

Polyphonic

(a single melody line)

(melody and chordal accompaniment)

(independent melodies)

**6) Which statement about the orchestration during the piece is most accurate?**

The piano provides the melodic material most of the time

The melodic material is shared equally between the piano and the orchestra

The orchestra provides the melodic material most of the time

**7) What type of articulation is demonstrated throughout the piece?**

Legato (smooth and connected)                      Staccato (short and detached)

**8) Identify the tonality of this piece.**

Minor    Major

**9) Which of the following musical devices is NOT present during the piece?**

- Syncopated (off-beat) rhythms
- Chromatic movement (ascending or descending in semitones)
- Trills (rapid alternation between two adjacent notes)
- Imitation (repetition of a melody by a different instrument)

**10) Apart from the length, how does section A2 differ to section A1?**

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**11) Which of the following percussion instruments does NOT perform during the piece?**

Xylophone                      Tambourine                      Triangle                      Timpani

**12) Identify the type of cadence (chord progression) used to end the piece.**

Perfect                      Plagal                      Imperfect                      Interrupted  
(V – I)                      (IV – I)                      (I/ii/IV/vi – V)                      (V – vi)