

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in both sections .

1. Bon Jovi : It's My Life

<https://youtu.be/vx2u5uUu3DE>

- a. What effect is used on the guitar on the intro. (1)

Talk Box

- b. What does this effect use to modify the guitar sound. (2)

Typically, a talk box directs sound from the instrument into the musician's mouth by means of a plastic tube adjacent to their vocal microphone. The musician controls the modification of the instrument's sound by changing the shape of the mouth, "vocalizing" the instrument's output into a microphone.

- c. What is the interval between the lead and the high harmony on "It's My Life" at 0:55 seconds. (1)

1. Octave 2. Perfect Fourth 3. Minor second 4. Minor sixth

- d. How has the piano sound on the intro been treated. (2)

Hi Cut, low cut, mid boost, panned right.

- e. How does the drummer add momentum to the end of the song from 3:45 (2)

Doubles ride/crash cymbal to every crotchet beat.

- f. The vocals have a wide dynamic range. What would you use to ensure the quieter verses don't get lost in the mix. (2)

Compressor, compression, boost signal on verse, cut on chorus,

(Total for question 1= 10 marks)

2. Christina Aguilera : Beautiful

<https://youtu.be/eAfyFTzZDMM>

- a. When close mic'ing a Cello, what problem should you watch out for (2)

Proximity effect, boom from bass notes.

- b. What is the best type of microphone to capture all aspects of the instrument (2)

Omni directional

- c. At 3:43 you can hear the click track. Why is this and how could you ensure it doesn't happen. (4)

Bleed from headphones. Ensure both are firmly on head, lower volume.

- d. Why is a click track so much more important in modern recording than in the 1950's. (2)

Rhythm section was recorded live, enables use of grid in DAW, allows quantising, parts recorded separately today.

(Total for question 2 = 10 marks)

3. Big Country : In A Big Country

<https://youtu.be/Sk5SkiBna24>

a. What World music influence can be heard in this track. (1)

1. Flamenco 2. Gamelan 3. Scottish Folk 4. Calypso

b. This track was recorded in 1983. Give four examples to support this statement. (4)

- * Gated reverb,
- * drum samples,
- * multi tracked, separate parts,
- * hi gain guitar, phaser, pitch shifter automated effects.

c. What technique is employed by the clean guitar part at 1:37 seconds. (1)

Palm muting.

d. This track was recorded on analogue tape. Give four reasons why ADAT would have been better. (4)

Greater frequency response, wider dynamic range, lower signal to noise ratio, less track bleed, no motor issues (wow and flutter) easy syncing with other devices.

(Total for question 3 = 10 marks)

4. The Animals: We Gotta Get Out Of This Place

<https://youtu.be/LUpBSvN1a50>

a. Name four instruments featured in this song.

(4)

Guitar, bass, drums, organ, keyboard.

b. The vocals are prominent in this mix. What problems could you have recording them and how could you overcome them using modern technology.

(6)

- * Plosives - Pop shield
- * Dynamic range - Compression, normalising
- * Sibilance - de-esser
- * Pitch problems - Autotune, pitch correction
- * Performance problems - Copy and paste
- * Low frequency noise - High Pass EQ filter

(Total for question 4=10 marks)

Total for section A = 40 marks

Section B

Please note: For the AS Music Technology Component 3 - Listening and Analysing exam, students only need to answer question 5.

5. Cornershop : Brimful of Asha

https://youtu.be/IM7H0ooV_o8

Cornershop (Fatboy Slim Remix) : Brimful of Asha

<https://youtu.be/a0BkP5HDWj0>

Compare the different production and performance techniques used in the two versions.

(20)

Original, 110 bpm, live instruments, slow laid back feel, indie, limited effects, limited dynamic processing, tambourine used to liven chorus,

Remix 126 bpm, track sped up giving everything a brighter tone, breaks added after chorus, samples added, drum samples, synth licks added, wider range of dynamics, sampled drum break

Focus on verse/ chorus, main vocal sampled, wider use of effects.

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

6. Madonna : Future Lovers

This song features heavy use of filters. Outline the difference between High pass, low pass, notch and band pass filters. (15)

Low Pass Filter is conceived to leave intact the frequencies below the cut-off frequency and attenuate all other frequencies above it. It is also called a high-cut filter sometimes.

High Pass Filter is the opposite to the previous one. The high-pass filter is conceived to leave intact the frequencies above the cut-off frequency and attenuate all other frequencies below it. It is also called a low-cut filter sometimes.

Band Pass Filter, this kind of filter is conceived to only let through a given frequency range between two limits. Unlike the two precedent filters, this filter has two cut-off frequencies, which correspond to the lower and a higher limits. So this filter is the combination of a high-pass and a low-pass filter.

Notch Pass Filter, This last type of filter is the opposite of the previous one: It defines a frequency range between two limits to be attenuated. This filter also has two cut-off frequencies and, thus, also combines a high-pass and a low-pass.

(Total for Question 6 = 15 marks)

Total for section B = 35 marks

Total for paper = 75 marks